



# THE GEORGIAN GROUP

---

Maxwell Craven, 'Littleover Grange,  
Derbyshire', *The Georgian Group Journal*,  
Vol. XV, 2006, pp. 215–228

# LITTLEOVER GRANGE, DERBYSHIRE

M A X W E L L C R A V E N

Lewis Nockalls Cottingham has been justly lauded for his important contribution to the Gothic revival, but in re-establishing his reputation, Janet Myles was unable to find much of his work in the classical style, beyond an early scheme for south London housing, preliminary ideas for Snelston Hall in Derbyshire and a number of ambitious but unbuilt schemes for public buildings in the capital.<sup>1</sup> This article discusses some previously unpublished designs by Cottingham for a classical villa at Littleover on the south-western edge of Derby, and suggests that the house which was built there was a reduced version of one of Cottingham's proposals, probably by the local amateur architect Richard Leaper. The house was altered in 1874–77, enlarged in 1940 and again in 1972 by T.H.Thorpe and Partners, gutted by fire in 1990, and subsequently rebuilt to the designs of Mr Graham Watson (Fig. 1).

The drawings (formerly in the Stanton collection from Snelston Hall, and for many years on deposit at the Derbyshire Record Office) were sold in 2003.<sup>2</sup> They were catalogued as designs for Snelston Hall, although one was entitled 'A Design for a Villa intended to be erected at Little Over, near Derby for John Harrison Esqr'. This drawing was marked 'No.1', and another eleven, marked with sequential numbers up to 14 (with two sheets, Nos. 2 and 9, missing), were clearly part of the sequence. Another unnumbered sheet was entitled 'A Design for a Villa for Mr Harrison', and appears to have represented an alternative design. All were in pen and wash, signed by Cottingham, but none were dated. The paper was watermarked 'Turkey Mill J Whatman 1817 [or

1818]', but another drawing in the same sale ('Sketch for Additions &c to Snelston Hall') was dated 18 June 1822, although also drawn on paper watermarked 1817<sup>3</sup>. The drawings are therefore Cottingham's proposals for John Harrison's house, Littleover Grange, and they must have been made some time, perhaps shortly, after 1818.

John Harrison was a Derby attorney, who inherited Snelston Hall in 1822, and Yeldersley Hall in 1824, both through his wife. His ownership of Littleover was not previously known.<sup>4</sup> However, he was described as of Littleover in his father-in-law's will, proved in 1824;<sup>5</sup> a valuation of the parish of Littleover in 1829 reveals that Harrison then owned 114 acres, 2 rods and 14 perches of land there; and directories establish that his house there was Littleover Grange.<sup>6</sup>

Harrison was the son of the first marriage of another John Harrison, who appears to have established the family fortune.<sup>7</sup> The elder Harrison had been a yeoman in the village of Normanton-by-Derby (then actually part of the parish of St Peter, Derby). He was baptised there on 17 October 1736, and on becoming a freeman of Derby on 22 March 1760 he was described as a framesmith.<sup>8</sup> But in 1778 he set up in business as an attorney, and took Samuel Richardson Radford into partnership in 1804. The route by which he navigated his career through such changes in less than eighteen years seems to be lost to us, but his purchase, shortly before his death, of Mundy House, The Wardwick, Derby, from Edward Miller-Mundy of Shipley Hall, MP, may imply a powerful patron.<sup>9</sup> The elder Harrison first married



Fig. 1. Littleover Grange, Derby, south elevation. *Maxwell Craven*, 1977.

Juliana Saxelby, who died on 20 June 1783, leaving him with two daughters and a son – the younger John. In January 1796 he married Mary, daughter of Revd. George Almond, whilom headmaster of Derby School, who had married another Normanton yeoman's daughter; indeed, conceivably Harrison and his second wife were kin.<sup>10</sup> By this marriage Harrison had a third daughter, Mary.<sup>11</sup> He died on 3 January 1808.<sup>12</sup>

The younger John Harrison, was born on 15 June 1782 and was baptised at St Werburgh's church three days later. Where he was educated is not clear, but he was at the Inner Temple by 1804. In 1808 he was in Derby, taking over his father's practice as an attorney, and in 1822 he entered into partnership with Benjamin Frear, retiring in 1825.<sup>13</sup> On his retirement Harrison was appointed to both the Staffordshire

and Derbyshire bench, and in 1833 he served as High Sheriff of Derbyshire. He obtained a grant of arms in 1853.<sup>14</sup> His retirement was occasioned both by the death of his father-in-law the year before and by the termination of an inheritance dispute two years previously, which Harrison had been instrumental in resolving self-interestedly.<sup>15</sup>

His father-in-law was Edmund Evans of Yeldersley Hall, whose daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, he had married at St Werburgh's, Derby, on 16 September 1813.<sup>16</sup> Evans was a member of a recently emergent manufacturing family closely allied with the Strutts, and he had built Yeldersley Hall a few years before.<sup>17</sup> The inheritance dispute, however, concerned the Lower Hall estate at Snelston, which had descended to the childless Margaret Bowyer, Mrs Edward Okeover, during whose time the house



Fig. 2. Nos. 35–6, St Mary's Gate, Derby, stable yard gate piers. *Maxwell Craven*, 2005.

there burnt down. She had then re-married the Revd. Thomas Langley and outlived him. On her death, Langley's son, Thomas, her step-son, took over, but when he died in 1821, the estate was claimed by Elizabeth Harrison and her unmarried sister, Sarah Evans, against Thomas's son, the Revd. John Langley, and his aunt, Mrs Welch. Elizabeth Harrison and Sarah Evans, meanwhile had already inherited Snelston Upper Hall, bought by their uncle in 1777 from the Bowyers.<sup>18</sup>

Harrison established his right to the entire Snelston estate in 1822, proposed extensions to Upper Hall immediately and progressed to ideas for a new house on the same site within three and a half years.<sup>19</sup> It was eventually built in 1828.<sup>20</sup> Although he also inherited Yeldersley Hall in 1824, Edmund Evans's second wife remained ensconced there until

her death in 1834,<sup>21</sup> Harrison's mother-in-law having pre-deceased her husband in 1819.<sup>22</sup> Until 1822, therefore, Harrison had reason to contemplate building a suburban house for himself, conveniently near his office at 35–36 St Mary's Gate. Cottingham's drawings for Littleover were presumably made before this date.

Nos. 35–36 St Mary's Gate has a pretty small stable block and coach-house of c.1820 with Soanian grooving on the stone gatepiers (Fig. 2). Could Harrison also have obtained designs for this from Cottingham?<sup>23</sup> Janet Myles suggested that Harrison and Cottingham might either have been put in touch by mutual friends in the Inner Temple or through Derby-born Edward Blore, whose father had been a Derby attorney and antiquary, said to have served articles to one E. Evans.<sup>24</sup> The latter is more

persuasive, especially as Harrison himself was a budding antiquary, or at least a collector of curiosities.<sup>25</sup>

Of the drawings sold in 2003, those numbered 1, 3 and 4 (and apparently the missing No.2) are plans. The proposed house was to be a square of seven bays, with a central courtyard. No.1 (on paper watermarked 1817) shows the entrance on the south side, with a three-bay break front. A hall with oval lobbies gives access, via a screen, to an imperial staircase lit from the courtyard. The east and west elevations are similar, with end bays which contain a tripartite window in a modest projection flanking five-bay centres, that on the west having the central bay adapted as a door. The north range was intended as a service wing.

No.3 amplifies this. The screen was to be Ionic and the stair, having risen to mezzanine level in a single broad flight, divided and turned a right angle via three further steps before turning again to reach the landing in two equally broad flights. The hall was to be flanked by the dining room (west) and the drawing room (east), each benefiting from two southerly lights and a tripartite one to the returns. Behind the dining room was to be the breakfast room, then 'John Harrison's room' and beyond 'John Harrison's drawing room'. Beyond the main drawing room on the east front were staff rooms. The courtyard appears to have been intended to have a peristyle.

Nos.5, 6 and 7 are different schemes for the entrance front. No. 5 is again of seven bays, with a three bay pedimented break front (Fig. 3). The ground floor has a continuous elegant Doric peristyle. The first floor sill band develops into pedestals under the two windows which flanked the central one; these were the only windows not set in a blind arch with depressed top. The west side has an iron verandah but the east side has a stone or stuccoed portico.

In No.6 the break front is narrower, with a central niche rather than a window, and the peristyle is restricted to it alone, forming a portico (Fig. 4).

The ground floor fenestration is set in blind arches with rather Soanian panelled aprons. The verandah and side portico are omitted. The three chimney stacks have also acquired some Soanian *acroteria*.

Nos.5 and 6 both have overhanging eaves. In No.7, on the other hand, the hipped roof rests on the blocking course of a neat, fairly plain cornice (Fig. 5). It too has seven bays, with the three central bays recessed and more closely set. It has no ornament other than a continuous first-floor sill band, sunk panels below the ground floor windows, and a fluted baseless Doric portico framing the door alone. The general effect is rather pedestrian, perhaps in part because the elevation is given no setting and the drawing itself is less robustly executed.

No.8, however, is in the style of execution of Nos.5 and 6, and is closest to what was eventually built (Fig. 6). The elevation is of five bays only, and the centre was recessed as in No.7, with two bays flanking the door, over which is a niche. There is a tetrastyle Ionic portico spanning the recessed portion, but projecting beyond the side bays, both of which are wide with the fenestration recessed almost as if between abnormally wide *antae*. The wide flanking bays are broken up by two-storey recessed panels in which the windows are set. The ground floor has Wyatt windows set in blind segmental arches. Like Nos. 5 and 6, the roof has overhanging eaves, with the addition of barge boards ornamented by sunk panels. Its chimneys repeat the Soanian ornament of No. 6.

No. 10 illustrates the west side elevation and fits best with the plans of No.1 and the elevation of No. 5 (Fig. 7). It has seven bays, of which the five central bays are slightly recessed and more closely set. It has a single-storey tent-roofed ornamental iron verandah of filigree delicacy. The wide end bays are relieved by blind two-storey segmental arches, and their ground-floor windows are set within blind round arches, a sophisticated and neatly satisfactory arrangement rather reminiscent of Joseph Pickford's villas of fifty years before.<sup>26</sup>

LITTLEOVER GRANGE, DERBYSHIRE



Fig. 3. L.N.Cottingham, proposal drawing No. 5 for Littleover Grange, c.1818–22. *Mellors and Kirk*.



Fig. 4. L.N.Cottingham, proposal drawing No. 6 for Littleover Grange, c.1818–22. *Mellors and Kirk*.

LITTLEOVER GRANGE, DERBYSHIRE



Fig. 5. L.N.Cottingham, proposal drawing No. 7 for Littleover Grange, c.1818–22. *Mellors and Kirk.*



Fig. 6. L.N.Cottingham, proposal drawing No. 8 for Littleover Grange, c.1818–22. *Mellors and Kirk.*

LITTLEOVER GRANGE, DERBYSHIRE

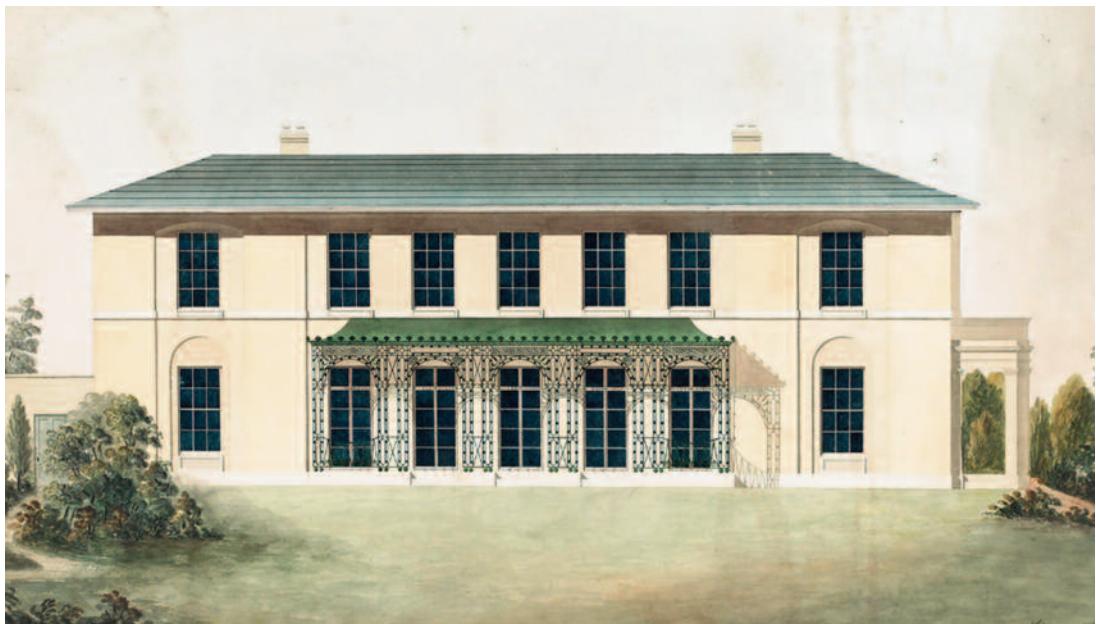


Fig. 7. L.N.Cottingham, proposal drawing No. 10 for Littleover Grange, c.1818–22. *Mellors and Kirk*.



Fig. 8. L.N.Cottingham, proposal drawing No. 11 for Littleover Grange, c.1818–22. *Mellors and Kirk*.



Fig. 9. L.N.Cottingham, proposal drawing No. 13 for Littleover Grange, stables, c.1818–22. *Mellors and Kirk.*

This elevation also shows a lower pavilion to the north, illustrated end-on, apparently connected by a plain low connecting quadrant. This building is absent from any of the plans that survive, however, and may represent a phase where Cottingham had provided for a U-plan house open to the north with the service range set back and connected by quadrants.

No.11 is a section of the southern rooms, facing north (Fig. 8). The central double doors of the hall are flanked by niches filled with statues, as in No.3. The dining room and drawing rooms either side have dadoes, low pilastered chimney pieces and mirrored overmantels. Above, there are two bedrooms flanking two dressing rooms, the latter with a rather archaic arrangement of back-to-back corner fireplaces. No.12 is a section of a staircase and clearly went with No. 11.

The final pair of drawings are for a substantial stable block (Fig. 9); No.13 is an elevation, No.14 a

plan. The main range has 13 bays, the central trio being substantially wider, taller, pedimented and centrally embellished with a truly Soanian cylindrical and horizontally grooved drum set on three grieces and topped by a cupola resting on a cornice under an iron weathercock. Without the cupola, however, its effect is arrestingly Palladian, each bay alternating between doors and blind panels, all set in blind arches and with small thermal windows above the impost band in each bay. The centrepiece has two wide end bays flanking a narrow recessed central one, with tall and wide arches below the former and a narrow one with a thermal window above and in the middle. Above a band, which continues the cornice of the wings, are arranged three low tripartite windows with a blind depressed arch above each, echoing the treatment of the main façade of the house as depicted in Nos. 8 and 10. The pediment is embellished with a clock.

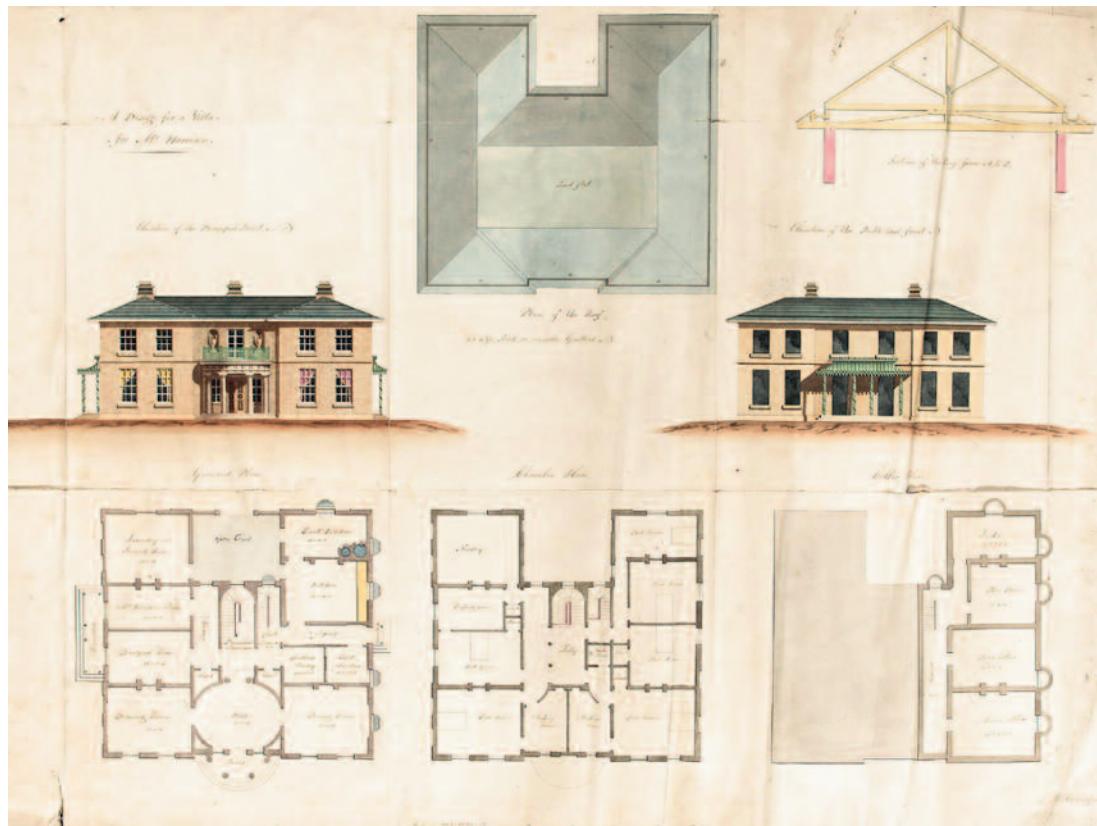


Fig. 10. L.N.Cottingham, unnumbered proposal drawing for Littleover Grange, c.1818–22. *Mellors and Kirk*.

The unnumbered design, like No.1, is also on paper watermarked 1817 (Fig. 10). It includes south (left) and west (right) elevations, ground, first floor and basement plans, a roof plan and a section, all on one sheet. The central courtyard is eliminated in this scheme and the staircase apse is lit from a court recessed into the north side. The staff stair runs up alongside the main one and the landing is galleried with a screen or arcade on the west side in front of the master suite. The entrance front is of five bays, the wide single central one being recessed. And, on the upper storey, which is separated by a plain band, the central one was flanked by a pair of niches, each filled with statuary. The portico below is semi-circular, supported by a pair of baseless Doric columns with

appropriate frieze and topped by an iron balustrade. The west front, of six bays, the two wider central ones recessed and embellished with an iron verandah, neatly emphasises this point. The east front, too, of five evenly spaced bays, was to have been embellished with a central small ornamental iron portico.

No.10 specified that the verandah was to be wrought, but it is not specified whether the portico balustrade was to be wrought or cast. Derby at this period had two foundries specialising in ornamental work, with a third, Weatherhead, Glover, & Co. of Duke Street, founded in 1819.<sup>27</sup> It may be that the drawings were prepared in Cottingham's London office, and he was perhaps unaware of the local availability of cast-iron details. All the designs show

the house to have been stuccoed, no doubt with Brookhouse's Roman Cement, made nearby in Derby, and very popular at this period amongst local builders.<sup>28</sup>

Littleover Grange as built was a variant of drawing No. 8, but with the *antae* much reduced in width and the chimneys heightened (Fig. 1). The order of the portico became Composite instead of Ionic and, although there was no outward sign of the central niche, a workman employed in the cleaning up of the blackened shell prior to rebuilding in 1994 reported that the central first floor exterior niche had been built but later crudely blocked up and stuccoed over.<sup>29</sup> The ground-floor end bays were occupied by single storey canted bays with cornices matching that of the portico and the sill band was replaced by a plat band.

The east elevation as built had only three bays, albeit retaining the tripartite window on the return. The north front seems originally to have been of five widely-spaced bays with a central portico of two pairs of Composite columns supporting a plain frieze, dentil cornice and dwarf parapet, a shortened version of the portico on the south side. The north front was also asymmetrical, with the west side breaking forward considerably, giving the impression that the reduction in accommodation was done crudely by the deletion of a third of the east side but not of the west.

Clearly the house was built on a much less ambitious scale than all the proposals and it may be that the missing drawing No. 9 embodied this final manifestation. Yet what appears to have been built lacks the refinement of most of the drawings, and small but telling details appear to have been changed, like the addition of surrounds to the windows, where on the drawings there were only recessed panels or discreet blind arcading.

It is possible that by the time he was ready to build Harrison realised that he was going to get eventual possession of Snelston, so reduced his requirement to a seat that was adequate temporarily and thereafter easy to let. If so, Harrison may have left the task to

the supervision of a trusted local man and friend like Alderman Richard Leaper (1759–1838),<sup>30</sup> aided by local builders, probably Joseph and Thomas Cooper.<sup>31</sup>

Certainly the canted bays strongly suggest Leaper, who used virtually identical ones *ab initio* on Highfield House, Derby, c.1821.<sup>32</sup> Leaper may also have seen Cottingham's drawings, for the plan on the unnumbered drawing illustrated an elliptical entrance hall leading via a door and cross passage to a dog-leg staircase turning in an apse, and this stair arrangement occurs locally at Leaper's Thornhill House, in the district of California, and at Mill Hill House, Mill Hill Lane, Derby, complete by 1819 and attributable to Leaper, both nearby.<sup>33</sup> A stable block of epic proportions added to The Pastures, Mickleover, which was built to designs by Richard Leaper for John Peel, cotton spinner, in 1806,<sup>34</sup> closely resembles Cottingham's stable design, the central tower drastically simplified.<sup>35</sup> Leaper's sight of Cottingham's drawings could be explained if he was the builder of Littleover Grange.

Although there is little documentation of the construction of Littleover Grange, it appears to have been standing by the time John Harrison's father-in-law died on 1 October 1824. By about 1835 it had been let to his fellow attorney and whilom partner, William Williamson, and Harrison had presumably moved into Snelston. Later still, John Thomas Morley, a lace manufacturer, lived there, but in 1874 it was sold to the iron founder Reuben Eastwood.<sup>36</sup> It may well have been he who turned the house round, adding a portico with paired composite columns on the north side (Fig. 11). It may also have been him who built the staircase; it was timber, of early eighteenth-century type, with carved tread ends and two differently turned balusters (with knobs) per tread, but in mahogany. This apparently Victorian confection implies the loss of the original hall and staircase.

Eastwood's most noticeable change was to add a small west extension, set well back from the south



Fig. 11. Littleover Grange, Derby, north elevation. *Maxwell Craven.*

front, which boasted an Italianate *campanile* with a smoking room at the top, lit by paired round-arched windows with prominent keyblocks, an impost band and blind balustrades below the sills, all under a pyramidal roof (Fig. 1). But Eastwood had not actually moved into Littleover Grange, and his alterations were incomplete, when he died aged 44, on 14 February 1877.<sup>37</sup>

Eastwood was succeeded by his widow, Sarah, the sister of municipal grandee and long-serving MP Thomas Roe, later 1st (and last) Lord Roe of Derby, who died there in July 1899. By then the two Eastwood sons had moved out, leaving it to their four unmarried sisters. On the death of the last of these, Florence Deborah, in 1938, the house, outbuildings and gardens were sold to the Parish Council for £2,700, and the remainder of the estate went to local speculative builders, Messrs. Fryer, for £1,950, and were covered with semi-detached housing.<sup>38</sup>

However, the outbreak of war led to the house being requisitioned (and later purchased) by Rolls-Royce as an overspill development office for Merlin engines. Only a group of yellow brick outbuildings, without doubt additions for Eastwood, remained with the Council and are still in community use.

Rolls-Royce (colloquially, in Derby, invariably ‘Royce’s’) added a rather utilitarian west wing containing specialist workshops and lecture rooms in vaguely matching style (Fig. 12). It had Crittall windows but was stuccoed to match the house, and painted white. The previous stone colour only survived on the frieze and entablature of the porticoes, and on the cornice and dwarf parapets of the canted bays. Royce’s used it until the company’s bankruptcy in 1971 when it was vacated and put on the market by the Receiver.<sup>39</sup>

It was quickly purchased, extended and opened in October 1972 as the headquarters of the Derbyshire



Fig. 12. Littleover Grange, Derby, south elevation, showing west wing built by Messrs. Rolls Royce in 1940.

*Maxwell Craven.*

Freemasons to serve 24 Derbyshire lodges, although the initiators were the officials of Derby's original lodge, the Tyrian, founded in 1785. The stable block was demolished and a vast new wing with a large Masonic temple at first floor level, over-sailing a lodging for the Tiler, was erected northward from the Royce extension, constructed of window-less pre-cast concrete slabs, interspersed with Cornish granite and Norwegian marble. The architects were T. H. Thorpe & Partners of Derby.<sup>40</sup>

Unfortunately, a close examination of the fabric is not now possible, for the entire building caught fire on the early morning of 2 December 1990 and the original portion was completely gutted. The Freemasons lost a 200 year-old collection of irreplaceable museum-quality relics and documents.<sup>41</sup>

Since then the house has been rebuilt under the direction of the Masonic architect Graham Watson,

FRIBA, but with brushed aluminium sliding windows. Furthermore, as well as completely renewing the interior, the opportunity was taken to extend the remaining shell in order to accommodate a banqueting suite, so that part of the building can be hired out for functions.<sup>42</sup> This involved drastically altering the proportions of the south front by the addition of about eight feet at the east end, and a rather longer addition to the west, completely hiding the base of Eastwood's *campanile*. Further alterations were also made on the north side.

## NOTES

- 1 Janet Myles, *L. N. Cottingham 1787–1847 Architect of the Gothic Revival*, London, 1996, 48, 117–119, 156–160.
- 2 Mellors & Kirk, Gregory Street, Lenton Lane, Nottingham, NG7 2NL, sale of 4–5 December 2003, lots 783–812, catalogue pp. 60–66. The collection was broken up amongst a number of purchasers.
- 3 *Ibid.*, lot 793; Myles, *op. cit.*, 119, fig. 84.
- 4 It was thought of as a fiefdom of the Heathcote family of the Smythson-esque Littleover Old Hall [M.A.J.B.Craven & M.F.Stanley, *The Derbyshire Country House*, Ashbourne, 2001, 136–137], and of the Peels, for whom Richard Leaper designed The Pastures in the west of the parish [S. Glover, *History & Gazetteer of Derbyshire*, 2nd edn., Derby, 1831/33, II, 602, 604]. The Peels were cousins of the Prime Minister and cotton spinners at Burton-upon-Trent and Fazeley in Staffs.
- 5 Derby, Messrs Taylor, Simpson and Mosley (solicitors), deeds of Littleover Grange. I am grateful to Messrs Paul Grimwood-Taylor and Michael Mallender for their kind assistance.
- 6 Derby, Derby Local Studies Library (hereafter DLSL), DL99 Box 3, pp. 12–13. House and park occupied the former Heath and Hackendale Closes. Although Gervase Bennet, a seventeenth-century owner of the Snelston estate, also owned an estate at Littleover, Harrison would seem to have purchased this land, released as part of the Littleover and Normanton enclosure award of 1769 [Feoffment on land on Littleover and Normanton Commons, between Ralph Melland and Samuel Simpson, 26 July 1769, private collection, courtesy Dr Alan Hough].
- 7 There is a basic account of the Harrison family in *Burke's Landed Gentry*, London, 1898, I, 694; all supplementary information is from the parish register transcripts in Derby Local Studies Library.
- 8 DLSL, Burgess Rolls, H.
- 9 DLSL, Robotham Deeds, DL 107, No. 21, 1 August 1808; M.A.J.B.Craven, *The Derby Town House*, Derby, 1987, 74–76; on Harrison's legal career I am indebted to Michael Mallender, Esq., one of the partners in Harrison's successor firm, Messrs Taylor, Simpson & Mosley (pers. comm. 3 March 2004). Radford was later struck off for defalcation.
- 10 Almond was a BA of Trinity College, Cambridge, Headmaster of Derby School from 1750 to 1761, and Vicar of Chellaston from 1758 to 1763; he was buried on 26 November 1763 [B. Tachella, *Derby School Register*, Derby, 1902, xi].
- 11 She married Maj. George Young, son of Sir William Young, 2nd Bt., of Dominica on 4 August 1821, and had 'numerous issue' including the Derby architect Julian Young, who designed the extension to St Helen's House, Derby, in 1875 [J. Foster, *Peerage, London*, 1882, II, 678; *Builder*, 22 April 1876; *Burke's Landed Gentry*, London, 1965–1972, III, 244].
- 12 *Burke's Landed Gentry*, London, 1894, I, 905.
- 13 Mallender, *cit.*
- 14 M.A.J.B.Craven, 'A Derbyshire Armory', *Derbyshire Record Society*, XVII, 1991, 79. The arms he used previously were without authorisation.
- 15 Glover, *op. cit.*, II, 19.
- 16 Harrison's elder sister, Ann (baptised at St Werburgh's 23 Feb. 1778), had married James Stanton there on 14 December 1801; their only son, Henry Stanton, married Juliana, third daughter of John Harrison by Elizabeth Evans in 1850, and it was his son who eventually succeeded to the Harrison estates. Two weeks before his own marriage Harrison's other sister, Juliana, had married John Stanton, James Stanton's nephew, in the same church [Burke (1898), *loc.cit.*].
- 17 Craven and Stanley, *op. cit.*, II, 246–47.
- 18 The saga is explained more fully in Craven and Stanley, *op. cit.*, II, 196. Elizabeth Evans won her case through descent from the Bowyers via her mother, Dorothy daughter and heiress of Francis Coles of Birmingham by Ellen, daughter and co-heiress of William Bowyer of Snelston.
- 19 Myles, *op. cit.*, 119; Mellors & Kirk, *op. cit.*, 63 ff., lots 793 & 796 *et seq.*
- 20 Howard Colvin, *Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600–1840*, New Haven and London, 1995, 272.
- 21 John Harrison extended Yeldersley Hall after his father-in-law's death in 1824, but none of the drawings in the former Stanton collection seem to relate to this. Conceivably any muniments were sold with the house in 1908 to the Duchess of York's great grandfather, Henry FitzHerbert Wright. In any case the new wing Harrison caused to be added was tactfully designed to exactly match the main block of c.1797 and betrays none of the features of the drawings sold in December 2003. The work could well have been undertaken by an Ashbourne builder. From 1834 until his death in 1871, Yeldersley was the seat of his son, a third John (1813–1907), although it was let after 1871 and sold in 1908 [Craven and Stanley, *op. cit.*, II, 246–247].

- 22 Dorothy Evans died in 1819 and the enterprising Edmund re-married Sophia Webster at Chapel-en-le-Frith parish church on 4 May 1823; perhaps so late a re-marriage finished him off.
- 23 Although gutted on the ground floor, this building remains *in situ*.
- 24 Myles, *loc.cit.* ‘Edward’ Evans [*Derby Miscellany*, I (6), June 1957, 80] does not seem to exist; he is certainly none of the Edmund Evanses of the family of John Harrison’s wife. Nevertheless, Blore’s Derby connections were impeccable.
- 25 I am indebted to the late Col.J.R.G. (‘Pongo’) Stanton for this information.
- 26 For instance, at Pickford’s own house, No. 41 Friar Gate, Derby, at Etruria Hall, Staffs., and at Ogston Hall, Derbs. [Edward Saunders, *Joseph Pickford of Derby*, Stroud, 1993, 94, 104].
- 27 Glover, *op. cit.*, II, 452–453.
- 28 *Ibid.*, 454.
- 29 Pers. comm., November 1994. That part of the south wall was taken down and reinstated without the anomalies.
- 30 Craven, *Derby Town House*, *cit.*, 112–113. Mill Hill was sold for demolition in July 2004.
- 31 On the Coopers see Colvin, *op. cit.*, 269. Joseph used plaster cornices identical to those at Littleover Grange at Parkfields House, Kedleston Road (attested as by him in Glover, *op. cit.*, II, 453–4) and very old-fashioned they were too, for those used by Joseph Pickford in his dining room at his own house in Derby, 1769, are extremely similar.
- 32 Colvin, *op. cit.*, 605.
- 33 *Idem*. The likely fate of Thornhill, derelict for over a decade thanks to the Health Authority, is unknown. Applications to spot list both Mill Hill and Thornhill have been refused.
- 34 DLSL, sale particulars of The Pastures, 1821; Joseph Hunter, ‘Familiae Minorum Gentium’, *Harleian Society*, 1894, 758.
- 35 Craven and Stanley, *op. cit.*, II, 304–05. These stables seem to have been added after 1821 along with a pretty Gothic double lodge at the gates, almost certainly by Leaper.
- 36 Craven and Stanley, *op. cit.*, II, 287–288, where some of the information is superseded by this article, but which gives a reliable account of the history of the house subsequent to 1874; *Derby Mercury*, 21 February 1877, Eastwood’s obituary. Eastwood’s firm was founded by his father James in The Morelge, Derby, in 1852, but by an amalgamation of 1864 became Eastwood and Swinler of Cotton Lane and Osmaston Road, Derby [M.A.J.B.Craven, *Derby, An Illustrated History*, Derby, 1988, 163–64; pers. comm., A.R.Eastwood, Esq., of Bramhall, Cheshire, 10 March 1992].
- 37 He was then living at The White House, Osmaston Road, very close to his works [C.N. Wright, *Directory of Derby*, Nottingham, 1874, 33].
- 38 Craven and Stanley, *op. cit.*, 288, the latter figure courtesy of Eastwood, *cit.*
- 39 My thanks are due to Mike Evans Esq. and the Rolls Royce Heritage Trust for this information.
- 40 *Derby Evening Telegraph*, 23 October 1972, 10, cols. 1–4.
- 41 *Derby Evening Telegraph*, 3 December 1990.
- 42 *The Square*, March 2003, 31–2.