

# THE LICENSED TRADE IN DERBYSHIRE, 1761–1821

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In 2008 I published in the *Journal* a transcript and discussion of the Derbyshire section of three returns made to the War Office between 1686 and 1756 listing ‘guest beds’ and stabling available at inns and alehouses throughout England.<sup>1</sup> I pointed out that the figures for 1686 in particular provide a useful picture of the licensed trade in the county, falling roughly midway between a return to the Privy Council of 1577, which has long been in print for Derbyshire,<sup>2</sup> and the start of more detailed records kept by the clerk of the peace under an Act of 1753. This sequel makes available summary data obtained from the register of licences compiled under that Act, which remained the basis of licensing law until 1828, when a new Act meant that such a register was no longer maintained. This register conveniently fills a gap in sources for the local history of licensed houses between the last of the lists of guest beds and the earliest comprehensive Derbyshire directory, that published by Stephen Glover in 1829.<sup>3</sup> A comparison of the number of licences issued for the market towns of Derbyshire in 1821 with the number listed by Glover a few years later (see Appendix 2) suggests that his directory is a reliable guide to the licensed trade, and later directories provide an easily accessible source until the last covering the entire county was published in 1941.

The 1753 Act consolidated the law on the licensing of alehouses and inns which had developed since the Middle Ages, and in particular revised the first modern statute of 1552.<sup>4</sup> The main provisions of the new Act were that all applicants for licences had to enter into a recognisance for good conduct in the sum of £10, and produce one or two sureties who were bound in the same amount; applicants had to provide a certificate as to their good character; licences were issued at one set time each year, instead of on demand; and the clerk of the peace in each county and quarter sessions borough had to keep a register of licences issue. An earlier Act of 1729 had placed on a statutory footing the practice of the justices in each county division only granting licences within that division, instead of a retailer being able to apply to any justice in the county. The Act of 1753 led to the creation of four new types of record: the certificates of good character, the licences themselves, the recognisances and the register, of which the two latter have survived most widely. For Derbyshire only the register has survived among the records of the clerk of the peace, in five volumes covering, with a few gaps, each year from 1753 to 1828.<sup>5</sup> For Derby, which as a quarter sessions borough had its own clerk of the peace, nothing survives. Licences issued for Chesterfield, where the two borough justices (the mayor and ex-mayor) had a concurrent petty sessional jurisdiction with the county justices,<sup>6</sup> are included in the county registers but shown separately from those for the rest of Scarsdale hundred.

The five volumes of the county register provide, as far as one can tell, a complete record of licences except for a few years for which no list survives. On the other hand, it gives only the name and place of residence of the applicant and his surety, and the amount of the surety, which was almost always £10. The public houses themselves are not named. Initially the applicants’ names were recorded for each hundred in no particular order, but in 1755 the list for Appletree was arranged by place, and from 1760 the other hundreds followed suit. From this date it becomes a simple matter to count the number of licences granted for each place in each hundred. One could do this for every year, but in the summary data printed here I

have taken the three census years of 1801, 1811 and 1821 (to facilitate comparison with population figures) and the 'pseudo-census' years of the later eighteenth century (1761–91). This is sufficient to look at the changing provision of licensed premises in Derbyshire over two generations of rapid population growth and industrial expansion in the county as a whole, in the individual hundreds, and in the market towns and larger rural communities. Anyone interested in smaller places can easily compare the figures printed in Appendix 1 here with population data.<sup>7</sup>

As always with exercises like this in Derbyshire, given its exceptionally complex administrative geography before nineteenth-century changes, a decision has to be taken as to the local unit within which the figures should be presented. I have adopted the township (i.e. the predecessor of the civil parish of the Local Government Act of 1894) used for the census in 1801 and later, not the ecclesiastical parish. As well as being smaller than ecclesiastical parishes, townships have the merit of lying entirely within a single hundred, whereas a number of Derbyshire parishes crossed hundredal boundaries. Strictly speaking, hundreds were made up of constaberies, not townships, and in Scarsdale in particular the constaberies were not always coterminous with townships.<sup>8</sup> By 1801, however, the township, distinguished by the appointment of a separate overseer of the poor (the enumerator in the census of that year),<sup>9</sup> was clearly the more widely used subdivision of the hundred.

Most of the places of residence given by applicants for licences were townships, or places which can be readily located within a particular township. For all the hundreds, however, there remains a residue of places which are either ambiguous (such as 'Handley' in Scarsdale, which can be found in both Staveley and Stretton), or have disappeared completely from the map, or appear to be misspellings that cannot securely be corrected. For this reason, although it is possible to produce figures for the total number of licences issued in each hundred in each of the sample years, a few of the totals for individual townships may be slightly in error. Problems over place-names as recorded in the register are discussed in notes to Appendix 1.<sup>10</sup>

The number of licences issued in each county division and the administrative county as a whole for the sample years is given in Table 1. The most obvious, and at first sight surprising, conclusion to be drawn from the figures is that the number falls on trend between 1761 and 1821. Indeed, over a hundred more licences were issued in 1761 than in any of the later years sampled, and in 1821 there were fewer granted than in any previous year. This applies in general to all the hundreds. In High Peak 279 licences were issued in 1811, compared with 257 in 1761, and in 1781 the figure for Repton & Gresley is one more than that for twenty years before, but overall the drop is consistent across the county. In particular, the decrease is just as marked in the two most heavily industrialised hundreds, Scarsdale and Morleston & Litchurch, as it is in Appletree, the most rural.

The decrease becomes more striking if set against the increase in population in the county (less Derby) over the same period, as shown in Tables 2 and 3. Derbyshire was not the fastest growing county in the late eighteenth century or early nineteenth, but it was consistently in the top quarter in lists ranked by rate of increase.<sup>11</sup> It was not completely dominated by a single major industry, like Lancashire or the West Riding, but had a mixture of industries spread over most of the county which meant that the population rose quite rapidly in most areas. The provision of public houses by no means kept pace. In 1761 there was one licence for just under 100 people, or perhaps 20 or 25 families, which by modern standards is of course a very high proportion. The ratio increased consistently between then and 1821, when there was one licence for 225 people, or about 50 families. This is still high compared with today,

but represents a halving of provision set against the figure for sixty years earlier.

The decline over the county as a whole is matched in the market towns. Table 4 lists the 15 places where, according to Daniel and Samuel Lysons, markets were being held in the early nineteenth century, together with the number of licences issued in each of the sample years. As far as possible, licensees with addresses within the same parish but outside the town itself have been omitted, although the numbers may still slightly overstate the position in some towns. In almost every case the number of licences either drops over the period or is stagnant. The striking exception is Buxton, where the figure triples between 1761 and 1821, mainly because of a sharp increase between 1781 and 1791. This is obviously an indication of the town's growing importance as a resort. There is a more modest increase at Belper, but not remotely in proportion to the growth of population. The three small market towns in the southern half of the coalfield, Alfreton, Ilkeston and Heanor, show little or no increase, nor does Crich, a large, semi-industrial village which, the Lysons state, had a small market in the early 19th century. At Chesterfield, the major market centre of Scarsdale, and at Ashbourne, which also had a large market area and was an important thoroughfare town, the number of licences drops by about 30 per cent in each case. In the High Peak the number in Tideswell remains stable, but there is a marked fall (by two thirds) at Winster, and less dramatically (by about a third) at Wirksworth, which must reflect the contraction of the lead industry.

As in the county as a whole, the decline is illustrated more forcibly when set against the growth of population. Table 5 compares the average number of licences issued in each town in 1801, 1811 and 1821 with the population in 1811. This procedure avoids generating rogue ratios in case the number of licences granted in one of the sample years is atypical of the entire period. Buxton once again stands out as having more inns and alehouses than any other town in the county. It also has considerably more in relation to its population than Matlock, although here a comparison with Matlock Bath, Derbyshire's other Georgian resort, is impossible because it formed only a small part of a large township. The next best provided places are three of the older market centres, Ashbourne, Chesterfield and Wirksworth. Both Wirksworth and Winster score more highly in this table than they do in a simple list of the number of licences in each town. In other words, even though they were generally in decline because of the collapse of the lead industry, they still had a relatively large number of public houses for their population. The other older market centre with a high ratio of pubs to population is Tideswell, which lies well ahead of Chapel en le Frith, elsewhere in the High Peak, or Crich. Alfreton and Bakewell come lower down still, but the least well provided, by some way, are the three new market towns in the south-east, all products of the early stages of industrialisation: Ilkeston, Heanor and Belper. The average provision for the group of 15 places is about one pub for every 140 or 150 people, about 30 households. This is somewhat higher than the mean for the county as a whole in the early nineteenth century (1:186), although four of the market centres fall below this average.

Finally, Table 6 lists the same ratio for townships, other than the 15 market centres, which had more than four pubs in the period 1801–21. The results of this exercise cannot be said to be very clear-cut. Most of the first dozen names on the list are semi-industrial townships, including both lead mining villages (such as Stoney Middleton, Castleton or Brassington) and places on the coalfield (such as Stretton, Clowne or South Normanton); indeed most of the places with four or more pubs are townships with some industry. But why should Clowne score more highly than the neighbouring township of Barlborough, or Stretton come out above South Wingfield? The only township from the rural south-west to appear near the top of the

list is Hulland (including Hulland Ward and Hulland Ward Intakes) but it is not immediately clear why. It would be possible to make a similar calculation for townships with one, two or three pubs, but the results would probably mean even less. With such small divisors, the ratio for a particular village would change sharply if a single licensee was omitted from the register, or misplaced in Appendix 1.

A fall in the number of licensed houses, either in absolute terms or in relation to the size of the community, may seem counter-intuitive, especially in an industrialising county, but the results presented here match the findings of general studies, notably those of Peter Clark and Paul Jennings.<sup>12</sup> In rural areas, the entire period between 1753 and 1828 appears to have been one of decline, although Clark felt that there was a recovery in the 1820s. In towns the pattern is more varied, depending on local circumstances. In country parishes there might also be variations, with the number of licensed houses dropping where there was hostility from local landowners (especially in closed parishes) or particularly energetic clergy. Industrial villages, or those in pastoral regions where the influence of large landowners was likely to be less than in arable areas, might also show less of a decline. Villages on main roads were presumably more likely to have (and retain) more public houses, just as they do today, compared with those dependent entirely on local trade. It is beyond the scope of this article, which simply aims to make available summary statistics, to pursue these themes in Derbyshire, although the figures in Appendix 1 would be a good starting point for any attempt to explain why some parishes bucked the trend of a decline in the licensed trade during the early stages of the Industrial Revolution, and why some had more pubs than their neighbours.

	1761	1771	1781	1791	1801	1811	1821
Appletree	121	106	103	104	97	98	97
High Peak	257	226	226	247	236	279	235
Morleston & Litchurch	180	153	149	139	134	135	130
Repton & Gresley	75	64	76	68	70	69	62
Scarsdale	350	225	289	263	223	220	215
Wirksworth	189	173	168	164	154	149	137
<b>County totals</b>	<b>1172</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>1011</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>876</b>

*Table 1*  
*Licensed victuallers' recognisances, 1761–1821:*  
*hundredal and county totals*

*Source:* Derbyshire Record Office, Q/RA 1/1–5, summarised from the township data given in Appendix 1.

	1761	1771	1781	1791	1801	1811	1821
Derbyshire	114	123	134	148	169	186	214
Derby	7	8	9	10	11	13	17
Derbyshire less Derby	107	115	125	138	158	173	197

Table 2  
*Estimated and enumerated population of Derbyshire and Derby  
1761–1821*

*Sources and method:* County estimates for 1761–1801 from E.A. Wrigley, ‘English county populations in the later eighteenth century’, *Economic History Review*, lx (2007), 54; enumerated totals for Derbyshire for 1811 and 1821 and for Derby for 1801–21 from B.R. Mitchell and P. Deane, *Abstract of British Historical Statistics* (1971 edn), 20, 24. In 1801 the population of Derby represented 6.5% of the total for Derbyshire and estimates for Derby for 1761–91 have been made by taking the same proportion of Wrigley’s estimate of the county total. All figures are given to the nearest thousand.

	No. of licences	Estimated population	Ratio of licences to population
1761	1172	107,000	1:91
1771	947	115,000	1:121
1781	1011	125,000	1:124
1791	985	138,000	1:140
1801	1014	158,000	1:156
1811	950	173,000	1:182
1821	876	197,000	1:225
Mean			1:145

Table 3  
*Licences and population in Derbyshire, 1761–1821*

*Sources:* Number of licences from Table 1; estimated population (Derbyshire less Derby) from Table 2.

	1761	1771	1781	1791	1801	1811	1821
Alfreton	16 <sup>a</sup>	17	15	14	16	21	19
Ashbourne	43	38	37	34	29	31	30
Ashover	16	11	16 <sup>b</sup>	14	15	18	13
Bakewell	15	12	11	12	9	7	8
Belper	13	13	16	18	20	20	20
Buxton	5	9	11	17	14	17	16
Chapel en le Frith	14	14	17	16	20	17	23
Chesterfield	67	51	56	57	48	48	48
Crich	16	11	13	15	14	12	12
Cromford	6	8	8	7	7	7	4
Heanor	9	8	9	8	6	6	8
Ilkeston	12 <sup>c</sup>	10	14	12	13	14	13
Tideswell	14	19	17	19	14	15	13
Winster	18	14	10	12	8	9	6
Wirksworth	40	39	40	35	34	28	25

*Table 4*  
*Licences in market towns, 1761–1821*

*Notes:* a: including 2 at Somercotes; b: including 1 at Dicklant and 1 at Knottcross; c: including 1 at Cotmanhay and 1 at Little Hallam.

*Sources:* List of markets from D. and S. Lysons, *Derbyshire* (1817), p. xviii (omitting disused markets listed on p. xix); numbers of licences from Appendix 1. Where possible, licensees in the parishes concerned with addresses outside the towns listed have not been counted.

	Average no. of licences 1801–21	Population in 1811	Ratio of licences to population
Buxton	16	934	1:58
Ashbourne	30	2112	1:70
Tideswell	14	1219	1:87
Chesterfield	48	4476	1:93
Winster	8	847	1:106
Wirksworth	29	3474	1:120
Crich	13	1828	1:141
Chapel en le Frith	20	3042	1:152
Ashover	15	2377	1:158
Alfreton	19	3396	1:179
Bakewell	8	1485	1:186
Cromford	6	1259	1:210
Ilkeston	13	2970	1:248
Heanor	7	1912	1:273
Belper	20	5778	1:289
<b>Mean</b>			<b>1:158</b>
<b>Median</b>			<b>1:152</b>

*Table 5*  
*Licences and population in market towns, 1801–21*

	Average no. of licences 1801–21	Population in 1811	Ratio of licences to population
Stoney Middleton	6	513	1:86
Fernilee	4	368	1:92
Hathersage	6	570	1:95
Stretton	4	390	1:98
Castleton	9	931	1:103
Clowne	5	515	1:103
Brassington	6	650	1:108
Hope	4	440	1:110
Calver	5	555	1:111
Eyam	9	1000	1:111
South Normanton	7	848	1:121
Barlborough	5	609	1:122
South Wingfield	8	987	1:123
Hulland & Hulland Ward <sup>a</sup>	4	497	1:124
Ashford	5	624	1:125
Peak Forest	5	626	1:125
Whittington	5	627	1:125
Killamarsh	5	632	1:126
Taddington	4	515	1:129
Bolsover	8	1043	1:130
Baslow & Bubnell	7	920	1:131
Shirland & Higham	9	1197	1:133
Stanton & Newhall	7	946	1:135
Hartington Upper Quarter	5	682	1:136
Brampton	16	2260	1:141
Whitwell	5	707	1:141
Walton	5	720	1:144
Long Eaton	4	580	1:145
Horsley Woodhouse	4	580	1:145
Matlock	17	2490	1:146
Eckington	18	2889	1:161
Darley	6	990	1:165
Newbold & Dunston	5	841	1:168
Heage	7	1210	1:172
Hartshorne	4	695	1:174
Brailsford	4	709	1:177



	Average no. of licences 1801–21	Population in 1811	Ratio of licences to population
Beighton	4	717	1:179
Bradwell	6	1074	1:179
Bonsall	7	1278	1:183
Shardlow & Great Wilne	4	750	1:188
Dronfield	7	1343	1:192
Sawley	4	823	1:206
Youlgreave	4	852	1:213
Hayfield	6	1286	1:214
Norton	7	1527	1:218
Melbourne	9	2003	1:223
Staveley	8	1793	1:224
Denby	4	916	1:229
Ockbrook	4	934	1:234
Spondon	4	943	1:236
Mellor	7	1760	1:251
Glossop etc. <sup>b</sup>	15	4012	1:267
Repton	6	1648	1:275
Ticknall	4	1166	1:292
Measham <sup>c</sup>	5	1525	1:305
Duffield	6	1882	1:314
Ripley	4	1439	1:360
<b>Mean for the county, 1801–21</b>			<b>1:185</b>

*Table 6*  
*Licences and population in townships other than market towns*  
*with four or more licences, 1801–21*

*Notes:* a: See Appendix 1 for the reason for combining Hulland and Hulland Ward; the population figure above also includes the extra-parochial area of Hulland Ward Intakes. b: The number of licences given here has been obtained by summing the figures in Appendix 1 for Glossop (and places listed thereunder), Chisworth and Ludworth. This appears to include the whole of the area for which a population of 4,012 was returned in 1811, although the match may not be perfect. c: The number of licences is that given in Appendix 1 for Measham township, and the population figure that returned for Measham parish and township in 1811. Neither includes the portion of Oakthorpe & Donisthorpe township which lay within Measham parish.

*Sources and methods:* Licence numbers from Appendix 1; population from Lysons, *Derbyshire*, pp. xxiii–xxxiv, and *VCH Derbyshire*, ii. 194–205. In a few cases the area for the licence number may not correspond exactly with that for the population. The mean for the county is the average of the values in the final column of the last three rows of Table 3.

- <sup>1</sup> P. Riden, 'Guest beds and stabling in Derbyshire 1686–1756', *DAJ*, cxxviii (2008), 65–98.
- <sup>2</sup> W.H. Hart, 'A list of the "Alehouses, Innes, and Tavernes" in Derbyshire, in the year 1577', *DAJ*, i (1879), 68–80, summarised in Riden, 'Guest beds', 95–8.
- <sup>3</sup> S. Glover, *The Directory of the County of Derby* (Derby, 1829).
- <sup>4</sup> P. Jennings, 'Liquor licensing and the local historian: inns and alehouses 1753–1828', *The Local Historian*, xl (2010), 136–50, is an excellent general guide to the material discussed here.
- <sup>5</sup> Derbyshire Record Office, Q/RA 1/1–5. J.C. Cox, in both *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals* (1890), ii. 248–57, and *Calendar of Records of the County of Derby* (1899), 254–8, mentioned earlier and later alehouse recognisances and related records, but not the register kept under the Act of 1753.
- <sup>6</sup> P. Riden and J. Blair (eds.), *Records of the Borough of Chesterfield and Related Documents, 1204–1835* (1980), 45.
- <sup>7</sup> e.g. in *VCH Derbyshire*, ii. 194–205.
- <sup>8</sup> P. Riden, *Tudor and Stuart Chesterfield* (1984), 201–3; and for the three southern hundreds C. Glover and P. Riden (eds.), *William Woolley's History of Derbyshire* (Derbyshire Record Society), vi, 1981), *passim*.
- <sup>9</sup> 40 Geo. III c. 15.
- <sup>10</sup> In which K. Cameron, *The Place-Names of Derbyshire* (1959) has been used extensively and the reference abbreviated to *PN Derb.*, together with P.P. Burdett's one-inch map of Derbyshire of 1767. I am also greatly indebted to Mrs Mary Wiltshire and Mrs Janet Spavold for suggesting a number of identifications, particularly in the south of the county, which had escaped me.
- <sup>11</sup> E.A. Wrigley, 'English county populations in the later eighteenth century', *Economic History Review*, lx (2007), 54.
- <sup>12</sup> P. Clark, *The English Alehouse: a social history 1200–1830* (1983), ch. 3; Jennings, 'Liquor licensing'.

# Appendix 1

## Licensed Victuallers' Recognisances, 1761–1821

### arranged by Hundred and Township

Appletree	1761	1771	1781	1791	1801	1811	1821
Alderwasley	4	3	1	1	1	1	1
Alkmonton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ash	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashleyhay	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Atlow	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Barton Blount	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bearwardcote	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belper	13	13	16	18	20	20	20
Hungry Bentley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biggin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boylestone	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Bradley	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Brailsford	4	6	5	5	4	4	4
Breadsall	4	4	2	3	2	1	2
Church Broughton	2	2	2	2	—	1	1
Burnaston	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Little Derby House	1 <sup>a</sup>	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chaddesden	7	4	3	2	2	2	2
Cubley	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dalbury Lees	2	2	1	1	1	1	1 <sup>b</sup>
Doveridge	5	3	4	2	2	1	1
Chaddesden	7	4	3	2	2	2	2
Cubley	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dalbury Lees	2	2	1	1	1	1	1 <sup>i</sup>
Doveridge	5	3	4	2	2	1	1
Duffield	10	7	10	10	7	7	4
Edlaston & Wyaston	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Edlaston	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Wyaston	2	2 <sup>c</sup>	2	—	2	1	1
Etwall	2	1	2	3	2	2	2
Foston & Scropton	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Foston	2	1	—	2	1	1	1
Scropton	3	1	—	1	1	1	—
Hatton	—	1	2	1	1	1	1
Hazelwood	2	—	2	2	1	2	2
Heage	5	6	6	6	6	7	7

<b>Appletree</b>	<b>1761</b>	<b>1771</b>	<b>1781</b>	<b>1791</b>	<b>1801</b>	<b>1811</b>	<b>1821</b>
Hilton	4	2	3	3	3	3	3
Holbrook	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Hollington	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Hoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulland <sup>d</sup>	4	3	—	3	4	—	4
Hulland Ward	—	—	3	—	—	3	—
Hulland Ward Intakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idridgehay & Alton <sup>e</sup>	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Kedleston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mapperley	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
Marston Montgomery	4	3	2	1	2	2	2
Marston on Dove	1	1 <sup>f</sup>	—	1	—	—	—
Mercaston	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Milford	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Makeney	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mugginton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norbury & Roston	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Norbury	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Roston	2	1	1	—	—	1	1
Osleston & Thurvaston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osleston	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
Thurvaston	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Long Lane <sup>g</sup>	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Osmaston	1	1	—	1	1	1	1
Radbourne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ravensdale Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rodsley	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
Shirley	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Shottle & Postern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shottle	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Snelston	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
Somersal Herbert	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spondon	6	4	5	4	4	4	4
Stanley	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Sturston	—	—	—	1 <sup>h</sup>	1	1	1
Sudbury	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Potter Somersal	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sutton on the Hill	1	1 <sup>i</sup>	1	1	1	1	1 <sup>j</sup>
Trusley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<b>Appletree</b>	<b>1761</b>	<b>1771</b>	<b>1781</b>	<b>1791</b>	<b>1801</b>	<b>1811</b>	<b>1821</b>
Turnditch	2	3	2	2	3	3	3
Twyford & Stenson	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Twyford	1	1	1	—	1	1	1
Windley	1	1	1	1	—	1	1
Yeaveley	1	1	1	1	1	—	1
Yeldersley	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Painter's Lane	2	1	—	—	—	—	—

- a The entry for 1761 is simply for Little Derby.  
b This entry is for 'Dalbury'; in all the earlier sample years the township name is used.  
c The entry is for 'Wirestone', which appears to belong here.  
d The numbers imply that this entry and the next are for the same area.  
e The entries are both for Ildridgehay, rather than the township as a whole.  
f The entry is for 'Marston' but probably belongs here, given the larger numbers returned for Marston Montgomery.  
g Occurs as a place-name (as opposed to a street name) only in Osleston & Thurstaston (*PN Derb.*, 594).  
h The entry is for 'Shirstone', which appears to belong here.  
i The entry is for 'Sutton', which in Appletree can only be Sutton on the Hill.  
j As preceding note.

<b>High Peak</b>	<b>1761</b>	<b>1771</b>	<b>1781</b>	<b>1791</b>	<b>1801</b>	<b>1811</b>	<b>1821</b>
Abney	1	2	—	—	—	—	1
Ashford	5	6	4	5	5	6	5
Aston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bakewell	15	12	11	12	9	7	8
Bamford	1	2	—	—	2	1	1
Baslow & Bubnell <sup>a</sup>	7 <sup>b</sup>	6	6	5	6 <sup>c</sup>	7 <sup>d</sup>	7
Beeley	3	—	1	1	1	1	1
Birchover	2	2	3	2	1	1	1
Blackwell	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bradwell	8	7	6	7	6	6	6
Smalldale <sup>e</sup>	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
Brough & Shatton <sup>f</sup>	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
Brushfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buxton	5	9	11	17	14	17	16
Calver	4 <sup>g</sup>	6	6	7	6	5	5
Castleton	6	5	5	5	8	9	9
Chapel en le Frith	14	14	17	16	20	17	23
Bowden Chapel	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Bowden Edge	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bradshaw Edge	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chapel Milton	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Doveholes	1	—	1	—	—	1	—

<b>High Peak</b>	<b>1761</b>	<b>1771</b>	<b>1781</b>	<b>1791</b>	<b>1801</b>	<b>1811</b>	<b>1821</b>
Ecclestor <sup>h</sup>	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ford	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sparrowpit	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Tunstead Milton	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Wash	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charlesworth	2	2	3	3	3	4	4
Chatsworth	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chelmorton	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Chinley, Bugsworth & Brownside <sup>i</sup>	1	1	1	2	3	2	3
Bugsworth	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
Stubbins <sup>j</sup>	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chisworth	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Curbar	2	2	—	2	3	4	3
Darley	4	3	4	4	4	9	6
Derwent	2	2 <sup>k</sup>	2 <sup>l</sup>	1	1	1	—
Lead Hill <sup>m</sup>	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
Edale	3	2	2	1	2	1	1
Edensor	8	5	3	2	1	1	1
Eyam	8	6	9	8	9	11	7
Eyam Woodlands	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Grindleford Bridge	4	2	2	2	—	1	—
Fairfield	3	1	3	2	5	2	3
Nithen End <sup>n</sup>	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Green Fairfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fernilee	—	—	4	2 <sup>o</sup>	3	4	5
White Hall <sup>p</sup>	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Flagg	1	3	—	1	1	1	1
Flash	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Foolow	3 <sup>q</sup>	3 <sup>r</sup>	2 <sup>s</sup>	1	3	4	3
Froggatt	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Glossop	2	4	4	4	6	4	4
Hadfield	1 <sup>t</sup>	—	—	1	2	4	4
Padfield	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Simmondley	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
Whitfield	—	—	1	2	1	2	—
Gratton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grindlow	2	2	—	1	—	—	—
Nether Haddon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over Haddon	2 <sup>u</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—

High Peak	1761	1771	1781	1791	1801	1811	1821
Harthill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hassop	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hathersage	6	9	7	6	5	8	4
Hayfield	5	3	4	7	6	6	4
Hazlebadge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highlow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hope	6	5	5	7	5	4	3
Hope Woodlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toadhole <sup>v</sup>	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Hucklow	4	2	—	4 <sup>w</sup>	2	1	1
Little Hucklow	4 <sup>x</sup>	2	2 <sup>y</sup>	1 <sup>z</sup>	3	2	2
Windmill <sup>aa</sup>	1	1	1	2	—	1	—
Ivonbrook Grange	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingsterndale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Litton	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
Great Longstone	1 <sup>bb</sup>	3	3 <sup>cc</sup>	3 <sup>dd</sup>	3	3	4
Little Longstone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Headstone Head <sup>ee</sup>	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ludworth	3 <sup>ff</sup>	1	3 <sup>gg</sup>	3 <sup>hh</sup>	3	4	3
Mellor	2	3	2	4 <sup>ii</sup>	5	7	8
Stoney Middleton	5	5	5	6	4	6	7
Monyash	3	4	2	3	5	3	4
Hurdlow <sup>jj</sup>	1	1	—	—	—	2	—
Hurdlow House	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
New Mills	8 <sup>kk</sup>	3	7 <sup>ll</sup>	4	3	8	2
Thornsett	1	—	—	1	—	8 <sup>mm</sup>	4
Whitle	1 <sup>nn</sup>	—	—	—	2	2	5
Offerton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outseats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gatehouse <sup>oo</sup>	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nether Padley	2	2	2	1 <sup>pp</sup>	2	—	1
Peak Forest	4	3	3	5	6	6	4
Pilsley	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Rowland	3	2	2	1	1	1	—
Great Rowsley <sup>qq</sup>	2	—	3 <sup>rr</sup>	2	4	3	1
Sheldon	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Stanton	2	2	2	2	4	3	3
Stoke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taddington	4	4	2	3	3	4	5 <sup>ss</sup>
Thornhill	1 <sup>tt</sup>	1	1 <sup>uu</sup>	1 <sup>vv</sup>	—	2	1

High Peak	1761	1771	1781	1791	1801	1811	1821
Tideswell	14	19	17	19	14	15	13
Wardlow	2	1	3	2	2	2	2
Wheston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winster	18	14	10	12	8	9	6
Wormhill	3 <sup>ww</sup>	2 <sup>xx</sup>	1	2	3	3	3
Youlgreave	6	6	6	5	5	5	3
Alport	2	1	2	3	—	2	1
<b>Unlocated</b>							
Bow Lane	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Middleton <sup>yy</sup>	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Millhouse Day <sup>zz</sup>	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whaley <sup>aaa</sup>	3	3	—	2	—	—	—
Woodlands <sup>bbb</sup>	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

- a All in Baslow except as noted.
- b Including 1 at 'Parkgate', which has been placed here since the only occurrence of the name indexed in *PN Derb.* (p. 42) is in Baslow (i.e. one of the gates to Chatsworth Park).
- c Including 1 in Bubnell.
- d Including 1 in Bubnell.
- e The name also occurs in Wormhill, but Smalldale in Bradwell is the only one of the two to survive on the modern 1:50,000 map.
- f All the entries are specified as Brough.
- g Including 1 at Calver Bridge; all the others are at Calver.
- h Placed here on the assumption that the name is a variant of Eccles Pike (*PN Derb.*, 65).
- i Entries in this row are all for Chinley.
- j Appears as 'Stubblings' in the original return; the only occurrence of the name in High Peak hundred is in this parish.
- k Including 1 at Ladybower.
- l Including 1 at Moscar.
- m The entries are all for 'Lead Mill' in the original returns and may relate to somewhere in the hundred with a lead smelter which has not been identified.
- n The entry is for 'Nithingean'. This seems likely to be Nithen End in Fairfield, which is Nything End in 1772 (*PN Derb.*, 96).
- o Both entries are said to be in Horwich End.
- p The name also occurs in Chinley, Bugsworth & Brownside (*PN Derb.*, 78) but this is perhaps a reference to the house that stands on its own on the old Manchester road north of Buxton (SK 0376), and is marked on Burdett's county map of 1767.
- q Including 1 at Bretton.
- r Including 1 at Bretton.
- s Including 1 at Bretton.
- t 'Hatfield' in the original return, which has been assumed to belong here, rather than in Hayfield.
- u Including 1 at Conkesbury and 1 said to be in 'Upper Haddon'.
- v Hope Woodlands is the only township in High Peak hundred where this name occurs (i.e. the modern Toadhole Cote: *PN Derb.*, 128).
- w Entered simply as 'Hucklow' and placed here since otherwise there would be no entries for Great Hucklow that year.
- x Including 1 at Coplow Dale.
- y Including 1 at Coplow Dale.
- z At Coplow Dale (none at Little Hucklow itself).



- aa The only occurrence of the name in the hundred for a place-name, as opposed simply to a mill (cf. *PN Derby*, 133).
- bb Including 1 entered as ‘Longstone’.
- cc Including 1 entered as ‘Longstone’.
- dd Entered simply as ‘Longstone’.
- ee The entry for 1771 is for ‘Elstonhead’ and that for 1791 ‘Edstones Head’. The latter seems likely to be (and the former possibly) Headstone Head, for which *PN Derby*, 141 has no form earlier than 1824.
- ff i.e. 2 at Marple Bridge, the portion of Marple (Ches.) in Ludworth township (Derb.), and 1 at Mill Brow (cf. *PN Derby*, 143, where the earliest forms for both names are later than their occurrence here).
- gg Including 2 at Marple Bridge.
- hh Including 1 at Marple Bridge.
- ii Including 1 at ‘Brookbotham’, assumed to be Brook Bottom, for which the earliest form in *PN Derby*, 145 is 1840.
- jj The Hurdlow House inn is in Monyash (in High Peak hundred), close to the boundary with Hartington Middle Quarter (in Wirksworth hundred), in which the hamlet of Hurdlow Town lies. It therefore seems likely that the entries described simply as ‘Hurdlow’ in fact relate to Hurdlow House and not to Hurdlow Town.
- kk Of which 6 are entered as being at Beard.
- ll Including one at Jordan Wall Nook (cf. *PN Derby*, 154).
- mm By analogy with other sample years it is tempting to suggest that there has been double-counting with New Mills.
- nn The entry is for ‘Thwitle Hamlet’ and has been placed here on the assumption that this is a poor form of Whitle, although the entry in *PN Derby*, 153 does not particularly support the identification.
- oo The name in the original return is ‘Yatehouse’, which exactly matches the only early form for the place in Outseats in *PN Derby*, 157.
- pp Given simply as Padley in the original return, which could presumably also be Upper Padley (in Hathersage).
- qq Except in 1781 the entries are all simply for ‘Rowsley’.
- rr Including 1 for Rowsley Hall.
- ss Including 1 at Priestcliffe.
- tt At Yorkshire Bridge.
- uu At Yorkshire Bridge.
- vv At Yorkshire Bridge.
- ww Including 1 in Miller’s Dale.
- xx Including 1 in Miller’s Dale.
- yy This could be Stoney Middleton, although the uncompounded form does not appear to have been used in the post-medieval period (cf. *PN Derby*, 147).
- zz This could be Miller’s Dale, although the forms in *PN Derby*, 180 do not encourage the identification.
- aaa There is nowhere of this name in High Peak hundred; the entries possibly refer to licensed houses on the (then) county boundary near Whaley Bridge (Ches.).
- bbb This entry could presumably belong in either Eyam Woodlands or Hope Woodlands.

Morleston & Litchurch	1761	1771	1781	1791	1801	1811	1821
Allestree	4	4	2	2	2	2	2
Alvaston & Boulton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alvaston	—	—	1	2	2	3	3
Boulton	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Aston upon Trent	4 <sup>a</sup>	3	3	2	2	3	2
Barrow upon Trent	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Breaston	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Clifton & Compton	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Clifton	2	4	4	—	5	3	4
Compton <sup>b</sup>	1	1	—	—	—	3	2

<b>Morleston &amp; Litchurch</b>	<b>1761</b>	<b>1771</b>	<b>1781</b>	<b>1791</b>	<b>1801</b>	<b>1811</b>	<b>1821</b>
Compton <sup>c</sup>	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Hanging Bridge	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Codnor & Loscoe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Codnor	5	4	3	2	5	3	3
Loscoe	4	3	2	2	—	2	2
Codnor Park	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Crich <sup>d</sup>	16	11	13	15	14	12	12
Dale Abbey	2	2	—	2	2	2	2
Darley Abbey	3 <sup>e</sup>	1	—	—	—	—	—
Denby	7 <sup>f</sup>	6	7	6	5	4	4
Draycott & Church Wilne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Draycott	2	3	4	5	4	3	3
Little Eaton	3	3	4	1	3	3	3
Long Eaton	3	2	3	4	4	4	4
Egginton	2	3	2	1	1	1	1
Elvaston	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Ambaston	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Thulston	3	1	1	1	—	—	—
Findern	3	3	1	2	2	2	2
Kirk Hallam	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
West Hallam	6	3	3	3	3	3	3
Heanor	9	8	9	8	6	6	8
Langley <sup>g</sup>	1	2	2	2	—	—	1
Hopwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horsley	5	5	5	3	—	2	1
Horsley Woodhouse	5 <sup>h</sup>	3	6	3	5	3	3
Ilkeston	12 <sup>i</sup>	10	14	12	13	14	13
Kilburn	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Kirk Langley	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Little Chester	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Littleover	4	3	1	3	3	3	3
Mackworth	2	1	—	1	1	1	1
Markeaton	5	3	1	1	1	1	1
Mickleover	4	4	3	2	2	2	2
Morley	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Ockbrook	1	2	2	2	4	4	4
Borrowash	4	5 <sup>j</sup>	2	2	—	—	—
Osmaston by Derby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pentrich	6	6	4	5	4	4	2
Quarndon	1	3	2	1	1	1	1

<b>Morleston &amp; Litchurch</b>	<b>1761</b>	<b>1771</b>	<b>1781</b>	<b>1791</b>	<b>1801</b>	<b>1811</b>	<b>1821</b>
Ripley	6	6	5	4	4	4	4
Risley	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Sandiacre	1	1	3	3	3	3	3
Sawley & Wilsthorpe							
Sawley	6	2	5	6	5	4	4
Shardlow & Great Wilne	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Shardlow	3	3	3	5	4	—	4
Shipley	3	1	1	—	1	1	—
Sinfin & Arleston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sinfin Moor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smalley	4	3	3	4	3	3	3
Stanton by Dale	3	3 <sup>k</sup>	2	1	1	1	1
Weston Underwood	1 <sup>l</sup>	1	1	1	2	2	1
Weston upon Trent	3	4	3	3	3	2	3
Willington	2	3	4	3	3	3	3
<b>Unlocated</b>							
Holloway <sup>m</sup>	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ufton Heath <sup>n</sup>	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

a Including 3 said to be at ‘Aston’, which in Morleston & Litchurch can only refer to Aston upon Trent.

b These entries were returned (correctly) under Morleston & Litchurch hundred.

c These entries were returned (wrongly) under Appletree hundred.

d See also Holloway in the unlocated section below.

e Including 2 said to be at ‘Darley’, which in Morleston & Litchurch can only refer to Darley Abbey.

f Including 1 at Denby Common.

g These entries could belong in Kirk Langley but Langley in Heanor (the modern Langley Mill) seems more likely.

h Four of these were said to be at ‘Woodhouse’, which does not occur in a parish name elsewhere in the hundred, and adding these to the one entry for Horsley Woodhouse brings the total into line with those for later years.

i Including 1 at Cotmanhay and 1 at Little Hallam.

j Including 1 returned as Borrowash in Appletree hundred.

k Including 1 described simply as ‘Stanton’, which in Morleston & Litchurch can only refer to Stanton by Dale.

l The entry is for ‘Weston’ but placing it here fills a gap for Weston Underwood and Weston upon Trent is consistently described thus.

m Part of Holloway village lies within the township of Crich, which may explain this entry. The township of Dethick, Lea & Holloway, which includes most of the village, is in Wirksworth hundred (I am indebted to Dr Fowkes for this point).

n The only name in ‘Ufton’ indexed in *PN Derby* is Uftonfields Farm in South Wingfield (in Scarsdale). If this is the correct identification, the entry might refer to the Peacock at Oakerthorpe, which is quite nearby.

<b>Repton &amp; Gresley</b>	<b>1761</b>	<b>1771</b>	<b>1781</b>	<b>1791</b>	<b>1801</b>	<b>1811</b>	<b>1821</b>
Appleby	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
Bretby	1	2	2	1	1	1	—
Caldwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calke	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Catton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chellaston	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Chilcote	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coton in the Elms	1	2	2	3	2	2	2
Croxall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derby Hills	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drakelow	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Edingale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foremark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castle Gresley <sup>a</sup>	—	1	1	2	1	—	1
Church Gresley	1	2	2	—	1	—	2
Hartshorne	2	3	3	3	3	4	4
Butt House <sup>b</sup>	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingleby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linton	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
Lullington	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measham	—	8	4	4	4	5	5
Melbourne	5	5	6	7	9	8	9
King's Newton	3	3	2	2	2 <sup>c</sup>	2	—
Netherseal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton Solney	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Normanton	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Oakthorpe & Donisthorpe	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Donisthorpe	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
Oakthorpe	1	2	2	1	1	—	—
Overseal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Packington	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Ravenstone	—	—	1	3	2	2	1
Repton	5	6	5	5	6	6	4
Milton	2	1	1	1	—	—	1
Rosliston	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Smisby	2 <sup>d</sup>	1	1	2	2	1	1
Stanton & Newhall	1	—	6	3	—	—	—
Midway <sup>e</sup>	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Newhall	5	5	8	—	4	7	5

Repton & Gresley	1761	1771	1781	1791	1801	1811	1821
Newhall Spring	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Park Gate <sup>f</sup>	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stanton	1	—	3	—	—	—	2
Stanton Ward	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stanton by Bridge	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Stapenhill <sup>g</sup>	4	2	2	2	2	2	3
Stretton en le Field	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Swadlincote	1	1	1	—	2	—	1
Round Woulds <sup>h</sup>	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Swarkestone	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Ticknall <sup>i</sup>	6	5	4	4	4	4	3
Walton upon Trent	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
Willesley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winshill	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Burton Mills <sup>j</sup>	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Unlocated</b>							
Gresley <sup>k</sup>	—	—	—	2	—	6	—
Cuppinknuke	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kellam Bridge	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Noller <sup>l</sup>	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osmaston <sup>m</sup>	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Scardest <sup>n</sup>	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Williamson Meadow	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

- a Mrs Spavold points out that one of the entries for Castle Gresley would have been for the Lion, which was an alehouse in 1672, when Sarah Jackson, the licensee, died.
- b Now in Woodville civil parish. The Old Series 1:63,360 Ordnance Survey map marks 'Butt Inn' on the corner of Butt Lane and the Ashby–Burton road.
- c The entries are said to relate to 'Newton'; the number appears to fit better here than under Newton Solney.
- d Including one at Pistern Hill.
- e 'Midway House' in 1781.
- f In Newhall, where Farey in 1811 names one of the collieries as 'Wood-field (or Park-gate)'.
- g See also the entry for 'Burton Mills' below.
- h Now in Woodville civil parish and in the middle of Woodville village; the name appears on the Old Series 1:63,360 map.
- i See also 'Noller' and 'Scardest' in the unlocated section below.
- j The name refers to three watermill sites on the outskirts of Burton upon Trent.
- k There appears to be no means of deciding whether these entries belong in Castle Gresley or Church Gresley.
- l Possibly Knowlehill in Ticknall (*PN Derb.*, 666), although Mrs Spavold points out that Knowle Hill was much admired for its secluded, even secret, romantic setting, far from anywhere else, and thus not a very likely site for an alehouse.
- m Neither of the Derbyshire parishes of Osmaston is in Repton & Gresley.
- n Possibly a poor form of The Scaddows in Ticknall, which is 'Scadders' in 1539, although later forms (*PN Derb.*, 665) are not encouraging.

<b>Scarsdale</b>	<b>1761</b>	<b>1771</b>	<b>1781</b>	<b>1791</b>	<b>1801</b>	<b>1811</b>	<b>1821</b>
Alfreton	16 <sup>a</sup>	17	15	14	16	21	19
Swanwick	4	1	2	1	—	—	—
Ashover	16	11	16 <sup>b</sup>	14	15	18	13
Coal Aston	3	1	3	3	2	1	1
Barlborough <sup>c</sup>	4	5	4	4	5	5	4
Barlow <sup>d</sup>	5 <sup>e</sup>	5 <sup>f</sup>	4 <sup>g</sup>	1	3 <sup>h</sup>	2	1
Beauchief	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beighton	6 <sup>i</sup>	4 <sup>j</sup>	4 <sup>k</sup>	5	5	4	4
Blackwell	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bolsover	14 <sup>l</sup>	5 <sup>m</sup>	9 <sup>n</sup>	9	10	7	6
Brackenfield	2 <sup>o</sup>	2 <sup>p</sup>	1	—	1	3	3
Brampton	10	11	12 <sup>q</sup>	14	15	15 <sup>r</sup>	17 <sup>s</sup>
Holymoorside <sup>t</sup>	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Brimington	3	3	3	2	2	3	4
Calow	2	2	—	2	1	1	1
Chesterfield	67	51 <sup>u</sup>	56	57	48	48	48
Clay Cross	2	—	2	1	—	—	7
Henmill <sup>v</sup>	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clowne	6	3	4	4	5	5	6
Dore	3	1	3	2	1	1	3
Dronfield	9	14	8	5	7	7	7
Eckington	18	16	15	16	18	20	16
Bramley Moor	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ford	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mosborough	3	5	3	7	—	—	—
Renishaw	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Renishaw Lane	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ridgeway	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Spinkhill	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Elmton	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Creswell	1	2	2	1	—	—	—
Glapwell <sup>w</sup>	1	1	—	1	1	1	1
Hasland	3	4	3	1	2	2	3
Heath	1	3	3	2	2	2	2
Holmesfield	4 <sup>x</sup>	—	3	3	3	3	4
Ault Hucknall	—	2	—	2	—	—	2
Hardstoft	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Hardwick <sup>y</sup>	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Stainsby	—	—	—	1	3	2	—

Scarsdale	1761	1771	1781	1791	1801	1811	1821
Killamarsh	7	3	7	4	6	4	4
Upper Langwith	1	2	1	1	—	—	1
Morton	3	2	1	—	1	2	1
Newbold & Dunston <sup>z</sup>	2	4	6	5	5	5	4
South Normanton	2	3	4	4	9	8	5
Temple Normanton	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norton	7 <sup>aa</sup>	5 <sup>bb</sup>	6 <sup>cc</sup>	7	9	7	4
Greenhill <sup>dd</sup>	2	1	1	1	—	—	2
Hemsworth	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pilsley	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
Pinxton	5	4	3	4	4	3	3
Pleasley	4 <sup>ee</sup>	4 <sup>ff</sup>	3 <sup>gg</sup>	1	3	3	2
Scarcliffe	3 <sup>hh</sup>	3 <sup>ii</sup>	2 <sup>jj</sup>	1	2	2	1
Shirebrook	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Shirland & Higham <sup>kk</sup>	5 <sup>ll</sup>	8	4 <sup>mm</sup>	3	3	9	10
Higham	9	2	6	5	7	—	—
Staveley	11	7	8 <sup>nn</sup>	11	10	6	7
Stretton	1	2	2	1	6	5	—
Sutton cum Duckmanton <sup>oo</sup>	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Duckmanton	4	2	2	2	—	1	—
Tapton	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tibshelf	13	7	4	3	1	3	3
Totley	2	2	3	3	2	2	4
Tupton	2	1	2	2	—	—	—
Unstone	3	4	1	2	3	3	4
Walton	5	1	3	2	5	5	4
Wessington	3	—	2	2	2	—	—
Whittington	4	5	5	4	5	5	6
Whitwell	6	6	4	3	5	5	5
Wingerworth	4	2	3	3	3	2	3
North Wingfield	3	6	2	3	3	2 <sup>pp</sup>	3
South Wingfield	8	5	9 <sup>qq</sup>	5	7	8	8
Woodthorpe <sup>rr</sup>	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
<b>Unlocated</b>							
Cayley <sup>ss</sup>	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Green Hay Lane <sup>tt</sup>	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Handley <sup>uu</sup>	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Kibley <sup>vv</sup>	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Normanton <sup>ww</sup>	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

- a Including 2 at Somercotes.
- b Including 1 at Dicklant and 1 at Knottcross.
- c See also 'Kibley' in the unlocated section below, which may be a garbled reference to the Pebley inn on Rotherham Road.
- d The modern civil parish of Barlow was created in 1871 by the amalgamation of the previously intermixed townships of Great Barlow and Little Barlow. All three names appear in the entries here.
- e Including 3 in 'Barlow' and 2 in Great Barlow.
- f Including 3 in 'Barlow' and 2 in Great Barlow.
- g Including 3 in 'Barlow' and 1 in Little Barlow.
- h All said to be in Great Barlow.
- i Including 2 in Hackenthorpe.
- j Including 1 in Hackenthorpe.
- k Including 2 in Hackenthorpe.
- l Including 2 at Whaley.
- m Including 1 at Stanfree.
- n Including 1 at Stanfree and 1 at Whaley.
- o 1 at Brackenfield, 1 at Woolley.
- p Said to be at 'Crich': the only part of Crich parish in Scarsdale is Brackenfield township.
- q Including 1 at Cutthorpe Lane.
- r Including 2 at Cutthorpe.
- s Including 2 at Cutthorpe.
- t Most of the modern village of Holymoorside is in Brampton, although the settlement also extended a short distance south of the Hipper into Walton.
- u Including 1 in 'Chesterfield parish' in the Scarsdale hundred section of the return.
- v i.e. an alehouse at or near the mill shown by Burdett on Press brook near Henmoor (SK 3863) west of Clay Cross. A house on the site of the mill retains the name Henmill .
- w These entries are presumably for the Young Vanish.
- x Including 1 at 'Holmesfield Legit', i.e. Lidgate (cf. *PN Derby.*, 266).
- y These entries must be for the Hardwick inn, which was licensed throughout this period and must be included under other places in Ault Hucknall in other sample years.
- z The entries are in fact all for Newbold.
- aa Including 1 at Norton Lees.
- bb Including 1 at Norton Woodseats.
- cc Including 1 at Norton Woodseats.
- dd See also 'Green Hay Lane' in the unlocated section.
- ee Including 1 at 'Pleasley Ford' (which seems likely to be Pleasley Forge) and 1 at Stony Houghton.
- ff Including 1 at Stony Houghton.
- gg Including 1 at Pleasley Forge.
- hh 1 at Scarcliffe, 2 at Palterton.
- ii 2 at Scarcliffe, 1 at Palterton.
- jj 1 at Scarcliffe, 1 at Palterton.
- kk Except as noted the entries in this row were all returned under 'Shirland'.
- ll Including 1 at Toadhole Furnace.
- mm Including 2 at Hallfield Gate as well as 2 at Shirland.
- nn Including 1 at Hollingwood Common.
- oo The entries in this row were all returned under 'Sutton'.
- pp Including 1 at Williamthorpe.
- qq Including 1 at Oakerthorpe, which was presumably the Peacock inn.
- rr These entries have been assumed to refer to the township in North Wingfield parish, rather than Staveley Woodthorpe, although the figure for 1781 seems improbably high.
- ss Possibly Calow.
- tt Possibly Greenhill Lane in Alfreton; Green Hay occurs as a field-name in Dore (*PN Derby.*, 242) but it has not given rise to a street name. Greenhill in Norton is another possibility.
- uu The name occurs in both Staveley and Stretton and there appears to be no means of deciding to which place these entries relate.
- vv There is nowhere in Scarsdale beginning with K to which this could relate. It may be an error for 'Pebley', i.e. the long-established public house on Rotherham Road in Barlborough parish (SK 4879).
- ww There appears to be no means of deciding whether these entries relate to South Normanton or Temple Normanton.



<b>Wirksworth</b>	<b>1761</b>	<b>1771</b>	<b>1781</b>	<b>1791</b>	<b>1801</b>	<b>1811</b>	<b>1821</b>
Aldwark	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ashbourne	43	38	37	34	29	31	30
Ballidon	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Fenny Bentley <sup>a</sup>	1	1	2	2	3	3	3
Bonsall	7	9	9	8	9	6	6
Bradbourne	1	1	1	1	—	1	1
Brassington	5	4	5	4	5	7	5
Callow	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Carsington	3	2	1 <sup>b</sup>	1	1	1	1
Cromford	6	8	8	7	7	7	4
Dethick, Lea & Holloway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holloway	—	1	1	—	1	1	1
Lea	3	2	1	— <sup>c</sup>	2	2	2
Eaton & Alsop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elton	6	3	2	2	2	3	3
Griffe Grange	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hartington	6	11	10	4	4	3	3
Middle Quarter	—	—	—	—	3	2	2
Crowdecote	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Earl Sterndale <sup>d</sup>	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nether Quarter	2	—	—	—	2	3	5
Biggin	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Heathcote	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Newhaven	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Pike Hall	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Town Quarter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Quarter	3	—	1	4	5	5	5
Hognaston	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
Hopton	2	2	2	2	1	1	—
Ible	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kirk Ireton	5	2	4	3	4	2	2
Kniveton	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
Lea Hall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mapleton	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Matlock	17	13	14 <sup>e</sup>	17	17	18	17
Middleton & Smerrill	—	—	—	2	2 <sup>f</sup>	1	2
Middleton by Wirksworth	6 <sup>g</sup>	6 <sup>h</sup>	7 <sup>i</sup>	7	3	4	3
Newton Grange	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offcote & Underwood	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offcote	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

<b>Wirksworth</b>	<b>1761</b>	<b>1771</b>	<b>1781</b>	<b>1791</b>	<b>1801</b>	<b>1811</b>	<b>1821</b>
Parwich	3	2	2	3	2	3	3
Tansley	4	2	1	┘	3	2	2
Thorpe	1	3	2	1	1	1	1
Tissington	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wensley & Snitterton	—	—	—	—	7	—	3
Snitterton	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
Wensley	7	3	6	5	—	3	—
Wirksworth	40	39	40	35	34	28	25
Bolehill <sup>k</sup>	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Steeple Grange <sup>l</sup>	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Unlocated</b>							
Hayfield Nook	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ireton <sup>m</sup>	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Ireton Wood <sup>n</sup>	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tansley & Lea <sup>o</sup>	—	—	—	5	—	—	—

a All the entries, except that for 1801, are for 'Bentley'.

b The entry is for 'Crassington' but fills what would otherwise be a gap here and seems to fit better than under Brassington.

c See Tansley & Lea in the unlocated section below.

d The entry is for 'Sterndale' but Kingsterndale is in High Peak hundred.

e Including 1 at Riber.

f This entry is for Middleton by Youlgreave, the local name for the village. All the others use the township name.

g This entry is for 'Middleton' but the number indicates that it refers to Middleton by Wirksworth.

h This entry is for Middleton Cross (cf. *PN Derby*, 397).

i This entry is for 'Middleton' but the number indicates that it refers to Middleton by Wirksworth.

j See Tansley & Lea below.

k Bolehill in Wirksworth is the only settlement of this name in Wirksworth hundred.

l The entry is for 'Steeplehouse', the form for Steeple Grange used by Burdett.

m The entry could presumably refer to either Kirk Ireton or Ireton Wood.

n *PN Derby* puts Ireton Wood in Idridgehay & Alton township in Appletree hundred.

o Tansley (in Crich) and Lea (in Ashover) formed a joint constabulary in Wirksworth hundred and this entry may include both townships.

**Appendix 2**  
**Licences in market towns in 1821**  
**compared with victuallers recorded in Glover's Directory (1829)**

	Licences in 1821	Victuallers in Glover
Alfreton	19	13
Ashbourne	30	25
Ashover	13	10
Bakewell	8	8
Belper	20	18
Buxton	16	18
Chapel en le Frith	23	22
Chesterfield	48	55
Crich	12	7
Cromford	4	5
Heanor	8	6
Ilkeston	13	11
Tideswell	13	15
Winster	6	5
Wirksworth	25	21

*Sources:* Appendix 1; S. Glover, *The Directory of the County of Derby* (1829). The number of entries under Chesterfield in Glover has been reduced by 10, since several of the houses listed there were in Brampton township.