

MANOR NAME: ABNEY

Hope, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

Abney belonged to William Peveril at Domesday, having been held by Swain before 1066. It is said later to have belonged to the Albeney or Albini family. Half of the manor was given to Rufford Abbey in 1200, and seems to have become the property known as Abney Grange. In 1317 the lord of the manor was Robert Archer. In 1504 Nicholas Bagshaw was lord of the manor. In 1594 it was purchased by the Bradshaw family, who owned it until the mid-18th century, when it passed by marriage to the Galliard family (of Edmonton, Middlesex). It then passed to Charles Bowles (of East Sheen, Surrey) in 1789, whose son, Humphrey Bowles, was lord from 1795 to 1859. It remained with the Bowles family, Humphrey Charles Bradshaw Bowles being said to be lord in 1941.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (1654-1683) now at Derbyshire Record Office, formerly at Sheffield City Archives

Geographical extent

The manor consisted of two separate hamlets of Abney and Abney Grange.

Nature of jurisdiction**Sources**

Derbyshire Archaeological Society Journal Vol. 29 (1907), pp.129-140, "The Manor of Abney: its Boundaries and Court Rolls" by C.E.B. Bowles

Ye Ancient Parish of Habenai (Abney) by Tom Tomlinson, pamphlet, 1980

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 184

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50730>

Kelly's Trade Directories, 1878-1941

MANOR NAME: ALDERWASLEY

Wirksworth, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Alias: Alderwasley and Ashleyhay

Descent of manor

Alderwasley did not appear in the Domesday survey of 1086. The manor belonged to the Ferrers family prior to its annexation to the earldom of Lancaster following the defeat of Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, at the battle of Chesterfield in 1266. At this time it was probably regarded as a member of the manor of Duffield. Alderwasley lay within the jurisdiction of Duffield Frith. The court rolls at the National Archives indicate that courts were held at Alderwasley. It remained part of the possessions of the Earldom, later the Duchy of Lancaster, until 1528, when the manor of Alderwasley was granted by King Henry VIII to Anthony Lowe. In 1690 it passed by marriage to Nicholas Hurt (of Casterne, co. Staffs). It remained with the Hurts (apart from a period of sequestration during and following the Civil War in the mid-17th century) until the decision was made in 1930 to sell the manor, along with the rest of the Alderwasley Hall estate, to Major Frank Robertson Griggs, who was said still to retain the lordship in 1941.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (14th -16th cent) at The National Archives
Court books (1528-1915) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

The manor is said to have covered Alderwasley, Milnhay and Ashleyhay (almost 4400 acres).

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Alderwasley and the Hurts, Vienna, 1909 (privately published volume, 131pp, copy available at Derbyshire Local Studies Library, Matlock)

Duffield Frith – History & Evolution of the landscape of a Medieval Derbyshire Forest, by Mary Wiltshire, Sue Woore, Barry Crisp & Brian Rich (Landmark, 2005)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 301

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50736>

Kelly's Directories, 1878-1941

MANOR NAME: ALDWARK

Bradbourne, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

Aldwark was given by Hamund de Waschi and Sewall, son of Fulcher, tenants of William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, to Darley Abbey (temp. Henry II). In the reign of Elizabeth I the manor is said to have been granted to John Hardwick. From him, it passed via the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth (Bess of Hardwick) to Sir William Cavendish into the Cavendish family, later the Dukes of Devonshire. At some time in the early 19th century, the manor was exchanged between the Dukes of Devonshire and the Dukes of Rutland.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 60

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50723&strquery=aldwark#s3>

The Cartulary of Darley Abbey, edited by R.R. Darlington, 2 vols (1945)

The History and Gazetteer of the County of Derby, by Stephen Glover, Vol 2 (1833)

MANOR NAME: ALFRETON

Alfreton, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

Alfreton was held by Wulfric Spott, who gave it in his will of 1004 to Burton Abbey. It soon came into lay hands again and was held by Morcar before the Norman Conquest. In 1086 it was held of Roger de Busli by Ingram, whose descendants took on the surname of Alfreton. After 1241 the manor passed to Thomas de Chaworth, and it remained with the Chaworth family until the early 16th century, when it passed to the Babington family. In 1565 Sir Henry Babington sold the manor to John Zouch, whose son sold it in 1618 to Robert Sutton, from whom it was purchased in 1629 by Anthony Morewood. It remained with the Morewoods until the death of George Morewood without male heir in 1792. George's wife, Helen, later married Rev. Henry Case (who took on the name of Morewood), and it was bequeathed in Helen's will to her nephew, William Palmer, who took on the arms and added the name of Morewood in 1825. The Palmer-Morewoods remained lords of the manor until the early 1960s.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (16th-19th cent) in the Palmer-Morewood collection in the Derbyshire Record Office (ref D1763)

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 3-4

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50720&strquery=alfreton>

A History of Alfreton by Reginald Johnson (1970)

A descriptive and historical account of Alfreton by T. Bateman (1812)

MANOR NAME: ALKMONTON

Longford, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

Alkmonton was one of the manors of Henry de Ferrers. It was subsequently held under the Ferrers by the Bakepuz family. In 1381 it was purchased by Sir Walter Blount, and it seems to have remained with the Blounts, later Lords Mountjoy. In the mid-16th century the manor belonged with the Barnesley family. In 1674 Charles Barnesley sold it to Thomas Browne, and in 1727 it was purchased from the Browne family by the Earl of Chesterfield. In 1781 it was sold to Thomas Evans. On the death of Thomas William Evans in 1892 it descended to William Gisborne, then to his son Lionel Guy Gisborne, lord of the manor from at least 1899 to 1925.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 200-201

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50731&strquery=alkmanton>

History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895)

Assorted trade directories, 1857-1941

MANOR NAME: ALSOP

Ashbourne, Derbyshire

Alias Alsop en le Dale**Descent of manor**

At the time of the Domesday survey Alsop was a berewick of the manor of Parwich. It was granted by William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby (12th cent) to Gweno, son of Gamel de Alsop. His descendants held the lordship until the late 17th century. The situation is somewhat confused, but the manor is said to have been conveyed by Anthony Alsop to the Beresford family in c.1688. It then passed to the Milwards, and then by purchase to the Smiths of Hopton (in 1711), Poles of Nottingham (1753) and the Beresfords of Basford. It was purchased in the early 19th century from Francis Beresford of Ashbourne by John Brownson, who sold it to Walter Evans. In c1885 it was purchased by Sir Henry Allsopp, later 1st Baron Hindlip. The lordship remained with the Lord Hindlips until at least 1941.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 14

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50720&strquery=alsop>

The Old Halls, Manors and Families of Derbyshire by J. Tilley, Vol. 2 pp.205-207 (1893)

Assorted trade directories, 1833-1941

MANOR NAME: ALTON

Wirksworth, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby conveyed the manor of Alton to Richard Buron or Byron (temp. Hen III). It remained with his heirs into the 16th century. It passed successively to the Blackwells and the Iretons and was sold in the mid-17th century to Henry Mellor, whose brother sold it in 1683 to Anchetil Grey, Earl of Stamford (died 1702). In 1747 George Grey, Earl of Stamford, sold the manor to Dr Edward Wilmot. In 1845 Sir Henry Sacheverell Wilmot sold it to Peter Walthall and others. The lordship remained with the Walthall family until 1941 at least.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

In Glover's History of 1833 the manor is said to be made up 500 acres.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 301

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50736&strquery=alton>

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby by Stephen Glover, Vol. 2 p.19 (1833)

Assorted trade directories, 1846-1941

MANOR NAME: ALTON

Wirksworth, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby conveyed the manor of Alton to Richard Buron or Byron (temp. Hen III). It remained with his heirs into the 16th century. It passed successively to the Blackwells and the Iretons and was sold in the mid-17th century to Henry Mellor, whose brother sold it in 1683 to Anchetil Grey, Earl of Stamford (died 1702). In 1747 George Grey, Earl of Stamford, sold the manor to Dr Edward Wilmot. In 1845 Sir Henry Sacheverell Wilmot sold it to Peter Walthall and others. The lordship remained with the Walthall family until 1941 at least.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

In Glover's History of 1833 the manor is said to be made up 500 acres.

Nature of jurisdiction**Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 301

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby by Stephen Glover, Vol. 2 p.19 (1833)

Assorted trade directories, 1846-1941

MANOR NAME: ALVASTON

Derby St Michael, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

Wulfic Spott left Alvaston in his will, c1004, to kinsman Wulfheah. At the Norman Conquest it was held by Toki, and at the time of the Domesday survey it was held by Geoffrey Alselin. It seems to have remained with his descendants until given to Dale Abbey. The Sacheverells held the Abbey's lands as tenants, and after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, they took possession of them. By the end of 16th century the Allestrey family seem to have held it, and the Borough family later possessed it through marriage. By the early 19th century the manor belonged to the Earl of Harrington, and it remained with that family until at least 1932.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 123-124

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50726&strquery=alvaston#s3>

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby by Stephen Glover, Vol. 2 p.19 (1833)

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

The Illustrated History of Derby's Suburbs by Maxwell Craven, pp.19-21 (1996)

MANOR NAME: ARLESTON

Barrow on Trent, Derbyshire

Alias Erlstone

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey it was one of the manors held by Henry de Ferrers. In its early years it has seemed to follow the female line. Its early owners included Lucy, wife of Richard de Grey (1294), her daughter, Lucy, wife of John Fraunceys, Joanna Waleys (1388), Ralf Fraunceys (1421). In 1426 it was sold to John Bothe, who acquired the manor of Sinfin in 1428. The manor of Arleston was released by Henry Bothe to Sir John Beaumont in 1541, and he sold it a year later to Sir Thomas Pope, who left it to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Walter Blount. In 1640 Sir Henry Blount sold it to Sir John Harpur. It remained with his descendants, the Harpurs, later the Harpur Crewes, into the 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Derbyshire Miscellany, Vol 15 Part 2 (1998), pp31-37, "Arleston and the Knights Hospitaller of St John of Jerusalem" by Barbara Hutton

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 45

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50722&strquery=arleston>

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby by Stephen Glover, Vol. 2 p.20 (1833)

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: ASH

Sutton on the Hill, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey it was one of the manors held by Henry de Ferrers. In the time of Edward I it was held by Ralph de Bakepuz under Ralph de Rochford. It appears to have been with the Mackworth family (temp Ric II), then with the Beaumonts, then the Fitzherberts (temp Hen VIII), before passing to the Draycott family. During the reign of James I it was purchased by Gervase Sleigh, before passing in 1679 to James Cheatham, who died without issue, with the manor passing to the Cotton family. In 1825 it passed to Rev. Richard Rowland Ward, and by his marriage it passed to the Buckston family, who continued to own Ash into the 20th century, although it is not clear whether they were still lords of the manor then.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Upwards of 800 acres

Nature of jurisdiction**Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 273

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50735&strquery=ash>

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby by Stephen Glover, Vol. 2 p. 21 (1833)

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: ASHBOURNE

Ashbourne, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

Ashbourne was part of the King's ancient demesne. The manor was granted to William de Ferrers, c1199, but returned to royal control after the rebellion of Robert de Ferrers in 1266. It became part of the Earldom, later the Duchy, of Lancaster. The Cockayne family were lessees of the manor for several centuries and became lords of the manor. The manor would, however, remain part of the Duchy's manors until 1633, when it was sold to William Scriven and Philip Eden, who soon sold it to Sir John Coke and his son John. The latter sold it during the reign of Charles II to Sir William Boothby. It remained with the Boothby family until 1846, after which time it came into the hands of Mr Craddock (1853), who sold it to the industrialist Francis Wright. His son John Wright (who later took the name of Osmaston) took over as lord of the manor in 1873. The Ashbourne Local Board of Health, later Ashbourne Urban District Council, took over the lordship from the Wright family in c1885.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (16th-17th cent) in The National Archives

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Courts leet and baron were held annually in the 19th century.

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 7-8

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50720&strquery=ashbourne>

The Old Halls, Manors and Families of Derbyshire, by J. Tilley, Vol 2, p. 204 (1893)

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby by Stephen Glover, Vol. 2 p. 30 (1833)

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: ASHFORD

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

Ashford was part of the King's ancient demesne. The manor was granted to Wenunwen, lord of Powisland, c1199, and was still with his son Griffin in 1250. It was granted by Edward II in 1319 to his brother Edmund, Earl of Kent. It remained with the Earls of Kent until 1408, when it passed to John, Lord Neville. In c1550 it was sold by Henry Neville, Earl of Westmorland, to Sir William Cavendish. It remained with his Cavendish descendants, later the Dukes of Devonshire, well into the 20th century, the 10th Duke still being cited as lord of the manor in 1941.

Evidence for manorial status

Court books (17th-20th cent) at Chatsworth House.

Geographical extent

850 acres of copyhold land in Ashford

Nature of jurisdiction

Courts held twice a year in the early 19th century

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 30

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50721&strquery=ashford>

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby by Stephen Glover, Vol. 2 p. 48 (1833)

MANOR NAME: ASHOVER (BABINGTON)

Ashover, Derbyshire

Alias Pierpoint alias Gorse Hall alias Coss Hall

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday Ashover belonged to Ralph Fitzhubert and was held by Serlo, whose descendants took the name Plesley and held it until c1200. The manor was then shared between the Deincourt and Willoughby families and then further subdivided on a number of occasions. There were essentially three moieties which were called Ashover Old Hall alias Pershall, Ashover New Hall alias Reresby and Ashover Babington alias Pierpoint alias Gorse Hall.

The Babington moiety was originally part of the Deincourt share, and it belonged to Geoffrey de Musters in the late 13th century. He conveyed it to William de Overton, from whom it passed to the Pierpoint family. It subsequently belonged to the Babington family during the 16th century. It was purchased from Francis Babington by Sir Thomas Reresby in c.1601, when it contained c1140 acres. It was later sold in severalties.

In the inclosure act of 1779 the lords of the manor were named as Rev. Laurence Bourne, Robert Banks Hodgkinson, Sir Thomas George Hodgkinson (as devisee of the late Godfrey Bagnall Clarke), John Bourne, the Duke of Devonshire, Henry Hunloke, John Woodyeare and Sarah Bower.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below.

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

By the 18th century no courts were being held.

Sources

Some Notes on the Manor of Ashover, by Cecil E. Lugard, originally printed in "The Derbyshire Times" (1925), copy available at the Local Studies Library in Matlock

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 15-17

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50720&strquery=ashover>

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby by Stephen Glover, Vol. 2 pp. 51-53 (1833)

MANOR NAME: ASHOVER (PERSHALL)

Ashover, Derbyshire

Alias Ashover Old Hall

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday Ashover belonged to Ralph Fitzhubert and was held by Serlo, whose descendants took the name Plesley and held it until c1200. The manor was then shared between the Deincourt and Willoughby families and then further subdivided on a number of occasions. There were essentially three moieties called Ashover Old Hall alias Pershall, Ashover New Hall alias Reresby and Ashover Babington alias Pierpoint alias Gorse Hall.

The Pershall moiety was originally part of the Deincourt share, and it was held in the early 14th century by Henry de Musters and sold to Roger de Wyngfield in c1335, whose father Robert had purchased another moiety belonging to Robert de Reresby, the two moieties being united from then on. The Old Hall passed via Roger de Wyngfield's daughter to Robert Plumley family, then on to James Rolleston. It remained with his descendants until 1562, when Francis Rolleston made it over to Thomas Pershall and others. It was described then as being a third of the manor of Ashover, and it contained c250 acres. It was sold in 1648 by Sir John Pershall to Richard Hodgkinson and Giles Cowley. In 1771 it was held in four shares, one belonging to R.B. Hodgkinson (later of Sir Joseph Banks), two more being properties of members of the Bourne family, and the fourth belonging to Godfrey Clarke.

In the inclosure act of 1779 the lords of the manor were named as Rev. Laurence Bourne, Robert Banks Hodgkinson, Sir Thomas George Hodgkinson (as devisee of the late Godfrey Bagnall Clarke), John Bourne, the Duke of Devonshire, Henry Hunloke, John Woodyeare and Sarah Bower.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below.

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

By the 18th century no courts were being held.

Sources

Some Notes on the Manor of Ashover, by Cecil E. Lugard, originally printed in "The Derbyshire Times" (1925)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 15-17

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50720&strquery=ashover>

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby by Stephen Glover, Vol. 2 pp. 51-53 (1833)

MANOR NAME: ASHOVER (RERESBY)

Ashover, Derbyshire

Alias Reresby alias Ashover New Hall

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday Ashover belonged to Ralph Fitzhubert and was held by Serlo, whose descendants took the name Plesley and held it until c1200. The manor was then shared between the Deincourt and Willoughby families and then further subdivided on a number of occasions.

There were essentially three moieties called Ashover Old Hall alias Pershall, Ashover New Hall alias Reresby and Ashover Babington alias Pierpoint alias Gorse Hall.

The Reresby moiety was originally part of the Willoughby share. It belonged to Ralph de Reresby in the mid-13th century and remained with that family until mortgaged in the reign of James I. It appears that it was purchased in 1625 by Immanuel Bourne, Rector of Ashover, although it remained the subject of much litigation for many years after. In 1771 it was claimed to belong to Reverend Laurence Bourne as a third of the manor of Ashover. By this time there were no courts being held at all in Ashover for any of the manors

In the inclosure act of 1779 the lords of the manor were named as Rev. Laurence Bourne, Robert Banks Hodgkinson, Sir Thomas George Hodgkinson (as devisee of the late Godfrey Bagnall Clarke), John Bourne, the Duke of Devonshire, Henry Hunloke, John Woodyeare and Sarah Bower.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (14th-16th cent) at Leeds District Archives, West Yorkshire Archive Service.

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Some Notes on the Manor of Ashover, by Cecil E. Lugard, originally printed in "The Derbyshire Times" (1925)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 16-17

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby by Stephen Glover, Vol. 2 pp. 51-53 (1833)

MANOR NAME: ASTON

Sudbury, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At an early period Aston was held under the Ferrers by the Montgomery family. It always seems to have been linked with the manor of Sudbury, so it may not have operated as a separate manor with separate courts. The last of the Montgomery family, Sir John Montgomery died in 1513, leaving three daughters and co-heiresses, one of whom, Ellen, brought the manor to her husband, Sir John Vernon. His grandson, also called John, died without issue, so the manor passed to his widow, Mary, daughter of Edward Middleton, and to her son by her first marriage, Sir Edward Vernon of Houdhill, Staffordshire, another branch of the Vernon family. It remained with his immediate descendants down to George Venables Vernon, who was created Lord Vernon in 1762. The manor remained with the lords Vernon into the late 19th century, at least.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 269

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50735&strquery=aston#s14>

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 461

MANOR NAME: ATLOW

Bradbourne, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday Atlow belonged to Henry de Ferrers and was held by Eleurlic. The manor belonged to the Okeover family from at least the early 13th century, having first been tenants of the FitzWalkelins and then the de Chandos family, into which Hugh de Okeover married. It remained in the Okeover family into the mid-20th century, with Captain H.E. Okeover named as lord of the manor in 1941.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Recovering the Medieval Landscape of Atlow by Ron Weston (2004)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 61

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50723&strquery=atlow#s3>

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby by Stephen Glover, Vol. 2 p. 61 (1833)

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 73 (1953), pp90-101, "Atlow Court Rolls 19 Edw III – 4 Ric II" by R.W. Oakley (translations)

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: BAKEWELL

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Bakewell was one of the ancient demesnes directly held by the King. It was granted to William de Peveril, but taken away from his descendant, also called William, in 1154. The manor was retained by the Crown until given by Richard I to Ralph Gernon. It remained with the Gernon family until the death of Sir John Gernon in 1384. It then passed through female lines, with the lords being John, Lord Botetourt, Sir Robert Swynbourne (died 1391), John Helion (died 1450), Humphrey Tirrell and Sir Roger Wentworth. The latter sold the manor to Sir Henry Vernon of Haddon in 1498. On the death of Sir George Vernon in 1565, the manor was left to his daughter, Dorothy, and her husband, John Manners (knighted in 1603). It passed to John Manners, 8th Earl of Rutland (died 1679), then to his son, John Manners, the first Duke of Rutland (died 1711). The lordship has remained with the Dukes of Rutland ever since.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls and other documents (14th-18th cent) at Haddon Hall

Geographical extent

The manor originally covered Bakewell and its outliers or berewicks of Nether Haddon, Holme, Rowsley, Burton, Conkesbury, One Ash, Monyash and Over Haddon.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Bakewell; The Ancient Capital of the Peak by Trevor Brighton (2005)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 24-25

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50721&strquery=bakewell>

MANOR NAME: BALLIDON

Bradbourne, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Ballidon was held by Ralph Fitzhubert. In the 14th century it was held by the Herthill family, passing in the early 15th century by marriage into the Cockayne family. In 1596 Sir Edward Cocayne sold the manor to Sir Nicholas Ashley, who sold it to Baptist Trot and John Milward. Trott's moiety was sold to Nicholas Hurt in 1610, but was later divided into severalties. Milward's moiety was subdivided among his son's co-heiresses, part of it coming to the Boothbys, then to the Vernons, then to the Earls of Mansfield (late 18th and early 19th cent), with other parts being held by the Taylors (later Websters), and Adderleys (later Richardsons). In 1829 and 1833 the lords of the manor were said to be the trustees of Rev. Philip Storey.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 61

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50723&strquery=ballidon#s3>

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 pp. 76-77 (1833)

MANOR NAME: BAMFORD

Hathersage, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Bamford was held by Ralph Fitzhubert as an outlier of Hathersage. It would seem that it came into the possession of the Furnivals, with Elizabeth Furnival holding the manor in dower as the widow of Thomas Furnival in c1355. It is possible that it passed via the Furnivals and Nevilles to the Talbots. In the mid-15th century it belonged to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, and it seems to have remained with them into the middle of the 17th century. It seems to have belonged to the Bacon family later in the 17th century. There also seems to have been competing claims in the late 18th century involving the Cecils, Archers and Mortimers. In 1756 Hannah Sophia, Countess of Exeter, is recorded as lady of the manor. In 1802 Francis Evans was said to be lord of the manor, and in 1817 to Francis Melland and Daniel Prime. Trade directories record Mr Walesby, Mr Robinson and Mr Hancock as joint lords of the manor in 1829, and John Walesby, John S.A. Shuttleworth and Charles Henry Robinson in 1846.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 177-178

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 p. 77 (1833)

Hathersage in the Peak: A History by Barbara A. Buxton (2005)

MANOR NAME: BARLBOROUGH

Barlborough, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The manor of Barlborough was given to Burton Abbey by the will of Wulfric Spott in 1002, but it reverted to lay hands before 1066. At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Barlborough belonged to Ralph Fitzhubert, being held by Robert. The manorial history of Barlborough is complex, with several divisions into moieties. The overlordship remained with the descendants of Ralph Fitzhubert, passing to the Stuteville family in the early 13th century. In the mid-14th century the Darcy family had the overlordship, which had passed to the Strangeways family by the 16th century.

The underlordship passed to the Menill family, who may have the descendants of the Robert who held it at the time of the Domesday survey. By 1244 the underlordship was divided equally between Matthew de Hathersage and Adam de Cridling. The Hathersage manor was later divided but reunited as what became known as the Park Hall estate; the Cridling manor became what was known as the Barlborough Hall estate.

The half manor held by Hathersage was divided between his co-heirs, who married into the Goushill and Longford families. The Goushill moiety remained with that family until 1498, when it was shared between the Stanley (earls of Derby) and Wingfield families. The Stanley portion was sold to the Crown in 1546, who granted it to the Stanhope family. In 1561 Sir Thomas Stanhope had licence to sell it to Sir Richard Pipe. Pipe already held the Longford moiety, which had remained with the Longford family until 1536, when it was mortgaged to Sir William Holles, whose son, Sir Thomas Holles, sold it to Pipe in 1542. In the 1590s Pipe's son, Humphrey would claim to be sole lord of the manor against Sir John Rodes of Barlborough Hall. Humphrey Pipe's estate later passed to a branch of the Pole family before the mid-17th century. The Wingfield portion remained with the family of that name until purchased by George Foljambe in the 1540s. After 1592 it was shared by co-heirs. One share belonged to Joan, wife of Godfrey Foljambe alias Brownlowe, but was mortgaged in 1609 to Peter Columbelle, who sold it to Sir Peter Frescheville in 1621. The other share belonged to Katherine, wife of Henry Leake, but came into the possession of Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, in 1602, before being sold by her descendants in 1628 to Sir Peter Frescheville, re-uniting the Wingfield portion. In 1665, John, Lord Frescheville, sold the portion to John and Francis Pole, uniting the half manor. It then remained with the Pole family until 1755, when it passed by will to the Pole family of Radbourne, later the Chandos-Pole family, with which it stayed until at least 1895. The Park Hall estate was broken up after the Second World War.

The other half manor remained with the Cridling family until sold in 1289 to Sir William de Fauconberg. In 1340 Henry de Fauconberg sold it to Thomas, son of Alan Redness. In 1370 it was shared between William Constable and John

Redness, who sold his share to William in 1378. It largely remained with the Constable family until 1527, when sold to Stephen Hatfield. In the 1530s it passed to William and John Selioke, and in the early 1570s it was sold by George Selioke to John Rodes. It remained with the Rodes family until the death of C.H.R. Rodes with male heir in 1844, when it was left to his wife's nephew, William Hatfield Glossip, who changed his name to Rodes. It then passed to his daughter Sophia Felicité (married to G.L.T. Locker-Lampson in 1905), on whose death it passed to her eldest daughter Felicité (married to Henry E. Remington-Wilson in 1928).

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Victoria County History of Derbyshire, Vol III (draft, proof copy, 2013), edited by Philip Riden, with assistance of Dudley Fowkes

MANOR NAME: BARLOW

Staveley, Derbyshire

Alias Barley

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Barlow was held by Ascuit Musard. By the reign of Edward I it belonged to the Abitot of Abetoft family, who soon afterwards took the name of the place, Barley. The manor remained with the Barlow family until 1596, when it was purchased by George, Earl of Shrewsbury (in the face of much opposition from Rowland Eyre of Hassop, who also claimed to be lord). A little later it was purchased by William Cavendish, Earl of Newcastle. It descended, by heiresses, through John Holles, Duke of Newcastle (1691), Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford (1711), and William Bentinck, Duke of Portland (1741). In 1813 it came into the possession of the Duke of Rutland, who exchanged it with Whitwell. The lordship remained with the Dukes of Rutland until at least 1936.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

The manor covered lands in the townships of Great Barlow and Little Barlow, covering c1900 acres.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 267

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 p. 85 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 50

Kelly's directories, 1899-1941

MANOR NAME: BARROW ON TRENT

Barrow on Trent, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 there were three seigneurial estates at Barrow, one being a berewick of the King's manor of Melbourne, the other two belonging to Ralph Fitzhubert and Henry de Ferrers. It would seem that one of them became the manor of Barrow, which formed part of the original endowment of the Bishopric of Carlisle (founded in 1133). The manor remained with the bishops of Carlisle until 1704 when the freehold was granted to the Coke family, who had already held the lease of the manor for some while. The manor passed to Sir Matthew Lamb, whose son was created Lord Melbourne in 1770. In c1800 the manor was sold to Daniel Dalrymple, whose heiress married Rev. Henry Des Voeux. It remained with the Des Voeux until at least 1881. The lordship of the manor passed to Richard Sale (lord in 1887 and 1899), who was related to the Daniel Dalrymple who had purchased the manor in c1800. All the existing manorial records for Barrow relate to this manor

Another manor in Barrow seems to have belonged to Henry de Ferrers and his descendants and been held by the Bakepuze family (late 12th cent). It was given to the Knights Templar, and after their suppression in 1312, it passed with the Rectory of Barrow to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem. After the Dissolution, it reverted to the Crown, but was later granted to William Beaumont and remained with the Beaumnot. Other sources suggest it was part of a share with Sir Richard Harpur, which his descendants, the Harpurs, later Harpur Crewes, retained.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls at Cumbria Record Office (16th cent) and Melbourne Hall (16th and 17th cent)

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 44-45

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 p. 86 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
705

Assorted trade directories, 1846-1941

MANOR NAME: BARTON BLOUNT

Barton Blount, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Alias Barton Bakepuze

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Barton belonged to Henry de Ferrers and was held by the Ferrers family until the rebellion of 1265, after which the manor passed to the Earls of Lancaster, later becoming part of the Duchy of Lancaster. In the 13th century it was held by the Bakepuze family, and the manor was called Barton Bakepuze for a time. In 1381 it was purchased by Walter Blount. The manor remained with the Blount family (later Lords Mountjoy from 1465). It was sold by James, 6th Lord Mountjoy to John Merry (mid-16th cent). It passed by the marriage of a Merry heiress to the Simpson family. In 1751 it was purchased from the trustees of Merry Simpson to Sir Nathaniel Curzon. It was exchanged by Lord Scarsdale with Francis Bradshaw in the early 19th century. It remained with the Bradshaw family until at least 1908. Later lords of the manor included Edgar Creyke Fairweather (1916), Holburt Jacob Waring (1922 and 1925) and Basil Arthur Mallender (1928-1941).

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 46-47

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 p. 89 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
319

Assorted trade directories, 1900-1941

MANOR NAME: BASLOW

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

Baslow was at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 a berewick of Ashford, which was part of the King's own lands. Its early history is somewhat confused. The Vernons were certainly stated as lords in court rolls of the early 14th century, and it remained with the Vernon family into the mid-16th century. On the death of Sir George Vernon in 1565, the manor was left to his daughter, Dorothy, and her husband, John Manners (knighted in 1603). It passed to John Manners, 8th Earl of Rutland (died 1679), then to his son, John Manners, the first Duke of Rutland (died 1711), and the lordship remained with the Dukes of Rutland until 1920, when the Baslow estate was sold. The lordship then seems to have come into the hands of the Duke of Devonshire.

Evidence for manorial status

Courts rolls (14th-17th cent) held by the Duke of Rutland (at Haddon Hall)

Geographical extent

The manor included the village of Baslow and the townships of Curbar and Froggatt, as well as the hamlet of Bubnell.

Nature of jurisdiction

According to Glover (1833) the lord held courts every 3 years

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 31-32

A Short History of Baslow and Bubnell 1975 by John Sheldon, edited by S.M. Evans (1986)

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 pp. 91-92 (1833)

Derbyshire Archaeological Society Journal Vol. 22 (1900) pp. 52-90 and 23 (1901) pp. 1-39, "The Court Rolls of Baslow" by Rev. C. Kerry

A Local History of Baslow and Bubnell, Derbyshire, a collection of transcripts of assorted sources collected by Mr R.C. Allcock, 1926-1934 (donated to County Local Studies Library, Matlock in 2005)

Kelly's directories, 1916-1941

MANOR NAME: BEARD

Glossop, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The manor of Beard belonged to the Beard family for several generations before c1400. It passed to the Leighs and then to the Duncalfes. In c,1460 the manor was held by John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. It remained with the Talbots and earls of Shrewsbury until 1616, when it seems to have passed, with Eyam and Ollersett, to heiress Mary, Countess of Pembroke, who gave it to her supposed relative, Sir George Savile. It passed on the death of his son's widow in 1718 to Dorothy Boyle, who married Richard, 3rd Earl of Burlington, whose youngest daughter married William Cavendish, later 3rd Duke of Devonshire.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 168

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 p. 93 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp.
322-323

Assorted trade directories, 1846-1941

MANOR NAME: BEARWARDCOTE

Etwall, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Alias Barrowcote alias Berwardcote

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Bearwardcote was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers and held by Henry, whose descendants were possibly members of the Chambreis family who held the manor until 1297. The manor was held with the neighbouring manor of Burnaston from Domesday until the early 17th century. Both manors passed in 1297 to William de Henore, who was succeeded by the Bakepuze family during the 14th century. Two co-heiresses Eleanor and Margery conveyed them to John Cockayne, who sold them on in the same year to John Bonington. Bearwardcote became the principal residence of the Bonington family, and it would pass down through nine successive generations. In 1672 the manor of Bearwardcote was sold by Ralph Bonington to William Turner. His grandson, Exuperius Turner, sold the manor to Robert Newton in 1765. Newton died in 1789 and left the manor to John Leaper, who took the name of John Leaper Newton. By 1864 the lordship had passed to Rowland Cotton, and it remained with the Cotton family into the 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

A small manor of 450 acres

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Derbyshire Archaeological Society Journal Vol. 132 (2012), pp. 177-187, "The South Derbyshire Manor of Bearwardcote and its Moated Hall: An Appraisal" by Maxwell Craven and Roger Dalton

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 162

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 p. 91 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 747

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: BEAUCHIEF

Norton, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The Abbey of Beauchief was founded c1175-1183 by Robert FitzRalph, and it is probable that the site and its immediate surroundings were detached from his manor of Norton. The abbey was said to be a manor in itself, having the right to hold its own courts. It did have other manors or lands at Norton, Greenhill, Alfretton and Wymeswold. Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the site of the abbey, its park and 260 acres of land were granted to Sir Nicholas Strelley. Although no mention of manor as such would seem to have been made in the grant, the Strelley family did hold courts later in the century for the manor of Beauchief. In the early 17th century it came into the possession of Edward Pegge. It remained with the Pegge family from then on. Peter Pegge assumed the surname of Burnell on becoming the heir of a moiety of an estate belonging to the Burnells of Winkburn, co. Notts, in the late 18th century. Col. Edward Strelley Pegge-Burnell was lord of the manor in 1922, but Frank Mackenzie Crawshaw had the lordship by 1925, and it remained with him until at least 1943, when he gave the Abbey to Sheffield City.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

The extra-parochial liberty of Beauchief Abbey

Nature of jurisdiction

Courts held by the Abbey

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 223-224

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 p. 93 (1833)

A Short History and Description of Beauchief Abbey by H.C. Robinson
(1970s)

An Historical Account of Beauchief Abbey by Rev. S. Pegg (1801)

Historical Memorials of Beauchief Abbey by S.O. Addy (1878)

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1932

MANOR NAME: BEELEY

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Beeley was one of the King's own estates. He gave it soon after to William Peverel. In the late 12th century it was given to Warner de Beeley. It remained with the Beeley family until c1360. It may have come into the possession of the Foljambe family, into whom Sir William Plompton had married, and Sir William died in possession of the manor in 1480. It seems to have passed to Sir John Cheyne or Cheney before 1485. His nephew, Sir Thomas Cheney bestowed the manor on his daughter, Elizabeth, when married to Thomas Vaux, 2nd Baron Vaux of Harrowden (1523). Their son, Nicholas Vaux, sold the manor in 1559 to John Greaves. It remained with the Greaves family until 1664, when it was sold to John, Earl of Rutland. It was purchased from the Earl of Rutland by George Savile in 1687. On his death in 1734 it passed to his nephew John Gilbert Cooper, who sold the Beeley estate in 1747, which was purchased by William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire. His descendants remained lords of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Derbyshire Archaeological Society Journal Vol. 45 (1923), pp. 24-41, "The Manor of Beeley" by Rev. Howard Chadwick

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 32

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 p. 97 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp. 322-323

Assorted trade directories, 1846-1941

MANOR NAME: BEIGHTON

Beighton, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 there were two manors in Beighton, one held by Swein under Roger de Busli, the other belonging to Roger de Poitou. Before 1276 Sir Gervase de Bernake was lord, and Walter de Furneaux in 1279. William de Furneaux was lord at his death in 1320, and it passed via co-heiresses to the Fitzhugh family. On the death of Henry Fitzhugh, 6th Lord Fitzhugh in 1472, it passed via his daughter Alice to Sir John Fiennes, and then via his son Sir Thomas Fiennes, 8th Lord Dacre, down to Gregory Fiennes, 10th Lord Dacre. Gregory sold the manor in 1570 to Francis Wortley. Before 1649 it had passed to the Pierrepont family. On the death of Evelyn Pierrepont, 2nd Duke of Kingston in 1773, it passed to his widow, then to his nephew Charles Medow in 1778, who took the surname Pierrepont and was created Earl Manvers. The lordship remained with his descendants into the mid-20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

It contained the village of Beighton and the surrounding hamlets of Birley, Hackenthorpe and Sothal.

Nature of jurisdiction

Courts baron held annually by the Earls Manver (early 19th cent)

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 47

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 p. 98 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 211

Historical Highlights of Beighton by T.L. Platts (c1975)

Assorted trade directories, 1857-1941

MANOR NAME: BELPER

Duffield, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Alias Beaurepair

Descent of manor

Belper was part of the manor of Duffield, possibly being known as Bradelei at the time the Domesday survey, and was part of the properties belonging to Henry de Ferrers, which remained with the Ferrers family until they were taken away from Robert de Ferrers for his rebellion against the King in 1266 and granted to Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster. It was subsequently part of the Duchy of Lancaster. The manor of Belper possibly originated as a manor in its own rights with the enclosure of a park and building of a mansion house there. Its subsequent lordship mirrored that of Duffield. In 1628 the manor of Belper was granted by Charles I to John Ditchfield and others as trustees for the Corporation of the City of London. Shortly afterward it was sold it to the Leche (or Leech) family. In 1687 it was sold to Paul Jodrell. It remained with the Jodrell family until 1888 or 1890, when it was sold to Major Timothy White. The lordship remained with the Whites until at least 1957.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (13th-17th cent) at The National Archives
Court rolls (16th-20th cent) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Court barons and court leets

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 140

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50727&strquery=belper>

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 p. 102 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
264

An Illustrated History of Belper and Its Environs edited by Peter Naylor (1999)

The Illustrated History of Duffield by W.R. Watson (1986)

MANOR NAME : Biggin

Duffield, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury
Member of Duffield Fee

Alias Buggin alias Newbiggin

Descent of the manor

Biggin is not named in the 1086 Domesday Survey and was first found recorded as Newbigginge in the early 13th century, the name meaning 'new building', which may have been sited in the moated area at Duncourt Farm. It lay within the Forest area known as Duffield Frith. In 1251, Newbigginge was a manor in its own right, included among the de Ferrers' holdings in the Honor of Tutbury. After their rebellion in 1266, the de Ferrers' lands were forfeited to Henry III, who passed the Honor of Tutbury, including Biggin, to Edmund of Lancaster. From 1298 Biggin was consistently included in the group of manors known as Duffield Fee, and shares the Fee's history from then on. It remained in the Duchy of Lancaster, which passed to the Crown in 1399, until Charles I granted the Fee to the Corporation of the City of London in 1628. The following year, the Corporation sold the Fee (except Heage and Holbrook) to Sir Edward Leche whose son Sir William Leech inherited in 1652. During disputes following William's death in 1673, Sir Ambrose Phillips held Lordship 1674-78 followed by Philip Jodrell. His son Paul's ownership of the Fee was confirmed in 1686. The Fee remained with the Jodrell family until 1891 when it was conveyed to Sir Timothy White who had purchased the reversion of Jodrell estates in 1888. The lordship remained with the White family until at least 1957. In 1976 Rev. Gerald F.W. Newell was said to lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (14th -17th cent) at The National Archives
Duffield Fee court books (1595-1935) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Court baron and court leet

Sources

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 p. 102 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 264

Duffield Frith – History & Evolution of the landscape of a Medieval Derbyshire Forest, by Mary Wiltshire, Sue Woore, Barry Crisp & Brian Rich (Landmark, 2005)

A History of the Parish of Hulland (comprising the Townships of Hulland, Hulland Ward and Biggin), by Rev N G Coote MA (1938)

MANOR NAME: BIRCHOVER

Youlgreave, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 Birchover belonged to Henry de Ferrers. The descent of the lordships of Birchover is somewhat complicated but it would seem to include the Birchover family (from the mid-12th century to mid-14th century) the Stantons (c1275-1300) and the Aldwarks (late 12th century and late 14th century to late 15th century). The lordship passed from the Aldwarks to Thomas Killamarsh before 1502 and then to the Beresford family possibly in 1517. It would seem that the Beresford family sold it in 1725 to George Bradley, whose heirs sold it to the Bateman family, who sold it to William Pole Thonhill in the 1830s. It remained with the Thornhill family well into the mid-20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

A small manor comprising c.100 acres possibly situated at Uppertown.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 305

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 p. 108 (1833)

Stanton and the Thornhills by Maxwell Craven, 2012

Assorted trade directories, 1846-1941

MANOR NAME: BLACKWELL

Blackwell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The manor seems to have been held in moieties from a very early period. In the time of Richard I, the two moieties were held by the Longfords and the Sacheverells. The Longfords were said to have held their moiety until the reign of Henry VIII, when it was claimed by William Holles. The Sacheverell moiety seems to have been held by the Somervilles under the Frechevilles in c1293, and Roger Somerville bought it from Ralph Frecheville in c1327. It then passed to Rhys ap Griffith and Joan his wife, before becoming a possession of the Babingtons during the 15th centuries, when it was known as Blackwell alias Sulney (the other moiety being known as Trussebot). The Holles moiety remained with that family until it was purchased from the trustees of the Duke of Newcastle by the Duke of Devonshire in 1742. The other moiety was held by Sir John Molyneux in 1710. It passed by the marriage of Henrietta Anna, daughter of Lord Henry Thomas Molyneux Howard, to Henry, 3rd Earl of Carnarvon, in 1830. From that time on the joint lords were the Dukes of Devonshire and the Earls of Carnarvon (or the dowager countesses) until at least 1941.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 49

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol 2 p. 109 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 637-638

Assorted trade directories, 1846-1941

MANOR NAME: BLACKWELL

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The manor of Blackwell (near Taddington) was one of several manors held by William Peveril after the Norman Conquest. It was granted by William to Lenton Priory during the reign of Henry I. It remained with the Priory until its dissolution, after which it became property of the Crown. In 1552 the manor was granted to Sir William Cavendish of Hardwick, and it descended with the Cavendish family, later the Dukes of Devonshire, into the 20th century.

There is also said to be another manor, which belonged to the Blackwells from an early period. During the reign of Charles II, it was sold or granted to the Hope family.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 42

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 p. 109 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
469

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 85 (1965), pp.112-118, "A
Renaissance Hall for Blackwell-in-the-Peak" by Marshall Jenkins

Assorted trade directories, 1846-1941

MANOR NAME: BLACKWELL

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The manor of Blackwell (near Taddington) was one of several manors held by William Peveril after the Norman Conquest. It was granted by William to Lenton Priory during the reign of Henry I. It remained with the Priory until its dissolution, after which it became property of the Crown. In 1552 the manor was granted to Sir William Cavendish of Hardwick, and it descended with the Cavendish family, later the Dukes of Devonshire, into the 20th century.

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Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 42-43

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 p. 109 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 469

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 85 (1965), pp.112-118, "A Renaissance Hall for Blackwell-in-the-Peak" by Marshall Jenkins

Assorted trade directories, 1846-1941

MANOR NAME: BLACKWELL

Blackwell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The manor seems to have been held in moieties from a very early period. In the time of Richard I, the two moieties were held by the Longfords and the Sacheverells. The Longfords were said to have held their moiety until the reign of Henry VIII, when it was claimed by William Holles. The Sacheverell moiety seems to have been held by the Somervilles under the Frechevilles in c1293, and Roger Somerville bought it from Ralph Frecheville in c1327. It then passed to Rhys ap Griffith and Joan his wife, before becoming a possession of the Babingtons during the 15th centuries, when it was known as Blackwell alias Sulney (the other moiety being known as Trussebot). The Holles moiety remained with that family until it was purchased from the trustees of the Duke of Newcastle by the Duke of Devonshire in 1742. The other moiety was held by Sir John Molyneux in 1710. It passed by the marriage of Henrietta Anna, daughter of Lord Henry Thomas Molyneux Howard, to Henry, 3rd Earl of Carnarvon, in 1830. From that time on the joint lords were the Dukes of Devonshire and the Earls of Carnarvon (or the dowager countesses) until at least 1941.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 49

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 p. 109 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp.
637-638

Assorted trade directories, 1846-1941

MANOR NAME: BOLSOVER

Bolsover, Derbyshire
Honour of Peverel

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 the manor of Bolsover was held by Serlo under the lordship of William Peverel, to whom it had been granted by his father, King William I. Peverel built a castle there, with which the manor was inextricably linked for the rest of its history. His son, also William Peverel remained its lord until 1155, when King Henry II took the manor away (as part of the Honour of Peverel) because of William's alleged involvement in murder and treason. Although the manor and its stewardship were leased out to several, often quite high-ranking individuals, the manor remained the property of the Crown until 1513, when it was granted to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. On the attainder and execution of his son Thomas in 1547, it escheated to the Crown. In 1553 it was granted to George Talbot, Lord Talbot, later 6th Earl of Shrewsbury. In 1608 his son, Gilbert, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury, leased the manor to his kinsman, Sir Charles Cavendish, who then purchased the manor outright in 1613. It passed to his son, William Cavendish (created Earl of Newcastle upon Tyne in 1628, later Duke of Newcastle in 1665) and then in 1676 to his son, Henry, 2nd Duke of Newcastle. On the death of Duke Henry in 1691 it devolved on daughter Margaret, wife of John Holles, Earl of Clare (later himself Duke of Newcastle). Their daughter, Henrietta (died 1755), married Edward Harley, 2nd Earl of Oxford (died 1741), and their daughter, Margaret, married William Bentinck, 2nd Duke of Portland in 1734. The manor subsequently passed down into the 20th century to the 6th Duke of Portland (died 1943).

Evidence for manorial status

Court books at Nottinghamshire Archives (15th-19th cent)

Geographical extent

A description of the boundaries given by a jury of 1635 includes the parish of Bolsover (except for the township of Glapwell), and part of Clowne parish, including the outlying hamlets of Oxcroft and Whaley (although the hamlets seem to have been separate estate for centuries, with Oxcroft becoming a separate manor in its own right). There were three large open fields containing 380 acres in the 1630s.

Nature of jurisdiction

Great courts held twice a year, with a small court for admissions and surrenders of copyhold land every three weeks. Copyhold passed from father to eldest son, or eldest daughter if no male heir, with property not partible between siblings.

Sources

Bolsover: castle, town and colliery by Philip Riden and Dudley Fowkes (2008)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 49

Victoria County History: Derbyshire, Vol. 3 (pre-publication draft, 2013)

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 pp. 111-116 (1833)

MANOR NAME: BONSALL

Bonsall, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Bonsall was an outlying part of the manor of 'Mestesforde' (possibly known later as Matlock Bridge), which was part of the King's lands. In 1296, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, died possessed of the manors of Upper Bonsall (formerly belonging to the Crown) and Nether Bonsall (parcel of the Honour of Tutbury). The two manors were united and annexed to the Earldom, later the Duchy, of Lancaster, belonging to the Crown. In 1630 the manor of Bonsall was granted to Charles Harbord and others, who sold it in 1632 to Henry, Earl of Dover, who sold it in 1633 to the copyholders of Bonsall subject to a fee-farm rent to the Crown. Trustees were appointed by the copyholders to transact the business of the manorial courts. Manorial administration was concerned with several aspects of village life, including the regulation of bylaws, appointment of officers and management of common land well into the 18th century, after which time it was almost exclusively concerned with the registration of copyhold land.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (14th-17th cent) at The National Archives
Court books (17th-20th cent) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Co-extensive with the parish of Bonsall

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Bonsall – A Village and its History by Bonsall Village History Project (2006)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 56-57

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 p. 127 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
325

MANOR NAME: BOOTHLOW

Parish of Hartington, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Boulton belonged to Ralph Fitzhubert. The manor was in the possession of the Sacheverell family by c1180 and continued with that family for some time. The Agards are supposed to have acquired a moiety of it by purchase from Shelley in the time of Elizabeth I. The manor was part of the marriage settlement of Sir John Harpur and Lady Anne Willoughby in 1674. The lordship remained with the Harpurs, later the Crewes, later the Harpur Crewes. Sir Vauncey Harpur Crewe was the lord of the manor in 1925.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 127

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 p. 130 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 698

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: BOULTON

Parish of Derby St Peter, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Boulton belonged to Ralph Fitzhubert. The manor was in the possession of the Sacheverell family by c1180 and continued with that family for some time. The Agards are supposed to have acquired a moiety of it by purchase from Shelley in the time of Elizabeth I. The manor was part of the marriage settlement of Sir John Harpur and Lady Anne Willoughby in 1674. The lordship remained with the Harpurs, later the Crewes, later the Harpur Crewes. Sir Vauncey Harpur Crewe was the lord of the manor in 1925.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 127

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 p. 130 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 698

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: BOYLESTONE

Boylestone, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Alias Cottons

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Boylestone was held by Roger but belonged to Henry de Ferrers. Not long afterwards the manor seems to have been divided between co-heiresses of one of Roger's descendants (possibly still under the lordship of the Ferrers). The manor seems to have remained in moieties from then on.

One moiety passed to the Ridware family. In the reign of Edward I Roger Ridware sold it to John de Bassing, whose daughter married Walter de Waldeshelf, whose daughter and heiress brought it back by marriage to the Roger de Ridware. Through his heiress it came to the Cotton family, which possessed the moiety for a number of generations, being known as Boylestone alias Cottons. After the death of Richard Cotton in 1504, it passed to a daughter married to John Bradbourn, and it passed via an heiress of the Bradbourn family to Sir Humphrey Ferrers. In 1664 it was purchased by the Challoners, whose heiress married Rev. Thomas Gilbert. In 1751 he sold the moiety to Henry Tatham, who devised to Rev. Thomas Manlove, but it reverted to the Tathams on the death of Manlove's widow. In 1829 and 1833 Henry Tatham was described as being lord of the manor.

The other moiety was held by Stephen de Grendon in 1286-1287. It passed by marriage to John Senche or Zouch, whose daughter Margaret died in 1362, leaving it to Roger Sapperton. It remained with that family for two or three generations before passing to the Montgomeries. During the reign of Elizabeth I it belonged to the Agard family, with whom it remained until the reign of Charles II, when the male line became extinct. John Gisborne purchased it, and his son John still held it in 1712. Soon the Bates family possessed the moiety, until 1766 when it was sold by Brownlow Bates to the Broadhursts of Foston Hall. It remained with the Broadhursts until after 1887, when Admiral Cumming became lord and Henry Jack Cumming until at least 1899, after which no references to lords of the manor occur.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 58

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 pp. 131-132 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
328

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: BOYTHORPE

Chesterfield, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Boythorpe was one of the berewicks or hamlets of the manor of Newbold, part of the King's land. Although never a large settlement in the medieval period it was a vill and had its own common fields. During the reign of Edward III Ralph Longford held a moiety of the manor of Boythorpe. This was sold in 1536 by Ralph Longforth to Sir Godfrey Foljambe. By the 1630s Boythorpe had been fully enclosed.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

A History of Chesterfield Vol. 1 by J.M. Bestall (1974), Vol. 2 Part 1 by P. Riden (1984)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 83

MANOR NAME: BRACKENFIELD

Morton, Derbyshire

Alias Brackenthwaite**Descent of manor**

Brackenfield belonged to the Heriz family during the reign of King John. By the mid-14th century it was held by the Willoughby family under the Deincourts. It may have passed to the Revels during the 16th century. By the late 16th century the Willoughby interest in Brackenfield had been acquired by the Shrewsbury family. It later passed to the Wilmots of Chaddesden and then to the Wragg family, before belonging to the Turbutts of Ogston in the early 19th century. Gladwyn Turbutt was said to have succeeded to the lordship in 1964.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 215

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 641

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 p. 132 (1833)

Trinity Chapel, Brackenfield by Gladwyn Turbutt (1977)

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: BRADBOURNE

Bradbourne, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Bradbourne was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. In c1100 it was given to the Cauceis family. During the reign of King John it was given by Sir Geoffrey de Cauceis to Godard de Bradbourne. It remained with the Bradbourne family down into the late 16th century, when it passed to Jane, the heiress of Sir Humphrey Bradbourne (died 1581) who married Sir Humphrey Ferrers in 1584. It remained with the Ferrers family until the death of another Sir Humphrey Ferrers in 1684, when it passed to his daughter Jane, who married Robert Shirley, later Earl Ferrers. It passed via the marriage of his grand-daughter to James Compton, 5th Earl of Northampton, whose daughter married George Townshend, 1st Marquess Townshend. In 1809 George Ferrers Townshend, 3rd Marquess Townshend, sold the manor to Philip Gell. The manor was put up for sale in 1836, after which William Eaton Mousley would seem to have become lord. By 1876 Sir William Fitzherbert held the lordship, and it remained with the Fitzherberts until at least 1928.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls at the Derbyshire Record Office (15th-16th cent)

Geographical extent

The same as the parish of Bradbourne

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 59

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
330

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 pp. 132-133 (1833)

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1928

MANOR NAME: BRADLEY

Bradley, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Bradley was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers, which later became part of the lands of the Duchy of Lancaster. The manor was leased to the Shirley family, then to the Grendon family. Before 1256 the lordship was divided between co-heiresses, who married Roger de Bradley and Henry de Brailsford. Over the next few years the manor was obtained by Matthew de Kniveton. The manor remained with the Kniveton family down into the mid-17th century. Because of their financial losses during the Civil War, the Kniveton family were forced to sell the manor in 1655 to Francis Meynell, a member of a long-established Derbyshire family but also a successful banker. It remained with the Meynell family until the mid-19th century, with Godfrey Meynell being called lord of the manor in 1833. Mrs S. Harwood was recorded as lady of the manor in 1857 and 1864, with her successors being George Moore Dixon (from at least 1870 to 1900) and F.J. Snowball (1904).

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Bradley: Just a village by Bradley Community Heritage Group (2006)

The Kniveton Leiger, Derbyshire Archaeological Society Record Series Vol. 7, edited by A. Saltman (1977)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 64

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 pp. 135-136 (1833)

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1904

MANOR NAME: BRAILSFORD

Brailsford, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

Before the Norman Conquest Brailsford had belonged to Earl Wallef, and at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 it was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers and was held by Elsin, the ancestor of the Brailsford family, which continued to hold the manor until c1380. It then passed by marriage to Sir John Bassing, and then after his death by marriage to Sir Ralph Shirley (died 1443). The manor remained with the Shirley family until 1777, when Washington Shirley, Earl Ferrers sold it to John Webster, a banker of Derby. After Webster's bankruptcy, the manor was purchased by Richard Lowe. On Richard's death in 1785 it passed to William Drury, taking the surname Lowe, who sold it later to Charles Upton. In the mid-19th century it was acquired by Thomas William Evans of Allestree Hall, who was succeeded by his relative, Lionel Guy Gisborne (lord until at least 1916).

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (15th-18th) at the Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 65

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 p. 138 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp. 708-709

Assorted trade directories, 1846-1916

MANOR NAME: BRAMPTON

Brampton, Derbyshire

Alias Caus Hall

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, there were three manors in Brampton and Wadshelf, two belonging to Ascoit Musard, and one to Walter Deincourt. The two Musard manors seem to have been united into one, which was given by Henry II to Peter de Brampton, whose son Thomas took the surname of le Caus (c1216). It remained with the Caus family until c1460, when the male line became extinct, and co-heiresses married into the Ash and Baguley (or Balguy) family. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was purchased by the Earl of Shrewsbury, who subsequently sold it to William Cavendish, Marquess of Newcastle. It passed successively through heiresses to the families of Hollies, Harley and Bentinck. In the early 19th century it was included in an exchange of properties between the Duke of Portland and the Duke of Devonshire. It remained with them well into the 20th century, with the Duke of Devonshire still described as lord of the manor in 1925.

The Deincourt manor is said to have passed with Sutton to the Leakes, from whom it was purchased in the late 16th century by the Clarkes of Somersall.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 85

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 p. 142 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp. 52

Assorted trade directories, 1846-1925

MANOR NAME: BRASSINGTON (TALBOT)

Bradbourne, Derbyshire

Alias Brasson

Descent of manor

Before the Norman Conquest Brassington was held by Siward, and at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, it was one of the lands held by Henry de Ferrers. It remained with the Ferrers family until the attainder of Robert Ferrers in 1269, when it became part of the estates of the Earldom, later the Duchy of Lancaster.

There were two lordships from an early period. One manor, commonly called the **King's Manor or Duchy Manor**, remained with the Duchy of Lancaster until 1620, when it was granted by Charles I to Charles Harbord, who conveyed it in 1632 to Edward Pegge, George Pegge and George Lees. A moiety of the manor was purchased by John Buxton and remained in the Buxton family until the death of Richard Buxton in 1724, when it passed to his cousin William Newton. In 1808 it had passed to William Locker and John Hayne. In 1824 Locker, then the sole owner, had sold it to William Charlton and George Gregory. William Eaton Mousley was lord of the manor in 1846, and Arthur Harward in 1864 and 1876.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (14th-17th cent) at The National Archives
Court books (1635-1888) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Derbyshire Miscellany Vol. XII, Part 3 pp. 85-92, and Part 4 pp. 101-111, by Ron Slack (1990)

Lands and Lead Mines: A History of Brassington by Ron Slack (2007)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 62

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 pp. 146-148 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
334

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1876

MANOR NAME: BRASSINGTON

Bradbourne, Derbyshire

Alias Brasson

Descent of manor

Before the Norman Conquest Brassington was held by Siward, and at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, it was one of the lands held by Henry de Ferrers. It remained with the Ferrers family until the attainder of Robert Ferrers in 1269, when it became part of the estates of the Earldom, later the Duchy of Lancaster.

There were two lordships from an early period. The Furnivalls were lords of one of the manors (the other was commonly called the King's Manor or Duchy Manor). In 1383 the lordship passed by the marriage of Joan, heiress of William Furnivall, to Thomas Neville. His heiress, Maud, married Sir John Talbot, later Earl of Shrewbury, in 1409. It remained with the Earls of Shrewsbury until 1616, when it passed to 3 co-heiresses married to the Earls of Kent, Pembroke and Arundel. By 1640 William Saville had purchased the whole of the lordship. His grandson, John Gilbert Cooper, sold it to Henry Coape in 1749, and from him it passed to his cousin Henry Sherbrooke. In 1804 William Sherbrooke sold it to Robert Lowe, who broke it up, selling off the lands in parcels.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Derbyshire Miscellany Vol. XII, Part 3 pp. 85-92, and Part 4 pp. 101-111, by Ron Slack (1990)

Lands and Lead Mines: A History of Brassington by Ron Slack (2007)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 62

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 pp. 146-148 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
334

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1876

MANOR NAME: BREADSALL

Breadsall, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Alias Bradshale Ferrers

Descent of manor

Before the Norman Conquest Breadsall was held by Siward, and at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, it was one of the lands held by Henry de Ferrers. During the reign of Henry I it was held by Robert de Dunne, and it remained with his descendants for a few generations. In c.1237, however, it was divided between the sons of Robert de Duyn, being split into the manors of Breadsall Netherhall and Breadsall Overhall.

The manor of Breadsall Netherhall was given to Sampson de Duyn. Its descent is somewhat unclear, being held by Ralph de Bakepuze in 1351, Alainore, widow of Hostelletti Tressynges in 1376, and Rober de Ferrers in 1412. In 1435 it was left by Edmund Ferrers, 6th Lord Ferrers of Chartley, to his son William, whose daughter Anne married Walter Devereaux. It apparently came into the possession of Humphrey, Lord Cromwell, who in c1464 conveyed it to Sir Richard Illingworth, whose grandson, Richard, left it to 4 daughters, one of whom, Mary, married John Dethick in c1491.

The manor of Breadsall Overhall was given to Hugh de Duyn. His daughter married into the Curzon family, and it remained with that family for 8 generations. During the reign of Richard II it passed to the Dethick family, with which it remained for another 100 years or so.

On the marriage of Mary Illingworth and John Dethick in c1491 the two lordships united to re-form the manor of Breadsall. It remained with the Dethick family until Dorothy, the daughter of John Dethick (died 1594) married John Harpur in 1604. The manor remained the property of the Harpurs, later the Crewes, later the Harpur Crewes, the lordship passing down to Sir Vauncey Harpur Crewe.

There was one other reputed manor called Breadsall Park. This was granted by Edward VI to Henry, Duke of Suffolk. It was based on the site of Breadsall Priory, which had been founded at Breadsall during the reign of Henry III. It was given by the Duke of Suffolk to Thomas Babington, and then passed through several hands in a short space of time, including Thomas Hutchinson, John Leake (1597), Sir John Bentley (died 1622), Sir Gervase Cutler, Sir Edward Mousley and Sir John Bland, with the son of the latter, also Sir John Bland selling it in 1702 to Thomas Leacroft. Leacroft sold it the next year to Andrew Greensmith, whose great-nephew died possessed of it in 1788. It was conveyed to Hannah Beard and her children, and in 1799 it was purchased by Erasmus Darwin. It remained with the Darwin family until 1858. It is unclear whether it ever functioned as a manor with courts.

Evidence for manorial status

Court records (17th-19th cent) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 66-67

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 pp. 150-153 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
711

The History of the Dethick family, 1200-1918 by Janet Kinrade Dethick (2008)

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: BREASTON

Wilne, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, there were three manors, the largest of which was held by Roger de Busli. The manorial descent is very unclear during the medieval period. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth I it was held by the Babingtons, who sold it to Michael Willoughby. In 1649 Sir Henry Willoughby died, and it passed to his daughter Anne, who married Sir Thomas Aston. It seems to have passed sometime in the late 18th century to the Hancock family. In 1833, Rev. John Hancock Hall held the manor, and still did so in 1857. By 1876 John Lewis ffytche was holding it and in 1887 Robert Posnett Stevens, who was last recorded as lord in 1904

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (18th cent) at the Birmingham Archives and Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 251

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 pp. 156-157 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 509

Assorted trade directories, 1846-1904

MANOR NAME: BRETBY

Bretby, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

Before the Norman Conquest Algar, Earl of Mercia, held Bretby, and at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, it was part of the King's lands. Not long afterwards it became the property of the Earls of Chester. In c1209 it was sold by Ranulph, Earl of Chester, to Stephen de Seagreave. With no male Seagrave heirs in 1353, it passed to Elizabeth Seagreave, who married John Mowbray. It remained with the Mowbrays, later Lords Mowbray and Dukes of Norfolk. With the failure of their male line, it passed in 1475 to Ann Mowbray, who had married William Berkeley. In 1585, Thomas, Lord Berkeley Mowbray, sold the manor to his brother-in-law, Thomas Stanhope. It descended to his grandson, Philip, later created Baron Stanhope in 1616 and then Earl of Chesterfield in 1628. The manor remained with the Stanhope family until the death of Philip, 7th Earl of Chesterfield, in 1871. He had died unmarried, with no male heir, so the manor was held by his mother, Anne, the Countess of Chesterfield, until her death in 1885, when it passed to his nephew, the 5th Earl of Carnarvon, whose son was still recorded as lord of it in 1941.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Bretby and the Earls of Chesterfield by Howard Usher (2004)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 239-240

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 p. 165 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
713

Assorted trade directories, 1846-1941

MANOR NAME: BRIMINGTON

Chesterfield, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, it was a berewick of the manor of Newbold, which was part of the King's lands. Very shortly afterwards it was given by King William I to his son William Peveril. It returned to being a royal possession after the exile of Peveril's son in 1153. King John granted it, with Chesterfield and Whittington, to William Briwere. In 1232 on the death of his grandson, they passed to Baldwin de Wake, and remained with the Wake family for four generations. The manor of Brimington passed to the Breton family of Walton. On the failure of the Breton family male line, it passed in the early 14th century to Sir John Loudham, whose eldest daughter, Margaret, married Sir Thomas Foljambe. The manor remained with the Foljambe for over 400 years. In c1800 it was sold by William Foljambe to John Dutton. It passed to the Barrow family after 1833, and the Barrows remained lords of the manor until 1920, when its remaining lands were sold off, and the lordship was effectively terminated.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Only 150 acres of land at the time of the sale of its plots of land in 1920

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

A History of Brimington from the Domesday Survey to 1937 by Vernon Brelsford (1937)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 87

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 p. 165 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 57

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1925

MANOR NAME: BRISLINGCOTE

Stapenhill, Derbyshire

Alias Brizlingcote

Descent of manor

By the 1370s there was a manor of Brislingcote, held by Elizabeth Culey, married to John Stanhope. Their son, Sir Richard Stanhope sold the manor (before 1436) to Robert Horton of Catton. The Hortons held it until 1546, when Walter Horton gave it to Sir William Paget. He sold it in 1560 to a London merchant, John Merry. In 1708 Gilbert Merry sold the manor and estate to Philip Stanhope, 2nd Earl of Chesterfield. It remained with the earls of Chesterfield from then on until it passed to the Earl of Carnarvon in 1895.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

A small manor of c300 acres (19th cent)

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Victoria County History of Staffordshire: Vol. 9 edited by N. Tringham, pp. 211-212 (2003)

The Country Houses of Derbyshire, Vol. 1 by Maxwell Craven and Michael Stanley (2002)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 69

MANOR NAME: BROADLOW ASH

Ashbourne, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Alias Bradlow Ash alias Bradley Ash

Descent of manor

Broadlow Ash was, at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, a berewick of Ashbourne and part of the King's own lands. It was later held by the Cockaynes as part of the Duchy of Lancaster, in which it remained until 1608, when it was granted to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury. In 1613 it was sold by the Earl of Salisbury to Judith Corbet, widow of William Boothby. She bequeathed the manor to her grandson, Sir William Boothby. The estate was sold by the Boothby family to Nicholas Twigge in 1754. It was later bequeathed by his grandson, Rev. T.F. Twigge, to Francis Thornhaugh Foljambe.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Broadlow Ash was partly in Ashbourne and partly in Thorpe

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 12-13

The Old Halls, Manors and Families of Derbyshire, by J. Tilley, Vol. 2, p. 300
(1893)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
474

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol 2 p. 166 (1833)

*The History and Topography of Ashbourn, the Valley of the Dove and the
Adjacent Villages* p.126 (1839)

MANOR NAME: BROUGHTON

Church Broughton, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Alias Church Broughton

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Broughton was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. Henry was responsible for founding the Priory of Tutbury, and it was to this institution that his grandson, Robert Ferrers the younger (died 1162), gave the manor of Broughton. It acquired the prefix of Church to distinguish it from other manors during the 14th century. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the manor granted to Sir William Cavendish in 1552. He left the lordship to his son, Henry Cavendish, and it passed down through the Cavendish family, later the Earls of Devonshire, then the Dukes of Devonshire, into the mid-20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 69

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp.
339-340

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 p. 167 (1833)

Assorted trade directories, 1848-1941

MANOR NAME: BRUSHFIELD

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Alias Brightfrithfield

Descent of manor

At an early period the manor of Brushfield was divided into moieties. One was given by Robert, son of Waltheof, to the Abbey of Rufford, and the other successively held by the Mountjoys and the Blounts. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the Ruffield Abbey manor moiety was granted by King Henry VIII to George, Earl of Shrewsbury. It was conveyed by the co-heiresses of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, to Sir William Armine and his wife, Mary, daughter of Henry Talbot, in 1628. Mary, Lady Armine sold the manor in 1658 to the Bradshaws, from whom it was purchased by William Cavendish, 3rd Earl of Devonshire, in 1662. It remained with the succeeding Earls of Devonshire, later the Dukes of Devonshire, into the mid-20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

c660 acres in the Taddington valley, north of Bakewell

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 31

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 469

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 p. 167 (1833)

Assorted trade directories, 1876-1928

MANOR NAME: BUBNELL

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

Bubnell was at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 a berewick of Ashford, which was part of the King's own lands. The history of the manor is confused, but it was said to have been held by the Avenell family in the late 12th century and then passed to the Basset family. It is also said that Bubnell was for a long time held by the Fraunceys family. The manor may have been acquired by the Vernon family in the late 14th century, and the two manors of Baslow and Bubnell may have been held together from that time. It would seem that Bubnell eventually merged into Baslow, but still appears occasionally as a distinct entity, such as in a perambulation of 1614. The ownership was the same as Baslow, passing from the Vernons in the 16th century to the Manners family, later the Earls then Dukes of Rutland.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

According to Glover (1833) the lord held courts every 3 years (Baslow possibly meant, not Bubnell).

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 32

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 321

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 p. 92 (1833)

A Local History of Baslow and Bubnell, Derbyshire, a collection of transcripts of assorted sources collected by Mr R.C. Allcock, 1926-1934 (donated to County Local Studies Library, Matlock in 2005)

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: BURNASTON

Etwall, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Alias Brymaston

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Burnaston was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers and held by Henry, whose descendants were possibly members of the Chambreis family who held the manor until 1297. The manor was held with the neighbouring manor of Bearwardcote from Domesday until the early 17th century, apart from a brief period in the early 13th century when Burnaston was held by de Monte. Both manors passed in 1297 to William de Henore, who was succeeded by the Bakepuze family during the 14th century. Two co-heiresses Eleanor and Margery conveyed them to John Cockayne, who sold them on in the same year to John Bonington. The manor of Burnaston would pass down through successive generations of the Bonington family until 1646, when it was sold to Sir Samuel Sleigh. It was inherited by his grandson Samuel Chetham. It then devolved after him to the Cotton family (descended from a daughter of Sir Samuel Sleigh). It remained with the Cotton family until at least 1891, with Rowland Charles Hugh Cotton being recorded as lord of the manor then.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Derbyshire Archaeological Society Journal Vol. 132 (2012), pp. 177-187, "The South Derbyshire Manor of Bearwardcote and its Moated Hall: An Appraisal" by Maxwell Craven and Roger Dalton, including information on Burnaston manor

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 162

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 p. 168-169 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 747

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: BUTTERLEY

Pentrich, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

Butterley belonged to the Abbey of Darley. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, it was granted to Sir William Cavendish in the mid-16th century. It remained with the Cavendish family, later the Dukes of Devonshire.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 230

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
578

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol 2 p. 169 (1833)

MANOR NAME: CALDWELL

Stapenhill, Derbyshire

Alias Cauldwell

Descent of manor

Caldwell belonged to the Abbey of Burton, having been given it by William II as an additional endowment (although it may have possibly belonged to it at the time of the Norman Conquest). Their tenants included members of the Abel family (14th and 15th centuries), the Hollands (from 1428) and the Collingwoods (before Dissolution). After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the manor of Caldwell was granted by Henry VIII to Sir William Paget. In 1564 his son, Sir Henry Paget, alienated it to Peter Collingwood. On his death in 1587, it passed to his two nieces, Helen (who married John Stone) and Margery. It would seem that John and Helen Stone and Walter and Margery Bickles alienated the manor to Thomas Sanders, son of Alice, wife of Peter Collingwood. In 1653 Thomas's eldest son, Collingwood Sanders died seised of the manor. By the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Sanders, to John Mortimer, it passed to the Mortimer family. Hans Winthorpe Mortimer, son of Clifford Mortimer (Secretary of the Royal Society, died 1752), sold the manor to Henry Evans. It remained with the Evans family until sold by trustees of the late Miss R. Evans to Sir Henry Des Voeux, whose nephew Charles Milligan inherited it in 1875. The last reference to the lord of the manor was George Dunbar Milligan in 1908.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 263

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895)
p.181

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 p.817 (1833)

MANOR NAME: CALKE

Stapenhill, Derbyshire

Alias Cauke

Descent of manor

Calke was the site of an Augustinian priory founded by Richard, 2nd Earl of Chester, which later became a cell of Repton Priory. In 1537 the canons leased the "cell or manor of Calke" to John Prest or Priest for 99 years. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the priory's estate at Calke was granted as freehold to John, Earl of Warwick in 1547. Its immediate descent is unclear. By 1577, however, the freehold and leasehold interests have been acquired by Roger Wendesley, whose son, Richard, sold it in 1582 to Robert Brainbridge, whose son, also called Robert, sold it in 1621-1622 to Henry Harpur, later Sir Henry Harpur, bart. It remained with the Harpurs, later the Crewes, later the Harpur Crewes, well into the 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

Court documents (17th cent) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 70

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895)
pp.715-716

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 p.182 (1833)

Derbyshire Miscellany Vol. VIII, Part 2, pp. 148-173, "Calke and Ticknall" by
Joan Sinar (1979)

Calke Abbey: A House Revealed by Howard Colvin (1984)

MANOR NAME: CALLOW

Wirksworth, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

Callow was a berewick of the manor of Wirksworth at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, part of the King's lands. Soon afterwards it was held by the Okeover family. By the time of Edward I it seems to have belonged to the Launde family. It passed through the female line into various families, including Morley, Rieslap, Masey and Statham, before reaching John Sacheverell during the reign of Edward IV. It remained with the Sacheverell family. In the early 18th century George Sacheverell bequeathed it in moieties to Charles Chadwick Sacheverell and Dr Henry Sacheverell. One moiety became property of the Chadwick family, Hugo Malverson Chadwick being lord in 1833. The other moiety was given by Dr Henry Sacheverell's widow to Charles Chambers, after which it split into moieties of Mackenzies and Robinson. They were re-united when the whole moiety was sold to Philip Gell in 1775. The Gells remained lords of the manor, with Henry Chandos Pole-Gell referred to as lord in 1895.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 296-297

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895)
p.495

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 pp.188-189 (1833)

MANOR NAME: CALOW

Chesterfield, Derbyshire
Honour of Peveril

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Calow was held by thanes of the King. Very soon afterwards it was granted to William Peveril. It was linked with Walton in a survey of the Honour of Peveril as being held by Brit or Breton. The Breton family were sub-tenants of William Peveril and later the Earls of Derby. With the marriage of Isabel Breton to John Loudham in c.1360, and the marriage of their daughter, Margaret Loudham, to Thomas Foljambe, the manor passed to the Foljambe family in the late 14th century. It would seem that Calow was purchased by Sir Robert Pierrepont in the early 17th century. It remained with the Pierreponts, later the Earls Manvers from 1806, with Earl Manvers still being referred to as lord of the manor in 1941.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 82

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp.
66-67

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 pp.191 (1833)

A History of Chesterfield Vol. 1 by J.M. Bestall (1974), Vol. 2 Part 1 by P.
Riden (1984)

The Feudal History of the County of Derby, Vol III, Section V, by J. Pym
Yeatman, pp. 63-67 (1895)

MANOR NAME: CALVER

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Calver was a berewick of the manor of Ashford, which was part of the King's lands. In c.1288 the Priory of Newstead held the manor of Calver. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, it was granted by King Henry VIII to Rowland Shakerley, and passed to Anne Shackerley, who married Sir Paul Tracy before 1580. In 1613 the Tracy family sold the manor to Thomas Eyre of Hassop. It remained with the Eyres (apart from a very short period following the Civil War) until the death in 1853 of Dorothy, Countess of Newburgh (the Eyres had claimed the Earldom of Newburgh in 1814). She had married Colonel Leslie, to whom she left all her estates. In 1895 C.S. Leslie was referred to as lord of the manor, and in 1925 Charles Aloysius Leslie.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (16th-19th cent) in the Bagshawe Collection at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

From the mid-17th century, the manors of Calver, Rowland and Hassop were dealt with in the courts leet and baron of the Eyre family as one entity. The courts usually met alternately at Calver and Hassop, although there seems to have been a rota which included Rowland from c.1734-1774.

Sources

Derbyshire Archaeological Journals Vol. Vol. 85 (1965), 44-91, "The Eyres of Hassop, 1470" by Rosamund Meredith

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 32

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 349

Bagshawe Collection antiquarian notes (ref. C3393/19)

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1925

MANOR NAME: CASTLE GRESLEY

Gresley, Derbyshire

Alias Gresley

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Gresley would seem to have been held among the lands of Nigel de Stafford, although it is not recorded as such. Nigel's son, William, seems to have taken the name of Gresley in the early 12th century. It would also seem that he or one of his descendants built a castle at Gresley. The manor would seem to have originally been called Gresley and may have taken the name of Castle Gresley to differentiate it from the manor held by Gresley Priory, which may have become known as Church Gresley after the Dissolution of the Monasteries. The manor of Castle Gresley remained with the Gresley family down into the 20th century, making it one of the very few manors to have had the same family as lord from its earliest days.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

The Gresleys of Drakelowe by Falconer Madan (1899)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 170

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
724

MANOR NAME: CASTLETON

Castleton, Derbyshire
Honour of Peveril

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 there were two manors which were described as being in Peak Forest and 'lands of the castle of William Peverel'. One of them is likely to have formed the basis for what was originally known as 'Peverel's Place in the Peak'. Castleton would seem to have only become known as such in the late 13th century. After the fall of a later William Peverel in c.1154, the castle and honour of the Peak (of which Castleton was part), with the forest of Peak, were given by King Henry II to his son, John, later King John. The castle and its appurtenances were given by King Edward III to John of Gaunt in 1372, and they subsequently became part of the Duchy of Lancaster. The manor of Castleton, which was now considered a separately distinct manor rather than just a member, was leased to the Dukes of Devonshire. It still remained held on lease from the Crown by the Dukes of Devonshire late into the 20th century

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls at the Haddon Hall, The National Archives and Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

It extends over Castleton and several other townships.

Nature of jurisdiction

Courts leet and baron were held twice a year. There was also a small court every three weeks for the recovery of small debts, for which an act of Parliament was passed in 1759 to help improve the process.

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 72

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp.
137-138

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 pp.195-197 (1833)

MANOR NAME: CATTON

Croxall, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Catton belonged to Henry de Ferrers. The lordship passed with the marriage of Henry's daughter, Amicia, to Nigel de Albini and continued with the Albinis into the reign of King Henry III. Aylmer, Baron St Amand, died seised of the manor in 1403. His widow, Alianora, granted the manor in 1405 to Roger Horton, who died seised of the manor in 1423. It remained with the Horton family for the next 400 years, with Eusebius Horton the last of the male line, dying in 1823. He was succeeded by his eldest daughter, Anne Beatrix, wife of Sir Robert John Wilmot, who took on the additional name of Horton.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 93

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp.
733-734

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 pp. 202-203 (1833)

MANOR NAME: CHADDESSEN

Spondon, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Chaddesden belonged as sokeland to Henry de Ferrers. Chaddesden was forfeited as a manor by the Ferrers family after the defeat of Robert de Ferrers at the battle of Chesterfield in 1266, and given to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, later becoming part of the Duchy of Lancaster. In the 14th century it would seem to have been divided into moieties between members of the Chaddesden, Codville and Lutterell families. The Wilmot family seems to have taken hold of much of the property as major landowners, and there are several documents which indicate their ownership of a moiety of the manor into the 17th century. Another moiety belonged to Sir Robert Grene, who died possessed of the manor in 1388. Through her heiress, Alice Foljambe, it passed to her husband Sir Robert Plumpton, whose son, Sir William Plumpton died possessed of the manor in 1480. From Margaret, wife of John Roccliffe and grand-daughter and one of the co-heiresses of Sir William Plumpton, it passed to the Clifford family. George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland, sold the manor to Francis Curzon, who sold it to Robert Newton, who died in possession of it in 1593. It came into the possession of the Gilbert family of Locko, who sold it in 1721 to Robert Ferne. It was purchased in 1737 by John Gilbert Cooper, who sold it in 1747 to John Lowe. It remained with the Lowe, later Drury Lowe, family. In 1916 William Drury Lowe was recorded as lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

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Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Chaddesden: An Historical Prospectus, a detailed catalogue of source material, compiled by Peter Cholerton (1991)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 260

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 717

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 pp.205-206 (1833)

MANOR NAME: CHATSWORTH

Edensor, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Chatsworth was part of the King's land and held by William Peverel. The manor was said to be in the hands of the Leche family for several generations. In Chatsworth was sold by Francis Leche in c.1550 to the Agard family, from whom it was purchased by Sir William Cavendish. Chatsworth became the family seat of the Cavendishes, later the Dukes of Devonshire.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 146-147

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 365

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 pp. 202-203 (1833)

MANOR NAME: CHELLASTON

Chellaston, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, there were supposedly two manors in Chellaston, one being part of the King's land and the other belonging to Henry de Ferrers. The manor later became part of the Duchy of Lancaster. Its manorial descent is unclear, with Lysons saying it was granted in c.1200 to William Fitzgeffrey, then in 1307 to Robert de Holland, with William Ashby dying seised of it in 1499. Bulmer states that it remained with the Crown until 1604, when it was granted to the Earl of Nottingham, who shortly afterwards sold it to Henry, Earl of Huntingdon. It had become by 1817 the property of the Marquess of Hastings by inheritance from the Earls of Huntingdon.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 75

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
719

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 pp. 255 (1833)

MANOR NAME: CHELMORTON

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

Chelmorton was largely considered to be part of the King's manor of the High Peak. There was, however a manor which belonged to Sir William Plumptre in the early 15th century, for which a court roll (with other manors) has survived among the records of the Bagshawe Collection held at the Derbyshire Record Office (formerly at Sheffield Archives). This would seem to have passed to the Talbot family, later the earls of Shrewsbury. Late in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I it would seem to have passed to the Eyres of Hassop (whose descendants claimed the earldom of Newburgh in 1814). In the 19th and 20th centuries, the lord of the manor is stated in trade directories to be the Duke of Devonshire, presumably based on the lease of the King's manor of the High Peak.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (15th cent) at the Derbyshire Record Office and Haddon Hall

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 38

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895)
p.337

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 p. 257 (1833)

MANOR NAME: LITTLE CHESTER

Derby St Alkmund, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 Chester (near Derby) was part of the King's ancient demesne, with two churches and lands in Chester, Quarndon and (Little) Eaton. Early in the reign of King Henry I the churches and lands were granted to the Dean of Lincoln. A grange was established before 1316 and held directly by the Dean. Manorial courts were being held for the manor in 1328. It was sequestered by the Borough of Derby during the Civil War and held until the Restoration of the Monarchy in 1660, when it was restored to the Dean of Lincoln. It remained with the Dean until 1845, when it became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who were still lords of the manor in the mid-20th century. From at least 1520, the manor was in the hands of various lessees, including the Dukes of Devonshire from 1744 onwards.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (1644-1938) at Lincolnshire Archives

Geographical extent

The manor included the townships of Little Eaton and Quarndon. In 1755 the lands of the manor were said to comprise 104 acres 1 rood 8 perches, lying to the north of the Old Chester Road.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 123

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 p. 297 (1833)

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal, Vol. 15 (1893), pp.99-104, "Contributions from the Court Rolls of the Manor of Little Chester", by H.E. Currey

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal, Vol. 124 (2004), pp. 285-303, "The Manor and Prebendal Lands of Little Chester, Derby" by Joan D'Arcy

MANOR NAME: CHESTERFIELD RECTORY

Chesterfield, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The church of Chesterfield was given by King William II to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln and appropriated to the Dean of Lincoln in c.1100. The Deans of Lincoln were the lords of the rectorial manor from that time on. In the 19th century the lords would have become the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 80

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 37 (1915), p. 37, "Rectory Manors in Derbyshire" by S.O. Addy

MANOR NAME: CHESTERFIELD

Chesterfield, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Chesterfield was only a berewick of the manor of Newbold, but it was given shortly afterwards to William Peverel. It later escheated to the Crown after the attainder of William Peverel in c.1154. King John granted the manor of Chesterfield (with Brimington and Whittington and the hundred of Scarsdale) in 1204 to William Briwere, by whose co-heiress it passed to Baldwin Wake. After the death of Thomas Wake in 1349, it passed to his sister, Margaret, whose second husband had been Edmund Woodstock, Earl of Kent (executed in 1330). His heir was Joan, Countess of Kent, who married William Montagu, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury. It passed to Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick. After his death at the Battle of Barnet in 1471, it came into the possession of King Edward IV (as part of an exchange with one of Neville's co-heiresses, Anne, Duchess of Gloucester). It remained with Crown until 1513, when it was in the possession of Margaret, Countess of Salisbury (daughter of another of Neville's co-heiresses, Isobel, Duchess of Clarence). She exchanged it with George Talbot, 4th Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1531. It remained with the Talbot family until the death of the 8th Earl of Shrewsbury in 1618, when it passed to William Herbert, 3rd Earl of Pembroke (married to Mary Talbot). In 1631 it was purchased from the 4th Earl of Pembroke, by William Cavendish, Earl of Newcastle. It passed to his son, William Cavendish (created Earl of Newcastle upon Tyne in 1628, later Duke of Newcastle in 1665) and then in 1676 to his son, Henry, 2nd Duke of Newcastle. On the death of Duke Henry in 1691 it devolved on daughter Margaret, wife of John Holles, Earl of Clare (later himself Duke of Newcastle). Their daughter, Henrietta (died 1755), married Edward Harley, 2nd Earl of Oxford (died 1741), and their daughter, Margaret, married William Bentinck, 2nd Duke of Portland in 1734. In 1792 the manor was came into the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, as part of an exchanged with the Duke of Portland. The Dukes of Devonshire remained lords into the mid-20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

Court book (1763-1841) at Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Chesterfield was a seignorial borough from 1204. Although nominally a 'free borough', the lords of the manor largely retained control of the market and

rents, and the borough courts were the lord's court, meeting every three weeks, with a great court twice a year. The court leet continued to deal with public health issues into the early 19th century, with the establishment of Chesterfield as a municipal borough in 1835 finally took away its powers.

Sources

A History of Chesterfield Vol. 1 by J.M. Bestall (1974), Vol. 2 Part 1 by P. Riden (1984)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 75

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 60

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 pp. 262-263 (1833)

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 76 (1956), pp. 27-33, "The Court Leet and Court Baron of Chesterfield, 1763-1841" by J.M. Bestall

MANOR NAME: CHURCH GRESLEY

Gresley, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Gresley would seem to have been held among the lands of Nigel de Stafford, although it is not recorded as such. Nigel's son, William, seems to have taken the name of Gresley in the early 12th century. He built founded a priory there with lands. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the manor, called Castle Gresley, was granted by Henry VIII to Henry Criche in 1543. It was purchased from the Seymours by Sir Christopher Alleyne in 1556 or 1558. It was acquired by the Meynells in the 18th century, purchased by Nigel Gresley in 1775 and apparently sold by Sir Thomas Gresley in 1837 to Rev. William Eaton Mousley, who is recorded as lord in 1846, with Rev. Charles Williams recorded as such in 1857. The Gresleys are recorded as lords again from 1876 to 1932, but this may be due to their continued ownership of the lordship of Castle Gresley. In 1895 the manorial rights are said to be with Lord Donington.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

The Gresleys of Drakelowe by Falconer Madan (1899)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 170

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
721

MANOR NAME: CODNOR

Heanor, Derbyshire
Honour of Peveril

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Codnor was held by Warner under William de Peveril. Warner's descendants seem to have held the manor, taking the name Codnor as their surname, until the marriage of the Codnor heiress Isolda to Henry Grey, who held the manor from at least 1208. It remained to the Grey family, with the elder branch of the family having Codnor Castle as its seat. In 1330, Robert, Lord Grey, claimed right of pillory, tumbrel and gallows as well as four parks in Codnor. In 1496 Henry, the last Lord Grey of Codnor, died, with the manor devolving to Sir John Zouch, husband of Henry's aunt, Elizabeth. The Zouch family sold the manor in 1634 to Archbishop Neile and his son, Sir Paul Neile. In 1692 their descendant, Richard Neile, sold the manor to Sir Strensham Master. It remained with the Master family into the 19th century. The Butterley Company seem to have acquired the castle and land in Codnor from the Master family in the mid-19th century

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

In its early history of the manor Heanor, Loscoe and Langley would seem to have been members.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 180-181

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 pp. 307-314 (1833)

The Heritage of Codnor and Loscoe by Fred. S. Thorpe (1990)

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 14 (1892), pp. 16-33, "Codnor Castle and its Ancient Owners" by Charles Kerry

MANOR NAME: COLD EATON

Ashbourne, Derbyshire

Alias Coal Aston**Descent of manor**

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Cold Eaton was a berewick or hamlet in the manor of Parwich. It was supposedly granted by King John to William Ferrers, but following the attainder of his great-grandson, it was given to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. The manor became part of the Duchy of Lancaster and remained so, with it being held under the Duchy by the Wensley family into the late 15th century. By 1518 it appears to have belonged to the Vernons of Haddon Hall, with the great part descending to the Duke of Rutland and a quarter of a moiety being held by the Boothby family, which was the property of Anthony Beresford by 1817.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 13

The History and Gazetteer of the County of Derby, Vol. 2 Part 1, by Stephen Glover (1833), pp. 19-20

MANOR NAME: COTON IN THE ELMS

Lullington, Derbyshire

Alias Cotton alias Cotes

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Coton belonged to the Abbey of Burton. In 1233 it was granted, with other manors, to Stephen de Segrave. The manor passed through Nicholas de Segrave's grand-daughter, Elizabeth, who in c.1349 married John, son of Lord Mowbray, and their son, Thomas, was created 1st Duke of Norfolk. The manor was later held by the Berkeley family, presumably following the marriage of Isabel, daughter of the 1st Duke of Norfolk, and James, 1st Baron Berkeley, in 1424. It was sold by Henry, Lord Berkeley to Sir William Gresley in 1568. In 1629 it was sold by Sir Thomas Gresley to Collingwood and Simon Sanders. In 1666, Simon's son, Henry Sanders sold the manor to Samuel Sanders, son of Colonel Thomas Sanders. In 1712 it belonged to Samuel Sanders' son, also called Samuel, who married Esther Woolley. In 1754 it was settled by Esther, now a widow, on her nephew, John Howe. By 1771 both Esther Sanders and John Howe had died, and the manor was in the possession of Esther's cousin, Hans Winthrop Mortimer, who got heavily into debt. He would seem to have sold the manor in 1795 to Martin Farnell, who also got into debt and became bankrupt. Eusebius Horton of Catton Hall bought the manor from Farnell's assignees in 1806. It remained with the Horton family until at least 1908.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 202

Medieval Parks of Derbyshire, by Mary Wiltshire and Sue Woore (2009)

A History of Derbyshire Villages, by J.L. Hobbs, (1948)

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal, Vol. 68 (1948), pp. 1-23, "The Sanders Family and the Descent of the Manors of Caldwell, Coton-in-the-Elms and Little Ireton" by John L. Hobbs

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1908

Documents in the Wilmot-Horton collection (reference D3155) at the Derbyshire Record Office

MANOR NAME: COWLEY

Darley, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Cowley was held by Swain as part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. During the reign of Henry III it belonged to Gilbert de Collegh. In the 16th century it was held by the Cadman family, whose heiress brought it to the Needham family. In 1613 George Needham and his son, sold the estate to Richard Senior, one of whose son's heiresses married Lionel Fanshaw. In 1718 Lionel's son, Henry Fanshaw sold the manor to Thomas Bagshaw, whose heiress married a Fitzherbert, to which family it passed in 1721. In 1749 William Fitzherbert sold Cowley to George Wall, whose brother's widow married Mr Busby. Mr and Mr Busby sold it in 1791 to Richhard Arkwright, who was still described as lord in 1817.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 101

The Old Halls, Manors and Families of Derbyshire, Vol 1, pp. 101 and 260, by J. Tilley (1892)

MANOR NAME: CRESSWELL

Elmton, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

According to Lysons, the manor of Cresswell is supposed to have been partly in Elmton and partly in Whitwell, belonging in the very early period to the Deincourt family and given by Ralph Cordi to Welbeck Abbey. It is supposed to have belonged in the 19th century to the Dukes of Portland.

The draft version of the appropriate volume of the Victoria County History for Derbyshire, however, gives no documentary evidence at all for the existence of a manor of Cresswell.

It would seem that a large part of Cresswell was in the manor of Elmton.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 158, 286

Victoria County History of Derbyshire: Volume 3, draft, unpublished, edited by Philip Riden, with the assistance of Dudley Fowkes

MANOR NAME: CRICH

Crich, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, the manor or barony of Crich belonged to Ralph Fitzhubert. His descendants, the Fitzralphs, were lords in the 12th century. Juliana, the heiress of Hubert Fitzralph, brought it to Anker de Frechville, whose son Ralph possessed by 1219. In 1323 it was bought from Ralph de Frecheville by Sir Roger Beler (murdered in 1326). When Sir Roger Beler died in 1380, it was left to his two daughters, who held it in moieties, but it all soon devolved to Sir Robert de Swillington, who had married the elder daughter. It passed by inheritance to Ralph, Lord Cromwell, who sold it in 1445 to John Talbot, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury. It remained with the earls of Shrewsbury until the death of Gilbert Talbot in 1616, when it was split between his daughters into three moieties. The first moiety was initially held by Mary, Countess of Pembroke, whose share passed to Sir George Savile, who held it in 1655. It remained with the Savile family before passing to Sackville Tufton, 7th Earl of Thanet in the early 18th century, whose descendant was still called lord of the manor in 1833. The second moiety was initially held by Elizabeth, Countess of Kent, who conveyed her share to her uncle, Edward, 8th Earl of Shrewsbury. In 1711 his descendant, Charles Talbot, 1st Duke of Shrewsbury, sold the manor to William Sudbury and four other persons. The third moiety was initially held by Alatheia, Countess of Arundel, but sold in 1660 by Henry Howard, second son of Henry, Earl of Arundel, to Anthony Bennet and Ralph Smith, who sold their moiety in severalties. By the early 19th century the manor was held in manor shares,

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 90

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 pp. 317-319

A History of Crich by J.G. Dawes (2009)

MANOR NAME: CROMFORD

Crich, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Cromford was a berewick or hamlet of the manor of Wirksworth, part of the King's own lands. It was supposedly held by Sir Hugh Meynell under the Duchy of Lancaster in 1350. It came afterwards into the possession of the Leche family, and then by sale to the Agard family, with Thomas Agard dying seised of it in 1548. It was then sold to Sir William Cavendish. It then passed to Henry Talbot (died 1596), 3rd son of George, Earl of Shrewsbury. From Mary, his daughter, it passed through her sister Gertrude, to Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, who sold it in 1716 to William Soresby. His grandson, also William Soresby, died in possession of it, and his sisters co-heiresses married William Milnes and Rev Thomas Munro. Milnes purchased Munro's moiety and in 1776 sold the whole manor to Peter Nightingale. He in turn sold the manor in 1789 to Sir Richard Arkwright.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 299-300

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 Part 1, p. 326

MANOR NAME: CUBLEY

Cubley, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Cubley was held by Ralph under Henry de Ferrers. Ralph was probably an ancestor of the Montgomery family, which held the manor from c.1160 and made Cubley their family seat. John, the last Montgomery male heir, died in 1513, leaving three daughters as co-heirs, one of whom, Dorothy, brought the manor to her husband, Sir Thomas Gifford. His heiress, Elizabeth, brought it to Sir John Port, who also had three daughters as co-heiresses, one of whom brought it to Sir Thomas Stanhope. The Stanhopes, later the earls of Chesterfield, remained lords of the manor into the 19th century. In 1877 the Earl of Chesterfield put the manor up for sale, and Samuel William Clowes purchased the manor. Members of the Clowes family were recorded as lords of the manor to 1928 (although Lord Vernon was also recorded as lord of the manor from at least 1887 to 1908).

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 94

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp.
346-347

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 Part 1, p. 334 (1833)

Assorted trade directories, 1887-1908

MANOR NAME: DALBURY AND DALBURY LEES

Dalbury, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Dalbury belonged to Henry de Ferrers and was held by Robert, whose supposed descendant, Robert de Dun, was lord of Dalbury during the reign of King Henry II. In c.1351 it was held by John Chandos under Ralph Bakepuze. In the early 14th century, when the manor was called Dalbury and Dalbury Lees, it was the property of Sir Robert Holland. After his death in 1328 it passed to his son John. On the death of Anne, Duchess of Exeter, widow of Henry Holland. In 1476, it appears to have escheated to the Crown. During the reign of Queen Mary (1553-1558), it was held by Nicholas Bacon and his wife Ann. It was later held by Sir John Port, then by Sir Thomas Gerard, who was forced to mortgage his estates for his alleged support of Mary, Queen of Scots. In 1641, Gervase Sleigh held the manor, and his son, Sir Samuel Sleigh died in 1679, possessed of the manor, which passed by his daughter and co-heiress to Samuel Chetham, who owned it in 1712. On Samuel Chetham's death and his two brothers, it passed to Rowland Cotton, who had married the other co-heiress of Samuel Sleigh. It remained with the Cotton family until the late 19th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 94-95

The Old Halls, Manors and Families of Derbyshire: Vol. 2 by J. Tilley (1902) p. 295

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 735

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 p.337 (1833)

MANOR NAME: DALE ABBEY

Dale Abbey (extra parochial), Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The abbey at Dale was founded in 1204. It was built in Stanley Park and received lands for its endowments from several benefactors. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, its sites and demesnes were granted by King Henry VIII to Francis Pole in 1544, in which same year he conveyed it to Sir John Port. On the death of his son, also Sir John Port, in 1557 it passed to the latter's daughter, Dorothy, who married Sir George Hastings, later the 4th Earl of Huntington. One of his descendants in the Hastings family sold it in the early years of the 17th century to Sir Henry Willoughby. On his death in 1605 it was held by four co-heiresses, and later passed in moieties to the Grey and D'Ewes families. The D'Ewes moiety was sold in 1716 by Sir Symmond D'Ewes to the trustees of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, for his son, Alexander, father of the first Earl of Stanhope. In 1778 the other moiety was purchased from the Earl of Stamford by the Stanhopes, uniting the whole of the manor again. The Earls Stanhope remained lords into the mid-20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

Court records (18th-19th cent) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

As Dale Abbey was also an ecclesiastical peculiar, the manor had probate jurisdiction. The courts ceased to be held after 1860.

Sources

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 64 (1943), pp1-25, "The Dissolution of Dale Abbey" by H.M. Colvin

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 95-96

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 513

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover, Vol. 2 pp.338-339 (1833)

Dale and its Abbey by John Ward, 1891

MANOR NAME: DARLEY

Darley, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The manor of Darley was part of the ancient demesne of the King at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, having three berewicks of Farley, Cotes and Burley. In the mid-13th century it was held in moieties by the Kendall and Darley families. In 1309 William Kendall died and left his moiety, which later became known as the **Old Hall** moiety to his daughter, the wife of Laurence Cotterill, on whose death she married Sir Sir William le Herberjour. It passed to his daughter, Margaret, who married William Roper, who conveyed it in 1392 to Nicholas Attewelle, rector of Darley. The moiety was later possessed by the Foljambe family, and from Alice, the heiress of Sir Godfrey Foljambe it passed to Sir Robert Plumpton, whom she had married by 1401. Two heiresses of Sir Robert's grandson married members of the Rocloff and Sotehill families. Rocloff's moiety passed to Sir Ingram Clifford and apparently remained with the Cliffords until sold to Roger Columbell in 1587. It was later held by the Greensmith family in the early 19th century. The Sotehill's moiety descended to two grand-daughters, who married Sir John Constable and Sir William Drury, the latter being possessed of the whole moiety in 1547 and then selling it to William Needham. The Needham still possessed half of the manor in 1611, selling it afterwards, however, to a Mr Senior of Bridgetown, possibly on behalf of the members of the Oldfield family, who sold three quarters of the moiety in 1631 to [?] John Manners. His $\frac{3}{4}$ share remained with the Manners, later the Dukes of Rutland. It may have possibly merged with Little Rowsley later on.

The moiety held by the Darley family in the 13th century became known as **Nether Hall**. In 1370 it passed on the death of Ralph de Darley to his sister, Agnes, who married Thomas Columbell. It remained with the Columbell family until the death of John Columbell in 1673. His sister and heir married William Marbury, who died without issue in 1698, and bequeathed her estate to Gilbert Thacker, who has married Marbury's sister. In 1701 it was purchased by Andrew and Robert Greensmith. In 1789 it was bequeathed to Herbert Greensmith Beard and his brothers and sisters, who sold off the lands in parcels but retained the manorial rights.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 97

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
513

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 pp.352-353 (1833)

MANOR NAME: DENBY

Denby, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086, Denby belonged to Ralph du Buron. During the reign of King Henry I (1100-1135) it was held by Patrick Rossel under the Buron family. It remained with the Rossel family until the reign of Henry VI (1422-1471), when it passed by the marriage of the Rossel heiress to Lawrence Lowe, a Sergeant at Law. The manor remained with the Lowes and their descendants. The Lowes were resident at Denby Old Hall until John Lowe's purchase of an estate at Locko in Spondon in the mid-18th century. Following the death of Richard Lowe without children in 1785, the manor passed to his cousin, William Drury, who took on the additional surname of Lowe in 1790. The Drury-Lowe family retained the lordship of the manor into the mid-20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

Court records (17th-18th cent) at the Manuscripts and Special Collections Department of the University of Nottingham

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 188

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 518

Introduction to online catalogue of the Manuscripts and Special Collections Department of the University of Nottingham

MANOR NAME: DETHICK

Ashover, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

During the reign of King Henry III Dethick belonged to a family that took its name from the place. The last two male members of the Dethick family, Robert and his son Thomas, are said to have been killed at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, and their heiress, Isobel, married Thomas Babington. The manor remained in the Babington until the late 16th century. Thomas Babington had granted the manor to his brother, George, before his involvement in the Babington Plot against Elizabeth I and execution in 1586, but it did not remain long in George's possession, as he sold it in 1590 to Ralph Blackwall. In 1636 it was sold by Wendesley Blackwall to Nathaniel Hallows (two-thirds) and Robert Walker (one third). Walker's moiety was divided into several shares, but various of them were later purchased by the Hallows family. It remained with the Hallows family until 1895, when Major Thomas Richard Brabazon sold it to John Bertram Marsden-Smedley, who was still said to be lord of the manor in 1941.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 20-21

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 356-357

Assorted trade directories, 1895-1941

MANOR NAME: DORE

Dronfield, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Dore was held by Roger de Busli. It was later held by the Hathersage family in the late 13th century before passing by marriage to the Longford family. During the reign of King Henry VI it was sold by the Longford to the Kelke family, who were lord there for 3 generations. In 1551 Christopher Kelke sold the manor to Robert Swift, whose heiress, Mary, and her husband, Francis Wortley sold it in 1564 to Sir Francis Leake. It remained with the Leakes for many years before passing to Edward Pegge, who sold it in 1705 to William Cavendish, 1st Duke, of Devonshire. The Dukes of Devonshire remained lords of the manor of Dore into the 20th century.

Among the records at Haddon Hall are a few court rolls and related documents for courts of the Manners family at Dore. They may perhaps indicate another separate manor in Dore to the one whose details are written above. The Manners family held the neighbouring manor of Holmesfield.

Evidence for manorial status

Court book (late 16th cent) at the Derbyshire Record Office
Court rolls and records (late 16th cent) at Haddon Hall

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 134

A History of Dore and Totley from the Ninth to the Twentieth Century by
Vernon Brelsford (1954)

MANOR NAME: DOVERIDGE

Doveridge, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Alias Dovebridge

Descent of manor

At the time of the Norman Conquest, Doveridge was held by Edwin, Earl of Mercia. At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Doveridge was held by the monks of the Priory of Tutbury under Henry de Ferrers, whose wife, Bertha, had received it as part of her dowry and given it the Priory. It remained with the Priory until the Dissolution of the Monasteries, when it was seized to become part of the Crown's lands. In 1552 King Edward VI granted the manor to Sir William Cavendish, the Treasurer of the King's Chamber, whose wife was Elizabeth, better known as Bess of Hardwick. Their eldest son, Henry, settled the manor of Doveridge on his eldest bastard son, also called Henry. The manor then passed through successive generations of this branch of the Cavendish family. In the mid-18th century the manor belonged to Sir Henry Cavendish of Doveridge Hall, 1st Baronet, and then passed to his son, Sir Henry, 2nd Baronet, who died in 1804. His son, Sir Richard Cavendish (Baron Waterpark in 1807) inherited the manor, which remained with the lords Waterpark into the mid-20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 129-130

Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (online version) for several members of the Cavendish family

A History of Doveridge by Alan Gibson (1996)

MANOR NAME: DRAKELOW

Gresley, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Drakelow (which was linked with Heathcote) was part of the lands of Nigel de Stafford. Nigel's son, William, seems to have taken the name of Gresley in the early 12th century. The manor of Drakelow remained with the Gresley family down into the 20th century, making it one of the very few manors to have had the same family as lord for such a long time

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

The Gresleys of Drakelowe by Falconer Madan (1899)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 170-171

The Old Halls, Manors and Families of Derbyshire: Vol 4 by J. Tilley (1902) p.
166

MANOR NAME: DRONFIELD

Dronfield, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Dronfield was a soke which was part of the King's own demesnes. In 1204 the manor of Dronfield was given, with Chesterfield, by King John to William Briwere. The manor seems to have passed through a succession of families, often passing through the female line. The lords named after Briwere are William de Percy (1233), Robert of Tattershall (1284), John de Orreby (1306), Robert de Wycliffe (1354), Ralph, 3rd Lord Cromwell (1419), Sir Humphrey Bourchier (1455-1471), and William, Lord Hastings (executed 1483). In 1526 the manor was purchased by trustees for William Selioke. It passed to Anthony Blythe in 1590, and after his death in 1601, it passed to Anthony Morewood. In 1664 it was sold to Francis Burton, His son, Ralph Burton, succeeded to the manor in 1687, but he died without children, and it passed to his three sisters, one of whom, Sarah, married Clement Rossington. Their son, Clement, eventually inherited all three shares of the manor, but after his death in 1749 and the death of Sarah, the last surviving Burton sister, it was purchased by successful local merchant, John Rotheram, in 1756. It remained with the Rotherams until the death of Elizabeth Rotheram in 1797, who bequeathed it to Joseph Cecil, employed by the Rotheram family as a bailiff and coachman and also resident at the manor house, with whom she seems to have had a relationship. Rotheram was a frequent forename used by later members of the Cecil family. After the death of Frederick Rotheram Cecil in 1916, the title of lord of the manor passed to his brother, James Eustace Cecil, who had emigrated to Australia in 1894. Their mother, Henrietta Rotheram Cecil took on the role of lady of the manor until her death in 1966, aged 96. The successors of James Eustace Cecil (died 1934) as lord were Peter Garnet Cecil (died 1984) and Mark Rotheram Cecil, still said to be lord in 2009.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 131-132

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 228

Dronfield Local History Miscellany Issues 14-18 (2007-2009), containing articles on the descent of the manor by Ann Brown

Dubious manors

Agard Prima Pars

Agard Prima Pars was one of the foreign liberties or bailiwicks in the Honour of Tutbury, for the collection of the King's royalties. There are court rolls, and the only roll I have seen does seem to include some dealings with copyhold. Agard Prima Pars dealt with the Derbyshire side of the honour, being named after the Agard family which held the bailiwick for several generations. The Staffordshire side was dealt with by Altera Pars Rodman.

Allestree, parish of Mackworth

It seems to have always been part of the manor of Markeaton (alias Markeaton, Mackworth and Allestree). There are some 16th century deeds, however, which refer to the three places being separate manors, and there is also a map of the lordship of Allestree dated 1737 (held at the Local Studies Library, copies at Derbyshire Record Office). All three places were under the same ownership, and I am doubtful that there was a separate manor. No court record known. Further information may still be available at Derby Local Studies Library among the Mundy papers.

Ashleyhay, parish of Wirksworth

Ashleyhay seems to have always been linked with Alderwasley and part of it. Courts were held at Ashleyhay for Alderwasley. Only one court roll at the TNA (DL 30/34/349) distinctly separates out a court for Ashleyhay, although it is next to one for Alderwasley on the roll. I have decided that this is not enough to establish a real separate identity for it as a manor in its own right.

Aston, parish of Sudbury

At an early period Aston was held under the Ferrers by the Montgomery family. It always seems to have been linked with the manor of Sudbury, so it may not have operated as a separate manor with separate courts.

Aston on Trent, parish of Aston on Trent

It is generally regarded as being part of the manor of Weston, having been subordinate at the time of the Domesday survey and part of the estate given to Chester Abbey c1100. After the Reformation Bulmer's Directory of 1895 states that the manor of Aston was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Henry Sachevel (rather than to William Paget, as Weston was in 1546) and that it was given to Charles Paget in 1603 (Weston was returned to Charles Paget in 1603); this information would seem to be dubious. Deeds at the Derbyshire Record Office refer to the manors of Weston and Aston as well as to the manor of Weston and Aston, and even in a sale agreement of 1897 to the manor of Aston, but the actual manorial documents (in collection D779) themselves only give Weston as the name of the manor.

Ault Hucknall, parish of Ault Hucknall

Lysons (p.189) makes only a short reference to a manor of Hucknall, which passed with Hardwick and belonged to the Duke of Devonshire. No records were found at Chatsworth for the manor of Hucknall

Borough Wood, parish of Spondon

Lysons, p257, "the manor of Borough-wood ... has long been in the Wilmot Family; it now belongs to Sir Robert Wilmot, bart" (1817). Bagshaw, 1846, "Boroughwood manor and about 200 acres of land, 1 mile E. from the village [of Spondon], is the property of Sir H.S. Wilmot, Bart". No other references have been found to its being a manor.

Bradwell, parish of Hope

Lysons (p.184) says it was one of William Peverel's manors and was then (1817) the property of the Duke of Devonshire "esteemed to be part of the manor of Castleton".

Broughton, West, parish of Doveridge

Lysons, p.131, refers to West Broughton as a manor, which belonged to the Palmer family in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, and was then (1817) the property of Lord Vernon. Bulmer, p361, refers to it as a hamlet and manor on the south-east corner of Doveridge parish belonging chiefly to Lord Vernon. The Enclosure Act for West Broughton (1731) refers to it as a manor.

Burroughs, parish of Brailsford

Alias Over Burrows, Burrows.

Lysons (p.65) states that, with Nether Borrows in neighbouring Langley, it belonged to the Bradbourne family, by whom both were sold to the Ferrers family, c1600. It remained with the Ferrers family until by the late Earl of Ferrers sold to Mr Cox of Culland (1817).

Buxton, parish of Bakewell

Lysons (p.34) says the manor of Buxton was said to be parcel of the King's manor of High Peak [part of the Duchy of Lancaster]. It never became separate. Courts of the manor of High Peak were held at Buxton.

Carsington, parish of Carsington

Lysons (p.70) says Antony Gell died seised of a manor in Carsington, the property of Thomas Gell in 1817. The Gell records in the Derbyshire Record Office are for a manor of Hopton and Carsington. In 1943 Major John Chandos-Pole of Cobham, Surrey, is said to maybe have court rolls of the manor of Carsington.

Champeyne, parish of Duffield

Lysons (p.139) says the manor, with Windley, was in the possession of John Bradshaw when he died in 1523. Champeyne or Champion would actually seem to have been a park within the forest of Duffield Frith.

Chapel-en-le-Frith, parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith

Chapel-en-le-Frith was part of the King's manor of High Peak [Duchy of Lancaster]. There was never a manor there, but courts of the manor of High Peak were held at Chapel.

Clifton, parish of Ashbourne

Lysons (p.11) says that the manors of Great and Little Clifton belonged to the Cokaine family in the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII and the Fitzherbert family of Norbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and that for several years past (from 1817) Clifton had the same owners as Offcote and Underwood. A number of later 18th and 19th century refer to such a manor of Clifton, and Bulmer (p351) refers to it as belonging to the Haynes family and then to John Harrison (19th cent).

Compton, parish of Ashbourne

There are estreats for Compton, with other places, dated 1555 at The National Archives. There are, however, no references I can find for a manor of Compton.

Cresswell, parish of Elmtun

According to Lysons, the manor of Cresswell is supposed to have been partly in Elmtun and partly in Whitwell, belonging in the very early period to the Deincourt family and given by Ralph Cordi to Welbeck Abbey. It is supposed to have belonged in the 19th century to the Dukes of Portland. The draft version of the appropriate volume of the Victoria County History for Derbyshire, however, gives no documentary evidence at all for the existence of a manor of Cresswell. It would seem that a large part of Cresswell was in the manor of Elmtun.

Crich Rectory, parish of Crich

According to the old Manorial Documents Register, Rear Admiral N.E.H. Clarke of St Helens, Isle of Wight, personally visited the MDR on 18 March 1966. He seems to have claimed to have manorial account rolls for Wynfeld and/or Wynfeld Rectory and Crich and/or Crich Rectory, 36-37 Hen VI [1457-1458]. Account rolls held elsewhere suggest that Crich and South Wingfield were held together at this period.

Darley Abbey, parish of St Alkmund

The Abbey Darley owned many manors, but Darley itself does not seem to have been one of them. The site of the dissolved Abbey and its estate may have been

regarded later as a manor, with William Wolley said to have purchased the manor in 1709 by both Lysons (p.122) and Glover (p.350).

Derby Hills, extra parochial liberty

According to Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of England., Derby Hills comprised 310 acres of land, c.1 mile east of Ticknall and Lord Melbourne was the principal landowner and lord of the manor (1848). Bulmer (p.738) calls Earl Cowper as lord of the manor (1895). No evidence has been found for any actual manor. In the NRA list 30228 for the Kerr manuscripts at Melbourne Hall, Derby Hills is said to be part of the manor of Castle Donington.

Draycott, parish of Wilne

The court rolls at Haddon Hall turned out to be for the Staffordshire manor of Draycott under Needwood. Lysons (p.249) states that the Derbyshire manor of Draycott was held under the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry and in severalties. In the enclosure award of 1764 for the manor of Draycott, it is said to be a member of the manor and soke of Sawley (the lord of the manor being William, Earl of Harrington).

Dunston and Holme, parish of Chesterfield

Lysons (p.83): "The manor of Dunston and Holme, now [i.e. 1817] esteemed part of the Duke of Devonshire's manor of Newbold, was given by Matthew de Hathersage, to prior and convent of Lenton in Nottinghamshire. King Henry VIII granted it to Francis Leake, Esq."

Eaton, Long, parish of Sawley

Lysons (p.249) says the manor of Long Eaton was held on lease under the church of Lichfield by the Willoughby, then the Earl of Harrington (in 1817). I can find no other reference to this manor. The Sawley court rolls include Long Eaton juries, but Long Eaton would definitely seem to be part of Sawley.

Fenton, parish of Ashbourne

According to Lysons (pp. 11-12) Fenton, with Sturston, belonged to Henry de Ferrers at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086. Its site was unknown, and no mention of it is made after 1306, when Jihn de Fenton conveyed it to William le Mercer.

Foxlow, parish of Hartington

The only reference to a manor is in Lysons (p.175), in which he says the manor of Foxlow "which had belonged to the family of Lovell" as being among the estates of the Duke of Devonshire.

Griff Grange, parish of Wirksworth

Bulmer (p.496) says that the estate (677 acres) belonged to Dale Abbey and in 1546 was granted to Ralph Gell. According to Lysons (p.302) the manor of Griffe, partly in Wirksworth and partly in Bradbourne, had long been in the family of Gell (1817). Gell deeds and papers from the 16th to 19th century refer to it as a manor.

Hallowes, parish of Dronfield

According to Lysons (p.133) the manor of Hallowes belonged in 1817 to George Mower, having formerly belonged to the Morewoods. In The National Archives there is a petition in a court case about the ownership of the manor of Hallowes.

Handley, parish of Staveley

According to Lysons (p.267) the manor of Handley belonged to the family of Rodes, having been purchased by Francis Rodes, c.1577. It was the property of the Duke of Devonshire by 1817, when it had long been merged in the manor of Staveley.

Hargate alias Heath Houses, parish of Egginton

According to Lysons (p.139) is supposed to have been a portion of the original manor of Egginton, not granted by William Fitzralph to nephew William de Grendon and successively the property of the Frechevilles and Babingtons of Dethick. It was purchased from the Babingtons by the Leighs and was annexed to the manor of Egginton again. The records at the Derbyshire Record Office (under ref, D5236) are linked with Egginton.

Heanor, parish of Codnor

According to Lysons (p.180) the manor of Heanor was parcel of the manor of Codnor. One of the two items at Nottingham University Manuscripts and Special Collections Department was clearly not manorial, but the other consisting of accounts could not be seen due to their poor physical condition]

Heathcote Ward, parish of Stapenhill

According to Lysons (p.264) the manor of Heathcote Ward had been in the possession of the Ward family in the reign of Edward I, together with Stanton and Newhall. It would seem that Heathcote Ward never had any real independent existence.

Higham, parish of Shirland

According to Lysons (p.254) the manors of Shirland, Stretton and Higham were for several generations in the Grey family, belonging afterwards to the earls of Shrewsbury. Although Shirland and Stretton were separate manors, there is no evidence that Higham had any real independent existence, and it seems to have really been part of Shirland.

Hucklow, Great, parish of Hope

According to Lysons (pp.184-185) Great Hucklow was part of the Duchy of Lancaster manor of the High Peak. It is also said that "a considerable freehold estate, then called a manor, in Great-Hucklow, belonged to the Earl of Newcastle in the reign of Charles I". This estate was sold to John Bagshaw, from whom it passed to the Rich family, the principal part of which was purchased a few years before 1817 by John Radford.

Ivonbrook, parish of Wirksworth

According to Lysons (p.299), the manor of "Ivenbrook" was given by Henry Studley (died c.1165) to the Abbey of Buildwas in Shropshire. It was granted by King Henry VIII to Edward Grey, Lord Powis, from whom it passed by inheritance through the Ludlows and Vernons of Stokesay to Lord Scarsdale, the proprietor in 1817. It seems to have been known as Ivonbrook Grange, but it is not clear whether it was ever a manor in its own right. Ivonbrook did appear as waste in the Domesday survey, but was not said to be a manor.

Kiddersley, parish of Morley

According to Lysons (p.214) the manor of Kiddersley, the site of which was still called Kiddersley Park, belonged to the Abbot of Chester in 1235. The estate was not esteemed a manor in 1817, having been divided among the co-heiresses of the Sacheverell family and purchased by William Drury Lowe.

Kirk Ireton, parish of Kirk Ireton

According to Lysons (p.193) the manor of Kirk ireton was held under the King's brother [i.e. Edmund of Lancaster] in the reign of Edward I and had been long attached to the Duchy of Lancaster manor of Wirksworth.

Lea Hall, parish of Bradbourne

According to Lysons (p.60) Lea Hall was the property and seat of the Bradbournes, sold later to Sir Humphrey Ferrers, then to Samuel Swann c.1679, being the property of John Sanders in 1817. No mention is made of its being a manor, although it is said further on (p.64) that the manor of Lea belonged to Sir Henry Fitzherbert. A number of 18th and 19th century deeds refer to a manor of Lea Hall among the Fitzherbert collection at the Derbyshire Record Office.

Mackworth, parish of Mackworth

It seems to have always been part of the manor of Markeaton (alias Markeaton, Mackworth and Allestree). There are some 16th century deeds, however, which refer to the three places being separate manors. There is also reference to "the Castle and Manor of Mackworth" in deeds, 1653-1655 (DAJ 11, 1889, pp1-8, "Mackworth: its Castle and its Owners"). This was probably the property of the Mackworth family,

who had a freehold estate and castellated mansion there, and I am doubtful that this was a separate manor. No court record known. Further information may still be available at Derby Local Studies Library among the Mundy papers.

Malmerton, parish of Longford

According to Lysons (p.199) Malmerton was linked with Longford as being acquired by Oliver Fitznigel in the reign of Richard I and Edward Coke was said to be lord of the manors of Longford and Malmerton (1817). It may perhaps have been an early manor, but it seems likely it was merged into Longford at an early stage.

Marston Montgomery, parish of Cubley

According to Lysons (p.94), the manor of Marston Montgomery was part of the "ancient property", meaning, in context, the manor of Cubley, and that the Montgomery family had their seat there. The manor was said to be vested in the freeholders in 1817.

Meadow Pleck, parish of Youlgreave

According to Lysons (p.306), Meadow Pleck used to belong to the Abbey of Leicester, possibly part of grant of Conksbury by William Avenell as Meadow-Place. King Edward VI granted the manor of Meadow-Pleck to Sir William Cavendish, from whom it descended to the Dukes of Devonshire. Probably only a grange.

Mellor, parish of Glossop

Lysons (p. 168) says that Mellor was part of the lordship of Longdendale, although a later MS notes on the copy at the DRO/Local Studies Library says that it was actually the manor of High Peak. It also adds that there was a subordinate of Mellor, which belonged anciently to the Mellor family, before passing to the Stafford family (14th cent), and that Thomas and Tristram Stafford sold the manor in 1704 to James Chetham. Deeds at the Derbyshire Record Office suggest it was actually conveyed by John and Anne Horsfall to James Sheetham in 1687 and conveyed by Thomas Chetham to Randle Wilbraham in 1761 (ref. D4147).

Milton, parish of Repton

According to Lysons (pp. 243-244) the manor of Milton was part of the estate of Repton Priory and had long been in the Harpur family, being the property of Sir Henry [or George] Crewe in 1817.

Newhall, parish of Stapenhil

Newhall probably was a manor in its own right under the Ward family in the 13th and 14th centuries, but it would seem to have been treated with Stanton as one manor in the 16th century records at Staffordshire Record office [original items not checked].

Oakerthorpe, parish of South Wingfield

Lysons (p.293) says the manor of Oakerthorpe or Ulkerthorpe was also given to Darley Abbey and links it with the Rectory of South Wingfield as passing to the Duke of Devonshire. It would seem to have been merged with Pentrich by the Cavendishes for administrative purposes.

One Ash, parish of Bakewell

According to Lysons (pp.41-42) the manor of One Ash (Aneise in Domesday) was given by William Avenell, Lord of Haddon, to Roche Abbey in Yorkshire. After the Reformation it seems to have been granted to the Earls of Shrewbury, with Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury granting it to Sir Thomas Gargrave (temp. Eliz. I). In 1817 it belonged to the Duke of Devonshire.

Padley, parish of Pentrich

According to Lysons (p.230) "the manor or reputed manor of Padley" belonged to Darley Abbey, afterwards the family of Zouch. It was sold to Mr Smith (temp. James I), and purchased from his descendant by the ancestor of Rev. Henry Peach (1817).

Riddings, parish of Alfreton

According to Lysons (p.3) Riddings was "a manor or manor farm", held with Alfreton by the Chaworth family, later the property of Rolleston in 1817.

Roston, parish of Norbury

According to Lysons (pp.217-218) Roston has always been linked with the manor of Norbury. It is likely that it became merged with it at some stage.

Short Hazles, parish of Hartshorne

Lysons (p.177) says there was a small manor called Short-Hales on the borders of Leicestershire, which belonged to the Royles and was afterwards divided into severalties. It may possibly have been a manorial grange [?of Croxdon Abbey, Staffordshire or the Knights Hospitallers]. Wolley says it belonged to the [sic] Boyles for several generations from the time of King Henry VIII.

Shottle, parish of Duffield

According to Lysons (p.138) the manor of Shottle was in the Domesday survey and belonged to the Ferrers family and afterwards annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster. It was one of the seven parks in the Duffield Frith. The records of the Duffield Fee do not indicate that it operated as a manor.

Spinkhill, parish of Eckington

Printed notices, 1819-1829, convening meetings of the court of the manor of Spinkhill are to be found at Sheffield Archives, but no other reference can be found for such a manor. It is likely it was, at best, a member of the manor of Eckington.

Steetley, parish of Whitwell

According to Lysons (p.286), the Vavasours possessed the manor of Steetley in the 14th century, to be succeeded by the Frechevilles, who conveyed it to the Wentworths in c.1571. In the Victoria County History Volume III (p.172) Steetley is referred to as a so-called or supposed manor, part of the manor of Barlborough and then of Whitwell. In 1579 Peter Frecheville left his supposed manor Steetley and Whitwell to his son John. Steetley was later sold to the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, and united with the former Talbot estate at Whitwell.

Sturston, parish of Ashbourne

According to Lysons (pp.11-12), at the time of the Domesday survey, Sturston was part of a manor with Fenton, belonging to Henry de Ferrers. Fenton was not mentioned after 1306, but the manor of Sturston was inherited at an early period from the Grendons (who had a grant of free warren by Henry III) by the Kniveton. In 1655 the manor was sold by Sir Andrew Kniveton to Francis Meynell, with Godfrey Meynell being the owner in 1817, when a John Walker also claimed a manor at Sturston. In 1895 it was said to be the property of Mrs W.R. Smith.

Taddington, parish of Bakewell

According to Lysons (p.42) was considered part of the King's manor of High Peak, although William de Hamelton was said to have died seised of a third part of the manor of Taddington in 1286. A court roll at the British Library dated 1452 and 1458-1460 was only listed in the manuscript catalogue there as “?Derbyshire” (ref. Campb.xxiii.17). Another court roll for Worldsend in Taddington (1491-1508) held at Raynham Hall, Norfolk, is now believed to be for Worldsend in Tarrington, Herefordshire.

Ufton, parish of South Wingfield

In the Domesday survey Ufton is recorded as a berewick of Pentrich. According to Lysons (p.294) the manor of Ufton belonged to the Heriz family and afterwards to the Earls of Shrewsbury. It was purchased by Immanuel Halton and was, in 1817, the property of his descendant, Winfield Halton.

Wadshelf, parish of Brampton

According to Lysons (p.85) Wadshelf was given by the Musards to Beauchief Abbey but was parcel of the manor of Brampton in 1817. Manorial documents relating to Wadshelf have been entered on the MDR under Peveril Honour and the manor of Brampton.

Weston Underwood, parish of Mugginton

According to Lysons (p.217) the manor belonged to Lord Scarsale in 1817, having been in the Curzon family from at least as early as 1410, and probably from much earlier.

Whaley, parish of Bolsover

The Victoria County History Volume III refers to an estate being held in chief by members of the Whaley family in the 13th and 14th centuries, but it is not clearly stated to be a manor. It is said that Whaley was in the hands of George Pierrepont in 1544 and remained part of the Pierrepont family estate in 1687. It later passed with the adjoining manor of Scarcliffe to the Bathurst family, who remained the principal owners at Whaley and Scarcliffe until the mid-20th century.

Whitfield, parish of Glossop

According to Lysons (p.167) the manor of Whitfield was conveyed by Thomas Le Ragged to John Foljambe in 1330, and that it had long been held with the manor of Glossop, being the property of the Duke of Norfolk in 1817.

Windley Hill, parish of Duffield

According to Lysons (p.139) the family of Minors were possessed of the manor in Windle Hill in Sutton, but also had lands in Windley in the reign of King Henry VIII. In *Duffield Frith – History & Evolution of the landscape of a Medieval Derbyshire Forest*, by Mary Wiltshire, Sue Woore, Barry Crisp & Brian Rich (Landmark, 2005), it states that a second manor was established in Windley by the end of the fifteenth century. In 1497 Nicholas Kniveton bought an estate including Windley Hill from Edward Blount. In 1595 John Kniveton granted the manor to his mother, Alice, who married Roger Meynours. In 1577 the manor was sold by Richard Meynours to John Curzon. Francis Curzon mortgaged the manor in 1584 to the Earls of Shrewsbury, and it was not recovered by the Curzons until 1720.

Wingfield Rectory, parish of South Wingfield

According to the old Manorial Documents Register, Rear Admiral N.E.H. Clarke of St Helens, Isle of Wight, personally visited the MDR on 18 March 1966. He seems to have claimed to have manorial account rolls for Wynfeld and/or Wynfeld Rectory and Crich and/or Crich Rectory, 36-37 Hen VI [1457-1458]. Account rolls held elsewhere suggest that Crich and South Wingfield were held together at this period. The Rectory of South Wingfield would seem to have been linked with the manor of Oakerthorpe as passing to the Duke of Devonshire (Lysons p.293).

MANOR NAME: DUCKMANTON

Duckmanton, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Duckmanton was the property of Ralph Fitzhubert. The manor was later held under Leonia de Reynes, but it was purchased from Sir Richard de Wyverton by Geoffrey Fitzpeter for the Abbey of Welbeck. Henry de Stuteville, son of Leonia, confirmed the manor to Welbeck Abbey. After the abbey's dissolution, King Henry VIII granted the manor in c.1538 to Francis Leake. It remained with the Leake family until the death of Nicholas, the 4th Earl of Scarsdale, in 1736. He died without issue, and the manor, with Sutton, was purchased by Godfrey Clarke in 1740. In 1805 his heiress, Anna Maria Catherine Clarke, married Walter Butler, 1st Marquess of Ormonde. He died in 1820, and the manor was sold by his trustees to Richard Arkwright in 1824. The Arwrights remained lords of the manor into the 20th century. William Arkwright was described as lord of the manor in a Kelly's 1922 trade directory.

Evidence for manorial status

Court book (1543-1597) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 135

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp. 103-105

Sutton Scarsdale's Story, Part 1: The Leakes of Sutton by Pamela Kettle, 1988

MANOR NAME: DUFFIELD FEE

Duffield, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of the manor

The 1086 Domesday Survey shows that Duffield was held by the Anglo-Saxon thegn Siward Barn prior to 1066. After the Conquest, it was first granted by William I to Hugh de Abrincis, who returned the lands on being made Earl of Chester and in 1068 the manor was granted to Henry de Ferrers as part of the Honor of Tutbury. At Domesday, after their rebellion in 1266, the de Ferrers' lands were forfeited to Henry III, who passed the Honor of Tutbury, including Duffield, to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. It is not clear whether Duffield Fee developed out of a main manor of Duffield with members (see Nature of jurisdiction below). It remained with the Duchy of Lancaster, which passed to the Crown in 1399, until Charles I granted the Fee to the Corporation of the City of London in 1628. The following year, the Corporation sold the Fee (except Heage and Holbrook) to Sir Edward Leche whose son Sir William Leech inherited in 1652. During disputes following William's death in 1673, Sir Ambrose Phillips held Lordship 1674-78 followed by Philip Jodrell. His son Paul's ownership of the Fee was confirmed in 1686. The Fee remained with the Jodrell family until 1891 when it was conveyed to Sir Timothy White who had purchased the reversion of Jodrell estates in 1888. The lordship remained with the White family until at least 1957.

Evidence for manorial status

Duffield Court Rolls (to 1629) in the Duchy of Lancaster collection at Kew
Duffield Fee Court Books (1595-1935) at DRO

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

The situation surrounding the Duffield Fee is a confusing one. In the court rolls held among the records of the Duchy of Lancaster at The National Archives there are courts for what came to be regarded as the individual members of the Fee, comprising Duffield, Alderwasley, Belper, Biggin, Hazelwood, Heage, Holbrook, Hulland, Idridgehay, Southwood, Turnditch and Windley. It would seem that the courts would meet at Belper, Duffield, Cowhouse Lane, Windley or Turnditch, largely irrespective of whichever manor was involved. It is possible that Duffield Fee arose as a consequence of a drive to provide some form of administrative coherence, allowing one panel of jurors to act instead of having to provide individual juries for the several separate manors. The situation is further confused by the Duffield Frith, which was the area covered by forest law, for which separate, non-manorial woodmote and swainmote courts were held. From the mid-16th century view of frankpledge and great courts begin to be held for the "manor" of Duffield Frith. In the 1590s the name changes to Duffield Fee, from which time business for the individual manors are held under the auspices of Duffield Fee, although Belper's courts are often recorded as a separate entity.

Court Leet and View of Frankpledge with Court Baron

Sources

Magna Britannia, Volume 5: Derbyshire, by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)

Victoria County History – draft text for Duffield and Duffield Fee, part of new VCH Derbys volumes to be published in future years. Permission to view draft text kindly given by Philip Riden, Co-ordinator of VCH for Derbys & Notts.

The Illustrated History of Duffield by W.R. Watson (1986)

Trade Directories, 1829-1941

Duffield Frith – History & Evolution of the landscape of a Medieval Derbyshire Forest, by Mary Wiltshire, Sue Woore, Barry Crisp & Brian Rich (Landmark, 2005)

Custom, resistance and politics: Local experiences of improvement in early modern England, by Heather Falvey, doctoral thesis (Warwick University, 2007)

<http://wrap.warwick.ac.uk/1143/>

MANOR NAME: DUFFIELD RECTORY

Duffield, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The tithes of the church of Duffield were given in 1332 by Henry, Earl of Lancaster, to the Hospital of the Blessed Virgin, later Newark College, in Leicester, to which the church became appropriated. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, according to Lysons, "the rectory, manor, and impropriation, belonged for many years to the family of Pindar, who resided in the rectory house". It descended to the earls of Beauchamp, whose property it was in 1817 and 1874.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Entries for courts in the Duffield Fee court books

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 137

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
650

Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire, Vol. III, by J. Charles Cox, 1877,
pp.129-132

MANOR NAME : DUFFIELD

Duffield, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury
Member manor of Duffield Fee

Descent of the manor

The 1086 Domesday Survey shows that Duffield (written as 'Duvelle') was held by the Anglo-Saxon thegn Siward Barn prior to 1066. After the Conquest, it was first granted by William I to Hugh de Abrincis, who returned the lands on being made Earl of Chester and in 1068 the manor was granted to Henry de Ferrers as part of the Honor of Tutbury. At Domesday, after their rebellion in 1266, the de Ferrers' lands were forfeited to Henry III, who passed the Honor of Tutbury, including Duffield, to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. From 1298 Duffield was consistently included in the group of manors known as Duffield Fee, and shares the Fee's history from then on. Duffield was the administrative centre of both the Fee and the forest jurisdiction area known as Duffield Frith. It remained with the Duchy of Lancaster, which passed to the Crown in 1399, until Charles I granted the Fee to the Corporation of the City of London in 1628. The following year, the Corporation sold the Fee (except Heage and Holbrook) to Sir Edward Leche whose son Sir William Leech inherited in 1652. During disputes following William's death in 1673, Sir Ambrose Phillips held Lordship 1674-78 followed by Philip Jodrell. His son Paul's ownership of the Fee was confirmed in 1686. The Fee remained with the Jodrell family until 1891 when it was conveyed to Sir Timothy White who had purchased the reversion of Jodrell estates in 1888. The lordship remained with the White family until at least 1957.

Evidence for manorial status

Duffield court rolls (14th to 17th cent) at The National Archives
Duffield Fee court books (1595-1935) at DRO

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Court leet and view of frankpledge with court baron

Sources

Magna Britannia, Volume 5: Derbyshire, by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)

Victoria County History – draft text for Duffield and Duffield Fee, part of new VCH Derbys volumes to be published in future years. Permission to view draft text kindly given by Philip Riden, Co-ordinator of VCH for Derbys & Notts.

The Illustrated History of Duffield by W.R. Watson (1986)

Trade Directories, 1829-1941

Duffield Frith – History & Evolution of the landscape of a Medieval Derbyshire Forest, by Mary Wiltshire, Sue Woore, Barry Crisp & Brian Rich (Landmark, 2005)

Custom, resistance and politics: Local experiences of improvement in early modern England, by Heather Falvey, doctoral thesis (Warwick University, 2007)
<http://wrap.warwick.ac.uk/1143/>

Victoria County History, Vol 1 (1905) – Domesday Book, p.342b

MANOR NAME: EATON DOVEDALE

Doveridge, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Alias Dovebridge

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Eaton Dovedale belonged to Henry de Ferrers. In the reign of King Edward I it belonged to the family of St. Pierre, whose heiress brought it in c.1356 to Sir Walter Cokesey. His grandson, Sir Hugh Cokesey died seised of it in 1445, with one of his sisters and co-heiresses marrying John Greville, whose grandson, Sir Thomas Greville alias Cokesey died seised of it in c.1499. It passed through the other sister of Sir Hugh Cokesey to the Russel family. Sir John Russel died seised of it in 1556, and just a few years later it would seem to have been purchased by the Milward family, as Robert Milward died seised of it in 1566. It later passed to the Clarke family, from whom it had descended to the Marquess of Ormonde by 1817.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 130-131

MANOR NAME: ECKINGTON

Eckington, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

In the Domesday survey in 1086 Eckington belonged to Ralph Fitzhubert. The Norman Stoteville family gained Eckington through Ralph's daughter Matilda who married Edward de Salisbury and inherited half the Fitzhubert Barony. They held it until Sir John Stoteville forfeited the manor in 1340, although there were several occasions before that when it appears to have been temporarily taken away. It was granted next to Sir John Darcy, steward of the King's household. After the death of Sir Philip Darcy in 1418, it passed, via his daughter Elizabeth's marriage to Sir James Strangeways, to the Strangeways family who held until 1540, when another Sir James conveyed the manor to his cousin William Lord Dacre. William's son Leonard Dacre held it next but on his attainder in 1570, the manor was forfeited to the Crown. Lordship of the manor from then remained in the hands of the Crown until c1837. There were, however, many leases from the Crown, often very short term in nature, particularly after the Restoration. They included the first lessee, Sir Henry Carey Lord Hunsdon, cousin of Elizabeth I (1571), the Carey family (until about 1640), Parliamentary trustees (1649-1660), John Wroth esquire and his wife Anne (1653-1655 and 1667), the Duke of Albemarle (1660), the Earl of Sandwich, Sir Edward Montagu (1661-1662), Sir John Frechville (1667-1682), his widow Lady Anne Charlotte (1682-1717), her friend Hanna Lowther (1718-1719), James Lord D'Arcy and William Jessop (1720-1733), William Jessop alone (1733-1734), Hon. Mary Jessop (1735-1736), Nathaniel Payler and John Dossie (1737-1748), trustees of John Dossie's settlement (1766-1771), William Dossie (1771), and Rev. James Wilkinson (1771-1804). In 1804 the Rev. James Wilkinson assigned his lease to Sitwell Sitwell, Esq. Sir George Sitwell purchased the manor outright in 1837 and it has remained with the Sitwell family at Renishaw Hall ever since.

Evidence for manorial status

Manorial records (14th – 19th cent) held by Sitwell family at Renishaw Hall, Derbyshire
Court books (1766-1783) held at Sheffield Archives
Court rolls (1384-1482) held at North Yorkshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

View of frankpledge, great court baron and small court

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp.142-143
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50728&strquery=eckington>

Tales of my native village by Sir George Reresby Sitwell (1933), chapter 1 "The Lord of the Manor", pp. 54-98

Eckington The Court Rolls, Vol. III, 1506-1589, calendared by H.J.H. Garratt (2003)

Eckington The Court Rolls, Vol. IV, 1633-1694, calendared by H.J.H. Garratt (2000)

Eckington The Court Rolls, Vol. V, 1694-1804, calendared by H.J.H. Garratt (1997)

A Brief History of Eckington: An Ancient Derbyshire Parish by G. Shaw (Eckington & District Preservation Society 1978)

MANOR NAME: EDENSOR

Edensor, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Edensor was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. The manor was then rented by the Shirley family, but the actual lordship came to the Foljambe family. On the marriage of Alice Foljambe to Sir Robert Plumpton in 1401, the manor passed to the Plumpton family. When William Plumpton died in 1480, the manor was divided between his two grand- daughters, who married into the Sotehill and Roccliffe families. The Roccliffe moiety passed to the Cliffords, and was sold by George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, to the Countess of Shrewsbury. The Sotehill moiety was purchased by Sir Ralph Langford, and probably passed to Philip Leche, who gave it as a wedding present to his son George Leche in 1500. It passed from the Leche family in 1547 to William Agard, and was very shortly afterwards acquired by Sir William Cavendish. The manor subsequently belonged wholly to the Cavendish family, later the Dukes of Devonshire. The 6th Duke famously tore down the old village and built a new one in 1839-1841. The Dukes continue to be lords into the 21st century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 145

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T.Bulmer (1895), p.
364

A Short History of Edensor by Peter and Margaret Grayson (1966)

MANOR NAME: EDLASTON

Edlaston, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Edlaston was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. The manor of Edlaston was given by Robert, Earl Ferrers, to the Priory of Tutbury, which had been founded by his father. Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries the manor was granted by King Henry VIII, c.1543, to William, Lord Paget, who conveyed it in 1544 to Sir Edward Aston. The manor was still with the Aston family in 1596. It later belonged to the Eyres of Hassop. It was sold by Rowland Eyre to Daniel Morley (died c1714). It was conveyed in 1716 by John and Samuel Morley to Thomas Gisborne. It remained with the Gisbornes until conveyed by Thomas Gisborne to Edmund Evans in 1824. It passed shortly afterwards by the marriage of his daughter to John Harrison. It passed to his son, also John Harrison, and on his death in 1906, it passed by his sister's marriage to Henry Stanton. Mrs Stanton was recorded as the lady of the manor in 1925.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Co-extensive with parish

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 155

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895), pp.
370-371

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1925

MANOR NAME: EDNASTON

Brailsford, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Ednaston belonged to Geoffrey de Alselin. The manor of Ednaston is said to have been given by Robert, Earl Ferrers, to the Priory of Tutbury, which had been founded by his father in the late 11th century. Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries the manor was granted by King Henry VIII in 1540 to Sir John Giffard, who sold it in 1542 to Francis Shirley. The manor remained with the Shirley family, later the earls Ferrers of Staunton Harold, until at least the early 19th century. In 1817 Washington Shirley, 8th Earl Ferrers, was lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 66

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 p. 139 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
709

MANOR NAME: EGGINTON

Egginton, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Egginton was held by Geoffrey de Alselin. It remained with the Alselins until the marriage of a daughter of Ralph de Alselin (who possessed it in 1166) to Thomas Bardolf. A William Bardolf was in possession of it in 1242-1243, and Hugh Bardolf in 1346. The manor has a complicated descent among the under-tenants, starting with Azelin in 1086, moving on to Geremund, Ralph Fitzgermund, William Fitzralph, and Robert, Bishop of Worcester, after whose death in 1195, the manor seems to have been divided into moieties. One moiety descended through William de Grendon, among others, to Robert Walkelin, then to his two daughters, one of whom married Sir John Chandos (died 1370), the other, marrying Sir William Stafford. This moiety descended to the Poles towards the end of the 14th century and remained with the Poles for several centuries. In 1817 it belonged to Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole. Another moiety was split into several shares for the five daughters of William de Stafford, but was subsequently re-united in the Lathbury family in the 15th century (Bulmer claims that this was a subordinate manor originally known as Heathhouses, later Hargate). It then passed to the Leigh family at the beginning of the 16th century. On the death of Sir Henry Leigh in 1622, it passed through the marriage of his daughter, Anne, to Simon Every (created a baronet in 1641). In 1788 Sir Henry Every and Sacheveal Pole were recorded in the enclosure award as lords of the manor. In trade directories dated 1848- 1932 the lordship is recorded as being with members of the Every family.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (14th-15th centuries) at Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 155-156

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895), p. 740

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 75 (1955), pp. 36-61, "Egginton Court Rolls, 1306/7-1311/12", by F.N. Fisher

William Woolley's History of Derbyshire, edited by Catherine Glover and Philip Riden, Derbyshire Record Society Volume VI (1981)

MANOR NAME: ELMTON

Elmton, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Elmton belonged to Walter de Aincourt. It remained with his successors, the Deincourts, until the mid-15th century. Having been briefly shared by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, from at least 1431 by his marriage to a co-heiress, Margaret Deincourt, the whole manor passed on Margaret's death in 1454 to her sister, Alice, who married William Lovell (died 1455) and in 1463 Ralph Boteler, Lord Sudeley (died 1473). On Alice's death in 1474, it passed to her grandson, Francis Lovell, Lord Lovell, but he lost his estates to the Crown after being attainted for his support of Richard III, slain at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. King Henry VII granted the manor in the following year to Sir John Savage (died 1492). It remained with the Savage family until 1586 or 1587, when Sir John Savage sold it to Sir Francis Rodes of Barlborough Hall. The manor remained with the Rodes family until 1854 when William Hatfield de Rodes sold it to the 4th Duke of Portland. The dukes remained lords of the manor until 1941, when the Welbeck Estate Office sold the lands to the Chatsworth Settlement Trust.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (17th-18th cent) at Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Victoria County History of Derbyshire, Vol III (draft, proof copy, 2013), edited by Philip Riden, with assistance of Dudley Fowkes

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 157

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895), p. 244

MANOR NAME: ELTON

Youlgreave, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Elton belonged to Henry de Ferrers. Its owners later included the Bardolfs, then the Tibetots. During the reign of Edward III (1327-1377) it was held of the Tibetots by the Foljambe family, who remained lords into the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603). It subsequently belonged to the Stevensons, before being divided between Stevenson co-heiresses into moieties later held in 1817 by Hylton Joliffe and Bache Thornhill. In 1895 Major Thornhill was said to be lord of the manor, and in 1941 Mrs McCreagh Thornhill was said to be lady of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 305

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
372

Midland History Vol. 19 (1994), "Walter Blount was gone to the traytours": the Sack of Elvaston and the Politics of the North Midlands in 1454', pp. 21-39, by Helen Castor

MANOR NAME: ELVASTON

Elvaston, Derbyshire

Alias Elvaston, Thurlston and Ambaston

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Geoffrey Alselin held Elvaston, Thurlston and Ambaston as one manor. Although deeds seem to refer to them as three distinct manors, it would seem that they have never operated as separate manors. It supposedly passed by the marriage of a co-heir of the Alselin family to the Bardolphs. In the mid-14th century it was held by the Willoughby family, who leased out and then sold the manor to the Blount family during the second decade of the 15th century. It passed to Sir Walter Blount, who rose to prominence in the royal court of Henry VI in the 1440s. In 1454 the manor was 'sacked' by the Longford family during a bitter feud between the families. In the middle of the 16th century the manor was purchased from the Blounts by Sir Michael Stanhope. The manor then remained in the Stanhope family, later the earls of Harrington, into the early 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

Court papers (late 17th cent) at Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

The manor included the hamlets of Elvaston, Thurlaston and Ambaston.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 158

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 742

Midland History Vol. 19 (1994), "'Walter Blount was gone to the traytours": the Sack of Elvaston and the Politics of the North Midlands in 1454', pp. 21-39, by Helen Castor

MANOR NAME: ETWALL

Etwall, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Etwall was held by Saswallo, ancestor of the Shirley family, being part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. During the 13th and 14th centuries, the manor was held by the Riboef family, before being given by Sir William Finchenden and others to the abbey of Beauvale in Nottinghamshire. Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries the manor was granted in 1540 by King Henry VIII to Sir John Port. It came to his son's eldest daughter and co-heiress, who married Sir Thomas Gerard. In 1641 his grandson, Sir William Gerrard sold it to Sir Edward Moseley, who sold it in 1646 to Sir Samuel Sleigh. His daughter, Mary, married Rowland Cotton, in the late 17th century. The manor remained with the Cotton family into the mid-20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 159-160

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895), pp.
744-745

MANOR NAME: EYAM

Eyam, Derbyshire
Honour of Peveril

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Eyam was part of the royal demesne lands held by King William I. It was granted, with other manors in the Peak, by King Henry I to William Peveril. It was then held by the Morteynes under the Peverils, and from 1154 under the King again. It was retained by the Morteynes until c.1307, when it was sold by Roger Morteyne to Thomas de Furnival. It remained with the Furnivals until 1383, when on the death of the 4th Baron Furnival, it passed via his daughter, Joan, to Sir Thomas Neville, later styled Baron Furnival. It then passed by the marriage of his daughter, Maud Neville, to John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury in 1407. It remained with the earls of Shrewsbury until the death of Gilbert, the 7th Earl, in 1616. It passed to one of his co-heiresses, Mary, Countess of Pembroke. It passed to her grandson, Sir George Savile, and remained with the Saviles, until it passed by marriage with Dorothy, a co-heiress of William Savile, 2nd Marquess of Halifax (died 1700), to Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington (died 1754). As a consequence of the marriage of his daughter, Charlotte Elizabeth, Countess of Burlington, to William Cavendish, 4th Duke of Devonshire, and of a Chancery court ruling on their two wills in 1781, the manor became the property of the dukes of Devonshire and remained with them into the 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 162-163

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895), p. 374

MANOR NAME: FENNY BENTLEY

Fenny Bentley, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Bentley was a berewick of the manor and part of the King's lands. It was later called Fenny Bentley to distinguish it from Hungry Bentley. In 1297, it was listed as belonging to Edward, Earl of Lancaster. In the reign of King Henry VI (1422-1471) it belonged to a younger branch of the Beresford family of Beresford in Staffordshire. The manor remained in the lordship of the Beresfords for several generations. It would seem that the manor was still in their hands in the early 17th century, but that it then passed out of the family into various hands. In 1817 it was said to be in the hands of two unmarried ladies with the surname Irving, who inherited from Jackson. In 1833 it was said to be Samuel Irving and Messrs Jackson. In trade directories Sir William Fitzherbert is listed as lord in 1864 and 1881, but by 1887 it was Timothy and William Challinor, who were still described as lords in 1900. In 1904 it was said to be Miss Challinor and Sir Richard Fitzherbert. Sir Hugo Meynell Fitzherbert was lord in 1904 and 1916, but by 1922 there were said to be no manorial rights.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 48

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895), p. 381

The Parish of Fenny Bentley and its Church St Edmnud King and Martyr by Derek H. Buckley (1987)

Trade directories, 1829-1925

MANOR NAME: FINDERN

Mickleover, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Findern was a berewick of the manor of Mickleover, part of the lands of the Abbey of Burton. It remained with Burton Abbey until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s. After the dissolution of Burton Abbey, King Henry VIII granted the manor, with Mickleover, Littleover and Potlock, to his secretary of state, William Paget, in 1546. Thomas, Lord Paget sold the manors of Mickleover, Littleover and Findern to Sir Thomas Gresham in the 1570s. Having been settled on Lady Gresham, they passed to her son by another marriage, Sir William Reade. His daughter married Sir Michael Stanhope, whose three daughters, Jane, Bridget and Elizabeth. Elizabeth, Lady Bekeley's share was bought in 1640 by Bridget, wife George Fielding, 1st Earl of Desmond, and these two shares were then sold in 1648 to Edward Wilmot. His descendant, Sir Robert Wilmot, sold them to Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole in 1801 manors. The third share held by Jane, wife of Sir William Willipole was bought by Sir John Curzon in 1648 and had become the property of the Newton family in the late 18th century. It was seem that about this time the manors were re-distributed, so that Newton held the manor of Mickleover and Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole held those of Littleover and Findern. In 1895 R.W. Chandos Pole was said to be lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 226-227

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 749

A History of Findern by John Hawkins (2013)

MANOR NAME: FOREMARK

Repton, Derbyshire

Alias Formewerk

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Foremark belonged to Nigel de Stafford. During the reign of King Henry II it was given by Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, to Bertram de Verdon, who had married one of his daughters. The manor was purchased from the Verdons before 1387 by Sir Robert Francis, who obtained royal confirmation of free warren in 1397. The manor remained with the Francis family until the early years of the 17th century, when the Francis heiress married Thomas Burdett of Bramcote, Warwickshire (created a baronet in 1618), after which Foremark became the chief country seat of the Burdett family. The Burdetts remained lords of the manor of Formark well into the 20th century. Major Sir Fancis Burdett was recorded as lord of the manor in 1936.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 242

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 751

Kelly's trade directories, 1925-1936

MANOR NAME: FOSTON

Scropton, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Foston was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers and held by Geoffrey Alselin. After the attainder of Robert de Ferrers following his defeat at the battle of Chesterfield in 1266, it became part of the Earldom of Lancaster, later the Duchy of Lancaster. Some sources suggest that the Agards had held the manor of Foston since 1310. The Agards were seized of the manor in the early 17th century. In 1675 Richard Bate bought the lordship of Foston from Charles and John Agard, and he also bought the lordship of Scropton in 1679. In 1784 Brownlow Bate sold the manor to John Broadhurst. It remained with the Broadhurst family until 1878, when it passed to Admiral Sir Arthur Cumming. On his death in 1893 it was inherited by Henry Jack Cumming. With the sale of Foston Hall and its estates in 1901, the lord of the manor became Major Gerald Holbech Hardy, who was succeeded in 1929 by his nephew, Lt. Col. Leonard Henry Hardy, who was still recorded as lord in 1941.

Foston is recorded as a separate manor from the time of the Domesday survey. It appears that it might have been subordinate in practice to Scropton, as here are references to the manor of Scropton and Foston, the manor of Foston and Scropton, and the manor of Foston alias Scropton.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 252-253

Foston Hall and its Historical Background 1066-1997 by Gordon Owen
Thornhill (2000)

The Agard Family from Foston by Jessica Freeman (1984) [available at the County Local Studies Library, Matlock]

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 449-450

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: GLAPWELL

Bolsover, Derbyshire
Honour of Peverel

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 the manor of Glapwell was held by Serlo under the lordship of William Peverel, to whom it had been granted by his father, King William I. Right of lordship were complicated in Glapwell, but it would seem that Serlo's descendant, Serlo de Pleasley, held the manor, in c.1166-1195, and his descendant, Simon de Glapwell held it in 1250. From the late 13th to the late 15th centuries the manor was held by the Glapwell family. In the late 15th century it was possessed by the Woolhouse family. With the marriage of Elizabeth Woolhouse to Samuel Hallowses in 1683, the manor passed to the Hallowses family, with which it remained for another two centuries. In 1895 F.R.F.B. Hallowses was lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Glapwell was a detached township of the parish of Bolsover

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 56

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895)
p.218

The Glapwell Charters edited by Reginald R. Darlington (1960)

MANOR NAME: GLOSSOP

Glossop, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Glossop belonged to the lordship of Longdendale. King Henry I granted Glossop to William Peverel, whose son was attainted in 1154, returning it to royal control. In 1157 King Henry II gave it to the Abbey of Basingwerk in Flintshire, North Wales. Following the abbey's dissolution, the manor of Glossop was granted in 1537 by King Henry VIII to George, Earl of Shrewsbury. On the death of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1616, it passed to his daughter and co-heir, Alatheia Talbot, wife of Thomas Howard, 2nd Earl of Arundel. Their descendants, later Dukes of Norfolk, remained lords of the manor well into the 20th century, with Lord Howard still being described as lord of the manor in a 1925 Kelly's trade directory.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 165

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 162.

Kelly's trade directories, 1899-1925

MANOR NAME: GRATTON

Youlgreave, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Gratton was held by Henry de Ferrers. During the reign of King Henry VIII it is said to have belonged to the Middletons, who continued to hold it until c.1675, when it passed to the Lowes by marriage. In 1723 it was purchased by John Thornhill. The manor remained with the Thornhills until at least the late 19th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 305

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
506

MANOR NAME: GRINDLOW

Hope, Derbyshire

Alias Greenlow Grange**Descent of manor**

The manor of Grindlow (Grenelawe in Pecco) was given by Matthew de Stokes to the monastery of Lilleshall in the latter part of the 12th century, confirmation of which was granted by King John in c.1199. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the manor, under the name of Greenlow Grange, was granted by King Edward VI in 1552 to Sir William Cavendish. In 1641 it belonged to William Cavendish, Earl of Newcastle. It subsequently belonged to Sergeant Hall, whose heiress married William Cockayne. It was purchased from the Cockayne family by the Coxes of Derby. It was purchased c.1850 by Andrew Brittlebank, who died before 1895.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 185

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 112

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of Derbyshire by Francis White (1857), p. 628

Haddon Hall

Survey of records

The survey was undertaken on 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 11th December 2013 and 8th, 10th, 30th and 31st January 2014 by Neil Bettridge of Derbyshire Record Office, as part of the Manorial Documents Register Project for Derbyshire.

The records seen in the survey were stored in two locations within the Estate Office complex of rooms on the western side of the inner courtyard. The first storage area was a glass-fronted cupboard in a room next to the meeting room on the upper floor next to the Estate Officer's office. The second storage area was a storeroom for records to the left of the entrance to the Estate Office. The records seen in this second storage area were stored in boxes and folders, the other records in the room having been listed by the Estate Officer as part of a long-term project to identify material held by the Estate.

Cupboard on Upper Floor

Aldwark Bundle 1

Copy of grant of manor of Aldwark by Queen Elizabeth to James Hardwicke, 8 Jan 4 Eliz [1562], copy 17th cent

Alport Item 1

Articles of agreement, John Calver, servant to John, Earl of Rutland, and Samuel Bennet of Hope and George Bagshawe of Hazlebadge, on lease of corn mill at Alport for 7 years, 18 Sep 1699

Alport and Haddon Item 1

Rental of Alport and Haddon, 26 Sep 1591

Alport and Haddon item 2

Rental of Alport and Nether Haddon "Inne", 1 Nov 1600

Bakewell Bundle 1

Plans (3) of drains - for Rowsley and Stanton Meadow, Lady Holme and land near river, with schedule of costs, 1819

Bakewell Bundle 2

Copies (3) of Quo Warranto roll for Bakewell, 4 Edw III [1330], 17th cent copies

Copy of Quo Warranto inquisition on free warren in Bakewell and Haddon, 4 Edw III [1330], 17th cent

Copy of extract of inquisition on moiety of manor of Nether Haddon, Tues morrow of feast of St

Mark 16 Edw II [26 Apr 1323], 17th cent copy, with related papers

Copy of grant to Sir Henry Vernon, of manor of Bakewell and lands, etc, in Bakewell and Darley in the Peak, 21 Nov 18 Hen VII [1502]

Bakewell Bundle 3

Parcel marked "Bakewell Court Rolls", comprising lists of freeholders and inhabitants, presentments and pains, estreats, undated [reign of Elizabeth I]

Bakewell Bundle 4

Estreats of court, 7 May 4 Jas [1606]

Rental 1684-1685

Rental, 1596

Rental, Michaelmas 16 Eliz [29 Sep 1574]

Bakewell Item 5

Rental, 1588

Bakewell Bundle 6

Court verdicts, 11 Apr & 23 Oct 1761, 14 Oct 1762, 14 Apr & 14 Oct 1763 (bundle – wrapped in page from Church Times, 28 Oct 1898)

Baslow Bundle 1

Court verdicts, 1716-1724 (some very badly damaged by damp or crumbling)

Baslow Bundle 2

Manor court rolls, 1617-1622

Court estreat, Thu after feast of St Edward 18 Edw IV [19 Mar 1478]

Baslow Bundle 3

Court verdicts, 1750-1769

Baslow Bundle 4

Court verdicts, 1725-1749

Baslow Bundle 5

Court roll, Thu after feast of Annunciation of Blessed Mary 21 Edw IV [29 Mar 1481]

Court roll, 17 May 21 Edw IV [1481]

Court roll (damaged), Mon feast of St Lucy 12 Hen VII [1496]

Court roll, Thu after feast of St Katherine 15 Hen VII [28 Nov 1499]

Court roll, Wed after feast of St Mark 19 Hen VII [25 Apr 1504]

Court roll, Mon before feast of All Saints 24 Hen VII [30 Oct 1508]

Court rolls, 21 Oct 21 Eliz [1579], 27 Apr 22 Eliz [1580], 24 Oct 24 Eliz [1582] (damaged), 30 Sep 32 Eliz [1590], 11 Oct 35 Eliz [1593], and 8 Oct 20 Jas [1622]

Draft court rolls, 5 May and 11 Oct 13 Eliz [1571], 18 Apr and 24 Sep 14 Eliz [1572], 17 Apr and 24 Oct 15 Eliz [1573] and 12 Oct 18 Eliz [1576]

Jury presentment, 21 Nov 5 & 6 Phil & Mary [1558]

Court estreat, 2 July 10 Hen VII [1494]

List of forfeits of amercements, 1611-1612

Baslow Bundle 6

Book of survey of Baslow, 14 Jun 3 Edw VI [1549], with Bakewell, 3 Edw VI [1549], "Parcels" of Derbyshire, 26 July, Chapel parish, 10 July Edw VI [1549] and Rowsley, undated

Baslow Bundle 7

Rental of Baslow manor (except for Bubnell Hall demesne), 10 Aug 1633
Rental of Baslow, Bubnell, Curbar and Froggatt, Michaelmas [29 Sep] 1641
Rental of Baslow, Bubnell, Curbar and Froggatt, 12 Eliz [1569-1570]
Rentals (2) of Baslow lordship, 10 Apr 1630
Rental of Baslow manor (except for Bubnell Hall demesne and all mills), 20 Sep 1634
Note listing cottagers, undated [early 17th cent]
Jury's list of lands let by tenants, 1628

Baslow Bundle 8

Bill of complaint (in English) of Sir Henry Vernon against George, Earl of Shrewsbury, 12 Hen VII [1496-1497]

Baslow Bundle 9

Court roll, Friday before feast of Purification of Blessed Mary 18 Hen VI [29 Jan 1440]
Copy of case paper, John, Earl of Rutland v Rowland Furnis of Curbar, miner, on damages for herbage at Bakewell, Michaelmas term 24 Chas [Sep-Oct 1648]

Baslow Bundle 10

Rent collector's accounts, date missing [15th cent]
Perambulation of manor of Baslow and Bubnell, 12 July 1614
Extract of arrears of several manors (incl. Baslow) of Sir Henry Vernon, 9 Hen VII [1493-1494]
Names of leaseholders (incl. Bubnell, Curbar, Froggatt), undated [16th cent]
Court roll, Wed after feast of St Barnabas 19 Edw IV [16 Jun 1479]
Perambulation of manor of Baslow, 30 May 1638
Description of boundaries of manor of Baslow, 17 Sep 1651
Note on boundary between Baslow and Bubnell, c.1657 (case between Earl of Rutland, lord of Baslow, and Lord Henry Cavendish, lord of Barlow)
Agreement between John Manners of Haddon and Richard Hollande of Stone, Staffs, on sale of lands in Bakewell and Ashbourne, 8 Oct 1584
Statement of inhabitants in lordship of Baslow, Bubnell, Curbar and Froggatt on boundary of moor, 17 Aug 1570
Description of boundaries of manor of Baslow, 20 May 1631

Baslow Bundle 11

Court presentments of juries and officers, 1593-1594, 1596-1600, 1606, 1608
Court verdicts, 1606, 1608, 1610
Suit roll, 19 Apr 44 Eliz [1602]
Jury list, 1608, with warrant to distrain, 3 May 1609
Pains and orders, 4 Oct 36 Eliz [1594] and 22 Apr 37 Eliz [1595]
Note on pleas, 1595, 1608 and undated [c1600]

Court verdict, 19 Oct 11 Eliz [1569]
Draft court roll, 20 Oct 11 Eliz [1569]
Suit roll, 19 Oct 1598
Court verdicts, 3 May and 10 Oct 1609
Pains, 10 Oct 1609
Release by John Dame of Dronfield to Simon Williamson, servant of John Manners, of a term of years in a farm at Curbar, 17 Oct 1589
Request to Mr Roe by Abraham Sheldon for an easement to close of land, 20 Oct 1607

Baslow Bundle 12

Draft court rolls, with jury list and verdict, 19 Apr 1602
Jury presentments, 1601, 1603-1604, with jury lists, 1604

Baslow Bundle 13

Baslow manor rental (incl. Bubnell, Curbar and Froggatt), 1640

Baslow Bundle 14

Rental of Bubnell Hall and demesnes, 1635
Rental of Baslow, Bubnell, Curbar and Froggatt, 29 Sep 1628
Rental of Baslow lordship, with draft, 10 Apr 1630, with 2 "improvements", undated
Baslow rent roll, undated [17th cent]
Particular of Bubnell demesnes, undated [mid-17th cent]
Rental of Bubnell demesnes, 1634
Rental of Bubnell Hall and demesnes, 1637

Baslow Bundle 15

Court roll, Sat 3 May 13 Edw IV [1473] and Sat after feast of St Edward the king, 14 Edw IV [19 Mar 1474]
Rental of Curbar and Froggatt, undated [early 17th cent]
Presentments of constable, undated [early 17th cent]
Presentment, 11 Oct 1597
Note of rents of three Baslow tenants, 1 May 1630
Jury list, 4 Apr 1594
Presentment of amercements with jury list, undated [late 16th cent]
Complaint for debt, Roger Dame v James Haberjam
Draft rental, 1630

Baslow Roll 16

Rental of Baslow manor (except for Bubnell Hall demesne and all mills), 10 Oct 1632

Baslow Roll 17

Estreat roll for several manors (mistakenly endorsed 1636): Baslow, 1686-1688, Bakewell, 1686-1687, Beeley, 1686-1687, Holmesfield, 1686, Nether Haddon, 1686-1687, Little Rowsley, 1687, and Ilkeston, 1686-1687

Baslow Bundle 18

Rental of Bubnell demesnes, 6 Apr 1601

Indenture of lease by John, Duke of Rutland, to Edward Heathcott of Bubnell, yeoman, of two messuage and several closes of land in Bubnell, plus one close of land in Baslow for a term of 21 years, 27 May 1710

Indenture of lease by John, Duke of Rutland, to John Guardon of Baslow, yeoman, of a messuage and several closes of land in Baslow for a term of 21 years, 20 Aug 1712

Baslow Bundle 19

Court estreat, 1 Apr 5 Hen VII [1490]

Court roll, Tues on eve of feast of St George 17 Edw IV [22 Apr 1477] and Tues after feast of St Luke 17 Edw IV [21 Oct 1477]

Court roll, Tues after feast of St Hilary 16 Edw IV [14 Jan 1477]

Court roll, Mon before feast of Ascension of the Lord 11 Edw IV [23 May 1471] and Thurs eve of feast of All Saints [31 Oct 1471]

Baslow Bundle 20

Account for mills at Baslow, 21 Dec 1622

Rental of Bubnell demesne, 1652-1653

Baslow reeve and rent collector's accounts, 30 Sep 2 Edw IV – 30 Sep 3 Edw IV [1462-1463]

Court estreats, 14 Jan 3 Hen VII [1488]

Presentment of fines and rents, 1653-1654

Little Rowsley rent roll, 1652

Baslow capons' rent roll, 1653

Baslow manor rental, 1653, also including Hazlebadge rental, 1653 & 1655, Little Rowsley, and Bubnell demesne

Baslow court roll, 23 Oct Eliz [year missing]

Jury list, with presentment of fines, undated [late 16th cent]

Baslow Bundle 21

Rental (survey on cover) of Baslow with members, 1642, also including Harthill manor

Baslow Bundle 22

Rental of Baslow, Bubnell, Curbar, Froggatt and the demesne of Bubnell Hall, 30 Mar 1642 [badly damaged by rodents]

Baslow Bundle 23

Court rolls, 12 Oct 36 Eliz [1594] – 24 Apr 8 Jas [1610]

Presentments of amercements, 9 Oct 1605

Court estreat book, 1631-1632 (with Bakewell for 1631 crossed out)

Reeve and rent collector's accounts, 30 Sep 2 Edw IV – 30 Sep 3 Edw IV [1462-1463]

Reeve and rent collector's accounts, 30 Sep 3 Edw IV – 30 Sep 4 Edw IV [1463-1464]

Reeve's accounts, 30 Sep 6 Edw IV – 30 Sep 7 Edw IV [1466-1467]

Reeve's accounts, 30 Sep 1 Hen VII – 30 Sep 2 Hen VII [1485-1486]

Reeve's accounts, 30 Sep 3 Hen VII – 30 Sep 4 Hen VII [1487-1488]

Account of [?] tithe for Haddon and Baslow (parchment), Michaelmas 44 Edw III [1370]
Baslow rent roll, on reverse of bond dated 30 Sep 1608
Note of payments to court of the [?] Heald and the rent of the "Angle", undated [early 17th cent]
Ashbourne bailiff and rent collector's accounts (land late of Sir John Cockayn), 28 Sep 21 Hen VI - 28 Sep 22 Hen VI [1441-1442]

Baslow Items 24-25

Court roll, Mon before feast of St Margaret 27 Edw (?III) [?]1353] and 28 Edw (?III) [?]1354]
Rental, 1654-1655

Bubnell item 1

Rental, 1626

Haddon Items 1

Rental, undated [16th cent]

Haddon Bundle 2

Presentments, undated [early 17th cent]

Haddon Item 3

Bailiff's accounts, feast of St Michael 17 Ric II to the morrow of St Michael 18 Ric II [1393-1394]

Haddon Item 4

Copy of inquisition post mortem of Thomas Basset, for the moiety of the vill of Nether Haddon, 3 Edw III [1329-1330]

Hazlebadge Bundle 1

Case paper on dispute with the miners of Hazlebadge, undated [late 16th cent]
Rentals of Hazlebadge, 1635 and 1636 (x2)

Hazlebadge Bundle 2

Rental of manor of Hazlebadge, for grounds let to tenants, 1646, including rentals for Little Rowsley, 1646, and Rowsley Town, 1647
Rental of manor of Hazlebadge, 1645
Receipt of £50 from George Manners by Sir Henry Townsend for rent of manor of Hazlebadge, 3 Oct 11 Jas [1613]
Sub-bundle containing suit roll, 29 Apr 1688, complaints (10) to manor court, undated [late 17th cent], draft court rolls, 26 Oct 1682, 27 Apr 1683, 29 Apr 1685, presentments, 1684
Copy of extract of inquisition post mortem at Hazlebadge on lands of Hugh de Stredeley, deceased, including manor, 20 Edw I [1291-1292], copy made 1620
Hazlebadge rent roll, 1692-1693
Draft rental of Hazlebadge, 1653, including rental of Harthill, 1654

Hazlebadge Item 3

Draft indenture, John Blondworth and John, Earl of Rudland, for lease of Hazlebadge manor (term of 98 years 11 months), 20 Chas [1648-1649]

Hazlebadge Item 4

Rental of Litton and Hazlebadge, 1 Nov 1600

Hazlebadge Item 5

Copy of recovery in Chancery, from Robert Stanley by Sir Henry Vernon, of the manor of Hazlebadge, Hilary term 20 Hen VII [Jan-Feb 1505]

Hazlebadge Items 6-7

Barmoot court verdict, 16 Jun 1647

Barmoot court suit roll, 17 Apr 1645

Hazlebadge Item 8

Particulars of places in lordship of Hazlebadge, late 16th cent

Holmesfield Bundle 1

Court rolls, 17 Apr 1655

Court rolls, 16 Dec 1606, 1 Apr 1607, 20 Oct 1607, 25 May 6 Jas [1608],

11 Apr 7 Jas [1609], 28 Apr 8 Jas [1610], 7 Sep 8 Jas [1610], 17 Apr 1611

Court rolls, 20 Jul 1626, 3 Oct 1626, 1 Apr 1628

Holmesfield Bundle 2

Draft court rolls, 22 Apr 16 Eliz [1574], 10 Dec 15 Eliz [1572], 13 Oct 11 Eliz [1569], 19 Sep 13 Eliz [1571], with related papers

Holmesfield Bundle 3

Draft court rolls, 23 Jul 7 Eliz [1565], 16 Oct 6 Eliz [1564], Thurs 1 Aug 1 Eliz [1559], 26 May 4 Eliz [1562], 30 Jan 3 Eliz [1561], 25 Aug 3 Eliz [1561] with pains, 30 Aug 1 Eliz [1559]

Holmesfield Bundle 4

Draft inquisition on customs, undated [early 17th cent]

Copy surrenders (11), 1653, with grants of attorney (10), 1650-1653 and 1661

Holmesfield Bundle 5

Court rolls (parchment), 10 Aug 1619, 28 Sep 17 Jas [1619], 3 Jun 1620, 24 Oct 1620, 28 Sep 19 Jas [1621], 17 Apr 1622

Holmesfield Bundle 6

Draft court roll, 22 Sep 11 Jas

Estreat of fines, 27 Jul 1648

Draft court roll of surrender, 21 Sep 1653

Short lists (2) of documents and records, 1588-1665

Holmesfield Bundle 7

Draft court rolls, 10 Hen VII [1518-1519], Thurs after feast of St Katherine 10 Hen VII [27 Nov 1494],
?Mon after feast of Holy Trinity 1 Hen VIII [?30 Aug 1509], 16 Jun 3 Hen VIII [1511], 16 Aug 4
Hen VIII [1512], 23 Nov 4 Hen VIII [1512], 20 May 5 Hen VIII [1513], 22 Nov 5 Hen VIII [1513],
3 Nov 6 Hen VIII [1514] with presentments, 25 Nov 8 Hen VIII [1516], 30 Hen VIII (damaged)
[1538-1539], 34 Hen VIII (damaged) [1542-1543], Thurs after feast of St ?Clement 36 Hen VIII
[?27 Nov 1544], ?Wed after Feast of Assumption of BM 38 Hen VIII [?18 Aug 1546]

Copy of grant by the Earl of Shrewsbury to Thomas Fitzwilliam of waste ground in Aldwark, 24 Jun 3
Hen VIII [1511]

Draft court roll, Tues before feast of St Laurence martyr, 3 Edw VI [?6 Aug 1549]

Draft court roll, eve of feast of St Laurence 32 Hen VIII [9 Aug 1540]

Holmesfield Bundle 8

Draft surrenders, c1612

Jury list, 1613

Draft court roll, 8 Oct 10 Jas [1612], with related papers (file)

Court file, 1612 (endorsed "Holmesfield Court Baron 1606-1612")

Holmesfield Bundle 9

Court rolls, 14 July 13 Eliz

Notes on fines (16 Oct 6 Eliz – 21 Sep 1653), undated [late 17th cent]

Draft court roll, 23 Oct 12 Eliz [1570]

Draft court roll, 13 Nov 16 Eliz [1574]

Holmesfield Bundle 10

Grant of attorney, 1617

Draft court rolls, 22 Sep 1613, 27 Apr 1615, 15 Jas 1617, 13 Apr 16 Jas [1618]

Presentments, 27 May 1613, 24 Oct 1615, 13 Apr 1618

Surrenders in court, 1585, undated

Holmesfield Bundle 11

Estreats of fines and amercements, 25 May 3 Eliz [1561], 25 May 4 Eliz (with Dore) [1562], 5 Aug 5
Eliz (incl Dore, Elmton, 6 Aug and Heath and Stainsby, 7 Aug) [1563], 16 Oct 6 Eliz (with
Elmton and Heath & Stainsby) [1564], 23 July 7 Eliz [1565], 11 Mar 8 Eliz (with Stainsby and
Heath), 9 Eliz (date missing) [1567], 18 Oct 10 Eliz [1568], 13 Oct 11 Eliz (incl Stainsby and
Heath 14 Oct and Elmton 15 Oct) [1569], 24 Oct 12 Eliz (with Heath and Stainsby 23 Oct and
Elmton 25 Oct) [1570], 14 Jul 13 Eliz [1571], 19 Sep 13 Eliz (with Dore and Stainsby & Heath
20 Sep, Elmton 21 Sep) [1571], 21 Apr 16 Eliz [1574], 18 Nov (with Heath and Stainsby 19
Nov) [1574], 16 Eliz 1 Sep 17 Eliz [1575], 10 Aug 1576, 23 Mar 22 Eliz [1580], 15 Nov 23 Eliz
[1581], 25 Mar 25 Eliz (with Elmton 22 Mar) [1583]

Holmesfield Bundle 12

Court rolls, 23 Dec 1623, 23 Apr 22 Jas [1624]

Holmesfield Bundle 13

Court rolls, 14 Oct 1597, 13 Jan 40 Eliz 1597 [1598], 2 May 1598, 5 Oct 1598, 30 Mar 1599, 30 Oct 1599, 20 Mar 42 Eliz 1599 [1600], 16 Oct 1600, 26 Feb 43 Eliz 1600 [1601], 30 Apr 1601, 22 Oct 1601, 22 Oct 1601, 13 Oct 1602, 21 Oct 1603, 21 Apr 2 Jas [1604], 22 Oct 1604, 16 Apr 1605, 25 Sep 3 Jas [1605], 16 Apr 1606

Draft court roll, 9 Oct 9 Eliz [1567], with related documents (file)

Court roll, 10 Oct 1595

Holmesfield Bundle 14

Draft court rolls, Fri before feast of Assumption of Blessed Mary 1 Edw VI [13 Aug 1547] (file)

Holmesfield Bundle 15

Court roll, Elmtun Magna 8 Aug 18 Eliz [1576], Heath and Stainsby 9 Aug 18 Eliz [1576], Holmesfield 10 Aug 18 Eliz [1576]; Dore 10 Aug 18 Eliz [1576]; Holmesfield 9 Oct 19 Eliz [1577]; Heath and Stainsby 11 Oct 19 Eliz [1577]

Holmesfield Bundle 16

Sub-bundle of copy court rolls, 11 Apr 30 Eliz (x2) [1588]

Holmesfield Bundle 17

Bundle of presentments of lordship of Hope, 1596, estreats of Holmesfield, Elmtun and ?Tavare, c1543, lists (3) of names [?for muster] incl Holmesfield and Dore, undated [late 17th cent]

Holmesfield Bundle 18

Court roll, 10 Oct 37 Eliz [1595]

Holmesfield Bundle 19

Court roll (parchment), Holmesfield 23 Mar 22 Eliz [1580], Dore 23 Mar 22 Eliz [1580], ?Holmesfield ?25 Mar 22 Eliz [1580], Heath, Stainsby and ?Calcottes 22 Mar 22 Eliz [1580], Elmtun 21 Mar 22 Eliz, Granby and Sutton 19 Mar 22 Eliz

Holmesfield Bundle 20

Rental 20 Apr 1602, verdict, undated [late 16th cent]

Draft court roll, undated [late 16th cent]

Holmesfield Bundle 21

Pains, 17 Sep 1650, pains and presentments of amercements, 30 Apr 1650 and 27 Jul 1648

Holmesfield Bundle 22

Draft court rolls, Heath and Stainsby 11 Oct 19 Eliz [1577], Elmtun Magna 8 Aug 18 Eliz [1576], Heath and Stainsby 9 Aug 18 Eliz, with verdict [1576], Holmesfield 10 Aug 18 Eliz [1576], Dore 11 Aug 18 Eliz [1576], Holmesfield 1 Sep 17 Eliz [1575], Heath and Stainsby 2 Sep 17 Eliz [1575], Holmesfield 3 Aug 16 Eliz [1574]

Holmesfield Bundle 23

Court file, incl draft court rolls 23 Mar and 10 Nov (x2) 23 Eliz [1581], presentments, 23 Mar 22 Eliz [1580] and undated, surrenders 23 Jul 7 Eliz [1565], 16 Jan 20 Eliz [1578], 4 June 22 Eliz (x2) [1580], 18 Sep & 9 Nov 23 Eliz [1581], 23 Mar 25 Eliz [1583] and undated, grants of attorney, 22 Feb 20 Eliz 1579 [1580] and 14 July 24 Eliz [1582], jury list, undated, presentments of Dore, undated, draft suit roll, undated (loose)

Holmesfield Bundle 24

Court file (mutilated), 9 Oct 9 Eliz [1567], with part of surrender 13 Oct 11 Eliz [1569]

Holmesfield Bundle 25

Estreats of fines, issues and amercements, 19 Sep 1704
Account for payment of lordship, undated [late 16th cent]
Rentals, 1694 and 1695
Rent receipts, 4-11 Jan 1693

Holmesfield Item 26

Survey book of lordship, May 40 Eliz 1598

Holmesfield Item 27

Indenture of lease by John, Earl of Rutland to Robert Greenwood the elder and Robert Greenwood the younger, both of Dronfield, a smelting mill for lead ore in the manor of Holmesfield for a term of 21 years, 27 May 1700

Ilkeston Bundle 1

Court rolls 17 Oct 30 Hen VIII [1538], 13 Aug 30 Hen VIII [1538], 30 Apr 8 Jas [1610]
Jury presentments, 15 Apr 9 Jas [1611]
Schedule of surrenders 20 Sep 1 Mary – 8 Feb 37 Eliz [1553-1595]

Ilkeston Bundle 2

Estreats of amercements, 10 Oct 9 Jas [1611], 28 Apr 1612, 1 Oct 1612, 6 Oct 11 Jas [1613], 1 Oct 2 Jas [1614], 9 Apr 1615, 2 May 1615, 2 Oct 13 Jas [1615], 11 Apr 14 Jas [1616], 8 Oct 14 Jas [1616], 12 Apr 15 Jas [1617], 1 Oct 15 Jas [1617], 8 Oct 16 Jas [1618], 8 Apr 17 Jas [1619], 15 Oct 17 Jas [1619], 27 Apr 18 Jas [1620], 21 Oct 18 Jas [1620], 11 Apr 19 Jas [1621], 5 Oct 19 Jas [1621], 2 May 20 Jas [1622], 16 Apr 22 Jas [1624], 20 Apr 2 Chas [1626], 7 Oct 1635, 28 Apr 1636, 24 Oct 1636, 20 Apr 1637, 6 Apr 1638, 2 May 1639, 23 Oct 1639, 16 Apr 1640, 20 Oct 1640

Ilkeston Bundle 3

Draft court rolls, Thurs after feast of St Luke 10 Hen VII [24 Oct 1494], 11 May 10 Hen VII [1495]
Draft court rolls, 24 May 30 Hen VIII [1538], 20 Mar 29 Hen VIII [1538], 18 Dec 29 Hen VIII [1537], 30 Apr 29 Hen VIII [1537], 29 Jul 31 Hen VIII [1539]
Draft court roll, 7 Oct 1635
Draft court roll, including suit roll, 9 May 12 Jas [1614]
Draft court roll, 2 May 1639, 23 Oct 1639

Ilkeston Bundle 4

Court roll, 21 Mar 1604, 4 May 1608

Suit roll, 15 Apr 9 Eliz [1567]

Note acknowledging Rowland Maddocke to George Manners for debt of £100 re coals, 1 Dec 1615

Bond of Rowland Maddock in £300 to Joseph Stevenson to carry out provisions of indenture of same date, 4 Jul 1616

Agreement between Sir George Manners and Cassandra Powtrell of West Hallam re coals from 2 coal pits for term of 7 years, 17 Mar 43 Eliz [1601]

Estreats, 20 Apr, 13 Oct & 30 Oct 1625

Ilkeston Bundle 5

Jury list and estreats, 25 Oct 7 Jas [1609]

Pains and presentments, 12 Oct [?] 9 Eliz [1567]

Draft court roll, with presentments, 25 Oct 7 Jas [1609]

Copyhold tenure book, 7 Edw IV – 30 Aug 39 Eliz [1467-1597]

Ilkeston Bundle 6

Draft court roll, 8 Oct 1616

Court roll (parchment), 24 Apr 21 Jas [1623]

Draft court rolls, 28 Apr & 25 Oct 1636, 20 Apr & 24 Oct 1637

Draft court roll, 16 Apr 1700

Court file, including surrenders, 29-30 Apr 1642

Ilkeston Item 7

Court book, 2 Oct 1702 – 8 Apr 1703, 21 Jan 3 Anne 1704 [1705], 3 May 1705, 4 Feb 7 Anne 1708 [1709], 19 Mar 1708 [1709] – 20 May 1710, 27 Oct 1714

Ilkeston Item 8

Rental, including demesne (mutilated, fragile, piece detached), 31 Jan 32 Hen VIII [1541]

Ilkeston Bundle 9

Court file of surrenders, 1641-1644, with suit roll, 1641

Ilkeston Bundle 10

Reply by Sir Edward Leche to answers of complaint by Dame Grace Manners, widow of John Manners, and others, on dispute about status and boundaries of the manors of Shipley and Ilkeston, undated [early 17th cent]

Account of Mr Greggs re “rookes” of coal at Ilkeston, 5-6 Nov 1609

Jury list, undated [17th cent]

Draft agreement between John Duke of Rutland as lord of manor of Ilkeston, and Thomas Roe, James Potter and Gervase Bourne, on sinking and digging of pits for coal, for term of Duke's lifetime, with promissory note of payment, 1 May 1766, and accompanying letter from Robert Seagrave, 6 June 1766

Particulars of rents for Ilkeston, Aylestone and Granby & Sutton, 1652-1653

Little Rowsley Roll 1

Rental, 1652

Little Rowsley item 2

Minutes of confirmation Mr Mander relating to legal opinions on exchange at Little Rowsley involving the Duke of Rutland prior to award taking place, 9 Aug 1816

Monyash Bundle 1

Rentals (8) of Monyash tithes, 1624, 1627-1628, 1632-1635

Monyash Item 2

Rental, 1641

Monyash Item 3

Bailiff's accounts (also endorsed "Haddon"), late 15th cent

Rowsley Item 1

Rental, 1595

Stanton item 1

Survey, undated [late 18th cent, mutilated]

Sutton item 1

Estreat roll, 6 Oct 11 Hen VII [1495], Thurs after feast of Annunciation of Blessed Mary 11 Hen VII [31 Mar 1496] and Thursday in Easter week 11 Hen VII [7 Apr 1496] (parts illegible)

Whitwell Bundle 1

Rentals of farms with cottages in Whitwell, Creswell, Belph, Hall Leas, Ferbeck and Moorsides, 1653 and 1654

Rental of farms and cottages in Whitwell parish belonging to the Earl of Rutland, and also Gringley Rectory and Killamarsh, 6 Jun 1691

Bailiff's accounts for the manor of Whitwell and Gringley Rectory, with rental and related receipts and vouchers, 1688-1689 (1 sub-bundle)

Whitwell manor suit roll, 1720

Whitwell manor court verdicts, 1718-1720 (bundle, including items listed below)

particulars of Whitwell manor demesne, 1642

rental of farms with cottages in Whitwell, Creswell, Belph, Hall Leas and Ferbeck, undated late 17th cent

Exchequer Court case paper - auditor's certificate, undated [mid-17th cent, post 1639]

Greenly and Sutton manor court verdict, Mon after feast of St Peter ad vincula 32 Hen VIII [2 Aug 1540]

Rental of lands and woods in Whitwell, Creswell, Belph, Hall Leas, Ferbeck and Moorsides, 1651

Bailiff's accounts for the manor of Whitwell and Gringley Rectory, with rental and related receipts and vouchers, 1685-1686 (1 sub-bundle)

Bailiff's accounts for the manor of Whitwell and Gringley Rectory, with rental and related receipts and vouchers, 1694 (1 sub-bundle)

Surveys (19) of individual farms in Whitwell, mostly undated [early 17th cent], but including surveys dated 1614, 1616, 1624

Whitwell Bundle 2

Bailiff's accounts for the manor of Whitwell and Gringley Rectory, with rental and related receipts and vouchers, 1690, 1693, 1699, 1701, 1702 (5 sub-bundles)

Whitwell Wood accounts, with land tax, church and poor levy receipts, 1761-1762 (2 sub-bundles, 1 loose item)

Whitwell Bundle 3

Rental of farms with cottages in Whitwell, Creswell, Belp, Hall Leas, Ferbeck and Moorsides, 1654

List of leases made 1603-1624 by Sir Roger Manners for Whitwell, including Creswell, undated [c.1625]

Particulars or survey of Whitwell Wood, 1651

Note of assessments levied on the "bywood", 1645

Particulars of letting of Gringley Rectory, 1640

Whitwell manor rental, 1634

Whitwell valuation, undated [mid 17th cent]

Particulars of demesnes of Whitwell, 1641-1642

Part of accounts of Whitwell, 1644-1648

Note of arrears to Bailiff of Whitwell, 8 Feb 1644

Account of arrears for Whitwell, 1642

Whitwell manor suit roll, 1717-1719

Agreement for one year's tenancy of Whitwell manor house by Robert Mawd, 31 Aug 1658

Particular of lands and woods in Whitwell, Creswell, Belp, Hall Leas, Ferbeck Highwood and Moorsides, 1651

Whitwell half-yearly rental arrears, Feb 1645

Jury inquisition for case Parrot v Manners, undated [post 1637]

Valuation of farms with cottages in Whitwell, Creswell, Belp, Hall Leas, Ferbeck and Moorsides, undated [mid 17th cent]

Whitwell Bundle 4

Valuation of farms with cottages in Whitwell, Creswell, Belp, Hall Leas, Ferbeck and Moorsides, 1642

Account booklets (2) of money received for use of the Earl of Rutland, 13 Oct 1642 – 12 Mar 1643/44, 16 Apr – 12 Mar 1644/45, with related receipts and rental of farms with cottages in Whitwell, Creswell, Belp, Hall Leas, Ferbeck and Moorsides, undated, half yearly rental of arrears for the lordship of Whitwell, 1645, and list of arrears, 1644

Valuation of farms with cottages in Whitwell, Creswell, Belp, Hall Leas, Ferbeck and Moorsides, undated [mid 17th cent]

Lists (3) of Whitwell gists and joists [rights of pasture or feeding] for beasts, 1 May 1646 and 17 May 1647, and swine, Oct 1646
 Bailiff's accounts for the manor of Whitwell, with related receipts and vouchers, 1647
 Rentals of farms with cottages in Whitwell, Creswell, Belp, Hall Leas, Ferbeck and Moorsides, 1648, with related receipts
 Rentals of farms with cottages in Whitwell, Creswell, Belp, Hall Leas, Ferbeck and Moorsides, 1653 and 1654
 Rental of Whitwell, Creswell and Belp, including "improvements", undated [mid-17th cent]
 Bailiff's accounts for the manor of Whitwell, with related receipts and vouchers, 1649, with rentals, 1648 and 1649, and joist list (for pasturing), 1648

Whitwell Bundle 5

Rental of farms with cottages in Whitwell, Creswell, Belp, Hall Leas, Ferbeck and Moorsides, 1647
 Valuation of farms with cottages in Whitwell, Creswell, Belp, Hall Leas, Ferbeck and Moorsides, with related papers, 1640-1641
 Inventory of household furniture and other goods left at Whitwell, 17 July 1632
 List of furniture taken to Haddon, 24 Mar 1633, list of pewter taken from Haddon to Whitwell, Sep 1642, with related letters (2) and lists of linen and goods (3), 1641
 Summary rents accounts, 1639-1642
 Account booklets (20), 1631-1642
 Household accounts "weekly permissions", 1636 and undated
 Note of wood accounts, 1633
 Whitwell manor court verdicts, 1681-1693, and suit roll (1 sub-bundle)

Youlgreave Bundle 1

Bundle of Chancery court case papers, Buxton and others v Barnsley, on manor of Youlgreave, c1675, including copies of final concords, 10 Jas [1612-1613], 5 Chas [1629-1630] and 9 Chas [1633-1634], inquisition, 1652, deed, 1663

Assorted estate, household and general

Bundle of bills, vouchers, receipts, etc, for assorted goods and services, 1688-1703
 Bundles (2) of bills for assorted tax payments, poor and church assessments, court charges, rents, goods and services, etc, 1700 -1701 and 1701
 Bundle of bills for assorted tax payments, poor and church assessments, court charges, rents, wages, goods and services, etc, 1705-1706
 Bundles (11) of bills for assorted tax payments, poor and church assessments, court charges, rents, wages, goods and services, etc, 1757-1758, 1758-1760, 1760-1761, 1761-1763, 1765-1766 (2), 1765-1767, 1767, 1768-1769, 1769-1770, 1770-1771
 Rental of several places, including Ashford, 25 Eliz [1582-1583] and 29 Eliz [1586-1587], mostly undated [late 16th cent], with Bakewell areas, 1647
 Bond of John Parker to John, Earl of Rutland, in £40 to perform covenants etc of indenture of same date, 10 Oct 1649
 Note of summary accounts of fines, tithes, stamp duty for leases, for Baslow and Curbar (mutilated), 1829-1835
 Beeley collections charges bill, 1700

Receipts paid by the Duke of Rutland for collection of tithe ore in Elton and Winster, Jan-Apr 1762
Letter from W Gauntley to Mr Nuttall at Matlock on allotments at Stanton granted to the Duke of Rutland, 11 Feb 1812

Bundles of bills of Mr Blackmore paid in Derby by Mr Calvert for 1701

Bundle of bills for rates, rents, annuities, tithes, etc, 1706-1707

Bill of William Miles for wordwork for the Duke of Rutland, 1759-1760

Account of venison to be disposed of from Haddon, 11 Jun 1704

Bundle of assorted letters relating to Haddon tenants, 1821-1837

Bill for servants' "boardwages" for 8 weeks, 8 Nov 1701 – 3 Jan 1702

Bundle of letters and game distribution lists, 1822-1827

Copy of bill in Court of Exchequer, Samuel Holmes v Rev Benjamin Lawrence, on the non-payment of tithes, from a farm at Darley, sent by James Mander to D'Ewes Coke, 2 May 1812

Derbyshire Poor Bundle 1

Lists of doles and alms (money, bread, pieces of meat) to the poor in several places in Derbyshire (including Baslow, Matlock, Darley, Ashford, Bakewell, Youlgreave, Stanton, Rowley, Alport, Middleton, Winster), 1597, 1602, 1604-1609

Hundred Bundle 1

Bundle of presentments of constables for High Peak Hundred, 1602- for Bakewell, Eyam, Darley, Ashford, ...marden [?Chelmorton], Glossop, Tideswell, Wormhill, "Barden", Balsow and Hope

Bundle of presentments of constables for Scarsdale Hundred, 1600 – for Tibshelf and Oxcroft, Brackenfield Wessington and Ogston, Pleasley, Blackwell, Stretton, Elmtun, Scarcliffe, Ashover, Killamarsh Totley and Dore, Stainsby Heath, Brimington and Whittington, Homesfield, Wingerworth Tupton and Unstone, Walton Brampton and Calow, Barlborough and Whitwell, Shirland, Morton, Glapwell and Rowthorne, Beighton, South Normanton, Alfreton, Sutton and Duckmanton, Staveley Barlow and Aston, Chesterfield, Eckington and Dronfield

Hundred Item 2

Wirksworth Wapentake court roll, 3 Apr 49 Hen VI [1471]

Miscellaneous Bundle (not seen by JHR [Jim Rieuwerths])

Agreement for division by owners of Mallstone Pasture in Youlgreave, 20 Jun 1666

Survey of cottages with encroachments in the lordship and parish of Youlgreave (at Bradford and Caldwell End) and several cottages in the High Peak belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster in the High Peak, undated [18th cent]

Bundle of 3 case papers in proceedings Greaves v Fulwood re to tithes of wool and lambs at Youlgreave, 1621-1623

Letter (incomplete) written by agent from Syerston to the Duke on fisheries, letting of close, etc at Aldwark and Brassington, 16 Sep 1810

Survey of lordship of Harthill by Mr Dudgall for John, Earl of Rutland, undated [early 17th cent]

Note on accounts, 23 Jan [16]96

Note of Thomas Berisford of Wirksworth of his intention to inhabit a house and croft on waste at Youlgreave, 1 May 1707

Schedule of acres and parcels of Upper Meadow intended to be demised (for indenture, not attached), undated [18th cent]

Letter from D'Ewes Coke at Totley to Joseph Shaw on request of Lord Kinnaird to hunt in neighbourhood of Bakewell and Over Haddon over his farm, 5 Feb 1825, with Shaw's reply stating his wish for Lord Kinnaird not to hunt but acquiescing if the Duke allows it

Lower Storeroom

Ashford Box 1, "Edw IV – Edw VI"

Alfreton court roll, feast of translation of St Edward the king 39 Hen VI [13 Oct 1460]

Ashford court rolls, 5 Apr 4 Edw IV [1464], 11-17 Edw IV [1471-1478]

Ashford Box 2, "Hen VII"

Ashford court rolls (non consecutive), 2, 5-8, 10-16, 19, 21-23 Hen VII [1487-1508]

Bakewell Box 1, "Hen VIII-Edw VI"

Court rolls, 10 Oct 1 Hen VIII – 28 May 9 Hen VIII [1509-1517], 1 Apr 31 Hen VIII – 14 Jul 1 Edw VI [1540-1547]

Estreats, 1 Apr 31 Hen VIII – 22 Jul 33 Hen VIII [1540-1541]

Bakewell Box 2, "Hen VI, Edw IV, Ric III, Hen VII"

Court rolls, 1-2 Ric III [c1483-1485]

Court rolls (mutilated), 5-6 Hen VI [c1426-1428]

Court roll 16 Apr 5 Edw VI [1551]

Court rolls (non-consecutive), 3, 5-8, 14-16, 20-23 Edw IV, 1 Edw V [1463-1483]

Court rolls (non-consecutive), 1-3, 10, 11, 13-16, 18-21, 23-24 Hen VIII [1509-1533]

Bakewell Box 3, "Mary, Edw VI, Eliz"

Court book, comprising Bakewell, Edw VI – 7 Eliz [1550-1565], Baslow, 26 Nov 5 & 6 Phil & Mary [1558] and 25 Oct 7 Eliz [1565], and Nether Haddon and Rowsley, 27 Oct 7 Eliz [1565]

Court rolls (43), 26 Jun 1 Edw VI [1548] – 29 Apr 6 Edw VI [1552], 2 Nov 5 Eliz [1563], 9 Eliz (x2), 12-18 Eliz [1570-1576]

Court book, comprising Bakewell, 6 Nov 8 Eliz [1566] – 20 Apr 12 Eliz [1570], Nether Haddon and Rowsley, 11 Apr 9 Eliz [1567] – 16 Nov 12 Eliz [1570], Baslow 9 Oct 9 Eliz [1567] – 21 Apr 12 Eliz [1570], and Baslow and Bubnell, 18 and 24 Sep Apr 14 Eliz [1572]

Bakewell Box 4, "Eliz 20th-44th year"

Court rolls, 20-44 Eliz [1578-1602], including pains and orders 1600 & 1602, estreats of amercements, 1600-1602, and jury list, 1599

Bakewell Box 5, "Jas I 1-22, Chas I 1st year"

Court rolls, 1-22 Jas [1603-1624]

Barmoot court, 1 Chas [1625] and 9 Chas [1633] (both x2)

Presentments, 38 Eliz [1596] and 42 Eliz [1602]

Court rolls, 5-6 Chas [1630-1631]
Estreats, 5 Chas [1630]
Pains, 1-14 Jas [1603-1616] (non-consecutive), 1 Chas [1625]

Bakewell Box 6, "Chas II 14th-16th, Commonwealth, James II 1-3, Will & Mary 3-13, Anne 1-3, Geo I 1-13"

Court books (2), 1635-1664 and 1662-1665
Court roll, 15 Oct 1673
Court roll (parchment), 30 Apr 1663
Barmoot court roll (parchment), 1652, 1661 and 1665
Estreats, 1654
Pains, 1663
Court book for Bakewell, 19-24 Chas II [1667-1672], and Baslow, 19-20 Chas II [1667-1668]
Presentments, 17 Chas II [1665]
Court verdicts, 1673-1687
Court verdicts (bundle), 3 Will & Mary – 13 Geo I [1691-1727]

Bakewell Box 7, "Geo II-III"

Court verdicts, 1727-1760
List of court verdicts delivered by Mr Timperley to Mr Mander in 1772 and 1775 for Haddon, 1736-1769, Bakewell, 1721-1769, Baslow, 1713-1769, Beeley, 1721-1769, Darley and Little Rowsley, 1725-1769, Holmesfield, 1676-1769 and Youlgreave Barmoot, 1749-1769

Baslow Box 1, "Baslow and Beeley"

Baslow rentals (2), temp Edw II [1307-1327]
Baslow rental, 10 Ric II [1386-1387]
Baslow court roll, Fri before feast of St Barnabas 31 Edw III [9 June 1357]
Haddon court roll, Thurs after feast of Corpus Christi 32 Edw III [?7 June 1358]
Baslow custumal, temp. Edw II [1307-1327]
Baslow court rolls, Thu after feast of St Luke 9 Ric II [19 Oct 1385], Wed after feast of St John before the Lateran Gate 9 Ric II [9 May 1386], Fri before feast of Annunciation of Blessed Mary 11 Ric [20 Mar 1388] and Tues after feast of St Mark 11 Ric II [28 Apr 1388]
Beeley court verdicts (3 bundles), 1681-1687, 1690-1728, 1729-1769

Baslow Box 2, "Baslow"

Estreats books (3, 2 tied together), 1629-1630, 1632-1634, 1635-1639
Estreats, 1621
Verdicts, 1629
Court rolls (bundle), Thu after feast of St Mary Magdalen [23 July] 1461, Wed before feast of St Edward the king 8 Edw IV [16 Mar 1463], Wed after feast of St Mark 9 Edw IV [26 Apr 1469], Tues after feast of St Edmund king 9 Edw IV [21 Nov 1469], Thu feast of SS Simon & Jude 13 Edw IV [28 Oct 1473], Fri after feast of Invention of the Holy Cross 14 Edw IV [5 May 1474], 14 Apr 15 Edw IV [1475], Thu after feast of St Edward king 18 Edw IV [19 Mar 1478], Wed feast of St Petronilla 20 Edw IV [31 May 1480], Wed after feast of St George 22 Edw IV [24 Apr 1482], with estreats book, 1629-1630

Court rolls and other papers (bundle):–

court rolls 24 Oct 1614, 12 Oct 19 Jas [1621], 8 Oct 20 Jas [1622], 24 Apr 1623, 6 Apr 1624
suit rolls, undated [early 17th cent], 1614, 22 Apr 1616, Oct 1618
pains and orders, 26 Apr 1614, 1620
estreats, 10 May 1603, 8 Oct 1611, 21 Apr & 6 Oct 1612, 24 Oct 1614, 22 Apr 10 Oct 14 Jas
[1616], 9 Apr & 1 Oct 15 Jas [1617], 6 May & 16 Oct 1620
presentments, 8 May & 2 Oct 1618
verdicts, 10 May 1 Jas [1603], 8 Oct 8 Jas [1610], 8 Oct 9 Jas [1611], 21 Apr & 6 Oct 10 Jas
[1612], 13 Apr & 20 Oct 11 Jas [1613], 26 Apr & 24 Oct 12 Jas [1614], 24 Apr & 17
Oct 13 Jas [1615], 22 Apr & 10 Oct 14 Jas [1616], 9 Apr 16 Jas [1618]
distrain list, 22 Apr 1616

Court rolls and other papers (bundle):–

verdicts, 17 Nov 12 Eliz [1569], 10 Apr & 4 Oct 30 Eliz [1588], 2 Oct 31 Eliz [1589]
presentments, 12 Apr 12 Eliz [1570], 25 Apr 17 Eliz [1575], 4 May 19 Eliz [1577], 6 May & 11
Oct 20 Eliz [1578], 20 Apr & 26 Oct 23 Eliz [1581], 11 Oct 29 Eliz [1587], 2 Oct 31 Eliz
[1589], 7 Apr 33 Eliz [1591], 22 Apr 1598, 10 Apr 41 Eliz [1599]
jury list, 26 Apr 17 Eliz [1575]
estreats 4 May 18 Eliz [1576]
court rolls (draft) 22 Oct 16 Eliz [1574], 25 Apr 17 Eliz [1575], 4 May 19 Eliz [1577], 7 Apr
1592
estreats for Appletree and Morleston (at Derby), 1589

Collector of rent accounts, feast of St Michael 12 Hen IV – 2 Hen V [1410-1414], feast of St Michael
4-5 Hen V [1416-1417]

Baslow and Sodenhill rental, Thu after feast of St Barnabas 3 Hen V [13 Jun 1415]

Presentments, jury lists and suit rolls, 4 Apr & 14 Oct 1673

Baslow court book (roll), 6 May 1663 – 19 Oct 1665

Court rolls, Fri feast of St Chad 20 Edw III [3 Mar 1346], Fri after feast of St Gregory pope 20 Edw III
[17 Mar 1346], Sat after feast of Conception of Blessed Mary 20 Edw III [9 Dec 1346], Fri
before feast of St Hilary 20 Edw III [12 Jan 1347], Wed after feast of Invention of Holy Cross
28 Edw III [7 May 1354], Tues feast of SS Simon & Jude 28 Edw III [28 Oct 1354], Fri morrow
of feast of Ascension of Lord 29 Edw III [15 May 1355] (also including Haddon same day),
Tues eve of feast of SS Simon & Jude 29 Edw III [27 Oct 1355], Fri before feast of Palm
Sunday 30 Edw III [15 Apr 1356], Fri after feast of Assumption of Blessed Mary 33 Edw III [16
Aug 1359], Fri after feast of St Wystan 36 Edw III [3 June 1362] (with Haddon same day), Thu
feast of St Chad 37 Edw III [2 Mar 1363], Fri after feast of Annunciation of Blessed Mary 38
Edw III [29 Mar 1364], Fri eve of feast of St Andrew 38 Edw III [29 Nov 1364], Thu before
feast of St Nicholas 38 Edw III [5 Dec 1364], Thu after feast of Corpus Christi 39 Edw III [19
Jun 1365], Fri before feast of St Dunstan 40 Edw III [15 May 1366], Wed feast of St Dunstan
41 Edw III [19 May 1367], Tues before feast of SS Simon & Jude 41 Edw III [26 Oct 1367],
Tues before feast of Nativity of St John the Baptist 42 Edw III [20 June 1368], Wed before
feast of SS Simon & Jude 42 Edw III [26 Oct 1368]; with reeve's accounts, morrow of St
Michael 41-42 Edw III [30 Sep 1367 – 30 Sep 1368]

Court rolls, Thu after feast of St Mark 2 Ric II [28 Apr 1379], Wed feast of St Margaret virgin 2 Ric II [? 20 July 1378], Thu eve of feast of SS Simon & Jude 3 Ric II [27 Oct 1379], Thu before feast of SS Simon & Jude 4 Ric II [25 Oct 1380], Fri after feast of St John before the Lateran gate 4 Ric II [10 May 1381], Tues before feast of St Luke 5 Ric II [15 Oct 1381], Tues before feast of SS Philip & James 5 Ric II [29 Apr 1382], Thu after feast of St Paul 6 Ric II [?3 July 1382], Tues feast of All Saints 8 Ric II [1 Nov 1384], Tues after Palm Sunday [8] Ric II [28 Mar 1385], Wed feast of Invention of Holy Cross 8 Ric II [3 May 1385], Thu after feast of SS Peter & Paul 13 Ric II [1 July 1389], Fri after feast of Conception of Blessed Mary 14 Ric II [9 Dec 1390], Tues before feast of Purification of Blessed Mary 15 Ric II [30 Jan 1392], Thu before feast of All Saints 16 Ric II [31 Oct 1392], Mon before feast of Conception of Blessed Mary 16 Ric II [2 Dec 1392], Tues 28 Jan 16 Ric II [1393], Fri feast of St Mark 16 Ric II [25 Apr 1393], Wed before feast of Nativity of St John Baptist 16 Ric II [18 Jun 1393], Mon feast of St Michael 17 Ric II [29 Sep 1393], Wed before feast of St Leonard 17 Ric II [5 Nov 1393], Wed before feast of Ascension of the Lord 17 Ric II [27 May 1394], Tues eve of feast of SS Simon & Jude 18 Ric II [27 Oct 1394], Fri after feast of St Andrew 18 Ric II [4 Dec 1394], Tues after feast of St Mark 18 Ric II [27 Apr 1395], Tues after feast of St Wilfrid 19 Ric II [?19 Oct 1395], Tues feast of All Souls 19 Ric II [2 Nov 1395], Tues feast of St Clement 19 Ric II [23 Nov 1395], Tues after Close of Easter 19 Ric II [11 Apr 1396], Tues before feast of Ascension of the Lord 19 Ric II [9 May 1396], Wed before feast of St Wilfrid 20 Ric II [?11 Oct 1396], Fri before All Souls 20 Ric II [28 Oct 1396], Fri before St Edmund bishop 20 Ric II [10 Nov 1396], Fri after feast of Annunciation of Blessed Mary 20 Ric II [30 Mar 1397], Wed before feast of SS Philip & James 20 Ric II [25 Apr 1397], Fri feast of St Margaret virgin 21 Ric II [20 July 1397], Tues before feast of St Luke 21 Ric II [16 Oct 1397], Tues before feast of All Souls 21 Ric II [1 Nov 1397], Fri feast of St Andrew 21 Ric II [30 Nov 1397], Tues feast of St George 21 Ric II [23 Apr 1398], Wed before feast of Ascension of the Lord 21 Ric II [15 May 1397], Tues before feast of St John Baptist 21 Ric II [?18 June 1398]; with reeve's accounts morrow of feast of St Michael 2-3 Ric II [30 Sep 1378 – 30 Sep 1379] and morrow of feast of St Michael 13 Ric II to feast of SS Peter & Paul 14 Ric II [30 Sep 1379 – 29 June 1380]

Court roll, 9 Jun 8 Hen VIII [1516]

Estreats, eve of feast of SS Simon & Jude 4 Hen VII [27 Oct 1488], Thu after feast of St Lucy 7 Hen VII [15 Dec 1491]

Court rolls and other papers (bundle):-

court rolls Wed after Corpus Christi 1 Hen VII [31 May 1486], Sat before St Thomas 6 Hen VII [19 Dec 1490], eve of SS Simon & Jude 4 Hen VII [27 Oct 1488], Thu after feast of St Katherine 15 Hen VII [28 Nov 1499], 16 Hen VII [1500-1501, heading and date missing, but endorsed with regnal year] Mon after feast of Invention of Holy Cross 17 Hen VII [9 May 1502], Tues after feast of St Luke 19 Hen VII [24 Oct 1503], Wed after feast of St Martin 21 Hen VII [12 Nov 1505], Tues after feast of Invention of Holy Cross 21 Hen VII [5 May 1506], 17 Oct 23 Hen VII [1508]

jury presentments undated [early 16th cent], 26 Hen VIII [1534-1535]

Court rolls, Monday feast of SS Tiburtius & Valerian [14 Apr] 1483, Tues 14 Oct 1 Ric III [1483], Mon after feast of St Michael 2 Ric III [4 Oct 1484], Sat after Close of Easter 2 Ric III [17 Apr 1485]

Court roll (mutilated) Wed before feast of All Saints 20 Hen VII [30 Oct 1504]

Court rolls 16 Dec 19 Hen VI [1440], Sat after feast of Invention of Holy Cross 38 Hen VI [4 May 1460]

Court roll 16 Oct 1 Hen VIII [1509]

Birchover and Bretby Folder

Birchover, jury presentments 16 Oct 1673

Birchover, jury list 17 Oct 1673

Bretby, court roll Fri before feast of St Edward king 9 Hen VII [14 Mar 1494]

Castleton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Chelmorton with Monyash and Clay Folder

High Peak Forest, swainmote court roll (at Chapel), Oct 13 Hen VII [1497]

Castleton court rolls, Wed before feast of St Laurence 19 Hen VI [9 Aug 1441], Wed after feast of Decollation of St John Baptist 19 Hen VI [30 Aug 1441], Wed before feast of St Michael 19 Hen VI [27 Sep 1441], Wed after feast of St Edward the king 11 Edw IV [?20 Mar 1471], Wed after feast of Translation of St Edward the king 12 Edw IV [?18 Oct 1472], eve of feast of SS Simon & Jude 13 Edw IV [27 Oct Oct 1473], 23 Apr 24 Hen VII [1509]

Clay (incl Snitterley) [Cley, Norfolk] court roll, Thu 12 Jan 1 Eliz [1559], Wed after Easter 1 Eliz [29 Mar 1559], 10 Aug 1 Eliz [1559]

Court roll for Chelmorton, Tues after feast of St Leonard 10 Hen VI [13 Nov 1431], 5 May 10 Hen VI [1432], and Monyash 9 Oct 10 Hen VI [1431], Sat in Easter week 10 Hen VI [26 Apr 1432]

Castleton court rolls, all [? 7] Hen VI, Wed before feast of St Matthew [?15 Sep 1428], Tues after feast of Epiphany [?11 Jan 1429], Wed before feast of Purification of Blessed Mary [?26 Jan 1429], Wed after feast of St Gregory [?15 Mar 1429], Wed after feast of St George [?27 Apr 1429], Wed after feast of St Dunstan [?25 May 7 Hen VI – this is the only court with these courts to have a regnal year, which is difficult to read but seems to read 7 Hen VI it also has an endorsement saying 18 Hen VI], Wed after feast of St Boniface [?8 June 1429], Wed after feast of Nativity of St John Baptist [?29 June 1429], Wed before feast of St Margaret virgin [?13 Jul 1429]

Castleton court rolls, 5 Mar 11 Hen IV [1410], Wed after feast of Assumption of Blessed Mary 11 Hen IV [13 Aug 1410]

Castleton court rolls, 6 May 21 Hen VII [1506], 16 Oct 22 Hen VII [1506], 23 Apr 22 Hen VII [1507]

Castleton court rolls, Tues after feast of St Michael 18 Hen VI [6 Oct 1439], Wed after All Saints 18 Hen VI [4 Nov 1439], Wed feast of St Katherine 18 Hen VI [25 Nov 1439], Wed before feast of St Thomas apostle 18 Hen VI [16 Dec 1439], Wed after feast of Epiphany 18 Hen VI [12 Jan 1440]

Castleton court rolls, Wed after feast of St Edward king 11 Edw IV [20 Mar Mar 1471], Wed before feast of Ascension of the Lord [22 May 1471], Wed before feast of St Margaret [17 July 1471], Wed feast of St Leonard 11 Edw IV [6 Nov 1471], Wed after feast of St Katherine 11 Edw IV [27 Nov 1471], Wed after feast of St Edward king 12 Edw IV [?25 Mar 1472], Tues 9 Feb 12 Edw IV [1473], Wed after feast of Assumption of Blessed Mary 13 Edw IV [18 Aug 1473], Wed feast of Nativity of Blessed Mary 13 Edw IV [8 Sep 1473], Wed feast of St Michael 13 Edw IV [29 Sep 1473]

Darley, Ditton Valence, Draycott and Derby Box

Draycott court roll, Mon feast of St Luke [46 Edw III] [18 Oct 1372], Wed feast of Invention of Holy Cross 47 Edw III [3 May 1373], Wed before feast of SS Simon & Jude 47 Edw III [26 Oct 1373], Wed after feast of Invention of Holy Cross 48 Edw III [10 May 1374], Mon after feast of St Dunstan 49 Edw III [7 May 1375]

Draycott court roll, 11 June 8 Hen VIII [1516]

Derby General Sessions of Peace jury statement on breaking of peace at Stanton Tues before St Michael 5 Jas [22 Sep 1607]

Darley court rolls, 20 Apr & 12 Oct 19 Jas [1621], 26 Apr 20 Jas [1622]

Darley estreats, 10 Apr & 3 Oct 15 Jas [1617], 21 Apr & 15 Oct 17 Jas [1619], 12 Oct 19 Jas [1621], 5 May & 13 Oct 1620, 20 Apr 1621

[Nothing for Ditton Valence]

Haddon Box 1, "Will III, Anne, Geo I-III & undated"

Verdicts, 1706-1713

Verdicts, 1713-1720

Verdict, 24 Apr 1716, with suit roll, 1717-1718

Verdicts (mutilated), 1747-1755, including suit roll 1754-1758

Verdicts (mutilated), 1758-1764, including suit roll

Verdicts (mutilated), 1756-1759, with suit roll, 1757-1759

Verdicts, 1767-1769

Verdicts, 1765-1766, 1768

Suit roll, 1766-1772

Haddon Box

Court roll, 6 Oct 2 Ric III [1484]

Court rolls (bundle), Wed feast of St Dunstan 24 Edw III [19 May 1350], Thu feast of St Matthias 25 Edw III [1351], Tues before feast of St Clement 27 Edw III [21 Nov 1353], Tues after feast of Invention of Holy Cross 28 Edw III [6 May 1354], Thu ?before Palm Sunday 30 Edw III [?14 Apr 1356], date missing apart from eve 31 Edw III [1357], Fri feast of St Chad 37 Edw III [2 Mar 1363], Thu feast of St Andrew 37 Edw III [30 Nov 1363], Fri after feast of Annunciation of Blessed Mary 38 Edw III [28 Mar 1364], Thu after feast of Corpus Christi 39 Edw III [12 Jun 1365], Fri after feast of St Augustine 45 Edw III [29 Aug 1371], Thu feast of St Dennis 45 Edw III [9 Oct 1371], Tues before feast of SS Philip & James 46 Edw III [27 Apr 1372], Fri before feast of St Luke 46 Edw III [15 Oct 1372], Thu after feast of St Valentine 47 Edw III [17 Feb 1373], date missing (endorsed 47 Edw III) [1373], Fri in Pentecost week 48 Edw III [26 May 1374], Fri after feast of St Luke 48 Edw III [20 Oct 1374], Tues after feast of St Vincent 48 Edw III [23 Jan 1375], Fri after feast of St John before Lateran gate 49 Edw III [11 May 1375], Fri before feast of Annunciation of Blessed Mary 50 Edw III [21 Mar 1376], Thu before Easter 50 Edw III [10 Apr 1376], Thu feast of SS Philip & James 50 Edw III [1 May 1376]

Court rolls (bundle), Fri after feast of SS Simon & Jude 1 Ric II [30 Oct 1377], undated (illegible) [1 Ric II, 1377-1378], Fri feast of St Laurence 1 Ric II [?10 Aug 1377], feast of St Mark 2 Ric II [25 Apr 1379], Tues after feast of Invention of Holy Cross 2 Ric II [10 May 1379], Fri after feast of St Dennis 8 Ric II [14 Oct 1384], Tues after feast of Assumption of Blessed Mary 12 Ric II [18 Aug 1388], Tues after feast of St Augustine 12 Ric II [1 Sep 1388], Tues before feast of St Wilfrid 13 Ric II [5 Oct 1389], Thu after feast of SS Peter & Paul 14 Ric II [30 Jun 1390], Tues after feast of St Martin 14 Ric II [15 Nov 1390], Wed after feast of St Swithin 15 Ric II [5 Jul 1391], Tues after feast of St Wilfrid 18 Ric II [13 Oct 1394], Wed before feast of St Wilfrid 19 Ric II [6 Oct 1395], Wed after Close of Easter 19 Ric II [12 Apr 1396], Sat before feast of St Wilfrid 20 Ric II [8 Oct 1396], Fri before feast of Invention of Holy Cross 20 Ric II [30 Apr

1397], Wed after feast of St George 21 Ric II [24 Apr 1398], Wed before ? 22 Ric II [1398-1399], Fri after feast of Purification of Blessed Mary 22 Ric II [7 Feb 1399]
 Accounts, feast of St Michael 44 – feast of St Michael 45 [Edw III] [29 Sep 1370 – 29 Sep 1371]
 Court rolls and other papers (bundle)
 court rolls, Thu feast of St Edward king 39 Edw III [?18 Mar 1365], Fri before feast of St Dunstan 40 Edw III [15 May 1366], Fri after feast of St Andrew 40 Edw III [4 Dec 1366], Tues after feast of Conception of Blessed Mary 1 Edw IV [15 Dec 1461], Wed before Pentecost 2 Edw IV [2 June 1462], Wed before feast of St John Baptist 4 Edw IV [26 Aug 1464], 25 Apr 5 Edw IV [1465], Thu feast of Invention of Holy Cross 5 Edw IV [3 May 1465], 6 Jun 5 Edw IV [1465], 12 Jul 5 Edw IV [1465], 3 Aug 5 Edw IV [1465], Thur before feast of St Edmund 7 Edw IV [19 Nov 1467], Fri after feast of St Edward king 8 Edw IV [?25 Mar 1468], Tues eve of feast of St Peter 8 Edw IV [?28 June 1468], Tues feast of St Mark 9 Edw IV [25 Apr 1469], Thu after feast of St Edmund 9 Edw IV [23 Nov 1469], Wed after feast of St Luke 10 Edw IV [24 Oct 1470], Thu before feast of Ascension of the Lord 11 Edw IV [16 May 1471], 24 Oct 11 Edw IV [1417], Wed feast of 11000 Virgins 12 Edw IV [21 Oct 1472], Wed before SS Philip & James 12 Edw IV [29 Apr 1472] (with suit roll), 24 May (endorsed 13 Edw IV [1473]), Sat after feast of Invention of Holy Cross 14 Edw IV [7 May 1474], Thu after feast of St Luke 14 Edw IV [20 Oct 1474], Fri after feast of SS Simon & Jude [?14 Edw IV, ? 4 Nov 1474], 10 Apr 15 Edw IV [1475], date missing (note dated 1964 with it to state it is 16 Edw IV [1476-1477]), Wed feast of St George 17 Edw IV [23 Apr 1477], Wed after feast of St Luke 17 Edw IV [22 Oct 1477], Fri after feast of translation of St Edward king 18 Edw IV [?16 Oct 1478], 23 Dec 19 Edw IV [1479], Mon after feast of Holy Trinity 20 Edw IV [5 June 1480], Mon before feast of St Clement 20 Edw IV [20 Nov 1480], 15 May 21 Edw IV [1481], 4 Dec 21 Edw IV [1481], 8 Apr 23 Edw IV [1483]
 estreats, Mon after feast of Holy Trinity 5 Edw IV [10 June 1465]
 bailiff's accounts, feast of Annunciation of Blessed Mary 7 Edw IV [25 Mar 1467] to feast of St Michael 8 Edw IV [29 Sep 1468]
 Court rolls (bundle), 12 Jan 2 Hen VI [1424], Tues after feast of St Andrew 3 Hen VI [5 Dec 1424], 15 Dec 19 Hen VI [1440], Wed in Pentecost week 20 Hen VI [23 May 1442], Fri before feast of St Michael 23 Hen VI [25 Sep 1444] (with other undated court, mutilated), Sat after feast of Corpus Christi (no year, but said to be Hen VI) [likely c1445], Tues before feast of Nativity of Lord 27 Hen VI [24 Dec 1448], Tues after feast of Assumption of Blessed Mary 28 Hen VI [18 Aug 1450], Thu after feast of Conception of Blessed Mary 30 Hen VI [9 Dec 1451]

Haddon Box 2, "Hen VIII"

Court roll, Mon after feast of St Luke 1 Hen VIII [22 Oct 1509]
 Court roll, 24 Aug 4 Hen VIII [1512]
 Court roll, 6 Jun 8 Hen VIII [1516]
 Court roll, 22 Dec 38 Hen VIII [1546]

Haddon Box 3, "Haddon and Rowsley, Eliz"

[All Haddon]
 Estreats 21 Apr & 11 Oct 44 Eliz [1602], with suit roll, 1602

Court rolls and other papers (bundle):-

court rolls, 4 May 13 Eliz [1571](x2), 16 Apr & 26 Sep 14 Eliz [1572], 4 May & 23 Oct 16 Eliz [1574], 24 Apr 17 Eliz [1575], 5 May 18 Eliz [1576], 13 Apr 30 Eliz 1588], 9 Oct 1590, 21 Apr 35 Eliz [1593], 5 Apr 36 Eliz [1594], 2 Apr & 10 Oct 39 Eliz 1597], 1 May & 17 Oct 40 Eliz [1598], 12 Apr 1599, 6 Oct 41 Eliz [1599] (with list of free tenants), 10 Apr, 12 & 24 Oct 42 Eliz [1600], 29 Apr 43 Eliz [1601]

pains, 21 Apr 1602

presentments, 24 Oct 42 Eliz [1600]

presentments of amercements, 2 May 13 Eliz [1571]

Court rolls, 16 Nov 12 Eliz [1570] (draft), 28 Apr 24 Eliz [1582], 19 Oct 1591, 8 Apr & 24 Oct 1592, 12 Oct 35 Eliz [1593], 17 Apr 1596, 6 Oct 41 Eliz [1599], 21 Apr & 11 Oct 1602, undated (heading missing, Eliz)

Verdict, 23 Apr 17 Eliz [1575]

Estreats, 10 Oct 18 Eliz [1576], 25 Apr 19 Eliz [1577], 28 Apr & 17 Oct 24 Eliz [1582], Oct 26 Eliz [1584], 13 Oct 27 Eliz [1585], 21 Apr & 9 Oct 29 Eliz 1587, 7 Apr 1594, 7 Apr 1596, 2 Apr & 10 Oct 1597, 1 May 40 Eliz [1598], 10 Apr 42 Eliz 1600, 19 Apr & 12 Oct 43 Eliz [1601]

Estreats roll, 9 Oct 1590, 19 Oct 1591, 8 Apr 1592

Pains, 8 Apr 1592, 17 Apr & 15 Oct 1596, 2 Apr 1597, 12 Apr 41 Eliz [1599]

Presentments, 23 Oct 16 Eliz [1574], 16 Oct 1598

Draft court book for Bakewell, 26 Sep 14 Eliz [1572], 16 Apr 15 Eliz [1573], Haddon (and Rowsley) 17 Apr & 27 Sep 14 Eliz [1572], 16 Apr 15 Eliz [1573], Baslow 17 Apr 14 Eliz [1572], 17 Apr 15 Eliz [1573], 5 May 16 Eliz [1574]

Suit roll, 1604-1606, with presentments, 1608 and undated, and jury list 1604

Suit roll, 13 Oct 1596

Haddon Box, "Haddon and Rowsley Hen VII"

[All Haddon]

Court rolls, Sat after feast of St Hilary 3 Hen VII [19 Jan 1488], 2 Jun 3 Hen VII [1488], Fri before feast of St Thomas 6 Hen VII [?17 Dec 1490], Mon after feast of St Thomas 6 Hen VII [?3 Jan 1491], feast of SS Simon & Jude 7 Hen VII [28 Oct 1491], Tues feast of St Lucy 7 Hen VII [13 Dec 1491], Thu after feast of St Andrew 15 Hen VII [5 Dec 1499], Wed after feast of Invention of Holy Cross 16 Hen VII [6 May 1501], Wed after feast of St Michael 18 Hen VII [5 Oct 1502], Wed after feast of St Luke 19 Hen VII [19 Oct 1503], Tues before feast of All Saints 20 Hen VII [29 Oct 1504], Thu before feast of St Edward king 21 Hen VII [?12 Mar 1506], Thu after feast of Invention of Holy Cross 21 Hen VII [7 May 1506], Thu after feast of St Edward king 23 Hen VII [?20 Mar 1508], Tues eve of All Saints 24 Hen VII 31 Oct 1508]

Estreats, Sat after feast of St Hilary 3 Hen VII [19 Jan 1488], 2 Jun 3 Hen VII [1488], Fri before feast of St Thomas 6 Hen VII [?17 Dec 1490], Mon after feast of St Thomas 6 Hen VII [?3 Jan 1491], Feast of St Lucy 7 Hen VII [13 Dec 1491]

Haddon Box, "Haddon (Nether), James I"

Court rolls, 9 May 1 Jas [1603], 24 Oct 1 Jas [1603], 21 Apr 2 Jas [1604], 15 Oct 2 Jas [1604], 15 Apr 1605, 11 Oct 3 Jas 1605 (with suit roll), 5 May 4 Jas [1606], 13 Oct 4 Jas [1606], 20 Apr 5 Jas [1607], 17 Oct 5 Jas [1607], 18 Apr 6 Jas [1608], 17 Oct 6 Jas 1608 (with presentments) 23 Apr 7 Jas [1609], 2 May 7 Jas [1609], 9 Oct 7 Jas [1609], 6 Oct 8 Jas [1610], 9 Apr 1611, 23

Apr 10 Jas [1612], 8 Oct 10 Jas [1612], 7 Oct 1614, 25 Apr 13 Jas [1615] (with jury list), 3 Oct 13 Jas [1615], 23 Apr 14 Jas [1616], 12 Oct 14 Jas [1616], 7 May 1617, 2 Oct 15 Jas [1617], 11 Apr 16 Jas [1618] (with presentments), 6 Oct 1618, 20 Apr 17 Jas [1619], 14 Oct 1619, 4 May 18 Jas [1620] (with presentments and estreats), 13 Oct 1620 (with presentments), 19 Apr 19 Jas 1621 (with presentments), 11 Oct 19 Jas 1621, 25 Apr 20 Jas [1622], 10 Oct 20 Jas [1622] Estreats, 9 May 1 Jas [1603], 24 Oct 1 Jas [1603], 15 Oct 2 Jas [1604], 25 Apr 13 Jas [1615], 3 Oct 13 Jas [1615], 2 Oct 15 Jas [1617], 13 Oct 1620, 19 Apr 1621, 11 Oct 19 Jas [1621] (top part only), 25 Apr 1622, 13 Apr 22 Jas 1624

Presentments, 12 Oct 1606, 20 Apr 1607, undated [reign of James I]

Pains, with presentments, 17 Oct 5 Jas [1607], 23 Apr 14 Jas [1616]

Pains, 9 May 1 Jas [1603], 21 Apr 2 Jas [1604], 20 Apr 1619 (mutilated)

Suit roll, 13 Jas [1615] and 23 Apr 1616

Haddon Box, "Haddon (Nether), Chas I & Chas II"

Court book (paper), 20 Apr 1661 – 21 Oct 1665

Court rolls, 11 Apr 1629, 21 Oct 5 Chas [1629], 7 Apr 1630, 25 Oct 1630, 12 Oct 1673 (with jury list)

Suit roll, 20 Oct 1638

Pains, 29 Apr 1647

Estreats file, 14 Oct 1647 and 27 Apr 1648

Estreats, 10 Apr 1646, 8 Oct 1646, 12 Oct 1648

Hazlebadge, Hathersage and Hartington Bundle

Hazlebadge court roll (part, mutilated), Tues after feast of SS Simon & Jude 21 Hen VI [?30 Oct 1442]

Presentments for Bamford, Derwent 1608, Hathersage parish 1608 [for views of frankpledge]

Hazlebadge court roll 18 Nov 1 Ric III [1483]

Hartington 26 Apr 24 Hen VII [1509]

Holmesfield Box

Court rolls, 11 Mar 2 Hen VII [1487], 5 Hen VII [1489-1490], 6 Hen VII [1490-1491], 7 Hen VII [1491-1492], 8 Hen VII [1492-1493], 9 Hen VII [1493-1494](x2), 10 Hen VII [1494-1495], 11 Hen VII [1495-1496](x2), 12 Hen VII [1496-1497](x2), 13 Hen VII [1497-1498], 14 Hen VII [1498-1499](x2), 15 Hen VII [1499-1500], 16 Hen VII [1500-1501] (x2), 17 Hen VII [1501-1502](x2), 18 Hen VII [1502-1503] (x2), 19 Hen VII [1503-1504], 20 Hen VII [1504-1505], 21 Hen VII [1505-1506], 22 Hen VII [1506-1507](x2), 23 Mar 23 Hen VII [1508], Tues after Holy Trinity 23 Hen VII [20 Jun 1508]

Court rolls and other court papers (bundle):-

estreats, eve of feast of St Laurence 32 Hen VIII [9 Aug 1540], Fri after feast of St Chad 33 Hen VIII [3 Mar 1542], 11 July 35 Hen VIII [1543], Wed after feast of Assumption of Blessed Mary 38 Hen VIII [17 Aug 1546]

court roll, 24 Nov 3 Hen VIII [1511]

court roll (draft), Fri after feast of St Chad 33 Hen VIII [3 Mar 1542]

Court roll (part only, with surrenders, endorsed 21 Edw IV [1481-1482])

Estreats, Fri before feast of Assumption of Blessed Mary 1 Edw VI [12 Aug 1547], Tues before St Laurence 3 Edw VI [6 Aug 1549]

Estreats, 22 Apr 2 & 3 Phil & Mary [1556], Fri after feast of Easter 3 & 4 Phil & Mary [10 Apr 1556],
Wed after feast of St Matthew 3 & 4 Phil & Mary [23 Sep 1556], 5 Apr 4 & 5 Phil & Mary
[1558]
Estreats for Stainsby 29 Apr 4 & 5 Phil & Mary [1558], Holmesfield 5 Apr 4 & 5 Phil & Mary [1558],
Dore at Holmesfield 5 Apr 4 & 5 Phil & Mary [1558], Elmtun 22 Sep 5 & 6 Phil & Mary [1558]
Court rolls, Holmesfield 1 Eliz (no date) [1558-1559], 30 Jan & 20 Aug 3 Eliz [1561], 25 May 4 Eliz
[1562], Aug 5 Eliz [1563], 16 Oct 6 Eliz [1564], 23 [?] Jul 7 Eliz [1565], 9 Oct [9] Eliz [1567], 16
Oct [endorsed 10 Eliz] [1568], 10 Nov 23 Eliz [1581]; with Stainsby and Heath 11 Nov 23 Eliz
[1581], Dore at Holmesfield 10 Nov 23 Eliz [1581]

Holmesfield Box "1651-1819"

Notes of fees to be paid, c1656-1688
Verdicts (bundle), 1773-1819, with estreats, 1776 and 1787, and suit rolls, 1776-1778, 1779-1783,
1790-1791, 1795-1796, 1803-1809 and 1810-1817
Verdicts (bundle), 1713-1714, 1717-1718, 1720-1721, 1726-1727, 1729-1735, 1737-1738, 1741-
1744, 1747, 1749-1765 and 1767-1768, with suit rolls, 1761, 1766-1768 and 1768-1774
Account of surrenders, 19 Jan 1693-6 May 1702
Court books (draft), 1674-1684 and 1713-1714
Court books, 1666-1686 and 1688-1707
Verdict, 31 Oct 1676
Court roll, 7 Nov 13 Chas II [1661] and 24 Apr [?] 15 Chas II [?] 1663 (almost illegible in parts)
Court rolls, [?] 5 Sep 1655, 13 Aug 1656, 8 Oct 1656, 10 Sep 1657, 12 Oct 1658, 13 Apr 1659, Thu 7
[?] May 15 Chas II [1663], 25 Nov 1665

Little Rowsley Folder

Bundles (3) of verdicts, 1685-1699 (no 1686-1687, 1689), 1702-1720 (no 1703, 1706, 1708-1709,
1711, 1715) and 1725-1769 (no 1747-1748)
Bundle of court papers, comprising presentments, 26 Apr 13 Jas [1615], 1618, jury list, 1618,
verdicts, 6 Oct 1614, 23 Apr 13 Jas [1615], estreats, 26 Apr & 3 Oct 13 Jas 1615, draft court
roll, 26 Apr 13 Jas [1615], suit rolls, 26 Apr 1615, and two undated
Bundle of court papers, comprising estreats and verdicts 24 Apr and 11 Oct 14 Jas [1616] and
presentments, 11 Oct 1616
Bundle comprising presentments 3 Oct 1617, 22 Apr and 15 Oct 1619, 5 May & 24 Oct 1620, 20 Apr
1621 and undated, court roll, 27 Oct 1625, pains and estreats, 21 Oct 1626

Longstone Folder

Court rolls (views of frankpledge for High Peak Hundred held at Longstone), Thu before feast of SS
Simon & Jude 20 Hen VI [26 Oct 1441], feast of St Bartholomew 22 Hen VI (mutilated) [24
Aug 1444], 10 Jun 11 Edw IV [1471]

Norton Folder

Court rolls (mutilated) endorsed 13 Hen VI [1434-1435], incl jury presentments
Court roll, Thu before feast of SS Simon & Jude 19 Hen VII [26 Oct 1503]
Court roll, 19 June 10 Hen VII [1495], Thu after feast of St Luke 12 Hen VII [19 Oct 1496]
Court roll (mutilated), 20th day (month missing) 16 Hen VII [1500-1501]

Tideswell Folder

Court rolls (views of frankpledge for High Peak Hundred held at Tideswell), 4 May 30 Hen VI [1452], 3 Jan 10 Edw IV [1471], Mon after feast of Translation of St Edward king 11 Edw IV [?14 Oct 1471]

Whitwell Box

Court roll, Tues eve of [words missing, could be feast of Nativity or Conception] of Blessed Mary 35 Hen VI [1457]

Court roll, Thur after Easter 13 Hen VI [11 Apr 1435]

Court roll, Wed before feast of St Hilary 26 Hen VI [10 Jan 1448]

Court rolls, Thu feast of St Thomas 20 Edw IV [21 Dec 1480], 3 Mar 20 Edw IV [1481], Wed in Pentecost week 21 Edw IV [13 June 1481], Wed morrow of feast of St Edmund 21 Edw IV [21 Nov 1481], Thu in Pentecost week 22 Edw IV [30 May 1482], Tues after feast of Nativity of Blessed Mary 22 Edw IV [10 Sep 1482], Thu morrow of feast of St Edmund 22 Edw IV [21 Nov 1482], Thu after Palm Sunday 23 Edw IV [27 Mar 1483], Thu after feast of St Fides 1 Ric III [9 Oct 1483], Tues after feast of Conception of Blessed Mary 1 Ric III [9 Dec 1483], Mon after feast of Annunciation of Blessed Mary 1 Ric III [29 Mar 1484], Tues before feast of St Fides 2 Ric III [5 Oct 1484]

Court roll Monday after feast of St Fides 35 Hen VI [8 Oct 1456], Thu after feast of St Valentine 35 Hen VI [17 Feb 1457], Tues before feast of Annunciation of Blessed Mary 35 Hen VI [22 Mar 1457]

Bailiff's accounts, feast of St Michael 13 – feast of St Michael 14 Edw IV [29 Sep 1473 – 29 Sep 1474]

Court rolls, Fri in Easter week 1 Hen VII [31 Mar 1486], Fri after feast of St Anne mother of Blessed Mary 1 Hen VII [28 Jul 1486], Wed before feast of St Edward king and confessor 2 Hen VII [?3 Jan 1487], Tues after feast of Annunciation of Blessed Mary 2 Hen VII [27 Mar 1487], 7 Aug 2 Hen VII [1487]

Court rolls, 7 Apr & 27 Sep 1597, 11 Apr & 28 Sep 1598, 31 Mar & 28 Sep 1599, 21 Mar 1599 [1600], 8 Oct 42 Eliz [1600], 28 Sep 44 Eliz [1602], 27 Sep & 27 Oct 1 Jas [1603], 20 Apr & 23 Oct 2 Jas 1604, 17 Apr & 24 Sep 3 Jas [1605], 17 Apr & 31 Oct 4 Jas [1606], 31 Mar & 19 Oct 5 Jas [1607]

Court rolls, Tues after feast of St Luke 13 Edw IV [19 Oct 1473], Thu after feast of Annunciation of Blessed Mary 14 Edw IV [31 Mar 1474], Thu before feast of St Peter ad vincula 14 Edw IV [28 July 1474], Mon before feast of St Luke 14 Edw IV [17 Oct 1474], Thu after feast of St Gregory 15 Edw IV [30 Mar 1475], Fri after feast of SS Peter & Paul 15 Edw IV [30 June 1475], Mon before feast of St Luke 15 Edw IV [16 Oct 1475], Thu before feast of Annunciation of Blessed Mary 16 Edw IV [21 Mar 1476], Thu before feast of Holy Trinity 16 Edw IV [6 June 1476], morrow of feast of St Edmund king 17 Edw IV [19 Mar 1477] (with suit rolls), Fri in Pentecost week 18 Edw IV [15 May 1478], Thu after feast of St Fides 18 Edw IV [8 Oct 1478], Mon after feast of St Edmund king & martyr 19 Edw IV [22 Nov 1479]

Court rolls, 8 Apr & 15 Sep 1612, 1 Apr & 19 Oct 1613, 11 Apr & 24 Oct 1614, 24-25 Apr, 23 Oct 1615, 8 Apr & 27 Oct 1616, 21 Apr & 6 Oct 1617, 13 Apr & 22 Oct 1618, 1 Apr & 12 Oct 1619

Court roll, Tues after Annunciation of Blessed Mary 2 Hen VII [3 Apr 1487], 7 Aug 2 Hen VII [1487]

Court rolls, 4 Nov 13 Hen VI [1434], 13 Mar 13 Hen VI [1435], Thu after Easter 13 Hen VI [21 Apr 1435], 27 July 13 Hen VI [1435], 28 Oct 14 Hen VI [1435], 20 Mar 14 Hen VI [1436], 23 Jul 14 Hen VI [1436], 21 Nov 15 Hen VI [1436], 29 Jan 15 Hen VI [1437], 12 Mar 15 Hen VI [1437], 1 Aug 15 Hen VI [1437], 12 Aug 16 Hen VI [1438], 12 Nov 17 Hen VI [1438], 12 Apr 17 Hen VI [1439], 17 July 17 Hen VI [1439], Thu after feast of St Michael 18 Hen VI [1439], 8 Jan 18 Hen VI [1440], 3 Apr 18 Hen VI [1440], 7 Aug 18 Hen VI [1440], 24 Nov 19 Hen VI [1440], 23 Mar 19 Hen VI [1441], 18 July 19 Hen VI [1441], 16 Nov 20 Hen VI [1441], 1 Mar 20 Hen VI [1442], 28 July 20 Hen VI [1442], 18 Oct 21 Hen VI [1442], 22 Jan 21 Hen VI [1443], 15 Nov 22 Hen VI [1443], 16 July 22 Hen VI [1444], 31 Oct 23 Hen VI [1444], 19 Mar 23 Hen VI [1445], 19 Oct 24 Hen VI [1445], 13 Apr 24 Hen VI [1446], 5 Aug 24 Hen VI [1446], 15 Sep 25 Hen VI [1446], 7 Nov 25 Hen VI [1446], 7 Aug 25 Hen VI [1446], 5 Apr 25 Hen VI [1447], 19 Mar 26 Hen VI [1448], 5 Aug 26 Hen VI [1448], 9 Dec 26 Hen VI [1448]

Court rolls, 14 Dec 29 Hen VI [1450], 13 Apr 29 Hen VI [1451], 7 June 29 Hen VI [1451], 18 Sep 30 Hen VI [1451], Tues before feast of St Martin 30 Hen VI [9 Nov 1451], Tues after feast of St Fides 31 Hen VI [10 Oct 1452], Tues eve of feast of St Nicholas 31 Hen VI [5 Dec 1452], Mon after feast of St Thomas martyr 31 Hen VI [1 Jan 1453], Thu after feast of St Fides 32 Hen VI [11 Oct 1453], Thu before feast of Annunciation of Blessed Mary 32 Hen VI [21 Mar 1454], Fri before feast of Nativity of St John 32 Hen VI [21 June 1454], Thu after feast of St Michael 33 Hen VI [3 Oct 1454], Wed after feast of St Matthias 33 Hen VI [26 Feb 1455], Fri feast of Assumption of Blessed Mary 33 Hen VI [15 Aug 1455], Tues before feast of St Thomas apostle 34 Hen VI [16 Dec 1455], Tues after feast of St Edward king 34 Hen VI [8 Jan 1456], Wed before Palm Sunday 34 Hen VI [17 Mar 1456], Wed after feast of St Peter ad vincula 34 Hen VI [4 Aug 1456], Tues before feast of St Fides 36 Hen VI [4 Oct 1457], Thu after feast of St Thomas apostle 36 Hen VI [22 Dec 1457], 24 Mar 36 Hen VI [1458], Wed after feast of St James apostle 36 Hen VI [26 Jul 1458], Tues after feast of St Gregory 37 Hen VI [13 Mar 1459], Mon before feast of St James 37 Hen VI [23 Jul 1459]

Court roll (mutilated), 8 Dec 27 Hen VI [1448], 3 Apr 27 Hen VI [1449], 3 Aug 27 Hen VI [1449], 18 Oct 28 Hen VI [1449], Thu after feast of St Mary Magdalen 28 Hen VI [23 Jul 1450]

Wirksworth Folder

Court rolls (views of frankpledge), Bonsall, Brassington, Ireton Wood 23 Sep 17 Hen VII [1501], Matlock, Socage of Wirksworth and Vill of Wirksworth, 23 Sep 17 Hen VII [1501], 15 Apr 17 Hen VII [1520]

Wirksworth copy court roll, surrender (extract), 28 Feb 3 Edw IV [1464]

Court roll (views of frankpledge), Bonsall, Brassington, Ireton Wood, Matlock, Socage of Wirksworth and Vill of Wirksworth 4 Oct 24 Hen VII [1508]

Estreats of Socage of Wirksworth, 5 Nov 9 Hen VII [1493], 21 Nov 9 Hen VII [1493], 17 Jan 9 Hen VII [1494], 29 Jan 9 Hen VII [1494], 20 Feb 9 Hen VII [1494], 17 Mar 9 Hen VII [1494], 7 Apr 9 Hen VII [1494], 28 Apr 9 Hen VII [1494], 15 July 9 Hen VII [1494], 5 Aug 9 Hen VII [1494], 26 Aug 10 Hen VII [1494], 17 Sep 10 Hen VII [1494], 10 Oct 10 Hen VII [1494]

Wirksworth little court book 16 Jun 20 Hen VII [1505], 2 Mar 21 Hen VII [1506], Thu in Pentecost week 21 Hen VII [4 Jun 1506], Fri feast of St Laurence 21 Hen VII [10 Aug 1506]

Youlgreave Folder

Constable's presentments, 25 Apr 1622

MANOR NAME: OVER HADDON

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

Over Haddon originally lay within the manor of High Peak, as a subordinate manor, which became the property and seat of the Sutton family during the reign of King Henry VI (1422-1471). It remained with the Sutton family for five generations. They were succeeded by the Cokes of Trusley. It passed with Melbourne branch of the Coke family, following the marriage of Charlotte Coke to Peniston Lamb, 1st Viscount Melbourne. It passed to his sons, William, 2nd Viscount Melbourne (Prime Minister, 1834-1841, died 1848) and Frederick, 3rd Viscount Melbourne (died 1853), and then to his daughter Emily Mary, married to Peter, 5th Earl Cowper (died 1837). After her death in 1869, it remained with the Earls Cowper until the death of the 7th Earl Cowper in 1905. The manor passed to Walter Talbot Kerr (Admiral of the Fleet), who had married the 6th Earl's youngest daughter. He died in 1927, and Captain William Kerr is said to be lord of the manor in 1928, with the trustees after his death being described as such for 1932 to 1941.

Evidence for manorial status

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 26-27

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 307

Kelly's trade directories, 1904-1941

MANOR NAME: HADDON

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Alias Nether Haddon alias Nether Haddon and Rowsley

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 Haddon was one of the berewicks of Bakewell and part of the ancient demesnes of the King. Not long afterwards it was given to William Peveril. His son, also William Peveril, is supposed to have granted Haddon to one of his knights, Avenellus, whose son, William de Avenell, became its tenant-in-chief, after the Peveril estates were forfeited in c.1154. In c.1170, he entered into an agreement with his sons-in-law, Richard de Vernon and Simon Basset, granting them moieties of his manor of Haddon. The descendants of Simon Basset retained their moiety until the 15th century, when it would seem their share was bought by the Vernon family. The Vernons remained lords of the manor until the death of Sir George Vernon in 1567. The manor of Haddon, with other Derbyshire estates, passed via his daughter, Dorothy, to John Manners. The manor remained with the Manners family, later passing on the earls of Rutland, then the dukes of Rutland. The present lord would seem to be Lord Edward Manners, brother of the 11th Duke of Rutland.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls at Haddon Hall

Geographical extent

It was made up of the area formed by the township of Nether Haddon, which contained c.1434 acres.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 28-29

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp. 308-309

Haddon: The Manor, The Hall, Its Lords and Traditions by G. Le Blanc Smith (1906)

MANOR NAME: WEST HALLAM

West Hallam, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

West Hallam is said by Doctor J.C. Cox to have been one of the several lordships given by King William I (1066-1088) to Gilbert de Gant. It came to be regarded as an appendage of the manor of Newark, which was conferred on the bishopric of Lincoln during the reign of King Henry I (1100-1135). The lords of the manor of West Hallam always rendered feudal service to the bishops of Lincoln down into the 17th century. The manor was held towards the end of the 12th century by the Cromwell family of Cromwell, Nottinghamshire. It remained with the Cromwells until the mid-15th century, Following the death of Ralph, Lord Cromwell, without issue, in 1455, it passed to his sister's daughter, Joan, who married first Sir Humphrey Bouchier (died 1471) and Robert Ratcliff, both of whom took the title of Lord Cromwell. After the death of Ratcliff, the manor was purchased by Thomas Powtrell. It remained with the Powtrell family until the late 17th century. Henry Powtrell, who died without male heir in 1683, left the manor to the Hunlokes. In 1821 the manor was purchased by Francis Newdigate. In 1895 the parish of West Hallam is said to belong solely (except for the glebe) to Francis A. Newdigate, who was also the lord of the manor. Between 1916 and 1932 S. H. Hook is recorded as being lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

The manor seems to have been the same size as the parish, containing 1328 acres of land.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 173-174

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp. 601-602

The Churches of Derbyshire: Vol. 4, by J. Charles Cox, pp.219-221 (1879)

Assorted trade directories, 1908-1932

MANOR NAME: HARDWICK

Ault Hucknall, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

According to Lysons and Bulmer the manor of Hardwick was given by King John to Andrew de Beauchamp in 1209. Crook makes no mention of this but firmly links the history of Hardwick with the manor of Stainsby, which was held by the Savage family from the 13th to 16th centuries. In 1257 Jocelin of Stainsby obtained an estate at Hardwick following a law suit in which he claimed a grant of it had been made by Robert Savage. This estate became part of what later constituted the manor of Hardwick. Jocelin of Stainsby, alias Jocelin de Haremere, died c.1268-1269, and was succeeded as lord of Hardwick by his son, William of Stainsby (died 1289). His son, Jocelin, was known as being either of Stainsby and Hardwick, and his descendants took on the Hardwick surname after him. The Hardwick family remained lords of the manor for several generations until Elizabeth ("Bess of Hardwick"), co-heiress of John Hardwick, brought the estate to her second husband, Sir William Cavendish, on their marriage in 1547. It then descended in the Cavendish family, later the Dukes of Devonshire, into the 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 190

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 47

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 107 (1987), pp. 41-54, "Hardwick Before Bess: The Origins and Early History of the Hardwick Family" by David Crook

MANOR NAME: HARTHILL

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Alias Hartle alias Herthill**Descent of manor**

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 there were two manors for Harthill, belonging to Henry de Ferrers and Ralph Fitzhubert. At an early period the manor of Harthill was held by a family which took the name of the place. Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Richard de Harthill, married Edmund Cockayne in the latter part of the 14th century. John Cockayne held the reversion of the manor in 1384. The manor remained with the Cockayne family until 1599, when it was sold by Edward Cockayne to the Manners family. It remained with the Manners family, later the Dukes of Rutland, into the mid-20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 30

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp.
506-507

MANOR NAME: HARTINGTON

Hartington, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Hartington belonged to Henry de Ferrers. The manor remained with the Ferrers family until the lands of Robert de Ferrers were confiscated in 1269, and given to Edmund, Earl (and later Duke) of Lancaster. The manor remained part of the Crown's estates in the Duchy of Lancaster until 1603, when it was granted by King James I to Sir George Hume, one of his new Scottish advisers, although it soon reverted to the Crown again, and was given by King James in 1617 to his court favourite, George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham. His son, also George Villiers, 2nd Duke of Buckingham, sold the manor in 1663 to William Cavendish, 3rd Earl of Devonshire. The manor remained with the earls, later the dukes, of Devonshire, into the mid-20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (14th-17th cent) at The National Archives
Court books (18th-20th cent) at Chatsworth Archives

Geographical extent

The manor largely covered the same as the parish.

Nature of jurisdiction

The court leet met twice year, with great and small courts baron.

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 175

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
383

The Duke's Manor: Georgian Hartington and Buxton under the Dukes of Devonshire by Lindsey Porter (2013)

MANOR NAME: HARTSHORNE

Hartshorne, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 there were two manors for Hartshorne, both belonging to Henry de Ferrers. Bulmer says that during the reign of King Henry III (1216-1272) the two manors were held by members of the Hartshorne family, while Lysons imply that it was held by Theobald de Verdon [late 13th cent]. In 1504 John Ireland held the two manors, one called Upper Hall under William Abel, the other Nether Hall under the Earl of Shrewsbury. The next owners were the Comptons. Sir William Compton died seised of it in 1528. The Comptons were succeeded by the Cantrells, who had been in possession some time before 1712. A Cantrell heiress had married the grandfather of William Bailey Cant (died 1800), who bequeathed his estates to noted lawyer Thomas Erskine, 1st Baron Erskine. After legal discrepancies were found with the bequest, the manor descended to Cant's cousin and co-heiress, a Miss Partridge, who married John Murcott, who was said to be lord of the manor in 1829. At some time before 1846 the manor came into the possession of George Stanhope, 6th Earl of Chesterfield. It passed to his son, George, the 7th earl, and on his death in 1871, to his sister and heiress, Evelyn Stanhope, wife of Henry Herbert, 4th Earl of Carnarvon. In 1928 the Earl of Carnarvon was still said to be lord of the manor

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp. 752-753

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 176-177

William Woolley's History of Derbyshire, Derbyshire Record Society Vol. 6, edited by C. Glover and P. Riden (1981)

MANOR NAME: HASLAND

Chesterfield, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

Hasland is said to have been part of the extensive grant by King John (1199-1216) to William Briwere and then passed from one of William's co-heiresses to Ralph de Middelham. Little seems to be known of its history, if it did indeed exist as a manor. In 1817 Lysons says that the Duke of Devonshire was lord of the manor, with it having been as part of an exchange with the Duke of Portland (in 1792).

Evidence for manorial status**Geographical extent****Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 82

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
86

MANOR NAME: HASSOP

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Hassop was a berewick of the manor of Ashford, which was part of the King's lands. At an early period it came into the possession of the Foljambe family. In the late 14th century Alice, the daughter and heiress of Sir Godfrey Foljambe (died 1388), married Sir Robert Plumpton. His grandson, Sir Robert Plumpton, leased the manor to Stephen Eyre in 1480 and Catherine, Stephen's widow, in 1489 and 1498. After the death of Sir William Plumpton in 1480 and legal disputes on the division over the inheritance of his son, Sir Robert, and his two grand-daughters, the ownership of the manor went to the two daughters, married into the Rowcliffe and Sothill families. The Rowcliffe moiety descended to Sir Ingram Clifford and the Sothill moiety to Sir John Constable and William Drury, who sold their moiety to Stephen Eyre in 1547. The Clifford moiety was eventually purchased following much legal wrangling in 1590 by Rowland Eyre, who also purchased the right to hold a court leet there in 1600. With the ownership of the lordship now entirely in the hands of the Eyre family, it remained with them until the death in 1853 of Dorothy, Countess of Newburgh (the Eyres had claimed to be Earls of Newburgh from 1814). She had married Colonel Leslie, to whom she left all her estates. In 1895 C.S. Leslie was referred to as lord of the manor. In 1919 the manor and estate was sold to Henry Kenyon Stephenson, who was still being referred to as lord of the manor in 1941.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (16th-19th cent) in the Bagshawe Collection at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

The lordship covered almost the same territory as the township of Hassop (excepting Birchill), covering 823 acres according to a map of 1752.

Nature of jurisdiction

From the mid-17th century, the manors of Calver, Rowland and Hassop were dealt with in the courts leet and baron of the Eyre family as one entity. The courts usually met alternately at Calver and Hassop, although there seems to have been a rota which included Rowland from c1734-1774.

Sources

Derbyshire Archaeological Journals Vol. 84 (1964) and Vol. 85 (1965), pp. 1-51 and pp. 44-91, "The Eyres of Hassop, 1470" by Rosamund Meredith

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 30

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 311

Bagshawe Collection antiquarian notes (ref. C3393/19)

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: HATHERSAGE

Hathersage, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Hathersage belonged to Ralph Fitzhubert. The chief lordship passed to the Frechevilles, Barons Crich, and later to the Earls of Shrewsbury. In c1190 the Meynills held the mesne lordship, and in 1242 by Matthew de Hathersage. After his death in 1263 the lordship passed to the Longford family, with which it remained until c.1537, when the manor was sold to Sir William Holles. In 1547 Holles and Sir Thomas Fitzherbert were joint lords, and by 1551 Fitzherbert had bought Holles out. In 1591 Sir Thomas Fitzherbert died and was succeeded by his nephew, Thomas, who was arrested for debt in 1593. Soon after 1604 the Earl of Shrewsbury took advantage of Thomas Fitzherberts' financial problems to buy the manor, but it remained the subject of much legal wrangling for another 50 years. In 1637, the Earl of Pembroke sold the manor to Edward Leech, and the following year John Fitzherbert petitioned against Leech in the Court of Chancery. It would seem a decree was made in favour of Fitzherbert in 1640, and confirmed in 1652. In 1657 William and Basil Fitzherbert sold the manor to Rowland Morewood and Edward Pegge. In 1705 Christopher Pegge sold the manor to the Duke of Newcastle, who sold it to the Duke of Devonshire in 1743. The Dukes of Devonshire remained lords until the mid-20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal, Vol. 90 (1970), pp. 32-55, "The Sale of the Hathersage Estates of the Fitzherberts in the 1650s", by Rosamund Meredith

Hathersage in the Peak: A History by Barbara A. Buxton (2005)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 177

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp. 386-387

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: HATTON

Marston on Dove, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Hatton was a manor belonging to Henry de Ferrers. It remained with the Ferrers family until c.1269, when it was annexed to become part of what became the Duchy of Lancaster. According to Lysons Henry Vernon leased the manor, and it was still being leased by the Vernons in the early 19th century, but Woolley says that William, 2nd Duke of Devonshire, was lord of the manor in the early 18th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 205

William Woolley's History of Derbyshire, Derbyshire Record Society Vol. 6,
edited by C. Glover and P. Riden (1981)

MANOR NAME : HAZELWOOD

Duffield, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury
Member manor of Duffield Fee

Alias Hazlewood alias Haslewood alias Haslewod

Descent of manor

Hazelwood is not named in the 1086 Domesday Survey and seems to have remained simply an area of woodland within the Forest area of Duffield Frith until the 14th century, when named as a hamlet in 1327. By 1369 it was a manor in its own right but for most of its history has been considered parcel of Duffield manor within Duffield Fee. It was held by the de Ferrers family until their rebellion in 1266, then by the Earldom and Duchy of Lancaster, which passed to the Crown in 1399. Charles I granted Duffield Fee, including Hazelwood, to the Corporation of the City of London in 1628. The following year, the Corporation sold the Fee (except Heage and Holbrook) to Sir Edward Leche whose son Sir William Leech inherited in 1652. During disputes following William's death in 1673, Sir Ambrose Phillips held Lordship 1674-78 followed by Philip Jodrell. His son Paul's ownership of the Fee was confirmed in 1686. The Fee remained with the Jodrell family until 1891 when it was conveyed to Sir Timothy White who had purchased the reversion of Jodrell estates in 1888. The lordship, including Hazelwood, remained with the White family until at least 1957.

Evidence for manorial status

Hazelwood and Duffield Fee court rolls (15th -17th cent) at The National Archives
Duffield Fee court books (1595-1935) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Court leet or view of frankpledge with court baron

Sources

Magna Britannia, Volume 5: Derbyshire, by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817), p.138

Hazelwood in the Royal Forest of Duffield, by Herbert Swift (1931)

Trade Directories, 1829-1941

Duffield Frith – History & Evolution of the landscape of a Medieval Derbyshire Forest, by Mary Wiltshire, Sue Woore, Barry Crisp & Brian Rich (Landmark, 2005)

Custom, resistance and politics: Local experiences of improvement in early modern England, by Heather Falvey, doctoral thesis (Warwick University, 2007)

<http://wrap.warwick.ac.uk/1143/>

MANOR NAME: HAZLEBADGE

Hope, Derbyshire
Honour of Peveril

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Hazlebadge was held by William Peverel. In the 14th century it belonged to the Strelley family. In 1406-1407 it was purchased from Hugh de Strelley by Sir Richard Vernon. It remained with the Vernon family until the death of Sir George Vernon in 1567. The manor of Haddon, with other Derbyshire estates, passed via his daughter, Dorothy, to John Manners. The manor remained with the Manners family, later passing on the earls of Rutland, then the dukes of Rutland. The present lord would seem to be Lord Edward Manners, brother of the 11th Duke of Rutland.

Evidence for manorial status

Court records (15th-18th cent) at Haddon Hall

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 185

MANOR NAME : HEAGE

Duffield, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury
Member manor of Duffield Fee

Alias High Hedge alias High Edge alias Heihegg alias Heighedge

Descent of manor

Heage was not named in the 1086 Domesday Survey but was described as a manor in its own right in 1251, part of the Honor of Tutbury belonging to the de Ferrers family. Heage lay within the Forest area of Duffield Frith. After their rebellion in 1266, the de Ferrers' lands were forfeited to Henry III, who passed the Honor of Tutbury, including Heage, to Edmund of Lancaster. Thereafter, Heage was consistently included in the group of manors known as Duffield Fee, and shares the Fee's history until 1628. It remained with the Earldom and Duchy of Lancaster, which passed to the Crown in 1399, until Charles I granted Duffield Fee to the Corporation of the City of London in 1628. The next year, the Corporation sold on Heage separately from the Fee to Sir John Stanhope of Elvaston, Sir Thomas Hutchinson of Owthorpe, Notts and Timothy Levinge of Derby. They leased Heage manor to William Stanhope of Linby, Notts, son of Sir John Stanhope. Courts were held in his name until 1647, then the manor was apparently sequestered. Sir John Gell was briefly named as Lord in 1647/8. From October 1648, for the rest of the interregnum, Richard Brookes, friend of the Stanhopes, held the manor, with Sir William being restored in 1663. He was succeeded by a son William who died in 1703, leaving Heage to his nephew Godfrey Wentworth. Godfrey died in 1718, leaving his estate to his son, also named Godfrey, who sold the manor in 1767 to Francis Hurt of Alderwasley. It remained with the Hurt family into the 20th century, and Francis George Hurt still retained the title of lord of the manor in 1941.

Evidence for manorial status

Heage and Duffield Fee court rolls (14th to 17th cent) at The National Archives
Duffield Fee court books (1595-1628) at Derbyshire Record Office
Heage court rolls (1631-1753; 1782-1941) at Derbyshire Record Office

Nature of jurisdiction

Court leet or view of frankpledge with court baron

Sources

Magna Britannia, Volume 5 : Derbyshire, by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50727&strquery=heage>

Victoria County History – draft text for Heage Manor, part of new VCH Derbys volumes to be published in future years. Permission to view draft text kindly given by Philip Riden, Co-ordinator of VCH for Derbys & Notts.

Trade Directories, 1829-1941

Duffield Frith – History & Evolution of the landscape of a Medieval Derbyshire Forest, by Mary Wiltshire, Sue Woore, Barry Crisp & Brian Rich (Landmark, 2005)

Custom, resistance and politics: Local experiences of improvement in early modern England, by Heather Falvey, doctoral thesis (Warwick University, 2007)

<http://wrap.warwick.ac.uk/1143/>

MANOR NAME: HEATHCOTE

Gresley, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Heathcote, with Drakelow, belonged to Nigel de Stafford. In the reign of King Edward II it was in the family of Grim. In the 14th century the Gresleys possibly took possession of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status**Geographical extent****Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 172

MANOR NAME: HIGHLOW

Hope, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

During the reign of Edward II (1307-1327), the manor of Highlow belonged to the ancient family of Archer. In the 15th century it became the property and seat of a younger branch of the Eyre family. In 1406-1407 it was purchased from Hugh de Strelley by Sir Richard Vernon. It remained with the Eyre family until the early 18th century, when one of the Eyres took on the surname of Archer. After the death of John Archer, it was sold under a Chancery decree of 1802 to the Duke of Devonshire. It remained with the Dukes of Devonshire into the 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

Court records (1755-1815) at Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 185

MANOR NAME: HILTON

Marston on Dove, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Hilton was a manor belonging to Henry de Ferrers. Later the manor was held by the Beck family in the late 13th century. In the 14th and 15th centuries it was held by the Swinnerton family. By the late 16th century the Stanhopes were lords of the manor. In 1712 Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, was in possession of the manor, which he leased to Sir John Every in 1716. In 1817, the manor was said to be the property of Sir Henry Every. According to various trade directories, the lord of the manor was said to be William Eaton Mousley in 1829, and the trustees of the late William Eaton Mousley from 1881-1916, although Bradshaw's (1846) names the Duke of Devonshire, and White's (1857) the freeholders.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 205

William Woolley's History of Derbyshire, Derbyshire Record Society Vol. 6,
edited by C. Glover and P. Riden (1981)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
409

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1916

MANOR NAME: HOGNASTON

Hognaston, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Hognaston was originally a berewick of Ashbourne, part of the King's royal demesne. Not long afterwards it was granted to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. It was forfeited by the attainder after the defeat of Robert de Ferrers at the battle of Chesterfield in 1266. It was part of the lands granted by King Edward I to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, becoming later part of the Duchy of Lancaster. Stephen de Segreave is believed to have been lord during the reign of Edward II. Its subsequent history is unclear, with several sources saying that it passed through several hands. It would seem that much of Hognaston became intermixed with the Duchy manor of Wirksworth, although part of Hognaston was in the manor of Holland alias Richmond, which later belonged to the Gell family. In 1546 King Henry VIII granted a messuage and lands which had been part of the estates of Rocester Abbey to Ralph Gell. In the 18th century there are court records for the manor of Hognaston, the lords being members of the Gell family. The Gells, later the Chandos-Pole-Gells, remained lords there from then on, with H.A. Chandos-Pole-Gell being recorded as lord in 1932.

Evidence for manorial status

Court records (late 18th cent) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Court leet annually (18th cent)

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 14

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
390

Assorted trade directories, 1922-1941

MANOR NAME : Holbrook

Duffield, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury
Member of Duffield fee

Descent of the manor

Holbrook was named as part of Duffield manor in the 1086 Domesday Survey. It was listed as a manor in its own right in 1251. Thereafter it was consistently named as a member of the group of manors known as Duffield Fee, and was also located within the Forest area known as Duffield Frith. As such, Holbrook was held from 1068 to 1266 by the de Ferrers family and, after briefly being retained by Robert de Ferrers, it joined the rest of the Honour of Tutbury in the hands of the Duchy of Lancaster, where it remained until 1628, the Crown taking over the Duchy in 1399. In 1625, Charles I leased the Fee to Edward Allen and others, then in 1628 granted it to trustees for the Corporation of the City of London, in repayment of loans. The Corporation sold Holbrook away from the fee in 1631 to eight freeholders and copyholders of the manor: Sir John Brackin, Edward Potterell, Richard Dicking, Henry Spencer, Exuperius Fletcher, John Watton, Robert Egginton and William Fillingham. A group of trustees (Samuel Doughty, Christopher Watton, John Chambers and Reynald Taylor) managed the manor on behalf of the owners. These trustees gradually died out and by 1694 had been replenished by a new group (Samuel Richardson, Henry Fearne, Edward Winter and Richard Ryley). Meanwhile, the Bradshaw family of Holbrook acquired portions of the manor and by 1721 courts were being held in their name. In 1786, the Bradshaws held half the manor, Dr William Brooks Johnson held a quarter and William & Elizabeth Fowler held the other quarter. Francis Bradshaw bought up the Fowler share in 1793, then sold his three-quarters of the manor to Charles Upton in 1808. The Uptons and Brooks Johnsons were then co-holders of the manor until 1833 when widow Sarah Upton (nee Evans) bequeathed her three-quarters share to nephew William Evans of Allestree. The Evans share passed to Rev Edmund Carr of Holbrook Hall in 1892. Meanwhile the Johnson's quarter had been inherited by the Meynell family in 1855. Rev. Carr and Godfrey Franceys Meynell were co-holders of the manor in 1912.

Evidence for manorial status

Duffield court rolls (14th to 17th cent) at The National Archives
Duffield Fee court books (1595-1628) at Derbyshire Record Office
Holbrook Manor Court Books from 1633 at Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

It seems to have included Coxbench, possibly as a sub-manor

Nature of jurisdiction

View of Frankpledge with Court Baron; Court Leet.

Sources

Magna Britannia, Volume 5: Derbyshire, by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817), p.141

Victoria County History – draft text for Holbrook manor and Coxbench estate/submanor, part of new VCH Derbys volumes to be published in future years. Permission to view draft text kindly given by Philip Riden, Co-ordinator of VCH for Derbys & Notts.

Trade Directories, 1829-1941

Duffield Frith – History & Evolution of the landscape of a Medieval Derbyshire Forest, by Mary Wiltshire, Sue Woore, Barry Crisp & Brian Rich (Landmark, 2005)

MANOR NAME: HOLLAND

Wirksworth, Derbyshire

Alias Richmond's**Descent of manor**

The manor of Holland in Wirksworth took its name from the Holland family. It was given by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, to Sir Robert Holland in the early years of the 14th century, possibly in 1305. It would seem that the manor was originally part of the manor of Wirksworth and the lands of the Ferrers family, whose lands were taken away from Robert de Ferrers in 1269 and granted to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. The manor remained with the Holland family until it was forfeited by the attainder of Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter, in 1461. It was then granted for life to his wife, Anne (daughter of Richard, Duke of York), who had successfully convinced her brother, King Edward IV, of her loyalty. She died in 1476, and it seems to have passed to her young daughter, Anne St Ledger. She was disinherited in 1483 following the accession of King Richard III, when the manor presumably became part of the royal estates. In 1487 the manor was granted, along with other former manors of the Holland family, by King Henry VII to his mother, Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, from which the manor took its alias of Richmond. On her death in 1509, it passed to her grandson, King Henry VIII. It remained a royal possession until 1553, when it was granted to Ralph Gell. The manor remained with the Gell family into the 19th century.

The manor should not be confused with the nearby manor of Hulland, which was often called Holand or Holland.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Although said to be not large, the manor extended into the townships of Ashleyhay, Middleton, Carsington, Hognaston and Kirk Ireton.

Nature of jurisdiction

Court baron held at Middleton

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 294

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
489

MANOR NAME: HOLLINGTON

Longford, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 Hollington belonged to Henry de Ferrers. During the reign of King Edward I (1272-1307) the manor was said to be the property of the Meynells. It was long held under the Crown as part of the hundred of Appletree in the Duchy of Lancaster. William, Earl of Pembroke, was said to be lessee in the reign of King James I (1603-1625). In 1817 the lease was said to be vested in Henry Venables, Lord Vernon. In 1895 Henry John Coke was said to be lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 201

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
402

MANOR NAME: HOLMESFIELD

Dronfield, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Holmesfield was held by Walter de Ayncourt. It remained in the possession of the Deincourt family until the reign of King Henry VI and the death of William Deincourt before 1461. His two daughters and co-heiresses married Ralph, Lord Cromwell, and William, Lord Lovell. Subsequently the Lovells obtained the whole manor, but following the attainder of Francis, Lord Lovell in 1487, the manor was granted to Sir John Savage. It remained with the Savage family until it was purchased in 1586 from John Savage by Sir John Manners. The manor remained with the Manners family, later the Earls, then the Dukes, of Rutland, down into the 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

Court records (15th-18th cent) at Haddon Hall

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Courts leet held twice-yearly

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 134

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 246

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 20 (1898), pp. 52-128 "The Court Rolls of the Manor of Holmesfield, Co. Derby" by C. Kerry

Essays in Derbyshire History: Presented to Gladwyn Turbutt, Derbyshire Record Series Vo. 30 (2006), edited by P. Riden and D.G. Edwards, pp. 3-23, "A Manorial Landscape at Holmesfield" by David Hey

MANOR NAME: HOON

Marston on Dove, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Hoon was belonged to Henry de Ferrers and was held by Saswalo (alias Sewall). His descendants took on the surname Shirley from the place they had their seat. The manor remained in the possession of the Shirley family until the reign of King Henry VIII. It was purchased soon after by the Palmers, who were succeeded by the Staffords. In the middle of the 17th century it was purchased by John Pye (created a baronet in 1664), who settled there. In 1734 Sir Robert Pye died without male issue, bequeathing the manor to his three daughters, one of whom may have married a Watkins, as it was later inherited by that family. In the early 19th century it would seem to have been sold by Captain Watkins to Mr W.J. Lockett, who subsequently sold the manor into severalties.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 205-206

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 410

MANOR NAME: HOPE

Hope, Derbyshire

Alias Hope Rectory

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 the manor of Hope was part of the ancient demesnes of the King, with the berewicks of Edale, Aston, Shatton, Offerton, Tideswell and Stoke. According to Lysons it would seem afterwards to have been regarded as part of the manor of High Peak and later as part of Castleton, and was said to have been held on lease by the Dukes of Devonshire in the 19th century.

The manor of Hope would seem to be based on what was originally the manor of the rectory of Hope. The church of Hope, with its rectory manor and the chapel of Tideswell, was given by King John to the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield and subsequently transferred to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. In the reign of King Edward VI the rectoral manor was granted by the Dean and Chapter to Ralph Gell. The various court books name members of the Gell family as being lords from at least 1736 to 1801. Members of the Hall family are then recorded as lords of Hope, starting with Micah Hall in 1803, until 1887. The Dukes of Devonshire then seem to have been lords into the 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (early 18th cent) at the Derbyshire Record Office
Court books (late 18th cent to 20th cent) at Chatsworth House

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 183-184

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp.
187-188

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 37 (1915), pp.19-42, "Rectory Manors in Derbyshire" by S.O. Addy

MANOR NAME: HOPTON

Wirksworth, Derbyshire

Alias Hopton and Carsington**Descent of manor**

The Hopton family held land and estates at Hopton from the time of King John. Their estates were inherited by the Gell family, who seem to have been lord of the manor from at least the earliest part of the 16th century. The Gells remained lords of the manor into the mid-19th century. On the death of Philip Gell in 1863, the manor was inherited by Henry Chandos Pole, who assumed the surname of Gell.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls and other records (18th - 19th cent) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

The manor included Carsington.

Nature of jurisdiction**Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 297-299

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp. 495-496

MANOR NAME: HOPWELL

Sawley, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The manor of Hopwell was part of the lands of the Bishop of Chester and held by Ralph Fitzhubert at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086. In 1296, it was held by Ralph de Shirley under the earls of Lancaster. It may have been held by Patrick Sacheverell shortly afterwards. In 1661 it was bequeathed by Ferdinando Sacheverell to his cousin, Henry Kayes. His descendant, also Henry Kayes sold the manor in 1731 to Bache Thornhill, who alienated it in 1734 to Sir Bibye Lake. It was sold by his grandson, Sir James Winter Lake, to the father of Thomas Pares, who held it in 1817.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 249

MANOR NAME: HORSLEY AND HORESTON

Horsley, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Horsley belonged to Ralph de Burun, who built a castle at Horeston, which was the seat for his barony. The castle was still held by the Burun (or Byron) family in c.1200, but was soon afterwards granted to William de Briuwere and then reverted to the Crown. The governorship of Horeston Castle with the soke of Horsley was granted to several people over the next couple of centuries. In 1392 John de Holland, son of Thomas, Earl of Kent, was granted Horeston Castle for life. In 1453 the castle and lordship was granted by King Henry VI to Edmund, Earl of Richmond, and Jasper, Earl of Pembroke. It passed to Edmund's son, later King Henry VII. In 1514 King Henry VIII granted the manor of Horsley and castle of Horeston to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. In c.1530 they were conveyed to Sir Michael Stanhope, from whom they descended to the Earls of Chesterfield. The castle still existed in the reign of Elizabeth I, but was demolished at some unknown date. In 1820 the manor was sold by George Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, to Edward Sacheverell Sitwell. It remained with the Sitwell family, with Edward Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell being recorded as lord of the manor in 1936

Evidence for manorial status

Court books and records (18th-19th cent) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Court leet annually (19th cent)

Sources

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal, Vol. 10 (1888), pp. 16-27, "Annals of Horeston and Horsley", by Rev. Charles Kerry

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 186-187

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 530

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME : Houghton Bassett

Langwith, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

In 1066, Swain held the manor of Holtune (Houghton), succeeded in 1086 by Walter Deincourt. Since the Deincourts were later tenants in chief of Langwith manor where their subtenants were the Basset family, Holtune can probably be identified with Houghton Bassett. Houghton would seem to be linked strongly with Langwith, both of which took the surname Bassett. Under-tenants of Langwith until the early 13th century were the Winterhard family, succeeded by the Basset family of Sapcote, Leics until 1378 when Ralph Basset died without male issue, and after the death of Ralph's widow Alice in 1412, it passed to her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Richard Grey. Elizabeth's grandson Henry Basset sold the manors of Langwith Bassett and Houghton in 1494 to Sir Henry and William Vavasour of Badsworth, Yorks. The Vavasours sold them in 1567 to James Hardwick of Hardwick (in Ault Hucknall), after whose death in c1581, it was bought by William Cavendish, second son of James Hardwick's sister Elizabeth, countess of Shrewsbury (Bess of Hardwick). Thereafter they passed with the rest of the Cavendish estates until sales began after the death of the 10th Duke of Devonshire in 1950.

The 17th century court rolls at Chatsworth are all for the one manor of Langwith and Houghton Bassett, which suggests that the two manors may have been united and treated for administrative purposes as one manor by the Cavendish family, which seems to have been their common practice.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Drafted text of 'Langwith – Manors and other Estates' by Victoria County History, Scarsdale Group, for future publication.

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 198

MANOR NAME: HOUGHTON FELLEY

Langwith, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

In 1066, Swain held the manor of Holtune (Houghton), succeeded in 1086 by Walter Deincourt. Since the Deincourts were later tenants in chief of Langwith manor where their subtenants were the Basset family, Holtune can probably be identified with Houghton Bassett. There was also another manor of Houghton Felley, which also seems to have belonged to the Basset family in the 14th century. Henry Basset sold the manors of Langwith Bassett and Houghton in 1494 to Sir Henry and William Vavasour of Badsworth, Yorks. The Vavasours sold them in 1567 to James Hardwick of Hardwick (in Ault Hucknall), after whose death in c1581, it was bought by William Cavendish, second son of James Hardwick's sister Elizabeth, countess of Shrewsbury (Bess of Hardwick). Thereafter they passed with the rest of the Cavendish estates until sales began after the death of the 10th Duke of Devonshire in 1950.

A late 16th century survey lists several tenants, including some of the services required of them, with a statement that their lands were heriotable. The 17th century court rolls at Chatsworth are all for the one manor of Rowthorne and Houghton Felley, which suggests that the two manors may have been united and treated for administrative purposes as one manor by the Cavendish family, which seems to have been their common practice.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

A 16th century survey suggests that a part of the manor may have included Shirebrook in the parish of Pleasley

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia, Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 198

MANOR NAME: LITTLE HUCKLOW

Hope, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

There is very little information about the manor of Little Hucklow. At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, it was part of the lands of William de Peveril, but described as waste. It was originally part of the Duchy of Lancaster manor of High Peak. The manor of Little Hucklow was for many generations in the possession of the Foljambe family. In 1750 the lord of the manor was Francis Foljambe. Before 1817 it became the property of William Carleile.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 185

MANOR NAME: Hulland

Ashbourne, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury
Member manor of Duffield Fee

Alias Hoilant alias Holland alias Holand

Descent of manor

Before the Conquest, the Anglo-Saxon Tochi held the manor of Hoilant (Holland or Hulland). In the 1086 Domesday Survey it is listed with Ednaston as a manor of Geoffrey de Alselin. The manor was held by the de Ferrers family until their rebellion in 1266 when their estates were forfeited to Henry III and granted to Edmund Crouchback of Lancaster. From 1298, Hulland (as Holland) appears consistently as a manor within the group known as Duffield Fee. It also lay within the Forest area of Duffield Frith. The Fee remained with the Duchy of Lancaster, which passed to the Crown in 1399, until Charles I granted it to the Corporation of the City of London in 1628. The following year, the Corporation sold the Fee (except Heage and Holbrook) to Sir Edward Leche whose son Sir William Leech inherited in 1652. During disputes following William's death in 1673, Sir Ambrose Phillips held Lordship 1674-78 followed by Philip Jodrell. His son Paul's ownership of the Fee was confirmed in 1686. The Fee remained with the Jodrell family until 1891 when it was conveyed to Sir Timothy White who had purchased the reversion of Jodrell estates in 1888. The lordship remained with the White family until at least 1957.

In 1250 records show the first mention of another manor named 'le Hough', either within or next to Hulland manor, being granted by Robert de Ferrers to Robert of Ashbourne, and from then on it appears in records as a sub-manor or estate within Hulland manor (a 1415 Duchy of Lancaster rental shows, under the heading of 'Holand', the manor of 'Hogh' held by John of Bradbourne).

Evidence for manorial status

Duffield court rolls (14th to 17th cent) at The National Archives
Duffield Fee court books (1595-1935) at Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Court leet or view of frankpledge with court baron

Sources

Duffield Frith – History & Evolution of the landscape of a Medieval Derbyshire Forest, by Mary Wiltshire, Sue Woore, Barry Crisp & Brian Rich (Landmark, 2005)

A History of the Parish of Hulland (comprising the Townships of Hulland, Hulland Ward and Biggin), by Rev N G Coote MA (1938)

Trade Directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: HUNGRY BENTLEY

Longord, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 the manor of Bentley (Beneleie) belonged to Henry de Ferrers. It later became the property of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and the part of the Duchy of Lancaster. The adjective Hungry was prefixed to Bentley to distinguish it from Fenny Bentley, and it may perhaps be indicative of the poor nature of its soils, although Woolley states that it was "pretty good land", or the aftermath of the ravages of the Black Death and similar plagues. The actual village settlement itself was deserted in the late medieval period. The manor belonged to the Blount family, lords Mountjoy, from the time of King Edward IV (1461-1483) to the time King Charles I (1625-1649). It then came to the Browne family. It was purchased by Sir Edward Wilmot in the mid-18th century, and remained in the Wilmot family into the mid-19th century. The manor was said to be in the possession of Lord Vernon in the 1880s, and would seem to have been purchased by Samuel Clowes before 1895. The last reference to the lordship is to Mrs Henry Arthur Clowes being lady of the manor in 1916.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 201

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
273

William Woolley's History of Derbyshire, Derbyshire Record Society Vol. 6
(1981), edited by C. Glover and P. Riden

Trade directories, 1829-1916

MANOR NAME: IBLE

Wirksworth, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Ible was a berewick of the manor of "Mestesforde" (widely believed to be Matlock), part of the King's own lands. During the reign of King Edward I (1272-1307) the lordship, or a moiety of it, was sold by Henry de Barton to Ralph de Snitterton. It was being held by Ranulph of William de Byrchover, and the heirs of Thomas de Byrchover held it of Roger Bellers in 1380-1381. It came by marriage to the Sacheverells. In c.1498 it was sold by Thomas Sacheverell to Sir Henry Vernon. In c.1555 it was sold by Sir George Vernon to Henry Mather, whose grandfather sold it to Anthony Hopkinson. In 1689 John Hopkinson sold it to Rev. William Osborne, who conveyed it in 1696 to William Buckley. His grandson sold it in severalties.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 297

Wolley Manuscripts at the British Library, Add MS 6673 f.48

MANOR NAME: IDRIDGEHAY

Wirksworth, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury
Member manor of Duffield Fee

Alias: Edricheshay alias Idirshay

Descent of the manor

Ildridgehay is not named in the 1086 Domesday survey but appears as a manor within the de Ferrers' family estates by 1224. It also lay within the Forest area known as Duffield Frith. After their rebellion in 1266, the de Ferrers' lands were forfeited to Henry III, who passed the Honor of Tutbury, including Ildridgehay, to Edmund of Lancaster. From 1298 Ildridgehay was consistently included in the group of manors known as Duffield Fee, and shares the Fee's history from then on. It remained with the Duchy of Lancaster, which passed to the Crown in 1399, until Charles I granted the Fee to the Corporation of the City of London in 1628. The following year, the Corporation sold the Fee (except Heage and Holbrook) to Sir Edward Leche whose son Sir William Leech inherited in 1652. During disputes following William's death in 1673, Sir Ambrose Phillips held Lordship 1674-78 followed by Philip Jodrell. His son Paul's ownership of the Fee was confirmed in 1686. The Fee remained with the Jodrell family until 1891 when it was conveyed to Sir Timothy White who had purchased the reversion of Jodrell estates in 1888. The lordship remained with the White family until at least 1957.

Evidence for manorial status

Duffield court rolls (14th to 17th cent) at The National Archives
Duffield Fee court books (1595-1935) at Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Court leet or view of frankpledge with court baron

Sources

Duffield Frith – History & Evolution of the landscape of a Medieval Derbyshire Forest, by Mary Wiltshire, Sue Woore, Barry Crisp & Brian Rich (Landmark, 2005)

Trade Directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: ILKESTON

Ilkeston, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Ilkeston was held by Osmund, as part of the lands of the King's thanes, and by Malger under Gilbert de Gand. During the reign of King Henry I, Gilbert gave his manor to his steward, Sir Robert de Muskham, with whose descendants it remained for four generations. During the reign of King John the Muskham heiress married Sir Ralph (or Robert) de Gresley, and his daughter, Agnes, married Hubert Fitz Ralph family, During the reign of King Edward I, Eustacia, heiress of the Fitz Hughs, married Nicholas Cantilupe, whose grandson died seised of the manor in 1355. It passed by the marriage of Millicent, heiress of William, Lord Cantilupe, to the Zouch family. On the attainder of John, Lord Zouch in 1485, it was granted by King Henry VIII to Sir John Savage. It was purchased from his descendant, Sir Thomas Savage, in 1608 by Sir John Manners. It passed to Sir John's son, George, then to John Manners, who became the 8th Earl of Rutland in 1641, whose son John Manners was created Duke of Rutland in 1703. The manor remained with the Dukes of Rutland into the 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

Court books (1721-1925) at Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 192-193

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 534

The History of Ilkeston, by Stephen Glover (1831), pp. 8-9

MANOR NAME: INGLEBY

Foremark, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Ingleby belonged to Ralph Fitzhubert. In 1290 Edmund, Earl of Lancaster granted the manor of Ingleby to Sir Robert Somerville. It would seem to have then been granted to the Francis family. The manor remained with the Francis family until the early years of the 17th century, when the Francis heiress married Thomas Burdett of Bramcote, Warwickshire (created a baronet in 1618). The Burdetts remained lords of the manor of Formark into the 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 243

MANOR NAME: LITTLE IRETON

Kedleston, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

Little Ireton belonged for many centuries to the Ireton family. They had originally been a junior branch of the Shirley family, but took the name of the seat of their properties. In 1611 German Ireton sold the manor to Collingwood Sanders. It remained with the Sanders family for another 110 years, until 1721 when it was sold by Samuel Sanders and his mother, Margaret Howe, to Sir John Curzon, in exchange for two-thirds of the manor of Middleton by Youlgreave. The manor and lordship remained with the Curzons, later lords Scarsdale.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 195-196

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal, Vol. 68 (1948), pp. 1-23, "The Sanders Family and the Descent of the Manors of Caldwell, Coton-in-the-Elms and Little Ireton" by John L. Hobbs

MANOR NAME: IRETON WOOD

Kirk Ireton, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

Ireton Wood was on the edge of Duffield Frith. It would seem to have been among the lands of the Ferrers family, possibly originally with Wirksworth, which became part of the Duchy of Lancaster. Its first reference as a manor occurs with a grant by Henry of Lancaster of the manors of Wirksworth, Bonsall and Ireton Wood to William de Walkyngton in 1332. It has always remained part of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Crown's property after 1399. It has also always been linked to the manor of Wirksworth, sometimes being described as a member, but it does seem to have a separate and distinct identity judging by the records at the National Archives. During the 19th century it was leased to the Arkwright family. In 1967 it was claimed still to be part of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (14th-17th cent) among the Duchy of Lancaster records at The National Archives

Geographical extent

The township of Ireton Wood, with the hamlets of Blackwell and Hayes

Nature of jurisdiction

Courts leet and baron held annually in April (late 19th cent)

Sources

Duffield Frith: History and Evolution of the landscape of a Medieval Derbyshire Forest by Mary Wiltshire, Sue Woore, Barry Crisp and Brian Rich (2005)

MANOR NAME: KEDLESTON

Kedleston, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 the manor of Kedleston belonged to Henry de Ferrers. A few years afterwards, during the reign of King Henry I (1100-1135), it was held under the Ferrers by Richard de Curzon, whose father was said to have accompanied William the Conqueror to England. The lordship was then held for over 800 years by the Curzon family, which was raised to the baronetage in 1641, and to the peerage, as lords Scarsdale, in 1761.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 194

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
756

MANOR NAME: KILLAMARSH

Killamarsh, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

There were originally two manors for Killamarsh at the time of the Domesday survey of 1086, one held by Ascuit Musard, the other by the King's thanes. Any subsequent descent of these manors is unclear. A manor of Killamarsh was being held by the Hathersage, which passed to co-heiresses of the Longford and Gousehill family (12th or 13th century). In 1513 Ralph de Longford died seised of a moiety of the manor, and in 1542 Sir William Holles died seised of the other moiety. Sir Thomas Holles sold the latter moiety to Sir Richard Pype, who was seised of it at his death in 1587. In 1817 it was the property of Sir George Sitwell. By 1829 it had been sold to the Chandos-Pole family. They remained lords of the manor well into the 20th century. In 1941 John Walkelyne Chandos-Pole is said to be lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 144

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 248

Trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: KINGS NEWTON

Melbourne, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

According to Lysons the manor of Kings Newton was granted, with Melbourne, in 1322 to Sir Robert Holand. It was held with the manor of Melbourne from that time and followed its descent. It became part of the estates of the Earls, later the Dukes of Lancaster. As part of the Duchy of Lancaster it became part of the royal estates in 1399. In 1604 it was granted to Charles, earl of Nottingham, who soon conveyed it to Henry, Earl of Huntingdon. On the death of the 10th Earl in 1789, the manor passed by his sister, Elizabeth, to John Rawdon, 1st Earl Moira. His son, Francis Rawdon-Hastings (created Marquess of Hastings in 1816) succeeded as lord in 1789. In 1881 to 1895 Lord Donington was lord of the manor until his death in 1895. From 1904 to 1928 Hugh Frederic Gratton is said to be lord. In 1929 J.G. Shields became lord of the manor, and he was still said to be lord in 1941.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 212

Trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: KIRK HALLAM

Kirk Hallam, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 Hallam (later called Kirk Hallam) belonged to Ralph de Buron. It later came into the possession of the Sandiacres, before passing through marriage of an heiress to one of the younger sons of Sir Henry Grey of Codnor in the 13th century. This branch of the family terminated in two daughters, one of whom married John Leake, c.1400. It remained for several centuries with the Leake family until the death of Nicholas Leake, Earl of Scarsdale in 1736. The manor was purchased by Francis Newdigate, who bequeathed it on his death in 1792, to his nephew, Francis Parker, who assumed the name and arms of Newdigate. It remained with Newdigates into the early years of the 20th century. Francis Alexander Newdigate-Newdegate is said to be lord in 1908, but in 1916 Albert Ball was recorded as lord.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 172-173

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 554

Assorted trade directories, 1899-1916

MANOR NAME: KIRK LANGLEY

Kirk Langley, Derbyshire

Alias Church Langley alias Langley

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 Langley belonged to Ralph Fitzhubert. At an early period it was divided into moieties. One moiety was named Kirk Langley (or Church Langley), and the other Meynell Langley, named after its early owners, the Meynells. The Kirk Langley moiety passed in 1218 to Ralf FitzNicholas, then to the Pipard family, who may have taken the surname Twyford. In 1302 it was held by Sir John de Twyford. In the reign of King Henry VII (1485-1509) it passed by the marriage of Ursula Twyford to Henry Pole. Their descendant, German Pole, is supposed to have sold the manor to William Bassett (died 1602). His widow, Lady Corbett, then held the manor, and their daughter married William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle, who sold it to Isaac Meynell in 1669. The estate was sold off in severalties, but the lordship remained with the Meynells into at least the late 19th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 7 (1889), pp.45-53, "Notes on the Manors of Kirk Langley and Meynell Langley", from the Manuscripts of the late Godfrey Meynell, compiled c.1830.

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 196-197

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 758

MANOR NAME: KNIVETON

Kniveton, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 Kniveton was a berewick of the manor of Markeaton, which belonged to Hugh, Earl of Chester. At an early period it became the property of the Kniveton family, who had taken the name of the place. It remained with the Kniveton family down into the mid-17th century. Sir Andrew Kniveton sold the manor during the reign of King Charles II (1660-1685) to the Lowe family, from whom it passed to the Pegge family. During the reign of Queen Anne (1701-1714) it was sold by Thomas Pegge to Mrs Meynell of Bradley. It remained in the Meynell family into the early 19th century, before subsequently passing to Mrs E. Stoddart. In 1895 it belonged to the executors of William and Thomas Smith.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 196

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 399

MANOR NAME: LANGWITH BASSETT

Upper Langwith, Derbyshire

Alias Langwith and Houghton Bassett

Descent of manor

Langwith is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 but the Deincourt family were later tenants in chief of a manor named Langwith and held it until the 15th century. Under-tenants until the early 13th century were the Winterhard family, succeeded by the Basset family of Sapcote, Leics until 1378 when Ralph Basset died without male issue. After the death of Ralph's widow Alice in 1412, Langwith passed to her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Richard Grey. Elizabeth's grandson Henry Basset sold the manors of Langwith Bassett and Houghton in 1494 to Sir Henry and William Vavasour of Badsworth, Yorks. The Vavasours sold Langwith in 1567 to James Hardwick of Hardwick (in Ault Hucknall), after whose death in c1581, it was bought by William Cavendish, second son of James Hardwick's sister Elizabeth, countess of Shrewsbury (Bess of Hardwick). Thereafter Langwith passed with the rest of the Cavendish estates until sales began after the death of the 10th Duke of Devonshire in 1950.

The court rolls at Chatsworth Hosue refer to the manor of Langwith Bassett and Houghton Bassett. It would seem that what were origiannly two separate manors were joined together, possibly by Earl of Shrewsbury for administrative purposes

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (18th cent) at Chatsworth House.

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Drafted text of 'Langwith – Manors and other Estates' by Victoria County History, Scarsdale Group, for future publication.

MANOR NAME : Langwith

Langwith, Derbyshire

Alias Langwith Bassett alias Langwith and Houghton Bassett

Descent of manor

Langwith is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 but the Deincourt family were later tenants in chief of a manor named Langwith and held it until the 15th century. Under-tenants until the early 13th century were the Winterhard family, succeeded by the Basset family of Sapcote, Leics until 1378 when Ralph Basset died without male issue. After the death of Ralph's widow Alice in 1412, Langwith passed to her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Richard Grey. Elizabeth's grandson Henry Basset sold the manors of Langwith Bassett and Houghton in 1494 to Sir Henry and William Vavasour of Badsworth, Yorks. The Vavasours sold Langwith in 1567 to James Hardwick of Hardwick (in Ault Hucknall), after whose death in c1581, it was bought by William Cavendish, second son of James Hardwick's sister Elizabeth, countess of Shrewsbury (Bess of Hardwick). Thereafter Langwith passed with the rest of the Cavendish estates until sales began after the death of the 10th Duke of Devonshire in 1950.

Associated manor of Holtune (Houghton)

In 1066, Swain held the manor of Holtune (Houghton), succeeded in 1086 by Walter Deincourt. There is no further manorial history for Holtune but it is represented on modern maps by Stony Houghton and Houghton Basset, the latter being in the parish of Langwith. Since the Deincourts were later tenants in chief of Langwith manor where their subtenants were the Basset family, Holtune can probably be identified with Houghton Bassett.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (18th cent) at Chatsworth House.

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Drafted text of 'Langwith – Manors and other Estates' by Victoria County History, Scarsdale Group, for future publication.

MANOR NAME: LEA

Ashover, Derbyshire

Alias Lech alias Legh**Descent of manor**

During the reign of King John (1199-1216) the manor of Lea belonged to Robert de Alveley, who left two daughters as co-heiresses. The elder daughter married a Ferrers, whose son sold his moiety to Sir Geoffrey Dethick. It remained with the Dethick family until it passed to the Babingtons, after whom it took the name of Babington moiety. In the early 17th century the moiety would seem to have been sold to several parties, with 18 parties sharing 169 acres in 1663. The other daughter of Robert de Alveley married one of the De la Leas, and one of their descendants sold the moiety to the Frechevilles. In the 14th century it was purchased by a younger son of Sir Ralph Rolleston, and it remained with the Rollestons until the later 16th century. It then passed by marriage to the Pershall family, with Sir John Pershall selling it in 1648 sold to Hodgkinson and Cowley, who conveyed it to Spateman. In 1707 it was purchased by Peter Nightingale. The lordship remained with the Nightingale family. In 1908 Mrs Nightingale is referred to lady of the manor, as is Mrs Shore-Nightingale in 1916 and 1922.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 21-22

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 357

Kelly's trade directories, 1908-1922

MANOR NAME: LINACRE

Brampton, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

In 1189-1190 the Knights of the Hospital of Jerusalem were lords of what was regarded as the subsidiary manor of Linacre, with a grant of two bovates of land at Linacre to John de Linacre. Linacre remained the property of the Linacre family into the 16th century. In 1512 Robert Linacre died seised of Linacre Hall and a manor in Brampton, held under the Earl of Shrewsbury. It was among the Talbot manors (including Brampton) to which the Welbeck branch of the Cavendish family succeeded after the death of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury in 1608. The Welbeck branch of the Cavendishes later included the Dukes of Newcastle and Portland. Bestall and Riden describe Linacre as being of "quasi-manorial status". Lysons call it later a subordinate manor, part of the manor of Brampton (in 1817).

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

A History of Chesterfield Vol. 1 by J.M. Bestall (1974), Vol. 2 Part 1 by P. Riden (1984)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 84

MANOR NAME: LINTON

Gresley, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Linton was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. Its descent is not clear. According to Lysons it was later held by the Seagraves. It passed via female heirs to the Mowbray family (time of Henry IV) and then to the Berkeleys (time of Elizabeth I). Lysons claims that it was purchased, c.1658, from Humphrey Berkeley by Sir William Gresley. The manor would seem to have remained with the Gresleys, who may have also held a fee in Linton during the medieval period. In Bagshaw's Directory of Derbyshire in 1846 Henry Brown is referred to as lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

The Gresleys of Drakelow by Falconer Madan (1899)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 171

MANOR NAME: LITCHURCH

Derby St Peter, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

In 1331, Henry, Earl of Lancaster, held a moiety of the manor of Litchurch. During the 15th century the manor was held by the Babingtons under the earls of Warwick. In the late 16th century Francis and George Babington conveyed it to Sir Francis Beaumont, who probably sold it soon afterwards to George, Earl of Shrewsbury, who possessed it in 1590. It was sold not long afterwards to the Cavendishes. The Earl of Newcastle still possessed it in 1641. At some stage it became property of the Crown, who were said to be possessed of it in 1817.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 126-127

MANOR NAME: LITTLEOVER

Mickleover, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Littleover was a berewick of the manor of Mickleover, part of the lands of the Abbey of Burton. It remained with Burton Abbey until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s. After the dissolution of Burton Abbey, King Henry VIII granted the manor, with Mickleover, Findern and Potlock, to his secretary of state, William Paget, in 1546. Thomas, Lord Paget sold the manors of Mickleover, Littleover and Findern to Sir Thomas Gresham in the 1570s. Having been settled on Lady Gresham, they passed to her son by another marriage, Sir William Reade. His daughter married Sir Michael Stanhope, whose three daughters, Jane, Bridget and Elizabeth. Elizabeth, Lady Bekeley's share was bought in 1640 by Bridget, wife George Fielding, 1st Earl of Desmond, and these two shares were then sold in 1648 to Edward Wilmot. His descendant, Sir Robert Wilmot, sold them to Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole in 1801 manors. The third share held by Jane, wife of Sir William Willipole was bought by Sir John Curzon in 1648 and had become the property of the Newton family in the late 18th century. It was seem that about this time the manors were re-distributed, so that Newton held the manor of Mickleover and Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole held those of Littleover and Findern. In 1895 R.W. Chandos Pole was said to be lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 226-227

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 762

MANOR NAME: LITTON

Tideswell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Litton belonged, with Hazlebadge as a manor, to William de Peverel. Its early descent is not clear. According to Lysons it was the property and seat of the ancient family of Litton. It was sold by Rowland Litton to John Alsop in 1597. It then successively passed from Alsop to Bagshaw in 1606, to Bradshaw in 1620, to Upton in 1686 and to Statham in 1707. In 1817 it was said to be the property of Lord Scarsdale, whose grandfather, Sir Nathaniel Curzon, purchased it from Sir John Statham.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below
Court roll (1598) at Hertfordshire Record Office

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 279

MANOR NAME: NETHER LOCKO

Spondon, Derbyshire

Alias Locko alias Nether and Upper Locko

Descent of manor

Sir Robert Grene died seised of the manor in 1388, his heir being Alice, wife of Sir Godfrey Foljambe and later of Sir William Plompton. The manor of Nether Locko belonged to the Byrd or Bird family during the reign of King Henry IV (1399-1413). They retained it until the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603), when it was sold to William Gilbert. The Gilbert family remained lords of the manor for several generations. It was temporarily sold to Robert Ferne, before being re-purchased in 1737 by John Gilbert Cooper, who subsequently sold it in 1747 to John Lowe. His last male heir, Richard Lowe, died in 1785 and bequeathed his estate to his kinsman, William Drury, who consequently assumed the surname Lowe. The Drury Lowes remained lords of the manor until at least 1895.

Lysons makes reference to a hospital of St. Lazarus in the parish of Spondon, the presence of a "Lock Hospital or Lazar House for the reception of lepers", from which Locko took its name. He states that in 1544 the manor of Locko, which had belonged to the Hospital of St Lazarus at Burton Lazars, was granted to John Dudley. This may perhaps have been the manor of Over or Upper Locko.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 259-260

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 811

MANOR NAME: LONGFORD

Longford, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Longford (known then as 'Bubedene') was divided into two parts, one belonging to Henry de Ferrers, the other to Bishopric of Chester. Soon afterwards it came into the possession of the Longford family, from whom it took its present name. The manor remained with the Longfords until 1610, when Sir Nicholas Longford died without male issue. It passed to two sisters, one of whom married a Dethick of Newhall, whose daughter, conveyed the manor to her husband, a Reddiche, one of whose co-heiresses, Sarah, married Clement Coke (died 1629). The manor remained with the Coke family until the late 19th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 199

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
401

MANOR NAME: LITTLE LONGSTONE

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Longstone (later called Little Longstone to differentiate it from Great Longstone) was one of the manors which belonged to Henry de Ferrers. Its early history is difficult to trace, but it would seem that the Mountjoy family held the manor from the time of the King Edward I (1272-1307). Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy, died seized of the manor in 1474. There was a mesne lordship held by the Edensor family under the Mountjoys, with Thurston de Bower said to be lord in 1392 and/or 1403. The manor later came to the Shakerley family, who sold it to Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury in the late 16th century. It passed to the Cavendish family, later the Dukes of Devonshire, with whom it remained into the 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 40

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
405

MANOR NAME: LULLINGTON

Gresley, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Lullington was held by Edmund, one of the King's thanes. There are apparently a number of references to William de Gresley as being lord of Lullington in the 12th century. In the reign of King Edward I (1272-1307) the manor was still held by the Gresley family. The manor would seem to have remained with the Gresleys into the 19th century, with it being said to be the property of Sir Roger Gresley in 1817.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

The Gresleys of Drakelow by Falconer Madan (1899)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 202

MANOR NAME: MAKENEY

Duffield, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury
Member manor of Duffield Fee

Descent of the manor

In the 1086 Domesday Survey Makeney named as part of Duffield manor, being waste. Makeney was recorded as a manor in its own right from 1232, and for most of its history it continued to be regarded as parcel of Duffield manor. It also lay within the Forest area of Duffield Frith. Makeney did not appear as an independent manor within the group of manors known as Duffield Fee until 1629. It was held by the de Ferrers family from 1068 to 1266 when their lands were forfeited to the Crown as a consequence of rebellion. Henry III granted the Honor of Tutbury, including Duffield Fee, to Edmund Crouchback of Lancaster. As a member of the Fee, Makeney remained within the Earldom and Duchy of Lancaster, under the Crown from 1399, until Charles I granted the Fee in 1628 to the Corporation of the City of London, in repayment of debts. The following year, the Corporation sold the Fee (except Heage and Holbrook) to Sir Edward Leche whose son Sir William Leech inherited in 1652. During disputes following William's death in 1673, Sir Ambrose Phillips held Lordship 1674-78 followed by Philip Jodrell. His son Paul's ownership of the Fee was confirmed in 1686. The Fee remained with the Jodrell family until 1891, when it was conveyed to Sir Timothy White who had purchased the reversion of Jodrell estates in 1888. The lordship remained with the White family until at least 1957.

Evidence for manorial status

Duffield court rolls (14th to 17th cent) at The National Archives
Duffield Fee court books (1595-1935) at Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Court leet with view of frankpledge with court baron

Sources

Magna Britannia, Volume 5: Derbyshire, by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)

Duffield Frith – History & Evolution of the landscape of a Medieval Derbyshire Forest, by Mary Wiltshire, Sue Woore, Barry Crisp & Brian Rich (Landmark, 2005)

Trade Directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: MAPPERLEY

Kirk Hallam, Derbyshire

Alias Mapperley Park Hall**Descent of manor**

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086, Mapperley was held by William Peverel as part of the King's estates. In 1235 Richard Sandiacre held it for the service of providing a dog's kennel to the King. In 1267 Simone de Arderne was granted a market for the manor, and he was succeeded very shortly afterwards by Thomas de Luche. The manor subsequently passed to the Willoughby family, and then to the Gilberts of Locko Park. The manor was sold to the Lowe family, later the Drury Lowes. By 1817 it had become the property of Edward Miller Mundy. In 1895 A.M. Mundy was said to be lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p.173

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 566

MANOR NAME: MAPPLETON

Kirk Hallam, Derbyshire

Alias Mapleton**Descent of manor**

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 Mapleton was a berewick or hamlet in the manor of Ashbourne, which was part of the King's own lands. According to Lysons there were two manors in Mapleton. One belonged initially to the Bassetts of Blore, whose heiress brought it to William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, whose descendants sold it in 1757 to Thomas Rivett, from whom it was purchased by Rev. John Taylor, whose devisee, William Webster held it in 1817. The other manor was held by the Wensley family at an early period, then the Cokaine family for several generations, before belonging to the Trott family, then the Okeover family for a considerable time, with it being property of R.F. Okeover in 1817, although no longer esteemed a manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p.204

MANOR NAME: MARKEATON

Markeaton, Derbyshire

Alias Markeaton, Mackworth and Allestree

Descent of manor

The manor of Markeaton had been held by Siward before the Norman Conquest, and was held of Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, by Gozelin in the Domesday survey of 1086. Gozelin's descendants continued to hold the manor under the surname of Touchet down to the early 16th century. Sir John Touchet had married into the Audley family, and he and his descendants took the title of Lord Audley from 1392. Following the execution of James, 10th Lord Audley in 1497, the manor was confiscated by the crown, but it was restored to John, 11th Lord Audley in 1512. He, however, sold the manor to wealthy businessman, John Mundy, a goldsmith of London, later knighted. The manor remained the property of the Mundy family into the 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

It covered the areas of Markeaton, Mackworth and Allestree. In some deeds the three places are described as being separate manors, but there does not seem to be much evidence that they ever functioned as separate manors.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 203

A history of Markeaton and Mackworth by Don Farnsworth (2006)

The Manor of Markeaton, Mackworth and Allestree, 1650-1851 by Rosemary Lucas (1995)

Allestree from Abelard to Raphael by J.W. Allen (c1975)

MANOR NAME: MARSTON

Marston on Dove, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Alias Marston near Tutbury**Descent of manor**

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 the manor of Marston belonged to Henry de Ferrers. He gave the manor to the Priory of Tutbury, with which it remained until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the late 1530s. The manor remained royal property until the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, when it was granted to the Cavendish family. It remained with the Cavendish family, later the Dukes of Devonshire, well into the 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 205

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
409

MANOR NAME: MATLOCK

Matlock, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey there was a manor called 'Mestesforde', which was part of the King's lands. It had outliers at Matlock, Snitterton, Wensley, Bonsall, Ible and Tansley. The manor seems to have later become known as Matlock. It would seem to have been given in the 12th century to the Ferrers family. Following the defeat of Robert de Ferrers at the Battle of Chesterfield and his attainder of Robert Ferrers, the manor became part of the Earldom, later the Duchy, of Lancaster. In 1628 King Charles I granted the manor to Edward Ditchfield and others, trustees of the Corporation of London, who soon sold it in the following year to the copyholders. The manor was divided into several small shares (in 1830 there were 190 copyholders). Trustees (usually three in number) were appointed by the copyholders to transact the business of the manorial courts and undertake its administration well into the 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls among the Duchy of Lancaster records at The National Archives (14th-17th cent)

Court books at the Derbyshire Record Office (17th-20th cent)

Geographical extent

Co-extensive with the parish of Matlock

Nature of jurisdiction

Court leets and great court barons were held half-yearly.

Sources

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 23 (1902), pp.77-82, "The Lost Manor of Mettesforde" by Benjamin Bryan

Matlock Manor and Parish by Benjamin Bryan (1903)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 206-207

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 413

MANOR NAME: MELBOURNE (BISHOP OF CARLISLE)

Melbourne, Derbyshire

Alias Melbourne Rectory

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey Melbourne was part of the King's ancient demesne. In 1133 King Henry I founded the Bishopric of Carlisle, and one of its first endowments was the church of Melbourne with its revenues and lands. Soon after the consecration of Walter Laucerc as the fourth bishop in 1223, King Henry III confirmed the rectory of Melbourne with its appurtenances to Walter, who also obtained the grant of a fair in his manor in 1230. Walter also built a palace in Melbourne, which became somewhere the bishops resided whenever there was serious trouble on the borders with Scotland. The fee remained with the bishops until the early 18th century. Sir John Coke obtained a lease of the place and rectory from the see of Carlisle during the reign of King Charles I (1625-1649). An agreement was made between Bishop Nicholson and Thomas Coke, which was confirmed by an act of Parliament made in 1704, whereby the rectory of Melbourne was vested in Coke and his heirs in perpetuity in consideration of an increase in the rent.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (1477-1516) at Cumbria Archives Centre, Carlisle

Geographical extent

The rectoral manor is said by Cox to have been land to the south, east and west of the church of St Mary in Melbourne.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 210-211

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 770

History of Melbourne by Albert Stanley Jacques (1933)

History of Melbourne by John Joseph Briggs (1852)

Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire: Vol III, pp. 395-408, by John Charles Cox (1877)

MANOR NAME: MELBOURNE

Melbourne, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey Melbourne was part of the King's ancient demesnes. In the reign of King Edward I the manor of Melbourne belonged to his brother, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. His son, Thomas granted it to his adherent, Robert de Holland, who may have built a castle there. After Robert rebelled against King Edward II, the manor was taken away from him and restored to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. It later became part of the Duchy of Lancaster, when Henry was created Duke of Lancaster in 1345, and it remained so until 1604, when King James I granted it to Charles, Earl of Nottingham, who soon conveyed it to Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, with whose descendants it remained. On the death of the 10th Earl in 1789, the manor passed by his sister, Elizabeth, to John Rawdon, 1st Earl Moira. His son, Francis Rawdon-Hastings (created Marquess of Hastings in 1816) succeeded as lord in 1789. In 1893 and 1895 Lord Donington was lord of the manor. In 1929 J.G. Shields became lord of the manor, and he was still said to be lord in 1942.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

The manor and lordship was bounded by the lordships of Donington, Breedon, Wilson, Staunton, Calke, Derby Hills, Stanton, Swarkestone and Weston, and extended into Swarkestone, Chellaston, Osmaston and Normanton.

Nature of jurisdiction

Court leet and baron. The last court leet was held in 1893.

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 209-210

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 770

History of Melbourne by Albert Stanley Jacques (1933)

History of Melbourne by John Joseph Briggs (1852)

MANOR NAME: MERCASTON

Mugginton, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 the manor of Mercaston belonged to Henry de Ferrers. By the reign of King Edward III (1327-1377) it had become the seat of a younger branch of the Kniveton family of Bradley. It remained with the Knivetons into the mid-17th century. William Kniveton was raised to the baronetage in 1611, but the 3rd baronet, Sir Andrew Kniveton suffered for his strong support of King Charles I during the Civil War and was forced to sell much of his property. He sold the manor, with Mercaston Hall, to German Pole, possibly in 1654. The manor remained with the Pole family into the late 19th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 215-216

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 783

MANOR NAME: MEYNELL LANGLEY

Kirk Langley, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 Langley belonged to Ralph Fitzhubert. At an early period it was divided into moieties. One moiety was named Kirk Langley (or Church Langley), and the other Meynell Langley, named after its early owners, the Meynells. The Meynell Langley moiety seems to have been granted to Robert de Maisneil before 1108. The manor remained with the Meynells until the death of Ralph in 1376. He left four daughters, one of whom, Margaret, married Sir John Dethick, who became possessed of the manor in c.1458. His daughter, Margaret, married Ralph Bassett of Blore. It remained with the Bassett family until the death of William Bassett in 1602. His widow, Lady Corbett, then held the manor, and their daughter married William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle, who sold it to Isaac Meynell in 1669. The estate was sold off in severalties, but the lordship remained with the Meynells into at least the late 19th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 7 (1889), pp.45-53, "Notes on the Manors of Kirk Langley and Meynell Langley", from the Manuscripts of the late Godfrey Meynell, compiled c.1830.

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 197

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp. 758-759

MANOR NAME: MICKLEOVER

Mickleover, Derbyshire

Alias Great Over

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 the manor of Mickleover, including the berewicks of Littleover, Finder and Potlock, was part of the lands of the Abbey of Burton. It remained with Burton Abbey until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s. After the dissolution of Burton Abbey, King Henry VIII granted the manor, with Mickleover, Littleover and Potlock, to his secretary of state, William Paget, in 1546. Thomas, Lord Paget sold the manors of Mickleover, Littleover and Findern to Sir Thomas Gresham in the 1570s. Having been settled on Lady Gresham, they passed to her son by another marriage, Sir William Reade. His daughter married Sir Michael Stanhope, whose three daughters, Jane, Bridget and Elizabeth. Elizabeth, Lady Bekeley's share was bought in 1640 by Bridget, wife George Fielding, 1st Earl of Desmond, and these two shares were then sold in 1648 to Edward Wilmot. His descendant, Sir Robert Wilmot, sold them to Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole in 1801. The third share held by Jane, wife of Sir William Willipole was bought by Sir John Curzon in 1648 and had become the property of the Newton family in the late 18th century. It was seem that about this time the manors were re-distributed, so that Newton held the manor of Mickleover and Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole held those of Littleover and Findern. In 1895 Charles E. Newton was said to be lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (14th and 16th cent) at Staffordshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

The court rolls would suggest that Mickleover seems to have included the business for Littleover and Findern, with 3 separate juries for these places in the 16th century.

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 226

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.

MANOR NAME: MIDDLETON BY WIRKSWORTH

Wirksworth, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey Middleton was a berewick of the manor of Wirksworth, which was part of the King's lands. There is some uncertainty about the history of the manor. The court records that exist for the late 18th century show that the Gells were lords of the manor at that period.

The manor may have been originally connected with Holland or Richmond manor. This manor would seem to have been split off from the manor of Wirksworth and given by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, to Sir Robert Holland (time of Edward II), but was forfeited by attainder of Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter. It came into the possession of Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, and on her death to her son, King Henry VII. In 1553 it was granted by King Edward VI to Ralph Gell of Hopton.

Evidence for manorial status

Court book and records (late 18th cent) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

The manor was in the parish of Wirksworth and extended into the townships of Middleton, Carsington, Ashleyhay, Hognaston and Kirk Ireton.

Nature of jurisdiction

Courts baron held at Middleton

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 294

MANOR NAME: MIDDLETON BY YOULGREAVE

Youlgreave, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 Middleton belonged to Ralph Fitzhubert. In the 13th and 14th centuries it belonged to the Harthills. It passed by the marriage of the heiress of Richard de Harthill to the Cockaynes during the reign of King Henry VI (1422-1471). It was then purchased from the Cockayne family by Francis Fulwood in c.1602. It was then purchased by Robert Bateman before 1644. The manor was devised to Bateman's three sons before 1682. It was then held in six shares; one share being sold to John Howe in 1759, another share being sold to John Howe in 1759; the remaining four shares were possessed in 1721 by John Curzon, who exchanged them for the manor of Little Ireton with Samuel Sanders, with them being devised by Sanders to his nephew, John Howe, who left them to Viscount Howe and Matthew Roper, the latter's share being purchased by Viscount Howe in 1775. All the shares were now vested in Viscount Howe, who died in 1799. In 1814 the manor was sold by his two daughters to Thomas Bateman, whose descendants still held the manor in 1895.

Evidence for manorial status

See Source below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 304

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 507

Notes in Wolley Manuscripts at the British Library (Add MS 6669 f.146)

MANOR NAME: MONYASH

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey Monyash was a berewick of the manor of Bakewell, which was part of the King's lands. In about 1200 the manor was held by Robert de Salocia and Matthew de Eston. In 1340 William de Lynford possessed the manor and obtained a charter for a market. It came to be held by the Talbot family, earls of Shrewsbury, with John, 2nd Earl, dying seised of it in 1460. It remained with the Talbot family until the death of Gilbert, 7th Earl, in 1618. It passed to his three daughters and co-heiresses, the Countesses of Pembroke, Kent and Arundel. By 1640 two shares of the manor were owned by Philip, Earl of Pembroke, who sold them to John Shallcross, who in 1646 sold them to Thomas Gladwin of Tupton Hall. Through his grand-daughters the two shares passed to Sir Talbot Clarke and Dr Henry Bourne, who sold them to Edward Cheney in 1721. Cheney purchased the remaining third share from John Gilbert in 1735, which had been purchased from Henry, Earl of Kent by the Savile family in 1638 and later passed to the Gilberts. In 1861 the manor was put up for sale by Robert Cheney, when it would seem that Richard Finney might have purchased the lordship. In 1881 William Finney is recorded as lord of the manor, while his trustees are recorded as lords from 1899 to 1928.

Evidence for manorial status

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 40

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp.
438-439

Monyash: the Making of a Derbyshire Village by Robert Johnston and Shirley Johnston (2010)

Trade directories, 1829-1928

MANOR NAME: MORLEY

Morley, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey Morley belonged to Henry de Ferrers. In 1235 the manor of Morley, with Smalley, was held by the Abbot of Chester, held of Hugh, Earl of Chester. During the time of King Edward I (1327-1377) the abbots of Chester Abbey were granted free warren in the manor of Morley. It would seem to have been held under the abbots of Chester at this time by a family taking the surname of the place, i.e. Morley. Goditha, the Morley heiress, brought Morley to her husband, Ralph de Stathum (died 1380). After four generations of Stathums, it passed by an heiress to John Sacheverell (who died at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485). It remained with the Sacheverells until the death of Robert Sacheverell, the last male heir in 1714 (or 1724). The manor became vested in the daughters of Robert Sacaheverell and his father, William Sacheverell. In 1817 the manor was vested in Sir Hugh Bateman, Edward Sacheverell Sitwell and Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole.

Evidence for manorial status

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 212

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp. 567-568

MANOR NAME: MORTON

Morton, Derbyshire

Alias Morton, Pilsley and Parkhall alias Park Hall**Descent of manor**

At the time of the Domesday survey the manor of Morton, with Ogston, belonged to Walter Deincourt. It apparently remained with the Deincourts until the 15th century, when it probably came into the possession of the Leake family. The Leakes remained lords of the manor until the death of Nicholas Leake, Earl of Scarsdale, in 1736. The manor was purchased by Henry Thornhill and others, who sold it to Francis Sitwell of Renishaw in 1749. R.S.Sitwell was still said to be lord of the manor in 1895.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 214-215

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 627

MANOR NAME: MUGGINTON

Mugginton, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 the manor of Mugginton belonged to Henry de Ferrers. Shortly afterwards it became the property of Robert Walkelin. The Walkelin line terminated in two co-heiresses, who married Sir John Chandos and Sir William Stafford during the reign of King Edward III (1272-1307). Unfortunately, there does not appear to be agreement on what happened in the descent of the manor.

Lysons' volume states that the Chandos moiety came to Sir John Chandos, who died unmarried in 1370, and it was inherited by three sisters, one of whom married Sir Robert Laughton. Their daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married Peter de la Pole, and she acquired the shares of the other two sisters. The Chandos moiety remained with the Pole family, later the Chandos Pole family. The Stafford moiety appears to have come to the Dethick family during the reign of Henry IV (1399-1413). It came into the possession of the Rolleston family, but was purchased by the Kniveton family of Mercaston, both events taking place during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603). It remained with the Knivetons until 1654, when Sir Andrew Kniveton sold it to Nathaniel Hallowes.

Glover posits a different outline of descent of the two moieties, which suggests that the Stafford moiety passed to four co-heiresses, and that three of their shares were purchased by Sir John Chandos, and passed to the Pole family. The original Chandos moiety was then exchanged by the Pole family with William Kniveton in exchange for other lands. Subsequently, the Knivetons purchased the various shares of the manor, and in 1654 Sir Andrew Kniveton sold the manor to Nataniel Hallowes.

In 1829 E.S.C. Pole and Thomas Hallowes were said to be joint lords of the manor. By 1847 Thomas Hallowes was recorded as lord of the manor. The Hallowes family held it until the late 19th century, and it would seem that the manorial rights were sold to Lord Scarsdale shortly before 1895, probably after the death of Reverend Brabazon Hallowes in 1892. In 1941 Lord Scarsdale was said to be lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 215

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp.
781-782

Trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: NETHERSEAL

Seale, Derbyshire

Alias Great Seale alias Seale

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Seale was held by Robert as part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. In the 12th century it was held by the Seile family. It was part of the Honour of Tutbury From the end of the 12th century the manor was held by the Ridware family. In 1336 it was held by James de Stafford and in 1356 by William de Pype. Through his daughter Margaret (died 1419) it passed to Sir William Vernon. It remained with the Vernons until the death of Sir George Vernon in 1567, when it passed via his daughter Margaret to Sir Thomas Stanley. During the reign of Elizabeth I it would seem to have been held in moieties as William Gresley, William Mather and Edward Stanley are recorded as lords in the court rolls. In 1606 William Mather purchased the lordship from Sir Edward Stanley, but it seems to have been purchased in c.1627 by Gilbert Morewood, who was lord until his death in 1650, After the death of Gilbert Morewood in 1650, the manors of Overseal and Netherseal passed to his daughters, Grace, wife of Simon Bennett, and Francis, daughter of Sir Thomas Gresley, with a partition being agreed in 1653 between the Bennetts and the Gresleys for the former to receive Overseal and the latter to receive Netherseal. It remained from then on with the Gresleys, who are still referred to as lords of the manor in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Seale was originally in Leicestershire until transferred to Derbyshire in 1897.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls and records (15th-18th cent) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

The Gresleys of Drakelowe by Falconer Madan (1899)

The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire: Volume 3, Part 2, pp. 979*-988*, by John Nichols (1804)

Assorted trade directories, 1848-1908

MANOR NAME: NEWBOLD

Chesterfield, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 Newbold was a large manor which was part of the King's lands and had six berewicks or hamlets, comprising Whittington, Brimington, Tapton, Chesterfield, Boythorpe and Eckington. It would seem that the manor of Newbold was granted by King John to William Briwere in 1204. It would seem to have been granted by one of his descendants to Welbeck Abbey. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries it was granted by King Henry VIII to Sir William West, whose son Edmund sold it in 1570 to Anthony and Gervase Eyre. The manor was said to have been sold by the Eyres about fifty years later. It is said to have been become the property of the Duke of Devonshire, as part of an exchange of several properties with the Duke of Portland in 1792. The Duke of Devonshire was still said to be lord of the manor in 1941.

Evidence for manorial status

See sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 83

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: NEWHALL AND STANTON

Stapenhill, Derbyshire

Alias Stanton and Newhall

Descent of manor

During the reign of King Edward I (1272-1307) the manors of Newhall, Stanton and Heathcote Ward belonged to the family of Ward, whose heiress brought them to the Meynells. The manors passed into the Dethick family, then to the Reddish family in the 17th century, then to Sir Robert Darcy. His co-heiresses brought the manors into moieties to Sir Erasmus Philipps, Sir William Rokesby, Mr Barnes and Mr Milward in the late 17th century. The Earl of Chesterfield purchased two of the moieties and the rest passed to the Stanhopes, with their portions being sold in parcels by the Earl of Stanhope and his son. In 1783 two quarter shares of the lordship were purchased by William Nadin, and his descendants still held them in 1895. The Earl of Chesterfield's portions had passed by 1895 to the Earl of Caernarvon

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 264

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895), p. 785

MANOR NAME: NEWTON GRANGE

Ashbourn, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Alias Newton Park

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 Newton was one of the manors of Henry de Ferrers. His descendant, Robert de Ferrers gave it to the Abbey of Comberere in Cheshire. On the dissolution of the Monasteries it was granted by King Henry VIII to George Cotton, from whose family it passed to the Bentley family. A moiety of it was forfeited to the Crown by the attainder of Edward Bentley in 1586 and afterwards granted by Queen Elizabeth I to Sir Michael Stanhope. The other moiety had previously been sold to the Beresfords, who eventually bought the previously forfeited moiety from Sir Michael Stanhope's son-in-law, Sir William Withipole. The whole manor subsequently remained with the Beresfords until the death of Richard Beresford in 1790, when it was sold in severalties, with Thomas Evans being the principal purchaser. In c.1885 Lod Hindlipp is said to have purchased the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 13

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895), pp.
284-285

MANOR NAME: NEWTON SOLNEY

Repton, Derbyshire

Alias Newton on Trent

Descent of manor

Newton near Repton was granted by King Edgar to Aethelgeard in 956, held by Wulfric Spot, c.1102, and then held by Algar before the Norman Conquest. At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 it was part of the King's lands. It was granted to one of the earls of Chester, possibly during the reign of King Henry I (1100-1133). The manor was subsequently held under the earls of Chester by the ancient family of Solney, from which it later took its eponym to distinguish it from other Newtons. The Solneys seem to have held it from at least 1204 to c.1390. It was divided into moieties and held by the heirs of the two sisters of Sir John Solney, one moiety ending up with the Longford family, the other with the Lathbury family. Sir Nicholas Longford sold his moiety in 1592 to Hugh Beeston, who sold it to Sir Henry Leigh in 1603. The Lathbury moiety had passed to the Leigh family in the early years of the 16th century. On the death of Sir Henry Leigh in 1622, it passed through the marriage of his daughter, Anne, to Simon Every (created a baronet in 1641). The lordship remained with the Every family down until c.1875, when the manor was purchased by Robert Ratcliff.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (14th-15th centuries) at Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Newton Solney by Michael Day and Maxwell Craven (2009)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 245

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895), p. 788

William Woolley's History of Derbyshire, edited by Catherine Glover and Philip Riden, Derbyshire Record Society Volume VI (1981)

Trade directories, 1848-1932

MANOR NAME: NORBURY

Norbury, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 Norbury belonged to Henry de Ferrars. A few years later the manor was given by Henry to the priory he founded at Tutbury. In 1125 the prior of Tutbury conveyed the manor to William Fitzherbert, subject to a yearly rental of 100 shillings. In 1444 this yearly rental was removed as part of an exchange of other lands involving Nicholas and Ralph Fitzherbert and Thomas Gedney. The manor remained with the Fitzherbert family down to the late 19th century. In 1881 it was sold by Basil Fitzherbert to Samuel Clowes.

Evidence for manorial status

See sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 217

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895), pp.
440-441

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 7 (1885), pp. 221-257, "Norbury Manor House and the Troubles of the Fitzherberts" by J.C. Cox

MANOR NAME: SOUTH NORMANTON

South Normanton, Derbyshire
Honour of Peverel

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 Normanton was one of the manors which were held by William Peverel. It is said by Lysons to have belonged at an early period to the family of de Alfreton, one of whom granted it, with Pinxton, to Ralph le Poer, whose heir brought it to the Wyne family is said to have held the manor of Pinxton and Normanton. In c.1343 Sir William le Wyne sold it to Sir Alured de Solney or Sulney. The family ended in two co-heiresses who brought the manor in moieties to Sir Thomas Stafford and Sir Nicholas Longford. Stafford's moiety was sold to the Babingtons, and it then descended to John, Lord Sheffield, who sold it to the Revell family. By 1817 it had become the property of John Eardley Wilmot, who was still referred to as joint lord in 1829. The other moiety was retained by the Longfords until sold in 1576 to the Coke family, who still held the lordship in 1829. By 1895 these moieties had been further divided, and each freeholder claims the manorial rights of his own land. Trade directories of 1881 and 1891, however, refer to V.H. Radford and W.S. Coke as lords of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 219

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
683

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1891

MANOR NAME: NORMANTON

Derby St Peter, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 Normanton was a berewick of the manor of Melbourne, which was part of the King's own lands. The manor was granted in 1234 by King Henry III to the Abbey of Darley. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, King Henry VIII granted the manor in 1544 to Rowland Babington. In c.1582-1583 the Babingtons sold it to Henry Beaumont. It then passed to the Dixie family. In 1817 the manor belonged to Mrs Pochin, daughter of Sir Wolstan Dixie, 4th Baronet (died 1767) and step-sister of Sir Wolstan Dixie, 5th Baronet (died 1806).

Evidence for manorial status

See sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 127

MANOR NAME: NORTON

Norton, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 Norton was held by Ingram under Roger de Busli. Ingram was said to be the ancestor of Robert Fitz-Ralph, founder of Beauchief Abbey and lord of the manor of Norton in 1183. His great-grandson, Thomas died without issue, and the manor passed to the Chaworth family. Thomas Chaworth held it in 1308. It came by marriage to a Chaworth heiress to John Ormond, who died possessed of it in 1487. It was briefly in moieties, one passing through members of the Dynham, Bullocks and Eyre families, the other to the Babington family. Anthony Blythe acquired both moieties in 1587. Anthony's son, Charles Blythe, sold it in 1624 to John Bullock, who died in 1666. It was purchased by Cornelius Clarke, who died in 1696, bequeathing it to his nephew, Robert Offley. On the death of Edmund Offley in 1754, it came via his sister to Samuel Shore. It remained with the Shore family until at least 1817. It is then said to have passed through several hands before being purchased from the representatives of the late Charles Cammell by W.F. Goodliffe in 1892.

Evidence for manorial status

See sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal, Vol. 2 (1880), pp. 1-27, "A Contribution towards a History of Norton, in Derbyshire" by S.O. Addy

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 220

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895), p. 251

MANOR NAME: OCKBROOK

Ockbrook, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Ockbrook belonged to Geoffrey Alselin. His great-nephew, Ralph Alselin held it in 1166. His daughter, Rosa, took the manor in marriage to Thomas Bardolf. The Bardolfs are said to have sold the manor to Sir Godfrey Foljambe in 1358, although official returns show them as still holding Ockbrook until 1427. It was taken in marriage by a Foljambe heiress to Robert Plumpton, whose son, Sir William Plumpton died seized of it in 1480. The manor passed to Sir Thomas Seymour, who sold it before 1529 to Sir Andrew Windsor. His great-grandson, Frederick, Lord Windsor, sold the manor in 1583 to the principal freeholders, who were ten in number, comprising John Piggin, Thomas Battell the elder, Thomas Fowke, William Colubell, Richard Saunderson, Thomas Adams, Edward Adams, Richard Cowper, William Windley the younger, and William Hibbard. The manor remained in undivided shares, with two shares remaining with immediate descendants in 1817, namely Mr Battell of Derby and Mr Windley; the other shares in 1817 were held by Thomas Pares (who had 3 shares), the Earl of Harrington, William Drury Lowe, William Dalby, Mark Porter and Edward Hunt. By 1846 Thomas Pares had acquired five of the ten shares of the manor, and by 1881 E.H. Pares was said to be lord of the manor, which he still was said to be in 1916.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 156

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 570

Derbyshire Miscellany, Vol. VIII Part 1 (1977), pp.29-38, "Ockbrook" by Joan Sinar

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1916

MANOR NAME: OFFCOTE AND UNDERWOOD

Ashbourne, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Offcote was a berewick of the manor of Ashbourne, which was part of the King's lands, but Underwood did not appear in the Domesday survey. Although they were believed to be originally separate manors, they effectively became one manor at an early period. They belonged to the Earls of Derby and then to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, from c.1269, later becoming part of the royal estates following the accession of the Lancastrian King Henry IV. It was Charles I who granted them away. They became part of the property of the Newton family of Ashbourne Green Hall. One of the Newton co-heiresses brought the manor into the Hayne family. In 1817 it belonged to the daughter of the late John Hayne. Later in the 19th century it belonged to Mrs Williamson.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 13

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
285

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1916

MANOR NAME: OGSTON

Morton, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Ogston belonged to Walter Deincourt. Its subsequent manorial descent is not totally clear. It would seem that the Heriz family held the manor during the reign of King John (1199-1216). It became the property of the Revell family during the 14th century. At the start of the 18th century the manor passed by marriage to the Turbutt family, with whom the lordship remained into the 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 214

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
641

MANOR NAME : OLDCOTES

Heath, Derbyshire

Alias Owlcotes

Descent of manor

In 1066 Swain Cilt held a manor located in Pilsley, Caldecotes and Williamthorpe with sokeland in North Wingfield and Tupton, which by 1086 had passed to Walter Deincourt. Caldecotes has been identified as an early name for Oldcotes in Heath. Oldcotes would seem to have been part of Stainsby, being property of the Savage family, which later took on the surname of Hardwick. It passed to Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, better known as Bess of Hardwick, who built a mansion there in the 1590s. After her death it was left to her second son, William Cavendish. In 1641 part of Oldcotes was sold to William Pierrepont, second son of 1st Earl of Kingston. It remained with the earls of Kingston until 1773, when it passed to Charles Medow. He took the surname of Pierrepont and was created Earl Manvers in 1805. In 1910 William Arkwright purchased it off the 3rd earl Manvers. It would seem to have remained part of Stainsby, with only document, a survey of 1789, suggesting that it might have been a separate as a manor in its own right.

Evidence for manorial status

Geographical extent

It contained c.460 acres according to 18th century surveys

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Drafted text of 'Heath – Manors and other Estates' by Victoria County History, Scarsdale Group, for future publication.

MANOR NAME: OSLESTON

Sutton on the Hill, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Osleston belonged to Henry de Ferrers. In the reign of King Henry II the manor, with Thurvaston, was said to have been held by John, who was believed to be the ancestor of the Montgomery family. The two manors are said to have passed to the Vernons. In 1817 they were said to be the property of Lord Vernon.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 273

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp.
465-466

MANOR NAME: OSMASTON

Brailsford, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Alias Osmaston in the Wood**Descent of manor**

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Osmaston belonged to Henry de Ferrers. The manor came into the possession of the Priory of Tutbury. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, it was granted to the Knivetons, with Matthew Kniveton dying seised of it in 1562. It remained with the Knivetons until Sir Andrew Kniveton sold it to Francis Meynell. It was purchased from the Meynells by Francis Wright in the 19th century, and passed after his death to Sir Andrew Barclay Walker, whose son was still said to be the owner in 1895.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 66

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
442

MANOR NAME: OSMASTON

Derby St Peter, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Osmaston was held by Osmund and belonged to Henry de Ferrers. Lysons says the manor was granted to Robert Holland in 1307 as an appendage of Melbourne, with which it remained. It later became part of the Duchy of Lancaster, when Henry was created Duke of Lancaster in 1345, and it remained so until 1604, when King James I granted it to Charles, Earl of Nottingham, who soon conveyed it to Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, with whose descendants it remained. On the death of the 10th Earl in 1789, the manor passed by his sister, Elizabeth, to John Rawdon, 1st Earl Moira. His son, Francis Rawdon-Hastings (created Marquess of Hastings in 1816) succeeded as lord in 1789.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 127

MANOR NAME: OVERSEAL

Seale, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Alias Little Seal alias Overseal, Netherseal and High Grange

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Overseal was held by Nigel de Albani but was soon part of the fee of Ferrers. In the mid-13th century it was given by William, son of Ralph de Meisham to the Abbey of Merevale in Warwickshire. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the manor became the property of Walter Devereaux, Lord Ferrers of Chartley, when it also took in the manor of High Grange alias Seale Grange. Sir William Gresley seems to have bought it from Walter's 2nd son before 1565. It remained with the Gresleys until 1626, when Sir George Gresley conveyed it to Gilbert Morewood. After the death of Gilbert Morewood in 1650, the manors of Overseal and Netherseal passed to his daughters, Grace, wife of Simon Bennett, and Francis, daughter of Sir Thomas Gresley, with a partition being agreed between the Bennetts and the Gresleys for the former to receive Overseal and the latter to receive Netherseal. n Sarah Frowde, then the Blois family in 1750. The Mowbrays seems to have been lords from at least 1848 to 1876, with members of the Gresley family being referred to as lords of the manor in the early 20th century (up to 1932).

Overseal was originally in Leicestershire until transferred to Derbyshire in 1897.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls and records (15th-18th cent) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Land in the townships of both Overseal and Netherseal

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

The Gresleys of Drakelowe by Falconer Madan (1899)

The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire: Volume 3, Part 2, pp. 989*-992*, by John Nichols (1804)

Assorted trade directories, 1848-1932

MANOR NAME: OXCROFT

Bolsover, Derbyshire
Honour of Peverel

Descent of manor

Oxcroft was originally part of the manor of Bolsover, being held at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, by Serlo under the lordship of William Peverel. It was granted as a separate estate called a manor some time before 1211 to the Heriz family. It passed to the Belers family, who sold it in the 1390s to the Deincourts. It was later acquired by the Rodes family, who sold it in c1599 to Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury ("Bess of Hardwick"). It would seem that Oxcroft was sold by Christiana, the widow of the 2nd Earl of Devonshire, in 1628 to William Cavendish (created Earl of Newcastle upon Tyne in 1628, later Duke of Newcastle in 1665). It passed in 1676 to his son, Henry, 2nd Duke of Newcastle. On the death of Duke Henry in 1691 it devolved on daughter Margaret, wife of John Holles, Earl of Clare (later himself Duke of Newcastle). Their daughter, Henrietta (died 1755), married Edward Harley, 2nd Earl of Oxford (died 1741), and their daughter, Margaret, married William Bentinck, 2nd Duke of Portland in 1734. It changed hands again in 1792 as part of a wider exchange of lands, becoming part of the estates of the Dukes of Devonshire from then on down into the 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

In the early 17th century the manor of Oxcroft was said to be c300 acres in extent. There were three common fields in 1611 totalling 165 acres, although they were reduced to only 24 acres by 1739 and removed altogether by enclosure in 1780.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Bolsover: castle, town and colliery by Philip Riden and Dudley Fowkes (2008)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 56

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 p. 111-116 (1833)

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 215-216

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: UPPER PADLEY

Hathersage, Derbyshire

Alias Over Padley

Descent of manor

The manor of Upper Padley belonged to a branch of the ancient family of Brenake, which settled there and took the name of Padley. It was brought by a co-heiress of the Padleys to the Eyre family. In the mid-16th century the manor was acquired from the Eyres by the Fitzherberts. After much litigation it seems to have been purchased by Sir William Leighton, c.1600, from whom it was purchased by Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury. After his death, it passed to the Countess of Pembroke. In 1637 the Earl of Pembroke is supposed to have conveyed it to Sir Edward Leech. The manor was again part of legal proceedings, but it would seem that it was purchased in 1656 by Messrs. Pegge and Morewood, who sold it to Robert Ashton. It remained with the Ashtons, being in the possession of Ashton Ashton Shuttleworth in 1817.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 230

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 90 (1970), pp. 32-55, "The Sale of the Hathersage Estates in the 1650s" by Rosemary Meredith.

MANOR NAME: PARK HALL

Denby, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

In the reign of Edward II part of the manor of Denby was held by Richard, Lord Grey of Codnor, which he possessed by gift of William Rossel and Walter Bernack, representatives and co-heirs of John de Denby. Richard left his son, John de Grey the estate known as the manor of Park Hall. It remained with the Greys until at least 1443, and some stage it passed to the Frechevilles. During the reign of King Henry VIII (1509-1547) it was sold by Sir Peter Frecheville to Vincent Lowe of Denby, who settled it on his younger son. On the death of Francis Lowe without issue in c.1563, it passed to Jasper Lowe, who re-united it with the main manor of Denby

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 188

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 518

The History and Gazetteer of the County of Derby, Vol. 2 Part 1, by Stephen Glover, p.366

MANOR NAME: PARWICH

Parwich, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 Parwich was part of the King's own lands. It was granted to the Ferrers family and later became part of the estates of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster in the late 13th century and later became part of the Duchy of Lancaster. The manor was said to have been held by the Fitzherbert family under the Earl of Lancaster, and in the reign of King Edward III it was conveyed to the Cokaines. It is said to have been purchased from the Cokaines in 1567 or later by Thomas Levinge. It remained in the Levineg family until 1814, when it was sold to William Evans.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 14-15

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp.
445-446

MANOR NAME: PEAK, HIGH

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Alias High Peak alias Manor and Forest of Peak

Descent of manor

No manor of High Peak was recorded at the Domesday survey of 1086. It is thought that the manor was made up of other distinct manors referred to in Domesday as belonging to the Crown or William Peveril, but granted later as one whole by Henry I to William Peveril under the description of "my lordship of the Peak" (excluding those already granted away, e.g. Eyam and Nether Haddon). With the attainder of William Peveril at the start of the reign of Henry II, the manor of High Peak became the property of the Crown. Other manors (Glossop, Bakewell, Ashford and Tideswell) were granted away by Henry II and his immediate successors. Edward III granted the castle, manor and forest of High Peak to his son, John, and his heirs, by which they became part of the Duchy of Lancaster. The manor was leased by the Duchy from the early 17th century to the Cavendish family, later the Dukes of Devonshire

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

In a suit in the Duchy Court of Lancaster in 1724, there were depositions from the bailiffs of the manor of High Peak that the manor did not extend through the whole of the High Peak Hundred but consisted of the following vills or hamlets: Hayfield, New Mill, Great Hamlet, Phoside, Kinder, Beard, Ollersett, Thornsett, Buxworth, Chinley, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Bradshaw Edge, Combs Edge, Bowden Edge, the Peak Forest, Wormhill, Hargate, the Hill, Tunstead, Meadow Greatrakes, Cowlow, Pigtor, Fairfield, Furnilee, Buxton, Staddon, Cowdale, Kings Sterndale, Chelmorton, Flagg, Taddington, Priestcliffe, Upper Haddon, Bradwell, Hucklow, Hope, Castleton and Edale.

Nature of jurisdiction

Courts at Chapel-en-le-Frith and Buxton in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Sources

Copy of document in the British Library Add Ms 6674 fo. 160, taken from notes in the Bagshawe Collection at Derbyshire Record Office, reference no. Bag C/3393(9) [formerly at Sheffield Archives]

Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, Volume 96, 2000, pp.79-93, "Land Tenure in the Royal Forest of the Peak in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries" by Derek Brumhead

MANOR NAME: PENTRICH

Pentrich, Derbyshire

Alias Pentrich and Oakerthorpe alias Pentrich and Ulkerthorpe

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 Pentrich was held, with Ripley, by Levenot under Ralph Fitzhubert. The two manors appear to have been given by his grandson, Hubert Fitzralph, to the abbey of Darley. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, they became property of the Crown. According to Lysons King Edward VI granted the manor of Pentrich in 1552 to Sir William Cavendish, with whose descendants, the Dukes of Devonshire, it remained into the 20th century.

Lysons (p.293) says the manor of Oakerthorpe or Ulkerthorpe was also given to Darley Abbey and links it with the Rectory of South Wingfield as passing to the Duke of Devonshire. It would seem to have been merged with Pentrich by the Cavendishes for administrative purposes.

Evidence for manorial status

Court records (18th-19th cent) at Chatsworth House

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 229

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 573

MANOR NAME: PEVERIL HONOUR

Parish of Castleton, Derbyshire

The Honour of Peveril is made up of the manors given to William Peverel by King William I in the late 11th century. The Honour was spread over the counties of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

The Honour of Peveril seems to have been revived as a court for the recovery of small debts, with jurisdiction over many townships in the hundreds of Scarsdale and High Peak and the Wapentake of Wirksworth. Its jurisdiction seems to have included many places which were not part of the original Honour of Peveril.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. iv

MANOR NAME: PILSLEY

Edensor, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The manor seems to have followed the same descent as Edensor, being part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. The manor was rented to the Shirley, but the actual lordship came to the Foljambe family. On the marriage of Alice Foljambe to Sir Robert Plumpton in 1401, the manor passed to the Plumpton family. When William Plumpton died in 1480, the manor was divided between his two grand- daughters, who married into the Sotehill and Roccliffe families. The Roccliffe moiety passed to the Cliffords, and was sold by George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, to the Countess of Shrewsbury. The Sotehill moiety was purchased by Sir Ralph Langford, and probably passed to Philip Leche, who gave it as a wedding present to his son George Leche in 1500. It passed from the Leche family in 1547 to William Agard, and was very shortly afterwards acquired by Sir William Cavendish. The manor subsequently belonged wholly to the Cavendish family, later the Dukes of Devonshire. The Dukes continue to be lords into the 21st century.

Evidence for manorial status

Court records (15th cent) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 145

MANOR NAME: PILSLEY

North Wingfield, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Pilsley, with Williamsthorpe, belonged to Walter Deincourt. The manor of Pilsley came into the possession of the Foljambe family before it passed to the Plumpton family in 1401. When William Plumpton died in 1480, it came to the Leake and after the death of the last Earl of Scarsdale, it was purchased in 1743 from his trustees by the Caltons of Chesterfield. In 1799 the manor was sold to Thomas Wilson. It was still the Richard Wilson in 1817, but was subsequently sold to Luke Sampson.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 288-289

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 674

MANOR NAME: PINXTON

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Alias Pinxton and Normanton alias Penkestone

Descent of manor

The early history of the manor is not known. It was believed that it appeared in the Domesday survey of 1086 under "Esnotrewic", belonging to William Peverel. It is said by Lysons to have passed with one of the moieties of South Normanton. In the early 14th century the Wyne family is said to have held the manor of Pinxton and Normanton. In c.1343 Sir William le Wyne sold it to Sir Alured de Solney or Sulney. The family ended in two co-heiresses who brought the manor in moieties to Sir Thomas Stafford and Sir Nicholas Longford. The Stafford moiety was later sold to the Babingtons. The Longford family seems to have become possessed of both moieties, re-uniting the manor. In the late 16th century the manor was purchased by the Revell family. It became the property of the Coke family. The Cokes continued to be referred to as lords of the manor into the mid-20th century. In 1941 Roger George Sacheverell Coke was said to be lord of the manor of Pinxton and of a moiety of the manor of South Normanton.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 231

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 675

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: PLEASLEY

Pleasley, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

Pleasley is said to have belonged anciently to a family which bore the name of the place Pleasley. In the reign of Edward I (1272-1307) the manor was held by Thomas Beck, Bishop of St David's. At his death in 1311 it was inherited by his nieces, who married into the Harecourt and Willoughby families, who then possessed the manor in moieties for several generations. The manor was in the possession of the Leakes during the reign of King Henry VI (1422-1471). After the death of the last Earl of Scarsdale, it was purchased in c.1742 from his trustees by Henry Thornhill. It remained with the Thornhills into the early 19th century, being held by Henry Bache Thornhill in 1817. It became the property of the Nightingales, and then of Sir Harry Verney, who was said in 1895 to be lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 231

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp. 98-99

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 67 (1947), pp. 83-91 "The Wolley MSS. Account of the Manor of Pleasley", with notes by W.E. Godfrey

MANOR NAME: POTLOCK

Mickleover, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Potlock was a berewick of the manor of Mickleover, part of the lands of the Abbey of Burton. According to Lysons the manor was in two parts. One part was north of the River Trent in the parish of Mickleover, held under Burton Abbey by the Finderne family, who later became possessed of the fee itself. It passed by inheritance to the Harpur, later, Crewe, later Harpur Crewe family. In 1895 Sir Vauncey Harpur Crewe was still said to be the lord of the manor. The other part was south of the River Trent and belonged to Repton Priory. After the Dissolution it became the property of the Burdett family.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

In 1895 it was said to consist of c.350 acres

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 228

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 750

A History of Findern by John Hawkins (2013)

MANOR NAME: RADBOURNE

Radbourne, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 Radbourne belonged to Henry de Ferrers, although a third of it was claimed by Ralph Fitzhubert. It was later held under the Ferrers by Robert Walkelin. In the 12th century by the marriage of the co-heiresses of his son, also Robert, it passed to members of the Chandos and Stafford families. The whole manor later became vested in the Chandos family. After the death of Sir John Chandos in 1370 without male issue, it passed to his three sisters, one of whom married Sir John Laughton. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married Peter de la Pole. The manor then descended for several centuries in the Pole, later the Chandos-Pole family. In 1895 Ralph Walkelin Chandos-Pole was still said to be lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 232-233

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
796

MANOR NAME: REPTON PRIORS

Repton, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Repton was part of the King's ancient desesnes. Maud, widow of Ranulph de Gernon, 4th Earl of Chester (died 1153), founded Repton Priory in 1172. The Priory's endowment was later augmented by a moiety of the manor of Repton, which had belonged the earls of Chester. The Priory's moiety seems to have become a distinct manor in its own right. On the Dissolution of the Priory in 1538, the manor and the site of the Priory itself was sold to Thomas Thacker. It remained with the Thacker family until 1728, when it passed to Sir Robert Burdett. It remained with the Burdett family, with Sir Francis Burdett still being described as lord of the manor in 1817. Sir Francis Burdett and Sir Vauncey Harpur Crewe were described as joint lords of the manor in 1895.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

The lands of Repton Priory in Repton and the township of Southwood.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 236-237

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 797-801

The Old Halls, Manors and Families of Derbyshire: Vol 4 by J. Tilley (1902) pp. 167-168

MANOR NAME: REPTON

Repton, Derbyshire

Alias Repington

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Repton was part of the King's ancient demesnes, having been earlier in history an important site in the kingdom of Mercia. Soon afterwards it was granted to the earls of Chester. After the death of Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester (died 1232), the manor passed to his four sisters and was divided into shares. During the next two hundred years, it was divided further into many severalties. In 1330 the several owners of the manor claimed to be lords of the Hundred of Repton. In the early 15th century, most of the shares had been purchased by John Finderne. In about 1558 the manor passed to Sir Richard Harpur. It remained with the Harpur family into the late 19th century. Sir Francis Burdett (because of his holding the Repton Priors manor) and Sir Vauncey Harpur Crewe were described as joint lords of the manor of Repton in 1895.

Evidence for manorial status

Court records (15th cent) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 237

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 797-801

The Old Halls, Manors and Families of Derbyshire: Vol 4 by J. Tilley (1902) pp. 167-168

MANOR NAME: RIPLEY

Pentrich, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 Ripley was held, with Pentrich, by Levenot under Ralph Fitzhubert. The two manors appear to have been given by his grandson, Hubert Fitzralph, to the abbey of Darley. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, they became property of the Crown. In 1542 King Henry VIII granted the manor of Ripley to George Zouch (died 1556). In c.1565 Sir John Zouch conveyed it to Thomas Boswell and George Smith. Isaac Smith died seised of it in 1638. By 1817 it had been divided into severalties.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 229

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 575

MANOR NAME: RISLEY

Sawley, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 there were two manors in Risley, one belonging to Roger de Busli and the other held by Leofwin, one of the King's thanes. The latter manor seems to have been soon held by the Peverils and as sub-tenants by the Paveleys. In 1283 it seems to have been held by the Morteyns, and in 1325 Roger de Morteyn confirmed it to Richard de Willoughby. The Willoughbys remained lords of the manor until the death of Sir Henry Willoughby in 1649. The manor fell to his daughter, Anne, who had married Sir Thomas Aston (died), and their son, Sir Willoughby Aston, later became lord of the manor. In c1770 Sir Willoughby Aston sold the manor to John Handcock, whose nephew, Rev. John Hancock Hall, later took possession of the manor from 1791 to 1849. John Lewis ffytche seems to have been lord for the years 1864-1881, and Robert Posnett Stevens in 1891 and 1895, with the trustees of R.P. Stevens being lords in 1895.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (14-15th cent) at Nottingham University Department of Manuscripts

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 250

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895)
p.586

"The Descent of the Manor of Risley", manuscript volume (mid 19th cent), held at Derbyshire Record Office, document reference D2411 A/PZ 1

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: RODSLEY

Longford, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 Rodsley belonged to Henry der Ferrers. During the reign of King John it was said to belong to Robert Fitzwilliam of Alfreton. According to Lysons it was later owned by the Montgomery family, then the Vernon family. In 1817 it was said to be the property of Lord Vernon, "being annexed to the hundred of Appletree". In 1895 Henry John Coke was said to be lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 201

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
402

MANOR NAME: ROMELEY

Staveley, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The manor of Romeley seems to have been a subordinate manor of Staveley, being held of it for one twentieth of a knight's fee. It was held by the feoffees of Robert de Padley when he died in 1503. On the death of his son, Arthur, it passed to his daughter and Anne, wife of Thomas Fitzherbert, who was possessed of it in 1538, when he leased it to John Rodes of Staveley Woodthorpe. In 1564 Thomas and Anne sold the manor to John's son, Francis Rodes. Francis died in 1589, and his eldest son, John, sold his manors of Romeley, Woodthorpe and Oxcroft to Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury in 1600. The manors then passed in 1608 to her son William Cavendish, later created earl of Devonshire. In 1628 Christian, widow of William, 2nd Earl of Devonshire sold the manors to the earl's cousin, William Cavendish, Earl of Newcastle, later created Duke of Newcastle. They passed to his son, Henry the 2nd Duke, then to his daughter Margaret and husband, John Holles, created Duke of Newcastle in 1693, then to their daughter Henrietta Cavendish and her husband, Edward Harley, later earl of Oxford from 1724, then to their daughter Margaret who married William Bentinck, Duke of Portland (died 1764). His son, William, the 3rd Duke, as part of a wider exchange, transferred the manors in 1792 to William Cavendish, 5th Duke of Devonshire. His son, William Spencer Cavendish, the 6th Duke, seems to have sold the estate to the Ludlow family in the early 19th century

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

It included Romeley in the parish of Clowne and lands in Staveley, Netherthorpe and Woodthorpe. In the mid-16th century it contained possibly over 800 acres of land.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Victoria County History of Derbyshire, Vol III (draft, proof copy, 2013), edited by Philip Riden, with assistance of Dudley Fowkes

MANOR NAME: ROSLISTON

Walton on Trent, Derbyshire

Alias Rostlaston alias Rolston alias Roston

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 Rosliston would seem to have been a berewick or hamlet of the manor of Walton, which was part of the King's own lands. The manor of Rosliston is said to have been given by King Edward I to Alan de Usser. In 1335 it belonged to the Segrave family and then passed through the Mowbray family to the Berkeley family. In c. 1570 it was sold by Henry, Lord Berkeley to Sir William Gresley. In 1817 it was said to be vested in several freeholders, as it was in 1857. In 1881, however, Lt Col. Charles Milligian was said to be lord, as he was also in 1891, while in 1895 Sir Robert Gresley and Lt. Col. Charles Milligian were said to be joint lords of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 282

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 806

Trade directories, 1829-1891

MANOR NAME: ROWLAND

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Rowland was a berewick of the manor of Ashford, which was part of the King's lands. In the 14th century the manor was in the hands of the Rowland family. In 1408-1409 Henry Stafford took possession of the manor. It remained with the Stafford family until 1578, when a division of the Stafford properties among the heiresses was made and Rowland Eyre, by his marriage to one of the heiresses, Gertrude, was awarded it after much legal wrangling and arbitration. It passed to their son, Thomas (died 1637), then his son, Rowland, a noted royalist during the Civil War. His estates were sequestrated, and the manor sold off to John, Earl of Rutland, in 1652, but he was acting only as a nominal purchaser on behalf of the same Rowland, who recovered his estates through a series of loans. The manor remained with the Eyre family of Hassop (who later claimed the Earldom of Newburgh in 1814) until the death in 1853 of Dorothy, Countess of Newburgh. She had married Colonel Leslie, to whom she left all her estates. In 1895 C.S. Leslie was referred to as lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (16th-19th cent) in the Bagshawe Collection at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

From the mid-17th century, the manors of Calver, Rowland and Hassop were dealt with in the courts leet and baron of the Eyre family as one entity. The courts usually met alternately at Calver and Hassop, although there seems to have been a rota which included Rowland from c1734-1774.

Sources

Derbyshire Archaeological Journals Vol. 84 (1964) and Vol. 85 (1965), pp. 1-51 and pp. 44-91, "The Eyres of Hassop, 1470" by Rosamund Meredith

Bagshawe Collection antiquarian notes (ref. C3393/19)

MANOR NAME: ROWSLEY, GREAT

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

Rowsley was originally a berewick of Bakewell at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086. It would seem to have been as appendage of the manor of Haddon, which belonged to the Avenell family in the 12th century and came to the Bassetts and Vernons in moieties, and to the Vernon family solely in the 15th century. The Vernons remained lords of the manor until the death of Sir George Vernon in 1567. The manor of Haddon, with other Derbyshire estates, passed via his daughter, Dorothy, to John Manners. The manor remained with the Manners family, later passing on the earls of Rutland, then the dukes of Rutland. The present lord would seem to be Lord Edward Manners, brother of the 11th Duke of Rutland.

It seems that the manor may have been absorbed into the manor of Haddon, as the court rolls for Haddon are frequently entitled Haddon and Rowsley or Nether Haddon and Rowsley in the 16th and 17th centuries. There is, however, a 1793 survey and 1795 map of the manor of Great Rowsley at Haddon Hall.

Evidence for manorial status

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 30

MANOR NAME: ROWSLEY, LITTLE

Darley, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The manor of Little Rowsley belonged to the Rollesley or Rowlsey family, who took the name of the place from as early as the reign of Richard I in the late 12th century. It remained with that family until the late 16th century, after Matilda, daughter of John Rollesley, married in 1581 William Rollaston of Mercaston (created a baronet in 1611). After his death in 1632, his son, Sir Gilbert Kniveton sold the manor to Sir John Manners, with whose descendants, the earls and later the Dukes of Rutland it remained.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (17th-18th cent) at Haddon Hall

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 98-99

MANOR NAME: Rowthorne

Langwith, Derbyshire

Alias Rowthorne and Houghton Felley**Descent of manor**

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 Rowthorne belonged to Roger de Busli. It afterwards belonged to the Tilly family, whose heiress married into the Savage family. It is said to have been conveyed to Robert de Lexington in the reign of King Henry III (1216-1272), who then conveyed it to Newstead Abbey. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s, it was then granted to Roger Greenhalgh. In 1563 the manor was vested in Greenhalgh's co-heiresses. In 1573 Lord Bromley, supposedly acting as trustee, sold it Sir William Cavendish. It remained with his descendants, the Dukes of Devonshire into the 20th century.

The 17th century court rolls at Chatsworth are all for the one manor of Rowthorne and Houghton Felley, which suggests that the two manors may have been united and treated for administrative purposes as one manor by the Cavendish family, which seems to have been their common practice.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (17th cent) at Chatsworth House

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia, Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 191

MANOR NAME: SANDIACRE

Sandiacre, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Sandiacre was held by Toli as land of the King's thanes. In the reign of King Henry III (1216-1272) it was the property of William, a younger son of Henry de Grey. This William had a grant of a market at Sandiacre in 1268. The manor remained with the Grey family until one of the Grey co-heiresses brought it by marriage into the Leake family in the reign of King Henry IV (1399-1413). After the death of Nicholas Leake, Earl of Scarsdale, in 1736, the manor was sold. In 1817 it was the property of Francis Higginson. By 1829 Thomas Pares was said to be lord of the manor, as was Edward Henry Pares in 1881.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 246-247

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 588

Trade directories, 1829-1881

MANOR NAME: SAPPERTON

Church Broughton, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Sapperton was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. It may have been belonged to the Makeley family in the reign of King Edward III (1327-1377), but it later belonged to the Blounts, the lords Mountjoy, with free warren granted in the manor in 1385 to Sir Walter Blount. The manor came into the possession of Agards, and in 1675 Charles and John Agard sold the demesnes to Adam Wolley, although Lysons say the manor was sold to Richard Bate, whose descendent, John Brownlowe Bate sold it to John Broadhurst, with Charles Braodhurst said to be the proprietor in 1817. According to Glover the late Edmund Evans purchased the manor and estate, but his son-in-law, John Harrison, was said to be owner in 1833. John Harrison was said to best still lord in 1895.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 69

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
341

The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, by S. Glover,
Vol. 2 p. 167 (1833)

MANOR NAME: SAWLEY PREBEND

Sawley, Derbyshire

Alias Prebend and Rectory of Sawley

Descent of manor

The Prebend of Sawley was one of the prebends of the Bishopric of Lichfield. It was its most profitable prebend, being known as the Golden Prebend. By the seventeenth century it was being farmed out for lease to assorted 'farmers', whose names included the Leche family (at least 1629 to 1671), Ambrose Phillips (1676), the Smith family (at least 1681 to 1714), James Shuttleworth (1758 to 1760) and the Holden family (at least 1786 to 1802). The lease was taken over in 1808 by the Prebend himself, Rev. Spencer Madan. In 1865 his heirs seem to have disposed of much of the estate as freehold.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Copy court rolls at Derbyshire Record Office (17th-19th cent)

Geographical extent

The Prebend held land in Sawley containing c. 550 acres.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 248

Sawley from the Principal Settlement to Suburb: A Study of Rural Decline in the Nineteenth Century, thesis for MA in English Local History by Peter A. Jackson (1987)

MANOR NAME: SAWLEY

Sawley, Derbyshire

Alias Sallow alias Sawley with Soke

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Sawley belonged to the Bishop of Chester. It continued to be possessed by his successors. It would seem that the Stanhope family held the lease of the manor from the late 16th century onwards. The manor remained with the Stanhope family, later the Earls of Chesterfield. At some stage the manor passed to the line of the Stanhopes who became the Earls of Harrington, who were still being referred to as lord of the manor in the mid-20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

The manor and soke of Sawley covered Sawley, Draycott, Breaston, Hopwell, Long Eaton, Risley and Wilsthorpe

Nature of jurisdiction

Court leets and barons

Sources

Sawley from the Principal Settlement to Suburb: A Study of Rural Decline in the Nineteenth Century, thesis for MA in English Local History by Peter A. Jackson (1987)

William Woolley's History of Derbyshire, Derbyshire Record Series Volume 6, edited by P. Riden and C. Glover (1981)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 247

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp.591-592

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: SCARCLIFFE WITH PALTERTON

Scarcliffe, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Palterton, with Scarcliffe, was part of the lands of Ralph Fitzhubert. It seems to have passed to the Frecheville family. Following the alienation of Scarsdale after the rebellion against Henry III led by Simon de Montfort, Palterton belonged to a younger branch of the Frecheville family who had their seat there. It passed by a marriage of one of the Frecheville co-heiresses to John Ulkerthorpe, who died seised of it in 1446. John Columbell died seised of it in 1556. It afterwards became the property of the Leakes. The Leakes are also said to have held the rectory manor of Scarcliffe. In the Leake Coucher book at the Derbyshire Record Office (ref. D1649) there are courts of Sir Francis Leake for the manor of Scarcliffe cum Palterton, which suggests that he or one of his antecedents had united the two manors.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 251-252

MANOR NAME: SCARCLIFFE

Scarcliffe, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Scarcliffe was part of the lands of Ralph Fitzhubert. It seems to have passed to the Frecheville family, but after the rebellion against Henry III led by Simon de Montfort it was seized by the King and divide between Newstead Priory and Robert de Grey. According to Lysons, in 1544 the manor was granted to George Pierrepont and it would seem that there was also a rectory manor granted to Sir Francis Leake in that year. The Pierrepont manor was purchased by Sir Peter Apsley in 1690. It seems to have descended to Earl Bathurst, who was still being called lord of the manor in 1941.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 251-252

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 101

MANOR NAME: SCROPTON

Scropton, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Alias Scrapton alias Scropton and Foston

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Scropton was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers and held by Geoffrey Alselin. After the attainder of Robert de Ferrers following his defeat at the battle of Chesterfield in 1266, it became part of the Earldom of Lancaster, later the Duchy of Lancaster. Some sources suggest that the Agards had held the manor of Scropton since 1310, but although the Agards were holders of lands from the 13th century, there is no documentary evidence to support claims they held the manor then, although they were lease-holders and farmers of the manor at various times from the late 15th century onwards. In some sources it is written that the manor of Scropton was sold to Mr Wise and others in 1628, and in the following year it was purchased by the Agard family. In 1675 Richard Bate bought the lordship of Scropton from Charles and John Agard. In 1784 Brownlow Bate sold the manor to John Broadhurst. It remained with the Broadhurst family until 1878, when it passed to Admiral Sir Arthur Cumming. On his death in 1893 it was inherited by Henry Jack Cumming. With the sale of Foston Hall and its estates in 1901, the lord of the manor became Major Gerald Holbech Hardy, who was succeeded in 1929 by his nephew, Lt. Col. Leonard Henry Hardy, who was still recorded as lord in 1941.

Foston is recorded as a separate manor from the time of the Domesday survey. There are references which refer to the manor of Scropton and Foston, the manor of Foston and Scropton, and the manor of Foston alias Scrapton. Both Scropton and Foston were part of the Honour of Tutbury.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls at The National Archives

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Foston Hall and its Historical Background 1066-1997 by Gordon Owen
Thornhill (2000)

The Agard Family from Foston by Jessica Freeman (1984) [available at the
County Local Studies Library, Matlock]

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 252

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
449-450

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: SHARDLOW

Aston on Trent, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey Shardlow was a berewick or hamlet of the manor of Weston which was part of the King's own demesnes. In 1540 the Christopher Hunt is supposed to have died possessed of the manor of Shardlow. It was later purchased from the Hunt family by the Holden family, possibly in the mid-17 century. In 1895 Charles S. Holden is said to be lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 22-23

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 805

MANOR NAME: SHIPLEY

Heanor, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Shipley was held by Malger under Gilbert de Gand. Gilbert gave it to his steward, Sir Robert de Muskham, whose grandson, Robert de Muskham, conveyed it before his death in 1215 to Sir Robert le Vavasour. His grandson, William le Vavasour, died in 1263, and the manor was inherited by daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir Robert Strelley before 1280. It remained with the Strelley family until the early 17th century. Sir Antony Strelley was involved in lengthy and expensive legal wrangles and died in 1596, leaving his family deeply in debt. His son, Sir Philip Strelley, died in 1607 and devised in his will that the manor be sold off to pay off the debts. George and Nicholas Strelley sold the manor in 1608 to Sir George Peckham, who sold it in 1626 to Sir Edward Leche. On the death of John Leche in 1704, his daughter, Hester Leche, inherited. She married into the Miller family of Wrotham in c1712, and had a daughter, Hester Miller, who inherited the manor in 1719 while still an infant. In 1734 she married Edward Mundy. Their son, Edward Miller Mundy, inherited in 1767. His descendants kept the names Miller Mundy, and the manor was retained with them until 1922, when Godfrey Miller Mundy sold the estate to Shipley Colliery Company.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

In the early 19th century the manor held c2750 acres, with lands in Shipley, Mapperley, Heanor, Ilkeston and Kirk Hallam.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 181

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895)
p.595

The History of Shipley Hall, information leaflet by Derbyshire County Council
(c2000, with detailed section on the lords of Shipley manor)

The History of Ilkeston, by Stephen Glover (1831), pp. 34-35

MANOR NAME: SHIRLAND

Shirland, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Shirland was held by Warner under William Peveril, having been held by Leofric before the Conquest. It would seem to have been forfeited by Warner's descendant, Ralph, son of William de Codnor, and to have passed by c.1196 to Sir Henry de Grey. The manor of Shirland was held by a junior branch of the Grey family for c250 years. It was held by Richard, 6th Lord Grey of Wilton, in 1431. It came into the possession of the Talbots, earls of Shrewsbury in the mid-15th century, as it was being held by John Talbot, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury, at the time of his death in 1460. It remained with the Talbots until the death of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury in 1616 without male issue.

The manor was shared between his descendants, largely in third shares. One third passed to William, 2nd Marquess of Halifax, later to the Countess of Thanet in 1743, and then to the Earls of Thanet onwards. The second third share was held by Henry Howard until sold to James Wright and others in 1634, acquired by Samuel Mather by 1717, when it was sold to Isaac Kirke, and then acquired by Richard Turbutt in 1731, after which date it remained with the Turbutt family. The final third share descended to the Duke of Shrewsbury, but was divided between John Woodyeare and James Hopkinson by 1757. In 1791 William Turbutt acquired Woodyeare's share and became lord of half the manor. The Hopkinson sixth share was acquired by William Palmer-Morewood, who had sold it to the Nightingale family by 1829. By 1925, one third was held by Henry James Tufton, Baron Hothfield (later acquired by the Veteripont Estates Ltd), one half by William Gladwyn Turbutt, and one sixth by trustees of the Nightingale family (later acquired by Messrs James Oakes and Co. Ltd). By 1968 the lordship was in the hands of Messrs James Oakes and Co, (Riddings) Ltd and the Turbutt family.

Evidence for manorial status

Court books (1842-1933) at Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Survey of 1762 indicates 2901 acres in the parish of Shirland. It included a part of Stretton in the parish of North Wingfield.

Nature of jurisdiction

View of frankpledge (granted in 1243 to John de Grey) and court baron, both held twice a year by the 18th century

Sources

A History of Shirland and Higham by Gladwyn Turbutt (1978)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 254

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
678

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: SHIRLEY

Shirley, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey Shirley was one of the manors which belonged to Henry de Ferrers. At an early period a family came into possession of Shirley, and took the name of the place. Supposedly descended from Saswallo or Sewall, the Shirleys had an ancient pedigree and remained lords of the manor for several centuries. The Shirleys were made baronets in 1611 and Robert Shirley was created Earl Ferrers in 1711. In 1941 the current Earl Ferrers was still said to be lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 254

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp.
451-452

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1922

MANOR NAME: SINFIN

Barrow on Trent, Derbyshire

Alias Synfen**Descent of manor**

At the time of the Domesday survey Sinfen was one of the manors held by Henry de Ferrers. By the early years of King Edward I (1272-1307), the manor was held by the Took or Touk family. In 1398 the manor was conveyed to John Pegg. Over the next few years it had several owners (Sir John D'Aubridgecourt and Richard Adynburgh to 1402, John Findern and John Ireton in 1402, Robert Cook in 1410 (John finder again in 1411) before being purchased in 1416-1417 by Henry Bothe. It remained with the Bothe family, who had also acquired the manor of Arleston, until 1541 when both manors were released by Henry Bothe to Sir John Beaumont, who sold them a year later to Sir Thomas Pope, who left them to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Walter Blount. In 1640 Sir Henry Blount sold them to Sir John Harpur. Sinfen remained with his descendants, the Harpurs, later the Harpur Crewes, into the 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Derbyshire Miscellany, Vol 15 Part 2 (1998), pp31-37, "Arleston and the Knights Hospitaller of St John of Jerusalem" by Barbara Hutton

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 45

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 706

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: SMALLEY

Morley, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey Smalley was part of the King's own lands. In 1235 the manor of Smalley, with that of Morley, was held by the Abbot of Chester, held of Hugh, Earl of Chester. During the time of King Edward I (1327-1377) the abbots of Chester Abbey were granted free warren in the manor of Smalley. It would seem to have been held under the abbots of Chester at this time by a family taking the surname of Morley. Goditha, the Morley heiress, brought Smalley to her husband, Ralph de Stathum (died 1380). After four generations of Stathums, it passed by an heiress to John Sacheverell (who died at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485). It remained with the Sacheverells until the death of Robert Sacheverell, the last male heir in 1714. After his death the manor was sold and had become the property of John Radford, Edward Miller Mundy and E.S.W. Sitwell by 1817, but no manorial rights were being exercised then.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 213-214

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 596

MANOR NAME: SMISBY

Smisby, Derbyshire

Alias Smithsby**Descent of manor**

At the time of the Domesday survey Smalley belonged to Nigel de Stafford. It passed later to the Comyn family. In c.1300 the heiress, Joan, married William Shepey. On the death of his great grandson, Edmund, who died without issue, it passed to his sister, Margaret, who married into the Kendall family. It remained with the Kendall family until 1660, when it was purchased by Sir John Harpur of Calke. In 1895 Sir Vauncey Harpur Crewe was lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 245-246

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp. 809-810

William Woolley's History of Derbyshire, Derbyshire Record Society Vol. VI, edited by C. Glover and P. Riden (1981)

MANOR NAME: SNELSTON

Norbury, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Snelston was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. In the early 12th century it was held by the Montgomery under the Ferrers, and it passed by marriage to the Okeovers later in the century, although the Montgomerys remained overlords (under the Earls of Lancaster after 1266) until 1513, when the Bassetts became overlords. The lordship remained with the Okeovers until the mid-17th century. Humphrey Okeover (died 1639) had vested the manor in trustees to settle his debts, and it was conveyed to Thomas Milward and others. During the Civil War period it was changed hands several times, but was purchased from Thomas Eyre by Gervase Bennett in c.1645. His son sold the manor to Robert Docksey in 1682. It remained with the Docksey family until 1769, when it would seem to have been purchased by William Bowyer, who died shortly afterwards and left it to his son, another William, who died in 1780. It passed then to his daughter, Margaret, who married first Edward Walhouse Okeover (died 1793), then Rev. Thomas Langley (died 1808). On her death in 1821, it was held by her son Thomas Langley, a minor, for a month. This was followed by a legal dispute lasting several years between Rev. John Langley and his sister Anne against John Harrison, who pursued his own claim and that of his two sisters, Sarah (died 1825) and Elizabeth, as heirs to the estate of the first William Bowyer. Harrison emerged victorious and became joint lord with his sisters. On his death in 1871, it passed to his sister Elizabeth Bowyer Harrison (died 1875) and then to his son, John Harrison (died 1908), whose sister, Juliana Bowyer, had married Henry Stanton. It remained with the Stanton family, Colonel J.P. Stanton still being its lord in 1952.

Evidence for manorial status

Court book (1791-1814) and other records (1710-1808) at Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Court baron held annually in the 18th century

Sources

The Ancient Parish of Norbury by L.J. Bowyer (1953), pp. 14-20

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 72 (1952), pp.65-73 "Snelston Hall and its Owners" by Edgar Osborne and Francis Fisher

MANOR NAME: SNITTERTON

Darley, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Snitterton was a berewick of the manor of "Mestesforde" (widely believed to be Matlock), part of the King's own lands. At an early period it belonged to a younger branch of the Shirley family, which took on the surname of the place to become Snitterton. It came by marriage to the Sacheverells, who possessed it for several generations. The manor, or a moiety of it, later came to the Milwards. A moiety of the manor passed with the marriage of co-heiress, Felicia, eldest daughter of John Milward, to Charles Adderley, who sold in 1695 it to Henry Ferne. His sole daughter and heir married into the Turner family. In 1817 Edmund Turner was said to possess a moiety. The other moiety had been purchased from the Sacheverells (or the Shores) by Isaac Smith (died 1638). In 1713 his descendant, Thomas Smith, sold it to William Hodgkinson, whose great-grandson, Joseph Banks held it in 1817.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 99

MANOR NAME: SOMERSAL HERBERT

Somersal Herbert, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

[? Alias Church Somersall]

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey Somersal was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. It belonged from an early period, at or before the beginning of the 12th century, to the Fitzherbert family, possibly from which it took the appended name Herbert to distinguish it from other Somersals. Woolley states that Nigel Fitzherbert held the manor of Somershall Herbert in 1502-1503. It remained with the Fitzherberts until 1806, when on the death of Mrs Frances Fitzherbert, it passed to her nephew, Rev. Roger Jacson. He sold the manor before 1817 to Lord Vernon. In 1895 Lord Vernon was said to be lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 256

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp.
454-455

William Woolley's History of Derbyshire, Derbyshire Record Society Vol. VI,
edited by C. Glover and P. Riden (1981)

MANOR NAME: SOUTHWOOD

Duffield, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury
Member manor of Duffield Fee

Descent of the manor

Southwood is not mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Survey and for much of its history appears to have been regarded as part of Holbrook manor. However it was recorded as an independent manor in the 1250s and from 1298 was listed consistently as a member of the group of manors known as Duffield Fee, appearing separately from Holbrook in most of the Fee Court records through to the 19th century, but it did not appear in the 1664 Hearth Tax assessment and is not listed in 19th century trade directories.

In its association with Holbrook manor and as a member of the Fee, Southwood was held by the de Ferrers family from 1068 until their rebellion in 1266, then by the Earldom and Duchy of Lancaster, coming under the Crown in 1399, until 1628 when Charles I sold the Fee to the Corporation of the City of London. The following year, the Corporation sold the Fee (except Heage and Holbrook) to Sir Edward Leche whose son Sir William Leech inherited in 1652. During disputes following William's death in 1673, Sir Ambrose Phillips held Lordship 1674-78 followed by Philip Jodrell. His son Paul's ownership of the Fee was confirmed in 1686. The Fee remained with the Jodrell family until 1891 when it was conveyed to Sir Timothy White who had purchased the reversion of Jodrell estates in 1888. The lordship remained with the White family until at least 1957.

Evidence for manorial status

Court Rolls (14th – 17th cent) at The National Archives
Duffield Fee court books (1595-1935) at Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Court leet or view of frankpledge with court baron

Sources

Duffield Frith – History & Evolution of the landscape of a Medieval Derbyshire Forest, by Mary Wiltshire, Sue Woore, Barry Crisp & Brian Rich (Landmark, 2005)

Trade Directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: SPONDON

Spondon, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Spondon belonged to Henry de Ferrers. Spondon was forfeited as a manor by the Ferrers family after the defeat of Robert de Ferrers at the battle of Chesterfield in 1266, and given to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, later becoming part of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1563 the manor was granted to Thomas Stanhope. It was later in the possession of the Gilbert family of Locko, who sold it in 1721 to Robert Ferne. It was purchased in 1737 by John Gilbert Cooper, who sold it in 1747 to John Lowe. It remained with the Lowe, later Drury Lowe, family. In 1895 W.D.N. Drury-Lowe was said to be lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (13th – 17th cent) at The National Archives

Geographical extent

.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 256-257

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
811

MANOR NAME: STAINSBY

Ault Hucknall, Derbyshire

Alias Stainsby and Heath

Descent of manor

Stainsby was given by King William I after the Conquest to Roger de Poictou, who was given as its owner in the Domesday survey of 1086. During the reign of King John (1199-1216) it came into the possession of the Savage family. It remained with the Savage family until 1580-1581, when it was conveyed to Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor. Soon afterwards, Bromley sold the manor to Sir William Cavendish. The lordship remained with the Cavendish family, later the Dukes of Devonshire, into the mid-20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls and other records (late 16th cent) at Haddon Hall

Geographical extent

It covered the village of Stainsby as well as Domesday manors of Lund (in Heath), Oldcotes (alias Caldecote, also likely to be in Heath) and Tunstall.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 192

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp. 49

Drafted text of 'Heath – Manors and Other Estates' by Victoria County History, Scarsdale Group, for future publication.

MANOR NAME: STANLEY

Spondon, Derbyshire

Alias Stanley Grange**Descent of manor**

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Stanley belonged to Robert Fitzwilliam. Later William Fitzralph is supposed to have purchased the manor from Nicholas Child and given it to the Premonstratensian canons of Dale Abbey. It is thought probable that the manor known as Stanley Grange was granted in c.1544 to the Powtrel family, who possessed it until 1697. In 1697 Joseph Vicars sold a moiety of the manor to Paul Balidon, from whom it passed by marriage to the Cokes of Trusley. The manor later belonged to Rev. Dr. Chambers, and in 1817 was the property of Hugh Bateman. In 1895 W.H. Drury-Lowe was said to be lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 261

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 598

MANOR NAME: STANTON BY BRIDGE

Stanton by Bridge, Derbyshire

Alias Stony Stanton

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Stanton belonged to Ernui one of the King's thanes. The Stanton family seem to have held the manor in the early 14th century. The Francis family seem to have held it in the late 14th century. The manor was then divided into moieties between the Francis family of Ticknall and the Francis family of Foremark. It would seem that the Ticknall Francis moiety was purchased from Sir Edward Francis by Richard Harpur in 1614 (albeit among some acrimony. The other moiety seems to have passed by the marriage of the Foremark Francis heiress to Robert Burdett in 1602. In 1895 the joint lords of the manor were Sir Francis Burdett and Sir Vauncey Harpur Crewe.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 261-262

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 815

Derbyshire Miscellany Vol. 14 Part 3 (Spring 1996), pp.58-61, "The Manor of Stanton-by-Bridge" by Joan Baker

MANOR NAME: STANTON BY DALE

Stanton by Dale, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Stanton was part of the lands of Gilbert de Gand (nephew of King William I), who granted it to Robert de Muschamp. In the 15th century it belonged to the Mackerell family. It was held in the next century by the Babingtons, who sold it in the reign of Elizabeth I to Michael Willoughby. In the early 18th century it came to the earls of Stanhope, who were lords of the manor from 1752 onwards. The Earls Stanhope remained lords into the mid-20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

Court records (18th-19th cent) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 262

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 599

Dale and its Abbey by John Ward (1891)

MANOR NAME: STANTON (IN THE PEAK)

Youlgreave, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Alias Stanton and Stanton Hall

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Stanton was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. Stanton seems to have been held by the Stanton family in the early 14th century, and later belonged to the Foljambe family before passing by marriage to the Plumpton. Sir William Plumpton died seised of the manor and it was divided into moieties held by the Ratcliffe and Sothill families. One moiety was conveyed by George, Earl of Cumberland, and his brother, Francis Clifford, in c.1587, to William Birds. The Birds family still seems to have held the moiety in 1630. It would seem that the moiety was conveyed to the Duke of Rutland at a later date. The other moiety passed to the Needham family before being owned c.1570 by the Allen family. In 1612 Barbara Allen conveyed her moiety to John Greaves. It would seem that the Greaves family continued to hold the moiety into the 18th century. By the late 18th century the joint lords of the manor were Mr Thornhill and the Duke of Rutland, but the whole manor became vested in Mr Thornhill by an exchange of 1809 under the Inclosure Act. In 1941 Mrs McCreagh Thornhill was said to be lady of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 305

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
456

Legal notes on history of manor in Derbyshire Record Office (ref. D1497/2)

MANOR NAME: STAPENHILL

Stapenhill, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Stapenhill belonged to the Abbey of Burton, although there was another manor there belonging to Nigel de Stafford. The Burton Abbey manor remained as such until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s. It was briefly with the collegiate church founded on the site of the dissolved abbey, but when that it was itself dissolved, the manor was granted by King Henry VIII in 1545 to his advisor, Sir William Paget. The manor remained with the Pagets, later Marquesses of Anglesey. In 1895 the Marquess of Anglesey was still said to be lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 263

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 816

MANOR NAME: STAVELEY WOODTHORPE

Staveley, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

Woodthorpe Hall was the ancient seat of the Rodes family before they moved to Barlborough. Lysons claims that they had acquired it by a marriage to the heiress of Cacheors before 1290 and that it was sold by Sir John Rodes to the Countess of Shrewsbury in c.1599. The manor, however, would seem to have been in the late 16th century, in the possession of Peter Frecheville (who also held the manor of Staveley), who appears as the lord of the manor of Staveley Woodthorpe in the court book dated 1595-1634. It would seem that it later merged with Staveley, which came into the possession of William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Devonshire, in 1681.

Evidence for manorial status

Court book (1595-1634) at Chatsworth House

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 265, 2767

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 260

MANOR NAME: STAVELEY

Staveley, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Staveley belonged to Ascoit Musard. In the early 14th century it would seem to have passed by Musard co-heiresses to the Cromwell and Frecheville families. The Cromwell moiety would seem to have passed to the Clifford family, forfeited and granted to John Pilkington in the reign of Edward I, escheated to the Crown in 1479, and granted in 1544 to Nicholas Leake, who conveyed it the next year to Sir John Frecheville. The manor would by this step seem to have been re-united in 1545. The manor was sold by Lord John Frecheville in 1681 to William Cavendish, later the 1st Duke of Devonshire. It remained with his descendants into the 20th century.

The manor would seem to have merged with those of Handley and Staveley Woodthorpe during the 17th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

In a 1639 survey the manor included Inkersall, Westwood, Handley (now divided into Middle, Nether and west Handley), Woodthorpe, Netherthorpe, Haigh and Carr Parkagte.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 264-265

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 259

MANOR NAME: STOKE

Hope, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Stoke was a berewick of the manor of Hope. Its subsequent early manorial descent is not known. In c.1473 the manor was sold by Henry, Lord Grey of Codnor to Robert Barley, whose family had lived in Stoke for several generations. By the reign of King Charles I it was one of the manors of William Cavendish, Earl of Newcastle. In 1656 Jacinth Sacheverell was lord of the manor. By 1817 it was said to be held by John Simpson, 2nd son of Lord Bradford, whose father, the 1st Lord Bradford, had acquired it by marriage to a Simpson heiress. Members of the Simpson family continued to be lords of the manor until at the late 19th century. In 1895 Michael Hunter (died 1898) was said to be lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 186-187

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 191

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1908

MANOR NAME: STONEY MIDDLETON

Hathersage, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Stoney Middleton was one of the berewicks of Hathersage, part of the lands of Ralph, son of Hubert, although there was also another manor which was part of the King's lands. The manor of Stoney Middleton belonged early to the Chaworth family. It was held by the Bernake family until it was sold by Richard de Bernake to Thomas Furnevall during the reign of King Edward I. It remained with the Furnivall family into the reign of King Edward III. It passed to Thomas Neville, by his marriage of Joan Furnivall in the late 14th century, before passing, by their daughter, Maud, to John Talbot (later 1st Earl of Shrewsbury). It remained with the earls of Shrewsbury, until the death of the 7th earl, Gilbert, in 1616. It passed to one of his co-heiresses, Mary, Countess of Pembroke, and after her death in 1649 to the Savile family, then on to William Cavendish, the 4th Duke of Devonshire, in the mid-18th century. It remained with the Dukes of Devonshire into the mid-20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 179

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 459

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: STRETTON

North Wingfield, Derbyshire

Alias Stretton Hall

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 there were two manors in Stretton that both belonged to Ralph Fitzhubert and were held by Robert. They passed to Henry Fitzralph, but by a partition of his barony they passed to Henry de Stuteville. It has been conjectured that one of the Domesday manors centred on the village of Stretton but all or some of it became part of the manor of Shirland in the mid-13th century. The other manor centred on the Domesday manor of Stretton, Egstow and Handley. This manor was held by Robert de Meynell (presumed ancestor of the Robert holding the manor at Domesday) in the mid-13th century and was held by Robert de Riboeuf in 1284. By 1346 it had passed to Robert de Ingram and then it seems to have become the property of Reginald, 4th Lord Grey of Wilton (died 1370), lord of the neighbouring manor of Shirland. Both manors came into the possession of the Talbots, earls of Shrewsbury in the mid-15th century, as it was being held by John Talbot, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury, at the time of his death in 1460. It remained with the Talbots until the death of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury in 1616 without male issue.

The manor was then shared between three co-heiresses of the wives of the earls of Pembroke, Kent and Arundel. The Pembroke share passed to Sir William Savile and then to the daughters of William, Marquess of Halifax (died 1700). The Kent share passed to her uncle, Edward, 8th Earl of Shrewsbury, and then onto his successors up to Charles Talbot, 12th Earl, later Duke of Shrewsbury. The Arundel share passed to the Duke of Norfolk (died 1768). The manorial tenants started to pursue a policy of buying out the lords. In 1660 the Norfolk share was purchased jointly by the tenants and Thomas Gladwin of Tupton Hall, and 1708/9 the Shrewsbury share solely by the tenants. The Pembroke share was allotted to the Countess of Thanet in 1743. Gladwin's 6th share had passed to the Bourne family by 1800, and then to William Turbutt by 1817. In 1869 Gladwin Turbutt sold 1/18th of the manor to the Clay Cross Company. In 1895 W.G. Turbutt and the Clay Cross Company were recorded as being joint lords, but subsequently the Company became sole lord, thereby having exclusive mineral rights.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

The manor included the settlements of Stretton Ford, Handley, Woolley Moor, Smithymoor, Newmarket, Holmgate, Henmoor, Woodthorpe, Egstow and

Danesmoor. It also included what is now known as Clay Cross. The acreage was over 4000.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 95 (1975), pp. 12-36, "Court Rolls and Other Papers of the Manor of Stretton" by Gladwyn Turbutt

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 71 (1951), pp. 51-65, "Stretton in the 17th and 18th centuries" by G. C. Hopkinson

MANOR NAME: SUDBURY

Sudbury, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Alias Sudbury and Aston

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Sudbury was one of the manors which belonged to Henry de Ferrers. At an early period it was held under the Ferrers by the Montgomery family. The last of the Montgomery family, Sir John Montgomery died in 1513, leaving three daughters and co-heiresses, one of whom, Ellen, brought the manor to her husband, Sir John Vernon. His grandson, also called John, died without issue, so the manor passed to his widow, Mary, daughter of Edward Middleton, and to her son by her first marriage, Sir Edward Vernon of Houdhill, Staffordshire. It remained with his immediate descendants down to George Venables Vernon, who was created Lord Vernon in 1762. The manor remained with the lords Vernon into the late 19th century, at least.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (14th – 17th cent) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

The manor seems to have covered most of the parish of Sudbury, comprising c.3000 acres. It included Aston (which may or may not have been a manor in its own right for a short period).

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 269

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
461

MANOR NAME: SUTTON IN THE DALE

Sutton in the Dale, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 Roger de Poitou held the manor of Sutton. He was subjected to attainder in 1102, after which it came under royal control. It was granted by King Henry III in 1226 to Peter de Hareston. It then passed by marriage to the Grey family later in the 13th century, and it remained with them until the marriage of Alice Grey to John Leake. He died in 1449, but the manor remained with the Leake family until the death of Nicholas, the 4th Earl of Scarsdale, in 1736. He died without issue, and the manor, with Sutton, was purchased by Godfrey Clarke in 1740. In 1805 his heiress, Anna Maria Catherine Clarke, married Walter Butler, 1st Marquess of Ormonde. He died in 1820, and the manor was sold by his trustees to Richard (or Robert) Arkwright in 1824. The Arkwrights remained lords of the manor into the 20th century. William Arkwright was described as lord of the manor in a Kelly's 1922 trade directory. Sutton Scarsdale Hall and its estate was sold off by William Arkwright in 1919. The lordship does not appear to have been included in the sale, as Arkwright kept the mineral rights.

Evidence for manorial status

Court book (1543-1597) at the Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 270-271

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp. 103-105

MANOR NAME: SUTTON ON THE HILL

Sutton on the Hill, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

Sutton was originally given by Wulfric Spott to the Abbey of Burton (c.1102). At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Sutton belonged to Burton Abbey and Henry de Ferrers. During the 12th century it belonged to the Boscherville family and during the 14th century to the Beresfords (as part of the Honour of Tutbury). In the early 15th century it was purchased by the Bartons of Barton Blount. In 1560 it was sold by James Blount, 6th Lord Mountjoy to help pay off his debts to John Merry. It was held by the Merrys, until sold in 1667 to George Vernon, who sold it in 1676 to James Chetham, nephew of Humphrey Chetham, founder of the hospital school and library in Manchester. The manor seems to have subsequently become part of the endowments of the hospital school. In 1895 the governors of Chetham Hospital were still lords of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 272

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
465

Sutton –on-the-Hill: A History of the Parish of Ogleston, Thurvaston, Sutton and Ashe by Michael Hartley (1991)

MANOR NAME: SWADLINCOTE

Gresley, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Swadlincote was one of the manors of Nigel de Stafford. It would seem that his grandson, Robert de Gresley, and his descendants in the Gresley family remained its superior lords into the 16th century. Lysons stated that the manor was given by Robert de Gresley to his brother, Eugenol, whose co-heiresses married into the Verdon and Grim families. It is also said that the Priory of Gresley might have acquired two-thirds of the manor, which after its dissolution was purchased by the Aleynes, before becoming the property of the Gresley family. The other third of the manor was said to have been sold by the Verdons to the Findernes in 1304, and that William Finderne held it on his death in 1558. It was sold and passed through the hands of the several families of Breton, Horton, Hill and Smythe before eventually becoming the property of Bernard D'Ewes (who owned it in 1817).

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 171-172

MANOR NAME: SWARKSTONE

Swarkestone, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Swarkestone was one of the manors of Henry de Ferrers. In 1322 Joan, the widow of John de Beke died seised of the manor. In 1482 it was John Roleston who died seised of it. It would then seem to have passed to the Findernes and then to Richard Harpur, who died possessed of it in 1576. It remained with the Harpur family, later the Crewes, then the Harpur Crewes, into the 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 273-274

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
827

MANOR NAME: TANSLEY

Crich, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Tansley was a berewick of the manor of "Mestesforde" (later believed to be Matlock), part of the King's demesne lands. It was granted later to the Knights Templars. Following the suppression of the Order of the Knights Templars in 1312, it was given to the Knights of St John, also known as the Knights Hospitallers. The manor remained with the Knights until the dissolution of the order during the Reformation, when it became the Crown's property again. It was subsequently granted to George, Earl of Shrewsbury. On the death of the 7th Earl, Gilbert, in 1616, it passed by the marriage of one of his co-heiresses to William, Earl of Pembroke (definitely lord in 1618), who later sold it to the earl of Newcastle, from whom it descended to the Dukes of Portland, who were still lords in 1895.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 91

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 471

MANOR NAME: TAPTON

Chesterfield, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Tapton was one of the berewicks of the manor of Newbold. It came into the possession of William Briwere in the reign of King John. It was held under the Briweres by the Midleham family until the reign of King Edward III, when it was acquired by the Stuffyn family. For several generations it was in the Durant family before passing to the Alsop family. In 1637 Durant Alsop and Thomas Alsop sold the manor to George Taylor, whose heir, Sir Charles Scrimshire sold it to Thomas Gladwin. One of his co-heiresses married into the Cox family. The manor was sold in 1746 by Dr William Cox to Adam Slater. It remained with the Slaters for three or four generations. The manor estate was said to be the property of Samuel Burkitt in 1895.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 83-84

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 67

MANOR NAME: TEMPLE NORMANTON

Chesterfield, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Normanton was part of the King's demesne lands. In the late 12th century it was held by the Knights Templars, from which it took the name of Temple Normanton. It would seem that the Knights used the manor as the administrative centre for their possessions in the north-eastern part of the county. Following the suppression of the Order of the Knights Templars in 1312, it was given to the Knights of St John, also known as the Knights Hospitallers, in 1323. The manor remained with the Knights until the dissolution of the order during the Reformation, when it became the Crown's property again. In 1563 Queen Elizabeth I granted it to George, Earl of Shrewsbury. It was later purchased from the family by the Leakes. In 1742 the trustees of Nicholas Leake, Earl of Scarsdale, sold the manor to Godfrey Clarke, whose son remained lord until 1786. It passed to William Butler, 1st Marquess of Ormonde, by his marriage to Anna Maria Catherine Clarke in 1805. After her death in 1817, it was subsequently purchased by W.P. Arkwright, who still held it in 1895. In trade directories of 1908 and 1916 William Arkwright is described as its lord.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (1447-1518) at Derby Local Studies Library

Geographical extent

The manor covered a greater area than the small parish of Temple Normanton itself, with lands in Staveley, Duckmanton, Beeley, Denby, Chesterfield and Brampton.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 87

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp. 105-106

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 78 (1958), pp. 40-88, "Temple Normanton Court Rolls, 1477-1518" by R.H. Oakley

Kelly's trade directories, 1908 and 1916

MANOR NAME: THORNHILL

Hope, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The manor of Thornhill belonged to a family, who took their name from their place of residence. It was conveyed by the Thornhill family in c.1400 to the Eyres of Hope. In c.1602 John Eyre sold it to Adam Slack, but it would seem to have been bought by Thomas Eyre of Hassop. It remained with the Eyre family until the death in 1853 of Dorothy, Countess of Newburgh (the Eyres had claimed to be Earls of Newburgh from 1814). She had married Colonel Leslie, to whom she left all her estates.

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Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 186

MANOR NAME: THORPE

Thorpe, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Thorpe was a berewick of the manor of Ashbourne, which was part of the King's own lands. In 1245 the manor of Thorpe was held by Ralph de Hormanwell. It later belonged to the Wythen family, from whom it passed to the Cockayne family. At the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, the manor was purchased by John Milward. It then passed after one generation to Charles Adderley. In 1817 it was held by Charles Bowyer Adderley. In the late 19th century the manor was purchased by Sir William Fitzherbert. .

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 275

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp. 472-473

MANOR NAME: TIBSHELF

Tibshelf, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Tibshelf was part of the King's own lands and held by William Peverel. In the reign of King John it was held by the Heriz family. In the late 14th century it passed by marriage to Roger Belers, and a Belers heiress conveyed it to Robert de Swyllinton, who died possessed of it in 1429. It is supposed to have been the subject of a law-suit between Lord Cromwell and the Pierrepont family, who seem to have won the suit, as Sir William Pierrepont died possessed of it in 1513. The manor was, however, part of the estates granted by King Edward VI in 1552 for the endowment of the new foundation of St Thomas's Hospital in London. In 1895 the manorial rights still belonged to St Thomas's Hospital.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 275

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 690

MANOR NAME: TICKNALL

Repton, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The accounts of the early history of the manor are unclear. At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Ticknall was held by the Abbey of Burton, to which abbey Wulfric Spott had given it in the early years of the 11th century, although another manors were held there by the King and Nigel de Stafford. King Henry I gave the manor of Ticknall to Ralph, Earl of Chester in the early 12th century. Repton Priory seems to have acquired much land and the manor itself, as the Francis family is said to have held the manor under the priors. The manor was held by William Francis in fee in 1538, but Edward Abell died possessed of it in 1597. In c.1625 it was purchased from Ralph Abell by Sir John Harpur. It remained with the Harpurs, later the Crewes and then the Harpur Crewes, into the 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 246

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
829

MANOR NAME: TIDESWELL

Tideswell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Tideswell was a berewick of the manor of Hope, part of the King's demesnes. It later became part of the possessions of the Peveril family until the attainder of William Peveril in 1154, when it was confiscated and returned to royal control. In 1208 King John granted the manor of Tideswell to Thomas Armiger alias de Lamley, who died c. 1223. After being briefly seized by Brian de Insula, it was confirmed in 1232 to Thomas's daughter and heiress, Joan, who had married Paulinus de Bampton. Paulinus was granted a market for Tideswell in 1250. The manor was later purchased from Paulinus by Sir Richard Daniel. It remained with the the Daniel family until the death of Richard Daniel in 1332. It would then seem to have passed to 3 co-heiresses married to members of the Meverell, Marchington and Turvel families. It would seem to have passed fully to the Meverell family through the marriage of Elizabeth Daniel to Thomas Meverell, and the lack of male heirs by her two sisters. Thomas and Elizabeth Meverell had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir Nicholas Stafford, who held the manor during the reign of King Richard II. With Sir Nicholas and Elizabeth having no children, the manor reverted to the Meverell family, with which it remained until 1626, when Robert Meverell died. His daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, had married Thomas, 4th Lord Cromwell. In 1654 their son, Wingfield, 5th Lord Cromwell, sold the manor to Robert Eyre of Highlow, whose grandson, William, took the surname Archer. His son, John Archer, died in 1800, and the manor was sold by order of Chancery decree in 1802 and purchased by William, 4th Duke of Devonshire, whose descendants remained lords of the manor in the early 20th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 277

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 475

Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 41 (1919), pp. 1-37 "Notes of the History of Tideswell and its Manor" by Rev. Canon J.M.J. Fletcher

MANOR NAME: TISSINGTON

Tissington, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey Tissington was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. In the reign of Henry I it was given by one of the Ferrers to the Savage family. On the death of the last of the male Savage heirs in 1259, the manor was held in moieties by the co-heiresses who married into the Meynell and Edensor families. The Meynell moiety passed to the Clynton, then the Fraunceys family. In c1459-1466 Cicely Fraunceys married Nicholas Fitzherbert (died 1472). The other moiety came to the Harthills and then to the Cockaynes. Edwark Cockayne sold it to Francis Fitzherbert in 1598, thus re-uniting the manor. The manor remained with the Fitzherbert family from that time on.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 68

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp.
482-483

MANOR NAME: TOTLEY

Dronfield, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Totley was held by one of the King's thanes. It was held during the reign of King Henry III in the 13th century by the Longford family as an appendage of the manor of Killamarsh. In the reign of King Edward IV in the late 15th century it was sold by the Longfords to Sir Walter Blount, 1st Baron of Mountjoy. The 6th baron sold the manor to the Bradshaws, who sold it to the Leches of Chatsworth, from whom it was purchased by George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury. It passed through his daughter, Mary, to the Earl of Pembroke. In 1630 it was purchased by Stephen Bright, from whom it passed to the Willoughbys of Wollaton. In the early 19th century it was in the possession of Henry, Lord Middleton.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 134

A History of Dore and Totley from the Ninth to the Twentieth Century by
Vernon Brelsford (1954)

MANOR NAME: TRUSLEY

Trusley, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Trusley was held by Hugh under Henry de Ferrers. Hugh le Arbalester was said to be lord during the reign of King Henry III. It was then in the possession of the Bewsay family in the reign of King Henry III, during which time it was purchased by Oliver de Odingsells. It descended to two co-heiresses, who married Richard Piper and Thomas Coke families in the early years of King Edward III. The Piper moiety passed to the Cowdale family, before passing, possibly by sale, to the Vernons. This moiety was purchased from the Manners family by Richard Coke in 1569, thus re-uniting it with the moiety the Coke family had held for over 200 years. The manor remained with the Coke family until 1716, when it passed by a Coke co-heiress to Edward Wilmot. It still remained with Revd. Francis Wilmot in 1817, although in 1895 Col. John Talbot Coke was said to be lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 280-281

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp. 831

MANOR NAME: TURNDITCH

Duffield, Derbyshire
Honour of Turnditch
Member manor of Duffield Fee

Descent of the manor

Turnditch manor does not appear in the 1086 Domesday Survey and there are very few references to it in medieval sources. Its first appearances in the written record are not until 1346 and 1387. Even in a 1415 Duchy of Lancaster rental, it is noted only as part of Windley manor, and does not appear as an independent manor in the Duchy of Lancaster Court Rolls until 1469. Like Windley, it was part of the group of manors known as Duffield Fee, and it also lay within the Forest area known as Duffield Frith. As such, it was held by the de Ferrers family from 1068 until their rebellion in 1266, then by the Earldom and Duchy of Lancaster, coming under the Crown in 1399, until 1628 when Charles I sold the Fee to the Corporation of the City of London. The following year, the Corporation sold the Fee (except Heage and Holbrook) to Sir Edward Leche whose son Sir William Leech inherited in 1652. During disputes following William's death in 1673, Sir Ambrose Phillips held Lordship 1674-78 followed by Philip Jodrell. His son Paul's ownership of the Fee was confirmed in 1686. The Fee, including Turnditch, remained with the Jodrell family until 1891 when it was conveyed to Sir Timothy White who had purchased the reversion of Jodrell estates in 1888. The lordship remained with the White family until at least 1957.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (14th-17th cent) at The National Archives
Duffield Fee court books (1595-1935) at DRO

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Court leet with view of Frankpledge and court baron

Sources

Magna Britannia, Volume 5: Derbyshire, by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)

Duffield Frith – History & Evolution of the landscape of a Medieval Derbyshire Forest, by Mary Wiltshire, Sue Woore, Barry Crisp & Brian Rich (Landmark, 2005)

Trade Directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: TWYFORD AND STENSON

Barrow on Trent, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Twyford and Stenson was one manor which belonged to Henry de Ferrers. In reign of King Henry VI it was conveyed by John Curzon to John Crewcher and his wife Agnes. In 1558 Thomas Finderne died seised of the manor of Twyford and Stenson, and by the marriage of his sister and heiress, Anne, it passed to Richard Harpur. The manor remained with the Harpur family, although it was not, according to Lysons, esteemed a manor on the death of John Harpur, 1st Baronet, in 1713. Deeds at the Derbyshire Record Office still refer to a manor of Twyford and Stenson in the early 19th century. In 1895 Sir Vauncey Harpur Crewe is said to be lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 46

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
707

MANOR NAME: UNSTONE

Dronfield, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Unstone was part of the King's own lands. In the reign of King Edward III it belonged to Sir Henry de Brailsford. Details of its subsequent descent are sketchy. Lysons says it was successively in the families of Stretton and Newbold, and that it passed by marriages of Newbold co-heiresses to the Grey and Tetlow families. The Grey moiety was purchased by the Bullocks. The co-heiresses of Tetlow married into the Chaderon, Belfield and Birdhill families. The whole manor seems to have been acquired by George Mower, who inherited from the Bullocks, after a law-suit of 1760 with Moresby, who was said to have had the Tetlow moiety. A George Mower possessed the manor in 1817.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 133

MANOR NAME: WAKEBRIDGE

Crich, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The manor belonged at an early period to the Wakebridge family, who took their name from the place of Wakebridge in the parish of Crich. They were allied by marriage to the Fitzralphs, lords of Crich in the 12th century. Sir William de Wakebridge was seised of the manor at the time of his death in the reign of King Edward III (1327-1377), and it passed by his sister to John de la Pole family. It remained in the possession of the Pole family until the death of Sir John Pole in 1724, when it passed to his great nephew, whose brother sold it in 1771 to Peter Nightingale of Lea. It passed to his great nephew William Edward Shore, who took on the Nightingale surname. It remained with the Nightingale family until the late 19th century, with W.S. Nightingale being described as lord in 1895.

Evidence for manorial status

Court and other records (14th-16th cent) at the British Library

Geographical extent

It seems to have covered lands in Crich, Matlock and Tansley.

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) p. 91

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 647

MANOR NAME: WALTON ON TRENT

Walton on Trent, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of Domesday survey in 1086 Walton was held directly by the King as part of his lands. It was soon granted to Hugh d'Avranches, Earl of Chester (died 1101). In 1235 it belonged to Clementia, widow of Ralph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester. In 1273 it was possessed by Robert de Montalt. Its subsequent history is unclear, but it would seem that the manor had come into the possession of the Ferrers family by the end of the 14th century. It seems to have passed in the early 18th century through the female line to the Earls of Northampton, then to the Viscounts Townsend. On the death of the 3rd Marquess Townsend in 1855, it was probably sold to James Ridgeway, then by his son to Richard Ratcliff. In 1895 he was said to hold the manorial rights with Miss Disbrowe.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817) pp. 281-282

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp. 832-833

MANOR NAME: WALTON

Chesterfield, Derbyshire
Honour of Peveril

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Walton was one of the King's manors. Soon afterward it was part of the Honour of Peveril and was held by the family of Brit or Breton from the early 12th century. In the 14th century it passed by an heiress of the Bretton family to Sir John Loudham. On the death of Sir John Loudham the younger in 1392, it passed to Thomas Foljambe and Sir John Beckering in moieties, although the Foljambe family later acquired the whole manor. It remained with the Foljambes until 1633, when Sir Francis Foljambe sold it to Sir Arthur Ingram, who sold it in 1650 to Paul Fletcher, who bequeathed it to his nephew, Richard Jenkinson. In 1741 Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Paul Jenkinson, 2nd Baronet, gave it to her mother (widow of the 1st Baronet), who bestowed it on her second husband, William Woodyear. His heir, John Woodyear, sold it in 1813 to Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke. It remained with the Hunloke family until at least the late 19th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

At the time of a survey in 1633 it contained 2336 acres plus 500 acres of "good common".

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

A History of Chesterfield Vol. 1 by J.M. Bestall (1974), Vol. 2 Part 1 by P. Riden (1984)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 84

The Feudal History of the County of Derby, Vol. III Section V, pp. 45-62, by John Pym Yeatman (1885)

MANOR NAME: WENSLEY

Darley, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Tansley was a berewick of the manor of "Mestesforde" (later believed to be Matlock), part of the King's demesne lands. The manor was said to have been held by the Wensley family in the 12th century and to have passed to Ralph Blackwall on his marriage to Anne Wensley during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. It was soon divided into moieties, with one moiety being purchased by John Harpur in 1591, which had passed to his descendant Sir Henry Crewe in 1817. One half of the other moiety was sold to Richard Senior in 1603, while one quarter moiety went to Sir John Manners and the remaining quarter moiety belonging to Roger Columbell.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 100

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
353

MANOR NAME: WESSINGTON

Crich, Derbyshire

Alias Washington

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Wessington belonged to Ralph Fitzhubert. It would appear that it was given by Ralph Fitzodo and Geoffrey de Constantin in the middle of the 12th century to the Abbey of Darley. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, King Henry VIII granted it in 1544 to Thomas Babington. It was forfeited by the treason of Anthony Babington in 1586 and was granted to George, Earl of Shrewsbury. It passed after the death of Gilbert, the 6th Earl, to one of his co-heiresses, who married the Earl of Arundel. In 1657 it was sold by the Earl of Arundel to Richard Taylor and William Hill, whose grandsons still possessed it in 1760. It had become the joint property of Sir Robert Wilmot (who purchased John Hill's moiety in 1800) and Daniel Hopkinson. his marriage to Anne Wensley during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 92

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
694

MANOR NAME: WESTON

Weston on Trent, Derbyshire

Alias Weston and Aston

Descent of manor

It was originally pre-Conquest an estate covering the areas of Weston, Aston, Shardlow and Wilne. At the time of Domesday it was held directly by the King. It was soon granted to Hugh d'Avranches, Earl of Chester (died 1101), who gave it to the Abbey of Chester, with which it remained until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the reign of King Henry VIII. After briefly being held by the new Bishopric of Chester and returned to the Crown, it was sold in 1546 to Sir William Paget. His son, Charles Paget, inherited the lordship in 1653, but went into exile as a Catholic in 1561 and was attainted in 1587 for his alleged involvement in the Babington plot to free Mary, Queen of Scots. His estates were taken by the Crown and the manor of Weston given to Edward Stanhope and others in 1594. On the accession of James I, it was restored to Charles Paget on his return from exile, but after his death in 1612 it was granted to Anthony Roper. In 1647-1648 the devisees of the will of the late Anthony Roper sold the lordship to Robert Holden. The lordship remained with the Holden family into the 19th century, when it seems to have passed to the Shuttleworth family.

There was a long-lasting legal dispute between the Holden and Wilmot families over the manor lordship bought by Robert Holden in 1647-1648. At that time Nicholas Wilmot also wanted to purchase the manor, but although he purchased a large part of the manor lands from the Roper family, he had not purchased the actual lordship. There are references in 19th century directories to the Wilmots being lords of the manor of Weston, but these are incorrect.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls and documents at Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

The manor covered lands in Weston, Aston, Wilne and Shardlow

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

The Holden Family and the Aston Estate by Miriam Wood (2011), particularly pp. 8, 15-17, 53

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 282-283

MANOR NAME: LITTLE WHALEY

Elmton, Derbyshire

Alias Whaley Hall**Descent of manor**

The manor of Little Whaley alias Whaley Hall was granted by John of Whaley (died 1371), lord of Whaley in Bolsover, to Walter of Elmton, who settled it on William, 2nd Lord Deincourt (died 1364). On the death of Robert Deincourt in 1441 it passed to Alice, wife William, Lord Lovell, and Margaret, wife of Ralph, Lord Cromwell. It is said to have followed the descent of the manor of Elmton through the lords Lovell (until 1485), the Savages (until c1586) and the Rodes (until 1854). It must have been sold by William Hatfield de Rodes in 1854 to the 4th Duke of Portland, as it was evidently part of the Portland estate in the mid-19th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

The manor was situated in the southern part of the parish of Elmton.

Nature of jurisdiction**Sources**

Victoria County History: Derbyshire, Vol. 3 (pre-publication draft, 2013), prepared by Philip Riden, with assistance from Dudley Fowkes

MANOR NAME: WHITTINGTON

Whittington, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Whittington was one of the berewicks or hamlets of the manor of Newbold, part of the King's land. According to Lysons the paramount manor, which had been in the Peverels, was granted, with the manor of Chesterfield, by King John to William Briwere, from whose family it passed to the Wakes. By the 1230s Whittington was a separate manor in its own right. The Boythorps, Bretons and Foljambes were successively mesne lords of the manor. From an early period the Whittington family were said to be the immediate possessors of the manor, before it passed to the Dethicks, with Geoffrey Dethick said to be seised of the manor in 1320. In 1488 it was brought by a Dethick heiress to the Pole family, who held it under the Foljambes. In the late 17th century the manor was in moieties between the two daughters of George Pole and brought to the Frith and Chaworth families. Frith's moiety passed to Sir Charles Sedley, who sold it to Mr Gillett, and in c.1813 Richard Gillett sold it to John Dixon. The Chaworth family possessed three quarters of their moiety in 1769, with the other moiety passing to the Launder family. John Dixon seems to have purchased the three quarters of the Chaworth moiety, as he possessed seven eighths of the manor in c.1813, with the other eighth was held by the children of Samuel Hinde in 1817.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

A History of Chesterfield Vol. 1 by J.M. Bestall (1974)

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 283-284

MANOR NAME: WHITWELL

Whitwell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

Whitwell was originally a berewick of the manor of Barlborough, belonging to Ralph Fitzhubert at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086. The separation of the manor of Whitwell from its parent, Barlborough (strictly speaking the Longford moiety of it) seems to have started in the 13th century, although it remained with the Longford family down into the 16th century as part of the manor known as the manor of Barlborough and Whitwell. In 1537 it passed from Sir Ralph Longford to Sir William Holles, and then from the latter's son to Richard Pipe in 1555. Humphrey Pipe sold the Whitwell part of the manor to Sir John Manners of Haddon Hall in 1593.

A year earlier Sir John Manners had purchased what seem to have been another manor of Whitwell. This manor was is said to be distinct from Barlborough manor and first appeared in 1301-1302, when Ranulph de Rye settled the manor on his wife, Christine, and children and heirs. In 1330 Ralph de Rye described himself as lord of the manor of Whitwell, claiming his ancestors had held a park there since time immemorial. This manor remained with the Rye family until 1563, when Richard Rye sold it to Richard Whalley. His grandson, Richard Whalley sold it in 1592 to Sir John Manners.

Sir John Manners was a member of a cadet branch of the Manners family, but, as a consequence of a settlement of 1599, the manor (or manors) of Whitwell reverted to the senior branch of it in 1632 in the person of Sir John Manners, later 1st Earl of Rutland. Whitwell remained with the earls, and later the dukes, of Rutland, until 1813, when the manor was exchanged for the manor of Barlow by the 5th duke with the 4th Duke of Portland, who was the chief landowner in the Bolsover and surrounding areas. It remained part of the Portland estates until 1941, when the Whitwell estate was broken up, the largest part being bought by the Chatsworth Estates Company, later the Chatsworth Settlement Trust.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls at Haddon Hall

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Victoria County History of Derbyshire, Vol III (draft, proof copy, 2013), edited by Philip Riden, with assistance of Dudley Fowkes

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 285-286

MANOR NAME: WILLERSLEY

Matlock, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The manor of Willersley belonged during the reign on King Henry VI to Richard Minors, who conveyed it to Sir Roger Leche. In 1595 Henry Talbot, a younger son of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury died seised of the manor. It descended to William Pierrepont of a younger branch of the Kingston family. He bequeathed it to his widow (a co-heiress of Sir Thomas Darcy), who settled it on her nephew, Sir Darcy Dawes. His daughter and heiress brought it to Edwin Lascelles, later Lord Harewood. He sold it in 1778 to Edmund Hodgkinson, who sold it soon after to Thomas Hallett Hodges, who sold it to Richard Arkwright.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 207-208

MANOR NAME: WILLIAMTHORPE

Nortw Wingfield, Derbyshire

Alias Williamsthorp**Descent of manor**

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086, Williamthorpe (with Pilsley and Owlcotes) belonged to William de Ayncourt. It would seem that it remained with his descendants, the Deincourts, until 1378, when it was held by Oliver de Barton, who had married the heiress of Roger Deincourt. In 1415 William Babington conveyed it to Thomas Chaworth family, with which family it remained until 1522 at least. In 1561 it belonged to Edmund, Lord Sheffield, and in 1638 to Sir William Cope. In 1676 the trustees of Sir Anthony Cope sold the manor of Williamthorpe to Sir William Hunloke. It remained with the Hunloke family. In 1908 Captain Philip Hunloke is referred to as lord of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 288-289

Trade directories, 1857-1908

MANOR NAME: WILLINGTON

Willington, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of Domesday the manor of Willington was held by Ralph Fitz-Hubert. It was apparently given by King Henry II to Burton Abbey, with which it remained until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the reign of King Henry VIII. It would seem that the Fynderne, later Finderne, family held the manor as tenants in the 15th century. In 1539 the manor was held by George Finderne, but by 1561 it belonged to the Meynell family. In 1760 Hugo Meynell sold it to Sir Henry Harpur of Calke Abbey, the 6th Baronet. It remained with the Harpur, later Harpur Crewe, family until at least 1822. By 1846, however, Sir Robert Burdett was lord of the manor. It remained with the Burdetts until the abolition of manors in 1925.

There may have been another manor, which was given by the Willington family to Repton Priory, probably in the early 13th century. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries it was conveyed in 1554 by William Westcote to Sir John Port, who founded Repton School and the hospital at Etwall by his will of 1566. No evidence suggests that the manor was specifically part of the endowment of the school and hospital.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (early 15th cent) at Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
pp. 287-288

Assorted trade directories, 1846-1941

MANOR NAME: WINDLEY

Duffield, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury
Member manor of Duffield Fee

Descent of the manor

Windley does not appear in the 1086 Domesday Survey but it is listed as an independent manor in 1251, included among the de Ferrers' holdings in the Honour of Tutbury. It also lay within the Forest area known as Duffield Frith. After their rebellion in 1266, the de Ferrers' lands were forfeited to Henry III, who passed the Honor of Tutbury, including Windley, to his son Edmund of Lancaster. From 1298 Windley was usually included in the group of manors known as Duffield Fee, though sometimes as a parcel of Duffield manor, and shares the Fee's history from then on. It remained in the Duchy of Lancaster, which passed to the Crown in 1399, until Charles I granted the Fee to the Corporation of the City of London in 1628. The following year, the Corporation sold the Fee (except Heage and Holbrook) to Sir Edward Leche whose son Sir William Leech inherited in 1652. During disputes following William's death in 1673, Sir Ambrose Phillips held Lordship 1674-78 followed by Philip Jodrell. His son Paul's ownership of the Fee was confirmed in 1686. The Fee remained with the Jodrell family until 1891 when it was conveyed to Sir Timothy White who had purchased the reversion of Jodrell estates in 1888. The lordship remained with the White family until at least 1957.

Windley Hill was a second manor associated with Windley and located nearby within the area of Duffield Frith but it is never listed as a member of the group of manors known as Duffield Fee.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (14th-17th cent) at The National Archives
Duffield Fee court books (1595-1935) at Derbyshire Record Office

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Court leet with view of frankpledge and court baron

Sources

Magna Britannia, Volume 5: Derbyshire, by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)

Victoria County History – draft text for Windley and Windley Hill, part of new VCH Derbys volumes to be published in future years. Permission to view draft text kindly given by Philip Riden, Co-ordinator of VCH for Derbys & Notts.

Duffield Frith – History & Evolution of the landscape of a Medieval Derbyshire Forest, by Mary Wiltshire, Sue Woore, Barry Crisp & Brian Rich (Landmark, 2005)

Trade Directories, 1829-1941

MANOR NAME: WINGERWORTH

Chesterfield, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of Domesday the manor of Wingerworth was part of the King's own demesne. From at least the reign of King Henry II (1154-1189) the manor was held by the Brailsford family. It later belonged to the Curzons, who sold it during the reign of King Henry VIII (1509-1547) to Nicholas Hunloke. The manor remained in the Hunloke family well into the 20th century, with Major Philip Hunloke being described as its lord in 1936.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 87

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
107

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1936

MANOR NAME: NORTH WINGFIELD

North Wingfield, Derbyshire

Descent of the manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 (North) Wingfield was held by Walter Deincourt and is described as a soke. The deincourts are supposed to have given the manor or a moiety of it to Welbeck Abbey. Sir Nicholas and Sir John Bussey were joint holders of the manor, possibly by lease from the abbey. Sir Ralph Longford is said to have held a moiety of the manor in 1513. After the Reformation, the Leakes were possessed of the whole manor. It was purchased not long after the death of Nicholas Leake, the last Earl of Scarsdale (died 1736) by a Mr Greaves. In 1817 it was the property of Mrs Anne Greaves.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia, Volume 5: Derbyshire, by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817), p. 288

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p. 94

MANOR NAME: SOUTH WINGFIELD

South Wingfield, Derbyshire

Descent of the manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 (South) Wingfield was said to be part of the lands of Roger of Poitou, but was held by Robert under Earl Alan under William Peverel. The paramount lordship was conveyed before 1109 by William Peverel to Robert de Pavely, whose descendants continued to possess it for several generations until the reign of Henry VI. The Heriz family held the manor under superior lords at a very early period, supposedly descended from the Robert who held it at the time of Domesday. It passed successively through the Heriz, Riviere, Belers and Swillington families before being acquired by Ralph, Lord Cromwell (died 1456). Cromwell substantially re-built Wingfield Manor House but later sold the reversion of the manor to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. The manor remained with the earls of Shrewsbury until the death of Gilbert, the 6th earl in 1616. It was then divided between his daughters and co-heiresses, married to the earls of Pembroke, Kent and Arundel. The Pembroke moiety passed through the Saviles to the Tuftons and was the property of the Earl of Thanet in 1817. The Kent moiety was conveyed to Edward, Earl of Shrewsbury and remained with his descendants until the Duke of Shrewsbury sold five sixths to Thomas Leacroft and one sixth to Immanuel Halton in 1710. The Arundel moiety was sold by the Duke of Norfolk to Immanuel Halton, whose descendant Winfield Halton still had the third part and one sixth of a third part in 1817. In 1895 the shares were said to have been subsequently sold in parcels, with each landowner claiming the manorial rights on his own property.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia, Volume 5: Derbyshire, by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817), pp. 289-290

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) pp. 686-687

MANOR NAME: WINSTER

Youlgreave, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey Winster was one of the manors which belonged to Henry de Ferrers. It later came into the possession of the Montjoys, who were succeeded by the Meynells. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603) the manor was sold to the freeholders. It would seem that the mineral rights were later held by the Dukes of Devonshire, who had the lease of them from the Duchy of Lancaster.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent**Nature of jurisdiction****Sources**

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 306

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
485

MANOR NAME: WIRKSWORTH RECTORY

Wirksworth, Derbyshire

Alias Dean of Lincoln's Manor

Descent of manor

The Rectory of Wirksworth was granted by King Henry I to the church of Lincoln in the early 12th century. It came with properties in the centre of Wirksworth and in the neighbouring hamlets of Bolehill and Little Bolehill, which were vested in the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. In the nineteenth century it became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and it was also leased to the Errington family.

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (1667-1803) at Lincolnshire Archives

Geographical extent

Houses, buildings and plots of lands in Nether Street, Caldwell Street and next to St Mary's Church in Wirksworth town centre, and scattered plots of land in Bolehill, Little Bolehill and to the north east of Wirksworth town centre (map in Derbyshire Record Office, ref D161 Unlisted)

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 295

MANOR NAME: WIRKSWORTH

Wirksworth, Derbyshire

Alias Wirksworth Manor and Wapentake; Wirksworth Soke and Manor

Descent of manor

Wirksworth originally belonged to Repton Abbey. After its destruction by the Danes, it became vested in the Crown. It was granted by King John to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. After the defeat of Robert de Ferrers at the battle of Chesterfield in 1266, it reverted to the Crown. The manor was granted, with the wapentake, by King Edward I to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and subsequently formed part of the Earldom, then the Duchy of Lancaster, of which it has remained part ever since. It has been leased at various times, including to the Jodrell family (late 18th cent) and Richard Arkwright (early 19th cent).

Evidence for manorial status

Court rolls (14th-17th cent) at The National Archives

Geographical extent

Its leet jurors came from several parishes and townships, comprising Fenny Bentley, Parwich, Ballidon, Bradbourne, Cromford, Wirksworth, Callow, Kirk Ireton, Ireton Wood, Lea, Wensley and Snitterton, Ible, Aldwick and Elton. Its copyhold jurors came from Hognaston, Wirksworth, Callow and Kirk Ireton. (Steward's report, 1895, at Derbyshire Record Office, D163/18)

Nature of jurisdiction

Court barons were held twice a year, with court leets for the wapentake

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 295

MANOR NAME: WOODTHORPE

North Wingfield, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The evidence for the existence of the manor of Woodthorpe comes from a court roll held at the Derby Local Studies Library in the Deeds Collection (number 4054). The roll is for a court baron of Nicholas, Earl Scarsdale. I have not found any other primary or secondary source for the existence of the manor. It is clear from the information in the court roll itself that it relates to lands and families in North Wingfield rather than the Woodthorpe in Staveley or any other Woodthorpe outside the county. The Leekes, Earls of Scarsdale, held the manor of North Wingfield itself, so could it be possible that Woodthorpe is an alias for North Wingfield?

Evidence for manorial status

Court roll (1664-1668) at Derby Local Studies Library

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

MANOR NAME: WORLSEND

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The evidence for the existence of the manor of Worldsend comes from a court roll held at the Derby Local Studies Library in the Deeds Collection (number 182). The roll is for a court baron of Thomas Ferrers, knight, and Anne his wife for the manor of "Worldeshend in Taddington". It is believed, however, that this manor was in Herefordshire, being for Worldsend in Tarrington (which was sometimes known as Taddington).

Evidence for manorial status

Court roll (1462) at Derby Local Studies Library
Court rolls (15th-16th cent) at Raynham Hall, Norfolk

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Derbyshire Place-Names Volume 1, page 171, by K. Cameron (1959)

MANOR NAME: WORLSEND

Bakewell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

The evidence for the existence of the manor of Worldsend comes from a court roll held at the Derby Local Studies Library in the Deeds Collection (number 182). The roll is for a court baron of Thomas Ferrers, knight, and Anne his wife for the manor of "Worldeshend in Taddington". It is believed, however, that this manor was in Herefordshire, being for Worldsend in Tarrington (which was sometimes known as Taddington).

Evidence for manorial status

Court roll (1462) at Derby Local Studies Library
Court rolls (15th-16th cent) at Raynham Hall, Norfolk

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Derbyshire Place-Names Volume 1, page 171, by K. Cameron (1959)

MANOR NAME: WORMHILL

Tideswell, Derbyshire

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Wormhill was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. Sir Ralph Foljambe owned the manor from c.1100, possibly as a consequence of his marriage to Gundred de Ferrers. It remained with the Foljambe family for almost three centuries. On the death of Sir Godfrey Foljambe in 1388, his widow Isabel retained the manor, albeit only until 1392, when Sir William acquired it as part of her dower prior to the marriage of his son, Robert, to Alice, daughter of Sir Godfrey and Isabel Foljambe, although another branch of the Foljambe family would seem to have taken over its ownership. The manor is said to have remained with the Plumptions until 1498 when Catherine, widow of Stephen Eyre is said to have purchased it. In 1628 Sir Francis Foljambe, by a deed of feoffment, conveyed the manor to Thomas Eyre of Hassop. It remained with the Eyres (apart from a very short period following the Civil War until the death in 1853 of Dorothy, Countess of Newburgh (the Eyres had claimed the Earldom of Newburgh in 1814).

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Wormhill: the History of a High Peak Village by Christopher Drewery (2007)

Derbyshire Archaeological Journals Vol. Vol. 85 (1965), 44-91, "The Eyres of Hassop, 1470" by Rosamund Meredith

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 280

MANOR NAME: YEAVELEY

Shirley, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey Yeaveley was one of the manors which belonged to Henry de Ferrers. At an early period it came into the possession of the Meynell family. After several generations with the Meynells, it passed by marriage or by purchase to the Shirley family. Sir Hugo Shirley died in possession of the manor in 1403. It remained in the Shirley family, later earls Ferrers, until the late 19th century. Earl Ferrers may have sold it to John Harrison some time before 1881. Harrison is still said to be lord until 1904. From 1908 to 1916 is John Stanton is said to be lord, and in 1922 Mrs Stanton is said to be lady of the manor.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 255

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
502

Assorted trade directories, 1829-1922

MANOR NAME: YELDERSLEY

Ashbourne, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey Yeldersley was one of the manors which belonged to Henry de Ferrers. It was held by Cole, whose son conveyed it to Sewal de Monjoy. It remained in that family for several generations before passing to the Ireland family in the early years of the reign of King Edward III (1327-1377). It remained with the Ireland family into the reign of King Henry VII (1485-1509), but became the property of the Montgomery family at about that time. The manor passed to the Vernons, and then to the Meynells, who appear to have become lords of it in the early 18th century.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 12

The History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire by T. Bulmer (1895) p.
285

MANOR NAME: YOULGREAVE

Ashbourne, Derbyshire
Honour of Tutbury

Descent of manor

At the time of the Domesday survey Youlgreave was one of the manors which belonged to Henry de Ferrers. It was then seem to have remained one of the Ferrers' manors before becoming part of the estates of the earls of Lancaster, then of the Duchy of Lancaster. In c.1297 the manor was held of the Earl of Lancaster by Ralph de Shirley. It is said to have afterwards become part of the property of family of Gilbert alias Kniveton. In 1629 it passed from the ownership of the Gilbert family by marriage to Charles Barnesley. It became the property of the Buxtons, who sold it in 1685 to John Manners, Earl of Rutland. The manor remained the property of the Earls of Rutland, later the Dukes of Rutland, into the 20th century. The Duke of Rutland was still being referred to as lord of the manor in 1993.

Evidence for manorial status

See Sources below

Geographical extent

Nature of jurisdiction

Barmoot courts (for lead mining) were historically held for Youlgreave.

Sources

Magna Britannia: Volume 5: Derbyshire by Daniel and Samuel Lysons (1817)
p. 302

Trade directories, 1857-1925