

# DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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## THE SANDERS FAMILY AND THE DESCENT OF THE MANORS OF CALDWELL, COTON-IN-THE-ELMS AND LITTLE IRETON.

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THE paucity of surviving local records renders the task of tracing family history in this country a formidable one, and it is all the more gratifying, therefore, when a collection of personal records finds its way, as an entirety, into a public institution instead of being dispersed by sale or, worse still, destroyed as salvage or lumber. The acquisition by the Derby Public Libraries, which is the repository approved by the Master of the Rolls for the reception of manorial and other records relating to the county of Derby, of several hundred documents relating to the ancient Derbyshire family of Sanders is thus welcome to all historical students. Discovered during the War in an Ashby-de-la-Zouch solicitor's office, they date mainly between 1300 and 1800, although there are one or two earlier documents.

Although mainly personal and legal in character, these documents are important not only for family history, but for tracing field-names, land ownership and the descent of manorial tenure. The Sanders family held the manors of Caldwell, Coton-in-the-Elms and Little Ireton for almost two centuries, and other Derbyshire manors for a shorter term. In the case of Caldwell and

Ireton the manorial descent has been well established, but with the manor of Coton this is not so. Joseph Tilley (*Old Halls and Manors*, v. 4, p. 33) says "the tenure of the manor from the Survey until 1570 is clear, but from 1570 to 1820 it is covered with a mist." Further on he says "there is certainly an explanation necessary here" and hints that the holding of Coton was merely a tenancy from the Gresleys. Lysons, too, admits his ignorance of what became of the Sanders family and of the manor.

The records referred to help to dispel this mist, as I hope to show, and they incidentally correct the previous accounts and pedigrees of the Sanders family in several particulars. The principal accounts are those of John Sleigh (*Reliquary*, v. II, p. 166); Joseph Hunter (*Familia Minorum Gentium*, v. 2, p. 440); Glover (*History*, v. 2, p. 213); J. C. Cox (*Churches*, v. 3, p. 481) and Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1937 ed., p. 1983-4. All these agree that the Sanders family of Derbyshire spring from the ancient family located at Charlwood and Sanderstead, in co. Surrey, during the Middle Ages. Thomas Sanders, 7th son of Richard Sanders, of Charlwood, it is said "came from ye warres in Flanders with Sir John (*sic*) Gresley, of Drakelowe, circa 1524 and went into Derbyshire," where he apparently settled on the Gresley estates. Sleigh quotes this without giving the source; possibly it was Egerton MSS. 996 to which he refers a little later.

There was no Sir John Gresley living in the early 16th century, but Sir William Gresley (c. 1475-1521) served in France and Flanders in 1513 and on October 14th, at the conclusion of the campaign he was rewarded for his distinguished services by the award of a knighthood. He died on March 10th, 1520-1, leaving no legitimate issue, but four sons, Thomas, Edward, Humphrey and Anthony, besides a possible daughter, by Alice Tawke. These sons all assumed the name of Gresley, and Alice Tawke, who later married Sir John Savage, disputed the

succession of Sir George Gresley, William's brother, to the family estates.

The award in the resultant suit was made by Cardinal Wolsey, who upheld Sir George Gresley's claim to the succession. Jeayes (Deed 1028) gives Wolsey's decree in the suit brought by Sir John Savage and Alice, his wife, 'late the wife' and executrix of Sir William Gresley against Sir George Gresley and John Saunders to substantiate their right to the manors of Drakelowe, Lullington, etc., the document being endorsed 'the decree against Lady Savage and her Basterd sonnes for all the Gresleyes lands.'

Who was John Saunders whose name was thus coupled with Sir George Gresley? In 10 Henry VIII, 1518-9, John Saunders and Thomas Saunders are mentioned as feoffees of Sir William Gresley, but we do not know whether they were brothers or father and son. Even the usually reliable Burke brings in the mythical Sir John Gresley, and makes Thomas Sanders, founder of the Derbyshire line, to be the third son of Richard Sanders of Charlwood (1452-1480), but there is no mention of the above John Sanders.

The manor of Caldwell was held by the Abbey of Burton from the Conquest until the Dissolution and from time to time it acquired further holdings in the vicinity. In 1334 Emma, daughter of William de Caldwell, and widow of Thomas de Madeley granted lands in Caldwell to Burton Abbey (D.P.L. Deed 2077). About the middle of the 14th century the Abel family of Stapenhill were holding Caldwell as homagers or tenants of the Abbot. Then in 6 Henry VI (1428) Robert Abel, son and heir of John Abel, leased the manor of Caldwell to Henry Hollande. Five years later Henry bought further lands in Caldwell and the Holland family remained important landowners hereabouts until the Civil War.

The principal pre-Reformation tenants, however, were

the Collingwoods, a family of some antiquity, who evidently originated in the hamlet of Callingwood, Staffs, three miles west of Burton-on-Trent. Records are scant but Richard de Calengewood, of Barton, appears on the Coram Rege Rolls for 1323-4 and the Subsidy Roll of 1327, while he or his son was holding lands at Caldwell under Burton Abbey in 1351. A John de Calengewood, 'capellanus,' of Rosliston, appears in 1346. Henry Collingwood, son and heir of the above Richard, held considerable land here in 1356, as homager to the Abbot of Burton (Glover), and the family appear to have tenanted Caldwell until the Dissolution. Thomas Calingewood was living in Caldwell, 1433-5, and Richard Calengewood in 1444 and 1465 (Jeayes). Another Richard in 1508 leased the manor from William, Abbot of Burton.

This same Richard, or probably his son, by a deed of 1535 had a lease, with his wife Margery and son, Ralph, for forty years of the manor of Caldwell and the tithes therein, and the Collingwoods continued to live in and about Caldwell at least into the 17th century. At the Dissolution, William, Lord Pagett purchased Caldwell from the King by Letters Patent dated January 31, 37 Henry VIII, but it is probable that the Collingwoods continued as tenants. In 1564 Sir Henry Pagett, William's son, conveyed the manor and lands, with tithes of corn and grain, to Peter Collingwood, of Rosliston and Lullington, the son of the above Richard, who had died ante 1553. The purchase money was £360, and the documents were witnessed by Humphrey, William, Richard and John Collingwood, all brothers of Peter. In 1575 Peter Collingwood added further lands to the Caldwell estate by purchase from Sir Thomas Gresley.

Now Peter Collingwood married Alice, widow of the first Thomas Sanders, of Lullington, after the latter's decease in 1558, thus becoming stepfather to Thomas Sanders, junior. They had no issue, however, and on Peter Collingwood's death in 1587 his lands were left to

his two neices, Helen and Margery, daughters of his elder brother, Ralph. Already from their father they had acquired large estates in Staffordshire and Derbyshire. Ralph's widow, Agnes had married William Wakelyn and it appears that Peter Collingwood adopted his nieces after their mother's re-marriage.

Thus far is clear, but now a difficulty arises. Helen Collingwood, the eldest daughter, succeeded to the Staffordshire lands and married John Stone, clerk, of Leek, while Margery received the Derbyshire estate. In order to account for the subsequent possession of Caldwell by the Sanders family nearly every writer has assumed a marriage between Thomas Sanders and the heiress, Margery Collingwood, for which I can find no basis in fact. This is asserted by Sleigh, Lysons, Glover, Cox, Burke and in several other accounts, and I have been unable to trace the source of the statement. Incidentally, Hunter, a careful genealogist, is the only writer to avoid this error. Indeed both Sleigh and Burke give the first Thomas Sanders, who died in 1558, as husband of Margery, whereas she was still single in 1588, thirty years after his death! Moreover in 1554 William Gresley leased to Thomas Sanders of Lullington and *Alice*, his wife and Thomas, their son, a farm and land in Lullington (D.P.L. 2530). The wife of the son was also named Alice, as appears from a deed of 1575 (D.P.L. 2286).

The facts as outlined in these documents seem to be as follows. A deed of settlement, dated 10 August, 1566, confirmed the manor of Caldwell and the lands recently acquired from Sir Henry Pagett, to the use of Peter Collingwood and Alice, his wife and their heirs, then to the use of Thomas Sanders, son of the said Alice, and his heirs male; then to Nicholas Collingwood, brother of the said Peter, and his heirs male; then to Henry Collingwood and John Collingwood. Thus when Peter Collingwood died without issue in 1587, Thomas Sanders, by virtue of the above settlement, became entitled to the

reversion of the manor and lands purchased from Lord Pagett, expectant upon the death of Alice Collingwood, his mother.

In 1585 Thomas Gresley granted to Peter Collingwood and Thomas Sanders all the services and chief rents of the freeholders of Caldwell within the said manor, together with all other rents and the view of frankpledge, but excepting the free warren for conies in the soil and waste called Caldwell Heath. By his will (the original has not survived) Peter Collingwood left the lands bought from Sir Thomas Gresley to Alice, his wife, for her life and then to Thomas Sanders and his heirs, but these lands, being held of the Crown, the will was void as to a third part, as were the provisions relating to the manor of Barton and Ralph Collingwood's lands. His nieces, Helen, wife of John Stone, and Margery, then unmarried, became his co-heirs and were both of full age at his death.

An Inquisition Post Mortem was taken at Derby on August 1st, 1587, shewing, in a schedule attached, the facts as set forth above and on the 9th May following an agreement was made between the Lord Treasurer, Lord Burleigh and Thomas Sanders for a general livery on behalf of the co-heirs. Five years later John Stone and Helen, and Walter Bickles and Margery alienated their lands in Caldwell to Thomas Sanders for the sum of £20, and the latter thus became undisputed owner. This transaction shews that between 1587 and 1593 Margery Collingwood, the younger daughter of Ralph, had married Walter Bickles, clerk, and sufficiently disproves the assertion that she became the wife of Thomas Sanders. We know that his wife's name was Alice, probably daughter of Henry Poone, although Hunter gives her name as Alice Jones.

The children of Thomas Sanders and his wife, Alice, were: —

1. Collingwood Sanders, 1578-1653, eldest son and heir.
2. Daniel.
3. Simon, of London, vintner. Will dated 1633.
4. Henry, silk-merchant of London and heir to his brother Simon. A major in the Parliamentary Army. 1592-1666.
5. Samuel, living 1624. A curious document, apparently relates to this Samuel. It is a licence granted on the 1 March, 1619, by the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield to eat flesh in Lent.
6. Peter, living 1633.
7. Joseph, of London, vintner. Married and had one son, Joseph Sanders, of Mitcham, Surrey.
8. Alice, marr. Richard Sleigh, living, a widow, in 1624.
9. Katherine, marr. John Blutworth. Died before 1624, leaving three children.
10. Frances, marr. Abraham Mould, of Appleby.
11. Mary, unmarried in 1624.

Of the sons, Collingwood and Henry left issue. The latter went to London as a merchant, probably at the instigation of his sister-in-law's family, the Sleighs, for they were influential merchants of the Staple in the metropolis. His monumental inscription in Caldwell church is quoted by Glover, with details of his surviving children.

Collingwood Sanders, the eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Sleigh, of Derby by his wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Bainbridge, of Ashby, in 1604, the terms of the marriage settlement including the lease to Collingwood Sanders of the manor of Caldwell. He greatly increased the family estates in the neighbourhood. In 1629 he bought of Thomas Gresley "his libertie free warren and freedom for conyes . . . within the waste common and liberties of Caldwell." He also

made several purchases of land from the Holland family, including thirty parcels of arable land in 1625. In 1622 a deed of exchange between Collingwood and Edward Holland conveyed a driftway leading from the street in Caldwell to the fold-yard of Collingwood Sanders, and likewise granted a footway to the churchyard from the house formerly Hollands, now Fowlers, which shews the churchyard to be the indisputable right of the Sanders family. Other lands came to him through his wife, who was sole heiress of her father.

The Sanders family had a penchant for land purchase. The manor of Little Ireton had for centuries been the inheritance of the Ireton family, but William Ireton began to dismember it at the latter end of Elizabeth's reign. His son, German, left the Catholic faith and sold the manor "and the capital messuage pertaining thereto" in April, 1611, to Collingwood Sanders, who subsequently bought in the dismembered portion. Incidentally the Iretons were originally the senior branch of the Shirley family, both claiming descent from Saswalo, Lord of Ettington in 1079. They descend from Henry, eldest son of Fulcher, son of Saswalo, which Henry sold his birthright to his younger brother Sewallis, from whom come the Shirleys (*Stemmata Shirleiana*, pp. 325-328). Fulcher settled at Ireton, the family became lords of that place and adopted the place-name as a personal name. Ireton manor remained the possession of the Sanders family for 110 years, when it passed to the Curzons.

In 1629 Collingwood and his brother, Simon purchased Coton manor from Sir Thomas Gresley. It appears to have belonged to Simon, and he, by his will dated 1633, left the reversion of all his lands to his brother Henry. He died January 3rd, 1666, and his son, Henry, sold the manor and lordship of Coton to Samuel Sanders, son of Thomas, the parliamentary colonel. About 1676-7 Samuel Sanders bought further lands in Coton from the Marshall, Bache and Horton families. This Samuel was



the antiquary who made extensive collections for a history of Derbyshire. His books and notes were extensively used by his nephew, William Wolley, in his famous M.S. collections of the county now in the British Museum Library.<sup>1</sup>

In 1712 Coton belonged to Samuel (1686-1746), son of the above, who was a Derby barrister and J.P. for the county. By his will, dated April 9th, 1743, Samuel gave to his nephew, John Howe, all his lands and estate at Middleton-by-Youlgreave, in satisfaction of all debts indebted to him. The rest of his estate went to his daughter, Elizabeth. She married John Mortimer, but survived her father by a few months only, and his widow, Esther Sanders, on her decease about 1754 left Coton to her nephew, John Howe, for life, with remainder to the use of her cousin, Hans Winthrop Mortimer. John Howe died without issue in 1769, and a court roll of 1778 gives Hans W. Mortimer as Lord of the Manor. To him we shall return later, but the above should settle the descent of Coton which so troubled Lysons and Tilley.

The following list of the children of Collingwood Sanders and his wife Elizabeth (Sleigh) has been compiled from his will and other sources.

1. Thomas Sanders, 1610-1695. Parliamentary colonel. Educated at Derby School and Repton.
2. Edmund, died young?
3. Daniel, died in infancy.
4. Samuel. A curious document apparently relates to this Samuel. It is a licence granted on the 1 March, 1619, by the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield to eat flesh in Lent.
5. Anthony, of Milwich, Staffs (see Shaw's *Staffs*).
6. John, 1615-1689.

<sup>1</sup> Additional MSS. 6666-6718.

7. Daniel, of Branston, Staffs. Born 24 May, 1620. Living 1654.
8. Joseph, of Barton-under-Needwood, Staffs. Born 5 December, 1626. Living at Barton 1667.
9. Henry, living at Stapenhill, 1652, but dead by 1667.
10. Margaret (1608-1654). Married John Rowe, of Windle Hill. Buried at Sutton-on-the-Hill, 3 Sept., 1654, leaving three daughters.
11. Elizabeth.
12. Alice.

It may not be out-of-place here to give a sketch of the life of Col. Thomas Sanders, undoubtedly the most illustrious member of the family. Their addiction to the parliamentary side in the Civil War is interesting since another branch of the family were evidently fervent Royalists and accompanied Charles II into exile. They returned after the Restoration and settled at Beauvale, Notts. There are several references to the Colonel in Mrs. Hutchinson's *Memoirs of Col. Hutchinson*. She calls him "a Derbyshire man, who was a very godly, honest, country gentleman, but had not many things requisite to a greate souldier." His Puritan sympathies were strong for the Gell MSS. reveal that Major Sanders and Captain Miller were the first to take commissions and raise forces on their behalf in this part of the country. He was major attached to Col. Thornhagh's regiment, but the Notts men did not take kindly to him, desiring (according to Mrs. Hutchinson) to have Col. Hutchinson to lead them. She says that Cromwell himself sent for Sanders and cajoled him, telling him that none was so fit as himself to command the regiment and thus procured the commission from General Fairfax for Sanders. As one of the reasons for Cromwell's action she says that "he had a designe, by insinuating himself into Col. Saunders, to flatter him into the sale of a towne of his call'd Ireton, which Cromwell earnestly desired to buy

Richard de Calengewood of Barton, 1323/4.  
 Richard de Calengewood = 1351, of Caldwell.  
 Henry Callingwood of Caldwell, 1356, Tenant of Burton Abbey.  
 Richard Calengewood living 1444-1465 (Jeayes).  
 John de Calengewood, capellanus of Kossiston, 1346-9.  
 Thomas Calengewood of Caldwell, 1433-5.

Nicholas S. of Charlwood  
 William S. of Aston.

Richard Sanders = Agnes Courtney, 2nd. son, of Charlwood, Surrey.

Richard Calengewood = 1508 of Caldwell

Richard Callengewood = Margery of Caldwell. Died living, a widow before 1553. Rec'd lands after Dissolution. Richard Pagett.

John Collingwood = of Caldwell, 1547. Rec'd lands from Richard Pagett. Thomas Collingwood of Caldwell in 1547.

William Wakelyn = Agnes = Ralph Collingwood of Burton and Caldwell. Living 1572. Living 1553.

Peter Collingwood = Alice widow of Thomas Sanders of Lullington. Died s.p. 1587. Adopted his two nieces Helen and Margery Collingwood.

Helen C. = John Stone of Leek, Clerk of Staffs. estates. 1573. Margery = Walter Bickles, inherited land at Caldwell.

Thomas Sanders = Alice, dau. of Little Ireton and Caldwell. Will dated 1624. Died 1627. Born 1548.

Mary Sanders living unmarried 1624. Collingwood Sanders = Elizabeth, dau. and heir-ess of Edmund Sleigh, of Derby and his wife Margaret Bannbridge, dau. of Thos. B. of Ashby.

Edmund Sleigh of Cornhill, London, Merchant, Sheriff of Middlesex. d. 1656.

Alice Sanders = Richard Sleigh, of London, merchant. 1624. Dead before 1624. 3 children.

Daniel, died infant. Edmund, died young? Thomas Sanders = Elizabeth, dau. and heir-ess of Edmund Sleigh, of Derby and his wife Margaret Bannbridge, dau. of Thos. B. of Ashby.

Henry Sanders, Silkman in London. Living 1666.

Daniel S. Silkman, died at Stockerton.

Thomas S. in East India Co., died at Bantam.

George S. Christopher S. Emigrated to New England. Living 1664.

Susannah = Robert Mellor, of Idridgehay. mar. 3 times. = Simon Ashe. = Thomas Woodcocke.

Thomas Rowe = Margaret of Windle Hill. 1608-1694. Bur. at Sutton-on-the-Hill.

Elizabeth S. Alice S.

Thomas Sanders = Eliz. dau of Henry Ireton. Col. in Parl. Army. Buried at Mugginton. Will 1689.

Daniel, died infant.

Edmund, died young?

Samuel S. Anthony S. of Milwich, Staffs.

John Sanders 1615-1689, Lord Mayor of London?

Daniel S. of Branston, Staffs., Born 24 May, 1620 Living 1654.

Joseph S. of Burton, Staffs., Born 5 Dec., 1626. Living 1667.

William Wolley = Elizabeth Sanders of London.

Thomas W. John W. mar. 1677. Esther Wolley mar. Samuel Sanders. William Wolley Historian of Derbyshire.

Anne = John Sanders of Mackworth, 1664-1766 aged 101 (living at Caldwell in 1713).

Esther Wolley = Samuel Sanders living 1753 at of Derby or Caldwell, Barister and J.P. 1686-Nov. 1746.

Thomas Sanders died without issue.

Margaret S. Rebecca S. James Howe = Mary Sanders. of London.

Robert Ashurst = Judith Sanders. of Essex.

3 daus. — Fitzgerald = Cromwell Mortimer Secy. to Royal Society. Died 1732.

Elizabeth S. = John Mortimer Heiress to her mother. M.P., F.R.S.

3 children. Mary Sanders = Francis Hill Left £300 by her brother, Isaac in his will.

For this descent see Burke's Landed Gentry, 1937.

Elizabeth Sanders only child. Died 29 April, 1747.

Samuel Howe.

James Howe.

John Howe of Hanslow, Bucks. Rec'd lands at Middleton from his uncle Samuel S.

3 daus. — Fitzgerald = Cromwell Mortimer Secy. to Royal Society. Died 1732.

Samuel Mortimer of Toppinghoe Hall, Hatfield, Essex.

Thomas Mortimer =

Hans Winthrop Mortimer of Caldwell Hall. Died 1807. Thomas Mortimer left lands in Nether-Seale, co. Derby.

for Major General Ireton, who had married his daughter, and when at last he could not obtain it, in process of time, he took the Regiment away from him againe." The probability was that Thomas and his father, Collingwood, were too astute to be deceived by the Protector.

A Royalist tract "A case for the City Spectacles" 1648 says "I must needs unkennele a nest of Independent cowards and vermine. And first, I pluck out by the Eares Sanders (that diminiture of Alexander) captaine under Sir John Gell. The greatest act of valour that ever he did was to shoote a gentleman through the arme, and cut him, after he was taken prisoner and disarmed; when he was to go upon any service he had a trick to make his soldiers mutiny, which he did notoriously when he should have gone with Col. Gell to Naseby fight. His officers are like him." These references are uncomplimentary, but we must remember that both Mrs. Hutchinson and the anonymous Royalist writer are prejudiced. Nevertheless, it is apparent that the chief Derbyshire commanders, Gell and Gresley, were opposed to Sanders' elevation to the command of the Notts regiment, since it weakened the local forces. We find other complaints of officers running away, not to join the Royalists, but to other parliamentary forces in neighbouring counties.

Significantly Sir John Gell's *Journal* does not mention his defection at Naseby, as alleged by the author of the tract. In February, 1644, Gell sent Sanders with 500 horse and dragoons to fight a band of Royalists stationed at Ashbourne, which they ambushed and surprised, pursuing them to Tissington Hall and taking 170 prisoners. He also commanded the dragoons who surprised Col. Eyre and his regiment in Boylestone Church, capturing them without the loss of a single man on either side. Leaving a guard on the prisoners in the church Sanders continued towards Burton which Col. Bagot, governor of Lichfield, was holding for the King, and drove them from the town, bringing their total of prisoners up to three hundred. He commanded the

important garrison at Burton for many months, but by December, 1644, he is a colonel, and assisting in the siege of Newark.

Sir George Gresley's account reveals that, at the beginning of the War, Sanders accompanied Gresley, Gell and Mr. Hallowes to a meeting of the local gentry at Etwall. The gathering was evidently convened for the purpose of sounding the local feeling regarding the imminent struggle between King and Parliament, and these four would form a minority for most of those present espoused the Royalist cause.

Gresley tells us that Sanders and his company were left to hold Burton, when the Earl of Newcastle, with a large army, came into Derbyshire, capturing Sheffield and Chesterfield on his way. "We were never in more danger than at this instant," says Gresley, "and therefore we called in our garrison to assist us; but Captaine Saunders who had one hundred and eighty of our foote, well-armed, and some horse, raised in our county and intended principally for this countries services, under our regiment, he refused in this our extremity to come unto us, yet he sent us his colours and commission, but kept our men, arms and horses, all of which he turned over to Col. Houghton; and was for that good service made his Lieutenant-Colonel." A little later the Queen with a Royalist Army took Burton, carrying the commander and soldiers away prisoners, but Gresley's force recaptured Sanders, "Being confident of his promise to serve faithfully hereafter in this countrie, wee consented that he should be Major of that regmient of Horse" under Sir John Gell.

During the Commonwealth Thomas Sanders was M.P. for Derbyshire and Custos Rotulorum for the county, and continued to play an important part in local politics. In May, 1650, he was sent to sieze the Sheriff of Staffordshire, who was preparing an insurrection, but about September, 1656, he signed, with other notable Parliamentarians, a Remonstrance attacking

Cromwell for the arbitrary manner in which he was ruling. His republican sympathies were strong, however, for during the period of disorder which followed Cromwell's death, he endeavoured to exercise a restraining influence upon the populace. When, in 1659, the people of Derby rebelled against the raising of a militia, Col. Sanders was sent to pacify the mob. He addressed the rioters on Nuns Green, and the mob invited him to become their leader. He refused and was allowed to go home, but his action seems to have had good effect, for the rioters dispersed peacefully. This seems to prove that Sanders was not without a certain amount of personal courage, since the mob had seized many of the militia horses, and is evidence also of his popularity amongst the common people. Three weeks later he was active in settling a similar insurrection in Cheshire.

At Caldwell Hall in Glover's time there was a doublet and sword which had belonged to Col. Sanders, and there was a contemporary painting of Sanders and several letters from Cromwell in possession of the family. In November, 1660, Thomas Sanders "for his fatherly love and natural affection for his son" granted all his lands to his eldest son, Samuel. This transaction, so soon after the restoration of Charles II, very likely sprang less from 'natural affection' than from a desire to prevent the King seizing the lands of this Parliamentary colonel. Most of the well-known Roundheads were dispossessed, if not beheaded, and Sanders must be accounted very fortunate, or very astute, that he did not suffer to a greater extent.

As it was he lived on, a country gentleman, at Little Ireton for 35 years after the Restoration, dying in 1695, aged 84.<sup>2</sup> His wife, Elizabeth, was still alive and his sole executor, but his sons, Samuel and Isaac were dead and Thomas died later in the same year. Two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of William Wolley and mother of William, the historian, and Mary, wife of Francis Hill, survived

<sup>2</sup> See p. 17.

him. He was buried at Mugginton in the vault which had been constructed by his son, Samuel, by permission of German Pole, patron, and Edward Pole, rector.

The eldest son, Samuel, to whom most of the family estates passed, had died September 16th, 1688, after being three times married. His wives were:—

1. Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Smyth, married c. 1667.
2. Margaret, daughter of Evers Armyne and grand-daughter of Sir William Armyne, of Ogdosby, co. Lincs., married 1670. She died 1674, leaving one child, Elizabeth.
3. Margaret Earle, widow, daughter of Sir John Tippetts, Surveyor to H.M. Navy, married c. 1680.

Sleight transposes the two latter wives, but it is clear that Margaret Earle survived her husband. She later married a third time, John Howe, dying a widow in 1742, aged 87. Moreover the two marriage settlements survive and Sir John Tippetts and his daughter were Samuel's executors. His will dated April 18th, 1688, left his library to his son-in-law, John Earle and it would be interesting to know what became of this valuable collection.

His daughter, Elizabeth married John Mortimer. Sleight errs again in making her the daughter of Samuel's first wife, and in saying that Mortimer acquired Caldwell through his wife. They had three sons, Thomas, Samuel and Cromwell. The latter was Secretary to the Royal Society and father of Hans W. Mortimer.

By his third wife, Samuel had issue Thomas, John, Samuel, Margaret, Rebecca and Judith. Thomas died young; John Sanders (1684-1786) was living at Caldwell in 1713 but settled at Parkfields in the parish of Mackworth. He became a centenarian, leaving many descendants in the Mackworth district, and from him the present line given in Burke's *Landed Gentry* originates. An account of his death appears in the *Derby Mercury*

for April 10th, 1786. The remaining son, Samuel, married his cousin, Esther Wolley, sister of the historian. Apparently most of the paternal property came to him, and we have seen that at his death in 1746 an only daughter, Elizabeth, succeeded to this, with the exception of Middleton which he left to John Howe. Samuel had been appointed Deputy Lieutenant of the county in 1745 by William, Duke of Devonshire, no doubt in preparation for the arrival of the Jacobite Army.

The manor and estate of Little Ireton were subject to certain limitations and in 1713, John Mortimer, Elizabeth (Sanders) his wife, and Samuel Mortimer, in consideration of £2,000 paid out of the estate of Margaret Howe, agreed to levy a fine of the manor in favour of Samuel Sanders. In 1719 Samuel purchased further lands at Little Ireton, but two years later he and his mother (Margaret Howe) sold the manor of Little Ireton to Sir John Curzon in exchange for two-thirds of the manor of Middleton-by-Youlgreave. In consideration of this transaction Samuel settled an annuity of £300 on his mother. The moiety of this manor remained in the Howe family until the co-heirs of Viscount Howe sold it during the 19th century.

Elizabeth Sanders left her estate to her mother and her aunt, Judith Ashurst, who died before Mrs. Sanders. This lady survived both her husband and her daughter and by a deed of 1754 left the reversion of the manor and lands at Coton, after her death, to her nephew, John Howe and his heirs, and then to her cousin, Hans Winthrop Mortimer. The manor of Caldwell, with hereditaments in Caldwell, Nether Seale, Linton, Barton and Tatenhill was left to Hans Mortimer, and a farm and several closes of land in Nether Seale to Thomas Mortimer, younger brother to Cromwell Mortimer.

Thus the death, without issue, of John Howe in 1769, left Hans Winthrop Mortimer sole heir to large estates in Caldwell, Coton, Middleton, Bamford and in various



other counties. A memorandum dated March 6th, 1771, states that Elizabeth Sanders having died without altering or revoking any of the said uses, and that John Howe also having died without issue, Hans W. Mortimer has become seised in fee of all the manors and premises formerly belonging to the Sanders family. The only son of Cromwell Mortimer, he was three times M.P. for Shaftesbury and after the election of 1774 he won £11,000 in an action for bribery against his opponent, Francis Sykes. He married Ann, daughter of Lord Hamilton, and took up his residence at Caldwell Hall. In 1777 he was plaintiff in a case concerning the tithes for lands at Caldwell.

He must have been a spendthrift on a colossal scale and he quickly frittered away his enormous inheritance. Toppinghoe Hall, near Hatfield Peverel, Essex, which his father had purchased from his brother, Samuel, he sold to the Abercorn family. In 1771, soon after he had acquired the manor of Coton he mortgaged it in the sum of £7,000 to Thomas Dummer, and this was increased by two instalments of £500 to £8,000 in 1790. In 1776 he mortgaged the manor of Caldwell, the Hall and other property belonging to the estate to Edward Eyles, of London, in the sum of £10,000 and at other times he mortgaged his tithes and lands at Linton.

By 1793 he was apparently in prison for debts of £2,000 owing to creditors, and in order to secure his release two trustees, Daniel Parker Coke and Alexander Luders, were appointed and all his possessions were placed in trust to be sold for the benefit of his mortgagees and creditors. It was agreed that the first £2,000 raised be used to discharge the debts for which he was imprisoned. At the sale the Caldwell estate of more than 3,000 acres was purchased by Henry Evans, of Burton, and Miss Rebecca Evans sold it in 1852 to Lord des Voeux. Coton passed to the Wilmot-Horton and Anson-Horton families, who hold it to-day. Hans Winthrop Mortimer died insolvent in 1807, having in his hands £35

out of £40 charity left by Mr. Tym for the poor of Bamford (Charity Commissioners 18th Report).

Thus were the Derbyshire estates, so carefully built up by the Sanders family during the 16th-18th centuries, dissipated by a distant connection; one who had no previous link with the county. A query inevitably arises here. Why did these estates pass into the Howe and Mortimer families rather than descend to John Sanders, of Mackworth, the eldest son of Samuel, the historian? Was there some family trouble between John and his brothers and sisters? Had they done so the Derbyshire lands would still be in the family to-day for he founded a distinguished line, still located in Lincolnshire, of whom one was Joseph Sanders, of Liverpool, "the father of Railways."

#### A FURTHER NOTE ON THOMAS SANDERS.

By F. N. FISHER.

When Oliver Cromwell died on September 4th, 1658, events began to move rapidly. Richard, the new Protector, had not the strength of his father to control the ever changing situation and in May, 1659, resignation was forced upon him. Charles II was waiting impatiently on the Continent for the call to come to England and his supporters accelerated their plans for the restoration. The first visible sign was the rising in August of Sir George Booth. The main rising was to be at Chester under the leadership of Sir George himself with simultaneous ones in neighbouring counties including Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. It is with the latter counties that we are concerned.

Lord Byron, Colonel White and others gathered a force of 120 horse in Sherwood Forest but when engaged by the county troops they were routed, many