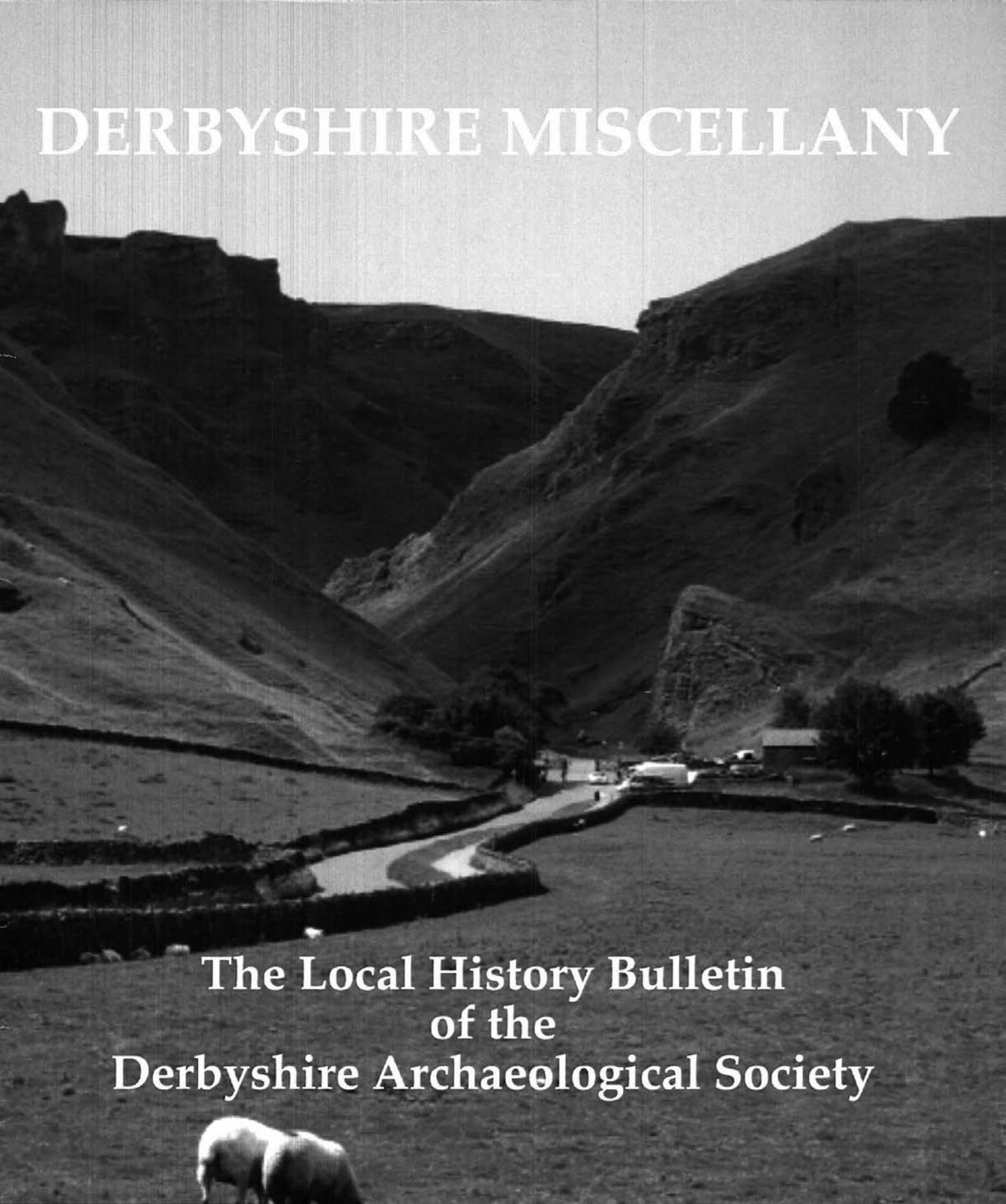


DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY



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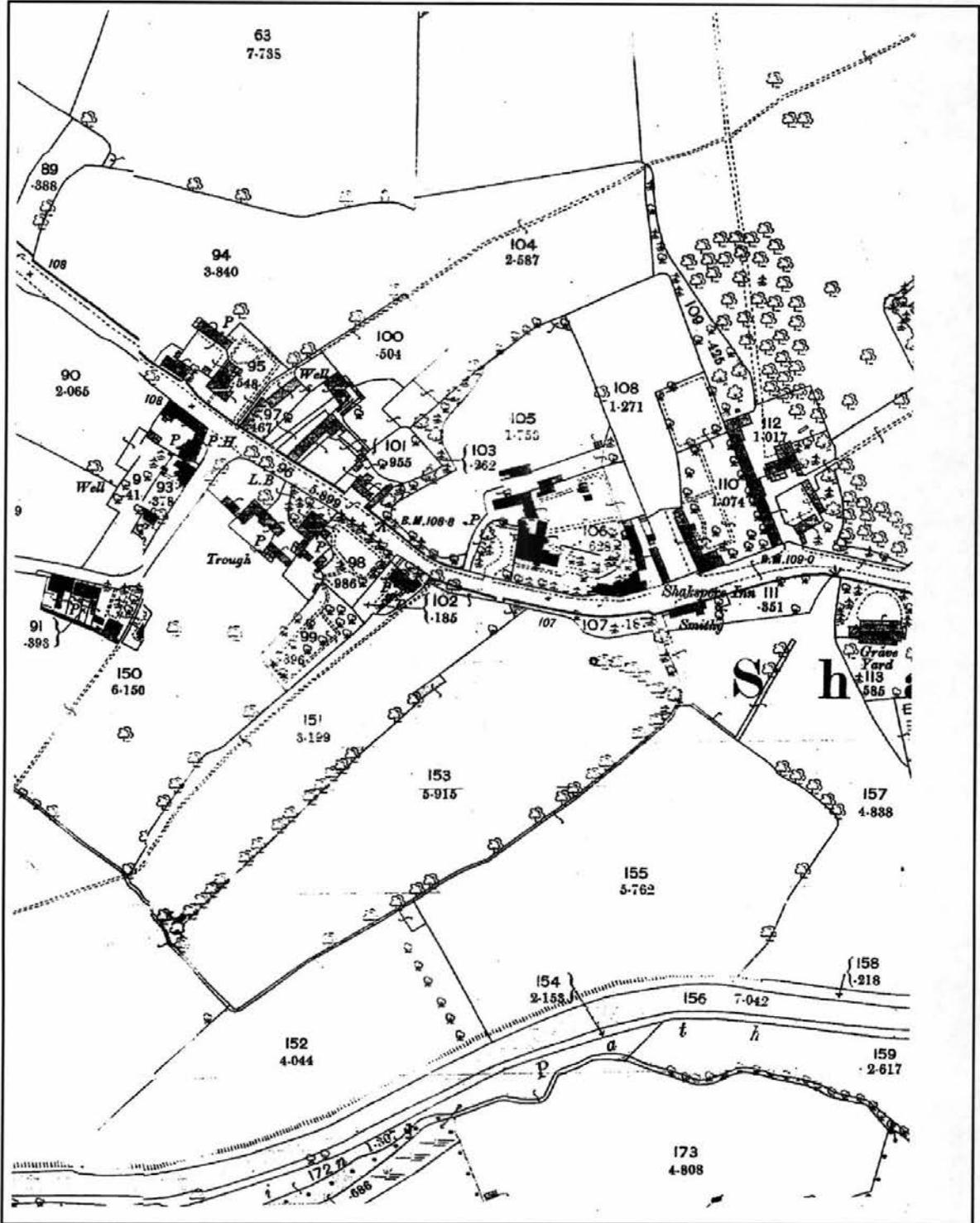
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ASSISTANT EDITOR
Jane Steer

EDITOR
Dr Dudley Fowkes

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Section of Ordnance Survey Map 1st Edition 25" scale 1882 sheet LV 12 for Shardlow

Nos 106 and 105: the manor house and grounds

Nos 151 and 153: formerly the Alleys or Allies

Nos 152 and 155: formerly the Horndykes

SHARDLOW MANOR AND MANOR HOUSE

(by Miriam Wood,

The manor from the 15th century to 1593

Domesday Book (1086) does not mention a manor at Shardlow, but refers only to the berewick of Aston [upon Trent] and Shardlow held by Uhtbrand from the King. It is not until the early 15th century that there is the first known reference to Shardlow Manor (see endnote). It occurs in what may be the draft of a feoffment (conveyance) by Thomas Tykhull of the manor of scharldlow to Thomas Assheby, Henry Wychard, Thomas Bradeschawe, Robert Tylot and Robert Top'['?er] clerk dated at Scharldlowe on 14 March 1416. Five years later, Tykhull again enfeoffed 4 of the same persons with the manor together with all lands and tenements in Aston upon Trent. This was sealed, unlike the earlier document, and was dated at Aston upon Trent on 6 May 1421.¹

It is likely that these two deeds were feoffments to uses (in modern terms conveyances in trust) although no uses (or trusts) are expressed. Feoffees (or trustees) might hold properties for different purposes. There were, for instance, restrictions on leaving property by will, but these could be avoided through the legal device of 'uses'. By this, a man could grant his lands to feoffees to hold them to his use whilst he lived and after his death to ensure that they were conveyed to the use of his designated heir. Whatever the reason these feoffments were made they show that the Manor of Shardlow was in existence from at least 1416 and was in the hands of Thomas Tykhull.

These deeds are not the first known to involve the Tykhull family. There are two others of which the earlier, involving a Richard de Tikehul of Chellaston and his wife Gunnilda, is probably 13th century although undated.² The other, dated 1363, concerns Robert de Tikhull of Chellaston and his wife Margaret and their Chellaston lands.³ Thomas Tykhull, variously spelled, then appears with lands in Aston upon Trent (in future to be abbreviated to Aston) in 1396 and in a number of deeds from 1402 to 1412 and in 1419, all of them relating to Aston and in most of which he is associated with his wife Agnes.⁴ John son and heir of Thomas Tykhull is named in a deed of 1431 and a William Tykhyll in 1470,⁵ but otherwise nothing more is known about them. It is possible, however, that the oldest tomb in Aston church may commemorate a member of the Tikhill/Tikhull family and his wife, even the Thomas and Agnes mentioned in this paragraph.

The documents referred to above, with the exception of the deed of 1363, are in the archives of the Holden family of Aston Hall, although the Holdens never owned Shardlow Manor. No doubt, this is because the manor together with Aston land, almost certainly the mediaeval predecessor to the modern Aston Hall estate, were both owned by Thomas Tikhill and were conveyed in the same deed to John Hunt in 1513.⁶ The Aston part of this conveyance (or what remained of it) eventually came to the Holdens, but the Manor of Shardlow had a different history.

In the 1513 deed Tikhill was described as of Aston gentleman whilst Hunt was of Overton in Ashover and also designated a gentleman. As Aston and Ashover are not close to each other, and Hunt had a substantial property in Ashover, it is somewhat puzzling that John Hunt should have purchased an estate in Aston and Shardlow. He did, however, have other property in the area in 1520, specifically in Risley, Wilne and Chellaston, but there is no evidence as to whether these were acquired before or after his 1513 purchase.⁷

When the manor and the Aston property was conveyed by Thomas Tikhill it was described as the manor of Shardlow and all Tikhill's meases (messuages or houses), lands, services, 'comyns', etc and all other hereditaments in Shardlow, Aston and Wilne - this would be Great Wilne (often referred to simply as Wilne as it will be in this article). An estate in law was to be made to Tikhill and his wife Elizabeth for their lives of the manor of Shardlow and all lands in Shardlow and for Elizabeth's jointure and recompense of dower. It was also stipulated that if Tikhill had lawful male issue which lived for one year, and within a month of the child becoming one year old Tikhill begins to repay Hunt, then the latter will hold the premises to the use of Tikhill - in other words the property will all return to him. Thomas Tikhill evidently sold his property only because he had no heir. Later in the same year, John Hunt and trustees leased the manor and all land etc in Shardlow to Thomas Tykhull and his wife Elizabeth for their lives.⁸

As the Manor was sold along with Tikhill's Aston property it is impossible to give its sale price. In any case, any specific price mentioned for Shardlow manor would have been depressed because it was to be leased back to

Thomas and Elizabeth for their lives. By 1520, Thomas Tikhill was dead, although Elizabeth was still living and therefore in occupation of Shardlow manor and its lands. The deed in which this information is given also gives the annual value above charges (outgoings) of the Shardlow property as £43 6s 8d.⁷

When John Hunt's son Christopher died in 1538, his inquisition post mortem describes his Shardlow property as the manor (or lordship), a cottage, 2 tofts (house sites), 100 acres of arable (which would have been dispersed in the open fields), 40 acres of meadow, 120 acres of pasture and 3s 4d in rents.⁹ The house is not mentioned but its existence was no doubt assumed. The description of the lands cannot be taken entirely at face value as the figures were probably rounded up, and the area of pasture is particularly difficult to interpret. It is probable that the reference largely relates to the area over which pasture rights could be exercised, although some freehold pasture may be included. A final concord (see endnote) of 1593 strongly suggests this,¹⁰ listing 100 acres of heath and gorse (moorland) in the property associated with the manor. The heath and gorse would have been rough pasture used as the township's commons, on which each farmer had the right to graze stock without, however, owning any part of the land as an individual.

The arable and meadow together were somewhere near 140 acres and there may have been some freehold pasture in addition to rights in the common pastures. The manor was an unusually large farm but no more than that, at least in the period for which we have any detailed information. It will also be seen that although named the manor of Shardlow it comprised only a relatively small part of the township of Shardlow and Wilne (consisting of nearly 1200 acres) of which Shardlow alone accounted for 900-950 acres.

The date of Elizabeth Tikhill's death and what happened to the manor as a consequence are not known. On its reversion to the Hunts it was probably again leased out, but it is not until 1546 that the name of a possible tenant is known. The lay subsidy (tax on the laity) of that year lists 4 persons liable to pay the subsidy in Wilne and Shardlow of whom the one liable for the largest payment is a Christopher Wryght.¹¹ He may well have been the manorial tenant at that time, although there is no direct proof.

It is known that the Wryghts held the manor later, but of itself that does not prove that the family held it as early as 1546. The fact that members of the Wryght family were always the most highly rated or jointly with another taxpayer the most highly rated of the subsidy payers in the various subsidy lists seen, strictly suggests only that they were amongst the most prosperous in the township. That prosperity would almost certainly in a rural area be founded on agriculture and although the Shardlow subsidy was assessed on goods not on land this still held. As goods included livestock and crops, whether in the ground or stored in barns, such a tax in rural areas was usually related to the scale of farming activity and therefore to the amount of land farmed. If the Wryghts did not farm the manor and its lands, which were more extensive than most holdings, they still worked more land than most.

In the 1581 subsidy list,¹² a Christopher Wryght is again (though jointly with another) the highest rated to the subsidy. There is no doubt that by this date a person of his name held the manor, as in the previous year there is the earliest reference to the connection of a Christopher Wryght with the manor house. A deed of 1580 in the Holden family's records (see below) refers to a capital message (a term which may be used to denote a manor house) in the tenure of Christopher Wryght and lands belonging to it.¹³ It is not of course, suggested that the Christopher Wryght mentioned at different times is always the same member of the family.

In his will made in 1586 Christopher Wryght of Shardlow, mentions the manor or farm in which he dwells and gave to Alice his wife all his said manor or farm towards the '*finding*' (maintenance) and bringing up of his children until they were all 21 or married. She was to hold it for life or until she should remarry. He also referred to the term of years to come in the property, in other words he leased it, but did not own it. After Alice's death or remarriage, Christopher's son Thomas was to have the manor or farm during his father's term in it, in consideration that Thomas finds and brings up Christopher's children as stipulated. One of the supervisors of the will was named as his good landlord Mr Thomas Hunt who also witnessed the will. Probate was granted in May 1588, so presumably Christopher lived until that year.¹⁴

The manor from 1593 to 1636

In 1593 the manor was sold by Thomas Hunt of Aston gentleman in association with his wife Alice and son and heir Robert.¹⁵ The Hunts were in financial difficulties in the latter years of the 16th century and in the early years of the 17th century, although it is not known why. By this time, much of their property had been sold, even including about half of their Aston Hall lands,¹⁶ and it may be that their financial problems explain a

quitclaim relating to the capital message in Shardlow in 1580 and a final concord concerning the manor in the following year.^{13,17} The quitclaim was from John Harpur esq. to Thomas Hunte of Aston of all Harpur's right in the capital message in Christopher Wryght's tenure and the lands belonging whilst the final concord involved Richard Sale clerk and Thomas Hunt. There is no context to either of these documents and it is impossible to explain them in the circumstances.

The 1593 conveyance by Hunt was made to Richard Sale clerk of Weston, his wife Dorothy and son Richard for £320, the property described as the manor of Shardlow, a capital message or manor house in Shardlow in the holding of Alice Wright widow, with a cottage, a fishing place or fish pool in Shardlow called Halmondiche or Horndich '*with the Fish therein*', messuages, dovehouses, kilns, cottages, lands, etc. quarries, mines, and courts, with all properties in Shardlow, Wilne and Boulton. The significance of the reference to Boulton is not known. There is no indication of the extent of the property, nor is it possible to know how far the list of appurtenances is anything more than words intended to ensure that nothing was omitted. There was, though, almost certainly a dovecote, which, with the fish pool, you would expect as appurtenances of a manor.¹⁵ There is, however, further information about the property in a final concord as below.

The final concord relating to this conveyance, describes the property as the manor of Shardlow, 2 messuages (houses), a dovecote, 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 100 acres of land (in this context arable), 30 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 2 acres of wood, 100 acres of heath and gorse, common of pasture for all animals, 8s 7d in rents, in Shardlow, Aston, Wilne and Boulton.¹⁰ Aston may have been mentioned because Shardlow was in the parish of Aston, but possibly also because there was some uncertainty about the boundary between them.¹⁸ It will be seen that the extent of the land, as opposed to the meadow and pasture, is the same as the extent of the arable in Christopher Hunt's inquisition post mortem, that of the meadow somewhat less and that of the pasture considerably less, but the heath and gorse, not mentioned in the inquisition, may be taken to mean rough pasture and was probably included with the pasture in the earlier document. The inclusion of the Boulton property made little difference to the totals. It is difficult, however, to interpret these documents with confidence as the figures are obviously rounded up and the description of the property given in formalised terms.

Richard Sale was the Rector of Weston upon Trent and was no doubt looking to the future for his son and heir. When he died or otherwise left the Rectory, the parsonage house, the glebe land and the tithe receipts would pass to his successor and there would be nothing for his son to inherit. The Reverend Richard Sale did not need the manor house for himself as he had the Rectory and, in any case, Alice Wilmot's lease had not come to an end. She continued to live in the manor house until the end of her life so far as we know.

Subsidy lists of 1603 and 1609 name Alice Wright widow as liable to the highest contribution (jointly with another in 1603) in Wilne and Shardlow.^{19, 20} Her probate inventory²¹ drawn up in January 1610 (1611 in modern dating) after her death at the end of 1610 or early in 1611, (see p125) shows her to have been very comfortably circumstanced, as the inventory total came to £349 15s, a higher total, for instance, than the inventory of Thomas Hunt (died 1597) the owner of Aston Hall.²² The value of the lease for the house (which may well stand here for the whole property) came to £40, but the main part of the inventory total was accounted for by her livestock. She had 12 horses, colts and mares valued at £36, and, although it was a winter inventory, 72 sheep at £17, 35 beasts (cattle) young and old at £56 and swine at £7 3s 4d. Then there was £74 for the corn and hay in the barns and hovels (open, sometimes moveable, sheds) and sown in the fields and 4 tods of wool (a tod was usually 28lbs weight) valued at £4. The total for furniture, bedding, pewter and kitchen equipment was £60 and that for bacon, butter, cheese and lard was £14 - Alice was well provided with household necessities. Her farm was a large and evidently prosperous one. Whether one of her sons succeeded to it is not known and would have depended on the lease term.

A final concord of 1617 involving Richard Sale senior clerk, Richard Sale junior and his wife Anne amongst others, related to the manor of Shardlow, a message, garden and orchard, the unusually precise figures of 146 acres of land and 38 acres of meadow, with 60 acres of pasture, 20 acres of heath and gorse, and common of pasture, said to be in Shardlow, Wilne, Aston and Boulton.²³ The description of the lands differs considerably from that in earlier documents. Even so, when the figures are added up, ignoring whether they refer to freehold land or to the areas in which Sale had rights of common pasture, the total is close to those of the documents of 1593 and 1538. In 1617 the total is 264 acres, in 1593 it was 272 and in 1538 260. These small differences are probably not significant.

Without other evidence it is impossible to fully understand these figures. In the 1593 final concord referred to above the 100 acres of '*land*' almost certainly meant arable, but it is surprising that there should be this very

much larger area of arable in 1617, if indeed 'land' here means arable. It is possible that the figure instead refers to the total extent of the property, other than land over which rights of pasture were exercised. As far as the heath and gorse are concerned, the most obvious possibility is that clearance and improvements to the commons meant little of it was now considered moorland. It is not easy, however, to give any satisfactory explanation of the details in this final concord.

The document mentioned immediately above perhaps concerned a settlement, though for what purpose is not known. It may have signalled the end of the Wright lease and/or the settlement of the manor on the younger Richard. The Reverend Richard Sale died in December 1625²⁴ and, if the manor had not already been conveyed to him, his eldest son Richard presumably inherited it at this juncture and indeed might have been already living in the manor house and farming the land. The Subsidy list of 1626 for Wilne and Shardlow, just after his father's death, names Richard Sale as one of the 2 most highly assessed in the township²⁵ so it is likely that he was farming the manor property then even if not before.

Richard Sale's probate inventory 1636

When Richard Sale the younger died in 1636, his probate inventory - which unusually is in 3 parts each taken on a different day - gives for the first time some information about the manor house, although it does not call it so.²⁶ The earliest of the 3 parts, dated 23 April 1636 (see overleaf), is said to have been taken at his house at Shardlow Hall, a name indicating the status of the house. This, of course, is not the house later known as Shardlow Hall which was built in 1684 by Leonard Fosbrooke. It lists the contents of the brewhouse, the kitchen, the hall, milkhouse, buttery, parlour chamber (that is, the chamber over the parlour), the little chamber next to the parlour chamber, chambers over the milk house and the kitchen, and Lewes's chamber, together valued at £16. It is presumably not a complete description of the Hall as the parlour's contents are not given, but how many other rooms are omitted it is impossible to say.

In the second part of the inventory, appraised on 30 April, the items listed were described as '?layd' up in a garret at the 'great house at Shardlow' and were valued at £10 11s 8d. The final part of Richard Sale's inventory was not appraised until 30 July, when the appraisers described goods in the custody of Richard Sale of Weston upon Trent, valuing them at £14 5s. At the foot of this is a further note 'It[em] Certayne goods in Darby [app]raise[d] att ---- ij.l. 10s.' (£2 10s). The items include some furniture, utensils, linen and clothing. It will be seen that no livestock and no crops were valued in any section of the inventory. Together with the partial nature of the inspection of the house, it suggests that Richard had handed over the farm and some of the house to his son John, but he still kept several rooms and the brewhouse, the milkhouse and the buttery, Perhaps his wife was still alive so she might have continued to oversee the brewing and butter and cheesemaking for the household.

The references to Shardlow Hall and to the great house at Shardlow, presumably the same building, give some idea of the importance of the house, but disappointingly do not give a complete description of it. In the hearth tax assessments of the 1660s and early 1670s the largest number of hearths for which any house in Wilne and Shardlow was taxed was 8 for Mr Jn 'Sales' house - most houses were taxed for 1 or 2 hearths (although there was a house taxed for as many as 6 hearths).²⁷ The 'Sales' house one assumes was the manor house. There is no exact correlation between the number of hearths and the size of houses, but it may be useful to compare this house with what we know of Aston Hall. This was taxed for 9 hearths so was perhaps of a similar size. We know from the probate inventory made after Samuel Holden's death in 1692 that it had 23 rooms and there is no reason to think that it had been enlarged since the hearth tax assessments.²⁸ A number of the rooms were service and store rooms, for instance the kitchen, brewhouse, dairy, larder and malt house, but there were also 2 parlours, a hall and 11 chambers. The rooms named in Richard Sale's inventory, although fewer in number as it was only a partial inventory, indicate a similar house.

Such details of the house as we have suggest it was extended or rebuilt in the early modern period rather than that it was a wholly mediaeval building. On the evidence of a succession of probate inventories Aston Hall was almost certainly either extended or entirely rebuilt in the 16th to early 17th century,²⁹ but there is no comparable evidence for Shardlow Hall. It is likely to have been a timber and plaster building, just possibly brick, with a tiled roof, but as nothing remains of the old manor house it is impossible to be certain.

The manor from 1639 to 1707

In 1639-1640, the manor and all messuages, lands etc in Shardlow, Wilne, Aston and Boulton were settled to provide for the younger children of John Sale of Shardlow, gentleman. The accompanying final concord

A Inventory of the goods of Richard Sale deceased
 taken the xxiii of Aprile 1636. by George Sandmatt
 John Arle, and John Relfton the elder taken this
 day and were about written at his house at
 Shardlow Hall, as followeth.

In the parlour the bedchamber the bedchamber
 the bedchamber the bedchamber
 In the kitchen the yellow table the range pots and
 with the two boards, garnish all
 In the land grow with the two legs and garnish all
 In the two drawers the gilt and iron pots, the garnish all
 In the three yellow, a silver box and a silver
 box, garnish all
 In eight Buffets, coats, a burn'd chair and the
 high great square, coats, garnish all
 In the hall and large table, garnish all
 In the middle house in a kitchen, garnish all
 In the battery and two, coat, one old cabinet
 and a yellow garnish all
 In the great chamber a great bedstead in
 lining, cabinet and old Turkey work, chairs
 two little drawers, coats all garnish all
 In the little chamber one table the two drawers
 one little round table and old Turkey cabinet
 and a yellow garnish all
 In the hall a great bedstead garnish all
 and a silver garnish all
 In the chamber over the millchamber the
 great bedstead garnish all
 In the chamber over the kitchen a bedstead
 covered with green, cabinet and a yellow garnish all
 In Lewis his chamber a double wardrobe three
 yellow and a yellow halberd garnish all

The sum of all these goods
 amount to

Section of probate inventory of Richard Sale taken at his house at Shardlow Hall, 23 April 1636
 (Reproduced with permission of Lichfield Record Office, B/C/11)

describes the property as in that of 1617 mentioned before.³⁰ Some 8 years later, in September 1647, there is the first suggestion that Sale might have been in financial difficulties as he sold a farm consisting of a messuage and 2½ yardlands in Wilne and Shardlow.³¹ This was probably a Wilne rather than a Shardlow farm without any connection to the manorial lands. That he was having money problems is confirmed by an agreement John Sale came to with Joseph Holden of Shardlow in 1649, for the latter to hold 2 closes there called The Horndykes and The Alleys for 12 years in return for paying £169 for the satisfaction of Sale's debts.³² (The spelling of The Alleys varies in detail but has been standardised as here). 'Halmondiche' or 'Horndich' had been referred to in 1593 but described as a fish pool (see above), and closes called Horne or Halmon Dike and the Alleys are mentioned, also in association with the manor house, in 1707 (see below). It would appear that Horndich had dried out or been drained and converted to pasture. The Alleys, however, had not been mentioned before, but the close is shown later as adjacent to Horndyke (see below with reference to a map of 1766).

In March 1650, John Sale conveyed the manor of Shardlow and 4 small rents before payable to John, his father Richard and his grandfather Richard, fishings, rights, privileges and appurtenances, to Nicholas Willymott of Grays Inn esq. for a competent sum.³³ (The name Willymott later became Wilmot). The conveyance mentions neither the house nor lands but judging from the hearth tax returns mentioned before, John Sale continued to live in the manor house and he probably also farmed the land. There is the possibility that Willymott only purchased the manorial rights, but as the deed gives no further detail and no purchase price it is impossible to gauge exactly what he bought. Even if Willymott did buy the manor with its house Sale obviously lived on there. The manor, as opposed to the manor house and lands attached to it, is not referred to again so far as is known.

Nicholas Willymott was the son of Robert Willymott of Chaddesden, Osmaston and Litchurch and was a successful lawyer, eventually to become a sergeant at law and to be knighted. He had in 1647 and 1648 bought a large part of the manor of Weston upon Trent, which included property in Aston, Shardlow and Wilne. He retained the land in Weston, but almost immediately sold much of the rest,³⁴ so it is perhaps surprising that he should have bought Shardlow manor at this time, unless, as is possible, he was interested only in appurtenances of the manor such as fishing rights.

The mention of rents in the 1650 conveyance is not new in the documents relating to the manor. They appear in the inquisition post mortem of Christopher Hunt in 1538 and in the final concord relating to the manor in 1593. There are in addition 2 inquisitions post mortem into the property of, respectively, Ralph Sacheverell in 1539 and Henry Sacheverell in 1559, which suggest a connection with the manor. Ralph and Henry each had a messuage and some 42-45 acres of land in Shardlow and Henry also rough pasture (which in all probability had simply been passed over in the earlier document as common pastures). There is no doubt that the same property was involved, as their value was identical and both Ralph and Henry were said to hold their house and lands from Christopher Hunt at a rent of 1½d - obviously not a rent paid for a lease as they were owners of the property concerned and not tenants. It is also very small, suggesting an origin very much earlier than the 16th century.³⁵ Hunt owned the manor at that time and the rent was the same as one of those listed in the deed of 1650, so there is probably some connection. Nothing is known about the other rents itemised in 1650. It is possible that the rents signify that the manor at some time had some authority over lands other than those concerned in the 16th and 17th century deeds so far mentioned, but whether the manor was ever anything more than the unusually large farm described in them it is impossible to say.

There is no further information on the history of the manor house or the lands associated with it until probably 1683, when John Harryman of Derby woollen draper referred in his will to his lands at Shardlow. There is no detail as to the property, but later documents make it fairly certain that it consisted of the manor house and its lands.³⁶ John Harryman may well have been the John 'Harriman' who was mayor of Derby in 1665 and was named as one of the Brethren of the Borough for life in the Borough charter of 1682.³⁷ (His name was variously spelled Harriman or Harryman). He also acted in different capacities such as assessor for the poor and churchwarden of the parish of All Saints between 1650 and April 1683.³⁸ No doubt, he was just one of the Derby merchants and businessmen who bought property outside the borough as an investment or as a future home for a son and heir.

In his will John Harryman left his lands at Shardlow to his wife Frances for her life, then to his son John and his heirs for ever. In default of heirs, the property was to be divided equally between the testator's three daughters, Mary, Dorothy and Anne. It is evident that John Harryman was living in Derby when he made his will on 12 June 1683 - it was proved on 18 July - but his executors had power to sell his Derby houses to pay his debts, the money over to go to his daughters. Harryman also left £200 to his son John for an apprenticeship.

The purchase of the manor house and lands by John Burgin in 1707

By 1699, John Harryman of Shardlow gentleman had borrowed money from John Burgin, yeoman, also of Shardlow on the security of his Shardlow property consisting of a messuage and unspecified cottages and lands, borrowing further in 1704.³⁹ He was associated in the mortgage with Frances Harryman, widow, who in 1707, as Frances Harriman of Derby, widow of John Harriman of Derby woollen draper, sold the manor house at Shardlow with its lands to John Burgin of Shardlow yeoman.⁴⁰ She had only been given a life interest in the Shardlow property by her husband so would not normally have been able to sell it, but two documents, one dated 2 months before the sale and the other some 3 years later, give some indication of how she was able to dispose of it. The later document shows that John Harryman as tenant in tail to his father had acknowledged and levied a fine (see endnote) of the premises to John Burgin before the conveyance by his mother,⁴¹ whilst the deed of 1707 is a release of the property including the capital messuage, to Frances by two of her daughters.⁴² By the time of the later deed - February 1711 - John Harryman was serving overseas, presumably in the army, and his mother was in London.

The price paid for Burgin's purchase was £1250 and the property was described as the capital messuage, manor house or tenement in Shardlow in which Burgin lived, the closes of pasture called Horne or Halmon Dike, the Alleys and the Rindle in Shardlow, 4 yardlands of arable land dispersed in the fields of Shardlow and Wilne, 20 acres of meadow, some on the North side and some on the South side of the Trent, 40 beast (cattle) pastures and 200 sheep commons belonging with the manor house all in Shardlow and Wilne, (there were said to be usually 50 'sheepgates' to a yardland in Shardlow⁴³) and 3 cottages. The manor is not named, but the lands almost certainly were what once had formed it as the conveyance refers to their belonging with the manor house. Moreover, earlier when John Sale owned the manor he had also been in possession of the 'Hornnykes' and the Alleys. The conveyance is endorsed 'Old Farm', possibly but not certainly in a contemporary hand.

The lands attached to the manor house were not described in the same way as in earlier deeds relating to the manor. Rather than arable (or simply land) as in 16th and 17th century deeds there were said to be 4 yardlands of arable. There were no large areas of pasture/heath and gorse (although there were some closes of pasture as above) but instead there were 40 beast pastures and 200 sheep commons. Whatever the word used, pastures, commons or gates, the meaning was the same, that the given number of farm stock could graze the common pastures. The rest of the lands described in Burgin's purchase were the only lands described as pasture and these were not areas of common pasture - the closes called Horne or Halmon Dike and the Alleys, one at least a new area of pasture developed in the first half of the 17th century, and the Rindle (but this was very small as appears in the marriage settlement of Alpheus son of John, see below).

The size of the manor house property is difficult to assess because the size of the Shardlow yardland is not known. One may suspect that the 4 yardlands were equivalent to the 100 acres of arable in 16th century documents, and to this must be added the 20 acres of meadow, the house and its buildings, yard etc and the named closes. Later maps give the homestead (house, buildings, yards etc) as just over 3 acres, whilst the Hornnykes is said to be 15 acres in John Burgin's settlement on his younger son in 1710 (see below) and the Alleys, though much later in 1746, was said to contain 14 acres.⁴⁴ The manor property may therefore have been about 150 acres, but not much, if at all, larger than that, as the 16th century figure for the arable land had no doubt been rounded up. There were also extensive pasture rights in the commons.

How long John Burgin had lived in the manor house is not known. Frances as noted above was described as of Derby at the time of the sale, so presumably had either never lived at Shardlow or had moved out. In March of the year following his purchase, Burgin mortgaged the property for £600.⁴⁵ He had evidently been able to bear the cost of half of his purchase and as the Burgins continued to hold it for many more years he must have paid the mortgage off.

The Burgin family from the late 17th century to 1780

Little is known of John Burgin's background. A John Burgaine and a Widow Burgaine were each taxed for one hearth in the Hearth Tax Assessments for Wilne and Shardlow 1662-1670²⁷ which does not indicate the family was particularly well off. A letter is also known to have been addressed to a Mr Burgin at his house in Shardlow near the Ferry in 1679 but whether this is the John Burgin who purchased the manor house in 1707 is uncertain.⁴⁶ The address is nevertheless intriguing and raises the possibility that, if Mr Burgin is indeed John Burgin, he may have made his money in some manner from the river traffic. John Burgin never bought a large estate (though see the second paragraph following) but somehow he and his son Alpheus made enough money to buy sufficient land for their descendants to be able to describe themselves as gentlemen.

John Burgin and his wife Sarah baptised their second son John at Aston parish church in 1686⁴⁷ and in 1710 John the elder settled on him 2 closes called the Horndykes containing 15 acres and Sheepy Flatt with a cottage house in it, containing 6 acres, 2 pieces of meadow together 1½ acres, 4 beastgates and 20 sheep pastures.⁴⁸ The marriage settlement of John and Sarah's eldest son Alpheus in 1713 shows that John was still living in the capital messuage in Shardlow and one of the deeds says that with it was a little close called the Hall Close formerly the Rindle - but the name Rindle appears to have continued in use.⁴⁹

In 1714, Alpheus Burgin (unexpectedly described as of Ockbrook) yeoman bought for £610 15s. from Edward and Jonathan Kendall gentlemen respectively of Old Swinford, Worcestershire and Awstrey, Warwickshire, a messuage and a messuage or cottage, 3 closes and 2 flatts of land all in Shardlow, 16 beastgates in Shardlow and Wilne and 1½ yardlands belonging to the first messuage named and dispersed in the fields of Shardlow, Wilne and Aston.⁵⁰ The Kendalls were originally from Smisby but had had connections with Shardlow during the 17th century.^{19, 51} The conveyance of this farm is endorsed '*New Farm*' in the same hand as that which wrote '*Old Farm*' on the conveyance to John Burgin of the manor house and its lands.

There is no evidence that the Burgins added significantly to their modest estate in Shardlow, which they held, if not entirely intact, until the death of the last of their name in 1897. It is not possible, however, to trace their property, including the manor, on the ground, except for those closes named in deeds above, as until the Enclosure of Shardlow in 1757⁵² most of their lands were scattered in numerous strips throughout the large common fields of the township for which there is no map. Moreover, the purchase of the Kendall's farm makes it impossible to distinguish between its lands and those attached to the manor except where the few named closes are involved.

The enclosure redistributed the strips to form them into fields on the modern pattern, creating compact farms. There is no enclosure map although there is a map of what is described as the hamlets of Shardlow and Wilne belonging to Leonard Fosbrooke, esq, dated 9 years after the enclosure.⁵³ Whatever the nature of the map, it does not identify property owners other than in claiming that the map relates to Fosbrooke's property, although he certainly did not own all the land shown. It does name fields and shows the Alleys which undoubtedly belonged to the Burgins. It also shows the Horndykes and the Alleys adjacent to each other.

In May 1746, Alpheus Burgin of Shardlow gentleman mortgaged his property in Shardlow for £800, perhaps to pay for the rebuilding of the manor house as mentioned in his marriage settlement 4 months later (see below). The house is said to include a dovehouse. Both the properties purchased in 1707 and 1714 are included in the mortgage described much as in the earlier conveyances, although, because of the 1710 settlement on John Burgin the younger (see above) the Horndyke(s) are not included, there are only 19 acres of meadow, 180 sheep commons and 36 beast pastures belonging with the manor house.⁵⁴

In September 1746 a marriage between Alpheus Burgin and Mary Wells of Bramcote was arranged and the description of the property involved in the settlement deeds is of particular interest because it refers to the rebuilding of the manor house.⁵⁵ It is described as lately taken down and now rebuilding, with the dovehouse, formerly occupied by Alpheus's grandfather John. The rest of the property to be settled on the bride in the event of her widowhood is the yard and homestead (this term is generally used to describe the outbuildings and land adjacent to a farmhouse) containing 5 acres, a close called the Alleys containing 14 acres, 20 beast pastures, 2 pieces of meadow and about 21 acres of parcels of arable (7 acres in each of the 3 common fields of Shardlow). This, of course, is only part of the Burgin's property but the description is useful not only because it helps to date the new house, but gives the size of the Allies, at least as it was in the mid-18th century

Some 6 years later than the marriage settlement between Alpheus Burgin (son of Alpheus son of John) and Mary Wells, another settlement deed refers to the capital messuage, manor house or tenement in Shardlow in which Alpheus Burgin lives, so presumably the new house was finished.⁵⁶ This gives the house a date for its rebuilding of between 1746 and 1753. So far as is known, it is never referred to as the manor house in the 19th or early 20th centuries. The property described in this settlement includes all that which earlier Burgins had purchased in 1707 and 1714 (see above) including the lands given to the younger John Burgin in 1710, except that only 37 beast pastures rather than 40 belonging to the manor are noted. Why the 1710 property is included is not known. It is possible that the younger John had had no heirs. If so, under the terms of the 1710 settlement the property concerned would have devolved on Alpheus son of John the elder and his heirs.

Alpheus Burgin's property appears in the enclosure award of 1757 as 179 acres before the enclosure and 157 acres after. The difference between before and after was probably due to the share of land which Burgin had to

contribute to the Rector's estate granted to him in lieu of tithes in the award, which extinguished title in return for land. The Burgins, however, owned other property which was already enclosed and therefore not involved in the enclosure award. The tithe map and award of a century later (1849-1850) relating to the remainder of the lands in Shardlow and Wilne shows that Bradshaw Roby Burgin had 23 acres of land in the area concerned, including a house on the main street which members of the Roby family occupied and land called the Alleys.⁵⁷ In 1753 he also held the Horndykes but this was probably sold about this time.

The Burgin family, their house and estate from 1780

The Land Tax Assessments (1780-1832)⁵⁸ show that the Burgins' estate remained essentially the same during this period. There were, however, some developments within the family, which presumably grew out of the marriage of Sarah daughter of Alpheus Burgin and William Roby son and heir of Thomas Roby of Castle Donington gentleman as long before as 1733.⁵⁹

Two licences to adopt the surname Burgin, one dated 1803 and the other 1851, give the history of the family and explain why in the 19th century the owners of the estate had a second Christian name of Roby but the surname Burgin. In 1802 Alpheus Burgin's will, after devising some property to other members of the family, left the residue of his lands in Shardlow, Wilne and Castle Donington to his great nephew William Roby of Shardlow gentleman with the proviso that he took the name Burgin. Alpheus died in 1803 and in the same year William Roby obtained his licence to adopt his great uncle's surname.⁶⁰

He was succeeded by Thomas Roby Burgin esq. who made his will in 1827, leaving his property in Shardlow and Wilne successively to his brother Bradshaw Roby for life, then to another brother John for life and finally to the Reverend William Roby, son of John, again with the proviso that they should adopt the name Burgin. Thomas Roby Burgin died in 1830 and his brother Bradshaw succeeded to the property, dying in 1850 without heirs, but predeceased by his brother John. The Reverend William Roby, John's son, therefore became the next owner of the Burgin estate and obtained a licence to adopt the name Burgin.⁶¹

The land belonging to Bradshaw Roby Burgin in the 1850 Tithe Award (see also the last paragraph in the preceding section) included a homestead (3¼ acres) and 2 parts of Alleys (together almost 8¼ acres) occupied by Ann Roby. A year later, after the death of Bradshaw Roby Burgin, a map and survey of the property of the Reverend William Roby Burgin shows him as occupier and owner of the house that Ann Roby had occupied, and his uncle Bradshaw had owned.⁶² It is in the same position as the present house known as The Manor at 111 London Road. The house is smaller than the house shown on the 25 inch scale Ordnance Survey map of 1882.⁶³ so it would appear that it was enlarged by the Reverend William Roby Burgin and this is confirmed by an inventory and a sale catalogue relating to the house, dated respectively 1851 and 1897.

The inventory of 1851 relating to the former house of Bradshaw Roby Burgin esq. deceased at Shardlow lists a kitchen, pantry, back kitchen, dairy, cellar (with brewing tubs), hall, dining room, drawing room, best bedroom, passage, bedroom number 2, maids' room, mens' room, store rooms 1 and 2, back staircase and cheese room.⁶⁴ The house still includes rooms named as dairy and cheese rooms and there are still brewing tubs in the cellar, though whether these room names any longer indicated their use or whether the brewing tubs were anything more than unused leftovers from the past we do not know. In November 1897, after the last of the family, the Reverend William Roby Burgin, died, an auction sale catalogue of the contents of his residence at Shardlow listed kitchens, servants' hall, housekeeper's room etc (sic), pantry, entrance hall etc (sic), study, dining room, store room, top bedrooms nos 1 and 2, top landing, servants' bedrooms 1 and 2, and bedrooms nos. 6, 5, and 1, drawing room, staircase and landing, bedrooms 2, 3 and 4 and a cellar.⁶⁵ This is noticeably larger than the 1851 house but there is no longer a dairy or a cheese room.

19th century Trade Directories⁶⁶ never refer to a manor house but sometimes say that the lord of the manor (without giving a name to it but presumably Shardlow manor is intended) is the current Holden of Aston Hall. This probably refers to the Holdens as lords of the manor which may appear as the manor of Weston or of Weston and Aston or even of Aston, but in origin was the manor of Weston. This, however, included lands in Shardlow and Wilne, hence the reference. Unfortunately, the residence of the Reverend William Roby Burgin is not normally given in the Directories, but when it is, it is said to be London Road. Other houses mentioned in the Directories are Shardlow Hall and Shardlow House but these were both in the possession of the Sutton family.

After the Burgins

The Reverend William Roby Burgin's executors agreed on 10 June 1899 to sell to Hepworth Tropolet Alton of

Order of Sale.

FIRST DAY'S SALE.

KITCHENS.
SERVANTS' HALL, HOUSEKEEPER'S ROOM, &C.
PANTRY.
ENTRANCE HALL, &C.
STUDY.
DINING ROOM.
OIL PAINTINGS IN DINING ROOM.
OLD CHINA.
STORE ROOM.
TOP BEDROOM, No. 1.

SECOND DAY'S SALE.

TOP BEDROOM, No. 2.
TOP LANDING.
SERVANTS' BEDROOM, No. 1.
DITTO DITTO No. 2.
BEDROOM, No. 6.
DITTO No. 5.
DITTO No. 1.
GLASS.
DRAWING ROOM.
STAIRCASE AND LANDING
BOOKS.

THIRD DAY'S SALE.

LINEN.
BLANKETS AND COUNTERPANES.
CURTAINS.
BEDROOM, No. 2.
DITTO No. 3.
DITTO No. 4.
CELLAR.
OUTSIDE EFFECTS.

NOTICE.—There will be an Interval of Twenty Minutes each day about ONE o'clock.

Catalogues may be obtained at the *Advertiser* Office, Derby, the "Dog and Duck" Inn, Shardlow, and from the AUCTIONEERS, Halford Street, Leicester.

Order of sale, on instruction from the executors of the Reverend W. Roby Burgin, for the contents of his Shardlow residence, 11-13 November 1897. (Leicestershire, Leicester & Rutland Record Office 3D42/73/627)



Sale brochure for a 'A Late 17th Century Manor House', 1981. (Derby Local Studies Library, DJ 333.33)

Derby, esq, a messuage in the main street (here London Road is not named) in Shardlow with its kitchen garden, pleasure grounds and paddock, stabling, carriage house, cowsheds and outbuildings containing 3 acres 1 rood 13 perches (that is just over 3¼ acres) late in Burgin's occupation. A plan with the agreement shows this property to be the same as that occupied by members of the Burgin family in 1850 and 1851.⁶⁷ The executors also sold to Henry Dickinson of Shardlow horticulturist 2 closes containing 9 acres, a close of 2 acres and 4 containing 20 acres (Wilne Meadows). The first 2 closes are probably the Alleys, or what had been known as the Alleys.⁶⁸

Hepworth Alton was not long in the house he had bought as, on 31 December 1904, the trustees of his will sold the premises to The Southwell Diocesan Finance Association, which earlier in the month had decided to borrow £830 for the purpose of completing the purchase of a proposed Rectory House at Shardlow.⁶⁹ The parish too had worked hard to raise money towards the purchase.⁷⁰ In January 1905 The Southwell Diocesan Finance Association (the landlords) agreed with the Reverend Robert Lethbridge Farmer, Rector of Shardlow (the tenant) that he should lease from year to year a messuage at Shardlow known as Shardlow Rectory, described as in the deed of 1899 (see above), at a rent of £41 5s per annum. A memorandum of the same date refers to the house as in Main Street and in the occupation of the Reverend Robert Lethbridge Farmer.⁶⁹ The Rector's son writing in 1957 remembers the house as a rambling old place with well water and oil lamps, though how long this situation continued he does not say⁷¹.

When the Land Valuation map and survey made in pursuance of the Finance Act 1909-1910 was drawn up, the former Burgin house is shown in the possession of the Reverend R L Farmer.⁷² It also shows the closes formerly known as the Alleys nearly covered in glasshouses and owned by the Dickinsons (as were what had been known as the Horndykes, like the Alleys, once part of the manorial lands). The new Rectory was undoubtedly, as can be seen from the deeds referred to in the immediately preceding paragraphs, once the property of the Burgin family. More than that, the various plans including the tithe map, the 1851 estate map and the Land Valuation map show that the property in these deeds is that now known as The Manor or 111 London Road, although the address is not given as London Road.

The house remained Shardlow Rectory until 1954,⁷³ but was sold when the parishes of Shardlow and Elvaston were amalgamated. By 1956 it was probably occupied by a Mr and Mrs Sharpe if their address given in the electoral register of that year simply as '*Manor House*' with no street name refers to the present house called '*The Manor*'.⁷⁴ Unfortunately, the electoral registers for Shardlow did not list voters by street at this period. It would appear that the use of the word '*manor*' in relation to the house began at this time. M. Lethbridge Farmer, in 1960, writes that he believed it was named the Manor House after the sale of the Rectory following the amalgamation of Shardlow and Elvaston.⁷⁰ Why this was so is not known. The new owners may have had some information about the house which has since been lost, although it seems somewhat unlikely as it was so long since the house had been known as a manor house. It may simply have been that it seemed a suitable name for a handsome 18th century building.

In 1959, the Sharpes were still registered at '*Manor House*', whilst 3 other couples were listed at The Manor, London Road, presumably the same building. In the 1961 register, 2 couples were listed at Shardlow Manor, London Road whilst a couple was listed at 111 London Road and another at The Manor 111 London Road. Probably all these addresses refer to the same house and, if so, again there seem to have been 4 apartments there.⁷⁵ The present owner of The Manor understood that it had once been used as flats,⁷⁶ and the electoral registers mentioned above and the sale catalogue of 1981, when the house was to be sold, confirm the division into flats, or at least a division into 4 apartments of which one remained a substantial dwelling.⁷⁷ The sale catalogue for the property called Shardlow Manor 111 London Road in 1981 refers to a Victorian drawing room, 3 fully self-contained flats at the rear of the main residence, 4 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, and 6 other rooms (these include the rooms in the flats). The present owner also said that the house was run as a home by Mr and Mrs Stanley Banks, explaining the registration of 15 persons at the address in the 1990 electoral register.⁷⁸ She and her husband bought it from Mr and Mrs Banks and moved into it in January 1993. They have run The Manor as a residential home for the elderly ever since.

Although the evidence is incomplete, it is probable that the house known as The Manor at Shardlow is the house rebuilt in about 1746 by Alpheus Burgin, but it is of course possible that his descendants left it to live in another house and it is that house whose history we have followed since 1850 as above. There is no absolute proof either way, but there is no obvious reason for the Burgins to have abandoned their new house and remove to another. The site of the modern house called The Manor must have been in the past of some prominence in Shardlow (see below), in other words a location where an important house might have been built, but that could also be true of some other house in the same area. It is also true that the Listed Buildings schedule estimates the building date

of The Manor at 111 London Road as early 18th century which does not agree with the date of the rebuilding of the Burgins' house in about 1746, but it may simply be the case that the house was already a little old-fashioned when it was erected.⁷⁹ Alpheus Burgin's mortgage of his property at about the time of the rebuilding suggests that there would have been insufficient money to engage a fashionable, and therefore expensive, architect.

The site of the manor house within Shardlow

If The Manor of today is indeed what was described as the manor house at the time of its rebuilding in the 18th century, its location within Shardlow suggests that its site is an ancient one. It is thought that the original settlement at Shardlow - which consists of a number of settlements - was grouped around the cross-roads where the Dog and Duck public house stands.⁸⁰ Here the ground rises a little above the flood-plains of the rivers Trent and Derwent, an obvious place for settlement in an area subject to flooding. In the map mentioned above and described as a map of Leonard Fosbrooke's property (1766) there is a string of 4 homesteads (farmhouses and their yards etc) along the north side of the main road (later called the London Road), one, the westernmost one, called '*Old Homestead*', and the third along the probable manor house. Just off the main road on a short path lay a farmyard with a building in it, though not called a homestead, and further along this path what was probably Shardlow Hall with Pinfold Close next to the Hall. Alleys and 2 closes called Horndyke were nearby, lying on the south side of the main road close to the homesteads.

This area was also a hub for local roads. Originally, a road ran from Wilne Ferry on the Derwent and through Great Wilne to the place where the Dog and Duck now stands and then on to Aston. Other roads went north-west from the same cross-roads across Shardlow Moor towards Elvaston and Derby and south-east to Wilden Ferry (replaced, if not in exactly the same position, by the present Cavendish Bridge). The Wilne Ferry to the Dog and Duck road is now only a track and the former crossroads a T-junction where the main road and the road to Aston meet.

The manor house - if it has been correctly identified - is not far from the Dog and Duck cross-roads along the main road to Wilden Ferry/Cavendish Bridge and in this early-settled area may stand, as has already been suggested, on a site with a long history, going back well before the first reference to the manor in the early 15th century. Although the earliest deeds of the manor do not mention a house, there can be no doubt that there would have been one at its centre, whether the manor was once larger than it appears to have been in the 16th and 17th centuries or was never more than a large farm.

There is, unfortunately, no evidence known of the manor's owners before 1416 when Thomas Tykhull was in possession of it, nor of its origins. Neither is it possible to say whether it was ever a manorial estate with both a demesne (land farmed by the lord) and lands held by tenants subject to the lord and a manorial court. If it was, the lands known as the manor in the 16th and 17th centuries (the 15th century deeds give no information about the composition of the manor) were probably the surviving demesne lands. It is, however, also possible that the manor was never significantly larger than we know it as it is described in the surviving records used here to relate its history and there were no tenants and no courts to which they paid suit. As far as the house is concerned, its naming in the late 1950s may have been, purely by chance, a renaming of it for what it actually was, the manor house of Shardlow.

Endnotes

Dates

Until 1752 the year began on 25 March or Lady Day. A document dated between 1 January and 24 March inclusive in, say, 1710 would be dated in modern practice 1711. Dates are given as they would be today.

Money

Before decimalisation money was reckoned in pounds, shillings and pence, written as £, s and d. There were 20 shillings to a pound and 12 pence to a shilling (and therefore 240 pence to a pound). One new penny is equivalent to about 2½ old pence, 5 new pence to about one shilling and 100 new pence to £1.

Land measurements

There were 4 roods to an acre, making a rood a ¼ acre, and 40 perches to a rood.

The early history of Shardlow Manor

The Manorial Documents Register at The National Archives includes an entry relating to Shardlow Manor, Derbyshire, in the 14th century, but this has now been shown to probably relate to a manor of the same name in another county.

Note on final concords (agreements) or fines

The document called a final concord (often shortened to '*fine*') was the result of a collusive lawsuit intended to produce a statement of title (the final concord or fine) in a court of record. To levy a final concord is to initiate the process. The description of property in final concords is formalised and it is not always possible to know the exact nature of the transactions to which they refer (although they generally relate to conveyances) so they are usually only of value when there is no other evidence available. A particular example of this is the final concord involving the Sale family and Shardlow Manor in 1617 (see above) for which there is no other evidence. They may, however, sometimes give further information to that contained in a deed as in the final concord of 1593 relating to the sale of the Manor by Thomas Hunt. Final concords may be found in collections of title deeds, or they may be the court copies known collectively as feet of fines, filed as part of the records of the Court of Common Pleas and held at The National Archives.

Acknowledgements

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References

Abbreviations

BL Add Mss	British Library Additional Manuscripts (film available at Matlock Local Studies Library, together with catalogue and indexes)
DRO	Derbyshire Record Office
DL	Derby Local Studies Library
Leics RO	Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Record Office
LRO	Lichfield Record Office
TNA	The National Archives

1. DRO, D779 B/T, 88, 90.
2. DRO, *ibid*, T 71.
3. Sheffield Record Office, Bag 2469.
4. DRO, D779 B/T, 76-87, 89.
5. DRO, *ibid*, T 91, 92.
6. DRO, *ibid*, T 94.
7. DRO, *ibid*, T 97.
8. DRO, *ibid*, T 95.
9. BL, *Add Mss (Wolley Mss)*, 6710 f.51.
10. TNA, CP 104/1255/35 Eliz I Easter.
11. TNA, E 179/91/94.
12. TNA, *ibid*, 192/ 243.
13. DRO, D 779 B/T 107.
14. DRO, D4898/1/45.
15. DRO, D3155/Deeds 6521.
16. TNA, CP 25/2/102/1161/13-14 Eliz I Mich.
17. TNA, *ibid*, 102/1195/23 Eliz I Easter.
18. DRO, D3155/Deeds 6614.
19. DRO, *ibid*, 6482.
20. DRO, *ibid*, 6446 .
21. LRO, B/C/11, Alice Wright 1611.
22. LRO, *ibid*, Thomas Hunt 1597.
23. TNA, CP 25/2/284/15 Ja I Mich.
24. J Charles Cox, *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire*, Vol IV, 1879.
25. TNA, E 179/93/954.
26. LRO, B/C/11, Richard Sale 1637.
27. David G. Edwards, ed, *Derbyshire Hearth Tax Assessments 1662-70*, Derbyshire Record Society, Vol VII, 1982.
28. LRO, B/C/11, Samuel Holden 1692.

29. LRO, *ibid*, Christopher Hunt 1539, Thomas Hunt 1597, Samuel Holden 1692.
30. DRO, D3155/Deeds 6637, 6378.
31. DRO, *ibid*, 6869.
32. DRO, *ibid*, 6375.
33. DRO, *ibid*, 6407, 6408.
34. DRO, *ibid*, 6427, 6387, various between 6360 and 6385, 6860, 6861.
35. BL, *Add Mss (Wolley Mss)*, 6710 ff. 50d, 87d.
36. TNA, PROB 11/373 , image reference 345/328.
37. Robert Simpson, *A Collection of Fragments illustrative of the History and Antiquities of Derby*, 1826.
38. Richard Clark, ed, *The Churchwardens' Audit and Vestry Order Book of All Saints, Derby 1465-1689*, Derbyshire Record Society, Vol XXXVI, 2010.
39. Leics RO, 3D42/73/604,605.
40. Leics RO, *ibid*, 71.
41. Leics RO, *ibid*, 34.
42. Leics RO, *ibid*, 27.
43. DRO, D779 B/T 269.
44. See notes 53, 57,62,72 for map references, note 55 for the Allies reference.
45. Leics RO, 3D 42/73/33.
46. Postal address listed in Cavendish Philatelic Auctions Ltd, Derby, catalogue 24 November 2005.
47. DRO, Film M 336, Vol 8, *Aston upon Trent parish registers 1667-1726*.
48. Leics RO, 3D/42/73/36.
49. Leics RO, *ibid*, 62, 232-233.
50. Leics RO, *ibid*, 63.
51. Leics RO, *ibid*, 122.
52. DRO, Q/RI 8.
53. DRO, D1326 A/P 2.
54. Leics RO, 3D/42/73/40.
55. DRO, D1402/1; Leics RO, 3D42/73/236.
56. Leics RO, 3D42/73/242.
57. DRO, D1326 A/P 3a, b.
58. DRO, Films M201, Vol 4 - 211, Vol 1.
59. Leics RO, 3D 42/73/75.
60. Leics RO, *ibid*, 789.
61. Leics RO, *ibid*, 790.
62. DRO, D3796/2/1; Leics RO, 3D42/73/668,120.
63. DRO, OS map 1st edition, 25" scale, 1882, LV 12.
64. Leics RO, 3D42/73/614.
65. Leics RO, *ibid*, 627.
66. DRO, *Trade Directories*, various 1846-1899.
67. Leics RO, 3D42/73/633.
68. Leics RO, *ibid*, 634.
69. DRO, D3669/5/8.
70. DL, M. Lethbridge Farmer, 'Some Memories of Shardlow and South Derbyshire in the Nineties', *Derbyshire Advertiser*, 1 January 1960.
71. DL, Dr Lethbridge Farmer, 'Memories of Old Shardlow', *Derbyshire Advertiser*, 30 August 1957.
72. DRO, D595/2/1/92 (valuation) and 2/2/90 (map, OS 25" scale, 2nd edition 1901, LV 12, with additions under 1909 Finance Act 1909-1910).
73. DRO, D2318/2/28-30, *Derby Diocesan Directories 1954-1956*.
74. DRO, *Electoral Register South East Constituency, 1956*.
75. DRO, *Electoral Register South East Constituency 1959-1961*.
76. Information from the present owner of the house called The Manor.
77. DL, DJ 333.33.
78. DRO, *Electoral Register Southern Constituency 1990*.
79. DRO, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*, District of South Derbyshire, 1987.
80. John Heath, *A Look at Shardlow's Past*, 1984, revised 1985.

THE 1682 INVENTORY OF WILLIAM MUNDY OF DARLEY

(by Jane Steer,

William Mundy was a captain in the militia who lived at Darley Hall, Darley Abbey and was called 'of Darley' from at least 1657¹ until his death 25 years later in 1682. This suggests that he either rented the Hall or it was part of the Mundy estate. In 1670 the Hearth Tax recorded that the house had seven hearths.² A later owner, William Woolley, had a map drawn up in 1708 which shows the Hall as a three-storey building approximately on the west side of the current Village Hall.³ Demolished in 1727, it also had two wings,³ and may have been a conversion of one of the original Darley Abbey buildings left standing after the Dissolution.

William was the son of John Mundy of Markeaton. John died in March 1681 aged 80, eighteen months before his son. Besides William, there were two other sons still living, Gilbert and Edward, and a married daughter, Elizabeth Middleton. William was always in debt and had at least 80 creditors ranging from £4300 owed to Sir John Curzon of Kedleston to small sums owed to local yeoman, promising them settlement when he inherited the Markeaton estates after the death of his father. However, John died without apparently leaving a will. The three brothers took out letters of administration and the estates in Mackworth, Markeaton, Allestree, Quarndon, Darley and Derby should have gone to William as the eldest heir. But then, after William's death, John's will was found, allegedly in William's desk, and subsequently his inventory was made on 28 March-1 April 1683.⁴ Eventually John's will was proved on 6 June 1684 with Gilbert named as the sole executor. Gilbert was also left all the assets, the mortgages held by John arising from his money lending business, all John's other manors and lands and his lead mines, etc. William's executors and heirs were only left the entailed land, land in Markeaton and five farms in Mackworth. As a result it took his heirs 50 years to clear his outstanding debts.⁵

After William's death an inventory was made of his property on 19 November 1682.⁶ Because property in the kitchen at Marton (Markeaton) and crops at Allestry Hall are listed as well as Darley Abbey, there was a possibility that the rooms listed were at Markeaton Hall and not Darley Hall, especially as William might have moved into Markeaton Hall in the eighteen months following his father's death. John's inventory at Markeaton is very faded and almost indecipherable but it is possible to make out the names of most of the rooms. There were about twice as many rooms in John's inventory compared with William's. The most striking difference was the position of two major rooms in each building. At Markeaton the Hall and Great Chamber both had a chamber over them, ie they were on the ground floor, but in William's inventory the Hall and the Green Parlour both had parlours under them, ie they were on the first floor, and so this building must be Darley Hall. Allestree Hall was built by Edward Mundy in 1596 on Robincroft Road, approximately where Mulberries Close is today.⁷

There are quite a few points of interest in William's inventory. Because the inventory was taken in November, the valuable crops: wheat, oats, barley and peas, were stored away together with 2 bays of Tythe corn and hay in Carter's barn (originally the Porter's Lodge and barns of the Abbey³). Cattle, sheep and pigs are listed but no poultry. There were 9 quarters of malt at Thomas Hoos' malt house and 10 cheeses in Marton kitchen and 300 weight in an unnamed room at Darley. Edward Mundy accounted for £278 10s received from bonds and a mortgage. The house was well furnished and some interesting personal items were listed in the kitchen chamber including silver, pewter, pictures, linen, clothing, periwigs, childbed linen, drums, a violin, a great gun, a blunderbuss, 3 cases of pistols, a crossbow, 2 other guns and a speaking trumpet. In the 17thC Kidderminster was used mainly for bed coverings and wall coverings; carpets were not produced until the 18thC.

It would seem there was not much love lost between William and his brothers, Gilbert and Edward. We shall never know whether William concealed John's will or the brothers falsified it for their own gain. Both must have been powerful men. Gilbert, an attorney, was Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1697 and Edward MP for Derby in 1710.

¹ Derbyshire Record Office (DRO), D779/T431. The earliest found record where he was called 'of Darley'.

² David G. Edwards, Ed, *The Derbyshire Hearth Tax Assessments 1662-70*, Derbyshire Record Society, Vol VII, 1982, p86.

³ Jane Steer, 'The Porters Lodge and barns of Darley Abbey', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, Vol 129, 2009, pp199, 202, 230.

⁴ National Archives, PROB 11/376 John Mundy's will, PROB 4/7825, John Mundy's inventory.

⁵ Rosemary Lucas, *The Manor of Markeaton, Mackworth & Allestree 1650-1851*, 1995, pp37-39 gives an account of the ramifications of William's debts and John's will.

⁶ DRO, D5557/10/5, William Mundy's inventory.

⁷ Derby Local Studies Library, Derbyshire Deed 3084.

A true Inventory of the goods and Chattles and Credits of William Mundy late of Darley in the County of Derby Esq decd taken and appraised the 19th day of November 1682 by us whose neames are hereby subscribed.

	£	s	d
In the Stables			
One Bay Geldinge with 4 white feet	18	00	00
One Gray Geldinge	07	00	00
One Other Bay Geldinge	15	00	00
One Bay mare	03	00	00
In the Roade and Ground about the house			
29 Beasts att 3li.2s.6d a beast	90	12	06
In the Parke			
10 Beasts att 3li 13s 4d	36	13	04
10 other Beasts at 3li 2s 6d	31	05	00
40 weathers att 10s a peece	20	00	00
40 weathers more att 9s a peece	18	00	00
98 weathers and Ewes att 7s 6d a peece	36	15	00
One Rick of hay and hay in the Barne	25	00	00
In the Upper Barne Yard			
One end of pease upon the Stone House	05	00	00
Hay about the house att Marton	50	00	00
Peas and Oates about the house at Marton	21	00	00
One Loadinge horse	05	00	00
2 Bigge Swine	02	13	04
2 Lesser Swine	01	14	00
5 Piggs	01	16	00
2 Swine Troughs	00	04	00
1 Garden Cart	00	04	00
In the Mill Barne			
340 thrave of wheat and Blend corne which come from Darley Parke accountinge one strike to a thrave att 3s 4d per strike	56	13	04
Two other Bays of Tyth corne in the same Barne	46	00	00
One other peece of a Bay w th corne on the floor	12	00	00
3 Bays of Barley	38	00	00
odd Boards in the Barne	00	10	00
Coales	06	00	00
3 loads of Plaster as is Judged	00	38	00
one grindle stone and frame	00	02	06
Stone in the Yard	01	00	00
Timber in the Roade	00	06	00
one Cratch and other odd wood in the Yard	00	15	00
Att Darley			
one paire of Blankets one flock bed one boulster & one paire of sheets att Darley Mill	00	10	00
meanoure there	00	10	00
2 Land skips at John Holmes	01	00	00
one Rowler in the gardin	00	04	00
one Stone Trough	00	10	00
Hay in Carters Barne	15	00	00
Att Thomas Hoos Malt House			
9 Quarters of malt	12	00	00

	£	s	d
In the Kitchen at Marton			
3 spitts	00	05	00
one dripping pan	00	02	00
one fryinge pan	00	00	06
one warminge pan	00	05	00
10 Cheeses	00	08	04
1 Cleever	00	01	00
In the little Parlour			
one Down Bed one Down boulder 2 down pillows	04	00	00
2 Blanketts one coveringe one Paire of sheets two ffeather boulders			
2 other Pillows	01	10	00
In the Narr meat house			
2 Leather Chaires	00	06	08
one forme	00	01	06
one greatt Tubb	00	03	04
In the ffarr meat house			
One Powdering Tub	00	01	00
In the Dairy			
4 kitts 2 gallons 1 Churne & one little Tubb	00	08	00
In the Boarded Parlour			
one ffeather Bed 2 Boulsters one Down Pillow one bedstead 2 Blanketts			
1 Rugge 1 paire of sheets 4 Curtain Rods and the Hangings belonging			
to the Bed	05	00	00
one other down Pillow one other paire of sheets and one feather Bed	01	05	00
One little Table and two flaggon Chairs	00	08	00
In the Trencher house			
2 tubbs one dryeinge Horse one sheepbrand one Iron Casem. ¹			
one Lookinge glasse case one mousetrap and other Lumber	00	08	00
In the Buttery Chamber			
one Jack and weight	02	00	00
one maund	00	00	04
3 Iron Grates	00	08	00
3 Brasse potts	01	10	00
1 Napkin press	00	02	00
1 watering pan	00	00	04
1 Little Cupboard	00	02	06
In the masters Chamber			
one windowe shutt & one little table	00	10	00
one Clock	02	00	00
In the Hall			
2 spanish Tables	00	13	04
one Safe	00	05	00
one nurseinge Bed	00	05	00
one Coach Chaire	00	05	00
one Turned Chaire	00	01	00
2 Coild Chaires	00	04	00
3 flaggon Chaires	00	01	00
one little table and Drawer and writeinge Desk	00	04	00
one little Table & drawer & writeinge deske and Trencher case	00	02	00

	£	s	d
In the Parlour below the Green Parlour			
one feather bed and boulder 2 down pillowes 3 blanketts			
1 Ruge Curtains, vallance & Counterpaine hangings and other furniture belonging to the bed 3 old Chairs & 3 Stools 2 Stands			
one blacke Dressing table	18	00	00
2 little Tables 2 paper Bookes one paire of Tables, one presse	01	10	00
In the Green Parlour			
one bedstead curtaines vallance Counterpaine Hangings for a Roome,			
21 peeces of striped Keddermuster 4 Stooles 2 Chaires 2 Stands	02	00	00
Two Tables one a Spanish Table 8s 20 Turkey worked Chaires			
one Couch Chaire 2 green Curtains for windows	10	00	00
Two Carpetts	00	05	00
one Camlett Bed 4 Curtains 2 Setts of vallance one Silke Quilt			
one feather bed one Boulster 2 downe pillowes one Bedstead			
one great Chaire six lesser Chaires & two stands	27	00	00
One green bed and hangings for a Reame of Keddermuster			
Curtaines vallance Counterpaine one back peece and one Beds head wrought, one Bedstead 12 Kaine Chaires and little Table one feather bed one boulder 2 pillowes 1 Quilt 14 Cushions 4 knobbs for the Beds head and 4 for the feett & mattinge for a roome 3 white windowe Curtains 2 Stands	28	00	00
17 Blanketts	02	16	00
one feather bed one boulder 2 pillowes 1 Quilt 4 Curtains vallance headpeece Counterpaine 1 Silke Ruggett and Bedstead	08	00	00
In			
One Turkey worked Carpett	03	00	00
one green Ruge	00	15	00
one Leather Carpett	00	02	06
one little Quilt	00	10	00
one Boulster	00	03	06
One Brown Sett of Curtaines and vallance and Counterpaine & two windowe Curtaines	00	15	00
2 Portmantnes	00	08	00
3 Basketts and other Twiggenware	00	05	00
2 Drumes	01	10	00
1 Viallenn	00	10	00
5 emptie Boxes & a rotten Trapp	00	01	08
3 glasses in a firr Box 5 of them with Couers and 15 glasses in a Baskett	00	11	08
11 Juggs and 5 peeces of Chine & two flower potts	00	07	00
300 weight of Cheese as is gessed att, att 13s 4d per lb	02	00	00
Recd of mr Edward Mundy in money for 19 ginneyes 20li 5s 6d & 10li 15s 0d for 2 five ginney peeces and 3li 10s 6d for one 3 ^l peece and 1li 5s 6d for one Jacobus and in silver 11li 5s 4d in all	47	04	10
12 Broad peeces of 20 ^{ies}	14	02	00
one meddall	00	04	00
one duch peece called a Deller	00	15	00
3 thick boards and 10 thinne boards	00	06	06
2 old Bedsteads	00	06	08
20 Quarters	00	06	08
2 peeces of lead	00	10	00
2 doares	00	04	00
Ash balls	00	03	00
one great Copper	03	00	00
1 great Tubb 1 great Cooler	01	14	00
1 little Table	00	01	06

	£	s	d
2 great Tubbs	00	06	00
1 Kinnell	00	02	06
3 little Tubbs	00	03	00
1 window sheet	00	05	00
1 sive	00	00	04
Of Mr Edward Mundy			
John Coxes Bond	20	00	00
Rich. Palfrymans Bond	30	00	00
George Lassells Bond	30	00	00
Thomas Sanders Bond	16	00	00
Francis Dawes Bond	40	00	00
John Carters Bond	10	00	00
Henry Burrowes Bond	12	10	00
William Collyers bond for Conveyance of a Mortgage and a receipt of 128li 17s 6d	120	00	00
In the Stables			
9 lengthes of ffrench pales & stoo pes to them	01	10	00
3 greate plankes & 3 little oake boards	00	06	00
6 frame formes	00	10	00
10 old boards	00	03	00
6 Oake boards	00	04	00
21 Ash boards	00	07	00
33 Single Quarters	00	11	00
11 Stoo pes	00	03	03
11 Boardes	00	03	08
1 Lath 1 tine and other lumber	00	05	00
one Table frame and leafe	00	06	08
2 peeces of seeling	00	01	00
In the Well Chamber			
Tooles and other Lumber there	02	00	00
In the Yard and house			
Lime and mortar	00	02	06
In the great Stable			
2 Saddles	00	06	08
1 provinder tubb	00	08	00
2 Dogge Collers	00	00	08
In the Garden			
Tyles there	00	13	04
wood and Lumber	00	01	00
1 forme in the Yard	00	01	00
In the Parlour under the hall			
one Cubbard one Cowle one planke and one board 2 boards			
1 wisket 1 kitt	00	13	04
In the Kitchen Chamber			
for Glasses	00	03	04
one sugarbox and spoon of silver 3 silver Tankards 2 great Silver salts 3 lesser salts one Silver mustard pott 6 Silver forkes 19 Silver spoones 1 Silver Caster 2 Silver Boxes 1 paire of Buckles three sweetmeat spoones	72	00	00
3 Black Coates one black paire of Breeches and wast coate	01	00	00

	£	s	d
1 stout bodyed laine camlet coate and one laine Companie Coate	02	00	00
One Coate and Breeches and wastcoat striped w th silver	06	00	00
one Summer suite Coate & breeches	01	00	00
one Cloth Rideinge Coat lined w th Blew one winter suit coate and breeches	09	00	00
one winter suit w th plate buttons	02	00	00
one Gray Coat	00	15	00
one Morninge gowne	00	12	00
1 gray Rideinge Coate lined with blew	00	06	08
13 paire of sheets att 5s 6d a paire	03	11	06
2 Cupboard Cloathes 2 dousen and a halfe of Huckaback napkins	01	05	00
One Dammake Table Cloathes and 2 Napkins	01	00	00
7 Table Cloathes	00	14	00
8 diaper Towells	00	12	00
5 huckaback Towells	00	02	06
12 old napkins	00	04	00
3 Holland pillowbeers	00	10	00
4 pillowbeeres	00	06	00
7 old Raggs and a dresser Cloth	00	02	06
2 Shoulder belts and one wast belt	02	00	00
10 paire of Holland sheets	11	05	00
4 paire more of Holland sheets	00	16	00
14 paire of Holland pillowbeeres	03	10	00
6 little Dyaper Table Cloathes	01	04	00
4 large Diaper Table Cloathes	03	04	00
3 little Diaper table Cloathes	00	09	00
3 Dousin and a halfe of Diaper napkins att 18s per Dousen	03	03	00
3 Dousen more of Diaper Napkins	01	10	00
11 old napkins	00	05	00
5 old Cubboard Cloathes	00	07	06
3 fine Diaper Towells	00	04	06
2 Table Cloathes	00	07	06
3 Napkins	00	02	00
2 paire of old sheets	00	08	00
one Table cloath	00	02	00
Childebed Linnen	00	15	00
50 yards of Diaper	02	10	00
35 yards of Huckaback at 10p per yd	01	09	02
Some odd things for Mrs Anne	00	01	00
6 paire of gloves	00	10	00
4 Combes	00	01	06
1 Case of Knifes	00	02	06
one gold watch & a Silver watch	12	00	00
one Silver scraper 3 ----pers and some other things	00	15	00
A Dyall & tinder box	00	03	04
A box w th 3 Rings and some other things	02	10	00
4 perriwigs	02	10	00
1 great gun	00	15	00
one Blunderbusse	01	10	00
some white ware	00	02	00
3 Case of Pistolls and a Crosbow	02	00	00
2 other gunns	00	15	00
one great trunck	02	00	00
one Trunck	00	10	00
4 paire of silk stockings & 3 other paire	00	12	00
2 Rapiers	02	00	00
1 Box	00	01	00

	£	s	d
1 little Hammer 22 pewter Dishes 2 Basins one Cullender			
7 Candlesticks 1 little pewter mustard pott, 3 dozen and seaven plates, 2 pewter Rings for Dishes, 2 Pewter fflaggons 1 pewter Cistern Bedpann 4 Chamber potts 1 Cheese plate 2 pye plates			
4 porringers	07	04	00
2 Trunckes	00	06	00
2 Boxes	00	02	00
16 knives and 2 forkes	00	10	00
1 Bigge Chest of Drawers	00	15	00
1 lesser Chest of Drawers	00	10	00
7 Sett worked Cussions and 3 old Cussions	00	10	00
1 Little Trunck	00	02	06
1 pair of Brass Andirons and a Chaffendish	01	05	00
1 Range w th Brasses knobbs	00	03	04
one Brasse fire shovell Tongues and 3 other fire shovells and tongues	01	00	00
One little Table and Drawers	00	03	04
One Staffe & pole Ax	00	05	00
4 hatts & a Capp	01	15	00
3 doz of Trenchers	00	02	00
one great prospect	00	05	00
2 weather glasses	07	00	00
5 Lookeinge Glasses	03	00	00
2 Paper pictures	00	00	08
pictures in th ^e Roome	01	10	00
2 Saddles & Saddle cloathes	00	12	00
1 pestell and Morter	00	02	06
1 speakinge Trumpett	00	03	00
2 paire of Bellowes	00	09	00
2 wax Candles	00	04	00
8 paire of shoos 3 paire slippers & 4 paire of Bootes	01	10	00
one voyder	00	01	06
3 old Bridles	00	01	06
one Apple Roaster & beater	00	00	06
1 pewter Standish & powder horne	00	01	00
Bookes	06	00	00
1 pasty plate	00	02	00
old Kettles and other odd things of Brasse	00	10	00
Salt in the Kitchen	00	10	00
In the Seller			
4 h.heads and 3 half h.heads	01	06	00
1 Brasse Paun	00	04	00
4 doz of Glasse Bottles	00	06	00
At Allestrey Hall			
Somethinge more then 3 Bayes and a halfe of Barley	20	00	00
4 Bayes of Pease	06	00	00
halfe a Bay of Hay lyeinge in 2 places	2	10	00
winter corne in one Bay	15	00	00
one old Carrylugge & one old ladder	00	02	06
	1343	05	08

John Benbridge
 John x Cockes his marke
 Thomas C Bentley his marke

Endorsed by Richard Rider, Notary Public, and Thomas Astle