

VOLUME 1

DERBYSHIRE

MISCELLANY



The Bulletin of the
Local History Section
of the
Derbyshire Archaeological & Natural History Society.

Chairman's Letter

At the end of the Section's third year, several members of our committee, who have given invaluable help in starting the Section and in securing its subsequent expansion, have relinquished their offices. The changes are reported elsewhere in detail but here I should like to record our gratitude to these members for their varied services and to welcome their successors all of whom have taken an active part in the affairs of the Section. As in most organisations, the key position is that of Secretary and here we have been exceptionally fortunate so that Mrs. Nixon's resignation was received with the greatest regret. Editorship of this Bulletin will however remain in her hands and now that she has been relieved of secretarial duties we may look forward to this becoming an even more valued publication. Mr. Raymond Window our new Secretary, is well-known to members and we are confident that he will carry out his duties capably and energetically.

During the past year our membership has been well maintained and meetings, indoor and outdoor, well supported. The meetings reported in this number merit particular attention in their various ways. The unveiling of the Brindley plaque attracted widespread interest and brought the Section into friendly contact with all those who are concerned with the inland waterways of this country. The visit to the County Record Office in the Shire Hall, Nottingham - our first outside Derbyshire - proved most instructive and rewarding; the close historical associations between the two counties were admirably illustrated by the archives examined. Finally, the exhibition and the talks by members which preceded our Annual Meeting most successfully demonstrated the range of local historical activities that are being pursued within our ranks.

Local historians are well aware that in Derbyshire a number of important steps remain to be taken before the study of its history has been placed on a proper foundation. During 1959 this Section must consider these needs more carefully and determine what can be done to ensure that the study of local history is no less well provided for than in neighbouring counties.

J. M. Bestall

Sir Simon Degge, a 17th Century Recorder of Derby

by F. N. Fisher

We all know that at the present time the Recorder of a borough presides at the Borough Quarter Sessions and at the Court of a Record, if one has survived, but when one enquires into the origin of the office and the original duties of a Recorder there appears to be a singular lack of literature on the subject.

The first mention of a Recorder of Derby is in a charter granted to the bailiffs and burgesses by Henry VI on 20 December 1446 wherein they were granted permission to appoint one. That the office was then one of some standing in years is indicated by the phrase ".... the same Recorder shall have power and authority to do everything that belongs to the office of Recorder." Rather vague, and reminiscent of Mr. Gladstone's definition of an archdeacon as an ecclesiastical official who performs archidiaconal functions! A Recorder's duties were judicial as shown by another charter of 1459 wherein the borough was to select a man 'learned in the law.' His main duty would be to preside over the borough courts and he was by virtue of his office a justice of the peace. He would presumably act for the borough in legal matters it being doubtful if the town clerk of those days would necessarily be qualified in law.

Throughout the centuries many men of distinction have held the post of Recorder of the Borough of Derby. In the 17th C. we find such names as William Allestry, who also represented the borough in Parliament and whose monument is in the Cathedral; William Gell, brother of Sir John and a member for the county; James Chadwick who was also Recorder of Nottingham and Stafford and a Colonel in the Parliament Army; Sir Simon Degge, the subject of this essay, and Thomas Parker who became, as Lord Macclesfield, a Lord Chief Justice and eventually Lord Chancellor.

Simon Degge was born on the 5th of January 1612 and was the eldest son of Thomas Degge of Stramshall, Uttoxeter, and Dorothy, nee Chrichlow, his wife. Of his early life very little has been ascertained. We do not know his school, university or his early occupation for he entered the law as a profession rather late in life. In fact the first we hear of him is at the beginning of the Civil War when he was a member of the Grand Jury of the Staffordshire Epiphany Sessions 1642/43 which drew up plans for raising and maintaining the defence of the county. Next we hear of him being committed by the Parliament party for refusing to declare some debts he knew were due to Sir Robert Worsley, included in which was £100 owed by himself. This was on 2 March 1643/44 but some twelve days later he was released on promising to return to Stafford and remain there until the Committee of Stafford should send for him.

In 1649 he was admitted a student of the Inner Temple and was called to the bar in 1653. The year he settled in Derby is not known but it seems he was living here in 1650 as his daughter Margaret was baptised at St. Peter's on the 4th of May of that year. He was evidently well established in his profession by 1660 for he was one of eight Derbyshire Royalists proposed as fit and qualified to be made a Knight of the Royal Oak having by then an estate of £600 p.a. This new order was not one likely to aid the healing of the Civil War wounds and was tactfully dropped. In August of this year he was given the office of a Justice of the Counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke and Cardigan at a Salary of £50 p.a., and a month later he was made a Justice of the Peace for Derbyshire.

In 1661 Degge was appointed Recorder of Derby, and other offices followed. In February 1662 he was made Steward of the Manor Court of Beversil and later in the same year he became a Justice of the Welsh Marches. Honours too came his way. He was knighted on the 2nd of March 1669. Shortly afterwards he was fined 100 marks for refusing to come to the bench when called, but he made his peace with the Inner Temple and by the end of the year he was a bencher of his Inn. This peace did not last for long. In 1674 he was elected to deliver the Autumn Lecture and failed to do so but he obtained a letter from the King which excused him the penalty. On the 25th of October of the same year he was chosen reader of the next Lent Lecture but refused to serve and was fined £200 and dis-benched on the 22nd of November. How long this estrangement lasted between Sir Simon and the Inner Temple we do not know but doubtless harmonious relations were soon resumed.

For some years at least the Degge residence in Derby was the house at the bottom of Babington Lane which had formerly been the home of the Babington family. The Babingtons sold it to Henry Beaumont whose family were in possession when Mary Queen of Scots spent the night of 13 January 1585 there en route from Wingfield Manor to Tutbury. It was one of the largest houses in St. Peter's parish paying Hearth Tax on ten fireplaces.

Sir Simon was twice married. His first wife was Jane, daughter of Thomas Orrell of Slaugham, Sussex. She died 2 July 1652 aged 42. His second wife, according to the pedigree in Le Neve's Knights, with additions, as published in The Reliquary Vol. XXII, was Alice, daughter of Anthony Oldfield of Spalding, and widow of William Trollop of Thoraldby, Lincs. She was the aunt of Sir Anthony Oldfield the first baronet. Wolley in his pedigree, B.M. Add. MSS. 6674 f.202, states she was the widow of James Trollop. This is not the only difference in the two pedigrees for according to the Reliquary there were two sons of the first marriage, Whitehall, and Simon who died in infancy. Wolley makes no mention of Simon. Both give two children of the second marriage namely Simon and a daughter Margaret. The Reliquary pedigree states that Degge's first wife died 2 July 1652 and the Wolley pedigree adds that Margaret was baptised at St. Peter's on 4 May 1650. If these facts are correct then Margaret was a daughter of the first marriage

and not the second. The marriages of Jane Degge and Margaret Degge are recorded in the registers of St. Peter's. The former married Samuel Hill on 6 April 1675 and the latter Sir John Oldfield son of Sir Anthony, on 2 December 1679. The name Jane again suggests that she too was a child of the first marriage, Jane being the christian name of Sir Simon's first wife. In All Saint's registers we read that an Ellen Degge married William Armeifeilde on 15 February 1675. There is nothing to suggest of which union she was the offspring.

Degge's eldest son, Whitehall, married Constance daughter of Sampson Boughey of Colton, Staffs. by whom he had a son Simon Boughey, and a daughter, Constance, who died in infancy and was buried at Colton. After Whitehall's death in 1664 his widow married Thomas Whitgreave, a Roman Catholic, of Moseley Hall and she duly embraced his faith. Sir Simon, fearing that his grandson would be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, petitioned the Privy Council in 1679 to grant him the wardship of young Simon. The order was granted and duly served on Whitgreave but the outcome hardly concerns us. Simon Boughey married Alice daughter of William Trollop of Thoraldby and died without issue in the lifetime of his grandfather.

Simon, the son of Sir Simon's second marriage, married Mary daughter of Edward More of Worcester. They had a son, also Simon, whose second marriage, to Jane heiress of Harvey Staunton, had issue a daughter Dorothy who married Richard Wilmot, rector of Morley. From this union was descended the Wilmot-Sitwell family of, until lately, Stainsby House.

Besides being Recorder and an active J.P. Sir Simon served the office of Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1675, being one of very few residents of Derby to have done so. Lysons states he was a 'barrister in great practice' and that when he was sheriff he wore his barrister's gown with a sword by his side. Of his local activities we know little. He was lessee of the manor of Little Chester in 1668 until his death and he also owned part of the estates of the former nunnery of King's Mead. On taking over Little Chester he had 'an unfortunate dispute with his copyholders upon the adjustment of fines, he was altogether defeated'. He was counsel for the Mundy family in the Commission regarding Allestree church lands in 1682. As a local justice he was concerned with two rather interesting cases. The first was with the Jesuit priest, George Busby. In March 1681 Busby was found in hiding at the home of the Powtrell's at West Hallam. In July he was tried and sentenced to death but was reprieved and after 14 months imprisonment he was allowed to go into exile on the continent. From the evidence it appears that he had been suspect as a result of information laid by Sir Simon as early as 1678. The second case was that of John Gretton the Quaker. Gretton openly flouted the Conventicle Act but thanks to the leniency of many justices, including Degge, he escaped serious consequences for many years. However in 1681 he was imprisoned for non-attendance at the archdeaconal court but he found friends in Sir Henry Every and Sir Simon who wrote to Archdeacon Browne begging for his release.

Sir Simon was a noted antiquary of his day, being particularly interested in his native Staffordshire and making a contribution to Eardswick's Staffordshire. His greatest literary work, which ran to several editions, was 'The Parson's Counsellor with the Law of Tithes or Tithing' published in two volumes in 1676. The first volume was dedicated to the bishop of Lichfield and the second 'To his Worthy and Reverend Son in Law Mr. Anthony Trollop, Rector of Norbury in Derbyshire'. Degge was patron of the living of Norbury in 1668 when Trollop was appointed. There is no trace of a marriage between a daughter of Sir Simon and Anthony Trollop and there seems little doubt that Trollop was his stepson, being a son of his second wife by her first husband.

When James II, in an attempt at conciliation, was considering a proposal to repeal certain penal laws and to abolish the Test Act he sent out feelers to the leading gentry in town and country. He ordered his lords-lieutenants to make out lists of those devoted to the king, and on that account to be made mayors and sheriffs, thus ensuring that the returning officers 'might be in the interest of the crown'. The lords-lieutenants were also commanded to assemble their deputies and the magistracy and put to them three questions:-

1. Whether if he be chosen knight of a shire or burgess of any town, when ye King shall think fit to call a Parliament whether he will be for taking off ye penal laws and ye test.
2. Whether he will assist and contribute to the election of such members as shall be for taking off ye penal laws and ye test.
3. Whether he will support the King's Declaration for liberty of conscience by living friendly with those of all persuasions as subjects of ye same Prince and good Xtians ought to do.

The response from Derbyshire was a mixed one, nine, including Sir Henry Hunloke, Thomas Eyre of Rowtor and Basil Fitzherbert of Norbury, answered 'yes' to all three questions. Sir Henry Every said 'yes' to number 1 but could not promise numbers 2 and 3, whereas twelve, including Sir Simon Degge, Sir William Boothby and Godfrey Meynell said 'yes' to number 3 but could not promise numbers 1 and 2.

Now Degge had estates in Staffordshire, including presumably his heritage around Stramshall, and was included in those 'sounded' in that county. Curiously enough he answered 'yes' to all three questions. No doubt he had his reasons!

Sir Simon was holding the Recordership on 5 September 1682, the date of the new Borough Charter, but for how long afterwards is not clear. Nor can we be certain who was his immediate successor for although Thomas Parker was Recorder on 5 September 1689 the date of his appointment is not known. Parker, like Degge, was an eminent lawyer and besides being Recorder represented the borough in Parliament 1705-1710. These offices

were but stepping-stones in a noteworthy career. He eventually became Lord Chancellor but was dismissed and heavily fined for corruption in 1725.

Degge was, almost certainly, still living in Derby until 1684 for on 25 October of that year a Mary Degge of St. Peter's parish was married to one Francis Sandys, of Granby, Notts. We cannot at this stage be certain that Mary was his daughter but the assumption that she was does not appear unreasonable. Ferry Bentley Old Hall was at one time the home of Sir Simon but whether he went to live there when he left Derby or had both a town and country residence is not apparent. Tilley, writing in 1893, states that Degge's name with the date 1680 appeared on the leads, but a recent visit failed to confirm this as all the lead-work had disappeared. His last home was at Blythbridge Hall Staffordshire only a few miles from his birthplace. He died there in February 1702/03. A recent writer mentions that a mural tablet was placed to his memory in Kingston church but this was not observed on a visit a year or two ago.

What of the man himself? From the mere bare bones of his career it is impossible to assess his character. One can say that he was intellectually above average, ambitious and public-spirited with perhaps a leavening of obstinacy. To go beyond this is conjective but it is hoped that more details will come to light and the writer will be glad of any further information.

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HISTORICAL PROBLEMS OF SOUTH DERBYSHIRE
NORTH LEICESTERSHIRE BORDER

by Geo. H. Green

This brief note has been written to draw attention to a fascinating field for historical study that hitherto has not received much attention. It may also serve the purpose of helping research workers in locating basic material for various villages.

The boundaries of counties were for the most part fixed before the Norman Conquest (Rutland being a notable exception) but they have been since then subjected to many minor adjustments, some of which are of quite recent date. Complicated tenurial conditions, outlying sokes of the greater manors and other causes, led to completely detached portions of some counties lying within the confines of neighbouring counties. Civil parishes also sometimes had detached portions lying within other parishes. Such detached portions of parishes could arise when common effort won waste land from fen and forest into cultivation, such extra land being divided between the areas that struggled to render it usable agriculturally.

Derbyshire formerly had a considerable number of detached parts lying inside Leicestershire - in some cases entire parishes. It was not until towards the end of the nineteenth century that a scheme of rationalisation took place and the county boundaries took the form with which we are familiar to-day. The administrative difficulties had long been recognised - indeed evidence about this area's problems had been afforded to The Enclosure Commission as early as 1844. Examination of early maps reveals just how complicated the position was.

One of the first maps of Leicestershire based on a thorough survey and showing the roads was that done by Rev. John Prior who held Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Packington incumbencies in plurality. It was published in 1771AD at a scale of 1" to the mile and in a reduced scale ($\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1 mile) circa 1790. It does not show parish boundaries nor does it indicate these detached parts of Derbyshire but it places the following parishes in counties other than those to which they are now attached:-

D.	Overscail	}	Within Leicestershire
D.	Notherscail		
L.	Donisthorpe	}	Within Staffordshire
L.	Willesley		
L.	Oakthorpe		
L.	Measham		
L.	Chilcote		
L.	Stretton-en-le-Field		

Those marked D are now in Derbyshire. Those marked L now lie in Leicestershire (1958).

Reference to the first 1" edition of the Ordnance Survey map dated 1835AD shows the position at that date in considerable detail and with variation from Prior's map. The strip which Prior had placed in Staffordshire (with the exception of Donisthorpe which can be dealt with separately later) is now shown as "PART OF DERBYSHIRE". Additionally this 1" edition delineates 15 to 20 detached parts of Derbyshire in the Leicestershire parishes of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Packington, Alton, Ravenstone, etc. For example, Packington Mill is shown as lying inside a detached part of Derbyshire but the village of Packington in Leicestershire.

Some of these detached parts are exceptionally small - a mere acre or two. This is particularly so in and around the village of Packington. It can be described as a total intermixture of parcels.

The case of Donisthorpe has received a certain amount of attention. In particular G. L. Gomme described it as "A township situated in three parishes and two counties". His map accompanying his comments has often been reproduced in other historical works and it shows an amazing intermingling of small parcels of land - many scores of them - giving on the map the same effect as the intermingled parcels of land on arable open-fields. In this case the intermixture, however, is of the lands of manors not of individual farming occupancies. The intermingled parishes as shown on the map are Seal, County of Leicester, Measham and Gresley, county of Derbyshire.

This surprising fragmentation of the land must have presented great problems to the former Open Field agriculture of the area but there seems little in the way of surveying documents to illustrate how the problem was dealt with. That much of this land was arable land is indicated by the presence of ridge and furrow. Perhaps a clue to the methods adopted may be found in a field near Moira on the road to Oakthorpe where instead of the familiar sections of continuous ridge and furrow thus:-

the section on this field is:

It is obvious that here a typical ridge and furrow plot was succeeded by a perfectly flat strip. It may be that these represent the intermingled parcels and that the more distant manor involved allowed its outlying parcels to serve as hay doles and never ploughed them. This field may have already disappeared under the sea of colliery housing and it is likely that all ground traces in the area will soon be built over.

A factor that adds to the complication of the area is that a considerable acreage of practically unused waste remained until the nineteenth century. This was and still is called Ashby Wolds. It was not enclosed and roads laid out until a late date and it was doubtless this enclosure that moved the county councils to rationalise the strange fragmentation of counties and parishes. This district owes much to the varied work of Wilkes of Measham Hall who in the 18th-19th century period pioneered fresh agricultural methods (especially potato growing at wide spacing) on these reclaimed wolds, and also developed textile factories, and experimented with larger-than-normal bricks for swifter building.

This note has been written so that Derbyshire local historians may become aware that for the parishes named the records may lie in other places than the County in which they are now sited. For example, many of the records for Netherseal and Overseal must be sought in Leicestershire collections. Failure to secure information in the Archivists Offices of one County may be redeemed if search is made in the Archives of neighbouring counties. It is suggested moreover that a field for research is to be found in this district and that such research is actually an urgent matter as ground traces are being swept away by new development. Finally the suggestion is made that research could begin by an examination of the records of the two County Councils (or three Councils should Prior be correct in involving Staffordshire) dealing with the scheme of rationalisation which resulted in the boundaries shown on our current maps.

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THE LOCAL COLLECTION OF THE DERBY BOROUGH LIBRARIES

by

E. BLETCHER

The Local Collection of the Derby Borough Libraries is generally accepted as a good example of Public Library activity in the acquisition of a large variety of local historical, topographical and genealogical material, which is, after all, the one unique activity which a Local Library authority can undertake. Impressive though the record of activity in the lending of books may be it is probably in the more restricted field of local affairs and history that the true value of the service lies.

Derby was fortunate that very early in its history, some 10 years after the opening of the present building, it was able to obtain - through the generosity of the Duke of Devonshire - "The Devonshire Collection" which contained more than 2,000 books and pamphlets collected by Llewellyn Jewitt for the Duke and later, in 1912 - through the initiative of Lord Curzon of Kedleston - to purchase, aided by public subscription, the extensive "Bemrose Collection" of books and material with local associations which had been acquired with the idea of the publication of a bibliography of Derbyshire. These two collections formed the nucleus of the Local Collection which has for almost a hundred years gathered together local historical record, both printed and manuscript, trivial and important. The keen interest of my predecessors Mr. Walton and Mr. Williamson ensured that ample additions were made which have considerably enhanced the value of the collection.

The task which now remains is twofold. First the acquisition of whatever additional material becomes available, which involves the searching of booksellers catalogues, and the better display of the material which has so far been collected. Shortage of staff had previously prevented the classification or proper arrangement of the collection, the books being arranged in an arbitrary numerical order. However, a start has now been made on the arrangement of the collection on a geographical and subject basis, the advantages of which are now becoming apparent in that copies of the same work are now, for the first time, together on the shelves.

Included in the Collection were some 3,000 deeds, mainly land transfers and grants. Some 3,500 additional deeds have been acquired by purchase, gift and deposit and the whole have been calendared and indexed under places and the names of principals and witnesses. In addition to the deeds actually in the collection the calendars of collections reported to the Historical Manuscripts Commission have been similarly indexed and it is now possible to give an overall picture of Derbyshire MSS material of this nature. The calendar of the Portland Collection at the Nottingham County Office, which contains a vast amount of Derbyshire material, has

just been received. In passing, mention should be made of the early deeds and grants which were deposited by Sir Edward Every relating to the Manor of Egginton. Another important Collection is that which was held at Catton Hall and which has recently been deposited by Mr. Neilson. In addition to the Manors of Catton and Barton-under-Needwood this contains many deeds relating to Osmaston Manor and the neighbouring districts near Derby; those were taken there when a Wilmot married into the family.

The Town Clerk has handed over the title deeds to properties in Derby which have been acquired for the Corporation and these, totalling over a thousand individual documents, many of the 17th Century, add considerably to our knowledge of bygone Derby.

The Corporation muniments are generally regarded as non-existent but despite their many vicissitudes some of the records which were calendared by Jeayes in 1904 have survived and so far several 17th Century Court and Sessions Rolls have been identified, together with Pipe Roll Acquittances, Rent Rolls etc. As work proceeds on the remnants of this formerly fine collection a report of what remains might well prove an interesting contribution to "The Miscellany".

There are also a number of mss. letters, among which are the Strutt letters (some of which were presented by the Fitzwilliam Museum) covering the period 1750-1850; these were extensively used by Mr. R. S. Fitton in his newly published book "The Strutts and the Arkwrights", an extensive collection of letters relating to the Crown Derby China Factory and, in the Catton Collection, many copies of official correspondence between the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Government in London - these must total well over a thousand letters of the period 1747-1820 and will be of more than local importance.

Other recent purchases include the pedigree of the Milnes family of Chesterfield, an extensive manuscript work which has direct and less direct references to many Derbyshire families, and the indenture (with detailed map) of the Little Eaton Enclosure.

Indexing is regarded as the key to the proper use of a Local Collection and in this respect recent work on the Collection has been concentrated. A start has been made on indexing the printed Marriage Registers and we now have indexes to the five oldest Derby Churches and to those in the County in alphabetical order up to and including Dronfield.

So much then for the Collection and work on it. What is perhaps more important is the question of accommodation and better facilities for students using it. The ideal would be a completely separate Local History Library with ample accommodation for students and this is envisaged in the Committee's ultimate plans for development. Although these hopes may not mature for many years the Committee hope at least to improve the existing facilities by storing some of the books etc. in another part of the building thus releasing space for a few study tables behind the present grille gates, where local history may be studied under better conditions than obtain at present.

Section News

The Brindley Memorial

On November 1 1958 we were fortunate in having a fine though cold and windy day for the unveiling of the memorial put up by our Local History Section to mark the Site of the birth place of James Brindley, the Great Canal Engineer, at Tunstead in the parish of Wormhill near Buxton.

After Mr. J. L. Longland, Director of Education for Derbyshire, had unveiled the plaque, Miss Y. H. B. Hartford planted a young ash tree - She was presented by the Section with a trowel as a memento of the occasion and afterwards Mr. A. Camden Clarke laid a wreath beside the memorial on behalf of the British Transport Commission.

About 160 people attended the ceremony and these included as well as the Chairman of our Society and members of the Section, many representatives of Engineering and Canal Societies from this and other Counties.

After the ceremony about 60 members and friends had tea in the Wormhill Parish Hall and this was provided by ladies of the parish who had iced a cake and decorated it with a picture of Brindley's Croft as it was a century ago.

At a collection which followed the tea the sum of £5 16 0 was handed to the Vicar of Wormhill for the Church Restoration Fund.

Special thanks are due to Mr. R. Hayhurst who gave and shaped the fine stone on which the memorial plaque is fixed, to Mr. J. Lines of Mansfield for his great assistance in producing the plaque, and to Mrs. T. Hunter who worked so hard and so efficiently organising everything at the Wormhill end, in readiness for the ceremony.

The Annual General Meeting

Once again through the kindness of Mr. C. Middleton the Section held its Annual Meeting in a room at the Derby Technical College.

There was a very good attendance and members who brought along some most interesting exhibits. Each members gave a short talk on what he had brought and then everyone made a tour of inspection. Unfortunately time was too short to be able to appreciate fully all the fascinating things on show.

There were specimens of pottery from the Hazlewood Romano British Site; the bronze age Sword found near Wormhill about which a note appeared in a previous bulletin; collections of photographs of old Derby and Derbyshire; some beautiful old engravings; maps of Derbyshire from 1570 onwards; enclosure maps; the newly drawn up Duffield field path map; Derbyshire family arms, some finely coloured; some lovely examples of Ashford inlaid marble work; toll bar tickets; old letter heads and bill heads; a counter and a Roman coin found recently in Chesterfield; examples of filing systems for historical records; Scrap books of newspaper cuttings; old manuscripts and brass rubbings. Some interesting recent additions to the Society's Library were on view and there was finally a picture show of coloured photographs of places of historical interest in the County.

The business meeting followed immediately after tea. Mr. J. M. Bestall was re-elected as Chairman of the Section for another year. Mrs Nixon asked to be relieved of her duties as Secretary in order to be able to devote more time to the editing of the Miscellany, and Mr. R. H. Window was elected in her place as Secretary of the Section.

The committee having ended its three years of office, the members were thanked for their help in building up the Section from its tentative beginning. A new committee of six members was elected as follows, Mr. C. Daniel, Mr. C.C. Handford, Mr. R. Johnson, Miss D. M. Orwin, , Mr. R. Thornhill and Mr. H. J. Wain. Members of the committee have expressed their willingness to help, in any way they can members who may be in search of advice.

The treasurer Mr. R. Hayhurst, Mr. A. E. Hale, Mr. A. H. Hockey and Mr. H. Trasler in charge of the Sections Records, Miss Coulson and Miss Grieve in charge of the Book stall and Mr. W. D. White who does all the duplicating very kindly agreed to continue the valuable work they have been doing for the Section.

Reviewing the work of the year it was agreed that satisfactory progress had been made and that there had been some most successful meetings during 1958. However, fresh plans for more tangible work are in hand and a full account of these and the ways in which every member can help will be given in the June bulletin.

The balance sheet for 1958 will be available shortly as well as a list of names of all members of the Section and both or either of these will be sent on application to the Section Secretary, enclosing a stamped envelope.

The Nottingham County Records Office

Mr. Kennedy the County Archivist kindly talked to fourteen members who visited his office on Saturday December 6. After giving a short talk in his work and the types of documents in his care, the party visited the County gaol where the records are housed and spent a very instructive time being shown some of the most interesting documents.

Mr. Kennedy, who explained that his Records Office had only been in existence since 1947, said that he kept Public and Official Documents including documents under the control of the Clerk to the County Council and the Clerk to the Peace. Also he held all semi-official documents such as tithe awards, enclosure awards, canal documents turn-pike documents, railway awards and plans, and poor law records. There were also documents from private sources. These were an important part of the Records and held as much interest for the present day as for 1066, as the Archivist's function is that of a recorder, not an historian.

Private sources can be family deeds or papers, in the offices of Solicitors (a very fruitful source) or in farm houses. He mentioned that the collection of the Neville papers was a treasure indeed. It contained a schoolboy's book from the seventeenth century and we inspected this book later. It had some most amusing classical history of the potted variety and classical family trees. Colonel Neville who had served in the American War had a drill crib which has been preserved. This is a stiff card with the drill routines written on it and it could be held concealed in the left hand. Mr. Kennedy said that amongst his biggest collections were:- The Duke of Portland's collection which deals with Derbyshire more than with Nottinghamshire and half of which is in the possession of the Nottingham University Records department.

The Saville of Rufford collection, a huge collection including the court rolls of 72 manors in Yorkshire.

The original registers for over 100 Parishes or Dioceses in the County.

There were very many others and the department calanders them as quickly as possible. The calendars when finished are reproduced by the National Centre of Archives.

Mr. Kennedy's talk was full of interest as were the documents which he showed to members and we are extremely grateful to him for having given up his valuable free time on our behalf.

We have had the great good fortune to receive a letter from Mr. J. H. D. M. Campbell who is a descendant of James Brindley and who has supplied us with some most interesting information and a family tree which have with his permission been reproduced in this bulletin.

Mr. Campbell has also most generously contributed the sum of five guineas towards the funds of the Local History Section.

The Section Secretary Mr. R. H. Window wishes to form several small groups to rub brasses during the summer as it is hoped to form a collection for the Society. Will those members who are interested and willing to help please get in touch with Mr. Window.

Notes and Queries

Information regarding any query should be sent to the Editor who will also be glad to receive for publication notes or queries on any branch of Local History in Derbyshire.

NQ.67 SHARDLOW TOOL HOUSE I have made some extensive enquiries regarding the inscribed stone from the Toll House at Shardlow which is to be demolished. The stone is to be erected on the triangle where the old road meets the new at Shardlow, that is to say just before the bridge. A suitable plaque is to be erected with it. I do not think the house is worth saving but the inscription certainly is and I think that the erection of this stone in the village is the best solution. When I was at Shardlow recently I made a note of the inscription on the stone.

It reads:-

Tolls Taken at the
Bridge by virtue of an act of Parliament being the same that were
taken on the Ferry viz :-

	s	d		s	d
Coaches, Chariots Landaus with 4 wheels, each }	2	6	Double Horse, Mule or Ass not drawing	0	2
Chaise, Chair etc with 2 wheels }	1	0	Hogs and Swine, Pr Score	0	6
			Sheep and Lambs Pr Score	0	4
Waggon, Wain, etc with 4 wheels	1	6	Cows and Horned Cattle ea.	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cart, Wain etc. with 2 wheels	1	0	Foot Passengers, each	0	1
Horse, Mule or Ass, not drawing	0	1	Soldiers (favour'd) each	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

An illustration of this stone can be seen in 'Derbyshire Countryside'
Vol.20, No.3, Summer 1954, Page 52.

R. H. WINDOW

NQ.68 Brindley Supplement

- (1) The Barton Aqueduct, which is shown in the bottom left hand corner of the portrait of James Brindley can be seen in greater detail in a photograph accompanying an article in 'Country Life', Dec.6, 1956, P.1349. The article is entitled 'A Canal-Building Duke' and treats the partnership from the standpoint of the Duke of Bridgewater.
- (2) In 'Country Life', Nov.5, 1953, P.1499, a correspondent draws attention to many interesting features of Brindley's work on The Oxford Canal. The 'weakness' he has for choosing natural contours in preference to cuttings or embankments. On the summit level of this canal at Fenny Compton he cut a 1,200 yard tunnel, the top of which was subsequently removed, but the spot is still called 'The Tunnel' on the 1946 1" Ordnance Survey Sheet 145. Accompanying this letter is a photograph of a drawbridge which he designed and a description of how it worked.
- (3) A photograph of the 'wellhead erected in 1875' at Wormhill can be seen in Derbyshire Countryside July-Sept.1955 P.149.

R. Window

NQ.69 Lead Mines Recently, when looking through the calendar of the Court of Requests at the Public Record Office, I noticed the following suit:-

Req.2/291/35. Richard Wendisley, Esq., v George Burgon (and five others). concerning title to lead-mines in Wirksworth (refers to the Mines' Court or Bargamote of the Queen's Manor and Soke of Wirksworth) 1562.

A. E. Oldaker

BRINDLEY MEMORIAL

Mr C J Smith and Mr Edwin Walker have very kindly presented to the Section a number of colour transparencies of the Ceremony on 1st November 1958.

It is hoped to display these at future meetings of the Section.

NQ.70 Stone Walls I have just read Mr. Bestalls interesting article on Stone Walls in the Miscellany and I am moved to write about an advertisement I recently came across in the Derby Mercury, April 12, 1791. It reads:-

Wanted

Thirty or Forty Masons, some for walling and some for hewing, as it will suit them best. They may have constant employ and good Wages by applying to SAM SIMES of Lea, Cromford.

Unfortunately it does not disclose how much the 'good Wages' amounted to!

If we take Dr. Raistricks figures that a good waller built 7 yards of wall a day and used 12 tons of stone in doing it, and assume that 20 of the masons hewed stone and 20 built the walls, then this labour force would be capable of building about half a mile of wall each week and use about 1400 tons of stone in doing it. When we consider that 'they may have constant employ' and take into account that Mr. Simes would probably already have some staff we can gain some small idea of the magnitude of the task.

Raymond Window

NQ.71 Parish Records While going through the Barlow parish documents, I found a complete record until 1650, then a gap until 1659, when the records started again in the same book, so the documents were not lost. As this was during the troublous times of the Commonwealth can we suggest the Priest and Wardens were thrown out. It would be interesting to know whether other members have come across this peculiarity when searching parish documents.

The Parish Registers 1573-1733 are written in Latin. The first entry for 1733 was written in Latin, crossed through and written over in English, and the records continued in English. Is this unusual in Parish Registers or was there some reason for it?

N. K. Webb

NQ.72 Hammer - ponds Can any information be given about hammer-ponds and how they were used?

At the bottom of Furnace Lane, Loscoe is a sheet of water known as Loscoe Dam and a Codnor historian, the late Mr. A. Langton said it was a hammer-pond.

At Carburton near Welbeck Park there is the Forge dam and according to Mee's 'Nottinghamshire' that, like Loscoe, was associated with smelting.

G. H. Large

NQ.73 Supplement to Glover Dunston

Lysons (Derbyshire) and Rev. R. Wallace (Ford's Chesterfield) give possession of the Hall in its early days to the Milne's family but it appears to have been the site of a residence of the Eyres and Pursgloves before the Milnes' occupation.

In the Domestic State Papers, Elizabeth No.79 Vol.272 (1599) is a letter from German Pole, a Roman Catholic Priest at the College of Jesuits in St. Omer which contains the following statement - 'I doubt since Mr. Lynacre's death my mother hath seldom had the company of any good priest except at Mrs. Ayre's of Dunstone'.

Edward Eyre of Holme Hall (b.1487 d.1538) married, as his second wife, Alice Pursglove, sister of Bishop Pursglove who founded Tideswell Grammar School. During the latter part of his life the bishop is described as 'of Dunstone Co. Derby (1573-5 and 6). His death is recorded in the Chesterfield Church registers, thus giving rise to the belief that in all probability he died at Dunston.

Robert Pursglove, the bishop's relative, is also described as 'of Dunston'. He left land to Thomas Eyre of Holme Hall.

In 1820 the Hall was the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Smith daughter of Robert Mower, grand daughter and heiress of Richard Milnes. On the death of his mother, Rev. William Smith, her second son, succeeded to the property.

In 1895 it was the residence of Mrs. Sarah Milnes.

C. C. Handford

Notes on James Brindley

by John H. D. M. Campbell

James Brindley did not marry until he was in his 49th year and then to a girl of eighteen. Left a widow at twenty-five with two infant girls she married again at twenty-eight and had eight more children.

It is really surprising that anything personal of James Brindley has survived at all. I will however describe later the very few things that actually were his. There are two letters written in 1863 concerning a proposed memorial. The first a copy of that written by my great grandfather John Henshall Bettington to Joseph Brindley. The second letter, the latter's reply. I cannot place Joseph Brindley but he must have been a grandson of one of James Brindley's brothers. The signature is that of an old man. Enclosed in this reply of his is an extract of the will of James Brindley's father stating that it was proved in the Bishop's Court at Lichfield May 6, 1773 by Susannah his wife and executrix.

My great grandfather apparently examined this will for he has added a note in pencil concerning the disposal of the estate and that the father was styled a Yeoman. The statements in Smiles' book seem to have annoyed the family somewhat for my great grandfather says James Brindley was educated by his mother because of his father's shortcomings and was not the mere peasant he is made out to be.

Personal relics of James Brindley

in my possession

- (1) Bible 'Breeches' 1595 edition,
Prayer Book Cambridge 1637.
Psalms in metre Steinhold and Hopkins 1594.
Herrey's Concordance 1578.
These are all bound together in one volume in 17th century in red morocco with gilt tooling and edges.
Inscribed on the title page of the Prayer Book which comes first, is 'Francis Egerton' and on the first end papers
'Given to James Brindley by Francis Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater'
Underneath is written,
'Anne Brindley, given to her by her mother Anne Williamson, his Widow'.
Also there is my grandmother's signature 'Sarah Brindley Bettington'

(2) A miniature, artist not known, in oval gilt metal frame $3\frac{1}{2}$ in x 3 in Painted near the end of his life, James Brindley wears a brown tye wig, a plain snuff - coloured coat of the period, a white waistcoat and cravat. It is nicely painted and in perfect preservation. At the back is an oval panel and beneath the glass a lock of brown slightly grizzled hair.

(3) A document relating to the Freedom of Glasgow. This is a sheet of vellum 10 in x 10 in folded vertically into three. The centre panel bearing at the top the Arms of Glasgow all in colour. Lower down is written 'James Brindley Esq. This Burges ticket of Glasgow 1768'.

Inside within an ornamental border all in colour is written :-

'At Glasgow the ninth day of September one thousand and seven hundred and sixty eight years. The which day In presence of the Right Honourable George Murdock Esquire Lord Provost of the Said City, John Grey, William Laing and William Erving baillies thereof John Campbell, Dean of Gild and Sundry of the Gild Council of the said City.

James Brindley Esquire Engineer is admitted and Received Burges and Gild brother of the said City and the which Liberty, Privileges and Immunities belong to a Burges and Gild - brother there of are granted to him in most ample form who gives his Oath of Fidelity as user.

Extracted forth of the Gild books of the said City by John Wilson.

(4) Fob seal The Brindley coat of arms cut in an oval piece of Wedgwood's 'Black Basalt'.
Mounted in what is probably Pinchbeck metal.

Seal Capital letter 'B' in script cut in cornelian mounted in Pinchbeck metal.
A calendar seal.

(5) A silhouette of James Brindley and another who may be his wife.

Of the fob seal James Brindley's grandson J. H. Bettington says 'The seal is from a Porcelain one that belonged to my grandfather (now in my possession) and in the inside of which are engraved the names of Wedgwood and Bentley'.

Bentley was Wedgwood's partner from 1769-1780.

From the description of James Brindley given by Smiles and elsewhere one would not expect him to have an heraldic seal. But towards the end of his life when in affluent circumstances he may have thought it right and proper to bear arms.

Prodding by his young wife may have had something to do with it. I am quite sure from his expression in the miniature that he was only allowing it to be done to please her.

James Brindley m. Susannah Bradbury (1) *
 b.1684 d.6.8.1769 b.1691 d.28.9.1779

James Joseph John Daughter Daughter
 b. -3.1716 m.8.12.1765 Anne (2)
 d.27.9.1772 b.30.3.1747
 d.26.9.1826
 dau. of John & Anne
 Henshall

Anne (3) (4) (5)
 b.17.12.1769 m.8.12.1795 John Bettington
 alive in 1806 b. 6. 1.1772
 d.17.10.1799

James (6) John Henshall (7)
 b.21.11.1796 m.12.8.1841 Sarah Stringer
 d.after 1874 Falkner

Sarah Brindley m.19.3.1863 Capt. Henri Campbell Emily Mary
 b. 1.10.1842 b. 7.11.1830
 d.23. 6.1901 d.13. 7.1874
 19th Regt. I.A.

Henri Montgomery m.13.6.1888 Mildred Hall
 b.26.2.1864 b. 4.7.1861
 d.30.3.1914 d.10.2.1941
 Major, R.A.

Daughter Son John H.D.M. Campbell Son Mildred Joan
 decd. decd. b.6.10.1892 decd. m. & has issue
 m. & has issue

John Dundas Findlay
 b.1958

* For notes see next page.

- (1) Copied from a grave stone in Leek Churchyard.

"Here lieth the Body of James Brindley of the Low
Who departed this life the 6th day of August 1769 - aged 85 -
Also Susannah his wife who departed this life 28th September
1779 aged 88."

- (2) James Brindley's widow Anne married 30th December 1775.
Robert the son of Robert and Margery Williamson of Ince, Cheshire.
He died 3rd October 1799 and was buried at Newchapel, as was his
wife in 1826. They had eight children.
- (3) Silhouette, touched up with gold, signed "Anne Brindley."
I think it is James Brindley's eldest daughter but it may be his wife.
Only an Authority on Contemporary dress could decide.
- (4) Diamond shape "lozenge" of Brindley shield in colour. "Susan
Brindley" under, in small gilt capitals. The arms the same as on
James Brindley's seal.
- (5) Miniature by Shelley. John Bettington married again in the early
1800's and had 7 children.
- (6) Miniature, painter not known.
- (7) Portrait 24 in. x 20 in. at the age of 17. Dated on the back 1815,
it is not signed but is thought to be by Sir Thomas Lawrence. It
is quite possible for the date is right and the Lawrences were Bristol
people, as were the Bettingtons. James his eldest brother was also
painted at the same time.

OBITUARY

It is with great regret that we record the death of Mr. W E Godfrey,
(Chesterfield) which took place on 29th November 1958, two days after his
66th birthday. For over 30 years he was an active member of our parent
Society, contributing numerous articles to the Journal.

Although he was unable to attend the meetings of the Local History
Section, he became a subscribing member immediately on its formation,
following its every activity with great interest. Many students owe
him a deep debt of gratitude for his valuable assistance in the preparation
of their theses, his time and extensive knowledge of local history always
being at their disposal. Among his papers are many notes hitherto
unpublished and it is hoped that some of these will appear in future
issues of our Bulletin.

C C Handford.

Books in the Church

The Balletts or Balletts of Solomon, called in Latin "canticum Canticorum".

The Bible in English, of the largest and greatest Volume, authorised and appointed by the Commandment of our most redowted prince and sovereign, Lord Kinge Henerery the VIII (etc. etc.)

Printed by Edward Whitchurch A.D.1541.

Prass Plate. Near this place was interred the Body of Joseph Tym of Ollerbrook, April 5th, 1768, aged 62. Left £50 interest to schoolmaster of Edale teaching 4 poor children and £50 interest towards clothing poor women and children in Linsey every St. Thomas Day. The children to be placed at the said school and the Linsey to be divided by Thomas Cresswell and his heirs for ever.

Sacred to the memory of Rev. Hugh Heelis, A.N., Minister of Edale and Rector of Dufton, who departed this life 21st June 1802, aged 26. (The eulogy omitted here).

Window in 3 compartments

Centre: A Female holding an Infant on her knee, on each side I.H.S.
In memory of Mary Irwin, who died June 18th, aged 41, A.D.1845.

..... Clerk and Schoolmaster of Edale, died June 1st, 1778, aged 41.
.....

Notes

There is a considerably shorter account of Edale in Glover's MS. book in the reference library; this includes a short list of principal inhabitants with some tradesmen and shopkeepers.

It may be of interest to note that among the material of the pamphlet box relating to Edale, there are an original list for the Hearth Tax - 1670 - 43 names paying for 59 hearths, and a churchwarden's assessment for 1785.

Post Town, Chesterfield, is an extensive parish and market town in the hundred of Scarsdale, in the diocese of Lichfield, archdeaconry of Derby, deanery of Chesterfield, a polling place for the parishes or townships of Beauchief, Barlboro', Beighton, Coal Aston, Clown, Eckington, Elmlton, Killamarsh, Norton and Whitwell, and in the Poor Law Union at Chesterfield. The parish includes the Chapelry, hamlets and Constablewicks of Eckington, Mosborough, Ridgeway and Troway and their highways separately which keep their poor conjointly Renishaw and Spinkhill. The village of Eckington is irregularly built on the southern acclivity of a narrow valley 7 miles N.E. by E. from Chesterfield, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. from Sheffield, 31 miles N. from Derby on the North Midland counties railway where the Company have a handsome Station, and 157 miles N. from London. The parish contains 6800 acres of land mostly a strong fertile soil, divided in the usual way of cultivation including about 350 acres of wood of the estimated annual value including the buildings of £18,100 per annum, watered by the River Rother and the Moss which falls into the Rother a short distance below Eckington. Population in 1801, 2694; in 1811, 2889; in 1821, 3598; in 1831, 3948; in 1841, 4401 and in 1857, 1046 houses and 4958 inhabitants, and in 1861, 43192. The occupations of the inhabitants are chiefly manufactures, large quantities of Sickles and Scythes are made for various countries, viz., America, Russia, Poland, Scotland, Ireland and for all parts of England. Large quantities of nails are also made. The manufacturers are to agriculturalists as four to one. The agricultural labourers average two shillings per diem, and a woman working in the fields tenpence to a shilling except in haytime and harvest a man can earn 3s and a woman 1s 6d.

All the waste lands have been enclosed under an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1796. By this Act all tithes were set aside and a corn rent established to be regulated by an average taken every 14 years. In lieu of tithes on the waste lands to be enclosed one tenth part was allotted to the Rector. On account of the number of manufacturers the occupation of the land is much divided and there are few large farms. The average quality of the land is good, and will produce thirty bushels of wheat per acre; thirty years ago the average rent was thirty shillings per acre, and from 1822 to 1829 the average annual amount of poor rates £1334. This did not include the Highways and Church rates, but included the Constables accounts, County rates and the salaries of an assistant overseer and vestry clerk, the two latter amounting together to £60 per annum. At that time they had no workhouse but sent a few paupers to board at Ashover at the cost of £13.10s. per head per annum. Every occupier whether of house or land to the value of ten pounds per annum is liable to have a parish apprentice put on him which he is bound to maintain till 18 years of age.

The parish is bounded on the north east by the River Rother which separates it from Killamarsh, having the parish of Norton on the west; and the parish of Hansworth, in Yorkshire on the north. Troway forms the western side of the parish of Eckington, with which it keeps its poor, but each quarter keeps its own roads. This parish is the great seat of the Scythe, sickle and reaping hook manufactory and is included in the Sheffield Corporation of Cutlers. There are few dissenters except Wesleyan Methodists. There are three male Friendly Societies and one female Society numbering about 500 members altogether. There were in 1829 nineteen public houses and two bridges in the parish. The price of provisions is ruled in some measure by Chesterfield Market where the inhabitants attend. There is a small market held on Friday, and Fairs are held on the third Fridays ('first Wednesday' interpolated) in April and October, and an annual meeting for the hiring of male and female servants called the Statutes, held on the fifth of November. The Feast is on the nearest Sunday to St. Peters Day 30th June. Races are held during the feast week. A Court of Requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding £15 was established in 1830 and is held at the White Hart Inn, Eckington every Friday six weeks. William Wake Esq. Clerk resides at Sheffield and Richard Rippon of Mosborough was bailiff in 1846.

Sir Sitwell Reresby Sitwell Bart. is Lord of the Manor and holds a Court.

Earl FitzWilliam, the Trustees of the late Mrs Poynton of Mosborough Hall and the Rev. A. C. Bromehead are considerable landowners. Eckington Park is 427 acres.

The Feast is on the first Sunday after Midsummer day. Post Office W. Dyson postmaster, letters arrive from Chesterfield at 8.30 a.m. and are despatched at 5.30 p.m.

The Manor

The Manor of Eckington at the time of the compilation of Domesday Book. In Echintone Levenot had four carucates of land to be taxed. Land to five ploughs. Ralph the son of Hubert has now there in the demesne one plough, and fourteen villanes having five ploughs. There is a priest and one bondman, and one mill of three shillings and eight acres of meadow. Wood pasture two miles and one quarenten long, and one mile and half a quarenten broad. Value in King Edward's time, seven pounds, now sixty shillings. The Manor of Eckington was given by Wulfrie Spott to Burton Abbey. The Stotevilles inherited half the Barony of Fitz-Hubert, of which half this Manor was part. Sir John Darcy to whom it had been granted in 1340 on the forfeiture of Sir John Stoteville died seized of it in 1344. The coheiresses of Lord Darcy in the reign of Henry VI married Strangeways and Conyers. In or about the year 1540 Sir James Strangeways conveyed this Manor to William Lord Dacre. On the attainder of Leonard Dacre it became forfeited to the Crown, and was leased in 1570 to Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon. This Manor continued on lease to the Carey family till

after the death of Robert Carey, Earl of Monmouth, in 1639. During the Interregnum it was seized as crown property. King Charles II in 1675 granted a beneficial lease to the loyal Lord Frechville for 99 years, which expired in 1774, a new lease for 28 years from that period was granted to Andrew Wilkinson and others; the term was in 1783, enlarged for eleven years further commencing in 1802. This estate was assigned by the lessees in 1804 to Sitwell Sitwell Esq. afterwards Sir Sitwell Sitwell Baronet, who died in 1814, and after his death was vested in his son, the late Sir George Sitwell Bart. who purchased on the 6th May 1828 the Manor of Eckington, extending over about 6800 acres of land and of which nearly one half is copyhold held of the said manor, with the Courts Baron, Courts Leet, and all Royalties, rights, members and appurtenances whereunto belonging, with about 470 acres of land from the Crown. The estates belonging to His Majesty at Eckington consisting of 940 acres of land, some valuable collieries and the Manor as above described was sold at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield, by Messrs Driver, on the 6th and 7th days of May 1828 in 96 lots.

Gilbert de Gaunt held three carucates of land in Eckington of our Lord the King in capite and he was to defend his whole barony by the service of fifty knights. (Pat. 20 Edw. IV).

I Langford who died in 32 Edward I held the Manor of Eckington by grand sergentry to find one horse of the value of five shillings, with a sack and spur for the Kings War in Wales for forty days.

"Rex concess' Hugoni D'Audle Comiti Gloucestr in speciali tallis, viz. heredibus masculis manerium de Eckington in com Derb. quod fuit Johnis de Stutvill, Normanni &c. per servic debit" Anno 14 Edwardi Tertii, Rex concess Johni Darcy le cozen in feodo maneria de Ekington in Com Derb et de Kirkby in com Nottingham Robti Stotevill attincti per servic debit".

An Account of the Crown Lands at Eckington (Now April 26, 1828) under the examination of the Commissioners of the Crown.

The Lordship and Manor of Eckington, and hamlets of Spinkhill, Ranaldshaw, Masborough, Ridgeways, Bramley and Troway; and were the property of Leonard Dacre and Francis Dacre; formerly attainted of High Treason, and were afterwards granted out by the Crown, amongst other things, unto John Lord Hunsdon (who was one of the Court favourites) for the term of his life, and that of his brother Sir Robert Carey, Knt. and the longer liver at the small reserved rent of £33. 7s. 2d. And the said Lord Hunsdon, by his will, gave his right and interest in the said property to his second son Charles Carey Esq. who sold it to Joshua Galliard Esq. of Edmonton in the Co. of Middlesex, whose widow and son Joshua sold their interest in the grant to the right hon. John Lord Frenchville of Staveley in the co. of Derby in the nineteenth year of Charles the 2nd for the sum of six hundred and seventy pounds.