The Old Halls Manors
and Families of Derbyshire
The Old Halls, Manors, and Families of Derbyshire.
THE
OLD HALLS, MANORS,
AND
FAMILIES
OF
DERBYSHIRE.

BY J. T.

VOLUME II.
THE APPLETREE HUNDRED
AND
THE WAPENTAKE OF WIRKSWORTH.

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TO

HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE,

AS

THE ILLUSTRIOUS CONSORT OF A NOBLEMAN WHOSE SIRES WERE DERBYSHIRE LORDS
SEVEN CENTURIES AGO,

AND

TO WHOM THE PEAK WAS INDEBTED FOR ITS EARLIEST MARKET,

THIS VOLUME

IS VERY HUMBLY AND BY PERMISSION DEDICATED.
INTRODUCTION.

We have embodied in this second series of articles on the Old Halls, Manors, and Families of Derbyshire certain very interesting facts to the student of those old families who held lordships in the Valley of the Dove, and who have had such meagre mention at the hands of the compilers. There were the Becs or Beks, Lords of Hilton, in the thirteenth century. Lysons incidentally hath it that the famous Bishop of Durham was of this family, and had many estates in the county. This is all we learn of a man who "was one of the most magnificent lords in England, and who outdid the peers in profuse expenditure."* Anthony Bek, as a statesman, was equal to Lanfranc; as an austere prelate, the equal of Becket; a courtier whose pomp and splendour were never approached by Wolsey. But Bek was what neither Lanfranc, Becket, nor Wolsey ever was. When Edward I. mustered his men for his Scottish wars, Bek brought up a thousand foot and five hundred cavalry. He led the second division at the battle of Falkirk with the banner of St. Cuthbert before him. There is a story told of him that, in making his attack on the enemy, he thought his numbers insufficient, and halted for reinforcements. "To thy mass, Bishop," cried a voice, "and teach not such as us how to fight the foe."† On dashed Bek to victory. When Edward I. wanted to conclude a Treaty with France and Almaine, in 1294, Bek was his successful ambassador. Three times was he the King's mouthpiece to the Scottish Monarch, and in his last journey he stormed the Castle of Dulton and took it. He was the messenger of Edward to the Pope with presents, when, says Dugdale, "His Holiness, taking special notice of his courtly behaviour and magnanimity of spirit, advanced him to the title of Patriarch of Jerusalem."‡ Anthony Bek was the youngest of three brothers—John, summoned in 1295 as Baron de Eresby, and Thomas, Bishop of St. David's. The Barony has been in abeyance since 1303. The Baron's two daughters married Sir William de Willeghby and Sir Richard Harcourt. There are many good things told of Anthony: The price asked by a London merchant for a piece of cloth was said to be "too dear for the Bishop of Durham" (his wealth and extravagance were proverbial); Bek bought it and converted it into horse cloths. He gave forty gold pieces for forty herrings because he heard no one would buy them. From his boyhood till towards the close of his extraordinary career, he was the intimate friend of Edward I., his temporal and spiritual adviser, his companion to the Holy Land, his most valuable diplomatist (a linguist who could banter the Italians in their own vernacular), his most trusted confidant, his companion in campaign and Parliament, and preferred ecclesiastic. In old age this friendship was severed, for Bek resisted the arbitrary measures of the Crown, even as he laughed at the mandates of the Pope (Boniface VIII.). "No man in all the realm, except the King, did equal him for habit, behaviour, and military pomp, and that he was more versed in State affairs than in ecclesiastical duties, ever assisting the King most powerfully in the wars, having sometimes in Scotland twenty-six standard bearers, and of his ordinary retinue one hundred and forty knights, so that he was thought to be rather a temporal Prince than a priest or bishop."§ In 1274 he was made Constable of the Tower, and ten years later was consecrated Bishop of Durham. It is said of him that, during his whole life, he never looked a woman in the face, and was the only ecclesiastic who dared from purity to touch the bones of St. William, of York. This curious man was known as the most fearless rider of his day, a mighty hunter, a lover of the hounds.

OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

One of his last acts is the only discreditable thing recorded of him. The last De Vesci, of Alnwick, died, leaving only an illegitimate son, to whom he left his castle and barony, making Bek guardian and trustee. Bek sold the barony to Henry Percy, in 1399.* He expired in the following year.

The Bekgs held lands in the Scarsdale Hundred, plus those in the Appletree Hundred. They were the recipients of Royal favour on the fall of the De Ferrars, and Edward I. was not niggardly to them when he became King. But wealth was a characteristic of their race. Banks says that their English founder—Walter—who came over with the Conqueror, was not hard-up, like the rest of his companions in arms, but belonged to a rich Flemish family.† From Walter sprang the three great branches located at Eresby, Suceby, and Boothby. What is curious, the sons of the Suceby branch were bishops at the same time as those of Eresby, and of the same name. The student is liable to be confused by such a fact. There was Anthony, of Eresby, Bishop of Durham; Anthony, of Suceby, Bishop of Norwich; Thomas, of Eresby, Bishop of St. David’s; Thomas, of Suceby, Bishop of Lincoln. But the difference of memorabilia is very marked. We take it that John Bek, who was member for Derbyshire in the Parliament of 1355, was a scion of the junior line of the Eresby House. We shall meet with the Bekgs among the lords of Scarsdale.

In the Valley of the Dove, from Hartington to Ashbourne; on the banks of the Derwent, where the river assumes navigable pretensions, there are old manor houses and half-timbered residences of the Plantagenet period. There are old gabled Halls of feudal days—stately edifices, made more stately by their antiquity—together with the ruins of a priory or abbey. There are thirty-nine at least of such edifices in the Wapentake of Wirksworth and Hundred of Appletree. There are at least forty-two lordships in the Wapentake and sixty-three in the Hundred; while the old families who have held the manorial rights number about three hundred. We get in goodly company among them—knighthoods, peerages, baronetcies—and bestowed not from being partisans of a Royal house or a political faction, but from military prowess and statesmanship. We give the armoury of these families with their quartered coats, where they possess them; sketch the homesteads, and collate some of the particulars of those houses, whose careers are epistles of national history for seven or eight centuries. If we want sensational scenes of such history, or veritable scandals, the careers of some of the past holders of Barton Blount will suffice. If we want domestic incidents, which appeal to the heart, as a diamond wedding, we have a Wolley of Riber Hall; or a good round family, we have a Bradshaw of Makeney Old Hall, who had twenty-three children—twenty of whom, we believe, are buried with him in Duffield Church. If we want nobility of character in its exalted sense, such as persecution borne for conscience sake, we have the Fithertons of Norbury Manor House. If it is the National struggle, during the Rebellion, we have Hopton Hall, the homestead of Sir John Gell, the famous Parliamentarian; and Hoon Hall, which sheltered the Pyes, who were cavaliers and created baronets by Charles II. Then there is Mercaston Hall, where dwelt old Sir Richard Knivet, before the splendour of his race departed; Etwall Hall, linked with the Ports and Gerards and Sleighs; Shirley Manor House, associated with the Shirleys for centuries. Among the stately edifices there are Kedleston and the Curzons; Radbourne and the Poles; Dovebridge and the Cavendishes; Longford and the Cokes; Sudbury and the Vernons; Chaddesden and the Wilmots; Ashbourne and the Cokaynes and Boothbys. What celebrated dignitaries these families have produced! We meet with the famous Robert Curzon of the twelfth century, whom Pope Innocent III. made a Cardinal and a Nuncio; whom France made a doctor of divinity; we meet with the ancestor of the Poles, who was the hero of Froissart, and one of the first six-and-twenty Knights of the Garter ever created;† we meet with that Lord Chief Justice whose brain formulated the Petition of Rights; we meet with a lady who could read her Bible in the Hebrew, and was (so the wise ones say) the original of Miss Sainthill in the “Spiritual Don Quixote.” We meet with many men whose contributions to our literature are among our choice selections, such as the writer of “The Retirement” and “Contention.” Among the holders of the lordships we meet with sons, whose exploits, after a

* Robert de Graystanes. Surtess Society, Vol. IX.
† Extinct Peerage, Vol. II., p. 45.
‡ Vide Appendix.
INTRODUCTION.

lapse of centuries, make an Englishman proud of his countrymen, and send a thrill through the body. We are told, by a very learned antiquarian, that of the sixty old families who have been associated with the Valley of the Dove during the last eight hundred years there are but four—Okeovers, Fitzherberts, Cokaynes, Shirleys—who are still resident in the neighbourhood, and hold estates. We believe we can augment this number,* and also distinctly point out other scions—some still lords of manors; some holding baronetcies; but dwelling in other counties or other countries. Items of interest connected with the Wirksworth families have come down to us from the preservation of records and charters of Monastic Institutions. How abundant would have been the materials, and of great value to the compiler, but for the fanaticism of the Puritans, is made more evident from the records which were saved by common sense and the antiquarian. Not a syllable would be known of many families but for these charters.

From the yeoman families of the Middle Ages have sprang many scions who have worn coronets; have filled civic offices of great dignity, and whose military or naval achievements are told by the historian. Among the families of the Wapentake we shall meet with several—as the Swanns, of Lee Hall, Beretons, of Hurdlow, and the Beresfords, of Newton Grange—which will illustrate the assertion of Bishop Stubbs that the yeomen of England as a body were "in antiquity of possession and purity of extraction probably superior to the classes which looked down upon it as ignoble." From the younger brothers of the yeoman families, says the same writer, were the households of the great lords recruited; "furnished men-at-arms, archers, and hobelers to the Royal force at home and abroad."† From a younger brother of the Beresfords, say we, sprang that illustrious line of men whose bravery was conspicuous at the beginning of the fifteenth century on the field of Agincourt, and just as conspicuous only the other day under the fortresses of Alexandria, and who have long held a peerage. From a younger brother of the Beretons sprang the famous Parliamentary General (a baronet to boot) who defeated Prince Rupert, and the Sir William who was at Waterloo. From the same founder was John, the first navigator to make a direct voyage to America, the first Englishman to tread the shore of New England at Cape Cod, where he sowed wheat, peas, and beans, which grew nine inches in fourteen days. From here he brought home a freight of skins and sassafras plant, which yielded three hundred and thirty-six pounds a ton. His subsequent voyage "resulted in the planting and colonisation of America."‡ The gentleman yeoman has an excellent type in the Swanns, of Lee Hall, whose descendants have married with the descendants of the knightly Beretons and the baronial Fynneys.

Wirksworth is a Wapentake and Hundred both. Wherein lay the difference? We are told that the word is derived from wapen—"arms"—and tæcan—"to deliver"—as the inhabitants of this particular Hundred had to muster with their arms when any sign of insubordination meant deprivation. But this mustering of arms, it is added, was in the presence of a new lord in proof of the tenants' submission. Such explanation is against the facts of Constitutional history, for the mustering was no sign of submission, but of brotherhood and strength. On a given day, the chief of the division (whom we should call chief constable) appeared on horseback with a pike in his hand, and was met by the principal men of the Hundred, each carrying his lance. This functionary touched his pike with each of their lances as a proof they were firmly united to each other; hence the derivation should be from tæcan—"touching"—and not tæcan—"to deliver." Wirksworth has still several vestiges of the feudal ages, not only architectural, but of institutions which her neighbours have long since thrown off or never possessed. She still has her Courts Baron; Courts Barmote; Courts Leet. What is so interesting, so valuable to the student of county history, as the minutes of such Courts? We have before us a veritable volume of memoranda shewing the beautiful calligraphy of the sixteenth century, and the unintelligible scrawl of the eighteenth.

The first signature in the book is that of John Manners, of Haddon, written with his own hand, and among the thousands of entries, such an one as this often occurs: "The Jury present and say that William, Earl of Devonshire, hath made default in not appearing at the Court, and do amerce him 4d." There are the entries also of the heriots, which enable us to understand the debt of gratitude due to

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modern legislation. Copyhold lands were subject to fealty services, reliefs, and escheats; the first belonged to life-tenancy only, the others to copyhold of inheritance, subject also to wardships, fines, and heriots, a Danish custom, "which gave the lord right to demand the best beast or other article of his tenant's personal property on his death." Imagine a picture of Turner's worth a thousand guineas, or an Epsom favourite worth more, to be compulsorily given up. This burden was only lightened within living memory. We have many particulars of the Courts Barmote, which we shall endeavour to impart. Barmote is said to be from the Anglo-Saxon berg—"a hill"—and gemote—"an assembly"—or "an assembly upon a hill," as a learned writer in Vol. VIII. of the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal has it; but we would respectfully submit that berg also means "a mine," which would give "an assembly of miners" as a rendering. The first mention of Wirksworth, we believe, tells of a leaden coffin from this part of Derbyshire sent by the Abbess of Repton (Wirksworth was with the Abbey of Repton till its destruction by the Danes) as remotely as 714 to St. Guthlac, the Patron Saint of Croyland. During last century there were three pigs of lead found near Matlock, which not only establish the fact that Wirksworth was known to the Romans, but go very far to prove it to have been one of their stations. The tenure of the manor will yield many items of interest, for it is and has been a portion of the Duchy of Lancaster from the creation of the Duchy, while previously it was with the De Ferrars, who held in "fee farm," together with the whole Wapentake. The Crown dues have been on lease since about 1460, and the lease is now with the Arkwrights.

One portion of the Appendix has been collated after very much research—the blazoned quarterings of thirty-six of the Appletree families and fifteen of the Wapentake. As they are arranged alphabetically, they are valuable as a reference, and will tend greatly to facilitate the labours of the student.

In the First Volume of these articles—High Peak Hundred—we claimed credit for a first batch of patches towards a good County History. We now ask to be accredited with the second bundle.

J. T.
The Appletree Hundred.

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The Parishes of Barton Blount, Bonlestone, Bradley, and Brailsford.

Whatever adjunct the lordship of Barton has acquired in designation during a period of six hundred years, the initial letter has suffered no change—Bakepuize, Blount, Bradshaw.

Immediately after the Conquest the Bakepuizes were of Derbyshire. They were tenants in soccage of the De Ferrars; were among the Knights of the fourth Earl of Derby who were fined, when that Earl rebelled against Henry II.; were the founders of a hospital for lepers at Alkmonton; were benefactors to the Abbey of Abingdon.* They appear on the Pipe Rolls of Henry II. and the Calendar of Fines of Richard I., which shows Robert de Bakepuize contesting the Advowson of Barrow with the Knights Hospitallers, in January, 1196. After the election of William as Knight of the Shire, in 1373, they disappear from among the county families. In 1381 the heiress of this old family—Helen, whom Nicholas Longford had secured—sold Barton, together with other lordships, to Sir Walter Blount, the famous warrior, son of Sir John, who had married Isolda Mountjoy, with whom the Blounts acquired their first Derbyshire lands. The Bakepuizes† were not only tenants, but confidants of the De Ferrars (as we learn that the last Earl of Derby made over many of his manors to the Bakepuizes, thinking to retain them in spite of his treason).‡

From the old Scandinavian sea kings are the Derbyshire Blounts said to have had a descent.† Immediately before the Conquest they were Counts of Guisnes, in Picardy, and for their services in navigating the Conqueror’s ships, and for their valour at Hastings, they got the Barony of Ixworth. The Sixth Baron fell at the Battle of Lewes, under the standard of De Montfort, and the barony became attainted. They were of this county in the fourteenth century, and were lords of twenty manors, while within the Hundred of Appletree they held Alkmonton, Barton, Hazelwood, Hungry Bentley, and Sapperton. The two great branches of the Blounts were of Saxlingham, County Norfolk, and Ixworth, County Suffolk, and both were merged together in those of Thurvauston and Barton Blount, from whom sprang those of Kinlet, County Salop; of Orleton, County Hereford; of Marple Durham, County Oxford. Among the baronets of England at the present moment there is Sir Walter de Sodington Blount, of Sodington, County Worcester, and Mawley Hall, Bewdley, who is in a straight line from the doughty old seaman who anchored the Conqueror’s fleet. It was one of the Blounts, of Marple Durham, who became Lieutenant of the Tower, 6th July, 1590. This fact is of importance to the student of Derbyshire history, for, among the thirty-one prisoners turned over to him, was the venerable Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, of Norbury and Padley. One of the girls of this house was the Parthenia of Pope. It was Sir Walter, who purchased Barton, that selected as his wife (when in Spain with John of Gaunt) the lady Sancha de Ayala, Maid of Honour to Constantia, of Castile, whom the Duke of Lancaster married and brought to Tutbury.

† They held Barton, Bearwardcote, Burnaston, Alkmonton, Upper Thurvauston, in this Hundred.
§ Peerage by Collins, Burke, Bankes, &c.
This lady was entitled to quarter the arms of Castile and Leon from her mother, Inex de Ayala, whose name she retained, and who belonged to "one of the most ancient and illustrious houses in Spain."

The eldest son of the warrior was made a Knight of the Garter for his defeat of the French at Aquitaine, in 1412, and another one was Treasurer of Normandy.

The great-grandson of Sir Walter (another Sir Walter) was a favourite of Edward IV., was made Lord High Treasurer in 1464, and created Baron Mountjoy in the following year. This was the nobleman who purchased so many Derbyshire lordships. As a Yorkist he benefited greatly by the confiscated estates of the Careys, Vauxes, and Courtenys, thus acquiring lands in the Counties of Worcester, Cornwall, and Devon. The third peer was Governor of Guines; the fourth was a famous courier at the Court of Henry VIII., was Master of the Mint, was made a Knight of the Garter, and subscribed the articles against Wolsey; the fifth was the patron of literature, a bibliophile whose treasures old Leland envied; the sixth dabbled in alchymy until it forced him to sell Barton to John Merry, the London citizen. The eighth holder of the coronet (born in 1563, and before his father had sold Barton) is numbered among the most illustrious of Englishmen, and celebrated as a statesman and soldier. Unfortunately, his brilliant career is shadowed by a scandal, which has found record as a national event, from an infringement of the Canon Law.

Among the celebrated collection of paintings belonging to the late and tenth Duke of Hamilton there was one of Charles Blount, by Juan Pantoza,† eighth Baron Mountjoy and Earl of Devonshire, and which gave an idea of the handsome face with which Queen Elizabeth was rivetted. At the time of his introduction to Court he had no prospect of succeeding either to the peerage or estates; then again, the splendour of his race was on the wane. The costly magnificence of his grandfather, who was a friend of Erasmus, Leland, and Roger Ascham, and to whom Erasmus dedicated his edition of Lity; the philosophy of his father, with costly experiments to find the coveted stone; the extravagance and prodigality of his brother had impoverished, if not ruined, his house. It is related of him, that when he stood for his portrait, as a boy, it was with a trowel in his hand, and that beneath the picture he wrote: Ad Redificandum Antiquam Domum (to re-establish the ancient splendour of the family). Charles Blount was the second son of James, sixth Lord Mountjoy, and Caroline Leigh, or Lee, of St. Oswals, County York. "As he came from Oxford," says Sir Robert Naunton, in his Fragmenta Regalia, "he took the Inner Temple in his way to the Court, whither he no sooner came, but without asking, he had a pretty strange kind of admission, which I have heard from a discreet man of his own, and much more of the secrets of those times. He was then much about twenty years of age, of a brown hair, a sweet face, a most neat composure, and tall in his person. The Queen was then at Whitehall, and at dinner, whither he came to see the fashion of the Court. The Queen had soon found him out, and, with a kind of affected frown, asked the lady carver what he was. She answered she knew him not; insomuch as an inquiry was made from one to another who he might be, till at length it was told the Queen he was brother of the Lord William Mountjoy. This inquisition, with the eye of Majesty fixed upon him (as she was wont to do, and to daunt men whom she knew not), stirred the blood of this young gentleman, insomuch as his colour came and went, which the Queen observing called him unto her, and gave him her hand to kiss, encouraging him with gracious words and new looks; and so diverting her speech to the lords and ladies, she said, that she no sooner observed him, but that she knew there was in him some noble blood, with some other expressions of pity towards his house; and then again demanding his name she said, 'fail you not to come to the Court, and I will bethink myself how to do you good.' And this was his inlet and the beginning of his grace; where it falls into consideration that though he wanted not wit and courage—for he had very fine attractions, and being a good piece of a scholar—yet were they accompanied with the retractor of bashfulness, and a natural modesty which, as the tone of his house and the ebb of his fortune then stood, might have hindered his progression, had they not been reinforced by the infusion of Sovereign

* Burke's Peerage, p. 51.
† There is an engraving of this painting in Lodge's Illustrious Personages, Vol. III.
favour, and the Queen’s gracious invitation; and that it may appear how low he was and how much that heretic necessity will work in the dejection of good spirits, I can deliver with assurance that his exhibition was very scant until his brother died, which was shortly after his admission to the Court, and then it was no more than a thousand marks per annum, wherewith he lived plentifully in a fine way and garb, and without any great sustentation, during all her time, and as there was in his nature a kind of backwardness, which did not befriend him, nor suit with the motion of the Court, so there was in him an inclination to arms, with a humour of travelling and gadding abroad, which, had not some wise men about laboured to remove, and the Queen herself laid in her commands, he would, out of his natural propension, have marred his own market.” Blount, never for one moment, during a period of twenty years (until the Queen died in 1603) forfeited the Royal favour. She gave him charge of a company of troops in the Netherlands (one of those old-fashioned companies since yeelped battalion), and in 1586 knighted him. He was returned to Parliament for Beeralston the same year. Previous to this a little incident had threatened the lives of himself and the Earl of Essex. The pluck of Blount at a tilting match had won him, from the Queen, a gold ornament,* “richly enamelled, which his servant had the next day fastened on his arms with a crimson ribbon,” with which he came to Court. The Earl said, contempituous, that “every fool must have his favour.” Blount challenged him; met him in Marybone Park, and wounded him. These men subsequently were the fastest friends, and, as we shall see in a moment, it was the sister of the Earl who should eternally link her name with Blount’s and cover it with obloquy. When the Spanish Armada was off our coast, Blount was one of those who hired ships and fitted them out at their own expense. He fought at Zutphen, where Sydney fell. He was continually in the Low Countries and distinguishing himself by his dash. His absence, however, did not please the Queen, and she commanded him home, but directed that his pay should not cease. She made him Governor of Portsmouth (he built the fortifications of that town), and a Knight of the Garter. His historical career was about to commence. On the 14th August, 1598, the Earl of Tyrone defeated the English at Blackwater. The command of our troops was given to Essex and then to Blount, with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Tyrone was holding the whole of the country, Dublin alone was with the English. In December, 1601, Tyrone had collected together the largest known army ever assembled in Ireland, had secured the services of four thousand Spanish troops, under the command of Don Juan de Aquila; he was aided, too, by a nuncio from the Pope, who cursed those who should oppose him. “The country,” says Froud, “was so dreadfully wasted that children were killed and eaten for food. In one place, three wretched little creatures were found feeding on their dead mother.”† Blount met Tyrone at Kinsale and defeated him, totally routing his army. Twelve months later Tyrone had submitted. The administration of Blount occasioned his re-appointment as Viceroy, much against his wish. Indeed, the document is the oldest extant which bears the signature of James I., for it was signed before his arrival in London in 1603. Blount, however, shortly afterwards returned (bringing O’Neill, Earl of Tyrone, with him), when he was created Earl of Devonshire, Master of the Ordnance, Keeper of Portsmouth Castle, was given the Manor of Loddington, County Leicester, and part of the estates of Lord Cobham, with grants of land in Lancashire. His victory of Kinsale had raised his fame as a soldier to the highest pitch, while his successful subjugation of rebellion with diplomacy, and not further bloodshed, had placed him among the first statesmen of his age.

Now comes in the romance which overshadowed the brilliant career of Blount, and left a blot upon it; which excited the denunciation of the Puritan and the reproof of the Churchman, and which hurried him to his grave in Westminster Abbey. Among the Ladies of the Court of Queen Elizabeth was Penelope Devereux, sister of the Earl of Essex, and wife of Lord Rich. As a girl she had plighted her troth with Sir Philip Sidney, the author of Arcadia, and the hero of Zutphen (she is the Stella of his poems). But her family had forced her into a marriage with Lord Rich. “I have an abiding conviction,” says Grosart, “that while Sidney lived, Stella lived true and pure and noble after no common ideal, and in everyway worthy of Sidney. I give to Stella, without reserve, the glory of having kept

Sidney true to his best self." Hitherto the names of Devereux and Blount had been linked with honour, the holders had fought side by side at Hastings and Evesham, at Shrewsbury and Bosworth, but now they were to be dragged in the dirt. This lady replaced the image of Sidney in her heart by that of Blount, ignoring her obligations to Rich and her dignity as a woman. The liaison of Lady Rich and Blount, though it resulted in a divorce from her husband—for she had taken up her abode at Wanstead, a residence which Blount had purchased from her brother before his execution—excited little comment; neither did it forfeit them their admission to Court, but when they sought to atone for their impropriety, strove to propitiate their guilty consciences by marriage, the voice of scandal became a cry of horror. The Puritan portion of the nation were shrill in their denunciations; the Churchmen stood aloof and aghast at his trampling the Canon Law under foot; the King was indignant, and shut him out from Royal favour; the heralds refused to impale their arms. The chaplain of Blount at the time, who performed the ceremony on the 26th December, 1605, was a poor curate, named William Laud, without the mitre of Canterbury before his eyes, or a final acquaintance with the headsman on Tower Hill. How Laud mourned in after years in sackcloth and ashes; how he strove to vindicate himself for his share in the business, when he had attained to the episcopal See, by vituperating the ashes of Blount, may be read in his Diary, or in his biography by Lawson.* Blount could not bear up against the overwhelming obloquy. Within three months the contumely of his fellow-creatures had brought on a fever, and the very men whose voice of reproof had killed him, buried him with ostentation, pomp, and pageantry, in the old Benedictine Abbey of Westminster, in St. Paul's Chapel. His last hours were spent in writing a Discourse of Matrimony, which is a brilliant defence of his marriage. "The work abounds," says Lodge, "with ingenous argument, and quotes, in addition to numberless passages in Scripture, perhaps every known author who ever wrote, professionally or incidentally, on the subject of marriage and divorce."

There is a copy of this work in the British Museum, and (if we mistake not) in the library at Lambeth Palace. It is said that the tragedy of The Broken Heart, by Ford (1633) was founded upon Blount's death. His three sons by Lady Rich (born out of wedlock) each held the peerage of Mountjoy consecutively, when it became extinct. There was a younger brother of the Earl—Sir Christopher—who married the notorious Letitia Knollys, previously the wife of the Earls of Essex (father of Penelope) and Leicester, both of whom she sent to their graves from her knowledge of anodyne. Sir Christopher was executed for his share in the conspiracy of that Earl of Essex, who was her own son, and brother of Lady Blount. The curious student may be interested in the fact that the first, second, third, fourth, and sixth Barons Mountjoy were buried at Grey Friars', in Newgate Street; the fifth at St. Mary's, Aldermarby; the eighth and last of the legitimate ennobled line in that old sanctuary, where the ashes of kings, nobles, and poets are comingled.

There was of this family we were forgetting, who, or his works rather, to the antiquary is still as a companion—Thomas Blount, the author of Ancient Tenures. He was a scion of the Orleton branch, and a friend and contemporary of Anthony a Wood and Dugdale. Indeed, he corrected the proof-sheets of the Monasticon, and got the author, then poor, and Mr. William Dugdale only, his money from a knavish publisher, called Scott, of Little Britain. In religion, he adhered to the old faith, which prevented his promotion as a lawyer, and occasioned him to fly more than once for safety. We believe he never had university education, though he duly entered himself at the Inner Temple. Of the sixteen works of which he was the author we shall particularly mention in another article, when other facts can be stated.†

The Manor of Barton Blount was with the Merrys for four generations,|| when the heiress married Simpson, whose son retired to a French Monastery. It was sold to Sir Nathaniel Curzon in 1751. Lysons

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* Life and Times.
‡ Pica Scaffton Manor House.
|| John Merry, of Barton, was one of the gentlemen "who shewed their lance and light horse at Belper," October 27, 1599. The brother or son of John (Henry) lent the Crown twenty pounds, as a forced loan, August, 1599.—Historical Manuscripts Commission, 12 Rep., Part IV.
BARTON BLOUNT, BOYLESTONE, BRADLEY, AND BRAILSFORD.

says that the Bradshaws obtained it by exchange with Lord Scarsdale.* We believe that such is not the fact. The Curzahs sold it to the Listers; the Listers to the Cromptons; the Cromptons to the Bradshaws.

The family of Lister, who have held the peerage of Ribblesdale since 1797, while the scion of another branch was ennobled as Lord Masham during the year 1891, spring from John, of Derby, located there when Edward II. was in the sixth year of his reign (1312).† One (Sir Matthew) was physician to Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I.; another was physician to Queen Anne and became Primarius Medicus; but who remembers now that they were an old Derbyshire stock?

One of the Cromptons was Judge of Queen’s Bench in our own time; was a great authority on mercantile cases, and died as recently as 1865. The Judge was a grandson of a Derby banker (a banking house still flourishing in the county), and was a descendant of a famous Puritan family, which, singular enough, had relationship with Bradshaw, the regicide.

The first Crompton to locate himself in Derbyshire was John, the son of Abraham, whose sires were of Brightmet, in the Parish of Bolton, County Lancaster. As an Englishman whose sense of duty, commiseration for his fellow-creatures, and fearless courage in confronting a pestilence, took precedence to self-preservation, John Crompton stands in the front rank. He matriculated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A., and from thence he was appointed Lecturer to All Saint’s, Derby. He was only six-and-twenty when our county town was visited by a scourge, from which those who could flee, leaving the dying uncared for, and the dead unburied. So thoroughly was the town depopulated that grass grew in the Market Place. But Crompton stayed behind to play the same part at Derby as Momesson played at Eyam, about thirty years later. When the Long Parliament made a sweep of the Episcopalian ministers of the Church of England, Crompton, having Evangelical views, was appointed to Brailsford, in the place of poor Greaves, and Crompton, with a generosity which should never be forgotten, gave him a moiety of his stipend. It was probably his humanity conquering his sectarian tenets, which occasioned the Puritan Parliament to place him under surveillance. At the Restoration he had to vacate Brailsford for Arnold, in Nottinghamshire, and two years later came the Act of Uniformity, to which he would not subscribe. The Five Miles Act made him retire to Mapperley, where he died, 9th January, 1669.

Burke deduces the Bradshaws, of Barton, from Henry, of Alderwasley (1483). There is something to be said about such a descent elsewhere.‡ Anyway, the Rev. Samuel, of Upminster, in Essex, was the last of the Bradshaws, of Barton, and left his estate to Joseph Baggaley, of Holbrook, who was his cousin, and who assumed the name and arms of Bradshaw in 1767. The great-grandson of this gentleman is the present Mr. Francis Bradshaw, of Barton, J.P., D.L.

More than twenty different families have held the lordship or a moiety of the lordship of Boylestone since the bequest of the Conqueror to Henry de Ferrars—Agards,|| Basings, Bates, Boylestones, Bradbourne, Broadhurts, Chaloner, Coopers, Cottons, Cummings, Fitzherberts,|| Gilberts, Gisbornes, Grendons,** Gresleys, Grosvenors, Manloes, Montgomerys, Peches, Ridwaes, Sapertons, Senches, Tathams, Venable, Waldeshefs. The earliest known tenant under the De Ferrars was Robert de Boyleston, whose heirress, Avice, in the reign of Henry II., had two husbands—Reginald de Gresley and Sir Ralph Peche. By Reginald she had a daughter, by Sir Ralph she had a son, and between these two children the manor became in moieties. The Gresley moiety was taken by this daughter to Ralph de Grendon, whose grand-daughter, Joanna, was wife to John Senche, whose daughter, Margaret, at her death, in 1362, conveyed it to Roger Saperton. Whether Saperton was the son or husband, or relative
of any kind, of Margaret, is one of the difficulties in stating the tenure of this lordship. In the next century this moiety was with the Montegomerys, of Cubley; a century later (*temp. of Elizabeth*) with the Agards, of Foston, who sold it, in the reign of Charles II., to John Gisborne. This moiety passed to the Bates', and afterwards to the Broadhursts, and is now, together with the other moiety, with Admiral Sir Arthur Cumming, K.C.B., F.R.A.S., of Foston Hall. Sir Arthur, as a second lieutenant, led the Turkish troops at the storming of Sidon, in 1840, and commanded the "Conflict" during the Russian war.

The Peche moiety passed by grand-daughter, Matilda, to Walter de Ridware, by marriage, whose grandson, Roger, sold it, in 1293, to John de Basing,* of London, whose daughter and heiress espoused our old friend, Walter de Waldshef, High Steward of the Peak Forest. With the Queen of Edward I. he was a favourite, and owed some of his estates and honours to Her Majesty, while he, in turn, gave lands in the valleys of Hope and the Goyt to Boyleston Church. With his daughter, Joanna, this moiety of Boyleston came back again to a Walter Ridware, third in descent from the Walter who acquired it with Matilda Peche. Their grand-daughter and heiress, Agnes, whose husband was William Cotton, was mother to four co-heiresses, who mated with the Fitzherberts, Vennals, Grosvenors, and Bradbournes. By arrangement, Boyleston remained with Sir John Bradbourne, husband of Isabella Cotton, whose eventual heiress carried this moiety to Sir Humphrey Ferrars, of Tamworth. In 1664, it was purchased by the Challoners, from whom it passed by marriage to the Rev. Thomas Gilbert, who passed it to John Gilbert Cooper in 1743, and repossessed it three years later. The next holder was Henry Tatam, in 1751, from whom it was conveyed to the Rev. Thomas Manlove. There is a pedigree of Peche, Ridware, and Cotton in Glover's *Derbyshire*, Vol. II., p. 152.

The Grosvenors were descendants of Gilbert le Grosvenor, who was nephew of Hugh Lupus, and relative to the Conqueror. The name was acquired from Gilbert being *Gros-Venour* to that Monarch, as previously the patronymic borne was De Aquila. Exactly a century earlier to the acquisition of a moiety of Boyleston, the Grosvenors had furnished one of those pages of history which stand alone by themselves, and give to the student a curiosity to pursue his researches. The chief facts can be told in a few words. Among the heroes who surrounded the Black Prince in his famous wars against the French was Sir Robert Grosvenor: he was harbingier to James de Audley at the battle of Poictiers: took part in the engagements at Guinene, Najara, La Roche, Limoges. The knight bore as his arms, asure, a bend or. Whether he had a right to such arms was to form a question to be decided by a tribunal, to which was subpoened prince and noble and knight and esquire to give their evidence. In the Scottish campaign of 1385, Sir Richard le Scrope challenged Grosvenor's right to these arms, as he said they were his *coate*, and his only. Grosvenor replied that his sires had borne them for generations.

The case first came before the Court of Chivalry in January, 1387, and lasted till the 12th May, 1389. Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, was president; John de Multon, lieutenant for the Marshal. Grosvenor brought up the whole, or nearly so, of the knights and gentlemen of the Counties of Cheshire and Lancashire, some of them bent with age, who swore to the Grosvenors bearing *asure a bend or* from their earliest remembrance; indeed, there were several mitred Abbots who were made to attend to attest the same. But the judgment of the Court went against him, and he was condemned with costs, though, from the weight of evidence he had brought, he was ordered simply to difference his arms with a *bordure argent*. Grosvenor was indignant and furious, and at once sped to the King (Richard II.), who three days later heard the case himself. The Royal decision was not given till 27th May, 1390, when the previous judgment was confirmed, and Grosvenor had to pay £466 13s. 4d. (which would mean now an enormous sum), while the distinctive *arms* ordered by the Court of Chivalry was annulled and a fresh *coate* granted, *asure, a garb or*, which is borne at this moment by His Grace the Marquis of Westminster—Hugh Lupus Grosvenor.

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* Sir John de Basing was a member of that early commercial house whose memory is still perpetuated in Basing Lane and Basing-hall Street. Adam Basing was Lord Mayor in 1291; Thomas was Sheriff in 1259; Robert held the same office in 1278; and William in 1308.
BARTON BLOUNT, BOYLESTONE, BRADLEY, AND BRAILSFORD.

Bradley (as Barton and Boylestone) was with Henry de Ferrars at the General Survey. When the lordship became a portion of the possessions of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the earliest known tenant in socage was Ralph de Shirley, though the senior line of the Knivetons had located themselves here in the reign of Edward I., and were soon holding the seigniory, which they held till 1655, when Sir Andrew sold it to Francis Meynell, an Alderman of London. The last of the Bradley Knivetons had died some few years previously, and had been succeeded both in lordship and residence by his relation Sir Gilbert, of Mercaston. The pedigree of the Bradley Knivetons, as given by Wolley, begins with Matthew, temp. of Henry III., and ends with Francis in the days of Charles I. Glover stumbles very curiously over this pedigree (Vol. II., p. 157). He says that Richard Knivetton was living 27 Henry VI., while he gives the grandfather of Richard, as Henry, whom he says, was married to Edward IV. Thus the grandson was living twenty-three years before the grandsire took to himself a spouse. He gives eleven generations in two hundred and fifty-seven years, which at least, was uncommonly smart practice. The lordship is now, we believe, with Mr. George Moore Dixon, J.P.

At Bradley resided Thomas Bancroft, the poet, near to his sincere friend and kindred spirit in verse, Sir Aston Cokayne. This was in 1658, the very year that he published his last work, The Hermitical Lover, or Anthenon and Fideta. Bancroft was a native of Swarkston, and is usually designated, "the small poet," but not from the lack of poetic genius, but from stature, and shortness of poem. In 1653 he gave to the world The Glutton's Fare, and in 1659 his Two Books of Epigrammes and Epitaphs, which he dedicated to "two top branches of gentry, Sir Charles Shirley, Bart.; and William Davenport."

When John Bingham, the divine and linguist, was expelled from his living of Marston on Dove, in 1662, it was to Bradley that he retired; and there, on the piteous pay of a tutor, he subsisted for three years.

Brailsford is associated with one of those old Derbyshire families, who not only took their name from the place and held the lordship for three hundred years, but who were living here when William, the Norman, exorted from Harold, the Saxon, that oath at Rouen, that he would assist him in seizing the Throne of England. The Brailsford of that day was called Alsin. His grandson, Nicholas, in the reign of Henry II., who was given Wingerworth by the Crown, is usually recognised as the founder of this house. The grandson of Nicholas was Henry, to whom Edward I. gave Unstone, and wished to confer a Knighthood upon him, which he refused, and over which he burnt his fingers, having to pay a large sum in consequence. The eventual heiress of this family (of the senior line)—Joan, whose mother was heiress of the Twyfords—married Sir John Bassett, of Cheadle, whose son, Thomas, mated with Margaret Mering, whose son, Sir Richard, died without issue, but whose daughters were the wives of Sir Ralph Shirley, Richard Curzon, and John Knivetton. Shirley acquired the lordship of Brailsford and Curzon, Wingerworth. The Shirleys were holding till the end of last century, when they sold it to John Webster, a Derby banker. On the banker becoming bankrupt, the lordship was purchased by William Drury Lowe, of Locko, and subsequently was conveyed (by purchase) to Charles Upton, and finally to William Evans, of Allestree Hall, with whose family it remains.

Within the Parish of Brailsford, there are three other lordships—Culland, Ednaston, and Over Burrows. The Drapers were holding Culland, temp. Henry VIII., having purchased it from Francis Shirley—less the manorial rights. This family were originally of Hampshire, though they appear among the gentry of Derbyshire early in the fifteenth century. The last senior male representative was Robert, who died in 1683, leaving three co-heiresses married to Jason, Bate, and Rowe, whose heiress, Frudence, married George Newall, who acquired the three moieties of the manor. The issue of Newall took the name of Port, and in 1749 sold this lordship to William Cox. The manorial rights had been conveyed by Earl Ferrars to Charles Upton. These Cox purchased also.

Ednaston was with Henry de Ferrars at the Survey and given to the Priory of Tutbury, with which it remained till 1539. In the following year it was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir John Giffard. Two years

* Vide Article on Breadsall Old Hall.*
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

later it became the property of Francis Shirley, a descendant of the Norman Henry, and is now with Earl Ferrars, who is a Shirley paternally, and Ferrars maternally.

The Manor of Over-Burrows passed from the Brabournes to the Ferrars about 1600, and was with the Earl Ferrars till about 1794, when it was sold to Cox. The estate at Over-Burrows, which was with the Osbornes, appears to have made Glover confuse it with the lordship. The grandfather of William Cox, the purchaser of Culland, was tutor to the family of the first Earl Ferrars, and resided at Brailsford, so that for two centuries the Coxes have been of Derbyshire. Previously they were of Lea Grange, County Leicester, and more remotely of Itchington, County Warwick.

PEDIGREE OF THE DERBYSHIRE CROMPTONS.

The Reverend gentleman of whom we have spoken was the father of Abraham, who died 1734, leaving Samuel, of Derby, Abraham, of Chorley, John, of Chorley, and Elizabeth, wife of Henry Coape, of Duffield. Samuel is known to us as the first of that banking house which is fast approaching its fourth jubilee. By his spouse, Anne Rhodes, of Houghton, he had Samuel, John, and Joshua, father of Peter, the M.D., whose son was the Judge of Queen's Bench, already mentioned. Samuel was Receiver General of the County; Mayor and Sheriff in consecutive years—1767-8, having filled the first office in 1758. By his spouse Elizabeth Fox, he had Samuel, John, Gilbert, and Joshua, whose wife was the heiress, Anne Maria Rookes, by whom he had William Rookes Crompton Stanfield, of Esholt Hall, County of York. Samuel was twice Mayor, and father of Samuel, of Woodend, whose son, Sir Samuel, was created a Baronet. John, of the Lilies, was five times Mayor, and in one year (1810) was High Sheriff also. This gentleman died in 1834, and left by his wife, Elizabeth Bell, John and Gilbert. John married Jane Sacheverell Sitwell, of Stainsby, and had a daughter and heiress, Jane, wife of Lorenzo Kirkpatrick Hall, who died without issue. This John was a J.P., D.L., resided at Duffield Hall, and died 1859. His brother Gilbert was of Durant Hall, by Chesterfield. By his wife, Deborah Catherine Bosseley, he was father of Mr. John Gilbert Crompton, J.P., D.L., Sheriff in 1873, now of the Lilies. This gentleman has been married twice, and by Millicent Smedley had a daughter, Isabella Emma; and by Catherine Chaplin, of Tathwell Hall, Lincoln, has a son, John Gilbert, born 1869, and a daughter, Millicent.
The Parish of Breadsall.
BREADSALL OLD HALL.
The Parish of Breadsall.

Can any good come out of Derbyshire? There seems to be a persistent determination to dispute the possibility of such an event. Distinction acquired and acknowledged for centuries is openly assailed, disputed, and denied, without such effrontery giving rise to any contradiction or indignation. Nay, when the place of nativity cannot be disputed, such a place is said to be in another county. A remarkable instance occurs to us. In St. George’s Visitations of Staffordshire, for 1614, the first Bentley in the pedigree is shown as located at Hungry Bentley, but Hungry Bentley is stated to be in Staffordshire. We say that such egregious blunders do not arise from ignorance, but intention, and excite a feeling very difficult to express in good English. Take the Dethicks. It was the third son of Sir William Dethick, in the time of Henry IV. (1400), who married the heiress of Curzon, of Breadsall, and acquired a moiety of the manor; the other moiety being with the Bouchiers, Lords Cromwell, which passed to Richard Illingworth, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, whose heiress also threw in her lot with the Dethicks. There was a second son of Sir William, named Roger, from whom “descended,” says Dr. Cox, “Sir Gilbert and Sir William, who successively held the office of Garter King at Arms.” True, such a fact was known to most genealogists, but, says Mr. Thompson Cooper, F.S.A., in an article he contributed to the National Biography, “Ralph Brooke asserts, on the other hand, that their origin was derived from Robert Dethick, a Dutchman, who came to England with Erasmus Croukeneze, yeoman armourer to Henry VIII., and whose wages amounted to only tenpence a day.” To strengthen this assertion, Cooper goes on to say that Dethick, the Dutchman, married Agatha Leydendecker, whose father was a Dutch barber of Aachen, and that he had a son, Gilbert, whose wife was a daughter of one Leonard, a Dutch shoemaker, living at the sign of the Red Cock, in St. Martin’s Lane. Further, that Sir Gilbert, the Garter King at Arms for thirty-six years (1550-86), was their son, and, by Alice Paterson, had Sir William, his successor in the Garter office; Nicholas, who was Windsor Herald; and Henry, who was a Bachelor of Divinity and Law. But Cooper neglects to remind us that Brooke was a contemporary of Dethick, and a sworn enemy, whom he detested both for his monopoly of the herald’s fees and for his horrible temper, and thus the evidence of Brooke becomes invalid. We have pointed out elsewhere that Warburton, the historian, asserts that one of our Kirkes, whose father was born at Norton, was a French Calvinist refugee, and all because his father sojourned the other side the Channel for so long. Yet no one turns upon such assertions as Warburton’s or Brooke’s to wither them with the exposition which ignorance deserves.

“Lands once given, Deo et Sanete Ecclesie,” wrote that singular man, Sir Simon Degge, “I know no human power can unjustly alien.”

Attached to an edition of Erdeswick’s History of Staffordshire there is an article, written by Degge, which is a summary of those families who held Church lands in that county, and an array of facts, from which he deduces a conclusion that such possession was a curse. Old Degge’s theory has startling corroboration in the Breadsall Priory estate. The first holder after the spoliation of the Monasteries in 1536-9 was Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, by grant of Edward VI., in 1552. He was an offshoot of the great Codnor House, which have held the Baronies of Wilton, Rotherfield, Groby, L’Isle, and Codnor;
the Viscounties of Graney, L'Isle, Gooderick; the Marquisates of Dorset, Kent, De Grey; the Dukedoms of Kent and Suffolk. His wife was a daughter of Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII. (Queen Dowager of France); his great-grandmother was wife of Henry IV. On the accession of Edward VI. he was made Justice in Eyre of all the forests north and south of the Trent, and Warden of the Marshes; was invested with the Garter; was holding five coronets when created a Duke, but his insatiable covetousness—not satisfied with peerages, garter, or monastery lands—led him on to attempt to place his daughter Jane upon the Throne, which brought her fair neck to the block, and his own, too: while another of his daughters died in the dungeons of the Tower.* Breadsall Priory was transferred to Thomas Babington. We search history through to find a page which describes a more horrible death than that of the last senior member of the Derbyshire House of Babington—half-hanged, disembowelled, quartered. The Leakes held the estate in 1573. How cruelly they suffered under the Commonwealth is known to most of us. Then the estate passed by purchase to Sir John Bentley, and by marriage to Sir Gervase Cutler, Sir Edward Moseley, and Sir John Bland in succession. The very fact that in each of these cases the Priory passed by heiress tells the sad tale that the lads were all gone. In 1701 Thomas Leacroft purchased the lands, but he immediately resold to Andrew Greensmith, whose representative disposed of them to Erasmus Darwin in 1799. There were eleven families who held the Priory in 147 years.

The friars of St. Augustine, who were befriended by the mighty old Humphrey Bohun, founded their priory here in the reign of Henry III. The Manor of Breadsall at the time would be in moieties between the Curzons and the De Dunnes. Henry de Curzon had recently married the heiress of the De Dunnes, who brought him half the lordship, the other half being given to her relative Sampson De Dunne. The Priory estate was the gift of the Curzons, which the Dethick, who mated with the heiress of the Curzons about 1400, further augmented. The student will remember that a gift to the Church was sometimes an infringement of the Statute of Mortmain (a Statute to prevent the lands of the nation being swallowed up by the Monasteries), and we believe the Dethicks burnt their fingers by their generosity, though no doubt they availed themselves of another Statute which gave to the Monarchs of England the power of granting alienation when the alienator dubbed up.†

Sir Gilbert Dethick (whose portrait is in Dallaway's Heraldy) entered the College of Heralds at the age of sixteen. He was twenty-one when he was made Rouge Croix and Richmond Herald. This was in 1540. In 1546, on the death of Fellows, he became Norroy King-at-Arms, and on the 20th April, 1550, was given his patent as Garter. He stood well with the Tudors. Henry VIII. gave him a mansion and an acre of land at Poplar, Edward VI. knighted him, Queen Elizabeth employed him on several missions of some delicacy. He had been sent to the Courts of Denmark, Cleves, and the Diet at Ratisbon, on matters of State. When the Garter was conferred on Henry II. and Charles IX. of France, the Emperor Maximilian in 1568, and other potentates, he was at each investiture. He has left us a description of the investiture of Henry II., together with Dethick's Guisfts, and Heraldic Papers and Collections. He accompanied the Duke of Somerset into Scotland when he attempted, by force of arms, to secure the hand of Mary Stuart for Edward VI. Sir Gilbert was a colleague of Agard's in forming the first Society of Antiquaries. He died in 1586, when he was succeeded as Garter by his son William, so memorable for the historical events in which he played his part, for his falsifying his own patent, for his erroneous grants of arms, his temper, which called upon him the curse of his father and his compulsory retirement from office. He became Rouge Croix at the age of twenty-three; York Herald, three years later (24th March, 1570), and Garter as above stated. He bore upon his seal Guisimus Dethicke, Armig. Primarius Heraldus Eboracensis. When created Garter he endeavoured to usurp the offices of the provincial kings of Norroy and Clarendon, by getting the Clerk of the Signet to insert words in his patent which bore out his usurpation. There was a more celebrated man than himself in the College at the time—Glover—who detected the fraud, and reported him to the Queen. Her Majesty appointed Sir Francis Walsingham and Sir Francis Roe to investigate the case, which resulted in the Clerk Nicasius, a

very old man and servant of the Crown, being so soundly reprimanded that he died of broken heart. Among the charges against Dethick were those of emblazoning a pedigree, in which he showed the arms of the Duke of Norfolk in dexter, and the coat of Mary of Scots in sinister; that he granted to a certain Daukin, a plasterer, the Royal Arms, and to George Rotherham, the arms of Grey, of Rotherfield. In May, 1587, the first year of his Gartership, he assisted to convey the remains of the Queen of Scots from Fotheringay to Peterborough Cathedral. He was sent by Elizabeth, in February, 1601, to proclaim the Earl of Essex a traitor in the City; was sent by the same Monarch to invest Henry of Navarre with the Garter, and was an important personage at the Coronation of James I., who dubbed him a Knight. But Dethick let his tongue run and hinted that the title of Jemmy was faulty, which roused this Royal oracle of witches and tobacco into dignity, and he supplanted Dethick by creating Segar. The friends of Dethick interposed, and he was restored; indeed, sent with a magnificent pall to cover the coffin of the King’s murdered mother, but it was only the exigency of the moment, for James the Canny was determined that Dethick should no longer hold the Gartership. We believe that this removal was just, if only from those grants which were discreditablenoble to him, but we believe, also, that his removal was due simply to the doubt he had uttered as to the Stuarts’ right of succession.

Most students are aware that the Marshal of England is His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, whose office has an antiquity of some eight hundred years, but we may not all know that the Heralds were not a corporate body till about 1435. The Chapter consists, we believe, of three kings—Garter, Norroy, Clarencieux; six heralds—Windsor, Chester, Lancaster, Somerset, York, Richmond; and four pursuivants—Rouge Croix, Rouge Dragon, Bluemantle, and Portcullis. We know from the records of the Court of Chivalry that there were many celebrated cases in the Middle Ages from the wrong use of arms. There was one of the Hastings fined thousands of pounds, plus imprisonment for several years, for adopting the coat of one of his family. There was the famous case, Scrope and Grosvenor, we think, in which Edward III. and the Black Prince, John of Gaunt, and Chaucer, the poet, with a host of the old barons, were subpoened. Heraldry was the chum of chivalry, and found friends in the Plantagenets, but the Tudors were jealous of the men whose duty it was to enhance their splendour. Henry V. instituted the office of Garter. Richard III. empowered the College to have and use a common seal; granted to them and their successors, for the use of the twelve principal officers of the corporation, a house with its appurtenances, then called Cold Arbor, and situated within the Parish of All Hallows the Less, in the city of London. Henry VII. drowed them out, and neither he nor his son (Henry VIII.) would allow them a place of assembly. From the youth, Edward VI., they got a confirmation of all their ancient privileges, free from taxes, tolls, impositions, demands, and were exempt from filling the positions of Mayor, Sheriff, or Bailiff. Henry VII., in spite of his unkindness to the heralds, created, for his own aggrandisement, the offices of Rouge Dragon and Portcullis, the badge of the illegitimate Beauforts, of which he himself was an offshoot.

Breadsall passed to John Harpur, about 1600, by his union with the heiress of the Dethicks; a younger son of the Swarkeston House who still hold the lordship. The moity, which in the twelfth century was with Sampson de Dunne, passed to the fifth Baron Ferrars, of Groby, who was a descendant of the second son of the seventh Earl of Derby, which is curious, as the manor in its entirety was with Henry de Ferrars at the Survey. The eldest son of the fifth Baron of Groby died, v.p. (in the lifetime of his father), leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, whose husband was Sir John Bourchier. This union has cost us more to trace than any fact we have stated, as the compilers are satisfied (Lysons included) by giving the Bourchiers as successors of the Groby Ferrars, leaving it open whether by heiress or purchase. The founder of the Bourchiers was Sir John, the Justice of King’s Bench in the reign of Edward II. The chances of war gave them the Earldom of Essex, and with an heiress they got the Baron of Cromwell. From the brother of Elizabeth Ferrars, in the distaff line, is the present Marquis of Townsend. Bourchier sold his moiety of Breadsall to Sir Richard Illingworth, Chief Baron of Exchequer, about 1464. It was the heiress of Illingworth who took this moiety to the Dethicks, which gave them the entire lordship; but who this lady was is the difficulty, Glover, in his History of Derbyshire, says she was the Baron’s
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

great-granddaughter; Foss says the Judge had a daughter, Ellen, who married a Babington. We take it that Foss wrote Babington for Dethick. The Illingworths were of Kirby Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire. The Judge was a favourite of Edward IV., who gave him large grants of land, which were excepted “from the various Acts of resumption passed in that reign.” He enclosed two hundred acres of Sherwood Forest. In 1462 he was made Chief Baron and knighted, and was not removed on the temporary accession to power of Henry VI. We are told he amortized his lands and had them restored, which means that certain grants became forfeit to Mortmain.

At the commencement of the seventeenth century the Yeoman of the King’s Armoury at Greenwich was William Darwin, who had an estate of modest pretensions at Cleatham, in Lincolnshire. His son William became Recorder of Lincoln, and married a daughter of Erasmus Earl, Serjeant at Law. Earl was Counsel to the State under Cromwell, and a recent contribution to the National Review* has shown us the capability of this lawyer to write love-letters to sweet Mistress Fountaine. The Recorder’s son, William, won the Manor of Elston, in Nottinghamshire, with his wife—an heiress of the Warings, of Wilsford, whose grandson, Erasmus, was born at Elston Hall, on the 12th December, 1731. When sixty-eight years of age, Dr. Erasmus Darwin purchased Breadsall Priory. The works of the learned Doctor—his Zoologia, Botanic Garden, Temple of Nature, Phytologia, allows us to form an estimate of his philosophy and poetic inspiration. His character was not so many years ago cleared of the blemishes which the falsehoods of Miss Seward had thrown upon it, by the celebrated author of the Origin of Species. Miss Seward had thought to have been his wife, and he married the widow of Colonel Chandos Pole, of Radbourne, which made her write with the bitterness of a disappointed woman. She said, among other things, that he swam a river when he was three sheets in the wind, and then, in the Market Place at Nottingham, delivered a lecture from the top of a tub on “Prudence and Sanitary Regulations.” As a boy, Erasmus was sent to Chesterfield School, from whence to proceed to St. John’s College, Cambridge, where he took the Exeter Scholarship and his M.B. in 1755. In the next year he settled at Nottingham as a physician; this was in September, but two months later he had taken up his residence at Lichfield, where he got a practice worth a thousand per annum. Here he met with many famous men, and he formed monthly meetings, designated by himself “lunar meetings.” To them came Wedgwood, Watts, Bolton, Johnson, the Edgeworths, and the Sowards. When he married the widow of Colonel Pole, in 1781, he settled at Radbourne, but later on moved to Derby, and in 1799 purchased Breadsall Priory from the Greensmiths, where he died, 18th April, 1802. Darwin had been previously married to Mary Howard, by whom he had three sons, Charles, Erasmus, and Robert. The first became a student of medicine of great promise, gained the Gold Medal from the Esculapian Society, but died from a wound received in dissecting; the second was a lawyer at Lichfield, who made out his own notice of ejectment from the earth with a cord or powder; and the third was a physician at Shrewsbury, with a large practice: this was the gentleman who was father of the celebrated Charles Robert Darwin, author of the Descent of Man. Leslie Stephen, in his biography of Erasmus Darwin, says: “The permanent interest of his writings depends upon his exposition of the form of evolutionism afterwards expounded by Lamarche. He caught a glimpse of many observations and principles afterwards turned to account by his grandson, Charles Darwin; but though a great observer and an acute thinker, he missed the characteristic doctrine of his grandson’s scheme. He attributes the modifications of species to the purposeful adaptations of individuals to their wants, and endows plants with a kind of life and intelligence.”

Breadsall Priory is now the residence of Mr. H. J. Wood, J.P.

How often has it been stated by writers like Walker in his Sufferings, that the Nonconformist clergy who were expelled by the Act of Uniformity in 1662, were men without an academical degree or learning, were itinerant vendors of theology, whose expositions were so much impious cant and rodomontade, and creatures of a fanatical party, who in their power had sequestered the benefits of the Church and given them to cobblers and tinkers. In the Appletree Hundred there were five ministers who would not

* February, 1807.
subscribe the Act of Uniformity—John Hieron, of Breadsall; Roger Morrice, of Duffield; John Bingham, of Marston-on-Dove; Samuel Hieron, of Shirley; and Thomas Swetnam, of Turnditch. In the Wirksworth Wapentake there were three among the expelled ministers—John Oldfield, of Carsington; Jonathan Staniforth, of Hognaston; and Thomas Skelmerdine, of Matlock. Were these men without academical degrees? Most of them were Masters of Arts, while one was an Oriental scholar, familiar with the Arabic, Syriac, and Hebrew, together with Greek and Latin, and a helpmate of Walton in his famous Polyglot Bible. We will succinctly state the lives of these men. Into what cruel distortion of facts, monstrous misrepresentation, and fallacious deduction will a sectarian bias influence even the ecclesiastical historian! There is a danger, however, to the student in taking the “Memorials” of Calamy as a text book, because with him there is an exaggeration of the wrongs, piety, and erudition of the expelled pastors; he forgets or ignores how, twenty years before, several thousands of the Anglican clergy had been stripped of their livings; had been left to combat with starvation and want; how it was only natural that these men (those who were alive) should expect at the Restoration to be reinstated, if not avenged, and that the Act of Uniformity in Charles II. was in great measure the result of the obstinacy of a few of his own party. We will casually glance at a few facts too frequently forgotten altogether. Almost exactly a century before the Act of Uniformity of Charles II. there was an original Act of Uniformity passed by the first Parliament of Elizabeth (1559), which, together with the Statute of Supremacy (then also passed), “form the basis of that restrictive code of laws deemed by some one of the fundamental bulwarks—by others the reproach of our Constitution”.* This Act linked the Church with the temporal Constitution, and, what was worse, it struck at the liberty of conscience by making the use of the established Liturgy imperative. For the first offence the punishment was forfeiture of goods and chattels; for the second, one year’s imprisonment; for the third, imprisonment for life. At the Restoration the Book of Common Prayer was presented to the House of Lords, and the Earl of Northumberland moved that the old Book of Common Prayer and Act of Uniformity in use in the days of Elizabeth should be confirmed. This advice was not taken (or such intolerant measures as the Five Miles Act and the Conventicle Act would never have disgraced the Church party), and the Savoy Conference followed. In May, 1661, twenty-one Presbyterian and twenty-one Anglican clergymen met at the house of Sheldon in the Savoy for the purpose of arriving at some agreement for their religious differences. The Presbyterians had before them the promised toleration of the King in his Declaration at Breda; the Anglicans had the recollection of the well-attested fact that for the past twenty years bread and water had been their fare, instead of roast goose and accompaniments. Neither of the great religious parties of England—Churchmen or Nonconformists—could have selected twenty-one men less capable of argument. Sheldon was virtually a politician, not a theologian; Morley was “passionate and obstinate;” Gunning was the embodiment of “all the arts of sophistry” (we quote from Palmer’s Calamy). At the head of the Presbyterians came Baxter, who (says Calamy) “was subtle and metaphysical.” The whole Conference, which lasted one hundred and two days,† was a continued wrangle over ceremony, not doctrine; a protracted quibble of words, such as the difference of “assent” and “consent,” to which was attached a vast importance, a running fire of fierce declamation between Gunning and Baxter; and the whole upshot was “whether it was lawful to determine the certain use of things indifferent in the worship of God.” Baxter used the word “nation;” Stearn (Archbishop of York) said the substitution of the word for “kingdom” implied a non-recognition of the King. Thus the Conference broke up, with feelings more estranged and the breach widened between them, which, on the part of the Churchmen, found expression in the interpolation of new clauses (positively cruel) into the Statute of Uniformity, making it a new Act and a severance of the Presbyterian for ever. Between the passing of the Act and the following St. Bartholomew’s Day grace was allowed the Nonconformist to conform, if he would. Baxter had the Bishopric of Lichfield offered him; Calamy had that of Hereford. They both refused. Reynolds accepted Norwich.

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† From 15 April till 25 July, 1661.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

For eighteen years previous to the expulsion of the two thousand ministers from the Anglican pale, John Hieron had been Rector of Breadsall, with the Old Hall for his residence, which is only separated from the church by a distance of a dozen yards. We can form some opinion of the man from his Sermons for the Relief of Melancholy Christians* and his Letters, apart from his biography by Porter. He was a native of Stapenhill, born in August, 1608, while his father was vicar there. His earliest education was gathered from Whitehead, in the Repton Schools. At the age of eighteen he was sent to Christ's College, Cambridge, and was under William Chappell, afterwards Archbishop of York. Here he took his degree of Master of Arts. He was ordained by Morton, Bishop of Lichfield, in 1630, though his skill as a lecturer, from which he became so celebrated in after years, had been fostered by Thurcrosse, of Kirby Moorside, under whom he had been reader. His first chaplaincy was with the family of Sir Henry Leigh, at Egginton, while he preached at Newton Solney. By the particular request of the Countess of Chesterfield he lectured at Bretby. In 1633 he succeeded Taylor as lecturer at Ashbourne. Hieron would be then about twenty-five, and this Ashbourne lectureship was his introduction to the world. He had been selected by twelve out of the fifteen Governors and assistants of the Grammar School, but the heirs of the founders, who had power to asent or dissent to such election, dissented, being willing to support a certain Mr. Cox to the appointment, and "so it fell to the Bishop of the Diocese to choose. Mr. Hieron was examined by Basier, the Bishop's chaplain, who commended him much for his skill in the tongues. The Bishop readily gave him his title. But a question now arose whether Bishop Morton, being then elect of Durham, could act as Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Hereupon application was made to Archbishop Abbot, and he gave Mr. Hieron his title. Then a new dispute arose that it was only the Bishop of the Diocese that could give the title, and that therefore it could not be done until the Bishopric was filled. When Bishop Wright was installed each party applied to him; he recommended that both Mr. Hieron and Mr. Cox should be set aside, which was accordingly done; and a Mr. Mountney was then proposed and elected. Mr. Hieron was content 'having the lecture at the truely honourable the Countess of Chesterfield' † (for which she promised him ten pounds a year but gave him twelve), he deemed that sufficient, and would glad have resigned at an early stage of the contest. . . . Mountney proved to be a most immoral character, a great dishonour to the school, and a vexation to the town. Application was made to the Bishop to remove him, but he alleged he could not. The Governors then stopped his salary and afterwards articulated against him in the High Commission, but that way giving them no relief, they were at last forced to sue him at common law. The case came for trial before Judge Hatton, or his colleagues, and Mountney was cast and ejected." § When Hieron had been at Ashbourne about four years, he was cited before the High Commission Court, which meant at least ruinous expense, to answer frivolous and groundless charges. He had preached a sermon from the text, "Fear God and honour the King," and remarked that "there were some who neither feared God nor honoureth the King, but walked the streets with impudent faces." This, they said, referred to my Lord Bishop and Andrew Knivet, of Mercaston. Having employed a Proctor to defend him, Hieron was discharged, "through the interference of Dr. Bray, the Archbishop's chaplain." The record of the tyranny of the High Commission Court gives a twist to the most elastic credulity. Wherein Hieron made himself conspicuous was his fearless courage in denouncing the venality of his neighbours, no matter their position. Among the shopkeepers of Ashbourne (or some of them) there was a disposition to trade on the Sabbath, and this disposition they got Bishop Wright to support in his charge, for he said, "suppose a labouring man receives his wages so late on the Saturday night that, before he can get home, the shops are closed, and no meat then to be bought, shall not the poor man therefore have a chop of meat for his dinner the next day?" To this, Hieron produced a copy of the Statute of 1627 (3 Charles 1.), which prohibited Sunday trading, and, having read it from his pulpit, he added, "there

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* There is a copy in Derby Free Library, among the valuable collection presented by the late Duke of Devonshire.
† This lady was Catherine Stanhope, Mrs. Hastings, daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon.
‡ Porter's Life of Hieron. London, 1691.
were but so many years past since this was enacted by King, Lords, and Commons, and that this very Bishop, on whose authority they so much relied, was one of the number."

"When the civil wars broke out, a party of the Royalists, under Sir Francis Wortley, came to Ashbourne. In the dead of the night, Captains Bard and Dennis broke into Mr. Hieron's house, and took him from his bed. Captain Dennis said to Mr. Hieron, 'Gentlemen cannot drink the King's health but you must reprove them for it.' They then conveyed him to their court of guard and kept him there till the morning, when, urging him to speak of many things, they lay at catch for matter to accuse him. Sir Francis Wortley charged him with speaking against episcopacy. He answered, 'Never, but against the exorbitances of it.' His wife's father passed his word for him, which was at present satisfying. The next day he appeared, Sir Francis inclined to release him, but would have him call the Parliament 'a company of dissemblers;' this he refused to do. In the upshot they discharged him. He then desired his horse and saddle might be restored; 'Nay,' said Sir Francis, 'you may be glad you are at liberty yourself.' During his imprisonment Captain Bard had been with an honourable person then living in Ashbourne, Mrs. Cokayne (half-sister to Philip, Earl of Chesterfield), a Royalist of highest elevation, yet a woman of sense, who knew Mr. Hieron's worth, and bore a fair respect to him. She represented him in his true character to Captain Bard, which he credited, and was so convinced that he came to Mr. Hieron to excuse himself, and told him that they (the Royalists) 'did not molest him until they had received some scores of complaints against him, through which they thought him to be one that had no fellow; but now he (Captain Bard) perceived his mistake, and was sorry for what had occurred.' He then exerted himself to procure the restoration of Mr. Hieron's horse, which he effected on payment of twenty shillings for him. The Captain was so ingenious that after his departure from Ashbourne he wrote to Mr. Hieron requesting his forgiveness. Thus God brought forth this good man's righteousness to the shame of his accusers."

* But Ashbourne would not tolerate Hieron after ten years of labour. The roughs (set on by those who loved their glass and their lass), who plundered his house, sought to get him into their own tender handling, and kept his household in continual fear. On his removal to Derby, he was appointed to Breadsall by Sir John Gell. Calamy tells us that, "besides preaching twice every Lord's Day, he expounded the Scripture and catechized. He taught publicly, and from house to house. He assisted in most lectures in those parts, and himself set up a monthly one at Dale Abbey."† After his expulsion he lived successively at Little Eaton, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Newthorpe, and, finally, Losco, where he died in 1682, after being in holy orders fifty-two years, and having preached in ninety-six churches and chapels. He purposed to have written a parochial History of Derbyshire, and thus have anticipated Pilkington more than a century. His collections from Records for the purpose were, and are, we believe, with the Meynells, of Langley:‡ How he dodged the Conventicle Act was good. He would preach to as many youths under sixteen as would muster, with the addition of four grown persons. He was asked if he repented leaving Breadsall. "No, I am far from that, for I have done nothing therein but what I have taught you, to do your duty. Rather lose all than sin against God. If Breadsall parsonage was the best bishopric in England, I must do again what I have done." He abridged Pool's Synopsis, but we fancy it was never published. We believe "he had many Providential Deliverances when he was but a child. He was tossed by a cow; he fell out of a chamber; he fell into the Trent, and yet received no harm; he was carried down the river in the Trent boat alone, when the wind was high, and had in all probability been drowned in a Whirl-pit if one that saw him had not taken the private boat and stopped him. These things he thankfully recorded when he grew up."||

We have already stated.§ that the Manor of Breadsall was divided into two moieties sometime in the twelfth century, called Breadsall Over-hall and Breadsall Nether-hall. The old edifice, where lived Hieron, was the Manor House of the Over-hall moiety. Here had lived the knightly families of the Dethicks and De Curzons before them, and perhaps the De Dunnes, prior to the De Curzons. In 1877 the architecture (which was fourteenth if not thirteenth century work) was greatly disfigured "after rather

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an unfortunate manner."* This portion of the old Hall we have not shewn in the illustration, for it is a grotesque attempt at a Gothic ecclesiastical building. The veritable homestead of the Breadhall De Curzons of the Middle Ages has been used as a public-house, a shop where they sold all sorts, and is now a post-office. Breadhall Over-hall came to John (son of Sir John) Harpur with his wife, Dorothy Dethick, about 1600. She brought him also Breadhall Nether-hall.† No compiler (apparently) will venture a surmise, whether the Curzons of Breadhall were a distinct family from the Curzons of Kedleston, or give any explanation of the two distinct coats.

In the Repton school with John Hieron, was John Bingham; both lads being about the same age, both being ardent students of literature and languages, both afterwards proceeding to Cambridge University, and both were eventually ejected from their livings in 1662. Bingham was born at Derby in 1607. From an accident when a child, he left college for surgical treatment of a foot, which cost him the loss of a leg. The agony turned his hair snowy white at six and twenty. When thirty-three he was made Middle-Master and then Headmaster of Derby Free School. The fame of the school while under his charge spread far and wide. As an Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic scholar, he was one of that splendid staff of voluntary assistants which mustered around Brian Walton, when that literary treasure, a polyglot in nine languages, was put together—the second, if not the first, work ever published in England by subscription. Such attainments created modesty, and it was with difficulty that the third Earl of Devonshire got him to accept the vicarage of Marston-on-Dove in 1652, whence he was expelled ten years later. There is a pathos about the life of Bingham. Among his personal friends was Sheldon, the political prelate, who wrote him, offering him any living he might choose, rather than be expelled, but Bingham replied, "that they two had not been such strangers but that His Grace might very well know his sentiments on the subject—that he would not offer violence to his conscience for the best preferment in the world." He took up his quarters at Bradley Hall, and fell back on his old avocation of tutor; was regular in his attendance at service at Brailsford Church, and positively got excommunicated by the Vicar, Barnabas Pole. So he removed to Upper Thurveston. At the age of seventy he broke his arm, to which was added the sufferings of a quartan ague; but he declared he should live to see toleration, which he did, for he saw the accession of William III. and the release of the Dissenters, "and then expired as the lamp does for want of oil."‡

Many particulars can be found in old Strype of Richard Morrice, the expelled vicar of Duffield, between whom there was a correspondence. He was a collector of ecclesiastical manuscripts for a Church History; had taken his degree of Master of Arts; had been chaplain to Lord Holles. They buried him in Bunhill Fields.

Thomas Skelmerdine was no linguist like Bingham, nor bibliophile like Hieron, nor mathematician like Oldfield, but one of those Puritans like Fleetwood, § "who aspired to commune with God face to face." His ministry commenced at Crique (a Puritan centre we take it), but it was from the rectorcy of Matlock that he was ejected. His lady, we are told, was "a very melancholy though pious wife." He said, "next to my hope of heaven, I rejoice that I turned out of Matlock." He finished his career at Wirksworth, which was a Presbyterian stronghold.

We admire men like John Oldfield, who was rector of Carsington. His abilities are attested by his being offered the living of Tamworth if he would conform, and his adherence to conscience by his refusal. Born and educated at Chesterfield, he acquired distinction both as a linguist and mathematician, though he did not matriculate at either university. The Act of Uniformity extorted from him a soliloquy, which has come down to us, the commencement of which we quote to give an idea of his style. After his expulsion he preached periodically at Rode Nook, where lived one of his friends, Squire Spadem, who stood by him when brought up for breaking the law. The squire clearly proved that Oldfield was not near the place on the day it was sworn he had broken the Conventicle Act. His accusers were committed for perjury. His life closed at Alfreton.

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BREADSALL.

[EXTRACT FROM OLFIELD'S SOLILLOQUY.]
"IN THE DAY OF ADVERSY CONSIDER."

"Consideration is the way to resolution; and well-grounded resolution will fortify the soul against the impetuous violence of man, and make it as the rock to repel the dashing waves. To this, O my soul, I now invite thee. Rash engagements often end in shameful retreats, and base tergiversation. O Thou Fountain of Wisdom, who 'giveth it liberally and upbraidest not, to him that asketh,' shine in upon my dark understanding, 'let Thy spirit of truth lead me into all truth' and so direct me in my consideration, that it may end in pious resolution; and what thro' grace I purpose, let me by grace be enabled to perform. 'It is not, O my soul, a light matter thou art now employed in; it is not by maintenance, family, wife and children, that are the main things considerable in this enquiry. Forget these, till thou art come to a resolution in the main business. It is, O my soul, the glory of God, the credit and advantage of religion; the good of that poor flock committed to thy keeping by the Holy Ghost; thy ministry, thy conscience, thy salvation and the salvation of others, that must cast the scale, and determine thy resolutions. And where all cannot be at once promoted (or at least seem to cross one another), it is fit the less should give place to the greater. Thy ministry, thy people, must be singularly dear and precious to thee; incomparably above body, food, raiment, wife, children, and life itself. But when thou canst no longer continue in thy work without dishonour to God, discredit to religion, foregoing thy integrity, wounding conscience, spoiling thy peace, and hazard the loss of thy salvation; in a word, when the conditions upon which thou must continue (if thou wilt continue) in thy employment are sinful, and unwarranted by the word of God; thou mayest, yea, thou must believe, that God will turn thy very silence, suspension, deprivation, and laying aside, to His glory and the advancement of the Gospel's interest. When God will not use thee in one way, He will in another."

PEDIGREE OF DARWIN.

This family was originally of Cleatham, County Lincoln. William Darwin, of Cleatham, married Mary Healey, and died in 1644, leaving William, born 1620, who espoused Anne Earl. Among the children of William was a namesake, born in 1655, who mated with Anne, daughter and heireess of Robert Waring, of Welsford. This gentleman died in 1682, leaving (with another son William) Robert, barrister-at-law, born in 1682, who married Elizabeth Hill, of Sleaford, by whom he had (inter alia) Erasmus, of Breadsall Priory, M.D., F.R.S., born 12th December, 1731, and died 1802. This gentleman was the well-known poet. By his first wife, Mary Howard, he had Robert, of Shrewsbury, whose son Charles was the celebrated author of the Origin of Species. By his second wife, Elizabeth, widow of Colonel E. S. Pole, of Radbourne, he had Sir Francis Sacheverell Darwin, Knt., M.D., J.P., D.L., of Breadsall Priory and Darley in the Dale, born 1786, and died 1859. The Knight, by his wife, Jane Harriet, daughter of John Ryle, of Park House, Macclesfield, was father of (among other children) Reginald, of Fern, County Derby, J.P., and Edward, of Buxton. Reginald Darwin married Mary Anne Sanders, of Exeter, was father of Sacheverell Charles Darwin, Captain in the Royal Navy, and died 1892.
The Parishes of Broughton, Cublen, Dalburn and Lees.
The Parishes of Broughton, Cubley, Dalburn and Lees.

The three families of Blount, Agard, and Wolley, two of which were lords of the manor, and the other resident at the old Manor House of Sapperton, have each produced a celebrated antiquary. The old edifice was a residence of the Agards prior to their disposing of it to the Wolleys at the beginning of the seventeenth century, though their principal homestead (destroyed in 1836) was close by at Foston. We believe that Wolley, whose manuscript History of Derbyshire is in the British Museum, was born here. Why the career of Arthur Agard is of such interest is, that he was a member of the first society, whether political, scientific, or intellectual, England ever had. It was in 1572 that Parker, the Archbishop of Canterbury—whom the Catholics say was never consecrated, or, if so, that the ceremony took place at the Nag’s Head Inn, in Cheapside—together with Agard, Cotton, Stowe, Dethick, Coape, and others, formed themselves into a Society of Antiquaries. The first mention of an antiquary in this country was a few years previous to this, when Henry VIII. styled old John Leland his antiquary. Parker, on the suppression of the Monasteries, had possessed himself of manuscripts, written in the Saxon character, belonging to the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries. He had others which had been put together during the five hundred years which had elapsed since Edward the Confessor was King. An enumeration of these manuscripts (of priceless value) is in Naysmith’s Catalogue. Parker had procured a letter from Queen Elizabeth in July, 1568, to empower him, or his deputies, to peruse all records of the suppressed houses. Old Fuller terms Parker’s collection “the sun of English antiquity, before it was eclipsed by that of Sir Robert Cotton.” Parker lived but three years to preside over the society, though he had formed it of those men who were as great enthusiasts as himself, and of even more indefatigable energy, as Agard; of greater acumen, as Spelman; and to whom is due its immortality. Parker was succeeded by Whitgift. In 1589 the society had the Royal promise that they should have a charter of incorporation, permission to build themselves premises, and be vested with certain privileges for which they prayed. But Queen Elizabeth had been foiled by Parker in her wish to prevent the clergy from sharing in domestic comforts, and she withheld this charter, and when her weak successor came to the Throne, he considered they must be so many Socialists, Anarchists, or Guy Fawkes’, and so he smashed them up. This was in 1604. Exactly one hundred and three years afterwards, Humphrey Wanley succeeded in reviving the old spirit of research, and was joined by Stukeley and Rymer. In 1717 the old society was reconstructed, and at last incorporated by George II. as the “Society of Antiquaries of London.” They were presented with apartments in Somerset House by George III. in 1786, and the president of this society is always a trustee of the British Museum. They began to publish the Vetera Monumenta in 1747, and followed it by the Archaeologia in 1770.

At the time that Parker was founding the Society of Antiquaries, Arthur Agard, of Foston and Sapperton, was a clerk in the Exchequer. Wood says he was Deputy-Chamberlain, under Sir Nicholas Throckmorton; but Palgrave, from the “Ancient Kalendar of the Exchequer,” shews this to be an error. Agard, anyway, was then thirty-two, and had acquired the character of a bibliophile. Whether he was

* Vol. III., p. 452.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

educated at Cambridge, and at what college, is the only difficulty in giving an outline of his life. It is very strange that not a syllable of the manuscript in which he embodied his researches, so crude and valuable, was printed till many years after his death. He was three years preparing a catalogue of the documents, in the chief muniment rooms, which relate to leagues, treaties, and marriages, with foreign Powers. The Record Commissioners published Agard's catalogues as recently as 1836. His "Abbreviatio Placirotium in Banco Regis" (1272-1307), with his translation of the "Statute of Weights and Measures," have never been published. His papers on the "Offices of Constable and Marshal," on "Seals, Money, Combats," on "Forest and Forest Laws," were not printed till 1775, when they were appended to the revised edition of Hearne's collection. His paper on the "Antiquity of Parliament" was printed during the Commonwealth (1658). In 1771 Sir Joseph Ayloffe gave many of the papers of the original Society of Antiquaries to the world, and among them, if we mistake not, were Agard's articles on "The Antiquity and Privileges of the Houses of Inns of Court," "Antiquity of Shires in this Country"—(these were read by Agard in the Easter term, 1591); "Authority, Office, and Privilege of English Heralds." Each of his contemporaries has spoken of him in terms of eulogy. Camden calls him "Antiquarius Insignis;" Spelman speaks of him as "a man known to be most painful, industrious, and efficient in archaeological matters."* It has been discovered that he was the first to prove who was the author of "Dialogus de Scaccario,"† the credit of which has been attributed to Gervase de Tilbury. His tomb in Westminster Abbey was inscribed "Recordorum regiorum hic prope depository diligenter scrutator."

It will be remembered that the Agards claimed "to hold by inheritance the office of Escheator and Coroner through the whole Honour of Tutbury and the Bailiwick of Leyke, for which office they could produce no evidences, charter or other writing, but only a White Hunter's Horn, decorated in the middle and at each end with silver gilt,"‡ which horn passed by marriage to the Stanhopes, of Elvaston, from them by purchase to the Foxlowes, of Staveley, and again by marriage to the Bagshawes, of Ford, in the Peak. In the Melbourne Papers, under date May 31, 1635, we find "Petition of Sir Henry Agard, Knight, to the King's most excellent majesty showeth that your petitioner and all his ancestors have been clerks of the Market, to your majesty and your most noble progenitors, Kings and Queens of England, and Dukes of Lancaster, in all places within the honor of Tutbury, in the counties of Derby and Stafford. Hugh May Esquire hath brought a Quo Warranto against your petitioner. Prays of reference to the Chancellor of the Duchy, the Lord Chief Baron, and the Attorney General."

"At the Court at Greenwich, His Majesty considering the late decree made in this case, is pleased that the Lord Newburgh and the Lord Chief Baron, with some of the Judges in both Courts, shall settle such order between the petitioner and Hugh May, as they shall think meet." The Agards were a Derbyshire family in 1310 if not earlier, but in the reign of Charles II. they disappear from the scene. John of Sapperton was the last of his line, and his heiress married John Stanhope, of Elvaston, from whom the Earls of Harrington. He sold his seignories of Foston and Sapperton in 1665 to Richard Bate. A century later (1784), the Bates disposed of Sapperton to John Broadhurst. Whether the Agards of Sudbury survived the Agards of Sapperton is not clear.

The Blounts were lords of Sapperton prior to the Agards. The works of the celebrated antiquarian, Thomas Blount, are by far too little known. The student who has never read the Ancient Tenures, little thinks how much enjoyable matter he has let slip. Here we learn that one estate was held "by serjeantry of carrying to our lord the King, wheresoever he should be in England, twenty-four pasties of fresh

* Titles of Honour.
† The learned Hunter in his "Three Catalogues describing the contents of the Red Book of the Exchequer" (who would have been amazed at the discovery), speaking of this work, says: "It may be proper to add, that this is the treatise long attributed to Gervase de Tilbury, but which Madox, chiefly on the authority of Swyserford in a passage about to be produced, attributes to Richard, the Bishop of London, whose name sometimes appears with the addition of filius Nigell, and who died in 1198."
‡ Bishops' Ancient Tenures, p. 156.
§ Lysons' Derbyshire, p. 112. Dugdale's Visitation, 1662.
herrings at their first coming;” another with furnishing Royalty with “a table cloth of three shillings price;” another by keeping a young white dog “with red ears;” another by the payment of “two green geese;” another by “the rent of one pound of Cummin Seed, two pair of gloves, and a steel needle;” and so ad finitum. The tenure of the Lordship of Sheffield necessitated the finding of “two white hares,” which was changed to “two white greyhounds.” Blount tells us of some very funny villenage tenures. He says there was one, if a man died having copyhold lands, which went to his widow, but were forfeited by the lady if chastity was put aside, that the widow could recover if she came to the Court of the manor, “riding backwards upon a black ram with his tail in her hand,” repeating a poem (which is meant for the student only)* of nine lines, she was allowed her free bench. But what is of worth and interest to the student, he gives us a copy of the Minstrel Charter to Tutbury. “John, by the grace of God, King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, to all those who these our letters shall see or hear, greeting: Know ye that we have ordained, constituted and assigned our well beloved ——, King of Minstrels within our honour of Tutbury, who now is or shall be for the time coming, to take and arrest all the minstrels within our said honour and franchise who refuse to do their services and minstrelsy to them belonging, from time out of mind at Tutbury aforesaid, yearly, on the day of the assumption of Our Lady.† Giving and granting to the said King of Minstrels for the time being full power and commandment to execute reasonable judgment, and to constrain them to do their services and minstrelies in the manner that belongs to them, and as they have used and of old time accustomed. And in witness of this, we have caused these letters patent to be made. Given under our Privy Seal at our Castle of Tutbury, the 22nd day of August, in the fourth year of the reign of our most gracious King Richard II., 1380.”

Blount was the author of at least sixteen works, but the curious fact is that he emphatically denied the authorship of the two which undoubtedly have been, and still are, the most read of them—the two parts of Boscobel. The first edition, published in 1660, and printed by Henry Seele, King's printer, has a preface signed Thomas Blount, while the style is certainly his. He said, “The other day, being on a visit to Lord Oxford, I met with a tract called Boscobel. My lord expressed great surprise on seeing me eager to peruse it, saying I was deemed the author. How the world comes to be so kind to give it me I know not; but whatever merit it may have—for I had not time to examine it—I do not choose to usurp it. I scorn to take another's productions. So if the same opinions prevail amongst my friends in your part of the world I desire you will contradict it; for I do not so much as know the author of that piece.” Still, the world believes him to have been the writer. His works can be concisely enumerated: (1) Academy of Eloquence, (2) Glossographia, or a Dictionary of Hard Words; (3) The Lamps of the Law, (4) Boscobel,‡ (5) Boscobel, (6) The Catholic Almanac for 1661-3, (7) Booker Rebuked, (8) Law Dictionary, (9) Animadversions on Baker's Chronicle, (10) A World of Errors, (11) Fragmenta Antiquitatis (Ancient Tenures), (12) Animadversions on Blome's Britannia, (13) The Art of making Devices, Hieroglyphics, &c., (14) A Catalogue of the Catholics who lost their lives in the cause of Charles I., (15) Statutes concerning Bankrupts, (16) Journey to Jerusalem in 1669. Blount lived in a wrong age, while his religious belief was against him. Indeed the Popish plot of Titus Oates killed him from fear. His researches were too valuable to be properly estimated in the libertine age of Charles II., while he, as a Catholic, hid from place to place, lest Titus spotted him for another victim. His works were cribbed and surreptitiously printed. Writing to Anthony à Wood, he says: “I am much discouraged in my so much fancied scrutiny of words, since I lately assured my last Dictionary is at the press surreptitiously being transcribed, mutilated, and disguised with some new title, and this by a beggarly, half-witted scholar, hired for the purpose by some of the law booksellers, to transcribe that in four or five months, which cost me twice as many years in compiling.” Wood tells us in the Athena|| that the Popish plot so frightened Blount that it brought on a palsy, of which he died.

When John Agard sold the Lordship of Sapperton to Richard Bate in 1675, who nine years later sold it to John Broadhurst, the old Manor House had already, with the demesnes of the manor, gone to the

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* P. 265. † 13th August. ‡ The edition of 1661 fetches a large price. || II. col. 53.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

Wolleys, whose heiress some five years previously (1670) had taken it to Thomas Yates. Only the name of Yates still associates itself (so we found) with the old homestead, but they, too, are gone. The lordship is now with the Harrisons of Snelston.

The paramount manor was given to the Priory of Tutbury by Robert de Ferrars, first Earl of Derby, with which it remained for four hundred years, when it reverted to the Crown (temp. Henry VIII.). For three hundred and forty years it has been with the House of Cavendish. In 1532 Edward VI. gave Broughton to Sir William, whom Bess of Hardwick had coaxed into selling his Suffolk estates and purchasing Chatsworth from the Agards. But from the shortness of his career—he was about fifty-three when he died—Sir William would probably have been given a coronet, though such distinction was conferred on his second son in 1604. Sir William Cavendish was not the usher to Wolsey, as so many writers have erroneously stated, but brother to the usher, to whom he owed his introduction to Court and his after fortune. At the time that the *Life of Wolsey* was written, of which he is said to have been the author, “Sir William Cavendish was living on the spoils of those very monasteries whose overthrow is so deeply deplored” in the book, “and rearing out of them a magnificent mansion at Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, to be the abode of himself and his posterity.”* We believe that the Chatsworth he built cost about eighty thousand pounds. There is a difficulty over his second spouse. The *National Biography* says she was Margaret Parker, of Polesingford, Suffolk; Edmondson† says she was Elizabeth Conynesby, granddaughter of Sir Humphrey. We give here the names of his daughters by his third and most famous spouse, because we do not think it right that the tomb of Bess of Hardwick should chronicle an untruth (which says she was the mother of three girls); Frances, Temperance, Elizabeth, Mary, Lucreas.‡

Cubley at the Survey was with Ralph, under Henry de Ferrars. Ralph is said by the compilers to have been the ancestor of the Montemorys, who were holding the lordship in the days of Henry III., and down to the 4 Henry VIII. (1513). William Montgomery, living 1249, procured a market for Cubley, and had right of free warren over the seigniory. His descendants were Knights generation after generation; their arms were *or an eagle displayed azure*. Very good. On the field of Hastings there was a Roger Montgomery, a relative of the Conqueror, who led the foremost ranks of the Normans in the onslaught; who gave his name to a Welsh town and county; who got an earldom (that of Shrewsbury) for his pains; and whose son was sufficiently powerful to rebel against Henry I. In 1347 John Montgomery was Admiral of the Fleet; was Captain of Calais; was one of the Barons who accompanied Edward III. in his great expedition, which resulted in the victory of Cressy, and whose arms were *or an eagle displayed azure*. Anyone read in the decisions of the *Court of Chivalry* must know that the identity of arms in trick and tincture was more than presumptive evidence of relationship in the Middle Ages. It is admitted, however, that our Montgomerys were at Cubley (their principal residence) for four hundred years; were lords of a dozen manors; were Knights of the Shire,§ but the names of Montgomery which appear on the famous Rolls of the famous Edwards could not have resided at Cubley, neither had the Derbyshire house relationship with the ennobled one. The Montemorys were succeeded by Sir Thomas Gifford, whose heiress passed Cubley to Sir John Port; whose heiress married Sir Thomas Stanhope, from whom the Earls of Chesterfield. The lordship is no longer with theStanhope s, but in moieties between Lord Vernon and Mr. S. W. Clowes.

Among the illustrious holders¶ of the Manors of Dalbury and Lees, or a moiety rather, were Nicholas Bacon, and Ann his wife, who were required to surrender such moiety “to Robert Tomlynson” by order of Queen Mary, “or in default to appear and answer at Westminster, on the 15th April, 1555.” Both man and wife in this case were illustrious, and parents of a far more illustrious son—the greatest

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* *Who wrote Cavendish's *Life of Wolsey*, by Hunter, p. 35.*

† *Baruaugium*, Vol. I., p. 35.


† They held Cubley, Hill Somerall, Marston Montgomery, Snelston, Nether Thurveston, Orleton, Rodley, Sudbury, Yeldersley, in the Appletree Hundred.

§ *In the Parliaments of Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V.*

¶ *Ibid. Appendix. Manorial Tenure.*
philosopher England has perchance had. Ann Bacon was the daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, tutor to Edward VI.; and said to have been that King's governess. Her knowledge of Latin, Greek, Italian, and French was equal to her knowledge of English. She translated Bernardine Ochines' sermons, and Jewel's Apologie. To her, Theodore Beza dedicated his Meditations. Her letters, to her afterwards celebrated and ennobled son Francis, are attached to Speding's Life of Bacon. They abound in quotations from the Greek and Latin writers, but her reason failed, and she lost it. Nicholas, her husband, was the son of the sheep steward to the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds, no doubt a lucrative position, for young Nicholas was sent to Corpus Christi, Cambridge, where, among his fellow graduates, were William Cecil and Matthew Parker. It is more than probable that Bacon owed his position of Lord Keeper to Cecil, even as Parker owed his Archbpiscropic to Bacon. After leaving college, he entered Grey's Inn, where he was called to the Bar. Cranmer recommended him to Tom Cromwell for the Clerkship of Calais, but without result. On the dissolution of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church at Southwell, he was one of the Commissioners. Henry VIII. gave him lands (spoil of the Monasteries) in Hertfordshire, Norfolk, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Suffolk, and Bedfordshire. Edward VI. made him Attorney of Wards and Livery; Mary simply placed him under surveillance; but when Elizabeth became Queen, he was made Lord Keeper, a Privy Councillor, and Knighted. We remember him as the coiner of the axiom, "Let us stay a little, that we may have done the sooner."

PEDIGREE OF BLOUNT.

 Ralph, Count of Guisnes before the Conquest, had two sons (inter alia), named Robert and William, who both fought at Hastings (1066). a Robert was given the Barony of Ixworth, County Suffolk, while δ William founded the Saxlington branch, County Norfolk.

 Robert married Gundreda Ferrars, and was father of Gilbert, second baron, whose wife, Alicia de Colekerke, was mother of William, third baron, who rebuilt the Priory of Ixworth and mated with Sarah de Monchensi.

 The son of William and Sarah was Gilbert, fourth baron, living 1173, and husband of Agnes de L'Isle, who bore him William and Stephen. William became fifth baron and father (by his spouse Cecelia de Vere) of William, sixth baron, who fell at Lewes (1264) attainted. The Ixworth branch expired fighting for liberty.

 Stephen Blount, living in 1198, married his relative and heiress of Saxlington, Maria Blount, and so the children of the two warriors in the fifth generation were united. He was father of Sir Robert,* who secured the rich heiress, Elizabeth Odinsells, and died in 1288. His son Sir William† married Isabel Beauchamp, died in 1315-6, leaving c Sir Walter (married Johanna Sodrington, heiress of Sir William), living 1322. The sons of Sir Walter were Sir William, married to Margaret de Verdon (heiress) and Sir John, whose two wives and their issue are of particular interest to the student. The Knight's first spouse was Isolda de Mountjoy, the Derbyshire heiress of the Mountjoys, whose son c Sir John was founder of the kinlet Blounts, by Isabella Cornwall, and founder of the present line of Baronets of Sodrington, by Juliana Foulurth. The Knight's second spouse was Eleanor Beauchamp, by whom he

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* Sir Robert had a brother, Sir John, who married Constance de Wrotham, co-heiress of Sir Richard, the Justice of Common Pleas.
† Sir William had a brother, d Sir Robert of Belton, who, by his wife Cecilia Lovet, was father of Sir Thomas, summoned as Baron Belton 1318; which Sir Thomas was father of Sir William, whose son Sir John (Constable of the Tower) was father of Sir Thomas, beheaded 1400. The last-named Sir William had a brother Nicholas, who took the name of Croke, ancestor of the Crokes of Studley Priory.
had Sir Walter, whose valour was a theme for historian and poet, slain by Douglas at Shrewsbury, 1403, who was father (by his wife Donna Sancha) of Sir John, K.G., died without issue; Sir Thomas, of whom in a moment; and Sir James, from whom the Blounts of Grendon, Eldersfield, Orleton, &c. Sir Thomas, of Elvaston, had, by his spouse Margaret Gresley, a second son, Sir Thomas, of Melton Ross, County Leicester, from whom the Blounts of Marple Durham. His firstborn was Sir Walter, High Treasurer of England, K.G., and created Lord Mountjoy in 1465, who married Helen Byron, of Clayton, was father of William, who died in the lifetime of his father, 1471, leaving Edward, who succeeded as second Lord Mountjoy, but died without issue; and Sir John, who became third holder of the coronet. This nobleman died 1485, leaving, by his wife, Lora Berkeley, a son William, K.G., P.C. (fourth lord), who, by his wife, Alice Kebel, was father of Charles (fifth lord), who, by his wife, Anne Willoughby, daughter and heiress of Robert, Baron de Broke, was father of James (sixth lord, who died 1593), John, Francis, and William, who, by his wife, Catherine Leigh, or Lee, of St. Oswalds, County York, an heiress, was father of William (who succeeded as seventh lord, but died without issue in 1594), Charles (who succeeded as eighth lord, and was created Earl of Devonshire by James I.), and Christopher, executed in 1601 for his conspiracy with the Earl of Essex. The children of Charles were born out of wedlock, although he married the lady—Penelope Devereux—afterwards, and so both Barony and Earldom became extinct with his death in 1606. The Barony, however, was resuscitated for his son Mountjoy, and the Earldom of Newport conferred, but in the next generations the titles were all gone.
The Parish of Dovebridge.
The Parish of Dovebridge.

There are scarcely any lands in the county which yield up more interesting particulars than those in the parish of Dovebridge. Within the parish there are three manors, Eaton Dovedale, West Broughton, and Dovebridge, all of which were with Henry de Ferrars at the Survey. The tenure of Eaton Dovedale has been with the baronial St. Pierres and Cookeseyes; the patrician Grevilles, Russells and Butlers; the knightly Milwards and Clarices. The earliest known Lord of Dovebridge was Edwyn the Saxon, and last of the Earls of Mercia, who so valiantly and repeatedly resisted the Norman until his tragic end. It then became one of the crumbs of the De Ferrars, and after nine lives reverted to the Crown, with which it remained for three centuries, when Edward VI. gave it to Sir William Cavendish, together with Holt Park, in 1552. During the reign of this monarch, there were lands in West Broughton held by his uncle, William Parr, Earl of Essex and Marquis of Northampton. This nobleman was the brother of the last consort of Henry VIII., the lady whose tact managed to save her head. He had been introduced at Court when a youth, by his sister, who was then Lady Latimer, with his future to cut out, and had risen into Royal favour. Bluff Hal called him, "his integrity," took him to France with him and made him a baron. In the next reign he was created earl and marquis. There is an incident in this nobleman's life which is an event every student should remember from its importance: He had married Anne Bouchier, heiress of Henry, 2nd Earl of Essex, a lady whose indiscretion occasioned the Parliament of England to resort to an unprecedented course: For the first time in our Annals, they snapped their fingers at the Canon Law and divorced him by legislation. But the singular part of the business is this: Prior to Parliament taking one step in the matter, he espoused Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Cobham (the Church violating its own Canon by such ceremony), and when the Act was passed, it provided that if any children had been born of this union, they should be legitimate, and distinctly pronouncing the issue of the first wife to be spurious. How he sided with Northumberland in attempting to place Lady Jane Grey upon the Throne, was sentenced to death and then restored in blood, but not in honours; how he was known as William Parr, late Marquis of Northamptonshire, and then wheedled round Queen Elizabeth, who gave him back titles and estates, can be read in Dugdale.*

This author tells us that his body was dug up, a century after it was buried; that the skin was entire and perfect, "and the rosemary and bag lying in the coffin fresh and green." There were offshoots of these Parrs located in Derbyshire for generations, but even Lysons is silent about them. They sprang from John (the great uncle of the Marquis), whose mother was the heiress of Sir Thomas de Ros, Baron of Kendal.†

"Doubridge soc named of the bridge over the Dove; it standeth near unto over against Uttoxeter, it is now the seate of William Cavendish, Esquier, a most honorable and liberal gentleman in Darbishier." So wrote Wyrley in 1592.

No research in the Ferrages will enlighten the student as from which branch of the Cavendishes the Lords Waterpark spring. He may search till his brains are addled, and then he will not find it. The College of Heralds says the eldest son of Bess of Hardwick died sine prole (without issue). Burke

* Ferrage, Vol. I., p. 382. Dugdale says that he was buried at the upper end of the Collegiate Church at Warwick, on the north side, where the achievements, hung up at his funeral, did remain till of late years.
† They are recognized in the Armoiary, p. 777.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

emphatically says so, together with Edmondson and St. Segar. We say such an assertion is untrue, and we challenge any heraldic authority to controvert the statement. What says honest old Lysons? That Henry, eldest son of Sir William Cavendish, then Treasurer of the Chamber, "settled this estate" (Dovebridge) "in 1611, on Henry, his natural son." Why is a historical fact both denied and hid away from a prudery which is fulsome? We admit the issue was born the wrong side the coverlet, but such issue, nevertheless, was his; and the lineal descendants of this issue are at this moment the Lords Waterpark. Save the baton—which takes the shape of a bordure—they are the senior branch of their noble house. Does such a fact redound in any way to those famous men that have come down to us in an unbroken line, whether as politicians, or admirals, or privy councillors, or of the clergy? Not a whit.

Sir Henry Cavendish, the first baronet of Dovebridge, held office under the third Duke of Devonshire, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1737. The second baronet was Receiver-General, and the "noted free lance" and "fire eater" of Froude in his English in Ireland. A letter of the baronet, addressed to Lord Buckinghamshire, who was Viceroy at the time, which the historian has transcribed, was very characteristic of the man. His Lordship had promised Cavendish preferment for services rendered, hence the letter:—

"My Lord,

"On the 27th of last September" (1796) "I did myself the honour to write to your Excellency, but have not had the honour of an answer. I am not conscious of having merited that silent contempt. Your Excellency, on perusing my letter, must have perceived that you have deceived and injured me. I earnestly entreat a satisfactory answer whilst your Excellency shall continue in Ireland, that I may not be under the necessity of demanding one on the other side of the water.

"I am your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant.

"HENRY CAVENDISH."

"Lord Weymouth," says Froude, "to whom Lord Buckinghamshire forwarded this characteristic communication, submitted it to Wallace, the English Attorney, with a view to prosecution. The Attorney-General replied that Sir Henry at worst had only been guilty of a misdemeanour in Ireland, for which he could not be prosecuted in England. In Ireland the scandal of exposure would be certain—a conviction extremely uncertain. The matter ended, and Sir Henry was left in possession of the field, with the satisfaction of having at least insulted the Lord Lieutenant, though he lost his promised promotion."†

A contemporary‡ thus speaks of him, "His name is respected in the place where he was born, in London he is esteemed, in Cork he is highly valued, in Dublin he is beloved, and, in a word, he is so honest a gentleman as to deserve any preferment that may hereafter be conferred upon him."

The tenure of Dovebridge Hall by the Kirby's, at the end of last century, reminds one that the wife of Thomas Kirby was Mary Kynersley, of Loxley Park, whose mother was a daughter of Sir Gilbert Clarke, of Somersall-by-Chesterfield, whose mother was Elizabeth Milward, of Eaton Dovedale.¶

The manor of Dovebridge was one of the goodly sops which Bertha, the wife of Henry de Ferrars, gave to the Monks of Tutbury for their intercession and her soul's safety. Her husband had founded the Priory and built the Castle, and here he chose his grave. Holt Park was distinct from the manor, but it was given to the Priory by Sir William de Eyton and Henry Deneson. There were lands in this parish, with the Priory, held by subinfeudation, bestowed by a William Rolleston, who held of Sir Walter Cokesay, who held of Sir Nicholas Montgomery, who held of the Duke of Lancaster, who held of the Crown.

The old manor house of Eaton Dovedale was the homestead of the Milwards, but the ruins with the Latin quotation over the threshold, seen by Fiklingston.§ were no doubt demolished to save the expenditure of a few coppers. Sculptured saint, or cross, or edifice, smash it up, to save a shilling! Here Sir Thomas Milward entertained Charles I., and perchance it had sheltered the heiress of Sir John Savage of Stainsby, whom Robert Milward espoused. The tenure of Eaton Dovedale enables us to state a fact omitted by Lysons and Cox, and to add certain particulars worth the mention. The manor, says Lysons, "belonged in the reign of Edward I. to the family of St. Pierre, whose heiress, about the year

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1356, brought it Sir Walter Cokesay. Sir Hugh Cokesay, grandson of Sir Walter, died seized of it in 1445. One of his sisters and co-heirs married John Greville, whose grandson, Sir Thomas Greville, alias Cokesay, died without issue in 1499. This estate, in consequence, devolved to the Russells, descended from the other sister and co-heiress of Sir Hugh Cokesay.” This last sentence (a sentence which Dr. Cox has embodied in his *Churches*, Vol. III.) almost extorts bad language. Lynsons must have known that the Russells inherited through the Hodingtons, who were descended from Cecilia Cokesay. Sir William Russell married Agnes Hodington, a co-heiress, who “inherited half the lands of Cokesay.” Sir John Russell died seized of the manor in 1536, when it immediately passed to the Milwards by purchase. These Russells were an old Worcestershire family, located there at the Conquest, and possessed of Strensham about the year 1300. They were knights under the Tudors and Stuarts, when Charles I. created the great-grandson of Sir John a baronet. It was a daughter of the first baronet who married Charles Cotton, the poet; while the third and last baronet wedded one of the Lyttton lasses, by whom he had a daughter, who mated with Sir Harry Every. The Cokesays were a Worcestershire family too, living at Upton Warren, Kidderminster, Witley, and Milton. On the Roll of Arms (temp. Edward I.), we meet with Sir Walter, whose son acquired Eaton Dovedale (with the heiress of the St. Pierrers), and whose line became extinct about 1445. In Dethick’s *Visitation* for 1683, with additions by the late Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., recently published by the Harleian Society, there is a pedigree of a junior line of the Cokesays brought down to our own time. The John Greville mentioned by Lynsons as Lord of Eaton Dovedale was of Campden, County Gloucester, and son of the man from whom the present noblemen, Earls of Warwick and Barons Greville, claim descent. Sir Thomas Greville, mentioned by Lynsons, was created a Knight Banneret on the field of Stoke (1486) for his bravery, and a Knight of the Bath soon after. There is a good story told of a younger son of this family in the days of Henry VIII. It appears that Elizabeth Willoughby, of the baronial house of Brooke, and one of the richest of heiresses, was a ward to Sir Edward Greville, who thought to have secured her for his eldest son. There is a manuscript in the possession of the present Earl of Warwick, we believe, that sets forth how this lass was taxed upon the point, and how she replied, “that she liked better of Fulke,” a younger son. Greville said that Fulke had no means to maintain her; she was a soldier beyond the sea, whose return was doubtful. “She replied, and said that she had an estate sufficient for him and for herself, and that she would pray for his safie, and wait for his return.” Fulke did return, and secured a knighthood for his services from the King, and then he mated with this lovable lady.

The St. Pierrers were an old Cheshire family, located at Malpas, of which barony they held a moiety when Edward III. was a lad, and more remotely were of Bunbury in the same county. We learn from Kimber that the present Baronets of Stanney Hall, County Chester, and Castle Hill, County Tyrone, are both descendants of the St. Pierre, of Bunbury, who took the name of Bunbury from that ilk in Norman times.

The Manor of Eaton Dovedale passed with Elizabeth Milward to the Clarkes, of Somersall-by-Chesterfield. The sister and heiress of the last of the Clarkes married Job Hart Price, who took the name of Clarke by letters patent. The daughter and heiress of Price (Anne) mated with Walter Butler, eighteenth Earl of Ormond, for whom the Crown revived the marquisate which was under attainder. His sires had been petty kings, and fought battles with their own retainers; had been peers since 1315; had played the part of the Guelphs with the Fitzgeralds for Ghibellines; had a pedigree back to theobald Walter, who was created hereditary chief Butler of Ireland in 1177 by Henry II. He was but fourth or fifth in descent from that Duke of Ormond who spent nine-tenths of a million in defending his loyalty; who was father of another duke who chose rather to die in exile at Avignon, than enjoy his huge rent roll and Castle of Kilkenny, and acknowledge a monarch whom he believed to be an usurper. The manor is still, we believe, with his noble descendant, while West Broughton is with the Lords Vernon.

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*Extinct Baronetage. Russell of Strensham.* † This herald was Henry Dethick, Richmond. ‡ Kimber’s Baronetage. *Vide Bunbury.*
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

Not even by so many stones—nor a solitary flag above ground—is the site of the old homestead of the Milwards, of Eaton Dovedale, perpetuated. The ruins, which were visited by Plutkinson, have served various purposes, and lasted well, for only the other week were the last vestiges carted away. Within a few yards from the spot—say fifty yards—stands an old edifice of some pretensions, designated the Old Hall, and which, we assume from certain facts, was built by the Clarkes, of Somersall, after the lordship accrued to them by marriage with Elizabeth Milward. Even by those who lack any antiquarian tastes, but have an eye for nature's beauties, this particular spot should be visited. Here the two valleys—the Dove and the Churnet—are hobnobbing together; from here is a vast stretch of exuberant foliage, above which, just on the horizon, loom the Towers of Alton. The spot is a dell within a dale, within a valley, within an amphitheatre of creation's loveliness.

Whom were the Clarkes? They allied themselves with the daughters of the Dands, of Mansfield Woodhouse; the Grundys, of Thurgarton; the Columbells, of Darley; the Milwards, of Eaton Dovedale; while the lady who was the mother of Godfrey—with whom the Clarkes, of Somersall, became extinct—was Catherine Stanhope, sister of the third Earl of Chesterfield. When the splendour of the Milwards was on the wane they bought up their Manor of Chilcote; when the Leakes, Earls of Scarsdale, became defunct, they purchased Brampton, Temple Normanton, and Sutton, with its magnificent residence, beside a portion of the Old Hall Manor of Ashover, from Giles Cowley, who (with the Hodgkinsons) had a moiety. They were Knights of the Shire for three consecutive generations, and Sheriffs of the County to boot. Godfrey Clarke, the sheriff of 1740, sat in five consecutive Parliaments, and each time his colleague was a scion of the knightly (now baronial) Curzons. This would be during the administrations of Godolphin, Harley, Halifax, and Walpole. His son was returned with a Cavendish, of Chatsworth, and would be in the house when the American War began, among that galaxy of orators in which came Burke and Pitt, or such as the world had never seen, yet, who has cared to dig out any particulars of the family? Forsworn, no one. In some districts of Derbyshire the memory of Godfrey Bagnall Clarke is yet green—kept so by his friend, from his liberal hand and bequests. The niece and heiress of this gentleman mated with Walter, eighteenth Earl of Ormond, to whom the Government paid two hundred and sixteen thousand pounds in lieu of the prisage on wines, which his ancestors had held for five hundred years, and brought him in her dowry, among other lordships, the Manor of Eaton. Thus the illustrious family of Butler have been among the landlords of Derbyshire for about one hundred years.

What a slice of Irish history for the last seven centuries is there woven with this name. Theobald Walter, with whom the pedigree of the Butlers begins, was created, says Burke, hereditary chief butler of Ireland, in 1177, by Henry II. This, however, is an error. Theobald Walter went to Ireland with King John (then Duke of Montaigne), in 1185, when he was butler to John, as Lord of Ireland, and was given five and a half cantreds in Limerick, which was augmented with the see of Arklow, before 1189. Theobald was the son of Hervius Walter and Maud, co-heiress of Theobald de Valvines; was the brother of Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury; and nephew of Granville, the Justiciary of England. He was a witness to Granville's charter to Leystons Abbey in 1182; to Hubert's charter to West Durham in 1188, of the charter of Henry II. at Chinon in 1189, and of King John's charter to St. Augustine's, Bristol. John retaliated upon him for his allegiance to Richard I. by seizing his estates and giving them to William de Braose. The seventh Butler, sixth in descent from Walter, was created Earl of Ormond by Edward III. (1328), and married Eleanor de Bohun, whose mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I. The Butlers have held four viscounties, five earldoms, one barony, one dukedom, and one marquiseate. There have been twenty-one Earls of Ormond, and they come next after the Earls of Kildare (Dukes of Leinster) as premier peers of Ireland. The history of the two houses—Kildare and Ormond—is the history of Ireland for centuries. One was chief, nay, King of the Pale, which comprised Dublin, Louth, Kildare, and part of Meath, while the Butlers had their own Pale around Kilkenny. The second Earl of Ormond was Viceroy of Ireland in 1359; the fourth was called the "White" Earl, from his love of literature. He it was who bequeathed lands to the College of Heralds, and persuaded
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Henry V. to send a King-at-Arms to Ireland. The fifth was a Lancastrian, shared in the defeats of Mortimer Cross and Tawton, and suffered execution. The sixth was the nobleman of whom Edward IV. said, “That if good breeding and liberal qualities were lost in the world, they might be all found in the Earl of Ormond.” He was conversant with the languages of Europe, was employed on diplomatic service, and died in the Holy Land fulfilling a vow. The tenth Earl had the sobriquet of “Black,” was a favourite with Queen Elizabeth, and was acknowledged to be the only person who could manage the South of Ireland. The eleventh Earl was sent to the Fleet prison by James I., who brought a writ of Quo Warranto against him for the County Palatine of Tipperary, which had been with the Butlers for four hundred years. The King kept Ormond in the Tower for twelve years. The twelfth Earl was brought up by a carpenter’s wife at Hatfield, and the romance of his life ended only with his exile and death. The woman he loved (Elizabeth Preston) was allotted by Royalty to George Fielding, but she stuck to Butler.

As a youth, he volunteered to serve in the ranks in the expedition to Rochelle. When he presented himself to take his seat in the Irish House of Lords, the order had been issued by Strafford, the Viceroy, that no peer should wear his sword on such occasion, and Ormond was requested by the Usher to deliver his weapon up. “If you have my sword,” said Butler, “it will be in your guts.” When Strafford thought to have awed him into apology and obedience, he told him that his writ of summons said he should come to Parliament, cum gladio circutus (with his sword on). When Strafford was recalled and impeached, Butler succeeded him as Viceroy and was twice Lord-Lieutenant. He was a Royalist who spent almost a million in defending his loyalty; was in exile with Charles II., and suffered shipwreck, and is memorable as an Irish nobleman who would never allow a Papist to be a Justice of the Peace, and would not countenance the dispensing power of James II. To him the Irish College of Physicians owed its incorporation, and it was said of him that he was “almost the sole representative of the high-toned virtues of a nobler generation.” He was created a duke by the last of the Stuarts. His seizure by the notorious Colonel Blood (with the intent to hang the Earl at Tyburn) is one of the mysteries and romances of the seventeenth century. His two daughters (Elizabeth and Mary) were the wives of Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, and of William Cavendish, first Duke of Devonshire. The thirteenth Earl and second Duke succeeded Marlborough as Captain-General of the English forces, and was an unwilling servant of a Tory Government, which concluded peace with dishonour. He was eventually impeached by a Stanhope, and fled to the Continent with Bolingbroke, where he died in exile. So did the fourteenth Earl, while the fifteenth and sixteenth Earls never assumed the dignity. The peerage was restored by George III. for John Butler, of Garryricken, who became seventeenth Earl of Ormond. He married the heiress of the Wandesforths, and was father of Walter, whose wife—Anne Price Clarke—had Eaton Dovedale in her dowry. The fourth son of the heiress assumed the name and arms of Wandesford, though in 1820 he called himself Charles Harwood Butler Clarke; while in 1830 (and was so known at his death) he became Charles Harwood Butler Clarke Wandesford Southwell. Eaton Old Hall was with this gentleman. The sister of the seventeenth Earl, Lady Eleanor Butler, was that eccentric being who, together with Sarah Ponsonby, made the Vale of Llangollen so famous at the commencement of the present century, and who were visited in their retirement by royalty, prince, noble, peasant. They had left their homes, and with one maid-servant settled themselves in a cottage at Plasnewydd, where they lived for fifty years without once sleeping away from the place. Prince Fückler Muskan, who visited them in 1828, says of them in the Brief, that “the two celebrated virgins are certainly the most celebrated in Europe.” There are particulars of them in De Quincy, in Madame de Genlis’ Souvenirs de Félicie, in Anne Seward’s Poems and Letters, in Burke’s Patricians, vol. v., and in most biographical dictionaries.

The Wandesforths were remotely of Yorkshire—of Westwick, then Kirklington—and were allied with the Musters, Bowes, Ramsdens, Lowthers. The lady who was Countess of Ormond was the last of the family. She died in 1784. Her fourth son, who attempted to perpetuate the name, died in 1850, and of his four children we fancy his daughter, Sarah, widow of the late Rev. John Prior, is the only one surviving. While Strafford was Viceroy of Ireland, Christopher Wandesford was Master of the Rolls, one
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

of the Lords Justices, and Lord Keeper. His son (another Christopher) was created a baronet in 1662, while his grandson (another Christopher) was made Viscount Castlecomer in 1706. The fifth Viscount became Earl of Wandesforde in 1738, but when he died, in 1784, the title became extinct, and his estates went to his daughter Anne, wife of John Butler. When this gentleman had the Earldom of Ormond restored to him, this fact came to light, that an attainder does not affect an Irish dignity.

CAVENDISH OF DOVEBRIDGE.

The eldest son of Sir William Cavendish and Elizabeth (Hardwick) his wife, was Henry; who, by his wife, Grace Talbot, had no issue, but, as Lysons says, there was a natural son born to him, baptised Henry—Sheriff of the County in 1608. This gentleman was father of Francis, who, by spouse, Sarah Broughton, was father of Henry,* who died in 1698, leaving William, husband of Mary Tyrell. The issue of William and Mary was Henry, sheriff in 1741, created a baronet in 1755, and died 1776. The baronet was married twice. By his second spouse, Catherine Prittie, he had James, whose son James was at the siege of Seringapatam. By his first wife, Anne Pyne, he was father of Henry, second baronet, whose lady, Sarah Bradshaw, was raised to the peerage as a Baroness in 1792. The son of the baroness—Richard—became second peer in right of his mother, and third baronet in right of his father. He married Juliana Cooper, and died in 1830, leaving Henry, the third and present Lord Waterpark, whose lady was Elizabeth Jane Anson (daughter of Viscount Anson; Lady of the Bed Chamber to Queen Victoria, and member of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert), by whom he has issue.

* Pilkington hath it that this Henry married Mary Tyrell, but Burke shews her to have been his daughter-in-law, not wife.
The Parishes of Duffield and Edlaston.
DUFFIELD HALL.
The Parishes of Duffield and Edlaston.

If alliance with the most illustrious families of the realm, or frequent entry on the rolls of the nation, or achievement of heroic deeds recorded in our annals, or extraordinary length of pedigree in the male line, have anything to do with nobility, then England’s nobles are her knights and gentlemen. The roll which is laid on the table of the House of Lords, and which Burke announces with a flourish of rhetoric, proclaiming its antiquity of pedigrees, can it shew in any one instance an unbroken male descent from a baron who fought at Tewkesbury for Henry 1., or who took part in the famous Constitutions of Clarendon? Here is where the irritation comes in, where the subterfuge of heralds makes the smothered oath explode inwardly. “The Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury,” say they. The assertion is both false and misleading. The Talbots are gone, and the Chetwynds have tacked the name on. Again, “the Percys, Dukes of Northumberland,” say the heralds. The last Percy died some two hundred and twenty years ago, and every nobleman who has since held the dukedom, less one, has been a Smithson. Again, “the Lords de Ros,” says Burke, whose writ of summons dates 1264, and which writ was long subsequent to their barony by tenure. What utter nonsense! The de Ros family has been extinct these four hundred years, when the heiress lent it to the Manners, whose heiress gave it to the Cecil’s, whose heiress passed it to the Villiers, from whom it fell into abeyance and remained so for more than a century, when George III. called it out in favour of the FitzGeralds, who hold it. Among the knights and gentlemen of England there are scores, perchance thousands, whose unbroken pedigrees go back to the days when the country had no House of Peers; back before the Norman had an individuality distinct from the horde of wild Scandinavians whence he sprang; back, until we come to the petty kings of the Saxon Heptarchy quarrelling among themselves who should be master. Among our knights, look at the Beaumonts, of Cole Orton, with a lineal descent in the male line from Louis VIII. of France, who had a descent from Charlemagne, or our Wilmots who are in a straight line from a Saxon thane; among our gentlemen, look at the Bagots or at the Newdigates, with their genealogical tree of forty generations. There is not one peer in the Upper Chamber, with the exception of the Earl of Devon, who can hold a candle to such lineage. Here is no mushroom growth of aristocracy, no appropriation of other people’s memorabilia and quarterings by virtue of a document with a fifty pound stamp on it. But to be just—there is a feature which distinguishes the peers of Great Britain from the aristocracy of every other nation. Their patents of nobility were, with few exceptions, conferred for services rendered to the country or in recognition of industry and intellect. The English House of Lords, apart from the Irish and Scotch representative peers, consists of about four hundred and seventy members, at the present moment. In forty cases at least the founders were merchants, in fifty they were soldiers and sailors, in more than sixty they were lawyers, while some have gone per saltem from mechanic to noble, as the Strutts, of Belper.

If James I. had suggested and created the distinction of baronetcy for “men of quality, of state, of living and good reputation worthy of the same, and at the least descended of a grandfather (by the father’s side) that bore arms, and who have also of certain yearly income,”* we could understand that such a monarch was thoughtful of his subject’s worth. But the truth is very different; the suggestion belonged to Sir Thomas Sherley, of Wiston, who mooted it to Sir Robert Cotton, who submitted it to James I., who jumped at it as a means of preventing him pawning the Crown jewels. The applicant for the honour had

* From the original order, by which baronetcy was conferred.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

really to dub up one thousand and ninety-five pounds, though he was told such sum would be appropriated as the pay of thirty foot soldiers for three years (at eightpence a day), to serve in the Province of Ulster. The first man to bring his money for the dignity was Nicholas Bacon, of Redgrave, whose descendant at the present moment is designated Præm. Bæron. Anglia.

The tenure of the Duffield lordships introduces us—among other old famous families—to the Mynors, Colviles, Jodrells, Herberts, Smiths, Findars, Bonells.

There must have been an immense forest at Duffield in the reigns of our Norman Kings, because Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I., claimed seven parks* here, which were only so much of forest, so converted.† The park originally was simply a compromise between King and noble, which retained the exclusive use of the forest for the monarch, without the appearance of doing so. Lysons attributes the christening of Belper to Earl Edmund, after he had become aware of the beauty of the spot and built his mansion here. We can thoroughly understand that Elizabeth Swynford paid John of Gaunt many clandestine visits here, as she did to Tutbury, to look after his welfare, though his wife, Constance of Castile, was not far off.

William Jodrell, who served as an archer under the Black Prince at Poictiers, was father of Roger, who was in Ireland with Richard II., at Agincourt with Henry V., and was living at Yeardley, just by the boundaries of Cheshire and Derbyshire, when he died in 1423. He was squire of the body to the first-named King, furnished six archers for the war against the Scots, for which he got the Manor of Weston, County Leicester, for life.‡ Earwaker, in his Cheshire, admits, so does Burke in his Baronetage, that the Jodrells were of the Peak long before William held lands in the forest of Macclesfield (1351), but no compiler ventures a surmise as to where they were living in the Gissop parish before they took up their residence at Yeardley. The first member of this family who located himself at Duffield was Paul, Clerk of the House of Commons, and husband of Jane, daughter and heiress of Thomas Rolle, of Lewknor, Oxon. This gentleman, who died 1728, was a scion of the Jodrells, of Moorhouse, County Stafford, who in turn were a branch of the Yeardley house. His son and namesake mated with the heiress of Gilbert Sheldon (who was nephew of the Archbishop), and had a son who became Solicitor-General to Frederick, Prince of Wales. Two sons of the solicitor were given to literature of a poetical and dramatic kind, though one was also a philological scholar, whose criticisms of Euripides are said by Dr. Adam Clarke to be “an extraordinary fund of critical erudition.” The Philology of the English Language, by Richard Paul Jodrell, F.R.S., L.L.D., is a most valuable work. This gentleman, apart from his work, is of interest to the student. He espoused Virtue Hase, and from this union his firstborn came in for a baronetcy. This lady was co-heiress of Edward Hase, whose brother John assumed, by Act of Parliament, in 1762, the name of Lombe, being descended maternally from Sir Thomas, the alderman, and was created a baronet in 1783. Sir John’s baronetcy had a remainder (in default of male issue) to his brother Edward and his daughter’s (Virtue) children. Thus the son of Richard Paul Jodrell, F.R.S., became Sir Richard in 1817. Old Hutton, in his History of Derby, has told many things of the Lombes which will have a degree of freshness. It is a hundred years (1791) since the quaint book was published.

" John Lombe, a man of spirit, a good draughtsman, and an excellent mechanic, travelled into Italy with a view of penetrating the secret (silk weaving). He stayed some time, but as he knew admission was prohibited, he adopted the useful mode of accomplishing his end by corrupting the servants. This gained him frequent access in private. Whatever part he became master of he committed to paper before he slept. By perseverance and bribery he acquired the whole, when the plot was discovered, and he fled with the utmost precipitation on board a ship, at the hazard of his life, taking with him two natives who had favoured his interest and his life at the risk of their own. But, though he jumped the danger over, he

* At Ravendale, Shorle, Potters, Belper, Morley, Sibmynde Cliffe, and Duffield.
† Pilkington says that William de Ferrars (1245) gave to the Monks of Tutbury for the health of Agnes, his wife, and those of his ancestors, tythe of all his pannage, venison, honey, and rent arising out of the forest of Duffield.
‡ Earwaker’s Cheshire, Vol. II., p. 536.
was yet to become a sacrifice. Arriving safe with his acquired knowledge, he fixed upon Derby as a proper place for his purpose, because the town was likely to supply him with a sufficient number of hands, and the able stream with a constant supply of water. This happened about the year 1717. He agreed with the corporation for an island or swamp in the river, five hundred feet long and fifty-two wide, at eight pounds per annum, where he erected the present works, containing eight apartments and four hundred and sixty-eight windows, at the expense of about thirty thousand pounds. This island, with another called the Bye-flat, were part of the continent, but separated ages past by cutting two sluices to work four sets of mills. The ground continuing flat further west, would yet allow one or two sets more. This ponderous building stands upon huge piles of oak, from sixteen to twenty feet long, driven close to each other with an engine made for that purpose. Over this solid mass of timber is laid a foundation of stone. During three or four years, while this grand affair was constructing, he hired various rooms in Derby, and particularly the Town Hall, where he erected temporary engines turned by hand. And although he reduced the prices so far below those of the Italians, as to enable him to monopolize the trade, yet the overflowings of profit were so very considerable, as to enable him to pay for the grand machine as the work went on. It appears that the building was completed, and in full employ, several years before the leases were executed, which was not done till 1734, and extended to seventy-nine years. Being established to his wish, he procured, in 1718, a patent from the Crown to secure the profits during fourteen years. But alas! he had not pursued this lucrative commerce more than three or four years, when the Italians, who felt the effects of the theft from their want of trade, determined his destruction, and hoped that of his works would follow. An artful woman came over in the character of a friend, associated with the parties, and assisted in the business. She attempted to gain both the Italians, and succeeded with one. By these two, slow poison was supposed, and perhaps justly, to have been administered to John Lombe, who lingered two or three years in agonies and departed. The Italian ran away to his own country; and madam was interrogated, but nothing transpired except what strengthened suspicion. Grand funerals were the fashion; and John Lombe’s was perhaps the most superb ever known in Derby. A man of a peaceable deportment, who had brought a beneficial manufactory into the place, employed the poor, and at advanced wages, could not fail meeting with respect, and his melancholy end with pity. Exclusive of the gentlemen who attended, all the people concerned in the works were invited. The procession marched in pairs, and extended the whole length of Full, the Market Place, and Iron Gate; so when the corpse entered All Saints’, at Mary Gate, the last couple left the house of the deceased, at the corner of Silk Mill Lane. Besides a row of flambeaux on each side the procession, one person in every fourth couple carried a branch with four candles, weighing a pound. Though the unhappy victim died at the early age of twenty-nine, and by a cruel death, yet the priest who preached his funeral sermon took for text, ‘He is brought to his grave as a shock of corn in its season.’ There is, however, a remark in favour of the ill-chosen text: ‘The good never quit the world out of season.’ John, dying a bachelor, his property fell into the hands of his brother William, who enjoyed, or rather possessed, the works but a short time, for, being of a melancholy turn, he shot himself. This superb erection therefore became the property of his cousin, Sir Thomas Lombe. I believe this happened about the year 1726. If the Italians destroyed the man they miscarried in their design upon the works; for they became more successful, and continued to employ about three hundred people. In 1732 the patent expired, when Sir Thomas, a true picture of human nature, petitioned Parliament for a renewal, and pleaded, ‘That the works had taken so long a time in perfecting, and the people in teaching, that there had been none to acquire emolument from the patent.’ But he forgot to inform them that he had already accumulated more than eighty thousand pounds; thus veracity flies before profit. It is, however, no wonder disguise should appear at St. Stephen’s, where the heart and the tongue so often disagree. The Government, willing to spread so useful an invention, gave Sir Thomas fourteen thousand pounds to suffer the trade to be open, and a model of the works taken, which was for many years deposited in the Tower and considered the greatest curiosity there."*

* Hunter’s Derbyshire, pp. 197-203.
Duffield was one of the Royal Manors held by Charles I. as Duke of Lancaster, which he sold when he found Parliament was determined he should pay his own grocer's bill. The purchaser was Edward Ditchfield, to whom this monarch passed several of his Derbyshire lordships, as Holbrook, Heage, and Belper, but we fancy, and believe too, that Ditchfield was a description of broker in the employ of the London Corporation. The manor, however, passed to Leech, who disposed of it to the Jodrells. There was an estate in Duffield belonging to the Wilmots which John Balguy purchased in 1791, where this old Peak family have since taken up their residence. There was another estate with the Newtons, which, by purchase, came to the Coapes. In 1778, Henry Porter held it, who was succeeded by Thomas Porter Bonnell, whose daughter married Sir Charles Henry Colville. The Bonells were an ancient Flemish family and relatives of the Porters. There was another Duffield family living here about 1450, named Pindar, and who were among the gentry of those days. One was High Sheriff in 1684. But if anyone will turn to the peerage under the title of Beauchamp they will find that, though the Earl is said to be named Lygon, it is another instance of assumption of patronymic with property, and that he is a Porter whose grandfather or great-grandfather was born at Duffield.

The old homestead of the Newtons, Coapes, Porters, Bonells, Colvilles (with various additions), is now held by Mr. Rowland Smith, J.P.,* who was member for South Derbyshire, 1868-74, Sheriff in 1877, and whose lady is a daughter of Lord Granville Somerset, son of Henry Charles, sixth Duke of Beaufort. This is the explanation of the arms over the entrance at Duffield—Smith impaling France and England per quarterly.

Even Lysons ignores the arms of the Mynors, of Duffield. True, there is a casual mention at page 231 of a rich altar tomb to Sir Roger and his lady, who were interred in 1536, which tomb might have been attributed to anyone from the obliteration of the inscription, but from a mural slab set up in 1732 by a kind hand in loving remembrance. This is one of the families where the name of the founder is on the roll of Battle Abbey, and still represented in the male line at the present moment. Mr. Robert Baskerville Richard Mynors, J.P., D.L., of Trego, Hereford, is that representative. They have held the lordship of Trego for seven or eight centuries.

The arms of the gallant knight, Sir Charles Henry Colville, who married with the heiress of the Bonells and resided at Duffield Hall, are also ignored by Lysons. The shield bore sixteen quarterings. His sires were Lords of Newton, in the Isle of Ely, in the thirteenth century (1262), and it was the father of the Knight who sold the seigniory in 1792.

Godfrey Wentworth, who acquired the lordship of Heage by bequest of his relative, Sir William Stanhope, of Linley, Nottinghamshire, in 1703, was third son of Sir Michael, of Woolley. This branch of the baronial and ancient house of Wentworth, of Wentworth Wodehouse, purchased Woolley, in 1599, from Francis Woodruffe. Godfrey was third in descent from Michael, the purchaser, who was grandson of another Sir Michael, of Mendam Priory, cofferer to Henry VIII., and comptroller to that monarch's last wife, Catherine Parr. Godfrey, who was a young man of twenty-five when he came in for Heage, married Anna Maria, daughter of Giles Clarke, of the Temple. The son and namesake of Godfrey sold Heage to Francis Hurt, of Alderwasley, in 1767, with whose descendant the lordship remains. The sale may have been prompted from his three lads dying unmarried. His eldest daughter espoused Sir George Armitage, Bart., whose third son assumed the name of Wentworth, and whose representative is the present Mr. Godfrey Hawkesworth Wentworth, D.L., of Woolley Park. How the numerous branches of the Wentworths have become extinct or merged into other families is amazing. There was the North Elmsall branch, which left the parent stock in the time of Edward III., from a union with a heiress of the Bissetts. The offshoots of this branch were those of Nettlested, who became barons and earls of Cleveland; of Gosfield and Bretton, who each held a baronetcy; and of Meath and New South Wales. The present worthy J.P., of Wentworth Castle, is truly a Vernon paternally. The second Baron of Nettlested was the English Governor in charge of Calais, when it surrendered to the French troops under

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* This gentleman is cousin to Lord Carrington, whose patronymic is Smith—minus the letters patent.
the Duke of Guise, in 1558. He was tried by his peers for cowardice, and acquitted. He afterwards sat in judgment on the fourth Duke of Norfolk and Mary of Scots. The granddaughter of the fourth baron was the lady, whose love for the Duke of Monmouth, even to the forfeiture of her honour and property, is so eloquently told by Macaulay.* The North Elmsall Wentworths became extinct in 1741; those of Bretton in 1792; those of Wentworth Castle in 1799; while those of Wentworth Wodehouse, from whence they all sprang, had passed away with the second Earl of Strafford in 1693.† Every student of history may not be aware that the attainder of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford (when tried for his maladministration), was read twice by Parliament during the morning and the third time in the afternoon.

There is an incident of this nobleman’s father—Sir William Wentworth—which is not common property, and which will illustrate an interior of a Court of Justice in the days of Queen Bess. There was another knight in the case, Sir Thomas Reresby, Sheriff of Derby for 1613. “That in the thirty-ninth year of Queen Elizabeth, a dispute happening between them as to some proprietorship of lands at Hooton Roberts, Sir Thomas Reresby sent his uncle, Leonard Reresby, to the said Wentworth to let him know that he was informed that the said Wentworth had challenged him, and which, if true, the said Wentworth was a liar and a coward, and further, that on Thursday after he might find Sir Thomas in a close of his own, at Hooton aforesaid, with one servant with him, if he had ought to say to him. To whom Wentworth answered that such snares could not catch him, and advised Mr. Leonard to advise Sir Thomas to live at home in peace like a gentleman, but sent two gentlemen the day appointed to the place, where they found Sir Thomas, to acquaint him that the said Sir William Wentworth had no malice nor quarrel to him. Two years after, on the 8th October, 41 Elizabeth (1598), they both meeting on the Bench at Rotherham Sessions, there happened a dispute concerning the returns of Juries and concerning the escape of a person out of the stocks, whether negligently or voluntarily, between the two knights, which at the last flew so high that Sir Thomas told Sir William, ‘In thy teeth, thou art a rascal, a villain, and darest not draw a sword. I sent thee a challenge before this which thou dares not accept.’ To which Sir William replying that he said untruly, herein Sir Thomas smote him on the face with his hand, and after, pulled him so hard by the ears, that he made them bleed; the servants then espousing their master’s quarrel, drew their daggers, insomuch that the rest of the Justices had much ado to keep the peace in the Court, and to prevent him, Sir Thomas, following Sir William when he went to his inn. However, Sir Thomas waylaid him in a street where he used to pass homewards, but Sir William not going that way, Sir Thomas returned to the Bench. For this Sir Thomas was fined a thousand pounds in the Star Chamber, but not having paid it till King James came into England, he obtained the King’s general pardon under the great seal, which released the remainder.”‡

Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, was given Heage, along with Duffield, Shottle, and Postern, plus many other Derbyshire lordships; plus the Honour, Town, and Castle of Derby, together with the goods and chattels of the last of the De Ferrars, Earls of Derby in 1266. Prince Edmund married Blanche Valois, granddaughter of Louis VIII., of France, by whom he had Thomas (beheaded by his cousin, Edward II.) and Henry, whose wife was Maud Chaworth, which is curious, as we shall see presently. The son of Henry was the first English Duke (created 1351); one of the first twenty-six Knights of the Garter,[,] and was father of Blanche, who carried the dukedom and immense possessions of the duchy to John of Gaunt, whose firstborn became King as Henry IV. when the duchy merged into the Crown. Heage was with the De Ferrars for one hundred and eighty years; with the Earls of Lancaster for one hundred and thirty-six, and with the Crown for two hundred and twenty-six, when Charles I. sold it to Ditchfield and others. This tenure in moieties was very short, for less than four years anyway, when the Linley Stanhopes purchased it, in 1639.

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† Extinct Barrowce.
‡ Memoirs of Sir John Reresby, 1659-1669.
[His stall in St. George’s, Windsor, is next to the founder’s. He held the Earldoms of Derby, Lincoln, Lancaster, and Leicester; was Steward of England, and Admiral of the Fleet. In his reversion were two thousand archers.]
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

The senior member of this family was created Earl of Chesterfield only the year previously, and old Thoroton tells us* that the Sir William who bequeathed Heage to Godfrey Wentworth was very busy repairing the seat of the Stanhopes in his day, and raising the walls which the cannon of the Parliamentary forces had blown down. Indeed, the son of the first Earl was slain defending the old home at Shelford.

In the reign of Henry VI., or at the commencement of the fifteenth century, there was a scion of a very distinguished Derbyshire family took up his residence at Heage, of which ilk his descendants were designated for several generations, say two hundred and sixty years. Sir Peter Pole, of Radbourn, Knight of the Shire, 2 Henry IV. (1400)—whose wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Laughton, and his spouse Alianore Chandos—had three sons; Ralph his successor, John of Hartington, and Henry. The wardship of the heiress of Robert Dethick was with Sir Peter, so he managed an alliance with this young lady and his son Henry, and settled them at Heage. This fact allows us to grapple with a vexed question, which, like many others, would fitch from the county its honours. Ralph Pole, brother of Henry, is said by Burke to have been Judge of the King's Bench in 1452, but the Judge is stated by Foss to have been a member of a different family, and it is this statement which we would clearly state to shew its error. Foss says† "Ralph Pole appears to have been one of the sons of Thomas Pole, or Poole, of Barretpoole, in Cheshire, descended from Gwennwyn de la Pole, lord of Powis. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Stanley, of Hooton, in the same county. His appearance as an advocate is first recorded in the year books for Michaelmas, 21 Henry VI., 1442, the same year in which he was called to the degree of Sergeant. . . . He was one of the Commissioners for Derbyshire in the thirty-third year, to raise money for the defence of Calais, and acted as a Judge of Assize in Yorkshire in 1456." We are amazed that this learned and accurate writer should have allowed a fact to have escaped him, which controverts his statement. The lady, whom Foss says was the mother of the Judge, was married by dispensation, and in 1425. Thus the Judge would be only seventeen when he was given his coif, and twenty-seven when he attained to the Bench. We believe that Foss would have been one of the first to have denied such a possibility. We would direct the attention of the student to an article in Vol. II. of the Topographer and Genealogist, from which he gathers many interesting facts of the Poles, and also that the Poles, of Park Hall, by Barlington, with those of Wakebridge, Syerston, and Sprinkhill, were not from the Radbourn House, but from Ralph, brother of Sir Peter, and uncle to Henry, of Heage. In Vol. IX. of The Reiguary there is a pedigree of the Heage family. The last of this branch, George, died in 1681—(his grandmother was Mary Wright, of Longstone)—leaving two daughters, Elizabeth, who mated with Patrick Chaworth, of Annesley, Nottinghamshire, whose grandson, William, was killed—say murdered—by Lord Byron—and Mary, wife of William Fryth, whose heiress espoused Sir Charles Sedley, whose heiress married the third Lord Vernon, of Sudbury.

The trial of the fourth Lord Byron for the murder of Chaworth gives us a glance at the one-handed justice then existing for peers, and a specimen of ruffian, yclept noble. A dispute had arisen at a club dinner, given by ten Midland county gentlemen, as to the preservation of game. Chaworth said that Sir Charles Sedley had the best preserves on his manor. Byron retorted, "Sir Charles Sedley's manors? Where are his manors?" "Why, Hucknell and Nuttall." "I know no manors of Sir Charles Sedley." "Sir Charles Sedley has a manor; the manor of Nuttall is his, and one of his ancestors bought it out of my family, and if your lordship wants any further information about his manors, Sir Charles Sedley lives in Dean Street, and your lordship knows where to find me." When the coterie broke up, Byron waited for Chaworth and got him into a dark room, where he challenged him to fight. Indeed, it was murder with the appearance of a duel. His peers found him not guilty of the capital offence, and so he pleaded that infamous Statute of 1 Edward VI., by which he was acquitted.‡ The nephew of this bad man,

† Lives of the Judges, Vol. IV.
‡ Prior to the Statute of George IV., which annulled this iniquitous law (which allowed a peer, even when found guilty of any crime—less than a capital one—to shield himself behind it), any nobleman had two modes of escape, when felony had been committed—a Royal pardon and this Statute.
who was father of the immortal bard, was one of the most disreputable scoundrels who ever disgraced the name of Englishman. He seduced the Marchioness of Carmarthen, and then demanded hush money. The romance comes in here: His son, the poet, was the rejected lover of Mary Anne Chaworth, the last of her race, and granddaughter of the murdered man, whose grandmother was Elizabeth Pole, of Heage.

The Lordship of Heage passed by purchase, in 1767, to Francis Hurt, to whose descendants it has since pertained. The old Hall is now tenanted by a gentleman named Shore, but whether he is a scion of the Derby branch of the old Dronfield Shores we could not ascertain. The Shores were of Derby as early as 1440, while Sir John, of Snitterton, by Darley, was living about 1680. The present Lords Teignmouth are descended from the Snitterton House; the first Peer (John Shore) gaining his coronet by a successful career as Governor-General of India. Samuel, of Meersbrook, whose wife brought him Norton,* had the heiress of the Diggles for mother, and the heiress of the Foyes for a daughter-in-law. He had a cousin, too, who was Governor of Quebec, but the immortality of the house of Shore lies with the line of his brother William. This gentleman married Mary Evans, whose uncle was Peter Nightingale, of Lea. William was a Sheffield banker, while his son became heir of his great-uncle Nightingale, and this son William Edward took out letters patent in 1815 for alteration of surname. Whether a Shore or a Nightingale is no odds, for nought but a Shore would he ever be; he was the father of that lady of imperishable memory, whose heroism in the hospital of Scutari furnishes the most glorious page of the Crimean Campaign, and shews to the world the possibility of humanity attaining to the dignity of an angel, and she a Derbyshire woman too. How many of us remember that Florence Nightingale was the daughter of Edward Shore, whose father was of Sheffield and Meersbrook.

There was another very old family of Heage, living there in the fourteenth century, the Adderleys, of which the compilers are silent. One of the sons was Knight of the Shire in three Parliaments of Richard II.

Why Lysons spelt the name of the Duffield Copes—Coape—we know not, nor why he ignored the Copes, of North Winfield, altogether; yet he credits them with the shield which belonged to the Copes. Their founder was one John, in the days of Richard II., whose sons were the sires of the Copes, not only of Duffield, but of Staffordshire, Hampshire, Oxon, Gloucester, and Ireland. The difference of orthography prevented us for some time in linking our Copes with these men, whose lives appeal to us to keep their memory green. There was Sir Walter, a colleague with Agard in forming the first Antiquarian Society; the gentleman who built the historic and famous Holland House, and gave it to his daughter Isabel, who became the wife of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland. During the time that Cope held it himself, King James (in November, 1612) came sponging and ran him into debt; indeed his liabilities at his death were twenty-seven thousand pounds. The brother of Sir Walter (Sir Anthony) was that member of Parliament for Banbury, who, together with Robert Bainbrigge, the member for Derby, was committed to the Tower by Queen Elizabeth for questioning her ecclesiastical jurisdiction and for presenting to the Speaker a revision of the Prayer Book. He was in six Elizabethan Parliaments; was made a baronet in 1611, and was direct ancestor of the present Sir William Henry Cope, Bart., of Hanwell, County Oxon., and Bramshill, Hants. The son of the first baronet held one of the Scarsdale lordships, as will be shown in Vol. III. Another member of this family was Sir Anthony, chamberlain to Queen Catherine Parr, who translated portions of Livy. His father was cofferer to Henry VIII. The senior Copes were as much Puritans as Cavaliers, and in religion more so, but there was another branch of this house (resident in Derbyshire) who were Catholics, a sketch of whose old homestead we shall give under Woodthorpe (in North Winfield).

There was another old Duffield family, whose shield is not given by Lysons, and, if we mistake not, is ignored altogether. Robert Jennings was made chief ranger of Duffield Forest, by Henry VIII., and sent to Shottle to reside. His descendants held Mobourne Mill. His great-grandson, Humphrey,
mated with Mary Milward, and had six sons and six daughters. The alliances of these children merit particular mention, but we will take two only—those of Anne and Esther. Anne married Sir Clement Fisher, whose daughter Mary was the wife of the Earl of Aylesford, whose daughter Mary espoused William Howard, Viscount Andover. Esther mated with William Hanmer, whose daughter Susannah was wife to Reginald Pindar Lygon, whose son William was created Earl Beauchamp. It was a descendant of the Duffield family, named William Jennings, whose death in June, 1798, occasioned one of the greatest of law cases of the present century, and furnished Dickens—so it is said—with the material for his "Jarndyce v. Jarndyce."

Some three hundred years ago, Makeney Hall was the residence of Anthony Bradshaw, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, fourth son of William Bradshaw, of Bradshaw in the Peak. This gentleman was father of twenty-three children, four of which were borne him by his wife Griseld Blackwall, of Blackwall, and nineteen by his spouse Elizabeth Hawghton.

The pedigree of the Derbyshire Bradshaws has been a stumbling block to the compilers, from the many complications which present themselves; yet complications which disappear before patient research. While Anthony, the barrister, was living at Makeney, there was another Anthony Bradshaw located close by at Belper, whose sires were of Alderwasley for five generations, who in turn were descendants of the Peak family. Both Anthonys have been jumbled together, although Anthony, of Makeney, was born in 1545, and Anthony, of Belper, in 1585. Again, the cousin of Anthony, of Makeney—Richard, of Bradshaw in the Peak, senior member of the family—sold his lands to Anthony's father, and retired to Marple, in Cheshire. This Richard is shown as the ancestor of the Cheshire Bradshaws. Now, an elder brother of Anthony—Henry—bought Marple, in Cheshire, in 1606, and was father of Henry, whose son, John, was the president of the Council which condemned Charles I. to death. Such complications are curious, to say the least. Again, the Peak Bradshaws are said to have been a branch of the famous Lancashire house of Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, in the parish of Bolton and Salford Hundred, but no compiler ventures to say when they branched off, neither are we reminded that the last of the Bolton Bradshaws (the last of a line of twenty-two generations) sold his paternal homestead and estate to Henry Bradshaw, of Marple, who was the third Henry in descent from the purchaser of 1606. We believe that from a clause in the Assize of Woodstock of Henry II., which related to the executive administration of the forest laws, we can get at an approximate date when the Peak Bradshaws separated themselves from the parent stock. By the Assize, every freeman was enforced to attend the Inquisitions—indeed, this was one of the burdens so repugnant to the people, supposed to have been remedied by the Magna Charter, but was not—yet there is no Bradshaw shewn on the Inquisition held at Wormhill 11 Edward II. (1328), which is sufficient evidence that our Bradshaws were not yet dwelling on the slope of Eccles Pike. There is a deed or charter in the possession of Mr. Charles Eyre Bradshaw Bowles, M.A., now of Aston Lodge, Derby; drawn by a Richard de Bradshaw, dated at Chapel-en-le-Frith, 6 Edward III. (1332-3). This is coming very close, but from the courtesy of Squire Bowles, together with some research, we can come closer. This gentleman, who is senior representative of the Peak Bradshaws, has kindly drawn up for our use a pedigree of his sires, well attested by old charters, deeds of conveyance, entries in the old family Bible, Church registers, and Heralds' Visitations. This pedigree shews John de Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, County Derby, whose wife was Cicely, daughter of Thomas Foljambe, living 8 Henry VI., for he then granted

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† Stubbs' Select Charters, p. 149, et seq.
§ The names of the thirty-seven foresters, verderers, keepers, and freemen on this Inquisition, held before Philip de Say, and John de Thwawe, were William Waldechif, herff; Thomas le Ragged, Richard de Meluer, Richard le Ragged, Richard Brown, Thomas Foljambe, Richard Danyel, Richard le Archer, Nicholas Foljambe, Adam Gounfrey, William Halley, Peter le Streton, Robert le Eyre, Nicholas de Baggeshough, foresters; Philip de Stradleigh, William de Gratton, William de Hough, verderers; Richard de Addeleigh, John de Smallay, Robert de Clough, Robert de Wardlow, Richard de Buxton, Alan de Hall, Benedictus de Shakelcross, John Brown, John de Bradwell, Robert de Baggeshough, herff; William de Stafford, Hugh de Bradbury, Richard de Clough, William le Ragged, Richard de Baggeshough, William de Kyrke, Robert de Taillour, John de Chinley, Richard de la Ford, Thomas Martyn, freeman.
lands in Bradshaw to his son William, and Light Birch to his sons John, Robert, and Henry. The father of John, the elder, was William, whose father was Thomas, whom we believe was the gentleman who left Lancashire behind him, but a glance at the Bolton house is necessary.*

Uchtrcd, the doughty old Saxon Thane of the days of Edward the Confessor, whose home was situated on the bank of the Bradshaw, in the valley of the "Jumbles," has been identified by the collators of genealogies, as Sir John Bradshaw, a strenuous opponent of the Norman, whose wife was the heiress of the Rimsingtons, of Rimsington.† A son of the Thane, a Sir Robert, married a daughter of Sir William Fitz-John, and so the blood of Saxon and Norman became commingled in his race. The fruit of this union was George, who espoused the heiress of the Atherstones, of Atherstone, founder of the Warwickshire and Gloucestershire Bradshaws; and John, knighted by Henry I., whose son John mated with a Brackenbury, of Brackenbury; whose son William allied himself with a daughter of Sir William Trollope, of Thornley; whose son John, knighted by Richard I., linked himself with a Harcourt, of Stanton; whose son John married a daughter of the Musgraves; whose son Thomas plighted himself to a Houghton, of Houghton; whose son John, knighted by Edward I., won the heiress of Sir John Bromley, of Bromley. Of this marriage there were three sons—Sir Thomas, who retained Bradshaw; Sir William,† who nestled up the rich heiress of the Norries, with whom he got the Lordships of Sutton, Raynhill, Whiston, Blackerode, West Leigh, and Haigh, in the parish of Wigan, West Derby Hundred, where he settled; and Sir John, husband of the heiress of Langton, who died sine prole. Among the sons

* The preamble of the Lancashire Bradshaw pedigree sets forth, "All the Bradshaws in England are descended, down to 1647, from Sir John Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, before the Conquest." If this pedigree is worth one jot, the Bradshaws were holding lands in this country at the Survey (1066)—it can be proved that they were in the reign of Henry III.—but there is yet no evidence of a residence in the Peak before the fourteenth century, and then the evidence is equivocal.


† Sir William held Haigh and Blackerode by a twentieth part of a knight's fee (about 38. ed. of the then currency), "as appears from the accounts of John Cockayne," says Burke in his Extinct Baronetcy, and Gregson in his Portfolio of Fragments. Surely this is curious. The Knight was a Crusader of Edward II. (1314), and was detained in the Holy Land for ten years. His wife (Mabel Norris) believing he was dead, married Sir Osmond Nevel, a Welsh Knight, for which she had to do penance. "Sir William, returning, came in a palmer's habit among the poor to Haigh, whom as soon as his wife beheld, transported with the resembling idea of her former husband, fell aweeping, for which Sir Osmond gave her correction. Sir William thereupon withdrew and made himself known to his tenants, and upon intelligence of the discovery Sir Osmond flew towards Wales, but near to Newton Park, in Lancashire, Sir William overtook and slew him. Mabel was satisfied by her Confessor to do penance while she lived by going once every week barefooted and barelegged from Haigh to a cross near Wigan, which from that occasion is called Mab's Cross to this day. They now both lie buried in Wigan Church, under a fair stone tomb, adorned with two prostrate figures. The man in antique mail, cross-legged, unabash'd his sword, which hangs by his side, and on his shoulder a shield with two bends thereon. She is in a long robe and veiled, her bands elated and conjoyned in a praying posture."—Kimber's Barones, Vol. II., folio 439.

The shield of the Haigh Bradshaws shewed twenty-one quarters.

BRADSHAW.—Argent, two bendlets sable, a crescent for difference.

RIMINGTON.—A pelican vulning, feeding her young.

BROMLEY.—Per fess indented, gules and or.

NORRIS. Quarterly, argent and gules, in second and third a fess or, overall a fess azure.

LANGTON.—Argent, three chevronettes gules.

HOUGHTON.—Argent, three bars sable.

LEY.—Sable, three bars argent.

WARREN.—Or, an eagle displayed sable.

ASHTON.—Argent, a mullet sable.

STAVELY.—Argent, a chevron between masslets, 1 lozenge sable.

RATCLIFFE.—Argent, a bend ensigned sable.

CHADDERTON.—Gules, a cross potent or.

HARRINGTON.—Sable, a fret argent.

PILKINGTON.—Argent, a cross gules over all.

BRADSHAW.—Argent, two bendlets sable, a crescent for difference.

VERDON.—Sable, a lion rampant argent, a fleur-de-lys on shoulder.

URSWICK.—Argent on a bend sable, three lozenges of the field, on each a salterine gules.

NEVIL.—Gules, a salterine argent, a label of three points compose.

ENGLISH.—Sable, in pale three lions passant, argent.

BANNISTER.—Sable, two dexter conjoined in fesse argent, on a chief of the last three fleurs de-lis or.

MOLTA.—Checky, or and sable.

The heiresses of the Haigh Bradshaws married (in last century) John Edwin, whose heiress married Charles Dalrymple, whose heiress married Alexander Lindsay, sixth Earl of Balcarres.
of Sir Thomas, who was born about 1285, was a namesake, whom we believe to be the Thomas living in 1339, grandfather of John, whose wife was Cicely Foljambe. The Peak Bradshaws evidently ignored their heraldic quarterings, for they certainly were entitled to those of Rimmington and Bromley. Burke has it that the martlets of the Bradshaw shield were granted to Sir William, the Crusader; while Gregson says that they were granted by Dalton, Norroy King-at-Arms, 1567. The arms shown on the Knight's tomb certainly contradict Burke.

There are two members of the Derbyshire Bradshaws whose careers should have interested the compilers, but, further than casual mention, we can gather nothing—Roger, who was Knight of the Shire in 1406, and Henry, who was Baron of the Exchequer under Edward VI. Were they Derbyshire men or no? The compilers have been afraid to say that they were, and yet would not say that they were not. Old Fuller says that Henry, the Baron, was one of the Cheshire family. Very good. If Fuller is right the father of the Judge was a Peakrell. Even Foss, who thought that Fuller had no proof for his assertion, left the identity of Henry without even a surmise as to what family he belonged. We know that the Christian name of the Judge was a pet one with the Cheshire Bradshaws, but we must also remember that it was a pet one with the Alderwasley branch. We know, too, that the Judge was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, was twice reader, twice treasurer, three times governor; was Solicitor-General in 1540, Attorney-General in 1545; was the successor of Sir Roger Cholmley as Chief Baron, and died just in time to save his dignity and his neck; yet whether he was of Cheshire or of Derbyshire no one besides Fuller has had the courage to assert. The observation we offer is this:—We know the church at which he was buried (vide Foss, Vol. V.), and, assuming the earliest register of that church is intact, we should assume that an entry in that register will change doubt into certainty. The Parliament in which Roger was member of the county was the one, we believe, in which the Commons first ratified their privilege of exemption from arrest or imprisonment; first secured a right of presenting petitions verbally; of inquiring into the expenditure; of limiting the sums voted, and establishing the fact that such supplies lay solely with them. The darkness which overshadows Roger is tenfold to the mist with which Henry is enveloped. Glover, we think, shows him as of Holbrook, but we take it as an assertion simply, though we admit that he may have been the founder of the Holbrook branch, and brother perchance to the gentleman living at Bradshaw in the Peak, with his wife Cicely Foljambe.

The Cheshire Bradshaws were undoubtedly scions of the Peak family, and by those of Cheshire we do not mean those of Marple who produced the regicide, because they had a disposition to play leap frog between the two counties, making Marple and Chapel-en-le-Frith their goals. The student wishing to follow up the various branches of this old house may thank us for reminding him that in the Thurloe State Papers will be found the official correspondence of Richard Bradshaw, of Chester, who was the English Resident (a Puritan term we believe for Consul) at Hamburg in 1650, and Envoy to Denmark in 1652, to Russia in 1657. In Vol. VI. of the Historical Manuscripts Commission there are nineteen pages given to copious quotations of his letters to his friends in England, from which it is possible to gather a knowledge of events and the bitter feelings which divided the two great factions better than even the pen of Macaulay could have conveyed. We must not forget the famous Puritan, William Bradshaw, who was educated at Cambridge, was a pupil of the celebrated Cartwright, was ordained, and for his teaching cited before Whitgift and suspended, was given a home by the family of Redich, of Newhall, where he preached in a private chapel, and afterwards in the Church at Stapenhill. He settled at Stanton Ward after his marriage, where his lady did needlework to assist in their support. His house was the rendezvous of several of the Puritan ministers. He published thirty-six Volumes and various Tracts, of which there is a catalogue in Vol. VI. of the National Biography, pp. 184-5. He was elected lecturer at Christ Church, Newgate Street, but was not allowed to take it, was debarred by the High Commission Court from any office that was remunerative, and threatened punishment for his doctrine. Clark places him in his Martyrology. It appears he had a good helpmeet, for when his lodgings were searched by two pursuivants, for the seizing of himself and his works, she managed to get him out of the way, to hide his
books "behind the fire-place," so that the pursuivants were defeated in their intent. For this "they carried this spirited lady before the High Commission, but could extract nothing from her under examination, and so they bound her to appear again when summoned, and let her go."

We have some particulars of old Sir Roger Mynors, of Duffield, which no compiler has apparently troubled himself to dig out from the volumes of *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic*, which were catalogued by Brewer. In the State Papers there are numerous entries relating to the knight, and one which shews him in Commission of the Peace, with Sir Thomas More for a colleague. We will take a few of these particulars, which tend to make us better acquainted with the man:—13th November, 1509. "Lease for twenty-one years of the manor of Wrexkeswerthe" (Wirksworth) "Derby, now in the King's hands by death of the Countess of Richmond, at the annual rental of ten marks. Greenwich, 11th November, 1 Henry VIII." Vol. I., pp. 92-660. By a document dated the following April 29, he is shewn as being one of the officers of the late King's household, and being pardoned with others for some offence not stated. Mynors was then Serjeant of the Buttery. Vol. I., pp. 152-1023. 11th May, 1512. "Warrant to discharge Roger Mynors, Serjeant of the King's Cellar, and Sir Alexander Baynham, with others, of all fines for writs used by them for recovering of lands in Counties Derbyshire and Staffordshire against John Kynaston for the performance of the last will and other things necessary to the said Roger, who is appointed to attend the King in his voyage upon the sea. Greenwich, 11 May. King's Stump." In 1513 Roger was pricked on the Roll by Henry VIII. himself to be Sheriff of Derby. Vol. I., pp. 696-454. 17 January, 1515. "For Roger Meynores, alias Mynors, of Wyndleyhill, Derby, alias of the Household. Pardon and Release as late Sheriff of Nottingham and Derbyshire." Twelve days later he is appointed, together with Sir Henry Vernon, Godfrey Foljambe, John Fitzherbert, and Thomas Cokayne, with various others, to be of the Commission of the Peace. Vol. II., part 1, pp. 23-74. Turning to the State Papers, Vols. IV.-V., Henry VIII., we find him as Sir Roger, and having a grant of land from the King in this county on the 30 January, 1535. He was one of the Commissioners of Gaol delivery five years previously, and is shewn in many returns as Commissioner of the Peace.

Those noblemen, knights, andgentlemen who were his fellow commissioners for Derbyshire in 1533 we think it worth while to transcribe—

| | Sir Anthony Babington. | Ralph Sacheverell. |

From this cursory glance at the State Papers we get these facts that Sir Roger Mynors, of Duffield, was in the Royal household of Henry VII. as Serjeant of the Buttery; was Serjeant of the King's Cellar to Henry VIII.; was Lord of Wirksworth under the Crown, and Fellow Commissioner with Sir Thomas More in 1530. To the State Papers, and not to any compiler, do we owe our knowledge that Derbyshire ever had the Chancellor of England, and the greatest of Englishmen as a Commissioner of the Peace.

In 1630, the manor of Shottle was purchased from Philip, Earl of Pembroke, by Christiana, Counteis of Devonshire. She was the second consort of the ennobled house. Her father was Edward Bruce of Kinloss, whose services to the Stuarts brought her a recognition in a sum of ten thousand pounds. She was among the last of those English ladies, who had her own son as a ward (in accordance with those feudal laws which were not abolished), which would be unintelligible to mothers of these days. Her house at Roehampton was the resort of king, noble and poet. She was an intimate terms with Queen Henrietta, whose son Charles II. was a frequent guest. Edmund Waller dedicated his "Epistles" to her; so did the Earl of Pembroke his Volume of Poems. Her steadfast loyalty to the Throne—she lost her son Charles, in the battle of Gainsborough—her exemplary life in a generation of libertines and hypocrites, called forth many elegies from her contemporaries.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

Edlaston was granted by Henry VIII. in 1543 to Sir William, afterwards Lord Paget. No career in the whole of English biography could illustrate the fact that ability alone can find its recognition in a peerage more forcibly than the career of this gentleman. His sires had been among the labouring class of Wednesbury, in Staffordshire, for generations. His father moved to London, and got the subordinate position of Serjeant at Mace to the Corporation, while he himself commenced life as Clerk of the Signet. His promotions speak for themselves. The next step was Clerk to the Council; then to the Privy Seal, and lastly to Parliament. Bluff Hal took a fancy to him, and sent him to the Court of Charles V. on matters of State, which occasioned that potentate to observe that England had sent him three kinds of Ambassadors: the first, Wolsey, "whose great retinue promised much but did nothing; second, Morison, who promised and did much; the third, Paget, who promised nothing and did all." The Emperor said further, that "Sir William Paget deserves to be a King as well as to represent one." At the death of Henry VIII. he was one of the Royal executors. Edward VI. made him a K.G.; Comptroller of the Royal Household; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and a Peer—Lord Paget of Beaudesert—but, on the fall of Somerset, he was stripped of his Garter, sent to the Tower, and fined six thousand pounds. He was the first to announce to Queen Mary that she was a monarch. His grandson (third Baron) was attainted for wishing well to Mary of Scots. The title was again conferred in 1605, and held till 1769, though His Grace, the present Marquis of Anglesey, is in a straight line from the Clerk of the Signet who was given Edlaston, and who sold it to Sir Edward Aston. Here we have one of those houses which extorted from Fuller the sentence, "a more noble family, measuring on the level of a flat, and in advanced antiquity is not to be met with; they have ever borne a good respect to the Church and learned men." Fuller gives the list of Knights and Bannerets who were scions of this house. They married with the Trevisles, Berewyns, Delves, Littletons, Levesons, Lucys, Westons, Blounts, Howards, Talbots, and the lady of Sir Edward was Mary, whose father was Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon. The great-grandson of Sir Edward was made a peer by Charles I. in 1627, for his services in Spain, and whom that monarch addressed in correspondence as "honest Wat." From his being patron to Drayton, the poet, is the greater chance of his memory living.

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PEDIGREE OF JODRELL.

This family were originally of the High Peak, of which there is record 14 Edward I. (1286); afterwards of Yeardley, County Cheshire, and from a younger branch sprang Paul Jodrell, of Duffield, born 1646, whose wife was Jane, daughter and heiress of Thomas Rolle of Lewknor, Oxon, by whom he had Paul, whose wife was Judith, daughter and co-heiress of Gilbert Sheldon, nephew of the Archbishop. This gentleman died in 1744, leaving Paul (Solicitor-General to Frederick, Prince of Wales), whose wife was Elizabeth Warner. This lady's mother was Elizabeth Lombe, of Weston. Paul the solicitor died in 1751, leaving Richard Paul, F.R.S. and M.P., whose wife was Virtue, a co-heiress of Edward Hase, of Sall, County Norfolk. The uncle of this lady was created a baronet in 1783, with remainder to her children, to which baronetcy her firstborn, Richard Paul Jodrell, M.A., succeeded. The grandson of her second son is the present baronet. Sir Richard (born 1781), married Amelia Caroline King, illegitimate daughter of the second Earl of Kingston, and had Richard, who died without issue 1855; Edward who succeeded as third baronet, and died without issue 1882; and Amelia, to whom the settled estates fell and who by Royal license has retained her maiden name, though married to Charles Fitzgerald Higgins, of Westport, County Mayo, whose daughter Emily, married Herbet Henry Churchill, who has also assumed the name of Jodrell by Royal license.

The Parish of Etwell.
The Parish of Etwall.

In the reign of Henry VIII. the Manor of Etwall was given to Sir John Porte—Justice of the King’s Bench—in 1540; or did Porte acquire it by marriage with Jane Fitzherbert? Lysons says it was a Royal bequest; Foss* says it was in the lady’s dowry. We know that, from 1570 until the suppression of the Monasteries in 1539, it was with the Priory of Beaufale, Nottinghamshire, and the well-known accuracy of both these writers makes it probable that there was some temporary possession of the lady’s father, which would need the King’s confirmation to make it an item of a dowry. John Fitzherbert, the father of Jane, who was Remembrancer to Henry VIII., purchased lands at Etwall, where he took up his residence, which lands Foss may have confused with the lordship. The evidence of the Royal bequest is Pat. Rolls, 31 Henry VIII., part 5.

Does the old Hall, or the still more venerable and adjacent church, ever recall to the mind those horrible dungeons of the Tower of London; or those fiendish instruments of torture, the rack and thumb screw; or those inhuman prosecutions of the Star Chamber, when Parker, the Archbishop, was all powerful? Do they remind us of those cruel days when men were hunted like wild beasts because they would not conform to a State formulated religion? Alas! here dwelt knights and gentlemen whose careers are narratives which move to pity, narratives of which the particulars are sickening, and historical events to boot, but of which nothing can be gathered except from Morris’s Catholick, or Dodd’s Church History, 1737. Here, too, have dwelt knights and gentlemen who were lawyers of great distinction, and counsel in memorable cases reported in the State Trials.

The Portes were resident here immediately after acquiring the manor, which has singular corroboration. There was a letter discovered among the Records of the Tower early in the present century, of which Lysons gives a complete copy,† dated “At Darbie the 25th day of June 1545,” which, after describing a frightful storm that had raged some five days previously, says: “The Dev(ill) as we do suppose beganne in Needwood, which is xi myles from Da(rbie) and there he caste downe a great substance of wood and pulled up by the rotts, and from them he came to Enwalle (Etwall), whereat one Mr. Porte doth dwell, and there he pulled down ij great elmes, that there was a dossyn or xvi loode apon a piece of them, and went to the church and pulleyd up the leade and flongs it upon a great elme that stondyth a payer of butt lengthes from the church and hangyd upon the bowys like stremars.”

The Portes were an old Chester family of a commercial bent and municipal dignity. The father of the judge was mayor (of the only city in England still surrounded with walls) in 1486. Where Sir John of Etwall was educated is not stated by Foss. He was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple and became Reader. He had been appointed one of the Commissioners for raising the subsidy in Derbyshire in 1504. This was the very subsidy so strenuously opposed by Thomas More, afterwards the famous Chancellor, and author of the immortal Utopia; and, what is so very, very curious, Porte was one of the Commissioners, in 1539, who sat on the trial of this greatest of Englishmen, and sentenced him—when he refused to belie his conscience—to the block. Porte became Solicitor-General in 1544, and Justice of King’s Bench in 1537. His mother was daughter and heiress of Roger Barrow, of Chester, while his second spouse was Margaret Trafford, of Trafford, County of Lancaster. On his tomb in the church are the figures of himself and two wives, surmounted by a sculptured bar, somewhat suggestive of

* Lives of the Judges, Vol. V.
† Derbyshire, p. 161.
a necessity for quietude when in such society. On the one side are his arms,* impaled with the quartered coat of the Fitzherberts; on the other with those of Trafford. The will of the knight is quoted by Dr. Cox,† which ordered that, should he die in Derbyshire, he should be buried “under the arch that is bywene the chancell and the chapel, where I and my wyff had used commonly to knele.” Foss thinks he died about 1541.

Sir John Porte, his son and successor—knighted (of the Order of the Bath, when Sir George Vernon and Sir Robert Lytton were dubbed of the same Order also) at the coronation of Edward VI.—was the munificent founder of Repton School and Etwell Hospital, which stands within a short distance of the Hall. Like his father, he was twice married. By Elizabeth Giffard, of Chillington, who was heiress of the Montogmersys, of Cubley, he had issue, of which the lads pre-deceased him, leaving his three daughters co-heiresses. His union with Dorothy Fitzherbert was not blessed with any children. He was Sheriff of the County in 1554, and Knight of the Shire the year previously. The alliances of his daughters with baronial families are early instances of the supremacy of a golden stocking to blue-blooded veins. Elizabeth mated with Sir Thomas Gerard, of Bryn; Dorothy espoused George Hastings, fourth Earl of Huntingdon; and Margaret became the wife of Sir Thomas Stanhope, of Sheliford.‡ In the dowry of Elizabeth was Etwall.

We learn from Strype § that Sir John Porte (in the August prior to his death) “sat with the Bishop of the diocese and the rest of the Commissioners, at Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, to search out heresies and punish them.” In the preceding month, Queen Mary sent the knight a Royal letter, ordering him to borrow of eight gentlemen in the County of Derby the sum of one hundred pounds each. Three of these gentlemen would not even meet Sir John, much more to give the money. They were Sir George Vernon, of Haddon; Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth; and George Zouch, of Codnor; “which,” adds Strype, $ “was a certain sign they had no mind to lend; whereat Porte sent to the Earl of Shrewsbury for his advice.” The five gentlemen apparently willing were Sir Peter Fretchwyll, of Staveley; Sir Henry Sacheverel, of Snitterton; Sir George Pierpont; Thomas Babyngton, of Dethick; and Richard Blackhall, of Blackwell. There is an error in the margin of this volume of Strype which needs correction. He gives the year as 1557, whereas it certainly was 1556. This error makes certain historical events read absurdly, because Porte died in June, 1557, and could not have met the Bishop of Lichfield in the following August.

The Gerards were located at Bryn as early as the thirteenth century, from a marriage with the daughter and heiress of Peter de Bryn about 1280.¶ Burke deduces them from the same ancestor as the Dukes of Leinster and Earls of Plymouth: This ancestor was William Fitzgerald, who went with Strongbow to Ireland in 1171, and founded a noble house, whence have sprung so many ennobled branches. The Gerards of Bryn, have held one earldom, two baronies, and two baroneties—all extinct—while they still hold a coronet, and a baronetcy which dates from 1611. The Gerards of Ince, were offshoots of those of Bryn. Sir Thomas, of Etwall, was Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1566, and senior representative of his family. Like Sir Thomas Fitzherbert and Sir Nicholas Longford, he adhered to the religious creed of his fathers, and—although he paid heavily for his recusancy, he was imprisoned in the Tower twice, for periods which covered five years—eventually recovering his liberty by impoverishment: He had to mortgage his estates in Lancashire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, besides giving Bromley to his cousin, Sir Gilbert, the Attorney-General. To raise money he sold the advowson of Brindle to the Cavendishes. There is an authenticated story told of Sir Thomas by Dr. Cox: “On one occasion he was visited by his brother, at that time a stauncher Catholic than the squire, and being taken suddenly ill by a severe attack of gout in his legs on a Saturday, he was compelled to stop over Sunday at Etwall Hall. Sir Thomas Gerard, knowing that Elizabeth's spies were closely watching the family, insisted on his

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* The motto of the knight was Integre Prospere. † Churches of Derbyshire, Vol. III. ¶ Descendants of all three are now peers of the realm. ‡ Memorials, Vol. III., Part II, p. 15. § Idem, p. 79. ¶ Gregson's Portfolio of Fragments.
ETWALL.

brother, notwithstanding his earnest protests, being carried in his chair into the family pew in Etwall Church. But the younger Gerard, though disabled in his legs, was quite a match for his brother. No sooner had the minister commenced the reformed service, than Gerard, at the top of his voice, commenced chanting the Psalms in the Vulgate, and the vicar, by the time he was well into the third psalm, gave up the rivalry of tongues, and insisted on the bearers carrying him back to the Hall. All this was faithfully reported to the Privy Council by local spies, and formed one of the subsequent charges against Sir Thomas Gerard.”* Among the children of the Knight, by Elizabeth Porte, was a son John, whose autobiography, recounting his horrible torture in the Tower, and his escape, which was a marvellous bit of ingenuity and courage, can still be read; while his other works, as A Narrative of the Gunpowder Plot, are very valuable. He also translated the Exhortation of Landsberger from the Latin, and the Spiritual Combat from the Italian. His Autobiography was published as recently as 1886, in London, and forms Vol. XLVI. of the Quarterly Series. His early education was acquired in the English College at Douay, in France, whence he returned and matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford. Conscientious principles forced him to leave and proceed to Clermont College in Paris. From here ill-health brought him home. Attempting to leave England without a license, he was apprehended and sent to the Marshalsea. At the time (1585–6), we believe, his father was a prisoner, too, in the Tower. When liberated, he went to Rome, became a priest, a member of the Order of Jesus, and was sent to this country. Betrayed by a servant, he was cast into the Compter, then the Clink, and finally into the same dungeon from which his father had only just been removed. Here he was suspended by the wrists from a hook in the wall, and, when he fainted, vinegar was poured down his throat to revive him, but his agony was so horrible, his swoons so repeated, that Sir W. Wood, the Lieutenant of the Tower, “hard and brutal as he was”—says Lord de Ros in his Memorials—“refused to allow the torture to be repeated.” How he passed along a rope suspended over the Tower ditch and escaped can be found in his autobiography. He managed to leave England, dressed in servant’s livery, in the train of the Spanish Ambassador, on the very day that Garnet, the celebrated Jesuit and native of Heanor, was executed. Gerard afterwards became penitentiary at St. Peter’s, Rome, master of the College at Leige, instructor of the tertian at Ghent, and spiritual director of the students at the English College in the Imperial City, where he died. Sir Gilbert Gerard, the cousin of Sir Thomas, of Etwall, founder of the patrician section of his house, and Master of the Rolls of 1581, is a personage whose career is not only of interest to historical students, but to legal ones also, for Queen Elizabeth made him Attorney-General without his ever having held the degree of Sergeant-at-Law. He entered himself at Gray’s Inn, in 1557, and was called to the Bar two years later. “In the time of Queen Mary,” says Dugdale† “(as by credible tradition I have heard) upon the Lady Elizabeth’s being questioned at the Council table, he was permitted to plead there on her behalf, and performed his part so well, as that he suffered imprisonment in the Tower of London during the remaining term of Queen Mary’s reign.” Immediately on the accession of Elizabeth, he became Attorney-General, which office he held for twenty-two years. He was counsel for the Crown when the fourth Duke of Norfolk was arraigned for treason. Full particulars of the prosecution are given in the State Trials, Vol. I. He was appealed to by the Recorder of London in 1572, when Blosse was detained on the charge of treason, for asserting that Queen Elizabeth had been married to the Earl of Leicester, in 1564, and been mother of four children. Gerard was of opinion that the assertion was not treason, and Blosse was liberated.‡ The last State Trial in which Gerard took part was that of Sir John Perrot, in 1592. His son Thomas was created Baron Gerard, of Gerard’s Bromley, by James I. (1603), a peerage which became extinct in 1711. From his second son (Ratcliffe) descended the Barons Gerard and Earls of Macclesfield. Charles Gerard, second Earl of Macclesfield, was sentenced to death for complicity in the Rye House Plot, but was reprieved, and, under William III., was employed as Ambassador. Banks hath it] that this nobleman witnessed three of the most curious events in all annals; the execution of one monarch, the restoration of another, and the expulsion and flight of a

third. This nobleman married Anne Mason, daughter of Sir Richard Mason, of Shropshire, from whom he became separated; during which separation she was the mother of Richard Savage, the poet, from a liaison with Earl Rivers. The Gerards were loyal adherents of the Stuarts, and, during the Great Rebellion, there were six colonels of this family among the ranks of the Cavaliers. One was slain in action near Ludlow; another was executed by Cromwell. The present Lord Gerard is a lineal descendant of Sir Thomas, of Etwall. In 1641 the grandson of Sir Thomas sold Etwall to Sir Edward Mosley, Bart., Attorney-General for the Duchy of Lancaster, who, after five years' possession, disposed of it to Sir Samuel Sleigh.

From the *Visitation of London*, by St. George (1633-4), we find that the Sleigs were located at Plisbury, in the Parish of Hartington, as far back as the fifteenth century. In 1603, Gervase Sleigh (father of the Knight) purchased the Manor of Ash; his son purchased four other lordships: Dalbury, Dalbury Lees, Burnaston, and Etwall. The grandmother of the Knight was the heiress of the Ryleys; his great-grandmother was the heiress of the Ardernes. If the Knight impaled the arms of his first wife—Judith Boys of Bethanger,—his shield would be quarterly of sixteen. The Boys quartered Phalop, Ringley, Fitzwarine, Barry, Searle, Ridley, and Wale. Sir Samuel was twice Sheriff of the County, 1648–1666, and had three wives; the singular part of the business being, that his last spouse was buried one hundred and three years after the decease of the first.* The sons of Sir Samuel pre-deceased him. By his second wife, Margaret Darcy, he had a daughter, Margaret, who married James Chetham, whose representative is the Rev. R. G. Buckston, of Sutton-on-the-Hill; and, by his last helpmeet, Elizabeth Harpur, he had another daughter (Mary), who wedded with Rowland Cotton,† whose descendant, maternally, still holds Etwall; the last of the Etwall Cottons, paternally, having died in November, 1819.

The Cottons were an old Shropshire family located at Bellaport for generations. Sir Rowland, either cousin or uncle of the gentleman who acquired Etwall, was nephew of Sir Allen, the Lord Mayor, and of Roger, the poet; was a fast friend of Prince Henry, son of James I.; was a linguist, with a knowledge of Hebrew and Greek. The poet is memorable from his connection with Hugh Broughton, and from his being a theological zealot and a member of the Drapers' Company, of London. He is said (by Lightfoot) to have read his Bible through twelve times in one year. His principal works are, *A Direction to the Waters of Lyfe*, 1590; *An Armour of Proofs*, 1596; *A Spiritual Song*, 1596—dedicated to Francis Drake. One of the lads of this house—Sir George—was an Esquire to the body of Henry VIII.; was given the Abbey lands of Combermere in 1533, where his descendants have ever since been located, one of whom was created a baron in 1814, and a viscount in 1826. The first holder of the coronet, who died in 1865, was a distinguished military officer, whose brilliant achievements at Mallavelly and Bhurtpore, and during the whole of the Peninsular campaign—particularly at Salamanca—gained him the repeated thanks of Parliament and a peerage.

The Hall presents the appearance of being a stone edifice, but the stone is facial simply; brought, we believe, from Tutbury Castle somewhere about 1640. Truly there is matter for musing here.

During the reigns of the three Edwards, or a period of one hundred years, the lordship of Etwall was held by the Riboeofs under the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster. In 1370 John Riboef gave it to Beauvale Priory, Nottinghamshire, with which it remained till the dissolution of the Monasteries. The license for the gift was granted to Riboef, by John of Gaunt, in consideration of prayers to be said for his soul, and for the soul of his wife, Blanche.‡

Etwall was with Henry de Ferrars at the Survey of 1086.

Etwall, Bearwardcote, Burnaston, are the three lordships within the parish designated Etwelle in *Domesday Book*. The paramount manor was (1086) with Saswallo (under Henry de Ferrars), ancestor of the noble house of Shirley.¶ This politic old Saxon Thane was not disturbed by the Conqueror in

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* Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*, Vol. III.
† This gentleman is designated "William," and not "Rowland," in the *Topographer and Genealogist*.
‡ Thornton's *Nottinghamshire*, Vol. II., p. 245.
¶ The Shirley tenure of Etwall was of short duration.
the possession of his large estates. In the Appletree Hundred he held also Hatton, Hoon, Shirley; while in the Wapentake he had Aldwick and Yeldersley. Sir Ralph de Shirley, in the reign of Edward I., was Sheriff of the County three times, while his son espoused Isabel Bassett, who, if legitimately born, certainly brought them the barony of Drayton, which has been in abeyance for six hundred years. Charles II. removed the abeyance from the barony of Ferrars and gave it to Sir Robert Shirley, as heir to the Devereux, while Queen Anne created him viscount and earl.*

This barony of Ferrars is of considerable interest to the student. It was a creation of Edward I., or summon rather, and sent to John de Ferrars, only son of that last Earl of Derby who completed the ruin of his house by the battle of Chesterfield. This writ was issued 6th February, 1299, two years subsequent to this very John, together with the Earl of Hertford, gaining for the future generations of Englishmen the memorable right, that Parliament alone should tax them. The barony was with the De Ferrars for six generations—1299-1450—when the heiress espoused Walter Devereux, upon whom the barony devolved. Thus we see clearly how the noble house of Shirley, Earls Ferrars, have a descent from the De Ferrars, Earls of Derby. There is an incident of this house of a startling character.

As the clocks of Westminster Abbey chimed the hour of eleven on the morning of Wednesday, the 11th of April, 1760,† there entered the old Hall of William Rufus, by way of the Parliament House entrance, an august assembly, to take their seats beneath the venerable "arches of Irish oak" for a purpose so exceptional that our annals only furnish one similar case, and that as far back as the reign of Henry VIII. First came the clerks of Parliament and of the various Courts of Judicature, followed by the Judges, whether of law or equity; then the sons of the nobility, taking precedence by youth and junior rank, followed by the peers who were to follow the Court—thirty-nine lords, five viscounts, fifty-seven earls, one marquis, and fifteen dukes. Last of all came Robert Henley, the Lord High Steward and Chancellor of Great Britain, with his train borne by pages. Around the woolsack were Garter King at Arms and Usher of the Black Rod, together with the York and Windsor Heraldrs. The Judges and peers were in their robes of scarlet and ermine, beneath which, on several breasts, was the coveted cordon bleu. When the Certiorari had been read the Lieutenant of the Tower was ordered to bring in his prisoner, Lawrence Shirley, Viscount Tamworth, fourth Earl Ferrars, with the axe carried before him by the gentleman gaoler, having the edge turned from him. This nobleman was upon his trial by his peers for the high crime of taking a fellow creature's life. The facts as they stand reported by Howell and various other reliable authorities can be briefly stated, without offering an opinion whether the decision of the Court was in accordance with these facts, or whether pity should not be substituted for execution.

This member of the knightly and baronial family of Shirley was an anomaly both to friends and relatives. It was admitted by the prosecution that, when sober, he was the pink of chivalry, politeness, courtesy, but, when under the influence of drink, he was brutal in his disposition and filthy in his discourse, with proclivities which partook of the insane. "He would drink coffee out of a spout of a kettle, mix his beer and porter with mud, and shave one side of his face only." His cruelty to his wife had occasioned that lady to get an Act of Parliament by which she separated from him, and the Court of Chancery, at the same time, ordered the rent of the estates to be paid to his steward, Samuel Johnson, whose life he now stood charged with taking. The prosecution was entrusted to Attorney-General Pratt, who rose afterwards to the Chancellorship and a peerage (as Lord Camden). It appears from the opening addresses of counsel that, on the evening of Friday, the 18th of the previous January, Johnson met the Earl by appointment at his residence at Staunton Harold, in Leicestershire. The remote cause of quarrel was a lease of a farm, which Johnson, contrary to the wishes of the Earl, had completed with a neighbour. The immediate cause was Johnson's refusal to sign a paper which was presented to him by Ferrars. The chance was given him of signing or death. Johnson persisting in his refusal, the Earl said, "Down on your knees, your time is come, you must die." Whether merely said to frighten, and

* His grandmother was sister of Robert, Earl of Essex, the celebrated Parliamentary General, and last of his race.
† See odi Trial, Vol. XIX., p. 886.
whether a princely escutcheon would not have been saved a frightful blemish by the injunction being obeyed, is open to discussion, for such an injunction was certainly that of a madman. The sequitor is proof of such a supposition. Immediately the Earl perceived Johnson meant to defy him, he shot him, carried him to bed, and sent for a surgeon, to whom he expressed contrition for his deed. Johnson was removed to his own home, where he shortly after died. The version of Horace Walpole is distorted, exaggerated, and is far from accurate. He has it that Ferrars was brought to London in his own landau, drawn by six horses, “dressed like a jockey in a close riding frock, jacket, boots, and cap and a plain shirt.” Ferrars conducted his own defence, and with so much ability that he quashed the very plea which his friends had determined to set up, to escape an ignominious end. He several times corrected the Attorney-General in wrong statements, and told his peers (after they had judged him to be hanged at Tyburn) that he detested deception and untruth. How, when on the journey from Newgate, he apologised to the sheriff for the trouble he was putting him to, and said he would never so far annoy him again; how he munificently rewarded both this civic dignitary and the hangman, can be read in the State Trials, and in those old ballads of which we have a few.

For six hundred years, 1666–1646,* the manors of Bearwardcote and Burnaston had the same lords, when the Bonningtons sold the first to William Turner, of Derby, and the last to Sir Samuel Sleigh, of Etwall, after being in possession for three centuries. The Bonningtons were relatives of the Trusley Cokes, and thus—thanks to the Melbourne Papers—we can gather something of them. A letter from Sir Francis to Mr. John Coke (afterwards Secretary of State), dated 1623, shows us that the wealth of the Bonningtons was leaving them. “Good Brother,—I am forced to put my cousin Bonnington in suit, and the purchasers which have bought his lands at great under values. His answers to my bill cannot but be very available to me, for I know he will speak truth upon his oath, if he dare shew himself in Court, and, therefore, I desire you to favour him in his suit for a protection until he may have time to settle his estate, and this may give him hope to recover some reasonable proportion to live, and to free me and other his good and true friends from their engagements for him, otherwise I assure myself both he and they suffer loss. And thus leaving it to your compassion I take leave.” Under date of the twenty-third of the previous September (1622), there is a letter written by Ralph Bonnington to “William Woodcock, grocer, at the sign of the Maiden Head, in St. Lawrence Lane, London, near the Church,” indicating that the senior member of the Derbyshire Bonningtons had fallen among thieves. “Give me leave to entreat you and your acquittances to a more due and indifferent consideration of the passages betwixt yourselves and me, for, since I passed my whole estate into your hands, me thinks, you have as it were trodden me under your feet in holding your power of it, and withholding your monies wherewith I should have freed and satisfied others my worthy good sureties and creditors. Do not take from me all you have taken, nor all you would take, but take one thousand pieces, eleven hundred pounds, and no more, and so much without any more will not only be fair, but full recompense and satisfaction for all I, or any of mine, have taken of all or any of you all in all manner of principal, interest, and all reasonable charges in every court and office.” Five years later poor Ralph asks his cousin—Sir John Coke—“to use some servant, neighbour or friend to be bail for him, Judge Whitlock being willing to accept bail.” In 1662, the year of Dugdale’s Visitation, there were three sons of the family, all young men, but, whether they died without issue, or got lost sight of from indigence, no compiler has troubled himself to determine. Sir Samuel Sleigh, by his third wife Elizabeth Harpur, granddaughter of Sir John Harpur, of Littleover, had a posthumous child, Mary, who eventually mated with Robert Cotton, of Bellaport, County Salop, to whom she took the lordships of Etwall and Burnaston both, though Burnaston did not immediately pass to the Cottons, but to the Chethams. The seventh child of Sir Samuel Sleigh, by his second wife, was a daughter, Margaret, who wedded with James Chetham, of Turton Tower, County Lancaster, and had four sons and two daughters, one of which was a Doctor of Divinity and Chancellor of Lichfield, but they all died sine prole.

ETWALL.

The Derbyshire Chethams were not originally of Lancashire, as is generally assumed, but of Suffolk, though, that they were immediately of Lancashire, we admit. In Hervey's Visitation of Suffolk for 1561, the Chetham arms are shewn in trick, per quarterly one and four, a chevron between three fleams; two and three, on a fesse engrailed three escallops, for Jakes, impaling a mermaid combing her hair for Prestwich. When we turn to the Visitation of Lancashire, by St. George, for 1612 (we believe the herald took issue with good old Humphrey with respect to his right to his arms, probably from this large-hearted man being at the time a cloth merchant), we find the chevron and fleams placed in the second quarter, and in the first and fourth a griffin rampant within a bordure bezanté. It was in 1631 that Humphrey paid a fine for not obeying the command of Charles I, in coming to Court to be knighted. Such a distinction is simply for life; the Free Library and Hospital, which the munificence of Humphrey founded, bespeak immortality. There is something very curious about the fact (when we remember the relationship between the Chethams and Cottons) that William Chetham should have written, in 1681, The Angler's Vade Mecum.

PEDIGREE OF GERARD.

Sir Thomas Gerard, of Bryn, County Lancaster, living temp. of Henry VII., married Dowse Ashton, of Ashton-under-Lyne. Sir Peter Gerard married Margaret Stanley, of Hooton. Sir Thomas Gerard married Margaret Trafford; was at the battle of Flodden. Sir Thomas Gerard married Jane Legh, of Lyme; High Sheriff of Lancashire, 1548; M.P. 1566. Sir Thomas, of Etwall, married Elizabeth Porte. Sir Thomas, of Bryn, married Cecily Maney; created a baronet, 1611.* Sir Thomas Gerard married Frances Molineux, of Shefton. Sir William Gerard married Elizabeth Clifton, of Lytham. Sir William Gerard married Anne Preston, of Furness Abbey. Sir William Gerard married Mary Cansfield; died 1721. Sir William Gerard married Elizabeth Clifton; died 1732. Sir William, who was succeeded by his brother. Sir Thomas married Elizabeth Tasborough. He was also succeeded by his brother. Sir Robert married Catherine Anderton, granddaughter of Viscount Molineux. Among the children of this gentleman were Robert, William, and John. Sir Robert, died in his youth, succeeded by his brother. Sir William married Anna Maria Stapleton, of Richmond of York. This baronet was succeeded by his nephews, John and Robert, sons of John. Sir John married Monica Standish, of Standish; died without issue, 1854. Sir Robert married Harriet Clifton; was created a baron January, 1876; died 1887. Sir William Cansfield (Lord) Gerard, of Bryn, married Mary Emmeline Laura Milner in 1877, by whom he has issue.

* This gentleman was given back the £105 which he paid for the title, from the services of his father.
The Parish of Redleston.
The Parish of Kedleston.

For almost eight hundred years has the Manor of Kedleston been held by the illustrious family of Curzon; as demesne tenants of the De Ferrars, and the Earls of Lancaster; as tenants in capite to the Crown, and lastly as absolute owners. During the whole of this period, son has succeeded father in every case, until our own time, when possession devolved upon a nephew. In the reign of Henry I.—if not earlier—Richard de Curzon was holding four knights' fees in Croxhall, Edinghall, Twyford, and Kedleston, and, in the reign of Victoria, his descendant (in an unbroken line) still holds Kedleston, together with a coronet, while two scions of his race are peers of the realm. If these five-and-twenty generations of men who had located themselves at Kedleston had kept diaries, there would be some material for a history of the county. Here, before Thomas a Becket had forfeited the friendship of Henry II.; here, when the last Norman monarch made his agreement with a Plantagenet to succeed him; here, when the last Plantagenet fell in the fight at Bosworth; here when the last Tudor refused to die in her bed, and took the mat for it; here, when the last Stuart threw the Great Seal in the Thames, and decamped; here, when our kings selected their wives from among the ladies of their own realm, and let us hope they will still be here when the same judicial policy shall again be followed. The reminiscences of this family must be marvellous. From the Magna Charta of 1215 to the Reform Bill of 1832 is a goodly period, and yet there has been a Curzon of Kedleston during the whole term.

The founder of this famous old Derbyshire house was Giraline, a companion in arms with William the Conqueror, who acquired lands in Berkshire, Devonshire, and Oxfordshire. His son Richard was the gentleman already mentioned as the demesne tenant of the De Ferrars. Croxhall was the seat of the senior branch of the family, as it appears the eldest grandson of the founder took up his abode there, while his younger brother selected Kedleston. How heroically the last of the first line of the Croxhall Curzons met her fate at the stake for her Protestant faith, in 1557, can be read in the folio edition of Foxe's Book of Martyrs, Vol. II., p. 838;* how the last of the second line (with whom the Croxhall branch became extinct) was so beloved by the Puritans (although the wife of Edward Sackville, the Cavalier) that they buried her in Westminster Abbey, can be found in Whitelock's Memorials.

The fame, dignity, and splendour of the Curzons centres in the Kedleston branch, out of which have arisen six other branches—of Waterperry, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Lockington, Gopsall, Petworth. We have before us a short biography of that famous Cardinal, born at Kedleston, who, whether he was preaching a crusade in Paris, or was the Papal Legate to Syria, never forgot he was an Englishman, for the charge on record against him is that in all his dealings he sought to enhance the glory of his country rather than the interests of the Vatican. In the fifteenth century another son founded the Waterperry house, memorable for its line of baronets. In the last century the first Lord Scarisbrook, a brother who was made Viscount Curzon by George III. This nobleman had two sons, both of whom married ladies who

* If the account given us by Foxe is correct, we have the picture of a courageous woman linked to a dastardly cur for husband. Joyce Curzon had, as a girl, mixed with George Appleby, and afterwards with Thomas Lewis, of Manchester, County Warwick. In August, 1556, she was tried before the Bishop of Lichfield for "despising the sacrament of the Church," to which she answered that by refusing holy water she had not offended God nor any of His laws. Her husband was bound over in one hundred pounds for her appearance at the end of a month, which time was given her to alter her convictions. Her friends at once conceived the possibility of saving her life by "convenient retirement," telling her husband "he had better sustain the loss of a hundred pounds than be instrument to his wife's destruction," but he replied that "he would not forfeit his bond for her sake." After she was condemned to the stake, she was kept a prisoner for twelve months before she was burnt. On the morning of the 10th September the sentence was carried out at Lichfield.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

were baronesses in their own right. The eldest espoused Sophia Howe (daughter of the Admiral and Earl so famous in naval exploits), and the youngest mated with Harriett Bishopp, daughter of the twelfth Lord Zouch. The firstborn of the eldest not only became a viscount in right of his father, a baron in right of his mother, but an earl, by virtue of a patent granted him by the Crown. The firstborn of Harriett Bishopp, Baroness Zouch (Robert Curzon) made his name more imperishable from his extraordinary collection of manuscripts, dug out from the libraries of Eastern Monasteries, than if he possessed a dozen coronets. How marvellous were his finds can be gathered from the fact that to him is due the credit of the discovery of the Nitrian Manuscript, considered by the British Museum authorities as priceless in value. Educated at the Charter House, and Christ Church, Oxford, he commenced his Tour of Research in 1833-4. He visited the monasteries of Egypt and the Holy Land, and the convents of Albania. In 1849 appeared his Visit to the Monasteries of the Levant, "one of the most charming books of travel," says a great authority, "ever written." In the meanwhile he had become Attaché to the Embassy at Constantinople, and private secretary to Sir Stratford Canning, afterwards Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, where his topographical knowledge won him the decorations of the Nishan of Turkey and the Lion and Sun of Persia. In 1854 was published his Armenia, followed by his Account of the Most Celebrated Libraries of Italy, and his Lay of the Purple Falcon. But what he meant to have made his great work was a history of handwriting, as for that purpose he had collected manuscripts in the Arabic, Armenian, Coptic, Greek, Persian, Syriac, Turkish, Nigur. If any student has not read his Monasteries in the Levant, he will thank us for directing his attention to the work. It is worthy of note that his mother claimed descent from Benedict Bishop, who introduced glass into this country simultaneously with the teaching of Christianity by Augustine.

Among the most loyal adherents of the house of Stuart were the Curzons, of Kedleston, and their offshoots of Waterperry. John, who was Sheriff of the County in 1637, and whose wife was Patience, daughter of Lord Crewe, was created a baronet in 1641, the first year of the Rebellion, while his cousin Thomas was made one by Charles II., at the Restoration. The fifth baronet of Kedleston was raised to the peerage in 1761. This nobleman was the husband of Carolina Colyear, whose father was the Earl of Portmore. Burke tells us that the grandfather of this lady was a baronet, with the name of Robinson, and acquired a fortune in Holland, whence he came in the train of William of Nassau, who, after he became King of England, made him an earl, and that he married Catherine Sedley, the mistress of James II. When he had a coronet he must needs alter his name to Colyear. The second Lord Scarsdale married Sophia Noel, daughter of Baron Wentworth. Some of us will remember the tenth Baron, that singular young nobleman who would persist in being a dockyard labourer.

The main line of the Kedleston Curzons is a study, if only from their marriages with the daughters of old and famous Derbyshire houses, apart from their unions with patrician families. We do not refer to the Petworth or Gopsall offshoots, which hold peerages at the present moment, nor to their alliances. The pedigree tells us where the lads went a-wooing five hundred years ago, whether among the Twyfords or the Montgomerys of Cubley. We will select two instances, for to North Derbyshire men they are of interest. Catherine Eyre, who purchased the Hassop estates in 1498, had a daughter Elizabeth, and this young lady became the wife of John, of Kedleston. Their grandson Francis went to Stokesay, and brought home Eleanor Vernon, whose grandfather had forsaken old Haddon.

So many writers, from the time of Pilkington, have described the splendid halls of Kedleston, and the treasures of art within, that we will simply confine ourselves to one remark. The magnificent structure is certainly evidence of the genius of Adams, the architect, and of the taste of the noble owner, who approved the design. The reception hall, with its Corinthian pillars of veined alabaster, is one of the most splendid rooms of its kind in the kingdom, while the vast and valuable collection of old masters, with which the walls are hung, together with the sumptuous elegance and every conceivable convenience which so characterise every nook and corner, exceed credibility.*

* Some of the carving was executed by Henry Watson, of Ashford, as we find from an original memo. of Watson now before us.
KEDLESTON.

Quaint old Hutton, in his History of Derby, hath it, "Perhaps two hundred thousand pounds lie under this spacious roof, consequently Lord Scarsdale sits at a rent of ten thousand a year! a rent that would perform wonders. To receive it, would make a man forget himself; to pay it, would make even a hero tremble. Could it be saddled upon a man in the commercial line, he would dream that his name had entered the Gazette. Surprised into such a rent, even the Grand Sovereign of the Queen of the Isles would start, recoil, and speak quick. A rent equal to that of a considerable town; equal perhaps to two-thirds of Derby; for I estimate the whole amount of the houses about fifteen thousand a year. One year's income distributed among the random poor would make them more idle and prove destructive to their manufactures; if among economical tradesmen, it would, like a guide post, direct the road to affluence; if to one hundred of the fair sex, it would buy as many husbands, and soon create a village; if to the like number of lovers, it would tend to separate the hearts that were uniting, and ruin the fair; delivered to an imprudent youth, he would destroy his health by wasting it; or to a miser, he would break his rest by keeping it; but in no case bring contentment, or ward off the effects of age."

The Manor of Kedleston had illustrious holders even before the Curzons or the De Ferrars. Before the Conquest it was with Earl Godwin, the father of Harold, the last of our Saxon Kings. The neighbouring Manor of Little Irton, which has been held by the Barons Scarsdale since 1721, and which was also with the noble Thane, shews us how branches of old families become lost sight of under assumed names. The Irtons are said to have been Lords of Little Irton for centuries, the last holder being the famous Parliamentary General. Now Lysons tells us, and proof is not wanting, that they were Shirleys, offsprings of that same house whose devotion to the Crown amounted to self-sacrifice. The next holder was Colonel Sanders, whom Cromwell delighted to honour, and Mrs. Hutchinson to calumniate. His successor exchanged it for some lands belonging to Sir Nathaniel Curzon, in Youlgreave.

Why the life of the celebrated Cardinal, born at Kedleston, is so little known probably arises from the orthography of old writers, as we find him as De Courçon, De Corceone, De Curchun, and with various other designations. To the student, a few facts about this celebrated man may be of interest, when coupled with references to authorities where a host of particulars can be gathered.

Du Boulay, in his Historia Universitatis, Paris, Vol. III., tells us that Robert Curzon was a scholar of great eminence in the Paris University, although his early culture was acquired at Oxford. This would be towards the close of the twelfth century. From Paris he went to Rome, where he attracted the attention of Innocent III. By this pontiff he was employed to enquire into certain delicate misunderstandings between the French monarch, Philip Augustus, and his wife; was made a cardinal to preach a crusade for the capture of Jerusalem. He gave to this power vested in him a distinct character. Usury at this time was burdensome and insufferable both in France and England. He called a Council and denounced it: He charged the clergy with laxity of morals, and the nobles with oppression; he deposed the Abbot of St. Martial, and occasioned the French King to appeal to Rome. When our imbecile ruler (John) was in France, and truly at the mercy of Philip Augustus after the battle of Bouvines, the Cardinal constituted himself Ambassador to the English, and arranged a truce, acting as "one Englishman for another," by which he angered the French people. He played a memorable part in the Albigensian War. As a reformer of abuses is Robert the Cardinal memorable. The clergy hated him and revolted against him, because he exposed their venality; the Parisians hated him, because his diplomacy was for the honour of England; the rich hated him, because he was the champion of the poor. In August, 1218, he sailed with the crusade for Damietta, where he arrived and died. From many of the old writers, as Peter, of Vaux-Cernay; Robert, of Auxerre; Raynaldu; Labbe; Martene; Roger, of Wenvor; Matthew Paris; can be gathered items of great interest about this famous native of Kedleston.

There is a tradition of this noble family which says that Sir John Curzon, sheriff in 1437, had seventeen children born to him at a birth, his lady being Joan, daughter of Sir John Bagot, of Blithfield.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

The tradition is told by Bassano, and the Gentleman's Magazine for February, 1793. One version reached Dr. Cox that "there were originally eighteen children, but that the old woman, who carried them off in her apron for burial, dropped one and lost it in a sequestered part of the park, which was ever afterwards known by the name of Park Nook." *

From the 1 Richard II. to the 20 George III. (exactly four hundred years) a Curzon, of Kedleston, was selected for the distinction of Knight of the Shire in preference to scions of other houses. Twenty-eight times was there a Curzon returned to Parliament during this period—a number which is not approached except by the Cavendishes. Of the eleven old families living within the Appletree Hundred while Henry II. was king, the Curzons, of Kedleston, and the Shirleys, of Ednaston, alone remain with an unbroken pedigree and residence among us. The Agards, of Foston; De Dunnes, of Breadsal; De Ferrars, of Duffield; Fitz-Ercalds, of Longford; Fitz-Walkelyns, of Radbourne; Montgomerys, of Cubley; Odingsells, of Trusley, are gone; while junior branches of the Brailsfords and Fitzherberts have their homesteads in other counties.

CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

Richard de Curzon, temp. Henry I.; Robert de Curzon; Thomas de Curzon married Sybal; Thomas de Curzon; Engelard de Curzon; Richard Curzon; Ralph Curzon; Richard Curzon, living 1296; Roger Curzon; John Curzon married Ellen Twyford, died 1406; John Curzon married Mary Montgomery, Sheriff 15 Henry VI.; Richard Curzon, living 34 Henry VI.; John Curzon married Joan Bagot, of Blithfield; Richard Curzon married Alice Willoughby, died 1496; John Curzon married Elizabeth Eyre, of Hassop, died 1543; Richard Curzon married Eleanor Pole, of Radbourne; Francis Curzon married Eleanor Vernon, of Stokesay; John Curzon married Milicent Sacheverell; Sir John Curzon married Patience Crewe, of Stene, died 1686; Sir Nathaniel Curzon married Sarah Penn, died 1718; Sir Nathaniel Curzon married Mary Ashton, of Middleton, died 1758; Sir Nathaniel Curzon married Caroline Colyear, created Baron Scarsdale 1761; Sir Nathaniel (second Lord Scarsdale) married, first, Sophia Susannah Noel, daughter of Viscount Wentworth, by whom he had his successor; secondly, Felicite Anne Josephe de Wattines, by whom he had Alfred, whose son, Alfred, is present peer; Lord Scarsdale died 1837. Sir Nathaniel (third Lord Scarsdale) died, unmarried, 1856; Sir Alfred (fourth Lord Scarsdale) married Blanche Pocklington-Senhouse, of Netherhall, Cumberland.

The Parish of Longford.
The Parish of Longford.

FITZ-ERCALD, Longford, Coke. By these three families, consecutively, has the lordship of Longford been held ever since the Conquest. The last of the Fitz-Ercals had passed away before Henry II. had estranged his Queen by his attentions to Rosamond Clifford. There was an heiress, however, who married Oliver Fitz-Nigel, whose firstborn took the name of Nigel de Longford. This fact is pointed out by Lysons, and would be clear did not other authorities, as Dr. Cox (Churcher, Vol. III.), remind us that an heiress about this time, in whose dowry was the advowson of Longford, is mentioned in various Charters as Margaret, daughter of Nigel de Longford, wife of Nicholas de Gresley, a gentleman whom any student of Derbyshire history knows to have been one of the baronial and patrician house of Stafford. We find from research that, about this time, or during the twelfth century, both the Fitz-Ercals and Fitz-Negels lose all trace, and that the de Longfords make an appearance; hence we submit the assertion of Lysons is sustained, and that the words "daughter" and "wife," in the Charters, have simply been transposed, or that the heiress of the Longfords (like an heiress of the Vernons, of Haddon) gave to her children the name and arms of her sires. In their case, which is exceptional, they did not dub themselves from this particular lordship, but designated it after themselves. Here comes in a curious fact. Manorial designations were (probably) the work of the ninth century, and such designations, as a rule, have suffered only from a slight change of orthography. In a few cases the designation has remained, while the manor has disappeared, or the dignity been conferred where it never was possessed; but Longford has no mention in Domesday Book, though at the Survey it positively was a lordship.† It is worth note, that the ancestor of Oliver Fitz-Nigel was a cousin of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester; was Constable of Chester, and held the Barony of Halton.‡ From the reign of the first of the Plantagenets to that of the last of the Tudors, a period of four hundred and fifty years, the Longfords have entry on all the glorious Rolls of the nation; on the first Inquisition ever held in the shire; on the earliest emblazoned scrolls of the heralds; on the oldest returns of Parliamentary representatives. Nicholas de Longford was among those members, in 1325, who secured the Act which gave to them an equal voice with the peers in the nation's legislature. From the marriage of Nigel de Longford with Cecilia de Hathersage, about the middle of the thirteenth century, till the decease of Sir Nicholas—the last of his race—in 1610, they held lands in all the hundreds of the county; they allied themselves with the Deincourts, Ferrars, Fitzherberts, Okeovers, Poles; they had a park by Barlborough of eight hundred acres, and another at Longford, of which the license to enclose was obtained in 1251. They were knights by compulsion from their estates, while on their tombs they are shewn wearing the collar of S.S. This collar was a celebrated Lancasterian badge, first introduced by Henry IV., and conferred for some great service rendered to the Crown. Old Thoroton, in his History of Nottinghamshire, spells their name Langford, shews them holding lands in that county at an early period, and gives a pedigree for eighteen generations. In that county there is, or was, both a manor and parish designated Langford, from which the family may have first taken their name. In 1138 there was a Ralph de Langford, who was Dean of St. Paul's, and another Ralph in 1330. There was a Sir Ralph de Langford dubbed Knight

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* Thoroton's Nottinghamshire.
† The Saxon name of the manor is supposed, with more than probability, to have been Bubden.
‡ Earwaker's Earl Cheshire.
of the Bath in 1426, and another in 1483, when three other Derbyshire gentlemen were dubbed also: Sir Henry Vernon, Sir Nicholas Montgomery, and Sir Henry Babington. One of the Longfords, of Longford (Ralph), was Sheriff of Derby in 1501, whose son was Sheriff in that year (1536) when Henry VIII. began the suppression of the Monasteries. Sir Nicholas, the last of his house, had two sisters and co-heiresses, the younger of whom married Humphrey Dethick, of Newhall, whose heiress married Reddiche, of Reddiche, County Lancaster, whose heiress married Clement Coke, of Mileham, County Norfolk. There were two members of the Dethicks whose careers were so many acts of national and domestic interest; of these men we have spoken elsewhere; how they were both Garter Kings at Arms; how one of them was the herald who interred the body of Mary of Scots in Peterborough Cathedral; how he was guilty of falsifying a document to invest himself with offices of considerable remuneration; how he granted false arms, was removed by the King, afterwards re-instated, and finally was deprived.*

For two hundred and eighty years have the old Norfolk house of Coke (either paternally or maternally) held the Lordship of Longford. About three miles from Longford is Trusley, the seat of another family of Coke, who have been of that ilk for some five hundred years, but between the two houses there is no relationship. This much is curious: There were two men who figured most prominently in the memorable Parliaments of Charles I.; one immortal as the framer of the Petition of Right, as the greatest judge of the age; the other as a mouthpiece of an ill-advised monarch. One was Sir Edward Coke, the father of the gentleman who acquired Longford with his wife; and the other, Sir John Coke, whose birthplace was at Trusley, where his sires had been lords of the manor since the union of the heiress of the Odingsells, in 1418.

The Cokes of Longford are a branch of the family which was located at Doddington, in Norfolk, as remotely as 1206. About 1550 Sir Edward Coke, of Mileham, a lineal descendant, mated with the heiress of the Knightleys, of Morgrave Knightley, and was father of the lawyer so celebrated as the author of the Institutes, as a Chief Justice who would not budge to Royalty, and as a man who endeavoured to redeem in his old age by a brilliant Parliamentary career and as a champion of liberty, his former grovelling as a placeman, and his failure to obtain a peerage. The career of Sir Edward, the judge, may be somewhat familiar to the student of Foss and Campbell, but, as the father of the founder of the Longford branch, he becomes vested with an additional interest and will excite a momentary digression. His education began at the Norwich Grammar School, whence he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge. Selecting the profession of the law, he entered Clifford’s Inn, became reader of Lyons’ Inn, was returned Member of Parliament for his native county, was made Speaker of the House of Commons, Solicitor-General to Queen Elizabeth, and married a co-heiress of the historic Pastons, of Huntingfield Hall, with whom he came in for thirty thousand pounds hard cash, beside the real estate of her dowry. If Coke had not been anything else than counsel for the Crown in the prosecution of Essex, Southampton, and poor Raleigh, he would have carved an immortality by a forensic bullyism never equalled in our annals. How he exhausted classical analogy to illustrate their crimes; how he brutally distorted facts; laboured to make them perjure themselves; how he ran through the category of the vilest epithets in the English language to apply to them, can be read in the State Trials.† On the accession of James I. he was knighted, was Chief Justice of Common Pleas, and was the last holder of the title of Chief Justice of England. The great struggle for legal distinction and office lay between himself and another—perchance still more celebrated, more immortal, more erudite. His opponent for honours was Sir Francis Bacon. In 1605 commenced the last half of Coke’s career, for which there is only admiration. In that year the Church attempted to shake off the control of Common Law. How he strenuously opposed and denounced it; how, in the memorable question of Commendams, the whole of the Judges budged to the King in his wish, and Coke stood alone in his opposition; how he replied, “he would do that which an honest and just judge ought to do,” and was sent to the Tower, where he remained nine months; how he was re-institated in his office, and a second time removed, when he thought to have become Chancellor;
and how his career closed with his bringing in a Bill of Liberties, out of which he framed the Petition of Rights, should be carefully perused in his *Biographie*. The romance of his house lay with himself. For his second wife he espoused the widow of Christopher Hatton, the Chancellor, daughter of the first Earl of Exeter, with whom “he got possession of the Hatton’s estates along with a companion, who kept him in trouble the rest of his days.” This marriage was without banns or license.* His daughter, Frances, by this lady, furnishes some very sensational incidents. The suitor for her hand was John Villiers, Viscount Purbeck, brother of the Duke of Buckingham, but she would have none of him. Coke at the time was in disgrace; and he had upheld the dignity of the law by opposing the Church and the King; still he yearned for the Great Seal, and to possess it he was willing to sacrifice very much. What is worth remembering, and what gives the romance a keener relish, is that Francis Bacon, the great lawyer and philosopher, who ran the race with Coke for the Chancellorship and won it, together with the peerage of Verulam, was an old and disappointed lover of Lady Coke, when she was Elizabeth Cecil. Now Coke saw a great possibility of regaining the King’s favour by compelling his daughter to marry the viscount, but his wife, on the contrary, fled with her child to the house of Sir Edmund Withipole, where she hid her. Coke demanded a warrant, and Bacon refused it. Coke rescued her by force, and Bacon cited him before the Privy Council and the Star Chamber. This was Bacon’s turn. The King and his favourite, Buckingham, at once came to the aid of Coke, on which Bacon became abjectly subservient. This was Coke’s turn. He was restored as Chief Justice of England, and his dream of the Chancellorship had yet life. He tied his daughter to a bedpost and whipped her into consent and the coronet of a viscountess. Two years later, and what do we find? Lady Purbeck and Sir Robert Howard, son of the Earl of Suffolk, cited before the High Commission Court and sentenced to do penance for the crime of adultery.† Now comes in the real romance. Lady Purbeck was the mother of a boy, whom she christened Robert Wright, on the 20th October, 1624, at St. Giles’, Cripplegate, but whom Viscount Purbeck acknowledged as his son, as we find that they consented together as father and son in cutting off entail and in the conveyance of lands. But the romance thickens. The lad got a patent from Cromwell to relinquish the name of Villiers and take that of Danvers;‡ he disclaimed the peerage and sat in the Commons; he was summoned (at the Restoration) to attend his place as a peer to answer certain reasonable expressions. This he refused, but he was forcibly brought to the Upper Chamber and made to ask pardon on his knees. He actually levied a fine of his titles in possession and remainder with the consent of the King, yet his descendants called themselves Earls of Buckingham till the end of last century.

Clement Coke, who acquired Longford, was the sixth son of the Chief Justice. His lady was the co-heiress of Reddaich, by the heiress of those Dethicks who had mated with the co-heiress of Longford. Their son (Edward) was created a baronet in 1641, and was father of the two gentlemen who held the baronetcy in succession, when it became extinct (1721). The last baronet bequeathed Longford to Edward Coke, brother of the Earl of Leicester. He, too, died without issue, when Longford came to another brother (Robert), who was Vice Chamberlain to Queen Caroline. He died childless in 1750, and the estates passed to his nephew, Wenman Roberts. The sons of this gentleman were Thomas, who was Member of Parliament for Norfolk for fifty-eight years, and designated father of that august assembly; and Edward, of Longford. The Earldom of Leicester had become extinct with the Cokes, and so the famous commoner, after several refusals on his part, was persuaded to accept the coronet in 1837. The present Earl of Longford is the Honourable Henry John, son of the earl then created and brother of the present peer. Thomas Coke, the commoner and late earl, was known as “the handsome Englishman,” as the best shot, as the boldest rider, as the chief agriculturist in the County of Norfolk. We are told that the wife (so called Queen) of the Young Pretender permitted him to have her picture, which he brought

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† She was fined five hundred pounds, and sent to prison, whence she escaped.
‡ He had married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Danvers, the regicide, whose name he adopted.
home with him from the Continent, as a young man. Society said he was in love with her. Coke was once very cleverly rescued from a mob, which did not agree with his politics, in Norwich, by a butcher. He let loose a bull, who did the duty of a host of policemen. “The origin of the wonderful improvement” which Coke made in the agriculture of his county “was the refusal of one of his tenants to accept a renewal of his lease at a rent of five shillings an acre.” By his first wife, Jane Dutton, sister of the first Lord Sherbourne, he had three daughters only. At the age of sixty-nine he married Annie Amelia Keppel, daughter of the fourth Earl of Albemarle, who gave him five sons and one daughter. He died at Longford Hall, 30th June, 1842.

The works of the celebrated Chief Justice, plus his Institutes, were his Reports, Compleat Copyholder, and Discourse on the Unlawfulness of Combats.

There are six lordships within the parish of Longford. Their tenure we have attached. It will be seen that the Manor of Hollington is also with the Cokes. The illustrious family of Herberts, Earls of Pembroke, were lessees of the seignory for a hundred and fifty years. They held also Shottle in this Hundred. From their marriage with the co-heiress of the seventh Earl of Shrewsbury they were lords of Eyam, and had moieties of several lordships in the Peak.

“The name of Pembroke,” says Sir Bernard Burke, “like the scutcheons and monuments in some time-honoured cathedral, cannot fail to awaken a thousand glorious recollections in the bosom of all but tolerably read in English Chronicles. Sound it, and no trumpet of ancient or modern chivalry would peal a higher war note. It is almost superfluous to repeat that this is the family of which it has been said that all the men were brave and the women chaste, and what nobler record was ever engraved upon the tomb of departed greatness?” The writer of this article is as passionate a lover of history as Sir Bernard Burke, and he says that this eulogy, as applied to “all the men,” is nonsense. Take the last holder of Hollington (1660). What do we find? That his sottish habits debarred him from those debauched courtiers like Buckingham and Hyde, who relieved their profligacy by playing the statesman and patrons of art. His time was spent in taverns, amid the vilest company, and when midnight came he amused himself by assaulting peaceable citizens whom he met, rolling them in the mud, and, if resistance were shown, drawing his sword upon them. Was he not committed to the Tower by Charles II. for being guilty of horrible blasphemy, and did not this blasphemy occasion an express Act of Parliament? Was he not charged with the Earl of Devonport with a brutal and cowardly assault? Was he not called before the House of Lords as a midnight brawler, a ruffian who, while mad drunk, struck at defenceless people in the street? Was he not condemned by his peers in a fine of two thousand pounds for his savage and murderous attack on Recant, in the Strand, or, at any rate, compelled to find such sum as surety for better conduct; and was he not, in the month of March, 1678, tried by a tribunal of his peers, charged with felony and murder?† We say distinctly, where eulogy is due let us give it, and we will; but let us have the truth and no splendid displays of rhetoric.

The manorial homestead of Hungry Bentley was probably built, early in the reign of Charles I., by Thomas Browne, who purchased the lordship from the Blounts, who had held it since Edward IV. was King. At the Survey it was with that easily-satisfied old landlord, Henry de Ferrars, and two centuries later was among the gifts of Edward I. to his brother, the Earl of Lancaster. For six generations the Brownes were in possession. Thomas, the purchaser, married Apelina Southwirk, of London; Edmund, his son, espoused Dorothy Vernon, of Sudbury; whose son, Thomas, mated with Grace Crofts, of Brampton; whose son, another Thomas, had Alice Simpson, of Barton, for wife (this lady's mother was co-heiress of Merry, of Barton); whose son, Rupert, was husband of Eleanora Corbet, of Shrewsbury; whose son, Thomas, sold his lordship and went to live at Shrewsbury. There was a brother of this gentleman, named Rupert, located at Chesterfield, who had a son, a grandson, and a great-grandson, all living in that ilk as recently as 1831. Two of his sons allied themselves with two co-heiresses of Turner, of Swanwick. There is a peculiar interest with this family. They claim to be descendants from Sir

* Vide Appendix. Manorial Tenure.  
Anthony Browne, who married Lucy Neville, daughter of the Marquis of Montacute, whose grandson was given the marquiseate in 1553, and is so conspicuous in history as the only nobleman, less the Earl of Shrewsbury, who voted against abolishing the Pope's supremacy. He had no repugnance, however, at the spoliation of the Monasteries, in accepting Battle Abbey. It is said that, when he had taken up his residence there, on a certain day a venerable monk walked in and predicted the destruction of his house by fire and water. In 1793 the eighth Marquis was drowned, while attempting to cross the Falls of Schauff-Hausen with his friend, Sedley Burdett; and in the same week his magnificent mansion of Cowdray was burned to the ground. The title with the next holder became extinct. How old Degge would have rubbed his hands. There is another part of the romance, in which our Brownes asserted that their claim to the marquiseate was prior to the holders subsequent to the Great Rebellion, and how touching but ineffectual was the evidence they produced can be found in Vol. V. of The Reliquary.

We are told by Dr. Cox* that "Edmund Browne obtained the Manor of Hungry Bentley from the Crown very shortly before his death" (1584), "owing to the confiscation of the estates of the Bentleys, of Bentley, for adherence to the ancient faith, in the reign of Elizabeth." Whatever led the learned doctor into such a belief is difficult to conceive. The manor was never in the power of the Crown to bestow since Edward I. gave it to his brother Edmund. The Bentleys never held the lordship. What lands the Bentleys, or rather Edward Bentley, forfeited by his conviction of treason at the Old Bailey, 31st May, 1586, may have come to the Brownes we admit, but their tenure of the manor we deny. In 1748 Thomas Browne sold the lordship to Sir Edward Wilmot, which gentleman had acquired Trusley, in 1716, by his marriage with one of the co-heiresses of William Coke. Lysons tells us a curious item of Trusley. The seignory, in the time of Henry IV., came to Edward Coke and Richard Piper with the co-heiresses of the Odingsells. The Piper moiety passed by heiress to the Cowdales; by purchase to the Vernons; and again by heiress (Dorothy) to Sir John Manners. This moiety "was purchased off the Manners family, in 1569, by Mr. Richard Coke, for five hundred and twenty pounds, and a douceur of ten pounds to Mrs. Manners." Who would have thought of our Dorothy accepting a douceur of ten pounds! Whatever could the lovable creature have wanted it for?

William Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke, who married Mary Talbot, one of the three co-heiresses of the seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, and came in for so many moieties of Derbyshire lands, held the lordship of Holington on lease from the Crown.† Lodge has given this nobleman a place in his Illustrious Personages. We remember him because it was to him that Shakespeare's first folio edition was dedicated, and to him the poet addressed his Sonnets; to him that rare old Ben Jonson dedicated his Epigrams, and Davison his Poetical Rhapsody. We remember him, too, because Raleigh declared it was Pembroke who instigated the attack on the Mexican fleet, the immediate cause of Raleigh's execution; and from his being the purchaser of the famous Barocci Library. William Herbert was born in 1580. His early tutors were Daniels and Sandford, and we are told that Sandford worked his horoscope, foretelling he should die on the 10th April, 1630, which, singular enough, he did. Wood, in his Athenae, gives us other particulars of this prediction. He was scarcely thirteen when he commenced his matriculation at New College, Oxford. He was scarcely nineteen when his parents were writing to Burleigh to further their wish to marry him to Bridget Vere, daughter of the Earl of Oxford, who was a girl of thirteen. This failed. Then they attempted to mate him with Anne, daughter of Lord Hertford. This failed, too. He had the character of being cold and reserved, but this coldness was a covering for a gallantry which got him into trouble. From his painting by Vandyke it is clear he was a handsome man, and thus a favourite of Queen Elizabeth until her Majesty bowed him out in his little peccadilloes. Among the Court ladies was one named Mary Fitton, whom the Queen perceived was enciente, and made her confess that Herbert was the delinquent. Bess was furious, dismissing him the Court, and committing him to the Fleet. His father, who had died in January, 1601, had held the wardenship of the Forest of Dean, which Herbert had a particular wish to hold himself, but he had offended Elizabeth

* Churches of Derbyshire, Vol. III., p. 194. † Vide ante Longford.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

too deeply to get it. When James I. came to the Throne he poured honours thick upon Herbert, probably on account of his wealth: he invested him with the Garter, created him High Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall and Lord-Lieutenant of that County, giving him the coveted office refused him by Elizabeth. There is no doubt that Herbert, besides being a patron of literature—he often befriended Massenger and allowed Jonson an annuity—took great interest in those mercantile speculations which arose under the two first Stuarts, and became a member of the earliest East India Company. Among the manuscripts of the Barocchi Library which he purchased, were two hundred and fifty written in Greek, which he presented to the Bodleian, and others in the same language and in Russian, sold after his death to Oliver Cromwell, who sent them on to the same library. We assume he caught a Tartar in Mary Talbot, for his biographer says "he paid much too dear for his wife's fortune by taking her person into the bargain." It is on record (Lodge mentions it, too) that when the earl was embalmed before his burial in Salisbury Cathedral he raised his right arm as the knife entered his body. The poems written by this nobleman, and edited by Dunne, are by no means devoid of fine expression or of a poetical genius.*

COKE, OF LONGFORD.

Clement Coke, of Longford, son of Sir Edward, the Lord Chief Justice of England, married Sarah Reddiche, heiress; died 1619, leaving Edward Coke: Married Catherine Dyer, of Great Stoughton, County Huntingdon. Created a baronet 1641. Left two sons. Robert Coke married Sarah Barker, of Abrightlee. Was Knight of the Shire 1685; succeeded by his brother, Edward Coke: Died unmarried in 1727, when his estates reverted to his relative Edward (the great-great-grandson of Henry, the brother of Clement, the Longford founder). Edward Coke died unmarried 1733; was succeeded by his brother, Robert Coke: Died unmarried, leaving a sister, Anne, wife of Major Roberts, whose son succeeded his uncle as Wenman Roberts Coke: Married Elizabeth Chamberlayne, and had (inter alia) Edward, of Longford. Edward Coke† married Grace Colhoun, of Wrotham, in 1792. Edward Keppell Coke married, in 1851, the Hon. Diana Agar Ellis, sister of the second Viscount Clifden. Henry John Coke, R.N., married Lady Katherine Grey Egerton, daughter of the Earl of Wilton, and has issue.

* There are extracts in Lodge, Vol. IV. The student will gather many facts of this nobleman from the Sidney Papers.
† His elder brother, Thomas William, the famous Member of Parliament, was created Earl of Leicester, August, 1657, and died at Longford, 30th June, 1642.
The Parishes of Marston on Dove and Marston Montgomery.
HOON HALL.
The Parishes of Marston on Dove and Marston Montgomery.

Among those very old Derbyshire families of which so little is told us by the compilers, though some of the sons were sheriffs and knights of the shire, were the Tukes, or Toukes. What is so provoking is this! When we turn to Foster's *Yorkshire Families,* we find a pedigree of them and the three different coats which the different branches bore, while Foster states distinctly that they were of Derbyshire in the reign of Edward I., and "among the old tenants of the Crown at Walkeringham, near to Finningley and Awkley, on the borders of Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire, in the reigns of Rufus, Henry I., Stephen, and Henry II." In the article on Repton we will endeavour to state some particulars of considerable interest to the student.

Characteristic of the domestic architecture of the Middle Ages is the old edifice denominated the Wakelyn; and characteristic of certain types of English society are some of the families who have held it. A few oaken beams, plus the dexterous handicraft of the carpenter; so many bricks, distributed as conceptions of the durable and picturesque demanded, and the structure arose, to be a shelter for twenty generations, to weather the storms of five or six centuries, and to remain in mockery to our school of jerry-built homesteads. Within a given room of the Wakelyn, says tradition, Mary Queen of Scots slept one night when she was being taken to Tutbury. The shades of evening prevented the party from covering the short distance between the village of Hilton and the Castle. For the ingenious wooden devices on the exterior of the old building, there is only a kindly feeling for the taste of our forefathers; but once across its threshold, and the hand of the vandal is apparent with the addition of the whitewash pot. Who was the builder? About the reign of Edward III. the De Tukes, or Tokes, or Toukes, were holding the manor, for one of them (Jordan) gave the lordship to Dale Abbey; while the Knight of the Shire, 1301-1340, was Robert. There was the family of Wakelyn, or Walkelyn, of the neighbouring ilk of Radbourn, which we believe was a branch of the De Ferrars, as we have said elsewhere, and from whom it is supposed the homestead took its name. The manor, together with the other three lordships within the parish, were with Henry de Ferrars at the Survey, and the Walkelyns, of Hilton—whether offsprings of Walkelyn de Ferrars or not—were younger scions of their house. The last of the Radbourn Walkelyns passed away about 1225, when the heiress married Sir John Chandos, whose great-grandson was the celebrated hero, whose heiress mated with Sir John Lawton, whose daughter espoused Sir Peter Pole, Member of Parliament for Derby, in 1400. There were Walkelins, or Wakelins, still designated as of Hilton, in the seventeenth century. There was a branch of the family at Bretby also. The old edifice was apparently built in the reign of Edward IV., or perchance early in the fifteenth century.

One of the southern boundaries of the county is the parish of Marston on Dove. Here the river makes some of its final detours before its confluence with the Trent. Across the stream and we are at

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* Vol. III. The three coats were: I (temp. Henry II.), a chevronnay between horses hooves. II (temp. Edward II.), Barry of six, sable and argent. In *Vincent's Visitations* these tinctures are not shown. III., Sable, billette or, a canton ermine.

† Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum,* Vol. II., p. 622. The manor was with the De Becks, under De Ferrars, immediately after the Survey.

‡ Article on *Radbourn.*

|| Dugdale's *Visititation of Derbyshire,* 1662.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

Tutbury; only four miles to the south-east, and we are at Burton. The manors of Hoon, Hatton, Hilton, and Marston comprise the parish. When the first De Ferrars had built his Castle and founded the Priory hard by, he endowed it with the Lordship (among others) of Marston. The manor remained with the Priory till the dissolution of the Monasteries (1539), King Edward VI. gave it to Sir William Cavendish, with whose illustrious descendants it still remains. In 1086 both Hoon and Hatton were (under De Ferrars) with Saswallo, the ancestor of the historic family of Shirley, which has held the Earldom of Ferrars since 1711. Within the Manor of Hoon there is the old mansion of the Pyes (cavaliers and baronets), which, together with the manor, will need separate mention. Hatton, unlike Hoon, did not remain with the Shires, though how it passed from them is a difficulty. Hatton evidently became a portion of the Duchy of Lancaster (while Hoon, we believe, never did), for the lease was held, says Lysons, by Henry Vernon, of Sudbury (ancestor of the Lords Vernon), in 1660. We take it that Lysons is somewhat in error, as Sir Henry died two years previously.

Who suggested the General Survey? The ordinary answer would be, that such a Survey was first taken by King Alfred, some two centuries previously, and that the particulars of such Survey were extant as late as Edward IV. We think, however, that Ellis, in his Introduction to Domesday Book, has clearly shown that no such Saxon survey was made, and that the Dom.-Boc of Alfred was purely a code of laws. The division of the Nation into Hundreds and Tythings and Counties, as the Normans found it, would render the Survey less difficult, but the purpose, no doubt, was to get at the number of the hides of land within each Hundred, that a taxation might be regulated by the hides. Freeman says that the whole work was done in the space of a single year,† that it began in midwinter session in 1085-6 and was finished the following Lammaside. We know that the Survey had been made by 1st August, 1086, for there is the Statute of that date (the Parliament or "Mickle Gemot" was held on Salisbury Plain by the Conqueror) by which every freeman took the oath of fealty to the King—the under tenant in his fealty to his lord not being guilty of treason in following that lord against the King. What is of great interest to Derbyshire men is that the four men to whom the Survey of the Midlands was entrusted were Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln; Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham; Henry de Ferrars; and Adam, son of Hubert, of Rye.

In 1712 the Manor of Hilton was with Philip Stanhope, fourth Earl of Chesterfield.‡ The Stanhopes have held, and still hold, three earldoms and a baronetcy, purely from brilliant diplomatic services. Prior to the fourteenth century, they were of Eltiswick, in Northumberland, but one of them married Elizabeth Manellov, heiress of the Longvillers, and acquired Rampton, in Nottinghamshire (since associated with the Eyres), for which county he was Member of Parliament, as well as escheator for Derby. From this union have sprung the various branches of the illustrious house of Stanhope. The Earls of Stanhope spring from the Earls of Chesterfield, while the Earls of Harrington are from the brother of Sir Philip, who was ennobled by James I. in 1616. The characteristics of each of the three patrician lines have been their love of literature, and their pluck. To a Stanhope we owed the victories of Alfaraz and Saragossa; to a Stanhope we owed the capture of Barcelona, an exploit perchance not equalled in fairy tale. There is an incident of the first Earl of Harrington very characteristic of his race. It occurred in 1719, when he was plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain. On our ships making the attack on the Port of St. Anthony, he led the boat action and was the first to jump in the water and land. Not only a diplomatist and a soldier, but a politician: twice Secretary of State, three times one of the Lords President of the Kingdom in the absence of the King (George II.), and finally Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. His cousin, the first Earl Stanhope, after his victories, became First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer; while another cousin was the celebrated Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, whose Letters have made him familiar with most of us. The first three Earls of Stanhope were men given to philosophical speculation and gifted with mechanical ingenuity; were rather republican in their

* Derbyshire, p. 205.
† History of the Norman Conquest, Vol. IV., p. 691.
‡ The old homestead of the Wakeleys had been purchased by Mr. John Glascorne.
§ This name is spelt five or six different ways—Manlovel, Mallovel, Mallouvel, Mallovell, &c.
politics, and eccentric to a marvellous extent. The third earl, to shew his hatred of pomp, painted out his armorial bearings on the panels of his carriage, and then dispensed with the vehicle. His plainness of dress occasioned the door keeper of the Lords to mistake him. "Now then, honest man," said the official, "go back! You have no place in such a place as this, honest man."*

The singular being of the house of Stanhope, was Esthér, daughter of this eccentric man. For twenty years, English and French travellers sent accounts of her splendour; her indomitable courage; her terrible punishment of crime; her isolation; but above all, how she was a mystic, half Druze and half astrologer, and how in her stables on Mount Lebanon, she believed she had the mare which was to carry the Messiah at His second coming. It was Lady Esther Stanhope's misfortune to be left motherless very early in life, while her father's second wife made the child use artificial means to enhance her beauty, and to make more stately a form that was faultless. It was with joy—as she reached womanhood—that she complied with the wish of her uncle, William Pitt, the Premier of England, to do the honors of his table at his official residence in Downing Street. Here, among diplomatists and generals, strategy and chicaneery, bravery and knavery, commenced a career that should close thousands of miles away from home, without one loving hand to smooth the pillow, in the last throes of death. It is said that among the slain at the battle of Corunna was one into whose keeping she had given her heart, and that the blow created as weird a life as the human brain ever conceived.† Then she set out on her travels, visiting the capitals of Europe, and going east into Asia Minor and Arabia. She became as well known in the bazaars of Damascus as in the ball rooms of St. James's, and as courteously received in the kiosks of Turkey as in the village of Breby. Her wanderings were incredible. She would crop up in the mosques of Constantinople, and next be heard of in the huts of Aleppo; then some traveller would send word he had met her at the gates of Jerusalem, or among the ruins of Palmyra. But all this was before she settled down in that hermitage amid the Syrian cedars, from which, during the last twenty years of her life, she ruled the wild Bedouins of the plateau, and from which she used to issue forth to punish offenders with terrible retribution, or to evince such amazing courage as to render dim the heroism of Cœur de Lion. In Egypt they put her in prison; on her voyage to the Syrian coast, the ship foundered on the coast of Caramania, while she escaped simply with life, having lost money and jewels. Struck down with the plague, she rose again to hasten back to England, sell her lands and other property, and once more arrive at Beyrut, and coax Abdallah, the Pasha of Sidon, into giving her the old ruins of Dar Joun, which she transformed into a palace, where she grew the choicest flowers of the West. Then she organised a caravan, carrying silks and spices and the merchandise of the East. She had her miniature Court, upheld with regal splendour; she had her spies in every town along the Syrian coast; she had her companies of Albanians, which she drilled into order and discipline; she was acknowledged by the different Pashas from Tarsus to Gaza, and, amid the ruined temples of Palmyra, fifty thousand Bedouins crowned her Queen of the East. Her name was a talisman, and her person sacred, for, one day, having ridden some distance from her home, she found herself being charged by vast hordes of Bedouins, who, mistaking her sex and personality, bore down upon her with their demoniac yells, while she, nothing daunted, "stood boldly up in her stirrups, tore off her yachmac, coolly waved her arm and cried out" (in Arabic of course), "Avant! do you not know your Queen?" When Colonel Blum, the French engineer, was murdered in Latakea, and the French ambassador refused to interfere, she borrowed five hundred men from the Pasha of Damascus, and, at their head, discovered the assassins and executed them. How weird was her daily life a word will explain. It was dawn when she retired to sleep, and afternoon when she arose; her food was bread and fruit, and her beverage a little tea. She probably knew more of the mysticism of the Druzes than any other European, and she steadfastly believed that she could read in the stars the alternate of a destiny, which no will could control. How at length her means were insufficient to sustain her influence, for prestige in the East requires wealth to support it; how Lord

*Timb's Anecdotes. † Lamartine's Voyage l'Orient.
Palmerston put the screw on her pension (which Pitt had obtained for her) for the benefit of her creditors; how she refused the aid of a physician when her end approached, believing that no power could prevent what the stars foretold; how, when death came, every soul of her household decamped, having pillaged her of everything less the jewels upon her body, which they dared not touch; and how the consul of Beyrouth and Dr. Thompson found her corpse on that Sabbath evening in June, 1837, and buried it without the aid of sexton or undertaker, can be gathered from Warburton's *Crescent and the Cross*; Madden's *Travels in Turkey*, and Lamartine's *Pilgrimage to the Holy Land*.

The Manor of Hilton was conveyed by the fifth Earl of Chesterfield to Sir Henry Every, Baronet, of Egginton. The lordship, together with Hatton and Marston, is now with the Cavendishes, Dukes of Devonshire.

A retreat of one of the most valiant of the old Cavaliers. Here he came when the cause for which he had bled was lost, when his King was executed, when the nation had become a Commonwealth. Sir John Pye, Baronet, was a descendant of a Norman ancestor, who had been given Kilpec Castle, in Herefordshire, by the Conqueror, and whose representative in the senior male line we still have among us—the Justice of the Peace and barrister-at-law, of Clifton Hall, Tamworth. Sir John, the Cavalier, was brother of Sir Robert, the Parliamentary Colonel of Horse in Fairfax's regiment and husband of Anne Hampden, daughter of the immortal John. It was Sir Robert who was in charge of Leicester when it was besieged and taken by Prince Rupert; it was Sir Robert who led the Roundhead troops when they attacked the mansion of his own father (his own birthplace) at Faringdon, which was garrisoned for the Crown. This was an incident of those times when the fight for liberty ignored ties of friendship, affection, and of blood; patricide and fratricide became of no moment. Historians like Hume have eloquently striven to show that the Great Rebellion was the result of Parliamentary power being placed in the hands of a coterie of fanatics, while writers like Macaulay have used their most brilliant metaphors to shew it as the effect of the Throne's bigotry and tyranny, and have likened the Cavaliers who mustered around Charles I. unto the knight who thought he was doing battle for an injured beauty, "while he was defending a false and loathsome sorceress."* For ourselves, we believe that the Great Rebellion was the outcome of the Tudors' despotism, which the two first Stuarts strove to perpetuate. Yet if the imbecility of James I. and his son had taken the shape of adroit statemanship, a description of rebellion—perhaps bloodless, like the revolution of 1688—must have followed. What kind of justice could there be, while such infamous Courts as the Star Chamber and the Council of the North mulcted men in enormous sums for simple expressions of opinion, or inhumanly cut off their ears, or cast them into the Tower? One was an institution of Henry VII., the other of Henry VIII. What chance had any man to enjoy honestly-acquired wealth and estates while there was a Court of Wards to impose oppressive tenures, and give power to the Sovereign to possess himself of this wealth on some pretext of disloyalty? This, too, was an institution of Henry VIII. What semblance of liberty had any conscience with the nefarious High Commission Court? This was an institution of Queen Elizabeth. Like Pym, we should have been foremost in the ranks of the opposition when Charles I. sought to reign without a Parliament, and, like Falkland, we should have veered over to the King when the Crown was not allowed a single prerogative. The old Cavaliers have no counterpart in the histories of any other nation. Even Macaulay admits "there was a nobleness in their subserviency, an honour in their very degradation." And what was their reward at the Restoration? Take the two Pyes as an illustration. Sir John, of Hone, who had suffered like the rest of the Royalists, was ignored; while Sir Richard, the Cromwellian, was made an Equerry to Charles II. Pepys, in his *Diary*,† confirms this fact with an incident. He tells us that at the Coronation of the Merry Monarch there was a fight between the Lords of the Cinque Ports and the Royal footmen over the possession of the canopy which covered the King, "till my Lord Duke of Albemarle caused it to be put into Sir Richard Pye's hand till to-morrow to be decided."

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The Lordship of Hoon was purchased by the father of the Cavalier about 1650, and held with the barony for four lives. The seigniory was previously with the Staffords, who succeeded the Palmers, who had acquired during the reign of Elizabeth from the Shirleys, who were holding under Henry de Ferrars in 1086. Sir John Pye took up his residence at Hoon Hall, with his wife, Rebecca Raynton, of Enfield, and was father of Sir Charles, the traveller, who married Anne Stevens, of Eastington, County of Gloucester, whose five children—Sir Richard, Sir Robert, Rebecca, Phillipa, and Mary—all died without issue. Hoon passed in this wise. Sir John had two sisters—Elizabeth, who mated with Thomas Severne, of Wallop Hall, County of Salop, and Anne, whose husband was Charles Watkins, of Aynho, County of Northampton—and so Mary, the youngest of the Hoon heiresses, devised her estate to her relative, General Severne, with remainder to Richard Watkins, whose son cut off the entail. The Locketts were the purchasers, who sold in severalities. Sir Charles, the second baronet, had an estate at Clifton, in Staffordshire, which is still with the senior branch of the family, and which prompts a momentary glance at the genealogy of the Pyes, which is of interest. Their Norman founder was designated Ap Hugh. From his second son sprang the Derbyshire and Staffordshire branches. His firstborn died leaving a daughter, Margaret, who was maternal ancestor of the Fitz-Alens, Earls of Arundel, and of those two ladies—sisters—who were the wives of Henry IV. and Edward of Woodstock respectively. This will be an interesting sum for the student of genealogy—to find the relationship of the worthy Justice of the Peace of Clifton Hall, Mr. Henry John Pye, and Her Majesty the Queen. In Vol. II. of the Topographer and Genealogist, there is an article on “Genealogy, physically considered,” by a writer evidently ignorant of the twin-germ theory, who says that if a man is in a straight line from an ancestor living in the reign of Richard I., his frame has not more than “one 1,248,576th of his blood,” which, of course, we could readily prove to be bunkum, but which we quote from the love of fairness and impartiality. To revert to the Pye pedigree. There was an ancestor of the baronet who purchased Hoon, born in the year 1444, who lived in the reigns of seven monarchs. On his tomb in Dewchurch, near Kevernse, where he was buried (1550), there is, or was, this inscription: “Here lyeth the Body of John Pye, of Minde, a traveller in far countries; his life ended; he left behind him Walter, his son, heir of Minde; a hundred and six years he was truly and had sons and daughters two and forty.” The doughty old man had three wives. The great-grandson of this fatherly man was Sir Walter, Attorney-General to the Court of Wards to Charles I., and High Steward of Leominster, of which offices he was deprived by Parliament for his allegiance to the King. It was the Attorney’s son, cousin to the Hoon Pyes, who sold Kilpeck Castle, and whose two lads followed the Stuarts into exile, where they were given a patent of nobility.

Old Sir Robert Pye, father of the Hoon baronet and brother of the attorney, married a co-heiress of the Batisford Crokers, and purchased the estate of the Uptons, at Fairdown. He was Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer until removed by the Long Parliament. It is evident that Charles II. intended to confer a baronety upon him, for in the Calendar of State Papers, Vol. II., p. 599, we find this entry: “Warrant for a grant to Sir Robert Pye, of Berkshire, of the dignity of a Baronet.” This is under date 22nd December, 1662, when the old knight was auditing his own account with his Maker. There was a son of this old house who was Dean of Chichester, and one of the nine celebrated theologians whom Bishop Bonner selected to send to Oxford to convert Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer; he was also on the Convocation of 1553. Some student might care to know that the Court of Receipt of the Exchequer was one of the seven Courts which formed the Court proper. They comprised the Courts of Pleas, of Accounts, of Receipts, of Exchequer Chamber, of Exchequer Chamber for Error in the Court of

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* From Lysons—p. 906—we should assume that the Cavalier made the purchase, but from a very clearly, cleverly-written little book anent the Pyes, just published (1892), we gather the purchaser was the father of Sir John. His book is entitled Clifton Casenote, and the author is, we believe, the senior member of the historic house of Pye.
† Commons, Vol. I., p. 351.
§ Strype’s Memorials, Vol. I., Part I., p. 65. His speech at that assembly is here recorded.
OF OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

Exchequer, of Errors in the King’s Bench, of Equity in the Exchequer Chamber. The auditor took a penny in the pound on all payments in or out. *

There is another member of the old English family of Pye, perchance better known to the student than any of his sires. He was Poet Laureate, 1790-1813, successor of Southey, and memorable, apart from his works, from being the Laureate who was mulcted of the time-honoured tierce of canary and given the twenty-seven pounds in lieu. Henry James Pye was born in 1745, educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, was Member of Parliament for Berkshire, a magistrate for Westminster, and an active officer in the Militia. The number of his published works is twenty-nine, of which there is a catalogue in Chalmers’ Dictionary. The best known are his Elegies, Six Olympic Odes of Pindar, The Art of War, Poems, A Translation of the Poetics of Aristotle, The War Elegies of Tyrtaeus, The Democrat, Lenore from the German of Burger, Verses on Social Subjects, Comments on the Commentators of Shakespeare, Summary of a Justice of the Peace, and a Translation of the Epigrams and Hymns of Homer.

Some manors seem to be singled out by the compilers to be ignored by them. Pilkington mentions Hoon once, without the slightest particulars, and then incorrectly spelt. † Dr. Cox ‡ devotes some three lines, but as a footnote simply. Lysons has no index reference to it, but gives us nineteen lines about the Pyes with a notice of the lordship. Yet the old road which runs through the seigniory is replete with associations. This way must have come the De Ferrars from their Castle of Duffield to the Priory of which they were the benefactors. Tutbury is not two miles distant. This way must have fled the forces of Thomas of Lancaster, after fording the Dove in hot haste, and losing their money chest. Hoon is one of the lordships of the Parish of Marston on Dove, and Marston has the first mention among the bequests of Henry de Ferrers, in his foundation Charter, to the monks of Tutbury. How curious it is that celebrated authorities should contradict each other over apparently well-known facts. Dugdale, in the Monasticon, and Shaw, in his Staffordshire, distinctly say that the Priory of Tutbury was one belonging to the Cluniac Order of monks. Prynne, Rymer, and Tanner designate it Benedictine. The last Prior was Arthur Meverell, a relative of the family who had their home at Tideswell and Trowley. Among the bequests to this Priory there was one which sets forth that “Robert, son of Thomas Foljambe, quitclaimed to the Prior and monks all his lands, tenements, &c., in Matherfield (Mayfield), for which they gave him forty marks sterling.” Tutbury was what is called a Royal fee, which consisted of various manors always held in capite, just as a manor might consist of various knights’ fees, which could be held very differently. The monks, in the days of John of Gaunt, must have had a merry time of it, for at the adjacent Castle was held the Court of Minstrels, “which monopolized music,” and various games which he introduced for the amusement of his Spanish bride, as bull fights; neither did he interfere with their tithe of his wine and venison and pannage.

Hoon is the only one of the four manors within the Parish of Marston on Dove which is not with the Cavendishes, Dukes of Devonshire. The old Hall can be seen from the road by the pedestrian as he wends his way from Hilton to Broughton, but there are few, perchance, who think of those men who sacrificed their wealth and poured out their blood for a monarch, whose greatest claim on our memory, as Macaulay says, is that he was never known to break his marriage vow.

Marston Montgomery was a chapelry, simply attached to Cubley within the present century, but it has now parochial dignity. The Montgomeries held it for more than four hundred years. The compilers tell us that the last of the Montgomeries had three co-heiresses, but they omit to state that these co-heiresses were left fatherless when mere little ones; or that their wardships were granted to men whose homes were in opposite directions from Cubley. The guardian of Helen was John Port, King’s Attorney, not yet knighted, nor a Judge, nor Lord of Etwell; the guardian of Anne was William Blount, Lord Mountjoy; the guardian of Dorothy was Sir John Giffard, who kept her in his family by marrying her to his son, Thomas.

* The loyalty of Sir Robert Pye, the auditor, was rewarded (we think insulted) at the Restoration with a writershup of the Tallies in the Exchequer. Cal. State Papers, Ch. XXI, Vol. I, p. 909.
MARSTON ON DOVE AND MARSTON MONTGOMERY.

The Giffards are among the most ancient families of the realm, with a male descent, too, from Walter, whose lordships numbered one hundred and seven at the Survey, to Mr. Walter Thomas Courtenay Giffard, J.P., D.L., still living, who is twenty-third Lord of Chillington. The Giffards were Counts of Longueville before the Conquest, and, therefore, their pedigree does not commence with Walter, the Norman. They acquired their name, which means "liberal," from their beneficence. Their English founder was made Earl of Buckingham in 1070, and some two centuries later they got the Barony of Brimsfield from Edward I. The founder of the branch, who were some time Derbyshire landlords, holding Cubley and Ednaston, was William, living in the reign of Henry II. This gentleman assumed the arms of three stirrups, the old coat being three lions passant in pale. He was a relative of the De Cleses, and, in the expedition of Strongbow to Ireland, in 1171, was his son, Peter, who, by his marriage with his cousin, Avicia Corbizon, became the first Giffard of Chillington.

Dorothy Montgomery was mother of one child only—a daughter, who married Sir John Port, of Etwell, son of the attorney, who was guardian to her sister Helen. On the death of Dorothy, her husband, Sir Thomas Giffard, again mated with Ursula Throckmorton, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. One of these sons—John—was honoured by a visit from Queen Bess, but it was the lads of a later generation who played such historical parts. During the Rebellion their homestead became a garrison, their estates were seized by the Commissioners, and they themselves either fled abroad or were thrown into prison, or were in hiding. The career which stands out so prominently is that of Bonaventure Giffard, chaplain to James II., who lived in the reigns of seven monarchs. He was born in the year the Rebellion commenced. His father was slain, fighting under the Royal pennant. The child was sent abroad, and received his education at the English College at Douay, whence he proceeded to Paris, where, at the age of thirty-five, he took his degree of Doctor of Divinity, from the Sorbonne. He was appointed to a mission in England. In 1687, Pope Innocent XI. divided England into four ecclesiastical districts, and our imbecile James II. appointed Giffard "the first Vicar-apostolic of the Midland district." It was when this same Royal poltroon strove to re-establish the Roman hierarchy in England that he made Giffard President of Magdalen College, Oxford. The College, says Burnet, was practically converted into a Roman Catholic establishment, and mass celebrated in the chapel. But the Revolution was approaching, and Giffard was expelled, and fled, and, what is curious, was seized at Faversham on the very day that James II. himself was brought into the town a prisoner. Giffard was consigned to Newgate, but was liberated after two years, on condition that he would leave England, which he apparently never did. He appears to have lived on—sometimes in Hertford gaol, sometimes changing his lodgings thrice in a week—until the 8 George II. (1734). To get anything like a grasp of Giffard's career, it is necessary to read up many volumes. When he died—they sent his heart to Douay, and his body was buried in the churchyard of old St. Pancras, that Protestant acre where the bones of so many bishops and other dignities among Catholic ecclesiastics have found burial. The Giffards gave the nation a Chancellor as early as the thirteenth century, and it was another of them, who, when being consecrated Bishop of Winchester, stopped the ceremony in St. Paul's, which the citizens cheered lustily, because he did not recognize the authority of the Archbishop doing so.

PYE, OF HOON.

Sir John Pye, of Hoon, created a baronet by Charles II., was the son of Sir Robert, of Faringdon, Berkshire, by his wife, Mary Croker, of Baltisford, an heiress. The baronet married Rebecca
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

Raynton, of Enfield, and had Charles, Elizabeth,* and Ann.† Sir John died 1697. Sir Charles Pye married a Stevens, of Eastington (he had previously married Philippa Hobart, but that lady died without issue), by whom he had Richard, Robert, Rebecca, Philippa, and Mary.‡ Sir Richard Pye died unmarried in 1724. Sir Robert Pye, who was a Fellow of the Royal Society, also died a bachelor in 1734. Baronetcy extinct.

MONTGOMERY, OF CUBLEY.

William Montgomery, living 1249, got a market for Cubley; Sir William Montgomery; Sir William Montgomery, who died 1324; Sir Walter Montgomery; Sir Nicholas Montgomery, who died 1435; Sir Nicholas Montgomery, died 1465, having had by his wife, Eleanor Cherest, a son, Nicholas (whose wife was Joan Longford), who died in the lifetime of his father, leaving Sir Nicholas Montgomery, who married Joan Haddon, and died 1494, having had John, Ralph, Thomas, and Walter; Sir John Montgomery married Elizabeth Gresley, by whom he had Ellen (wife of Sir John Vernon, of Sudbury), Anne (wife of John Browne, of Snelston), and Dorothy (wife of Sir Thomas Giffard, of Chilington); Sir John was succeeded in his estates by his brother, Ralph Montgomery, who died without issue.

* This lady was the wife of Thomas Severne, of Wallop Hall, Salop, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to William III., and had a son who became General Severne.

† This lady was the wife of Charles Watkins, of Aynho, Country Northampton, whose son Richard was Rector of Clifton, who married a Miss Meppen, and had three sons—Charles, Richard, and John. Richard the younger was Rector in Worcestershire, and left a son Charles.

‡ The two sisters of Mary died without having been married, thus leaving her heir to her brothers. This lady left her property to General Severne for life, with remainder to Richard Watkins the younger, whose son Charles cut off the entail.

§ Dr. Cox says (Churches, Vol. III., p. 90) that those pedigrees that make Sir Walter the son of Sir William are wrong, and that he was probably a "first cousin." The learned Doctor admits that Sir William died in 1334, and that Sir Nicholas, son of Sir Walter, in 1435. Very good. We respectfully submit that if Walter was "first cousin" to William, this could not be, but that if William was father of Walter, it could. The difference between the two dates is one hundred and eleven years.
The Parish of Mugginton.
FOUNDERS of Chantries; knights for generations; Derbyshire landlords for four hundred years; allied to the best blood of the county; with residences at Bradley, Mercaston, Weston Underwood; and yet what do we know of the old family of Knivetoon? 

In one of our earliest representative Parliaments (1294) was Henry Knivetoon, Knight of the Shire. In the Parliamentary return of 1335 (9 Edward III.) appears the same name, but whether the same gentleman or his son we know not. Bradley was the seat of the elder branch of this family, but we fancy they were of Knivetoon, of which manor, together with Sturston, they were lords even more remotely. Of the four manors in the Parish of Mugginton, three (Mercaston, Ravensdale Park, and Weston Underwood) were with Nicholas Knivetoon, who died about 1370. Windley came to them some century later, while Little Rowsley, in the Peak; Osmaston, in the Appletree Hundred; and Hopton, in the Wapentake, were acquired a century later still. Our Stuart Kings were their curse. James I. gave them a knighthood; Charles I. a baronetcy; but their loyalty cost them every stick and stone—indeed, the fourth and last baronet died a gentleman-pensioner in 1706. Nine lordships at least were held by Sir William in 1603; how these lordships passed is of interest, and is truly piteous—Bradley, sold to Francis Meynell in 1655; Hopton, sold to Greattrakes; Knivetoon, sold to the Lowes about 1655; Little Rowsley, sold to Sir John Manners, of Haddon; Mercaston, sold to Sir German Pole; Osmaston, sold to Francis Meynell in 1655; Ravensdale Park, sold to William Bache in 1649; Sturston, sold to Francis Meynell; Windley, sold to the Curzons.

Weston Underwood had been sold by Thomas Knivetoon, whose wife was Mary Curzon, to William Curzon, of Kedleston, in 1410. William was the son of Nicholas already mentioned, and father of Nicholas, the High Sherif of 1490, 1494, who had, by his wife Joan, another Nicholas, whose wife, another Joan (Malverer), was mother of John, whose wife, another Joan (Montgomery, of Cubley), was mother of John, whose wife was Anne Dethick, and whose son, Thomas, mated with Joan Laede, of Chatsworth, the co-heiress. The son of Thomas was Sir William, the first baronet,† and husband of

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* They were at Bradley for fifteen generations, and at Mercaston for eleven.
† He was Justice of the Peace for Derbyshire, for he was one of five gentlemen (John Manners, Godfrey Foleyeba, John Coke, and John James being the others) who ordered the bailiffs of the High Peak to summon before them, at Tideswell, on the 25th January, 1594, "the parson, vicars, curates, and churchwardens resident within the Hundred of High Peak, and also Roger Columbell, of Darley; Leonard Shalcroose, of Shalcroose; Nicholas Browne, of the Marha; George Bowdon, of Bowdon; John Pett, of Stancliffe; and William Radcliffe, of Mellor."—Historical Manuscripts Commission, XII. Report, part IV., p. 379. He was one of the justices of the Peace who petitioned Lord Burghley (April 1, 1597) "to remove Wesley Bridge over the river Goyt to a more convenient situation." He was one of the gentlemen who wrote to Lord North (June 6, 1599) stating that "the country has been greatly charged by the late purveyance, the same amounting to twenty-nine oxen and one hundred and eighty widow, which have been levied at such under rate, that the landowners are willing to give fifty pounds to have their cattle restored. If it might please you, the country is willing to hold the composition for this year at the former rate, or else we are willing to allow one hundred and eighty pounds for the allowance for the provision, which is the utmost rate the county has been charged with till Mr. Walton came. And to shew further that our minds are dutiful and willing, we will give Mr. Walton twenty pounds towards his expenses."—1666, p. 356. The law by which an English monarch could demand his subject's goods at half their value, termed purveyance, was abolished by statute, 13 Charles II. There is an entry on record of the third son, Sir William Knivetoon, which reads like a romance. It is to be found in the Calendar of the House of Lords (Lords' Journal, XI., 35) for 1660. "May 21. Petition of John Baker. Petitioner's father died in the year 1649, leaving to Petitioner, then eleven years of age, lands at Bedfield, and divers houses, stables, and tenements, near Charing Cross. Immediately after his father's death, his sister, Catherine, who has since intermarried with William Knivetoon, sent him away privately to Virginia, where he served as a slave, and endured great hardships for nine years. Whilst he was in Virginia, Francis Laude, a Cooper, since deceased, a confederate of his sister's, by violence and manoeuvres, forced him to pass away his whole estate to Laude, who reconveyed it to his sister. Knivetoon, being a crafty
Matilda Rollesley, another heiress, whose son, Sir Gilbert, the second baronet, was father, by his wife, Mary Gray, of Trannington, Hertfordshire, another heiress, of Sir Andrew and Sir Thomas, baronets consecutively. Dr. Cox says* that Sir Andrew died in 1666, and had a son, Godfrey, who died 1708. Burke says† Sir Andrew, the cavalier, died without issue in 1670, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas. Had the cavalier had a son Godfrey, as the learned Doctor has it, he surely would have held the baronetcy, and not his uncle. There were two sisters of Sir Andrew—Mary and Catherine—who were the wives of Sir Aston Cokayne, of Ashbourne, and Thomas Pegge, of Yeldersley. "In Domino Confido" was the motto of the Knivetons, and, indeed, it was necessary for them to trust in a greater power than that of princes, for at the Restoration they got no return for reducing themselves to penury in defending their loyalty. There is a scion of this old Derbyshire house, or was but recently (whose ancestor had branched off from the parent stock in the Middle Ages), who writes his name Knyton; and is a Justice of the Peace and Doctor of Law, living at Uphill, County Somerset, and is among the landed gentry of England.‡ In Vol. XIII. of the Calendar of State Papers, there is a letter of Lord Keeper Coventry to Secretary Windebank: "Sir Andrew Kniveton, whom His Majesty (Charles I.) pricked to be Sheriff of County Derby, has sued out his patent, so as it was sealed divers days since. I know not whether His Majesty has been informed so much, and therefore I hold it my part to acquaint you therewith, that you may acquaint His Majesty." The costly outlay of the office of Sheriff in those days is told elsewhere.¶ Sir Gilbert Kniveton, father of Sir Andrew, had a second wife, Lady Frances Dudley, whose grandfather was the notorious Earl of Leicester, son of the Duke of Northumberland, executed on Tower Hill, son of the nefarious Edmund Dudley, minister of Henry VII., whose scoundrelism brought him to the block. The father of this lady had been repudiated by his parent as illegitimate, though he was the lawful issue of a marriage with Lady Douglas Howard, while she, with her four sisters, had been repudiated in a similar way. Her father, by his birthright, was Earl of Leicester, but his infamy drove him from the shores of England before his title could be established. His first wife was sister of Thomas Cavendish, the great navigator, whose heart he broke by his debauchery. His second wife, and mother of Lady Kniveton, was Alice Leigh, of the famous old Cheshire family. After his home had been blest with five daughters, there came along a Miss Southwell, of Wood Rising, County Norfolk. By some old crochet of the ecclesiastical laws, a man who had criminal knowledge of a woman while his wife was living, could not at her death marry such woman, as it was invalid. He asserted that there had been an amour between himself and Alice Leigh previous to their marriage and in the lifetime of his first wife, and that such union was annull’d by the Canon law. The age in which he lived was vile enough, but this villany was too much. He and Miss Southwell fled to the Continent. Some twenty years later the mother of Lady Kniveton was created Duchess of Dudley by Charles I. Lady Kniveton is designated Douglas, and not Frances, in Vol. IV., p. 145, of the Calendar of State Papers, Charles II.

The Manor of Mercaston was purchased by Sir German Pole, of Radbourne. With the major Manor of Muggington, we have to face the same contradictions which confronted us with the seigniory of Radbourne.§ At the Survey it was with Henry de Ferrars, and soon after with a man whom Dr. Cox and Lysons say was Robert Fitz Walkelyn, and whom Dugdale and Burke say was Walkelyn de Ferrars. All four authorities say that the eventual co-heiresses of this man were named Margaret and Ermentrude, though they disagree as to their husbands, but we find in Vol. V. of the William Salt Archaeological Society, the names of these ladies given as Elizabeth and Isabella, or Ermentrude. The student of Derbyshire history needs the virtue called patience. We will take it that Cox and Lysons are right, and

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that the heiresses were Margaret and Ermentrude Walkelyn, and that they married Sir John Chandos and Sir William Stafford. The Manor of Mugginton was thus in moitities. The Chandos moiety passed to the three sisters of Sir John, the celebrated warrior, who was slain in 1369 (fourth in descent from the Walkelyn heiress). Elizabeth, who died without issue; Eleanor, wife of Sir John Laughton, whose daughter Elizabeth mated with Sir John Pole; and Margaret, wife of Robert de Ireland. Margaret and Robert had a daughter and heiress, Isabella, wife of Sir John Annesley, who having no issue, their moiety of Mugginton reverted to the Poles. Sir William Stafford, who held half the lordship of Mugginton, had a son, Sir Robert, who by his wife, Gundred, had five daughters; Ermentrude, wife of Sir Robert Toke; Elizabeth, wife of William Tynmore; and Agnes, wife of John de Walton. Toke, Stanton, and Walton passed their shares of Mugginton to the Poles; Tynmore had no share; while Rolleston retained his, and his descendants retained the same till 1654, when they sold it to Nathaniel Hallowes, of Derby, whose representative, the resident of Glapwell Hall, is the present holder.

The Rollestons—or, rather, a younger branch of them—were located in Derbyshire, around Ashover, as early as the reign of Richard II., and for two hundred years subsequently. John, who purchased Lea, was brother of Thomas, husband of Regina Stafford. Thomas can be said to be the founder of the Irish branch of his house, for James I., in 1610, granted to his descendants, Richard, John, and Arthur, certain lands in the County Armagh, on condition that Richard and his brothers should not let any of the said lands to anyone who did not take the oath of supremacy before the Chancellor. There is a memorable historical fact connected with the conditions which alone would have immortalized the name of Rolleston. In 1618, the brothers did let the lands to Sir Francis Annesley, Sir John Bourcher, and others, who had not taken the oath. Some twenty years after, the sons of Richard pleaded before Strafford, who was Viceroy, that their father had broken the conditions of the grant, that the transaction was void, and that they had suffered by such transaction. Strafford appears to have taken the same view, and endeavoured to have reinstated them, for the student will remember that this forms the sixth article of this nobleman's impeachment. However, these sons were answered by the Irish themselves, who murdered them during the Rebellion of 1641. The Rollestons are yet among the gentlemen of England, and hold Watnall, in Nottinghamshire. There is an incident of one of them both pathetic and tragic, of which the particulars cost considerable research, for they are not given in the State Trials, nor in those authorities where we should expect to find them. James Rolleston, who married Anne Babington (time of Henry VII.), had a grandson, Francis, husband of Mary Vernon, of Harleston. This gentleman held that the captivity of Mary Queen of Scots was unjust, and devised a plan by which that unfortunate lady might have escaped, but he was betrayed by his own son, flung into the Tower, and beheaded.

Sir John Annesley, who held a moiety of Mugginton, was a scion of the old family located at Annesley, Nottinghamshire, in 1079. By his marriage he acquired an interest in the Barony of St. Saviour le Viscount, in Normandy, which had been held by the warrior, Sir John Chandos, but which Annesley found wrongfully held by Thomas de Caterton. He cited Thomas into the Court of Chivalry, before the Lord High Constable of England, on 7th May, 1380, “and the said Thomas endeavouring to avoid the challenge by frivolous exceptions, John, Duke of Lancaster, third son of Edward III., swore, that if he did not perform what he ought to do therein, according to the law of arms, he should be drawn to the gallows as a traitor. The combat took place in the March following in the Palace yard of Westminster, and ‘Caterton,’ says Barnes, in his History of Edward III., ‘was a mighty man of valour, of a large stature, and far overtopped the knight, being also of great expectation in such matters.’ But, however, whether justice or chance, or valour only, decided the business, the knight prevailed, and Caterton, the day after the combat (as some say) died of his wounds; though considering the laws attending duels in such cases, I rather inclined to Fabian, who affirms he was drawn to Tyburn and there

* In the Rolleston pedigree given in Visitation of Staffordshire, by St. George, 1614, and Dugdale, 1659, this lady is called Editha, and shown married to James Eccleshall.
hanged for the treason, whereof, being vanquished, he was proved guilty. The King, taking into consideration the damage done to Sir John Annesley, was pleased (26th May, 1385) to grant to him and Isabel, his wife, for their lives, an annuity of forty pounds per annum out of the Exchequer."*  Burke makes Sir John have issue by Isabel, the heiress, who brought him his moiety of Mugginton, but the evidence in the Harleian Manuscripts 1093, in Dugdale, Thoroton, and many authorities which could be cited, shew differently.†

In the reign of Elizabeth, the Annesleys, like many other Midland County families, sold their old homestead on the banks of the Trent and migrated to Leinster and Munster, where they gained for themselves estates by marriage, and three peerages by their loyalty to the Crown. In the last days of Charles II. they held the baronies of Mountnorris and Altham, with the viscountcy of Valencia and the earldom of Anglesey. The Annesleys have given us one of the most memorable causes célèbres ever heard in a court of law. The case came on before the Dublin Exchequer on Friday, 11th November, 1745, and riveted the attention of judges, counsellors, and spectators for thirteen consecutive days. Nominally it was a trial at Bar: Campbell Craig, lessee of lands, presumably belonging to the Earl of Anglesey, to test that nobleman's right as lessee, but really a trial to establish the ownership of the Earl's nephew thereto, and to expose a cruel usurpation of titles and property. The case was tried before Lord Chief Baron Bowes and Barons Mounteney and Dawson. Eleven of the jurymen were Members of Parliament. The counsel for plaintiff were Serjeants Marshall and Tisdall, while the defence retained Solicitor-General Flood. The simple facts were these: In 1706 Arthur Annesley, fourth Lord Altham, married Mary, the illegitimate daughter of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham. In 1715, while at the residence at Dunmaine, in the County Wexford, she gave birth to a son, who was christened by the Rev. Lloyd, of Ross. Within fifteen months this nobleman had separated from his wife, refused her maintenance, or permission to see her child. Truly his brutality had driven her forth. He then formed a liaison with a Miss Gregory, led a riotous life, and was desirous of cutting off the entail of his estates, and to do so proclaimed to the world that he was childless. He denied the paternity of his child, and as the lad grew refused to pay either for tuition or food. For two years the boy lived upon offal refused by the pigs. Lord Altham died in 1727, and was succeeded by his brother Richard, who soon after became Earl of Anglesey. The boy confronted the uncle, with the result that he was kidnapped and taken on board the barque "James," which sailed out of Dublin Bay, 28th May, 1728, for America, where the lad was sold to a slave dealer named Drummond, whose plantation was on the banks of the Delaware. How the lad tried to escape, was chased by bloodhounds, and brought back; how he was flogged, tortured, and imprisoned; how he finally escaped to the coast and worked his passage to Jamaica, where the English Fleet lay, under the command of Admiral Vernon, who befriended him; how he was arrested in London, tried for a crime he was innocent of, and was acquitted; how his uncle, Earl Richard, had offered ten thousand pounds to get him hanged; all came out on the trial, and thrilled judge, jury, and advocate as no other case had ever done. The defence of the Earl was dastardly in the extreme; nine years had elapsed between the marriage and the birth of the child, ergo the boy was surreptitious. Enough! What greater romance could be possible? Here was a poor fellow who had known every description of degradation that the diabolical ingenuity of his fellow-creatures could invent; been exposed for sale in the slave marts of America; been chased by bloodhounds; been placed in a felon's cell and charged with robbery and murder, and the jury found that he was the fifth Lord Altham and sixth Earl of Anglesey, among the nobles of England. Truly the histories of the old families yield up some curious facts. See State Trials, Vol. XVII.

We have stated how the two other lordships within this parish—Ravensdale Park and Weston Underwood—passed to the Curzons, with whom they remain. Weston was one of the five Derbyshire manors which came to the share of that doughty old Norman, Ralph de Buron, whose descendants had their castle in Horsley Park and resisted the tyranny of King John, and from whom the historic house of

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Byron. Thus we see that this family were of this county long before they were of Yorkshire or Nottinghamshire.

KNIVETONS, OF MERCASTON.

Nicholas de Kniveton, living temp. Edward III. Died 1372, leaving Thomas de Kniveton, who married Margaret Curzon, and died 1445, leaving John and Nicholas. John Kniveton died without issue, leaving his brother, Nicholas Kniveton, Sheriff 1490, who had by his wife, Joan, Nicholas Kniveton, an esquire to the body of Henry VII. He died, leaving, by his wife, Joan Maliverer, John Kniveton, who married Joan Montgomery, and had John and Nicholas, which John was of Underwood, and died in the lifetime of his father, leaving, by his wife, Anne Dethick, Thomas Kniveton, who married Joan Leche, of Chatsworth, and had, inter alia, Sir William Kniveton, Sheriff in 1614, Knight of the Shire in 1603. He married Matilda Rollesley,* and died in 1632, leaving Gilbert, Rollesley, William, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Joan. Sir Gilbert Kniveton, Sheriff in 1623. He married, first, Mary Grey, of Hertford, by whom he had Andrew and Thomas. He married, second, Frances Dudley, whose grandfather was Earl of Leicester, and died leaving Sir Andrew Kniveton, who died without issue, was succeeded by Sir Thomas Kniveton, with whom the baronetcy expired in 1706. Was one of the gentlemen pensioners to Charles II. and James II.

The Parishes of Norburn and Osmaston.
The Parishes of Norbury and Osmaston.

NOT simply as a famous judge, nor as the writer of La Graunde Abridgement, nor as a scion of a glorious old Derbyshire family resident at Norbury before the Norman Curia Regis had taken the place of the Saxon Gremot, is Sir Anthony Fitzherbert known to the student, but as the enemy of Cardinal Wolsey; as one of the Commissioners who tried the Carthusians; and, above all, as a member of that tribunal which sat in judgment on Fisher and Sir Thomas More. There were many national events, in which Sir Anthony took part, sufficient to make his name familiar to posterity, as to wit: his fearless opposition to the alienation of monastery lands; his being appointed, on the fall of Wolsey, to hear causes in Chancery; but to have been one of the Court which tried the greatest of all Englishmen made his name's immortality a certainty; and a judge perchance whose sympathies were in unison with More's, for whose vast erudition and conscientious conception of rectitude he had only admiration. What a brilliant chapter Fitzherbert could have added to our history, with his marvellous descriptive power, had he left us an account of this trial. The gathering of great men at Lambeth Palace to see how a still greater man would deport himself with his life in the balance; to listen to those answers of consummate skill, which baffled the masters of syllogism to controvert; to mark the countenance of the greatest scholar in Europe, in his selection of death to a perfused conscience.

We can thoroughly understand that the known probity of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert suffered no blemish in his being one of the Special Commissioners who visited the monasteries, who tried the Carthusians, and who brought to light very many acts of extortion of Cardinal Wolsey, but as one of each of the Commissions which tried Anne Boleyn for adultery and Sir Thomas More for treason, there arises a curiosity to discover the absence of vituperation. Froude says that if Anne Boleyn were innocent, each of her judges covered himself with infamy, and that their memory should be execrated; but Foss puts it very differently: "Fitzherbert's reputation sustained no blemish, the world knowing that his being joined in the Commissions was an act that he could not prevent, and that his interference with the will of the arbitrary despot" (Henry VIII.) "would have been both useless and dangerous."†

Very interesting would be the search of how many of the old Derbyshire families have had a son with a mind given to legal pursuits, though they may not have risen to the silk or taffeta tippet. We believe we could enumerate over twenty of these families who have produced a judge, and of these judges five would be found to have been Chief Barons of the Exchequer; five Justices of Common Pleas; five Justices itinerant; two Chief Justices of Common Pleas; two Lord Chief Justices; one Master of the

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* How More answered when that nefarious scoundrel, Rich, tried to entrap him into committing treason, after the Commission, of which Fitzherbert was one, had consigned him to the Tower, though irrelevant somewhat, is worth the citing. Richard visited him in prison.

"Forsomuch," said Rich, "as it is well known, Master More, that you are a man both wise and well learned in the laws of this realm and in all other studies, I pray you, sir, let me be so bold, as of goodwill, to put unto you this case: Admit there were an Act of Parliament made, that all the realm should take me for king, would not you, Master More, take me for king?" "Yes, sir, that I would." "I put the case further—that there were an Act of Parliament that all the realm should take me for Pope, would not you then take me for Pope?" "For answer to your first question, Parliament may well meddle with the state of temporal princes; but, to make answer to your other case, suppose Parliament should make a law that God should not be God, would you then, Master Rich, say that God was not God?" "No, sir, that I would not; for no Parliament can make such a law." "No more could the Parliament make the king supreme head of the Church."—More's Life of More, p. 149–53.

† History of England, Vol. II.

OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

Rolls; and one Justice of King's Bench. To trace how the Courts of Exchequer, King's Bench, Common Pleas, Chancery, Chivalry, High Commission, Star Chamber, Councils of the North and Welsh Marshes, with various others, branched off from the Curia Regis; to wade through the iniquitous, cruel, and unjust judgments of the last four which excited terror and abhorrence; to follow closely the tremendous struggle for the Statute of March, 1641, which abolished them, gives to the student a grasp of our constitutional history not to be otherwise obtained. One of the first courts to merge out of the Curia Regis was that of Common Pleas, and one of the most famous judges of this Court was Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, of Norbury, who retained his tippet for sixteen years. His La Grande Abridgement is "one of our most ancient and authentic legal records, as it contains a great number of original authorities quoted by different authors which are not extant in the Year Books, or elsewhere to be found."

Norbury Manor House was the birthplace of the Judge, and the year of birth 1470. His father was Sir Ralph, eleventh Lord of the Manor. Burke shows Sir Ralph as twelfth Lord of Norbury, but this would be reckoning the father of the man to whom Norbury was given in 1155; and his mother was Elizabeth Marshall, of Upton, County Leicester, the heiress. Sir Anthony was the sixth son. The University of Oxford claims him as a graduate;† Grey's Inn, as bencher,‡ and as a Reader, but no one can tell us at what college he matriculated, nor is there entry on the records of the Inn, though his arms are emblazoned upon the building. On the 18th November, 1510, he became Serjeant-at-Law, and on the 24th November, 1516, was made King's Serjeant, and Knighted in 1522, succeeded Richard Eliot as Justice of Common Pleas. He was selected by Henry VIII. to accompany Sir Ralph Egerton and Dr. James Denton, Dean of Lichfield, to Ireland, to attempt a pacification, and for the Treaty arranged with the Earls of Ormond and Kildare he received the thanks of that monarch. This was in April, 1524. In June, 1529, he was appointed to hear causes in Chancery in the place of Wolsey, and in the following December signed the articles of Impeachment against the Cardinal, his signature being the last but one. Fitzherbert, as an opponent of Wolsey in the alienation of those lands which belonged to the Church and the poor, becomes to us something more than a great lawyer, and a scholar of vast erudition; he becomes an apotheosis of justice, an oracle which foretold the centuries of misery which would follow such gigantic and national spoliation; a seer who predicted the vengeance, while his entrails yearned with compassion for the sufferers. His gathering his children around his deathbed and imploring them not to benefit, either by purchase or grant of these lands, showed that even his last thoughts were embittered with the fear lest they, too, should participate in the national robbery.

In the British Museum and the Library of Lincoln's Inn, there are very fine editions of Fitzherbert's Abridgement, published by Pynson in 1516. There was a previous one of 1514, and others of 1565, 1573, 1577, 1586, but the one by Pynson is undoubtedly the best. In 1534 he published his Natura Brevium, and during the year in which he died—1538—The Office and Authority of Justices of the Peace, and The Office of Bailiffs, Escheators, Constables, Coramons. He had also written A Treatise on the Diversity of Courts and The Boke of Survyings and Improvements, which relates to manorial laws as between landlord and tenant. Fitzherbert was the first Englishman who made the laws of vegetation a study, which was a curious one for a lawyer, and the result of this study is given to us in his Boke of Husbandrie.

No portion of the history of the Reformation is more touching to the Christian (apart from his Protestantism or Catholicism) than the trial of the Carthusian monks of the Charterhouse. "There is no cause," says Froude, "for which any man can more nobly suffer, than to witness that it is better for him to die than for him to speak words which he does not mean." Mercy to the last, even to the scaffold was held out to them—due in a great measure to the influence of Fitzherbert—but they refused it. A simple signature—that of Haughton, their prior—would have saved them, but that signature would have given the lie to their consciences. They would not acknowledge Henry VIII. as head of the Church. How they met together in their old home for their last prayer; how they heard some melodious whispers, making them believe that the Holy Spirit was among them; how their venerable prior embraced each one

NORBURY AND OSMASTON. 135

and asked his forgiveness; how the undaunted old man mounted the scaffold, repeating the glorious thirty-first Psalm, "In te Domine speravi," is most eloquently told by Froude.*

Norbury reverted to Sir Anthony, although the sixth son; and, what is curious, his own third son (by his wife, Matilda, daughter and co-heir of Richard Cotton, of Hamstall Ridware, County Stafford), William, married the heiress of Humphrey Swynnerton, of Swynnerton, whose descendant (third in descent) acquired Norbury, from failure of senior line, with whose line both manors remain at the present day. The judge, says Dr. Cox, in an article he contributed to the *Derbyshire Archæological,† "re-built, or at all events, re-fitted, the central block of building between the courts, which is all that now remains (except the Great Hall) of the former extensive mansion." Undisputed tradition has assigned to an upper apartment, over the room marked "larder," on the ground plan, the name of "Sir Anthony's Study," and a private letter of the family, written in 1703, records the then belief that he wrote the various texts, with which the panels are in many places covered, with his own hand. We believe that the panelled oak wainscoting of this upper study, as well as the oak parlour on the ground floor, were put in by the judge. The learned doctor points out‡ that the brass on the tomb of the judge is a "palimpsest or re-used brass," formerly on the tomb of a prior, and adds, "It is a strange irony of events that should have caused this fragment to be worked up into a memorial of Sir Anthony, for he was about the only man in the kingdom of any position who dared to oppose Cardinal Wolsey when in the plenitude of his power, on the score of the alienation of Church lands."

Norbury was with Henry de Ferrars at the Survey; his son Robert (first Earl of Derby) gave it to the Priory of Tutbury; the prior in 1135 gave it to William Fitzherbert, at a yearly rental of one hundred shillings, and certain services comprised in the feeoffment. The original document, attested by de Ferrars, his two sons, his wife, Hawise, by the Bishop of Lichfield, the Abbot of Burton, and others, is still in possession of the Lord of the Manor, Mr. Basil Thomas Fitzherbert, J.P., D.L., of Swynnerton Park. In 1442 this payment ceased in consideration of certain lands in Osmaston, Foston, and Church Broughton. The old Manor House (or rather the desecrated portions of it which remain) was re-built about the reign of Edward I., or some six hundred years ago, by Sir Henry Fitzherbert,¶ the fifth lord of Norbury. The Great Hall at Norbury is perhaps the earliest specimen of domestic architecture yet standing in England. The previous edifice was a half-timbered house with a Court, through which passed the highway from Yeaveley to Ellaston. This road,§ "from the Preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers at Yeaveley, crossing the Dove, just below the Manor House of Norbury, by a ferry and also by a foot and packhorse bridge, and leading to several Staffordshire abbeys of importance, would be one of considerable traffic for a country district, and we are not surprised to find that Sir Henry Fitzherbert sough to close or divert the road before beginning the enlargement of his house. An Inquisition was held in 1301, to decide on the expediency of permitting the closing of this road, and the jury reported favourably, but it was not till four years later that he obtained the Royal license to effect this, on payment of forty shillings, and on condition of making another road through his own lands equally commodious for travellers. The road that he then made was probably the one now used, which turns off to the west, just in front of the Manor House, and closely skirts it."

From the *Boke of Surveying,* by Sir Anthony, we learn (and the judge was the greatest of all authorities on the point) that "Fee Farm" was a tenancy in which a third part of the value could be appointed for the rent or the finding of a chaplain to say Divine service; and further, that if the rent was unpaid for two years, the feerofer could recover the lands as his demesne. Many students may not be aware that, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, there arose a celebrated discussion between

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† Vol. VII., p. 260.
¶ Our illustration of stone effigy of this Knight in chain armour, now in the Chancel of Norbury Church, is from a rude sketch in Topographia, Vol. II.
§ Derbyshire Archæological, Vol. VII.
Camden and Brooke, the herald, in which Brooke laboured most absurdly (indeed his ignorance was only worthy of contempt) to shew that our glorious old family of Fitzherbert were descended from Herbert Fitzherbert, Lord Chamberlain in the reign of Stephen. A concise but interesting summary of this famous wrangle can be found in the Gentelman's Magazine for August, 1797.

The Lordship of Royston has passed with Norbury, we believe, from the time of the Survey.

Osmaston was a chapel of Brailsford until some few years ago, when it obtained parochial dignity. For four hundred and thirty-nine years the lordship was with the Priory of Tutbury, from gift of Elfin de Brailsford, in about 1100. This was an item of the spoliation which came to the Knivetons, to be sold by them some century later, when they were positively on the verge of penury. From the Meynells (to whom Sir Nicholas Kniveton sold it in 1655) the manor has since passed to the Wrights. At Osmaston a branch of the family of Pegge located themselves some three hundred years ago. They were from the neighbouring ilk of Shirley, where their sires had been worthy yeomen. The Ashbourne and Beauchief branches were from those of Osmaston. The Shirley house became extinct in 1782 by the death of Rev. Nathaniel Pegge, M.A.; that of Osmaston with Sir Christopher Pegge, M.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Physic in 1822; that of Ashbourne in 1669, and that of Beauchief in 1836. The grandfather of the Regius Professor was the celebrated antiquary.

THE LORDS OF NORBURY, 1125-1891.

The Parishes of Radbourn and Scropton.
The Parishes of Radbourn and Scropton.

Both branches of the family of Chandos—Herefordshire and Derbyshire—sprang from Ralph de Chandos, who fought at Hastings, and whose race for three centuries were conspicuous for their chivalry; the Derbyshire branch terminated with that famous hero of Froissart who fell at Lussac. This great warrior, whose death was mourned by the French as by the English, and whose plate as a Knight of the Garter is seen above the eleventh stall, on the south side of St. George's, Windsor, was rearing for himself a splendid residence at Radbourn when the Black Prince prevailed on him to undertake the unfortunate expedition in which he met his death, the particulars of which are so feelingly told by Froissart. The old chronicler finishes his description of the many feats of Sir John Chandos with these words:—"He was a sweet-tempered knight, courteous, benign, amiable, liberal, courageous, prudent, and loyal in all affairs, and bore himself valiantly on every occasion.

. . . . God have mercy on his soul, for never since a hundred years did there exist among the English one more courteous nor fuller of every virtue and good quality than him."† When had a Derbyshire man a more beautiful tribute paid to his memory, and by such a famous writer?

Some facts are so very singular that the student becomes doubtful whether his senses are not wandering, particularly when these facts are stated so differently by such famous authorities as Lysons and Dr. Cox on the one part, and Dugdale and Burke on the other. The facts we are going to mention lose their dryness and excite curiosity, as they involve the question, whether a given lady had not a double individuality. Take the Manor of Radbourn. At the time of the Survey it belonged to Henry de Ferrars, but subsequently, say the compiler, the Walkelyns held it (in socage).‡ In the reign of Henry III. it appears there were two men, one tenant in capite, the other, in demesne, with identically the same Christian name, each having two daughters (co-heiresses), each having identically the same Christian names. One of these ladies, it is admitted on all sides, married Sir John Chandos (ancestor of the warrior); but whether she was Margaret de Ferrars or Margaret Walkelyn, is where the marvel comes in. "In the reign of Henry I.," says Cox,‖ when speaking of Mugginton, "the manor and advowson of the rectory, became the property of Robert Walkelyn, who was also Lord of Radbourn, and patron of that living. Robert, his son and heir, inherited this property, and on his decease, in or before 23 Henry III., these two manors and advowsons, together with the manor and advowson of Egginton, descended to his two daughters, Margaret, the wife of Sir John Chandos, and Ermentrude, the wife of Sir William Stafford." Dugdale, in his Baronage,§ says the manors of Egginton, Mugginton, and Radbourn were "with Robert de Ferrars, whose daughters, Ermentrude and Margaret, were his co-heiresses." What says Lysons?¶ "The co-heiresses of Robert Fitz-Walkelyn, who was living in the twelfth century, married Chandos and Stafford." What says Burke?** "There was a family of the same stock as the

* The Herefordshire branch became extinct in the male line by the death of another Sir John Chandos, in 1430, whose sister and heiress, Margaret, married Sir Thomas Berkeley, of Coberley, whose daughter, Alice, was wife of Thomas Bruges, or Bridges, whence the Dukes of Chandos.
† Sir John vehemently opposed the Black Prince in his imposition of hearth tax on his French subjects.—Froissart, Vol. I., p. 364.
¶ Derbyshire, p. 232.
** Extinct Peerage, pp. 111—197.
Barons Chandos, which gained considerable military reputation. It was seated at Radbourn, County Derby, an estate acquired by marriage (temp. of Henry III.) of Sir John Chandos, Knight, with Margery, daughter and co-heiress with her sister Ermentrude of Robert de Ferrars, Lord of Egginton and Radbourn." Now, a little research yields up a fact which we submit offers an explanation of this difficulty, and is certainly worthy of the notice of Dr. Cox. Walkelyn de Ferrars, whom Dugdale designates Lord of Radbourn, was undoubtedly living in the twelfth century, and had a son Robert, who would be called Fitz-Walkelyn, who certainly had two co-heiresses, Margaret and Ermentrude. In any pedigree of the De Ferrars this fact can be verified. Moreover, we find no mention of the Walkelyns till the twelfth century; and where do we find the evidence that they were not a branch of the De Ferrars? Our motive for quoting these writers will be obvious. If Dugdale and Burke are correct, that the wife of Sir John Chandos was Margaret de Ferrars, then the present squire of Radbourn has an unbroken pedigree back (maternally) to the old Earls of Derby, which he has if our assumption is correct. But if Dr. Cox and Lysons are correct—that the lady had a different paternity—then the assertions of Dugdale and Burke are unproven. One statement is somewhat incredible. Dr. Cox, it will be seen, says that Robert Walkelyn, who lived in the time of Henry I., was the father of the man who died in the reign of Henry III. The latter Monarch was great-great-grandson of the former, so that the two Walkelyns, father and son, lived through five generations. Even quaint old Leland* tripped himself over the Radbourn family of Chandos: "There were dyvars Knightys of fame of the Chaundois afore the tyme of hym, that was in Edward III. dayes a noble warrior. This Chaundois dyed without yswse and left his two systers heires, whereas one was married to Bridges and the other to Pole." It was a co-heiress of the Herefordshire family of Chandos who mated with the Bridges, and a daughter of one of the sisters of the warrior (and Derbyshire family) who married Sir Peter Pole. This last fact is so cautiously stated by Camden that for a moment an inaccuracy is not detected: "Radborne, where Sir John Chandos, lord of the place, laid the foundations of a very large house, from whom, by a daughter, it descended by hereditary succession to the Poles, who now live there."† The word daughter should be niece.

"The olde howse of Rodborne is no great things, but the last Chaundois began in the same lordshipe a mighty large howse of stone, withe a wonderfull cost, as it yet aperithe by foundations of a man's height, standing yet as he left them. He had thought to have made of his olde place a colledge." The family of Chandos were located at Radbourn for five generations, where the Poles have been for five hundred years; thus the possession of the two families takes us back into those days of the Mad Parliament, to which came the members accoutered as on the field of battle.

Alianore Chandos, the co-heiress of her brother (the Knight and hero of Froissart), mated with Sir John Laughton, whose daughter, Elizabeth, became sole heiress of her uncle. This lady was the wife of Sir Peter Pole, Member of Parliament for Derby in the year 1400.

The Poles are in the front rank (and perchance at the head of that rank) of England's greatest Commoners, from their illustrious alliances and antiquity of race. They would remotely be of Newborough, in Staffordshire; but were not immediately of that county when they acquired Radbourn, for they had been located at Hartington, in the Wapentake of Wirksworth, for some time. The mother of Sir Peter was the heiress of the Wakebridges, while his grandson, Ralph, who was Sheriff in 1477, brought home Mary Motton, of Peckleton, with her rich dowry and heraldic quarterings, also an heiress. From the time of this union the alliances of the family become of peculiar interest, as they shew how seldom the boys have gone out of the county for their brides, and how, when they have, the given line has invariably ceased, in the male line anyway. The son of the Sheriff espoused Jane Fitzherbert, of Etwall, whose son married Anne Plumpton, of Hassop, whose son mated with Catherine Vernon, whose son allied himself with Dorothy Cokayne, whose son had Milicent Mundy for wife. Now the son of Milicent went into another county for his bride, and he died sine prole. The cousin and next of kin of this gentleman was Samuel, of Lees, Derby, Sheriff in 1659, whose wife was Anne Mundy, whose mother

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was Mary Cullingwood, of Trusley, whose grandmother was Martha Gregson, of Sutton-on-the-Hill. The firstborn of Samuel had two wives, Sarah Bagnall, of Roehampton, County Surrey, and Mary Gayer, of Stoke Pogis, and, marvellous to say, his line ceased. This was the builder of the present hall, shortly after his shrievalty in 1735. The second son of Samuel was a kind of second founder of his house; was a Lieutenant-General in the 10th Foot; displayed very conspicuous bravery in Marlborough's victory of Malplaquet, and had Elizabeth Sacheverell, another heiress, for his helpmeet. We will not follow up the singular coincidence which is gathered from the pedigree. The son of the General was also a soldier, and fought gallantly whether in victory or defeat—at Culloden—Fontenoy—Minden. The uncle of the present squire and resident at Radbourne Hall was Henry Chandos Pole, of Hopton, whose lady was Teresa Charlotte Buller, whose family hold the coronet of Churston. There was a member of this family in the last century who was a judge, and who obtained his dignity at the early age of 32, and who, as Counsel, had been employed in the famous causes célébres of the Duchess of Kingston and Horne Tooke. He was the "Judge Thumb" of Gilray, from his assertion, that a husband might thrash his wife with impunity, provided the stick was no bigger than a thumb; and whose "idea of Heaven was to sit at nisi prius all day and play at whist all night." These were his own words, we believe. Burke has it, that the celebrated Cardinal Pole, who was attainted by Henry VIII., was offensive to the Tudors from his having Plantagenet blood in his veins, and who became Archbishop of Canterbury a few hours after Cranmer had been burnt at the stake, was a member and sprang from the same Staffordshire house as the Poles of Radbourne. We cannot find further proof of the assertion than that he certainly was of Staffordshire.*

Scropton, together with the subordinate Lordship of Foston, were with Henry de Ferrars at the Survey. Both passed to the Earls of Lancaster. The Agards were probably located at Foston immediately after the Conquest, in the person of their founder, Richard. We believe they held both manors under the Duchy, but of Foston the evidence is clear. The paramount seigniory was sold by Charles I. in that memorable year (1628) when he closed the doors of the House of Commons and began his twelve years' reign as an autocrat. It was sold in moieties, but, fifty years later (1679), these moieties were purchased by William Bate, who had very recently (1675) acquired Foston from the Agards. Both lordships were again purchased in 1784 by John Broadhurst, and are now, if we mistake not, with Admiral Sir Arthur Cuming, K.C.B., F.R.A.S.

There is a very funny thing on record about one of the Bate's who was a surgeon. The transposition into modern English is ours. "January 12, 1583. Imprimis the said examinee doth say that he knoweth Richard Bate, late of Burton, next Sturton, surgeon, within the county aforesaid, who did marry examinee's sister. Item, further this examinee saith that, about a year ago, he heard the said Bate say, as he had done many times before, that he would make a picture of wax, whereby he would consume his wife's mother and all the rest of her children. Item, further he says that the said Bate sued him in the Court at Nottingham upon a bond, and this examinee coming thither for the answering thereof, heard tell by one Cotton that the said Bate had caused one Matthew, a painter, to make him a picture in wax, and the said Bate did promise to give to the said Matthew an Angel of gold for his pains, and this examinee, hearing tell that he had made the said picture, went to the said Matthew, his house, and said that he was a gentlewoman's man that came for the same, and when he saw it he asked what he would have for his pains. And the said Matthew answered the said examinee, and said—if you be sent for it you can tell. And this examinee said no. And the said Matthew said that the said Bate promised him an Angel of gold, but he said to him that ten shillings of money should serve him. And then the said examinee charged the said Matthew that the said picture should be sure to come before the officers of the town. And then the said Matthew and his wife said that Bate told them it was for a gentlewoman that had the bloody flux. And upon that this examinee went to the Constable of that Parish and charged him to go and take it, and to have the picture and the painter before Mr. Mayor of Nottingham. And within three or four days after that came the said Bate to Nottingham, and there was apprehended. And then this

* He was born at Stoerton, in Staffordshire.
examinee was sent for, and there he put in his bond to prosecute the law against the said Bate." The examination of Bate appears under date September 21, 1591, which is more than eight years after his arrest. "He saith he knows Howys Hassylbye, widow, very well, for she hath cost him one hundred marks by reason she hath troubled him. He also saith his wife is the said Hassylbye's daughter. He also saith that he has a patient in the country, whose name he will not declare, but she is troubled with a flux, and he, to provide a remedy thereof, came to Roger Tyler's house at Nottingham, and there he desired to understand of a cunning man that could make a proportion or figure of a maid with a garland on her head and a flower in her hand; and there he heard of a painter that could make such things. Whereupon he sent Harry Watson for Matthew, the painter, and brought him thither. And when this examinee opened the matter to him, the said Matthew said, What will you do with it? And he answered he would do no hurt with it, but do you your office and I shall receive it before Mr. Mayor. This examinee further saith he bought the wax of Mr. Albye, and he delivered the wax to the said Matthew with a box, and bade Matthew make him certain cakes therewith of the length and breadth of the same box, with a picture of a maid as above he hath said, with her hair hanging side about her shoulders, and then he would give him an old Angel if he would make the same artificially. Which thing being done, this examinee saith, he would have put the powder of pomegranate or of the 'shale' thereof, the powder of cinnamon, the powder of red saundres (sandal wood), and the powder of nutmeg, to give to his said patient to stay the flux called dissenteria. He would have taken the same together with pippins, which his said patient shall eat, and he bespoke these things about Friday was se'night. And upon Friday last he came to the said Matthew's house, and there he saw a picture in a box, like a jolly 'water mawkyn,' and being asked by the Constable if he spoke for that thing and if the box were his, he answered, he spoke for no such thing, and, as he thinks, the box he delivered was greater. John Matthew, of Nottingham, painter, examined, saith that the said Watson came to him to Widow Greysbrooke's house, and willed him to go to Roger Tyler's, which he did, and there the said Bate moved this examinee to make the picture of a maid with the said wax, and he asked for what end, for harm thereof might ensue. And he answered that he need not fear it, for he would receive the same before Mr. Mayor if he would; which talk was about Thursday se'night, and the same day he delivered to this examinee a box with the wax, and promised this examinee for the making thereof Xs, or a King Harry Angel, and then he made him make the same picture, if this examinee would, to the likeness of a woman; whereupon this examinee made the said picture, and the next day after the said Bate came to this examinee's house for the said picture. Upon sight whereof liked well of the same, and said it was well and artificially done, and that he would send Watson for the same within a week after, and that he should have a King Harry Angel* for it. Samuel Hassylbye, of Little Markham, saith that the said Bate hath caused a picture of wax to be made to the form and likeness of Howys Hassylbye, widow, the examinee's mother, to the intent to consume her and make her waste away, and so to continue that like practice against this examinee, whereby their living might come to the said Bate and to his wife, which things the wife of the said Bate hath confessed to this examinee, her brother, whereby he and his mother might beware and help themselves."—*Historical Manuscripts Commission, 12th Report, Part IV., pp. 147—254.

POLES, OF RADBOURN.

Sir Peter Pole, married Elizabeth Laughton (neice and heiress of Sir John Chandos), Knight of the Shire 1400, died 1432. Ralph Pole, married Joan Grosvenor; said by Burke to have been Justice of

*A gold coin, minimum value 6s. 8d., maximum value 10s., in use till the Commonwealth.
RADBOURN AND SCROPTON.

King's Bench. Ralph Pole, married Mary Motton, of Peckleton; Sheriff 1477, died 1491. German Pole, married Anne Plumpton, of Hassop; grandson of Ralph; died 1552. Francis Pole, married Catherine Vernon, of Hodnet. German Pole, married Dorothy Cokayne, of Ashbourne; Sheriff 1575, died 1599. Francis Pole, married Miss Croker; died without issue 1612. Sir German Pole, married Milicent Mundy, of Markeaton; knighted 1599, died 1634; brother to Francis. German Pole, married Anne Newdigate, of Arbury, County Warwick; died without issue. Edward Pole, married Mary Cullingwood, of Trusley; cousin once removed. Samuel Pole, married Anne Mundy; Sheriff 1695. Francis. (?) German Pole, married Sarah Bagnall, of Roehampton, and afterwards Mary Gayer, of Stoke Pogis; Sheriff 1733, died 1765. Edward Pole, married Elizabeth Collier; Sheriff 1766, died 1780; was nephew to German. Sacheverell Chandos Pole, married Mary Ware; Sheriff 1793, died 1813. Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole, married Anne Maria Wilmot; Sheriff 1827, died 1863. Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole, married Lady Anne Caroline Stanhope, daughter of fifth Earl of Harrington; Sheriff 1867, died 1873. Reginald Walkelyne Chandos Pole, married to Violet Catherine Denison, of Nun Appleton, County York; born 1853, married 1882.
The Parishes of Shirley, Snelston, and Somersall Herbert.
The Parishes of Shirley, Snelston, and Somersall Herbert.

Within the Hundred of Appletree there are two famous families—one among our nobles, the other among our commoners—who still hold seignories which were held by their sires even before the sceptre of England was wielded by a Plantagenet. We refer to the illustrious house of Shirley, Earls Ferrars, who were lords of Shirley (a lordship from which they took their patronymic) under the De Ferrars in the reign of Henry I., and the Fitzherberts, lords of Norbury. Before the General Survey of 1086, the lordships of Etwell, Hatton, and Hoon were with the old Saxon thane Sewallus, the founder of this house. The thane died in 1085 as tenant in demesne. His son Fulcher was the first to hold Shirley. The son of Fulcher, Sewallus, took up his residence here with his wife, Matilda Ridel. The second son of Fulcher was Henry, whose descendants adopted the name of Ireton, one of which was the celebrated Parliamentary General. The son of Sewallus and Matilda, was Henry (who married Joana Clinton, and gave Ivenbrook to the Abbey of Bledewas), father of Sewallus, who acquired Yeaveley with the heiress of the Meynells, whose son, Sir James, was husband of Agnes, daughter of Simon de Walton, Bishop of Norwich. Now we come to a run of men of particular interest to the historical student. The son of Sir James and Agnes was Sir Ralph, whose wife was a daughter of Walter Waldieshie, of Fairfield, Bailiff of the Peak Forest. The son of Sir Ralph was Sir Thomas, so celebrated for his exploits in the French wars of Edward III.; whose son, Sir Hugh, was Falconer to Henry IV.; was immortalized by Shakespeare, and slain by Douglas at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403; whose son, Sir Ralph, acquired the Manor of Brailsford with his wife, Joan Basset, and was with Henry V. at Agincourt; whose son, Ralph, was Constable of the Peak Castle, and married Margaret Staunton, the heiress whose remote sire was Sir Brian, of the days of Edward the Confessor; whose son, John, mated with Eleanor Willoughby, and died in 1485; whose son, Sir Ralph, was the doughty old knight who had four wives—Vernon, of Haddon, Elizabeth Walsh, of Onlip, Anna Warner, and Jane Sheffield, of Butterwick. By his wife, Jane, he had Francis, who got Ednaston with the heiress, Dorothy Giffard. Dorothy was the mother of John, whose spouse was Jane Lovett, of Ashwell, whose Norman sire, William, was Master of the Wolf Hounds to the Conqueror. John was father of Sir George, created a baronet in 1611, who, by his wife, Frances Berkeley, had Sir Henry; who, with his wife, Dorothy Devereux, came in for Chartley and twelve other manors in Staffordshire. This lady was mother of Sir Charles, third baronet, who died in 1646 without issue, and Sir Robert, whom the Puritan Parliament thrust into the Tower, where he died, because they expected him to build them a church, as he had built a ship for the King. His lady was Catherine Okeover, to whom Charles II. sent a letter of

* This was the senior line of the Shirleys; extinct in 1711. Vide Noble and Gentle Men of England, by P. Shirley, p. 255.
† Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, Vol. V., p. 560. The ruins of this Abbey stand on the south bank of the river Severn, about eleven miles from Shrewsbury. It belonged to the Cistercian Order, and was founded by Roger, the Bishop of Chester, in 1135.
‡ On the Chartley estate there is a tradition still existing (and very curiously) has been several times verified within the present century) that immediately previous to the death of any of this noble family, one of the "indigenous Staffordshire" cows kept in Chartley Park gives birth to a "parli-coloured calf."—Timbs' Ancestral Seats.
§ This knight deposited a quantity of plate with the Court of Wards for security in 1642. On his marriage, he petitioned the Puritan Parliament to deliver it up, but the saints lodged him in the Tower.
condolence, and in 1677 created her son, Sir Robert, Lord Ferrars of Chartley, to whom Queen Anne, in 1711, gave the Earldom of Ferrars.

In 1841 there was privately printed in London the *Stemmata Shirleiana*, a work written by Evelyn Philip Shirley, and restricted to one hundred copies. The same writer, in 1848, gave us his *Shirley Brothers; an Historical Memoir of the Lives of Sir Thomas, Sir Anthony, and Sir Robert Shirley, Knights, by one of the same House*. The work was issued by the Roxburghe Club. The student fortunate enough to get a glance at these works will find many interesting facts of the Shirleys, which it would be difficult to find elsewhere. The branches of this house were, and are, many. Those of County Monaghan are from the Warwickshire family, whilst those of Sussex were from the Derbyshire Shirleys. The baronets of Preston (extinct 1705) were from Staunton Harold branch; the baronets of Oat Hill (extinct 1815) were from those of Wistenston. Sir Anthony Shirley, who made Queen Elizabeth angry by his acceptance of the Order of St. Michael from the French King without her permission, and was sent to the Tower in 1594 for so doing, was of the Wistenston branch. Whether he was the Sir Anthony (who was certainly of Wistenston, and living at the same time) whose career is given in Wood’s *Athena, Vol. I.*, p. 472, in Hakluyt’s *Voyage*, and old Fuller, is not very clear. The voyages and services of Sir Anthony, the traveller, called forth from the King of Spain the rank of an Admiral; from the Emperor of Germany the title of Earl of the Sacred Empire; from James I. he got a certificate of Outlawry.

The seigniory of Yeaveley has been with the Shirleys for seven hundred years. Here was a Preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The history of this Order is so much of the history of English pluck. The Order first arose in 1023, when the merchants of Amalfi got the Caliph to build a hospital at Jerusalem for “poor and sick Latin pilgrims.” It prospered beyond all expectation, and the fame spread when Peter Gerard became rector of Amalfi and tended the Crusaders under Godfrey de Bouillon. Then began their organisation, their vow of poverty, obedience, and chastity, their donning the black robe with the eight pointed white cross. In 1113 they were recognised by Pope Paschal II., when they became militant defenders of the cross. They had their councils, their knights chaplains, their knights of justice. They defeated the Moslem corsairs on sea and the Turkish hordes on land. How they defended Rhodes and retreated to Crete; how they were given Malta by Charles V., and defended it against Dragut, the famous Turkish commander, whom they slew with twenty-five thousand of his men; and how they were demolished, in 1798, by Napoleon, should be read by the student in Porter’s *Knights of Malta*, published in 1883. Simultaneously with the Hospitallers arose the celebrated Order of the Knights Templars. This Order was, perchance, the most powerful of the Middle Ages for a little while, for their purpose captivated all classes, and hence arose their wealth and their splendour, and the desire on the part of everyone who could not take their vows to be enrolled as affiliated members. Their possessions showered upon them, and for two hundred years there is a record of their deeds of valour and magnificence, and then Clement V. snuffed them out, or, perchance, they would have shaken the Papacy long before it was shaken, and by quite a different mode. The Order arose at Jerusalem with nine French Knights, who set themselves to protect the holy sepulchre and the worshippers. Baldwin II. gave them an apartment in his palace near to the Temple, which occasioned them to be called “The poor soldiers of the Temple.” They were soon an organised body, which spread over Europe, with the distinguishing habit of white worn over their armour, bearing the red cross of eight points on the left shoulder, with their badge of Agnus Dei; their banner, *per fess sable and argent*, and their war cry of “Beau Seant.” The lands of the Preceptory at Yeaveley were given to the knights by Ralph le Fun, in the reign of Richard I., while the Meynells were munificent benefactors in the thirteenth century. We shall meet with the possessions of both Hospitallers and Templars, when an outline of their history can be given, and among their ranks we shall find sons of Derbyshire houses.

The romance of the house of Shirley we have already given,* while the romances of the illustrious houses whence they selected their brides would surpass, for sensational interest, much to be found in the

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*Vide Article on Barnston.*
realm of fiction. We will just casually notice the Clarges and Berkeleys. The mother of the fourth Earl Ferrars was Anne, the daughter of Sir Walter Clarges, Baronet. The grandfather of the baronet was a farrier (to General Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle), of whose daughter, another Anne, there are these extraordinary facts on record. "In 1632 she was married at the Church of St. Lawrence, Poultny, to Thomas Ratford, son of Thomas Ratford, late a farrier's servant to Prince Charles, and resident in the Mews. She had a daughter, born in 1634, who died in 1638; her husband and she lived at the Three Spanish Gipseys, in the New Exchange, and sold wash balls, powder, gloves, and such things, and she taught girls plain work. In 1647, she being sempstress to Monk, used to carry his linen. In 1648 her father and mother died, she and her husband parted, but no certificate from any parish register appears reciting his burial. In 1652 she was married in the Church of St. George, Southwark, to General George Monk, and in the following year was delivered of a son, Christopher" (second Duke of Albemarle), "who was suckled by Honour Mills, who sold apples, herbs, oysters; which son, Christopher, succeeded his father as second Duke."

We shall meet with members of the illustrious house of Berkeley as holders of various lordships (Linton, Lullington, Bretby, Walton-upon-Trent) in the Hundred of Repton and Gresley, as heirs of the Mowbrays, who were heirs of the Segraves, but we will simply cite a case from the State Trials† which will illustrate the singular part one of the ladies of this old historic family publicly played. Lady Henrietta was a daughter of the first Earl Berkeley, and sister-in-law of Ford, Lord Grey of Werke, afterwards Earl of Tankerville, whose scoundrelism even the depraved courtiers of Charles II. were ashamed of. He made his villainy in this case even more execrable by his duplicity, for he advised her mother, the Countess, to lock her in her room, as he was afraid she would be eloping with one of the grooms. This was at the very time he had made arrangements for her abduction. Lady Henrietta was the fifth daughter of Earl Berkeley, and at this time was scarcely seventeen years of age. She fled from her home in the summer of 1682, was traced to London, and found living in apartments at Charing Cross, which had been taken for her by Lord Grey. The scene in Court when this wretch was brought to justice was truly touching. We see this misguided girl still clinging to her betrayer, refusing to give evidence against him, declaring she had left her home of her own free will, and perjuring her soul to shield him by declaring he was not guilty of the offence charged against him, nay, more, she had anticipated that the Court would have to defer judgment, and had provided herself with his bail. Even this was not enough. At the last moment she resorted to the most amazing falsehood, almost impossible for woman to conceive, to throw his prosecutors off their guard. We will quote the scene verbatim:—

"My Lord Chief Justice," said Earl Berkeley, "I desire I may have my daughter delivered to me again."

"My Lord Berkeley must have his daughter again."

"I will not go to my father again."

"My Lord," said Justice Dalben, "she being now in Court, and there being a Homine replegiando against my Lord Grey for her upon which he was committed, we must examine her. Are you under any custody or restraint, madam?"

"No, my Lord, I am not."

"Then we cannot deny my Lord Berkeley the custody of his own daughter."

"My Lord, I am married."

"To whom?"

"To Mr. Turner."

"What Turner? Where is he?"

"He is here in Court."

The cross-examination of Turner elicited simply a series of falsehoods and incoherent statements, when the Chief Justice said:—

*Extinct Baronetcy, p. 117.
†Vol. IX., p. 127.
"I see no reason but my Lord may take his daughter."

Justice Dalban thought differently.

"My Lord, we cannot dispose of any other man's wife, and they say they are married. We have nothing to do in it."

"My Lord Berkeley," said the Lord Chief Justice, "your daughter is free for you to take her; as for Mr. Turner, if he thinks he has any right to the lady, let him take his course. Are you at liberty and under no restraint, madam?"

"I will go with my husband."

"Hussey," shouted her father, "you shall go with me home."

"I will go with my husband."

"Hussey, you shall go with me, I say."

"I will go with my husband."

"My Lord, I desire I may have my daughter again."

"My Lord (Berkeley), we do not hinder you, you may take her."

"I will go with my husband."

"Then all that are my friends," said Berkeley, "seize her, I charge you."

In an instant a criminal prosecution becomes a political fight—not with tongues but swords. The Tories rushed to the bidding of the Earl, while the Whigs formed a barrier around his cruelly-wronged child. "Then the Court broke up, and passing through the Hall, there was a great scuffle for the lady, and swords were drawn on both sides. But my Lord Chief Justice coming by, ordered the tipstaff that attended him to take charge of her and carry her over to the King's Bench, and Mr. Turner asking if he should be committed too, the Chief Justice told him he might go with her, which he did." Lord Grey was liberated on bail and never afterwards called on for judgment. It seems almost incredible, yet it is an historical fact, that this depraved man was subsequently created Viscount and Earl of Tankerville, was leader of an Administration, was made a Privy Councillor, a Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal. His political life (as Lord Grey) was scarcely less despicable than his moral career. His infamous treachery to the Duke of Monmouth excites a loathing. How he edged on that nobleman to rebellion, was entrusted with the Cavalry at Sedgemoor, and cowardly fled at the first charge; how he gave evidence against his comrades, who were condemned to death at the "bloody Assize" by the hundred; and how he purchased his own life by a payment of forty thousand pounds, is a matter of history.

Snelston was a parochial chapelry of Norbury in Lysons' time, but is now a separate parish. It is not clear who held the lordship at the Survey, though the presumption is that it was with Henry de Ferrars. Two centuries later it was with Walter Montgomery, but when the possessions of this family were distributed by the three co-heiresses, Snelston is not mentioned by the compilers, but we assume it passed to John Browne, husband of Anne Montgomery, who is designated as of Snelston. In 1599, or eighty-six years after the last of the Montgomerys was gathered with his fathers, the lordship is found to be held by Robert Docksey, but how Docksey got it there is apparently no trace. In 1780 William Bowyer purchased it from the Dockseys, and it passed in the dowry of his daughter to her husband, the Rev. Thomas Langley, whose two children, together with himself, were suddenly cut off, which occasioned Snelston to revert to Bowyer's sister, who conveyed it to Mr. John Harrison, J.P., D.L. This gentleman, who died as recently as 1871, at the remarkable age of eighty-nine, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edmund Evans, of Yeldersley House, Derby, whose grandmother was Ellen Bowyer. The son of this gentleman is the present Lord of the Manor, is a Justice of Peace and Doctor of Law, and was Sheriff of the County in 1883.

Thomas Langley, who held Snelston, was a Master of Arts and given to literary pursuits, and from his principal work we gather he was both a historical scholar and an antiquary. Had he not been cut off at the early age of thirty-two, he might possibly have left us further results of his researches. In 1797 he published his History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Denborough and Deanery of Wycombe, in
SHIRLEY, SNELSTON, AND SOMERSALL HERBERT.

Buckinghamshire, including the borough towns of Wycombe and Marlow and sixteen parishes. Two years later he wrote A serious address to the head and heart of every unbiased Christian, which is a clever production, both logical and eloquent.

From the beginning of the thirteenth to the commencement of the nineteenth century was a Fitzherbert Lord of Somersall—from 1106 till 1806. This remote possession can be attested by a lawsuit,* but the assumption is that the family were holding even more remotely, for the suit shows them not as acquiring but as holding. In the reign of Henry III. (who died 1272), William Fitzherbert, a son of Sir Henry, sixth Lord of Norbury, had located himself at Somersall: and the glorious old residence still shelters a gallant member of this historic house—Colonel Walter Hepburn Militias Fitzherbert. One of the sons of this branch became Lord of Tissington by marriage with the heiress of the Francis of Foremark.† In 1806, the seigniory of Somersall Herbert passed to the Rev. Roger Jacson, who bartered it away to the Lords Vernon, of Sudbury. Fortunately the venerable homestead was purchased by Alleyn Fitzherbert, Lord St. Helens. This ecclesiastic had evidently no touch with antiquity, was devoid of that delicacy of emotion which clings to the old domiciles of our sires, and failed to recognise those associations which plead so feelingly for preservation. We are of the opinion of Dr. Cox that this manor was “held in conjunction with Norbury” prior to the thirteenth century.

Within the Parish of Somersall Herbert there are two lordships and a moiety of a third—Church Somersall (this was the Fitzherbert Manor), Potters Somersall and Hill Somersall, which was with the knighthly Montgomerys, and came to the Vernons by heiress in 1513; the other moiety of Hill Somersall is in the Parish of Sudbury. At the General Survey there were two manors.

The Jacsons were of this county three centuries ago; more remotely were of East Bridgeford, Nottinghamshire, and now are of Barton, County Lancaster. The mother of the Rev. Roger was Anne Fitzherbert, of Somersall, whose mother was one of the co-heiresses of John Shalcross, of Shalcross.‡ This reverend gentleman was great-great-grandson of another Rev. Roger, who was rector of Dalbury during the Commonwealth, whose son, George, was a Doctor of Medicine at Derby, whose son, Simon, was of Chester, whose son, (the Rev.) Simon, was father of the Rev. Roger who sold Somersall, whose son, George, was father of the present squire of Barton. They are associated, too, with Ashbourne, for Robert Jacson, who married another co-heiress of John Shalcross, was designated of that ilk.

THE LORDS OF SHIRLEY—1100–1891.

TEMP. HENRY I.—VICTORIA.


* The reference to this fact is “Abbr. Plac., 7 John, Term. Rot. 3,” which was dug out by Dr. Cox. Vide Devonshire Churches, Vol. III., p. 287.
† See Article on Tissington.
‡ Vide Old Hall, Vol. 1, p. 309.
married Elizabeth Washington; first Earl Ferrars. 1717: Washington, married Mary Levinge; second Earl. 1729: Henry; third Earl; his brother Lawrence, by his wife, Anne Clarges, was father of (1745) Lawrence, married Mary Meredith; fourth Earl. 1760: Washington; fifth Earl. 1778: Robert, married Catherine Cotton; sixth Earl. 1787: Robert, married Elizabeth Prentise; seventh Earl. 1827: Washington, married Francis Ward; eighth Earl. 1842: Washington Sewallus, married Augusta Annabella Chichester, daughter of the fourth Marquis of Donegal; ninth Earl. 1859: Sewallus Edward, married Ina Maud White, daughter of the third Earl of Bantry; tenth Earl.
The Parish of Spondon.
CHADDLESDEN HALL.
SPONDON HALL.
The Parish of Spondon.

At the Court of Ethelred the Saxon, father of Edward the Confessor, there was a thane or nobleman, who was an ancestor of the three knightly branches of the Wilmots—Chaddesden, Osmaston, Berkswell. The earliest designation of the Wilmots is of Nottinghamshire, though they held lands in Sussex and Essex. For the last three hundred and fifty-two years they have been a Derbyshire family. John Wilmot was living at Spondon in 1539, when he purchased the Chaddesden estate, or what is more properly termed the Manor of Boroughwood. From this gentleman spring the three separate lines of baronets. Any house with an unbroken descent of six-and-twenty generations; with a founder who was among the nobles of England before the aggression of the Normans; with a succession of sons who have distinguished themselves with their brains as well as their swords, may justly be considered as belonging to an aristocracy superior to any wherein the title is by prescription or by writ or by letters patent. No other European nation but ourselves can boast her Wilmots, and Boothbys, and Newdigates.

John Wilmot, who located himself at Chaddesden (about the time that the spoliations of the monasteries was filling the pockets of Henry VIII.), was father of Robert, who secured as his bride the heiress of the Shrigleys, an old Cheshire family of Beristowe. Of this union there were two sons, Edward, from whom the baronets of Chaddesden, and Nicholas, from whom the Osmaston and Berkswell baronets, who have a maternal descent from John of Gaunt. Edward, of Chaddesden, was a Doctor of Divinity, and grandfather of Robert, who built the hall, and whose wife was Joyce Sacheverell, of Staunton, County Leicester. The first-born of the heiress and Robert needs particular mention. Edward Wilmot, afterwards physician to George II. and created a baronet, was born at Chaddesden, October 29th, 1693. He matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of Medical Doctor. He was among those who were elected Fellows of St. John's, in the place of the non-jurors, in January, 1711.* He married Sarah Mead, daughter of the celebrated Court physician, to whose influence, no doubt, he was to some extent indebted for his advancement. Mead had been physician to Queen Anne, and was re-appointed on the accession of George I. It was Mead who got the nation to adopt inoculation. He was physician to St. Thomas' Hospital, so was Wilmot, for we find that one of Wilmot's students there in 1736-8, was Fothergill. Mead was wont to say to any distinguished patient, "If I was not able to come to you, why could you not send for my son Wilmot?" † The skill of Wilmot as a tracheotomist was shewn in his saving the life of Lady Catherine Pelham by lancing, a mode then not adopted by the faculty. In 1750 the King created Wilmot a baronet. He had been Physician General to the Forces for the previous nineteen years. In the following year George II. died, and Wilmot retired to Nottingham, where he gave advice gratis to the poor of the two counties, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-three. His son and successor, Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, died in a fit of apoplexy, at Chaddesden Hall, "three days only after he had been a very active steward of the Derby Musical Festival." ‡ The present and fifth baronet, Sir Henry, has seen active service both in India and China; was at Lucknow, and his two medals have three clasps; is a Companion of the Bath, and one of the two hundred and twelve Englishmen who hold the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery. The

gallant baronet's brother, Edward, was a commander in the Navy, and fell in action on board H.M.S. Euryalus, in Japan. A most valuable addition to our literature would be the historical memoranda of the Wilmots.

There is a member of this family who is very famous, not only as a pleader before the Committee of the House of Commons, and as a Chief Justice whose judgments have been cited as splendid specimens of legal acumen, but as a scholar and a Christian. John Wilmot was educated at Lichfield, and had Jonson and Garrick for schoolmates. Thence he went to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and afterwards entered the Inner Temple. How he threw down his last brief in the presence of Pitt, when that statesman made some unjust remark, and quitted the profession for ever as he thought; how he was offered a silk gown, which he refused; was fetched out of his retirement and made Justice of the King's Bench, and ten years later Lord Chief Justice; how he was offered the Great Seal and a peerage in place of Lord Chancellor Camden, which he declined, and persisted in such refusal when a second vacancy occurred, is stated under "Osmaston."* He was the Judge who heard the celebrated case of Wilkes v. Lord Halifax, and the judgment he gave (a copy of which is attached to his Life†) should be read by every student. Among the many excellent things told of him we will instance one here: A gentleman who had been deeply wronged asked his opinion (this was in the days of duelling) if it would not be manly to resent it? "Yes," said the Judge, "certainly it would be manly to resent it, but it would be Godlike to forgive it." One who knew him well has left it on record that in stature he was of ordinary height, but had a countenance of such exalted expression, lit up with eyes beaming with sweetness and benignity; had a temper which nothing could ruffle; abilities which placed the highest distinctions of his profession at his command, and a modesty which substituted refusal for acceptation. He was one of the first Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, incorporated in 1750. More than one member of this family has taken the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

The lordships of the parish of Spondon (less that of Boroughwood)—Chaddesden, Stanley, Nether Locko, and Spondon—were with Mr. William Drury Nathaniel Drury Lowe, J.P., D.L., of Locko Park, and let us state a fact clearly, which some writers ignore, and some make confusing by circumlocution. The last of the Lowes, of Locko, died in 1785; the last of the Drurys in 1827. The grandfather of the present holder of the seignories was Robert Holden, of Darley Abbey.

The Manor of Nether Locko, together with Spondon and Chaddesden, were with Henry de Ferrars at the Survey, while Stanley was with Robert Fitzwilliam.‡ How Chaddesden and Nether Locko came to Sir Godfrey Foljambe, of Wormhill, is the difficulty, for they were parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster and we have failed to find the grant, whereas the grant of Spondon to Sir Thomas Stanhope is clear as noonday. Sir Robert Grene is shown by the Inquisitione Post Mortem for 1388 as having died possessed of these two lordships, whose heiress (so the compilers say) was Alice Foljambe, subsequently the wife of Sir Robert Plumpton, of Hassop. The two manors were certainly with the father of the heiress, and we take that it Grene was trustee simply. Indeed, we are of opinion (held by Lysons) that within the paramount Manor of Chaddesden, held by the Earls of Lancaster, and which was with John Dudley in 1544, there was a lay one, which was the one held by the Plumptons. No observation is offered by Lysons of distinct tenure after 1544. One of the co-heiresses of the Plumptons brought Chaddesden to her husband, Sir John Rocliffe, about 1480, whose granddaughter (Anne) had it in her dowry when she mated with Sir Ingeram Clifford, brother of the second Earl of Cumberland. She brought him Edensor in the Peak also. The heir of Sir Ingeram was George, the third Earl, courtier, buccaneer, gambler, as his biographers termed him. How he cut off the entails of his estates—sold Chaddesden to Francis Curzon, of Kedleston, and Edensor to Bess of Hardwick—how he fitted out expeditions, and was lent ships by Queen Elizabeth to pillage the Spanish galleons; how his buccaneer spirit led to adventures of

* See Post.
† Written by his son, and published in 1802.
‡ We believe this gentleman was a relative of Sir William Fitzwilliam, cousin to Edward the Confessor, to whom the Conqueror gave his scarf on the field of Hastings in recognition of his gallantry, and from whom the Earls Fitzwilliam spring.
SPONDON.

cutting out vessels beneath fortresses, to combats with squadrons in which the English pluck was marvellously displayed; how he would seize a prize worth a quarter of a million dollars one day and the next his ships would founder, and himself and crew subsist on a daily ration of a spoonful of vinegar; how he squandered immense wealth and impoverished his successors, and how the Queen gave him her glove which he set with diamonds and stuck upon his cap, can be found in Lediard's and Monsal's *Nensal Histories* and Whitaker's *History of Craven*. The founder of the Cliffs was Walter Fitz-Ponce, who got Clifford Castle by marriage, whence his descendants took their name. The heiress of the family married Richard Boyle, second Earl of Burlington, hence the Clifford quartering on the shield of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

In 1593 the Manor of Chaddesden was with Robert Newton, and, immediately after, the Gilberts acquired it by purchase, together with Nether Locko, from the Birds (who got it from the Plumtons), and Spondon from the Stanhopes. At Nether Locko the Gilberts located themselves, removing from Barrow, in the Parish of Lullington. Their tenure of the three manors had extended over a century when they came in for Thurgarton Priory from the Coopers, who were relatives. In 1721 they sold their Derbyshire estates to Robert Ferne. The wife of John Cooper, of Thurgarton Priory, was daughter of Henry Gilbert, who erected Spondon schoolhouse in 1669; and Lysons says that the Gilberts on their change of residence adopted the name of Cooper. We believe that Lysons, however, was in error somewhat when he said that John Gilbert Cooper, who re-purchased Locko, Spondon, and Chaddesden in 1737, took the name of Cooper in the previous year by Act of Parliament, because he would have been only thirteen years of age at the time. John Gilbert Cooper was a bookworm, and his career and literary works are so well-known to bookworms that it is curious that the assertion of Lysons has never been challenged, if only for corroboration. His works (one, *Power of Harmony*; two, *Life of Socrates*; three, *Letters on Taste*; four, *Tomb of Shakespeare*; five, *Genius of Britain*; six, *Epistles from Aristippus*; seven, *Translation of Gresset’s Vert-Vert*) invest him with an interest which we should have thought would not have left it in doubt whether he was one of our Gilberts or one of the Nottinghamshire Coopers.

At the close of the sixteenth century William Gilbert purchased the Manor of Locko Hay from William Bird,* and that of Spondon from Sir Thomas Stanhope. He acquired Chaddesden also from Robert Newton, as we have already said. The three manors are contiguous, and from the time of such purchase have passed collectively, whether by purchase or heiress. The Gilberts held them for about one hundred and fifty years, when they sold them to Robert Ferne, who, after sixteen years' tenure, resold them to John Gilbert Cooper, most likely at his own request. Scarcely had he had them ten years when he conveyed them to John Lowe. This was in 1747, and the purchase money thirteen thousand pounds. Certain members of the five families—Gilberts, Fernes, Lowes, Druys, Holdens—who have held these lordships will require more than ordinary mention, from facts of more than passing interest. John Gilbert Cooper, as a poet and miscellaneous writer, as a literary man whose works were accorded such high praise by a critic so chary of it—we refer to Dr. Jonson—is certainly worth a moment's pause to satisfy ourselves if he were not really one of our Gilberts. The *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. XII., published 1887, says that he "was descended from an ancient family of Nottinghamshire." Lysons says that he "became possessed of Thurgarton Priory, in Nottinghamshire, by bequest from the Coopers, and took the name of Cooper by Act of Parliament in 1736." We queried the assertion of Lysons only so far as whether the John who took the additional surname was not father to the John whose career is of interest to most of us. We have satisfied ourselves that he was not descended "from an ancient family of Nottinghamshire," but that this is another instance of allowing a neighbouring county to be accredited with honours which belong to ourselves. The John Cooper, of Thurgarton Priory, who espoused Dorothy Gilbert, of Locko, was impoverished from his loyalty to the Stuarts; the wife's relatives had no doubt assisted him, and Thurgarton came to them in return. Thoroton tells us

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* The Birds were also of Youlgrave, Ashford, Eyam, and Matlock. There are still some scions living of the Youlgrave and Matlock branches.
that he "was Carver to His Majesty that now is, King Charles II., and a very industrious person, but died in 1672 in His Majesty's debt, having been Receiver-General of the Royal Aid and Additional Supply, and Collector of the Hearth Money in this County." The Priory had been given to his ancestors by Henry VIII. The Gilberts (or some of them) were not cavaliers, for we can trace them as active servants of the Commonwealth. The only hitch as to John Gilbert Cooper belonging to ourselves is here: His parents had scarcely left Locko and got beneath the roof of the Priory, in 1733, when the child was born. He was educated at Westminster Schools, and Trinity College, Cambridge; he married the daughter of Sir Nathan Wright, of Leicester, and his son is spoken of as still living by Lysons. In a short account of him by Chalmers,* who was evidently desirous of representing him as a pedant and not a scholar, there is this paragraph:—

"In 1754 he appeared to more advantage as the author of Letters on Taste, a small volume which soon passed through three or four editions. Taste had not at this time been treated in a philosophical manner, and as the author set out with liberal professions, his readers were induced to take for granted that he had thrown much new light on the subject. He is, however, original only in the manner in which he has contrived to throw a charm over a few acknowledged truths and commonplace opinions. Instead of beginning by definition, and proceeding gradually to analyse the pleasure resulting from what are generally considered as objects of true taste, he lets loose his imagination, invites his reader into fairyland and delights him by exusive remarks and allegorical details, but in a style which even Jonson, who had no great opinion of Cooper (sic), allowed to be splendid and spirited." We wonder that Chalmers ever let the world know that Jonson admitted so much. Chalmers, we think, lets us see the feeling he bore (Gilbert) Cooper, by perpetuating an incident, which only a want of generosity could have done. "Mr. Fitzherbert, the father of the late Lord St. Helens, found Cooper, one morning, apparently in such violent agitation, on account of the indisposition of his second son, as to seem beyond the power of comfort. At length, however, he exclaimed, 'I'll write an Elegy.' Mr. Fitzherbert being satisfied by this of the sincerity of his emotions, slyly said, 'Had you not better take a post-chaise and go and see him?'" Cooper was cut off at the age of forty-six by one of the most excruciating tortures flesh is heir to. We particularly advise any student to glance over his Epistles of Aristippus, and to remember that he was a Gilbert, of Nether Locko. The name of this manor is said to have arisen from an hospital of the Order of St. Lazarus, which was here in the thirteenth century. "A Lock," says Lysons, "was formerly used as synonymous with a Lazar-house; hence the name of Lock-hospital in London, and an old hospital at Kingsland, near London, called 'Le Lokes.' The derivation is from the obsolete French word Loque, signifying rags." Henry Gilbert, who erected Spondon Schoolhouse in 1669, wrote the life of his wife, who was the daughter of Sir John Bernard, of Abington; and the extract which Lysons made from the old manuscript shews that, when in London, she was taken to Whitehall by Cooper, the carver, "to let her see the King and Queen at dinner, and to kiss their hands." † Gilbert, in representing his lady as a model of frugality, thus illustrates his statement: "She writ to me" (from Nether Locko; he was in London at the time) "to buy her a white satin waistcoat, which I did, and because I bought her a laced gorget, which she knew not till I came down, she was displeased at it, and said I had bestowed too much money on her at one time, though the gorget cost but five pounds, when persons of meaner quality than she wore them above five times the value. I could instance the same for her gowns and other apparel, which, though they were very good and decent, yet never so costly and gaudy as the fashionists had them." It was the mural monument to this lady in Spondon Church to which Dr. Cox called attention, from treatment anything but creditable to those in whose care such memorials are placed. ‡ The first Gilbert, of Locko (William), married a daughter of William Coke, of Trusley, and we believe that the old hall at Spondon is still (or was, but recently) with that family. Branches of the Gilberts, bearing the same arms as those of Locko, have long been located in the Counties of Leicester, Hereford, and Monmouth, and from the many eminent men who have borne the name, as Sir Jeffery, the famous jurist, it is provoking.

that even such writers as Foss are compelled to admit that of their ancestors, "there is no certain account."*

The Ferns, who succeeded the Gilberts in the lordships of Chaddesden, Nether Locko, and Spondon, were of Temple Belloe, County Lincoln; of Crakemarsh, County Stafford; and Parwich, Snitterton,† Bonsall, and other places in the County Derby, where they were seated in the fifteenth century. They were (we believe), originally, of Yorkshire. There are two sons of this house which demand kindly mention, as no one ever links them with our Fernes—though there is genealogical evidence and sufficient—Sir John, the heraldic scholar, and his son, Henry, the Bishop of Chester. Sir John is known to students from his Blazon of Gentrie, published in 1586, a work which Peacham says is "very rare and sought after as a jewel." The work is not only quaint from its being a dialogue between six persons—a herald, knight, lawyer, antiquary, divine, and a ploughman—but its very publication arose from the adventures of a foreigner who attempted to dupe English society. This would-be nobleman called himself Albertus à Lasco, Count Palatine, of Syrdia, in Poland, and claimed descent from the same founder as our baronial Lacy's. He employed Ferne to compile a genealogy of the Lacy, Earls of Lincoln, which he did accurately and thoroughly, illustrating it with the many implements and quarterings, but failing to link on the pseudo Count. Meanwhile, Lasco had introduced himself at Court, into our Universities, among our tradesmen, and suddenly, one day, disappeared—of course, leaving his bills unpaid. Ferne was thought to have been accessory to the fraud, and so he published his heraldic lore, and this is the full title he gave it: The Blazon of Gentrie; divided into two parts. The first name, "The Glorie of Generosite;" the second, "Lacy's Nobilitie." Comprehending Discourses of Armes and of Gentry: "Wherein is treated of the Beginning, Parts, and Degrees of Gentlenesse with her lawes: Of the Bearing and Blazon of Cote-Armors, of the Lawes of Armes and of Combats. Compiled by John Ferne, Gentleman, for the instruction of all Gentlemen, bearers of Armes, whomse and none other this worke concerneth." In 1595 Ferne was appointed by Queen Elizabeth as Deputy-Secretary of the Council of the North, and on the accession of James I. he was knighted and given the Secretaryship.

Anyone visiting St. Edmund's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, will see from a brass that beneath his feet lie the ashes of Henry Ferne, Bishop of Chester in 1662. Ferne was the writer of the first of that mighty host of pamphlets which were published between 1642-59, as to whether it was lawful to resist the King. He also preached the last sermon heard by Charles I. before his removal to London for trial and execution. To the second marriage of his mother with Sir Thomas Nevill, of Holt, there is no doubt Ferne was indebted, and also to the accident of a sermon delivered before the so-called Royal Martyr, at Leicester, when on his way to raise his standard at Nottingham. Whether Ferne matriculated at Oxford there is no trace, though he certainly was a Commoner of St. Mary's Hall. He took his degrees of Bachelor of Divinity, and Doctor of Divinity, at Cambridge, and was a Fellow of Trinity College. He was with the Royalist at Oxford, Uxbridge, Naseby, and Newark; and was summoned before Parliament as a delinquent. At the Restoration he was given the Deanship of Ely, the Vice-Chancellorship of Cambridge, and finally the Bishopsric of Chester, when Doctor Walton died, whose Polyglot Bible probably had his assistance. The pamphlet literature of the bishop is too voluminous for enumeration here. Another of the Derbyshire Fernes was Receiver-General of the Customs, under three of our monarchs—William III., Anne, and George I.

The Loves, of Locko Park and Denby, who were (and whose maternal descendants still are) lords of the manors we are speaking of, were relatives of the Lowes, of Alderwasley, but whether Lawrence, of Denby, who espoused the heiress of the Rossells about the time of Edward IV., was brother, or son, or father, of Thomas, of Alderwasley, who mated with the heiress of the Fawnes, has been a difficulty with the compilers. Both families adopted different coats, and one of these coats is ignored by Lysons, which simply adds to the difficulty. The Lowes originally bore (before they were of Derbyshire, some four hundred and twenty years ago) two wolves passant; those of Alderwasley one wolf passant; and those of

† Vide Old Hall, Vol. I., p. 128.
‡ Visitation of Derbyshire and Staffordshire.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

Denby, a hart trippant. But there is still a difficulty which looks like a paradox. On the tomb of Anthony Lowe, son of the founder of the Alderwasley branch, William, there is given the arms of the Denby Lowes, with a quartering, among others, of the Rossell heiress, which lady had no issue. There is an article in Vol. III. of the Derbyshire Archaeological, "some account of the family of Lowe," written by Major A. E. Lawson, F.S.A., in which there is reference to the shield on Anthony Lowe's tomb, and this gentleman says, "We have no explanation to offer, nor can we hazard a conjecture as to why the stag appears in this solitary instance in the armorial shield of the Lowes, of Alderwasley." If we were compelled "to hazard a conjecture," we should submit that the shield simply inferred that Anthony was not a son of William, but a nephew, though, of course, we should laugh at our own conjecture; yet, it would be an explanation if right. In Vol. XI. of The Reliquary, Lawrence Lowe, the founder of the Denby family, is shewn on a pedigree of Lowes given there to have been son of William, of Alderwasley. In the pedigree compiled by Woolley, Lawrence and William are shown as brothers, which they undoubtedly were, for Lawrence was Serjeant-at-Law and Recorder of Nottingham, within ten years from the nuptials of William, and had taken himself a second wife sixteen years before William had taken his first. The second marriage of the learned Serjeant is of interest. His wife was Alice Mylton, of Gratton, in the Peak, of whom we learn something in Earwaker's East Cheshire. * The particulars of this lady furnish us with an alliance before which the exponents of marriage with a deceased wife's sister will look askew. Her first husband was Oliver de Newton, of Newton, in Cheshire, by whom she had a son Richard. Among the children she had by Lawrence Lowe, was a daughter Janet, whom Richard took to himself as wife. The Lowes were an extremely old Cheshire house, located around Macclesfield when Edward III. was King. They were at Denby for ten generations. Their tenure of Locko was for one generation only.

The Drurys claim to have been in the train of the Conqueror, and to have located themselves at Rougham, Wetherden, and Hawsted, in the County of Suffolk, whence the numerous branches of Saxham, Egerly, Riddlesworth, Besthorpe, Cambridge, Huntingdonshire, Derbyshire, London, and numerous other places. They have held two baronetcies and several knighthoods. One was Speaker of the House of Commons in the Parliament of 1495; another was Marshal of Berwick and Lord Justice of the Council in Ireland. This was the gentleman whom Bothwell challenged to fight, and showed the white feather on accettation. Both the Speaker and Marshal were scions of the Hawsted branch, which evidently produced the most famous sons. This branch bore the tau in their arms at middle chief point, an augmentation granted to an ancestor who had been with John of Gaunt in his Spanish campaign. The Speaker was one of the Legal Committee of the Privy Council of Henry VIII., and ranked next after Sir Thomas More. The memory of the Marshal has been rendered more immortal from the pen of old Fuller in his Worthies, though the career of Sir William Drury (his military exploits in Scotland, where he took ninety castles and strongholds, and his Irish administration as President of the Province of Munster) is so much of the nation's history. There was another of the Hawsted branch—Sir Dra Drury—who had part wardship of Mary of Scots at Fotheringay. An incident of the house of Drury furnishes positive evidence of the truth of an assertion we made under Padly,† that children in the Middle Ages, and even more recently, were only goods and chattels for disposal. "By Indenture dated 10 Hen. VIII. Sir William Waldegrave, Kn., sold to Margaret Drury, of Rougham, widow, the wardship of Edmund West, to be married with Dorothy Drury her daughter. And by another Indenture of the like date the said Margaret bought of Robert Radcliffe, Lord Fitzwalter and Egremont, the wardship of Elizabeth Day, one of the daughters and heirs of Robert Day, late of Sterstone, in Norfolk, deceased, whom she married to her second son Francis." ‡ The mother of William Drury, who held Spondon, Locko, and Chaddesden, was Anne, sister of the last of the Lowes. His father was of Nottingham and Oakham, County Rutland, while he was of London. He left at his decease, in 1817, a daughter, Mary Anne, wife of Robert Holden, of Darley Abbey and Nuttall Temple. The present squire, Justice of the Peace, and Doctor of

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SPONDON.

Law, of Locko Park, is the eldest son of this union. There are two other sons who have seen much service abroad; one is a major-general, the other a colonel.

The earliest apparent trace of the Holdens in this country is in the sixteenth century, when Henry of Wilne, of which ilk he is designated, married Alice Wilmot, of Spondon. Burke says they were "formerly one of the most influential families in the County of Derby." If they are a branch of the Holdens, of Holden, County Lancaster, they are one of the oldest in the kingdom. Moreover, there would be additional interest to the fact, for the last of the Holdens, of Holden (paternally), died in 1792. The name is said by Whitaker to be derived from two Saxon words—Hold Dene.

The Pottrells, who were granted the lordship of Stanley—the other lordship of the Spondon parish—which had been with Dale Abbey, were remotely of Thrumpton, in Nottinghamshire, and were only Pottrells maternally. In the reign of Henry V. they were of West Hallam, when the male line ceased. The husband of the heiress adopted her name, and his line held on till 1666, when the male line again ceased. It was one of these Pottrells who was counsel for the two co-heiresses and sisters of Joan Fawne, of Alderwasley, wife of William Lowe, when they tried to disseize him of his lands. The case was heard at Nottingham on the 1st April, 1481; Lawrence Lowe was counsel for his brother, and succeeded in establishing his claim to be valid and good.

WILMOTS, OF CHADDESDEN.

The Parishes of Sudbury, Sutton on the Hill, and Trusley.
The Parishes of Sudbury, Sutton on the Hill, and Trusley.

UNIQUE among the curiosities of pedigrees is the lineage of my Lord Vernon, of Sudbury. The principal branches of his house, including the parent stock of Shipbroke, were those of Haslington, Haddon, Hodnet, and Sudbury; sons of these branches—during the last seven hundred years—secured to themselves the heiresses of the Harcourts, Venables, Pigotts, Montgomerys, Swinertons, Ludlows, Swynfens, Pipes, Pembroughes, Stackpoles, Camvilles, Avenalls; yet the present Lord Vernon has a clear descent from the whole of these ladies. The Shipbroke house became extinct in the male line by the death of Ralph, whose daughter, Dorothy, was the wife of Sir John Savage, K.G., slain in 1492; the last Vernon, of Stokesay, who was one of the claimants to the coronet of Powis, expired in 1607; while the senior line of the Hodnet branch ceased in 1723. The Hodnet estates went to the Hebers (from whom the venerable Bishop of Calcutta), who were Vernons maternally, and with whom they still remain, we believe, in the female line. There was one of the London Vernons created Earl of Shipbroke by George III., in 1777, but his Earldom passed away with him when he died, without issue, in 1783. The first holder of the coronet, who died in 1807, mated with an heiress of the Howards, who brought him thirty-five heraldic quarterings, but the son of this union did not perpetuate his race, and so the quarterings were lost. But the first peer had three wives, and by his last spouse—Lady Martha Harcourt, sister of the first Earl Harcourt—he had other sons, whose issue have multiplied abundantly.

Sudbury Hall was built in 1610, by Mary (née Littleton), widow of John Vernon, who was grandson of John, of Haddon, husband of Hellena Montgomery, the heiress, with Sudbury in her dowry. The edifice requires a master pencil to portray its characteristics (we willingly acknowledge our inability), for the architecture, though Jacobean, yet retains all those homely and cosy features which belong to the Elizabethan. Ten generations of Vernons have lived within its walls, and some of the ladies who have crossed its threshold as wives have been daughters of the oldest of England’s patrician families. The fair builder of Sudbury Hall, before she became the spouse of John, of Sudbury (who died without issue), had mated with Walter Vernon, of Houndshill, by whom she had a son, Edward, who came in for Sudbury, in this way: John had a brother, Henry, who succeeded him in his estates, and who left at his decease a daughter, Margaret. Edward married Margaret, and in his children were two lines of his race perpetuated and the estates kept in the family.

The Manor of Sudbury has only changed hands twice since the Conquest. Henry de Ferrars held it at the Survey. We are told by Dugdale that those old Earls of Derby held one hundred and fourteen

* Vide Old Halls, Vol. I., p. 1. | Son of Sir Henry and Anne, his wife, daughter of the second Earl of Shrewsbury. There is a letter extant of this lady which must be of interest to the fair sex of these days, as it shews how much material was required to make a bonnet about 1489.** Lady Anne Vernon to William Rollesley, Gentilman. Right trusty and wellbeloved, I recomand you to yow, desyring you for to delvery a yard and a quarter of figus black velvet unto Maisteria Langton, bunning in Chepealde, for to make me a bonnet of, aymen this good tymen, for y no nother but that I must cum to London unto my husband afore Cristmas, therfer I pray to delvery it as soone as ye have the letter unto the brynger, or els unto one of her gentilwomman. And tell you the prese unto Thomas Hunt, of Lincoln In, and he shall consent yow for the velvet, and the gentilwomman for the makynge, as soone as it is done. And yet ye wol have a penyworth for a peny ye shall have XX nobles at my coming to London. No more to you at this tymen but Jhs have you in his kepyng. By your good lady Dame Anne Vernon,"
lordships in this county, thirty-five in Leicestershire, twenty in Berkshire, seven in Oxfordshire, seven in Staffordshire, three in Nottinghamshire, three in Wiltshire, five in Essex, three in Hampshire, two in Buckinghamshire, six in the shire of Warwick, two in Lincolnshire, one in Gloucestershire, one in Herefordshire. The Montgomeries were tenants under the De Ferrars and the Dukes of Lancaster. We believe this family was a branch of the ancient baronial house, for the two shields are identical in trick and tincture. They were here in the twelfth century, for John Montgomery gave to Tutbury Priory certain demesne in Sudbury, while the Inquisitiones Post Mortem, 34 Henry III. (1249), show them holding the manor. They held also Cubley, Hill Somersall, Marston Montgomery, Snelston, Nether Thurweston, Osleston, Rodsley. They had a park at Sudbury which no doubt was the one held by the De Ferrars. From the thirteenth century to the beginning of the sixteenth, when the male line ceased, they were holding a knighthood, which, we believe, derived from father to son as lords of so many hides. There was one who was knight of the shire in two Parliaments of Richard II., in one of Henry IV., and in two of Henry V. In the Vernon pedigree, as shown by Edmondson in his Baronage, the last of the Montgomeries is said to have been Sir Nicholas; while (as Cox has it*) his name was undoubtedly John. The three heiresses of this gentleman (who died 1513) married John Vernon, of Haddon; John Browne, of Snelstone; and Sir Thomas Giffard. The old homestead of the Montgomeries was at Cubley, and passed consecutively by marriage to the Giffards, Ports, and Stanhope, but unkind hands have long since pulled it down.

Let us casually glance at some of those dames who were mistress under the old roof of Sudbury Hall, and at those women whose vast estates built up the splendour of the house of Vernon, and whose brothers hewed out the nation's history: from Mary Warren, in the thirteenth century, to Harriet Anson, of our own time.

These ladies were daughters of the Warres, De Gernons, Vipons, Vasseys, Camvilles, Stackpoles, Pembruges, Swynfens, Ferrars, Talbots, Montgomerys, Swinertons, Heveningham, Littletons, Onleys, Pigots, Howards, Harcourts, Mansels, Sedleys, Borlase Warrens, Ellisons, and Ansons. William de Warren was son-in-law to the Conqueror; was given one hundred and thirty-nine lordships in Norfolk alone; was the founder of the Priory of Lewes; had the Castles of Coningsby, Sandal, Lewes, Castleacre; was created Earl of Surrey by Rufus. There is a tradition of the Earl that when he died the devil ran away with his soul from some offence he had given to the Abbot of Ely, and when his lady sent one hundred shillings to the Abbot for her husband's spiritual welfare, it was refused as having belonged to a damned person.† The fate of the third Earl is one of the romances of the second crusade. When Edward I. issued the first writs of Quo Warranto the title of the seventh Earl was questioned. “Behold, my Lords” (said Warren, producing a rusty old sword) “here is my warrant; my ancestors coming into this land with William the bastard, did obtain their lands by the sword, and I am resolved with the sword to defend them against whomsoever shall endeavour to dispossess me, for that King did not himself conquer the land and subdue it, but our progenitors were sharers and assistants therein.”‡ The eighth Earl had a free grant of the High Peak Forest for his life. From a lien between this nobleman and Maud de Nerford, spring the Warres, of Poynton, County Chester. It was in the thirteenth century when Richard Vernon, of Haddon, married Mary Warren, and early in the present century George Charles (fourth), Lord Vernon, brought home Frances Maria (father was Admiral Sir John Borlase) Warren, as his spouse. The De Gernons we have mentioned elsewhere, but there are one or two notes we omitted. Among those men whose Writs of Summons can be proved, but whom Dugdale refused to recognize, came the De Gernons. Ralph de Gernon, whose home was at Bakewell, was certainly summoned 45 Henry III. (1261). This gentleman was the founder of Lees Priory, in Essex. Nicholas de Gernon, who was summoned by Edward III. to assist in Irish affairs, was an Irish landlord. The Viponts held the Barony of Westmoreland under Henry II., and the last of the main line fell on the plains of Evesham. It is singular that the Vipont arms should have been identical with those of Avenell.

SUDBURY, SUTTON ON THE HILL, AND TRUSLEY.

In the Harleian Society's Publications, Vol. XXIX., there is a pedigree of the Vernons shewing the branches of Stokesay, Hodnet, Sudbury, and Haslington, including those of Haddon. There is a coat, quarterly of twenty-four, in which Vipont is given as the second, but surely this is an error for Avenell? It was Felicia Vassey who brought to the Vernons the lordship of Harlaston.

Maud Camville, the heiress who mated with Sir Richard Vernon almost six centuries ago, was a scion of a house who have some curious memorabilia, apart from their historical interest and as founders of Combe Abbey, Warwick. Gerard de Camville was one of the powerful partisans of King John, who was arraigned by Longchamp, was excommunicated and forfeited his estates. It is with his lady where certain of the curious facts come in. She would have reached the standard of those who, in these days, assert the capacity of woman, whether for honours, academical, professional, municipal, Parliamentary, or military. She defended Lincoln Castle against the Barons successfully, and was rewarded with the lands of doughty old William de Huntingfield; she was twice Sheriff of that County (1216-18); was given the Wardenship of Torkesley, of Brampton Castle, and of Lincoln Castle.

Anne Pigott, of Chetwynd, was the granddaughter of Peter Venables, the last Baron of Kinderton. Gilbert de Venables was a kinsman of Hugh Lupus, and created a baron by him at the same time that he gave Richard de Vernon the Barony of Shipbroke. As a race of warriors they are memorable. They were on the fields of Lewis and Evesham, under Henry III.; with Edward I. in his conquest of Wales; and also at Caerlaverock and Falkirk, in Scotland. They were by the side of the Black Prince when he gained his famous victory of Poictiers; they were conspicuous at Nesbit Moor and Homildon Hill for their valour.

Martha Harcourt was sister of a man who was twenty-seventh in descent from a certain Barnard who fought under Rollo, the Dane, when he sacked Normandy, in the ninth century. One of the lads, Ampway, was in the train of the Conqueror, and under Henry I. William Harcourt held Stanton-under-Bardon, Leicestershire. This gentleman was ancestor of the Dukes de Harcourt, Counts d'Aumale, Counts de Tankerville, and other noblemen in France. The career of the father of Lady Martha is of interest to the student. Sir Simon Harcourt was the Member of Parliament who carried up the impeachment of Somers to the Peers; who defeated the impeachment of Orford, and obtained a conditional pardon for Bolingbroke. He was the lawyer who defended Dr. Sacheverell, and who drew up the Bill for the union with Scotland, and in such a manner, says Foss, "as to prevent a discussion of the Articles upon which the Commons had agreed." It was said of him that among the lawyers he was the most eloquent orator, and among the orators the most able lawyer. On the accession of Queen Anne he was made Solicitor-General, then Attorney-General, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Lord Chancellor, and eventually given the patent of a viscount. The second viscount was Governor of George III. as a youth; was one of the noblemen employed on the delicate mission of demanding Charlotte, of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, as bride for the King; was Viceroy of Ireland in 1772; was created an earl, and met with his death by falling into a well at Nuneham Park. With the third earl, who was a field-marshal, the peerage became extinct in 1830. This family is far more Derbyshire than is generally supposed. They selected their wives from the Franches, of Foremark, as far back as the time of Henry V., and from the Burdetts. The ancestors of the present Member of Parliament for Derby have undoubtedly been of this county for seven hundred years.

The Mansels were an extremely old family. One of them was Chancellor to Henry III. In 1611 they were given a baronetcy, and a century later they were ennobled by Queen Anne. In 1750 the peerage and baronetcy both became extinct. The pedigree of Lord Vernon is curious in the extreme. He is a compound of every description of aristocracy since the Conquest; of the Norman Baron who held by tenure and prescription; of the Plantagenet noble by writ; of the Tudor peer by letters patent; besides being an embodiment of the many divisions of England's great middle class, whose characteristic feature is pluck, whether legislative or militant; one line of his pedigree passes through Sir Cloudesley Shovel; another through Sir Thomas Lyttleton. He has, moreover, a double Royal descent from Edward III.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

Sir John Vernon, the founder of the Sudbury House, was buried in Clifton Camville Church, in Staffordshire, where there is, or was, an altar tomb, which declared him to be "one of the Kyngs Counsel in Walys and Custos Rotulorum of the Countye of Derbye, the wyche dyed at Harlaston the 20th day of February in the yeare of our Lord God MCCCCXL and in the 36 yere of Kgy Heray the VIII. (sic), on whose soule God have mercy." We take it that the figure 6 is intended for 1.

There were four lordships at the Survey (and are still) within the Parish of Sutton on the Hill—Ash, Osleston, Thurvaston, and the paramount manor—which were with Henry de Ferrars. When the battle of Burton Bridge virtually scattered the vast estates of that family, Ash, having been given to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, was leased out to Sir Ralph de Rochford. Now, we have a few particulars of Sir Ralph which are of interest, but apparently ignored by the compilers. He was nephew to the last Baron de Grendon, and came in for his estates; his wife was Joane de Meynell, and his son was Knight of the Shire in the Parliament of 1348.* In the reign of Richard II. (1377—99), Ash had passed to the Mackworths.

The Beaumonts, who succeeded the Mackworths (lords of Ash during the fifteenth century), were said to be descendants of Louis VIII., of France. This fact is not very clear; anyway, they either held such descent or had an ancestor in John de Brienne, last King of Jerusalem.† The holders of Ash were of baronial rank. One of them was created the first viscount England ever had, on the 12th February, 1440. It was their sire, Henry, summoned as a peer in March, 1309, by Edward II., who delivered up this monarch to his enemies to be inhumanly butchered, for which he got the Manor of Loughborough.‡ The Beaumonts held a peerage for seven lives, but the seventh baron and second viscount died without issue in 1507 (this would be the date when Ash was conveyed to the Fitzherberts), when the barony became in abeyance, and remained so for three hundred and thirty-three years, and then recovered (1840). The present worthy baronet—Sir George Howland William Beaumont, of Stoughton Grange, County Leicester—springs from the fourth baron, as also the Beaumonts of Cole Orton and Ireland. In our next series we shall speak of those members of this family whose careers are so much history: of John, the Master of the Rolls in 1550, who was guilty of forgery, champing, and appropriation of Government money to the extent of over twenty thousand pounds; of his son, Francis, the Judge of Common Pleas; of his relative, another Francis, who, together with Fletcher, was the author of the celebrated dramas; of Sir John, who wrote the mock heroic poem (with others), "Metamorphosis of Tobacco;" and of Louis, a famous Bishop of Durham in the fourteenth century. We shall be able to state many facts of the Beaumonts that are by no means common property even with students.

Ash passed from the Fitzherberts to the Seylghs,‖ and in 1679 to the Chethams, who three years previously had purchased Sutton from the Vernons.

The Derbyshire Chethams were not originally of Lancashire, as is generally assumed, but of Suffolk, though, that they were immediately of Lancashire, we admit. In Hervey's Visitation of Suffolk for 1561, the Chetham arms are shewn in trick, per quarterly one and four, a chevron between three fleas; two and three, on a fesse engrailed three escallops for Jakes, impaling a mermaid combing her hair for Prestwich. When we turn to the Visitation of Lancashire, by St. George, for 1612 (we believe the herald took issue with good old Humphrey with respect to his right to his arms, probably from this large-hearted man being at the time a cloth merchant), we find the chevron and fleas placed in the second quarter, and in the first and fourth a griffin segreant within a bordure bezantée. It was in 1631 that Humphrey paid a fine for not obeying the command of Charles I., in coming to Court to be knighted. Such a distinction is simply for life; the free library and hospital, which the munificence of Humphrey founded, bespeak immortality. There is something very curious about the fact (when we remember the relationship between the Chethams and Cowtons) that William Chetham should have written, in 1681, The Angler's Vade Mecum."

Ash came to the Cowtons by descent, and is now with the Rev. R. G. Buckston, M.A. Sutton was made a bequest to the Blue Coat Hospital, Manchester.

RALPH Boscovich was Lord of Sutton in the twelfth century. The compilers have not ventured the observation that he was an ancestor of that very old English family with its noble and princely connections, whose representative is the present squire Bosville, of Ravensfield Park, County York. The difference of orthography perchance is the cause, yet a little search and we find that the Bosvilles were originally of Boscheville, a town between Pont Audemer and Honfleur. The senior branches were of New Hall, in Darfield, and Gunthwaite, in the County of York, and Bradbourne, in the County of Essex.

The lordship was with the Beresfords in the fourteenth century, under the Honor of Tutbury; afterwards with the Bonningtons, who sold it to the Vernons, of Sudbury, from whom it was purchased in accordance with the will of the good Humphrey Chatham to be given to the hospital of which he was the founder.

Both lordships of Osembling and Thurston were with the Montgomerays under the De Ferrars, and passed by heiress to the Vernons.

Among the great Commoners of England, the Derbyshire Cokes hold a distinguished position. During the most critical period of England's history they suffered both for their religious and political opinions. Many people talk glibly of the Cokes of Trusley, but the truth is, if they are taxed, they know but little. Virtually, the Cokes of Trusley became extinct in the male line by the death of William, in 1718, though perpetuated by one of the co-heiresses mating with D'Ewes Coke, of Hereford. All three branches of this family have been indiscriminately designated as of Trusley. If we go back to Richard, whose wife was Mary, the heiress of the Sacheverells, of Nottinghamshire, and who died in 1522, we then see clearly how the Trusley house had two offshoots, which excelled the parent stock in memorabilia; how one of the offshoots became merged in the Lambs, Viscounts Melbourne and Earls Cowper; how the senior line was lost in the Wilmots until the offshoot rehabilitated it; and split itself into the three existing branches of Trusley, Brookhill, and Lemere. Among the issue of Richard and the heiress were Francis, who retained the estates of his sires; John, who became Secretary of State with the knighthood, and purchased Melbourne from the Hardinges; and George, who was made Bishop of Hereford. Francis died in 1639, and Sir John in 1652, while within about eighty years and the male line, or senior line of both, had passed away. One of the co-heiresses of Francis espoused D'Ewes Coke, who was in a straight line from the Bishop, while a century later a granddaughter of the senior co-heiress married her cousin John, who was in a straight line from D'Ewes, and thus the two branches of Trusley and Hereford were again linked; the property recovered from the hands of strangers, and retained in the family. Old Fuller tells us that the first benefice held by George Coke, the Bishop, was Bygrave, in Herefordshire, where there were three houses, and adds "a lean village maketh a fat living." * No doubt his bishoprics (he first held Bristol and then Hereford) were due to the courtly influence of his brother, the Secretary of State. How he was deprived of his see, filched of his estates, reduced to abject want, and sent to the Tower by the Puritans, is told by old Walker in his Sufferings of the Clergy. His palace was appropriated by Colonel Birch as his quarters, and the revenues pocketed. The celebrated Baxter has it, that the Colonel offered to sell him the bishopric, because, says Baxter, "he thought to have made a better bargain with me than another." † At the Restoration the Cokes failed to recover their Manor of Whitbourn, which the Birches retained by some fraud, but fate has made the family a return. Their male issue has never failed; their sons have been clergymen for generations; they have formed advantageous alliances; and, above all, they have given new life to the ancient Derbyshire house, which was on the verge of destruction.

The source whence the name of D'Ewes accrued to the family was the union of a grandson of the Bishop with Elizabeth D'Ewes, of Stow Hall, whose grand sire was the historic Sir Simon, and the beau ideal of an antiquary. No work was too laborious, no distance too great, no application too close, no expense too vast, if there were monastic records to be copied or ancient documents to be purchased. True, as a great writer has said, he had no constructive genius like Camden or Spelman, yet his

* Worthy, Hereford.  † Kennet, Register, 303.
indefatigable energy as a collector and compiler of extracts (of which the originals are lost) makes us much indebted to him, even if he had never given us *The Journals of all the Parliaments during the reign of Queen Elizabeth*. From the son of Elizabeth D’Ewes and Heigham Coke, of Hereford, spring the present Trusley and Brookhill houses, as the pedigree shows. From the third son of the Bishop, who was of Questmoor, spring the Cokes, of Lemere.

We have taken haphazard one or two quotations from the three volumes of the *Historical Manuscripts Commission*, which relate entirely to the Derbyshire Cokes, and it will be seen that it is possible to glean many particulars of families of interest to the student.

“April, 1703. Lichfield. Lord Stanhope to Thomas Coke, M.P., at St. James’ Place, London. This is to wish you much joy of your daughter. I believe I might have had a nephew, had it not been prevented by the pernicious influence of too many cucumbers. Walmsley is the same man you left him, and has got such witnesses as came against Baker, to swear several misdemeanours as riots and those things against the gentlemen that came to the election. He goes to London to-morrow, and how he will proceed against me is left to his own discretion. However, since he will not learn better manners, if you can get him flung out of the House, it will be no small satisfaction to your most affectionate brother and humble servant.”

“June 3, 1710. Chilcote. Elizabeth Coke to Vice Chamberlain Coke.—Yesterday, your daughters and I came to this place, where we found my lady (Catherine Clark) very well, only in some care, till she can hear from Mr. Clark, who went on Monday last for London by Dr. Coke’s advice, to take directions for his health in town. I hope before this you have met, and I would have given you notice of his coming; ’twas so sudden a resolution, I did not know of it sooner. On Wednesday I was obliged to dine at Trusley, when it was designed we should have been twenty-two of our name, but seventeen I thought pretty well. My cousin Coke desired you would be assured of all the service in his power, and said Mr. Pole, of Radbourn, had been with him, and assured him whatever lay in him to do should be in your service, the next election. And now I am to come with a request to you from my cousin Coke in behalf of one of his brother Ballindines, who was brought up a sea surgeon, but now come to great misfortunes, and that my cousin understands by your place you had the power of several disposals, and that he should take it for the greatest obligation if you could procure anything towards a livelihood for his brother. My cousin said he would leave it wholly to you, and I believe the necessity is so great that nothing would come amiss. Some years since we were informed by one from his wife of their poverty, which is all I know of them, only that she was a very ordinary body he married. In my way from Trusley I made a visit to Twyford, and the Sheriff (Mr. John Harpur) came in to us; he said he was sure there was an absolute necessity of your coming, and that very soon. He went on with saying how disunited a country we now are; the business of Dr. Sacheverell had not only done ill to this, but would bring all countries to make a trial in relation to the next member they chose to that purpose; and that he could assure me that they had it from your near neighbour that you was not only against him, but that you had taken several opportunities to show yourself, and to speak, and that very hotly, and when you need not have done it against him; and this was my Lord Ferrer’s information. I said politics was not belonging to me to judge in, but that I thought if the gentlemen you served were dissatisfied in anything you did for them, they might find a friendly and honourable way of letting you know their dislike without taking the advantage of your absence (which they knew your service to the Queen obliged you to), by any underhand proceeding. He said I was right and he would tell me further, that he himself was assured that you had done him a very particular dis-service, which was that you had directly been the means of his being kept on for Sheriff, and that his answer to them was that he would say or do nothing till he had known the truth of it from yourself. I suppose the same person was the author of this, as the other. My cousin said further that he believed there was no particular person pitched of to join with Mr. Curzon as yet, but he could tell, within one, who it would be, at least to two. One was Vernon, and he not named was the person I am staying with (Mr. Clarke). I suppose, he said, the secret was lodged between my Lord
SUDBURY, SUTTON ON THE HILL, AND TRUSLEY.

Scarsdale, Mr. Curzon, and perhaps there might be one more. He spoke as if Mr. Curzon had rather decline the coming to having any named to oppose you, but that, if the gentlemen met, they should dispose of him as they pleased. My cousin said further, he was sorry that all your friends on the other side the country would be against you. I said, the Ashbourn side? He said, yes; but he must except one—Captain Beresford. Nay, said he, I have heard every one of Mr. Vice-Chamberlain's friends say either that they will be against him or cannot be for him, but one, which he repeated several times over, and I since find he meant your nearest neighbour, Mr. John Hardinge. I have been very sorry they told you all I have said. I could not tell, but it might be some service you should know how they stand affected. I dined yesterday at Dunistorp, where my cousin (John Burdett) told me, the day before being Swarson meeting, Mr. Curzon had desired him to assure me he did not design any separation from you. My cousin said there was not a word of politics amongst them, as was expected, but all hug and kiss, and Sir Nat (Curzon) was not amongst them. The first great meeting at Kedleston which was agreed to be to return Mr. Curzon thanks for the great services done his country this last year, Sir Nathaniel looked very down upon them all dinner, which as soon as done he walked off and never saw any of the company again, and I believe he does not approve the present heats and confusion. But they have a great time to cool in. 'Tis alleged, by way of persuasion, that you have been their representative a great while, and that others that are equally capable ought to have their turns. Lord Scarsdale has very lately pressed it afresh here, upon which a letter was writ if you continued to stand they would not oppose, but, upon this sudden resolution of going to London, was not sent. . . . So 'tis hoped you will meet and a right understanding be continued."

VERNONS, OF SUDBURY.

Sir John Vernon, married Helena Montgomery, heiress (temp. Henry VIII.); the knight was a son of Sir Henry, of Haddon; died 1540. Sir Henry, married Margaret Swinerton. John, died without issue, 1600; married Mary Littleton, widow of Walter Vernon, of Hodnet, by whom she had Sir Edward; see below.* Henry, married Dorothy Heveningham, who left a daughter, Margaret, who married with her relative; Henry was brother of John. *Sir Edward, of Hodnet and Houndshill, afterwards of Sudbury. Sir Henry, married Muriel Vernon, of Haslington, heiress; died 1658. George, married (I.) Margaret Onley, (II.) Dorothy Shirley, (III.) Catherine Vernon, by whom he had Henry; George died 1702, Henry, married Anne Pigott, heiress of the last Baron Kinderton. Lord George, married (I.) Mary Howard, by whom he had a son, George, his successor; (II.) Mary Lee; (III.) Martha Harcourt, by whom he had Henry, successor to his brother; died 1807. Lord George, married Barbara Mansel; died, without surviving issue, 1813. Lord Henry, married Elizabeth Sedley; died 1829. Lord George Charles, married Frances Maria Borlase Warren; died 1835. Lord George John, married Elizabeth Ellison; died 1866. Lord Augustus Henry, married Lady Harriet Anson, sister of Earl Lichfield; died 1883. Lord George William Henry.
The Wapentake of Wirksworth.
The Parish of Ashbourne.
Clanwye of Ashbourne.

Showing The Bulloch, Hadley, Kellog, Knowle, and Chadderton Branches.

The Herald coat of arms of the Kellog Clan, as described in the text, is depicted. The armorial bearings of the various branches of the Kellog family are also shown.

ASHBOURNE HALL.
The Parish of Ashbourne.

The splendour of the house of Cokayne, with the return of Sir John, as Knight of the Shire, to the Parliament of 1355, was on the rise; and at its zenith, or just on the wane, when Sir Thomas—huntsman, warrior, author—was living here with his wife, Dorothy Ferrars, of Tamworth. From the last days of King Stephen (1150) to the last days of Charles II. (1685), or a period of more than five hundred years (during which England had twenty-two monarchs and three distinct dynasties), there was a Cokayne at Ashbourne. This fact can be verified, but there is other evidence which shews them of this ilk before the Norman had introduced the curfew. This old family gave forth its first great and illustrious branch at the close of the fourteenth century—the Cokaynes, of Cockayne Hatley, County Bedford, whose alliances gave them descent from William the Conqueror and Charlemagne; its second great and ennobled branch at the close of the fifteenth century—the Cokaynes, of Baddesley Ensor (afterwards of Rushton), whose alliances gave them numerous descents from Edward I.; and the Ballidon branch, the most immediate offshoot of the Ashbourne house, at the close of the sixteenth century, which, singularly enough, has a descent from Edward I., and which is the only branch of the Cokaynes now represented paternally. We are prompted to glance at the Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire offshoots, not merely to state the kinship, but as an instance of the younger scions of a Derbyshire house distinguishing themselves. The founder of the Cockayne Hatley branch was Sir John Cokayne, the Chief Baron, by his marriage with Ida, sister of the third Lord Grey de Ruthin. The pedigrees we have before us are kindly sent us by Mr. Andreas Edward Cokayne, of Bakewell, which we will clearly summarise and attach our notes.* The Greys de Ruthin claim descent from Charlemagne, Emperor of the West, through the Hastings (Earls of Pembroke), the Cantilipes (Barons Bergavenny), the Le Scots (Earls of Huntingdon), the Warrens† (Earls of Surrey), and so through the Counts of Flanders to Charlemagne. Then again, the Le Scots had a descent through Malcolm, King of Scotland, and his wife, Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, and so back to King Egbert, grandfather of Alfred the Great. If the Cokaynes, of Cockayne Hatley, were not gone, they certainly could claim kinship with Her Majesty the Queen. In the veins of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, and the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke, runs the blood of the Cokaynes, of Cockayne Hatley.

The first founder of the Baddesley Ensor Cokaynes was Roger, previously of Sturston, whose son was William, the citizen and skinner of London, father of Sir William, the Lord Mayor who hobnobbed with James I. The son of the Mayor was created Viscount Cullen, in 1642, and married with Mary O'Brien, heiress of the fifth Earl of Thomond. This lady had a descent, both paternal and maternal, from Edward I.—one through the Butlers (Earls of Ormond), and De Bohuns (Earls of Hereford), who married with Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, and the other through the Beretons, Savages, Manners, De Roos, Stafford, Audleys, and De Clares, who married with Lady Joanne, sister of Elizabeth, daughters

* These pedigrees, which have every appearance of accuracy, clearly capsize such authorities as Posa, thus making it very difficult whom to believe.
† This pedigree states that Gundreda, wife of William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, was a daughter of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, but not by him, but by a former husband. Now we would state a fact which not only controverts this assertion, but is of considerable historical and antiquarian worth. The tombstone of Gundreda was discovered towards the end of last century, and there she is declared to be the daughter of Matilda, by the Conqueror; thus the Cokaynes, of Cockayne Hatley, had a descent from Rollo as well as Charlemagne. We refer the student to Google's Sepulchral Monuments.
both of this monarch. The wife of the second viscount was Elizabeth Trentham, who had two Royal
descents, through the Corbetts, Devereux, De Ferrers, of Chartley, Yelvertons, Parrs, Nevilles, Hollands;
the third viscount's wife was Katherine Willoughby, who had four Royal descents, three of which came
through John of Gaunt and his brothers, Thomas and Edward; the fourth viscount's wife was Anne
Warren, who had two Royal descents, one of which was through the Knollys, Careys, Boleyns, Howards,
Mowbrays; the second wife of the fifth viscount was Sophia Baxter, who also had a Royal descent, through
the Palgraves, Wingfields, Goughills, Fitzalans, De Bohuns. By this lady the fifth viscount had the
Honourable William Cokayne, who died just before his brother, the sixth and last viscount, or he would
have held the coronet. The Honourable William, whom it will be seen had by birthright eleven distinct
Royal descents, had married Barbara Hill, who, curiously enough, had a Royal descent, through the
Medlycotts, back to Edward I. The Honourable William was father of ten daughters. One of these
diaries alone we would speak of—the Honourable Mary Anne Cokayne, who married William Adams, of
Thorpe, LL.D., whose mother and father both had a Royal descent, through the Gerrards, Craecrots,
Bolles, Skipwiths, Fitzwilliams, Clarells, Scropes, Strabolgins, Ferrars, Verdons, and other families. Thus
we see that the present Norrey King-at-Arms (son of the Doctor of Law) has really fourteen Royal
descents, and is eighteenth in rotation from Edward III.

Now we come to the parent stock of Ashbourne. We ask seriously (we had almost said severely),
why are they left out in the cold? Why do these pedigrees not state a fact (which Mr. Andreas Edward
Cokayne has either kept to himself or does not know) that the last three generations of the Ashbourne
Cokaynes had a Royal descent, and as he is a lineal descendant of Sir Edward, he, too, must have a Royal
descent? Why could not such a fact have been clearly stated, that an enormous research might have
been avoided? What has prompted Mr. A. E. Cokayne to keep the knowledge to himself? Modesty
in this case is not commendable but reprehensible.* But the memory of the Ashbourne house is not
kept green by ourself because of a Royal descent; oh no! It is because of their very remote antiquity as
a Derbyshire family; of their being our Parliamentary representatives in so many assemblies, convened by
the greatest of our Plantagenet monarchs: assemblies in which our Constitution was given an embodiment
never attained by any other European nation: Must we not remember those men kindly who put their
veto on the abominable law of Purveyance, and put their spread-out fingers to the nose when the Pope
demanded his "first fruits"?

There are several members of this family whose careers are of interest to the literary student—
particularly Sir Thomas, the great authority on hunting; Sir Aston, the poet; and Thomas, the
lexicographer. Thomas was the son of Sir Edward,† of Ashbourne; his mother was Jane Ashby, of
Willoughby-in-the-Wolds, Nottinghamshire; he matriculated at Corpus Christi, and married Ann Stanhope,
of Elvaston, whose half-brother was created Earl of Chesterfield. By this lady he had two sons and five
dughters; the eldest was Sir Aston, the poet. Wood, in his Athenae, hath it that he wrote and published an
English-Greek Lexicon, containing the derivations and various significancies of all the words in the
New Testament, with a complete index in Greek and Latin, 1658. In Wilson's Dissenting Churches,
Vol. III., this is controverted, but the compilers of the Cokayne Memoranda‡ are of the opinion of Wood.
From the Memoranda we learn that the Inquisition into this gentleman's property was the last in his
family, and many other very interesting particulars. There is a copy of the Cokayne Memoranda in the
Derby Free Library.

A dig among the Ruggles Manuscripts has made us curious to know what was the tiff between Sir
Thomas, the huntsman, and John Manners, of Haddon. We have a copy of a letter, written by Dorothy's
husband from Haddon, under date of 30th September, 1586, which runs:—"Although there is matters in

* The Royal descent of Mr. Andreas Edward Cokayne is through the Ferrers, of Tamworth, the Ferrers, of Groby, the De Clares,
Earls of Gloucester, and Joanne Plantagenet, daughter of Edward I.
† One of the younger sons of Sir Edward, was George, of Ballidon, ancestor of the Cokaynes, of Sandiacre; the Cokaynes, Friths, and
Mr. Edward Andreas Cokayne, of Bakewell.
‡ Vol. L. 357. Vol. II., 238, et seq.
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The great praise due to both the Norrey King-at-Arms and to Mr. A. E. Cokayne, of Bakewell, for having spared no expense in keeping in a state of preservation the tombs of their ancestors in Ashbourne Church.

Dame Judith Corbet (née Osten, of Oxley, County Stafford)* was one of those ladies to whom the greatness of England is not a little indebted—not only as mother of illustrious sons, but from whose care, thrift, and foresight, the splendour and opulence of many houses spring. Three times did she venture into the bonds of matrimony, but with a capital eye to business on each occasion. Her first spouse was William Boothby, of London, woollen merchant of the city, which union has a descendant at the present moment in Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart., of Cropperdy, County Oxford. Her second spouse was William Bassett, of Blore, Bubblln, and fifty other places, by whom she had a daughter (Elizabeth), afterward wife of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, whose representative is His Grace the Duke of Portland. Her third spouse was Sir Richard Corbet, of Moreton Corbet. She purchased the Manors of Kingsland, in Middlesex; Clatercote, Claden, and Cropperdy, in Oxfordshire; Broadlow Ash, a moiety of Cold Eaton, with King's Mills, in Derbyshire; a moiety of Ceadle, in Staffordshire. She got her son, Henry Boothby, married to Mary Hayes, daughter of the Lord Mayor, in 1615, to whom she gave the manors just enumerated. This gentleman was made a baronet by Charles I., but the patent never passed the great seal, though it received the sign manual. His son, however, at the Restoration, was allowed the dignity, and he it was who bought the Manor of Ashbourne from John Coke in 1671, together with the old ancestral homestead of the Cokaynes, on the banks of the Schoo, within the township of Offcote and Underwood. The old homestead or Mansion of Broadlow Ash, which the Derbyshire Boothby's adopted as a residence, was sold, together with that manor, to Nicholas Twigg, whose grandson, the Rev. Thomas Francis Twigg, devised the estate to Francis Thornhaugh Foljambe. The mother of the clergyman was a Foljambe, and his wife Martha Buckston, of Bradbourn. The edifice at Broadlow Ash was pulled down in 1795.

*Burke's Peerage, Boothby.
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Leland, Camden, and Dugdale* (these are good authorities on matters of antiquity) say, that the Boothbys gave their name to a certain Wapentake in Lincolnshire, and to the town of Boothby Pagnell. This assertion has been copied by Burke and Glover, and many writers, without anyone submitting that surnames had scarcely arisen at the time of the General Survey, while the designation of the Wapentake must have been bestowed some two hundred and eighty years previously. About the year 809, Egbert, the King, say the authorities, † divided the Kingdom into Hundreds and Wapentakes, when the Boothbys gave their name to one of them. While we admit the interesting historical fact that the Boothbys are one of those glorious old families, who were flourishing in the days of the Saxon Heptarchy, we cannot admit their possession of a surname when no one else had heard of such a thing. If the name, in those remote times, applied to a particular office, calling, or profession, then let us have fuller explanation, for therein will lie matter of archaeological importance. The earliest association of the Boothbys with Derbyshire is of Broadlow Ash. The manor virtually belonged to them in 1613, by purchase of Dame Judith Corbet from Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, to whom it was granted by James I., in 1608, in exchange for land in Hertfordshire: ‡ Previously this manor was with the Duchy of Lancaster, and more remotely still, was Royal demesne.

Sir William Boothby, who purchased the Ashbourne estates of the Cokaynes and Cokes, acquired by his alliance with the co-heiress of the Brooks, Lords Cobham, the numerous and patrician quarterings of their coat. He first espoused Frances Milward, whose grandson became third baronet, and died without issue. The firstborn of the heiress was fourth baronet, whose son was the fifth to hold the dignity. He, too, died without issue. Then we are told that the baronetcy passed to the Boothbys, of Tooley Park, Leicestershire. Just so, but why give a simple fact an appearance of complication? The Boothby, of Tooley Park, who became sixth baronet, was a younger son of the heiress, and had been given the Manor of Ashbourne by his father, who purchased it from John Coke, son of the Secretary of State to Charles I. This gentleman, by his union with the heiress of the Hollins, of Moseley, County Stafford, perpetuated his line, and was father of Sir Brooke Boothby, so well known to the world as the author of Sorrows Sacred to the Memory of Penelope, and to the student as the assailant of Edmund Burke and Tom Paine. Mrs. Delany, in her Correspondence, § tells us that Sir Brooke thought himself a gentleman “du premier ordre,” which, no doubt, he was. The literary circle to which he was attached at Lichfield, in which came Miss Seward, Dr. Erasmus Darwin, and the Edgeworths, would have a tendency to make him pedantic, though there are many of his couplets which smack of the true poet, and several of his arguments which partake of the rhetorical and logical. Miss Seward dedicated or addressed several of her odes to him. His Observations on the Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs, and on Mr. Paine’s Rights of Man is well worthy of perusal. He at once defends the principles of the French Revolution, and attacks Paine’s conception of equality. He defended the character of Rousseau against the onslaught which Burke made upon it, by his Reflections on the French Revolution. The other works of Sir Brooke are Britannicus, a Tragedy from the French of Racine, and Fables and Satires, with a Preface on the Egyptian Fable. There is an edition of the baronet’s works in the Derby Free Library. There is another member of this family whom Dr. Jonson has rendered immortal, and whose memory Boswell did much to keep green. We refer to Miss Hill Boothby, the aunt of the knight, and whom Anna Seward calls “the sublimated, methodistic Hill Boothby, who can read her Bible in Hebrew.” The letters she wrote to old Sam, of Fleet Street, were collected and published in 1805 by Wright, of Lichfield. Attached to the correspondence are fragments of Jonson’s autobiography and verses to her memory by Sir Brooke. The letters of the lexicographer to this lady, in which he calls her “sweet angel,” and “dearest dear,” are with Croker’s Boswell. Two other members of this family are said to have been Adam de Boothby, who was Abbot of Peterborough temp. of Edward II., and Theobaldus, who was a staunch Lancastrian, and, as Governor, held Pontefract Castle for Henry VI. against the Yorkists.

Ashbourne and literature seem to have some relationship. The family who had their homestead on the site of Ashbourne Hall for centuries—the Cokaynes—had sons who were poets and dramatists. At

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Ashbourne lived Edward Manlove, whose mineral laws are told in rhyme.* Ashbourne was the birthplace of that Doctor of Divinity whose sermons are very quaint—Dr. John Taylor—who was a breeder of cows, which he sold for—say one hundred and twenty and one hundred and thirty guineas each. Boswell says that the “size and figure and countenance and manner of the divine were that of a hearty English squire with the parson superinduced.” One of the most interesting of Ashbourne literary characters is Thomas Blore. Before we allude to his diligence and enumerate his works, we would notice the curious inscription on his tomb:—“Sacred to the memory of Thomas Blore, gentleman, of the honourable Society of the Middle Temple and member of the Antiquarian Society, whose days were embittered and whose life was shortened by intense application.” Blore was an indefatigable topographer, whose researches were valuable but not remunerative, and often served for others to acquire fame if not profit. Clutterbuck’s History of Hertfordshire was undoubtedly compiled from the gatherings of Blore. His notes for a history of Derbyshire were most voluminous, but they were never given shape, neither was his history of Rutland ever completed; indeed, this is where the pity comes in, that researches so valuable, deep, and extensive, that notes written so beautifully, with sketches of artistic merit, should have been so little applied.

Blore was born at Ashbourne (1st December, 1764), educated at the Grammar School, and adopted the law as a profession. After being a Derby solicitor, he became steward to Mr. Philip Gell, of Hepton, at whose death, in 1795, he entered the Middle Temple, though never called to the Bar. His residences were various. We find him at Benwick Hall, near Hertford, diligently collecting topographical and antiquarian facts of that county; then he removed to Mansfield Woodhouse; Burr House, Bakewell; Manton, in Rutland; Stamford, in Lincolnshire, in succession, and finally died in London. His tomb is in Paddington Church. In politics he was a Whig, in which interest he contested the Borough of Stamford. Blore was the father of the famous architect and draftsman, whose sketches adorn Britton’s English Cathedrals; whose works of restoration are to be seen at Lambet Palace, Windsor Castle, and Hampton Court; whose designs were accepted by king, and prince, and noble (being special architect to William IV.); who was the predecessor of Sir Gilbert Scott at Westminster Abbey, the builder of Abbotsford for Sir Walter Scott; of Buckingham Palace for Royalty, and author of The Monumental Remains of Noble and Eminent Persons.

The works of Blore in chronological order are—one, History of the Manor and Manor House of South Winfield; two, Proposal for Publishing a History of Derbyshire; three, History of Alderwasley in four pages, folio, as a specimen of his History of Derbyshire (which never appeared); four, History of Bradwell Priory; five, Correspondence with Richard Phillips; six, History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland (this is only a part); seven, An Account of the Public Schools, Hospitals, and other Charitable Foundations in the Borough of Stamford; eight, A Guide to Burghley House.

Old Fuller, in his Worthies, tells us of one of the Ashburnes of Ashbourne, living in the fourteenth century. “He was born at that well-known market town in the County of Derby, and not in Staffordshire, as others have mistaken. He became an Augustinian, went to Oxford and took his degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was a great opponent of Wickliffe, and in the synod wherein his doctrines were condemned for heresy, by ten bishops, twenty lawyers, and four divines, he was one of the latter number.”† There was another son of this family who was Knight of the Shire in three Parliaments of Edward III. Now it appears from a certain State document still extant, that the father of the Knight or the Knight himself had a monopoly to bake the bread of his tenants, which, though his right, from a grant of the De Ferrars, the officials of the Crown complained, because Robert de Ashburne held the oven from Robert de Mapleton, who forgot to pay a certain rent to the King for the same. Our forefathers were truly funny follows.

There are yet a few vestiges, though very few we believe, of the old residence of the Cokeyns intermingled with the stately edifice, now the property of Mrs. Frank. In Lysons’ time, Ashbourne Hall

* Vide Appendix.  † Worthies, p. 256.
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was with Mr. Richard Arkwright; in 1841, it was purchased by Captain Holland, R.N., and twenty years later was conveyed to Mr. Robert Hayston Frank, J.P.

Within the Parish of Ashbourne there are twelve lordships; Alsop, Broadlow Ash, Clifton Great, Clifton Little, Cold Eaton, Fenton, Hulland, Newton Grange, Offcote and Underwood, Sturston, Yeldersley, Ashbourne. The tenure of the parent manor will suffice now. Twice has it been Royal demesne—1066 to 1203, and from 1599 till 1633, though during the last term it was a portion of the Duchy of Lancaster, which vested with the Crown on the accession of Henry IV. In 1203 King John gave it to William de Ferrars; in 1278, Edward I. gave it to his brother Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, whose eventual heiress, late in the next century, took it to her husband, John of Gaunt. The son of Gaunt, as we all know, was Henry IV. In 1633 Charles I. sold it to William Scriven and Philip Eden, who disposed of it to Sir John Coke, whose son and namesake took certain pieces of gold for it in exchange from Sir William Boothby. The tenure of Ashbourne is thus apparently very clear, but is it so? We believe the manor has several times been held in socage or lease, but there is no proof as we can find. Under Edward III. there were temporary possessions by Mortimer; under Henry IV. the Duke of Norfolk—John Mowbray is said to have held; under Edward IV. the Duke of Clarence had it granted him, which, of course, became escheated. One question naturally arises; did the Cokaynes ever hold the lordship? We know they held the advowson under the Dean of Lincoln, and until Dr. Cox wrote his Churches we were made to believe they held it remotely, but this lease was not with them until 1560. In various writers, such as White, we are told they held the manor immediately after the forfeiture of the De Ferrars; this, of course, would be under the Earls and Duchy of Lancaster. In a volume of the dictionary of National Biography,* only published in 1887, John Cokayne, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, is shown as being seized of the manor at his death, 1437-1438, but are the Inquisitiones post mortem at fault? Was Lysons unable to dig out this fact? Yet, on what authority does the writer in the National Dictionary of Biography, make his assertion? We believed that it would have been possible to show clearly the Cokaynes were under the Duchy, but it is not so.

The Blakistons are another of our county families who not only hold a baronetcy, but have a pedigree back to the Plantagenets. They were remotely of Durham. Old Sutre's hath it that "Few families of private gentry have spread more wide or flourished fairer than Blakiston, but all its branches—Gibside, Newton Hall, Old Malton, Seaton and Thornton Hall—have perished like the original stock. One family alone remains within the County of Durham which can trace its blood without hereditary possessions, and a dubious and distant kindred to the old tree of Blakiston is asserted by some families who bear the name in the South." The remark was unworthy of Sutre's, for a little research would have shewn him that there were sons of this old Durham house who went to London and settled there, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. This branch became eminent city merchants. Sir Matthew was Lord Mayor in 1760, was Alderman in 1759, Sheriff in 1753, Knighted in 1759, and created a baronet in 1763. Fourth in descent from Sir Matthew is the present worthy resident of Sandy Brook Hall, about a mile north of Ashbourne. At the time that the ancestor of Sir Matthew was locating himself in London, his relatives of Durham were holding two baronetcies, both of which are extinct. Another relative was a prebendary of Durham, and father of a man whose signature is, among others, on the death warrant of Charles I. The prebendary was a High Churchman and pluralist; the son was a Puritan, whose nonconformity got him cited before the High Commission Court, fined a hundred pounds, and excommunicated. In 1641 he was returned Member for Newcastle, and when the Scotch army came over the borders and captured that town, the inhabitants made him Mayor. Parliament granted him fourteen thousand pounds to cover his losses, and the post of coal meter, worth two hundred a-year. He attended every sitting of the trial of Charles I., but he only outlived his Royal victim a few months, for we find record of a grant of three thousand pounds to provide for his widow and children. Sir Matthew Blakiston, from whom the Ashbourne family, though married three times, had surviving male issue by his third wife

* Vol. XI., p. 326.
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only, Annabella Bailey, daughter of Thomas, the Member for Derby in 1722, whose wife was Bridget Dixie.

Edward Manlove, the author of the *Rhymed Chronicle*, is generally spoken of as a scion of an old Ashbourne house. This is not the truth. The *Visitation of Dugdale*, 1661, is the earliest visitation in which the Manloves appear. The author, or his father Rowland, was the first of the family who located himself in this county. In the *Visitation of Staffordshire* for 1664 Rowland is shewn as of Wansfield, in the Parish of Kynaston, County Salop, and as the son of William, of the Parish of Wem, in the same county. Alexander Manlove, the eldest brother of Edward, the author, was of Uttoxeter, where he buried his father in 1651; of which town Rachael Tixall, his wife, was a native. It was the clever writer of the *Chronicle* who wedded an Ashbourne lady, named Catherine Hull, by whom he had four sons and three daughters; and we take it that from these four sons spring the various branches of the Derbyshire Manloves. The *Visitation of Staffordshire*, to which are attached very valuable notes, is very clear that the Manloves were a Salopian family. Indeed, the learned author of the *Chronicle* asserted so himself.

Whom are we to believe? Anthony Alsop, of Alsop-en-le-Dale, who sold various estates, in that ilk, Newton and Thorp, in the year 1688; and who was the last of his family to hold the lordship, is said by Lysons* to have "died without male issue." Burke† Glover,‡ and others say that he had five sons and four daughters. There is no dispute as to his wife. She was Eleanor, fourth daughter of the first Baronet of Hopton, Sir John Gell. Moreover, the names of his five boys were John, Thomas, Timothy, Samuel, Marmaduke; his girls, Elizabeth, Hannah, Eleanor, and Mary. It is possible to produce certificates of christenings and marriage of some of these lads. John, the first-born, mated with Catherine Cope, of Fenny Bentley, and was father of another John; but the important personage to us is the fourth son, Samuel, for even as he was a lineal descendant of Gweno de Alsop, to whom William de Ferrars gave the lordship of Alsop about the close of the twelfth century; so the present illustrious holder of the seigniory—Sir Samuel Charles Alsop, Bart., and Lord Hindlip,—in the peerage of Great Britain—claims to be his direct representative. With this tinge of poetry of recovering the lordship after an alienation of two hundred years, comes the difficulty of clearly proving the identity of Samuel Alsop, the son of Anthony, of 1688, with Samuel Alsop, who died at Derby 1728-9. We believe that the late Lord Hindlip so satisfied the College of Heralds that they simply differenced his shield with *three pheons*, which virtually was no differencing whatever, as one of the *coats* of the old family was charged with *three pheons in base*. Samuel, of Derby, was father of Samuel who mated with Bridget Bearcroft, of Upton-on-Severn, whose son, Thomas, wedded Anne Chalilnor, of Faulde. Of this union was James, whose wife, Anne Wilson, of Burton, was mother of Samuel, who won Frances, the heiress of the Fowlers, who brought him heraldic quarterings and a Royal descent for his children. The eldest of these children was a gentleman who was known to many of us as a Justice of the Peace and Doctor of Law for the Counties of Stafford and Worcester; as a Justice of the Peace for the County of Derby; as a Member of Parliament for East Worcestershire; as a Baronet, and finally as a peer of the realm. The wife of Sir Henry, who was raised to the upper chamber 16th February, 1866, was Elizabeth Tongue, of Comberford Hall, mother of the present nobleman, whose lady is Georgiana Millicent Palmer Morewood, of Alfreton Hall.

For five hundred years were the Alsops resident within the manor whence they had taken their surname; for the last two hundred years they have been absent, and now the old manor house is again theirs, and the lordship also.Ⅰ Among the publications of the Parker Society are the works of Thomas Becon, D.D., a contemporary of Hugh Latimer, at Cambridge, and who cheated so many bundles of fagots out of their victim by a retreat to Alsop Dale.§ In his *Javel of Joy* (one of his forty-seven works,

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† Peerage, under Hindlip.
‡ Dorkshire, Vol. II.
Ⅰ In the volume of the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* there are copies of the Alsop Charters.
§ Becon had been chaplain to the Duke of Somerset, but on the accession of Queen Mary he was committed to the Tower by Bishop Bonner, who issued a proclamation against his works in June, 1555. Becon was vicar of three city churches—St. Stephen's, Walbrook; Christ Church, Newgate Street; and St. Dionis, Backchurch.

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dedicated to Queen Elizabeth while a princess), there is a minute description of his reception and hospitality shown him by one of the family, but who would dream of turning to such a work! "In a little village called Alsp in le dale, I chanced upon a certain gentleman called Alsop, lord of that village, a man not only ancient in years, but also ripe in the knowledge of Christ’s doctrine. When we had saluted each other, and I had taken a sufficient repast, he showed me certain books, which he called his jewels and treasures. To repeat them all by name, I am not able, but of this I am sure, that there was the New Testament after the translation of that godly learned man, Miles Coverdale, which seemed to be as well worn by the diligent reading thereof as ever was any mass book among the Papists. In these godly books—I remember right well that he had many other godly books, as the Obedience of Christian Man, The Parable of the Wicked Mammon, The Revelation of Anti-Christ, The Sun of Holy Scripture, The Book of John Frith against Purgatory, &c.—this ancient gentleman, among the mountains and rocks, occupied himself both diligently and virtuously. But all the religion of the people consisted of hearing matins and masses, in superstitious worshipping of saints, in hiring soul’s carriers to ring trinats, in pattering upon beads, and such other Popish pedlary. Yet the people where I have travelled, for the most part, are reasonable and quiet enough, yea, and very conformable to God’s truth. If any be stubbornly obstinate, it is for want of knowledge and because they have been seduced by blind guides.” This venerable gentleman, to whom Becon was indebted, would be John Alsop, whose first wife was Jane Beresford, of Newton Grange, and his second, Margaret Sleigh. In the volumes of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, there are several references to the Alsops. One of the lads was among the Light Horse when this country was threatened with the Spanish Armada, in 1588; * another we find making affidavit for the Government of Cromwell in 1646-7, that William Johnson and others did riotously enter the lands belonging to Sir Edward Sidenham, in Duffield Forest or Chase, in the County of Derby; cut down fences and woods, and turn their cattle into the corn and pasture grounds to the damage of one thousand pounds, notwithstanding their lordship’s order of the 7th March, 1641-2. Glover tells us in his Derbyshire, Vol. II., that there was a Hugh de Alsop, a crusader, with Richard I. in the Holy Land, a captain in the company of Sir Ralph de Lyleburne, who gave him his niece—daughter of Roger de Farington—to wife, with lands in this county. Such a fact could be woven into a pretty idyl. Among the same crusaders was Sir Richard Fowler, who saved the English camp from midnight attack, and whom Richard I. dubbed Knight for his vigilance. Now it so happens, that the lady and heiress, Frances Fowler, whose husband was Samuel Alsop, living within the present century, was a lineal descendant of the crusader whose vigilance gained him his spurs and a vigilant owl for a crest.

The Manor of Alsop had already been conveyed to the Beresfords when Anthony disposed of his remaining estates in the Valley of the Dove, about 1688. By heiress, the lordship passed to the Milwards, and, by purchase consecutively to the Smiths, of Hopton; Poles, of Nottingham; the Beresfords, of Basford; the Brownsons and Evans, and, finally, to the late Sir Henry Alsop, first Lord Hindlip, who died 3rd April, 1887.†

Very early in last century, Stainsborough Hall, near Callow, was held by (and the property of) a Thomas Alsop. Here was born another Thomas (a grandson), whom many of us have known, and who was the “favourite discipile of Coleridge.” Now, we would submit that there would be great satisfaction to the student in proving that Thomas the elder was the grandson of Anthony, who sold Alsop in 1688, and nephew of Samuel from whence the ennobled branch. Thomas Alsop, who died in 1880, was educated at Wirksworth Grammar School, which he left apparently in 1812, at the age of seventeen. There was nothing in common between the lad and the haystacks and oxen of his father. He journeyed Londonward and placed himself with his uncle in the silkmercy line. It is said that the career of this extraordinary man was unconsciously formed from an idea which occurred to him at the age of nine when “resting at the gate of a large field, half gorse and bog, on the farm at Stainsborough,” that “the life he saw around him was as unreal as the scenes of a play.”‡ A commentary on Alsop is alone

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* Vol. IV., p. 332.
† Vide Memorial Tenure. Appendix.
‡ National Biography, Vol. I.
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contained in his reply to the Commissioners at the Old Bailey in 1836, when on the Grand Jury; that it was unjust "to convict for offences having their origin in misgovernment." The wealth of Alsop arose from his joining the Stock Exchange in the early days of the railway mania; his prestige in society; from his most familiar chums, being Lamb, Talfourd, Robert Owen, Barry Cronwall, Hazlett, Coleridge. His letter to Feargus O'Connor of the 9th April, 1848 (his life was in accordance), will illustrate how efficient he might have been as a Parliamentary leader: "Nothing rashly. The Government must be met with calm and firm defiance. Violence may be overcome with violence, but a resolute determination not to submit cannot be overcome. To remain in front en face of the Government, to watch it, to take advantage of its blunders, is the part of an old General who will not be guided like a fish by its tail. Precipitate nothing, yield nothing. Aim not only to destroy the Government, but to render a class Government impossible. No hesitation, no rash impulse, no egotism; but an earnest, serious, unyielding progress. Nothing for self, nothing for fame, present or posthumous. All for the cause. Upon the elevation of your cause, for the moment, will depend the estimation in which you will henceforth be held; and the position you may attain and retain, will be second to none of the reformers who have gone before you." Alsop was a young man when he attended the lectures of Coleridge, which impressed him very much, and prompted him to address a letter to the poet of such "pertinence and so suggestive" that the bard gave him an interview. From this interview dates the acquaintance of Alsop with a circle of great men. We are told that "he shared the personal friendship of men as dissimilar as Cobbett, Mazzini, and the Emperor of Brazil, who, after a pilgrimage to the grave of Coleridge, sent to Alsop a costly silver urn, inscribed with words of personal regard." It was Alsop to whom Feargus O'Connor owed his property qualification when returned for Nottingham; it was Alsop who became the creditor of men like Lamb, and turned their debts by his courtesy into favours. It was Alsop who published the Letters, Conversation, and Recollections of S. T. Coleridge; and, what is singular, it was Alsop who ordered (under a mistaken idea) the bombs which figured in the Orsini conspiracy, and occasioned a reward of five hundred pounds for his own apprehension.

Of the twelve manors of the Parish of Ashbourne, we have spoken of Broadlow Ash and the paramount lordship. The two Cliftons, with Offcote and Underwood, were Royal demesne at the Survey, but under King John, the whole of the lordships were with the De Ferrars. Alsop-en-le-Dale, Newton Grange, Sturston, and Yeldersley did not go to the Earl of Lancaster on the forfeiture of the De Ferrars; they had been granted away previously, as seen from the manorial tenure.* A glance at the remaining seignories can be given under the old edifices at Hulland and Sturston. Will no one tell us how many literary characters have been natives of the Ashbourne parish, or taken up their sojourn therein and lain their ashes among us? Only a little search and we meet with Thomas Bedford, of Great Clifton and Compton, that stern old non-juring divine, whom we knew better as the author of the Historical Catechism, and editor of Syemone's Dunhelmensis, with additions to the year 1153, and An Account of the Hard Usage Bishop William Received from Rufus. He was educated at Westminster Schools and St. John's, Cambridge; was admitted by the non-jurors into holy orders, but took no degree. He became Chaplain to Sir John Cotton, and was abroad with him at Algiers; he afterwards located himself where he prepared his Dunhelmensis, but we like to remember him as the friend of poor Farnworth, of Bonsal, for whom he translated Fleury's Short History of the Israelites, to realize him the means to purchase bread. The father of Bedford was also a non-juring divine, and was rector of Wittering when he refused to take the oath. He became Chaplain to Dr. Ken, the deprived Bishop of Bath and Wells. Very soon after he was charged by the Government with writing a work on Hereditary Right, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The author of the book was Harbin, Chaplain to Lord Weymouth. But "the most curious part of the story is that Lord Weymouth, who knew nothing of the true state of the case, actually sent Harbin to Bedford with one hundred pounds to relieve him under his sufferings."†

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The only record of the illustrious alliances of old families is often to be found in the quartered *coats* of *arms* upon their tombs. So far as this fact applies to the old families of Derbyshire, such record has found an accurate compiler in Dr. Cox, but unfortunately the destructive instincts of the *Improve* (heir to the Iconoclastic tastes of the Puritan) had smashed up very many of these *coats* long before the learned Doctor wrote his famous work. In some cases (as the Blounts of Thurveston) the families buried their dead in the sacred precincts of London and Westminster, and thus the student is at a loss where to find any record of such *coats*. Then are sometimes, such quartered *coats* found to be deficient in their quarterings, even when the heiresses with whom a particular family have married are clearly stated by such authorities as Lysons and the College of Heraldry. Take an instance which is of interest to the student of Derbyshire history. In the days of Elizabeth, Thomas Knivet, of Mercaston, married Joan Leche, of Chatsworth, a co-heiress, but we are not told, even by Lysons, that an ancestor of Joan, named Edward, had mated with the heiress of Sir Edward Vernon, a younger brother of Sir Richard, of Haddon (1450), which would augment the quarterings of the Knivet shield by more than a dozen. Only from turning to the *Visitation of Shropshire* (1623) were we aware of the fact, and, what is very curious, we are there told of a quartering of the Vernons themselves, which the *Barnagium* of St. Seger, continued by Edmondston, ignores altogether. The Vernon pedigree in this *Visitation* shows Margaret Vipont—mistress of Haddon in 1399, and wife of Richard, third in descent from the Haddon founder—as an heiress, and reminds us, too, that the *arms* of Margaret were identical in trick with the *arms* of the heiress of the Avenells, with whom Haddon was acquired, six annulets, three, two, one. Irrespective of the omission of Edmondston, he has stumbled most curiously. The annulets of the Avenells were *argent*, those of the Viponts were *or*, but Edmondston adopts the tincture of Vipont for Avenell. The first English monarch to quarter his shield was Edward III., about 1340;* the first English subject was John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, who died in 1375 (the brass on his tomb at Elsyng, County Norfolk, shews Hastings quartering De Valence). On the monument of Alianore, Queen of Edward I., in Westminster Abbey is the earliest instance of a marshalled shield in this country, per quarter of four, one and four Castile, two and three Leon. The seal of Isabella, wife of Edward II., shews England for her husband, France for her father, Navarre for her mother, and Champagne, “then a most important appanage to the Crown of France.” The heraldic quarterings of the old Derbyshire families, which we have given,† may lend to the student a desire to possess from further research a more complete and accurate conspectus.

Hulland was originally a berewick of Ashbourne, and within the last fifty years was considered to be within the parish, but it is taken now as belonging to the Manor of the Wapentake. Whether Hulland had another designation written Hough, or whether Hough was a place within Hulland, we are not sure, but it was at Hough that the Bradbourns had a mansion and founded a chantry in 1485. About the beginning of the fourteenth century, Roger de Bradbourn purchased Hulland, but from whom? We take it from the Esseburns, who were then in possession, though very shortly before—in 1396—Hulland was with Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, whose under lords, apparently, were the Esseburns, Bakepuizes, and Binghamhs. The Esseburns were in possession of Compton in the thirteenth century, which is evidenced by a very quaint document of that period, and which is virtually a report of officials now denominated inspectors of weights and measures. The document cites, among other things, that the masters of the hospital of St. John, at Yeaveley, “have made for themselves a new stamp, and stamp gallon and bushel measures, without such warrant as the inhabitants of the burg have been accustomed to. And the said masters have an oven for making saleable bread to the grievous loss of the aforesaid Royal burg, of

* The first English monarch said to have adopted supporters to his *arms* was Edward III., a lion and white falcon; Richard II. followed with two white harts; Henry IV. with a lion and swan; Henry V., a lion and antelope; Henry VI., two antelopes, sometimes a lion and panther; Edward IV., a black bull and white lion, or a white lion and white hart, or two white lions; Edward V., a white lion and white hart; Richard III., a golden lion and white bear, or two white bears; Henry VII., a red dragon and white greyhound, or two white greyhounds; Henry VIII., a golden lion and red dragon, or a red dragon and white bull, replacing the bull occasionally with a white greyhound or white cock; Edward VI., a golden lion and red dragon; Mary and Elizabeth both had as Edward VI., though the dragon was sometimes replaced by a greyhound; James I. introduced the lion and unicorn, which the Royal shield still retains.

† *Vide* Appendix.
Esbourne. Also they declare that from that side of the water" (Schole Brook) "there is a certain township called Campdene Street (Compton) which ought to be as it were a country village. And that men remain in the said township and sell bread, and all contrary to the Assize and without warrant. And that they put their said bread for sale in their windows, and they use the aforesaid stamp for bread, for bottles, and for bushels without warrant, to the great loss of our said Lord the King. They also declare that Robert de Mappleton has an oven in that part of Campdene Street, and that he had spoken with a certain Robert de Esbourne, who then possessed the said village, concerning a firm agreement, and he conceded to the said Robert de Esbourne that for the space of one year he might make bread for sale in the aforesaid oven; whence on account of that oven and the oven of the above-named masters of the hospital, the said burg of the Lord the King was greatly injured and aggrieved. And that Thomas, the son and heir of Robert de Mappleton, holds the said oven for a yearly sum of money, which sum of money ought to be paid yearly to our Lord the King, on account of an agreement sanctioned between Robert Earl Ferrars and Henry de Esbourne, and this agreement bears date in the reign of the late Lord King, Henry III." This document goes on further to charge Henry de Esbourne, together with others, with malpractices. "They also declare that Thomas de Mappleton, Richard Hervi, Nicholas de Mercinton, and Henry de Esbourne (clerk), do not rightly exercise the freedom of the town of Esbourne as they ought to do, for that they fine the bakers and the brewers in the absence, and not in full court, as was customary to be done, and that they fine them at their own discretion, and that there used to be in the said town only two assessors, and that now there are four, contrary to the liberty of the aforesaid town, and therefore to the grievous loss and detriment of the aforesaid Burg of our Lord the King who now reigns."

Hulland was with Mr. John Borowe, Sheriff of the County, in 1688, whom we assume to have been the builder of the Hall, as the date of the erection is given as 1692, thus completing its second century last year. Over the entrance there is a decayed stone tablature with an inscription almost obliterated, which, with the aid of a ladder kindly lent us by the present resident, Mr. Gregory, we tried to decipher, only to find that the date (so far as it could be made out) was of the time of Elizabeth, together with another one, apparently 1692. The tradition is that the stone of the building was brought from a much more ancient structure which stood somewhere near. The old home of the Bradbournes was bought by Sir Humphrey Ferrars in 1594, and later on was sold to the Boroweis, who perchance may have thus utilized the debris. The Borowes—now written Borough—were of Erdborough, County Leicester, and lords of that ilk when Henry V. was wallowing the French at Agincourt (1415).* The son of the sheriff (Isaac) mated with Honora, daughter and eventually heiress of Robert Burton, of the senior line of that very old family, and was father of Thomas—Recorder of Derby for forty years—husband of Anne, daughter and heiress of John Alt, of Loughborough. Thomas was father of another Thomas, who certified the alteration of the name to Borough to the College of Arms. He was educated at University College, Oxford; was a barrister of the Middle Temple, and father of the present Mr. John Charles Burton Borough, of Hulland Hall, County of Derby, and Chetwynd Park, County of Salop; Justice of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieutenant; who was Sheriff in 1844.

A resident of this ilk at the present time is Lieutenant-Colonel John Edward Paget Mosley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who has built a stately edifice close by, with a like designation. The Mosleys have been associated with the county for centuries, though they are strictly a Staffordshire house (where they still are)—of Rolleston Hall, Burton-on-Trent—with a Lancashire adaptation. In the reign of John, old Ernald de Mosle was lord of Mosley, County Stafford, from whose second son Oswald sprang the three lines of baronets. In the reign of Henry VIII., they were of Houghend, County Lancaster. Edward Mosley then living, and of that ilk, was father of Sir Nicholas, Lord Mayor of London in 1599, whose grandson, Edward, was created a baronet in 1540—extinct 1656—and of Anthony, of Ancoats, from whom the Derby Mosleys. The widow of the second baronet became possessed of the Rolleston estate in

* Leland's Itinerary.
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jointure. The mayor had a son (Sir Edward), who was Attorney-General for the Duchy of Lancaster. Anthony, of Ancoats, had a son, Oswald, by his wife, Alice Webster, who mated with Anne, daughter and co-heir of Ralph Lowe, of Mile End, Cheshire, and had five sons, of whom Nicholas was one—from whom the baronets created 1720, extinct 1779—and Oswald, from whom John Parker Mosley, made a baronet in 1781 by George III., who came in for the estates of his cousin. Sir John had three sons, Oswald, of Bolesworth Castle; John Peploe, rector of Rolleston and Ashton; Nicholas, of Park Hill, County Derby. The son of Oswald was the celebrated second baronet, a Doctor of Laws, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and Linnean Society, a member of the Royal Institute, a Member of Parliament, and, above all, author of the History of the Castle and Town of Tutbury. John, the rector, was father, by his wife, Sarah Paget, of William, who was in the service of the East India Company (he died in India, 18th August, 1848), and was the father of the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel, late of Hulland, and of William, who was killed in action, 1863.

Another question suggests itself which would add to the glory of the old Derbyshire families. Who has troubled himself to enumerate in any way those of our gallant lads who were in the great fights by which the vast empire of the East was conquered? If we had the list of those Derbyshire lads who were in the service of the East India Company, it would be the key to stores of facts. We know that one of our Batemans was Governor of the Company in 1632, but we found the entry in a most unlikely place.* We know too, that in the battles of Plassy, Buxar, Seringapatam, Assaye, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwai, Sobraon, Gujerat, in every victory, from the defeat of Surajah Dowlah by Warren Hastings, in 1757, to the victory of Cawnpore by Sir Colin Campbell, in 1857, there were men whose old homesteads were around Derby, and of whose splendid military genius we shall speak elsewhere.†

The student may care to be reminded that the East India Company was incorporated on the last day of 1600. They called themselves “The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies.” They had a monopoly of the trade in the whole of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and their ships brought home the silks and spices of Java and Sumatra. In 1612 they first obtained leave to establish factories at Surat, Cambay, Gogo, and Ahmedabad. There was a Dutch East India Company, which dated a century previously, and the struggle was one of formidable competition. But the sending out of lead and hardwares, and making immense profits by exchange for silks, diamonds, tea, was not equal to the ambition of the company. They took the side of prince against prince, with which they acquired power that commerce could not acquire, and in 1662 Charles II. gave them power “to make war and peace on the native princes.” The baits they offered to our Governments for the confirmation of their charters seem incredible. In 1698 they proffered a loan of two millions, and in 1744 they granted one million for the same thing. Their control at Madras is from 1640; at Calcutta from 1645; and at Bombay from 1669. In the third volume of the Journal of Indian Art, published in 1890, there are “Illustrations from the Records and Relics of the late Honourable East India Company,” and among them are copies or extracts of the original charter, the charters of James I. (1609), of Oliver Cromwell (1657), of Charles II.—one of which allowed them to coin money at Bombay (1661-77-83), of William III. (1693), and of Anne, by which a new company incorporated by William III. in 1698 became amalgamated (1709). We shall remind the student in another article that it was a scion of an old Derbyshire family who saved India by a series of splendid victories and brilliant statesmanship within living memory.‡

Some few years ago there appeared an article in the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal written by a well-known (and still living) Derbyshire antiquary, on the old Ashbourne families, in which it was stated that “of the sixty families at one time more or less territorially connected with Ashbourne and its neighbourhood, and many of whose members doubtless lie mouldering into dust beneath us, but three or four—the Fitzherberts, Okeovers, Shirleys, and Cokaynes—I believe, still exist in the locality or retain any portion of their ancient inheritance.” We shall not, we are sure, give any offence by controverting this statement, but, on the contrary, feel confident that this gentleman will be pleased to be reminded

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that there are a few others who still “retain a portion of their ancient inheritance,” and a goodly number who “exist in the locality.” The Breretons, of Hurlow, are enumerated in the statement, thus we assume that a radius of twelve miles is meant by “locality,” but we will simply take this distance north and south (purely in the Wapentake and Appletree Hundred), ignoring the west and east. We will take the families from the twelfth century—from the time when we find mention of them on the Pipe Rolls and charters still extant, and we will take them alphabetically as well as chronologically for simplicity and to be clear. There were the Alsops, of Alsop-en-le-Dale, when Richard I. was King; there are the Alsops, of Alsop, still, whose senior member is both a baronet and a peer. There were the Atlows, of Atlow, who are gone paternally, but not maternally. There were the Cokaynes, of Ashbourne, from whom the county frequently chose her knights. There is property still held in Ashbourne by Mr. G. E. Cokayne, Norroy King-at-Arms, though we would add that this gentleman was baptized Adams, and not Cokayne; still there is a Cokayne, paternally, living in the “locality.” There were the Hoptons, of Hopton, and Monjoys, of Yeldersley; but the Hoptons merged into the Gells and Rollesleys, and the Monjoys into the Blounts, by heiresses. There were the Okeovers, of Atlow, who are still Lords of Atlow. Turning south—we are still speaking of the twelfth century—we find the Agards, of Foston, who are gone; the Brailsfords, of Brailsford, who are still represented by the Brailsfords, of Barkwith House, County Lincoln; the Curzons, of Kedleston, who are still Lords of Kedleston and holders of coronets. But we will not proceed with the Appletree families, but adhere to the Wirksworth Wapentake, that we shall not be said to be taking an advantage. We will add, too, that it is assumed, with an appearance of truth, that the Ashburne, of Ashbourne, were from the same founder as the Cokaynes. In the thirteenth century the Meynells were Lords of Tissington—surely the Meynells are yet living within the locality? There were the Heathcotes, of Heathcote, from whom most assuredly spring the Heathcotes of Winster. In the fourteenth century we meet with the Batemans, of Hartington, and the Sacheverells, of Ible.

Middleton-by-Youlgreave is not farther removed from Ashbourne than Hartington. We should like to know the relationship between Hugh Bateman, who married Margaret Sleigh, of Hartington, and was steward to the first Earl of Devonshire, and from whom the knights and baronets, and William, who about the same time married his wife Helen at Youlgreave. In the fifteenth century there were the Beresfords, of Newton Grange, who are now among the nobles of the realm; the Dales, of Ashbourne, who are living within the locality; Mynors, of Willersley, still among the gentlemen of England; the Swans, of Hurlow, now among the gentlemen farmers of the Peak.* In the sixteenth century we come across the Batemans, of Hartington Hall, whom we contend were distinct from the family which produced the antiquary.† In the Landed Gentry, Mr. Frederic Osborne Bateman is denominated as of Hartington Hall and Breadsall Mount, Derby, who undoubtedly springs from the knightly house, but whether Hartington Hall is the property of this gentleman or of Sir Edward Dolman Scott, Bart., as is stated in the Peerage, or of someone else, we have yet to learn. Neighbours of the Hartington Hall Batemans were the Breretons, of Hurlow. What sensational passages of history does not the mention of this family bring to the mind; from the courtly knight who perished on Tower Hill by the axe in 1536, to the valiant old knight who died so recently as 1864: When the minions of Henry VIII. trumped up the crime of adultery against Anne Boleyn, Sir William Brereton was arraigned as one of her paramours, and, with Jedburgh justice, executed. Ormerod, in his Cheshire, speaks of him as the “best” of the Breretons. If justice could not be obtained from the second of the Tudors, the second of the Stuarts (Charles I.) came in for the wrath of another Sir William Brereton, when he defeated the Royalists beneath the walls of Chester, while Royalty looked on from the walls; then destroyed the city, relieved Nantwich, and made the palatine untenable to the cavaliers.

But it is the Sir William of our own time, the hero of so many fights, whom the writer of these articles, when a youth, remembers to have met frequently in the Strand, who is of interest to the student, and whose memory will be long cherished by the Artillery Corps at Woolwich, for he left them the interest of

* We are indebted to a lady of this house for many notes of her sires. † Vide Old Halls, Vol. I.
a thousand pounds for ever, to perpetuate the English game of cricket. He entered the Artillery force as a mere child, and at sixteen was second lieutenant. He served in the Peninsula from 1809 till the crowning victory of June, 1815. He took part in the battles of Barossa, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthez, Toulouse, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo; was at the siege of San Sebastian and in the retreat of Burgos. In 1848 he was at the capture of Canton, and in 1856 was on board H.M.S. Britannia, in the Black Sea, during the attack on Sevastopol (simply as a guest of his relative, the Admiral), when the rockets fired by that ship were directed by his hand. He was made a Knight Commander of Bath in 1861. We owe to him, An Account of the British Fleet in the Black Sea, during the Crimean War, and a translation of Constitution Militaire of France, from the French of Paixhaus. The founder of the Breretons was a retainer of Gilbert de Venables, who was a retainer of Hugh Lupus, who was a retainer of the Conqueror. They have held both a peerage and a baronetcy. The coronet was conferred by James I. in 1624, and held for five lives. One of the founders of the Royal Society was the third baron. The baronetcy was purchased in 1627, and the purchaser was, unquestionably, one of the greatest of the Parliamentary generals, if not the greatest military captain of his time. In the early volumes of the Archaeologia are many articles by a member of this family, who was a member of the Society of Arts, Royal Society, and Society of Antiquaries. The Breretons were shown but recently as being of Briton, County of Norfolk, but in the latest edition of the Landed Gentry we cannot find them. Among the "Ashbourne families" of the sixteenth century there would be the Goodwins, Levinges, Lowes, Manloves, the Melors of Idridgehay, the Pegges of Kniveton, the Wigleys of Wigwell Grange. Are not the Mellors still at Idridgehay and "territorially connected"? Are not the Goodwins still within the "locality"? The Levinges have long held a baronetcy, and crossed St. George's Channel to locate themselves in Mullingar; the Lowes are, we take it, paternally represented by Major A. E. Lowe, F.S.A.; the Manloves are gone Chesterfield and Sheffield way; while the Pegges and Wigleys are, perchance, extinct. With the seventeenth century we find the Adderleys, Lords of Thorpe; the Boothbys, of Ashbourne; the Hurts, of Alderwasley; while a moiety of Callow had come to the Chadwickes, together with the old Hall. The Hurts, of Alderwasley, from distinguished alliances, are among the first commoners of England; the Boothbys will ever be designated, by virtue of their patent, as of Broadlow Ash, even if they have (we are not positive that they have) severed their "territorial connection," while the Adderleys, by disposing of Thorpe, are yet within the "locality." Then again, have the Chalinos severed their connection with Fenny Bentley? The Adderleys were ennobled so lately as 1878 with the peerage of Norton. One of the lads of this old family was Gentleman of the Wardrobe to Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth. Surely Humphrey Adderley had something to do to see that the six thousand dresses of Bess did not get puckered. Humphrey had a brother, Ralph, a lawyer of eminence, who purchased the Manor of Coton, and from him sprang the Adderleys, of Hams Hall and Coton, both now merged into one. Another of the lads was Equerry to Charles I. We were neglecting to add that the student who would follow up the careers of the Breretons should refer to Dwariss' Memoirs of that family, together with the Histories of Cheshire, by Ormerod, Lysons, and Earwaker.

For seven generations have the old yeoman family of Gould been at Pilsbury Grange. For about two hundred years have they held these lands under the noble house of Cavendish. Surely when Hallam wrote his famous chapter on the yeomen of England he had such a type as the Goulds in his mind—a combination of sturdy qualities, intellectual aptitude, and scrupulous integrity. If one son has cared for the welfare of his crops, another has successfully taken his academic degree of Master of Arts, while a third has held the commission of a captain in the army. It was a cadet of this family, as an ensign of the Eighty-fifth Regiment, who perished in the historic loss of the "Ville de Paris," 16th September, 1782. Before the Goulds were of Pilsbury Grange they were of Elkstone, County Stafford, and of Hanson Grange, County Derby. William Gould, who died 28th August, 1725, espoused Mary Hollis, of Rotherham, who gave him, among other sons, William, whose wife was Annie Morewood, of Staden. We fancy this lady brought her husband some broad acres, because it was her grandson William, known
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as "Gentleman Gould," whose inheritance in Staden was sold by his executors to the fourth Duke of Devonshire for eight thousand one hundred pounds. The son of William and Annie Morewood, who perpetuated the Pilsbury branch, was Richard, whose wife was Elizabeth Gilbert, of Cotton Hall, whose father was a Member of Parliament. Among the issue of this union was another Richard, whose helpmeet was Mary Goodwin, of Tissington, whose son, Edmund, mated with Margaret Peake, of Lammerscotes, whose son, Gilbert, was husband of Ellen Wright, of Bradbourn. This gentleman died so recently as June, 1891. His son has left the old homestead, so that there is no longer a Gould at Pilsbury.

When speaking of the tenure of Broadlow Ash we omitted to mention an instance of the illustrious house, who held the manor, by exchange, to please James I.

The romance of the noble family of Cecil has given inspiration to poet and subject matter for novelist. In the early part of 1791 Lord Henry Cecil, afterwards tenth Earl of Exeter, was divorced from his wife, and in the following October was married at the little village church of Bolas, in Shropshire, to Sarah Hoggins, daughter of a sturdy farmer in the neighbourhood, but no man suspected he was heir presumptive to a peerage, for he had courted and won her as a simple landscape painter. There was a belief in the village that his calling of painter was a blind, and that he was really an highwayman, as it was noticed at certain times, say every six months, that he was in the habit of absenting himself for three or four days together, and returning with plenty of money, the result of lawless and mysterious depredations, so it was thought. However, in January, 1794, he informed his wife that he had occasion to go to Stamford, and that she must accompany him; but it was not till they both stood within the princely entrance of Burleigh Hall that he told her she was mistress there and he was lord.

Then her countenance all over
Pale again as death did prove;
But he clasped her like a lover,
And cheered her soul with love.

But the exalted sphere to which she had risen very soon killed her, for in three years she died, though the immediate cause of death was giving birth to her fourth child, afterwards Lord Edward Cecil, who was living as recently as 1873. Of this extraordinary and romantic alliance there were three sons and one daughter, and the issue of that daughter now holds the Dukedom of Wellington. Had she lived but four more years her honours would have been increased, for the landscape painter of her youth and husband of her choice was created a marquis. But, as Tennyson so beautifully puts it:

Paint she grew and even fainter
As she murmured "Oh that he
Wore once more that landscape painter
Which did win my heart away."

Francis Meynell was a rich banker, sheriff, and alderman of the city of London. He purchased the lordships of Sturston, Bradley, and Osmaston from Sir Andrew Knivet, the Cavalier, in 1655. This fact is clearly stated by the compilers, but the whole of them, even Lysons, fail to remind us that Francis Meynell, who acquired Anslow very shortly before, and from whom the present squire of Langley Meynell springs, was not Francis, the alderman, but his uncle. Few pedigrees are freer from complications than the Meynells—from old Robert, of the days of Henry II. (1154-1189) to the Justice of the Peace still living, who was sheriff in 1874; but the compilers seem to gloat in giving the student an endless unnecessary search and to allow the mind of the general reader to be charged with errors. Whether the famous Norman Baron Hugh de Grente-Mesnil was grandfather of Robert, already mentioned (and who held five knights' fees from Fitzhubert), is the only difficulty. On the shields of the very oldest of England's patricians and gentry is the quartering of Hugh, the friend of the Conqueror. There are three-and-twenty generations from Robert to the present resident of Meynell Langley. The fact of this house which partakes of poetry is this: They were lords of Meynell Langley in the earliest days of the Plantagenets. The senior male line ceased in 1387, when the heiresses, Margaret and Thomasine, married Roger and Reginald Dethick, whose heiress mated with the Bassetts, of Blore; whose heiress was
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

that lovable and plucky woman the wife of William Cavendish, the Duke of Newcastle; whose heiress espoused John Holles, the Duke; whose heiress threw in her lot with Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford; whose heiress had the second Duke of Portland for husband. After three centuries (1669), Isaac Meynell purchased Meynell Langley for twelve thousand five hundred and twenty-four pounds eleven shillings and sixpence. Again it passed with a petticoat to Robert Cecil, who sold it to Godfrey, grandfather of the present holder.

Robert Meynell,* living in the twelfth century, had a son, William, whose son, Hugh, married Philippa Edensor† (so says Burke, Vol. II., Landed Gentry), and was father of William, the benefactor of Yeaveley Priory, and of Giles, who was Knight of the Shire when Edward I. was plundering the merchants of London of their wool to pay the expenses of his wars with France and Scotland. The son of William was Hugh, whose lady was Johanna, heiress of the De la Wards, of Stapenhill, whose father was Steward of the Royal Household. Hugh was Knight of the Shire in 1323. This was the gentleman who put aside the arms of his sires—a paly of six, a bend overall, charged with three horses—and adopted those of his wife—vair, argent and sable. He would be in Parliament when Bills of Exchange were first introduced, and the first of our commercial treaties was being made (with Venice). His son (Sir Hugh) was one of the martial giants and lieutenants of Edward III. at Cressy, and of the Black Prince at Poictiers. He was created a Knight of the Bath, and mated with Alice Bassett, who, in right of her mother, was heiress of the Verdons, whose arms—very curiously—were identical in trick with the Vernons, of Haddon. We are nearing the close of the senior line. Richard, the son of Sir Hugh, had two sons, Ralph and William. Ralph, by his wife Christiano Chute, had four daughters only. One never married; Jane, the wife of John Staunton; and Margaret and Thomsine, as before mentioned. William, who was of Yeaveley—the family seem to have clung to Yeaveley long after the lordship had passed from them—was Knight of the Shire in 1399, and in that singular Parliament which met in Westminster Hall and solemnly deposed their King. Gerard, the son of William, was in two Parliaments of Henry VI.—1429-1434—and father of Ralph, of Willington, husband of Anne Hall, of Leicester; who was father of Gerard, who died in 1526; who was father of Henry, whose son, John, by his wife, Maud Bradbourne, was father of John, whose spouse was Bridget Markham, of Nottingham. John was father of Francis, whose two sons, Godfrey and Francis, were the founders of the two branches of the Meynells. This must be read carefully. Godfrey, who was of Derbyshire, became sire of the Meynells, of Hoar Cross Hall, Staffordshire; and Francis, who was of Staffordshire, became sire of the Meynells, of Langley, County Derby. Godfrey, by his wife, Dorothy Whitehaugh, of Whitehaugh, was father of the London Sheriff, and purchaser of Sturston. The lineal descendant and representative of this gentleman was the late Hugo Francis Meynell, of Temple Newsam, Yorkshire, and of Hoar Cross Hall, who died in 1871, whose father had changed his name to Ingram. Hugo was the last of his line, and willed his estates to his wife, who, as a maiden, was the Honourable Emily Wood. Between Francis, of Anslow—brother of Godfrey—and the present Lord of Langley, there have been seven descents.

In the vale of the Compton Brook stands old Sturston Hall, about a mile from Ashbourne, and a quarter the distance from the corner of Bradley Wood. Bagshaw, in his History of Derbyshire, published in 1846, says the family of Tomlinson had held it for two hundred years. But they have left, and now one of the Heathcotes has it. There, we believe, was the homestead of the Grendons, who held a peerage under the three Edwards, and have been extinct more than five centuries; then the Knivets located themselves here and held it for three centuries, when Francis Meynell bought it with the lordship. With his descendants as possessors (not tenants) it remained till 1869, when it was sold to John Godber, who has since conveyed it to W. H. Smith, who holds the seigniory. There are some peculiarities of this seigniory. It is supposed by Lysons to be a lordship, forming portion of an ancient one, designated

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* We take it, though we cannot trace the fact, that Robert had an older brother who was Lord of Yeaveley, as there is the Inquisition entry that Yeaveley, at this time, passed to the Shirleys. *Vide Shirley Manor House.*

† This lady is called Philippa Savage in the *Topographer and Genealogist*, which we are inclined to believe is correct, because Philippa had a sister, Lucy, wife of Thomas de Edensor, and hence the error.
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Fenton, but all trace of Fenton from 1306 is lost, without it was Penters Lane.* Lysons adds, "John Walker, Esq., claims also a manor in Sturston." Now we take it that Fenton and Sturston were distinct, because the Fentons sold Fenton in 1306 to William le Mercer, which, if Sturston had been part of it they could not have done, for Sturston at that time was with Ralph de Grendon, knight and baron, and one of the mighty warriors of Edward I.—companion with him in his famous march to Berwick—whose father had right of free warren over his manor of Sturston, by order of Henry III. With this father, Sir Robert de Grendon, there is a romance. He was Sheriff of Stafford and Salop—an office of perpetuity†—was governor of the castles of Salop, Bruges, and Ellesmere. Dugdale tells us that he contracted a marriage with Joan le Botiller, but never received her as wife and would not "as appears from a sentence of a spiritual court of Lichfield,"‡ and espoused Emma Bassett, of Sapcote, who was mother of the warrior. The third baron was of weak intellect, and the husbands of his three aunts seized his estates, but weak or no, he turned to Henry, Duke of Lancaster, for protection, offering him his Manor of Shenston as a gift in return, and thus rid himself of his enemies. His estates went to his nephew, Sir Ralph Rochfort, whose wife was Joane, daughter of Sir Hugh de Meynell. The barony is still * Derbyshire, p. 12. † Vide Stubbs' Constitutional History, Vol. I. ‡ Barnage, Vol. II., p. 25.
The Parishes of Jenny Bentley and Bonsal.
The Parishes of Fenny Bentley and Bonsal.

OW the senior line of an old family becomes extinct, or impoverished, or merged by heiress into other families, and how the junior line obtains distinction, wealth, lands, coronet, and perpetuates his race, can well be illustrated by the Derbyshire house of Beresford. From the time of William Rufus (1087) until the first of the Stuarts (1603-25), they were Lords of Beresford, in the Parish of Alstonefield, County Stafford. A son of the eleventh possessor (we believe third son and eventually heir also), named John, settled at Fenny Bentley, at the commencement of the fifteenth century, and acquired the lordship, which, from the 25 Edward I. (1296), had been with the Earls of Lancaster, and previously was Royal demesne. The wife of John was Elizabeth Bassett, of Blore. The line of his eldest son (another John) became extinct, less a daughter who mated with Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, whose heiress married Cotton. His second son (Thomas) was that famous old warrior, who fought at Agincourt (1415), and lived, as his tomb records, till 1473; was father of sixteen lads and five girls, and was the founder of the family whence come the present Marquises of Waterford, Earls of Tyrone, Lords Beresford and Decies, and the gallant Baronets of Portobello. The lady Thomas won for his bride was Agnes, heiress of the Hassells, of Arcluyd, County Chester. The marshalling of her sixteen boys for the wars of Henry VI. by their father, must have aroused to its fulness the pride of an English mother’s heart—in which there is love in its most pure and exalted sense; dignity in its most ennobled form; elation edged by a divinity. The names of these sixteen lads were Aden, Thomas, John, Hugh, Robert, Humphrey, William, Roger, Edward, Lawrence, George, Godfrey, Ralph, James, Ralph, Dionysius. In the enumeration of them by Dr. Cox,* the sixth son, Humphrey, is not given, and it so happens that it was the great-grandson of this very Humphrey, dubbed Tristram, who went to Ireland, became manager of the New Plantation in Ulster, was father of the gentleman created a baronet in 1665, whose descendant in the fourth generation mated with Catherine de la Poer, thirteenth Baroness de la Poer, was raised to the Irish peerage as baron in 1720, as earl in 1746, and whose son was the first Marquis of Waterford. The De la Poers were the senior Barons of Ireland, their barony having been conferred by Edward III., in 1375, on Nicholas, eighth in descent from Sir Roger, one of the companions of Strongbow in his conquest of Ireland in 1172. Like the Beresfords, they were among those men whom Shakespeare makes Henry V. address as

* Churcher, Vol. III.  † Tales of Great Families.

We few, we happy few, we band of brothers.

There is a romance of the House of Beresford which partakes of the supernatural, and however sceptical in such matters any of us may be, there are these two facts anyway, that the dates and events, less one, can be verified, and the loss of a human life which it occasioned can be attested. The mother of the first Baron Beresford was Nichola Sophia, daughter of Hugh Hamilton, Lord Glenn WHY. Her guardian, as a girl, was also guardian of John de la Poer, the last of his race. Both children, we are told by Walford,† had their minds poisoned with the principles of infidelity, which resulted in a ridicule for religion. Years went by, Nichola had become the wife of Sir Tristram Beresford; De la Poer had succeeded to his earldom. Soon after midnight, on the 17th October, 1693, Lady Beresford was aroused from her sleep, and found at her bedside this very companion of her childhood. She upbraided him, and asked why he had so far forgotten all propriety to construe their friendship into such a liberty? Had
she forgotten, he said, the oath they had sworn as children; had they not solemnly promised each other that, if there was life after death, the survivor should be visited by the shade of the departed? He told her she was about to become a mother of a son, who should marry his niece, was soon to be a widow, and that if she should marry again her life would be one of misery, one which would end in travail on her forty-seventh birthday. How was she to know but that it was a dream? The curtains, which were of massive velvets, flew up, and became lodged over a small hook in the ceiling, the tester becoming suspended. This was not sufficient to shake her incredulity. He took up her notebook and wrote in it. She might have done this herself in her sleep! Then he touched her wrist and disappeared, but not before he had told her that truth alone lay in revealed religion. At the breakfast table next morning, Sir Tristram noticed a black ribbon on her wrist and became solicitous, when she implored him not to ask her about it. This event happened at Gill Hall, County Down, the residence of the Meades, afterwards Earls of Clanwilliam. She did become a mother; Beresford died soon after, as Burke's Peerage will show, and though she remained a widow for some years, she again married Richard Gorges, afterwards ennobled, a brutal fellow, with whom she found the misery which had been foretold. But her forty-seventh birthday went by, so that the shade of Tyrone was wrong in one item. Yet not so. Her husband had become kinder, and on the very day she attained her forty-eighth year (as she thought) she presented him with a son. There were great rejoicings, and she gave orders that invitations should be sent to friends to come and be merry. The clergymen of the parish, who had been allowed to see her in her room, hearing her assert her age, said, "Nay, madam, you are wrong; I was curious on that point, and having searched the register, I find you are only forty-seven." She at once cancelled invitations; desired her son, Marcus Beresford, and Lady Betty Cobb to be sent for, to the exclusion of servant, minister, and everyone else. She told these two of the mysterious visitation and how each assertion of the spirit had been verified; how she should die before sunset, and directed that the bandage should be removed by Lady Betty, and the wrist alone seen by Beresford. We are told that the very sinews were found to have shrunk and withered; that the ribbon she had worn, together with the note-book with the marvellous entry, is, or was, with the noble family. This much can be proved by extant evidence: That this lady was born in 1666 and buried in 1713, the difference being forty-seven years; that she died in an accouchement; that her firstborn by Sir Tristram Beresford did marry the heiress of the Le Poers, and became Earl of Tyrone in her right. They buried her in that old cathedral where Jeremy Taylor was consecrated; where the immortal Swift was Dean, and within whose sacred precincts occurred the last instance of a nobleman being arrested for treason.*

One of the sons of Thomas Beresford and Agnes Hassell is of special interest to the student. We refer to Dionysius, the founder of the Brampton or rather Cuthtorpe branch. We shall meet with the gentleman anon. There was another (James) who was Canon of Lichfield and founded the Bentley Chantry, among whose friends was Geoffrey Blyth, the bishop, whose old Derbyshire homestead is yet standing within the Parish of Norton. How the charters of these Chantries shew who were companions, and between whom there was a friendship they wished to perpetuate after death.

Fenny Bentley was remotely a chapelry of Ashbourne, but obtained parochial dignity in 1240, about the time that Tideswell was asserting its right to a similar importance. How even dear old Lysons sometimes stumbled, is verified by the vestiges of the old homestead of the Beresfords and Degges (the name of Sir Simon, with the date 1680, was but recently, and still is we believe, on the leads). He says "there are no remains of the Manor House which was a castellated mansion."† We would that the pleasure could be granted us of pointing out to him the remains of those castellations.

We believe that there is a senior member of the house of Beresford than the Marquis of Waterford. We believe that the present Rev. Gilbert Beresford, B.D., Hon. Canon of Peterborough, and Rector of Hoby, County Leicester, is a descendant of Hugh, the elder brother of Humphrey, whence the ennobled

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* Lord Edward Fitzgerald, on the 4th June, 1798, who lost his life in resisting the arrest. The brutality of this arrest struck its own death blow.

† Derbyshire, p. 68.
branch. This branch, however, has produced one Secretary of War, two Lieutenant-Generals, one Lord Mayor, one Bishop, three Archbishops, two Prelates of the order of St. Patrick, one Knight of St. Patrick, and one Admiral. In James's Naval History, and Calpe's Naval Biography, the career of Sir John Poo Beresford and his exploits will be found graphically told. How he pluck obtained him a command as almost a youth; how he conveyed specie and successfully, when attacked by the enemy's fleet of vastly superior numbers. The brother of the Admiral is, however, of much more interest to ourselves—William Carr Beresford, the General, the hero of Albuera, the soldier whom Wellington admitted he would have recommended to have been his successor, had he have been struck down, not because of his efficiency as a General, but because he was the only one of his Generals who could "feed an army." He was one of the five Peninsula officers made peers when Wellington was created a Duke. He is of interest to us because of the famous Napier controversy over the battle of Albuera. We are told that the victory (if one, for the French claim it as well as the English) was really won by the military genius of Colonel Harding. The truth is very simple. The opponent of Beresford was Marshal Soult, who had his whole corps d'armée, and who met the intrepidity of Beresford with manœuvre, and made it a job for Beresford to meet two simultaneous attacks, from behind as well as in front. This controversy, which was carried on in bitter language, and which can be read in Napier's Peninsula War, yields up the fact that whether it was a Beresford or a Harding who prevented Albuera from being a defeat, it was an offshoot of an old Derbyshire stock. The eulogy of Beresford in the Wellington Despatches should be read and well read before the aspersions of Napier are swallowed.

The Manor of Fenny Bentley passed to the Staffordshire Beresfords, whose heiress married with the Stanhopes, and came to Charles Cotton in the dowry of his wife Olive Stanhope, who has been repeatedly confused with his more celebrated son. He was the friend of rare old Ben and Sheldon and Wotton. It was to him that Brome dedicated his Monsieur Thomas, to him that Herrick addressed one of his poems. In Clarendon's Life there is a fine portrait of him.

"Charles Cotton was a gentleman born to a competent fortune, and so qualified in his person and education that for many years he continued the greatest ornament of the town in the esteem of those who had been best bred. His natural parts were very great, his wit flowing in all the parts of conversation; the superstructure of learning not raised to a considerable height, but having passed some time at Cambridge and then in France; and conversing always with learned men, his expressions were ever proper and significant, and gave great lustre to his discourse upon any argument; so that he was thought by those who were not intimate with him to have been much better acquainted with books than he was. He had also qualities which in youth raise men to the reputation of being fine gentlemen; such pleasantness and gaiety of humour, such a sweetness and gentleness of nature, and such a civility and delightfulness in conversation that no man in the Court, nor out of it, appeared a more accomplished person; all these extraordinary qualifications being supported by as extraordinary clearness of courage and fearlessness of spirit of which he gave too often manifestation. Some unhappy suits in law and waste of his fortune in those suits made some impression upon his mind, which, being improved by domestic affliction and those indulgences to himself which naturally attend those afflictions, rendered his age less reverenced than his youth had been, and gave his best friends cause to have wished that he had not lived so long."

This lordship, after being sold in severalities, came to the Jacksons, Irwins, and Challinors, consecutively.

Bonsal was with the Crown and the Duchy of Lancaster till the reign of Charles I., when it was sold to Charles Harbord, who immediately transferred it to Henry Cary, Earl of Dover. This was in 1632. In the following year the Copyholders were in possession. In 1719 Henry Ferne did his best to establish, by a case in Chancery, that he was Lord of the Manor, out of which arose a cross suit in which Ferne became defendant. Particulars of these suits are in Glover's Derbyshire, Vol. II., pp. 147-8. Glover makes Ferne one of the original copyholders in the purchase, and the last survivor of them. This must

be an error, for, assuming Ferne was only a lad at the transfer, he would have been approaching to a centenarian in 1719.*

We never mount the slope from Cromford to Bonsal but we think of poor Ellis Farneworth; we think of him as a famous Italian scholar, as a priest of the church, and as hawking his Machiavelli from house to house to keep hunger away from himself and sister. Within a few years of his death this work was selling for several guineas. His father was rector of this parish. He was educated by Barrow at the Chesterfield School, went to Eton, and from there to Cambridge, matriculating as a member of Jesus College. He took his Bachelor of Arts in 1734, and his Master of Arts in 1738. The Tissington Fitzherberts did many things for him—got him appointed to the vicarage of Rotherne in 1758. In 1762 he became rector of Carsington,† where he died the following year. He translated the *Life of Pope Sixtus the Fifth*, by Leti, from the Italian; the *History of the Civil Wars of France*, by Davila; and the works of Nicholas Machiavelli, all from the same language. In spite of his erudition and of his friends we know, as a fact, that he frequently wanted bread.

How Farneworth was situated at his death is painfully told by a letter of Thomas Bedford to Bowyer, the publisher. "Mr. Farneworth has left his poor sister in woeful circumstances, a very worthy gentlewoman in the decline of life, and of an infirm constitution. She will be so just to the creditors as to give up all his effects to anyone who will administer, and depend upon Providence and the benevolence of her friends and other charitable people for her future subsistence."‡

† The yearly stipend of Carsington in the King's Books was only nine pounds sixteen shillings and a halfpenny.—Pilkington, Vol. II.
‡ Nichols' Literary Anecdotes, Vol. II., p. 393. Note.
The Parishes of Bradbourne and Carsington.
The Parishes of Bradbourne and Carsington.

From the Chronicle of the Black Canons of Dunstable (Annales de Dunstaplia) we gather many facts of the Parish of Bradbourne during the thirteenth century. These Annals, written on parchment, are yet preserved among the Cotton Manuscripts in the British Museum. This valuable work was transcribed by Wanley and published by Hearne in 1731, and again by H. R. Luard, which appears in Vol. III. of Annales Monastici (1869). These Black Canons loved a wrangle at law as they loved their mutton chop (for which they provided by keeping at Bradbourne a flock of fourteen hundred sheep), whether over an advowson or Grange, and would carry a suit to the Court at Rome when their title was remote. In 1205 Geoffrey de Cauz, or Cauceis, who held the Lordship of Bradbourne under the De Ferrars, gave them the church there, but they had to legally fight it out before they got it.* A few years subsequently† Holdridge Grange, within the Manor of Brassington, was given by the Herthills to Gerendon Abbey, when the Canons said it was theirs, but in this they got the aloes and not the treacle, for their claim was changed to a purchase in 1250. There were various Monastic Orders who had made their Grange at Bradbourne (within the parish). The Austin Canons, of Darley, had Aldwick; the Premonstratensian Monks, of Dale, had Griffe; while Ravenstanes Grange was with the Cistercian Abbot of Gerendon. About the year 1223, the Prior of Dunstable sent three of the Canons to reside at Bradbourne as guardians of his temporalities and to husband the profits, for he had been given trouble by the vicars, one of them having a great partiality for hunting, and for keeping (so the Chronicle says) a concubine. The spot selected by these resident Canons to build their house was the site on which stands the old Hall. We are informed by a celebrated antiquarian authority that the Canon's house was standing at the commencement of the seventeenth century; was purchased by George Buxton in 1609, and that there are portions of this old house remaining just as Buxton found them, though there were many alterations made by this gentleman. If the house consisted of a large open hall, bedrooms and offices, Buxton must have divided the hall into two storeys, put up a beautiful oak staircase, and panelled the parlour. Early in the present century further alterations were made. A western wing was added, parlours converted into dining-rooms, panelling stripped off an old wall to decorate a new one, the entrance together with the wall of the forecourt re-modelled; while many stones about the building, together with wall coping and stringcourse, indicate the brutal hand of the vandal in appropriating ecclesiastical masonry for secular purposes to save, perchance, the expense of a few shillings. In the window of the staircase are the arms of George Buxton, together with those of his grandson, Thomas, impaling Wigley, a paly of eight crenellé, argent, and gules. It was a member of this branch of the Buxtons who altered the orthography to Buckstone. The representative of the senior line of this branch informs us that this was the original spelling. We say, no; we say distinctly that neither the Inquisitiones post mortem, nor the Inquisitions of the Forest, nor the Visitations of Heralds, are to be thus summarily thrown over, which say Buxton. We say also that if attention can be directed to an authority of greater credit than those quoted, which shew “Buckstone,” we will immediately acknowledge our

* The gift was not confirmed till 1223.
† 1205.
error, but to be told we are wrong, without giving the proof of the error, certainly does not partake of the scholar, who would (so we should think) produce his authority together with his assertion of blunder.

Bradbourne was one of those lordships which—although forfeited by Robert de Ferrars—had no capital lord subsequent to 1265, but remained with the tenants in demesne. It was one of those lordships which came back to a descendant of the last Earl of Derby in the male line after a period of three hundred and thirty-five years. The earliest under-lords were the De Cauz, one of whom—Sir Geoffrey—conveyed his seigniory in the reign of John to Godard de Bradbourne. The great-great-grandson of Godard—Roger—purchased Hulland, where the family subsequently located themselves. John, the great-grandson of Roger, mated with Anne Vernon, and made Hulland his principal residence. The eldest son of John was Humphrey, who married Margaret Longford, whose son John espoused Isabella Cotton, of Ridware, a co-heiress. Hence the quarterings on the shield of Sir Humphrey (whose tomb is in Ashbourne Church), the son of the heiress and John, will be intelligible. The wife of the knight was Elizabeth Turville. Henry de Bradbourne, who was executed at Pomfret in 1322 for being an adherent of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster (who was executed, too), was the son of Roger, the purchaser of Hulland. He is designated by old Holinshed* as Lord Henry and as a baron, but this is evidently a mistake. The sister of Sir Humphrey carried the Lordship of Bradbourne to her husband, Sir Humphrey Ferrars, about 1600. This scion of the old baronial house was a descendant of Thomas, second son of William, fifth Lord Ferrers of Groby, and his first wife, Philippa de Clifford. Thomas linked himself with the heiress of Sir Baldwin Freville, of Tamworth Castle. The eventual heiress of Jane de Bradbourne and Sir Humphrey Ferrars was wife of Robert Shirley (son of the first Earl Ferrars), whose heiress was wife of James Compton, fifth Earl of Northampton, whose heiress was wife of George, Marquis of Townsend. This last lady brought to her husband over two hundred and fifty quarterly quarterings.

The Comptons are an old Warwickshire family, located in that county temp. of Henry II.† They were not ennobled till 1573, and their earldom dates from 1618. The wife of the first earl was a daughter of a London Lord Mayor. Their greatness arose with Sir William, who, as a child, was a playmate of another child, from whom he received, in manhood, various estates in twenty counties. The other child was Henry Tudor, not then Prince of Wales but Duke of York simply. The third earl—while Member of Parliament for Warwickshire—was one of the gentlemen who voted against the attainder of Stafford.

The romance of the house of Townsend lies with the nobleman who conveyed Bradbourne to the Gells, and is of a description that will not only satisfy those who believe that a tree is a tree, but also those who reason from abstract premises and favour conclusions that partake of the impossible and miraculous. That the gist of the romance may be thoroughly understood and appreciated be it remembered that in English law, if a man dies leaving a widow, and she marrying immediately afterwards has a child born before the expiration of forty weeks from the decease of her late husband, the child can claim which paternity it chooses; nay, more, the law says that the child “is more than ordinarily legitimate.” The marquisate of Townsend dates from about a century ago, and the barony rather more than two hundred and twenty years, but they are a very ancient Norfolk family, who came over with the Conqueror in the person of one Ludovic. In the reign of Henry VI. Sir Roger Townsend laid the foundation of their after prosperity by marrying the rich daughter of De Havil, and acquiring Rayham, which they still hold, and after the restoration of Charles II. they were made peers of the realm for the part they had borne in the civil wars. Moreover, the girls married into the Windham, and Bedingfield, and other great families—indeed, the fourth viscount had George I. for godfather, and a woman for a wife whose shield contained the Royal quarterings with a vast number of others. But the romance is with the marquis who sold Bradbourne to Philip Gell, of Hopton, in 1809; who died so recently as the 31st December, 1855; who, though a peer of the realm for forty-eight years, never took his seat in the House of Lords, neither was he in England during this period, nor heard of further than he was living in the neighbourhood of Genoa. Only a few days before his mysterious disappearance this nobleman, George

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Ferrars Townsend, then Lord Chartley, and about twenty-nine years of age, married a Miss Sarah Gardener, of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire. Within a week from the event he decamped, the why and wherefore is not ours to inquire, but immediately he was gone his wife instituted a suit in the Ecclesiastical Courts to set aside the marriage from the beginning, or, as the lawyers say, ab initio. We all know the tedious proceedings of these Courts in the days we are speaking of, and more particularly to a lady of an amorous disposition; anyhow, no sooner had she instituted the suit than she eloped with a Mr. John Margetts, of St. Ives, a Huntingdonshire brewer. Now the romance assumes its solemnity or farce, which you like.

A little within or without the prescribed time she became a mother, and, what was more, the child was a boy, heir-presumptive to the earldom and marquise, to say nothing of the vast entails and huge rent rolls, and hence the Parliamentary proceedings afterwards taken. As the boy grew he was sent to Westminster School with the aristocratic prefix of lord, which courtesy title the son of a marquis has a right to. In 1811, when his supposed grandfather, the then marquis, died, Lady Townsend, his mother, assumed the dignity of marchioness, which, as the divorce from her husband had never been pronounced, there was nothing to prevent her from doing, though she would sometimes fall back on the one of plain Mrs. Margetts. In 1841 this son (whatever paternity he had) was returned in Parliament as Member for Bodmin. He was known to society as Earl of Leicester, a title which had accrued to the Townsends from the famous marriage of the first marquis. In the following year the brewer of malt and hops died, and then, and not till then (which seems incredible), did the brother-in-law of Lady Townsend (Lord Charles) petition the Crown and Peers to declare “the issue of Lady Townsend illegitimate.” The matter was referred to a committee of privilege, whose investigations resulted in a Bill for the declaring of the same, and which passed the House of Peers in 1843. All this time the marquis, whose evidence undoubtedly could have set at rest any question that arose or could have arisen, was a recluse in Genoa, and though (so we should think) there is not one atom of a probability as to the paternity of the child, still, when we recollect the stately old Castle of Tamworth, the noble mansions at Raynham, in Norfolk, and Ball's Park, in Hertford, the titles, coronets, lands, dignities, which appertain to the House of Townsend, we cannot help expressing our surprise that so many years should have been allowed to go by without the voice of the peers being asked to quash such a prodigious and really diabolical farce, without it was that some slight doubt existed as to “a more than ordinary legitimacy.” In such a case as this no doubt there were many good people who believed that the child was “more than ordinarily legitimate,” but for our own part, knowing that she was the mother of various other children, of whom the Huntingdonshire brewer was the father, we must assuredly think that but for the precaution taken—though many years after it ought to have been taken—by Lord Charles Townsend, that one of the proudest and noblest houses of England would now be represented by a surreptitious issue, having no more right than our friend Smith, the tripe-man. Presuming Lady Townsend was only twenty when she married Lord Chartley, it would make her sixty-eight when he died; yet on the tenth morning after his decease, when the news of his death could not have arrived from the Continent a week, she was again married to John Laidler, whom Sir Bernard Burke dubs with the title of esquire, a linen draper's assistant at the West End of London. Thus, to the good round age of three score and ten, she retained those amorous propensities which occasioned a Bill to pass the House of Lords, and to supplement the romances of the English aristocracy.

We have a few particulars of Robert de Ferrars, last Earl of Derby, which cannot be obtained but from the Annales de Burton, Rishanger, Matthew Paris, and Robert of Gloucester, and which makes a sympathy go out which other authorities have failed to excite. Before he had donned the wearing apparel of a youth, Henry III. had arranged with his father to betroth him to one of his beggarly nieces—Isabella, daughter of Hugh, of Lusignon. This was part of Henry's policy to provide for his starving Poitevin relatives. This was when Robert was scarcely seven. But the lass died, when Henry substituted her sister, aged seven, and married her to De Ferrars, aged nine, at Westminster. Immediately after, his father died, and he became first the ward of the King, then of William de Wynton, then of Prince
Edward, then of the Queen of Savoy. Indeed it was a fight of the curs wherein the bone was with the strongest. Apart from the spoil, Henry had secured him as nephew, but blood of the De Quincys ran in the veins of Robert, and no sooner had he attained to manhood, and done homage for his estates, than he joined the ranks of the hostile Barons. His first campaign was brilliant. In 1263 he led the troops which defeated the Royalists, sacked Worcester, and devastated the King's forests. He defeated the Royalists at Gloucester under Prince Edward, whom he took prisoner; he defeated the Royalists for the third time at Chester. He was then three-and-twenty. His summon to Parliament he considered a trap until the victory of Lewes, when he showed up with De Montfort, 20th January, 1265. The scene between De Ferrars, Henry III., and De Montfort, should have furnished to the historian a page for his best descriptive language, and to a painter like Gilbert a subject for his canvas, but only in Robert of Gloucester do we find that the King applied to De Ferrars every vile term possible, which De Ferrars threw back; that there were threats, looks, gestures, passions, which were derogatory to both. Henry III. would have taken his life, but De Montfort sent this unfortunate Earl of Derby to the Tower to save his neck. It was to Wallingford Prison he was sent after the battle of Chesterfield, from whence he was released in June, 1269. He only lived till the following November, when they buried him, as he had desired, in the Priory of St. Thomas by Stafford.

There are six lordships—Aitolw, Aldwick, Ballidon, the two Brasington Manors, and the paramount seigniory—within the Parish of Bradbourne, beside the extensive lands denominated Aldwick Grange, Moldridge Grange, and Ravenstanes Grange. Thirty-five different families (which are set forth in the Manorial Tenure, in the Appendix) have been lords of these manors since the Conquest—De Ferrars, Okeovers, Shirleys, Hardwicks, Herthills, Cokaynes, Ashleys, Hurts, Boothbys, Vernons, Murrays, Furnivals, Nevils, Talbots, Graes, Herberds, Howards, Saviles, Coopers, Sherbrookes, Lowes, Harbords, Pegges, Lees, Haynes, Newtons, Lockers, De Caux, Bradbournes, Ferrars of Tamworth, Mouses, Comptons, Townsends, Gells, Fitzherberts—apart from thirteen other families who have held the Grange lands.

The glorious old family of Okeover were Lords of Aitolw in 1100, and so they are still. There was an Okeover as Knight of the Shire in the Parliaments Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV.—V. Bancroft, the poet, in his stanza to Humphrey Okeover, sheriff in 1631, hath it—

I sometimes heard a kind of prophise
That your name should in fair longevity
Equal the tree of Jove; which may it hide
Like Royal cedar (never purlied)
Nor otherwise impaired: so sound a name
To you I wish and your well timbered name.

How they have formed illustrious alliances is shewn under Callow.

Aldwick was given by the Shirleys to the monks of Darley in the reign of Henry I. At the spoliation it was given to the Hardwicks, whose heiress (Bea) brought it to Sir William Cavendish, with whose illustrious descendant it remains.

Sir Thomas Heane, who held Aldwick Grange in 1548, had been private secretary to Cardinal Wolsey, was Master of the Household to Henry VIII., and was knighted by that monarch at the installation of his son (Edward VI.) as Prince of Wales.

Ballidon, in 1586, was with our old friend Ralph Fitzhubert, and very remotely was with the Herthills, whose heiress (temp. Richard II.) passed it to the Cokaynes.

How Carsington attained to parochial dignity is easy of trace; how it became a lordship is a different thing. It was simply a berewick of Wirksworth until about the reign of Elizabeth, when we find the Gells of Hopton as holding the seigniory of Carsington, with whose maternal representative—H. Chandos Pole Gell—it remains.

The lordship was sold by Sir Edward Cokayne to Sir Anthony Ashley, ancestor of that sad Earl of Shaftesbury, in the reign of Charles II., and of that good Earl of the reign of Victoria. He played a distinguished part under the last Tudor, yet not sufficiently distinguished as to make him a figure with the
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ordinary historian. But why not? He introduced cabbage into England,* and surely Englishmen like a little with their bacon and remember him kindly. He was a scion of an old family settled at Wimborne, in Dorsetshire. He was made Clerk of the Privy Council by Elizabeth. From the Domestic State Papers for November, 1588, we find he was employed to take the names of those Spaniards on board the Peter the Great, who were driven into Hope Bay on the destruction of the Armada. In the next year he was with Sir Francis Drake in his expedition to Spain, of which the particulars are told by Camden and the Lansdowne Manuscript, 104-46. From old Hakluyt, we learn he was in the famous expedition to Cadiz, and shared in that brilliant exploit, for which he was knighted. He was in the retinue of Elizabeth, on her visit to Oxford,† where they made him a Master of Arts; was made Clerk of York Castle, and finally a baronet in 1622 by James I. There are other facts beside those of history to keep his memory green. His first wife was an Okeover (and his second a Sheldon), from whom came so many illustrious men, and women too, and while Clerk of the Privy Council he found time to devote to translation of a valuable character, which fact has only recently been discovered.

"Ashley was undoubtedly the author of an important naval work, although the identity of Ashley its writer, and Ashley the clerk of the council, has not been previously pointed out." In 1584 there was published in Holland a collection of Sea Charts, subsequently called "a waggoner." "It would appear," says Coote,‡ "that in the following year Lord Charles Howard, of Effingham, Lord Admiral of England, drew the attention of the Privy Council to the work, which met a great want of our early seamen under the last Tudor. The word being 'esteemed by the chief personages of the grave counsell worthy to be translated and printed into a language familiar to all nations,' the task of translating it into English from the Dutch was committed into the hands of Anthony Ashley." The book was entitled Mariner's Mirror, and was "dedicated by Anthony Ashley to Sir Christopher Hatton, to the newly-appointed Lord Chancellor, his friend and patron, whose arms and crest adorn the work. In the dedication the author apologises for the delay in its publication 'by reason of my daylie attendance on your lordship and the rest of my Lordes of her maiesties most honourable privis counsell,' which words serve to shew beyond all dispute that the clerk of the council and the author of the Mariner's Mirror are one and the same person." Thanks to Coote for his discovery.

One moiety of this manor passed in rather singular mode; it was a gift from Matthew Vernon, of London, mercer, to William Murray, Earl of Mansfield, from respect for his lordship's political views.

One of the Brasington Manors passed to the Furnivals by frank marriage. This tenure, though now never used, is capable of being used. It is where a man gives an estate with his daughter conditionally, that this estate passes to the issue of their two bodies, and only descendible in that way.

* Nichols Prog. of James I.  † Nichols Prog. of Elizabeth.  ‡ Dictionary National Biography, Vol. II., p. 170.
The Parishes of Dartington, Dognaston, Kirk Ireton, Kniveton, and Mappleton.
The Parishes of Hartington, Hognaston, Kirk Ireton, Kniveton, and Mappleton.

POSSESSION by baronial families, some of which were ducal and even Royal, from the time of the Conquest to the present moment, can the lordship of Hartington claim. All these families—Ferrars, Plantagenet, Hume, Villiers, Cavendish—very curiously have their romance coupled with historical memorabilia. In the office of the Duchy of Lancaster there is a manuscript called Great Aloff, in which the Manor is shewn as with Sir John de la Pole, and as being purchased from him by King Edward III., in which case there must have been a previous conveyance by Henry, Earl of Lancaster, to De la Pole. The Hall was still with the Poles in the sixteenth century. Whether the site of the edifice was the spot where Edmund Crouchback, brother of Edward I., built a castle or mansion about 1270 is a matter of something more than probability. There are other very old families associated with Hartington Parish, as the Batemans, Heathcotes, Edensors, Goodwins, Scotts, Breton, Swans, Bennets, Sterndales, and we have satisfied ourselves that there were two distinct families of Poles; one which produced the famous Cardinal, and was connected with the Plantagenets, and another, of which the present representative is Squire Pole, of Radbourn.* There were two distinct families of Bateman, but such a fact has apparently been ignored by the compilers. In 1266, the Manor of Hartington was forfeited by the De Ferrars, and was given to the Earl of Lancaster. In 1399 it merged into the Crown, on the accession of Henry IV., but whether he held it as Duke of Lancaster or acquired it as the grandson of Edward III., we cannot assert, as from the entry in the manuscript already mentioned there is a doubt. In 1603, James I. gave it to Sir George Hume, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had accompanied him to England. He was “a person of deep wit, few words, and in His Majesty’s service no less faithful than fortunate. The most difficult affairs he compassed without any noise, never returning when he was employed without the work performed, that he was sent to do.”† He had been introduced at the Scotch Court by his relative, sixth Lord Hume; was accused of conspiracy with the Ruthven raiders, and acquitted; was in the train of James I. when he went to Denmark to fetch his bride. He was created Baron Hume, of Berwick, in 1604, and, in the following year, Earl of Dunbar and a Knight of the Garter. He gave satisfaction to His Majesty by his management of bribes to infuse Episcopacy and take away Presbytery.

The Humes are said to have a descent from the Earls of March, who have a maternal descent from the Saxon Kings of England. They figure very prominently in the History of Scotland. The Battle of Sanchieburn, where the troops of James III. fought the troops led by his own son, and where he was assassinated, was solely from their influence. There was a Hume at Flodden who, after he had routed Edmund Howard, in charge of the right wing, was appealed to by his countrymen, who were being vanquished by the English, but Hume said, “He does well that does for himself, for we have foughten

* Whether the Poles of Stooveron, in Staffordshire, of whom the Cardinal was a scion, and the Poles, of Newborough, in the same county (from whence the Radbourn House) may not, very remotely, have merged from the one source, we wish in no way to take issue. We say, that the Plantagenet connections of the Stooveron Poles, would have clung to the Newborough Poles, had they have possessed them.
† Burke’s Extinct Peerage, p. 239.
our vanguard and won the same, and, thairfoir, latt the rest doe thair partis as well as we have done." He was eventually executed at Edinburgh. In the Extinct Peerage there is considerable information of this family.† They still hold a peerage. Sir George Hume, Earl of Dunbar, died without male issue, when Hartington again reverted to the Crown and was given to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in 1617. The career of this nobleman is the most extraordinary in our annals. No other subject ever rose from a pageboy to a marquis in three years; no other subject ever possessed the power to influence a King of England against his own judgment; against the negative voice of Parliament, and the voice of the whole nation to declare war. Two of our monarchs were simply puppets in his hands. The stires of Villiers had been located at Brokesby, in Leicestershire, for four hundred years. They were more remotely of Nottinghamshire. He was a younger son by a second wife, with few expectations from his father. His first meeting with James I. was at Apethorpe, in Northamptonshire, in April, 1615. Even as Queen Elizabeth had been struck with the handsome features of Charles Blount, so James was with those of Villiers. He made him cupbearer; Gentleman of the Bedchamber, with a pension of a thousand pounds out of the Court of Wards—and all this in six months! In January, 1616, he appointed him Master of the Horse, which necessitated the Earl of Worcester to resign; in April he was invested with the Order of the Garter, and became Justice of the Forests north of the Trent; in August he was ennobled as Lord Whadden, Viscount Villiers, plus the Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge. In January, 1617, he was created Earl of Buckingham; and, in the following January, Marquis, Lord High Admiral, Chief Justice in Eyre (south of the Trent), Master of King's Bench, Constable of Windsor, and Warden of Cinque Ports. He got one brother created Viscount Purbeck, and another Earl of Anglesey. And what is curious, that, while the last representative of himself died a miserable death, there are still descendants of the Earl of Anglesey holding coronets. How he arranged that Charles, Prince of Wales, should marry a Princess of Spain; insulted the Spanish Minister, D'Olivares, and then declared war; how Parliament impeached him and got dissolved; how he secured a wife for Charles I. in Henrietta Maria, of France; how he quarrelled with Richelieu, which occasioned war; how he attempted to relieve Rochelle and failed; and how in his second attempt he was assassinated by Felton, can be best read in the works of Dr. S. R. Gardiner.‡

George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who sold the Manor of Hartington, in 1663, to William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire, for twenty thousand pounds, was the son of the man assassinated by Felton, and of Lady Catherine Manners, daughter of the sixth Earl of Rutland, who had brought into the family the broad lands and noble mansion at Helmsley, in Yorkshire, which this son also sold to the Duncombes for ninety thousand pounds, to squander in debauchery. At the time of the Great Rebellion in 1641-5, he was only a boy, but at the last efforts of the Cavaliers at the battle of Worcester he fought on their side, suffered in their defeat, and fled to the Continent with Charles II. How, after the Restoration, he became Member of Parliament; formed a Cabal; changed his politics; supported the pretensions of Monmouth; backed up Titus Oates in his diabolical lies; made love to the King's mistresses; was proclaimed traitor; was sent to the Tower, and yet managed to reinstate himself into the Monarch's good graces, is known to most students. There is an episode in this man's career, perchance without parallel for horror and sensation. He wronged the eleventh Earl of Shrewsbury; and then met him in duel near Putney Heath (16th March, 1667), where he slew him while the reins of his horse were held by the woman whose infidelity was the cause. We learn from Pepys's Diary that, after the duel, he took the Countess of Shrewsbury to his residence at Clifden on the Thames, into the presence of his wife (a daughter of Lord Fairfax). Pepys tells us that this lady said, "It was not for her and the other to live together in a house," to which he replied, "Why, Madam, I did think so, and, therefore, have ordered your coach to be ready, to carry you to your father's," "which," adds Pepys, "was a devilish speech."
The character of Buckingham has been very well expressed by Walpole. "When this extraordinary man with the figure and genius of Alcibiades could equally charm the Presbyterian Fairfax and the dissolute Charles; when he alike ridiculed the witty King and his solemn Chancellor; when he plotted the ruin of his country by a Cabal of bad ministers, or equally unprincipled, supported it with bad patriots, one laments that a man of such parts should be devoid of every virtue." In Dryden's *Abolem and Achitophel* there is the famous description of Buckingham:

| A man so various that he seemed to be |
| Not one, but all mankind's epitome: |
| Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong; |
| Was everything by starts, but nothing long: |
| But in the course of one revolving moon |
| Was chemist, statesman, fiddler, and buffoon. |
| Then all for women, painting, rhyming, drinking, |
| Besides ten thousand freaks, that die in thinking. |
| Blest madman, who could every hour employ, |
| With something new to wish, or to enjoy! |
| Railing and praising were his usual themes, |
| And both to show his judgment in extremes. |
| So over violent, or over civil, |
| That every man with him was God or devil. |
| In squandering wealth was his peculiar art; |
| Nothing went unrewarded but desert. |
| Beggar'd by fools, whom still he found too late; |
| He had his jest, and they had his estate. |

In March, 1687, he had gone too far in his intrigues against the Crown, and was a fugitive from the law. He fled to Kirby Moorside, in Yorkshire, to the house of one of his old tenants, where he died in a few days, reduced to abject beggary, and his corpse was hurriedly thrown into a grave. In his last letter, written to Dr. Barrow shortly before death, is the sentence, "Afflicted with poverty, haunted with remorse, despised by my country, and I fear, forsaken by my God."

Hartington Hall is shown as with Sir Edward Dolman Scott, Bart., M.A., J.P., D.L., of Hartington, and Great Barr, County Stafford, in the latest edition of *Burke's Peerage* (1890). The baronet's maternal great-grandfather was Sir Hugh Bateman, with whose family the edifice had been for two centuries, or from the time of Elizabeth. The Scotts were at Great Barr in the reign of Edward I. (1296). There was an ancestor in the suite of John Baliol, King of Scotland, when that monarch came to London to acknowledge his vassalage, and Scott was restricted passing north of the Trent or the Forest of Cannock. By a curious coincidence the Scotts were given a baronetcy in April, 1866, and Hugh Bateman the same distinction in the following December, with a remainder to the male issue of his daughters, as he had no son "in the order of primogeniture." The present baronet's father was the eldest son of the eldest daughter, and thus succeeded. He holds also, paternally, a baronetcy. Robert or Richard Bateman, who founded the Divinity lectureship at Ashbourne, was born at Hartington Hall, on the 8th September, 1561. He removed to London, for which city he was some time Member of Parliament. This gentleman married Ellen Topleyes, of Tissington, and had four sons—Robert, of Rotterdam, William, Anthony, and Thomas, all city merchants, and knighted by Charles II., and all great sufferers by the Great Fire. Anthony was Lord Mayor, and Thomas created a baronet in 1664. The husband of Ellen Topleyes had a grandfather, Richard, who is the first of this family of Bateman we can trace as located at Hartington; they were previously of Norfolk, and it is a well authenticated fact that the baronet of 1664 purchased How Hall in that county. The Hartington Hall Batemans—we mean those who remained located there—spring from Hugh, who was eldest brother of the City Member of Parliament. Hugh mated with Margaret Sleigh, whose son, Richard, espoused Anne Beresford, whose son, Robert, allied himself with Anne Thorold, whose son, Hugh, had Jane Taylor, of Derby, for his wife, whose son, Hugh, linked himself with Elizabeth Osborne, of the same ilk, whose son, Richard went to Tissington for Catherine Fitzherbert, whose son Hugh was the baronet and last of his line. This gentleman's lady was Temperance Gisborne.

The Lovels who held the Manor of Foxlowe are usually dismissed by the compilers with four words; Lysons uses six, if our memory serves us. Their remote ancestor was a companion of the Conqueror called Lupus—a wolf—from his violent temper, though he was Ascelin the Norman. His grandson acquired the nickname of Lupellus—a little wolf—which got softened into Luvel—Lovel. They held a barony in 1299. The ninth baron was the last Lovel who held Foxlowe. Francis Viscount Lovel was a favourite chum of Richard III., was Chamberlain of the Royal household, Constable of Wallingford Castle,
Chief Butler of England, and heaven knows what. Not a braver Yorkist drew sword. His death has been and still is a contention among students. Whether he perished in the Trent after the battle of Stoke, or met a more terrible fate is the point. We will quote two authorities who are peculiarly interesting on the point.

"But however certain it is," says Banks,* "that he attempted to make his escape out of the fight, having been seen on horseback endeavouring to swim the river Trent; yet from this period no further mention is made of him by any historian, though there was a strong rumour that he for the present preserved his life by retiring to some secret place where he was starved to death by the treachery or neglect of those in whom he confided. Which reports in later days seem to be confirmed by a very particular circumstance related in a letter from Mr. William Cooper, Clerk of the Parliament, concerning the supposed finding of the body of Francis Lovel, viz.:

Sir, I met the other day with a memorandum I had made some years ago perhaps not unworthy your notice. You may remember that Lord Bacon in his History of Henry VII., says of the Lord Lovel, who was among the rebels, that he fed and swarmed over the Trent on horseback, but could not recover the further side by reason of the steepnesses of the bank, and so was drowned in the river. But another report leaves him not there, but that he lived long after in a cave or vault. Apropos to this, on the 6th May, 1738, there was discovered a large vault or room under ground, in which was the entire skeleton of a man as having been sitting at a table which was before him, with a book, pen, paper, &c., &c.; in another part of the room lay a cap all much moulder and decayed, which the family and others judged to be this Lord Lovel, whose exit has hitherto been so uncertain."

Gough, in his edition of Camden, says—"The body of a man in very rich clothing was found seated in a chair, with a table and mass book before him, in a vault at Minster Lovel, in Oxfordshire, when that house was being pulled down not many years since; that the body was entire when the workmen discovered it, but soon fell to dust."

The lordships of Hogmaston, Kirk Ireton, Kniveton, and Mapleton, were—less Kniveton—Royal demesne at the General Survey. Kniveton was with Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and afterwards with that old family, so long located at Bradley and Mercaston, which undoubtedly adopted its designation as a surname. Both Hogmaston and Kirk Ireton were given to William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, by King John, and passed to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. We believe they are still Duchy property, on lease with the Arkwrights. Sir Andrew Kniveton sold Kniveton about 1655 to the Lowes, when he disposed of Osmaaston to the Meynells, who acquired Kniveton from the Pegges, successors to the Lowes. Mapleton was with the Bassets, of Blore, soon after becoming a Staffordshire family.† In the Beauties of England and Wales (a most excellent source to look for such information), Vol. XIII., there is a pedigree of the Blore branch of the Bassets from their first locating themselves there, to their extinction. The heiress took it to William Cavendish, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, whose descendants, says Lysons, sold it to Thomas Rivett. We take it therefore that he means by descendants, the ducal house of Portland. There were (and we believe are) two manors within Mapleton; which fact has occasioned writer after writer to trip himself. This second manor was remotely with the Wensleyes, then Cokaynes, then Trotts, then Okeovers, with whom we believe it remains, but if we ask who holds the seigniory, we are told the Rev. Henry Buckton. This gentleman has the one which passed from the Cavendishes.

The Blackwalls, of the Parish of Kirk Ireton (where they were located for generations, and were still there in the present century), were apparently not considered by Lysons to have been a branch of the old Peak family, though we are of the opinion of Dr. Cox that they were. Anthony Blackwall, the famous classic, was born at Ireton Wood, in 1674. At sixteen he entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge, as sizar, where four years later he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and four years later still his Master of Arts, when he was appointed to Derby School as headmaster, and to All Saints' as lecturer. In 1706, when he was only thirty, appeared one of his great works, which is a marvellous rich store of knowledge, shewing his intimate acquaintance with the old Greek writers. The work passed through six editions, the seventh being published by Mavor, in 1809. Blackwall was at Derby over twenty years, when he got the

Grammar School of Market Bosworth. It was here that he composed his most celebrated work, *The Sacred Classics Defended and Illustrated, or an Essay humbly offered towards proving the Purity, Propriety and True Eloquence of the Writers of the New Testament*. It was at Market Bosworth that, in the last days of Blackwall, Sam Johnson was his usher. There is a good story told of Blackwall. One of his old pupils at Derby, Sir Henry Atkins, gave him, in 1726, the rectory of Clapham. When Blackwall waited upon the Bishop of London, Dr. Gibson, about his ordination, a young chaplain commenced to examine him on his knowledge of the Greek Testament, which the Bishop perceiving, was amused, and said quietly, "Mr. B. knows more of the Greek Testament than you do or I to help you." He was author of a Latin Grammar, for the use of students, written in 1728, just two years before his death.
The Parishes of Matlock, Parwich, Thorpe, and Tissington.
Wolley's House, Allen's Hill.
The Parishes of Matlock, Parwich, Thorpe, and Tissington.

In the reign of Henry VI., or early in the fifteenth century, the heiress of the Riber or Riberghs, of Riber, espoused John Robotham, and was mother of Margaret, whom William Wolley had for wife. The old documents shew the name written De Woley—Wolegh—Woleghe—Woleigh.

More than a century previously (1313) the Wolleys were of Wolegh in Hollingworth, and of Broadbottom, in the Parish of Mottram, in Longdendale. They were holding the Riber estate for six or seven generations, and were particularly memorable if only for their silver, golden and diamond weddings. Anthony, who died in 1578, was father of William, of Overton Hall, John, of Allen's Hill, and Thomas, of Bonsall. From John sprang the Marston-on-Dove branch, which gave us William, the antiquary; and Adam, the genealogist and topographer. The last of the Riber house was Anthony, who died without issue in 1668, and whose sister sold the lands to Thomas Statham. In 1681 they were purchased by John Chappell.

In 1724, the estate was in two moieties between the two heiresses of the Rev. John Chappell, when one was sold to the Walls, and the other was with Joseph Greatre in Lysons' time, which has since passed to the Allens. The Riber estate is a copyhold under the Lordship of Matlock. Apart from the two famous men whom the Wolleys produced, they have been memorable for longevity. One (Adam, of Allen's Hill) "lived seventy-six years in marriage with his wife Grace, who having survived him twelve years died in 1669. Supposing her to have been only sixteen when she was married in 1581, she must have been one hundred and four years of age at the time of her decease. The tradition of the family is that she was one hundred and ten years of age and that her husband was in his hundredth year at the time of his decease. Indeed it appears from circumstances that he could not have been less than ninety-six."*

Matlock has no mention in *Domesday Book*. The supposition is that it was a portion of Metesford, but the site of Metesford is not known only from supposition. Lysons hath it, "a little mining village at the foot of a high hill of the north side of the old bath." From Jewitt's *Domestay Book of Derbyshire* we gather that it was probably "near what is now called Matlock Bridge, which was formerly a ford. 'Nestus' or 'Nesterside' are names of the mountain now known as the 'Heights of Abraham,' on which is situated the Nestor mine (now called the Rutland Cavern), which is undoubtedly a Roman mine, and was probably the one alluded to in the *Domesday Book* as 'one lead work.' The little village at the foot of the hill near Matlock Bridge has always been known by the name of Nestes or Nesteus."† The entry in *Domesday Book* runs; "In Metesford King Edward had II. carucates of land not hidable. It was waste. VIII. acres of meadow there and I. lead work. Wood pasturable and there, III. miles in length and II. in breadth." The earliest known lords of Matlock apparently were Edward the Confessor, and our Norman Kings, then the Ferrers, then the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster, till necessity forced Charles I. to sell it in 1628, since which time it has been with trustees for the Copyholders. The present trustees are the Rev. Hamilton Gell and Mr. J. G. Crompton. There is a Copyhold Court here.

Back into the "twilight of fable," and then the mines of the Wapentake were busy. Matlock is a portion of the Mineral as well as the Parochial Wapentake. Mander, in his "Derbyshire Mineral Glossary," printed at the Minerva Press, Bakewell, for the author, by George Nall, in 1824, says the Mineral Wapentake comprises Wirksworth, Cromford, Middleton, Matlock, Wensley, Bonsall, Grassington, Elton, which is curious in respect to Wensley and Elton. The office of Barmaster and the institution of a jury of twenty-four belong undoubtedly to a period long prior to the Mineral Customs of 1277, which Pettus embodied in his Fodina Regale, published in 1670. Some seventeen years before this (1653) old Manlove had written his Rhymed Chronicle, which is a thorough digest of the laws peculiar to the Wapentake, and in two hundred and ninety-two lines simply. This Chronicle is seldom met with now, and is among works termed rare, which has prompted us to attach a copy to the Appendix. The value of Mander's Glossary to the student lies in his succinct explanation of terms not usually heard, taught, or known at Oxford. These terms have a wholesome Saxon sound, and are most curious, to say the least. The miner's sole was the bottom of a pipe; his stoal, part of a vein (with a cobbler they would mean very differently); while his skirt was the extreme part of that vein. We often read that the King was entitled to lot and cope, which meant, it appears, a tribute of fourpence a load and every thirteenth dish, while a dish contained fifteen pints, and a load nine dishes.

Within the Parish of Matlock there are two lordships, Willesley and the paramount manor. Four different baronial families have held Willesley since the Conquest—Ferrars, Talbots, Pierpoints, Lascelles—and, very curiously, the particular lines of these families became extinct. Baronial tenure and Willesley will not fit. Henry Talbot, the stepson of Bess of Hardwick, was in possession about the close of the sixteenth century, but there was no son to succeed him. His daughter, Gertrude, took it to Robert Pierpoint, whom Charles I. created Viscount Newark and Earl of Kingston. This nobleman brought four thousand men to the Royal standard, was lieutenant-general among the Cavaliers, and was an individual whom the Roundheads diligently sought to slay or take prisoner. On the 30th July, 1643, he was surprised by Willoughby of Parham, the Parliamentarian, at Gainsborough, and sent under escort to Hull in an open boat. Scarcely had he been consigned to the boat when the famous Earl of Newcastle, Charles Cavendish, came to the rescue—but this is where the pathos comes in. His ability to assist Kingston lay in the necessity to slay the escort, but the iron messengers of death from the muskets of the soldiers of Newcastle entered the breast of his relative. The mother of Kingston was Frances, sister of the first Earl of Devonshire. Then Willesley came to a younger branch of the Pierpoints, but they gave it away to Sir D'Arcy Dawes, whose grandfather had been a farmer of the Customs and given a baronetcy by Charles I. The Dawes were an old Putney family. The father of Sir D'Arcy (Sir William)† was one of those Archbishops of York who have been embodiments of aristocratic prelates. He was educated at the Merchant Tailors' School—that school which has produced some of the most profound scholars of past times—where he became conversant with the Hebrew and Greek languages before he was fifteen, though he owed much to Kidder, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who took an interest in him. In 1687, some seven years from his entering school, he was sent to St. John's, Oxford, of which college he was afterwards a Fellow. Before he was entitled to be ordained he had taken his degree of Master of Arts, and his Doctorship of Divinity was by Royal mandate. While at Oxford he succeeded his brother as third baronet, which he never expected, and then entered himself at St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, where he succeeded Eachard as Master of the College. While waiting to attain the age for ordination, he met with Frances, heiress of Sir Thomas D'Arcy, with whom (his biographers tell us) he fell hopelessly in love and married. In 1696 he became Chaplain to William III., and his 5th of November sermon so tickled the King that he got a prebend in Worcester Cathedral. His 30th January (1705) sermon, before Queen Anne, from its bold English, lost him the Bishopric of Lincoln. In 1708 Her Majesty gave him the Bishopric of Chester, and when Sharp, Archbishop of York, died, he recommended him as his successor, where he was

* The wife of the last Pierpoint who held Willesley was aunt of the baronet.
† Life of Sir William Dawes, prefixed to his works, 1733.
installed in 1713. On the death of Anne, he was one of the regents of the kingdom. The son of Sir D'Arcy (and fifth baronet) died without issue when Willesley passed with the heiress to Edwin Lascelles, who, in 1790, was made a peer, and, five years later, died childless. It was his cousin who was created Baron Harewood, Viscount Lascelles, and Earl of Harewood, and whose descendants still hold a coronet. The Lascelles are a doughty old Yorkshire house, who were at Castle Howard as far back as six hundred years ago, one of whom was a baron in 1295 by writ of summon of Edward I. In 1778, Lord Harewood sold Willesley to Edmund Hodgkinson, who disposed of it to Thomas Hallet Hodge, who conveyed it to Sir Richard Arkwright, in 1782.

The Chappells, of Riber, were a branch of a Nottinghamshire family, known as having produced William, the Bishop of Cork, who, while of Christ's College, Cambridge, was tutor some time to Milton, and whipped him, on which the famous John enters another college; was a disputant before whom James I. retired; was "regarded while at Cambridge as a Puritan, through the strictness of his life," and when in Ireland "as a Papist, through his love of ceremonies."* He was an object of attack for members of the Long Parliament, where one member said he was an Armenian, and another a protege of Laud. He died at Derby in May, 1649.

The Walls are a Derbyshire family who were remotely located at Crich. Early in the reign of Henry VIII. (about 1513) one of the sons named Thomas, became Norrey-King-at-Arms, and was father of another Thomas, who died, Garter-King-at-Arms, in 1537. Where do we find facts such as these (which redound to the honour of the county) recorded in the compilers? What would be more interesting to the student than a clear statement of the Visitations of these men; of the State ceremonials at which they must have been present, and of the national events in which they played their part? Alas, they were Derbyshire men.

We may be told that our notes of the Wirksworth families are imperfect, from not setting forth or sketching the life of that extraordinary being of mechanical ingenuity, Sir Richard Arkwright. We shall, in Vol. III., deal with the stately residence of Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, in the Scarsdale Hundred, and among our facts we will shew how the ideas of Sir Richard were infamously fiched from him and appropriated by others; how Hargreaves stole the conception of crank and comb from Arkwright (though malicious people have said that Arkwright got it from Hargreaves); how, at a ruinous expense, he forced the law to acknowledge his invention, and how his knighthood was given him by George III., not for his wondrous productions but from his presenting to that monarch an address when he escaped the attempted assassination by Margaret Nicholson. We shall deem it something more than a duty to clearly give an accurate outline of his indomitable perseverance, and the fertile resources of his brain when the defeat of any purpose seemed inevitable.

When we speak of the knightly family of Levinge—baronets from 1704, and whose castle stands on the lovely hills of Knockdrin, County Westmeath—how many of us remember their long tenure of the Lordship of Parwich, or their old homestead in the Valley of the Dove? How many of us associate the edifice with a man (whose residence it was), whose Parliamentary career is variously represented by Whig and Tory historians; who benefited immensely by the confiscation of Irish lands after the battle of the Boyne, and of whom as Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas so little can be learnt? The political career of Richard Levinge, of Parwich, was of no ordinary kind. He entered Parliament at the critical period of the Revolution, as Member for Chester. He was evidently a Whig in principles, for Macaulay wrote one of his most charming pages to hide the obloquy which redounds upon Levinge and some of his colleagues; while Froude withholds his pen, after charging him with fliching Irish lands, from stating facts which give a different colour to the picture. In 1700 the House of Commons appointed seven Commissioners to take an account of those Irish estates forfeited by the Revolution. Ten years previously the Commons had passed a Bill to make those forfeitures beneficial to the State, but William III. quashed

the measure from his absence and military operations on the Continent. Richard Levinge, of Parwich, was one of these seven Commissioners, which justice demanded should enquire into the disgorging of so much ill-gotten pelf. The facts which the inquiry brought to light were startling. "The law officers of the Crown, even the Lords' Justices themselves, had feathered their nests out of the spoils." These spoils were computed at seventeen hundred thousand acres. Another of the Commissioners was Trenchard, whom Macaulay says was a pamphleteer, and to whom the framing of the Report was evidently entrusted. He turned aside, says the historian, to make an attack upon "King and Ministry, Dutch favourites, French refugees, and Irish Papists."* To this Report three of the Commissioners dissented—Levinge was one of them—and considered it insolent; indeed Levinge sent in a conflicting statement, the result of which we shall see in a moment. The infamous way in which these estates had been bestowed upon Court favourites extorts from Macaulay the admission that William III. had lavished upon a "Bentinck and a Keppel," an extent of country larger than Herefordshire. The gift which Trenchard denounced as "scandalous," was the one to Lady Orkney, which denunciation Levinge would not assent to. The maiden name of this lady was Elizabeth Villiers, and though a favourite with the Queen, was also a protegée and mistress of William. When he threw her off, he married her to George Hamilton, whom he created Earl of Orkney. The enquiries of the Commissioners also brought to light that William had endowed her with forfeited estates, to the extent of twenty-four thousand a-year. "The House of Commons," says Froude, "voted that the four Commissioners had conducted themselves with integrity, courage, and understanding, and the disposition of the forfeitures they considered so disgraceful that there was no remedy but to cancel every grant that had been made." Levinge, knowing that his own hands were not clean in this grabbing of estates, endeavoured to wash them by denouncing Trenchard to the King, even as Trenchard had exposed the King to the Parliament. The Commons summoned him to the bar, and consigned him to the Tower. On the accession of Queen Anne we find him as Solicitor-General, then as Attorney-General, and, finally, as Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas in Ireland.

There is a pleasure in turning from narratives of spoliation, dissensions of political factions and contradictions of historians, to the purchase of the Manor of Parwich by Thomas Levinge, the great grandfather of the Judge, about the end of the sixteenth century (Burke says in 1561†). This gentleman had married Dorothy Beresford, of Newton Grange, whom he wished to be his partner in death as in life, for he says in his will, bury me "in the chancel of Parwich Hall as neere unto my late deere wife as convenient may be." He mentions in his will certain old armour which he desired to have retained in Parwich Hall as "heire loomes, unlesse it shall please God that there shall be occasion to use any of it in the defence of the kingdom." The will is dated 1639, and probably, current events had suggested there would be occasion to use it very soon. Which of his ancestors had worn his armour, and when? it would be interesting to know. There is more than probability in assuming, it had found its way from Newton Grange and had been worn by some of those sixteen lads who fought in the Wars of the Roses. The manor which Thomas Levinge purchased was not the paramount lordship but a mesne one, which remotely was with the Fitzherberts, who passed it to the Cokaynes in the reign of Edward III. "who sold it," says Lysons, "in the early part of the seventeenth century to Baptist Trott," who conveyed it to Thomas Levinge. The Cokaynes were old friends of this gentleman and had kindly mention in his will, and curious, too, for he leaves to "Mr. Aston Cokayne, a scarlett nightcap, laced down with gold lace."

Richard Levinge, the grandson of Thomas, and father of the Judge, married Anne Parker, aunt of Thomas, the first Earl of Macclesfield. The sixth baronet mated with Elizabeth Anne Parkyns, daughter of Lord Rancliffe, and eventually co-heiress, whose son, Richard George Augustus, was the author of *The Traveller in the East*, which work, says Alibone, "is from three fonts of type; let the Bibliomaniac (if he can) secure a copy." He wrote also, *Echoes from the Backwoods*, and *Adventures of Cromwell Doolan.*
MATLOCK, PARWICH, THORPE, AND TISSINGTON.

His latest effort was *Historical Records of the 43rd Regiment*, published in 1868. We believe he also printed, for private circulation, *The Early History of the Levinge Family*. In the year 1814 the Manor of Parwich was sold by the sixth baronet to William Evans, who was Sheriff of the County in 1829. This family was of Bonsall two centuries ago. Edmund, of that ilk, married Margaret Gell, of Middleton, whose son, Thomas, the banker, espoused Sarah Evans, of Derby, whose son, William, mated with Elizabeth Strutt, of Belper, whose son was the purchaser of Parwich, was a Justice of the Peace, and represented the county town for sixteen years: His wife was Mary Gisborne, of Yoxall Lodge, and mother of the late Mr. T. W. Evans, J.P., D.L., Sheriff 1872, whose lady was Mary Gisborne, of Holme Hall, by Bakewell.

The paramount Manor of Parwich was with the Crown at the General Survey. It was among those gifts which fell to the lot of William de Ferrars, sixth Earl of Derby, and among the estates forfeited by his grandson. It was given in 1278 by Edward I. to his brother Edmund. The lawsuit in the King's Bench between this Prince and Robert de Ferrars, whose disloyalty cost him so much, is mentioned somewhat fully by Dugdale in his *Baronetage*. The particulars leave the impression that Edmund Crouchback never would have given back the forfeited estates. De Ferrars suffered three years' imprisonment after the battle of Chesterfield, when it was adjudged that the payment of fifty thousand pounds on his part would reinstate him in the two hundred and nine lordships seized by the Crown, but the pleadings in the law suit on the part of the Prince make it evident that recovery was impossible. The career of the last of the De Ferrars, Earls of Derby, even from the scanty facts that have come down to us, is of interest. He never knew a father's guidance, for, as an infant, his custody was bought up by the Queen of Henry III. for six thousand marks. When he reached manhood he took the side of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and the barons, against the tyranny of the Throne. The pluck with which he fought at Evesham, and the ability with which he sought to regain his lands when all was lost, make us see him in a favourable light.*

Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, whose last bequest was that his body should not be buried till his debts were paid, married Blanche Valois, granddaughter of Louis VIII., by whom he had a son, Henry, father of Duke Henry of Lancaster, whose daughter and heiress, Blanche, took herself, the duchy and dukedom, to John of Gaunt. The firstborn of this union was Henry IV., when the major Manor of Parwich reverted to the Crown. It was one of the lordships sold by Charles I. to raise money. The purchase was made by Ditchfield, who conveyed it to the Levinges, from whom it passed in 1814 to Mr. William Evans.

Thorpe was evidently among those estates of the Cokeynes which they did not acquire from their alliance with the Herthills. Their possession was of a previous date, but it certainly was among those lordships sold by Sir Edward Cokeynge about 1559. The purchaser was Mr. John Milward, of Bradley Ash, whose heiress brought it to the Adderleys. The Cokeynes acquired it from the Wythens. The worthy baronet of Tissington is now the lord of the manor. We have a copy of a letter written by the very Charles Adderley who got Thorpe with his wife, which goes to show that his brother John served under the celebrated Admiral Benbow. It is addressed to Robert Hardinge, of King's Newton. "I am obliged to trouble you with this, on behalf of my brother John, who have been forced to send to sea, since he made but indifferent proof on land. I have the good fortune to get him recommended to Admiral Benbow, who is his friend, and who will get him received on board as volunteer, provided he can get Lord Chesterfield's letter to Captain Bertie, of His Majesty's ship The Betty. My request is that you will please to get Mr. Coke's letter to my Lord Chesterfield, in order to get my Lord Chesterfield's letter to Captain Bertie on his behalf, otherwise he cannot be received."†

Tissington was with Henry de Ferrars at the Survey; but his son Robert gave it to Geoffrey de Savage, of Hints, County Stafford. About the year 1251, Phillippa Savage brought a moiety to Hugh de Meignell, of Meynell Langley; the other moiety passing with Phillippa's sister Lucy to Thomas de

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* See note Bradbourne.  † Historical Manuscripts Commission, 12th Report, Part II., p. 431.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

Edensor. In the reign of Henry IV. or at the close of the fourteenth century, the Meignell moiety went with heiress Joan to Thomas Clinton, Knight, of Amington, whose heiress took it to Sir Robert Francis, of Foremark, whose heiress Cicely married Nicholas Fitzherbert, of Somersall and Tissington. The Edensor moiety passed to the Audleys, and from them to the Herthills, whose heiress Elizabeth (temp. of Richard II.) mated with Edmund Cokayne, of Ashbourne. In the reign of Elizabeth, the Cokaynes sold their moiety to Francis Fitzherbert, which gave him the whole of the lordship, and with his descendants the manor has remained ever since. For more than four hundred years the family have been located here.

The Manorial tenure of Tissington is more interesting: it is a possession by a succession of ten old families, whose military services and knighthoods have record on State documents: Ferrars, Savages, Meignells, Clontons, Francis', Audleys, Herthills, Cokaynes, Fitzherberts. One of the Audleys was that famous knight whose gallant exploits on the field of Poictier gave to Froissart matter for one of his most brilliant pages. How, on the morning of the battle (which threatened to annihilate the English from the overwhelming numbers of the French), James de Audley bescnought the Black Prince to let him lead the charge. "Sir, I have served always true my lord your father and you also, and shall do so as long as I live. I say this because I once made a vow that the first battle that either the King, your father, or any of his children should be at, how that I would be one of the first setters on or else to die in the pain: therefore I require your Grace as in reward of my service that ever I did to the King, your father, or to you, that you would give me license to depart from you and to set myself there as I may accomplish my vow." The Prince acceded to his desire and said, "Sir James, God give you this day that grace to be the best knight of all other," and so took him by the hand. Then the knight departed from the Prince, and went to the foremost front of all the battle, only accompanied by four squires who promised not to fail him. This Lord James was a right sage and a valiant knight, and by him was much of the host ordained and governed the day before."

"The Lord Audley with his four squires was in the front of the battle, and there did marvels in arms, and by great prowess he came and fought Sir Arnold Dandrahar under his own banner, and there they fought long together, and Sir Arnold was there soe handled." Froissart then says of Audley, "As long as his breath served him he fought. At last at the end of the battle his four squires took and brought him out of the field and laid him under a hedge to refresh him, and they unarmed him and bound up his wounds as well as they could." "As soon as the Lord Warwick and Lord Cobham were departed, the Prince demanded the Lord Audley. Some said, he is sore hurt and lieth in a litter here beside. 'By my faith (said the Prince), of his hurts I am right sorry, go and know if he may be brought hither, else I will go and see him there as he is.' Then two knights came to my Lord Audley and said, 'Sir, the Prince desireth greatly to see you.' Ah, sir (said Lord Audley), I thank the Prince when he thought on so poor a knight as I am. Then he called eight of his servants and caused them to bear him in his litter to the place where the Prince was."

"Then the Prince took him in his arms and kissed him, and made him great cheer and said, 'Sir James, I ought greatly to honour you, for your valiance, you have this day achieved the grace and renown of us all.' 'Ah, sir (said the knight), ye say as it pleaseth you. I would it were so, and if I have this day anything advanced myself to serve you and accomplished the vow that I made, it ought not to be reputed to my own prowess.' 'Sir James (said the Prince), I and all ours take you in this journey for the best doer in arms, and to the intent to furnish you the better to pursue the wars, I retain you for ever to be my knight with five hundred marks of yearly revenue, the which I shall assign you of my heritage inAGR.

*The immediate successor of this gentleman (Sir John) wrote to the Secretary of State in February, 1629, that "Divers of my neighbours had in my absence coursed with greyhounds within the lordship of Tissington and destroyed many hares, and when I was to hunt my own hounds, having kept a good cry of dogs, my huntsman could scarce find one hare. A friend told me that my worthy friend Mr. Maners was abused in the same nature, and that you procured him a warrant signed by His Majesty, by which warrant he had power to take such dogs from such as were offensive in that kind of courting. My humble suit to you is, that your honour will be pleased to procure me the like favour." Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1st Report, Part II., p. 212.
MATLOCK, PARWICH, THORPE, AND TISSINGTON.

England.' 'Sir (said the knight), God grant me to deserve the great goodness that ye shew me.' And so he took his leave of the Prince, for he was right feeble, and so his servants brought him to his lodging.'

"The Lord James Audley gave to his four squires the five hundred marks revenue that the Prince had given him. When the Prince heard of this gift made by Sir James Audley, he thanked him for so doing, and gave him six hundred marks per annum more."* The King (Edward III.) created Audley a peer.

The Savages were an extremely old Cheshire family (at least the first trace is of that county) who acquired lands at Frodsam and Steinsbré, as also in the shires of Derby, Stafford, Worcester, and Gloucester. They were among the first English in Ireland under Strongbow, in 1172, and still have descendants at Portaferry, Knockadoo, Ballymodun, the castles of Ardchín, Lisanoure. They have held two viscounties and an earldom (Rivers). We shall have some pleasing researches to state of this house anon.

The Meignells or Meynells will be met with under the Hundred of Morleston and Litchurch; so suffice it now that Hugh de Meignell, the husband of Philippa Savage, was steward to William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, in 1203.

The founder of the patrician house of Clinton, whether of Amington or elsewhere, and who still hold the Dukedom of Newcastle and Barony of Clinton—(they have held the Earldoms of Lincoln and Huntingdon)—was Geoffrey, the Chamberlain and Treasurer of Edward I. He founded the Benedictine Priory of Kenilworth, and had pleas in eighteen counties. He was charged with treason and tried at Woodstock, the case being memorable from the fact that it was at this trial that David I., of Scotland, sat as a peer simply. He or his son was Baron of the Exchequer under Stephen. His nephew, Robert, was ordained a priest one day and translated to bishop the next. A remoter sire of the Clintons perchance was Ranebald, to whom the Conqueror gave Clinton, in Oxfordshire. Sir Thomas Clinton, who held Tissington, was third son of the third baron, and has been the subject of much serious dispute among genealogists, whether he was really Sir Thomas or Sir John. The identity of his wife should settle the point. Joan Meignell was married twice. Her first husband was John Stauntion, of Stauntion Harald, by whom she had a daughter, who became, by her union with Ralph Shirley, the maternal ancestor of the Earls Ferrars. Her second husband was Sir Thomas Clinton, third son of John, Lord Clinton. Seeing that the Cokaynes and Clintons held Tissington conjointly, one fact is curious. In the reign of Henry III. there was another Thomas de Clinton who acquired Baddesley Clinton with the heiress of James de Bisege. There is a learned article in the Topographer and Genealogist on the question of the Christian name of the Clinton who held a moiety of Tissington.†

One of England's greatest diplomats, at a most critical period of her history, was Alleyne Fitzherbert, Lord St. Helens. He was the fifth son of William, of Tissington, who was Member of Parliament for Derby in 1768, a Commissioner of the Board of Trade, and who, unfortunately, took arms against himself on the 2nd of January, 1772. The mother of the Baron and Plenipotentiary was a Meynell, of Bradley, and Dr. Jonson describes her as having "the best understanding he ever met with in any human being." After leaving Derby School, he went to Eton, and on to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he matriculated in 1770, at the age of seventeen. "The little Fitzherbert," wrote Gray, the poet, to his friend Mason, "is come a pensioner to St. John's and seems to have all his wits about him." Yes, forsooth, wits which were to be very early tried in circumventing the subtilest of chicane and in securing peace to the nation, at a time when the imbecile administration of Lord North had so disastrously destroyed her prestige. He took his Bachelor of Arts in 1774, was Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and "Second of the Senior Optimes in the Mathematical Tripos." His official career commenced some three years later when he was appointed Minister at Brussels, which we are told necessitated his taking his Master of Arts by proxy. In 1782 he was sent Plenipotentiary to Paris. Never had diplomatist a more difficult task. England was assailed by six of the European Powers: France,

Spain, and Holland had united to attack her on sea and land. Russia, Sweden, and Denmark were supplying articles of warfare to our enemies. America, too, was just lost; the administration of North which had cost England such a price had given place to three others in rapid succession; the prestige of England only glimmered in the heroic defence of Gibraltar, by Eliot, and the victories of Clive in India. In the following January Fitzherbert had secured peace with France and Spain, and was returning home.

We will rapidly glance at his after services, and then offer one or two observations. In 1783 he was Envoy Extraordinary to the Empress Catherine of Russia, whom he accompanied in her visit to the Crimea, which, by invasion, had just been added to her empire. In Dyce's Recollections of Samuel Rogers are preserved some of the excellent anecdotes which Fitzherbert used to tell of the Empress and her Court. He was again in England 1787, when he became Chief Secretary for Ireland, under the Lord-Lieutenancy of the Marquis of Buckingham. We have it on the best authority—a letter of Lord Minto's to his wife—that he "was going to Ireland with the greatest danger to his life, his health being very bad in itself, and such as the business and vexation he is going to must make much worse." In March, 1789, he resigned the Secretaryship, and was appointed—with a pay of four thousand pounds a year—Envoy Extraordinary to the Hague. Then it was that Fox spoke of him as "a man of parts and of infinite zeal and industry." In May, 1791, he was successful in settling a dispute with Spain. There had arisen a vexed question as to the right of British subjects to trade with the natives of Nootka Sound, together with the one of the Southern Whale Fishery. Fitzherbert proceeded to Madrid, and "under his care," says Courtney, the dispute was put an end to. This gained him the peerage of St. Helens. In 1793 he concluded a treaty of alliance with Spain. The next year he was sent Ambassador to the Hague, but the conquests of the French made his position critical, on which he returned. In April, 1801, he set out on his last foreign mission. It was to congratulate the Emperor Alexander, of Russia, on his accession to the Throne and to bring about a treaty between the two countries. He was at the Emperor's coronation; arranged a convention with Sweden and Denmark, and for the efficiency and expedition of his diplomacy was raised to the peerage of Great Britain. We are told that he was on more intimate terms of friendship with George III. and Queen Charlotte than any other courtier. Much against the wishes of Pitt he was made Lord of the Bedchamber in May, 1804. From 1805 till 1837 he was a trustee of the British Museum, and when he died—19th February, 1839—was senior member of the Privy Council. Many particulars of this nobleman will be found in Wraxall's Posthumous Memoirs; Lord Malmesbury's Diaries; Bentham's Works; Lord Minto's Life and Letters; and the Peerages.

The eldest brother of Lord St. Helens (William) was created a baronet in January, 1784. He matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge; was made a Master of Arts, per literas regias, when only twenty-two; was called to the bar and became Recorder of Derby. He was made Gentleman Usher to the King; then Gentleman Usher Extraordinary, but he resigned through a quarrel with the Marquis of Salisbury (Lord Chamberlain). He died at Tissington, 30th July, 1791. He wrote A Dialogue on the Revenue Laws, and Maxims. He was probably author of a pamphlet On the Knights made in 1778.

We cannot conceive a greater loss to befall a man than that which befell Lord St. Helens on the 16th July, 1797. He scarcely escaped with life from a disastrous fire which burnt his house to the ground. "He has lost every scrap of paper," writes Lord Minto, "he ever had. Conceive how inconsolable that loss must be to one who has lived his life. All his books, many fine pictures, prints and drawings in great abundance, all are gone."
The Parish of Wirksworth.
The Parish of Wirksworth.

Eighty acres of land and one messuage was the estate, we are told, which belonged to the Abotts of Darley at Wigwell Grange.* These acres were given to the Austin Canons of Darley by William le Foune in the thirteenth century. At the spoliation of the monasteries the estate was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Babington, whose grandson, Anthony, sold it to Henry Wigley. The Grange had been a favourite retreat of the abbots, yet surely not for pious meditation, but perchance from the particular excellence of the dairies, or facilities to do a little quiet coursing.

The Wigleys, of Wirksworth, had branched off from the parent stock (located at Wigley, a small village in the Parish of Brampton, as remotely as 1327), some time in the reign of Henry VI. They had applied themselves to certain crafts—carriers to wit—and, established as tradesmen, had acquired a certain affluence when the purchase of Wigwell took place. The senior Wigleys forsook the county about 1600, and went to Scraptoft, in Leicestershire, where the last of them died in 1765. The heiress married into the old family of Hartopp, of Little Dalby.

Wigwell Grange was with the Wigleys for about one hundred and twenty years, when one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Henry (Bridget), the last of his line, brought it to that singular being, John Statham, afterwards knighted by Queen Anne, made a Privy Councillor, and employed as Envoy to the Court of Turin. Sir John has invested the spot with a peculiar interest—an interest not to be understood unless we are conversant with the assertions made by the old Knight himself, and with the little evidence there exists to substantiate these assertions. Lysons has it that the Stathams were "an ancient Cheshire family, which derived its origin from Statham, in that county, and settled at Morley,"† in Derbyshire, during the reign of Edward III., from marriage with the heiress of the Morleys. The elder branch died out in 1481, and their estates passed to the Sacheverells with a daughter. There would be nothing in such an assertion as Sir John claiming descent from a younger member of the Morley house, though, as Lysons says, some evidence should be adduced, if that assertion were not accompanied with others which we know to be unfounded.

The pretensions which Sir John set up for his aristocratic descent, apart from his descent from the Morley house, are set forth in Volume IV. of the *Derbyshire Archaeological*, for 1882.‡ Here we find copies of a series of documents compiled by the Knight himself. These documents, we are told, were found among the sweepings of a lawyer's office at Bakewell, which must have been the office of John and Thomas Mander, who were Stathams maternally. The old Knight sets forth that he had a descent from the Royal Family of Stuart, which is evidently insufficient, for he adds, "and all the crowned heads in Europe." Another of his assertions we have been at great trouble to verify, and cannot. He says that two of his ancestors, or two of his house anyway, a Sir Rowland and Sir Nicholas, were Barons of the Exchequer, and that there was another—a Sir John—who was Judge of Common Pleas. We believe him, however, when he says there were collateral branches of the Morley Stathams, and that one of these branches again settled in Cheshire, and merged, by heiress, into the Booths, of Barton. He says (and in this case there is no reason to disbelieve him) that a remnant of the Cheshire estates remained with his own branch of the family until the Great Rebellion, when his great-grandfather (he means grandfather)

* Glover's *Derbyshire*. The abbeys held peculiar privileges. Their lands and property were exempt from tithes.
† *Derbyshire*, p. 146.
‡ The contribution is by Mr. John Sleigh, J.P.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

raised a troop of horse for the King; was made a prisoner and suffered imprisonment in Nottingham and Derby gaols; was hunted down, and a reward offered for him dead or alive. The estates were compounded for and sold to Thomas Gladwin. Sir John was not born till May, 1676, when the events of the Great Rebellion had become so many stories to be told over the Yuletide log, and no doubt the mind of Sir John, as a child, was impregnated with a belief of the mythical sufferings and grandeur of his sires, and that when, as a man, he was employed on embassy duties, duties, knighthood, and made a Privy Councillor, he thought it time that the world should know something of his own importance and that of his ancestors. The father of Sir John was undoubtedly Thomas, of Tideswell, whose wife was Barbara, daughter and heiress of Cromwell Meverell of that ilk; which Thomas was son of the Tansley cavalier. This lady was the mother of Sir John. This Thomas had a second wife—Mary Ibbotson, another heiress, of Whiteley Hall, York, from whom the Sheffield Statthams, and maternally the Manders, of Bakewell. Sir John was father of two sons and three daughters by the heiress of the Wileys, all of whom, except one named Catherine, died without issue. This lady was first the wife of Benjamin Bagshawe, the last of The Ridge Bagshaws; then of Lieutenant-General Phillips, and lastly of Henry Barker, of Chiswell. We attach a copy of one of the documents Sir John left behind him, which is quite intelligible when his ideas of kingship and his own pomposity are taken into consideration. In his days Wirksworth was yet a Presbyterian centre, between whose inhabitants and Sir John there would be nothing in common. Wiggw Grange was sold by the son of the Knight to his relatives, the Manders. About 1774 it was again sold to the Greens. One question naturally arises in the mind of any student: How came Sir John to assert—even on the tomb of his father in Tideswell Church—that two of his race were Barons of the Exchequer if there was no truth for saying so; and that it is that Foss, the greatest of all authorities on such matters, ignores them further than that one of the Statthams had the reversion of a judgeship? It may be that these men held provincial judgements, as one of the Milwards, and that tradition had invested them with the tippet of a Baron of the Exchequer.

ADJUTATOR MEUS DEUS

Is Statham's Family Motto. Wigwam, in Derbyshire, the 19th of March, 1757.

Whilst the Devil, and Evil Spirits, have Power in the World, so long will Envy, Malice, Lies, and Detraction continue. No Person is the County has suffer'd more by vile Calumnies than Sir John Statham, who for many years has been the Mark, at which the Faction have shot their sneev'n'd Arrows, and bent their whole Efforts. His neglecting, despising, and tormenting them, gave them too much Encouragement, to continue their Approaches. What Wrongs, Injustice, and Oppression, have they not charg'd him with, and what Mortgages, Judgments, and other Securities have they not loaded his Estates with. These Wrongs were Thirty Years ago exposed and made evident by Publick Advertisements, through the whole kingdom, which then crushed that villainous Attempts. After all these Years, the Faction have again revived their Calumnies, which compel Sir John for his own Reputation, and to comply with the Importunity of his Friends, thus Publicly to Advertise. That if any Person can prove, that he hath done them any manner of Wrong, or Injustice, he promises to restore them [Four-Fold]. And if any Person whatsoever, have any just Debit, or Demand on him, he desires they apply to him for Immediate Payment, and if delayed desires not to have it conceal'd. But if after this Notice those wicked Wrenches, shall have the Impudence, to continue their impudent Falsehoods, he resolves to prosecute them with the utmost Severity, or otherwise use them as such Miserables deserve. And for the Public Good, he heartily wishes, The Faction would do the like in their own Affairs.

J. Statham.

N.B.—For the comfort of the Envious, It happens, Sir John is so far from leaving Incumbered Estates, that he can on any good occasion, raise out of his Soughs, Mines, and Other Personality, and Effects, above Ten Thousand Pounds, without loading or incumbering, any of his Real Estates.

Callow is a lordship which was held (or the greater portion thereof) by the Chadwicks for two hundred years. Marriage with an heiress of the Sacheverell's gave them the estate and the old hall, with fifteen heraldic quarterings.* They were also, and still are, of Healey Hall, Lancashire; Malveysin Ridware, County Stafford; and New Hall, County Warwick. Their alliances with the heiresses of the Cawderns, Malveysins, and Sacheverells should have prompted the compilers to have told us something of the family; but even Lyons does not give their shield, nor does Dr. Cox notice them. There is a romance, too, about one of their alliances of an exceedingly pretty kind, being the union of two houses

between whom deadly feud had previously existed by the union of two hearts. The sire of the bride had been slain by the sire of the bridegroom.

Apart from certain facts of the Chadwicks (of interest to the historical student), which we will briefly notice, there are various other old families who held the Lordships of the Wirksworth Parish of whom the particulars are memorable and curious, who have few representatives among us now, and whose ancient manorial residences have long disappeared. To prevent unnecessary reiteration, and to shew at a glance what would need much explanation, we have attached a table of manorial possession.* Within this parish there are at least ten lordships—Alderwasley, Alton, Callow, Cromford, Holland, Hopton, Ible, Ivenbrook, Middleton, Wirksworth. Their tenure brings us in touch with several famous living Derbyshire houses, of whom the county is justly proud, not only from antiquity of race, but from careers of distinguished services. Among these families we have the Okeovers, the Hurts, the Milnes, the Melior's, the Arkwrights—these are still with us—the Lowes, the Morleys, the Pierponts, the Staffys—these are gone—the Greys, the Chadwicks.

The Walthals, with whom is the old hall of the Chadwicks, were located remotely in the County of Westmoreland; while their connection with the County of Derby apparently commenced when the Rev. Peter, who was Rector of Brindle (whose father was Vicar of Leek), married Ruth Grove, of Bakewell, and took up his residence in that town. This would be early in last century. Their son was of Weldons, Darley Dale, and mated with the heiress of the Swinnertons, Newcastle-under-Lyme. The issue of this union was two sons, who died sine prole, and a daughter, Anne, who espoused James Milnes, of Alton Manor, whose second son took the name of Walthal in 1853. The motto of this family is the sensible English axiom, that, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," a truth which they have illustrated by their alliances with the heiresses of the Marchomleys, Crewes of Alvaston, Alexanders of Wistanton, Mores of Hall o'Heath, Watsons of Holditch, and the Swinnertons.

The splendour, the memorabilia, the numerous lordships of the Chadwicks arose from their alliance with the heiress of the Malveysins; though other ladies with whom they married were daughters of historic houses, and the student finds it difficult to refrain from noticing various famous events in which the sires of these ladies played their part. The earliest reliable pedigree of the family begins with Nicholas de Chadwyk in the reign of Edward III. Previous to the espousals of John with Joyce Cawarden, about 1594, the Chadwicks do not appear to have attained to much importance. This lady was only fifteen years of age at the time, but she was the heiress of the Cawardens and Malveysins both, for her ancestor, Sir John, in the year 1400 had won Elizabeth Malveysin, a co-heiress of that old Norman race. The river Trent flows with a clear stream by Malvesin—Ridware, so called because on its northern bank is situated the ancient inheritance of the Malveysins. The inhabitants say that a jealousy subsisting between the families of Mavesin and Handsacre, it so happened when Henry IV. had obtained the Crown of England from Richard II., and it was rumoured that Percy, Earl of Northumberland, was in arms against the King, Malveysin had ridden forth with six or seven of his vassals on the part of King Henry; it chanced also that Handsacre, who espoused the opposite cause, had left home the same day, with an equal number of attendants, to join Percy. These rivals met, and, inflamed with rage, rushed furiously to battle. Handsacre was slain, and the victorious Malveysin, proud of his conquest, marching forward to Shrewsbury, there lost his life, fighting valiantly for the King. Thus fell Sir Robert Malveysin, July 22nd, 1403, bleeding in his Sovereign's cause, and breathing in his last efforts the undaunted spirits of his ancestors. Thus conquering fell the last representative of an ancient valiant race, which first entered England in arms, ranged under the Conqueror's banner."† The youngest daughter of the Knight became the wife of Sir William Handsacre, "to whom she brought her purparty as a recompense for the death of his father slain by hers." Of the two hundred and sixty famous Knights of William the Norman, a Malveysin was one."‡

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* Vide Appendix. † Commons, Vol. III., p. 441, and Shaw's Staffordshire. ‡ Commons, Vol. III., p. 441.
Among the lads of the Chadwicks was Lewis, who was Lieutenant-Colonel of Horse in the Parliamentary army, Governor of Stafford, and eventually granted the Island of St. Lucia, in the West Indies.

The earliest known lords of Callow were the Okeovers. This is one of those glorious old families of which the country is proud. They were Knights of the Shire in various Parliaments of Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV. and V.; they were Sheriffs as early as Edward IV., and have held other offices as Justices of the Peace and Deputy-Lientenants. They were at Atlow seven hundred years ago, and among their heraldic quarterings are those of Atlow, Grym, Pettus, Leek; while the wife of the present squire was Lady Eliza Anna Cavendish, daughter of the third Lord Waterpark. One of the Okeover girls, in the reign of Elizabeth, mated with Sir Anthony Ashley, Secretary of War, from whom those two celebrated Earls of Shaftesbury, of which one was living in our own time, and remembered for his statesmanship, his munificence to all Christian institutions, and his kindness towards the London costermongers. The Sacheverell who held the other moiety of Callow with the Chadwicks about the beginning of last century, was the Doctor of Divinity whose preaching set the nation by the ears, and who was given this very moiety for his assize sermon at Derby. How his doctrines of non-resistance were made a matter for party fight in the House of Commons between Whig and Tory; how he was impeached and tried and suspended from his livings; how the mobs of London established his fortune, are portions of our national records.

Alderwasley was with Henry de Ferrars at the Survey. Here, it is supposed, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, had a shooting box or villa, after he acquired it on the forfeiture of the De Ferrars. In 1528 Henry VIII. granted it to Anthony Lowe. How this family was an old Cheshire house; how one brother mated with the heiress of the Fownes, of Alderwasley, about 1471, and his brother Lawrence with the Rossells, of Denby, are facts that are familiar, but there are other facts of great interest which necessitate particulars to be stated with care, which are shewn under Spondon. The heiress of the Lowes, of Alderwasley, brought the manor to Nicholas Hurt in 1690. This gentleman is usually shewn as of Casterne, Staffordshire, but his sires had been of Ashbourne. The present squire has a Royal descent, from the marriage of his father (Mr. Francis Hurt, J.P., D.L.) with Cecily Emily Norman, whose mother was Isabella Manners, daughter of the fourth Duke of Rutland. Two sons of this house fell gallantly fighting beneath their colours in the Crimean War; one at the battle of Inkermann, and the other before the Redan.

There is a member of a family which was located around Callow for perchance five centuries, to which we direct attention for a moment. We refer to that of Greatorex, but not to the member mentioned in The Reliquary as vested, or assumed to be vested, with the power to cure king's evil. Thomas Greatorex, whose tomb is in Westminster Abbey, and famous as the organist there within living memory, was grandson, if not son, of a man whose residence was at Callow (he himself was born in the county), not far from the Hall. He was one of the Board of the Royal Academy of Music on its establishment. "His style was massive, he was like Briareus with a hundred hands grasping so many keys at once, that surges of sound rolled from his instrument in awful grandeur."*

One small vestige of old Callow Hall (now used as a dairy) has a ceiling evidently in imitation of a ceiling common to ecclesiastical structures. There is a fireplace, too, having pillars surmounted by heads, but the whitewash pot has rendered recognition of material and workmanship difficult.

We would acknowledge the courtesy of Mr. William Richardson, the present resident at this old homestead of the Chadwicks, in allowing us to inspect any portion of the edifice.

When Charles I. raised his standard at Nottingham the position of Sir John Gell, of Hophton, was critical in the extreme. Forfeiture of estates seemed inevitable. He had alienated the Cavaliers by his rigour in enforcing the payment of shipmoney; he had excited the virulence of the Parliamentary leaders by his subserviency to the Crown in its injustice when Sheriff. Whether loyalty was a factor of

Gell's nature is one thing, whether he was a cowardly and vulgar creature, as represented by Mrs. Hutchinson, is another. He complained of having spent sums of money which were never refunded to him, and of never having any acknowledgment for the valuable services he had rendered to the country. Forsooth, what would have been his loss if his estates had been seized, and he (like a many better men than himself) an outcast on the Continent, wanting a bit of bread? Anyone who has read the account which he left,* for the perusal of others, of those services he said he rendered, must feel convinced that it was written for him, not by him. There is such patching and filling in, such an element of a dozen policemen to take a street arab to prison. In August, 1650, he was tried by the High Court of Justice charged with misprison of treason. In the following month he was found guilty and sentenced to forfeit his personal estate, together with the rents of his lands for life, irrespective of his being sent to the Tower for life. His friends procured his pardon after eighteen months. At the restoration he availed himself of the Declaration of Breda, and died at his London residence, St. Martin's Lane, in October, 1671.

This famous Parliamentary Colonel was born at Hopton on the 22nd June, 1593. His mother was Millicent Sacheverell, of Stanton-by-Bridge. At the age of seventeen he went to Magdalen College, Oxford, which he left without taking any degree. Before he was twenty he espoused Elizabeth Willoughby, of Wollaton.† This fact Dr. Cox ‡ denies, for he says distinctly that "he was first married to Mary, daughter of Sir John Radcliffe, and relict of Sir John Stanhope." This statement confutes itself, when it is remembered that Lady Stanhope did not become a "relict" till 1638, at which time Gell had a son fast approaching to manhood. How Lady Stanhope ever allowed herself to become the wife of a man who brutally smashed up the monument of her deceased husband, we never could understand. In 1644-5 Gell was Sheriff of the County, when he attempted to levy for the Crown an illegal taxation upon the shire to the amount of three thousand five hundred pounds.¶ In January, 1642, he was created a baronet by the King; in the following October he raised a regiment for the Parliament and occupied Derby. Why he took the side he did was a difficulty with many of his contemporaries, but we would submit that it was the only safe course left him which promised to redeem the past and prevent the loss of his property. He did not declare for the Parliament from any motives which influenced Hampden; he did not neglect to intercept the Royalist troops in their flight from Naseby to Leicester from motives which influenced Falkland. The Eastern philosophers of the second century set up a brazen image in the market place at Alexandria, to whose shrine Gell would have been a devout worshipper. The name given to this deity was Self.

The Hopton Baronet is thus described by another celebrated Parliamentary authority:—"About this time (1642) Sir John Gell, a Derbyshire gentleman who had been Sheriff of the County, at that time when the illegal tax of shipmoney was exacted, and was so violent in the prosecution of it, that he starved Sir John Stanhope's cattle in the pound, and would not suffer anyone to relieve them there, because that gentleman stood out against that unjust payment; and he had by many aggravating circumstances, not only concerning his prosecution of Sir John Stanhope, but others, so highly misdemeaned himself that he looked for punishment from the Parliament; to prevent it, he very early put himself into their service, and after the King was gone out of these countries, he prevented the cavalier gentry from seizing the town of Derby, and fortified it and raised a regiment of foot. These were good, stout, fighting men, but the most licentious, ungovernable wretches that belonged to the Parliament. As regards himself, no man knew for what reason he chose that side; for he had not understanding enough to judge the equity of the cause, nor piety, nor holiness; being a foul adulterer all the time he served the Parliament, and so unjust, that without any remorse he suffered his men indifferently to plunder both honest men and cavaliers; so revengeful that he pursued his malice to Sir John Stanhope, upon the forementioned account, with such barbarism

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* There are voluminous extracts in Glover's *Derbyshire*, Vol. I.
† *National Dictionary of Biography*. Gell.
‡ *Derbyshire Churches*, Vol. II., p. 150.
¶ Among the devices resorted to by Gell to secure the payment of this illegal taxation was that of driving a man's cattle into a pond and keeping them there until either the tax was paid or the cattle perished.
after his death that he, pretending to search for arms and plate, came into the church and defaced his monument that cost six hundred pounds, breaking off the nose and other parts of it. He dug up a garden of flowers, the only delight of his widow, upon the same pretence; then wooed that widow, who was by all the world believed to be the most prudent and affectionate of womankind, till, being deluded by his hypocrisy, she consented to marry him, and found that was the utmost to which he could carry his revenge, his future carriage making it apparent he sought her for nothing else but to destroy the glory of her husband and his house. This man kept the journalists in pension, so that whatever was done in the neighbouring counties against the enemy was attributed to him, and thus he hath indirectly purchased himself a name in story which he never merited. He was a very bad man, to sum up in that word, yet an instrument of service to the Parliament in those parts.** There is a pamphlet extant, written in 1643 by Peter Heylyn, entitled, *Thieves, Thieves, or a Relation of Sir John Gell’s proceedings in Derbyshire in gathering up the rent of the Lords and Gentlemen of that county by pretended authority from the two Houses of Parliament, 1643.* Such writers as Mrs. Hutchinson and Heylyn have made it very difficult to estimate the character of Sir John Gell. This lady attacks his pluck as a man, for she says, “Some that knew him well said he was not valiant, though his men once held him up, among a stand of pikes, while they obtained a glorious victory, when the Earl of Northampton was slain; certain it is he was never by his good will in a fight, but either by chance or necessity; and that which made his courage the more questioned was the care he took, and the expense he was at, to get it weekly mentioned in the journals, so that when they had nothing more to renown him for, they once put in that the troops of that valiant Commander, Sir John Gell, took a dragoon with a plush doublet.”

The Presbyterians of the time have left it on record that Gell “was a man beloved of his county and feared by his enemies, valiant in his actions and faithful in his end to promote truth and peace.” From *Historical Manuscripts Commission, IX.* Report, p. 391, we find that Sir John was of a poetic turn, which is somewhat funny.

The Gells are said to have mated with a heiress of the Hoptons somewhat remotely, with whom they acquired lands in the Parish of Wirksworth. The Manor of Hopton passed, with another heiress of this family, to the Rollesleys, in the reign of Edward II.—(the manor had been Royal desmesne from the Survey till John (1200), when that monarch gave it to the De Hoptons)—who held till the close of the sixteenth century, when it passed again by heiresses to Sir William Knivet, from whom it passed in succession to the Greatrakes, Fernes, and Stoffyns. The manor was purchased from the Stoffyns by Sir Philip Gell, the third baronet and last male of his line. The heiress of the Hoptons (Johanna), who married Ralph Gell, certainly brought him a moiety of land in Hopton, on which he or his descendant reared the paternal homestead. The first Gell to reside at Hopton was the great-grandfather of the Colonel, while the last one was his grandson, whose sister and heiress, Catherine, wedded with William Eyre, of Highbrow and Holme Halls, whose son John assumed the name of Gell.

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<td>d. 1583</td>
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<td>Helena</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>Mary</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Milcenc Sacheverell.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Radcliffe</td>
<td>Sir John</td>
<td>Elizabeth Willoughby.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lady Stanhope.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sir John</td>
<td>Catherine Packer,</td>
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<td></td>
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<th>Sir Philip</th>
<th>Elizabeth Fagg.</th>
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<td>d. 1719</td>
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<tr>
<th>Catherine</th>
<th>William Eyre.</th>
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<tr>
<td>of Highbrow and Holme,</td>
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<tr>
<td>by Hakewell.</td>
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* Hutchinson’s *Memoir.*
There was a descendant (a great-grandson, we believe) of the heiress living as recently as 1836, whose career will ever be of interest to the student, and whose contributions to topographical literature are of great value as a source of reference on such matter. Sir William Gell, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., was born at Hopton in 1777, matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, and took his Bachelor of Arts in 1798, and Master of Arts in 1804. Ten years later he became Chamberlain to Princess Charlotte, wife of George IV., and was afterwards a principal witness in the great trial. Byron dubs him "Classic Gell," in his *English Bards*. It is not commonly known that the original shews "Coxcomb Gell" with "classic" as alteration. In his *Letters of 1815-16* he "retails real bits of scandal about Queen Caroline" (these were written under the names of *Blue Beard, Adamis, Gellius*), of whose letters he had fifty or sixty in his possession. His works were illustrated by himself, and exhibit the pencil of an excellent draughtsman. They were published in the following order:—I., *Topography of Troy*, 1804; II., *Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca*, 1807; III., *Itinerary of Greece*, 1810; IV., *Itinerary of the Morea*, 1817; V., *Narrative of a Journey in the Morea*, 1823; VI., *Pompeiana*, 1829; VII., *Topography of Rome*, 1834. He died at his villa in Naples, on 4th February, 1836. His drawings—made during his travels in Dalmatia, Syria, Greece, Spain, and European Turkey—are in the British Museum.

Another member of this family (uncle of Sir William) was Admiral John Gell, whose capture of the Spanish treasure-ship, Santiago, in 1793, is said to have brought about the change of Spanish policy towards England which resulted in war.* The value of the prize was two hundred thousand pounds. There was a learned Doctor of Divinity, Robert Gell, either cousin or uncle of the Parliamentary colonel, who died in 1665. There are particulars of him in Wood's *Athenae*, and *Additional Manuscripts*, 11,302. He was Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Rector of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, London. *Gell's Remains* are valuable to theological students as a "collection of most ingenious skeleton discourses." What is very curious, some of his sermons were preached before the Society of Astrologers.†

On the 17th of July, 1199, King John granted to William de Ferrars, sixth Earl of Derby, "in fee farm to himself and his heirs, the Manors of Wirksworth and Ashbourne together with the whole Wapentake." Four years later the Earl obtained a grant of the inheritance of these manors. This doughty old baron was the first nobleman of whom there is any mention being girt with a sword with the King's own hand. For him had there been a second creation of the Earldom, his father having been ousted of his dignities by Henry II. from his aiding and abetting that monarch's son in rebellion. He is a conspicuous figure in a dark page of English history. He had a grant of the third penny of all the pleas before the Sheriff; and Isaac, the Jew, was expelled his London residence to supply De Ferrars with a city mansion. He appeared before the King at all festivals with a garland around his head, but he is remembered from a different reason. When Richard I. had to grapple with his enemies abroad and the treachery of his brother at home, De Ferrars stuck to him, come well, come ill; when John, in his turn, had occasioned the Pope to excommunicate him, and to place the nation under interdict, De Ferrars never shrank one iota in his allegiance to the person of an accused monarch; when Henry III. (as a boy) ascended the Throne, and found the nobles disaffected to the Crown, he found also William de Ferrars ready to advise him at such a critical moment. This nobleman married Agnes Keveliok, the sister of the Earl of Chester, and is generally supposed to have had seventy-five years of married life or diamond wedding.

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* *James' Naval History*, Vol. I., p. 120.  † *Notes and Queries*, Vol. III., p. 13. and Series.
Dethick Hall.
The Manor of Dethick.

The Babingtons, like the Manners, were a very old Northumberland family, who held a knighthood in remote times. They were lords of Little and Great Babington (now Bavington) in the Parish of Kirkharle, in the Ward of Tyndale. Sir John Babington was living in 1220. A few years later, Sir Hugh Babington was holding the Counties of Nottingham and Derby under Walter, Archbishop of York, and it is expressly stated that the King (Henry III.) held Babington responsible, and not the Archbishop. He held a plurality of shrievalties, for in the year 1294-5 he certainly filled the three offices for the Counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Kent. He was Sheriff of Derbyshire, 1272-5. The name of Babington is on the Pipe Roll for 1248; on the Hundred Rolls for 1274; among the Inquisitions for 25 Edward I. On the famous document called the "Dunstable Roll" (3 Edward II.) is the name of Gervase Babington; while, if we mistake not, his cousin, Richard, is pricked on the more glorious Roll of Caerlaverock. Some writers tell us that the Babingtons, of Dethick, were originally of East Bridgford, Nottinghamshire. This is incorrect. They were originally of Northumberland. In the thirteenth century the main break in the family occurred. We can then trace them founding fresh branches in the Counties of York, Derby, Cambridge, Nottingham, and Devon; those of Leicester and Oxford being offshoots of the Derby house. Marvellous acquisition of distinction was a characteristic of our Babingtons. During the reign of Henry V. one of them was a lawyer, who refused to be made a Serjeant until Parliament brought pressure to bear upon him, and within two years he was Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Some particulars of his career are among our notes, together with others of another scion, who took the two extreme academical degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Divinity in following years. There is an heraldic curiosity connected with the Babingtons which we believe is unique. Gervase became Bishop of Worcester in 1597, after holding the Sees of Llandaff and Exeter. Now the arms of this diocese are identical in trick and tincture with the Babington’s—argent, ten torteaux ziz, 4, 3, 2, 1—thus the Bishop’s shield recapitulated itself. The torteaux is said to represent the wafer of the Eucharist.

The earliest trace of the Manor of Dethick—which is in the Wapentake—is in the reign of Henry III., when Sir Geoffrey Dethick was holding the seigniory, which his descendants retained for two hundred years. In the reign of Edward III., another Sir Geoffrey and his brother married two co-heiresses of the Annesleys. In the reign of Henry VI., the last of the senior line—Robert—was slain in the wars; his son, Thomas, had died childless; his two daughters married Thomas Babington, and Henry Pole of Heage. Among the brothers of Robert was Roger, from whom the two Kings at Arms; and William, who espoused the heiress of the De Curzons, of Breadsall.

Thomas Babington, who got Dethick with his wife, Isabel, was a companion of Henry V. at Agincourt, and his sword and bow once hung (so tradition says) on the walls of the old Hall. He was brother of Sir William, the Chief Baron, whom we shall mention directly. From Thomas and the heiress, to Anthony, the so-called conspirator, were six descents. First, Sir John, with Isabella Bradbourn for wife, and killed at Bosworth (from mistaken identity by a relative); second, Thomas, having Editha Fitzherbert for his spouse; third, Sir Anthony, husband to Elizabeth Ormond, and after

* Vide article on Breadsall.
† Editha Fitzherbert was mother of fifteen children—nine sons and six daughters, of which the second son was Sir John, a Knight Hospitaller, who was Receiver General of England, Grand Prior of Ireland, Turcopolier or Commander of the Light Cavalry; Humphrey was fifth son, and settled at Ronley Temple, which is still held by his descendants.
‡ Elizabeth Ormond was an heiress of the Chaworths, hence she had a moiety of the Lordship of Norton in her dowry. These Ormonds were a branch of the Butlers, who held the peerage of Ormond. This is an instance of only a slight difficulty which confronts the student of Derbyshire history.
her death to Catherine Ferrars; fourth, Thomas mated with Catherine Sacheverell; and fifth, Henry, the father of Anthony. The lady with whom Henry Babington first married was Francesca Markham, but her early death without issue occasioned him to wed with Mary, daughter of Lord George, and granddaughter of Lord Thomas Darcy, who was beheaded for drawing his sword in the defence of his prayer book, or rather for his share in the Pilgrimage of Grace. Of this union there were born three sons, the eldest of whom was Anthony, and four daughters. Dethick Hall was the birthplace of these children.

Situated on a verdant knoll, close to the village of Dethick, and about two miles south-east of Matlock, some vestiges of the old homestead of the Babingtons are left to us. A memorable conspiracy in the days of Elizabeth has made this name familiar to every Englishman, and, naturally, the homestead an object of some curiosity. Adjoining the grounds of this edifice is the ancient church dedicated to John the Baptist, and originally built by Geoffrey Dethick about 1279. The tower is elaborately sculptured with the shields of the Babingtons impaling the arms of the ladies with whom they married: Dethick, Fitzherbert, Ferrars, Longvilliers, Constable, Clifton, Pierrepont, Alfreton, and in two cases the escutcheons of men with whom the girls mated: Rolleston and Markham. There are fifteen shields in all, the east, west, and north sides having four each, while the south has only three.

Beneath the roof of the old Hall was Anthony Babington born, one day in October, 1561; within the church he worshipped as a child, and as a man with his young bride beside him; yonder venerable oak probably sheltered him as a lad, in the long Summer’s eve. Heir to a large estate, lord of several manors, the representative of an illustrious race, can that page of the State Trials be true, that tells of a gallows by the roadside, surrounded by huge fires, a man of some twenty-five years, in gentlemanly garb, dragged as a malefactor to the halter, temporarily hanged, and then eviscerated—member severed from member and consumed by the flames? And this diabolical punishment, especially ordered by good Queen Bess, rendered even more intense by the prayer of the victim, while being slaughtered, parci mihi, Domine Jesu. Anthony Babington, who was destined to die the most barbarous death that ever disgraced the English scaffold, was left fatherless before reaching the age of ten. But his mother

The education of the boy was by private tutors, who were more or less priests of the Catholic Church hiding from persecution. Every care was taken to bring him up in the old faith. What families held more tenaciously to the prohibited ritual than the Darcys and Fitzherberts? And the blood of both were in his veins. He remained at Dethick till boyhood was passing away, and then his first debut in the world was as page to Queen Mary of Scots, while a prisoner at Sheffield Manor House, and in whose cause he was to become the victim of the most execrable fiend, in human shape, who ever was secretary to an English monarch. We purpose to state two or three facts directly connected with the Babington Conspiracy, which may contain a little freshness, and which, unfortunately, have not reached the public at large.

Among the friends of the Babingtons were the Draycots, of Peinsley, in Staffordshire. The Papacy had never more rigid adherents than the Draycots. To this homestead was Anthony invited, and with Margery, the daughter, he was soon in love, and married before either of them were eighteen. This was in 1579. In the following year he took a residence in London, where he intended to study the law, but introduction at Court destroyed his intentions, and was really his death warrant. It is usually stated by writers that this representative of the Derbyshire Babingtons, with his splendid figure and flaxen locks, fell into the hands of two Jesuits—Champion and Parsons—who wrought his ignominious end. There are the summaries of certain documents, found among the Harleian Manuscripts and in the State Paper Office, which can be very briefly stated, and which not only give a different construction of the Babington
DETHICK.

Conspiracy, but which will demand of posterity, some day, to apply to it the more truthful designation of
the "Walsingham plot to murder Mary of Scots."

Never had Machiavelli a more apt student than Francis Walsingham, Secretary to Queen Elizabeth; but the
Englishman surpassed the Italian in his horrible delight in extending fiendish torture. With
Machiavelli, murder of enemies was reduced to a laudable science; with Walsingham, such slaughter
would not satisfy without the existence of his victims had been made a protracted hell. Did he not
devour to persuade Elizabeth not to arrest Babington, so that his spies might report starvation, filth,
madness? Did not Elizabeth tell him it was tempting God? He revelled in the paroxysms of his victims,
gloated in prolonging those paroxysms. In one case only was he for despatch. The letter found among
the Harleian Papers, of which Lodge has preserved a copy, was directed by Walsingham to Sir Amias
Powlett and Sir Drue Drury, who had charge of Mary Stuart at the time, upbraiding them for not taking
the opportunity in their hands for murdering her. This letter would be discredited, but there is the
damning evidence found in the State Paper Office of this vile wretch's interpolation of the poor creature's
letters to accomplish her ruin. But it is how the Babington Conspiracy is chargeable to Walsingham, and
not the owner of Dethick, that can be stated so clearly.

The leader of the conspiracy was undoubtedly a priest named Ballard. His enthusiasm led those
scions of old and honourable families on to their horrible fate. Ballard, however, was in the pay of a
reputed Catholic known as Morgan, while his own servant was a fellow called Geoffrey Gifford. Both
Morgan and Gifford were spies of Walsingham. Gifford not only knew the cipher used by the conspirators,
but there is evidence that he introduced it among them. The Secretary on his deathbed declared he knew
the cipher, and from this declaration both Mary* and Babington have been thought guilty of a meditated
crime, which was expressed in the interpolations of Walsingham, and of which he necessarily knew the
meaning. Presuming Mary ever did know the cypher, she would have made it express a different
language.

The trusted servant or companion of Babington was another spy of the Secretary's, and so the
conspiracy was the most arrant farce ever enacted, the whole being worked under the control of Morgan,
Gifford, and Pooley. Their actions were considered for them; their letters prepared, intercepted, and
interpolated. The schemes of this coterie of foolish youths came from the brain of Walsingham and his
emissaries for one sole purpose—no matter how many brave lives met a dreadful fate—for the destruction
of Mary Stuart. Babington had taken the precaution, before the sad day came, to make over Dethick
and Kingston to his brothers, Francis and George, but Lea and Gorse Hall Manors (if we mistake not)
passed to the Crown.† Sir Walter Raleigh fell in for the personal estate at Dethick, with the exception of
a clock, which Queen Elizabeth claimed. The old hall was sold by the Babingtons (who were of
Dethick long after the conspiracy) to the Hallowes, of Glapwell. This family (paternally or maternally)
have been Lords of Glapwell ever since the Conquest, and, if we mistake not, during their possession of
Dethick they have married with a daughter of an Earl of Meath, through whose mother they claim
descent from Edward III.

Nicholls tells us that "the supporters used by Sir Anthony Babington," the great-grandfather of the
unfortunate young squire, "were two baboons upon tons, in the false wit of the age, Baboon—ton."

The old hall and church, the small glen close by with its rustic bridge and river, make a visit to this
spot never to be regretted.

Sir William Babington, the Chief Baron and Justice of Common Pleas under Henry V., "holding
both places," says Foss,‡ "as Sir John Cokayne had done before him," was brother of Thomas, who

* Mary said in her answer "that she feared also, lest this was done by Walsingham to bring her to her death."
† Old Thornton—Vol. 1, pp. 21-22 enumerates the lands which belonged to the Dethick Babingtons. There were the Manors of Dethick,
Leitchurch, and moieties of Norton (sold to the Blythe in 1589) and Kingston. There were estates in Coleaston, Tansley, Dronfield,
Waddington, Wilksworth, Radbourne, Heigh, Ashover, Pleistowe, Wheatcroft, Pingston, Bredon, Tongue. There were others in the County
of Nottingham, at "Getherham, Alsworth, Marneharm, Normanton, Osberton, Silby, Ranby, Mattersey."
espoused the heiress of Dethick. In January, 1414, he was made the King's Attorney, and in July of the next year was made Serjeant, which dignity he refused, as at the time it was "a barren and expensive honour." In November, 1417, Parliament ordered him, under great penalty, to immediately take upon himself the serjeantship, which he did the following Trinity Term. He became Chief Baron in 1419; Justice of Common Pleas in 1420; and Chief Justice of King's Bench in 1423, which he held till he retired in 1436. He died at a venerable age in 1455, and was buried at Lenton Priory. He married Margery, heiress of the Martels, of Chilwell, hence has arisen the error that our Babingtons were of Chilwell before they acquired Dethick.

Francis Babington, who was made Bachelor in 1557, and Doctor of Divinity in 1558, was the minister selected by the Earl of Leicester to preach the funeral sermon of poor Amy Robsart (whose memory Scott has immortalised), which he did from the text, "Beati mortui, qui in Domino moriuntur," but stumbled in doing so, for he asserted she had been murdered (which was true) when, as the agent of Leicester, he should have said slain. He will be remembered, too, from having contested the deanery of Christ Church with the famous Puritan, Dr. Sampson, and being defeated.

Gervase Babington, the Bishop of Worcester, was nephew of Anthony, the conspirator. He first matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, but passed to Oxford, where he took his degree of Master of Arts, and then returned to Cambridge, where he became a Fellow. He owed his preferment to the prebend of Hereford, and his translation to the bishoprics of Llandaff, Exeter, and Worcester to the Earl of Pembroke. His works are eagerly sought by lovers of Elizabethan literature.
Appendix.
APPENDIX.

THE PRINCIPAL FAMILIES OF THE APPLETREE HUNDRED.

TEMP. HENRY II.—GEORGE III.


Thirteenth Century.—Bakepuzes of Barton Blount, Chandos of Radbourn, Curzons of Breadall, Knivetons of Mercaston, Fouchers of Windley, Riboef of Etwall.

Fourteenth Century.—Birds of Locko, Blounts of Barton Blount, Gernes of Chaddesden, Iretons of Little Iretson, Waldeshef of Boyleston.

Fifteenth Century.—Bradshaw of Windley, Dethick of Breadall, Cokes of Trusley.


Seventeenth Century.—Bates of Fostyn, Browns of Snelston, Cottons of Etwall, Pyes of Hoon, Sleighs of Ash and Etwall.

Eighteenth Century.—Balguys of Duffield, Broadhurst of Boyleston, Darwin of Breadall, Drury's of Locko, Joddrells of Duffield, Lowes of Locko.

THE PRINCIPAL FAMILIES OF THE WIRKSWORTH WAPENTAKE.

TEMP. HENRY II.—GEORGE III.


Thirteenth Century.—Edensor of Hartington, Snitterton of Ible.

Fourteenth Century.—Ashburne of Ashbourne, Bateman of Hartington, Bellars of Crich, Poles of Wakebridge, Sacheverells of Ible, Wakebridge of Wakebridge.

Fifteenth Century.—Beresfords of Newton Grange, Blackwalls of Blackwall, Dales of Ashbourne, Gells of Hopton, Mynors of Willesley, Swanns of Hurdlow, Wooleys of Riber.

Sixteenth Century.—Bateman of Hartington Hall, Fernes of Bonsall, Goodwin of Hartington, Greatrex of Hopton, Lees of Lady Hole, Levings of Parwich, Lowe of Alderwasley, Manlove of Ashbourne, Mathers of Ible, Mellor of Idridgehay, Pegges of Knivetons, Trotts of Mapleton, Wigley of Wigwell Grange.

Seventeenth Century.—Boothbys of Ashbourne, Chadwicke of Hopton, Degges of Ashbourne, Hurts of Alderwasley, Twiggese of Kerk Iretson.

Eighteenth Century.—Arkwrights of Willersley, Eyres of Hopton.
A TABLE OF REFERENCE FOR NAMES OF PAST OR PRESENT LORDS OF THE MANORS OF THE APPLETREE HUNDRED.

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<th>NAME</th>
<th>MANOR OR MOIETY</th>
<th>NAME</th>
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<td>Spondon.</td>
<td>Foljambe</td>
<td>Chaddesden.</td>
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# APPENDIX.

## LORDS OF THE MANORS—(continued).

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>Poles</td>
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<td>Port</td>
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<td>Shuttle.</td>
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<td>Wilmot</td>
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## OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

### A TABLE OF REFERENCE FOR NAMES OF PAST OR PRESENT LORDS OF THE MANORS OF THE WIRKSWORTH WAPENTAKE.

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APPENDIX.

LORDS OF THE MANORS—(continued).

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<th>NAME</th>
<th>MANOR OR MOIETY</th>
<th>NAME</th>
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<td>Thorpe.</td>
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CONSPICUOUS OF THE APPLETREE MANORS AND THEIR TENURE SINCE THE GENERAL SURVEY.

PARISH OF BARTON BLOUNT.

Elizabeth... By purchase. John Merry, citizen By purchase. Cromptons.

PARISH OF BOYLESTONE.

          Ridware and Grendon, by co-heiresses of Reginald. 1746. Re-purchased by Gilbert.
                       John de Bassinges, by conveyance. 1751. Sold to Henry Tatam.
By co-heiress to the Ridwares. Admiral Sir Arthur Cumming,
By heirress, Cotton. K.C.B.
Henry VII... By co-heiresses, Fitzherbert, 1362. Margaret Souche.
              Venables, Grosvenor. Roger de Saperton.
Elizabeth... Sir Humphrey Ferrars. 1542. Charles II. Agards, of Foston.
              By purchase. Broadhurst.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

PARISH OF BRADLEY.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Purchaser</th>
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<th>1655</th>
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PARISH OF BRAILSFORD.

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<th>Action</th>
<th>1794</th>
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<td>1086</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars. Aisin under.</td>
<td>This Saxon gentleman was ancestor of the Brailsfords.</td>
<td>Drapers. William Cox.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1580</td>
<td>By heirress. Sir John Basset, of Cheddle, County Stafford.</td>
<td>By gift. Priory of Tutbury.</td>
<td>EDNASTON.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1542</td>
<td>By purchase. John Webster, banker, Derby.</td>
<td>Francis Shirley.</td>
<td>OVER BURROWS.</td>
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PARISH OF BREADSALL.

<table>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>1794</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars. Robert under. [Robert is supposed to have been the ancestor of the De Dunnes.]</td>
<td>In two moieties termed Overhall and Netherhall.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1600</td>
<td>John Harpur by heirress.</td>
<td>1794 By purchase.</td>
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PARISH OF BROUGHTON.

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<th>Action</th>
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<td>1086</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars. Priory.</td>
<td>By gift of his grandson. Tutbury</td>
<td>SAPPERTON.</td>
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PARISH OF CUBLEY.

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<th>Action</th>
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<td>Henry de Ferrars. Ralph under.</td>
<td>This gentleman was ancestor of the Montgomerys.</td>
<td>By heireess. Sir Thomas Stanhope, of Selford.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1513</td>
<td>By heirress. Sir John Port, of Etwell.</td>
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<td>Howard.</td>
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# APPENDIX.

## PARISH OF DALBURY AND LEES.

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<td>1086</td>
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<td>Abbot of Burton.</td>
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<td>De Dunnes.</td>
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<td>Edward II</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Robert Holland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry VII</td>
<td></td>
<td>? Sir Thomas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td></td>
<td>Escheated to the Crown.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nicholas Bacon and Ann, his wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1679</td>
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<td>Charles II.</td>
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<td>Sir John Port.</td>
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<td>Sir Thomas Gerard. By heiress.</td>
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<td>Sir Samuel Sleigh. By heiress.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Cottons, of Etwell, as heirs at law.</td>
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## PARISH OF DOVEBRIDGE

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<td>1086</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By grant of Edward VI. Sir William Cavendish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cavendishes, Lords Waterpark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EATON DOVEDALE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1499</td>
<td></td>
<td>By heiress. Sir William Russell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By purchase. Milwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By heiress. Walter Butler, eighteenth Earl of Ormond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Manor of West Broughton is also in this parish, and was with Henry de Ferrars at the Survey; with the Palmers in the reign of Elizabeth; and subsequently with the Vernons, of Sudbury.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## PARISH OF DUFFIELD.

### BELPER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not mentioned in Domesday Book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward I</td>
<td></td>
<td>Earl of Lancaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry IV</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reverted to the Crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles I</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sold to Dicfield and others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jodrells.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DUFFIELD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1266</td>
<td></td>
<td>Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward III</td>
<td></td>
<td>John of Gaunt, by heiress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles I</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sold to Dicfield and others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jodrells, by purchase.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HAZLEWOOD.

*Observ. Called a manor, temp. Edward III.; was was with the Blounts and Foljambe.*

### HEAGE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1266</td>
<td></td>
<td>Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward III</td>
<td></td>
<td>John of Gaunt, by heiress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry IV</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reverted to the Crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles I</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dicfield and others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1629</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stanhope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1703</td>
<td></td>
<td>By bequest. Godfrey Wentworth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1767</td>
<td></td>
<td>By purchase. Thomas Hurt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hurts, of Alderwasley.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## HOLBROOK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1296</td>
<td></td>
<td>Passed with Heage, Duffield, and Belper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles I</td>
<td></td>
<td>Purchased by Coptholders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In four shares: 1, Bradshaws; 1, W. B. Johnson, M.D.; and 1, Fowler, of Derby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Evans and Meynell.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Makeney.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td></td>
<td>In the Survey called a manor; passes with Duffield.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SHOTTLE AND POSTERN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1266</td>
<td></td>
<td>Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Passed with Duffield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td></td>
<td>Earl of Shrewsbury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1616</td>
<td></td>
<td>By co-heiress. Earl of Pembroke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1630</td>
<td></td>
<td>By purchase. Christiana, Countess of Devonshire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dukes of Devonshire.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## WINDLEY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td></td>
<td>Knivetons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Curzons, Lords Scarsdale.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

PARISH OF EDLASTON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1543</td>
<td>Lord William Paget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1549</td>
<td>Sir Edward Aston.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARISH OF ETWALL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars. Henry under.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1546</td>
<td>Bonnington.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1572</td>
<td>Henry IV. By purchase. William Turner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1646</td>
<td>Henry IV. By heiress. Cotton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1370</td>
<td>Newtons. By purchase. Sir John Port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1641</td>
<td>George III. Leaper.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARISH OF KEDLESTON.

See list of lords under article on Kedleston, p. 92.

PARISH OF LONGFORD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Edward I. Bakepuize, of Barton Blount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Elizabeth Barnesleys, of Alkmonton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700</td>
<td>Thomas Browne, of Bentley, by purchase from Charles Barnesley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1727</td>
<td>Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, by purchase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1781</td>
<td>Thomas Evans, by purchase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1806</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars. By Blunts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1806</td>
<td>Browne, of Bentley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1806</td>
<td>Sir Edward Wilmot, of Chaddesden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1686</td>
<td>BENTLEY (HUNGRY). By Blunts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1686</td>
<td>Sir Edward Wilmot, of Chaddesden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1686</td>
<td>HOLLINGTON. By Blunts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1686</td>
<td>Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. Duchy of Lancaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1686</td>
<td>William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, as lessee of the Crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1686</td>
<td>Vernons, of Sudbury, as lessees. Cokes, of Longford.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARISH OF LONGFORD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Henry I. Fitz-Ercald.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Oliver Fitz-Nigel, by heiress. The offspring of this union was called Nigel de Longford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1513</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars. By marriage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1610</td>
<td>Clemont Coke, by marriage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1727</td>
<td>Cokes, of Holkm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1758</td>
<td>Wenman Roberts, by heiress, whose descendants have all taken the name of Coke.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LONGFORD.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>RODSLEY. By Blounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>Sir Robert Fitzwilliam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1681</td>
<td>UPPER THURVASTON. By Blounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1681</td>
<td>Montjoy Blount, Earl of Newport, died seized of it. Vernons, of Sudbury, under the Crown or Duchy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This manor is not shewn in Domesday Book.
## APPENDIX.

### PARISH OF MARSTON-ON-DOVE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars.</td>
<td>Immediate gift of Ferrars to Tutbury Priory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Granted to Sir William Cavendish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward VI</td>
<td></td>
<td>HATTON.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars.</td>
<td>Saswallo, ancestor of the Shirleys under De Ferrars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, Shirleys in socage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By heiress Blanche to John of Gaunt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1660</td>
<td></td>
<td>On lease to the Vernons of Sudbury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cavendishes, Dukes of Devonshire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HILTON.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PARISH OF MARSTON, MONTGOMERY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars. Ralph in demeanes.</td>
<td>This gentleman was ancestor of the Montgomerys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1513</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By heiress. Sir Thomas Giffard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PARISH OF MUGGINTON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edward III.</td>
<td>Nicholas de Knivetone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charles I.</td>
<td>By purchase. Sir German Pole, of Radbourn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MUGGINTON.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry I.</td>
<td>Robert Fitz-Walkelyn. ? If a De Ferrars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chandos Moiety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1369</td>
<td>By co-heiresses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stafford Moiety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This moiety became divided among co-heiresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Ermentrude, married to Sir Robert Toke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Rayne—Thomas Rolleston.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Ida—Thomas de Stanton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Agnes—John de Walton; less the Rolleston share—the whole were conveyed to the Poles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rolleston Moiety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edward III.</td>
<td>Nicholas de Knivetone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RAVENSDALE PARK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edward III.</td>
<td>Weston Underwood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1086.</td>
<td>Ralph de Byron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edward III.</td>
<td>Nicholas de Knivetone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PARISH OF NORBY.
See list of lords under article on *Norbury*.

**PARISH OF OSMASTON.**


Elizabeth. Kniveton's of Mercaston.

**PARISH OF RADBURN.**


By co-heiresses. Sir John Laughton and Sir Robert de Ireland.


**PARISH OF SCROPTON.**

1086. Henry de Ferrars.

Edward I. Edmund I. to Wise and others. 1311-27 Agards.


**PARISH OF FOSTON.**


Edward III. John of Gaunt.


**PARISH OF SHIRLEY.**

1086. Henry de Ferrars.

Henry I. Fulcher in demesne, whose descen-

dant, and present Lord of the

Manor, is Sewallus Edward

Shirley. 10th Earl Ferrars.

1086. Henry de Ferrars.

Henry II. Meynells in demesne.

By heiress, Isabella. Sewallus de

Shirley, with whose illustrious
descendant the lordship still is.

**PARISH OF YEAVELEY.**

1086. Henry de Ferrars.

Meynells in demesne.

By heiress, Rev. Thomas Langley.

Harrisons.

1780. William Bowyer.

By heiress. Rev. Thomas Langley.

Harrisons.

**PARISH OF SNESTON.**

1086. Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.

Walter Montgomery in demesne.

1599. Robert Docksey.

Note. The last of the Montgomerys died 1513.
## APPENDIX.

### PARISH OF SOMERSALL HERBERT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>By</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td>Lord Vernon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1206</td>
<td>William Fitzherbert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>By bequest, Mrs. Francis Fitzherbert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1806</td>
<td>By gift and descent, Rev. Roger Jacson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POTTERS SOMERSALL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>By</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars</td>
<td>Montgomerys under the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PARISH OF SPONDON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>By</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1388</td>
<td>By heiress (Alice, wife of) Sir Robert Plumpton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1480</td>
<td>By heiress, Sir John Roccliffe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1593</td>
<td>By marriage, Robert Newton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1721</td>
<td>By purchase, Gilbert, of Locko.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1737</td>
<td>John Gilbert Cooper by purchase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1747</td>
<td>John Lowe by purchase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1785</td>
<td>William Drury by bequest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>Robert Holden by heiress</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>NETHER LOCKO, LOCKO HAY.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1388</td>
<td>By heiress (Alice, wife of) Sir Robert Plumpton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1721</td>
<td>By purchase, Robert Ferne.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1737</td>
<td>John Gilbert Cooper by purchase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1747</td>
<td>John Lowe by purchase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1785</td>
<td>William Drury by bequest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>Robert Holden by heiress</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SPONDON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>By</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1388</td>
<td>By heiress, Sir John Roccliffe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1721</td>
<td>By purchase, Gilbert, of Locko.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1737</td>
<td>John Gilbert Cooper by purchase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1747</td>
<td>John Lowe by purchase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1785</td>
<td>By bequest, William Drury, of London. Took the name of Lowe by sign manual, 1790.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>By heiress, Robert Holden, of Darley Abbey. Son and heir took the name of Lowe 1849.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### STANLEY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>By</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>NETHER LOCKO, LOCKO HAY.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BOROUGH WOOD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>By</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1586</td>
<td></td>
<td>No trace.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1539</td>
<td>By purchase, John Wilmot, from whom the baronets of Chad desden, Osmaston, and of Berkswell.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PARISH OF SUDBURY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>By</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars</td>
<td>Montgomerys under</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1513</td>
<td>By heiress, Sir John Vernon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

**PARISH OF SUTTON-ON-THE-HILL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars. Robert under.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Parish</td>
<td>Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Parish</td>
<td>Ralph de Rochford under.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1513</td>
<td>By heiress</td>
<td>Sir John Vernon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>By co-heiress</td>
<td>James Chetham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 C</td>
<td>By descent</td>
<td>Cottons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1676</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td>Beresfords, under the Honour of Tutbury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1676</td>
<td>By bequest</td>
<td>Blue Coat Hospital, Manchester.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1679</td>
<td>By co-heiress</td>
<td>Chethams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1679</td>
<td>By descent</td>
<td>Montegomerys under.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PARISH OF TRUSLEY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars. Hugh under.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Parish</td>
<td>Hugh de Arbaulet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Parish</td>
<td>De Beufey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1569</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td>Oliver de Odingsells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1716</td>
<td>By co-heiress</td>
<td>Piper and Coke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1565</td>
<td>By heiress</td>
<td>Sir John Manners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1569</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td>Richard Coke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1565</td>
<td>By heiress</td>
<td>Edward Wilmot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1716</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td>Cokes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CONSCRIPTUS OF THE WIRKSWORTH WAPENTAKE MANORS AND THEIR TENURE SINCE THE GENERAL SURVEY.

**PARISH OF ASHBOURNE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Royal Demesne</td>
<td>Royal Demesne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1613</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td>Judith Corbett, widow of William Boothby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1613</td>
<td>In right of his mother</td>
<td>Sir H. Boothby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1754</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td>Boothbys of Foleys Park and Ashbourne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1754</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td>Nicholas Twigg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1545</td>
<td>By bequest of his grandson</td>
<td>Rev. T. F. Twigg, to Francis Thornhaugh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1608</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td>Sir Henry Alsp, Lord Hindlip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1599</td>
<td>Sold</td>
<td>John Harrison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1269</td>
<td>Sussexes</td>
<td>Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Royal Demesne</td>
<td>Cokaynes, under the Fitzherberts, of Norbury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1545</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td>Cokaynes as lessees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Royal Demesne</td>
<td>Sold. Passed with Offe and Underwood.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX.

PARISH OF ASHBOURNE—(continued).

COLD EATON.

1086. An appendage of Parwich.
1200. William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby.
1269. Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.

Held under the Duchy by the Wendenles.

1518. Vernons of Haddon.

FENTON.

1086. Roger de Fenton, under Henry de Ferrars.
1306. William Le Mercer.

No trace. Lost. Supposed to have been Penter’s Lane, says Lysons.

HULLAND.

1086. Godfrey Axelin.
1276. Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.

Held under the Eseeburns, Binghams, Bakepuizes, and Bradbournes. Borough.

NEWTON GRANGE.

1086. Henry de Ferrars.

By gift of Robert; Abbey of Combermere.

Henry VII. By grant, George Cotton.

Bentleys of Hungry Bentley, by marriage.

A moiety forfeited by attainter of Edward Bentley in 1586.

Granted to Sir Michiel Stanhope, whose daughter married Sir William Withipole, who sold it to the Beresfords.

Elizabeth. Beresfords, by purchase.

1790. Sold in severalties.

Sir T. W. Evans, Bart.

OFFCOTE AND UNDERWOOD.*

1086. Royal Demesne.

FERRARS, Earls of Derby.

Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.
Charles I.

SOLD.

Newton’s of Ashbourne Green.

By heirress, Hayes.

Mrs. Williamson.

FERRARS, Earls of Derby.

Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.
Charles I.

SOLD.

Newton’s of Ashbourne Green.

By heirress, Hayes.

Mrs. Williamson.

STURSTON.†

Assumed to be a portion of Fenton.

Grendons.

Knivetons.

By purchase, Francis Meynell.

By descent, Stoddards.

Mr. W. R. Smith.

Note. There was a mesne manor with the Walkers in 1817.

YELDERSLEY.†

Henry De Ferrars. Held under by Cole.

Henry I.

Monjoys under the de Ferrars.

Ireland by descent. Under the Duchy.

Henry VII.

Vernons by heirress.

Meynells of Bradley.

This lordship in desene was with the Shireys under the De Ferrars and the Duchy, under whom the Monjoys and their successors held.

ASHBOURNE.

1086. Royal Demesne.

Robert de Ferrars.

Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.

Royal Demesne.

Granted (sold) to William Scrive and Philip Eden.

Sir John Coke, Secretary of State.

By purchase. Sir William Boothby.

Note. While Edward III. was in his minority, there was temporary possession of this lordship by Mortimer. There was temporary possession also in the reign of Henry IV. by John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.

PARISH OF BENTLEY (FENNY).

1086. Royal Demesne.

1256. Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.

Henry IV. John Beresford, of Beresford.‡

Sold in severalties.

Jackson.

Irving.

Challinors.

* Anciently, separate lordships.
† Virtually in the Hundred of Appletree.
‡ The manor came back to the Beresfords, after having passed by heirress to Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, and again by heirress to Charles Cotton.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

PARISH OF BONSAL.

1086. Royal Demesne.
Edward I. Earl of Lancaster.
Henry IV. Reverted to the Crown.
1630. Sold by Charles I. to Charles Harbord.
1632. Henry Carey, Earl of Dover.
1633. Copyholders.
1633. Gell and Crompton.

PARISH OF BRADBOURNE.

ATLOW.

1086. Henry de Ferrars. ? The Atoles under.
1100. Orm de Okeover under.
Is with this family still, 1893.

ALDWARK.

1086. Henry de Ferrars. Sewallus Shirley under.
Henry I. By gift of Shirley to the Monks of Darley.
Henry VIII. Reverted to the Crown (1539).
By heiress Bess. Sir William Cavendish.
Dukes of Devonshire.

Note. Aldwark Grange was with the Monks of Darley, by gift of the Shirleys.

1548. By grant. Sir Thomas Heneage and Lord Willoughby.
Curzon.
Manners. Duke of Rutland.

BALLIDON.

1086. Ralph FitzHubert.
Ralph Fitzhubert.
Richard II. By heiress Elizabeth to Edmund Cokayne.
Sold by Sir Edward Cokayne to Sir Anthony Ashley.
Sold by Ashley to Baptist Trott and Milward.

Severalties.

By co-heiress. Boothbys.
Matthew Vernon, of London, silk mercer.
Bequeathed from regard for his politics, William Murray, Earl of Mansfield.

BRASSINGTON (First Manor).

1086. Henry de Ferrars.
By frank marriage. Furnival.
1383. By heiress Joan to Thomas Nevile.
1616. By heiress to Sir John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury.
By co-heiresses, Earls of Kent, Pembroke, and Arundel.

1639. Sold to William Savile, 1640.

BRASSINGTON (Second Manor).

1086. Henry de Ferrars.
Edward I.
Henry IV.
Charles I.
1632. Sold to Charles Harbord and others.
By Edward and George Pegge, and George Lees.
A moiety with Henry Buxton.
Sold in 1649 to Mr. Lowe.
The moiety of the Pegges and others sold to Lowe in 1652.
Since sold to Thomas Hayne.
Another moiety belonged to the Newtons, which passed by heiresses to John Hayne and William Locker.

MOLDRIDGE GRANGE.

Hertshills.

1219.
1250. Purchased by Dunstable Priory.
1544. By grant of Henry VIII. Rowland Babington.
1582. By gift of his widow. William Ireton.
1800. Charles Finch.

BRADBOURNE.

1086. King John.
By conveyance of Sir Geoffrey de Cauz.
## APPENDIX.

### PARISH OF BRADBOURNE—(continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Holder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1600</td>
<td>By heiress Jane. Sir Humphrey de Ferrars, of Tamworth.</td>
<td>1219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600</td>
<td>By heiress Anne. Robert Shirley.</td>
<td>1544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600</td>
<td>By heiress James Compton, Earl of Northampton.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600</td>
<td>By heiress George, Marquis of Townsend.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1809</td>
<td>Sold to Philip Gell, of Hopton. Sir William Fitzherbert.</td>
<td>RAVENSTANES GRANGE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>De Herthills.</td>
<td>1219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By gift. Abbey of Gerendon.</td>
<td>1544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By grant of Crown. Rowland Babington.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cokaynes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Websters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taylors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Websters (by letters patent).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PARISH OF CARSINGTON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Holder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### PARISH OF HARTINGTON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Holder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Henry de Ferrars.</td>
<td>1086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1266</td>
<td>Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. Observation. William Marmion is said to have held under the Earl.</td>
<td>Henry VIII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1399</td>
<td>Merged into the Crown.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1603</td>
<td>Granted to Sir George Hume. Reverted to the Crown.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1617</td>
<td>Granted to George Villiers, Earl of Buckingham.</td>
<td>PILSBURY. Henry de Ferrars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FOXLOW. Was remotely with the Lovells, but reverted to the Crown in 1487 and merged into, and passed with the paramount manor.</td>
<td>By grant. Earl of Shrewsbury. Cavendishes. Dukes of Devonshire.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PARISH OF HOGNASTON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Holder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PARISH OF KIRK IRETON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Holder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arkwrights, of Willersley.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PARISH OF KNIVETON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Holder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meynells.</td>
<td>Meynells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stoddard.</td>
<td>? John Godber.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE. PARISH OF MAPPLETON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Owner/Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Royal Demesne.</td>
<td>Bassets, of Blore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James I</td>
<td>By heiress. William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle. (We assume it passed to the Holles, Harleys, and Bentincks.)</td>
<td>Lysons, p. 204.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1757</td>
<td>By purchase.</td>
<td>Thomas Rivett.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By purchase.</td>
<td>John Taylor, LL.D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PARISH OF MATLOCK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Owner/Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Royal Demesne.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King John</td>
<td>De Ferrars. As part of Wirksworth Wapentake.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward I</td>
<td>Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry IV</td>
<td>Royal Demesne.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles I</td>
<td>Sold in 1628 to Edward Dichfeld and others in trust for the Corporation of the City of London.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1629</td>
<td>Conveyed to John Middleton and others in trust for the Copyholders.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In trustees for the Proprietors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The present trustees are the Rev. Hamilton Gell and Mr. J. G. Crompton.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WILLESLEY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Owner/Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Royal Demesne.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King John</td>
<td>De Ferrars.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry VI</td>
<td>Richard Mynors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Roger Leche.</td>
<td>Elizabeth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Talbot. Stepson of Bess of Hardwick.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By descent. A younger branch of the Pierpoints.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By gift. Sir D'Arcy Dawes, Bart.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By heiress. Edwin Lascelles, Lord Harewood.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1778</td>
<td>By purchase. Edmund Hodgkinson.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>By purchase. Thomas Hallet Hodge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By purchase. Richard Arkwright.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PARISH OF PARWICH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Owner/Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Royal Demesne.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>William de Ferrars, sixth Earl of Derby.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward I</td>
<td>Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. (1278)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles I</td>
<td>Sold to Dichfeld and others.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By purchase. Thomas Levinge, of Parwich Hall.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1814</td>
<td>By purchase.</td>
<td>William Evans, of Derby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There was a mesne manor held by the Fitzherberts under the Earl of Lancaster, which, in the reign of Edward III., was with the Cokaynes, and sold by Sir Thomas in 1561, if Burke is right,* or by his son, Sir Edward, if Lysons is right†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PARISH OF THORPE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Owner/Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Royal Demesne.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1245</td>
<td>Ralph de Hermanwell.</td>
<td>Wythen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward III</td>
<td>Cokaynes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By heiress.</td>
<td>Adderley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sir William Fitzherbert.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

* Peverell, p. 345.  † Derbyshire, p. 11, et seq.
APPENDIX.

PARISH OF TISSINGTON.

1086........ Henry de Ferrars. By gift. Sir Geoffrey de Savage.
1251........ By heiresses. Hugh de Meignell and Thomas de Edensor.
Henry IV. By heiress. Sir Thomas Clinton, of Amington.
1299 By heiresses. Sir Robert Francis, of Foremark.

Parish of Wirksworth.

1086........ Henry de Ferrars. By co-heiresses. Milnes and Munro.
Edward I. Earl of Lancaster. Milnes' purchases Munro's moiety.
1538 By grant of Henry VIII. Anthony Lowe.
1690 By heiress. Nicholas Hurt.

ALTON.

1086 Henry de Ferrars. By purchase. Peter Nightengale.
Edward I. Edward II. By gift of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, to Sir Robert Holland.
Henry III. Conveyed to Richard Byron. Forfeited.
Blackwalls, by purchase. By gift. Anne, sister of Edward IV.
Iretons. Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.
Sold by his brother and heir to the Hon. A. Grey.
1747 Sold by George Grey, Earl of Stamford, to Sir E. Wilmot.
Henry W. Walhall.

1776........ 1789........

CALLOW.

1086........ Okeovers. Granted to Ralph Gell.
Edward I. De la Laund. 1509........
Stathums of Morley. 1553........
Sacheverells. 1719........
Charles I. In two moieties. To his nephew, John Eyre, who took the name of Gell.
Chadwick and Sacheverell. The Sacheverell moiety passed by gift, Chalmers. 1719.
Sacheverell. Philip Gell. 1086.
H. Chandos Pole-Gell. 1585........
H. W. Walhall. 1498........

CROMFORD.

1086........ Royal Desmesne. By purchase. Ralph de Snitterton.
1350........ Sir Hugh Meynell. 1498........
Leche. 1585........
Henry VIII. By purchase. Agards. 1086 Royal Desmesne.
Henry Talbot. Stepson of Bess of 1585........
Hardwick. By purchase. Sir Thomas Vernon.
1596........ By heiress. Armynes. 1689........
Kingston. Conveyed to William Buckley.
1716........ By purchase. William Sioresby. Sold by his grandson in parcels.

HOLLAND ALIAS RICHMOND.

1086........ Edward I. Pearls of Lancaster.
Edward II. By gift of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, to Sir Robert Holland.
1461........ Forfeited. By gift. Anne, sister of Edward IV.
Holland. Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.
1509........ Reverted to the Crown.
1553........ Granted to Ralph Gell.

HOPTON.

1086........ Royal Desmesne.
1200........ De Hopton.
1350........ Edward II. By heiress. Nich de Rollesley.
1585........ By heiress. Sir William Kniveton.
1509........ Greatrakes. 1086........
Ferns. 1585........
Stuffyns. 1498........
By purchase. Sir Philip Gell. 1498.
1086........ To his nephew, John Eyre, who took the name of Gell.
Royal Desmesne. 1498.
1498........ By purchase. Sir Thomas Vernon.
1585........ By purchase. Henry Mather.

IBLE.

1086........ Royal Desmesne. By purchase. Ralph de Snitterton.
1498........ By heiress. Sacheverells.
1585........ By purchase. Sir Thomas Vernon.

IDERICH-HAY

(A parcel of the Manor of Duffield). 1689........
1696........ Conveyed to William Buckley.
Sold by his grandson in parcels.
1689.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

PARISH OF WIRKSWORTH—(continued).

IVENBROOK.

1086 .......... Royal Demesne.
Henry II .... Henry Studeley.
1185 .......... By gift to Abbey of Bildewas in Shropshire.
Henry VIII ... Granted to Edward Grey, Lord Powis.
By descent. Ludlows.
By descent. Vernons of Stokesay.
Curzons. Lords Scarsdale.

MIDDLETON.
The Gells of Hopton.

WIRKSWORTH.

1086 .......... Royal Demesne.

Granted to William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby.
Edward I .... Granted to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.
Edward II ... Sir Robert Holland.
1461 .......... forfeited by attainder.
Henry VII ... Countess of Richmond.
1509 .......... Reverted to the Crown.
1553 .......... Granted to Ralph Gell.
Held under the Crown by the Arkwrights.

APPLETREE HUNDRED ARMOURY.

Aderley, of Heage...Gules, on a chevron or, three crosses, bottonée sable.
Agard, of Sudbery...Argent, on a chevron gules, between three boars' heads couped sable, langued gules, a fleur-de-lis or. Crest: A bugle horn argent, garnished or, splayed sable.
Agard, of Foston...Argent, a chevron engrailed gules, between three boars' heads couped sable, langued of the second.
Arbalester...(?). Ermine, a crossbow in pale gules.
Aston, of Edlaston...Argent, a fesse sable, in chief three lozenges of the last. Crest: A bull's head couped sable. Numini et patriae esto.
Babington...Argent ten turretted towers four, three, two, one; in chief a label of three points azure. Crest: A demi-bat displayed gules. Another: A dragon's head between two dragons' wings gules, out of his mouth a scroll. For Est Tant.
Bache, of Ravensdale Park...Or, a lion rampant regardant peon within a bordure sable bezantée. Crest: A demi-lion rampant regardant peon, holding in the paw a bezant.
Bakepuse, of Barton Blount...Gules two bars argent, in chief three horseshoes or. Crest: No trace.
Balby, of Duffield...Or, three lozenges azure, two and one. Crest: A bear passant, ppr., collared and chained or.
Barnesley, of Alkmonton...Sable, a cross between four roses slipped argent. Crest: A man's head, full face with long hair.
Basset, of Alkmonton...Or, three pales gules, on a canton argent, a griffin segreant of the second. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a boar's head gules.
Bassinge...(?). Azure, a cross enbrailed or, overall a bend gules.
Bate, of Foston...Sable, a fesse enbrailed or, between three dexter hands argent. Crest: A stag's head, transfixied through the neck with an arrow.
Bateman...Or, three crescents, each surmounted by an estoile of six points gules, a canton azure. Crest: A crescent, surmounted as in the arms, between two eagles' wings or. Sidus Aedist Amicum.
Beaumont...Azure, a lion rampant, charged with a crescent, on a semée of fleurs-de-lis or. Crest: On a chapeau azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis or, turned up ermine, a lion passant of the second. Erectus Non Elatus.
Beck, of Hilton...Gules, a cross moline, ermine.
Bentley, of Breadsall...Or, three bentlets sable. Crest: A spaniel dog, passant argent.
Beresford...Argent, a bear salient sable, armed gules, muzzled, collared, and chained or. Crest: A dragon's head erazed azure, pierced through the neck with a broken spear or, and holding a piece of the same in the mouth, head argent.
Beufé...Argent, a chevron between three crosses, formée sable.
Birde, of Nether Locko...Sable, a chevron embattled, counter embattled argent. Crest: A stump of a tree, issuing from a wreath, thereon a falcon rising proper.
APPENDIX.

APPLETREE HUNDRED ARMOURY—(continued).

Blount, of Barton Blount. Barry nebulee of six or and sable. Crest: On a ducal coronet or, a wolf passant, sable, between two feathers of the last. *Lux Tua, via Mea.* Another crest: An armed foot in the sun ppr.

Bonnington, of Burnaston. Sable, a chevron between three roses or.


Bourchier. Argent, a cross engrailed gules, between four water bougets sable. Crest: A man's head in profile proper, ducally crowned or, with a pointed cap gules.

Bradbourne, of Over Barrows. Argent, on a bend gules, three mullets pierced or. Crest: A pine tree vert, fructed, ppr. *In Dieu His Poiir.*

Bradshaw, of Windley. Argent, two bendlets gules between two bendlets sable. Crest: A hart gules, standing under a vine branch vert. *Qui Vit Contenti, Tien Astre.*

Brailsford, of Brailsford. Or, a cinquefoil sable, at fesse point.

Browne, of Snelston. Sable, between two cottises, three lions rampant argent, in sinister chief, a trefoil slipped ermine. Crest: A griffin's head erased vert, eared, beaked, and collared or, charged on the neck with a trefoil slipped ermine.


Brownlow, of Boylestone. Or, eight martlets sable, three, two, three.

Burton, Abbot of. Or, on a cross engrailed azure, five mullets pierced argent.

Butler. Or, a chief engrailed gules. Crest: In a ducal coronet or, a plume of five ostrich feathers argent, thereon a falcon rising of the last. *Comme je Trousse.* Another motto: *Butt or A Bon.*

Cavendish, of Dovebridge. Sable, three buck's heads caboshed argent, attired or within a bordure of the second. Crest: On a ducal coronet or, a snake nowedd ppr. *Cavendo Tutus.*

Cavendish. Shewn in *Peak Armoury,* Vol. I.

Chalonor, of Boylestone. Sable, a chevron between three cherubims or. Crest: A demi sea wolf rampant or.

Chandos, of Radbourn. Argent, a pile issuing from middle chief gules. Crest: In a ducal coronet or, a dragon's head sable.

Chatham, of Ash. Quarterly, one and four, argent a griffin segreant gules within a bordure sable, bezantee; two and four, argent a chevron gules between three fleams or. Crest: A demi-griffin gules, charged with a cross potence or. *Quod Tuum Tene.*

Clarke, of Eaton Dovery. Azure, in pale three escallops or, two flaunchez ermine. Crest: In a gem ring or, set with a diamond sable, a pheon argent.

Clifford. Chequy or and azure, a fesse gules. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a wivern rising gules.

Coape, of Dudefield. Argent, on a fesse between three roses gules slipped ppr., as many fleur-de-lis or.

Coke, of Longford. Per pale, gules and azure, three eagles displayed argent. Crest: On a chapeau azure, turned up ermine, an ostrich argent, holding in the mouth a horsehoe or. *Prudentis Quae Patiunt.*

Cokes, of Trustey. Gules, three crescents or, a canton of the second. Crest: The sun in splendour or. *Non Aliunde Pendere.*

Cokesay. Argent, on a bend azure, three cinquefoils or.

Colville, of Duffield. 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 last. *Pertinere.*

Cotton, of Etwall. Azure, a chevron ermine between three hanks of cotton argent. Another: Azure, an eagle displayed argent, armed gules. Ancient coat: Argent, a bend sable, between three pellets. Crest: A falcon ppr., beaked, legged, and belled or, the dexter claw supporting a belt, also ppr., buckled gold. *In Urbeque Fortuna Paratus.*


Crewe, of Breadwell. Azure, a lion rampant argent. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's jambe erecte argent. *Degeneranti Genus Opprobrium.*

Curzon, of Kerlestone. Argent, on a bend sable, three popinjays or, collared gules. Crest: A popinjay rising or, collared gules. *Rictre et Suavitis.*

Curzon, of Breadwell. Gules, on a bend azure, three horseshoes argent.

Darwin, of Breadwell. Argent, on a bend gules cotted vert, three escallops or. Crest: A demi-griffin vert, holding between the claws an escallop or. *Case et Aude.*

De Dunne, of Breadwell. Or, four pale (¿) pales gules.

Dethick, of Breadwell. Argent, on a fesse vair or and gules, between three water bougets sable. Crest: A nag's head erased sable.

Dichfield. Azure, three pineapples or. Crest: A bear passant argent.

Docksey, of Snelston. (¿) Argent, a lion rampant azure, overall a bend gobonated, or and gules.
APPLETREE HUNDRED ARMOURY—(continued).

Draper, of Culland...Argent, on a fesse gules, three covered cups, or, between as many annulets of the last.

Drury, of Nether Locko...Argent, on a chief vert, two mullets or, each charged with an annulet azure.

Crest: A greyhound courant sable, gorged with a collar and charged with two mullets or.

Evans...Per gyronny of eight, argent and vert, a lion rampant guardant or. Crest: In a charger, a boar's head, erased argent.—Note.—The Baronetage says that the lion and boar's head are erminois; while the General Armoury, by the same author, says as we have put them.

Evry...Ermine, two chevronnells azure, between two other gules. Crest: A demi-unicorn argent, guée de sang and crined or. Swarn Cuique.

Eyre, of Edlaston...Argent, on a chevron sable, three quatrefoils or. Crest: An armed leg couped at the thigh, per quarterly argent and sable, spurred or.

Ferrars, of Duffield...Vaire, or, and gules, on a bordure azure, a semée of horseshoes, argent.

Ferne, of Spondon...Per bend, indented argent and gules, two lions' heads, erased, counter-changed, crowned or. Crest: A mount of ferne ppr., thereon a garb or banded gules.

Fitz-Erclaud, of Longford...Argent, three hares playing bagpipes, gules.

Fitzherbert, of Etwall...Argent, a chief vair and or gules, overall a bend sable. Crest: A dexter arm armed and gauntleted, gules. Umg je Servirai.

Fitz-Ralph...Or two bars azure.

Fitz-Walkelyn, of Radbourn...A barry of six gules and azure, overall a lion rampant ermine armed or.

Another: Argent, on a cross sable, five lions rampant or. Crest: A lion rampant or, holding a tulip, gules, the leaves vert.

Fitz-William, of Rodsley...Lozengy argent and gules. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a double plume of five ostrich feathers argent. Deo Adjutante Non Timendum.

Foljambe, of Rodsley...Shewn in High Peak Hundred, Vol. I.

Ford, of Osmaston...Azure, three lions rampant, crowned or. Crest: A demi-lion rampant, crowned or.

Foucher, of Windley...Ermine, on a bend gules, three bezants.

Frocheville...Azure, a bend between six escallops argent. Crest: A demi-angel issuing from a wreath proper crined and winged or, on his head a cross formée of the last, vested in mail, the arms in armour proper, holding in both hands an arrow in bend of the first, feathered and headed argent.

Gerard, of Etwall...Argent, a saltire gules. Crest: A lion rampant ermine, crowned or. Dieu Est Mon Esperance.

Gifford...Azure, three stirrups leathered or. Crest: A tiger's head couped, full-faced, spotted various, flames issuing from his mouth ppr. Præs Haleine Tires Forti.

Gilbert, of Nether Locko...Sable, an armed leg, couped at the thigh in pale between two spears shivered argent, the heads or. Crest: A dexter arm embowed in armour, the hand darting a broken lance in bend sinister, the point argent, staff or.

Gisborne...Erminois, a lion rampant sable, collar argent on a canton vert, a garb or. Crest: Out of a mural crown argent, a demi-lion rampant ermines, collared dovetailed or.

Grendon...Argent, two chevronnells azure, a label azure.

Greene, of Chaddesden (?)...Argent, a fret azure, on each joint a bezant, on a chief gules a buck trippant between two mullets or pierced gules.

Greville, of Eaton Dovedale...Sable, on a cross, within a bordure engrailed or, five pellets. Crest: A greyhound's head erased sable bezantée, a collar argent charged with three pellets.

Grosvenor, of Boyleston...Azure, a garb or, between three bezantes. Crest: A talbot statant or, collared gules.

Hallowes, Mugginton...See Scaris Dale Armoury.

Harpur, of Breadsall...Argent, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed sable. Crest: A boar passant or, ducally gorged and crined gules.

Harrison, of Snelston...Azure, three demi-lions or, a canton argent. Crest: A demi-lion rampant argent, holding a laurel leaf vert.

Herberts, Hollington...(?). Per pale azure and gules, three lions rampant argent, armed and langued or.

Hoddington, Eaton Dovedale...Gules a saltire argent within a bordure azure charged with eight cinquefoils or. Crest: On a tower argent, a bird volant or.

Harwood, of Bradley...Argent, a chevron between three stag's heads cabossed gules. Crest: A stag's head cabossed gules, holding in its mouth an oak bough ppr., accrued or.

Holden, of Nether Locko...Sable, a fesse engrailed erminois, between two chevronnes ermine. Crest: On a mount a heath-cock rising sable winged or.

Hope, of Grange Field...Argent, a chevron engrailed sable, between three couches ppr. Crest: A cornish crouse with wings expanded ppr.

Illingworth, Breadsall...Ermine on a bend gules, three chaplets or. Another: Ermine, on a chief azure three bezants.

Ireton, of Little Ireton...Ermine, two bends gules. Crest: A squirrel.
APPLETREE HUNDRED ARMOURY—(continued).

Jodrell, of Duffield. Ermine (sometimes Ermines), three round buckles, tongues, pendant argent, at fesse point, a trefoil slipped or. A cock's head a neck couped, the wings erect or combed and jelloped gules, out of a chaplet of roses barbed and seeded ppr. Non Sibi Sed patria natus.

Johnstone, Holbrook. Argent, a fesse lozengy between three lions' heads erased gules. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or a nag's head sable.

Kinnersley, of Belford. Argent, a fesse vair or, and gules between three eagles displayed of the last. Kniveton, of Mercaston. Gules, a chevron vair argent and sable. Crest: An eagle's head between two wings, all ppr. This family bore gules, a bend vair between six crosses formée or, in the thirteenth century; and in the next, gules, a bend vair, argent and sable. In Domino Confido.

Kirby, of Dovebridge. Argent, two bars engrailed gemelles, on a canton gules, a greyhound's head of the first collared or.


Lawton, of Radbourn. Argent, on a fesse between three cross creslets fitchée sable, three cinquefoils of the field. Crest: A demi-wolf salient reguardant argent, vulned in the breast gules.

Leaper, Bawardcote. Sable, a bend argent between three leopards' faces of the first.

Leech, of Belper. Ermine on a chief damzettée gules, three ducal coronets or. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, an arm erect, ppr., grasping a leech, environed round the arm vert.

Lockett, of Hoo. Argent, a chevron gules, between three stags' heads, ppr.

Longford, of Longford. A pale of six or and gules, overall a bend argent. Crest: A bunch of chebules banded. There are two other crests not given in heraldic authorities. See article on Longford.

Manlove. See "Wirksworth Wapentake Armoury."

Manners. See "High Peak Armoury," Vol. I.

Merry, of Bishopstone. Ermine, three lions rampant gules, crowned or, and a canton of the second. Crest: A demi-lion, rampant ermine, crowned or, out of a ducal coronet of the second.

Meynell. See "Merrion and Litchurch Armoury."

Milward, of Eaton Dovedale. Ermine, on a fesse gules, three plates. Crest: A lion's jambe, sable, grasping a sceptre or. Nei Timeti, Nei Timide.

Montgomery, of Cubley. Or, an eagle displayed azure, armed gules.

Morley. See "Merrion and Litchurch Armoury."

Mosley, of Etwall. Sable, a chevron between three millpicks, argent. Crest: An eagle displayed ermine.

Mos Legem Regt.

Newton. See "Merrion and Litchurch Armoury."

Odingsells, of Trusty. Argent, a fesse gules, in chief three mullets sable.

Parr. Argent, two bars azure, within a bordure engrailed sable. Crest: A maiden's head, full-faced proper, vested gules, crined or.

Parget, Edlaston. Sable, on a cross engrailed between four eagles displayed argent, five lions passant guardant of the field. Crest: A demi-tiger, salient sable, armed, ducally gorged and tufted or.

Palmer, Hoo. Argent, on two bars of sable, three trefoils of the first, in chief a greyhound courant of the second. Crest: A greyhound sejant.

Pipard, Spondon. Argent, three bars gemelée azure.

Piper. Sable, three pipes argent.


Pole, of Radbourn. Argent, a chevron between three crescents gules. Crests, I.: A falcon rising ppr., belled and jessied or. II.: A goat statant proper. III.: A knight's head in chain armour ppr.

Port, of Etwall. Azure, a fesse engrailed or, between three daffs with a cross formée fitchée in beak of the second. Crest: A bird and crosslet as in the arms. Intende Prospera.

Powell, Stanley. Argent, a fesse between three cinquefoils gules. Crest: A hedgehog gules, chained and quilled or.


Ridware, Boylestone. Azure, an eagle displayed argent.

Ridgway, Boyne. Argent, a chevron gules, between three turreaux.


Rolleston, Mugginton. Argent, a cinquefoil azure, on a chief gules, a lion passant guardant or. Crest: An eagle's head erased.

Roper, of Turnford. Sable, an eagle close or. Crest: On a chapeau gules turned up ermine, a blazing star or.

Russell, Eaton Dovedale. Argent, a chevron between three cross creslets sable. Crest: A demi-bull rampant gules armed and charged (sometime) with a rose argent ppr.

Sanderson, Little Ilton. Sable on a chevron ermine between three bull's heads cabossed argent, a rose of the field. Crest: A demi-bull rampant gules armed or. Non Bos In Lingua.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

APPLETREE HUNDRED ARMOURY—(continued).

Shaw, Culland. On a chevron inveected between three eagles displayed sable. Crest: A hind's head quarterly argent and or pierced through the neck with an arrow headed azure, the feather broken, and dropping argent.

Shirley, of Ednaston. A pale of six or and azure, a canton ermine. Crest: The head of a Saracen ppr., couped at the neck, wreathed round the head or and azure. Honor Virtutis Premium.

Sleigh, of Etwall. Gules, a chevron between three owls argent. Crest: A demi-lion argent, crowned or holding a cross crosslet fitchée, ducally crowned of the last. Medio Tuillimus.


Stanhope, Cubley. Per quarterly, ermine and gules. Crest: On a tower azure, a demi-lion issuing from the battlements, or ducally crowned gules, holding between the paws a grenade ppr. A Deo Et Regi.

St. Pierre. Argent, a bend sable, a label of three points gules.

Strutts, of Belper. Sable, a chevron erminois between three cross crosslets fitchée or. Crest: A dexter arm erect, couped at the elbow, habited sable cuffed erminois, on the sleeve, a cross crosslet or, holding in the hand a roll of parchment all ppr. Propositio Tonax.

Swindall, of Brailsford. Argent, two swords in saltire, hilted or, in chief a boar's head erased sable.

Talbot, Shottle. Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed or. Crest: On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion statant with tail extended or. Pret de l'Accomplir.

Toke or Touke, Hilton. Sable, billetée or, a canton ermine. Another: A barrel of six, colours not known.

Trusley, of Trusley. Azure, three bendlets.

Turner, Bearwardcote. Ermine, on a cross, argent, quarter pierced four millrinds, sables. Crest: A lion passant guardant, argent, holding in the dexter paw a millrind sable.

Tutbury, Priory of. Azure, a saltire vaire or and gules between four crescents, argent.

Upton, Brailsford. ? Argent, on a saltire sable, five annulets or.

Venables, Boylestone. Azure, two bars argent, in chief as many plates.


Vicars, Stanley. Argent on a millrind sable, five estoiles of the field.

Waldeshaw, of Boylestone. Gules three swords erect, argent.


Wilnot, of Chaddesden. Sable, on a fesse or, between three eagles' heads, couped argent, as many escallops gules. Crest: An eagle's head couped argent, gorged with a mural coronet sable, in the beak an escallop gules. ? Quod Vult, Vade Vult.

Wright, of Osmaston. Sable, on a chevron argent, three spears' heads gules, in chief two unicorns' heads erased of the second, maned and horned or, in base, on a pile of the fourth, issuing from the chevron a unicorn's head erased of the first. Crest: Out of a crescent or, a unicorn's head argent, erased sable, armed and maned of the first.

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WIRKSWORTH WAPENTAKE ARMOURY.

Adderley, Thorpe. Argent, on a bend azure, three masques of the field. Crest: On a chapeau gules turned up ermine, a stork argent. Another: Argent on a bend gules, between two lions' heads erased sable, three crosses pâmée of the field.

Agard, Cromford. Shewn in "Appletree Armoury."

Allestry, of Turnditch. Argent, a chief gules, on a bend overall azure, three escutcheons or, chiefs of the second. Crest: A demi-lion azure, brandishing a scimitar argent, hilted or.

Alspow, of Alsop-in-the-Dale. Sable three doves rising argent, beaked and legged gules. Another: Sable on a bend argent between six doves, wings extended of the second, legged and beaked gules; three pheons of the field. Ancient coat: Sable a bend argent between three doves in chief, with wings extended of the second, legged and beaked gules, with ears of wheat in their mouths ppr.; three pheons in base or. Crest: A dove argent, legged and beaked gules between two ostrich feathers, sable. Festina Lente.


Ashley, Ballidon. Argent, three bulls passant sable, armed and unguled or. Crest: On a chapeau gules turned up ermine, a bull passant sable, gorged with a ducal coronet, and armed and unguled or. Love, Serve.
APPENDIX.

WIRKSWORTH WAPENTAKE ARMOURY—(continued).

Atloe, of Atlow... Per pale indented sable and argent.
Audley, Tissington... Gules, a fret or.
Armyne, Cromford... Ermine, a cross engrailed gules, on the chief of the last a lion passant or. Crest: On a mount vert, an ermine passant ppr.
Babington, Moldridge Grange... Argent, ten torteauxes, four, three, two, one; in chief a label of three points azure. See "Scarsdale Armory." *Poy Est Tout.*
Basset, Mapleton... Or, three piles gules, on a canton argent a griffin segreant of the second. See "Appletree Armory."
Bateman, of Hartington Hall... Or, three crescents surmounted by an estoile of six points gules, a canton azure. Crest: A crescent and estoile as in the *arms*, between two eagles' wings or. *Sidus Adsit Amicums.*
Beauforts, Holland in Wirksworth... Quarterly, France and England within a bordure gobonated argent and azure. Crest: A portcullis or, nailed azure, chains of the first.
Bellars, of Crich... Per pales gules and sable, a lion rampant argent.
Bentley, of Newton Grange... See "Appletree Armory."
Beresfords, of Newton Grange... See "Appletree Armory."
Bingham, of Halland... Azure, a bend cotted between six crosses pattée or. Crest: On a rock ppr, an eagle rising or. *Spes Mea Christus.*
Blackwalls, of Ireton Wood... Argent, a greyhound courant sable, collared or, on a chief indented of the second, three bezants. Crest: Two arms embowed in armour ppr., hand argent, holding between them, by the nose and ear, a greyhound's head couped sable collared, as in the *arms.*
Boothby, of Broadlow Ash... Argent, on a canton sable, a lion's jambe or. Crest: A lion's jambe erect or. *Mors Christi, Mors Mortis Mihi.*
Borrow, of Thorpe... Argent on a mount in base, the trunk of an oak tree couped, sprouting out two branches ppr. with the shield of Pallas, fastened by a belt gules. Crest: An eagle reguardant with wings expanded, standing on a mount ppr, supporting with his dexter foot a like shield as in the *arms.*

Brereton, of Hurdlow... Argent, two bars sable. Crest: Out of a ducal, a bear's head ppr.
Buckley, of Ilbe... Sable, a chevron between three bulls' heads cabossed argent. Crest: A griffin's head, gules, between two wings of the last bezantée.
Buckston, of Bradbourn... Sable, two bars argent, on a canton of the second, a buck trippant of the first. Crest: A pelican or, with wings expanded vulning gules. *Fructum Habet Charatas.*
Byron, Alton... Argent, three bentlets enhanced gules. Crest: A mermaid with her comb and mirror all ppr. *Crep. Byron.*
Carey, Bonsall... Argent on a bend sable, three roses of the field, barbed and seeded proper, a crescent for difference. Crest: A swan argent, wings endorsed.
Cecil, Broadlow Ash... Barry of ten, argent and azure, overall, six escutcheons sable, three, two, one, each charged with a lion rampant of the first. Crest: Six arrows in salitre or, barbed and feathered argent, girt together with a belt gules, burnished and garnished gold; over the arrows a morion cap proper. *Sero, Sed, Servio.*
Chadwick, of Callow... Gules, an inescutcheon between an orle of martlets argent. Crest: A lily argent stalked vert. *Stans Cum Roce.* Another: *Juxta Salutatum.*
Chambers, Callow... Argent, a fesse checky, or and azure, between three lions' heads erased sable.
Chappell, Riber... Or, an anchor in pale sa, a fleur-de-lis argent for difference. Crest: An arm vested holding a viper ppr., passing through a cup of an obicircular figure.
Challiner, Bentley Fenny... Shown in "Appletree Armory."
Cokayne, of Ashbourne... Argent, three cock's heads gules, beaked and combed sable. *En Bon Espoir.*
Coke, Ashbourne... Shown in "Appletree Armoury."
Combermere Abbey... Quarterly or and gules, a bend gules, on the sinister chief quarter, a crozier of the first.
Cooper, Brassington... Or, a bend azure, between two lions' heads erased gules. Crest: On a mount vert, a unicorn sejant, armed and crined or, supporting a broken tippet spear of the last.
Corbett, of Broadlow Ash... Or, a raven sable. Crest: A squirrel sejant or. *Drais Pascol Corvos.* Over the squirrel *Dum Spiro Spero.*
Corporation of London, Matlock... Argent, a cross gules, on the dexter chief quarter, a sword erect of the second. Crest: A dragon sinister, wings expanded argent; charged on the wings with a cross gules. *Domine Dirige Nos.*
Cotton, Newton Grange... Argent, a bend sable between three pellets. Crest: An eagle displayed argent.
Curzon, Ivenbrook... Shown in "Appletree Armory."
Dale, of Ashbourne... Paly of six gules and argent, a bend ermine; overall on a chief azure three garbs or. Crest: Three Danish battle axes erect, handles or, headed argent, enfiled with a chaplet of roses of the first. *Non Populartis Aurie.***
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

WIRKSWORTH WAPENTAKE ARMOURY—(continued).

Dawes, Willesley. Argent, on a bend azure cotised gules, three swans or between six pole-axes sable. Crest: A halberd erect or, on the point a wyvern without legs, tail nowed sable, bezanté vulned gules.

Deane, of Matlock. Or, a fesse danzettée gules, in chief three crescents of the second. De Cauz, Bradbourne. Per chevron or, and gules, three harts counterchanged.

Dege, of Ashbourne. Or, on a bend azure, three falcons rising argent, jessed and belled of the field. Crest: On a ducal coronet or, a falcon argent.

De la Laund, Callow. Argent, a fesse danzettée between three billets gules.

Denman, of Dovedale. Argent, on a chevron, between three lions' heads erased gules. Crest: Raven rising ppr., in the beak and annulet or. Prudentia et Prudentia.

Dichfield, Farwick. Shewn in "Appletree Armoury."

Eden, Ashbourne. ? Gules, on a chevron between three garbs or, banded vert as many escallops sable.

Edensor, of Hartington. Argent, a chevron gules* between three horse shoes sable.

Errington, of Ashbourne. Argent, two bars azure, in chief three escallops of the second. Crest: A cock gules, combed and wattled sable.

Fawne, of Alderwasley. Argent, a bogue horn stringed sable, charged with three crescents of the second, each charged with a bezant.

Ferne, of Parwich. Per bend indented or and gules. Crest: A garb or, between two wings expanded per pale indented of the first and gules.

Ferrars. Argent, six horse shoes sable. Another: Vaire or and gules. Another: See "Appletree Armoury."

Finch, Moldridge Grange. Argent, a chevron between three griffins passant sable. Crest: A griffin passant sable.

Fitzherbert, of Norbury. Shewn in "Appletree Armoury."


Francis, Tissington. Argent, a chevron between three eagles displayed gules. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-eagle displayed gules.

Frecheville. Shewn in "Scarsdale Armoury."

Furnivall, Brasington. Argent, a bend between six masques gules.

Gell, of Hopton. Per bend azure and or, three mullets of six points pierced and counterchanged in bend. Crest: A greyhound stantent sable, collared or.

Gell, of Middleton. Per bend, argent and gules, in bend, a rose between two mullets of six points counterchanged. Crest: The same; tincture of collar gules.

Goodwin, of Hartington. Or, three pale sable, on a chief gules, three martlets of the first. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet argent, a nag's head or, maned and bridled of the first.

Gould, of Pilsbury. Per saltire azure and or, a lion rampant bezantée, counterchanged. Crest: A demi-lion rampant.

Greatorex, of Hopton. Per pale, sable and gules, three copards' faces erased or.


Greensmith, of Steeple Grange. Vert on a fesse or, between three doves argent, with ears of wheat in their mouths of the first, three pigs of lead azure. Crest: A dove, as in the arms.

Harbord, Bonsal. Per quarterly azure and gules, an imperial crown between four lions rampant or.

Hartshorne, of Bradbourne. Azure, a chevron between three buck's heads cabossed argent.

Heneage, Aldwick Grange. Or, a greyhound courant sable, between three leopards' faces azure, a bordure engrailed gules. Crest: A greyhound courant sable. Toujours Firme.

Hodge, Willesley. Or, three crescents sable, on a canton of the second, a ducal crown of the first. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, an heraldic antelope's head, argent horned and tufted gold.

Hopton, of Hopton. Argent, a chevron azure.

Hugh Lupus. Azure, a wolf's head erased argent.

Hume or Home, Hartington. Vert, a lion rampant argent, armed and langued gules. Crest: Out of a human heart a dexter arm erect, holding a scimitar all ppr. True to the end.

Hurt, of Alderwasley. Sable, a fesse between three cinquefoils or. Crest: A hart passant ppr., horned, membered, and hurt in the haunch with an arrow or, feather argent. Mane Predam Vesper Speluum.

Ireland, Yeldersley. Gules, six fleur-de-lis—three, two, one argent. Crest: A dove and olive branch proper. Amor et Pax.

Ireton, Alton. Ermine, two bends sable. Crest: A squirrel, sejant cracking a nut ppr. Fae Ce Que Doy Aduiereme Que Pourra.

Kirby, Callow. Argent, two bars gemelles indented gules; on a canton of the second, a greyhound's head couped of the first collared or. Crest: A greyhound's head couped argent, gorged with a chaplet of roses ppr.

* In Glover's Visitations of Staffordshire, 1581, the tincture is shown gule. Lys nos gives it (so does Papworth) as sable.
APPENDIX.

WIRKSORTH WAPENTAKE ARMOURY—(continued).

Knivetone. Vide "Appletree Armoury."
Lascelles, Willesley. Sable, a cross flory, within a bordure or. Crest: A bear's head couped at the neck ermine, muzzled gules, bucked or, collared of the second, studded of the third. In Solo De Salus.
Levinge, of Parwich. Vert, on a chevron or, a crescent for difference; in chief, three escallops argent. Crest: Within a chaplet vert, an escallop argent, charged with a crescent for difference. Vestigia Nulla Retrorsum.
Lockett. Vide "Appletree Armoury."
Lovel, Foxlow. Barry nebulee of six or and gules.
Ludlow, Livenbrook. Argent, a lion rampant sable.
Lupus, Knivetone. Azure, a wolf's head erased argent.
Mackenzie, Callow. Azure, a stag's head cabossed or between three fleurs-de-lys argent, one in chief, two in base.
Mander. Ermine, three annulets inlaid argent.
Manlove, of Ashbourne. Azure, a chevron ermine between three anchors of the second. Crest: Out of a mural crown gules, a cubit arm erect, vested erminois, cuff argent, grasping in the hand ppr. a flaming sword of the third.
Manners. See "High Peak Armoury," Vol. I.
Marmion, Brassington. Vaire, argent and azure, a fesse gules, petty argent. Another: As King's Champion, sable, an arming sword, point in chief argent.
Mather, of Ible. A Barry of six, azure and argent, on a chief of the last, three mullets of the first. Crest: A hand erect, issuing from a cloud, holding an arrow point downwards.
Mellor, of Idridgehay. Argent, three blackbirds ppr., a chief dancettee sable. Crest: A bull's head erased and ducally gorged, holding in its mouth the upper end of a broken lance or.
Merival, Abbey. Vaire or and gules.
Meynell. See "Appletree Armoury."
Milines, Cromford. Ermine, a millrind sable. Crest: A demi-lion rampant or, holding in its paws a millrind sable.
Milward, Alsop. See "Appletree Armoury."
Minors, of Willesley. Gules, a fesse argent, between three plates. Crest: A dexter cubit arm, naked, the hand holding a lion's jambe erased, all ppr.
Monjoye, of Yeldersley. Azure, three escutcheons argent.
Montgomery, Yeldersley. See "Appletree Armoury."
Munro, Cromford. Or, an eagle's head erased gules. Crest: An eagle perching ppr. Dread God.
Murrey, Ballidon. Azure, three stars within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, with fleur-de-lis or.
Crest: A buck's head couped proper, between the antlers a cross pattée argent. Spero Meliora and Uni Aquas Virtuti.
Newton. See "Appletree Armoury."
Nightingale, Cromford. Per pale, ermine and gules, a rose counterchanged. Crest: An ibex, sejant argent, tufted, armed and maned or.
Okeover, of Atlow. Ermine, on a chief gules, three bezants. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-dragon ermine.
Oldfield, Carsington. Or, on a pile vert, three garbs of the field. Crest: On a garb or, a dove argent, beaked and legged gules, charged with an ear of wheat of the first.
Osborne, of Ible. Argent, a bend sable between two lions rampant gules. Crest: A demi-lion rampant gules. Another: Or, on a bend between two wolves' heads, erased sable, three dolphins of the first. Crest: A pelican in her nest feeding her young.
Paget. See "Appletree Armoury."
Fegge, Brassington. Argent, a chevron between three wedges sable. Crest: The sun rising in splendour, the rays alternately sable, or, and argent.
Pole, of Wakebridge. Argent, a chevron between three crescent gules, a canton azure. Crest: A hawk rising ppr., belted and jessed or.
Pole, of Heage. Same arms. Tincture of canton gules.
Richardson, Callow. Argent, three chaplets vert, each charged with four roses gules.

2T
WIRKSWORTH WAPENTAKE ARMOURY—(continued).

Rivet, Mapleton. Argent, three bars sable, in chief as many trefoils sable. Crest: An arm erect, bendy of four argent and sable, grasping in the hand ppr. a sword, broken of the first, hilt and pommeled or. Robinson, Callow. Vert a chevron engrailed argent, between two stags statant at gaze or, semée of torteaux in chief, and a stirrup leather of the third in base.

Rollesley, Hopton. Gules, a fesse within a bordure ermine. Crest: A demi-lion rampant, issuing from a wreath party per pale, holding in its paws a rose of the last, stalked and leaved vert.


Savage, Tissington. Argent, six lions rampant, three, two, one, sable. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's jambe erect sable. Fortis Aequa Fidelis.

Scott, of Hartington. Argent, on a fesse gules, cotised azure, between three Catherine wheels, sable as many lambs passant or. Crest: On a mount vert, a beacon fired ppr., ladder or. Regi Patriaque Fidelis.

Scriven, Ashburn. Argent, guttée de sang, a lion rampant sable. Crest: A buck passant ppr., attired or. Sherbrook, Brassington. Vaire, a chief or, overall, on a bend gules, three mullets argent pierced of the last. Crest: A horse's head couped argent, charged with three bars gules.


Sleigh, of Plsbswry. See "Appletree Armoury."

Smitton, of Ilbe. Gules, a snipe argent, gorged with a crown or.

Soresby, Cromford. Per quarterly, ermine and gules, in the first a lion passant of the second.

Stanhope. See "Appletree Armoury."


Studley, Ivenbrook. Gules, on a chevron argent, three crosslets fitchée sable.

Swann, of Hurdlow. Azure, a chevron ermine, between three swans argent.


Toplis, of Wirksworth. Vert, on a chevron argent (between two beehives in chief or and a talbot passant in base of the second langued ppr.), a rose and two crescents gules, the rose barbed of the first.


Trott, of Farwich. Pal of six or and gules, on a quarter argent a bear rampant sable. Crest: On a cap of maintenance an unicorn's head erased. *

Twigge, of Broadlow Ash. Azure three bendlets or, on a chief argent, a bar danzettée gules. Crest: An esquire's helmet ppr.

Vernon. See "Appletree Armoury."

Villiers, Hartington. Argent on a cross gules, five escallops or, a martlet of the second. Crest: A lion rampant argent, ducally crowned or. Fides Coelica Crux.

Wakebridge, of Wakebridge. Azure, fesse gules, between six lozenges sable.

Wall, of Riber. Azure, a chevron ermine between three eagles displayed argent, on a chief embattled or, as many ogresses.

Webster. See "Appletree Armoury."


Wilmot. See "Appletree Armoury."

Wigley, of Wigwell Grange. Pal 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.

Willoughby, Aldwark Grange. Or, pretty azure. Withipole, Newton Grange. Pal of pale, or and gules, three lions passant quadrant within a bordure, all counterchanged. Crest: A demi-mountain cat rampant quadrant per pale or and gules guttée counterchanged.

Wolley, Riber. Sable, a chevron vair or and gules, between three maidens' heads, couped ppr. crined or. Wythens, Thorpe. Gules, a chevron counter-embattled ermine between three martlets or. Crest: On a ducal coronet gules, a talbot sejant ermine collared and lined or, holding out the line with the dexter paw.

* There are no tinctures shown in Visitation of St. George, 1633-4.
### HERALDIC QUARTERINGs OF THE OLD FAMILIES OF APPLETREE HUNDRED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILIES.</th>
<th>QUARTERINGS.</th>
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<td>Bate, of Foston.</td>
<td>Bate, ?Draper, Chambers (3).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blount, of Barton Blount.</td>
<td>Blount, Odinsells, Sodington, Ayala, Castile, Leon, Beauchamp, Willoughby, Leigh (9).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradsaw, of Windley</td>
<td>Bradsaw, Foucher, Champeyne (3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brailsford, of Brailsford.</td>
<td>Brailsford, Criche, Sandford (3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browne, of Snellston.</td>
<td>Browne, Turner, Merry (3).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavendish, of Dovebridge.</td>
<td>Cavendish, Bradshaw, Cooper, Pyne (4).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clarke, of Eaton Dovedale.</td>
<td>Clarke, Clerke, Milward (3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford, of Chaddesden.</td>
<td>Clifford, Rocliclfe, Plumpton, Foljambe (4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coke, of Trusley.</td>
<td>Coke, Owens, Odinsells, Kirby, Sacheverel, Beresford, Snitterton, Hopwell (8).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Darwin, of Breadsall Priory.</td>
<td>Darwin, Waring (3).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dethick, of Bredsgall.</td>
<td>Dethick, Annesley, Illingworth, Curzon, Dunne (5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drury, of Locko.</td>
<td>Drury, Lowe, Rosell (3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerard, of Etwell.</td>
<td>Gerard, Bryn, Ince, Port, Gibbard, Montgomery (6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harpur, of Breadsall.</td>
<td>Harpur, Dethick, Annesley, Illingworth, Curzon, Dunne (6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison, of Snellston.</td>
<td>Harrison, Evans (4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbert, of Hollington and Shottle.</td>
<td>Herbert, Cradock, Parr, Talbot, Neville, Bulmer, Furnival, Dagworth, Verdon, Luvot, Strange, Comyn (12).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milward, of Eaton Dovedale.</td>
<td>Milward, Savage, Walkington, Daniel, Balguy, Chezel (6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moseley, of Etwell.</td>
<td>Moseley, Lowe, Sutton, Bentley (4).</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

**APPLETREE HUNDRED HERALDIC QUARTERINGS—(continued).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILIES</th>
<th>QUARTERINGS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sleigh, of Etwall</td>
<td>Sleigh, Arderne, Ryley, Sutton, Darcy, Reddish, Dethick, Longford (8). [We take it the Longford quarterings should be added: Fitz-Ercald, Hathersage, Deincourt, Appleby, Solney.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Stanhope, of Hilton</td>
<td>Stanhope, Molovale, Longvillers, Lexington, Port, Montgomery (6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wentworth, of Heage</td>
<td>Wentworth, Wodehouse, Pillington, Horbery, Hoton, Skelton, Tinsley, Whitley, Downes (9).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmot, of Chaddesdon</td>
<td>Wilmot, Sacheverell, Snitterton, Fitz-Ercald, Statham, Masey, Risley, Morley, De la Laund, Estafren (10).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### HERALDIC QUARTERINGS OF THE OLD FAMILIES OF WIRKSWORTH WAPENTAKE.

**NOTE.—**This Conspectus may be only approximately correct as to number of quarterings, but we believe it is the first attempt at such a desideratum, and will come as a surprise to many students that these families have and had such coats.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILIES</th>
<th>QUARTERINGS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bateman, of Hartington</td>
<td>Bateman, Osborne, Sacheverell, Snitterton, Fitz-Ercald, Statham, Massey, Risley, Morley, De la Laund, Estafren.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beresford, of Newton Grange</td>
<td>Beresford, Hassell, ? —— (3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradbourn, of Bradbourn</td>
<td>Bradbourn, Ridware, Waldecheffe, Fawcon, Venables, Cotton (6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brereton, of Hurdlow</td>
<td>Brereton, Malpas, Malpas, Egerton, Corbet, Orreby, Strange (7).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* We believe there are other quarterings to this coat.
APPENDIX.

WIRKSWORTH WAPENTAKE HERALDIC QUARTERINGS—(continued).

FAMILIES.

| Cokayne, of Ashbourne          | Cokayne, Herhill, Deyville, Savage, Rossington, Edensor, Herhill, Marrow, Brome, Riche, Arundell, Rody (12). |
| Dale, of Ashbourne             | Dale, Hayne, Bullock (3). |
| Degge, of Ashbourne            | Degge, More, Williams, Bouhey (4). |
| Fitzherbert, of Tissington     | Fitzherbert, Bagshaw, Cokayne, Herhill, Deyville, Savage, Rossington, Herhill, Edensor, Herhill, Beresford, Francis, Beaufoy, Babington, Clinton, Say, Odingsells, Meignell, Savage (18). |
| Hurt, of Alderwasley           | Hurt, Lowe, Powne, Fogge (4). |
| Levinge, of Parwich            | Levinge, Corbin, Greene, Kennedy, Parkyns, Cressy, Sampson, James (8). |
| Okeover, of Atlow              | Okeover, Atlow, Gryn, Pettus (4). |
| Stathums, of Wigwell Grange    | Stathum, Wigwell, Denham, Meverell, Daniel (5). |

THE FIRST ORDER OF THE GARTER, HOLDEN AT WINDSOR, 1344.

OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

FREEHOLDERS OF DERBYSHIRE, 1633.—APPLETREE HUNDRED.

George Abney, Wilsley.
John Alsop, Boylestone.
Martin Alsop, Bigninge.
Peter Alsop, Haslewood.
John Archer, Snelston.
Jacob Ashton, Wynastone.
Richard Aulte, Dalbury, Lees.
Robert Bamford, Chaddesden.
John Barke, Dalbury.
John Bayley, Boylestone.
John Bakewell, Hollington.
Walter Bagnolds, Marston.
Francis Bearde, Ashbourne.
Michael Beere, Bournston.
William Bower, Wadelye.
Francis Brecknocks, Spondon.
Jervase Brough, Dalbury, Lees.
Robert Brinsley, Church Broughton.
Francis Bruckshawe, Haslewood.
Henry Bullivant, Church Broughton.
Edward Carter, Chaddesden.
John Carrington, Spondon.
Richard Chedle, Chaddesden.
William Clarke, Etwall.
John Conway.
Randolph Cowpe, Marston Montgomery.
Nicholas Coxon, Snelston.
Tristram Dantrie, Hatton.
George Dickenson, Dalbury, Lees.
Maurice Dilkes, Hatton.
William Ditch, Marston Montgomery.
Ralph Doxeye, Snelston.
Thomas Draper, Culland.
William Elliott, Hilton.
Nath Fitzherbert, Rodesley.
Francis Fowler, Dalbury.
John Fowler, Dalbury.
George Frost, Wynastone.
John Froggatt, Wadelye.
Thomas Gilberte, Lockoe.
Richard Gilberte, Dovebridge.
Richard Hall.
Richard Hankinson.
John Hankinson.
Arthur Harrison.
Thomas Heacocke, Etwall.
Simon Heane, Ostenston.
Robert Hill.
Thomas Holmes, Hollington.
Robert Hord.
William Hord.
Francis Hodginson.
Thomas Hollingworth, Spondon.
John Hollingworth.
William Holmes, Stenson.
John Ireland.
Thomas Johnson, Haslewood.
John Knivetan, Holland.
William Knivetan, Stenson.
John Knivetan, Osmastone.

Robert Knowles.
Richard Lawford.
John Lees, Lady Hole.
John Lockoe.
Edward Lowe, Alderwasley.
Walter Lorde, Boylestone.
Anthony Loton.
Thomas Merryman, Thurcaston.
John Millington.
William Miles, Ednaston.
John Moore.
Ralph Moore.
Edward Newton.
Henry Ould, Sturston.
Nicholas Ouldham.
William Parker.
John Parker, Church Broughton.
Stephen Parker.
George Pegg, Osmaston.
Humphrey Pegg, Shirley.
Ralph Pegg, Yeaveley.
Richard Pole, Radbourne.
James Prince.
Peter Prince, Rodesley.
William Raynor, Duffield.
John Radcliffe, Mugston.
Thomas Radborne?
Robert Rowe, Windley Hill.
Richard Rowe.
John Rowland.
Robert Rowland.
John Rossington, Scropton.
John Salte.
George Sellers, Belper.
Thomas Sherman.
Thomas Sharpe.
Samuel Sleigh, Ash.
John Smyth.
William Smyth.
John Stables, Windley.
John Stone.
George Stone.
William Storer, Ash-le-hay.
Richard Stubbinge, Somersall.
John Taylor.
John Terry, Hilton.
John Terry, Ashbourne.
John Twigg.
Robert Walker, Breadsall.
William Walker.
William Webster.
Lawrence Wetton.
Henry Wilson.
John Winfield.
Robert Willimott, Chaddesden.
Thomas Widson.
John Wooley.
William Willimott.
Robert Wright.
Robert Yeald.
APPENDIX.

FREEHOLDERS OF DERBYSHIRE, 1633.—WIRKSWORTH WAPENTAKE.

John Alleyne, Ashbourne.
Thomas Alsopp, Parwich.
William Alsopp.
Roland Alsopp, Brassington.
Humphrey Alsopp.
Thomas Buxton, Carsington.
John Buxton, Brassington.
George Buxton, Bradbourne.
Edward Buxton, Ashbourne.
Anthony Bowne, Matlock.
George Bowne.
Richard Bateman, Hartington.
Edward Brereton, Hurdlow.
Thomas Bennett.
George Bowne.
Robert Bateman.
John Blackwall.
George Cockeyn, Hopton.
Richard Cowper, Kirk Ireton.
Anthony Cotterell, Matlock.
George Crichloe, Wooscole Grange.
John Dakyn, Parwich.
Robert Dale, Hurdlow.
Simon Dakyn.
Francis Eaton, Ashbourne.
William Fletcher, Ashbourne.
Thomas Flynte, Matlock.
Thomas Fearne, Hartington.
John Froggatt, Hurdlow.
William Ferne, Heathcott.
John Ferne.
John Gould, Parwich.
William GREATREX, Hopton.
Ralph Gill, Hopton.
— Goodwyn, Wheldon Trees.
John GREATREX, Bonsall.
Matthew Halley, Parwich.
Thomas Hand, Bradbourne.
Richard Harrison, Bradbourne.
Edward Harrison, Ashbourne.
George Hardinge, Bonsall.
Anthony Hardinge, Bonsall.
Nicholas Hurt, Kniveton.
Roland Higgett, Kirk Ireton.
John Humbleton, Heathcote.
Roger Hurt, Ballidon.
RogerJackson, Ashbourne.
John Jackson, Kirk Ireton.
Edward Lane, Brassington.

George Lees, Ashbourne.
Robert Lomas.
William Ludlam, Matlock.
Humphrey Manfield, Fenny Bentley.
William Melland, Needham Grange.
Thomas Marple, Bonsall.
John Mellor, Alsop.
Francis Osbaston, Hognaston.
Roger Owfied, Ashbourne.
William Owfied, Ashbourne.
John Pegg, Parwich.
Richard Roe, Parwich.
William Riddierd, Middleton.
George Sommers, Wirksworth.
Arthur Smith, Tissington.
William Sherwin, Fenny Bentley.
George Spooner, Fenny Bentley.
Edward Shawe, Ashbourne.
John Slater, Hognaston.
George Storer, Kirk Ireton.
Robert Smyth, Kirk Ireton.
John Spencer, Middleton.
Henry Statham, Tansley.
George Spateaman, Tansley.
Richard Sterndale, Crowdcote.
Anthony Shawe, Bonsall.
John Sleigh, Biggin Grange.
Richard Senior, Cowley.
Robert Steere, Bridgetown.
Thomas Taylor, Wirksworth.
Robert Toplis, Pratt Hall.
William Taylor, Ashbourne.
Thomas Taylor, Ashbourne.
Henry Twigge, Kirk Ireton.
Ralph Twigge, Kirk Ireton.
Thomas Toplis, Kirk Ireton.
Edward Vancence, Carsington.
Henry Wigley, Wirksworth.
Robert Western, Brassington.
Matthew Wright, Tissington.
Robert Webster, Ashbourne.
Thomas Wood, Ashbourne.
Anthony Woodward, Matlock.
Adam Woolley, Matlock.
William Woolley, Matlock.
Edward Woolley, Bonsall.
Thomas Woodwiss, Cromford.
George Wood, Bonsall.
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