

THE PORTER'S LODGE AND BARNES OF DARLEY ABBEY AND COMMENT ON THE POSSIBLE SITE OF THE ABBEY AND ITS PRECINCT

By JANE STEER

SUMMARY

The medieval stone buildings, 7–9 Abbey Lane, identified from documentary evidence as a former barn and the Porter's Lodge of the Augustinian abbey of St Mary at Darley, are shown on the western boundary of the orchard surrounding William Woolley's house on the survey map of his estate in 1708. The only other medieval building (now the Abbey pub) standing in Darley Abbey is shown on the eastern boundary giving rise to the possibility that the orchard boundaries also define those of the long lost Abbey precinct. The 1708 boundaries have been transposed on to a 1956 OS map and possible sites for the Abbey church and cloisters are discussed.

INTRODUCTION

In 1650, 112 years after the Dissolution of Darley Abbey (but within folklore memory for the small local community), Thomas Carter, a Derby butcher, began buying closes



Plate 1: 9–6 Abbey Lane, Darley Abbey, 2008 (J. Steer).

and property in the village of Darley Abbey which were added to and kept by the family until 1809. Two of the four buildings which he bought can be identified today as the Grade II listed 7 and 9 Abbey Lane; the other two were adjacent to no 7 sited on land currently occupied by nos 6 and 7a Abbey Lane. In 1656, no 9 was known as the Porter's Lodge (today it is known as Mr Baskerville's house after its restorer in 1971–72). Was the Porter's Lodge one of the original buildings of the Augustinian Abbey of St Mary? Does it give any clues to the lost site of the Abbey? This article looks at the available evidence from buildings, documents and from slides belonging to Ray Dallas taken throughout the renovation of no 9.¹ It also charts the history of 7a–9 Abbey Lane and their owners between 1651 and 1835.

The article is divided into 5 sections:

1. Darley Abbey 1538–2008.
2. Deeds relating to 6–9 Abbey Lane.
3. The buildings: 6–9 Abbey Lane.
4. Possible site of the Abbey and its Precinct.
5. Appendix: The owners of 7a–9 Abbey Lane and Darley Hall.

1. Darley Abbey 1538–2008

The Augustinian abbey of St Mary at Darley Abbey was the largest and richest abbey in Derbyshire. It was founded c1146² about a mile north from Derby and St Alkmund's church on the west bank of the River Derwent, the Abbey being built on a secluded site sheltered by hills to its north and west. Some idea of the extent of its buildings at its Dissolution in 1538 can be gained from the sale of its property in October that year: the church with three chapels, the cloister, chapter house, frater, vestry, 14 chambers, hall, buttery, pantry, parlour, kitchen, pastry, larder, brewhouse, bakehouse, 'Boulynghouse', 'Yelynghouse', 'Blakehouse' and a smith's forge.³ A garden and courtyard (which was enlarged by the enclosure of three acres of the adjacent common c1308), a pigeon-house and two mills were recorded in an Inquisition on the death of the abbot, Henry de Kedleston, in 1287.⁴ The porter would have kept the gate and controlled traffic entering and leaving the abbey. Probably a door through one of the side walls of the gate-passage would have led to a room used by the porter.⁵

Although the site of the Abbey changed ownership several times between 1538 and 1835, there are very few references to any buildings, either former Abbey buildings or new ones, during this period. It was described in a Marriage Settlement between Sir William West and Margaret Collyn in 1557 as '*... all that howse and syte of the late dissolved monasterye of Darley in the comitie of Derbye, toygether with all the howses, buyldinges barnes Orchardes Gardeynes Waters Payvers Land and ground being within the said Syte Cyrcuyte and precyncte of the late Monasterie and also of and in ffoure score and Seven Acres of Land lying in Dyvers fieldes and places within the parishe of Saynt Alkmund of Derbye ...*'.⁶

Another Marriage Settlement in 1608 between John Bullocke of Darleigh and Sir Henry Fanshawe refers to '*the Capital mansion house and site of the then late dissolved monastery of Darleigh ...*'⁷ indicating that a new house had been built on the site. A year later an Inquisition Post Mortem held on the death of John Bullocke's father, John,⁸ describes his Darley property as '*a messuage with appurtenances including*

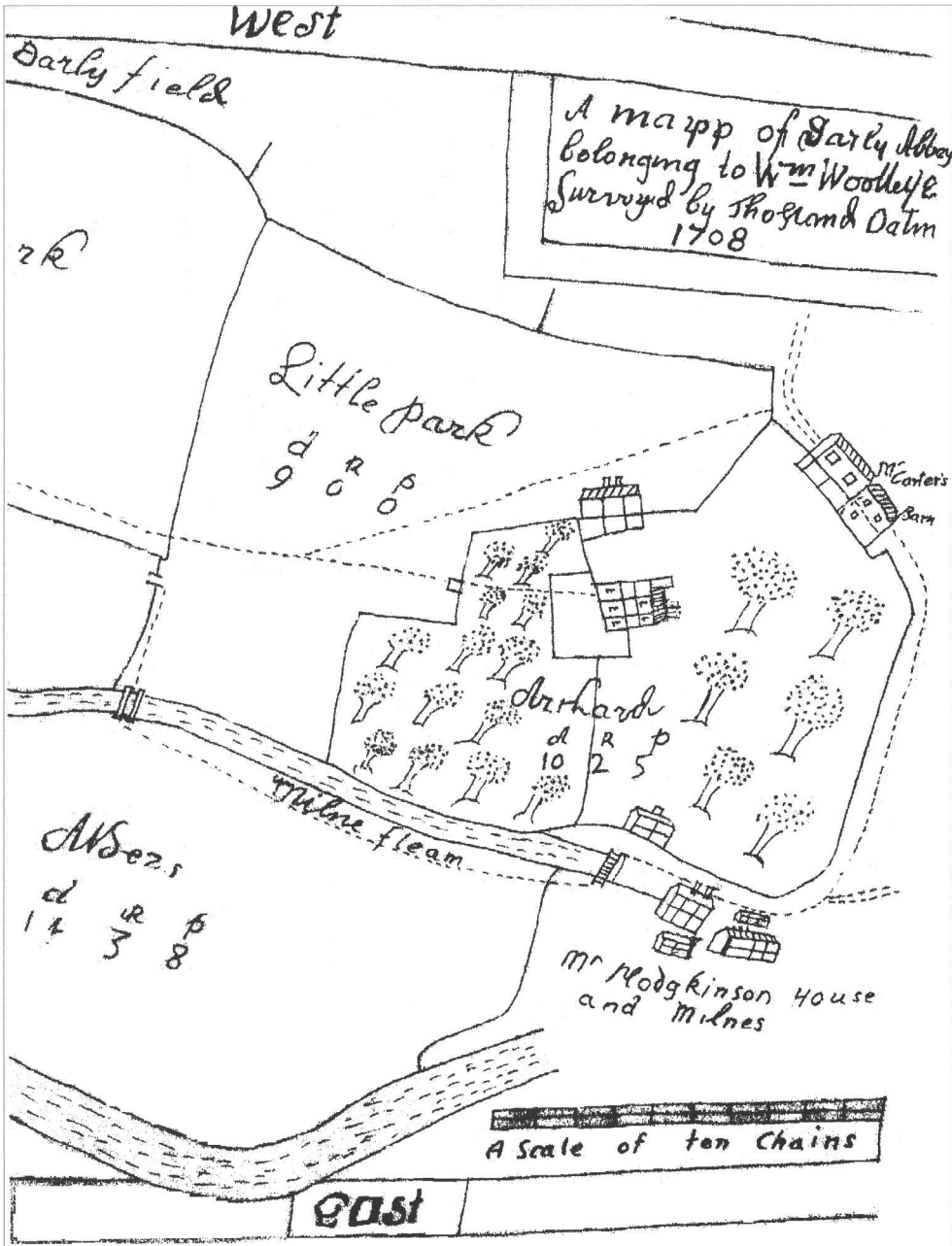


Fig. 1: Detail from William Woolley's map of Darley Abbey 1708 (enhanced by Peter Billson). Note: Mr Woolley's house is in the centre of the Orchard, the current Abbey pub on the eastern boundary and Mr Carter's property on the north-west border.

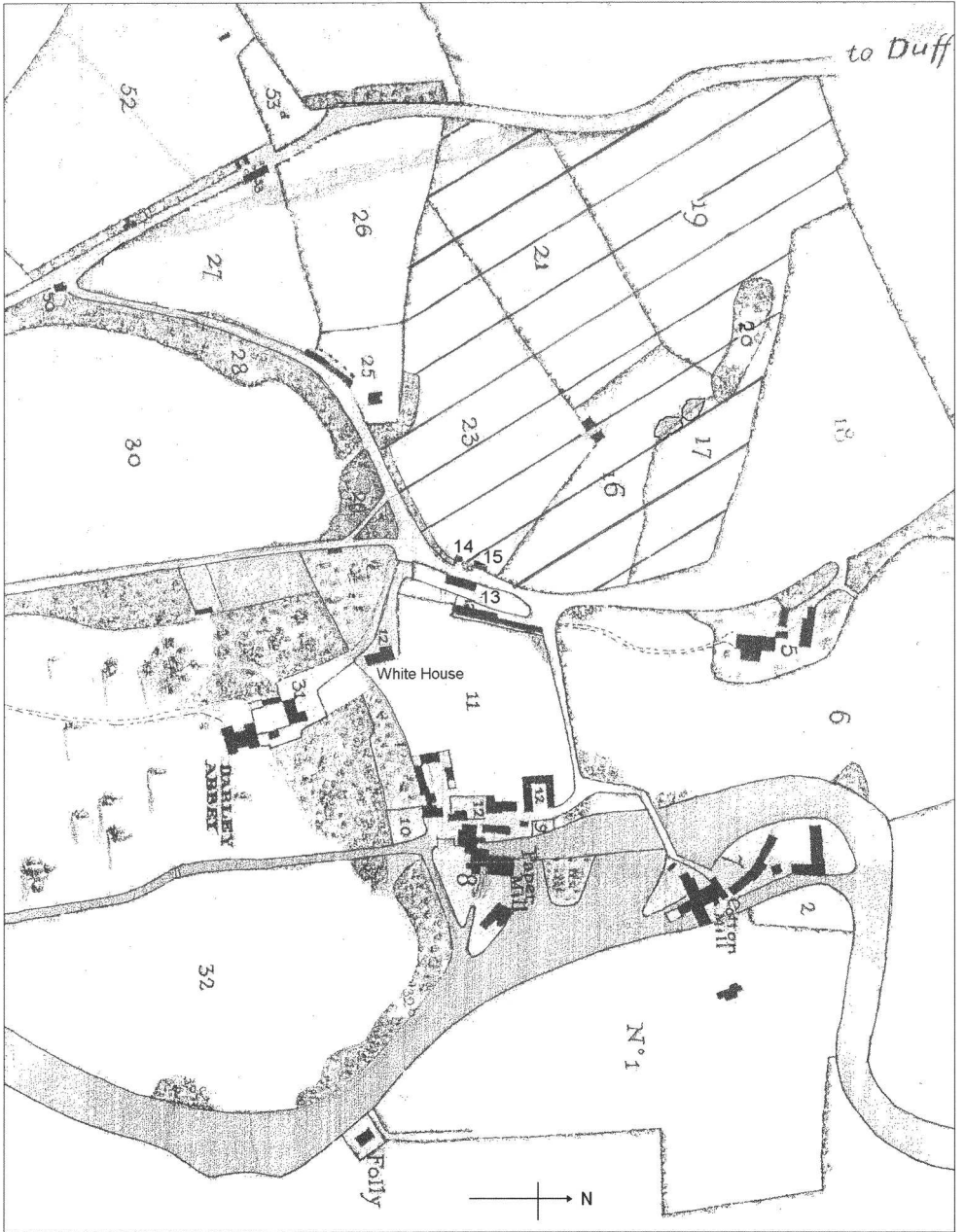
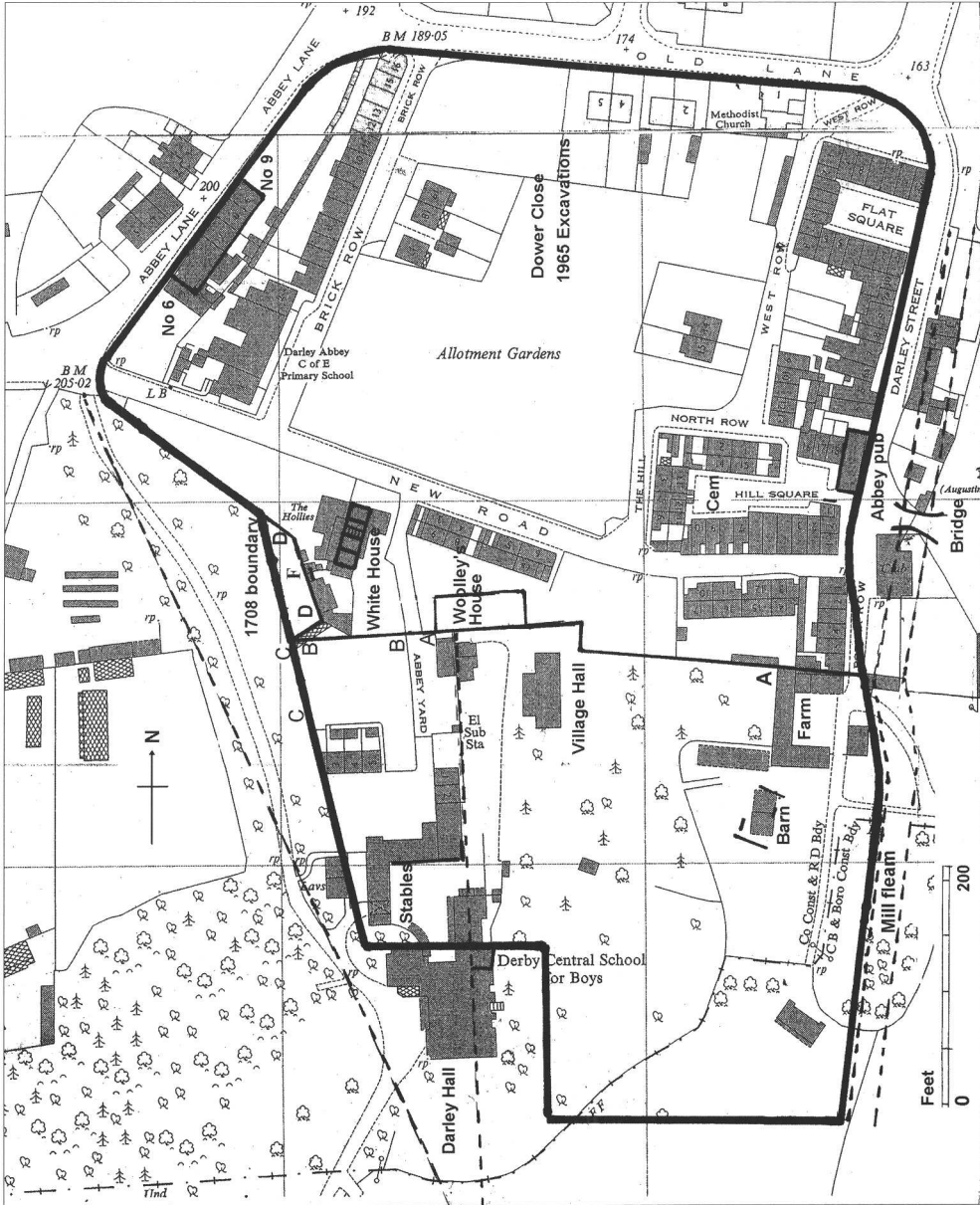


Fig. 2: Liberty of Darley Abbey (1811) showing Carter's estate (hatched). (DRO 769/11) Plot no 13: 7a-9 Abbey Lane. Plots nos 14 and 15 are on the opposite side of the road to no 13. Plan of Darley Hall shows infill alterations by Joseph Pickford for Robert Holden. (Enhanced by Peter Billson, amended by J. Steer)



the site of the dissolved monastery of Darleighe, 1 garden, 2 orchards, 1 dovecote, 4 mills in Darleighe . . . together with a total of 520 acres of land in Darleighe, the parish of Saint Alkmund and the parish of Mackworth.⁹ The Hearth Tax of 1670 only lists two properties, one with seven hearths (the Hall) and the other with 1 hearth¹⁰ and William Woolley, who lived in Darley Hall, had very little to say about the village of Darley Abbey when he wrote his *History of Derbyshire* some time before his death in 1719 apart from *'It has only a small tenement or two besides the Hall, Abbey and two or three mills'*.¹¹ It is assumed that the Hall is the one that John Bullocke built. At the end of the 18thC, William Hutton, writing about the Abbey, commented that *'A small part of this venerable building yet stands, in four divisions, but now recovered from ruins; one is part of a dwelling house; two others are barns; and the fourth, part of a garden wall. I knew these ruins when they were much more considerable'*.¹²

William Woolley had a map drawn up of his Darley Abbey estate in 1708 which shows the Hall as a three-storey house, Carter's barns, the mills and two bridges over the mill fleam. The only other buildings shown are the building which today houses the Abbey pub (presumably his reference to *'the Abbey'*)¹³ and a building to the west of the hall in the area of the White House and The Hollies on New Road (Fig. 1).¹⁴ In 1727, Woolley's son, another William, demolished the Hall and built a new Hall, stables and an office (Fig. 6),¹⁵ this Hall later being altered and extended to designs by Joseph Pickford for Robert Holden in 1777 (Fig. 3, Plate 25).¹⁶ Comparison of the field boundaries on Woolley's 1708 map and the Liberty of Darley Abbey map dated 1811 (Fig. 2) shows clearly that the new house was built well to the south of the old one.¹⁷

The Hall and its park was bought by the Evans family in 1835 and, after the death of Ada Evans in 1929, they passed into the hands of Derby Borough Council who opened the ground floor throughout the 1930s as a Café for lunches and teas. Following the outbreak of war, Derby Central School was evacuated to the Hall from 1939–58. The Council then demolished it in 1962,¹⁸ apart from the room now used as the Tearooms, Woolley's 1727 stables and his 'office', later extended. The lower courses of stonework of the Hall, including a blocked up window, can still be seen supporting the east side of the Tearoom terrace (Plate 24). Although archaeological excavations exposed some foundations belonging to an abbey building in 2007 (see Section 4), the only standing buildings are the Abbey pub and 7a–9 Abbey Lane.

2. Deeds relating to the Carter family's purchase of land and four buildings on Abbey Lane

In Taylor Simpson & Mosley's deposit of the Holden family papers at the Derbyshire Record Office there is an Abstract of deeds entitled *Abstract of Title of Messrs Geo. Alsop, James Blair, James Riddlesdon and William Riddlesdon as Trustees for sale of an estate at Darley, near Derby, heretofore belonging to Mrs Catherine Carter*. This title has been crossed through and the abstract renamed as *The premises purchased from the Trustees for sale on behalf of Messrs Mountford and others*.¹⁹ Mrs Mountford was Catherine Carter's heir. The deeds, spanning from 1650 to 1809, chart the changes in ownership of 6–9 Abbey Lane and the land associated with them.

In August 1650 Thomas Carter the elder began to buy land which finally formed a compact holding to the north-west of the village (shown hatched on Fig. 2). He bought his first two closes, Howay (also called Griffe Close) and Oversales Closes for £253

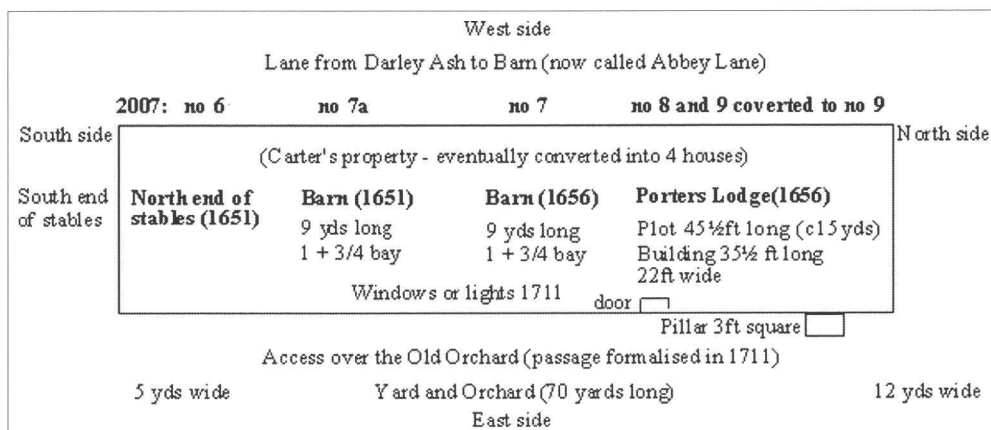


Diagram showing buildings bought by Thomas and Richard Carter and the current house numbers on Abbey Lane.

from William Smith, a butcher, who had only purchased them a month earlier in July 1650 from William Bullocke for £220. Two more closes, Sales Close (£80) (bounded by Abbots Bush Close on the north and Darley Ash Close on the south), and Abbots Bush Close (£150) (meadow and pasture land bounded by Griffie Close to the north and Darley Ash Close to the south), were bought from William Bullocke in April 1651 and February 1652 respectively. Abbots Bush Close extended to the lane leading to Darley Mills on the east side. Carter, his servants, cattle, horses, sheep and carts had access along a lane lying behind Darley Ash Close (belonging to John Gisborne) and Hollingsworth Close (belonging to Thomas Leaper) which led from Darley into a gate to Abbots Bush Close.

The Carter family also bought four buildings contiguous to each other which fronted on to a lane (now called Abbey Lane) on the west side and the Orchard on the east side (Fig. 1). In June 1651 Thomas Carter bought two buildings: a **Stone building** or **barn** c9 yards in length with about 1¾ bays adjacent to a barn called 'The Stable' on its south side and the **North end of 'The Stable'** adjoining the barn from Thomas Harriman of Derby, maltster, and William Sherwin of Darley, yeoman, for £23 14s 4d. Access to the barn through the 'usual door' was either across land on its west side or across the Orchard on its east side with 'any necessary instrument or material' needed to repair it. Carter also had free passage over the lane or waste ground from Darley Ash on the west side of the barn.

Two further barns, one of which was called the Porter's Lodge, to the north of the earlier purchase, were bought by Thomas's son, Richard, in June 1656 for £30 from Thomas Leaper, a Derby fishmonger. Leaper had bought them earlier from Harriman and Sherwin but only one of his purchases was included in the Abstract, that of the **Porter's Lodge** in March 1652. It was described as 'a parcel of ground called the Porter's Lodge being part of the barns belonging to the Abbey of Darley. Containing in length betwist North and South 45½ft with a pillar of Stone containing 3 foot square adjoining a barn lately bought by Thomas Leaper from Thomas Harriman and William Sherwin

and in breadth from east to west 22 feet'. The second building, another **Stone building/barn**, was 9 yards in length with 1¼ bays and adjoined the Porter's Lodge on its north side. Access again was through the '*usual door*' of the barn on the orchard side. Leaper too could take '*necessary instruments and materials for building or repairing . . . the Porter's Lodge and to set out Scaffold or Ladders within . . . the orchard*'. It would seem that Leaper did repair or rebuild the Porter's Lodge which probably explains why he only paid £3 10s for the larger Porter's Lodge and Carter paid him £30 for the two buildings four years later. The buildings are dealt with in detail on Section 3.

Nearly fifty years later, all Carter's Darley Abbey property (Abbots Bush Close, Sales Close, Griffé Close, tithes, houses, barns, buildings, orchards and yards) was entailed when his grandson Thomas Carter married Mary Eyre, daughter of William Eyre of Highlow in September 1702.

Nine years later, a deed of 15 August 1711 states that the barn belonging to Thomas Carter adjoining the Old Orchard belonging to William Woolley of Derby (the then owner of Darley Hall) had lately been converted to a dwelling house. Lights or windows had been made on the Orchard side to the damage and prejudice of the Orchard. Carter's passage over the Old Orchard to the barn (see earlier 1651 deed) was revoked and in its place Woolley granted him part of the Orchard, 70 yards in length from the south west corner of the barn, 5 yards wide at the south west and 12 yards wide at the other end in exchange for Carter's dovecote and pigeons and part of Carter's close, 2 yards wide on three sides, next to the dovecote. As a result of this exchange, a new entrance was made on Old Lane which gave access to the east side of the barns. The gateway still exists and the track remained until the mid-1980s when no 10 Abbey Lane was built. Thomas Carter died intestate and Letters of Administration were granted to his wife, Mary in 1727.

The dovecote was converted to a dwelling house by George Bage of Derby, an innholder, who bought it from John Woolley of Darley (brother of William Woolley) on 8/9 May 1735. The house next door to the dovecote, late in the tenure of Robert Gaunt, belonged to Thomas's widow, Mary Carter, implying that Carter had built the dovecote on the site of the north end of the stables by 1711. In 1740²⁰ there was some doubt over ownership of a partition wall. It was agreed that Bage would rebuild the wall, Mary Carter would pay £2 2s 0d and would own it when it had been rebuilt. Bage could then build close up to the new wall and lay timbers into it for the erection of houses. In 1754, by which time the dovecote had been converted into two messuages (with one rood of land), the Rev'd Thomas Carter, great-grandson of the original Thomas, bought it back from George and Robert Bage for £130.²¹

The Rev'd Thomas Carter died intestate in 1775. Letters of Administration were granted to his sister, Katherine, who made her will later in the same year on 20 November. The original Carter purchases were still intact as she owned lands and five tenements in Darley now or late in tenure of Wm Starbuck, Tho Birch, Job Gaunt, James Fletcher, Mrs Bowler and Mary Peace as well as Coneygreen farm in Etwall and a house on Egginton Heath in the possession of Samuel Cope (presumably the Etwall and Egginton properties were bought by her father as part of his marriage settlement in 1702). The property, still entailed, was left to her cousin, Katherine Smith of Beamhurst, co Staffs, widow.

In 1809, Robert Holden, the current owner of Darley Hall, wanted to break the entail on his estate in order to buy more land in Darley Abbey including the Carter estate from Katherine Smith's heirs: Ann Smith, wife of Simon Mountford of Beamhurst Hall in Staffordshire, Mary Bagnall and Ann's children: Susanna Christine, wife of George Alsop of Uttoxeter, surgeon, Catherine, Richard, a surgeon, Margaret, wife of John Riddlesden of Ashbourne and Henry. The current trustees for the Carter estate, George Alsop and James Blair of Uttoxeter, were also taking steps to break the tail on the Carter estate.

The Carter's property was now described as *'the dwelling houses adjoining together at Darley in the tenure of Joshua Bowman, Ann Fletcher, Ellen Johnson, James Slater, a shop in the tenure of Joshua Bowman next to Hill Close, a messuage in the tenure of William Sowter adjacent to Hill Close at or near the north east corner and a messuage in the possession of Robert Holden near to Hill Close near the south west corner'*.

The closes, now in the possession of William Sowter and Robert Holden, were described as:

William Sowter

Cherry Orchard and barn:	2a 1r 27p
Whitecrofts garden:	2a 0r 8p
The Hollow (Howaie Close):	5a 2r 25p
Clover Close:	4a 0r 35p
Shaws Garden:	2a 0r 31p
Shaws Rickyard and Lane	1r 3p

Robert Holden

House and Hill Close, adjoining road from Darley to Allestree and Cherry Orchard Close:	5a 2r 4p
Taylor's Close (formerly called Howaie Close or Griffe, Oversales or Griffe, Sales Close, Abbots Bush):	4a 2r 25p

Total (includes 3p for house on west side of road and 1r 15p for houses and gardens on east side of road): **27a 1r 16p**

17thC names of closes

Howay Close
Howay Close
Howay Close
Over Sales Close
Abbots Bush Close

Abbots Bush Close

Sales Close

By 1810 the entail had been broken on both the estates and Robert Holden had purchased Carter's property and several other Darley Abbey properties.²² However, a few years later Holden decided to sell his Darley Abbey estate in order to buy another estate at Nuthall in Nottinghamshire (see Section 5). The Darley Abbey estate was valued by a land surveyor, John Sanders of Mackworth, in 1814 who also made some observations on Darley properties which had been bought by Holden. Carter's estate, now referred to as land bought from Simon Mountford, esq, was valued at £5743 10s and Sanders commented:²³

The Lands marked 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 were purchased from Simon Mountford, Esq are also situate on an Eminence considerably above the Mansion House and Gardens and completely overlook the latter from which they are separated only by the Road into the Village of Darley.

The plot numbers are shown on the Liberty of Darley Abbey map of 1811 (Fig. 2).²⁴ The Carter closes were in a single block of land stretching from Abbey Lane to the road to Duffield (today Duffield Road). Plot 13 is 6–9 Abbey Lane and the two houses opposite are plots 14 and 15.

On page 36 of the abstract there is a legal opinion stating that it was defective in its present state and querying whether title was properly proved. Margin notes answer specific points, one of which states that '*the lands were parcel of the Abbey of Darley and are exempt from Tythes*'.

Another margin note in the Abstract states that '*These 4 houses were sold to Walter Evans*'. Land Tax records show that '*land late Mr Mountford*' Robert Holden was paying tax on in 1812 had passed to Thomas Evans in 1813 as '*land late Holdens*'.²⁵ A Schedule of Deeds for the estate drawn up for William and Samuel Evans in 1835 includes two deeds dated 1811 and 1815 relating to Mr Mountford's land but an adjacent margin note states '*Mountford's land sold to Walter Evans and Messrs Wm & S Evans in 1820, in possession of Walter Evans*'.²⁶ Walter Evans's will, made in 1835, specifically states that he had bought four cottages and their gardens in Darley jointly with his nephew, William Evans, from Robert Holden.²⁷

3. The Buildings: 6–9 Abbey Lane, Darley Abbey

The questions that needed to be answered about nos 6–9 Abbey Lane were: did they have the same measurements as the ones that Thomas Carter bought in the 1650s and did they have any medieval features which would suggest that they formed part of the Abbey of Darley when they were built? It was also necessary to try and see how and when they had been altered over the intervening centuries. In 1651 and 1656 Thomas Carter bought a total of four adjoining buildings, two barns, the north end of the Stables and the Porter's Lodge, also described as the barns of Darley Abbey. Woolley's map shows that windows had been inserted on the east side by 1708. When the buildings were sold to Robert Holden they were described as four adjoining houses and they can be identified on the 1811 map as plot 13 on the east side of Abbey Lane. In 1971, the two barns and the Porter's Lodge, now called 7a–9 Abbey Lane, were bought by Mr Baskerville who restored nos 7–9 between 1971 and 1975. Nos 8 and 9 were converted into one house (now no 9) in 1971–72, no 7 was restored in 1975²⁸ and no 7a is currently the Darley Abbey Stores. The house, no 6, on the south end of the row occupies the site of the earlier north end of the stables, later the site of the dovecote. Mr Baskerville's son-in-law, Ray Dallas, took a large number of exterior photographs of nos 7–9 and interior photographs of nos 8–9 before, during and following renovation and I took a few photographs of no 9 in the early 1980s.

Nos 7 and 9 Abbey Lane form a continuous two-storey building built of stone blocks of sandstone, gritstone, (including most of the Abbey Lane side of the building) or oolitic limestone in varying height courses. On the east side the blocks are founded on a chamfered stone plinth and laid in regular courses up to the roof line (Plates 5–10). On the west side both the blocks and courses are more irregular. About 6ft above the pavement the wall is stepped in by about 6" apart from where the stepping has been lowered to go round windows (Plates 1–3). The pitched roof, now tiled, may have been thatched in the 1650s. Above the stone wall of the north gable wall there are a few rows of small sized bricks with rows of a slightly larger brick above them.



Plate 2: 7a (Moonco), 7 and 9 Abbey Lane after renovation of exterior of nos 7 and 9, 1972 (R. Dallas). Note the 19th-century entrance to no 7 which leads into the first floor and the grille to its right. The west wall shows the cladding wall and the raised line of the original wall.

No 9 is 35½ feet long (including the buttressed wall) and 22 feet wide with a 3 foot square stone pillar (buttress) on its east side. No 7 is 27 feet long (9 yards). The length of the buildings, the size of the buttress and the width of no 9 match the description of the Porter's Lodge and its adjacent barn in 1656. During the renovation of the building a brick-lined well found near the north wall was partially excavated by Mr Baskerville to a depth of 20 feet.²⁹

The buttress (the stone pillar) on the north-east corner of no 9 which rests on a stone plinth with a moulded edge (Plate 9) was presumably built to prevent a building sliding down the east/west slope. Before it was restored to its present height, the reduced buttress had been capped with tiles laid flat (Plates 8–9). The width and depth of the remains of the buttress suggests that it once supported a much taller building. It abuts a stone wall with a tiled roof (Plate 11) and the north wall of no 9. Plate 11, taken before repointing and the formation of a new doorway, also shows the outlines of an arched door through the wall and three cut back walls which originally formed the external and internal walls of a building since demolished. The north wall is 33" (830mm) thick of which 9" would be the width of the wall of no 9. Another distinctive feature is the hoodmould over the central door on the east side (rear) of nos 7–9 (Plate 7), presumably the 'usual door' to the barns.

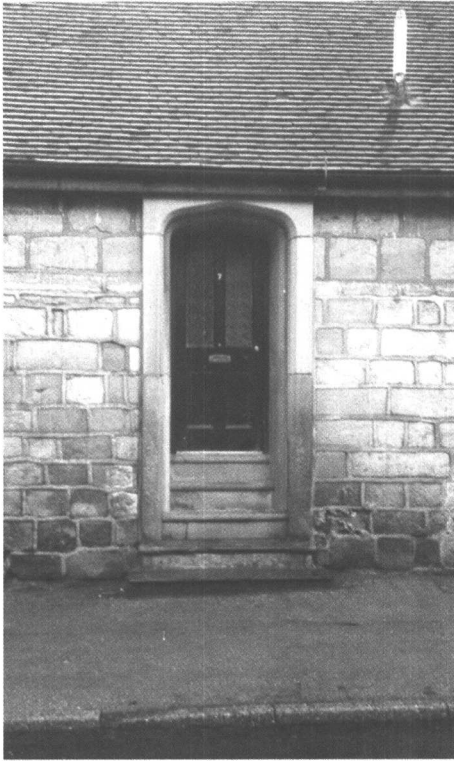


Plate 3: Doorway, 7 Abbey Lane, 1983 (Steer)



Plate 4: 6 Abbey Lane, 1983 (J. Steer)

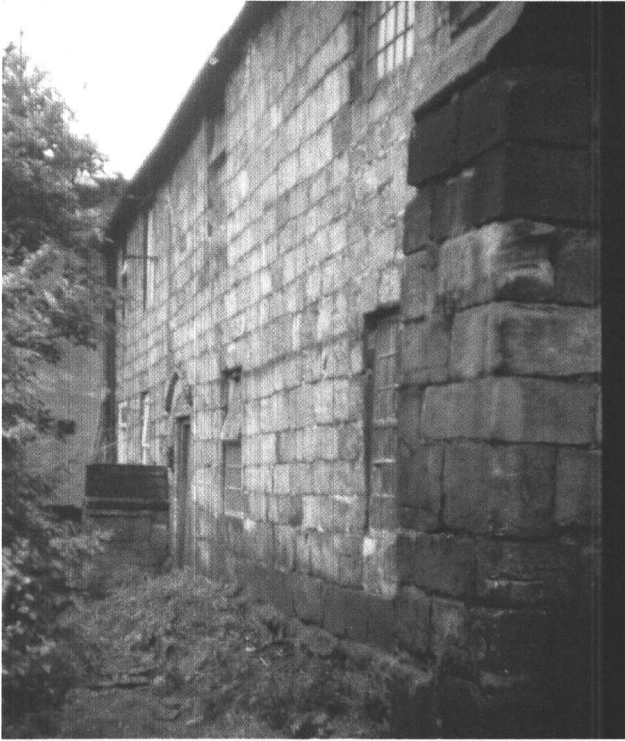


Plate 5: Rear of 7-9 Abbey Lane before renovation, 1971 (R. Dallas). The door to no 8 with the hoodmould is in the centre of the building. The buttress is at the front of the photograph.



Plate 6: Rear of 7-9 Abbey Lane after renovation, 1983 (J. Steer).

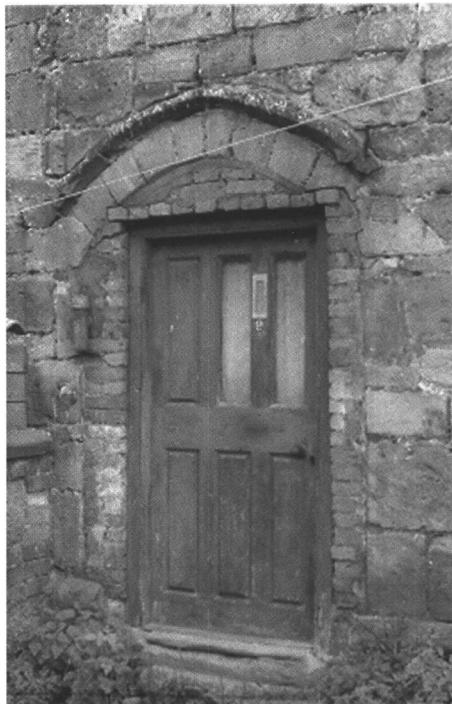


Plate 7: Rear door of 8 Abbey Lane before renovation, 1971 (R. Dallas). Note the hoodmould over the curved door lintel and width of the doorway. The remains of the stone door jambs can be seen on both sides. The doorway has been reduced in width with bricks.



Plate 8: Buttress at rear of 9 Abbey Lane, before renovation, 1971 (R. Dallas).



Plate 9: North wall of 9 Abbey Lane and workshop, during renovation, 1971 (R. Dallas). Note plinth forming base of the buttress.



Plate 10: Buttress at rear of 9 Abbey Lane, after renovation, 1983 (J. Steer). The top of the buttress is now stepped. It has been reshaped and raised.



Plate 11: 9 Abbey Lane. north wall before renovation, 1971–72 (R. Dallas). Note the bricked up doorway and outline of the cutback ends of 3 former walls (2 outer, 1 internal). The cut down buttress supporting this wall which adjoins no 9 still has its small tiled cover.

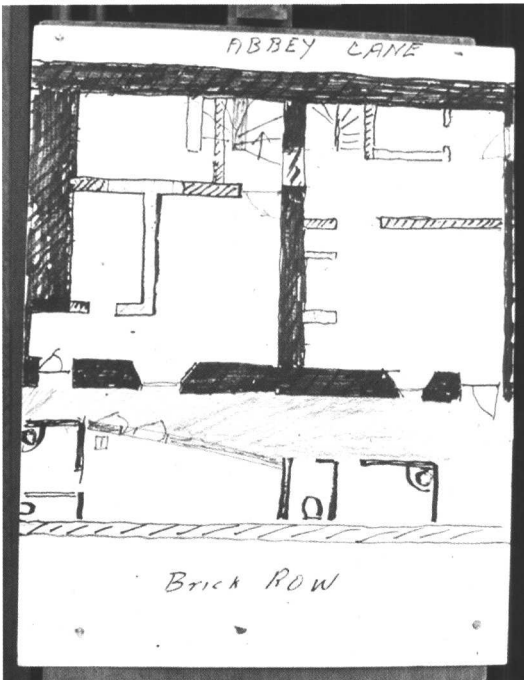


Fig. 4: Mr Baskerville's ground floor plan of 8 and 9 Abbey Lane during renovation.
 Thick black lines: stone walls.
 Thin cross hatched walls: original walls that were retained.
 Thin walls with very little cross-hatching: removed.
 The staircases were both removed and replaced by one staircase.
 Each house originally had an outside privy and wash-house.



Plate 12: 9 Abbey Lane First floor during renovation. Internal and west walls. Note different sizes of bricks indicating two building phases, 1971–72 (R. Dallas).



Plate 13: Dining room ceiling during renovation, 1971–72 (R. Dallas).



Plate 14: Fireplace recess with rough hewn timber lintel discovered in the lounge during renovation, 1971–72 (R. Dallas).

There is a large difference in ground level between the west (road) and east sides of nos 7a–9. The east side is at ground floor level but on the west side the front door of no 7 leads into the first floor of the building (Plate 3). Mr Dallas stated that doorways with stone semi-circular chamfered heads were exposed when the plaster was taken off the internal face of rear (west) walls on the ground floor of nos 8 and 9, ie below existing road level. A similar door head can be seen through the ventilation grille low down on the road side of no 7 about 1" to 2" behind the current external stone wall. The latter is about 6" thick and must have been built at a later date, perhaps to block off the doors to provide a more secure barn, to protect decayed stonework or to strengthen the building when the road was raised or widened.

Today it is difficult to see how these doors were accessed. Abbey Lane was probably just a narrow track in the medieval period. It could have been lower than the road level today, perhaps as low as the current Old Lane/Abbey Lane junction which is at about the same level as the bottom of the doorways or they may have been reached by external steps. The Carter lands to the west of Abbey Lane stood on the Keuper Marl geological stratum which rose steeply up to Duffield Road (the eminence described by Sanders). The stability of this slope would have been a problem, particularly with a track, later a road, at the lower level. Abbey Lane may have been raised and a high retaining wall built on the west side (part still exists behind 1–5 Abbey Lane) to overcome the stability problem.

Nos 7 and 9 have obviously been raised in height at some time, possibly twice; perhaps when Thomas Leaper was repairing them between 1652 and 1656, perhaps in 1711 or perhaps when a thatched roof was replaced with a tiled roof. The lowest few courses of the north gable wall of no 9 are constructed of small sized bricks. The internal face of the external walls are stone but similar small bricks could also be seen above the original stone cross-wall between no 8 and no 9 in the west bedroom when the plaster had been removed. There are larger bricks above the external west stone wall in the same bedroom (Plate 12). The latter stone wall contains the chamfered doorways at ground level so, when the wall was raised, stone was used on the outside face and brick on the internal face.

Internally there are only two features which could be used to date the early alterations to nos 8 and 9: the timber beam and joist ceilings between the ground floor and first floor in no 8 and no 9 (Plate 13) and a large fireplace with a rough hewn timber lintol beam and a bread oven which had been bricked in (Plate 14). Windows had been inserted on the east side by 1708 (see Fig. 1). In 1971 the window frames were made of timber and divided into small panes (Plate 8). There are exposed timber beams in a first floor bedroom and landing in no 7.³⁰

No 7a, the Darley Abbey Stores, is also 9 yards in length, matching the length of the first stone barn which Thomas Carter bought. The roof has a different pitch to nos 7 and 9. A brick parapet wall above the eaves line and a shop front were built on the Abbey Lane side at some time (Plate 2 in 1972; Plate 21 shows the building in the 19th century before the shop front was constructed). Again the shop occupies the first floor of the building. The whole building has been enlarged several times masking nearly all the early construction.

However, in the summer of 2007 the lower ground floor (the original ground floor) was being modernised. There are two rooms on the west side divided by a very thick

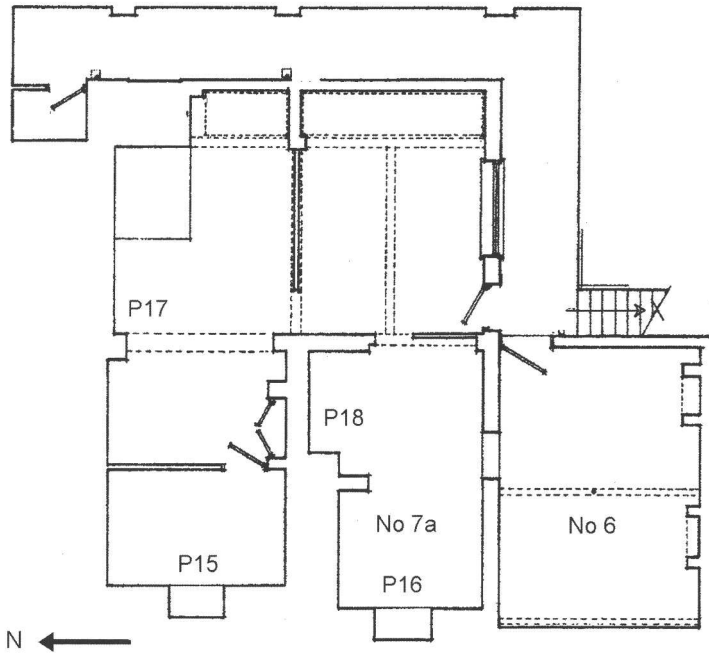


Fig. 5: 7a Abbey Lane. Plan of lower ground floor. Note the thick wall between the north and south rooms on the west side. Plate (x) refers to the photographs below. Note: the third room on the south side is the cellar of 6 Abbey Lane.



Plate 15: 7a Abbey Lane (Darley Abbey Stores). Ground Floor, north room, west wall with coal shute, 2007 (P. J. Steer).



Plate 16: 7a Abbey Lane. Ground floor, south room showing opening in west wall, 2007 (P. J. Steer).



Plate 17: 7a Abbey Lane. Ground floor, north room, north wall, 2007 (P.J. Steer).



Plate 18: 7a Abbey Lane. Ground floor, south side, partition wall, 2007 (P. J. Steer).

internal wall (see plan, Fig. 5) and, unlike nos 8 and 9, both had brick barrel vaulted ceilings (Plates 15–16). All the plaster had been taken off the walls and it could be seen that the west wall below street level was built entirely of stone blocks in the northern room and of stone with some brick infill in the southern room. In the northern room a coal delivery shute had been made through the thickness of this wall and a stone thrall ran along most of its length. Dressed stone lined the lower sides of the shute (Plate 15). The southern room has a larger opening with a stone frame in the west wall (Plate 16), probably a window which has been bricked in, and a window in the south wall. The north wall between nos 7a and 7 has four courses of stonework with brick above (Plate 17), probably built at the same time as the vaulted ceilings. In the brick partition wall between the two rooms there is the incomplete remains of an earlier arched feature which had been bricked in (Plate 18).

No 6 Abbey Lane is a house of mid-Victorian date built gable end on to the road (Plate 4, Plate 21). It is 32 feet wide, including a 14 foot gateway with a Victorian stone gate frame between its northern edge and the Stores. It too has a cellar but only under the north part of the house adjoining no 7a.³¹

Comment

The size of the stone blocks on the east side and the form of the buttress are similar to the slimmer buttresses found on the medieval stone building (now the Abbey pub) on Darley Street (Plates 19–20). The buttresses are also similar to those on St John's Chapel in Belper which was built by the de Ferrers family c1250 and those supporting

the tower of the 13th century Allestree parish church. The Abbey pub, about 200 yards to the east of Abbey Lane, is acknowledged to have been an Abbey building which escaped demolition at the Reformation. The hoodmould over its south door shown in photographs and sketches (Plate 19³²) before the building was restored in 1978–79 was very similar to that on no 9. The similarity of the building features, apart from the reference in the abstract, implies that nos 7–9 Abbey Lane were originally built for the medieval Abbey. An elusive question is why was no 9 referred to as the Porter's Lodge in 1656. Perhaps the answer lies in the discrepancy in the length of the building (35½ feet) and the length of the plot described in the deed (45½ feet) and the existence of a large buttress which supported a wall of a building which no longer exists. Perhaps the demolished building on the remaining 10 feet was part of a gatehouse similar to that at the Augustinian abbey at Cirencester. The buildings on Abbey Lane may even have extended as far as the top of Old Lane.

7a–9 Abbey Road in 1971–2³³

Mr R.G. Baskerville, a retired Engineer, bought nos 7a–9 Abbey Road in 1971 from the Hodgkinson family, then owners of Hodgkinson's 'High Class Grocers' in the Market Place, Derby. At the time, nos 7 and 9 formed three cottages, nos 8 and 9 were untenanted and in a dilapidated state (Plate 5) and no 7 was tenanted by an engine driver and family. Their cottage was condemned as unfit for human occupation and they were rehoused. There had been a shop at no 7a for many years and Mr Baskerville continued to let this out.

Mr Baskerville renovated nos 8 and 9 and converted them into one cottage (now no 9) in 1971–72.³⁴ Fig. 4, a sketch plan of the ground floor of the cottages by Mr Baskerville shows which walls were taken out (not hatched) and those which were left in (hatched). An opening was made in the stone wall dividing the two cottages. The inglenook was found by chance when knocking on the wall which concealed the chimney breast produced a hollow sound. All the windows were retained and a new one inserted on the Abbey Lane side. A search for the original drains at the rear of the house revealed that they were buried under four feet of ash fill.

No 7 Abbey Lane was restored in 1975 and no 10 Abbey Lane was built in the garden of no 9 after the death of Mr Baskerville. The garden of no 9 previously extended to Old Lane (Figs 2 and 3).

4. Possible site of the Abbey and its Precinct

Until 7a–9 Abbey Lane was identified as a former Abbey building, the only known standing building was the Abbey pub on Darley Street. They sit on the north-west and east boundaries respectively of the orchard shown on Woolley's map in 1708 (Fig. 1) so the orchard boundaries may define the precinct of the Abbey. If this is so, then the Abbey church and the cloisters must lie within these boundaries. Fig. 3 shows the boundaries of the 1708 map transposed on to the 1956 1:1250 Ordnance Survey map (chosen because it shows the site of Darley Hall). Inevitably there were some cartographical discrepancies between the 18th and 20th-century drafting. Other maps (including the 1811 map, Fig. 2) were used to try and clarify boundaries where these were uncertain. Other known Abbey remains have been marked on the 1956 map and the geology and topography of Darley Abbey have been considered.



REMAINS OF DARLEY ABBEY.

Plate 19: Abbey pub (from Bemrose, *Guide to Derbyshire*, 1869).



Plate 20: Abbey pub after restoration, 1979 (R. Dallas). Much of the south wall was removed during the renovation works. The hoodmould has been replaced and appears to have a deeper curve than that shown in 1869.

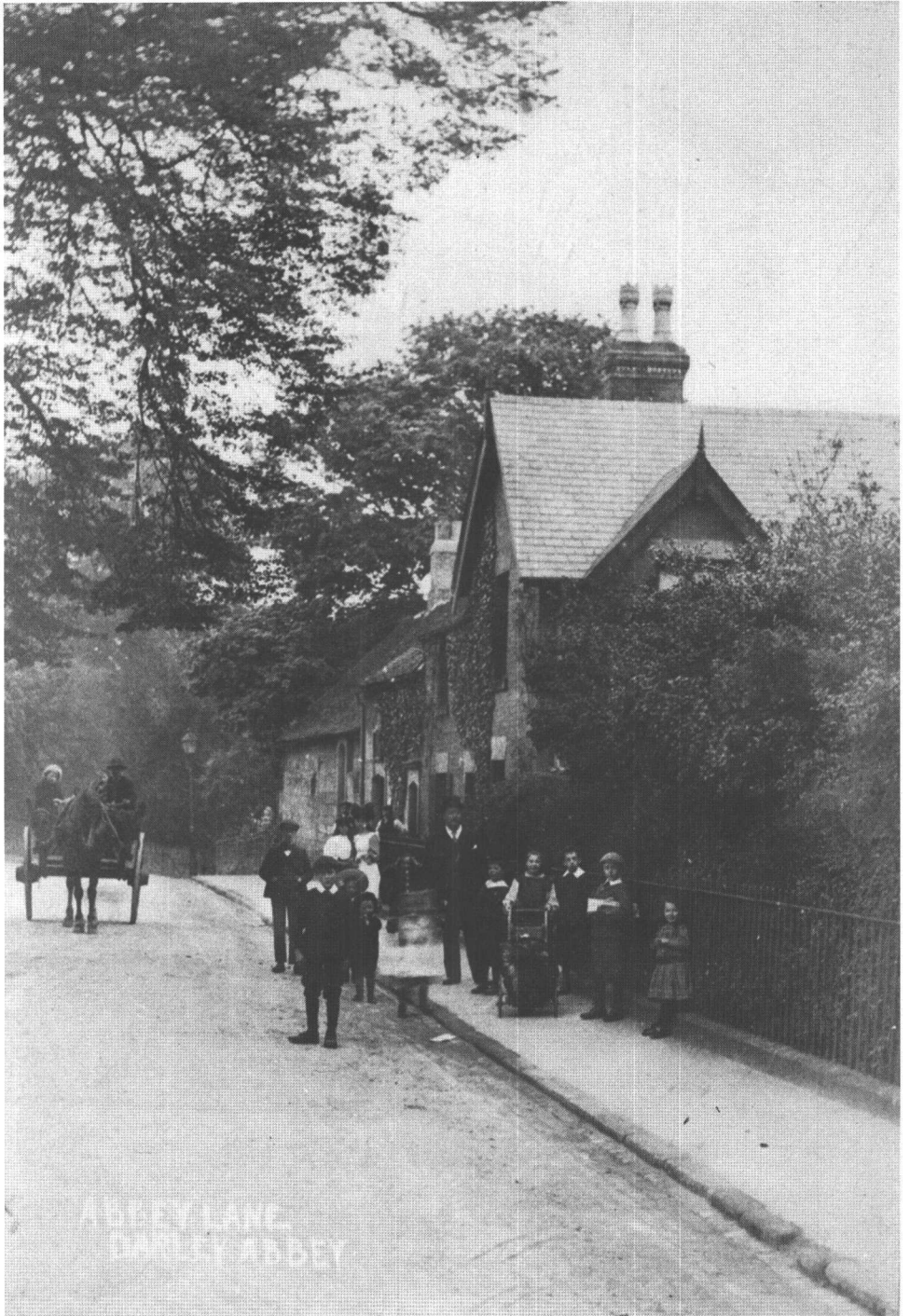


Plate 21: 6-9 Abbey Lane in the 19th century.
© 2008 Derby Museum and Art Gallery, L11263

a) The Abbey remains in 2008

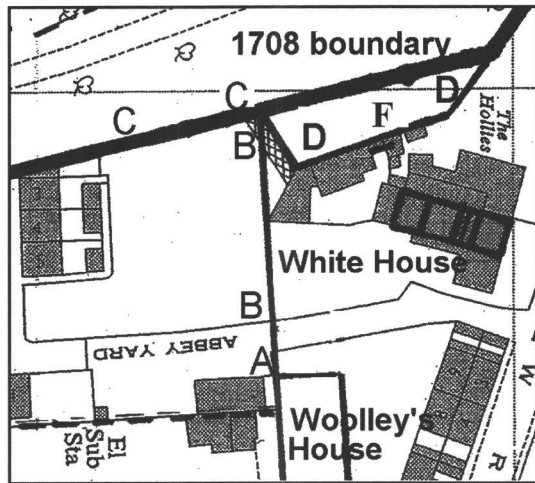
Besides the Abbey pub and 7a–9 Abbey Lane there are some other features which may relate to the Abbey in the village today.

The stone sarcophagus outside St Matthew's church was found between 5 and 6 Hill Square. Other coffins and skeletons were also unearthed in the area of Hill Square and the adjacent New Road in the 1920s,³⁵ suggesting the Abbey cemetery was in this area (Fig. 3). In March 1823 two encaustic tiles were found '*under a road in Darley Abbey on the supposed site of the cloisters and where a coffin had been previously discovered*',³⁶ presumably New Road.

The lower part of the north walls of 2 Darley Street and 1 Hill Square are built with stone and the stables of the 1727 Darley Hall are built off a stonework plinth on the east and south sides (Fig. 3). The White House on New Road is another building which was probably founded on the remains of a medieval stone building. The house, as shown in 1811 (Fig. 2) before it was extended, is built off the walls of three cellars. Today the White House owns the central and northern cellars which are accessed by a stone staircase bounded by a stone wall on either side. The southern one is owned by the Hollies (not examined). The walls in the central cellar are built off a stone plinth presently 3ft high. The northern cellar is not accessible but internal measurements of ground floor suggest that it was originally a building with a passage or stairway on the south side. The east wall of this cellar is also built off a stone plinth 3ft high and a stone north wall can be seen projecting 6" above ground level on the north elevation of the house. A preliminary examination made of its interior by passing an endoscope through a grille in the north wall appeared to show decorated plasterwork on its east wall.

Two walls and a hedge in the White House garden represent boundaries shown on Woolley's map. The continuation of the E/W boundary line (B-B, enlarged detail of Fig. 3 below) (see paragraph b below) runs approximately along a hedge line (not shown in 1956), the rear of an outbuilding and the north garden wall. In the southernmost garden, the lower parts of the west (C-C) and north garden walls (D-C) are built of stone; 9 courses of blocks each 1ft high on the west wall and 6 courses each 9" high on the north wall (Plate 22). Both walls have been raised in height with brick. There are two courses of stone in the bottom of the west wall of the two garages and six courses in the adjoining small building (south end of D-D). No stone can be seen on the Darley Park side of these walls apart from one course of the north garden wall. The ground level in the Park adjacent to the north wall (D-C) and the wall (D-D) running north behind the outbuildings is several feet lower than the ground adjacent to the west wall (C-C).

The west boundary wall of the Hollies adjacent to the outbuildings of the White House was exposed (F in the detail of Fig. 3 above) during the building of a new extension in July 2008.³⁷ Above ground it looked like a stone wall topped with a brick wall but excavations for new foundations showed the stone was founded on at least eight courses of thin bricks (see b) below). Further north a length of wall destroyed in a flood a few years ago has been replaced by a low random stone wall only a few feet high. The rest of the wall going north to the Park gates is built of larger bricks buttressed from the Hollies side.



Enlarged detail of Fig 3 showing the west boundary walls and the White House.

Excavations in 2006–07 revealed footings for stone walls for a mid–13th–15th century building to the south, east and west of a field barn sited south of Poplar Row (Fig. 3) together with a random flagged path, 0.87m wide, running north-west to south-east on its north side. The bridge over the Mill Fleam shown on Woolley’s map just south of the mills was also revealed during the same excavations together with a 5.1m sandstone wall running west from the bridge. The wall was at least three blocks thick and 8m from the south-east corner of the Abbey Pub. It appeared to be dressed on its north face with a possible adjoining wall abutting to this north face.³⁸

The southern end of the path from Mileash Lane to Darley Park tearooms (c1853–75),³⁹ is mainly edged with stone. Some of them are dressed in a variety of different shapes and sizes and may possibly have been part of the fabric of the Abbey buildings.

b) The location of the Orchard boundaries and possible Abbey precinct.

The boundaries of the northern half of the orchard in 1708 can still be identified today. The former Porter’s Lodge and barns (7a–9 Abbey Lane) sit on the north-western boundary, the road to the mills on the northern boundary (Old Lane) and the Abbey pub on the eastern boundary. The east–west boundary line [E/W line] which runs through the centre of the orchard was c528ft long in 1708. It represented the northern boundary of the demesne lands of Darley Hall in 1757 (the northern orchard is labelled Darley Abbey Mills) and can be identified on the 1811 (Fig. 2) and 1956 (Fig. 3) maps. Today it is defined by a hedge east running from the Abbey Yard, alongside the car park, the village hall and its lawn (A-A) and by a hedge and the north wall in the garden of the White House (B-B).

The boundaries of the southern orchard cannot be identified by any features which exist today. Two methods were used to try to define these boundaries. Measurements were taken from Woolley’s 1708 map where the boundaries are sufficiently fixed today. For instance, the longest distance from Old Lane to the E/W line (c528ft) is almost identical in both 1708 and 1956 so measurements were taken from this line to find the



Plate 22: The White House. South garden: west and north garden walls, 2008 (J. Steer).

two southern borders. It was not possible to do this with the east/west measurements so the 1708 map was scaled up to the same size as the OS map. Although the 1708 map is not drawn to OS standards, the combination of the two methods gave a fairly accurate indication of the southern and eastern boundaries.

There are problems defining the western boundary running south from the corner of Mileash Lane and Abbey Lane (the entrance to Darley Park) to the building marked 'Lavs' in 1956 to the west of the Darley Hall stables. In 1708 it is shown as two straight lines, one third running south east, the rest south-south-east, which appear in part to follow the line of the Park boundary wall in 1956. In 1811 it appears to follow the 1708 line but there is a slight kink to the west on the E/W line. In 1852, if the map is accurate,⁴⁰ the wall appears to go no further south than the E/W line. By 1875⁴¹ the boundary wall of Darley Hall had been diverted from its 1811 line near the Hollies to run further east (D-D) followed by a sharp turn west up the north garden wall (D-C) of the White House before continuing south along its west garden wall (C-C). The Park boundary wall still follows the same line today (Fig. 3).

One explanation for the sharp turn in the wall and the low level of the ground on the Darley Park side could be that the building shown on the western boundary in 1708 was sited against the north garden wall and the wall behind the garage of the White House. Its remains were probably removed when the western boundary wall of Darley

Hall was raised at some time after 1811, and its south and east walls used to form the base of new boundary walls (thus incorporating its site into the Park instead of the grounds of the White House and the Hollies). To establish whether or not the 1852 map is correct or whether or not the west wall in the White House garden (B-B) was also rebuilt at the same time will need an archaeological excavation.

The southern dog-leg shown in 1708 fits round the east and north sides of the 1727 Darley Hall, implying that it was built on virgin land. Interestingly, the Hall appears to be due south of Woolley's 1708 house, probably to make use of the existing track to the Abbey from Derby. In 1708 this track turned west through Darley Slade at the southern end of Woolley's estate to access Duffield Road but in medieval times it might have run directly across the Park from the Abbey to St Alkmund's church.⁴²

The track from Derby entered the orchard on the south side. When it was extrapolated on to the 1956 map it runs along the east side of the 1727 stables in a direct line to the entrance to Woolley's house.⁴³ The track branching off to Mileash Lane in 1708 would have been approximately along the east boundary of the Darley Hall kitchen gardens in 1956. The track in front of the Abbey pub is now Darley Street and the track to the east of the mill fleam would have been in the vicinity of the path from the car park to Darley Park today. The footbridge (revealed in 2006–07) crossed the fleam outside the Abbey pub; the southern bridge was a cart bridge. Apart from the track from Derby, the other paths, Abbey Lane, Old Lane and Darley Street encircling the Old Orchard could represent the medieval route round the outside of the Abbey precinct. Once established, medieval routes and field boundaries in Derby can often be followed for centuries.⁴⁴

The total acreage for the land occupied by Woolley's house and orchards in 1708 was 10a 2r 5p. The land to the south of E/W line is approximately 3.9 acres and that north of the line is just over 6 acres. In 1757 the acreage given for Darley Hall and its gardens was 4a 3r 7p. This suggests that the three acres enclosed from the common in c1308 were south of the E/W line. The total acreage, though not large, is similar to that found in some of the smaller Abbey precincts, suggesting again that the orchard boundaries represent those of the Abbey precinct.

c) The site of the Abbey church and cloisters

Important factors in the choice of a site for the Abbey church and cloister would have included a large area of fairly level ground for the buildings with easy access for monks, visitors and supplies from Derby and the surrounding area, a nearby source of drinking water and means of disposal of waste effluents.

The Geological Map shows that most of Darley Abbey village lies on the Keuper Waterstones, a fine grained sandstone, which would provide good foundations for large, heavy stone buildings. It outcrops on part of the east boundary of the orchard giving rise, for instance, to the steep slope seen on New Road at its junction with Darley Street. Old Lane lies on the line of an old water course running from Duffield Road to the river Derwent giving an easier route to the mills (the land rises steeply again to the north of Old Lane). To the east of Darley Street the Waterstones are overlain by alluvium which is unlikely to have been capable of supporting medieval stone buildings. The east wall of the Abbey Pub, built at the junction of the Waterstones and the alluvium, showed signs of subsidence and had to be supported by

a large buttress in the 19th century and by additional wooden buttresses in the 1950s before its restoration in 1978–80.

Keuper Marl with skerrybands overlies the Waterstones with springs emerging from a skerryband halfway up Mileash Lane which would have provided fresh drinking water. At one time a spring emerged at the west end of Lavender Row⁴⁵ and two pumps stood on Brick Row at the west end of the allotments in the 1930s.⁴⁶ Other springs could have emerged to the west of St Matthew's church (there were two ponds, probably fish ponds, straddling the field boundaries of plots 16 and 17 east of plot 20 in 1811, Fig. 2)⁴⁷ and from the skerrybands to the south-west of Darley Hall.

Waste effluents would no doubt have been discharged into the mill fleam south (downstream) of the mills. Even though mills were not recorded until c1287, it is highly unlikely that the Abbey did not have a mill before this date.

The problem today is finding a suitable area of fairly level ground within the orchard boundaries for a large building like an Abbey church which could be 150 to 300 feet long east to west with transepts 100 to 150 feet in width north to south. The adjoining cloister, usually on the south side of the church but sometimes on the north side,⁴⁸ would require 50 to 100 feet giving a total width of 150 to 250 feet.

The land slopes up very steeply from the mill fleam on the eastern boundary for about 200 feet except in the area of Flat Square at the north end of Darley Street and the northern part of the allotments to its west. Two other sites with fairly level land within the orchard boundaries are firstly the area occupied by the Abbey Yard, the Village Hall and the adjacent woodland to the south of the E/W line (Village Hall site) and secondly the land to the north of the E/W line and west of Hill Square which includes part of New Road and the southern half of the 1956 allotment gardens (Allotment site).

It is unlikely that the church and cloisters were built in the area of Flat Square because excavations carried out by the Derbyshire Archaeological Society in 1965 in the northern part of the allotment gardens before Belper Rural District Council built houses on the site (Dower Close today) showed no trace of building foundations or other occupation features and a scarcity of medieval pottery.⁴⁹ Any waste effluents would have been discharged into the fleam north of the mills unless they were channelled to outflow further south.

The Village Hall site is on a high point of land and a church here would have made an immediate impact on visitors both by the track from Derby and by river. To its rear (east) is a narrow finger of land with a gently sloping lawn (Plate 23) and a wooded area on a steep slope at its eastern end. The Hall and its lawn occupy a site about 200 feet long and 70 feet wide adjacent to the south side of the E/W line (Fig. 3) which would have provided enough land for a church, its chancel and nave. Today the Village Hall is about 3ft lower than the car park to its west. The exit road which rises slightly to the Abbey Yard beside the wall of the White House is then fairly level until it drops again to New Road. All these levels are likely to have changed over the 480 years since the Dissolution.

South of the Village Hall is a wooded area which gently slopes to the east. This would have been large enough for the cloisters, as would land adjacent to it north of the E/W line. Effluents would have been discharged well south of the mills.



Plate 23: The Village Hall lawn, 2008 (J. Steer).

There is a large enough area of fairly level land on the Allotment site to the north of the E/W line. Effluents could have been discharged south of the mills but this may have been too close to the mills, the Abbey pub and a possible cemetery on Hill Square unless they were channelled further south. There is a high buttressed wall behind the houses (1797–1800) and school (1826) on Brick Row implying that a large amount of soil was excavated to provide a level site. No remains of the Abbey were found when three World War II air raid shelters were built opposite the school. Part of the southern allotments have been built on since 1956: a Methodist church was built on the east side in 1958–59, later extended in 1966 and 1986,⁵⁰ a block of flats on the west side c1960s–70s and terraced cottages (Abbots Mews) on the east side of Brick Row in the 1980s. As far as can be established, no archaeological investigations took place nor are there any personal memories of any finds.

The largest area of level ground is outside the orchard boundaries between the mill fleam and the river Derwent but the soft alluvium, the distance from springs and the apparent lack of direct access from Derby tends to exclude this possibility. It would also be subject to flooding.

David Robinson, in his Report on Darley Abbey for English Heritage,⁵¹ suggests another two sites, one centred on the 1727 Darley Hall and another centred on Poplar Row, Darley Street, the Abbey Pub, the mill fleam and river plain to their east. Darley Hall is unlikely because it falls outside the orchard boundaries and the land falls very

steeply to the east. The second proposal is also unlikely because the majority of the site lies on alluvium and the mill fleam runs through the western side.

Comment

The Porter's Lodge with its adjacent barns on Abbey Lane does not appear to fulfil the role of the gatehouse for the wealthiest Abbey in Derbyshire, in particular because it is not sited on the main track from Derby. Access was probably along the track running to the west of the orchard boundary. It was also built on a site which sloped fairly steeply from its rear (east) boundary. This suggests that any gateway on Abbey Lane was more likely to have been used by tradesmen and farmers delivering supplies, lay brothers working in the kitchens, brewery and gardens, for access to the Abbey's farms and possibly for access to the mills. Although the east door with the hoodmould is referred to in the deeds as the '*usual door*' to the barn, it does not seem large enough for a barn door.

The evidence appears to show that the boundaries of the Woolley's Old Orchard and the encircling paths define the precinct of the Abbey. The central east-west boundary line appears to have some significance. If it is not a later boundary, it could represent a wall between the outer and inner courts of the Abbey precinct or a line running along the north or south wall of the church. Several sites for the Abbey church and cloisters have been considered in this article but few can be discarded without archaeological evidence. However, if the southern orchard did include the enclosed 3 acres, then the site was more likely to be north of the E/W line, probably in the area of New Road and the southern allotments with the Abbey pub and the Porter's Lodge and barns on the east and north-west boundaries of an inner precinct.

The Abbey pub and 7–9 Abbey Lane are both Grade II listed 15th century buildings. The former, as it stands today, was dated by tree-ring dating of the trusses at the southern end of the building to 1429,⁵² but these timbers could have been renewed, and the latter by its listing description (which may not be correct).

It has been established that the 1727 Darley Hall was not built on the site of Woolley's 1708 house. The latter could have been an adaptation of Abbey buildings given its position on the central E/W boundary line and the line of the track from Derby. Some of the orchards may have dated back to those owned by the Abbey, but others were no doubt planted to provide a use for the 'brown field' land. Even if all the stone from the buildings had been removed, the old medieval foundations would have made ground conditions too complicated for new buildings. It must be significant that William Woolley II built Darley Hall outside the boundary of the Old Orchard and the Evans family erected housing c1780–1830 on the eastern edge of the Orchard (Poplar Row, Darley Street, West Row and Flat Square), on the probable cemetery on Hill Square and the adjacent part of New Road, on levelled land to the west (Brick Row) and in the fields adjoining Mileash Lane. Only 1–10 New Road just east of the White House were built in the central part of the 18th–19th century village.

On 23–24 August 2008, the Archaeological Research Group of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society held a training weekend at Darley Abbey. During the weekend two geophysical surveys were carried out using a TR/CIA Resistivity Meter modified to allow the creation of 'pseudosections', ie slicing vertically through the ground rather than horizontally. Three sections measured through the lawn behind the Village Hall showed bedrock at c2.5m and no features of archaeological significance. It was

thought that the subsoil consists of infill material, much of it very stony. Two other sections were measured in the two southern gardens of the White House. One section taken parallel to the west garden wall C-C showed, going south, grass on bedrock followed by a path founded on 1 metre of infill above the bedrock. The second line, at 70 degrees to the first line, suggested the continuation of the wall D-D across the lawn.⁵³

Infill has been found in the Village Hall lawn, in the White House garden and at the rear of 7–9 Abbey Lane. In addition a trial pit dug at 10 Mileash Lane revealed 3 metres of fill before undisturbed soil was found.⁵⁴ This suggests that over the years the site of the abbey buildings has probably been cleared and levelled.

APPENDIX

The owners of 6–9 Abbey Lane and Darley Hall

The owners of 6–9 Abbey Lane (1650–1835)

1. The Carter Family

Thomas Carter was a butcher and a Freeman of the Borough of Derby. Besides his land in Darley Abbey, he owned the house he lived in with its adjoining croft, a butcher's shop, a house in Bag Lane, other crofts in Derby and a close in Litchurch. He had two children, a married daughter, Ann Noton and a son, Richard. When he died, he was wealthy enough to leave his wife an annuity of £20 a year, £100 to one of Ann's children, £5 to each of his grandchildren, 40s to his apprentice John Morley, 10s to his servant maid Rebecca Ball, £20 to the poor of St Peter's parish and £20 to Mr Branwell, minister of St Peter's to prepare his funeral sermon.⁵⁵ He was buried on 17 April 1658 at St Peter's church, Derby.

Carter bought the Porter's Lodge from Thomas Leaper, a Derby fishmonger, who owned at least one other close in Darley Abbey. The pair of them also had an interest, together with other members of the Carter and Leaper families, in Heanor Hall, its lands and tenements and in Heanor rectory and its tithes.⁵⁶ An agreement dated 16 April 1635 confirmed that after the death of Richard Crowshaw of London, 2/3rds of the property would go to the syndicate and 1/3rd would go to John Crowshaw of Heanor for his life and then revert to the syndicate. Some of this property later formed part of the estate of the Ray family of Heanor.⁵⁷ Woolley writing before 1719 about Osmaston, near Derby, states that '*there are some very good freeholders, as Leaper, Carter, etc, etc.*'⁵⁸

Richard Carter, son of Thomas Carter, gentleman,⁵⁹ was baptised on 28 April 1622 and buried on 16 December 1693 at St Peter's church. He inherited his father's property in Derby and Darley Abbey, some of it after the death of his mother.

Thomas Carter, Thomas's grandson, became Mayor of Derby twice: in 1698 after Mayor Thomas Goodwin died, and in 1701.⁶⁰ He married Mary, second daughter of William Eyre of Highlow, on 17 September 1702 at Bakewell.⁶¹ His brother-in-law, John Eyre, married Catherine, the daughter of John Gell of Hopton.⁶² According to their marriage settlement dated 15/16 September 1702, Mary Eyre's marriage portion was £700 and Thomas agreed to purchase lands worth £1200 in the County of Derby within twelve months. His daughter's will indicates he bought a farm at Etwall and a

house in Egginton. The Trustees for the settlement were Sir Philip Gell of Hopton, father of John Gell and William Jessop of Broomhall Park, Sheffield.

The Carter family had become more wealthy and there is a strong probability that Thomas was the Thomas Carter who together with John Bagnold, jun, gent, Isaac Cheshire, gent, William Franceys, gent, of the borough of Derby, and William Lord of Derby, gent, was leasing St Michael's Mills, '*all the Mault or Tolls or grist of Corne of any kind or Mault that shall or may belonge to the same . . . with the Piscary or Fishinge of the River of Darwent*' with 2 horse-gates in the New Pastures from the time that '*the pasture is broken until Candlemas Day*' from the Mayor and Burgesses of Derby in 1693.⁶³ He also bought land from Sir Philip Gell: parcels of land in Tideswell, and Wormhill for £133 in 1704⁶⁴ and 3 acres of land in Abney for 20s, also in 1704.⁶⁵

Alderman Thomas Carter was buried at All Saints, Derby on 11 August 1727.⁶⁶ He died intestate and Letters of Administration were granted to his wife, Mary in 1727.⁶⁷

Thomas and Mary Carter had two children, **Thomas and Katherine Carter**. Thomas was baptised on 21 February 1705 at St Peter's church, Derby and eventually became a Clerk in Holy Orders at Nuthall. He too was wealthy enough to lend money to Philip Gell.⁶⁸ He was buried at All Saints, Derby on 29 March 1775 and died intestate, Letters of Administration being granted to his sister, Katherine, in 1775.

Katherine Carter was baptised on 28 August 1703 at St Alkmund's church. She made her will on 30 November 1775⁶⁹ and had died by 1784. She was buried at All Saints, Derby, near to her parents and brother and her tenants at Darley were the under-bearers of her hearse. She left her lands and five tenements in Darley Abbey, Coneygreen farm in Etwall and the house on Egginton Heath under conditions of tail. After legacies including £1400 for an annuity for Susanna Smith, sister of her cousin, a clock to Philip Gell of Hopton, £5 each to John, Katherine, Isabel and Mary Gell, £20 to her landlord, Thomas Coke of Derby, and £100 to her servant, Ann Radford, the estate was left to her cousin Katherine Smith of Beamhurst, co Staffs, widow, and was to be divided after her death between her daughters Mary Bagnall (from her first marriage to Roger Bagnall of Uttoxeter, gent) and Ann or Nancy Smith. If they had no heirs, then her grandson, Thomas Goodwin, would inherit.

Ann Smith married **Simon Mountford** (also called Mountfort) and lived at Beamhurst Hall (now Beamhurst Hall Farm⁷⁰), a small estate in Checkley parish, Staffordshire. Documents concerned with the sale of the Carter estate to Robert Holden were now all in the name of Simon Mountford.⁷¹ Ann, who was widowed by 1810, died in 1834 and is buried in St Mary's church, Checkley, where there is a floor slab memorial to both her and three of her sons.⁷²

2. Thomas Leaper

By the late 18th century, Thomas Leaper's descendants included Derby bankers and Richard Leaper, the Derby architect.⁷³

3. George Bage

George Bage, the innholder of Derby, owned the Ostrich, later the Shakespeare Inn and now the Shakespeare Inn in Sadler Gate.⁷⁴ He owned the paper mills in Darley Abbey and bought the dovecote from John Woolley in 1735. In 1718 his uncle, Charles

Bage, was the tenant of Darley Hall and in 1732 (after the new Hall was built) he lived in a house on the Darley Hall estate belonging to Ann Woolley, widow of William Woolley junior.⁷⁵ The dovecote was sold to the Rev'd Thomas Carter in 1754 by George Bage and Hannah his wife and Robert Bage, papermaker of Elford, near Tamworth. Hannah Marsh was George's fourth wife and Robert (1730–1801), his son by his first wife, was also a wellknown novelist.⁷⁶

Owners of Darley Hall (1718–1835)

Three owners of the Darley Hall estate, William Woolley, Robert Holden and Walter Evans, owned part or all of 6–9 Abbey Lane at some time.

Another long abstract (61 pages) of deeds: *Abstract of the Titles of Roger Hunt, Esq (as Trustee for Sale named in an Act of Parliament passed in the 1st year of the Reign of King George 4th Intituled Act for vesting part of the Settled Estates of Robert Holden Esq situate at Darley near Derby in the co of Derby In Trust to be sold and for laying out the Purchase money in other Estates to be settled to the same uses)*,⁷⁷ throws some light on the ownership of the Hall by William Woolley and Robert Holden. The deeds for Darley Hall range from 1718–1780 (41 pages). The abstract also includes deeds for estate land in Darley Park Field in the parish of St Alkmunds which Holden bought from Nathaniel Horsley.

William Woolley

William Woolley, the author of the *History of Derbyshire*, was a wealthy citizen and haberdasher of London who bought Darley Hall and its land c1708. He had a map drawn up of the estate in 1708 showing the Hall, Carter's House and Hodgkinson's mills on the west bank of the Derwent and purchased the mills, fulling and corn mills, cottages, houses, stables, barns, etc, 'in Darley Abbey and within the fields of Derby or the precincts thereof' from Obadiah Hodgkinson shortly before he made his will on 18 April 1719.⁷⁸

The abstract begins in 1718, a year before William's death, with a marriage settlement between his son, William, a merchant, and Ann Gery. Darley Hall was settled on his son on the condition that William senior could have the use of the east and west wings of the Hall for the rest of his life. In 1727 William junior abandoned the old Hall and built a new one designed by Smith of Warwick⁷⁹ a little further south.⁸⁰ This was a square house with a small wing at each corner with stables and an office, as shown on the 1757 estate plan (Fig. 6).

After the death of William junior in 1730,⁸¹ his brother John borrowed large sums of money from his father's cousin, Thomas Gisborne of Derby,⁸² against his future inheritance of the Darley Hall estate after Ann Woolley's death. Although he sold off some of the land to repay part of the debt, the borrowing continued and eventually, in 1735, Gisborne refinanced some of the debt with the Derby bankers, Isaac Heath and his sons, John and Christopher. With the debts still unpaid after the death of John Woolley in 1743, the estate was put up for sale in 1748. The For Sale advertisement in the *Derby Mercury*⁸³ describes it as:

'A Freehold ESTATE, Tythe Free, lately belonging to JOHN WOOLLEY, Esq; Deceased, consisting of a new-built Capital Mannor HOUSE, situated upon the River Darwent, containing Five Rooms on a Floor, with convenient Dressing Rooms to each of them, handsomely finished in the Inside. Also Coach-Houses, Stables, Dovecoat, and other suitable Out-Buildings

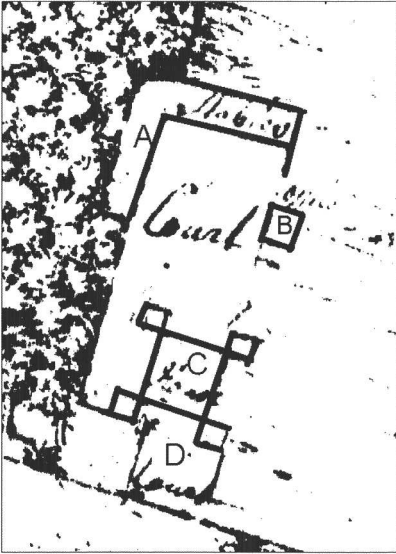


Fig. 6: Thomas Trim(m)er's survey of Demesne lands of Darley Hall, 1757. Shows plan of 1727 house built by William Woolley junior. A: Stables, B: Office, C: House, D: Court.

Plate 24: Darley Hall 2006. Walls remaining after demolition of the Hall. They now support the Tea Room terrace (P. J. Steer).

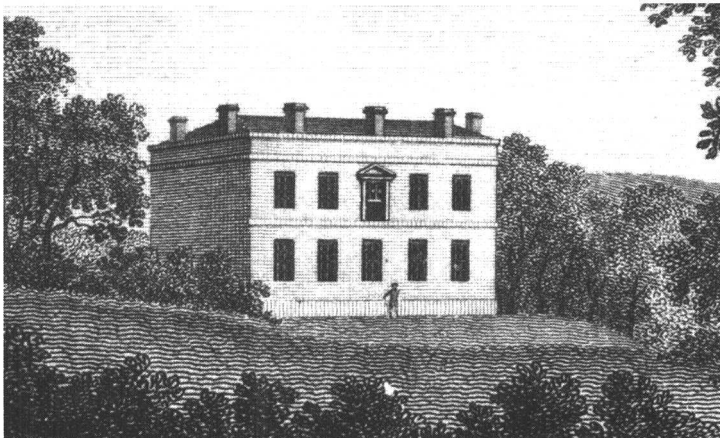
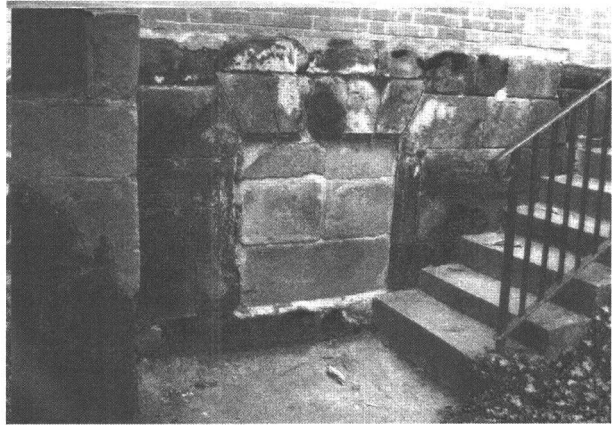


Plate 25: Darley Hall after Mr Holden's alterations.

and Offices; with a large handsome Garden, in which is Six Hundred Yards of good Brick Wall, planted with the best Fruit Trees; and a Canal and Pond supplied from the River Derwent, at the Bottom of the said Garden; And a very good Orchard and Kitchen Garden thereto adjoining. Likewise a Right of Fishing for two Miles in the River Derwent. Also a Freehold ESTATE adjoining the said House, of the Yearly Rent of One Hundred and Twenty Pounds; And a large Plantation of Young Thriving Trees on the said Estate. Together with a large CHOIR, or PEW, in Saint Alkmund's Church in DERBY.

A buyer was not forthcoming and after the death of his wife, Sarah, in 1749, the matter ended up in Chancery where efforts were again made to sell the estate in 1753.⁸⁴ Eventually after a higher bidder had died, John and Christopher Heath bought Darley Hall in 1758 for £4000, refinancing the debt with John Boldero, Wm Gregg Barnston, Richard Carter and John Snaith of 5 Mansion Street, London.⁸⁵

Robert Holden

In 1775 the Heaths leased the estate to Robert Holden (1722–1808) and his brother, Atkinson (1727–84), for 99 years at a rent of £125 10s a year. Two years later, in 1777 the Holdens spent £4000⁸⁶ on improving the Hall, including alterations to the east elevation to provide a 2-storey, 5-bay front with enlarged reception rooms (Plate 25). In accordance with the terms of the lease, these alterations were designed by Joseph Pickford, the Derby architect.⁸⁷

Unfortunately for the Holdens, John and Christopher Heath were declared bankrupt in 1779 due to an unpaid debt of £600 to Tristram Revell of Carnfield Hall, near Alfreton and the Holdens had to pay £6881 14s to purchase Darley Hall outright. The Commissioners for the Bankruptcy then repaid the debt to Boldero, Carter, Barnston & Co. and at last, the history of debt which had begun with John Woolley nearly 50 years earlier in 1732 was cleared.

After the death of Robert Holden in 25 April 1808,⁸⁸ his estates at Darley, Yorkshire and Normanton, and Hawton, Newark-upon-Trent and Farndon in Nottinghamshire passed to his cousin, another Robert Holden who had married Mary Ann Drury Lowe of Locko Park in 1800 at Gretna Green. An Act of Parliament of 53 Geo 3.c.99 (1813) enabled Robert Holden II to sell the estates in Yorkshire and Normanton in order to purchase more property to enlarge his estate in Darley Abbey.⁸⁹

However it would appear from Land Tax records that Holden had already bought six land holdings, including the Carter/Mountford property by 1809–10. He does not appear to have bought any more land between 1810 and 1820.⁹⁰

Seven years later in 1820 a second Act of Parliament⁹¹ enabled him to sell the Darley estate in order to purchase another one in Nottinghamshire. Holden argued that Darley Hall was his only estate in Derbyshire subject to the uses of Robert Holden's will and that the land which he had bought was of great value because it was only a short distance from Darley and Derby and could be sold or let for the accommodation of its population. He also maintained that *'the said mansion house is contiguous to a cotton mill recently greatly enlarged and now very extensive, a large paper mill, a red lead mill, and sundry other works and manufactories at Darley aforesaid, which render the same an undesirable and unpleasant residence for the said Robert Holden the devisee, as a gentleman unconnected with the same works, or any other trade or business*

whatsoever However, it was to be another fifteen years before Darley Hall and its estate (by now reduced to 75 acres 1r 10p) was sold to William Evans of Allestree Hall and Samuel Evans on 4 March, 1835,⁹² and even then only after a preliminary notice of its sale in 1834 gave equal prominence to the estate and the presence of clay beds: '*The Ground contains beds of excellent Clay and probably Gypsum, and is particularly well situated for a Pottery or Brick and Tile Kilns*'.⁹³

Walter Evans

Walter Evans (1764–1839), cotton manufacturer, was the son of Thomas Evans (1723–1814) the Derby banker. The Commissioners dealing with the bankruptcy of the Heath brothers assigned the Darley Hall estate to Thomas Evans and Walter Mather who negotiated the financial agreement enabling the Holden brothers to buy Darley Hall outright.⁹⁴ Thomas Evans himself acquired the old Darley Abbey watermills on Darley Street from the Heath's estate. Thomas's extensive property in Darley Abbey, Derby and Staffordshire was left in equal shares to Walter and his grandson, William Evans.⁹⁵

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank Ray Dallas for lending me his slides of the renovation of nos 7–9 Abbey Lane which yielded so much important information about the buildings. There were about 160 in all, including a few of the restoration of the Abbey pub in 1978–79. Peter Steer advised me on the geology and topography of Darley Abbey, identified building stones, re-scaled the 1708 map and together with Peter Billson investigated the White House cellars. Peter Billson enhanced the 1708 and 1811 maps, discussed possible sites for the Abbey and provided his valuable memories of Darley Abbey in the 1940s–50s. Their helpful comments on this article, together with those of Ray Dallas, Joan D'Arcy, Barbara Hutton and Barry Joyce were much appreciated. I must also thank Kewel Singh for allowing us access to the Darley Abbey Stores, Joan Travis for her hospitality and for allowing us access to the White House and its gardens, Debbie Maltby, Conservation Officer, Derby City Council for sending me information relating to nos 7 and 9 Abbey Lane and the staff at Derby Local Studies Library for their ever-helpful assistance.

NOTE

In 1983 I was researching the work of Joseph Pickford, the Derby architect, for a joint exhibition by Derby Museums and the WEA at St Helen's House. I was given permission to search the boxes of the uncatalogued Holden of Darley Abbey archive (at that time kept in the basement of the Education Office in St Mary's Gate, Derby) for plans drawn up by Joseph Pickford for the alterations to Darley Hall. During my search I not only found the plans but also the lease between the Heath and Holden brothers which referred to Joseph Pickford and the abstracts and other documents which are referred to in this article and given permission to copy them. No doubt more information about 7a–9 Abbey Lane can be gleaned from the 1971–72 slides and the 2007 photographs by an architectural historian or archaeologist and about the site of the Abbey by detailed archaeological investigations.

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- ² Darlington, R. R., *The Cartulary of Darley Abbey*, Vol. 1 (1945), piii.
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- ⁴ Victoria County History, *County of Derby*, Vol. 2, pp 46–54.
- ⁵ Gilyard-Beer, R., *Abbeys: An introduction to the religious houses of England and Wales*, HMSO (1958), p37.
- ⁶ Sheffield Archives, Jackson Collection no 630: Marriage Settlement on the marriage of Edmund West and Joan Collyn, 1 October 1557. There is a summary of this deed in T. Walter Hall and A. Hermann Thomas, *Descriptive Catalogue of the Charters, Rolls, Deeds, Pedigrees . . . forming the Jackson Collection at the Sheffield Public Reference Library* (1914), p126. William West was granted the site of the Abbey in 1543.
- ⁷ Hall & Thomas, *Jackson Collection*, no 636, p147: Marriage Settlement on the marriage of John Bullocke and Katherine Fanshawe, 1 May 1608.
- ⁸ John Bullocke bought the Abbey site in 1576. He died on 12 October and buried on 13 October 1607. When St Alkmund's church was demolished for the construction of the Inner Ring Road in 1967–68 his alabaster memorial was moved to the new St Alkmund's church on Kedleston Road.
- ⁹ Hall & Thomas, *Jackson Collection*, no 804, p150: Precept to deliver seisin to John Bullocke following an Inquisition Post Mortem into the lands of John Bullocke, deceased, 28 June 1609. The mills at Darleighe were held in common socage of the manor of Eastgreenwiche. No 700, p164, Marriage Settlement on marriage of John Bullocke and Agnes Coke refers to four water mills called Darleigh Mills or Darwent Mills. PRO Prob 11/113, John Bullocke mentions the 'corn mylner' and 'malt mylner' at Darley in his will dated 11 April 1607.
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- ¹¹ William Woolley, *History of Derbyshire*, edited by Catherine Glover and Philip Riden (1981), p22.
- ¹² William Hutton, *The History of Derby from the remote ages of Antiquity to the year MDCCXCI* (1791), p174.
- ¹³ This building has been variously thought to be St Sythes Chapel, a guesthouse or a barn.
- ¹⁴ *A mapp of Darly Abby Liberty belonging to Wm Woolley, Esq. Surveyed 1708* reproduced in David M. Robinson, *Darley Abbey, Notes on the Lost Buildings of an Augustinian Monastery in Derbyshire*, English Heritage, Report and Papers 45, 2001. The current whereabouts of the original of this map is unknown.
- ¹⁵ *Plan of the Demesne Lands belonging to Darley Hall from a Survey taken on August 4th 1757 by Tho. Trimer*. Derby Local Studies Library (DLSL), ref. Roll in Local.
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- ¹⁷ DRO 769/11 Map of the Liberty of Darley Abbey, 1811.
- ¹⁸ *Derby Evening Telegraph*, 14 March 1962. Work to demolish the Hall began hours after the decision had been taken at the March meeting of the Derby Town Council. No survey drawings or photographs of the Hall before it was demolished have been traced. Copy in DLSL BS900, *Darley Abbey Newscuttings pack*, Vol. 1.
- ¹⁹ DRO Box no 769/6(1) — (1983 no, not catalogued). Holden of Nuthall Temple and Darley Abbey 18/19thC Estate Boxes.
- ²⁰ 19 September 1740: deed between George Bage and Mary Carter and her son, Thomas Carter.

- ²¹ 20/21 November 1754: Geo Bage, Hannah his wife, Robert Bage of Elford, Stafford, papermaker, and Elizabeth his wife, grant, bargain and sell to Thomas Carter of Nuthall, Nottingham, clerk, for £130 and 10s consideration money by Carter.
- ²² Land Tax for Darley Abbey, 1810. DLSL microfilm.
- ²³ DRO Box 769/6 uncat., John Sanders, *Valuation of several Closes or parcels of Land in the Township of Darley in the Parish of Saint Alkmunds in Derby purchased by Robert Holden Esq from Sundry Persons at Sundry Times*.
- ²⁴ DRO 769/11. Liberty of Darley Abbey, 1811. By 1881 the buildings shown on plot 16 in the centre of Carter's fields had been developed to form Village Farm. *Darley Abbey Conservation Area, Draft Appraisal and Management Plan*, Derby City Council, 2007.
- ²⁵ Land Tax for Darley Abbey, 1810 and 1813. DLSL microfilm.
- ²⁶ DRO Box 769 uncat., *Schedule of Deeds and Writings relating to a Capital Messuage called Darley Abbey and to diverse Closes, pieces or parcels of Land situate at Darley near Derby in the County of Derby the Estate of Wm Evans and Saml Evans, 11 May 1835*.
- ²⁷ PRO Prob 11/1917. Will of Walter Evans, 1835.
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- ²⁹ Information from Ray Dallas.
- ³⁰ Sails Estate Agent, Sale catalogue for 7 Abbey Lane c1989.
- ³¹ P.J. Steer, Consulting Structural Engineer. Report on 6 Abbey Lane, 1984.
- ³² Bemrose, *Guide to Derbyshire* (1869), p2.
- ³³ Based on information from Ray Dallas, 2007. Also see *Derby Evening Telegraph*, 24 January 1974.
- ³⁴ Mr Baskerville carried out much of the renovation himself with the aid of his son-in-law, Ray Dallas. He was advised by Derek Latham, then a Conservation Officer with Derbyshire County Council. Wm Walkerdine & Sons of Derby carried out the internal building works, Rentokil the damp-proofing, and A. Aldridge of Lichfield the demolition works. The stone mason responsible for restoring the entrances and for work on the stone wall and new steps was W. Bush & Sons of Alfreton and Jim Mclean, then a Derby City Council Structural Engineer, designed the tie bars which were made in Darley Abbey and inserted by Mr Baskerville. Peter Cox Ltd carried out the stone cleaning and pointing.
- ³⁵ Erica Perry, *Up Darley, Down Darley* (2002), pp 16, 32, 46.
- ³⁶ DLSL A900MSS, Harriet G. Mundy, Grangerised D. & S. Lysons, *Magna Britannia* (1864), Vol. 3, p55.
- ³⁷ A archaeological watching brief was being carried out by the Archaeological Research Services Ltd.
- ³⁸ Jessika Shakarian, 'An archaeological watching brief at the old barn, Darley Abbey, Derby', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 128 (2008), pp 53–63.
- ³⁹ *The Citizen's Historic Darley Abbey in Derbyshire* (1989). 1852 map p24; 1875 map p31.
- ⁴⁰ The ground levels in Darley Park, the garden below the west wall of the White House and Abbey Yard today suggest that the 1852 map may be inaccurate in this area. The land in Darley Park is c9ft higher than the garden. The land then slopes west to east and Abbey Yard is another c15ft lower. If there had been access from Darley Park to the Abbey Yard here in 1852 it would have been down a very steep slope. Perhaps work was being carried out on the Park boundary wall at this time.
- ⁴¹ *The Citizen's Historic Darley Abbey in Derbyshire*. 1852 map p24; 1875 map p31.
- ⁴² Part of the early track to Darley Hall can still be traced across Darley Park.
- ⁴³ Darley Grove, the main path today from Derby, passes further north and was not built until 1805–13.
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- ⁴⁵ Information from Peter Billson.
- ⁴⁶ Perry, *Up Darley, Down Darley*, p50.
- ⁴⁷ Most of plot 20 is a deep gorge. Today a footpath from Duffield Road to Walter Evans Primary School runs alongside the western section and steps go down the side of the eastern section opposite the school.
- ⁴⁸ Robinson, *Darley Abbey*, p17. Although cloisters are usually on the south side of Augustinian Abbey churches, 28% have cloisters on the north side, including Repton and Worksop.
- ⁴⁹ Derbyshire Archaeological Society, *Archaeological Research Group Newsletter*, No 2, August 1965.
- ⁵⁰ DLSL, Planning Applications box 202 NEV-NEW, BER/1957/21 passed 6 March 1958. There was no requirement for an archaeological investigation to take place. Perry, *Up Darley, Down Darley*, pp 34–36. Erica Perry, *Darley Abbey Methodist Church, the history of our building* (1999). DLSL BS287PER.
- ⁵¹ Robinson, *Darley Abbey*, pp 25–26, fn 121, p26, comments that no account had been taken of the detailed site topography when the conjectural Abbey plans were drawn up. Conjectural Abbey plans pp 73–76.
- ⁵² Robinson, *Darley Abbey*, p28.
- ⁵³ Foster, Keith, Darley Abbey Geophysical Survey, 23–24 August 2008.
- ⁵⁴ Steer, P.J., Consulting Structural Engineer. Trial pit record, 1985.
- ⁵⁵ PRO Prob 11/276. Will of Thomas Carter, 20 March 1657, proved 4 May 1658.
- ⁵⁶ Derbyshire Deed 1021, DLSL.
- ⁵⁷ DRO D255 M/T 33–37; D255 M/E 5. Ray of Heanor, 1712/3.
- ⁵⁸ Woolley, *History of Derbyshire*, p137.
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- ⁶⁰ Robert Simpson, *A Collection of Fragments illustrative of the History and Antiquities of Derby*, Vol II (1826), p747.
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- ⁶² Sir Philip Gell had no children and his estate devolved to John, son of his sister, Catherine and John Eyre, in 1739 who then took the name of Gell.
- ⁶³ Jeayes, J. H., *Calendar of Records of the Borough of Derby* (1904), p49, no 138.
- ⁶⁴ DRO D258/23/8/2–3, Gell of Hopton Hall, 1704.
- ⁶⁵ DRO D258/23/8/4, Gell of Hopton Hall, 1704.
- ⁶⁶ All Saints church, Derby, Parish Registers, DLSL.
- ⁶⁷ DRO Box no 769/6(1). Holden of Nuthall Temple and Darley Abbey 18/19thC Estate Boxes. Carter abstract.
- ⁶⁸ DRO D258/52/1/88. Gell of Hopton Hall. Receipts for interest on £100 paid by Philip Gell esq to Thomas Carter, 2 January and 6 August, 1765
- ⁶⁹ PRO Prob 11/1116. Will of Katherine Carter, with codicil dated 20 March 1778. Proved 24 March 1784.
- ⁷⁰ Information from Mike Harrison.
- ⁷¹ There also some documents in the National Archives concerning Carter's property in Darley Abbey. C114/200. Mountford v Blair: Darley and Etwall purchase monies, held in trust by Blair for Mrs Mountford, draft deeds, receipts, correspondence: Uttoxeter, Hanbury, Checkley, Dilhorn, Staffs; Tir Abbot Llawnyfeld, Ceriog Mawr Farm, Denbigh. 1811–1836.
- ⁷² St Mary's church, Checkley: floor slabs. <http://www.the-staffordshire-encyclopaedia.co.uk/view.php?id=54>.
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- ⁷⁴ The Derby Research Group, *Sadler Gate, Derby — An Ancient Street*, forthcoming.
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- ⁷⁶ Maxwell Craven, *Derbeians of Distinction* (1998), p23–4; John Goss, 'Robert Bage: Birth and Parentage', *The Birmingham Journal of Literature and Language*, Vol. 1, Issue 1 (2008), p29.
- ⁷⁷ DRO Box 769. *Abstract of the Titles of Roger Hunt*.
- ⁷⁸ PRO Prob 11/573. Will of William Woolley, 1719. Probate 1720.
- ⁷⁹ Roy Christian, *Darley Abbey*, Derbyshire Life and Countryside, November 1998; Maxwell Craven and Michael Stanley, *The Derbyshire Country House* (1991), p66.
- ⁸⁰ Robinson, *Darley Abbey. A mapp of Darly Abby Liberty belonging to Wm Woolley, Esq, Surveyed 1708. Plan of the Demesne Lands belonging to Darley Hall from a Survey taken on August 4th 1757 by Tho. Trimer*. DLSL 1757.
- ⁸¹ PRO Prob 11/639. Will of William Woolley junior, nd. Probate 1730.
- ⁸² PRO Prob 11/573. Will of William Woolley, 1719. Thomas Gisborne was William Woolley senior's cousin..
- ⁸³ *Derby Mercury*, 16–23 December 1748, p4.
- ⁸⁴ *Derby Mercury*, 21–28 December 1753, p4. The advertisement is headed '*To be peremptorily SOLD, Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery. before ANTHONY ALLEN, Esq, one of Master's of the said Court . . . on 18 January 1754*'. The description of the estate is similar to the 1748 advertisement but the 76 acres of inclosed land is now let at £125 15s per annum. The survey of the Darley Hall estate drawn up by Thomas Trimmer in 1757 probably formed part of later sale details. DLSL.
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- ⁸⁷ DRO D769 B/P/29/1–4; D769 B/P/46/1–7. Darley Hall plans and elevations by Joseph Pickford.
- ⁸⁸ *Derby Mercury*, 27 April 1808: '*In the 86th year of his age, . . . universally and deservedly lamented by all who knew him*'. Prob 11/1541 Will of Robert Holden, 1808.
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- ⁹² Holden, *The Derbyshire Holdens*, p64.
- ⁹³ *Derby Mercury*, 10 September 1834.
- ⁹⁴ DRO Box 769. *Abstract of the Titles of Roger Hunt*, pp 32–39.
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