

f. 30

27 MAY 1835

VOL. VI.

1884.

JOURNAL

OF THE

 **D**ERBYSHIRE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY

SOCIETY.



LONDON :
BEMROSE & SONS, 23, OLD BAILEY ;
AND DERBY.

JOURNAL

OF THE

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

VOL. VI.

JANUARY, 1884.

London:
BEMROSE & SONS, 23, OLD BAILEY;
AND DERBY.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LIST OF OFFICERS - - - - -	v
RULES - - - - -	vii
LIST OF MEMBERS - - - - -	x
SECRETARY'S REPORT - - - - -	xix
BALANCE SHEET - - - - -	xliv

THE EARLIEST EXISTING REGISTER-BOOK OF S. HELEN'S CHURCH, DARLEY DALE, DERBYSHIRE.	
COMMUNICATED BY JOHN SLEIGH, J.P. - - - - -	1
CHARLES BALGUY, M.D. (1708-1767.)	
BY S. O. ADDY, M.A. - - - - -	11
ON A MEDIEVAL PATEN AT SHIRLEY, DERBYSHIRE.	
BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, B.A., F.S.A. - - - - -	31
THE "GREEN DALE CABINET" AT WELBECK, AND THE "GREEN DALE OAK" FROM WHICH IT WAS MADE.	
BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., &C. - - - - -	33
A LIST OF THE VILLS AND FREEHOLDERS OF DERBYSHIRE.	
COMMUNICATED BY S. O. ADDY, M.A. - - - - -	49
ON THE AUGUSTINIAN PRIORY OF THE HOLY TRINITY AT REPTON, DERBYSHIRE.	
BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, B.A., F.S.A. - - - - -	75
SOME NOTES ON ARBOR LOW.	
BY REV. J. CHARLES COX - - - - -	97
A SIX DAYS' RAMBLE OVER DERBYSHIRE HILLS AND DALES, IN THE YEAR 1858.	
BY RICHARD KEENE - - - - -	109
AN ELIZABETHAN CLERGY LIST OF THE DIOCESE OF LICHFIELD.	
BY REV. J. CHARLES COX - - - - -	157
INDEX OF NAMES OF PERSONS - - - - -	181
INDEX OF NAMES OF PLACES - - - - -	191

LIST OF PLATES.

	TO FACE PAGE
PEDIGREE OF THOMAS DETHICK - - - - -	1
MEDIEVAL PATEN AT SHIRLEY (AUTOTYPE) - - - - -	31
VIEW OF WELBECK ABBEY - - - - -	33
ANCIENT CROSS AT EYAM (PLATINOTYPE) - - - - -	109

LIST OF WOODCUTS.

	PAGE
THE GREEN DALE OAK, IN THE PARK AT WELBECK - - - - -	36
FAC-SIMILE OF PLAN, AS ETCHED BY GEORGE VERTUE, IN 1727 - - - - -	38
THE GREEN DALE OAK, NEAR WELBECK, 1727 - - - - -	39, 40, 41, 43
GREEN DALE CABINET - - - - -	44
"THE PEACOCK," ROWSLEY - - - - -	111
LID OF ANCIENT STONE COFFIN, BASLOW CHURCHYARD - - - - -	113
CUCKLETT CHURCH - - - - -	118
EYAM CHURCH - - - - -	121
THE RILEY GRAVES - - - - -	123
MOMPESSON'S WELL - - - - -	124
EYAM DALE - - - - -	125
BRADSHAW'S HOUSE - - - - -	126
CATHERINE MOMPESSON'S TOMB - - - - -	129
SCENE IN PADLEY WOOD - - - - -	132
HIGGAR TOR - - - - -	137
RUINS OF CHAPEL AT NORTH LEES - - - - -	142
PEVERIL CASTLE - - - - -	145
GREAT PEAK CAVERN, CASTLETON - - - - -	147
MONSAL DALE - - - - -	152

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President :

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.

Vice-Presidents :

DUKE OF NORFOLK, E.M.
 DUKE OF PORTLAND.
 LORD VERNON.
 LORD SCARSDALE.
 LORD BELPER
 LORD WATERPARK.
 RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF
 LICHFIELD.
 HON. E. K. W. COKE.
 HON. W. M. JERVIS.
 HON. FREDERICK STRUTT.
 RIGHT REV. BISHOP ABRAHAM.
 RIGHT REV. BISHOP STALEY.
 SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, BART.

SIR J. G. ALLEYNE, BART.
 SIR H. S. WILMOT, BART., V.C.,
 C.B., M.P.
 SIR M. A. BASS, BART., M.P.
 VERY REV. DEAN OF LICHFIELD.
 VEN. ARCHDEACON BALSTON.
 T. W. EVANS, ESQ., M.P.
 LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, ESQ., F.S.A.
 J. G. CROMPTON, ESQ.
 C. R. COLVILLE, ESQ.
 N. C. CURZON, ESQ.
 G. F. MEYNELL, ESQ.
 H. H. BENROSE, ESQ.

Council :

JOHN BAILEY.
 GEORGE BAILEY.
 WILLIAM BEMROSE.
 JOHN BROUGH.
 REV. J. CHARLES COX.
 THOMAS EVANS, F.G.S.
 C. G. SAVILE FOIJAMBE, M.P.,
 F.S.A.
 REV. M. K. S. FRITH.
 THOMAS HEATH.
 WILLIAM JOLLEY.
 REV. F. JOURDAIN.
 RICHARD KEENE.

MAJOR A. E. LAWSON LOWE, F.S.A.
 REV. J. M. MELLO.
 F. J. ROBINSON.
 REV. RICHARD USSHER.
 W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, F.S.A.
 F. CAMPION.
 C. JAMES CADE.
 E. COOLING.
 J. GALLOP.
 T. W. CHARLTON.
 E. GREENHOUGH.
 F. BERESFORD WRIGHT.

Hon. Treasurer :

C. E. NEWTON.

Hon. Secretary :

ARTHUR COX.

Auditors :

JAMES LINGARD.

MAJOR POUNTAIN.

RULES.

I.—NAME.

The Society shall be called the “DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.”

II.—OBJECT.

The Society is instituted to examine, preserve, and illustrate the Archæology and Natural History of the County of Derby.

III.—OPERATION.

The means which the Society shall employ for effecting its objects are :—

- 1.—Meetings for the purpose of Reading Papers, the Exhibition of Antiquities, etc., and the discussion of subjects connected therewith.
- 2.—General Meetings each year at given places rendered Interesting by their Antiquities, or by their Natural development.
- 3.—The publication of original papers and ancient documents, etc.

IV.—OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President and Vice-Presidents, whose election shall be for life ; and an Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary, who shall be elected annually.

V.—COUNCIL.

The general management of the affairs and property of the Society shall be vested in a Council, consisting of the President,

Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members, elected from the general body of the subscribers; eight of such twenty-four Members to retire annually in rotation, but to be eligible for re-election. All vacancies occurring during the year to be provisionally filled up by the Council.

VI.—ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

The election of Members, who must be proposed and seconded in writing by two Members of the Society, shall take place at any meeting of the Council, or at any General Meetings of the Society.

VII.—SUBSCRIPTION.

Each Member on election after March 31st, 1878, shall pay an Entrance Fee of Five Shillings, and an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings and Sixpence. All subscriptions to become due, in advance, on the 1st of January each year, and to be paid to the Treasurer. A composition of Five Guineas to constitute Life Membership. The composition of Life Members and the Admission Fee of Ordinary Members to be funded, and the interest arising from them to be applied to the general objects of the Society. Ladies to be eligible as Members on the same terms. No one shall be entitled to his privileges as a Member of the Society whose subscription is six months in arrear.

VIII.—HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Council shall have the power of electing distinguished Antiquaries as Honorary Members. Honorary Members shall not be resident in the County, and shall not exceed twelve in number. Their privileges shall be the same as those of Ordinary Members.

IX.—MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall meet not less than six times in each year, at such place or places as may be determined upon. Special meetings may also be held at the request of the President, or five Members of the Society. Five Members of Council to form a quorum.

X.—SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Council shall have the power of appointing from time to time such sectional or Sub-Committees as may seem desirable for the carrying out of special objects. Such sectional or Sub-Committees to report their proceedings to the Council for confirmation.

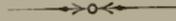
XI.—GENERAL MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held in January each year, when the Accounts, properly audited, and a Report shall be presented, the Officers elected, and vacancies in the Council filled for the ensuing year. The Council may at any time call a General Meeting, specifying the object for which that Meeting is to be held. A clear seven days' notice of all General Meetings to be sent to each Member.

XII.—ALTERATION OF RULES.

No alteration in the Rules of the Society shall be made except by a majority of two-thirds of the Members present at an Annual or other General Meeting of the Society. Full notice of any intended alteration to be sent to each Member at least seven days before the date of such Meeting.

LIST OF MEMBERS.



The Members whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are Life Members.

Bloxham, M. H., F. S. A., Rugby.	} Honorary Members.
Hart, W. H., F.S.A., Public Record Office, Fetter Lane, London.	
Fitch, R., F.S.A., Norwich.	
Greenwell, The Rev. Canon, F S.A., Durham.	
Irvine, J. T., Mount Pleasant, Lichfield.	
North, Thos., F.S.A., Llanfairfechan, North Wales.	

Abbott, S., Lincoln.
 Abney, Captain W. de W., F.R.S., Kensington, London.
 *Abraham, The Right Rev. Bishop, Lichfield.
 Adams, W. Davenport, *Mercury* Office, Derby.
 Addy, S. O., George Street, Sheffield.
 Adlington, W. S., Kirk Hallam.
 Alexander, Rev. C. L., Stanton-by-Bridge, Derby.
 Alleyne, Sir John G. N., Bart., Chevin House, Belper.
 Allport, James, Littleover, Derby.
 Allsopp, A. Percy, Trent Valley House, Lichfield.
 Alsop, Anthony, Wirksworth.
 Andrews, William, Literary Club, Hull.
 Arkwright, Rev. W. Harry, Rowsley Vicarage, Bakewell.
 Arkwright, James C., Cromford.
 Arkwright, F. C., Willersley Castle, Cromford.
 Armstrong, Rev. E. P., S. Michael's Vicarage, Derby.
 Auden, Rev. W., The Vicarage, Church Broughton.

Bagshawe, F. Westby, The Oaks, Sheffield.
 Bailey, John, The Temple, Derby.
 Bailey, J. Eglinton, F.S.A., Egerton Villa, Stratford, Machester.
 Bailey, George, 32, Crompton Street, Derby.
 Baker, Henry, 46, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Balguy, Major, Trowel's Lane, Derby.

- Balston, The Ven. Archdeacon, D.D., The Vicarage, Bakewell.
 Barber, J. T., Oakfield, Aston-on-Clun, Salop.
 Barker, W. Ross, Lyndon House, Matlock Bath.
 Barnes, Captain, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
 Bass, M. T., Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent.
 Bass, Sir M. Arthur, Bart., M.P., Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent
 Bate, James O., 9, Wilson Street, Derby.
 Bateman, F. O. F., Breadsall Mount, Derby.
 Bateman, Thomas K., Alvaston, Derby.
 Beamish, Major, R.E., S. Bernard's Crescent, Edinburgh.
 Beard, Neville, The Mount, Ashburne.
 Belper, The Right Hon. Lord, Kingston Hall.
 Bemrose, H. H., Uttoxeter New Road, Derby.
 Bemrose, William, Elmhurst, Lonsdale Hill, Derby.
 Bennett, George, Iron Gate, Derby.
 Bickersteth, The Very Rev. E., D.D., The Deanery, Lichfield.
 Blackwall, J. B. E., Biggin, Wirksworth.
 Blandford, Rev. H. E., Ockbrook.
 Boden, Walter, Gower Street, Derby.
 Bogonshevsky, The Baron Nicholas Cassimir de, Pskov, Russia.
 Borough, John, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Booth, Frederick W., Hartington Hall, near Ashburne.
 Bowring, Charles, Duffield Road, Derby.
 Bradbury, Edward, 16, Arboretum Street, Derby.
 Bradbury, Rev. T., S. Chad's, Derby.
 Bridgman, O. Granville, Bilton Hall, Rugby.
 Brigden, George, Iron Gate, Derby.
 Brindley, Benjamin, South Parade, Derby.
 Bromwich, Rev. C. T., S. Werburgh's, Derby.
 Brushfield, T. N., M.D., The Cliff, Budleigh Salterton, Devon.
 Buchanan, Alexander, Wilson Street, Derby.
 Buckstone, Rev. R. G., Sutton-on-the-Hill.
 Burch, Robert, 58, Green Lane, Derby.
 Burdett, Sir F., Bart., Foremark, Derby.
 Bushby, C. S. B., Duffield Road, Derby.
 Butler, W., Smith's Bank, Derby.

 Cade, Charles James, Spondon.
 Cade, Francis J., Spondon.
 Cammell, G. H., Brookfield Manor, Hathersage.
 Champion, Frederick, Ockbrook, Derby.
 Champion, Frank, Duffield Road, Derby.
 Cantrill, W., Charnwood Street, Derby.
 Carter, F., Irongate, Derby.
 Chancellor, Rev. J., S. John's, Derby.

- Charlton, Thomas W., Chilwell Hall, Notts.
 Christie, R. C., Darley House, Matlock.
 Christian, Rev. F. W., The Vicarage, South Wingfield.
 Clarke, G. D'Arcy, Highfield House, Derby.
 Clarke, C. H., International College, Isleworth, Middlesex.
 Clayton, Mrs., Queen Street, Derby.
 Clay, T. Spender, Ford Manor, Lingfield, Surrey.
 Clulow, Edward, Jun., Victoria Street, Derby.
 Cokayne, Andreas E., Overdale Grange, Great Lever, Bolton-le-Moors.
 *Cokayne, G. E., F.S.A., College of Arms, London.
 *Coke, Colonel, Debdale Hall, Mansfield.
 Coke, The Hon. Edward Keppel Wentworth, Longford Hall.
 *Coke, Major J. Talbot, Hardwick House, Richmond Hill, Surrey.
 Colvile, Charles R., Lullington, Burton-on-Trent.
 Cooke, Charles, Spondon.
 Cooling, Edwin, Jun., Iron Gate, Derby.
 Copestake, T. G., Kirk Langley.
 Cottingham, Rev. Henry, The Vicarage, Heath.
 Coulson, J. B., Friar Gate, Derby.
 Coulson, G. M., Friar Gate, Derby.
 Coulthurst, Thomas, Derby.
 Cox, Rev. Richardson, The Vicarage, Tickenhall.
 Cox, Rev. J. Charles, Enville Rectory, Stourbridge.
 Cox, William, Brailsford.
 Cox, Arthur, Mill Hill, Derby.
 Cox, F. W., Priory Flatte, Breadsall, Derby.
 Cox, Miss, The Hall, Spondon.
 Crompton, J. G., The Lilies, Derby.
 Croston, James, F.S.A., Upton Hall, Prestbury, Cheshire.
 Curgenvin, W. G., M.D., Friar Gate, Derby.
 Currey, B. S., Little Eaton Hill, Derby.
 Currey, Percy H., Little Eaton, Derby.
 *Curzon, Nathaniel C., Lockington Hall, Derby.
- Davis, Hy., All Saints' Works, Derby.
 Davis, Frederick, Palace Chambers, S. Stephen's, Westminster.
 Deacon, Rev. J. C. H.
 Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Chatsworth.
 Disbrowe, Miss, Walton Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
 Dolman, A. H., Wardwick, Derby.
- Eckett, S. B., 20, Arboretum Street, Derby.
 Edmunds, Wilfred, *Derbyshire Times*, Chesterfield.
 Egerton, Admiral the Hon. F., M.P., Devonshire House, London.
 Elton, Charles, 10, Cranley Place, Onslow Square, London, S.W.

- Evans, Henry, West Bank, Derby.
 *Evans, John, Highfields, Derby.
 Evans, Robert, Eldon Chambers, Nottingham.
 Evans, Thomas, F.G.S., Pen-y-Bryn, Derby.
 *Evans, T. W., M.P., Allestree, Derby.
 Evans, Walter, Darley Abbey.
 *Eyre, Lewis, 78, Redcliffe Gardens, Kensington, London, S.W.
- *Fane, William Dashwood, Melbourne Hall.
 Festing, Rev. G. A., Clifton, Ashburne.
 Fisher, Rev. F. C., The Rectory, Walton-on-Trent.
 Fisher, Edward, Abbotsbury, Newton Abbott, Devon.
 *FitzHerbert, J. K., Twynham, Bournemouth.
 *FitzHerbert, Rev. Regd. H. C., Somersal Herbert, Derby.
 *Foljambe, Cecil G. Savile; M.P., F.S.A., Cockglode, Ollerton, Newark.
 Forman, Rev. T. R., Derby.
 Forman, Hy., Chellaston, Derby.
 Fox, Rev. W., The Rectory, Stanton-by-Dale.
 *Freer, Rev. T. H., Sudbury, Derby.
 Frith, Rev. M. K. S., The Vicarage, Allestree.
 Furneaux, Rev. W. M., Repton Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
- Gallop, Joseph, Normanton Road, Derby.
 Garbutt, Horace, 31, Friar Gate, Derby.
 George, Henry T., Friar Gate, Derby.
 Gillett, F. C., Borrowash, Derby.
 *Gisborne, Miss, Allestree Hall, Derby.
 Gisborne, T. M., Charnwood Street, Derby.
 Goldie, Rev. A. R., The Grange, Thulston, Derby.
 Goodall, Thomas Sorby, 5, S. Peter's Street, Derby.
 Goode, Mrs., Friar Gate, Derby.
 Greaves, Fred. W., Derby and Derbyshire Bank, Derby.
 Greenhough, Edward, Parkfield, Willersley Road, Matlock.
 Greenwell, Geo. C., F.G.S., Elm Tree Lodge, Duffield, Derby.
 Gresley, Rev. L. S., Ashover.
 Groves, Rev. C. W., Grammar School, Risley.
- Hall, W. S., 39, Hartington Street, Derby.
 Hall, J. Payne, Uttoxeter.
 Hall, Robt., Wirksworth.
 Hall, Rev. Tansley, Boyleston, Derby.
 Hamilton, Rev. C. J., The Vicarage, Doveridge.
 Hamlet, T., 40, Green Lane, Derby.
 Harrison, William, M.D., Dean Hill House, Matlock.
 Harwood, James, Corn Market, Derby.

- Haslam, A. Seale, Duffield Road, Derby.
 Haslam, W. Coates, Ripley, Derby.
 Hatherton, The Dowager Lady, 46, Clifton Gardens, Maida Hill, London, W.
 Heath, Thomas, Free Library, Derby.
 Hefford, T. N., 46, Queen Street, Derby.
 Herbert, Rev. George, University School, Nottingham.
 Hey, Rev. Canon, The Vicarage, Belper.
 Hill, F. C., St. James's Chambers, Derby.
 Hillyard, Rev. E. A., Christ Church Vicarage, Belper.
 Hipkins, Rev. F. C., Priory, Repton.
 Hodges, W. H., Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Holland, W. R., Ashburne.
 Hollis, H. W., F.R.A.S., Butterley.
 Holly, Wm., Ockbrook.
 Holmes, Major, Makeney Lodge, Belper.
 Holmes, H. M., London Road, Derby.
 Holmes, H. M., Jun., London Road, Derby.
 Holmes, Charles, Argyle Terrace, Rose Hill, Derby.
 Holmes, Miss E., London Road, Derby.
 Holoran, G. B., Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Hope, Rev. William, S. Peter's, Derby.
 Hope, W. H. St. John, F.S.A., S. Peter's, Derby.
 Hope, Miss Rose E., 13, Ashburne Road, Derby.
 Horsley, Thomas, King's Newton.
 *Hovenden, R. Heathcote, Park Hill Road, Croydon.
 Howard, The Right Hon. Lord, of Glossop, Glossop Hall.
 Howard, W. F., Cavendish Street, Chesterfield.
 Howe, W. E., Fernie Bank, Matlock Bath.
 Huish, John, Smalley, Derby.
 Huish, Darwin, Wardwick, Derby.
 Hunt, J. A., The Poplars, Ockbrook.
 Hunter, John, Jun., Field Head House, Belper.
 *Hurt, Albert F., Alderwasley, Derbyshire.
 Hurt, Miss, 46, Clifton Gardens, Maida Hill, London, W.

 Jackson, John P., Stubbin Edge, Chesterfield.
 Jennings, L. F., Manor House, Kingston, Lewes.
 *Jervis, The Hon. W. M., Quarndon, Derby.
 Jessop, William, Butterley Hall.
 Jendwine, W. W., Hasland, Chesterfield.
 Jewitt, Llewellyn, F.S.A., The Hollies, Duffield.
 Jobson, J., The Cottage, Spondon, Derby.
 Jobson, Edgar W., Hartington Street, Derby.
 Jobson, Godfrey, Derwent Foundry, Derby.
 Johnson, E. S., Charnwood House, Osmaston Road, Derby.

- Johnson, Rev. William, Repton.
 Johnston, Captain Duncan A., R.E., Ordnance Survey, Derby.
 Johnston, Andrew, Borrowash, Derby.
 Jolley, William, Eldon Chambers, Nottingham.
 Jones, Joseph, Full Street, Derby.
 Jones, Rev. T. J., Atlow, Ashburne.
 Jones, T., Jun., 256, Glossop Road, Sheffield.
 Joseph, Ferguson, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Jourdain, Rev. Francis, The Vicarage, Ashburne.
- Keene, Richard, Irongate, Derby.
 Kingdon, Clement B., Ednaston Lodge.
 Kirkland, Capt. Walter, 3, West Terrace, Eastbourne.
 Kitchingman, Rev. J., The Rectory, Bonsall.
 Knipe, W. Melville, Melbourne.
- Lamb, John, Corn Market, Derby.
 Langdon, W., 5, Grove Terrace, Derby.
 Leacroft, Rev. C. H., The Vicarage, Brackenfield, Alfreton.
 Leader, J. D., F.S.A., Sheffield.
 Leech, Mrs. Samuel, London Road, Derby.
 Lewis, Rev. Lewis, Ockbrook, Derby.
 Lichfield, The Dean and Chapter of—Chas. Gresley, The Close, Lichfield.
 Lichfield, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Lichfield.
 Lingard, J., Irongate, Derby.
 Lindsay, J. Murray, M.D., Mickleover, Derby.
 Lister, Charles, The Abbey, Darley Dale.
 Litherland, Henry, China Factory, Derby.
 Livesay, W., M.D., Sudbury, Derby.
 Lomas, J., Marble Works, King Street, Derby.
 Longdon, Frederick, Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Lott, Edward, Corn Market, Derby.
 Lowe, Major A. E. Lawson, F.S.A., Shirenewton Hall, Chepstow.
 Lowe, William Drury, Locko Park, Derby.
 Lowe, George, M.D., Horninglow Street, Burton-on-Trent.
 Lucas, Captain, Darley House, Derby.
- Mackie, John, Cliffe House, Crigglestone, near Wakefield, and Watford Villa,
 New Mills, Stockport.
- Madan, Rev. Nigel, West Hallam.
 Mallalien, W., Swallows' Rest, Ockbrook.
 Marsden, George, Wirksworth.
 Massey, Rev. J. C., South Normanton, Alfreton.
 Mason, Rev. G. E., The Rectory, Whitwell.
 McInnes, E., 109, Osmaston Road, Derby.

Meakin, E. J., Spondon, Derby.
 Mello, Rev. J. M., The Rectory, Brampton S. Thomas, Chesterfield.
 Mellor, Rev. T. Vernon, Idridgehay Vicarage, Derby.
 Meynell, Godfrey F., Meynell Langley, Derby.
 Milligan, Colonel, Cauldwell Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
 Mills, Henry, 2, S. Peter's Street, Derby.
 Milnes, Rev. Herbert, The Vicarage, Winster.
 Molineux, Rev. C. H., S. James's Parsonage, Derby.
 Morley, Henry, London Road, Derby.
 *Mundy, Meynell, 38, Green Park, Bath.
 Mundy, Edward Miller, Shipley Hall.
 Mundy, F. Noel, Markeaton Hall.

Naylor, T. R., Leopold Street, Derby.
 Neal, Thos., Highfield Road, Derby.
 Needham, E. M., The Cedars, Belper.
 Newmane, Madame Cavanaugh, George Street, Derby.
 Newdigate, Colonel F. W., West Hallam, Derby.
 Newton, C. E., The Manor House, Mickleover.
 Norfolk, His Grace the Duke of, E.M., Arundel Castle.

Oakes, T. H., Riddings House.
 Oakes, C. H., Holly Hurst, Riddings.
 Oldham, Rev. J., Clay Cross, Chesterfield.
 Oliver, John, Wardwick, Derby.
 Olivier, Rev. Alfred, Normanton, Derby.

*Paget, Joseph, Stuffynwood, Mansfield.
 Parkinson, Rev. J. R. S., Shelbourne, Nova Scotia.
 Portland, His Grace the Duke of, Welbeck, Notts.
 Pountain, Major, Barrow-on-Trent.
 Prince, Paul, Madeley Street, Rose Hill, Derby.

Ratcliffe, Robert, Newton Park, Burton-on-Trent.
 Redfern, James, Etwell.
 Rickard, John, Inglefield, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.
 Riley, T. L., Stanley House, Kedleston Road, Derby.
 Rhodes, Thomas, Mersey Bank, Hadfield, near Manchester.
 Robinson, F. J., Friar Gate, Derby.
 *Rutland, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Belvoir Castle.

Sale, Richard, Barrow Hill, Derby.
 Sale, W. H., The Uplands, Burton Road, Derby.
 Sankey, W. H., Midland Road, Derby.

- Scarsdale, The Right Hon. Lord, Kedleston
 *Schwind, Charles, Broomfield, Derby.
 Seely, Charles, Jun., Sherwood Lodge, Nottingham.
 Shaw, Rev. G. A., S. Michael's, Derby.
 Shaw, John, Normanton House, Derby.
 Sheldon, T. G., Congleton, Cheshire.
 Shuttleworth, John Spencer Ashton, Hathersage Hall, Sheffield.
 Simpson, Mrs., Quarndon, Derby.
 Skrine, Rev. H. H.
 Sleigh, John, Eversley, Matlock.
 Smith, F. N., The Outwoods, Duffield, Derby.
 Smith, Rev. D., Sandiacre, Notts.
 Smith, Storer, Lea Hurst, Cromford.
 Sorby, Clement, Darley Dale.
 Sowter, Miss, Ash Cottage, Kedleston Road, Derby.
 Spilsbury, Rev. B. W., Findern, Derby.
 Staley, The Right Rev. Bishop, Croxall Vicarage, Lichfield.
 Stapylton, Rev. M., The Rectory, Barlborough, Chesterfield.
 Statham, Geo. E., Matlock Bridge.
 Stewart, Rev. R., The Rectory, Pleasley.
 Stephenson, M., Molescroft Cottage, Beverley.
 Storer, Charles John, Market Place, Derby.
 Stowell, Rev. Hugh, Breadsall Rectory.
 Strick, Richard, Portland, Alfreton.
 *Strutt, The Hon. Frederick, Milford House, Derby.
 Strutt, Herbert G., Makeney, Belper.
 Sutherland, George, Arboretum Square, Derby.
 Sutton, Edward, Shardlow Hall.
 Swann, Rev. Kirke, Forest Hill, Warsop.
 Swanwick, F., Whittington, Chesterfield.
 Symons, Hy., Ashburne Road, Derby.
- Taylor, H. Brooke, Bakewell.
 Taylor, Wm. Grimwood, 83, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Taylor, A. G.,
 Taylor, Mrs. A. G., } St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
 Tetley, W. H., Charnwood Street, Derby.
 Tinkler, S., Derwent Street, Derby.
 Thornewill, Robert, The Abbey, Burton-on-Trent.
 Towle, R. N., Borrowash, Derby.
 Trowsdale, Thos. B., Sevenoaks, Kent.
 Trubshaw, Chas., 3, Grove Terrace, Derby.
 Trueman, H., The Lea, Esher, Surrey.
 Turbutt, W. Gladwyn, Ogston Hall.
 Turner, George, Barrow-on-Trent.

Ussher, Rev. Richard, Grove House, Ventnor, I.W.

* Vernon, Right Hon. The Lord, Sudbury.

Wadham, Rev. J., Weston-on-Trent.

Waite, R., Duffield, Derby.

Walker, John, Old Uttoxeter Road, Derby.

Walker, Benjamin, Spondon, Derby.

* Walthall, H. W., Alton Manor.

Wardell, Stewart, Doe Hill House, Alfreton.

Wass, E. M., Bath Hotel, Matlock.

Waterpark, The Right Hon. Lord, Doveridge.

Webb, William, M.D., Wirksworth.

Whiston, W. Harvey, The Gardens, Osmaston Road, Derby.

* Whitehead, S. Taylor, Burton Closes, Bakewell.

Williams, J., Midland Railway, Derby.

Wilmot, Miss, 28, Westbourne Place, Eaton Square, London.

* Wilmot, Sir Henry, Bart., V.C., C.B., M.P., Chaddesden Hall.

Wilmot, Rev. F. E. W., Chaddesden.

Wilmot-Horton, Rev. Sir G., Bart., Catton Hall, Derbyshire.

Wilmot, Mrs. Edmund, Edge Hill, Derby.

Wilmot, Mrs. Woollett, Friar Gate, Derby.

Wilson, Arthur, Melbourne.

Woodforde, W. B., 7, Arboretum Square, Derby.

Woodyatt, Rev. G., Vicarage, Repton.

Woods, Sir Albert, Garter King-of-Arms, College of Arms, London.

Worsnop, James, Charnwood Street, Derby.

Wright, F. Beresford, Wootton Court, Warwick.

Wright, F. W., Full Street, Derby.

Wright, FitzHerbert, The Hayes, Alfreton.

N.B.—Members are requested to notify any error or omission in the above list to the Hon. Sec.

REPORT OF THE HON. SECRETARY,
1883.

THE Fifth Anniversary of this Society was held in the School of Art (kindly lent by the Committee for the occasion) on the 20th of February, 1883. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield presided. The Report of the Society's proceedings for the past year, which included a satisfactory balance-sheet, and showed an increase in the number of members, was read.

The officers for the year commencing were elected. The meeting confirmed the provisional election of Mr. Beresford Wright to a seat on the Council, and re-elected those members of Council who retired in rotation under Rule V.—viz., Messrs. J. C. Cox, T. Evans, Foljambe, Frith, Heath, Jolley, Jourdain, and Keene. The Hon. Sec., the Hon. Sec. of Finance, the Hon. Treasurer, and the Auditors were also re-elected.

Specimens of Church Plate from the Churches of Derbyshire were exhibited at the meeting, including the Plate in use at the Churches of All Saints, S. Michael's, S. Werburgh's, Derby, Allestree, Findern, Ashford, Bradley (a Kniveton set), Matlock, Shirley (a medieval paten), and many others.

The Rev. J. Charles Cox read the following paper upon "Eucharistic Plate," illustrating his remarks from the examples exhibited :—

EUCCHARISTIC PLATE.

BY THE REV. J. CHARLES COX.

[A Paper read at the Annual Meeting of the Derbyshire Archæological Society, held in Derby on February 20th, 1883, when there was an Exhibition of Church Plate.]

OF the various instruments or vessels that have at different periods in the history of the Christian Church, been considered necessary for the celebration of the Holy Communion, the chalice is the only one which is of the essence of the sacrament, and without which it cannot be celebrated. For the bread may be brought in on a cloth, or in some linen receptacle, and it may not only be, but at one time it was distinctly ordered to be consecrated on the corporal, that is on the fair linen cloth spread in the centre of the altar.

The chalice, or "Cup of blessing," being the only vessel mentioned in the Holy Scriptures in the account of the original institution, and being used therein by Christ Himself, was always treated and handled with peculiar reverence in the ancient offices. In the Oblation, both before and after consecration, the chalice was the special medium, the "paten being treated as an accessory and convenient appendage thereto, rather than as a principal utensil in making the same."*

In many old inventories it is obvious that the term "chalice" includes the paten, which was sometimes not specifically mentioned, owing probably to its being often also used as the cover to the chalice; nay, further than that, it is considered by good authorities that in the same way as "vestment" is sometimes used to include the vestment proper or chasuble, amice, albe, girdle, maniple, and stole—so the term "chalice" sometimes implies not only the cup, but also the paten, crewets for wine and water, and pyx or box for the bread before consecration, which, taken together, formed a complete set of Eucharistic Plate.

The material of the chalice was, from the earliest times, of the costliest metal, if possible, gold or silver. Early Councils only permitted poorer material, such as wood, horn, or glass, if the church was very poor. But glass chalices were, soon after their first use, specially forbidden, owing to their liability to be broken. After the depredations of the Danes, and again after the raid on Church Plate for the ransom of Richard Cœur de Lion, wooden

* Chambers' "Divine Worship in England," p. 240.

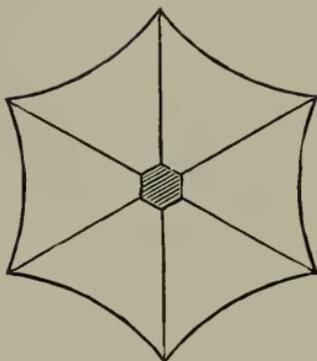
chalices were permitted in England, but only for a time. In 1222 the Archbishop of Canterbury forbade the use of pewter or tin. Many of the medieval chalices were most richly jewelled and most beautifully engraved. A good general idea of the richness of our old Church Plate can be formed from the 14th century Sacrist's Roll of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, printed in our Transactions of last year. The high altar had chalice, paten, and crewets of pure gold, and so richly jewelled as to be worth about £1,500. These were the gift of Bishop Langton. All the Derbyshire chalices of 1552 were either silver or silver gilt.

In the early Church there were usually two chalices, one larger, with two ears or handles projecting from the upper part for the convenience of the deacon in administering to the people; the other smaller, for the use of the priest and his ministers, and for small Communions. There is an excellent example of the large ancient chalice, said to be of the 9th century, at the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, which holds about three pints.

Next, as to the shape. These early two-handled chalices were commonly vase-shaped cups formed after a classic model—but in the 12th century, when the great revival of art took place, and articles were fashioned more carefully to fit their various uses, the chalice became a hemispherical cup with no rim of any kind, with or without handles, and mounted on a stem with a knob in the middle, and a large round foot. After the withdrawal of the cup from the laity, the handles ceased to be of use, and were discarded, and the chalice became smaller. During the 12th century more importance began to be given to the cleansing of the vessels at the end of the service, and there gradually grew up the custom of drinking the ablutions. In the rubrics in the *Manual of Salisbury, York, and Hereford Uses*, after enunciating the modes of ablution, the priest is ordered to *lay down the chalice upon the paten*. Now this direction, unimportant as it may seem, had the effect of modifying entirely the shape of the chalice. The round-footed chalice was found apt to roll about when laid on its side; the foot was therefore made hexagonal, which allowed it to rest on two points set some distance apart. The hexagon was preferred to the octagon or other practicable figure, as giving points further apart. The hemispherical bowl was at the same time made more conical in shape, to facilitate the complete draining-out of the chalice when laid on its side.* This shape continued in use until the middle of the 16th century. It is to be noted that our chalices from the 11th to the 16th centuries always consisted of three main parts—THE RIMLESS BOWL; the STEM, with a knob in the middle to hold the vessel by; and the FOOT, which was a spreading one (always at least equal in diameter to the bowl) to render the chalice less

* First noticed by Mr. Micklethwaite, and communicated to me by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

liable to be upset. The foot was almost invariably of this shape in England, but not abroad :—



The material of the paten usually corresponded to that of the chalice, though sometimes, as the less worthy, it was of inferior metal ; for we read of more than one chalice of gold that had its accompanying paten of silver. There were two kinds of paten—one very large, called the “offertorium,” which answered to our alms-dish or basin ; and the other much smaller, and belonging to the chalice. But at Easter and other large Communion, the offertorium was sometimes used in place of the smaller paten.

Our English medieval patens are distinguished by a sunk sexfoil, the cusps of which are filled with a rayed ornament. The centre is occupied by the Vernicle, a favourite device—a hand in benediction—Our Lord in Majesty—the Agnus Dei—or by the sacred monogram. Raised monograms were not usual, though instances are found of jewelled patens in old inventories.

The Shirley paten of this county, recently discovered through the issue of the Church Plate inquiry sheets of this Society, and hitherto unknown to any of the experts in old English plate, is a very good example of 15th century work. The date is 1493—4, according to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, who first identified it as of medieval work. It is five inches in diameter, and weighs two ounces. In the centre is the Vernicle, or representation of the Holy Face as it is said to have appeared on the handkerchief of S. Veronica, which shows great delicacy in the workmanship. In general character this paten much resembles the famous one at Nettlecombe, Somerset, the date of which is 1439.

The paten of S. Peter's, Derby, though modern, is a good copy of the early 16th century style, of which the one at Trinity College, Oxford, is a well-known instance.

English Church Plate of medieval date is, as might be expected, of very

rare occurrence, though such inquiries as ours, if generally adopted, will probably bring to light a few more specimens. William the Conqueror, in 1070, not only robbed monastic and collegiate establishments of their plate and jewels, but even condescended to appropriate the chalices of parish churches. In 1194 another general raid was made upon the vessels for the purpose of ransoming Richard I. The changes introduced at the Reformation not only caused a good deal of Church Plate connected with a more elaborate ritual to disappear, but were also eventually very destructive to Eucharistic Plate proper.

The first thing to notice in the Reformation period is the continually recurring reports of robbery and embezzlement which followed the suppression of the monasteries and the appropriation of "Cathedral stuff," including all the shrines, jewels, rich vestments (burnt for the sake of gold wire) and such plate as was deemed superfluous by the worthy king, Henry VIII. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that the king also robbed the parish churches. That was left for his hopeful son. At Staveley, we are told, in 1552, "our chalis was stolen xij monethes past." Dovezridge report "our chalys and other ornaments were solde by Thomas Blythe, suntyme chauntry priste, for which cause he was putt from the same promocon and dyed very poore." Marston says, "A chales was latelie stolen." The chantry of S. Michael, Chesterfield: "A chalys the vycar there had in custody and rounne away with it ij yeris paste." Many articles of value, however, disappeared by the aid of the very persons who ought to have taken care of them, viz., the churchwardens. At Egginton, "ij bells themselves were sold in the ijnd yere of the kyng's reign to the repairinge of the Monks Bridge," the excuse being that it "is so farre in decay that the township is not able to amend the same." The inhabitants of Ambaston also sold a bell which was in the chapel, and at Ashburne, after calmly submitting to the loss of "j holde albe stolen forth of a cofer in the Church, the locke beying pyked," we hear of "ij holde frunts of no valewe beying lant to disguise persons at the bryngynge in of a Maii gamme."

These and other losses became such a scandal, that Commissioners were more than once sent through each county to take inventories of what was spared. From these we are able to gather what our loss has been, but, unfortunately, the lists themselves have not always come down to our day. Those of the North Riding of York, Lincoln, and Sussex are missing entirely. Derbyshire has been more lucky, for, though only one inventory in the visitation of 1547—that of Hope Church—has survived, from the Commission of 1552 we possess lists of goods then remaining in between 80 and 90 Churches, principally in the Deaneries of Ashburne, Duffield, Hartshorne, Lullington, Ockbrook, Radbourne, Stanton, and Wirksworth. They have all been printed by Mr. Walcott in *The Reliquary*, and revised by myself for the *Churches of Derbyshire*.

These various inventories, though ostensibly taken with the object of stopping the appropriation of church goods to secular purposes, themselves bear witness to the contrary by the numerous cases reported of the application of proceeds to parochial purposes. The Commission, however, of the last year of Edward VI. was made for the direct and sole purpose of robbery pure and simple on the part of the Crown—the commissioners being directed to seize everything of value, but to leave “one, two, or more chalices or cuppes according to the multitude of people.” In our county one chalice was deemed sufficient for each parish, and in a few instances a paten also is specially named; though it seems almost certain, as I have before remarked, that the mention of chalice implied an accompanying paten. It might be expected that some of these chalices would have escaped destruction, but, alas! the number of medieval chalices so far known to remain in all England does not reach a dozen. The reason is that Edward VI.’s injunctions ordered the destruction of all monuments of superstition, and Protestant zeal, too often the disguise for personal gain, would certainly include amongst them many of the vessels used at the Mass, especially when marked with sacred symbols. Hence we find in many cases entries in the churchwarden’s accounts relating how the chalices have been made into “communion cups.” The changes of Queen Mary’s reign, nevertheless, followed so closely upon the heels of this “reformation,” that many of the old chalices were again brought into use, and the new communion cups were frequently reconverted into chalices. Elizabeth’s reign, however, dealt a most severe blow at our old plate, for the injunctions were again enforced, and several of the bishops’ visitation articles have such questions as this from Archbishop Parker, in 1569:—

“Whether they do minister in any prophane cuppes, bowles, dishes, or chalices, heretofore used at Masse, or els in a decent communion cuppe provided and kept for that purpose only.”

The few Edwardian cups that have been preserved are all of similar design. They are plain standing cups with bell-shaped bowls, and a conical stem without knops, and with simple moulded bands. It is doubtful if we have an instance in Derbyshire.

Of Elizabethan cups there are very many examples. Mr. Octavius Morgan thus describes the general type as compared with the old English shape:—

“The chalice still consisted of the same parts, bowl, stem, and foot, though I have known two instances in small parishes where the chalices consist of the cup only, without stem or foot. The stem, although altered in form and character, still swells out in the middle into a small knob, or the rudiments of one, and is occasionally ornamented with small bands of a lozenge-shaped ornament, or some other such simple pattern, and the foot is invariably round instead of indented or angular. The form of the cup, however, is altogether changed, and instead of being a shallow, wide bowl, it is

elongated into the form of an inverted truncated cone, slightly bell-shaped. The form of the paten is also much changed, the sunk part of the platter is often considerably deepened, the brim narrowed, and thereon is fixed a rim or edge, by which it is made, when inverted, to fit on the cup as a cover, whilst a foot is added to it, which serves also as a handle to the cover, as though it were intended to place the wine in the chalice and cover it with the paten cover until the administration of the sacrament, when the cover would be removed and used as a paten for holding the bread. On the bottom of the foot of the paten was a silver plate, which almost always bears the date when it was made, and the name of the parish to which it belongs. The ornament on all these chalices and paten covers, as they may be called, is invariably the same; it consists simply of an engraved band round the body of the cup and on the top of the cover, formed by two narrow fillets which interlace or cross each other, with a particular curvature, in every instance the same, the space between them being occupied by a scroll of foliage, and this ornament is marked by a total abstinence of letters, monograms, emblems, or figures of any kind. It is curious how this exact uniformity of shape and ornament was so universally adopted, unless there had been some regulation or standard pattern to go by, but I have not been able to find any such to guide the makers.”

So far as my own knowledge of the Church Plate of this county is concerned, and I suppose I have seen more of it than any other individual, with the exception, most probably, of the Ven. Archdeacon of Derbyshire—coupled with the information as yet received from the society’s returns—Derbyshire possesses eleven Elizabethan cups, but a few others may yet be brought to light.* One of these, the Findern example, is one of the earliest known instances of her reign, and a singularly good specimen. The Hall marks give the year 1564-5. The ornamental band is a handsomer one than any noticed by Mr. Cripps, or amongst the large number of Elizabethan cups in the diocese of Carlisle. The date, too, is exceptionally early, but few being known earlier than 1571. The Wilne example is 1566-7, that of Taddington 1568-9, Norton 1568-9 (a large fine sample), Derwent 1584-5, Fairfield 1593-4, and Kedleston 1601. There are four unmarked samples of this reign, one at Osmaston-by-Derby, which is early in the reign, one at Dalbury, one at Shirley, and one at Whittington, which is late Elizabethan, or possibly early Jacobean. Dovezridge, 1619, is very similar to Elizabethan.

The further changes of the next century and their various diversities are best illustrated by the examples before you—the chief difference being in the increasing plainness and lack of ornament. The patens also cease to be used as covers, though they will often fit on the top of the cups.

* Several other examples of late Elizabethan and early Jacobean chalices have since turned up, *i.e.*, at Mickleover, Weston, Marston Montgomery, and Willington.—W. H. St. J. H.

I should mention that instances do occur where the old English traditional shape of hemispherical bowl, stem with knob, and hexagonal indented foot has continued. A very fine one is found at Ashby-de-la-Zouch (1676), S. Peter's College, Cambridge—the gift of Bishop Cosin (1626), and two at Rochester Cathedral (1653-4). The points of the hexagonal foot usually terminate in cherubs' heads. The several chalices of the Kniveton gift in this county, noticed below, cannot be surpassed as examples of this kind of work. They are exceptionally large and beautifully finished. The cherubs' heads and other details are singularly well preserved in the Bradley chalice now before you ; its date is 1640-41.

Derbyshire has a good many examples of chalices of the first half of the 17th century. The plain but interesting one from Ashford is undated, but I take it to be Jacobean. Such are Sandiacre and Tissington 1624-5, Stanton-by-Dale 1629-30, Risley 1632-3, and Normanton-by-Derby, with paten cover, 1645. The period of the Commonwealth, when Puritan malevolence culminated against the Church, was not so fatal to the sacred vessels of the altar as is usually supposed. With the exception of those places wherein the violence of civil war specially centred, such as the diocesan city of Lichfield, there is no proof that the chalices and patens of our ordinary parish churches, as a rule, suffered spoliation. "The Directory for the Publique Worship of God," which in 1634 took the place of the Book of Common Prayer, provides that what the schismatics termed the Lord's Supper was "to be frequently celebrated," and for this purpose the ancient vessels would be required. Plate was not infrequently given during the Commonwealth ; Richard Goodwin gave "one large silver chalice" to the church of Taddington, Derbyshire, in 1651 ; and the Alvaston chalice is dated 1653-4. But by far the most interesting piece of Church Plate of the Commonwealth in Derbyshire is the chalice and paten of Normanton-by-Derby, with heraldic quarterings, most beautifully engraved, for it is of the year 1645, of which date hardly any plate at all has been found, the very year after the forcible suppression of the Prayer Book. Morley, too, has an unmarked paten of about the same date, and there is an excellent chalice at Spondon of the year 1646-7.

Of chalices of the second half of the century may be mentioned Morley 1663-4, Tideswell 1683-4, Spondon 1685-6, Christ Church, Derby, with interesting engravings of the crucifixion and resurrection, 1698-9, and Sudbury 1678-9, which, with its accompanying large paten, has below the unusual monogram of the Sacred Heart and three nails. The ancient chapel of S. John Baptist, Belper, has a small two-handled chalice of 1685-6.

Of eighteenth century samples, Derbyshire possesses a large variety, which it would be tedious now to enumerate. The chalices of the Derby churches of S. Werburgh and S. Michael are good samples of the middle of the century ; and the silver-gilt tankard flagons of S. Werburgh's of 1717 may be compared

with the similar vessels of the eighteenth century. There is a good Queen Anne paten at Osmaston-by-Derby, 1702-3.

The most massive and costly village Church Plate in the county is the set of two chalices, two patens, alms plate, and flagon, of silver-gilt, at Ravenstone, the gift of Rebecca Wilkins in 1715. The handsome chalice and cover of Newton Solney, 1757-8, and the Tickenhall paten of 1715-16, with its unique leather case, should also be noticed.

Disastrous as so many of the political and religious movements of our nation have been, both to the fabrics of our churches and to the ornaments that they sheltered, the history of Church Plate after all confirms the conclusion that I have previously formed, namely, that the period when the Church was at its lowest ebb in intelligence and energy, was also the time that was most fatal to all that was comely, ancient, or valuable, for it was the period of family jobbery and private embezzlement—the century that was ruled over by our three first Georges.

So far as Derbyshire is concerned, I have carefully inspected the churchwardens' accounts and other records of various parishes, and, without exception, where I have found such records extant, it appears that some at least of the communion plate chronicled in the seventeenth century, some of it Elizabethan, some no doubt medieval, has now disappeared, either through criminal carelessness or direct theft.

At All Saints', Derby, the old silver chalice and paten, mentioned in 1632, and again in 1662, is missing, without any record of its fate. In 1681, Mr. Mathews, master of the Free School, presented a silver paten weighing over 12 ounces. This also is missing. A silver tankard given to Kedleston Church in 1715 is missing. The silver plate at Brampton Church was stolen 30 or 40 years ago.

Lady Frances Kniveton, second wife of Sir Gilbert Kniveton, of Bradley, gave a valuable set of Communion plate, consisting of silver-gilt chalice, paten, and flagon to the seven Churches of Bradley, Kniveton, Mugginton, Ashburne, Brailsford, Osmaston, and Kirk Langley. Lady Frances was one of the co-heirs of Sir Robert Dudley, Duke of the Empire. A patent allowing to her the title of Duchess Dudley was granted by Charles I. and confirmed by Charles II. after the Restoration. She used much of her great wealth in various munificent benefactions. Each of the above gifts of plate cost £50, a great sum, considering the then value of money. But of these seven gifts, two have been stolen, namely, the sets at Ashburne and Brailsford.

Occasionally the bad taste of post-Reformation churchwardens led them to exchange their old medieval plate for new. Two instances of this occur in the Youlgreave accounts:—

“1625. For changing ye old communion cupp and cover for ye new chalice (in all) £1 19s. 9d.”

“1732. In exchange between an old silver cup and salver for a silver plate, 2s. 2d.’

In the Hayfield churchwardens’ book is the following :—

“1784. Exchanging the silver cup, 12 shillings.”

The melting down of comparatively modern plate of a bad and awkward design into more seemly shapes is much more excusable than the sale or exchange of really old plate. As an instance of this may be mentioned the Church Plate of S. Peter’s, Derby, which in 1857 was remodelled into its present good shape from a chalice of 1666, and from a paten and flagon of 1686. But even a change of this sort should not be effected without very grave reason.

The issue of such a volume on Church Plate as that projected by our Society will go far to prevent any further recourse to the crucible by clergy or churchwardens under the mistaken zeal of preferring “new lamps” to old. Let it not be thought that I exaggerate the danger even now accruing to the few really old specimens that our county retains. It was only in January, 1881, that Mr. Wilfred Cripps, the great authority on English plate, wrote thus to the *Guardian* :—

“There was hardly a parish in which some relic of Elizabethan times did not exist only a few years ago ; but year by year many are consigned to the melting pot, or rather to the private cabinet of some wealthy silversmith, who is very glad to give a country clergyman the small amount its weight in silver coin comes to for a curiosity which, though it loses half its interest by being removed from the Church to which it has belonged ever since it assumed its present form in the early years of the reign of Elizabeth, is nevertheless still well worth preserving. I have heard of one being parted with lately, and the few shillings it produced spent in hymn books ; of another exchanged for a chalice of electro-plate ; of a third being sold because the incumbent thought it old-fashioned. Each of these had been the property of the parish for more than 300 years, and more than this, was probably made of the very silver of a still more ancient chalice, and re-cast into its present shape at the Reformation, in deference to Puritanical intolerance.”

Let me briefly revert to one or two other matters of interest with regard to our post-Reformation plate. Chalices are occasionally found in sacred use that were originally intended for secular purposes, and afterwards presented to the Church. Let me give four Derbyshire instances. The beautifully engraved cup of Derwent Chapel, 1584—5, from the style of the ornaments, was undoubtedly of secular origin. The engraving is thus described by the present Vicar :—

“Four staves, resting respectively on a seal ; a starfish and other fish, surrounded by seaweed ; a turtle ; a starfish and other fish, surrounded by seaweed. The four staves are ornamented at middle and top with

mitres, and are connected at the top by festoons of drapery. On the middle of each festoon hangs a harp, and over each harp stands an eagle. A band of raised ornamentation runs round the stem, and also round the splay foot. The cover has spiral top, with raised ornamentation. A rough Latin cross has been pricked inside cover."

This latter mark was probably made at the time of its dedication to a sacred use.

The Kedleston chalice, 1601-2, is a most beautiful silver-gilt secular cup, given to the church in 1715 by Lady Sarah Curzon. It is engraved all over with trefoils, and bears also the arms of Penn impaling Leake.

The inscription on what is now the chalice at Edale Chapel tells its own tale:—

"This Oration Prize, the legacy of Dr. Hooper, adjudged to Daniel Creswell, of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1795, was by him given to this chapel of Edale, 1810."

Spondon, too, possesses a large two-handled plated cup, given about 1700, and now used as a flagon, which was undoubtedly originally designed for secular use.

Both the arms and the inscriptions on post-Reformation Church Plate, that were often engraved thereon in the two last centuries, though distasteful in the extreme to the reverent mind, have their value and interest for the heraldic student and the genealogist. Amongst instances of this character in Derbyshire, it may be mentioned that the arms and name of Pegge are on the Shirley flagon; inscriptions of the Harpur and Crewe families on the Tickenhall patens; Curzon arms on the Kedleston patens; Horton inscription on the Croxall flagon; Willoughby arms and inscription on all the plate at Risley; and Lord Exeter's arms on the noble plate at All Saints', Derby. On the Normanton chalice and paten the Harpur arms are beautifully quartered; the Sacheverel arms are on the Morley paten; the Benskin arms on the plate at Alvaston; and the Gilbert arms on the Spondon paten. In the churchwardens' accounts of Youlgreave is an entry which gives an excellent excuse for the engraving of the name of the donor and parish:—

"1731, May 14.—There was given two salvers for bread and two stoops for the wine, all made of pure silver, and weighing by averdupois five pounds and half an ounce altogether, by Mrs. Mary Hill, of Woodhouse, during her lifetime, to the parish of Youlgreave, with her name engraved thereon only to prevent its being imbeziled away—in testimony of which I have hereunto set my hand.—DANL. HARDINGE, Curt. of Youlgreave."

The consideration of the question of the post-Reformation use of pewter, without which this paper would be incomplete, leads me back to certain Eucharistic vessels upon which no comment has hitherto been offered—namely, crewets, and their later development into flagons.

Two crewets, one for wine, and the other for water, were an invariable part of the Eucharistic Plate, and are specified by all the ancient Ritualists. The ancient crewets were very seldom of glass or crystal, but generally of enamelled copper, or of some more valuable metal. In the 15th and 16th centuries the, ordinary parish churches of England were usually content with pewter crewets; almost all the Derbyshire crewets of 1552 inventories were of this material. They were usually distinguished by some convenient mark, such as A (*aqua*) for water, and V (*vinum*) for wine. A pair of golden crewets at Ely were distinguished by a large ruby for the wine, and a beautiful pearl for the water. The size of these crewets was but small when the cup was refused to the laity, but after the Reformation it became necessary that they should become considerably increased in bulk, and hence the use of what we usually now term flagons. The earliest flagons are of Elizabeth's time. They have a pear-shaped body, domed lid with thumb piece, and a curved handle, and are mounted on a spreading circular foot. The Osmaston silver flagon, recently given by Mr. Ussher, is a good modern copy of an Elizabethan flagon, made to match the chalice, and the Osmaston flagon of electro-plate an instance of what to avoid. After the beginning of the 17th century the "round bellied" flagons disappear, and the common tall tankard shape comes into use, of which many examples abound (All Saints', S. Michael's, S. Werburgh's, Ravenstone, etc.) These flagons, throughout England, both before and after the Restoration, were usually, and invariably at the larger churches, in pairs (as All Saints', S. Werburgh's, and many other Derbyshire churches), showing that they were intended to be the successors of the ancient crewets or phials, and were used for wine and water. I have several times noticed, both in pairs of pewter flagons, as well as in those of more precious metals, a difference in the covers or handles, though of the same date, and I have no doubt that this difference was intentional, and intended to assist the celebrant or his minister in readily distinguishing between the flagons for the wine and for the water.

There is a most charming variation in both handles and shape in the two elegant silver flagons of classical design of Sudbury Church, bearing the Birmingham hall marks of 1775-6.

In several of the old engravings of post-Reformation altars, where the two flagons are usually represented, this difference may be noted. It is very prominent in the frontispiece of "The whole duty of receiving worthily the Blessed Sacrament," which was in a fifth edition in 1717.

No one, outside the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who has at all studied the subject, can have any doubt that the admixture of water with the wine in the chalice was the usual and sanctioned custom of our Reformed Church. We have the most unqualified evidence in the case of Archbishops Laud and Sancroft, and of Bishops Andrewes, Cosin, and Field, etc., etc. The indirect evidence of the pairs of flagons, and their difference in shape (not hitherto, I believe, noticed), is not without value.

It might be objected to this view of the use of the second flagon that the size militated against it, as so little water is required for admixture in the chalice. To this I answer that the post-Reformation use of our leading bishops distinctly authorised the ceremonial ablution of the priest's hands before the consecration at Holy Communion, and that the large water flagon would also be used for this purpose. This, too, explains the use of certain small basins, certainly not alms basins, not unfrequently met with in Church Plate of 17th century, and usually of pewter. Such is the basin of the 1629 pewter set at Osmaston-by-Derby.

The great increase in the size of the crewets or flagons, necessitated at the Reformation by the restoration of the cup to the laity—coupled with the fact that that was not the era for promoting the giving of our best to God—gave a great impetus to the general use of cheap pewter for flagons, and hence the use of that metal, in poor and despoiled churches, descended even to the chalice and paten.

By the XX. Canon of 1603-4, the Churchwardens of every parish, against the time of every Communion, "shall provide a sufficient quantity of good wholesome wine, for the number of communicants that shall from time to time receive there, which wine we require to be brought to the Communion table in a clean and sweet standing pot or stoup of pewter, if not of purer metal."

The following are some of the numerous instances of the post-Reformation use of pewter in Derbyshire churches. At Quarndon, from the Terrier of 1751, we find that a flagon, chalice, paten, salver, and plate, all of pewter, were in use. At Kirk Langley a pewter paten was used up to 1825. In a Mackworth inventory of 1639, a pewter flagon is mentioned. The Wirksworth churchwarden accounts have the following entries :—

"1662—Paid for a puter flagon for the communion table, 7s. 4d."

"1677—Disbursed by Mr. Archdeacon 6s. 9d. for a puter flagon."

The accounts of All Saints', Derby, contain the following :—

"Memorandum. That in ye month of April, An. 1679, Mr. George Smith, of this Parish of All Saints', Pewterer, did give for ye use of ye Parishioners of this Parish of All Saints', two large pewter Flaggons, and one Pewter Plate : To be used only at the Communion."

In "An account of the materials belonging to the Communion Table at Taddington," for the year 1695, mention is made, in addition to silver, of "one large Flaggon of pewter (which still remains), one pewter Bason, one large Leather Bottle." This last entry, namely, of a leather bottle or jack, is, we should think, unique in the record of vessels pertaining to the Holy Communion.

Even now pewter vessels may often be found in the vestries of churches of our county, though very rarely in use, except occasionally as alms plates.

At Tickenhall there is a small alms dish of pewter, now in use, nine inches in diameter.

At Osmaston-by-Derby there is a chalice, a flagon, and an alms basin, all of pewter, of the year 1629, but not now used.

At Monyash, a pewter paten and alms basin are still used ; and at Hart-horn there is a pewter flagon of the year 1638 still in use. There is a di-used pewter paten at Sawley, and there are various pewter plates at S. John the Baptist Chapel, at Belper. There is also a pewter alms dish in use at Wilne.

Surely we ought to be careful—and irrespective of the reverence due to sacred things, pewter has its own history, its own marks, its own occasional beauty of shape or of engraved design—that such vessels as these, though of inferior metal, are not carelessly discarded or suffered to be put to base uses where they will soon pass into oblivion. I am glad to say that I have been instrumental in one case in this county in recovering a large pewter church flagon from the village “public,” and it is now used in supplying water for the font. Careful inquiry in our country parishes would, I believe, result in the recovery of many of these flagons or other pewter vessels that once were put to so sacred a use. I would suggest to the clergy that where they have several discarded pewter vessels pertaining to the church, that are not rendered interesting from any inscription, engraving, or peculiarity of design, that a good way of using up the material for a sacred purpose would be to have the metal re-cast by a careful pewterer into a font ewer, for the purpose of supplying water at Holy Baptism. But I only suggest this where there seems any real fear of such vessel being secularised or misappropriated. Their careful preservation, however uninteresting they may seem to be, should surely commend itself most to us, whether as archaeologists or Churchmen. The Bishop of Carlisle, in his Christmas Pastoral for 1880, did not think it beneath his notice to formally address his clergy on this subject. His Lordship said :—
“It is very desirable that pewter vessels which have been used for the purposes of the Holy Communion should be carefully preserved, even when their place has been taken by silver utensils ; there is a temptation to neglect them as of no value ; but there is much of historical interest attaching to these pewter vessels, and they deserve a place in the treasury of the parish to which they belong.”

This society is not a religious one, and is therefore in no direct sense interested in the promotion of greater reverence in the keeping and use of that which is essential to the due celebration of the mysteries of the Christian faith ; but as our chief object, according to our rules, is “to preserve the archaeology of the county,” it may not be out of place for me to speak very briefly on the subject of the episcopal consecration of Church Plate, and the great desirability of its continuance. I do not, then, now say a word on the religious advantage of compliance with a usage that can be proved to have commended

itself to the faithful of the Church of England for upwards of 1140 years, but simply argue, from the dry archaeological stand-point, that any ceremonial which adds greater sanctity, and therefore greater chance of preservation, to these valuable specimens of handicraft in precious metals, ought to be encouraged by antiquaries. When, therefore, it can so readily be proved, as I have just shown with regard to Derbyshire, how shameless has been the robbery of Church Plate in comparatively recent days, I cannot help hoping that such associations as ours will bring all the influence they may possess to bear upon our bishops to induce them to revert to so primitive and conservative a practice, and not to permit the use of any save consecrated plate at the altar, the plate being in some significant way stamped, if not more fully inscribed, after the completion of the ceremony. The Canons of Elfric, Archbishop of Canterbury, 995, order that :—“No person shall celebrate Mass in any other vessel save in the chalice that is blessed thereto.”

The forms for the benediction of sacramental utensils are a principal part of all the ancient Pontificals. The Pontifical of Archbishop Egbert, *circa* A. D. 740, gives this form for the hallowing of the chalice :—

“Let us pray, most beloved brethren, that our God would hallow this chalice to be consecrated to the use of the ministry by the inspiration of celestial grace, and to human benediction apply the plentitude of divine favour, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

“Vouchsafe, O Lord God, to bless † this chalice for the use of Thy ministry, formed by pious devotion, and to bedew it with that sanctification with which Thou didst bedew the sacred chalice of Melchisedec Thy servant, and may that, which by the art and nature of metal cannot be accomplished, through Thy benediction become worthy of Thy altars, precious and sanctified, through our Lord Jesus Christ.”

Here let the bishop anoint the chalice and say :—

“Almighty God, indivisible Trinity, pour upon our hands the help of this benediction, that through our benediction this vessel may be sanctified, and by the Spirit of Thy Grace be made a new sepulchre of the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.”

This form, with one or two trifling verbal alterations, is to be found in all the known varieties of English Pontificals of different dates down to the Sarum Pontificals of the fifteenth century.

It is a complete mistake to imagine that the consecration of sacramental vessels ceased with the Reformation. When one of the charges against Archbishop Laud was that in his chapel he “consecrated plate,” that prelate replied that “in all ages of the Church, especially in Constantine’s time, there have been consecrations of sacred vessels as well as of churches themselves ;” and explained that he made use of the form drawn up by the saintly Bishop Andrewes. This form, first used by Bishop Andrewes when consecrating the

new plate of the cathedral church of Worcester, is to be found in his *Minor Works*, pp. 159—163. This form, in addition to the separate presentation and consecration of chalice, paten, and flagon, provides also for the consecration of the altar candlesticks, and likewise for the censer for incense.

Archbishop Sancroft consecrated the altar plate at Coleshill Church, Warwickshire, in 1685. The chalice belonging to the Communion Plate of the Parish Church of Stretham bears the following inscription:—

“*Ecclesiæ Parochiali de Stretham infra Insulam Elicensem Consecratum,*
A.D. 1686.”

Francis Turner was at that time Bishop of Ely; he afterwards became a Non-juror. When the form of consecration used by Archbishop Sancroft at Coleshill was published in 1703, Mr. Tisdale, the editor, prefaced it with a statement that it was after the fashion of like forms that “had been generally used since the Reformation.” Archbishop Sancroft is also said to have consecrated some Elizabethan plate for his private chapel at Fressingham after his deprivation, thus establishing a precedent for consecrating that which has been already some time in use. This plate is now in use at the Parish Church of Starston, Norfolk, and is inscribed “*Deo Servatori Sacrum.*”

Dr. Patrick, Bishop of Ely, when consecrating the chapel of St. Katherine’s Hall, Cambridge, in the year 1704, made use of the following prayer in consecrating the Communion plate:—

“Most Blessed Lord, accept, we beseech Thee, of the oblation we make unto Thee of these vessels, which we humbly dedicate to Thy Divine service at Thy Holy Table; and as we now wholly give them up to Thy use, in the ministration of Thy Holy Communion of Christ’s Body and Blood, so we pray Thee to receive them for Thine own; preserve them from being any way profaned; and being here set apart and consecrated by our office and ministry to Thy service, let them always continue to be so employed, through Jesus Christ our only Lord and Saviour. Amen.”

The preservative influence of so solemn a prayer as this cannot, I think, be gainsayed. One of the most interesting specimens of English medieval plate is a silver-gilt cup, now preserved at Pembroke College, Cambridge, the gift, in 1497, of Langton, Bishop of Winchester. It is commonly styled the Anathema Cup, from the legend that it bears—“*Qui alinaverit anathema sit.*” May it not well be the case that this threatened curse is the cause of its present existence? And would not the sense of sacrilege be in a like manner deepened if a specific and inscribed act of consecration was used and marked on all our sacramental vessels? It is true that many of the clergy are in the habit of having, not only Church Plate, but altar linen, font ewers, or anything of a like nature that may be given to the Church, presented at the altar there to receive a special priestly benediction betokening the future separation of the articles so presented from any secular use; but this is quite a different matter

to the solemn act of episcopal consecration of sacramental vessels which it is to be hoped may soon be again the rule, and not the exception. That well-known theologian, Dr. Forbes, the late Bishop of Brechin, was in the habit of thus consecrating, after the ancient forms, Church Plate and other matters pertaining to the altar; a portable altar slab that received consecration at his hands is now in use in this county.

With this sentence I proposed to close this paper, but three days ago I received information that enables me to give a still more recent instance of episcopal consecration, or solemn dedication of Church Plate—an instance of peculiar interest to us of this Society, as our Right Reverend Vice-President, who has honoured us by occupying the chair to-day, dedicated a few months ago some altar vessels at Gailey Church, near Penkridge, according to the form of consecrating plate drawn up by Bishop Andrewes, with a few slight alterations.*

Finally—not so much for the information of those parsons and wardens who have proved their interest in the matter by coming here to-day, but as a warning to those officials who are responsible for the custody of Church Plate, but apparently think it a matter of but slight moment—I wish to state that, to the best of my belief, the sale, the exchange, or even the re-casting of Church Plate without a faculty is illegal.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cox's paper, the Bishop said—"This was the first time since he came into the diocese that he had been able to attend a meeting not directly connected with Church matters; he was very glad to attend this meeting, because he thought the objects of the Society were as interesting and as profitable for their thoughts and leisure as they could possibly be. The study of nature was most elevating as being the reverent contemplation of the handiwork of the Great Creator. The study of archæology was very instructive, combining the study of history and art; it acts as a very wholesome corrective to nineteenth century self-esteem. Comparing the exquisite architectural remains to be found in this country with modern attempts, we must confess that the palm is to be awarded to past generations. He ventured to believe that the present very strong utilitarian spirit was too much inclined to do away with the devotional spirit

* "The Order of Consecrating Plate for the Altar," in Andrewes' *Minor Works*, Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology. In addition to the consecration of paten, chalice, and flagons, it provides forms for the consecrating of the altar candlesticks, and also for the censer for burning incense.

of past ages when time and talents were ungrudgingly bestowed over their work. The exhibition of plate brought together by the Society was a very happy idea ; he felt strongly the importance of preserving these sacred vessels with the greatest care. The amount of real loss in past years from culpable carelessness could scarcely be over-estimated. For himself, he made it a rule never to consecrate a new church without having a complete inventory of everything belonging to it."

During the past year there have been ten meetings of the Council, at which a fair proportion of the elected members of Council have attended with great regularity, and their deliberations have been aided by the same Vice-Presidents, who have always displayed so keen an interest in the work of the Society.

The first expedition of the Society for the past year was held on Saturday, June the 2nd, to Steetley Chapel and Welbeck Abbey. The party, in number about one hundred and thirty, left Derby, at 9 a.m., in a special train provided for their use by the Midland Railway Company, and travelled, *via* Ambergate and Pye-Bridge, to Whitwell Station, where breaks from Mansfield were in readiness to drive to Steetley Chapel. Here the party was received by the Vicar of Whitwell, the Rev. G. E. Mason, who pointed out all the interesting features of this unique specimen of Norman architecture, and read the following paper on the "History of Steetley" :—

The neighbouring village of Thorpe Salvin is said by some lovers of romance to be the celebrated Castle of Front de Bœuf. If that be so, I maintain that Steetley Chapel is the ruined shrine where the Black Knight enjoyed the hospitality of "the holy clerk of Cotmanhurst." Certainly when "the gentle and joyous passage of arms of Ashby-de-la-Zouch" took place, this chapel had been standing nigh a hundred years. For it was probably built by Gley de Breton, when Stephen was on the royal throne of Westminster, and seated Roger de Clinton, 33rd successor of S. Chad, on the episcopal throne of Coventry. It was the hand of a Clinton that first blest this altar and these walls, and now, when seven centuries have rolled away, it is under the noble patronage of a Clinton that this altar and these walls have been restored. Steetley Chapel, then, is older than Welbeck Abbey. Gley de Breton built it, perhaps for his own convenience as a private chapel to stand near his house ; and no doubt Parson Hugh or Parson Walter used sometimes to walk down

here from Whitwell early in the morning to say mass for the benefit of Gley, with his four sons and their sister, Matilda, and the Gurths and Wambas of his day. These four young men, if they married, left no children, and Matilda, becoming heiress, brought the property by marriage to the Vavasours, who held it till the year 1360. Thenceforward, and all through the Reformation period, it was held by the Frechevilles. From them it passed to the Wentworths, to the Howards, and to the Pelham Clintons. Although for some 200 years this building remained as a "capella" in Whitwell parish, yet in the 14th century, while Roger Northburgh and Robert Stretton were Bishops of Lichfield, nine separate institutions are known to have been made, and the priest is called "Rector of Steetley Church." This brief independence of 40 years lapsed as mysteriously as it arose, and Steetley Chapel serves now once more the purpose for which Gley de Breton built it.

The chapel is 56 feet long. It is divided into three parts—a nave, a chancel, and an apse (a parallelogram, a square, and a semicircle). The nave is 15 feet 9 inches broad, and the chancel measures 13 feet 9 inches across. Mr. J. C. Cox (whose name needs no comment) has pronounced Steetley Chapel to be "the most perfect and elaborate specimen of Norman architecture to be found anywhere in Europe." The chief features of interest are the porch, the chancel, and the apse. Observe the porch. It is composed of a triple arch resting on three pillars. The inmost member of the arch is plain, the second and third are ornamented with the beak head and with the zig-zag design. On the pillars the sculptor has lavished his art. The inmost one is simply moulded; the next is very rich with deeply-cut interlacing foliage, and on the capital are two fish; the third is ornamented with picturesque medallions, and on the capital is a syren or mermaid. It is not extravagantly fanciful to suppose that these three pillars represent the works of Creation, three steps in the progress of life. The inmost is inanimate; the second displays the wealth of vegetable growth; the third the activity of animal life—the sea monster; the wild beast, the lamb of the flock, the man; and the flying eagle—that is, things "in heaven above, in the earth beneath, and in the water under the earth." This idea is visible on both sides of the porch. There is no doubt a further meaning in the medallions. Thus, on the left side, is plainly seen the Good Shepherd delivering the lamb out of the paw of a bear, on the right the figure of the pelican in her piety. Two new pillars have been added by Mr. Pearson on the old basement discovered. The carved stones lying on the grass may have originally belonged to the porch. They were found blocking up the lower of the two west windows. Outside the porch, right across the entrance, was found yonder priest's tombstone, and beneath the stone a skull. On the stone is carved an altar with three legs, and on the altar a chalice and paten, and hand extended in blessing. At the head and foot is a sort of cross in a circle. There are two other stones—one plain, the other with a cross

rudely scratched on it. Perhaps that unearthed skull beneath the carved stone was part of the skeleton of Lawrence le Leche, who was instituted to Steetley the year before the great plague of 1349, during which 77 priests in Derbyshire died, and 22 resigned. It is not difficult to imagine him, like Mr. Mompesson, at Eyam, in 1666, refusing to quit his post, comforting the sick and dying, or restoring them to health by that medical skill which had earned for him the title of "le leche." Then, after seven years' service he died, and, in the humility of his self-devotion, chose, like St. Swithin, at Winchester, to be buried before the porch, so that the people whom he had so faithfully served during his life might tread upon his bones as they passed within to pray. Dying, he left no name, no epitaph on his tomb, only a hand, eternally to bless. It was a happy omen to find, when we began to restore, a holy hand that blessed us from the grave. To these ancient graves are now added new ones; a few little children, and two old men who made their first and last Communion here before they died.

The chancel arch forms a kind of frame, through which the second arch and the lovely apse are seen. It gives an effect of solemn depth and rich beauty. The arch is triple. The inmost design is the zig-zag, the next the battlement, and the third is "an scalloped border over reticulated cones." The two pillars on the north side are richly carved, one with a double-bodied lion, the other with a St. George and the Dragon. The winged dragon, his long sweeping tail curled round the next capital and terminating in foliage, tramples on a prostrate lady. The warrior, in a complete suit of armour, strides to the rescue. His left hand thrusts a kite-shaped shield against the monster's mouth, and his right hand, grasping a long broadsword, is stretched out behind him to deal a death-blow. The chancel is paved with stone, as it was anciently. The aumbrey in the north wall contains a specimen of the stone tiles with which the chapel was once roofed. An old copper key, a piece of wrought iron, and a silver penny of the reign of Richard II. are the only other things found here. In Lysons' *Magna Britannia* (vol. v., pp. ccxxii-iii.) are shown two doors opposite each other in the chancel, evidently cut for the convenience of the pigs or sheep that once lived inside. The decorated window in the south side is the only feature later than the Norman period. The apse has a stone vaulted roof, supported by four ribs resting on engaged pillars. In the centre, where the ribs meet, immediately over the altar, is a medallion containing the "Lamb as it had been slain." The capitals of the pillars are elaborately carved. On the left is represented the tree of knowledge, loaded with fruit. Round it curls the serpent, and on either side stand Adam and Eve; an emblem of temptation and defeat. On the right are seen two doves; a symbol of peace after resisted temptation. The two together suggest and teach the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove. Some remains of the colour can still be seen on the capital of the south pillar

of the arch. It would be a thousand pities to touch the carving with modern paint. It is painted with the inimitable art and colour of the great master, Time. But the chapel needs colour and enrichment. And if the spaces between the ribs were tastefully decorated, the stone carving would appear to greater advantage. One word to suggest a scheme. Behind the altar is a reredos, representing the Crucifixion; in the central window, the Ascension; in the central space of the roof, Christ in Majesty, surrounded by the four living Creatures, the Angels, and the Saints after whom the chapel is named. Between the arch and the ribs of the roof is a semi-circle, which surrounds and frames the vaulted roof. This is the "rainbow round about the throne in sight like unto an emerald," and it is composed of created things. In the summit the ranks of the angels, then the sun, moon, and stars, the clouds, lightnings, and storms, then the birds, then the beasts, the trees, the flowers, the water, and the fish.

It only remains for me to call your attention to the grotesque heads that surround the Chapel immediately beneath the roofs, and also to the very beautiful string course of carved foliage that girdles the apse immediately below the three exquisite little narrow windows. The Chapel has not been re-consecrated. It was reconciled by the precent Lord Bishop of Lichfield on the 2nd of November, 1880. As we moved in procession round the outside, we intoned the same psalm which was used by Bishop Hackett when he reconciled Lichfield Cathedral after its desecration by the Puritans. If the spirits of the departed are able to understand what their descendants do on earth, then I think that Gley de Breton, and Matilda de Vavasour, and William de Mykall, and Anker Frecheville, and John de Bristowe, and Hascul Musard, must rejoice to see the little shrine they loved saved from desecration and decay, filled with young men and maidens, old men and children, praising the name of the Lord, and professing the same creed, in the faith of which they lived and died.

The party drove on to Welbeck Abbey, and, by special permission of the Duke of Portland, lunched in the riding school, after which they were conducted, in sections, over the gardens, stables, and cow-sheds, the glass gallop, the underground rooms and corridors, the rosery, kitchens, and Gothic hall. Tea having been taken in the riding school, the return journey was made through the park, past the "Greendale Oak," and through the Duke of Portland's private drives, past "Robin Hood's Larder Oak," and the water meadows, to Mansfield, whence the special train conveyed the party back to Derby.

The second expedition of the Society was held on the 4th of

August, to Youlgreave and Arbor Low. The party left Derby at 10.23 a.m. in special saloon carriages attached to the train for Rowsley. Brakes were waiting at the station, and the party was driven to Youlgreave Church. The Vicar of Youlgreave was unavoidably prevented from receiving the party, and his place was supplied by the Rev. J. Charles Cox, who pointed out the various features of interest in the church, calling special attention to the unique font, beautiful monuments, and general careful restoration of the fabric.

Luncheon was taken at the George Hotel, after which the party drove to the stone circle of Arbor Low. Here the Rev. J. Charles Cox read a paper upon "Stone Circles," generally, with special reference to that of Arbor Low; this paper appears in another part of the volume. The return journey was made, viâ Middleton, to Rowsley Station, in time for the 5.11 p.m. train to Derby.

Early in the past year your Council was informed of the probable demolition of the 17th century brick-house in S. Peter's Churchyard, and at once communicated with the Mayor and Corporation, asking if nothing could be done to preserve so interesting a specimen of domestic architecture. The answer (if such it can be called) was a newspaper slip announcing the date of the sale by auction of the site upon which the old house was standing!

This circumstance is mentioned to you in order to show how little sympathy is to be looked for from utilitarian bodies, and to impress upon each individual member of our Society the importance of keeping a look out upon, and doing all they can to preserve from destruction, the interesting relics of the past, which are so rapidly disappearing from amongst us. Your Council is thankful to be able to add that the site in S. Peter's Churchyard was purchased by a member of our Society, and as a happy result the old house, minus only a chimney stack, is still an ornament to the town.

Your Council has also been instrumental in causing the erection, in the grounds of the Free Library, of portions of the old

S. Alkmund's Cross, which were lying uncared for on the premises of the Museum.

It is with keen regret that we mention the fact that the old Guest House at Dale Abbey has been pulled down during the past year, and we cannot help feeling that there were members of the Society residing in the neighbourhood who might have notified to the Council the intended demolition before it was actually accomplished. It is impossible for the Vigilance Committee to do its work thoroughly without help from members in their own neighbourhoods.

The Society will be glad to learn that the Vicar and Churchwardens of All Saints have consented to the erection of the wooden effigy in front of the Chambers' monument in the north aisle of All Saints' Church. On the strength of this permission, your Council decided to authorise certain proposed restorations of the effigy; these are now all but completed, and it is expected that the effigy will be erected on the proposed site before Easter. The effigy will, with your permission, be previously exhibited in London before the Society of Antiquaries.

In April last it was notified to your Council that it was intended to build a new school at Repton upon the ground occupying the site of the old Priory Church. The Council at once communicated with every member of the Governing Body of Repton, giving them a lithographed plan (drawn by Mr. St. John Hope, F.S.A.) of the probable position of different parts of the Priory, and expressing a hope that the new buildings might be erected so as not to conceal the traces of the old church. By permission of the Head Master of Repton, Mr. St. John Hope made some experimental excavations on the site, and laid bare portions of the nave and choir piers, leaving no room for doubt that further excavations would produce valuable results. The Governing Body having appointed Mr. Bloomfield as their architect for the new buildings, this gentleman consented to meet, at Repton, a sub-committee selected by your Council. The Council also voted £20 from the funds of the Society towards

further excavation. The details of what has resulted are put before you in the paper about to be read to you.

Your Council has sent an invitation, in the name of the Society, to the Royal Archæological Institute, to make Derby the headquarters of their annual meeting in 1885; this invitation has been accepted, and it is hoped that a very successful gathering may be held.

So many complaints have been made as to the very imperfect indexing of the Society's Journal, that it has been decided to issue a new and correct index for the five volumes already published, and to maintain an index of equal completeness for the future.

The proposed volume upon the Church Plate of Derbyshire is being prepared. The delay is entirely owing to the returns asked for not being sent in by the clergy or wardens. About one-half of the returns are now to hand, and it is hoped to obtain the remainder before the end of the current year. It is still open to any member of the Society to help in the collection of these returns; any offer of such help will be gratefully accepted.

The Library of the Society increases in bulk and value. We have lately received a very handsome addition in the shape of a volume by one of our members, Mr. John Sleight, "The History of the Parish of Leek."

We now exchange publications with the following Societies :—

The Royal Archæological Institute.

The British Archæological Association.

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

The Sussex Archæological Society.

The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

The Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.

The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

The Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society.

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

The Kent Archæological Society.

The Surrey Archæological Society.

The William Salt Archæological Society.

The Essex Field Club.

We have this year to regret the death of two of our Vice-Presidents, Lord Vernon, and Lord Howard of Glossop ; no fewer than twenty ordinary members have been removed by death or other causes. We still, however, continue to increase in number. The accompanying balance-sheet is satisfactory, and the Council can congratulate members upon the result of the Society's sixth year of proceedings.

ARTHUR COX,

Hon. Sec.

Mill Hill, Derby,

January 22nd, 1884.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1883.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance, 30th December, 1882	184 15 11	Postages and Incidental Expenses	13 1 0
Entrance Fees and Subscriptions	155 10 6	Printing, &c.	8 15 7
Sale of 12 Journals	6 6 0	Printing Journal	117 16 0
Sale of 50 " bound in cloth	2 10 0	Collecting Returns of Church Plate	2 10 0
Interest (Mortgage)	6 12 4	Part Grant for Repton Excavations	3 0 0
	<u>£355 14 9</u>	Balance	210 12 2
			<u>£355 14 9</u>
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.			
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Life Compositions and Entrance Fees to Dec. 30th, 1882	169 15 0	Invested in Mortgages on Derby Corporation rates	170 0 0
Life Compositions, 1883 (2)	10 10 0	Balance	16 15 0
Entrance Fees, 1883 (26)	6 10 0		
	<u>£186 15 0</u>		<u>£186 15 0</u>

Examined and found correct.

JAS. LINGARD, }
 J. S. POUNTAIN, } Auditors.

JANUARY 25TH, 1884.

C. JAMES CADE,
 Hon. Sec. of Finance.

JANUARY 24TH, 1884.



27 MAY 1935



Thomas Dethick, Esq., of Newhall-in-Staplehill, Co. Derb.
 - Anne, d. Thomas Rolleston, of

Sir Ralph Longford, of Longthorpe, Co. Derb.; m. l. ob. 23 Sep., 35^o 11c. 8^o vir 1.

¹ Dorothy, d. Sir Anthon Fitzherbert, of Northury, Justice Court Queen's bench.
² Sir John Port, of Etwall Hall, Co. Derb., Knt., Justice Court King's Bench; vir 2.

^A Other issue.
 Humphry Dethick, Esq., of Newhall; ob. 9 Dec. 42^o Elizae.
 = Elizabeth Longford, 2nd d. and co-h.; living 42^o Elizae.

Sir Nicholas Longford, of Longford; living 4^o 1^o 1575; o. s. p. 1610.
 = Elizabeth, d. Ralph Okceover, of Okceover, Co. Staff.; ux. 1.

Sir George Vernon, of Haldon, "*Kings of ye Peake*," ob. 31 Aug., 1565.
¹ Mawde Longford, 2nd d. and co-h. Sir George Vernon.
² Sir Francis Hastings, of Cadbury, Co. Somerset.
 Margery, 3rd d. ob. innupta.

Francis Dethick, of Newhall, Esq.; o. s. p.
 = Katherine, d. Sir Thomas Gresley, of Bnakelow, Co. Staff.; supstes, a widow, 42^o Elizae.
 Sir Thomas Dethick, resigned living of Hartshome, Co. Derb.; ob. 31 May, 1626.

Another son, ob. v i v o patre.

Katharine Dethick, d. and ev. h., aged 28 at her father's death.
 = Alexander Redishe, of Redishe, Co. Pal., Lanc., Esq., 2nd daughter.

Sir Edward Coke (Chief Justice of England), of Longford, Co. Derb.
 = Bridgett, d. and co-h. John Paston, of Paston, Co. Norf., 3rd daughter.

Grace Redishe, e. d., and co-h.; living 15^o Jac. 1.
 = Sir Robert Darcy, of Dartford, Co. Kent, Knt.; dead 15^o Jac. 1.

Sarah Redishe, 2nd d. and co-h., living 20^o Jac. 1.
 = Clement Coke, 6th and youngest son; (Burke says, "*Sarah, d. and co-h. A. K., by d. and co-h. Sir Rolt Langley, of Agceoft, Co. Lanc.*") ob. 1629, sep. in Temple Church.

Edward Darcy, s. and h., 15^o Jac. 1.
 = Elizabeth, d. Phillip, Earl of Chertefield.

Charles Darcy, 15^o Jac. 1.

Margaret Darcy, 1636, ob. 1647, æt. 34, ux. 2.
 = Sir Samuel Sleigh, M.P. Co. Derb. 8^o C. 2; of Ashe and Etwall Hall, Co. Derb.; n. 1603, ob. 1679.

Sir Edward Coke, of Longford, s and h.; created 30 Dec. 1641, a Bart., ob. 1669.
 = Katharine, d. and co-h. Sir Wm. Dyer, of Great Houghton, Co. Hunts., Knt.; ob. 8 Dec., 1688.
 Robert, Bridgett. Agnes.

¹ Samuel Sleigh, of Graye's Inne, Esq.; o. s. p. 1675, æt. 37.
² Barbara, d. Archibald Palmer, of Wanlip, Co. Leicesters, Esq.

John Morewood, of Alfreton, Co. Derb. Sheriff 1677.

Edward Sleigh, of Graye's Inne, bar.-at-law; n. 1640, o. s. p.

Margaret Sleigh, e. d. and ult. co-h.; n. 1645, ob. 1709.

¹⁶⁷² James Chetham, of Tutton Tower, Co. Lanc., Sheriff of Derbyshire 1693; n. 1641, ob. 1697.
 = Other issue; o. s. p.

¹⁷¹⁴ Samuel Chetham, of Castleton, e. s. and h., Sheriff of Lanc. 1738; n. 1675-6, o. s. p. et intest' 1744-5.
 = Mary, 6th d. and co-h. James Holt, of Castleton, Co. Lanc., Esq.; ob. 1749.

George Chetham, of Darcy Lever; n. 1678, ob. coelets, 1709.

Humphry Chetham, of Turton and Castleton; n. 1689, sep. in Chetham Chapel, Manchester Cathedral, 17 July, 1749.

James Chetham, D.D., Vicar Etwall, Canon and Chancellor mld. Lichfield; n. 1681, o. s. p. 1740.

Frances, d. Winstanley; mld. Eccles.

Henry Chetham, at - law; n. 1683, sep. Prestwich, 1712.

Gervase Chetham, n. 1684, 1718.

Abigail, n. 1674, ob. virgo 1714.

Judith, n. 1686, ob. virgo 1710.

Elizabeth Darcy, e. d. and co-h.
 = William Barnes, of, Esq.

Katharine Darcy, living 1712, ux. 2.
 = Sir Erasmus Phillips, of Picton Castle, Co. Pemb.; ob. 1696.

Anne Darcy, d. and co-h. (deaf and dumb.)
 = Thomas Millward, of Wood, Co. Derb., Esq.
 Elizabeth Millward, s. d. and h.
 = Sir Hugh Clopton.

Stanton Esq.

..... Darcy, of living 1712.
 = Sir William Rokesly, of Skiers, Co. Ebor, Bart.

Philip Barnes, of Esq.; o. s. p. 25 Dec., 1767.

Sir Robert Coke, 2nd Bart., M.P. Co. Derb., 1^o Jac. 2; o. s. p. Jan. 7, 1687.
 = Sarah, d. and co-h. Barker, of Albighie, Co. Salop, Esq.

Katharine, ob. ult.
 = Cornelius Clarke, of Norton, Co. Derb., Esq.; o. s. p. 1696.

Sir Edward Coke, of Longford, 3rd Bart., ob. coelets, Buxton, 25 Aug., 1727.

Theophila, ult. co-h. | of, Esq.

Anne, o. s. p.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The Earliest Existing Register-Book of S. Helen's Church, Darley Dale, Derbyshire.

COMMUNICATED BY JOHN SLEIGH, J.P.

NEXT to Youlgreave, the Darley registers are the most interesting I have as yet tackled in North Derbyshire; and such excerpts as are here presented may stimulate further research. Possibly, the account of the great snow night, by the aid of chemicals, be made decipherable. Most, if not every one, of the names of the earlier landowners and gentry have long since, "like the idle vapour of a dream," faded out of the neighbourhood—the Baches, Beresfords, Birds, Columbells, Darleys, Fernes,* Foljambes, Greaves, Greensmiths, Knive-tonns, Marburys, Millwards, Mowers, Seniors and Steares.

Bassano tells us that Robt. Millward, of Snitterton (n. 1597; q: ob. 1622?), "fought a single combat in Spain with a Spaniard.

* Henry Ferne, of Snitterton (ob. 1703), was receiver-general of customs t' W. 3. & Anne.

He and his adversary were first to fight with quarter-staff, in which he was wounded. They then betook them to sword and dagger. The Spaniard hereby soon lost the use of his left arm and afterwards his life."

There is a curious proviso in the will of Peter Columbello, dated 20. Oct: 1616*—that if his brothers or sisters shall find his hopeful son Roger "takeinge of tobaccoe," he is forthwith to forfeit his howseholde-goodes at Darley.

The families, some of them still in our midst, of most frequent occurrence in the earlier entries are—Allen, Allsoppe, Barker, Bradwell, Britland, Bullock, Clay, Derbyshire, Ferne, Flint, Gregory, Knowles, Nedham, Pidcocke, Ragge, Shore, Silkstone, Soresby, Sterndale, Stephenson, Taylor, Tissington, Vygors, or Vickers, Wall, Waterhouse vel Walters, Wildgoose (abbreviated, as we shall presently see, into the euphonious Goose), Wilmot, and Woodiwisse.

RECTORS OF DARLEY—

Robert Dawe, parson of Darley, 1615.

Robert Evans, parson of North Medietie, ob. 1639

James Holland, rector of S. Medietie, ob. 1644.

Charles Broxholme, rector of South Medietie, ob. 1648.

John Potts, rector of North Medietie, (resigned?) 1663.

Edward Payne, minister of South-mediety, ob. 1665.

Thomas Moseley, rector of North-mediety, ob. 1685.

John Edwards, rector of Darley, ob. 1689.

Henry Aldrich, rector, ob. 1720.

John Garmston, M.A., formerly fellow of Magd: Coll: Camb:
rector of Darley and Prebendary of Wolverhampton, ob. 1744.

Thomas Savage, M.A., rector of Darleigh, and formerly fellow of
New Coll, Oxon, ob. 1764.

Sir William Ullithorne Wray, 11th bart: rector, 1764-1808.

Benjamin Lawrence, M.A. rector 1808-1838.

* 1616 was the year of Shakspeare's death: as also of the erection of the exceptionally large number of *twelve* sedilia in Darley Church.

- 1588, Apl. 25. John Hollilie had a sonne bp : named Arthur.
- 1593, June 13. Robert, s. M^r Sleeman.
- 1598, Nov : 20. Roger, s. Roger Hursthous.
- 1599, Feb. 24. M^r Parker had a sonne bp :
- 1610, Feb : 11. Hector Typpinge.
- 1612, Mch : 8. Dorithy, d. Godfréy Lingard.
- 1613, July 21. Ellyce, s. Ellice Whewhall.
- 1615, Mch : 1. Elizabeth, d. Robert Dawe, parson of Darley.
- 1616, Dec. 15. John, s. M^r John Shoare.
- 1617, May 24. Mary, d. George Spendlove.
- „ Sep : 20. Jane, d. M^r Robert Evans, parson of Darliye.
- 1618, Aprel 25. Jane, d. Ottewell Beeleigh.
- 1619, Dec : 12. Rosemand, d. M^r Roger Collombell, esquier.
- 1627, Jany. 9. M^r John, y^e sonne of Roger Columbello, esquier.
- 1629, Feb. 15. William, s. Henry Silkstone.
- „ „ 22. Elizabeth, d. Edward Sorsbie.
- „ June 14. Catharine, d. ffrancis Allsoppe.
- 1631, June 12. Elizabeth, d. George Profit.
- 1634, Feb. 9. ffrances, d. John Millwarde, esquier.
- 1636, Jany. 1. Anne, d. Anthony Renshawe.
- 1637, April 2. Abraham, s. John Sheldon.
- 1638, Jany 14. Anne, d. Henry Corbet, of Harowden, Northants.
- 1639, Aug. 11. ffrances, d. Anthonie Tissington.
- 1640, Apl. 17. Marie, d. George Winterbothome.
- 1642, May 25. Isaac, s. Richard Burgesse.
- 1646, June 12. John, s. James Chadwicke, of Todhole.
- 1647, July 18. Walburge, d. John Pott, rector of y^e North Medeity.
- „ Augt. 4. Collumbello, s. M^r Francis Grantham, of Darleyhall.
- 1648, Oct 3. John, s. M^r Edward Payne, rector of South-Medeity.
- „ „ 9. John, s. Katharin Aston, a Staffordshire woman
- 1649, Jany. 17. Hellen, d. Ellis Longley, of Rowsley.
1649. Jany. 30. Henery, s. John Milward, esq :
- 1651, Augt. 26. George, s. M^r George Cartwright, of Stancliffe.

- 1651, Nov : 12. Dorothy, d. John Ashborne, of Rowsley.
 1654, Sep. 12 : Francis, s. Sir William Boothby, bart :
 1659, Dec. 7. Edward, s. Anne Shackerlie.
 1660, Feb : 26. Anne, d. M^r John Stevenson, of Rousley.
 1662, May 29. William, s. William Sappox.
 1665, Aug : 4. John, s. Robert Sidwell.
 1668, Dec. 13. William, s. Abraham Woodiwisse.
 1673, Jany. 30. Anne, d. M^r Thomas Mosselie, rector North-
 Medeity.
 1674, July 26. John, s. Edward Walklate.
 1678, Jany. 20. John, s. Joseph Mutthill.
 1687, Jany. 27. Margery, d. Wensly Bestall, of Wensly.
 „ Oct. 22. Edward, s. M^r Edward Bedford.
 1698, Feb. 7. Henslow-Fotherley-Fortunatus. s. Henry William-
 son, esq :
 1707, May 18. Silence, d. Geo : Willimot, i'th' Lane.
 1714, July 6. John, s. Edmund Leicester.
 1726, Jany. 14. Joseph, s. George Longley.

MARRIAGES.

- 1541, Henrie Stafforth & Joane Newton were married this yeare.
 John Senior & Agnes Proudlove.
 1549, Richard Wildgoose & Luxa Winfield.
 1558, Nov. 5. Richard Pendleton & Cicilie Ballidon.
 1569, Sep. 8. Thomas Barker & Marie Heathcoate.
 1578, Nov. 12. William Bagshawe & Lure Ratcliffe.
 1579, Feb. 4. M^r John Walderome & M^{rs} Rosamond Collum-
 bell.
 1592, Augt. 6. Robert Milnes & Joane Lowe.
 1598, May 2. M^r Henrie Chaworth & M^{rs} Dorotheie Collumbell.
 „ June 6. Thomas Tidderington & ffrances Potte.
 „ Sep. 28. Christopher Goodenough & Grace Applebie.
 1599, Nov : 6. Thomas Rushton & Tabitha Senior.
 1614, Nov. 22. Ralfe Alexander & Bennet Bradlie.
 1615, Jany. 9. M^r George Collombell & M^{rs} Wallbrydge Pott.
 „ Apl. 21. Thomas Parke & Mary Stamforde.

- 1624, Aug 31. Jhonne Buxtonne, of Brassongtonne, & Bridget Senior.
- 1626, Feb. 18. John Sellars & Cicile ffoole.
- 1627, Dec. 12. Bryante Berisford, parson of (q. Bothomsall ?) in Lincolnshire, & M^{rs} ffances Collomble.
- 1629, June 25. Christopher Cotton & Anne Wilde.
- 1631, Jany. 27. Giles Cowley & Joan Richardes.
- 1633, June 18. John Ashbourne & Dorothey Stevenson.
- 1635, Apl. 7. Hemor Champney & Anne Allen.
- „ Aug. 19. M^r George Greysone & M^{rs} Alice Milnes.
- 1636, Maye 11. John Baddesley & Elizth Beardsley.
- „ „ 17. George Buxton & Katharine Oldfield.
- „ Nov. 15. Luke Whittington & M^{rs} Marg^t Milnes. gen :
- 1638, July 3. Anthonie Tissington & Marie Gamble.
- Oct. 30. John Somersæll & Dorotheie Gibson
- Dec. 1. Henrie Silkeston & ffances ffullwood.
- 1639, Sep. 28. George Columbell & Anne Gladwin.
- 1641, Jany. 28. ffancis Dawes & Judith Boothbie.
- Nov. 25. Richard Benbow and Dorotheie Supper.
- 1642, Feb. 2. Richard Wildgoose & Bersheba Watson.
- 1644, Aug. 31. Ottiwell Beely, of Sniterton, & Susanns Holme.
- 1645, Feb. 6. Henry Burgh & Mary Newton, widow.
- 1646, Feb. 14. John Wolley, of Matlock, & Katherin Raynes, of Wendsley.
- 1648, Apl. 4. John Bowyer, of Knipersley, co. Staff : esq : & M^{rs} Mary Milward.
- 1650, Nov. 5. John Beresford, gen : & Jana Bennet.
- 1656, Jany. 27. John Millward, gentleman, the sonne of John Millward, of Snitterton, esq : in y^e parish of Darley & county of Darby, & M^{rs} ffances Sneyde, y^e daughter of Raph Sneyde, esq : deceased, in y^e parish of Woodstanton, in y^e co. of Stafford, were published three severall Lords-dayes at the close of y^e morning Exercise, and y^e marriage was solemnized ; &c.

- 1656, Feb. 3. M^r Josiah Stubbs, of Bloare ? co. Staff : & Mary Benite, of Darley.
- 1657, Sep. 16. M^r Humfrye Jennens, of Brimingham, & Mary, d. John Millward, of Snitterton, esq :
- 1659, Oct. 4. Robert Constable, of North-cliffe, co. York, Esq : & Elizth, d. John Milward, of Snitterton, esq :
- 1662, Feb. 20. M^r John Steere, of Stancliffe, & M^{rs} Elizabeth Hides, of Cowley.
- 1663, June 23. M^r William Bache, of Stanton, & M^{rs} ffrancis Senior, of Cowley.
- 1663, Nov. 12. Francis Swindel & Anne Shakerley.
- 1664, Jany. 17. George Willimot & Isabel Rimington.
- 1665, Feb. 16. Benjamin Heathcote, of Chesterfield, & Mary Bestall.
- 1666, July 28. William ffranklin & Dorothy Taylor.
- 1671, April 24. M^r ffrancis ffolmbige-bache, & M^{rs} Mary Potte.
- 1672, Jany. 22. M^r George Birds, of Stanton-hall, & M^{rs} Bright ffox, of Youlgrave.
- „ May 16. Adam Woolley, of Allen-hill, & Millisent, d. M^r Henery Wiggle, of Cromfort.
- 1676, Feb. 1. W^m Grantham, of Darby, and M^{rs} Anne Adderly, of Chesterfield.
- 1677, Sep. 1. John Ford, of Leeke, & Hellen, d. Thos : Statham, of Stantcliffe.
- 1681, M^r John Berisford & M^{rs} Cath^e Reynes.
- 1688, May 17. Gilbert Thacker, of Etwall, esq : & M^{rs} Elizth Marbury, of Darley.
- „ Dec. 6. M^r John Greaves, of y^e Woodhouse, & M^{rs} Annie Bird, of Stanton-hall.
- 1690, Nov. 27. Edward ffinnie, esq : & M^{rs} Anne Senior, of Cowley.
- 1693, Dec. 28. M^r Joseph Butler, of Sheffield, apoticary, & Sara, d. M^r Peter Barker, of Darley.
- 1707, Feb. 25. Henry Nightingale, of Morton, & Sarah Hadfield.

- 1707, May 5. John Grenoway, of Tilass, Berks, & Marg^t
Draper, of Sullam, Berks.
- 1713, Mch. 16. Ralph Gell, of Carsington, & Elizth Worthy, of
Slalie.
- 1714, Jany. 6. John Revell, of Morton, & Mary Ryley, of
Pentrich.
- 1716, Mch: 16. W^m Fallows, of Alderley, & Frances Bateman,
of Yolgreave.
- 1724, Augt. 13. William Milnes, of Hope, & Mary Bagshawe,
of Chesterfield.
- 1726, July 18. Thomas Beresford, of Allstonfield, & Jane
Tipping, of Darley.
- 1751, Feb. 6. Thomas Hall & Mary Goose.

BURIALS.

- 1551, Nine persons were buried from the 5th of Julye till the
10th, which dyed of y^e sweatinge sicknenes.
- 1557, Agnes Buxton dyed of y^e plague & was buried the 1st
March.
- 1558, Alice Stafford (and 5 others) dyed of y^e plague & was
buried 14th April.
- 1559, Feb. 3. Elizabeth Pendleton was buried.
- „ „ 12. Agnes Ballidon was buried.
- 1560, Elizabeth Ballidon was buried in January.
- 1562, Dec. 4. John Rowsley had a child buried.
- 1581, May 25. Richard Needham, gen: buried.
- 1589, July 14. James Plato was buried.
- 1590, March 14. M^r Holland buried.
- 1593, April 2. Hugh Brough.
- 1594, April 5. M^r Vavesour.
- „ „ 14. Old Ottewell Williamot had a sonne b^d
- 1612, Oct. 1. William Carlell, a strange beggar.
- 1616, Dec. 15. John, sonne of John Warde—petrified with cold
on y^e moore.
- 1623, Nov. 18. Joan, da M^r Rob^t Evans, parson of Darley.

- 1624, Jany. 25. Richard, sonne Godfrey Baall.
 1631, Feb. 3. Ould Catharaine was buried.
 1634, June 18. William Norman.
 1639, M^r Rob^t Evans, parson of the North Medietie
 of Darleigh, dyed 15th Nov: sep: 23^d
 1640, Mch: 31. John Supper.
 1642, June 6. Widdow Cheethome.
 1644, Apl. 2. M^{rs} Walburge Columbello, of Stancliffe, widdow.
 „ June 29. M^r James Holland, rector of South-medietie,
 æt. 69.
 „ July 11. Margery, wife of Adam Marshall, from Rowsley-
 hall.
 1645, Feb. 23. Richard Bendbow, of Hackney-lane.
 1647, Dec. 7. Collumbello, s. M^r F's: Grantham, of Hackney-
 lane.
 1648, Jany. 15. Charles Broxholme (?) rector South-Medietie,
 æt. 56.
 „ Sep. 13. A male child of Robert Gregory, of ffrogatt;
 drowned, brought downe the River in the
 flood.
 1649, Feb. 23. James, s. Edmund Tatersall, a straunger.
 1650, May 4. Ottiwell Arnfeild, a slater.
 1654, Sep. 11. ffrances, da. of col: John Millward, of Snitter-
 ton; by Anne, ux ejus, da. James Whitehalgh,
 of Whitehalgh, y^e wife of Sir William Boothby,
 baronet, buried the 11th, aged 21.
 1657, May 28. Damorish, da. W^m Buxton, b^d at Darby.
 1659, Dec. 7. Edward Shackerlie.
 1662, June 11. Walburge, d. M^r John Potte, rector of y^e North-
 medietie.
 1663, Dec. 3. Robert Dum, of Toadhole.
 1665, June 20. M^r Edward Paine, *minister* of the South-
 medietie.
 1669, Oct. 4. M^r John Milward, of Snitterton, Chaptaine
 (*captain*).
 1671, Apl. 10. Thomas Ironfeild.

- 1673, Aug. 19. A maide from Sniterton Hall.
- 1676, Feb. 5. Roger Ball, killed in a grove (*mine*).
- „ May 8. Philippe Barnes, of Brigtowne—was huntsman to Jo. Earle of Rutland.
- „ Sep, 12. A son of one Abill, a stranger and by trade a tinker.
- 1678, May 30. Anne, d. Samuel Giles, a stranger y^t came out of Staffordshire.
- „ June 17. M^{rs} Frances Chadderton, of Doncaster, and da. M^r Godfry Columbell.
- 1735, Nov. 9. Katherine Harper.
- 1743, Aug. 24. M^{rs} Catherine Harpur, of Bridge-town.
- 1751, Oct. 4. M^{rs} Mary Harpur.
- 1757, Mch. 21. M^{rs} Mary Langford, from Leek, Staffsh :
- 1758, Feb. 14. Thos : Cheyney Savage.

Charles Balguy, M.D. (1708-1767.)

BY S. O. ADDY, M.A.



THE object of the following pages is to relate a few facts, all too brief as they are, respecting the life of a man of letters and a physician of eminence whose name has been almost forgotten. Though his later years were spent, and the work of his life was done, in another county, he was the son of a Derbyshire country gentleman, whose family had long been settled in the Peak. Two centuries ago, and later, the Balguys were possessed of large estates in Derbyshire. For several generations they seem to have been engaged in the profession and practice of law, and in adding one estate to another.* Thomas Balguy was Recorder of Stamford, and member of Parliament for that city from 1597 to 1600. His son John Balguy, who in 1634 is described as "cousin" to William Earl of Exeter,† occupied his father's place as Recorder. From the Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire branch of the family was descended Thomas Balguy, elected Master of the Sheffield Grammar School in 1662. John Balguy was Recorder of Derby and a Judge on the Welsh circuit. Nicholas Balguy, of Magdalen College, Oxford, was Master of the Temple.

* See *Yorkshire Diaries* (Surtees Society), and the *Register of Admissions at Gray's Inn*, now in course of publication in the *Collectanea Genealogica*. At the present day, in Derbyshire, when a question hard to be answered is proposed, the reply often is, "That beats Balguy." Mr. Benjamin Bagshawe, in an excellent paper in *The Reliquary*, relates how, upon the death of a member of this family, a large box was found in his room so tightly packed with guineas, placed edgewise, that they could not be got out.

† *Calendar of State Papers* (Domestic), 1634.

Charles Balguy, the subject of this article, was born in 1708. He was the younger of the two sons of Henry Balguy, Esq., of Derwent Hall, and Elizabeth, his wife, the daughter of Thomas Eyre, Esq., of Newbold, near Chesterfield. His elder brother Henry, who lived at Alfreton, seems to have inherited the family estates, and from him is descended the present head of the family, John Balguy, Esq., of Waltham House, Chelmsford, the Police Magistrate for Woolwich and Greenwich. There were five daughters—Ann, Dorothy, Mary, Catherine, and Elizabeth. I have not ascertained what became of the three elder girls, but on the 30th January, 1732-3, Catherine* was married at Hathersage to Joseph Greaves, of Moscar House, in that parish, gentleman. Elizabeth married John Littlewood, of Bamford,† gentleman, and it will be seen hereafter that she became possessed of half the property of her brother Charles.

We may assume that Charles Balguy was born at Derwent Hall, for in the record of his matriculation at Cambridge he is described as the son of Henry Balguy, of Derwent. Over the principal doorway of the fine old hall in Derwent Dale, built or purchased by the Balguys in 1672, and now the country residence of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, are carved the arms of Balguy. This house was, in fact, the principal‡ seat of the family before they

* She was buried at Hathersage, 29th November, 1768. I have a few of her books inscribed in her own beautiful handwriting "Kitty Greaves's Book, 1733," &c. Some of them are copies of *The Spectator*. Another is *The British Magazine* for 1760, containing Smollett's *Lancelot Greaves*, first published in that form. Her daughter, Elizabeth, was married at Dronfield, 1st May, 1775, to John Oldall, or Odell, of Cold Aston, gentleman, my great grandfather. Joseph Greaves made his will, 31st December, 1783, appointing John Oldall sole executor. It was proved by him at Lichfield, 29th April, 1784.

† 1764. Draft indenture between John Littlewood, of Bamford, in the parish of Hathersage, gent., and Elizabeth his wife, of the one part, and Robert Newton, of Norton, co. Derby, Esq., of the other part. Conveyance of property at Hathersage for £600.—"Local Notes and Queries" of *The Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*.

‡ They had other residences and estates in the Peak. Amongst these may be mentioned Aston Hall, in Hope Parish, Hope Hall, Rowlee, and The Hagg. Aston Hall is now a farm house, and Rowlee is the residence of Mr. Charles Greaves. Hope Hall, immediately opposite the north side of the "restored" church, is now the village inn. It is an interesting building, and has some quaint old rooms and oil paintings, let into the panels, which once belonged to the Balguys, and were doubtless put there when the house was built. One of the paintings represents Danac in the shower of gold.

finally left the Peak district, after some centuries of residence there. The exterior of the house itself remains nearly as it was when first built. The gardens seem to have been little altered, the old trees are there, and the quaint and narrow bridge spans the Derwent. The Duke has added many rooms to the house, and he has filled it with specimens, more or less genuine, of old oak furniture. He has clothed its inner walls with oaken panels and carved work which once adorned picturesque mansions of the Elizabethan or Jacobean period.* But we cannot make antiquity, and this miscellaneous collection of curious furniture, however rare and valuable some of the articles may be, forms no part of the history of Derwent Hall.

Charles Balguy was educated at the Chesterfield Grammar School, under the Rev. William Burrow, M.A. For many years the masters of this school were men of the first literary eminence, and the school maintained a high reputation during the latter half of the seventeenth, and nearly the whole of the eighteenth century. A writer in 1762 says that "the school is reckoned the most considerable of any in the north of England, and sends great numbers of men to the universities, particularly to Cambridge." Amongst others who were educated under the care of Mr. Burrow were Ellis Farnsworth, the translator of Machiavel; Halifax, Bishop of Gloucester; Dr. John Jebb, an eminent physician of the last century; and Erasmus Darwin, M.D., grandfather of the author of "The Origin of Species." Dr. Samuel Pegge,† the antiquary, and Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, were also educated at this school.‡

Leaving the Chesterfield Grammar School at the age of eighteen,

* Some of the finest of the oak wainscot was removed from Norton House, Derbyshire, pulled down by Mr. Charles Cammell in 1877.

† He was about three years older than Dr. Balguy, having been born at Chesterfield, 5th November, 1704. Admitted pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, 30th May, 1722. He was sworn fellow of St. John's, 21st March, 1726, O. S., Balguy being at that time an undergraduate at the same College. Pegge's father was a lead merchant in Chesterfield, and Mayor of that town. His mother was Gertrude, daughter of Francis Stephenson, of Unston, near Dronfield.

‡ See Hall's *History of Chesterfield* (ed. 1839), p. 191, *et seq.*

Charles Balguy was admitted pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, on the 5th July, 1725. His tutor was Mr. B. Edmundson. He did not proceed in arts, but took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1731.

In 1734 he contributed to the *Transactions of the Royal Society* an account of "the dead bodies of a man and woman preserved 49 years in the Moors of Derbyshire." He is then described as of Peterborough, and I presume that he was then practising physic in that city. The account he gives is so curious that I venture to give it at length, quoting, however, the abridgement of the *Philosophical Transactions*.*

"These two persons were lost in a great snow on the moors, in the parish of Hope, near the Woodlands, in Derbyshire, January 14th, 1674, and not being found till the 3rd of May following, the snow lasting probably the greater part of that time, they then smelt so strong that the Coroner ordered them to be buried on the spot. They lay in the peat moors 28 years 9 months before they were looked at again, when some countrymen, having observed the extraordinary quality of this soil in preserving dead bodies from corrupting, were curious enough to open the ground to see if these persons had been so preserved, and they found them in no way altered, the colour of their skin being fair and natural, their flesh soft as that of persons newly dead. They were afterwards exposed for a sight 20 years, though they were much changed in that time by being so often uncovered, and in 1716 their condition was as follows, viz:—The man perfect, his beard strong, and about a quarter of an inch long, the hair of his head short, his skin hard and of a tanned leather colour, pretty much the same as the liquor and earth they lay in. The woman by some rude people had been taken out of the ground, to which one may well impute her greater decay; one leg was off, the flesh decayed, the bone sound; on her face the upper lip and tip of her nose decayed, but no where else. Her hair was long and springy, like that of a living person. They were afterwards buried in Hope Church,

* *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 434, p. 413.

where viewing them some time after it was found they were entirely consumed.* They had lain about a yard deep in the soil or moist moss, but without any water in the place. When their stockings were drawn off, the man's legs, which had never been uncovered before, were quite fair; the flesh, when pressed with the finger, pitted a little, and the joints played freely and without the least stiffness; the other parts were much decayed. What was left of their clothes (for people had cut away the greater part as a curiosity) was firm and good. The woman had on a piece of new serge, which seemed never the worse."

He contributed to the "Medical Essays" in 1736.† Dr. Pegge says that he married at Peterborough. As Pegge was an accurate genealogist, and must have been well acquainted with Balguy both at school and college, I cannot think that he was mistaken. Yet there is no mention of wife or children in his will or on his monument. Nor have I succeeded in finding any clue to his marriage in the parish registers of Peterborough. He seems to have been on terms of intimate friendship with the Misses Eleanor and Sarah Hake, a name well known in Peterborough a century ago. To the former he left half his property, and it seems probable that he was related to these ladies by marriage.

The house which he occupied at Peterborough is that which "had in its front in plaster two boars' heads‡ with a bend or dagger in them, which dagger was found in the Isle of Ely, and lent to Dr. Stukely, who promised to return it, but gave it to the Duke of Montague." He was Secretary to the Peterborough Literary Society,§ and a member of the parent Spalding Society.

* See more on this subject in Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. II., p. 266, *et seq.*, also p. 237.

† Allibone's *Dictionary of Authors*.

‡ His family crest was a bear passant, proper, collared and chained, *or*.

§ The founder of the Peterborough Society was Dr. Timothy Neve. Writing from that city in 1741, Dr. Neve says:—"Since I came to settle in this place I have instituted a society of gentlemen, most of University education, who meet every Wednesday evening, whereof the Dean is president, and myself secretary. We are near twenty regular members, and about a hundred honorary. . . . We have a pretty large collection of curiosities, natural and artificial, such as shells, minerals, petrifications, prints, medals, etc., etc., which now and then amuse us a little, and give us the appearance of meeting to do something else than smoke a pipe or drink a bottle."—Nichol's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. VI.

The latter numbered amongst its members Pope, Gay, the two Wesleys, and Sir Isaac Newton, and its transactions show that it did better and more lasting work than the giving of popular lectures. It was, in fact, a learned society.*

In 1741, when he was 33 years old, he published a translation of *The Decameron*. The volume is a closely and well printed octavo of 591 pages. Its title page is The | Decameron, | or | Ten Days Entertainment | of | Boccace | Translated from the Italian | London : | Printed for R. Dodsley at Tully's Head in Pall Mall | MDCCXLI.

It is dedicated "to Backe Thornhill, Esq.,"† and was published anonymously. In his preface, speaking of *The Decameron*, the translator says—"This hath been reprinted an infinite number of times, and translated into diverse languages. Two translations there are in French that have come to my knowledge, and the same number in our own language, if they may be stiled so, for such liberties are taken everywhere in altering everything according to the people's own taste and fancy, that a great part of both bears very little resemblance to the original." The translations to which he probably refers are that of William Paynter, who, in 1570, published a translation of sixty of Boccaccio's novels under the title of *The Palace of Pleasure*, and Jaggard's folio of 1625. Of the former of these it is well known that Shakespeare made great use.

We have it on the authority of Burton, the author of *The Anatomy of Melancholy*, that in his day the novels of Boccaccio were commonly related at English firesides. We may well imagine that in the hill country of Derbyshire, where news was scarce and travellers were few, old stories and traditions would be often repeated. Such a man as Charles Balguy, with his love of

* See Nichol's *Literary Anecdotes*, VI., pp. 4, 74, 122, and *History of the Spalding Society* (Nichol's), 1784.

† Bache Thornhill, of Stanton. He married (1) Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Coke, of Melbourne, knight of the shire, and Vice-Chamberlain to George I., and (2) in 1742, Margaret, dau. of Anthony Eyre, of Rampton and Grove, co. Notts. She was descended from the Eyres of Newbold, co. Derby. It will have been noticed that Charles Balguy's mother was a Miss Eyre of Newbold.

books and his fondness for natural science, must have heard and remembered many of these. Though his life was mostly spent in the flat fens of Northamptonshire he could not forget the loveliness of the Derbyshire valleys, and the poetry which lingered there.*

In his boyhood members of his family had espoused the cause of James Stuart, the Pretender.† Had he lived in our time, he might have forsaken the older scholarship and written a good novel or two. As it was, he practised physic, and contented himself with translating the "Decameron." In 1741 the modern novel had hardly been "invented." Richardson, himself a Derbyshire man, had only published the first part of his "Pamela" in 1740, at the very time when Balguy was engaged in turning the most famous collection of novels in the world into English prose. Fielding had published nothing but pamphlets and essays. Smollett was a surgeon's mate on board a ship of the line, and did not publish his first novel till 1748, nor his translation of Don Quixote till 1755. The modern novel was really begun by Addison's "Roger de Coverley," and besides that there was nothing to read in 1741 but old volumes of romances, printed in folio, and often inexpressibly dull and tedious.

My own copy of Balguy's translation was described by Mr.

* The making of ballads, and sometimes of lampoons, could not have been uncommon in the Peak district. In 1742 a reference was held before Joseph Hall, of Bamford, touching "the making, singing, and publishing a song." An action for libel had been brought in the Exchequer.—"Local Notes and Queries" of *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*.

† See some letters written in 1717 by Philippa Balguy, fourth daughter of Henry Balguy, Esq., of Hope Hall, to a young Mr. Heaton, in Sheffield, who supplied her with news about politics and the movements of the Pretender. She writes to him of the birth of a Royal Prince as "the birth of a Royal whelp." In one of her letters she says, "You had better by half send me a lover, or put me in a way to get one, for they are very scarce in the Peak." (*Reliquary* xxii. 44). Heaton seems to have admired her eldest sister, Frances, whom she describes to him as "killing Mistriss Fanny," "resplendent Mistriss Fanny," etc. Frances did not marry him, but the Rev. W. Lucy, D.D., Rector of Hampton Lucy. The Heaton's seem to have lived near the Charity School, Sheffield, for on the 2nd Feb., 1726, Thomas Heaton, ironmonger, leased to John Balguy, then of Sheffield, clerk, part of his garden near the Charity School to build a house upon.—L. N. & Q. of *Sheffield Independent* (15th March, 1877).

Quaritch, of whom I bought it, as being bound in "bright old calf." The stories themselves are bright as Italian skies. If the novels of Boccaccio and the tales of Chaucer give true pictures of the times, life must have been a joke in the fourteenth century. Chaucer's heart was light enough, but Boccaccio's was lighter. Chaucer put his stories into the mouths of pilgrims journeying to Canterbury; Boccaccio's Florentine young men and women coolly go a pic-nic into the country to avoid the awful Black Death, they dance and sing, and during their sojourn there relate stories which have moved the laughter of the world for centuries. We are reminded of another and older Italian writing to his Lesbia—

"Vivamus mea Lesbia atque amemus,
Rumoresque senum severiorum
Omnes unius aestimemus assis."

But we are concerned here with one of the worthies of Derbyshire, and not with the history of romance. It was Charles Balguy's task to present those old stories in a fair English dress, and he accomplished that task well.* His English is always pure, and some parts of his prose translation read like poems. His metrical versions have no great merit. They are merely such as a scholarly writer would make in an age when everybody imitated Pope. His prose has the true Addisonian ring, and the archaisms which have been altered in subsequent editions have no uncouthness to the literary eye.† Whether Balguy had ever lived in Italy I know not, but he had certainly a scholarly acquaintance

* It need hardly be said here that many of the stories are licentious, but not more so than those of Chaucer, who, as is well known, borrowed from Boccaccio. Yet it appears to me that they always render vice ridiculous, and never attractive.

† In a modern, undated edition of "The Decameron" (Chatto & Windus) with Stothard's plates, and an introduction by Thomas Wright, M.A., the well known antiquarian writer, no mention is made of the edition of 1741, though it is re-printed, word for word, from that translation, with modernized spelling and some unnecessary alterations. Two novels are, however, given partly in French and Italian, which, for obvious reasons, Balguy thought it proper to omit. Several other editions have been printed, either without acknowledgment, or with a bare reference to the edition of 1741.

with Italian literature, and when we take into account his attainments in medicine, and his knowledge of the Latin language, in which he wrote a scientific treatise, there seems no reason to doubt the judgment written on his monument—that he was “a man of various and great learning.”

In 1750 he was made Doctor of Medicine at Cambridge.

In 1758 he wrote *Epistola de Morbo Miliari*. It was published in London, but I have in vain endeavoured to procure a copy. I gather, however, from its title, that it is a short Latin treatise on some form of pulmonary disease.

In his will he mentions an estate which he had bought at Colne, near St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire.

For some of the facts contained in this article I have to thank Professor Mayor, of Cambridge; Messrs. Green and Mellor, solicitors, of St. Ives; and Messrs. Percival and Son, solicitors, of Peterborough. But especially I must acknowledge my indebtedness to the Rev. W. D. Sweeting, Vicar of Maxey, and late Head Master of the Peterborough Grammar School, for the researches kindly made in that city. My thanks are also due to William H. Weldon, Esq., Windsor Herald.

I subjoin as appendices the will of Dr. Balguy and his epitaph, some pedigrees from the College of Arms, abstracts of Court Rolls, and a very interesting communication from the Rev. W. D. Sweeting.

A

WILL OF DR. BALGUY.

“ I Charles Balguy of the City of Peterborough Doctor of Physick make this my last Will and Testament as follows First I remit to M^{rs} Eleanor Hake and M^{rs} Sarah Hake all sums of money advanced by me for their use amounting to four hundred and sixty pounds for which I have M^{rs} Eleanor Hake’s note dated Jan. 1st 1766 which I hereby cancel or declare of no form or

effect I also give and devise unto M^{rs} Eleanor Hake and her heirs for ever All my Copyhold Estate lands and tenements at Colne in the County of Huntingdon purchased of Robert Pigott Esq^r and of William and Edward Burton to a certain part of which she has already an equitable right And to my sister M^{rs} Elizabeth Littlewood Wife of M^r. John Littlewood and to her heirs for ever I give and devise all my Copyhold Estates in Peterborough aforesaid consisting of an House in tenure of M^r. Thomas Bowker and a piece of Ground called the Holt in my own occupation Lastly all my ready money securitys for money books furniture and all my personal Estate whatsoever I give equally between the said Eleanor Hake and Elizabeth Littlewood whom I appoint Joint Executrixes of this my last Will and Testament In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the sixteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven.

“ Ch: Balguy (L.S)

“ Signed sealed published and declared by the aforesaid Charles Balguy as his last Will and Testament in the presence of us who in his presence and at his request have set our hands as witnesses hereto Ashby Dean Eli Miller Tho. Bowker.”

“ On the 13th June 1767 the Ex'ors in the within written Will named were then at the Petition of Smith their Proctor sworn faithfully to perform the same according to law and so forth before me

Geo. Jefferys, Sur.”

He died a few days after signing his will. He was buried in the chancel of St. John Baptist's Church, Peterborough. On one of the chancel piers is a marble tablet, with this inscription :

Near this Place
 lie interr'd the Remains
 of CHARLES BALGUY M.D.
 a Man of strict Integrity,
 various and great learning,
 and of distinguished eminence
 in his Profession. Which
 He exercised, thro a Course
 of many Years in this City.
 He died March y^e 2^d. 1767
 Aged 59 Years.

Underneath are sculptured his armorial bearings, viz., *or*, three lozenges, *azure*, two and one, surmounted by the crest a bear passant, proper, collared and chained, *or*.

B.

Balgay.

From "Vincent's Derby."

Page 1 is headed, "The gentlemen of name and arms in the countie of Darbie, Anno dni. 1569 11^o Elizabeth."

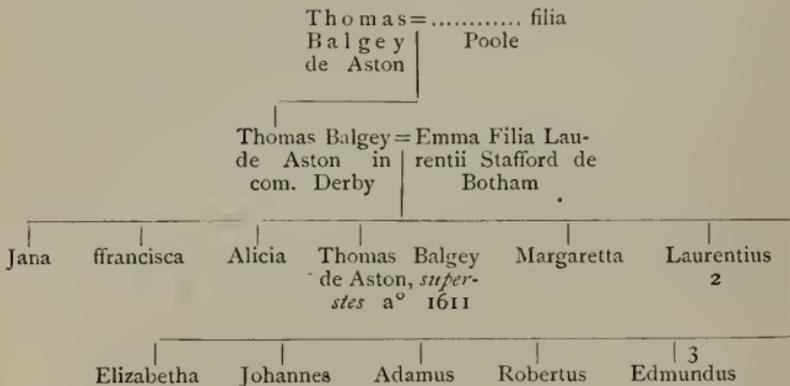
The shield of "Balgey of Aston" is left blank on this page.

Page 27—"Georgius Eyre dux. fil. Tho. Balgey de Aston in com. Derby." = From the Ped. of Eyre of Padley.

Λ

Page 184.

A shield left blank.



C. 34 ("Visitation of Derbyshire," 1662) fo. 59^b.

*Emma daur of Lawrence = Balgay		
Stafford of Bothams Hall	|	of Aston
in the parish of Glossop	|	
co. Derby	|	

* A brother of hers died about 1610.

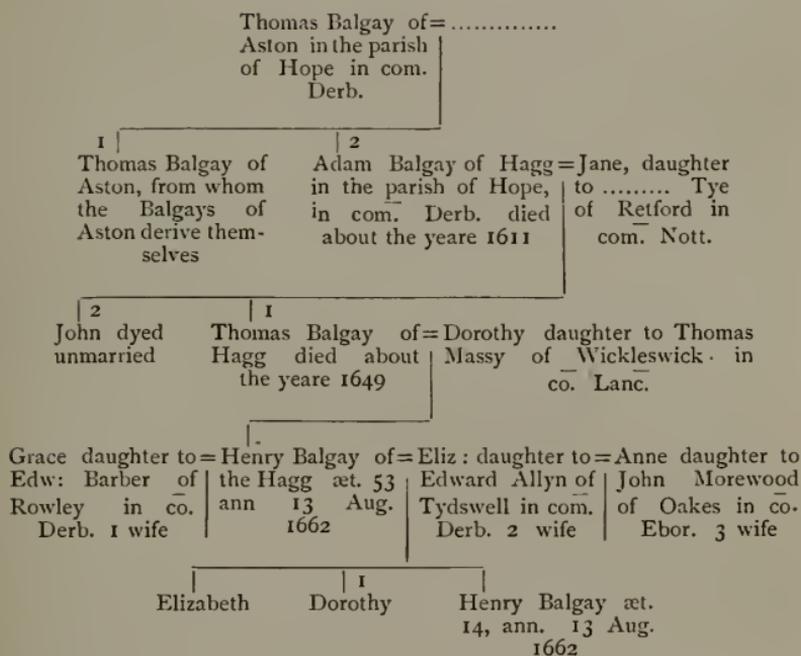
C.

Balgay of Hagg.

Bakewell,
13 Aug.

This cote and crest is
respited for prooffe till
Michaellmass Terme next.

No prooffe made.



(Signed) HENRY BALGAY.

The above is taken from the original "Visitation of Derbyshire," A.D. 1662, fo. 81.

William H. Weldon,
Windsor Herald, May, 1881.

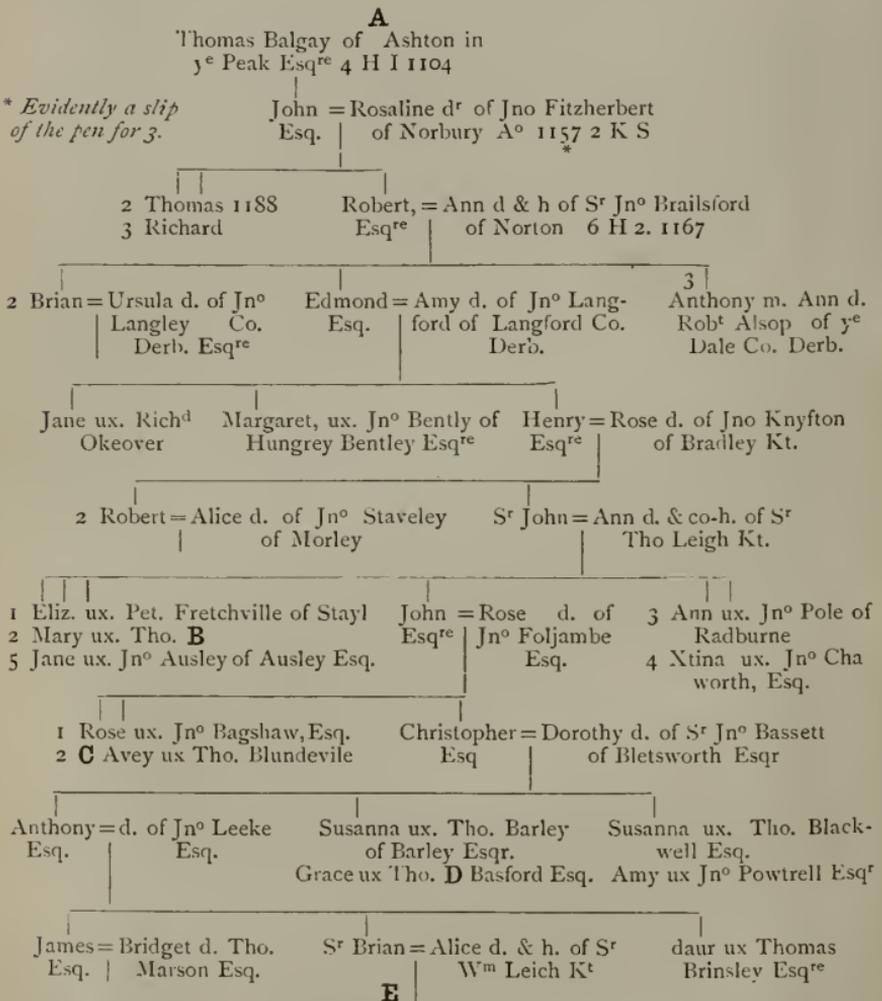
D.

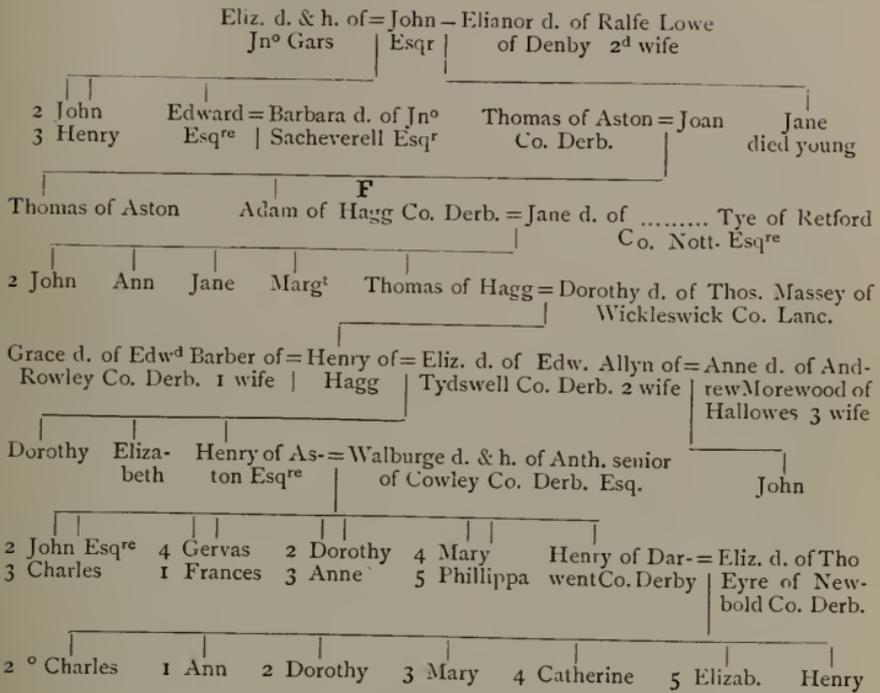
Balgay.

[1.

The following is taken from "Pegge's Collections," Vol. VI. :—

The Genealogie of y^e Surname of Balgay sometimes written Balguay, anciently Lords of y^e manor of Baguley Co. Cestr. brought down to y^e Person of Henry Balgay of Hagg Co. Derb. Gent. faithfully Collected & Copied from an old Pedigree & other authentic Proofs by Jn^o Taylor at the Lute in Fleet street.





° Charles educated at Chesterfield, was after of St John's Coll., Studied Physick, and practised at Peterborough, where he was mar., & died 28 Feb., 1767. He translated Boccaccio's Novels.

E.

Balgay.

[2.

The following is taken from "Pegge's Collections," Vol. VI. :—

The foregoing Pedigree is of no great authority as to y^e upper part of it, for y^t *Taylor* was only an Herald Painter.

It appears to me from an inspection of *Sr Peter Leycester* p. 217 that they took Baguley and Balguy for y^e same Name, but q. as also whether there be any Proof y^t Balguy was ever Lord of Baguley Co. Cestr.

In consequence of this Error, for such I suspect it to be, they gave to Balguay the Arms of Baguley for see *Leycester* p. 216. No Arms in my Book, f. 13, b. So there f. 4 Balgay of Aston is an *usurper*.

This Roll was lent me 1759 by Mr. Henry Balguy who writes his Name Balgay. I take it to be Scotch, viz., the two last syllables of Strabolgie.

A Ashton y^e same as Aston.

B q. the Name of Mary's Husband.

C Avey, f. Amy, for her Niece is so called.

D Basford, suppose should be Beresford, for y^e Coat is Beresford's. Two sisters of the same name, Susanna, q.

E The Balguys of Derwent are a younger branch ; q. if any of the elder branch is now remaining.

F Hagg, q. where this is? 'tis different from Hagg in Staveley Par.

The line of Thomas of Aston is not carried on. I take it y^t y^e Pedigree in my Book f. 13, b is this line, thus :

(Here follows the Ped. from "Vincent's Derby," page 184. W. H. W., W. H.)

non probavit Arma.

John Balguy of London merchant = Joane dau. of John Lucas of . . . in Co. Essex. *Nuncupative Will made 9 March, 1603*; 4, then a widow of Stamford, proved 18 May, 1604; buried in ye Peak in Co. Derby at St. George's, Stamford, 9 May, 1604.

Daniell ob. s. ple. of London, = Margaret Elizabeth of his brother's will, pro- wife of 30 April, 1607, citizen and ved her John Mon- merer. Will dated 10 Dec., husband's ger of 1604, proved (in C. P. C.) 3 will. Kent Jan., 1608-9.

Thomas 2 Sonne Frideswide Harrington Elizabeth Thomas Balguye of Stamford in Co. Line. = Alice dau. of Fran. Harrington of ? Rector of Stoke Doyle, wife of Phill. Balguy, 3 Balguy, 3 South-Witham in Co. Line., et. 29, Co. Northants, who Capper of son, bap. at John Mon- died 16, and was there Wanstead in St. George's, ger of 1604, proved (in C. P. C.) 3 will. Kent Jan., 1608-9.

Thomas Balguy Recorder = Francis Sence 2 Elizabeth, Margaret, Anne, men- tioned in her father's will; buried at St. George's, Stamford, 27 Dec., 1607, buried there 6 Sep., 1653.

John Balguy Recorder = Francis Sence 2 Elizabeth, Margaret, Anne, men- tioned in her father's will; buried at St. George's, Stamford, 27 Dec., 1607, buried there 6 Sep., 1653.

John Balguy Recorder = Francis Sence 2 Elizabeth, Margaret, Anne, men- tioned in her father's will; buried at St. George's, Stamford, 27 Dec., 1607, buried there 6 Sep., 1653.

John Balguy Recorder = Francis Sence 2 Elizabeth, Margaret, Anne, men- tioned in her father's will; buried at St. George's, Stamford, 27 Dec., 1607, buried there 6 Sep., 1653.

Signed JO. BALGUY.

William H. Weldon, Windsor Herald.

The above is from the Herald's Visitation of Lincolnshire, 1634; the portions printed in italics from the private collections of a Brother Officer of Arms. May, 1881.

G.

MANOR OF PETERBOROUGH.

1753, *Nov. 6th.*—Chas. Balguy, of Peterborough, Doctor of Physic, admitted on a surrender made to his use by George Kitchin to a part of a holt or ozier ground in Peterborough, divided by a ditch from the other part abutting on a close of Sarah and Eleanor Hake.

1756, *Nov. 16th.*—Chas. Balguy, Doctor of Physic, admitted on a surrender of Wm. Stacey to two Copyhold cottages within the said Manor, in a place called Priestgate Lane, next a messuage of Mrs. Hake West.

1767, *May 26th.*—Death of Doctor Balguy presented at a Court then held. Seized to himself and his heirs of a Customary Messuage, with the outbuilding in Priestgate Lane, which was formerly two Tenements, and lately rebuilt in one, and late the estate of Wm. Stacey; then in tenure of Tho. Bowker. And also of part of a willow holt, late the estate of George Kitchin. Mrs. Littlewood admitted.

1773, *Dec. 6th.*—At an Adjourned Court then held it is stated that John Littlewood and Elizabeth his wife, who was the sister of Charles Balguy, deceased, surrendered the piece of pasture or meadow, late called a holt or ozier ground, being then laid to a Close of Eleanor and Sarah Hake, Spinsters, to the use of the said Eleanor Hake, her heirs and assigns. Eleanor Hake admitted.

1774, *April 21st.*—It was presented that on 21st April, 1773, John Littlewood, of March, Isle of Ely, and County of Cambridge, Farmer, and Elizabeth his wife, sister of Chas. Balguy, surrendered the messuage in Priestgate Lane to the said Elizabeth Littlewood for her life. Remainder to the said John Littlewood for his life. Remainder to the use of George Littlewood, their eldest son, his heirs and assigns for ever, charged with the payment of £100 to

Chas. Littlewood, and Ann, wife of Anthony Worral, son and daughter of the said John and Elizabeth Littlewood, within 12 months after the death of the said John and Elizabeth. The said John Littlewood admitted for his life. Memorandum in margin of Court Roll as to payment of the £100. From this Ann Worriall appears to have re-married one John Stringer.

1780, *Jan. 17th*.—Court held. Surrender of 21st of April, 1773 recited, and deaths of John Littlewood and Elizabeth his wife. Presented that George Littlewood was also dead without having been admitted, and that the said Charles Littlewood, then of March aforesaid, Farmer and Grazier, was the surviving son of the said John and Elizabeth Littlewood, and brother and heir at law of the said George Littlewood, to whom the said customary premises descended, and to which he was admitted.

1789, *April 22nd*.—Presentment of Surrender from Chas. Littlewood, late of March and then of Tyd St. Giles, in the said Isle and County, Grazier, of the said messuage, to the use of Jane Puckney, who was admitted.

H.

On the floor at the E. end of the chancel at Stoke Doyle Church, co. Northants.

P. M. S.

HIC IVXTA SITVS EST THOMAS BALGUY S. T. B.

RECTOR HVIVS ECCLE PER XX ANNOS

OBijt 16^o MAij, ÆTATIS SVÆ 58. D^{NI} 1653

Relicta posuit mcestissima MARIA.

[The chancel was, by license of the Bishop of Peterborough, pulled down in 1722, and a new one built. The old monuments, inscriptions, etc., were to be preserved, and this seems to have been done, after taking copies, by leaving those that were in the floor in their places, and covering them with earth six or eight inches deep—burying them in fact. No other monument or

inscription is now to be seen to the Balguy family. but this notice is preserved amongst the copies made at the time when the church was pulled down.]

“On one of the Pillars on y^e North side of y^e said Chancel, hung a Wooden frame, abt 3 ft. long, and 19 Inches broad, in Memory of Frances Balguy daughter of Tho. Balguy, Rector, and of Mary his Wife, the daughter of Tho Westfield late L^d Bp of Bristol. The s^d Frances dyed 27 April, 1650. Scarce 6 months old. Under y^e Inscription are y^e Arms of Balguy and Westfield in a Lozenge, and yⁿ some Verses, w^{ch} I omitt, here supposing y^e s^d frame will find a Place in y^e New Church.”

The frame has *not* been preserved. The crescent for difference on the tomb of the Rector shows him to have been the second son. He was Rector from 1632 to 1653. The only entries I find in the register are the baptism of his children—

1646. 2 Ap. Mary.
 1648. 2 June Edward.
 1649. 14 Nov. Frances.
 1651. 25 Ap. Adolphus.

And these two from the burials—

1650. 28 Ap. Frances Balguy the daughter of Thomas Balguy, Rector, and of Maria his wife was buried.
 1653. May 16. Tho. Balguy Rector ecclesie Diem obiit.
 May 17. Tho. Balguy Rector ecclesie sepultus.

[He made some alterations and improvements in the Rectory House; and a handsome bay window, embattled, has his initials and the date 1633 T. B.]*

* *Ex inform.* Rev. W. D. Sweeting.



R. EENE, PHOTO.

DERBY.

MEDIEVAL PATEN AT SHIRLEY.

On a Medieval Paten at Shirley, Derbyshire.

BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, B.A., F.S.A.



SOME time ago the question was brought before the Council of our Society of making a descriptive inventory of all the Church Plate in the county; but, for some reason or other, the project was not carried out, and it was not until the appearance, in 1882, of the valuable volume on the Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle, published by the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, that the matter was taken up again in earnest. A form of return has been issued to every parish in the county, and we are already able to say what plate about half the churches in Derbyshire possess. Numerous beautiful specimens of Elizabethan chalices, and other interesting examples of the silversmith's craft, have turned up; but, so far, only one piece of pre-Reformation plate. How this escaped the general confiscation of church plate in the reign of Edward VI., cannot be explained.

The article in question is a paten of silver now preserved at Shirley.

It is five inches in diameter, and, as may be seen from the illustration, is of the usual type, consisting of a circular plate with a narrow molded edge and plain brim, within which is sunk a circular depression, and this again has a six-lobed depression with central device. The spandrels are filled with the common rayed ornament, which has two lines. The central device has a

representation of the Vernicle, or face of our Lord, surrounded by a cruciform nimbus, and set in a glory of twelve rays. It is not enamelled, as in the Nettlecombe example.

There are two hall marks: (1) the maker's, a cross fleury in a shield; (2) the date letter, a double-cusped Q, being that for the year 1493-4.

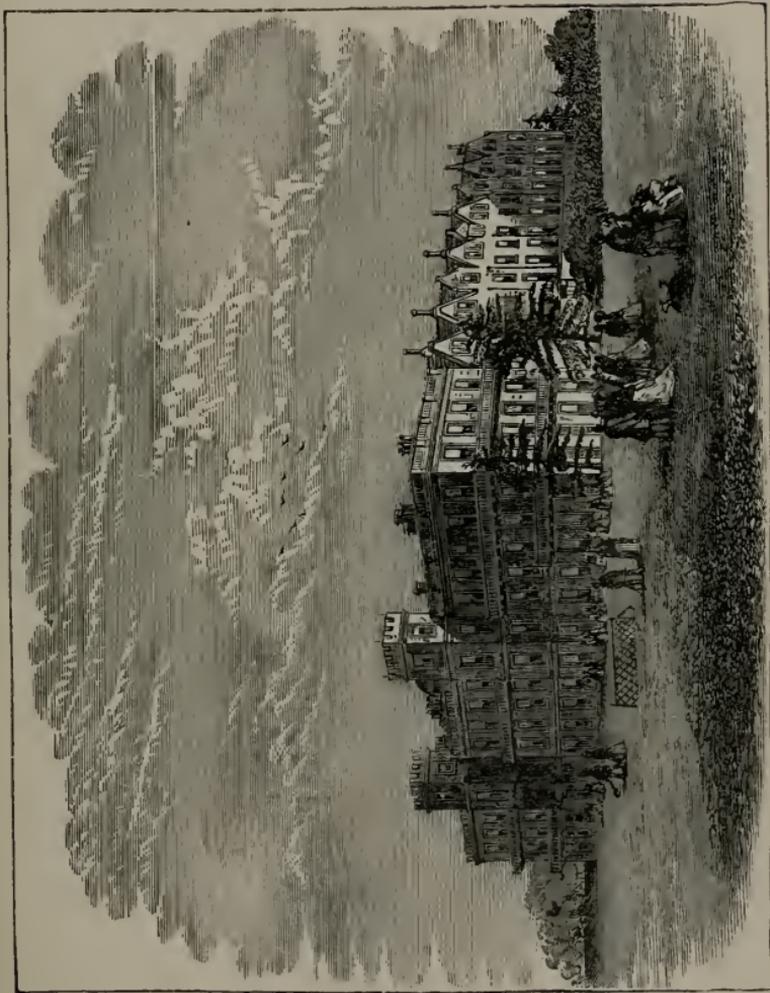
Mr. Cripps writes:—"I am almost sure the letter on the Shirley paten is the double-cusped Q for 1493-4. Why there is no leopard's head I cannot say. It is usually present, but not always, on pieces of that date. We have now a number of patens of that exact period; indeed, the number is remarkable, and gives colour to the tradition that K. Henry VII. gave a paten to every church in England. I forget, for the moment, what this is based upon, but there are now several known of his reign."

The Shirley paten is in a remarkably good state of preservation, but the chalice to which it once belonged has disappeared, and been replaced by one of early seventeenth century date. It should be compared with a paten of very similar design at Hamsterley, Durham, engraved in Vol. XXXIX. of the *Archæological Journal*.

The paten, so named from its shape, *quia patet est et ampla*, was always used as a cover to the chalice, into whose bowl it fitted, so that the Shirley example must have belonged to a chalice almost identical in size with the Nettlecombe one, that is, 6 inches high and 3½ inches across the bowl.

The device of the Vernicle was no uncommon one. It occurs on the patens at both Nettlecombe and Hamsterley. Another common device, was a hand in the act of benediction, of which we have examples at Chichester, Hereford, and York. St. Paul's also possessed one, with the addition of stars impressed round the rim; another with a demi figure of the Saviour, and another with an image of the Majesty. At Lincoln, one had the coronation of our Lady, and another the *Agnus Dei* and the four Evangelists.

The accompanying plate has been executed by the Autotype Company, from a photograph by Mr. Keene, of Derby.



L. JEWITT, F.S.A., del.

WELBECK ABBEY, THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.



The "Green Dale Cabinet" at Welbeck,
 AND THE
 "Green Dale Oak" from which it was made.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., &c., &c.

T is not my intention in the present paper to enter at length into any particulars of the history of the Old Abbey of Welbeck, much less to attempt a description of the magnificent, and in many ways remarkable—indeed unique—mansion by which it has been succeeded, and which has not only been raised upon, but in great measure formed beneath, its site. This I have, to some extent, already done in my "Stately Homes of England," and I purpose, therefore, on the present occasion, to confine myself to a few observations upon a remarkable piece of furniture therein preserved, and the grand old tree—the "Green Dale Oak"—from the heart of whose trunk it was formed.

It may, however, be well, in few words, to say that Welbeck was, before the Conquest, held by the Saxon, Sweyn, but, later on, passed, as part of the manor of Cuckney, to the Flemangs; the Abbey being founded by Thomas de Cuckney, grandson of Jocus de Flemang, or Flemyng, in 1153, who colonised it with a party of canons from Newhouse, in Lincolnshire, the first house of the Premonstratensians in England. Welbeck was dedicated to St. James, and endowed with grants of land, which from time

to time were greatly augmented. In 1329, it is stated, "The Bishop of Ely bought the whole manor of Cuckney, and settled it upon the Abbey, on condition of their finding eight canons, who should enjoy the good things and pray for Edward the Third and his Queen, their children and ancestors, &c. ; also for the bishop's father and mother, brethren, &c. ; but especially for the health of the said lord bishop while he lived, and after his death, for his soul ; and for all theirs that had faithfully served him, or done him any good ;" to which was added this extraordinary injunction, "That they should observe his anniversary, and on their days of commemorating the dead, 'should absolve his soul by name,' a process whose frequent repetition might naturally be considered as needless, unless the pious bishop supposed that he might perhaps commit a few additional sins whilst in purgatory."

In 1512, Welbeck was, it is said, made the chief house of the Order of Premonstratensians. At the dissolution it was granted to Richard Whalley, and later on passed to the Cavendishes, in the person of Sir Charles Cavendish, third son of Sir William Cavendish, by his wife, Elizabeth Hardwick, afterwards Countess of Shrewsbury, and founder of the noble house of Newcastle. From them it passed successively, by marriage, to the Holles (created Duke of Newcastle), Harleys (Earl of Oxford and Mortimer), and Bentincks, in the person of William, second Duke of Portland, who, by his marriage with Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, acquired the estates of that illustrious family.

It is to the second of these alliances, that of the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles, with Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, founder of the "Harleian" Collection of MSS. (and later on advanced to the dignity of Duke of Newcastle), that the interest of the piece of furniture I am about to describe attaches itself.

The "Green Dale Oak," to which I have made allusion, is only one out of many remarkable and historical trees that give a character peculiarly its own to the broad domains of Welbeck. It is one of the best known and most famous of trees, and takes rank among the oldest and most venerable in existence. Venerable

for its antiquity, grand in its hoary age, and eminent above most in its picturesqueness and strikingly singular character, this "Monarch of the Forest"—the "Methusaleh of Trees," as it has not inaptly been called—still stands, a living relic of long-past ages, and surrounded with a halo of historic and traditionary interest. It stands, in all its "forest pride," a complete wreck of its former self, but finer than ever in its picturesque aspects, and grand and solemn as a ruin.

When Hayman Rooke, in 1790, wrote his "Description and Sketches of some Remarkable Oaks in the Park at Welbeck," he spoke of this as being "thought to be above seven hundred years old; and, from its appearance, there is every reason to suppose that it has attained that age at least," while Thoresby, in his "Thoroton," supposed it, when he wrote, to be upwards of 1,500 years old, thus making a difference of eight hundred years in the computations of contemporary authorities!

In Evelyn's time, it was 33 feet in circumference at the bottom, the breadth of the boughs was 88 feet, covering a space equal to 676 square feet. In 1776, on the plate that accompanied Dr. Hunter's edition of the "Sylva," the measurements are given as:—Diameter of trunk near the ground, 12 feet; diameter of trunk at the top of the arch, 11 feet; girth of ditto, 34 feet 10 inches; diameter of trunk at widest part above the top of the arch, 13 feet 3 inches; height of the tree from the ground to top of highest branch, 53 feet 6 inches; height of the archway, 10 feet 2 inches; width of archway, 6 feet 2 inches." Major Hayman Rooke, in 1790, gave the measurement as:—"The circumference of the trunk, above the arch, is 35 feet 3 inches; the height of the arch, 10 feet 3 inches; width about the middle, 6 feet 3 inches; height to the top branch, 54 feet."

The trunk of this gigantic tree having a century or two back become hollow with age, and so much decayed that large openings occurred in its sides, the opening was, in 1724, sufficiently enlarged by cutting away the decayed wood to allow a carriage of the ordinary size, both in height and width, or three horsemen riding abreast, to pass through it.

Through this opening, cut through the genuine "heart of oak" of the stem of the tree, one of the noble owners of Welbeck is said, with his bride, to have driven, or been driven in, a carriage drawn by six horses, on the occasion of his marriage.

It is also said that on several different later occasions, carriages have been driven through the rudely cut and arched opening, while equestrians by the hundred have ridden through it from side to side.



THE GREEN DALE OAK, IN THE PARK AT WELBECK.

The event to which I have alluded, of the carriage drawn by six horses, and driven by a cocked-hatted coachman on the box, having passed through the tree, is admirably represented on a fine old engraving, executed by George Vertue in 1727; and it is to

this, and the other engravings of the series, that I shall have to draw attention in reference to the cabinet upon which they are reproduced.

The engravings form a series of five folio plates, etched upon copper by George Vertue for the Countess of Oxford, to whom Welbeck belonged. They are of extreme interest, and of considerable rarity. I have myself, for the first time they have ever been re-produced, had them reduced by the never-failing photo-relief process from the prints themselves, so that they are literally line for line and touch for touch, the very etchings themselves as they left the engraver's hands more than a century and half ago; but of a reduced size; and I have great pleasure in thus adding them to my present paper.

The first plate of the series is a ground plan of that part of the Welbeck property where the Green-Dale Oak stands. In the centre is represented the ground plan of the tree in dark shade, with the opening in a lighter tint, and the dimensions marked thus—“12 feet,” “10 feet,” “6 feet;” and on the surrounding map, “Foot Path.” “The Road” “to Welbeck” and “Path Way” are all accurately laid down and marked, as is also the situation of “A small Oke 4 Feet diameter,” not far away. At the side of the plan are the monogram and coronet of the Countess (Henrietta Cavendish Holles, Countess of Oxford and Mortimer), and her motto, “*Virtue et Fide;*” at the top, on a roll, in six lines, the words, “A PLAN of the GREAT OKE call'd The Green Dale Oke in the Lane near Welbeck in Nottingham Shire;” and at the bottom, on the base of a pillar, “The Arch cut thro' the Tree 10 Feet 2 Inches high.” “These Draughts taken 31 August 1727,” and the initials G.V.f. of the engraver, George Vertue. The plan is enclosed in an ornamental border, with corner and other pieces composed of oak leaves and acorns. This highly interesting print I have had re-produced from the original plate in the manner I have before spoken of, and here introduce it on the next page.

The second plate of the series, here re-produced, gives a side view of the tree (or rather of its trunk, for the branches are not

*Sæpe sub hæc Dryades festas duxere choræas:
Sæpe etiam manibus nexis ex ordine, trunci
Circuere modum: mensuras, reberis alas
Quinque ter implebat: nec non et cætera tanto
Silva sub hæc, sylva quanto jacet herba, sub omni.
Ov. Met.*



The Green Dale Oak near Willbeck, 1727.

shown) with railings and landscape at the back. Above it is the following quotation from Ovid:—

*“Sæpe sub hæc Dryades festas duxere choræas:
Sæpe etiam manibus nexis ex ordine, trunci,*

*Circuere modum : mensuraque roboris ulnas
 Quinque ter implebat. Nec non et cætera tanto
 Silva sub hæc, sylvâ quanto jacet herba sub omni.
 Ov : Met :"*

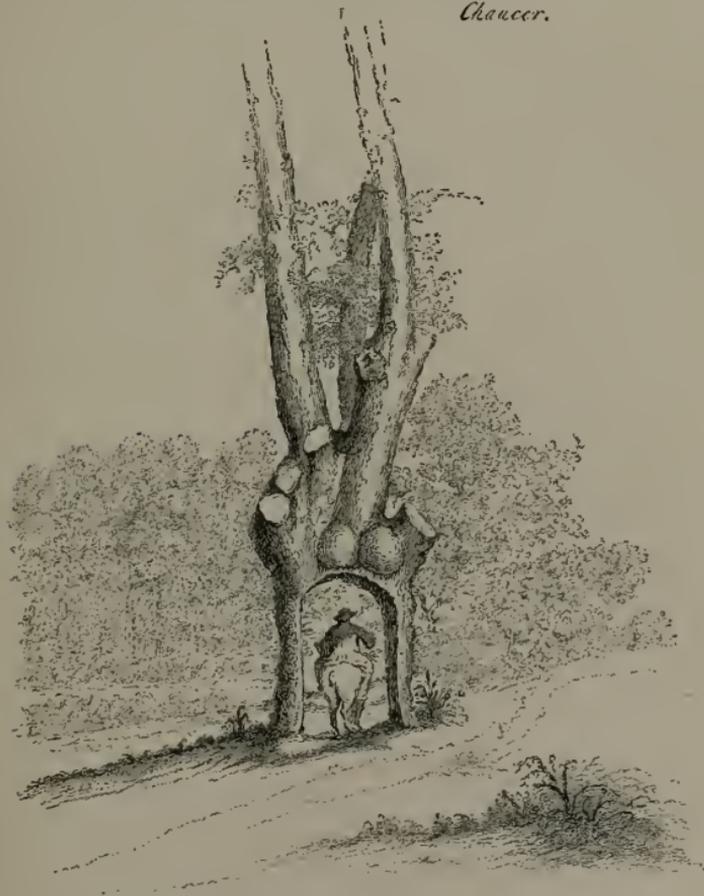
and at the bottom the words "*The Green-Dale Oak near Welbeck, 1727.*" The third of Vertue's engraved plates, here given in



reduced fac-simile, presents us with an angular view of the tree in its entirety, through the arched opening of which an equestrian is passing out towards the spectator. In the distance is the landscape with trees. At the top are Chaucer's words, “*Lo the Oke!*” and at the bottom, “*The Green Dale Oke near Welbeck, 1727.*”

The fourth of the series of these remarkable etchings represents

*Lo the Oke! that hath so long a nourishing
From the time that it ginneth first to spring
And hath so long a life, as we may see;
Yet at the laste, wastid is the Tree*
Chaucer.



The Green Dale Oke near Welbeck, 1727.

a front view of the tree from the opposite side, but, like the second of the series, leaving off the branches and the foliage. Through the artificial arched opening a man on horseback is exhibited as riding *from* the spectator towards the mass of forest trees forming the park scenery in the background of the picture. At the top of the plate are the following lines from Chaucer :—

*“To the Oke ! that hath so long a norishing
From the time that it ginnith first to spring
And hath so long a life, as we may see ;
Yet at the laste, wastid is the Tree.
Chaucer.”*

At the bottom are the words—“ *The Green-Dale Oke near Welbeck, 1727.*”

The fifth and last of the series of etchings (which I give upon the next page) is, perhaps, the most interesting, giving, as it does, a picture of the entire tree with all its upper branches and foliage, through the arched opening in whose trunk a carriage—one of the lumbering vehicles of the period, with the tires of its massive and clumsy wheels, and the front of the carriage itself, studded with large nails—drawn by six horses, is being driven towards the spectator. Its noble driver (as I imagine him to be, to bear out the tradition) is seated on the box, with reins in his left, and whip in his right hand, and wears a cocked hat. On one of the leaders is a postilion, also furnished with a whip. In the background is park scenery with trees—one of them (that to the right) being evidently the “ *small Oke 4 feet diameter*” marked upon the plan. At the top of the plate are the words “ *Una Nemus,*” and at the bottom “ *The Green-Dale Oke near Welbeck, 1727.*”

From wood cut out in forming the arched opening through the trunk of this wonderful tree, and from some of its branches, the “ *Green Dale Cabinet*”—one of the treasured possessions of the Duke of Portland—at Welbeck, was made, as I have stated, for the then owner of the place, the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles, Countess of Oxford and Mortimer. Of it I give the accompanying

engraving (on page 44) from a drawing made by myself, with special permission of the Duke of Portland, and the following detailed

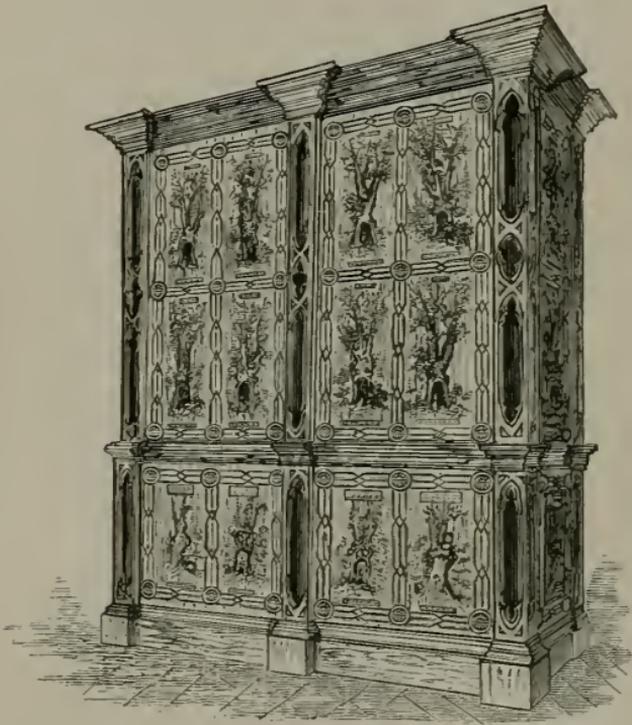
Una Nomus.



The Green Dale Oak near Wilberch, 1777.

description, which I had the pleasure of being the first to put on record. It appears to have been made in 1753, the name of the

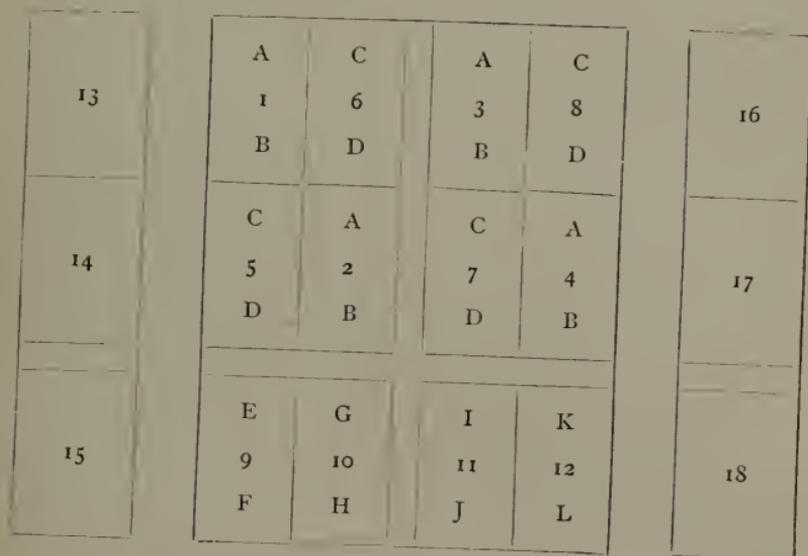
workman being brought to light on the occasion of its being taken to pieces for removal a few years back. A copy of the writing has been kindly furnished to me, and is as follows:—"John Hocknell made this Libervy Case September ye 2d 1753." The Countess of Oxford and Mortimer, for whom, as I have stated, it was made, died on the 9th of December, 1755, and was buried with her husband, who had pre-deceased her some years, in Westminster Abbey.



The cabinet, which is perfectly unique in style, character, and historic interest, and of paramount importance as connected with the history of one of the most remarkable of existing trees, measures seven feet six inches in height, six feet in width, and two feet two inches in depth, and is divided into two heights, each of which is furnished with a pair of folding doors. The upper

pair of these doors are each divided into four panels ; the lower pair, each into two panels ; and these are in each case separated from each other by inlaid bordering. The ends of the cabinet are each divided in a similar manner into three panels in height ; two in the upper and one in the lower portion.

By the simple diagram here appended I have endeavoured to show the arrangement and character of these panels, and of the painted and inlaid designs—which in all cases are reproductions of Vertue's views—with which they are decorated. The designs



throughout, which are exquisitely inlaid and painted, and have a remarkably fine and good effect, are identical with the series of etchings which I have just described ; the details of trees, lettering, etc., being strictly preserved.

In the upper of these doors, in each of the panels I have on this diagram marked 1, 2, 3, and 4, occur (thus four times repeated) the third of Vertue's etchings—the one engraved on page 40, with the horseman passing through the tree towards the spectator—with the words, "*Lo the Oke!*" at A, and "*The Green-Dale Oke, near Welbeck, 1727,*" at B, as there engraved.

In the panels which I have numbered 5, 6, 7, and 8, are the subject, thus again four times repeated, of Vertue's fifth plate of etchings—the one in which the carriage, drawn by six horses, is being driven through the tree, as engraved on page 43—similarly painted and inlaid; the driver and the postilion on the first horse being habited in red coats and cocked hats. Above each of these, at C, are the words "*Una Nemus*," and beneath each, at D, "*The Green-Dale Oke near Welbeck, 1727.*"

On the two of the panels of the lower pair of doors, upon which I have placed the numbers 9 and 12, occur the side view of the tree denuded of its top branches, as in Vertue's second plate, engraved on page 39 *ante*, with, at E and K, the quotation from Ovid, already given, and at F and L, the words "*The Green-Dale Oke near Welbeck, 1727.*" On each of the other two panels, which I have numbered 10 and 11, are Vertue's fourth subject—the one in which a man is represented riding from the spectator, through the arched opening in the tree stem, engraved on page 41 *ante*. Above each of these two, at G and I, is the quotation from Chaucer already given, and beneath each, at H and J, the usual words, "*The Green-Dale Oke near Welbeck, 1727.*"

The end of the Cabinet to the left has in its upper panel, which I have numbered 13, the same view of the tree, and the same lettering as already described on the panels 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the upper doors (engraved, page 43 *ante*); the middle panel, 14, the same as panels 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the doors (engraved on page 40 *ante*); and the lower panel, which I have numbered 15, bears the ground plan of that part of Welbeck Park where the Green Dale Oak stands, which forms the first of Vertue's series of etched plates, as already described and engraved on page 38 *ante*.

The opposite end of the cabinet, that to the right, is similarly divided into three panels in height, and bears, in like manner, in its upper panel, which I have numbered 16, the same view, with the horseman riding through the tree towards the spectators, as occurs on the panels 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the upper doors; the middle panel, 17, the same (the one with coach and six horses) as on panels

5, 6, 7, and 8 of the upper doors ; and the lower one, 18, the ground plan, as on 15 on the other end, and engraved on page 38 *ante*.

It will have been gathered from the foregoing, that the “Green Dale Cabinet,” of which I have had the pleasure of preparing and illustrating this notice, is a piece of historic furniture of no little value, and no trifling interest, and, with care, it will last long after the tree from which it was made has ceased to exist.

It may be interesting to note that, besides the series of etchings by George Vertue, done in 1727, other notable engravings of the tree have also been made. Among these are “*A North-West View of the Green Dale Oak near Welbeck*,” drawn by S. H. Grimm, in 1775 ; engraved by A. Rooker ; and “Published Jan. 21st, 1776, by A. Hunter, M.D., as the Act directs,” to illustrate his quarto edition of Evelyn’s “*Sylva*.” This is a remarkably good and effective line engraving, in which a gentleman on horseback is represented as riding from the spectator through the archway in the trunk of the tree. Another quarto engraving for the same work, represents a north-east view of the same tree ; and others give outlines and full dimensions at various points, referred to by letters. Another engraving, “Drawn by H. Rooke,” “Engraved by W. Ellis,” and “Published Dec. 31st, 1790,” with the name of “*The Green-Dale Oak*,” formed plate 5 of Hayman Rooke’s “*Descriptions and Sketches of some Remarkable Oaks in the Park at Welbeck, in the County of Nottingham, a Seat of His Grace the Duke of Portland. To which are added, Observations on the durability of the Tree, with Remarks on the Annual growth of the Acorn. London, 1790.*” In this plate, which is, like the rest of the series, poor and tame, a gentleman in a cocked hat is represented standing beneath the archway in the trunk of the tree with his walking-stick raised to touch the top of the opening. His accompanying description it is needless to quote. Several wood-cut representations of the tree have also at one time or other been given in various publications, and it is pleasant to add that in recent years, during the lifetime of the late Duke—to whose unbounded genius, engineering skill and constructive ability, as well as pure kindness of disposition, I desire

to bear emphatic record—a careful representation of the Green Dale Oak was, with other of the noted trees, designed to form the subject of sculpture in white marble, of one of the chimney pieces in the new part of the mansion.

The Green Dale Oak, as it now stands, propped, supported, chained, and lovingly preserved on all sides, is assuredly, while eminently picturesque in its every aspect, the grandest, most solemn looking, and venerable "wreck of ages" that any forest monarch—not even excepting the "Parliament Oak"—in appearance presents; but in spite of its hoary age, its desolateness of aspect, and its apparent decay, it still retains its vitality, and gives out year by year fresh foliage in its upper branches.

It is not, as Shakspeare has it, an "unwedgeable and gnarled oak"—"an oak, but with one green leaf upon it"—but an oak whose once "unwedgeable and gnarled" and knotty trunk and branches are now softened down, decayed, and rotted away into little better than "touch-wood," but yet with its hundreds of leaves, season after season springing into life, giving to its hoary and propped-up frame a crown of joy and beauty, with just here and there an acorn to give evidence that even in the last stages of decay its powers of vitality are not yet exhausted.

*The Hollies,
Duffield, Derby.*

A List of the Villis and Freeholders of Derbyshire, 1633.

COMMUNICATED BY S. O. ADDY, M.A.



THE following list has been transcribed from a MS. in the possession of Mr. G. A. Cubley, of Sheffield, who has kindly allowed it to be printed. The MS., which is of small quarto size, is written on paper bound in a parchment wrapper. It is evidently a draft, and is written in a good clerical hand, with erasures and additions by a more dashing but much more illegible writer. The additions are distinguished by being printed in italics.

It will be noticed that the list does not include the town of Derby. I conjecture that it was made for some legal purpose, and that this town fell under a different assessment. Only one freeholder, "Arthur Mower," is given under the head of Chesterfield.

The abbreviated words *alloc.*, *brē*, *p'cator*, etc., written in the margin, present some difficulty. The former may be *allocationis breve*, meaning a writ or certificate of excuse, and I conjecture, with considerable diffidence, that the latter may be *procurator*. If we take this document as a jury list, as probably it is, the words written in the margin become intelligible. Moreover, the absence of the names of peers, etc., is accounted for. I have expanded *mil' terr'* whenever it occurs into *militaris terra*, that is land held by knight-service.

Freeholders, or free tenants (*libere tenentes*), were those who held portions of the demesne lands, as opposed to land held in villenage. Those who are interested in the ancient tenures of English land, whether from an antiquarian or an economic point of view, should consult Mr. Seebohm's masterly treatise on *The English Village Community* (1883).

Such a list as this may be useful to the students of economic history, but it is sure to be acceptable to the family historian and genealogist.

1633.

Nomina villarum et liberorum* tenentium infra hundredum de Scarsdale † et resid[entium] Comitatus Derbiensis

Staveley.	Petrus Fretchvile, <i>Miles. Jus[ticiarius.]</i> Robertus Turner. <i>allōc brē.</i> Humfridus Brelsford Rogerus Watson.
Herdings.	Robertus Rollinson.
Couldaston.	Rolandus Revell. Johannes Blithe. Georgius Wright. ‡ <i>Mil[itari]s ter[ra.]</i> Richardus Cokes.
Barley.	Willelmus Shawe, <i>generosus.</i> Arthurus Mawre, <i>generosus. allōc brē.</i> Petrus Tippinge. Franciscus Caulton Franciscus Owtram. <i>George Slator.</i>
Scarcliff.	Willelmus Bradley. Johannes Kesteven. § [<i>Erased.</i>] Thomas Spaulton.
Duckmanton.	Robertus Standley. <i>p'.</i> Willelmus Rogers.

* One would expect *libere*.

† A blank follows this word.

‡ This name is erased.

§ Opposite is written "noe land."

Tibshelfe.	Johannes Ouldham. Richardus Buckland.* [<i>Erased.</i>] <i>Volentine Jonson.</i>
Carnethwaite.	Edwardus Revell, <i>Armiger.</i> <i>Jus</i> [<i>ticiarius.</i>]
Pingston.	Franciscus Byffeild, <i>generosus.</i> <i>alloc.</i> Christoferus Wood. <i>alloc.</i> Thomas Boote. <i>alloc.</i> Anthonius Bennitt. Hugo Farnesworth. Anthonius Farnsworth.
South Normanton.	Thomas Marriott. Johannes Wilson. Georgius Stubbinge.
Ogston.	Edwardus Revell, <i>Armiger.</i>
Whittington.	Nicholaus Sprentall. <i>p'.</i> Godfridus Stubbinge. Ricardus Lowe. Johannes Somersall. <i>Franciscus Renshaw.</i>
Dunston.	Thomas Poynton.
Wingerworth.	Willelmus Reynoulds.
Sherland.	Thomas Ludlam.
Unston.	Johannes Bullocke, <i>generosus.</i> Franciscus Stevenson, <i>generosus.</i> Godfridus Owtram. Robertus Goodlade.
Somerley.	Franciscus Curtis, <i>generosus.</i> <i>p' a.</i> Jacobus Cowper.
Crowlane.	Johannes Clarke.
Hill houses.	Thomas Brelsford. Franciscus Clay.
Swathwicke.	Georgius Wagstaffe. <i>alloc bre.</i> Thomas Hancocke. <i>alloc bre.</i>

* *Militaris terra* written opposite.

	<i>Henricus Parker.</i>	
	<i>Johannes Barlowe (?)</i>	
Sutton.	Franciscus Beveridge.	<i>Recus[ans.]</i>
Whitwell.	Thomas Marshall.	
	Georgius Westby.	
Allferton.	Anthonius Moorewood, <i>generosus.</i>	
	Georgius Turner, <i>senex.</i>	
	Johannes Howlmes. \bar{p} <i>cat</i>	
	Edmundus Memott.	
	Johannes Duffield.	
	Johannes Sutton.	
	Willelmus Bacon. <i>alloc bre.</i>	
	Rogerus Sutton [<i>erased</i>]. <i>Mil[itaris] ter[ra.]</i>	
Ashover.	Ralphe Chriche, <i>generosus.</i>	
	Johannes Gregory, <i>generosus.</i>	
	Johannes Mason. <i>p'.</i>	
	Edwardus Newton. <i>infirm.</i>	
	Egidius Cowley	
	Johannes Hill. <i>alloc bre.</i>	
	Franciscus Clay, <i>generosus.</i>	
	Franciscus Stubbinge.	
	Phillippus Flinte. <i>alloc bre</i>	
	Johannes Lowe, <i>recus[ans].</i>	
	Thomas Platts. <i>alloc.</i>	
Alferton. }	Phillippus Rowleston, <i>generosus.</i>	
Riddings. }	Gilbertus Weste, <i>generosus.</i>	
Swanwicke.	Henricus Williamson.	
	Johannes Wood.	
	Edwardus Wood.	
	Edwardus Hunt.	
Beighton.	Jacobus Jessopp.	
	Henricus Waynwrighte.	
	Johannes Hobson.	
	Godfridus Morten.	
	Epifanus Scales.	

	Ricardus Treeton.
	Georgius Shirte.
	Willelmus Blithe.
Hackenthorpe.	Willelmus Staneford. <i>Mil[itaris] ter[ra.]</i>
	Johannes Newbould.
	Thomas Creswicke.
Berley.	Robertus Foxe.
Beighton feilde.	Henricus Hewitt, <i>recus[ans.]</i>
Barlbrough.	Johannes Rodes, <i>miles.</i>
	Christoferus Slater, <i>generosus.</i>
	Henricus Turner. <i>alloc̄ br̄e.</i>
	Henricus Smyth.
	Georgius Machin.
	<i>Wm. Smith.</i>
Blackwell.	Johannes Boote.
	Ricardus Richardson, <i>generosus.</i>
	Stephanus Wilkinson.
	Johannes Turner. <i>alloc.</i>
	Anthonius Wilson.
	Willelmus Thorpe.
	Willelmus Marriott.
	Johannes Buller.
	Johannes Dawson.
	Ricardus Dawson.
	<i>La. Thorpe (?) [Erased.]</i>
	<i>Thomas Oxecroft.</i>
Dranfeild	} Franciscus Crookes.
Woodhouse.		} Robertus Owtram.
Haslande.	Robertus Rose, <i>generosus.</i>
Stubley.	Radulphus Hancocke.
	<i>Thomas Mellor.</i>
Dranfeild.	Jervacius Staynerod.
	Robertus Outram.
	Carolus Blithe, <i>Armiger.</i>
	<i>Lionell Fanshaw, Armiger.</i>

Eckington.	Henricus Wigfall, <i>generosus</i> . Georgius Sitwell, <i>generosus</i> . Willelmus Cooper, <i>generosus</i> . Johannes Levicke. Willelmus Rotheram.
Bramley.	Thomas Staniford.
Ridgway.	Gilbertus Rotheram. (<i>The name following is obliterated.</i>)
Forde.	Thomas Curtis.
Pouey.	Thomas Kente. Johannes Kirkeby.
Caldewell.	Willelmus Leighe, <i>generosus</i> .
Renishawe.	Willelmus Cowley. Robertus Cowley.
Creswell.	Alexander Vessey. <i>Mil[itaris] ter[ra].</i>
Glapwell.	Robertus Woolhouse, <i>Armiger</i> .
Milnethorpe.	Georgius Mawre.
Chesterfeild.	Arthurus Mawre.
Dore.	Edwardus Barker, <i>Armiger</i> . Stephanus Bright. Johannes Raworth. Edwardus Moore. <i>Robertus Hounsfeild</i>
Brampton.	Godfridus Watkinson, <i>generosus</i> . Henricus Bullocke, <i>Armiger</i> . Georgius Turner. Johannes Stevenson. Willelmus Shawe. Franciscus Stevenson. Willelmus Doe. Anthonius Crafte, [<i>generosus</i>] Godfridus Cooke. Thomas Ashe.
Hallcliffe House.	Johannes Stevenson.
Hay Milne.	Ricardus Martyn. Ricardus Stevenson.

	Johannes Brelsford.
Totley.	Georgius Newbould.*
Killomershe.	Johannes Harvey.
Senor.	Johannes Brelsford.
Cutthorpe.	Georgius Heathcott.
	Georgius Harvey, <i>impotens</i> .
	Georgius Shawe.
	Thomas Hollis.
Conygree.	Thomas Brelsford.
Northwinfeild.	Johannes Brelsford.
Wadshelve.	Edwardus Allyn.
	Edwardus Heward.
	Georgius Revell.
Wigley.	Jacobus Caulton.
Prat Hall.	Petrus Caulton.
Norton.	Leonerdus Gill, <i>generosus</i> .
	Georgius Gill, <i>generosus</i> .
	Edwardus Urton, <i>alias</i> Steaven.
	Johannes Blythe, <i>alias</i> Rotheram.
	Johannes Bullocke, <i>Armiger. Justiciarius</i> .
	Rolandus Moorewood.
	<i>Johannes Urton, alias Steaven.</i>
Norton Parva.	Johannes Parker.
	Hugo Rollinson.
Norton Lees.	Godfridus Barten.
	Willelmus Blithe.
	<i>Willelmus Hudson.†</i>
Greenehill.	Johannes Kirke.
Hage.	Robertus Turner.

* Over the doorway of a quaint house at Totley, now known as Totley *Hall*, may be seen the inscription, "G. N., 1623." In all probability, then, the builder and owner of this house was "George Newbould."

† Johannes Hudson, filius et apparens heres Thomæ Hudson de Sicke house, yeoman, juvenis zeli, pietatis, humanitatis, donisque graphice scribendi haud vulgariter [indutus]. Burial in Norton Parish Register 14 Aug. 1608. I have not been able to find out whether this youthful man of letters ever published anything.

	Robertus Hitche.
Spinkhill.	Georgius Poole, junior, <i>Armiger. Recus[ans.]</i> Georgius Poole, senior, <i>generosus Recus[ans.]</i> Johannes Poole. <i>Recus[ans.]</i>
Brimington.	Ricardus Cowpe. Anthonius Saxon.
Spittlefeild.	Robertus Shawe.
Clowne.	Henricus Barker. Edmondus Woodhead. Ricardus Tompkyn.
Hanley.	Ricardus Milward.
Sherbrooke.	Matheus Foxe.
South Winfeild.	Thomas Plats.
Troway.	Robertus Turner.
Himsworth.	Willelmus Hudson.

WORKESWORTH.

Workesworth.	Henricus Wigley. Thomas Taylor. Georgius Sommers. Johannes Lee [<i>erased</i>]. <i>Mil[itaris] ter[ra.]</i>
Wigwall grange.	Ricardus Wigley, <i>generosus.</i>
Prat hall.	Robertus Toplis.
Perwich.	Johannes Gould. <i>allocā.</i> Matheus Halley. Johannes Pegg Johannes Dakyn. <i>alloc.</i> Simo Dakyn. Thomas Alsopp. <i>alloc.</i> Ricardus Roe. <i>remember allo.</i> Willelmus Alsopp. <i>alloc brē.</i>
Hopton.	Anthonius Steeple. Georgius Cockeyn. Willelmus Greatrax.
Thorpe.	Johannes Stubbs [<i>erased</i>]. <i>mil[itaris] ter[ra.]</i>
Carsington	Thomas Buxton. <i>pc.</i>

	Radulphus Gell.	
	Edwardus Vallence.	
	Robertus Westerne [<i>erased</i>].	
	Willelmus Steeple [<i>erased</i>].	
Brassington.	Johannes Buxton, <i>generosus</i> .	
	Willelmus Westerne, <i>generosus</i> [<i>erased</i>] <i>morte</i> .	
	Edwardus Lane, <i>generosus</i> .	
	Rolandus Alsopp.	
	Radulphus Walton.	
	<i>Robertus Westerne</i> .	
Bradburne.	Georgius Buxton [<i>erased</i>]. <i>mort[uus est]</i> . <i>p̄c̄</i> .	
	Thomas Hande.	
	Ricardus Harrison [<i>erased</i>]	
Tissington.	Matheus Wright.	
	Arthurus Smyth.	
Kniveton.	Nicholaus Hurt, <i>generosus</i> .	
Fenny Bentley.	Willelmus Sherwin.	
	Georgius Spooner.	
	Humfridus Manifould [<i>underlined</i>].	
Ashburne.	Franciscus Eaton, <i>generosus</i> .	<i>Mort.</i>
	Rogerus Jackson, <i>generosus</i> .	
	Gervacius Prince. <i>alloc̄</i> .	<i>Mort.</i>
	Georgius Lees.	
	Robertus Webster	
	Edwardus Shawe. <i>alloc̄</i> .	
	Willelmus Tayler.	
	Johannes Alleyne [<i>altered to "Allen."</i>]	
	Edwardus Buxton.	
	Thomas Taylor. <i>alloc̄</i> .	
	Willelmus Owfeild.	
	Willelmus Fletcher. <i>alloc̄ br̄e</i> .	
	Edwardus Harrison. <i>p'ator</i> .	
	Thomas Wood.	
	Rogerus Owfeild.	
Hognaston.	Johannes Slater.	

	Franciscus Osbaston.	
	Humfredus Alsopp.	
Kirke Ireton.	Johannes Jackson.	
	Henricus Twigge.	
	Radulphus Twigge.	
	Thomas Toplis.	
	Ricardus Cowper.	
	Georgius Storer.	
	Robertus Smyth.	
	Rolandus Higgett. <i>p'cat'</i> .	
Middleton juxta Workesworth.	} Johannes Spencer.	
Matlocke.		Anthוניus Woodward.
	Anthוניus Cotterell.	
	Thomas Flynte, <i>generosus</i> .	
	Anthוניus Bowne.	
	Willelmus Ludlam [<i>erased</i>]. <i>alloc.</i>	
	Adamus Woolley. <i>alloc bre. J.C.</i>	
	Georgius Bowne.	
	Willelmus Woolley * [<i>erased</i>].	
Tansley.	Henricus Statham.	
	Georgius Spateman.	
Hartington.	Ricardus Bateman, <i>generosus</i> .	
	Thomas Fearne [<i>erased</i>]. <i>p'cator</i> .	
Hurdlowe.	Edwardus Brereton, <i>generosus</i> .	
	Robertus Dale.	<i>Mort.</i>
	Johannes Froggatt.	
Whildon trees.	[<i>Blank</i>] Goodwyn.	<i>Mort.</i>
Crowdicote.	Ricardus Sterndale. <i>p'cat'</i> .	
Needham } grange. }	Willelmus Mellande.	
	Thomas Lomas [<i>altered to Robertus</i>].	
Bonsall.	Anthוניus Shawe.	<i>Mort.</i>

* In margin Pr p. G. Greaves. Probably *Per procuratorem*.

	Thomas Marple.
	Edwardus Wooley.
	Thomas Needham.
	Thomas Bennett.
	Johannes Greatrax.
	Georgius Wood.
	Georgius Hardinge.
	Georgius Bowne. <i>alloc̄.</i>
	Anthonius Hardinge.
Biginge.	<i>Laurencius</i> Ferne [<i>altered to Thomas.</i>] <i>p'cat.</i>
Biginge grange.	Johannes Sleigh, <i>generosus.</i> <i>alloc̄ br̄.</i>
Heathcott.	Johannes Humbleton.
	Willelmus Ferne.
Cowley.	Ricardus, Senior, <i>generosus.</i> <i>alloc̄ br̄.</i>
Bridgetowne	Jacobus Ouldefeild [<i>erased</i>].
	Robertus Steere.
	} Willelmus Riddierd. <i>p'cat.</i> } Robertus Bateman. <i>p'cat.</i>
Middleton juxta Yolgrave.	
Crumforde.	Thomas Woodiwis.
Ballidon.	Rogerus Hurt, <i>generosus.</i>
Greene.	Johannes Ferne. <i>mil[itaris] ter[ra].</i>
Blackwall.	Johannes Blackwall.
Wooscote grange.	Georgius Crichloe, <i>generosus.</i>
<i>Alsopp.</i>	<i>Johannes Mellor.</i> <i>alloc̄ br̄.</i>

APPLETREE.

Alderwaslee.	Edwardus Lowe, <i>Armiger.</i>
	Johannes Rowland.
	Thomas Winfeild.
Ashlehey.	Willelmus Storer.
Thurvaston.	Thomas Merryman [<i>erased</i>], <i>mil[itaris] ter[ra].</i>
Windley hill.	Robertus Rowe, <i>generosus.</i> <i>alloc̄ br̄.</i>
Biginge.	Martinus Alsopp.
Hollande.	Johannes Kniveton, <i>generosus</i> [<i>Erased</i>].
	Laurencius Wetton, <i>generosus.</i>

	Willelmus Webster.
	Martinus Alsopp.
Windy.	Johannes Stables.
Haslewood.	Franciscus Bruckshawe, <i>generosus</i> .
	Thomas Johnson, <i>generosus</i> .
	Willelmus Woollatt, <i>generosus</i> .
	Petrus Alsopp.
Belper.	Georgius Sellers. <i>p'cat'</i> .
Duffield.	Willelmus Raynor, <i>generosus</i> .
	Nicholas Ouldham, <i>generosus</i> .
	Willelmus Parker.
	Franciscus Hodgkinson.
Lockoe.	Thomas Gilberte, <i>Armiger</i> .
Chaddesden.	Robertus Willimott, <i>Armiger</i> .
	Franciscus Cockine, <i>generosus</i> .
	Ricardus Cheadle.
	Edwardus Newton.
	Edwardus Carter.
	Robertus Rowland, <i>generosus</i> .
	Ricardus Roe, <i>generosus</i> .
	Robertus Bamford.
Spoondon.	Thomas Hollingworth [<i>Erased</i>].
	Johannes Hollingworth.
	Franciscus Brecknocke, <i>generosus</i> .
	Robertus Wright, <i>generosus</i> .
	Johannes Lockoe.
	Robertus Knowles.
	Thomas Widoson.
	Johannes Taylor.
	Johannes Carrington, <i>generosus</i> .
Bredsall.	Robertus Walker.
	Willelmus Walker.
Muginton.	Johannes Ratcliffe, <i>generosus</i> .
Radburne.	Ricardus Poole, <i>generosus</i> .
Dalberie.	Johannes Fowler, <i>generosus</i> .
	Johannes Barke.

	Franciscus Fowler.
Dalberie Lees.	Georgius Dickenson, <i>generosus</i> . Jervacius Brough. Ricardus Aulte. Ricardus Hankinson. Johannes Hankinson.
Stenson.	Willelmus Kniveton, <i>generosus</i> . <i>Twyford</i> . Thomas Sharpe. Johannes Stone. Willelmus Holmes.
Etwall.	Thomas Heacocke. <i>Mort</i> . Willelmus Clarke. <i>Recus[ans.] alc.</i> Alexander [<i>blank</i>].
Bournaston	Michaell Beere.
Hilton.	Johannes Terry. Arthurus Harrison. Willelmus Eliott.
Hatton.	Tristram Dantrie. Ricardus Lawford. <i>alloc.</i> Mauricius Dilkes. Robertus Hill.
Church Broughton.	Johannes Parker, <i>generosus</i> . Robertus Brinsley. Robertus Yealde. Henricus Bullivant. Johannes Moore.
Scropton.	Josephus Rossington. Radulphus Yeald. Radulphus Moore. JohannesArcher? [<i>Erased</i>]. <i>mil[itaris]ter[ra]</i> .
Boylston	Walterus Lorde, <i>generosus</i> . Thomas Chalmer. <i>p'cal'</i> . Johannes Alsopp. Georgius Stone. Henricus Wilson.

	Johannes Bayly.
Osleston.	Simo Heane.
Ednaston.	Willelmus Miles.
Hollington.	Thomas Holme, <i>generosus</i> .
	Johannes Millington.
	Willelmus Smyth [<i>Erased</i>].
	Johannes Smyth.
	Johannes Bakewell.
Culland.	Thomas Draper, <i>generosus</i> .
Sherley.	Humfridus Pegg. <i>alloc bre.</i>
Yeavelie.	Radulphus Pegg.
Snelson.	Nicholaus Coxon.
	Johannes Archer.
	Radulphus Doxeye.
Ladehole.	Johanes Lees, <i>generosus</i> .
Sturson.	Henricus Ould, <i>generosus</i> .
Osmaston	Johannes Kniveton, <i>generosus</i> .
juxta	Georgius Pegg. <i>p'cat'</i> .
Ashborne.	Johannes Terry.
	Franciscus Bearde.
	Johannes Twigg, <i>jun[ior]</i> .
	Jacobus Prince.
	Ricardus Hall.
	Robertus Hord. <i>alloc.</i>
	Willelmus Hord.
	Thomas Riglie.
Wyaston.	Jacobus Ashton. <i>alloc bre.</i>
	Johannes Salte.
	Georgius Froste.
	Thomas Sherwin.
Rodesly.	Petrus Prince.
	Stephanus Parker.
	Nathaniell Fitzherbert.
Somersall.	<i>Ricardus Stubbinge, generosus.</i>
	Ricardus Stubbinge, <i>generosus</i> [<i>Erased</i>].

	Johannes Ierland.
	Johannes Bowringe
	Thomas Raborne ?
Dovebridge.	Ricardus Gilberte.
Marson	} Ranulphus Cowpe, <i>yom.</i> (yeoman).
Mountgomerye.		} Willelmus Prince, generosus.
	Georgius Cowpe, <i>yom.</i>
	Johannes Woolley.
	Johannes Conway. <i>p'c.</i>
	Willelmus Ditch.
	<i>Ricardus Stubbinge, generosus</i> [<i>Erased</i>].
Wadelye.	Johannes Froggatt [<i>Erased</i>].
	Willelmus Bower.
	Anthonius Loton.
	Edwardus Burton.
	<i>Nicholaus Loton, senex</i> [<i>Erased</i>].
Marson	} Walterus Bagnold. <i>alloc.</i>
next	
Tutbury.	
Ashe.	Samuell Sligh, <i>Armiger. Consil[iarius]</i> .

REPTON ET GRESLEY.

Wilsley.	Georgius Abney, <i>Armiger.</i>
Catton.	Christoferus Horton, <i>Armiger.</i>
Stretton.	Johannes Browne, <i>Armiger. al brē. J.C.</i>
Repton.	Godfridus Thacker, <i>Armiger.</i>
Cauldwall.	Callingwood Saunders, <i>generosus.</i>
Horteshorne.	Johannes Benskyn, <i>generosus.</i>
	Jacobus Royle, <i>generosus.</i>
Walton.	Samuell Whyttinge, <i>generosus. alloc.</i>
Staping hill.	Johannes Coxo, <i>generosus.</i>
Chealeston.	Johannes Olliver, <i>generosus.</i>
	Ricardus Whyniates, <i>generosus.</i>
Melburne.	Henricus Cundy, <i>generosus.</i>
Heathcott.	Johannes Adames, <i>generosus.</i>
Chilcote.	Ricardus Vernon, <i>generosus.</i>

Walton.	Johannes Tealer.	
Cauldwall.	Willelmus Callingwood.	
	Edwardus Holland.	
Walton.	Radulphus Tayler	
	Ricardus Tomlinson.	
Linton.	Henricus Callingwood.	
	Johannes Burton.	
Donishthorpe.	Johannes Daweman.	<i>Mortuus.</i>
Okethorpe.	Walterus Hartle [<i>Erased</i>].	
	Walterus Tayler.	
	Robertus Teatte.	
	Franciscus Dethicke.	
Coton.	Thomas Tayler.	
Repton.	Johannes Cantrell, <i>generosus</i> .	
	Gilbertus Hyde.	
	Ricardus Weate.	
	Ricardus Measume.	
	Henricus Weate.	
	Ricardus Hunt.	
Miltonne.	Thomas Hill.	
	Gilbertus Browne.	
Kinges Newton.	Robertus Ragg.	
	Willemus Bucknall.	
	Brianus Cantrell.	
	Johannes Cantrell.	
Appleby.	Thomas Houlden.	
	Willelmus Spencer.	
	Ricardus Prowdman	
	Carolus Wright.	
	Edwardus Heafeild.	
	Ricardus <i>Earpe</i> [<i>Erased</i>].	
	Matheus Pratte	
Chelleston.	Willelmus Roberts.	
	Willelmus Rose.	
	Edwardus Roberts.	
	Willelmus Sore.	

	Willelmus Wilder.
Harteshorne.	Thomas Hopkyn. <i>Servus.</i>
Swarson.	Johannes Bancrofte.
Winshill.	Johannes Henshawe.
Stapenhall.	Henricus Bee.
Edingale.	Willelmus Moseley.
Ticknall.	Franciscus Poker (<i>sic</i>).
	Robertus Gillter [<i>altered to Gilbert</i>].
Potlocke.	Ricardus Weate.
Osmaston.	Robertus Carter.
	Saintlow Dawson.
	Laurencius Ball.
	Johannes Steare.
	Willelmus Leaper.

MORLESTON ET LITCHURCH.

Litleover.	Ricardus Vickars.
	Georgius Porter.
	Willelmus Porter [<i>Erased</i>].? <i>Senex. p'cat</i> .
	Gabriell Hopkyn.
	Humfredus Hall.
	Thomas Shepheard.
	Johannes Shepheard.
Weston Underwood.	Willelmus Twigge.
	Ranulphus Wade, <i>generosus</i> .
	Robertus Bamforde.
Marketon.	Franciscus Mundy, <i>Armiger</i> .
	Johannes Agarde.
Allestree.	Henricus Barker.
	Edmondus Smyth.
	Radulphus Baker.
Kilburne.	Carolus Hope, <i>generosus</i> .
	Henricus Hunter.
Padley feildes.	Isaacus Smyth, <i>Armiger</i> .
Ripley.	Jacobus Wright, <i>generosus</i> .
	Ricardus Ryley.

	Johannes Wathie.
	Willelmus Boulthby.
	Georgius Hunter.
	Robertus Ryley.
Codnor.	Johannes Clarke, <i>generosus</i> .
	Zouch Wilde.
	Thomas Wilson. <i>alloc bre. J.C.</i>
	Johannes Piggen.
	Christoferus Dakyn.
	Willelmus Stubinge.
	Ricardus Clarke.
Loscoe.	Thomas Johnson, <i>generosus</i> .
	Thomas Vickers, <i>generosus</i> .
Denby.	Vincencius Lowe, <i>Armiger</i> .
Heynor.	Edwardus Blutworth.
Langley Heanor.	Robertus Dodson.
Milne Hay.	Johannes Thwates, <i>Armiger. alloc bre.</i>
Kirke Langley.	Ricardus Parker.
	Johannes Malton [<i>Erasea</i>].
	<i>Willelmus Malton.</i>
Mackworth.	Willelmus Botham.
Lockoe.	Thomas Gilberte, <i>Armiger. alloc.</i>
Okebrooke.	Robertus Piggen.
	Johannes Adames.
	Michael Jellicocke.
	Willelmus Battle.
	Thomas Cooke.
	Ricardus James.
	<i>Johannes Cowper [Altered to] Thomas.</i>
	Ricardus Saunderson.
	<i>Mich James. (?)</i>
Little Chester.	Nathaniell Bate, <i>Armiger</i> .
Draycott.	Humfredus Carter.
Breason.	Michael Whitehead.
	Jervacius Whitehead.

Rysley.	Henricus Willoughby, <i>Barr[onettus]</i> . <i>p'cat'</i> .	
Long Eaton.	Michaell Pym, <i>generosus</i> .	
	Ricardus Howett.	
	Edwardus Burton.	
	Johannes Dodson.	
	<i>Wm. Crofte</i> .	
Aston super Trent.	Johannes Hunt, <i>generosus</i> .	
	Robertus Cowper.	
	Johannes Roulston, <i>Jun[ior]</i> .	
Shardlowe.	Robertus Porter, <i>generosus</i> [<i>Erased</i>] <i>Mortuus</i> .	
	Ricardus Sales, <i>generosus</i> .	
Willington.	Godfridus Meynell, <i>generosus</i> .	
Finderne.	Johannes Wilson.	
	Robertus Wilson.	
	Johannes Knight.	
	Thomas Hopkyn.	
	Johannes Cooke.	
	Franciscus Houlden.	
	Hugo Roome.	
	<i>Johannes Wilder</i> [altered to "Wm."]	
	Michaell Porter.	
	Georgius Wilson.	
	Mickleover.	Ricardus Earle.
		Ricardus Jessopp.
Willelmus Botham.		
Johannes Porter.		
Henricus Butler.		
Johannes Cowper [<i>Erased</i>].		
Gabriell Spencer.		
Johannes Tabarer.		
Edwardus Newton, <i>generosus</i> .		
Robertus Jackson [<i>Erased</i>]. <i>mil[itaris] terr[a]</i>		
Willelmus Cotchett.		
<i>Henricus Hanson</i> .		
Little Eaton.	Edmondus Parker, <i>generosus</i> .	

Frichley.	Ricardus Frichley. <i>alloc̄ brē.</i>
Watstandwell.	Anthonius Wylde. Jacobus Oates.
Barrow.	Willelmus Sales, <i>generosus.</i> Rogerus Gilberte. HIGH PEAKE.
Darley.	Johannes Braddowe. Georgius Gladwin.
Bircheover.	Willelmus Watson. Ricardus Beresford. <i>p'rcator</i> (sic). Rogerus Eyre, <i>generosus.</i> <i>p'arcator</i> (sic).
Winster.	Johannes Tomlinson. Ricardus Halley. <i>p'cator.</i> Ricardus Ashmore. Willelmus Parker [<i>Erased</i>]. Willelmus Watson. <i>Edwardus Parker.</i>
Stanton.	Radulphus Bache, <i>generosus.</i> Ricardus Cawton. Georgius Sternedale. <i>p'cat'.</i> Willelmus Birdes, [<i>generosus erased</i>].
Yolgrave.	Nicholaus Gilberte, <i>Armiger.</i> <i>alloc̄ brē.</i> Johannes Whitacres, <i>generosus.</i> <i>p'cator mort.</i> Johannes Briddon, <i>generosus.</i> Ricardus Garratt. <i>alloc̄ brē.</i> Samuell Roberts. Franciscus Bradbury, <i>generosus.</i> <i>alloc̄ brē.</i> Franciscus Foxe, <i>generosus.</i> <i>Mortuus est.</i> <i>p'cat.</i> [<i>Erased.</i>] <i>Franciscus Foxe, generosus.</i>
Over Haddon.	Ricardus Greaves, <i>generosus.</i> <i>Cap[italis]</i> <i>Const[abularius].</i> Ricardus Hodgkinson. Hugh Newton. Georgius Brodehurst.

	Georgius Hodgkinson.
Bakewell.	Johannes Woodhouse, <i>generosus</i> .
	Franciscus Burton.
	Johannes Twigge.
	Rogerus Bretnor.
	Franciscus Sterndale.
	<i>Willelmus</i> Riddyard
	Georgius Riddyard.
	<i>Edward Heaward</i> .
Lees.	Henricus Lees, <i>generosus</i> .
	Henricus Hardye.
Beely.	Robertus Norman.
	Johannes Heald. <i>alloc bre.</i> J.C.
	Henricus Norman.
	Robertus Wright.
	Johannes Froggatt. <i>alloc bre.</i>
	Johannes Greaves, <i>generosus</i> [<i>Erased</i>].
Basloe.	Godfridus Chapman.
Hassop.	Thomas Eyre, Armiger.
	Johannes Townrowe [<i>Erased</i>]. <i>mil[itaris]</i> <i>terr[a]</i> .
	Henricus Townrowe. <i>alloc bre.</i>
	Rolandus Harrison, <i>generosus</i> . <i>p'</i> .
Pilsley.	Radulphus Pennyston.
	Henricus Heyward. <i>militaris terra p'c.</i>
	Henricus Greenesmyth.
	<i>Franciscus Rippon de Pilsley</i> .
Longston Magna.	Willelmus Wright, <i>generosus</i> .
	Willelmus Winscombe.
Sheldon.	Thomas Barker.
	Rogerus Dicken.
Monyashe.	Henricus Sheldon.
	Rogerus Harrison.
	Christoferus Iley. <i>alloc bre.</i>
	Humfridus Goodwin.

	Thomas Newton
	Ricardus Dale [<i>One or two words following blotted out</i>].
	Thomas Harrison.
Hurdlowe.	Josephus Goodwin.
	Edwardus Bruerton.
Flagge.	Robertus Dale, <i>generosus. p^{ca}p.</i>
	Edwardus Platts [<i>Erased</i>] <i>in minoritate.</i>
Chelmerton.	Thurstanus Dale. [<i>erased.</i>] <i>mil[itaris] ter[ra].</i>
	Radulphus White.
	Robertus Dakyn. <i>alloc bre.</i>
	Willelmus Robinson. <i>alloc bre.</i>
	Robertus Buxton.
	Thomas Robinson.
	<i>Symo Buxton.</i>
	<i>Jo : Buxton.</i>
Taddington.	Elizeus Dicken.
	Ricardus Foxlowe.
	Robertus Innocent.
	Johannes Newton.
	Robertus Bagshawe.
	Thomas Buxton.
	Henricus Booth.
	Edwardus Jackson.
	Rogerus Harrison.
	Willelmus Bretnor. <i>alloc bre.</i>
Prestcliffe.	Willelmus Dakyn.
	Johannes Wilson.
	Henricus Eaton.
	Rogerus Wibbersley.
	Radulphus Lees. <i>mil[itaris] ter[ra].</i>
Twichell.	Robertus Warde. <i>alloc bre.</i>
Stadon.	Willelmus Bateman.
	Rolandus Morewood.
	Andreas Morewood. <i>alloc bre.</i>

Eyam.	Thomas Bray, <i>generosus</i> .*
	Nathaniell Middleton.
	Ricardus Gregorie.
Wardlowe.	[<i>Blank</i>] Bennett.
Holme.	Barnardus Wells, <i>generosus</i> .
Highlowe.	Thomas Eyre, <i>Armiger</i> .
Offerton.	Radulphus Glossopp.
Fearnelee.	Ricardus Bennett.
	Leonardus Lowe.
Grindleforde bridge.	Thomas Lucas.
Hathersedge.	Johannes Eyre.
	Lionell Smilter.
	Laurencius Walehead.
Carrhead.	Johannes Wilcockson.
North lees.	Willelmus Savage.
Thornhill.	Thomas Thornhill, <i>jun[ior]</i> . <i>alloc̄ br̄e. J.C.</i>
	Johannes Poynton.
Aston.	Thomas Balgey, <i>generosus</i> .
	Willelmus Darwend.
	Johannes Ashton.
Ashopp.	Thomas Howe, <i>generosus. alloc̄ br̄e. J.C.</i>
	Robertus Morten.
Birchenlee.	Edwardus Haighe, <i>generosus</i> .
Dingebanke.	Robertus Eyre, <i>generosus</i> .
Over Shatton.	Ricardus Stevenson, <i>generosus</i> .
Brugh.	Franciscus Ashton. <i>alibi</i> .
Hope.	Ottuellus Smyth. <i>alloc̄ br̄e. J.C.</i>
	Thomas Stevenson [<i>Erased</i>].
	Nicholaus Hatfield. <i>alloc̄ br̄e</i> .
Bradwall.	Johannes Hallam.
	Willelmus Marshall.
	Milo Marshall.

* Franciscus Braye de Eyam, *generosus*, interfectus apud Bradway, parochiæ de Norton, sepultus fuit in ecclesia parochiali de Norton, post inquisitionem factam in causam ejus interfectionis vicesimo octavo die Julii, 1611. (Norton Register.)

Redseates.	Stephanus Staley, <i>generosus</i> .
Edall.	Robertus Hall. <i>alloc̄ brē</i> .
Wheston.	Johannes Bodon [<i>Altered to "James."</i>] Jacobus Peake. Radulphus Cantrell. Thomas Middleton. <i>alloc̄ brē</i> .
Tideswall.	Henricus Cocke. <i>alloc̄ brē</i> . Willelmus Walker. Ricardus Marshall. Robertus Walker. <i>alloc̄ brē</i> . J.C.
Wormhill.	Jervacius Torr.
Tunstidd.	Johannes Wright.
Hardwicke wall.	Humfridus Thornhill.
Meadowe.	Nicholaus Palfreyman. Anthonius Torr. Robertus Wilson.
Nether Shatton.	Thomas Eyre, <i>generosus</i> .
Milhousdale.	Johannes Bagshawe, <i>recus[ans]</i> .
Litton.	Johannes Creswell. Thomas Outfeild.
Longson Parva.	Anthonius Longson, <i>generosus</i> . Johannes Mellor.
Abney.	Franciscus Wilcockson.
Bowdon.	Georgius Bowdon, <i>generosus</i> .
Bowdon head.	Willelmus Lowe [<i>Erased</i>]. Georgius Lowe.
Slackhall.	Johannes Lingard, <i>generosus</i> .
Forde.	Nicholaus Creswell, <i>generosus</i> .
Lidiate.	Radulphus Gee.
Martinside.	Arnoldus Kirke.
Lane side.	Thomas Bodon.
Shalcrose.	Johannes Shalcrosse, <i>Armiger</i> .
Ridge.	Thomas Bagshawe, <i>Armiger</i> .
Marshe.	Nicholaus Browne, <i>Armiger</i> .
Ollerenshawe.	Anthonius Ollerenshawe, <i>generosus</i> .

Blackshawe.	Johannes Dande, <i>generosus. allōc brē. J.C.</i>
Highgate	Willelmus Rollinson, <i>generosus.</i>
Swallowe houses	Franciscus Eyre.
Mellor.	Willelmus Radcliffe, <i>Armiger.</i>
Blackbrooke.	Johannes Carrington, <i>generosus. allōc.</i>
Ollersette.	Edmondus Bradbery, <i>generosus.</i>
Courses.	Henricus Kirke.
Warmebrooke.	<i>Georgius Thornhill, senior. allōc.</i> Georgius Thornhill, <i>generosus.</i>
Strines.	Franciscus Clayton, <i>generosus.</i>
Whithough.	Thomas Kirke.
Underecles.	<i>Wm. Carrington.</i>
Gorstilowe.	Carolus Ashton. <i>p'ca allōc brē.</i>
Parke hall	Willelmus Platts.
Sterndale.	Robertus Mellor. Robertus Micocke. Nicholaus Longden.
Bugsworth.	Jacobus Carrington, <i>generosus.</i> Johannes Olliver.
Cowdale.	Edwardus Bennett. Thomas Heathcott. Anthonius Barker.
Fairfeild.	Rolandus Swanne. <i>allōc brē.</i> Willelmus Dakyn. Jacobus Carrington. Johannes Higginbotham. Rolandus Morewood. Edmondus Goodwin. Radulphus Fearne. Willelmus Micocke. Robertus Lomas.
Pigtor.	Dakin Micocke. Robertus Micocke. Johannes Goodwin.
Heyfeild.	Johannes Waterhouse.

Woolowe.	Johannes Hill.
Cowlowe.	Alexander Goodwin.
	Georgius [<i>Erased</i>].
Nether Cliffe.	Robertus Hatfeild.
Castleton.	Rolandus Moorewood.
	Robertus Hall.
	Franciscus Lowe.
Stony Middleton.	Franciscus Sharpe. <i>alloc.</i>

[Opposite the name Robert Dale, gent., of Flagge, occurs the following: *p'cal' p'ter p̄ cor̄p̄ (?) com̄ ad p̄x̄ ass̄*. The proof sheets of this list have been kindly perused by Mr. Benjamin Bagshawe, of Sheffield, to whom I am obliged for not a few valuable suggestions and emendations.]

[FINIS.]

On the Augustinian Priory of the Holy Trinity at Repton, Derbyshire.

BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, B A., F.S.A.



THE subject of the architectural history of the Priory at Repton has not hitherto been gone into at any length ; partly on account of the fragmentary nature of the buildings, and also because the arrangements of a medieval monastery are generally but imperfectly understood. Recent excavations on the site have brought to light the ground plan of the church and other buildings, and we are now able to ascertain, pretty clearly, the extent of the Priory and the disposition of its several parts.

It is not my intention to enter at length into the history of the ecclesiastical establishments which have from time to time flourished at Repton, but a few words are necessary to make the distinctions between them quite clear. I cannot pretend to add anything to what has been already printed by various historians, and more recently by Mr. Cox,* but the recent excavations have thrown much light on the history of its buildings, which, of course, was not available to previous writers.

There are very few places in England which can lay claim to so peculiarly interesting a history as that of Repton. Under our Old-English ancestors it was the capital of the kingdom of the

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, Vol. iii., 423. [Bemrose, Derby, 1877.] See also Bigsby's *History of Repton*. [London, 1854.]

Mercians, and its ecclesiastical importance actually dates almost from the introduction of Christianity into this country.

Shortly before his accession as king of the Mercians, in 655, Penda wished to marry a daughter of Oswy, king of Northumbria, but his suit was refused on the grounds of his being a pagan. He therefore embraced the Christian Faith, and was baptized by Finan, bishop of Lindisfarne. His attachment to the new religion appears, however, to have been more sincere than mere form for a wife's sake, for on his return from the north he brought back with him four priests to preach the Faith to his people. One of these priests, Diuma by name, was consecrated as first bishop of the Mercians in 656, and at his death, two years later, was buried at Repton. The seat of the bishopric remained here until the consecration of S. Chad in 664, when it was removed to Lichfield.

About this same period we have evidence of the existence at Repton of a monastery for men and women, under the rule of an abbess,* but whether founded by Penda or not is uncertain. What became of it is unknown. According to Ingulf, it was destroyed when Repton was despoiled by the Danes in 874, but he seems to be the only chronicler of the fact. We do not yet know where the Old-English town stood, so it would be in vain to attempt to localise the site of the first monastery. If it was destroyed in 874, it is useless to attempt to identify the earliest remains of the present parish church with it, as they pertain to a much later period.

When affairs had become more tranquil, after the confusion and turmoil of the Danish inroad, a parish church seems to have been built at Repton and dedicated to S. Wystan, a pious Mercian prince, who was murdered in 849, and buried in the monastery at Repton by the side of his mother Ælfleda. Mr. Irvine has stated his opinion† that this church was originally a wooden edifice, but in the time of Edward the Confessor the present chancel was rebuilt of stone, while the pillars and vaulting of the crypt are

* Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*.

† *Journal of the D. A. and N. H. Society*, Vol. v.

insertions of Norman date. At the time of the Domesday Survey there was here a church and two priests, which, as Mr. Cox has pointed out,* speaks of the size and importance of the building, and is shared by Bakewell alone of all the other Derbyshire churches. It must, nevertheless, be borne in mind that this building was at no time of its existence anything else than a parish church, and had not any connection with the medieval priory, other than being a chapel of ease served by the canons.

We now come to the history of the foundation of the Priory of Augustinian Canons which existed at Repton for nearly four centuries.

Shortly after the Norman Conquest a Priory of Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustine was founded at Calke, and dedicated to St. Giles. Who the founder was, and the year of the foundation, are uncertain, but the Priory existed here as such for about a century.

During the episcopate of Walter de Durdant, bishop of Coventry (1149--1161), Matilda, countess of Chester, granted to God and St. Mary, and to the canons of Calke, the working (cultura) of the quarry of Repton, beside the Trent, together with the advowson of the church of S. Wystan, of Repton, and all its appurtenances, on condition that, as soon as a suitable opportunity should occur, the canons of Calke were to remove to Repton, which was to be their chief house, and Calke Priory was to become subject to it.

The removal of the canons from Calke to Repton is usually assigned to the year 1172, but I know not on what real authority, and the earliest portions of the conventual buildings seem to be anterior to that date.

The continuous acquisition of lands and other property by which the Priory was enriched is a subject into which I do not propose to enter; all that is necessary for my purpose being the fact that it was well endowed, and that its property was much increased during the reigns of Edward I. and his son. The

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, Vol. iii., 425.

Valor Ecclesiasticus (27 Henry VIII.) gives the gross annual value of the temporalities and spiritualities as £167 18s. 2½d., a sum equal to at least £3,000 per annum of the present time. At the visitation of the monasteries by Doctors Leigh and Layton, a few years previous to the suppression, the annual rental was £180.

The Priory was suppressed in 1540, and the whole of its buildings and possessions were assigned to Thomas Thacker, of Heage, a steward of the *malleus monachorum*, Thomas, Lord Cromwell.

A very full inventory of the goods and possessions remains in the Public Record Office,* of which a transcript is here given :

Herafter Ensueth the names of all & ev'ý such person & persons as was by Thomas ligh doctor in the lawe & Wyllmus Cavendyshe Auditor Commissiono's Appoynted by the Kyng o' sov'aigne lorde for the dyssolucon of thes Monasteryes foloweng‡ by them Indiferently chosyn and sworne of and for the valuyng & ratyng & app'syng of all & singler the gooddes & Catelle cumyng & beyng found at the surrenders taken in the same late dyssoolvdy Monasteries & p'ories wthin sundry sheres or Counties the names as well of the seyð howses as of the persons so sworne foloweng herunder wryghten in order

That ys to say

Darby.	}	Edmund Curre	}	Anthony Bott	}	John Wryght	}
Repton		Rycha'd lytster		hugh Manyrre		George Smyth	
		William day		Raffe holytoke		henry Bowyston	
		henry Cokken		Rychard hay		Ryc' Bowilston	
		Jur'		Jur'		Jur'	

* *Augmentation Office Book, 172.*

‡ Viz., Merevale, Warwickshire; Brewood, St. Thomas nigh Stafford, and Dieulacres, Staffordshire; Lilleshull, Salop; Darley, Dale, and Repton, Derbyshire; Gracedieu, Leicestershire; Pipewell, Northants; and Barnwell, Cambridgeshire.

The late
p^{ri}ory of
Repton in
the Countye
of Derby

herafter foloweth all suche parcells of Imple-
ments or houshold stuffe corne catell Orna-
ments of the Churche & such otherlyke found
wythin the seid late p^{ri}ory at the tyme of the
dyssolucon therof sould by the Kyngs Com-
missionors to Thacker the xxvj day of
October in the xxx yere of o^r sov'agn lorde
Kyng henry the viijth

That ys to saye

(ffirst at the hye aulter v great Images . j . table
of alebast' wth lytell Images . iiij . lytle Candle-
styks of latten . j . ould payr of Organs one
laumpe of latenn the Stalles in the quere
certein ould bokes . j . rode / In saint Johns
Chapell . j . Imag of saint John . j . table of
alebaster . j . partition of wode / in o^r lady
Chapell . j . Image of o^r lady & . j . table o
alebaster . j . table of wode befor the alter . j .
hercloth upon the same alt' . j . laumpe of
latenn . j . grate of Ieron ould stoles . j .
partition of tymber / in saint Nicholas Chapell
. j . Immag of saint John & . j . Image of
saint Syth . j . table of alebaster in partition
of tymber . j . Roode & a Image of saint
Nicholas . j . table of alebaster the partitions
of tymber & in the body of the Churche vij
peces of tymber & lytell ould house of
tymber the xij Apostells . j . Image of o^r lady
in o^r lady of petys chapell / . j . table of of
(sic) wood gylte . j . sacryng bell & . j .
partition of tymber seled ouer in saint Thom^as
Chapell . j . table of wode the partition of
tymber & . j . sacryng bell . j . longe lader . j .
lytell table of alebaster sould to Thaker
for

The
Church

ls

	It' the Roffe glasse Ieronn the pavemet & gravestones in the seid Church	} rem' un-soulde
The vestry	It' ther .j. Crosse of Coper too tynacles of baudkynn .ij. albes .j. sute of blake baudkynn .j. sute of ould baudekynn w th Conys on them .ij. Copes of velvet .j. of tauny baudkyn .ij. of grene baudekynn .ij. of counterfeit baudkynn .j. Cope of Reysed velvet iiij towells & iiij alterclothes ij payented alterclothes .j. great presse of woode one ould cheste ij Ieron stoles .j. ould tynacle ij holy water stokes .j. of brasse the other of leade soude for	} iiij /i
The Cloyst'	It' the Chanons seats the glasse Ieron & the pavement & a laver of lead ar soude for	} xxv
The Chapter house	It' the glasse and pavement & a lectron of wode are soude for	} v
The Dorter	It' the Chanons Sells & .j. bell ar soude for	} xxv
The ffrater	It' v tables .j. bell soude for	} vjs
The halle	It' ther iij tables iij formes .j. Cupborde .j. ould banket & .j. payented clothe	} ijs
The Buttery	It' ther vj ould tableclothes vj ould towells iiij Coberdclothes xij napkyns .v. aletubbes iij ould Chestes vj Candlestyks of laten & .j. bason & an ewyar soude for	} xv
The priors Chamber	It' ther .j. Bedstedd .j. fetherbedd .j. blankett .j. quilte .j. Cov'lett .j. boulst' .j. pyllowe .j. tester of payented clothe ij Cov'letts of Blewe lynyon clothe the hengyngs of grene saye ij fouldyng tables iij chayers iij formes ij Coffers .j. payre of tonges & .j. aundyronn soude for	} xxxv

The inner Chamber	{ It' ther . j . matres . j . Cov'lett & . j . boulder soulde for }	ij ^s
The gardyn Chamber	{ It' ther . j . fetherbedd . j . boulder . j . pyllowe . j . cov'lett ij blankets . j . tester of dornyx the payented hengyngs . j . ionyd Chayr j Cupborde . j . forme soulde for }	xv ^s
The next Chamber ther	{ It' ther . j . matres . j . boulder ij Cov'letts soulde for }	xxd
The halle Chamber	{ It' ther . j . fetherbedd . j . boulder ij Cov'letts . j . tester of lynyann clothe . j . oulde table & . j . forme soulde for }	xs
The hygh Chamber	{ It' . j . fetherbedd ij matres ij boulders iiij Cov'letts very oulde. hengyngs of redd saye & . j . Chayre soulde for }	vij ^s
The Kyche	{ It' ther . v . brasse potts ij spyttis ij pannes . j . dryppyng pann . j . fryeng panne . j . barre of Ieronn . iiij . hanches to heng potts upon . j . payr of Rostyng Ieronns . j . gridiron . j . Skymer . j . ladle . xvj . peces of peuter vessel oulde bordes & . j . ladder soulde for }	xls
The larder	{ It' ther . j . oulde borde & . j . oulde table soulde for }	viijd
The Brubouse	{ It' ther . ij . bruyng leaddes . j . mashfatte . j . buckett & a chene . ij . oulde bordes . ij . tubbes . ij . Cowles & ij Skyppes soulde for }	lxvj ^s viijd
The velyng house	{ It' ther xvj Kelyngleades and ij mashfattes soulde for }	xls

The
Boultyng
house

{	It' ther ij troffes . j . boultynge huche & . j . Syve sould for	}	xxd
---	---	---	-----

The
Kyll-
house

{	It' . j . heyr upon the kyll & . j . Sestiron of lead soule for	}	xxjs vijjd
---	--	---	---------------

Grayne
at the p^ory

{	It' . j . q ^{ar} t' of Whete — viijs, It' ij q ^{ar} t' of Rye at vijs the q ^{ar} t' — xiijs It' xv q ^{ar} t' of barley at iijs the q ^{ar} t' — lxs, It' iiij q ^{ar} t' maulte — xxs It' vj q ^{ar} t' of pese at iijs the q ^{ar} t' — xxiijs, It' x lodes of haye at ijs vijjd the lode amuntyng to the summe of — xxvjs vijjd	}	vij il xijs vijjd
---	--	---	-------------------------

Catell
Pese
sould
at Nutonn

{	It' ther founde . iij . kye — xxs It' x horssys & ij oulde Cartes . s . f . —iiii li	}	
{	It' . j . Reke of pese at Nutonn sould for	}	vijli

It' Receyvyd of John Smyth & Rychard haye for
money by them Imbesulyd from the seid late p^ory
..... cxxijli xvjs vjd

The summe to^l of all the
guddes soule late app'teynyng
to the seid late p^ory wth cxxij li
xvijs vjd Rec' for money im-
besulyd from the said p^ory

}	clxij li xixs vjd
---	-------------------

Rewardes gyven to the Covent of the seid late p'ory at y ^e dissolution th'of	ffyrst to S ^r Rauffe Cleroke	
	subp ^l or	xls
	It' to John Wood	xls
	It' to Thomas String'.....	xls
	It' to Jamis yong	xls
	It' to John Asshby	xls
	It' to Thomas pratt	xls
	It' to Thomas Webst'	xls
	It to Robert Warde	xls
	It to Thomas Brainston.....	xls
		xviij/z
Rewardes gyven to the s'vants ther at the same tyme lyke wyse	ffyrst to Rauffe lathbury...vjs viij <i>d</i>	
	It' to v men that founde certein plate	xxvs
	It to the Sheperd	xvs
	It' to Richard yuse	xiijs iiij <i>d</i>
	It' to Robert Clerke	xs
	It' to Kynton.....	xiijs iiij <i>d</i>
	It' to John Browne	xxs
	It' to Thomas Gysborne	xxs
	It' to Robert Stephinson	xiijs iiij <i>d</i>
	It' to William Kynton ...	vjs vj <i>d</i>
	It' to John Kyngchesse...	xxs
	It' to Thomas byrch.....	vjs vj <i>d</i>
	It' to hugh Kynton	xiijs iiij <i>d</i>
	It' to John Webster.....	vjs vj <i>d</i>
	It' to Robert Rutter	vjs vj <i>d</i>
	It' to Robert Eynysworth	xvs
	It' to Robert hudson ...	xxs
	It' to Robert at Oven ...	xiijs iiij <i>d</i>
	It' to Thomas Mitchell. .	xvijs vj <i>d</i>
	It' to John Richardson. .	xijs
It' to William Abney	xiijs iiij <i>d</i>	
It' to John Webster	xijs	
It' to ij boyez plowdryvers	iiijs	
It' a guyde from Repton to Gracediewe	xx <i>d</i>	
		xxxiiij/z viijs x <i>d</i>
		xv/i viijs x <i>d</i>

Cates bought { It' in Cates bought & spent at the tyme of the Commissiono's being ther for to dyssolve the seid p'ory and for the saffe keyng of the guddes and Catell to the seid mon' late apperteynyng duryng the tyme } cvijs vijd

The summe of the paymentes aforseid } xxxviij*l* xvjs vjd

AND ther remayneth a specialty of x*li* upon Thaker for money by hym due for the guddes & Catell of the forseid p'ory by hym bought payable at the fest of the nativite of Seint John the baptist whych shalbe in the yere of o' lorde god m' d xxxix } x*li*

and so remayneth in the seid Commissiono's handes of the money Rec' for the guddes before soule } cxiiij *l* iijs

Certeyn guddes or stuffe late belongyng to the seid late p'ory whyche rem' unsoulde

Whyte plate { ffyrst ij chalesis x spones all whyte wayeng—xliij oz

Belles remaynyng unsoulde { It' ther Remayneth unsould iiij } belles wayeng xxiiij hundreth at the C valued at }

leade remaynyng unsoulde { It' ther ys esteemed to be xxxix } fothers of lead at iiij*l* the fother }

AND ther remayneth unsoulde all the housys edyfyed upon the scite of the seid late p'ory the glasse Ieron & pavement in the Cloyst' the glasse Ieron & pavement in the Chapt' house sould & only exceptid

AND that Thacker was put in possession of the scite of the seid late p^ory & all the demaynes to yt apperteynyng to o^r sov'aigne lorde the Kynges use the xxvj day of October in the xxx yere of o^r seid sov'aigne lorde Kyng henry the viijth

Pencions appoynted & allottyd to the Covent of the seid late p^ory

ffyrst to Rauffe Clarke.....	vj <i>li</i>	
It' to John Wood.. ..	Cvjs	vij <i>d</i>
It' to Thomas Stringar.....	Cvjs	vij <i>d</i>
It' to Jamis yonge	Cvjs	vij <i>d</i>
It' to John Ashby	Cs	
It' to Thomas pratt.....	Cs	
It' to Thom ^s Webster.....	Cs	
It' to Robert Warde	iiij <i>li</i>	
It' to Thomas Brauncetonn.....	iiij <i>li</i>	
It' to Thomas Cordall.....	Cvjs	vij <i>d</i>
Sm ^a	li	vjs vij <i>d</i>

frees and Annuities grauntyd out by Covent Seale before the dyssolucon of the seid p^ory.

ffyrst to Thomas Bradshawe	xxvjs	vij <i>d</i>
It' to M ^r bolles	xls	
It' to henry Audley	liijs	iiij <i>d</i>
It' to s ^r John Stelys pryst	xls	
It' to the Deacons offyce of the parysshe Church of Rypingdon.....	lvijjs	vij <i>d</i>
It' to Robert lago vycar of Wyllyngton.....	liijs	iiij <i>d</i>
It' to John Smyth	xls	
It' to Richard haye.....	xls	
It' to Robert Sachev'ell	xxvjs	vij <i>d</i>
It' to humfrey quarneby.....	iiij <i>li</i>	
It' to Robert hudsonn for hys Corody	ij	Chanons ryghtes
It' to Margaret Croftes for her Corody.....	i	Chanons ryght
Sm ^a	xxij <i>li</i>	xvijjs vij <i>d</i>

Dettes owyng to the seid late Monastery by dyvers persons

ffyrst Thomas leason parson of Castell Ashby	...lxv	<i>li</i>
It' the seid parsonn for mares & folys.....	.....	iiij <i>li</i>
It' the seid parsonn for ij q ^a rt' of Maulte	.....	xs
It' Thomas Morley	.....	vj <i>li</i>
It' Rychard Wakelyn	.....	xiijs iiij <i>d</i>
Sm ^a.....	.....	lxxxj <i>li</i> iijs iiij <i>d</i>

Dettes owyng to dyvers persons by the seid late p^lory

ffyrst to Isabel Rowe	.....	xiiij <i>li</i> vjs viij <i>d</i>
It' to Robert baynbrygge.....	.....	xj <i>li</i>
It' to to (<i>sic</i>) John Damperd p'ste	.....	xiiij <i>li</i> xvjs xd ob
It' to John lawrenson p'ste	.....	liijs iiij <i>d</i>
It' to John Debanke p'ste	.....	lxxiijs iiij <i>d</i>
It' to Thom ^a s Bagnall p'ste.....	.....	lvjs
It' to Thom ^a s Walker of Burton.....	.....	xxvjjs
It' to John hyde of potlake.....	.....	xvijs
It' to Robert bakewell.....	.....	xls
It' to Rychard pusy for hys lyy'y.....	.....	xs
It' to John Smyth	.....	lxiijs
It' to Rychar haye	.....	xvjjs viij <i>d</i>
It' to Robert Stephyn.....	.....	xs
It' to Thom ^a s Guysbo'ne	.....	xs
It' to John Kynton	.....	xs
It' to Thomas Mychell	.....	xxvijs
It' to John Broune	.....	lvjs iiij <i>d</i>
It' to William Kynton	.....	xs
Sm ^a.....	.....	lxiiij <i>li</i> xiiij <i>d</i> ob

The priory buildings were not destroyed immediately after the suppression, but appear to have remained fairly intact until fourteen years later.

Thomas Thacker, the grantee, died in 1548, leaving his property of the late Priory of Repton to his son and heir, Gilbert. This person, according to Fuller, "being alarmed with

the news that Queen Mary had set up the abbeys again (and fearing how large a reach such a precedent might have), upon a Sunday (belike the better day, the better deed) called together the carpenters and masons of that county, and plucked down in one day (church-work is a cripple in going up, but rides post in coming down) a most beautiful church belonging thereto, saying 'he would destroy the nest, for fear the birds should build therein again.'"* That the church was a beautiful structure anyone can judge for himself from the remains now uncovered, but how far Fuller's account be true is not evident, for there are no traces of such dislocation of walls and shattering of easily broken stones like molded bases, etc., as would have resulted if the building had been hastily and violently demolished.

In choosing the site of a monastery the first consideration of the old men was the water supply. The domestic needs of the house, the mill, and the sanitary arrangements all depended on this, and the whole disposition of the buildings was regulated by the relative positions of water and site.

The parish church at Repton stands at the extremity of a lofty ridge or spur, which once overlooked and formed the right bank of the river Trent. The stream has, however, been diverted since the suppression of the Priory, and the "Old Trent," as it is now called, is reduced to a mere sedgy pool. On the same ridge, but a few yards east of the parish church, the monastery was placed. The site was in every way an admirable one, for its height above the alluvial flat through which the Trent flows rendered it secure from floods, and the immediate proximity of the river supplied the necessary water course for sanitary and domestic purposes. Eastward of the Priory the ground slopes down to the level of the plain.

The usual plan of a monastery consisted of a square cloister enclosed on all sides by buildings, the church always forming one side and the frater (or refectory) the opposite one. The east side was bounded by the dormitory, and the west by the

* Fuller's *Church History*, Bk vi. p. 358.

cellarer's buildings for guests and stores. When the site permitted, the church occupied the north side of the cloister, so that the north walk of the latter, which formed the living room of the inmates, might have the benefit of the mid-day sun, and shelter from the north winds. If, however, the water supply lay to the north, the church formed the south range, and the fraternity the north. Whatever be the origin of the monastic plan, it is certainly a most admirably contrived one for its purpose, and that it perfectly answered the needs of the inmates is shown by its persistent adoption throughout the middle ages. The church was always cruciform, and the cloister square invariably joined the nave.* The cloister was an open court, enclosed round its four sides by covered alleys, which served different purposes. The alley next the nave was the living room of the brethren, and furnished with book-cases against the church wall, and reading desks or "carols" in the window recesses looking out on the central area. The western alley seems to have been used for the novices, and the other two were passages. The eastern side of the cloister was bounded by one arm of the transept of the church, next to which was the chapter house, and beyond that the *calefactorium*, or common-house, as it was called at Durham—a long vaulted apartment with a fire-place. Between these three buildings were often placed other small apartments or passages, such as the vestry and the regular parlour—the latter being a place where necessary conversation might be carried on, for the Statutes of most of the Orders forbade speaking in the church, cloister, fraternity, and dormitory. Over all these apartments was the dormitory. It usually had two staircases, one descending directly into the transept to enable the brethren to go to matins at midnight without going through the cold cloister, the other communicating with the cloister itself. At the end of the dormitory was the *necessarium*, a building always of considerable size, and most admirably contrived

* The only exception at present known is Rochester Cathedral Priory, where it is on the south side of the choir, and even this is probably a later alteration.

for its purpose. It was well ventilated, and the waste water of the monastery, or the mill race, constantly ran through it and effectually flushed it. On the opposite side of the cloister to the nave was the *refectorium*, or fraternity, a long and lofty hall, usually in canons' houses raised upon an undercroft. In the side wall was a pulpit, from which portions of pious works were read every day during meals. There was often a passage from the cloister between the east end of the fraternity and the dormitory range. At the west end of the fraternity was the buttery and kitchen, the latter being sometimes semi-detached. The whole of the western block of buildings pertained to the cellarer, who had charge of the stores, and upon whom devolved the care of guests. His range was, therefore, always two, and sometimes three, stories high, the lowest being cellars for provisions, etc., and the first floor a long hall where guests might eat and sleep. The sick and infirm brethren had a separate dwelling called the *infirmatorium*, which was much the same sort of establishment as our modern almshouse, and furnished with its own hall and chapel. It usually stood on the east of the monastery, so as to secure peace and quiet. The bakehouse and brewhouse and other offices were placed in the outer court, which was entered by a gatehouse, with porter's lodge and almonry adjoining, and a lodging-house for tramps, etc. There was sometimes a small chapel nigh the gate.

The Priory of Repton differed in no marked way from the usual plan, but owing to the water being on the north, the cloister, with its surrounding buildings, was placed on that side of the conventual church.

Of the church itself we are now able to say a good deal, and as the excavations proceed we shall know very much more. The whole of the nave and tower have been completely cleared out to the floor line, and the limits of the transept and choir can be fixed by holes dug for the purpose. Portions of the north east and south east angles of the choir have been exposed for many years. The usual type of a canons' church was aisleless and cruciform—aisles having been added afterwards as necessity demanded or increased wealth permitted. At Repton, the augmentation of

the possessions of the Priory during the reigns of the Edwards appears to have enabled the canons to rebuild their church out of the ground with aisles to the nave as well as the choir. What the plan of the eastern arm was is not yet quite certain. It seems to have had either double aisles, or a single one on each side, with a large southern chapel. The choir proper was twenty-six feet wide, and the stalls were returned against the *pulpitum*, or choir screen, which stood under the eastern arch of the central tower. A notch cut in the base of the tower pier shows that a wooden screen was carried along between the piers behind the stalls, and separated the choir from its aisles. The aisle immediately to the south was 10 feet wide, and the arch opening into it from the transept had a wooden screen, as may be seen from the holes cut for its reception. The pier which divided this aisle from the chapel to the south, and whose beautiful base I uncovered in the summer of 1883, has been strengthened at some period very shortly after its own erection, by adding a respond on its eastern face. This was apparently done when the chapels which lay to the east of the transept were extended eastward to form aisles. The arch to the south of this base has also been filled by a wooden screen, and in front of this, as may be seen from the traces left by the masonry against the pier, stood an altar. The south transept was about 20 feet wide, but its area has only been partially cleared, and its length and arrangements are not yet ascertained. The central tower measured about 25 feet from north to south, by 21½ feet from east to west, and its walls were 5 feet 2 inches in thickness. It is of later date than the nave and transepts. Between the eastern pair of piers stood the *pulpitum*, a solid stone screen 5 feet 4½ inches deep; it had a central door 4 feet 4½ inches wide, with molded jambs, flanked on either side by a buttress. The face of the screen was perfectly plain, and when I uncovered it in 1883 showed no traces of colour, though the moldings of the door were brightly painted with red and black. In the north half of the screen was a straight stair 3 feet 2½ inches wide, leading to the loft above, on which stood “*.j.ould payr of Organs.*” The step from the nave still remains in front of the “*quere dore,*” but

singularly enough there is a step of *descent* into the choir itself, much worn by the constant tread of the canons' feet. It should be noticed that the *pulpitum* is an integral part of the tower piers, and has the same hollow chamfered plinth, showing the work to be contemporaneous. The north transept is still buried beneath five feet of rubbish, but from holes sunk during the past summer its length has been found to be about 33 feet. What its arrangements were, and how its eastern aisle opened into it cannot be known until the area is cleared. Traces ought to be found of the stairs leading from the dormitory.

The nave must have been one of the most beautiful in this part of the country. The work was all of exceptionally good character and design, and pertained to the transitional period of architecture which prevailed during the reign of Edward I., when the severe simplicity of the Early English was merging into the more flowing lines of the Decorated. The nave itself was 95 feet 6 inches long, and 23 feet 2 inches wide. It was separated from the aisles by an arcade of six arches, supported by clustered pillars of good design. The first two pair of pillars are, however, of different plan to the other three and the western responds, for though both consist in the main of a great quatrefoil with nook shafts, the former have the principal members keel shaped, and the angle shaft was a beautiful triple one; while the latter had a fillet on each face, and a circular shaft in the angles. Again, the former rise straight from the floor without a plinth, but the latter stand on a square edged plinth set lozengewise. There cannot, however, be very much difference in date between the two designs; but the fact is interesting, as showing how the work was done piecemeal as funds allowed. There are signs of a screen having stood between the first pair of piers, and an altar has been placed against the western face of the second pier of the south arcade. On the north side only the first base is left; the next three have quite disappeared, and of the fifth only the square footstall remains. The first south base has also disappeared, but the other four remain in a more or less perfect state. Against the west wall of the nave, but not of the aisles, is a stone bench table. One jamb of the

inner arch of the great west door remains. A heavy wall has been built along the top of what was spared of the west end at the demolition of the church, and until it is removed nothing can be said as to the plan and design of the doorway. Of the south aisle, which was 12 feet wide, nothing is left except a few feet of the wall at either end, where it joined the transept and the west front; all the rest has been entirely removed. In its west wall is the doorway and lowest steps of a circular stair, 2 feet 3 inches wide. The base of the north aisle wall remains intact for its entire length to a height of 2 feet; it has the usual doorway at each end communicating with the cloister, though now carefully blocked up. In the wall opposite the first pier is a small semi-octagonal respond, showing there was an arch thrown over the aisle at this point. The reason of this is not clear, for there could have been no lateral thrust; and the base is not an insertion, but contemporary with the wall. In the first bay is also another curious feature. Immediately to the east of the cloister door is a low, but acutely pointed arch, only 1 foot 10½ inches wide, opening into a small recess. A modern cesspool has been built against it on the north side, to receive which it has been much cut about, and in the wall above it a chimney shaft appears to have been constructed; a fireplace it can hardly have been, but since the tower piers are not large enough to carry a staircase, we most probably have here the entrance to a circular vice leading on to the aisle or transept roof, whence there would be another up the tower. To the east of this arch the wall suddenly turns north at a small angle to a remarkable straight joint in the wall. The existence of this is puzzling, but I think it may be explained thus: when the arch opening into the aisle from the transept was constructed, the present aisle wall was not built, but an aisle was contemplated of slightly greater width than was eventually carried out; also, when the reconstruction of the nave was taken in hand, it was begun at the east end, as far as the arcade was concerned, but the work came to a standstill after it had got as far as the third arch, and when the final resumption of the work took place, it commenced

at the west end. The aisle was then set out on slightly narrower lines than had been projected when its eastern arch was built, and the work having been carried up too high to permit of an alteration, the junction with the transept wall was made in the curious way we now see.

There is one more interesting point to be noted before we leave the church. Previous to the excavations, I was at a loss to explain how it was that the nave joined so awkwardly with the present school block, which is structurally the *cellarium* of the monastery ; for when a conventual establishment was first planned its buildings were generally arranged with some regard to symmetry. I have, however, since found that at a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the present north aisle wall there is the foundation of a wall, 6 feet thick, running parallel with it, which is exactly in line with the south end of the *cellarium*. It is obvious, therefore, that the nave was at first aisleless, and that when the rebuilding began the new lines were so set out that the work might proceed as far as possible before the old walls were removed, for there was room to construct the new wall while the old wall was standing. I have not yet been able to recover the old south wall.

In the centre of the nave is a stone covering a grave ; another lies in the south transept, and a third has been removed from its position in the south aisle.

Of the cloister and its surrounding buildings not much can be said. The parts that were not demolished at the suppression were subsequently converted to the uses of the school, and the sites have been encumbered by still more recent structures. The cloister area in particular has been divided by a wall, and so encroached upon by various out-buildings and enlargements of the school block, that its original square form is only evident on plan. Nothing is now visible of any of its arrangements. The east wall remains *in situ*, but sundry recasings and patchings have quite obliterated all traces of the various doorways.

Of the buildings that surrounded the cloister, commencing on the east, we have first the chapter house. It immediately adjoined the transept, but only part of the north, and the much patched

west walls remain above ground. The junction of its south and west walls was uncovered during my excavations in 1883, from which the width was found to be about $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Its extent eastward is unknown, but the length can hardly have been less than 40 feet. Part of the jamb of one of the window openings that flanked the door may be seen on the cloister side of the west wall. Very interesting discoveries of tombs, etc., may be looked for when the area is excavated.

To the north of the chapter-house is the slype, or covered passage from the cloister to the cemetery on the north east. It is $11\frac{3}{4}$ feet wide by $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and still retains its roof, a plain barrel vault without ribs, springing from a chamfered string. The segmental rear arch is the only part of the west door that remains in a perfect state. Nothing can be made out of the west doorway, and the east end has had the opening enlarged in recent times.

Next to the slype was the *calefactorium*, but its site is so encumbered with out-buildings and offices that no more can be said about it, beyond the fact that it was $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and covered by a vaulted roof, probably carried by a row of pillars down the central line. The segmental rear arch of a door from the cloister remains in the south west angle. This door may, however, have been that to the dormitory day-stairs.

Above the chapter-house, slype, and *calefactorium* was the dormitory. It was 25 feet 6 inches wide, but its length cannot now be ascertained. From the inventory of 1540 we know it was divided into cubicles for the canons.

Towards the north end of the dormitory we should look for the *necessarium*, but its site and extent have not yet come to light.

On the north side of the cloister, and forming the whole of its length, was the fraternity or dining hall. It appears to have been built, as was customary amongst canons, upon an undercroft. One of the north windows of the latter remains, and at its east end was a slype from the cloister to the building now called the "Hall." The fraternity itself was about 96 feet long and 24 feet wide. Its north wall does not range with the north end of the *cellarium*, and perhaps shows that when the new north aisle of

the church encroached upon the cloister the fraternity was rebuilt a few feet further north too, though such a proceeding would hardly be necessary.

The western side of the claustral buildings consisted of the block under the charge of the cellarer, called the *cellarium*. It is here complete to the roof as far as the structure is concerned, but the original round-headed windows have been superseded by larger ones, and sundry partitions and insertions have quite destroyed its ancient arrangements. The ground floor consists of a large hall about 90 feet long by $26\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide, divided into two alleys by a row of six massive Norman circular columns with scalloped capitals. The two southernmost have, however, been removed. At the south end of the hall is a chamber $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, which doubtless originally served a two-fold purpose as the slype to the cloister and the outer parlour, where conversation was carried on with secular persons, and the ordinary business transacted. Its use as a passage must, however, have ceased when the north aisle was rebuilt, as the new wall blocked up the doorway. The north end of the *cellarium* is formed of a space 21 feet long by $26\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide; originally one room, but afterwards divided irregularly into three, so that the eastern half forms one room and the western half two. The northern of the latter is $9\frac{3}{4}$ feet wide and about $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, with a groined roof. The ribs were intended to be ornamented with the dogtooth molding, but the work was begun and never finished. The three apartments may form the kitchen and larder. The main hall was probably used for stores. The first floor consists, like the undercroft, of a long hall, with a large square chamber at the north end, and a narrower one at the south end. It was used for the housing and entertainment of guests of the better sort, and the hall probably had originally a row of pillars down the middle, forming two alleys, one of which was divided into cubicles, perhaps forming the various chambers enumerated in the 1540 Inventory. The *cellarium* appears to be the only remaining part of the original Norman monastery, built when the canons migrated here from Calke, in the middle of the twelfth century.

The block of buildings now called the Hall has been so completely modernised, with the exception of Prior Overton's brick tower at its east end, that it would be useless to discuss its probable arrangements. Since the prior had a chamber in the monastery, this cannot have been his house, for the Statutes did not permit it, and there can be little doubt the building was really the *infirmitorium*, or abode of sick and infirm monks.

The monastery was approached by a gatehouse on the southwest, the outer arch of which still forms the entrance to the priory precinct. Originally it had a gatehouse hall with upper chamber, and a room for the porter. There seems also to have been a long building extending from it northwards along the edge of the churchyard, which would contain the almonry and a lodging for tramps and paupers.

The precinct of the monastery was enclosed by a high stone wall, much of which remains.

The excavations were commenced under my direction and supervision on August 30, 1883, and have since been continued under Mr. Blomfield's direction. Many beautiful fragments and tiles have been discovered, but as the subsequent excavations will lay bare many more, a description of them, together with the entire ground plan, must be reserved for another paper.

When Doctors Legh and Layton visited the Priory preparatory to the suppression, they reported concerning Repton:—

“Superstitio. Huc fit peregrinatio ad Sanctum Guthlacum et ad eius campanam quam solent capitibus imponere ad restinguendum dolorem capitis.”

It is possible that in clearing out the choir and transepts some traces may be found of St. Guthlac's shrine.

The full consideration of the architecture and arrangements of the church must await the completion of the excavations.

Some Notes on Arbor Low.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX.

[Read to the Society at Arbor Low, on August 4th, 1883.]



ARBOR LOW was first described with any degree of detail, almost a century ago, by that eminent Derbyshire antiquary, Dr. Pegge, in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries on May 29th, 1783, which was entitled "A Disquisition on the Lows or Barrows in the Peak of Derbyshire, particularly that capital British Monument called Arbelows." * The article is illustrated by a plan, sections, and perspective view of the circle. The following are the actual details of the writer's description of what he terms "the temple" as distinguished from the adjoining lows or barrows:—

"It is surrounded with a great circular rampire, measuring by an inward slope seven yards high, and by the outward five. The fosse, which is within, and not on the outside of the rampire, is five yards over in the bottom. The inclosed area is a circular flat of fifty-eight yards diameter, and has been encompassed by thirty-two very large stones, or more, of limestone, or grey marble, placed circularly. The stones formerly stood on end, two and two together, which is very particular, and different from any other stone circle now known; however, they all lie flat now, and are

* *Archæologia*, Vol. viii., pp. 131—148.

some of them so much broken by their fall that it requires some attention in observing and numbering them; for the fragments are not only some bigger than others, as would necessarily happen, but sometimes lie at a small distance from the principal or larger piles to which they respectively belonged. However, that they stood in pairs at first is very obvious, and it is probable that they were brought, as there is no quarry nearer, from Fairdale, or Ricklow Dale, which is very near; for they are apparently the same sort of stone, but blanched by the weather. The two entrances into the temple, nine yards each, are nearly south and north, but inclining to the south-west and north-east, and, as was observed, the slight rampire from the other low comes up to the southern entrance. The entrances are level, being banks of earth across the fosse (the earth in these places having never been dug away), and they both of them had, on each hand, one of the stone pillars above-mentioned, between which you entered into the grand area. I call them pillars now, though they are flat stones, because, as has been already noted, they stood on end, and were so lofty. In the area lies one very large stone, four yards one foot long, two yards two feet wide, perhaps not less than three or four ton weight. There is another to the north of it, and a third on the east side, which appears to have been much broken. If ever there was a fourth on the west side it is now gone." I make no apology for thus quoting at length from Dr. Pegge's description, as it is interesting for us to note, now we are on the spot, what degree of deterioration and change this monument has suffered in a century.

Dr. Pegge then proceeds to argue as to what nation this great structure belonged. British, Roman, Saxon, or Danish? And he rightly decides that it is British. In arguing, in the second place, as to the object of such a structure, he returns at some length to his contention of the original uprightness of these stones. His conjectures on this point are highly probable, though they have since been combatted, and he adduces one piece of evidence—namely, that one William Normanshaw, then about sixty years old, testified that some of the stones were standing in his memory,

that is about a hundred and fifty years from the present time. On the question of the object of the structure, he concludes that it was either a sepulchre or a temple, with a decided preference for the latter theory.

Mr. Thomas Bateman, the well-known antiquary of Lomerdale House, published an account of Arbor Low circle in 1848,* and treated further and with more detail of the exploration of its adjacent tumuli in a later work published in 1861.† The following is the most important part of the description of this structure as given by Mr. Bateman, and it is right that you should have here placed before you the theories of that careful mound-digger, although I shall directly combat his conclusions:—"The area encompassed by the ditch is about fifty yards in diameter and of a circular form; though, from a little declination of the ground towards the north, it appears somewhat elliptical when viewed from particular points. The stones which compose the circle are rough, unhewn masses of limestone, apparently thirty in number; but this cannot be determined with certainty, as several of them are broken; most of them are from six to eight feet in length, and three or four broad in the widest part; their thickness is more variable, and their respective shapes are different and indescribable. They all lie upon the ground, many in an oblique position, but the opinion that has prevailed, of the narrowest end of each being pointed towards the centre, in order to represent the rays of the sun, and prove that luminary to have been the object of worship, must have arisen from inaccurate observation, for they almost as frequently point towards the ditch as otherwise; whether they ever stood upright, as most of the stones of Druidical circles do, is an inquiry not easy to determine, though Mr. Pilkington was informed that a very old man, living in Middleton, remembered, when a boy, to have seen them standing obliquely on one end. This secondary kind of evidence does not seem entitled to much credit, as the soil at the basis of the stones does

* *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, pp. 109—111.

† *Ten Years' Digging in Celtic and Saxon Grave Hills*, pp. 17—20.

not appear to have ever been removed to a depth sufficient to ensure the possibility of the stones being placed in an erect position. Within the circle are some smaller stones scattered irregularly, and near the centre are three larger ones, by some supposed to have formed a cromlech or altar, but there are no perceptible grounds for such an opinion. The width of the ditch which immediately surrounds the area on which the stones are placed is about six yards; the height of the bank or vallum on the inside (though much reduced by the impairing hand of time) is still from six to eight yards; but this varies throughout the whole circumference, which, on the top, is about two hundred and seventy yards. The vallum is chiefly formed of the earth thrown out of the ditch, besides which a little has been added from the ground which immediately surrounds the exterior of the vallum, thus adding to its height and to the imposing appearance it presents to anyone approaching from a distance. To the enclosed area are two entrances, each of the width of ten or twelve yards, and opening towards the north and south. On the east side of the southern entrance is a large barrow, standing in the same line of circumference as the vallum, but wholly detached, except at the base. This barrow has been several times unsuccessfully examined, and remained an antiquarian problem until the summer of the year 1845, when the original interment was discovered, of a nature to prove beyond doubt the extreme antiquity of the tumulus, and consequently of the temple. About a quarter of a mile from Arbor Low, in a westerly direction, is a large conical tumulus, known as Gib Hill, which is connected with the vallum of the temple by a rampire of earth, running in a serpentine direction, not dissimilar to the avenue through the celebrated temple of Abury. To any believer in the serpent worship of the Celtic tribes this fact will be of interest."

In 1861, that careful writer, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, published a paper on Arbor Low, with an excellent plan and accurate measurements.*

* *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, Vol. xvi.

Mr. James Ferguson, the well-known architectural writer, published, in 1872, his great work on "Rude Stone Monuments," which has revolutionised the careless theories into which so many antiquaries had heedlessly drifted, and an important section of the book is devoted to Arbor Low and remains of a like character in Derbyshire.*

Mr. Ferguson's arguments as to the historic character and comparatively late date of such monuments have remained up to the present time unanswered, and no serious attempt has been made to refute them. True, a long series of papers in supposed reply, from the pen of Mr. Goss, on the old Druidical lines, were printed in the *Reliquary*, † but no one worthy of the name of antiquary, or possessed of any power of weighing evidence, could regard these papers as any serious contribution to the question. They were entitled "Arbor Low," but not one-hundredth part of their contents had any connection with this erection.

At the meeting of the British Association at Sheffield, in 1879, Sir John Lubbock, the great author of "Prehistoric Man" and other kindred works, was appropriately chosen to read a paper on Arbor Low upon the spot itself. A copy of this paper has been recently kindly forwarded to me by the author.‡ His paper was characterised by that modesty which is not uncommon in really able men, and has a value of its own, notwithstanding the vagueness of its conclusions. From it I take the following extracts:—

"There can be no doubt that Gib Hill and the tumulus here were places of burial, but the original purpose of the circle is not so obvious. Mr. Bateman called it a temple, but the temple is the house of the Deity, and even when perfect this can scarcely have been regarded as a house. Still, just as the tomb was the house of the dead, sometimes a copy of the dwelling, nay, in some cases, the very dwelling itself of the deceased, so by an obvious chain of ideas the tomb developed into the temple. Now, we

* *Rude Stone Monuments in all Countries; Their Age and Uses* (John Murray, 1873).

† *The Reliquary*, Vols. xvii., xviii., and xix.

‡ I find that this paper has been reprinted in the *Reliquary*, Vol. xx., pp 81-85.

may regard a perfect megalithic interment as having consisted of a stone chamber, communicating with the outside by a passage, covered with a mound of earth, surrounded and supported at the circumference by a circle of stones, and in some cases surmounted by a stone pillar or 'menhir.' Sometimes, however, we find the central chamber standing alone, as at Kits Coty House, near Maidstone, which may or may not have been covered by a mound ; sometimes, especially of course where stones were scarce, we find the earth and the mound alone, sometimes only the menhir. The celebrated stone avenues of Carnac, in Brittany, and the stone rows of Abury, may, I think, have been highly developed specimens of the entrance passage ; in Stonehenge and many other instances we have the stone circle. In fact, these different parts of the perfect monument are found in every combination, and in every degree of development, from the slight elevation scarcely perceptible to the eye—excepting perhaps when it is thrown into relief by the slanting rays of the setting sun—to the gigantic hill of Silbury ; from the small stone circle to the stupendous monuments of Stonehenge or Abury. . . . Now, the natural question will arise, when was this monument erected, and I can but give the simple answer, I do not know. Only last week I was opening a barrow in Wiltshire with one of our best archæologists, Mr. Cunnington ; he was asked the same question. 'I do not know,' he said ; 'nobody does know, and nobody ever will know.' I should not like to go so far as that, why should we despair ? When Bruce asked his negro guide what became of the sun at night, the man said that it was no use troubling ourselves about questions which were beyond the range of human intellect. More recently, Caunt laid it down as an axiom that we could ascertain nothing about the heavenly bodies excepting their mass and movement, yet he was scarcely dead before we had analysed the very stars. I fully hope, then, that one day this question also may be answered. But if we cannot reply in terms of years, still, some answer, I think, may be given."

In a book published in 1880 by Mr. Kains Jackson on ancient

monuments, there is some account of Arbor Low, but nothing original or much worth quoting.*

Arbor Low is happily scheduled in the Ancient Monument Act of last session, and the nation is now responsible for its due preservation. A great debt of gratitude is due from all antiquaries to the quiet perseverance of Sir John Lubbock with this measure, a persistence that at last overcame the crass prejudice of the selfish and wanton.

As I am about, as briefly and concisely as I can, to set my own views before you about this stone circle, and its probable intention and age, and that in more positive terms than have been used by men so much more able than myself, as Sir John Lubbock, I wish first to state that I am doing so at the unsought request of our Society, and in supposed default of any one here to-day of better qualifications. Ecclesiology has for some time been my chief hobby, but in speaking to you of Arbor Low I am returning to an old love. In past years I have given a good deal of close attention and time to the consideration of our Rude Stone Monuments, not only in England, but also those famous ones at Carnac and Lockmariaker, as well as many less known ones in Brittany and in the south of France. When the British Association were at Sheffield, in 1879, I was invited to choose the Derbyshire excursion on which to address them, and originally selected Arbor Low, but on hearing that the services of Sir John Lubbock might be secured, I was the first to suggest that it would be right to invite him. The views, therefore, that I put forth are the same that I should have had the temerity to lay before that august Association. And I do so chiefly as a disciple of Mr. Ferguson's, whose suggestions have never yet been seriously contradicted.

Here, then, we are standing in a circle of some thirty or forty stones, originally, in all probability, standing upright and perhaps in pairs. The comparatively imposing position that it presents from a distance is owing to this circle being placed on an

**Our Ancient Monuments and the Land around them*, pp. 14—16.

artificially raised platform, formed by digging out a circular fosse. Measurements that I took here in 1869 gave 18 feet as the average width of the fosse, 21 feet as the average height of the vallum on the inside, and 173 feet as the diameter of the central platform. The longest of the prostrate stones that I could then measure was 8 feet 3 inches. To this enclosed area there are two wide entrances, opening north and south. On the east side of the south entrance is a barrow or tumulus, attached in an irregular way to the outer vallum. This was first explored about 1770, again by Major Rooke, in 1782; thirdly, by Mr. William Bateman, in 1824; and fourthly, with success, in 1845, by Mr. Thomas Bateman. It was found to contain a cist of irregular shape, consisting of thirteen limestone blocks. The principal objects found therein, in addition to calcined human bones, were two rude food vases or jars, a bone pin, a piece of flint, and a piece of iron pyrites.

Some 350 yards to the west of Arbor Low is a large conical tumulus, called Gib Hill, which used to be undoubtedly connected with the circle by a rampart of earth, now in most places worn level. It was explored in 1848 by Mr. T. Bateman. The interment was found close to the summit. The cist, consisting of five blocks of limestone, was removed, re-erected in the gardens of Lomberdale House, where I have seen it, and where I believe it yet remains. A small vase and calcined bones were found within the cist. In other parts of the tumulus were found "a battered celt of basaltic stone, a dart or javelin point of flint, and a small iron fibula, which had been enriched with precious stones."

The occupation of this island by man is usually divided by archæologists into five great periods:—

I. Palæolithic or First Stone Age, when the climate was very severe, and when man was coeval with the mammoth and woolly-haired rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, reindeer, white bear, and Irish elk. Stone implements were then used, but only rudely chipped.

II. Neolithic or Second Stone Age, when the climate had grown more temperate, causing the disappearance of the now

extinct animals, and when man had learnt to grind and polish his stone implements, and also to make rude pottery.

III. Bronze Age, when man's implements were of a combination of copper and tin.

IV. Iron Age, when that metal superseded the use of bronze.

V. Historic Age, from the advent of the Romans to the present day.

These conclusions have been arrived at from the careful study of the contents of grave-mounds, or barrows. Denmark abounds in these ancient interments, and the theory of the successive ages of stone, bronze, and iron, was propounded by antiquaries of that country. To Sir John Lubbock we are indebted for the useful division of the Stone Age into Palæolithic and Neolithic. According to the hard lines of the Danish system, when a barrow or tumulus contained bronze, it was assigned to a period beginning one or two thousand years before the Christian era; if iron, from the Christian era to about A.D. 1000; if no metal, but stone or bone implements, then its date was at least 1000 B.C., probably 2000 B.C., and possibly 10,000 or 20,000 B.C. But, true as is the order of succession of these ages, more accurate observation certainly establishes the fact that all these ages very considerably overlap each other. The mingled and various contents of English barrows, and in none is this mingling and variation so remarkable as in the Derbyshire barrows opened by Messrs. Bateman, prove conclusively the absurdity of drawing absolute conclusions from the presence of weapons that originated at a special era. Take four Derbyshire barrows as samples. At Cross Flats there were found with the skeleton, an iron knife and a flint spear head; at Gatley Lowe, a gold necklace set with garnets, a coin of Honorius, a flint arrow head, and a piece of iron stone; at Rolley Lowe, a brass coin of Constantine, a brass pin, some ornamented pottery, and several flint weapons; and in a barrow on Ashford Moor, iron and flint arrow heads side by side. Roman coins and Anglo-Saxon ornaments have been found in various other barrows in this immediate neighbourhood in conjunction with iron and stone implements. All the customs and habits of our daily life show

how foolish it would be to attempt to give dates on the authority of single articles. The Derbyshire oatcake, once so universally used, has had its day, but it is still to be found in the Peak, side by side with the wheaten loaf. Croquet still lingers and dies hard, notwithstanding all the counter attractions of lawn tennis; and if weapons were now buried with us, the mallet and the racquet might be found side by side. Or to take a graver instance, archery was practically used in warfare by English bowmen, several centuries after the almost general use of gunpowder, both in cannons and muskets. Therefore, the remains of a bow in an English interment would not prove that it was of fourteenth or thirteenth century date, for it might be sixteenth or even seventeenth.

The contents, then, of barrows that may be connected with Megalithic remains are really no positive guide to their date. Those who desire to consider them pre-historic can of course point, if they will, to flint chips or bronze weapons; but those, on the contrary, who consider them historic are equally entitled to point to iron helmets, Christian ornaments, or Roman coins. To argue, as is often done, that all instruments or traces of later ages have been added in subsequent interments, or that Roman coins have been dropped and stamped in by the tourists or picnic parties of those days, seems to me almost unworthy of serious discussion.

That rude stone monuments such as this of Arbor Low were Druidical temples, is an assertion much easier to make than in any way to prove. There is not a solitary sentence in any of the classical or ancient authors, upon whom our whole knowledge of the Druids rests, that directly or indirectly in any way connects the Druids with the stone temples or stones of any kind. Had such temples existed in the days of Cæsar or Tacitus they could hardly have failed to be mentioned. Before 1700, no one ever dreamt of such monuments as Stonehenge and Avebury being pre-historic. Dr. Stukeley's silly fictions about Druids and serpent worship, and the serpent-like dispositions of stones extending over miles of hill and dale, are wholly due to his own

lively imagination, and it is astounding that they gained the credence which for so long a time pertained to them. Those who have argued that Stonehenge and other circles such as Arbelow were astronomical observatories or orreries of the British Druids or earlier races, have hitherto failed to produce a single rational account of the way in which these stones could be used for such a purpose. As Mr. Ferguson says, "They have not as yet pointed out one single observation that could be made by these circles that could not be made as well or better without them." If we were here at the right times we could doubtless see the sun rise over some of these stones of Arbelow, and set behind others, but our observations would be equally interesting and valuable if the stones were altogether sunk below the sward.

The views, then, with respect to rude stone monuments, that I wish very briefly to put before you, are these—and again let me refer all interested in this subject to the scholarly, interesting, and unanswered work of Mr. Ferguson on this subject—

I. That they are generally sepulchral, or connected directly with the rites of the dead. About three fourths of our English stone circles, for example, have yielded sepulchral deposits to the explorer, and the remainder are practically unexplored.

II. That they are not temples in any usual or proper sense of the term. The assertions that they are temples are merely built on unsupported surmises, and their size, position, open character, lack of ornament, and a score of other reasons, all militate against such conclusions.

III. That they were generally erected by partially civilised races after contact with the Romans.

In October, 1873, I was specially visiting and minutely examining that greatest and most famous of Megalithic monuments, Carnac, in Brittany. By great good fortune at the time of my visit, the authorities of the department were moving back one of the finest stones, that measured nearly 12 feet from the ground, in order to widen the public roadway. The base was buried some 6 or 7 feet in the ground. I was the first to descend into the hole from whence it was taken. In the closely pressed ground

below its base was wedged a Roman tile! Mr. Ferguson, in an admirable chain of reasoning, contends that Carnac was a national monument to commemorate the battle wherein the Romans were overthrown, *circa* s.c. 400. Is not this tile irrefutable evidence that the Carnac stones are historic?

The great stone circles are a class of Megalithic remains peculiar to England, and are apparently the product of one people about the same time. The probability is great that they are military trophies of victory in connection with the burial of prominent leaders, and easily erected when large bodies of troops were present in the very sparsely inhabited districts where they are usually found. The probability is also great that their date is *circa* A.D. 500, and that they commemorate a series of battles fought by the Britons against the Saxons, and which are attributed by Irennius to King Arthur.

At any rate, so far as Arbor Low is concerned—and I have only been able to give a very few of the arguments in the most meagre skeleton form—I have been myself convinced, after the closest and most unprejudiced study, that its date is subsequent to the Roman occupation of Britain, and that it was erected as a trophy of victory on a spot where a commander fell, or where the crisis of a battle was decided.

As to the Etymology of Arbor Low, the lowe is of course a barrow. Dr. Pegge connects the first half of the word with either *arar*, a hero, or with *Arbila*, a British chief, mentioned in Scholiast, or Juvenal's Fourth Satire. Either of these support our theory, but the most probably correct of all the proffered derivations is also in favour of its military character, viz.. *arrhber*, which is Celtic for a fort. This gives it the same origin as Cold Harbour—*col*, hill, and *arrhber*, fort, that is the hill fort.

Those who have not hitherto made any study of our rude stone monuments, and may be disappointed at the size of Arbor Low, will not quarrel with Dr. Pegge's description of it as "a capital British monument," when I mention that there are only five circles that are larger.





R. KEENE, DERBY.

PLATINOTYPE

ANCIENT CROSS, EYAM.

A Six Days' Ramble over Derbyshire Hills and Dales, in the Year 1858.

BY RICHARD KEENE.



THOUGH a quarter of a century counts for very little from an archæological point of view, it means a good deal in a man's life ; and during that time many changes take place, both in himself, his thoughts and feelings, and in the world around him. I have thought that a paper, compiled from my Journal of a Ramble in the Peak of Derbyshire some twenty-five years ago, might prove not uninteresting to the Members of this Society, being a narrative of facts and feelings experienced during a week's tramp through some of the most lovely and interesting scenery of our beautiful county. If it serves no other purpose, it may act the part of guide to those amongst our members who have not explored the hills and dales of Derbyshire, by pointing out how pleasantly and profitably a few days may be spent without going far from home ; and though I have not dwelt on the archæology of the route, sufficient of the antiquities have been noticed to show what a rich field for further investigation lies before the patient antiquary. To the artist and lover of nature the journey would afford infinite occupation and delight, though it only embraces a very small portion of this wild and picturesque neighbourhood. Since the Journal was written, two of our party have joined "the great majority ;" other changes have taken place, but I have thought it

best to keep the facts of the time in which they were written unaltered.

Without further preface I shall therefore commence my narrative of

A SIX DAYS' RAMBLE OVER DERBYSHIRE HILLS AND DALES.

MONDAY.

“ — not unrecompensed the man shall roam,
Who at the call of summer quits his home,
And plods o'er some wide realm, o'er vale and height,
Though seeking only holiday delight.”

LOOKED forward to for many weeks with anticipated pleasure, the time at last arrived for our photographic ramble in the Peak of Derbyshire, and on the 26th of July, 1858, we left Derby by the 6.30 train, as happy a quartette as one could wish to see. We breakfasted at the “Thatched House Tavern” at Ambergate,* while waiting for the train which was to convey us onward to the terminus at Rowsley.† We had to spend two long hours here, though eager to get on, and had it not been for the good breakfast and soothing matutinal pipe, I don't know how we should have endured it. We watched the shunting of luggage-wagons; we counted the long row of chimneys at the lime-kilns; and we criticized the dauby pictures in our room and got what fun out of them we could—amongst them the Temptation of S. Anthony is especially fine, and represented the time when

“ The worstest devil of all ”

had commenced her fascinating allurements. The next shows a bibulous boor sitting doubled up in a rickety chair, as though the sour beverage had been too much for his stomach; while another represents a couple of boosey-looking personages perambulating a wine-cellar in search of the choicest cask, armed with a formidable centrebit! Tired of the pictures, tired of the lime-kilns,

* Since pulled down, and in its place the Hurt's Arms Hotel.

† At this time the Midland Railway did not penetrate further.

and the everlasting shunting, we were heartily glad when the train from the north arrived, and we were once more in motion along the beautiful valley of the Derwent.

From Ambergate to Rowsley is a most charming railway ride—the green meadows and fine river—the noble tree-covered hills, with many a peep beyond—the passing glimpses of Lea Hurst on one side, and a pretty cascade on the other—of pine-crowned Stonnis, the Gothic-arched bridge and park-like meadows at Cromford—Willersley Castle, Matlock Bath, Oker Hill, Darley Dale Church and its celebrated yew, the wood-covered heights of Stanton, the meeting of the Wye and Derwent, and a hundred other unrecorded objects—make it one of the prettiest routes by rail in the kingdom.



“THE PEACOCK,” ROWSLEY.

Arrived at Rowsley, I may as well, before proceeding further, describe our turn-out. Our party consisted of J. A. Warwick, W. Hirst, myself, and Tillett, who had charge of the cart, a light iron frame with good springs and large wheels, made specially for the work. On this cart was mounted a large box containing our photographic apparatus, waterproof coats, etc., closely packed; at one end outside this box swung a keg of bitter beer, and at the other was fastened a large waterproof pocket containing our linen

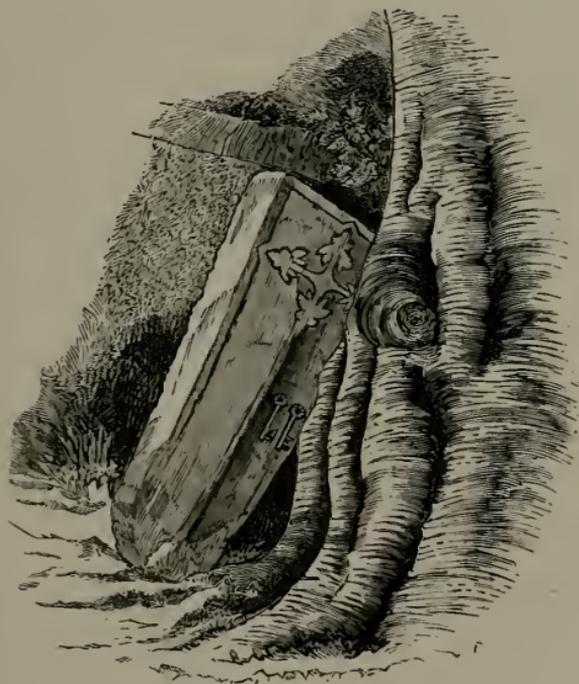
and other matters. The wheels were furnished with drags for descending steep hills more easily, while to the front part of the vehicle were attached ropes for pulling up-hill. The whole outfit would weigh about 3 cwt. as near as I can guess.

Rowsley has great attractions for angler and artist, and good accommodation too, at its famed "Peacock" Hotel; but our work commenced not here on this occasion, so off we started to Chatsworth, passing Beeley, with its recently-built vicarage and ancient tree-embosomed church, on the road which keeps company with the river till we get to the rude lodge and gates* at the southern extremity of the park. The storms of Saturday and Sunday had laid all the dust and freshened the hedgerows; the wild honeysuckle, the beautiful blue wild geranium and harebell embroidered the roadside; the river sparkled in the sun, a fresh breeze moved amongst the trees, and light fleecy clouds chased each other o'er "the blue ethereal field."

We are now within the largest park in the county; an enchanting region of hill and dale, wood and water, patches of bracken and broad sweeps of greenest turf, enlivened by cattle and herds of deer. Soon we come to a halt on the south-west of the stately hall, "the Palace of the Peak," as it has been fitly termed; and, while taking a view, are informed by an old man at work on the carriage-drive, that sixty tons of glass had already arrived to repair the damages of the storms of last June, when upwards of five thousand pieces were smashed by the hail in the great conservatory alone! Another view from the north-west, and on we go to the northern and principal entrance to the park, taking the house built for Sir Joseph Paxton on the way—called, I believe, Barbrook Hall. Turning to the left, after leaving the lodge, and passing the pretty house of Mr. Condell, which, like the other Chatsworth buildings, is also in the Italian style of architecture, we entered the village of Baslow. Close by the Derwent stands the Church, a picturesque structure, in the Later English style; the chancel has lately (1853) been built. While Mr. W.

* A pretty lodge and gate have long since replaced these.

was taking a stereograph of the church, I made a sketch in my note-book of the lid of an ancient stone coffin, with an elegant foliated cross and two keys, which is reared against the churchyard wall,* close by a noble beech; and W. H. occupied himself in copying a quaint inscription from one of the stones of the thickly-inhabited churchyard. Near by is the old bridge over the river, from which some good views are obtained, especially on the



south over Chatsworth Park. While we stood there admiring, the Emperor fountain sent forth its fine jet of water and added no little beauty to the scene. There is a curious old stone watch-box on this side of the bridge, of which it forms a part, well worthy of a sketch, but we were in haste to get on to Stoney Middleton, and could afford no longer time by the way.

* On my last visit this had disappeared.

From Baslow to Stoney Middleton the road gradually rises and runs by the left bank of the Derwent. The little village of Bubnell appears amongst the trees on the opposite side of the river, while on our right frorn the precipitous masses of Baslow and Curbar Edges. Crossing the river at Calver, close by the large cotton mills, and leaving its course for the present, another mile-and-a-quarter brought us to the village of Stoney Middleton, often spoken of as a most picturesque place—it had not that appearance to me. The stone houses looked too dirty and too much alike, though the inequalities of the rocky ground on which they are built break up their monotony: there is a want of gardens to the cottages, and trees to take away the bareness of the scene. Such were my first impressions. The church is of an octagonal shape, added to an older tower, and is exceedingly ugly. In the churchyard, near the porch, is an old font of eight unequal sides, three of which are ornamented with shields; two of the shields are plain, and the other has a chevron, the arms of the Eyres, of Hassop; it is most probable this font belonged to the old church. We photographed it. Near the churchyard is the tepid bath supposed to have been used by the Romans. The Hall, the residence of Lord Denman, is an old building on the right of the road just before entering the village. The Parsonage is built on the hill side, commanding fine views. We saw the effect of the late storms in this village, many windows still testifying to the force of the hail and ice that had battered them so thoroughly. The lower part of the village had been inundated, and in one house we saw marks on the walls showing where the water had risen to nearly four feet in height; many hundred tons of mud brought from the hills had to be removed from the brook-course and street. I observed in this place several chimneys crowned with an inverted W ($\overline{\Lambda}$) of slate or thin stones, with a heavier stone on the top to prevent them being blown away; a smoke preventer I imagined.

Refreshing ourselves at the "Moon" Inn, we continued through the village till we arrived at the entrance of its far-famed Dale.

Here we found William Wood,* the historian of Eyam, who had been waiting for us some time at the "Lover's Leap" Inn. We took two views here, showing the fine rock, which Mr. Wood assures us is a *genuine* Lover's Leap; that a young woman of the name of Baddaley, about a hundred years ago, threw herself in a fit of disappointed love from this height, and miraculously escaped with her life, her petticoat forming a parachute, and her fall being further broken by the boughs of a small yew-tree growing in the crevices of the rock; she fell into a saw-pit, and, though bruised and disfigured, was able to limp home, where she lived many years in a state of single blessedness.

The smoke from the lime-kilns in the valley beyond, drifting this way, made photographing very difficult, and sometimes impossible; and, much as Mr. Rhodes and others have praised the fine effects thus produced, we thought differently. Apart from all photographic considerations, it was really too much of a good thing—all the kilns appeared to be of one mind, and smoked away like Dutchmen during our whole time in the Dale. We managed, however, to get a view of the Castle Rock, a noble piece of Nature's handiwork,

" On whose veteran front
The storms that come at Winter's stern behest
Have beat for ages."

This we got from the opposite hill side, just behind a picturesque paint mill, itself a study. Here we were joined by two artists, who proposed sketching the grand and castle-like rock from the same point. They were delighted at the bo-peeping of the rock behind the smoke-clouds. Some of the old kilns here are very fine studies, resembling the gateways of castles built in the rudest ages. The scenery of Middleton Dale is very bold and striking; on the right, huge masses of rock of fantastic shapes tower above the winding road, and threaten to hurl their tottering summits on

* Died June 27, 1865, in his 61st year. An excellent memoir of this self-made man, written by Mr. Peter Furness, of Eyam, appeared in the 6th Vol. of *The Reliquary*.

passers-by. The other side of the Dale is not so abrupt, but rises with a steep ascent to a greater height, covered with scanty herbage and numberless wild flowers, amongst which I gathered the wild thyme, marjoram, ladies' bed-straw, scabious, cranesbill, etc. ; some large thistles, too, spread their tufted flowers of bright crimson in the warm rays of the sun, which was shining down the valley most charmingly, lighting up the gray rocks with fine effect. We had promised ourselves several nice pictures here, including the bold rock at the rear of the "Golden Ball," an old-fashioned wayside inn at the junction of Eyam Dale, but the smoke beat us; so we consoled ourselves by taking a small view of the hole, or cavern, close by the roadside, known by the name of Carl's-work, in which the skeleton and clothes of a pedlar were found some fifty years ago, about half-a-mile from the entrance. Mr. Wood can remember some of the clothes lying in Eyam church, where the unfortunate man's remains were left many years for identification. It is supposed by some that this opening communicates with a string of caverns reaching as far as Castleton!—but this can only be conjecture.

Passing by the end of Eyam Dale on our right, and one of the smoking kilns on our left, we presently came to the entrance of the Delf, Delve, or Cussy Dell, as it is variously called, branching off to the right, and guarded by rocky turrets on either side. A little further on we were clear of the smoke, and were enabled to take a couple of views looking down the Dale. There it was very pleasant, lying on a grassy knoll, to watch the white clouds chasing each other along the azure sky, while listening to the music of the water that babbled by in its artificial bed on the roadside, as though it rejoiced at its escape from the Watergroove Mine further up the valley; pleasant it was to watch the jackdaws and listen to their cawing as they hovered about the tree-crowned rocks that jutted out from the steep grassy slopes; the sun was getting low, and his level rays struck the bold prominences with a golden glow of light, which brought out their forms most clearly, and showed the glistening leaves of the creeping ivy in minutest

detail. We wandered up the Dale as far as the Upper Cupola,* where we used our last plate for the day. The sun had set to us, though the upper portion of the view was still illuminated by his beams, and as it was too late to get any more work done, we retraced our steps to the "Golden Ball," and overtook Tillet half-way up Eyam Dale, tugging away at the cart. It was a stiff bit of work to finish off with.

Eyam, standing on a rocky platform of considerable elevation, is approached by the steep winding road which runs up the rocky chasm of Eyam Dale, some half-mile in length; and glad were we when the top was reached. It was seven o'clock before we arrived at Mrs. Fox's, where we had arranged to stay during our sojourn at Eyam; and after despatching a hearty tea, which included some genuine Derbyshire oat cake, we set out for an evening stroll, under the guidance of Mr. Wood. Passing along the western portion of the village, we visited the tomb of Humphrey Merrill, which stands in a field about half-a-mile to the north-west of the church. The sun had set, and a gentle breeze, laden with the scent of new-made hay, stirred the grass that waved round this lone tomb. While contemplating the fate of Humphrey Merrill, and listening to the quiet, but clear and interesting account of the plague from our friend, a pensive feeling came over us, and we could not but admire the heroic spirit and the self-sacrificing principle which had induced him, through all the horrors of the pestilence, calmly to await his own doom sooner than be the means of spreading the contagion to other parts of the country. All honour be to the memory of this brave man and his compatriots; peace to their ashes and rest to their souls! By the twilight gleam, on the end of his tomb we could discern the initials "H. M., 1666." He died on the ninth of September, one of the latest victims.

Retracing our steps till we came nearly to the Hall, we turned off to Cucklett Dell, or the Delf as it is commonly called, the

* Derived from the Saxon *cupel-love*, or wind-furnace, and still so pronounced by the natives of this locality.

upper ground of which we explored by the dim evening light, as far as its junction with Middleton Dale. Cucklett Church* was shrouded in shadow, and, standing beneath its rocky arches,



CUCKLETT CHURCH.

we could scarcely see between the dark overhanging branches of the surrounding trees to the bottom of the Dell :

“ So hushed, so shrouded its deep bosom lies.”

At the extremity of this secluded ravine, on the point of rock guarding its eastern entrance, we had a most beautiful view of Middleton Dale, though perhaps too dark to show it to the best advantage. Wending our way back again by the same rough route, through the long and dewy grass, we next went to the churchyard, just to notice the positions of the cross, Catherine Mompesson's tomb, etc., so that we might arrange for the morrow. It was a glorious evening, and with pleasant reminiscences of a former visit, I proposed a walk through the village and on to the Sheffield Road, towards the Riley graves, and we

* “Cucklet, or Cuckletts, is the name of certain fields, or plots of land, west of the rock where Mompesson preached; the name is said to be a corruption of the words, Cook's Lot,—that is, land that once belonged to a family named Cook.”—*Wood*.

soon found ourselves on this elevated highway overlooking a vast stretch of country ; we

“ Saw the hills
Grow larger in the darkness.”

Down in the vale at our feet lay Middleton, half shrouded in the assembling mists, through which twinkled many a cottage light ; while above all in the calm sky we watched the red moon rising to assume her starry throne. It was a scene not easily forgotten, and, had we no thought for the morrow, should doubtless have wandered a good way further. It was half-past nine when we reached our cottage.

Supper in Mrs. Fox's old-fashioned room, and a chat over our tobacco with her, round the fire, was not the least pleasant sensation of the day. This cottage where we were staying stands at a short distance to the west of the church, and next to the house where the plague broke out in the memorable 1665 ; indeed it is under the same roof, and was built at the same time. The walls are of immense thickness and well built, the floors are of stone nicely sanded, and the roof is covered with the same material ; it would almost seem as if it was intended to stand as long as the rock on which it is built. Inside, the walls are washed with a bright blue colour (a favourite fashion in the Peak), and behind our venerable hostess hangs a row of glittering household utensils ; an antique clock ticks against the wall, surmounted by a curious old jug made in the shape of a bear, a great curiosity, and as ancient as the clock ; a bright fire-place and good fire ; the door open till late in the night, whereat the jessamine peeps in and nods its star-like flowers ; and the four travellers round the fire, kicking up their slippered feet, complete the picture. Old Mrs. Fox* is telling us stories of by-gone days, and puffing at intervals her long clay pipe, which she seems thoroughly to enjoy. The air grows chill, the door is closed, and we sit till midnight listening to our ancient friend's details of the plague, the gibbet

* Mrs. Fox died June 4, 1872, at the advanced age of 96.

on Wardlow Mires, and other interesting matters connected with the locality. Having spent the greater part of her life in the village, she has handed down many of the traditions of the plague, which Mr. Wood has embodied in his interesting History of Eyam. Amongst the stories we heard, she told us how, many years back, through burning the Christmas holly (which was a very unlucky thing to do !), a chimney took fire in the next house, where the plague had first appeared, and that it made the wall of her bedroom so hot that she could not bear her hand on it ; that a sort of wooden flue, or passage for steam from the copper opened into the chimney ; this getting on fire, was hastily chopped down, when a pair of old leathern stays fell therefrom. These stays were very heavy, and she supposes full of money sewed in them, and that they were hidden there in the time of the plague, instead of being burnt, as was most of the clothing. She never saw them again, and her neighbour said they were burnt for fear of infection ; but he soon after left the house and appeared in much better circumstances. Thus, instead of ill-luck, the burning of the holly proved a very fortunate event for him.

We heard the midnight hour toll from the neighbouring church before we retired to rest.

TUESDAY.

“ AMONG the verdant mountains of the Peak,
 There lies a quiet hamlet, where the slope
 Of pleasant uplands wards the north-winds bleak ;
 Below, wild dells romantic pathways ope ;
 Around, above it, spreads a shadowy cope
 Of forest trees ; flower, foliage, and clear rill
 Wave from the cliffs, or down ravines elope ;
 It seems a place charmed from the power of ill
 By sainted words of old :—so lovely, lone, and still.”

WE rose soon after six o'clock, and while breakfast was preparing I strolled out in my slippers to the churchyard—one of the

prettiest I know.* Fine rows of limes surround it, and as I stood meditating beneath their scented boughs, the hum of myriads of bees rifling the sweet bunches of flowers fell on my ear,

“Like sound with which a dream is filled.”

Truly this is an interesting and sacred spot, and to a thoughtful mind, full of the most thrilling associations: the runic cross with its interlaced knot-work and rude figures carrying one back in imagination to the days of good King Alfred; the church itself,



EYAM CHURCH.

though little is left of its original work, has witnessed many changes that have been wrought in this land; but its chief charm

* Wood, in his last edition of the History of Eyam (1868), says:—"The churchyard, as well as the village, are fast losing their Stoke Poges characteristics. Increase of population, and the introduction of trades, will soon obliterate every trace of the old English village."

lies in having been the scene of the worthy Mompesson's labours, and the burial-place of his dear wife, Catherine—

“Where tears have rained, nor yet shall cease to flow.”

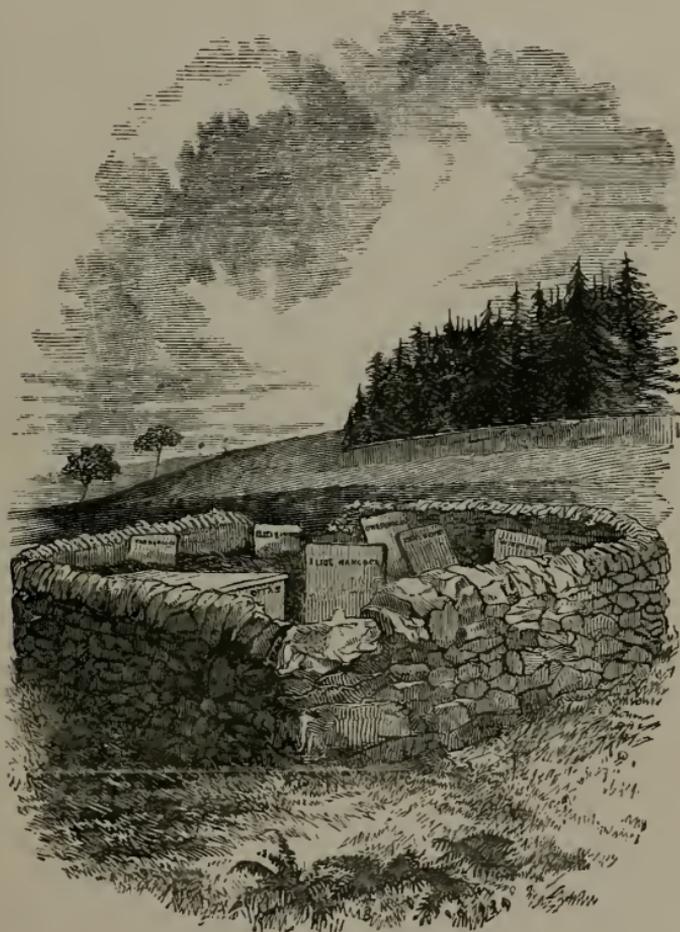
—and many other victims of the plague.

After a quiet stroll about the churchyard, looking at the famous dial over the porch, and taking a general survey, I joined my friends at the breakfast table, where we did ample justice to the eggs and bacon prepared for us. Thus primed for a good day's work, we commenced in the churchyard, taking several views, including a good one of the cross. Our next picture was a view of Eyam, looking west. Mr. Wood, who had again joined us, showed us at the east end of the village, at the rear of his house, in a small meadow, two flat gravestones to the memory of the Darbys, victims of the plague. Continuing our walk eastward, we visited the Riley graves, the approach to which is by a road branching off the Sheffield turnpike, about a quarter-of-a-mile from the village, through a plantation; the golden gorse, the graceful harebell, and the stately foxglove decorating the sandy banks on either side. Emerging from the shade of the trees into the open fields, ascending all the while, we soon came to the Riley graves. They stand on the steep slope of the hill, in the middle of a field, and are surrounded by a rude wall, in shape resembling a heart, which serves to protect them from the cattle; nodding ferns and foxgloves springing up from the rank grass decorate this rude cemetery, where sleep the plague-stricken forms of John Hancock and his children. The view hence is extensive and beautiful, embracing a vast stretch of country right away to Masson, where it meets the horizon.

Never shall I forget the stroll to the Riley graves, nor how we lay on the grass basking in the sunshine, while William Wood narrated in his straightforward, earnest, and simple manner, how the poor mother buried her husband and family, as one after the other they died of the plague—how she was seen of the people in Stoney Middleton, to drag them one by one, by the aid of a towel tied to their feet, to the shallow graves she scooped out on the moor-

side—and he pointed out a tree some fifty or sixty yards off, where the house of the Hancocks stood at the time.

But we must up and away, after taking a stereogram of the

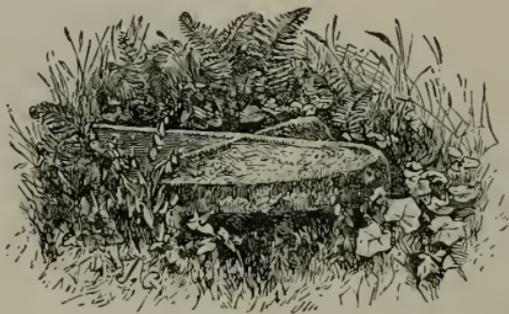


THE RILEY GRAVES.

graves, to the house of the Talbots, now called Riley Farm House, some quarter-of-a-mile distant. The family of Talbot were all carried off before the Hancocks, and we saw the tabular tomb where they are interred in the orchard close to the house.

The inscriptions of these various tombs are all given by Wood in his exhaustive history, so that I shall not repeat them here.

We continued our walk on to the Moor, up a very rough road, high above Eyam, to see Mompesson's Well, as it is called, which consists of a stone, covering the source of a tiny mountain rivulet in a hollow on the left as we ascended, the upper surface of which is carved in the form of a cross. This was one of the points, on the imaginary line drawn around the village, which none were to pass, where provisions and other necessaries were brought for the villagers, and where the money used in the transactions was washed in the pure water of the spring, so that the contagion might not spread.* We returned by an upper road,



MOMPESSON'S WELL.

whence we had a fine view of Eyam, and passed through some fields with further memorials of the plague north of the church;—the same fields where the young and beautiful Catherine Mompesson, the loving wife of the heroic rector, walked on the twenty-second of August, 1666, when she exclaimed to her husband what a sweet smell there was, and was immediately possessed by the plague, with which she struggled “for a few days, when her spirit took its flight to the regions of bliss.” Our way continued through the churchyard, where we saw her tomb in

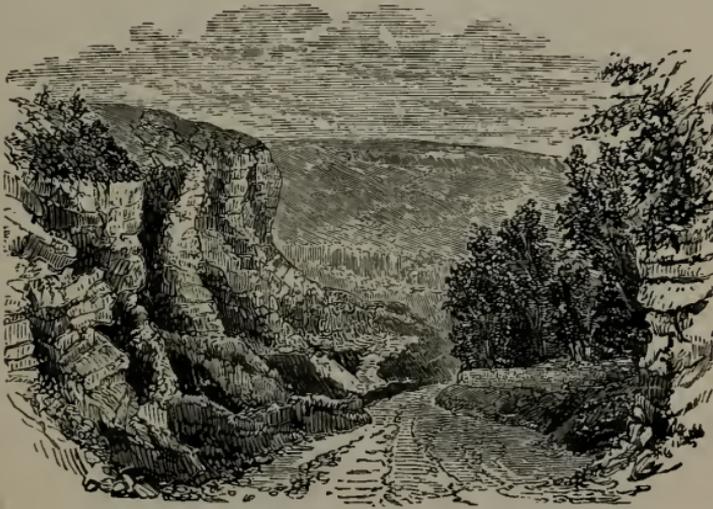
* Similar precautions were used at Derby in the time of the pestilence, a relic of which is now placed in the Arboretum, called the Headless Cross, which once stood upon Nun's Green.

a tolerably good state of preservation; a yew tree had recently been planted at its foot.

There is a curious custom in this churchyard of placing stone pillars at the four corners of the tomb, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

The interior of Eyam Church contains but little worthy of notice.

After lunch, we went down Eyam Dale to take a picture of "The Haunted House." Truly it is an "unked" place! and I suppose the scene of some outrage, which has caused its desertion and

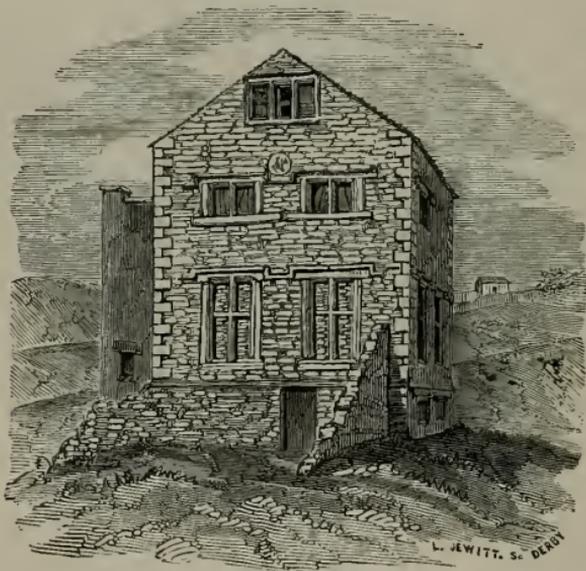


EYAM DALE.

consequent decay. A gloomy sky and overhanging trees added to the melancholy of the spot, and we were not sorry to leave it for the more open part of the dale lower down, which is very picturesque. The woods of the Rock Gardens on one side, and the bold projections of limestone on the other, terminating with Blackwell Tor, a winding road and mumuring streamlet, the distance filled in with the green slopes of Middleton Pastures and the higher Moor, make up a fine picture. The "Golden Ball" public-house at the end of Eyam Dale, with Blackwell Tor in its

rear, compose well, but the lime-kiln opposite was kicking up such a pother we could not take it. We turned to the right, and fighting our way through a luxuriant bed of nettles breast high, made our way into the Delf once more. It was getting almost too late to take photographs, but we secured one of Cucklett Church, from whose rocky arches Mompesson, after the church was closed in the time of the plague, was wont to address his daily-declining congregation as they stood or reclined apart from and afraid of each other.

“ Arch meeting arch, unwrought of human hands,
 Form dome and portals. On its roof the air
 Waves leafy boughs ; the Alpine flower expands ;
 It seems a spell-constructed bower.”



BRADSHAW'S HOUSE.

It was too dark to get a view of the Salt-pan, as the narrow ravine at the upper end of this Dale is called, so we wended our way to Humphrey Merrill's tomb, which we took in the dull evening light. Hollins House, where he lived, is only about a hundred yards distant.

A slight shower turned us homeward. On our way we noticed

the remains of President Bradshaw's House,* now used as a barn and cow-shed ; and finished the day's work at photographing with a view of the village looking east.

After tea I went again into the churchyard, and was copying inscriptions from gravestones till the wind and rain drove me indoors. We spent another cozy, chatty evening ; and, after talking over the next day's route, and regretting we could not bring in a visit to Wet-Within's Druidical circle on the Moor, went to bed rather earlier.

Amongst the inscriptions, I copied the following from a quaint tablet to the memory of Anne Sellars and her husband :—

Here Li'th
Ye Body of Anne Sellars Bu
Ried by this Stone. Who dy
ed on Jan.y. 15 Day 1731.

Likewise Here lise dear Jsaac
Sellars my Husband & my
Right. Who was buried on
that Same Day Come seuen
years 1738. In seuen years
time there Comes a Change
Obsarve and Here you'll See
On that same Day come
Seuen years my Husbands'
laid by Me.

Cunningham, a curate at Eyam near a century ago, has left behind him, on the tombstones in this churchyard, several specimens of his poetic ability. The following verses are said to have been written by him :—

To the Memory of
Edward, the son of
Thomas & Mary Froggatt
Who died December IV
A:D: MDCCLXXIX:
Aged XVIII years.

* See notice of this place by Mr. Furness, in *The Reliquary*, Vol. 2, p. 219.

How eloquent the monumental stone,
 Where blooming, modest Virtues, prostrate lie !
 Where pure Religion from her hallow'd Throne,
 Tells man " it is an awful thing to Die."

Is Happiness thy Aim ? Or Death thy Fear ?
 Learn how their Path with Glory may be trod,
 From the lamented Youth who slumbers here,
 Who gave the Flower of his Days to God.

The above is on a tombstone in the south-west part of the churchyard, near the path. At the east end of the church, " In memory of Sarah Cooper," is a stone with the following :—

In sure and steadfast hope to rise,
 And claim her mansion in the skies,
 A Christian here her flesh laid down,
 The cross exchanging for a crown.

Meet for the fellowship above
 She heard the call, Arise my love :
 I come, her dying looks replied,
 And lamb like as her Lord she died.

I also copied the inscription on the tomb of Catherine Mompesson :—

CATHERINA VXOR
 GVLIELMI MOMPESON
 HVJVS ECCLESIAE RECTS,
 FILIA RADVLPHI CARR,
 NVPER DE COCKEN IN
 COMITATV DVNELMENSIS
 ARMIGERI :
 SEPVLTA VICESSIMO
 QVINTO DIE MENSIS AVGTĪ.

—
 AÑO. DNI. 1666.

Besides this, at the west end of the tomb is an hour-glass with wings and the words *Cavete nescitis horam* ; and at the east end a death's head with the motto, *Mors mihi lacrum*. The following inscription is from a lichen-stained stone placed by the east wall

of the porch:—"Abell: the Sonne . of . Thomas . & Alice Rowland . was bvried . Jan. the 15th 1665."



CATHERINE MOMPESON'S TOMB.

WEDNESDAY.

"To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell,
To slowly trace the forest's shady scene,
Where things that own not man's dominion dwell,
And mortal foot hath ne'er or rarely been."

"In changeful shapes the shadows fall
On rugged Higger Tor,
A mellow'd glory fills the dell,
And gilds each darksome scaur."

ROSE at six o'clock, and breakfasted early; took a view of

Catherine Mompesson's tomb, and started on our journey to Padley, first providing some bread and cheese, and filling our barrel with excellent beer from the "Bull's Head," opposite the church. This reminds me that Tillet, hearing one of us talking about the Cussy Dale, thought we were speaking of the *cussed ale!* which he immediately took up cudgels for, and heaven knows he ought to be a judge!

The morning was cloudy and gray, but cleared up as we proceeded on our way along the Sheffield Road. We had a beautiful view of Stoney Middleton and Froggatt Edge, but too hazy for photographing. It soon cleared, and

" With nought to bear us company,
Save the goodly sunlight glancing free
From every stream, and rock, and tree,"

we strode along joyfully, in good health and spirits, exhilarated by the fresh mountain air.

A turn in the road brought us in view of the Derwent, at our feet, with Stoke Hall and its beautiful surroundings. The cart ran very easily now, all the way down to Grindleford Bridge; but after crossing the river, it was all up-hill work for a long, long way.

Not knowing exactly where to look for the ruins of Padley Chapel, and being in a totally new neighbourhood, it is not to be wondered at that we passed the gate where we ought to have turned off the high road, and continued our up-hill course till we began to doubt—we knew our quest lay to the left, and that we should have to cross the brook, for this much the Ordnance map told us. However, we found a gate on the left, with a good road through the wood, which we determined to explore till we found the ruins; and O, what an enchanting region we had lighted on! The following quotation from Bryant will give a better idea of the place and the feelings it excites, than any words of mine:—

Stranger, if thou hast learnt a truth, which needs
Experience more than reason, that the world
Is full of guilt and misery, and hast known
Enough of all its sorrows, crimes and cares,
To tire thee of it,—enter this wild wood,

And view the haunts of Nature. The calm shade
 Shall bring a kindred calm, and the sweet breeze,
 That makes the green leaves dance, shall waft a balm
 To thy sick heart. Thou wilt find nothing here
 Of all that pained thee in the haunts of men,
 And made thee loathe thy life. The primal curse
 Fell, it is true, upon the unsinning earth,
 But not in vengeance. Misery is wed
 To guilt. And hence these shades are still the abodes
 Of undissembled gladness : the thick roof
 Of green and stirring branches is alive,
 And musical with birds, that sing and sport
 In wantonness of spirit ; while, below,
 The squirrel, with raised paws and form erect,
 Chirps merrily. Throngs of insects in the glades
 Try their thin wings, and dance in the warm beam
 That waked them into life. Even the green trees
 Partake the deep contentment : as they bend
 To the soft wind, the sun from the blue sky
 Looks in and sheds a blessing on the scene.
 Scarce less the cleft-born wild-flower seems to enjoy
 Existence, than the winged plunderer
 That sucks its sweets. The massy rocks themselves,
 The old and ponderous trunks of prostrate trees,
 That bend from knoll to knoll, a causey rude,
 Or bridge the sunken brook, and their dark roots,
 With all their earth upon them ; twisting high
 Breathe fixed tranquillity. The rivulet
 Sends forth glad sounds, and tripping o'er its bed
 Of pebbly sands, or leaping down the rocks,
 Seems with continuous laughter to rejoice
 In its own being. Softly tread the marge,
 Lest from her midway perch thou scare the wren
 That dips her bill in water. The cool wind
 That stirs the stream in play shall come to thee,
 Like one that loves thee, nor will let thee pass
 Ungreeted, and shall give its light embrace.

Amongst the wonders of this wonderful region we had wandered
 into, the numerous gigantic ant hills stand foremost in my
 memory—great living heaps of insect life, and short sticks and
 straws—hundreds of them, each three or four feet in diameter,
 and each containing myriads of ants. The ferns next claimed
 our admiration, growing in plummy clumps in every direction, and
 bilberry bushes hiding the rocky ground from whence they sprung.

We were often tempted to turn aside, but held our downward path till we came to the gurgling brook, which, leaping amid the huge masses of rock that had tumbled down from the hills above in some remote period, hurried along its varied course from lin to lin till it reached the Derwent below. A rustic bridge here and there crosses the brook, and seats are scattered about for resting-places in the most charming nooks. We did not know where we



SCENE IN PADLEY WOOD.

were (but fancied we were trespassing) till afterwards, when it appeared that these delightful walks, where the wildness of nature is not marred by man's improvements, belong to the neighbouring shooting-box of Longshaw, the property of the Duke of Rutland, and is known by the name of Yarncliffe, or Padley, Wood. The game was abundant, and so were the pictures, and we wandered about amidst the choicest "bits," hardly knowing where to

commence. We roamed up the steeps on the other side of the stream,

“Old as the hills that fed it from afar,”

till we reached the open moor, where we saw the curious pile of rocks called Owlter Tor, some half-mile off. This gave us a better knowledge of our precise position, and we descended again into the leafy labyrinth, where

“The chequered earth seems restless as a flood
Brushed by the wind. So sportive is the light,
Shot through the boughs, it dances as they dance,
Shadow and sunshine intermingling quick,
And darkening and enlightening (as the leaves
Play wanton) every part.”

We explored to the south, and presently came to a bower on an elevation overlooking a most delightful prospect; this must be Cicely Tor, mentioned by Dr. S. T. Hall in his “*Loiterings near Longshaw.*” Numbers of brilliantly-coloured fungi which were scattered about the moist earth were very beautiful. Part of our explorations were made while Tillett was unpacking and packing our apparatus. All of us were loath to leave this charming spot, but time was flying very swiftly, and we had taken several pictures, and were anxious to get some of the old chapel; so after a stiff pull we reached the road again, and retraced our steps till we came to the gate leading to the Saw-mill and Upper Padley.

We found the farm-house of Mr. Seth Thorpe, and, close by, the ruin we were in search of, now used as a barn and cow-house, I explored its interior, and in the hay-loft saw some good carved corbels for supporting the roof-timbers. Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, who married the heiress of Sir Arthur Eyre, lived at Padley Hall, and here it was that, in the year 1588, two Catholic priests were arrested, and afterwards barbarously executed in Derby, together with another priest, Richard Simpson. The two priests taken at Padley were Nicholas Garlick, one time schoolmaster at Tideswell for the space of seven years, and Robert Ludlam, who was born near Sheffield. Tradition says the estate was confiscated, and that the Earl of Shrewsbury, then Lord Lieutenant of the

county, used his authority with great severity towards the family at Padley.*

After photographing this relic of olden time from every point of view, we retraced our path amid the erratic blocks of gray limestone with which the field is scattered over, and continued our upward route on the high road, with woods on either side, till we halted at a moss-covered milestone, close by the wood-gate leading down to the Burbage Brook, where we had first wandered. Here we enjoyed our bread and cheese, and finished the beer; and whilst resting, a gamekeeper and his assistant came up the road. We entered into conversation, and were invited to look over the grounds we had so lately left!

Up! up! up! it is a long pull, but there is Longshaw. Not a very pretentious, but a comfortable-looking place, and I dare say, the Duke enjoys himself at this shooting-box quite as much as he does at

“Belvoir, art’s masterpiece and Nature’s pride.”

Some repairs are going on at the house, a distant view of which we take from the road.

Fox House Inn was next reached, but at this moorland hostelrie we only stop for a slight refreshment, and on again, for the sun is getting very low, and we must reach Hathersage this night. The rocks of Owler, like the Cheesewring in form, on the left, the road before us, and the vast moors on our right—what shall we do? The road to Hathersage is good, whence the most gorgeous views are obtained? Shall we look for the Druid stones on the other side of the road below Owler Tor, or shall we cross the moor, and try to find our way to Hathersage, leaving Tillet to take the cart by the road? The latter course seemed the best, as having more of adventure in it, besides, I very much wished to get the rocks of Higgar and the ancient British wall at Caelswark, if sufficient light were left.

The Burbage Brook crosses the road a little below Fox House, on its wild way to the recesses of Yarncliffe Wood, where we first made its acquaintance. A little further on we came to a strange-

* See Rhodes' *Peak Scenery* and Wood's *History of Eyam*.

looking rock, projecting over the road on the right, called the Toad's Mouth, a large black mass of sandstone very much resembling that reptile, or like some antediluvian monster crawling down from the moor and becoming fossilized in ages past. It was at the Toad's Mouth we left the unfenced road, and turning sharp to the right, struck out across the wild, free moor.

"Bearing up to the right, knee-deep in ling, bilberry wires, ferns, bents, and mossy stones, we came, in about another half-mile, to a place known even now by its old Saxon name of Caelswark, *i.e.*, the work of the Caels or Gaels—the earliest inhabitants of this island.* I cannot tell the precise extent of these stupendous masses; but they occupy a lofty oval platform of perhaps two acres, and overlook a vast outstretch of country to the south of east. . . . The platform presents its sublimest aspect to the east, where an enormous stone (is it in rude imitation of the ark?) appears half launched into the sky from the top of a rocky projection, and beneath which two wedges of gritstone seem just to sustain it in its perilous position. Along the southern side of the platform, and at its western end, portions of a massive wall, well-built, though without cement, yet remain, and it revives some curious associations, if we recall the attachment of the Druids to that tree when a stunted oak, probably, from its appearance the successor of one more powerful but now decayed, is seen,† waving its branches in this part of the ruins. . . . On the north and north-eastern sides it would seem that the vast piles of stone, most of them many tons in weight, had all been undermined, and plunged in one dread commotion deep into the valley beneath, where, lying one upon another, they now form a scene of desolation indescribable." For this very reason I have used the above words of Dr. Hall, in his chapter on "*Caelswark and Hu-gaer*," the best chapter he has written in his *Peak and the Plain*. We were struck with astonishment and lost in awe and admiration.

We had some difficulty in getting over a bog before we reached Caelswark, and the labour of walking through the stiff vegetation

* See note in *The Reliquary*, Vol. I., p. 163, for further information.

† There were no signs of a tree when we were there.

of the rock-strewn moor was very heavy. We succeeded in obtaining a small photograph of the wall, and then by planting the camera on the top of it, where it is level with the earth above, a general view of the whole area. The overhanging rock mentioned by Dr. Hall has a basin on the top which contained about two gallons of rainwater on our visit. There are some fine rocking stones amidst the vast assemblage—one on the south could be easily moved, the large one in the centre also vibrated under our pressure ; it is above seven feet high, and twelve or fourteen feet in diameter.* The scene on the north side of Caelswark is one of dreadful confusion, immense masses of sandstone lying on the steep descent in thousands ; while from this eminence the prospect beyond and all around is grand and overpowering. A lurid light illumined the dusky moors, which stretched away to the far horizon, and the solitude is almost unbroken ; save a keeper's lone house on the other side of the Burbage Brook, which springs from the mosses of this moor, and another (Morten's) which cuts against the sky on the north-west, there is no sign of human life on the broad and ocean-like expanse. About half-a-mile away, the immense stones of Higgar, with the Slifter Tor on the extreme left of the pile, tower in majesty against the northern sky ; towards this eminence we now pushed our way, and stiff work it was. We reached the pile near its centre where the great cromlech-like stones, so prominent in its distant outline, stand. By the very faint light now left to us, Mr. Warwick tried to take a view of this curious assemblage of rocks on the north side, while I made a sketch of their more imposing but darker front from the south, from which the accompanying cut is taken. It was above half-past seven o'clock and getting dusk, but we examined the Slifter Tor, which is separated by fearful chasms from the main pile, and found a trap for weasels on the top.

* The Rev. J. C. Cox, in his able paper on the *Archæological Needs of the County*, speaking of Cael's-wark, says, "Within the last fifteen years some of the most Cyclopean part of the work has been dislodged and worked up into millstones. Surely *our* Society might have this ancient fort carefully surveyed, which has never yet been done, and then perhaps move Sir John Lubbock to procure its being scheduled in the next Session."—*Derby Mercury*, Jan. 23, 1884.

Regretting again and again there was no light by which to take some views of this magnificent temple of Nature, this City of God as it has been called,* the gloom of the place still clinging to us, we reluctantly descended on the north side to make the best of our way to Hathersage. The number of grouse we disturbed was wonderful, the place hereabouts seemed to swarm with them, and on after consideration it seemed strange we were allowed to pursue our way unmolested by the keepers, especially as it was so near the time of grouse shooting.† However, we had accomplished our heart's desire of crossing a real Derbyshire moor, and did not then care for all the keepers in creation. Down, down, down we went, plunging and perspiring, through the bilberries; now sinking in deep moss, now treading on a stone, till we came



HIGGAR TOR.

to a rough road which seemed to be used by Dame Nature for a watercourse when necessity required. We crossed the road, jumped the wall; then down again, steeper still, another piece of moorland, amongst the whirring grouse, till, panting with exertion,

* "It is called by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood 'Higgar,' which I take to be a corruption of 'Hu Gaer', *i.e.*, the city of God.—*Dr. S. T. Hall.*

† Sir Gardner Wilkinson, speaking of Caelswark, says, "I regret not having been allowed to make a plan of it; but researches among ancient remains on these moors, whether camps, or sacred circles, are greatly interfered with by the importance of the still more 'sacred grouse,' and the keepers ruthlessly prohibit any examination of the antiquities within their beats."—*Reliquary*, Vol. I, p. 163.

we reached a decent-looking road that promised to take us down to Hathersage,—which it did.

We saw, at a lone house, a garland stretched across the road, with a wreath and a pair of gloves cut in paper suspended from the centre.

Calling at the Vicarage to see the Rev. H. Cottingham, I was informed he was in the church; here I found him, and I shall never forget the beautiful effect I both saw and felt on entering the fine old edifice. He was in the chancel practising the choir by candlelight, and the mysterious gloom of the place, here and there only partially broken by the twilight creeping through the richly-stained glass windows, produced a Rembrandt-like effect with the stronger light which illuminated the faces of the choristers as they woke the slumbering echoes of the sacred pile with their melody.

“The music bursteth into second life;
The notes luxuriate, every stone is kissed
By sound, or ghost of sound, in mazy strife;
Heart-thrilling strains, that cast, before the eye
Of the devout, a veil of ecstasy!

My friend recommended us to the “George” Inn at the bottom of the village, which we found quite full. On our way thither we found Tillet had taken up his quarters with the cart, and was refreshing at the “Ordnance Arms, by Richard Perks,” so we returned to the same place, and partook of a good substantial tea. A smoke in the bar afterwards made us very comfortable, and at peace with all the world.

THURSDAY.

“THE rocky parapets of Peak I see,
And in those mountain holds my spirit pants to be.”

WE rose at six o'clock in the morning (I need not record that we slept well), and went to the churchyard, where we took some views.

Little John's grave was rather a disappointment in a photographic point of view, as it consisted only of two very small stones at a very great distance apart, "only this and nothing more;" and if Little John's head touched one and his toes reached the other, he was indeed John le Tall! At a short distance to the south-east of the church is the ancient cottage where he came to die—Jenny Sheard's cottage.* We found the cottage, but Jenny Sheard was dead; her nephew, however, lived in it, an old man, and on asking him whether this really was the cottage in which Little John died, he replied, "Ay, I reckon this is it." We got a large view of this.

Hathersage Church is a fine structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a handsome crocketed spire. It had recently been restored at a considerable expense, and both church and churchyard showed signs of great taste and care in their proper preservation. The stained glass is very beautiful, though modern, and the west window, presented by Mr. George Eyre and his three sisters, I thought particularly good. A fine altar-tomb on the north side of the chancel, richly-sculptured, has had a new marble top, in which are inserted the old brasses. It bears the effigies of Robert Eyre, who fought at the battle of Agincourt, and his wife, two fine figures; both are in the attitude of prayer. He is in armour, at his feet a lion. Above their heads is a shield, and below their feet a row of children. The date of this tomb is 1459. I got rubbings as well as I could in my note-book of the shield, and a male and female child from the row, to show the costume. There are three other brasses on the south wall of the chancel, a triple trefoiled sedilia, and an elegant projecting piscina with trefoil arch. The chapel on the north side of the chancel contained nothing worthy of note, and is occupied by new plain slabs to the Shuttleworths. A fine octagonal font, richly decorated with the arms of the Eyres, etc., stands near the south entrance.

We visited Camp Green, just outside the churchyard to the east, supposed to be a Danish fortification. It is a grassy mound

* Since pulled down.

of circular form, about a furlong in diameter, surrounded by a dry moat once fed by the little stream running down from Car Head.

The Vicarage, close by the west end of the church, completed our photographic operations here ; and, after breakfasting, we hurried away on our northward course, not daring to stay any longer in Hathersage, though it contains much we should have liked to have taken away with us on our magic plates.

The old hall of North Lees was our next point, about a mile-and-a-quarter from Hathersage. We started at ten o'clock, and a very pleasant walk we found it on this bright summer morning. How beautiful everything appeared in the warm sunshine ; and what delightful sounds fell on the ear, from the throbbing music of the soaring lark, high up in the fervid sky, to the ringing of the mower's scythe in the fields below ; the ceaseless hum of happy insects, and

“ the blended voice
Of happy labour, love, and social glee ”

of the rustics who are tedding the swaths of grass, or turning and spreading the scented hay. How refreshing are the sights, the scents, and sounds of summer, out in the green fields or on the hill-tops, by the babbling brook or in the deep wood.

“ O God ! methinks it were a happy life
To be no better than a homely swain.”

Derwent Chapel was our destination, and we had planned to take North Lees *en route*, but the way being rather rough and hilly we had sent Tillet by the highway again, down to Mytham Bridge and along the Derwent valley to Ashopton, where we purposed to meet him.

A curious incident occurred to us just before reaching North Lees :—a little dog belonging to the house seeing us advancing along the unfrequented road, barked at us with all his might, but finding we took no notice of him, he ran off to an adjoining field where the haymakers were busy, and, going to a distant tree,

presently returned with a large shepherd's dog, who also commenced growling and barking, showing a menacing front ; but we sent them both off with stones. That the little dog *fetched* the larger one, we had not the least doubt, but by what language or signs he procured his friend's assistance I know not.

We took two small views of the fine old Elizabethan house of North Lees, and were very kindly received by Miss Eyre, her brother and sisters being in the hay-field. I believe they are descendants of the Eyre who built this house, and whose monument I noticed in Hathersage Church. We were shown over the house, and hospitably invited to some capital bread and cheese and porter. What a jolly old room we sat in ! Great mullioned windows with Latin sentences over them in the plaster-work, an ornamental frieze filling up the remainder ; the furniture all of dark oak, quaintly carved. One piece, I remember, had the emblems of the crucifixion, etc., cut in a very rude fashion.* There was an old mezzotint after Morland, and a date over the west window, 1594. We went up the spiral staircase, formed out of solid oak blocks running round a great pole or newel, right to the top of the house, and on to the flat lead roof, from the battlemented parapet of which we had an extensive and beautiful view over the valley of the Derwent to the heights of Sir William in the distance. I forgot to name a fine carved bedstead on the first floor from Derwent Hall. This house is said to be one of those built by Robert Eyre for one of his eleven sons. The kitchens and back part of the house are comparatively new, and this view we took from near the beehives in the garden.

Thanking our kind hostess for her hospitality, we enquired the way to the ruins of the old Chapel, which we found after crossing three fields to the north-west. Rank nettles and ash trees of considerable growth occupy the area of the ruin, which is about forty feet in length. The west end has a low round-headed doorway, and the east end is shown in the accompanying illustration. This chapel stands on the hill side between North Lees Hall and

* This is now at *Fox House* on Hathersage Moor.

the paper mill. The walk was very beautiful and tempting to wanderers in search of the picturesque like ourselves ; we

“ often paused, so strange the road,
So wondrous were the scenes it show'd.”

The brook which served the paper mill seemed to solicit an exploration, and pictures for the camera abounded in every direction. We could see in the distance, looking back, the forms of Higgar and Owlser towering against the sky ; at our feet lay the valley of the Derwent ; and beyond, the Vale of Hope, with the majestic form of Win Hill on our left. Our way now lay beneath



RUINS OF CHAPEL AT NORTH LEES.

Bamford Edge, over the moor, and we soon got down to Ashopton Inn and Tillett. Fiddling and fuddling seemed the order of the day here, being the wakes, but we “refreshed and travelled on,” keeping by the side of the river Derwent, which here flows over a rocky bed along a rather confined valley, Derwent Edge keeping us company on our right.

From Ashopton Inn to Derwent Chapel is a mile-and-a-half, and the road being very rough we had all to tug at the cart. I noticed great quantities of meadow-sweet growing by the river side. It was nearly three o'clock when we reached Derwent Hall, the

residence of George Newdigate, Esq.,* an old mansion built by one of the Balguy family in 1672. The gardens on the south are large, and we took a view of the house from hence for the stereoscope, and some larger views from the road. Near the Hall, the river is crossed by an old bridge, formerly used by pack-horses; this made a beautiful subject for us. We dined in the entrance hall, which contains some fine tapestry. On the south-east is a large fish-pond. On the keystone of the front doorway are carved the arms of the Balguys, and a quaint old dial is fixed on the garden wall to the right of the house. Thanking Mr. Newdigate for his hospitable reception, we turned our faces southward and retraced our steps to Ashopton.

The evening was beautiful, but the walk a long one, and the rough road added much to our labour. Tillet fell down with the cart handle on the sharp stones and cut his knuckles badly; fortunately I carried some sticking-plaster and bandaged him up. The road improved after passing Ashopton Inn, but we were all getting tired. Six miles further, and we reached the village of Hope, regularly done up. We turned into the Inn near the Church, and soon had our dry throats moistened with a mixture of ale and ginger beer. Thus refreshed, we once more took to the road, for we could not rest in Hope. It was too late to examine the interesting old church, and we proceeded on our way to Castleton, beyond which a gorgeous spectacle was spread before our eyes by the setting sun—it is soon over, and

“No wreck of all the pageantry remains.”—

Venus is left in the twilight sky to reign supreme. It was nine o'clock, and dusk when we reached Castleton,

“The castle, looming dimly,
 Stands out in bold relief;
 Mam Tor is faintly gleaming
 In the clear and cloudless west,
 And the chimes in warning numbers
 Ring—'tis near the hour of rest.”

* Now the Shooting-box of the Duke of Norfolk.

We entered the "Nag's Head," had a jolly good meal, stretched our tired limbs, and smoked a pipe or two as we talked over the events of the day, and retired at 11.30.

FRIDAY.

"*All scattered round in breadth and beauty lies
A scene most charming to a poet's eyes.
Behind, the Castle-hill uprears his head ;
In front, the vale, magnificently spread—
Bounded by lofty peaks on either side.*"

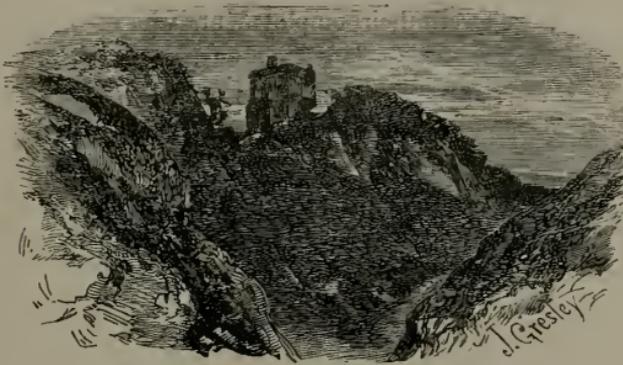
TURNED out of bed at 5.30, and made an exploring excursion in our slippers up Cave Dale, to the Great Cavern, and up the zig-zag to the Castle. Another stiff day's work was in store for us, so we each made a hearty breakfast and then set to work.

Our first view was of Peveril Castle on the east side. There is a turret at the south-east corner. The ashlar-work has nearly all tumbled off from this part of the old keep,* and the hard mortar projects beyond the time-worn stones it so tenaciously holds together. There is a small piece of zig-zag moulding on the inside of the wall, and ashes and scyamoires spring from the floor. Very little else remains except this old tower or keep, and from the size of the area, and the crumbling outworks still existing, it would appear that Peak Castle was never a very large place, but, from its insulated position, almost impregnable. Looking down into the chasm and over the entrance to the Great Cavern, it is a sheer precipice of great depth. The Castle is quite unapproachable from Cave Dale; and from the only side whence it is accessible, it has to be reached by traverses on the steep face of the hill. The view from the Castle yard is most imposing and beautiful; including the village of Castleton at our feet; the giant Mam Tor on the west; Lose Hill, Win Hill, Bamford Edge, and

* Croston, in his *On Foot through the Peak*, says that these beautifully-worked stones have been stripped off by some former churchwardens to repair the church!

away to the heights beyond Hathersage on the east. The delighted eye wanders over the wide and luxuriant Vale of Hope, spread out in sylvan beauty, and contrasting with the savage grandeur by which it is almost surrounded.

Cave Dale is reached through an exceedingly narrow pass, on looking back through which, the church and hills beyond form a pleasing view, Win Hill filling in the distance; this we photographed. It was very delightful up this secluded ravine, lolling about on the dry grassy slopes, and looking back at the Castle,



PEVERIL CASTLE.

with the bold jutting rocks in the foreground; while in the azure vault above, the clouds kept rising rapidly from the near horizon, then sailed away

“Like ships upon the sea.”

The wind was brisk and exhilarating, and not having much foliage in our views, was not so objectionable as it usually is to landscape photographers. We took several pictures in Cave Dale, some of which include the Castle, and show the angle-shaft with Norman capital. The casing of the walls too on this side has been unmolested. It is rather curious that the Castle should have been built with sandstone when all the surrounding rocks are of mountain limestone.

The Great Peak Cavern, as it is usually called now (though it

boasts of several *aliases*), next claimed our attention ; and we were soon within sight of the truly wonderful entrance to this far-famed wonder of the Peak, than which nothing is finer in the whole county : the immense span of the natural arch, with the enormous precipice above, and the gloom of its deep recesses, all give it a grandeur unsurpassed. From the comparatively small amount of light in the deep ravine where the cavern is situated, we were obliged to give our plates a very long exposure ; in the meantime we were much amused in watching the busy groups of twine-makers as they walked to and fro, into and out of the darkness, as they followed their employment, while ever and anon a singing shout of " tur-r-r-n !" assailed our ears, and round went the great wheels and reels. I sat here, close by the guide's hut, watching their nimble movements and listening to their monotonous cries with a running accompaniment of caws from the jackdaws in the rocks and trees above, till I fell into a doze, from which I was awakened by my companions when the plate was done. So long had been the exposure that the moving figures left no trace in the picture, which turned out a very good one.

The guide told us that since my last visit here the innermost recesses of the cavern had been made more easy of access, and that visitors had not now to lie on their backs in the flat boat to be pushed over the " first water." What a pity ! I remember well that it was about the most exciting and interesting part of the underground journey, for I was afraid of my fair companion setting fire with her candle to the straw in which we lay ! There was no jumping up out of the way of fire in such a case, for the solid roof of rock came down to within a few inches of our noses.

We had no time for exploring caverns* now, for we wanted to get on our journey, yet it was four o'clock when we left Castleton by the rocky pass of the Winnats, or Wind-gates, for the wind is supposed always to be blowing great guns up here. Before reaching the Speedwell Cavern, we came across Soft Sammy,—or

* Besides the Great Peak Cavern, Castleton boasts of the Speedwell and Blue John mines, each worthy a visit. The Odin mine is still worked, and is one of the oldest lead mines in the kingdom.

more correctly speaking, he came across us, for it is his business to waylay all strangers—but he was not soft enough to help to pull our cart up the Winnats, not he ; however, as he was not willing to work, he got no pay, and soon left us. Hercules ! what a pull it was up that steep and stony road. The wind whistled through the rocky portals, and we puffed and blowed too—one ought not to be short of wind to pull a cart, be it ever so light and springy,



GREAT PEAK CAVERN, CASTLETON.

up the Wind-gates ! But turn and behold the scene at your feet, where the sweet Vale of Hope lies mapped out in light and shade. Look at the everlasting hills in grand array stretching away into the dim distance, fleckered over with the shifting shadows of the clouds ! “The eye can hardly wander over a more delightful scene than is here displayed.” Turn again, and precipitous slopes and rugged rocks make up the savage scene ; and “the tale of

horror" comes to mind, how a lover and his lady fair were foully murdered near this spot whereon we stand. We rested while a view was taken, and again, further up the defile, hemmed in by mountains on every side, we took another; but never will any of us forget our journey up the Winnats—and yet this was once the coach road!

We got over the ground much quicker after we reached the top of the pass, and three miles further on we came to Perryfoot, where the stream that runs through Peak Cavern is engulfed. These *swallows*, as they are called, are very numerous in the Peak of Derbyshire. Eldon Hole, on our left, was passed about a mile further back, but we had neither time nor inclination to visit either it or the ebbing and flowing well, for we wanted to get on to Peak Forest, another three miles, where we intended to pass the night.

Nothing of note occurred on our walk round by Sparrow Pit to Peak Forest; the shades of evening were closing over us rapidly, and we hailed the appearance of the village with delight. *Our* appearance seemed to afford unlimited pleasure and curiosity to the young Peakrels, who evidently took us for travelling showmen or tumblers, or somebodies of that ilk. The village seemed all alive; what could be the matter? We soon learned to our sorrow, for on enquiring for beds at the first inn we came to, we were told that it was the eve of the wakes, and that there was no room for us. Here was a pretty state of affairs! We tried all three of the inns, and we tried their beer, but they would none of them let us try their beds; we were told, however, that a quarter-of-a-mile further on there was an inn at Mount Pleasant where we should most likely get accommodated. After at least half-a-mile's walk all up-hill, in the dark, we saw a gloomy building looming before us—and this was Mount Pleasant!—it was not a pleasant mount for us at any rate! Now for something to eat, and then to bed, that "heaven on earth for a weary head," and legs and back too, Thomas Hood. We are not quite sure if the house has not itself retired to rest, all looks very dark. No, there is a light under the door, and in we go. A damsel receives us, and on enquiry, says we can have

beds ; so we begin to inwardly congratulate ourselves on getting housed at last, when we observed a lean old man in the chimney corner talking to two other Peakerins, and *we* seemed to be the subject of their conversation. After calling the girl to him and some further confabulation, the old man, who it appeared was the landlord, spake up and addressed us with, "An what might yo'r bizziniss ba?" We told him we were on a tour through the Peak, taking views, and that we had a little vehicle at the door,—where could we put it for the night? He had supposed us railway surveyors. "Well, yo' canna sleep here," said Boniface. He evidently did not quite like the looks of us, either from two of our number wearing beards, or from the stated object of our journey, which to him no doubt seemed a very frivolous one for four able-bodied men to employ themselves in. We explained that any room or rooms would satisfy us, for we were too tired to be particular, but the old fellow would none of us. "Yo' canna sleep here," was all the answer we could get ; so travel-stained, worn and tired, we had to turn our backs on the inhospitable house, and once more face the dark road.

It was nearly 10 o'clock, and a starlight night, when we issued from the "High Peak Tavern" (it might as well have been Cavern), as it is called in the Ordnance Map, but coming from the bright glare of a tap-room fire, we could scarcely see which way to go at first ; becoming more accustomed to the darkness, we found ourselves on the capital road which connects Chapel-en-le-Frith with Tideswell, but

"There is no light in earth or heaven
But the cold light of stars,"

as Longfellow sings, and the stars did shine most resplendently on that night. Stars, however, did not suffice to show us the way to Tideswell, and more than once I had to strike a light by which to study the Ordnance Map, and make sure we were going right. A mile-and-a-half brought us to a turning in the right direction, and though our candle would not sufficiently illuminate the guide-post, the map showed us that it ran parallel with a brook right down to Tideswell ; therefore it must be down-hill, and the

nearest road if none of the widest. Little more than a mile then along Brook Bottom brought us to Tidser, as it is locally called. We did not waste time in looking about for the best inn; nearly all the houses were in darkness, and as we were strangers in the land, turned into the first we came to—I believe it was called the “Reindeer,” but at any rate it was an *inn*, and we took prompt possession of the commercial room, ordering tea and meat, and *beds*. The landlord was very sorry, but he had two gentlemen staying there, who occupied the only beds they had to spare—they were going away to-morrow. Yes, and so were we, but not before; we would rather sleep on the sofa and chairs, hearthrug, anything, than turn out again; the idea could not be entertained for a moment. We had tea, and some bad frizzled ham, for which our host, who was really a very civil and obliging fellow, made many apologies; but we could not touch it, hungry as we were, though there was nothing else in the house, and it was too late to procure meat elsewhere, so we filled our vacuums with bread and butter. The two gentlemen came in, and we sat and chatted and had a glass of grog together while we laughed over our adventure. Meantime, the landlord, by altering his family arrangements, had prepared a little room for us to sleep in, which again called forth his apologies, and not without cause, but I don't think we should have refused a hay-loft! It was midnight before we went to roost, up a rather narrow staircase, which was half taken out of our bedroom; this and the two beds occupied nearly the whole area—indeed there was not space for us all to undress at once, and we laughed and joked not a little. The door of our room had a wooden latch with a finger-hole, and the ill-fitting planks of which it was made ensured a certain amount of ventilation; but the two bedsteads were a much closer fit, head and foot they touched each other, and they also touched the walls at either end of the room! Two of us, without much effort, could reach the heads of the others by stretching out our toes, while they in turn could tap at the latticed window as easily with theirs! We soon got to sleep and slept soundly, notwithstanding our queer quarters.

SATURDAY.

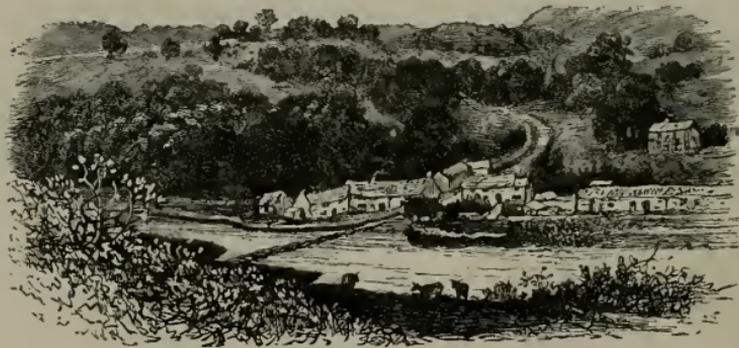
“ Again I hear
 These waters, rolling from their mountain springs
 With a soft inland murmur.—Once again
 Do I behold these steep and lofty cliffs,
 That in a wild scenery scene impress
 Thought of more deep seclusion ; and connect
 The landscape with the quiet of the sky.”

IN the morning we got up soon after six o'clock, *one at a time*, so as to have room to wash. We were provided with a good breakfast, and with many thanks from our host, and further apologies and promises of better accommodation should we ever honour him again with a visit, we commenced our last day's work.

Tideswell, a small market-town with a large parish and a fine church, is a place of considerable antiquity, and takes its name from an ebbing and flowing well which once existed here. It boasts of a Free Grammar School, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth ; but the chief glory of Tideswell is its church, which is of the decorated order of Gothic architecture, though the tower with its somewhat heavy pinnacles appears of a later date. The interior is very spacious and light, having large windows, all void of stained glass, the introduction of which would add much to the beauty of the building—there are nine great windows in the chancel alone. This church is cruciform, and I noticed that the pillars of the transepts were out of the perpendicular from the unequal pressure of the different arches supported by them. The wood-work of the chancel roof is particularly beautiful, and the numerous tombs which occupy this part of the church furnish interesting subjects for the antiquary. There is one to Bishop Pursglove, who founded the Grammar School and Hospital here, which has a particularly fine brass, the most notable one in the county, I believe. There is a brass in another part of the church

of the Lytton family. The altar-tomb of Sampson Meverell is a very strange one; the sides being left open reveal an emaciated figure, such as one sees in Holbein's Dance of Death, wrapped in a winding sheet.*

After seeing the church, there is little else at Tideswell to interest the stranger, and I was not very favourably impressed with the general appearance of the town; so taking a view of the church from the south-east, we wended our way over the hill to Wheston, along a narrow Peak road, passing the base of an ancient cross on the way. Wheston is about a mile-and-a-half from Tideswell, and possesses a very beautiful cross, which formerly stood on the roadside opposite the Hall, now a farmhouse. This cross is in the farm-yard. It is of elegant proportions, rising from three steps; the shaft is square and tapering, with chamfered corners; on one side is a mutilated



MONSAL DALE.

representation of the crucifixion, and on the other the Virgin and Child; the latter we could not get at, clear of obstacles, for photographing; but it is very accurately engraved in Rhodes' *Peak Scenery*, from a drawing by Chantrey.

* The Rev. S. Andrew, the present vicar, has done and is still doing much for the preservation of this noble specimen of church architecture.

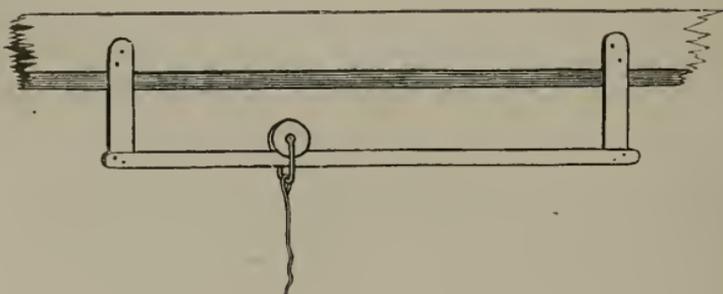
Retracing our steps to Tideswell, we purposed making our homeward journey through Monsal Dale, but instead of consulting the Ordnance Map, we asked our way of a native and were mis-directed, going out of our way a mile or more, and retracing our steps up-hill. It was a dreary and uninteresting road near Litton, and all the way to Cressbrook, and the descent into Monsal Dale, just behind Mr. McConnell's mills, required our united strength to get the cart down the steep, smooth slope.

Monsal Dale is a most charming place to spend a day in, but we were tired and jaded, and only took one view of "the Arcadia of the Peak," as it has been called. The best way of seeing this famed valley is to come suddenly upon it from Edgestone Head, from whence the greater part is seen lying at your feet in sylvan beauty, the bright and sparkling river Wye winding along the whole length, through meadows of the richest green. Groups of fine ash-trees and a few farm-houses and cottages, with a rustic bridge and a row of stepping-stones, add much to the beauty and interest of this picture, closed in on every side by high hills and waving woods. Perhaps the most picturesque part of this pretty dale is near the "lepping-stones;" but, lower down the river, after its sudden turn westward, in its more secluded part, between the giant hills of High Field and Fin Cop, the scenery is very fine. On Fin Cop the Romans had an encampment, and at its foot stands the curious assemblage of rocks called Hob's House.*

I must not dwell any longer on the beauties of Monsal Dale; our holiday ramble draws near to its end. We left the Dale by the steep road up to Edgestone Head, where we rested awhile, and refreshed ourselves at the "Bull's Head." In the house-place of this old inn is a curious arrangement for training up children in the way they should walk; neither the old-fashioned go-cart nor the modern baby-jumper, but a strange-looking piece of mechanism fixed to one of the rafters in the ceiling, a little distance from the fire-place, which at first sight I took to be

* Hobgoblin, Puck, or Robin Goodfellow.

some arrangement for drying clothes. It is something after this fashion :—



After a good deal of puzzling, we gave up all attempts at guessing its object; but the landlady explained that it was "to tie the baby to," and so help it to walk. A wheel with hook attached traverses a long strip of wood which is fastened to one of the joists; a cord is attached at one end to the hook, and at the other to the baby, keeping the latter on its feet and thus developing and assisting the power of locomotion.

Two miles further, and we were at Ashford-in-the-Water, a pretty little village noted for its marble works and quarries. The church is a small and ancient building; we got over the wall, (for the churchyard gates, like many others, I am sorry to say, are kept locked,) to examine the curious piece of old sculpture with a new text added to it, near the south door, the base of a cross, and the defaced stone carving over the priest's door. We also found a curious inscription on the outside of the north wall of the church. But the inside, which we could not see on this occasion without a loss of time in hunting up the keys, contains the most interesting, though fragile memorials, which are becoming extremely rare in our county churches; I mean the funeral garlands made by the friends of unmarried women on their decease, and which after the funeral were hung up in the churches. This old custom, like many others, now belongs to the past. Miss Seward, in some lines on her native village of Eyam, writes :—

“ Now the low beams with paper garlands hung,
 In memory of some village youth or maid,
 Draws the soft tear, from thrill'd remembrance sprung ;
 How oft my childhood marked that tribute paid !

The gloves suspended by the garland's side,
 White as its snowy flowers with ribbands tied,
 Dear Village ! long these wreaths funereal spread,
 Simple memorial of the early dead.”

Later (1818), Rhodes, in his *Peak Scenery*, speaking of Hathersage church, alludes to this custom as having been prevalent there, but rapidly falling into disuse. That it has not yet died out will be seen from what I noted last Wednesday in the same parish. As a boy, above twenty years ago, I well remember noticing a paper garland of flowers with a pair of gloves hanging in Ilam Church, which I was told had been there a great many years.*

Bakewell, one of the cleanest and prettiest little towns in the county, was reached next, after a walk of about two miles. The church is partly a very ancient structure, and contains many interesting monuments to the Vernon and Manners families, Sir Godfrey Foljambe, and others. The west doorway, together with the intersecting arches of the arcading above it, are Norman, and the arch of the doorway is decorated with what I took to be the zodiacal signs ; the font is of the same period, I fancy, and has rude figures on each of its eight sides. In the churchyard is a mutilated cross of a similar style of ornamentation to the one at Eyam. On the front of the cross the figures appear to represent the birth, crucifixion, entombment, resurrection, and ascension of our Saviour ; on the reverse is Christ entering Jerusalem on an ass. There are good baths here, and good inns in abundance ; a pretty river, good fishing, and charming walks in every direction. We had still nearly four miles to walk to Rowsley, along “ the sweet Vale of Haddon,” and, though too late to see its beauties, and too tired to thoroughly enjoy them if we could, I cannot pass it by without a word, for I think the view of Haddon Hall from the

* Mr. Jewitt has an excellent article on Funeral Garlands in *The Reliquary*, Vol. I., p. 5.

north-west, on a fine evening at sunset, most beautiful. Haddon Hall is a place one never tires of ; each succeeding visit discovers new beauties, and different seasons and times produce varied effects on its gray old walls and towers. Many a happy day have I spent there, and many a picture have I taken away. Haddon is "a joy for ever"—and whether we ramble along the sinuous banks of the sparkling Wye to obtain delicious peeps through the grand old trees, or tread its

" Silent courts
Deserted halls, and turrets high,"

or wander musingly in the old gardens beneath the shade of yews ; at every step and every turn, Haddon presents some new feature, some new charm to interest and delight the lover of the picturesque and the beautiful.

" I have seen
Old houses, where the men of former time
Have lived and died, so wantonly destroyed
By their descendants, that a place like this,
Preserved with pious care, but not 'restored'
By rude, presumptuous hands, nor modernized
To suit convenience, seems a precious thing ;
And I would thank its owner for the hours
That I have spent there ; and I leave it now,
Hoping that his successors may preserve
Its roof with equal tenderness. It gave
Good shelter to their fathers many a year."

In half-an-hour after passing Haddon we were once more in the train at Rowsley, and soon reached "home, sweet home." We have since had many pleasant journeyings together, but none more thoroughly enjoyed than this our SIX DAYS' RAMBLE OVER DERBYSHIRE HILLS AND DALES.

An Elizabethan Clergy List of the Diocese of Lichfield.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX.

MONG the capitular muniments at Lichfield is an undated manuscript list of the benefices and chapelries of the diocese, which also gives the names of the officiating clergy, with their degrees and preaching license, and their stipend. The manuscript consists of eighteen paper folios loosely stitched together, and now much frayed. The writing is the same throughout, and is nearly complete for the whole diocese, with the exception of the Staffordshire deanery of Lapley and Tresull. By a careful collation of the names of the incumbents, it is proved that the time of the compilation of this list was the last year of Elizabeth, or the first of James I., 1602-3. So much of interest has ever attached to the condition of the State clergy at different epochs in our national history, that such a list as this is of no small value. That one of the immediate effects of the Reformation was to materially lower the influence, the social standing, and especially the learning of the secular clergy, is beyond gainsaying. Several proofs of this are extant in clerical rolls of the earlier part of Elizabeth's reign. In the year 1563, out of the one hundred and sixteen priests of the Archdeaconry of London, forty-two were ignorant of Latin, thirteen had received no classical learning whatever, and four were in every way "indocti." Thirty-one of the remaining fifty-seven

were classed in the Archdeacon's register as "latinè mediocriter intell," and actually only three had any knowledge of the Greek tongue! Strypè, in his "Annals of the Reformation," states that the custom of ordaining unscholarly candidates speedily passed away as soon as the urgent necessity had come to an end, and implies that the choice of graduates only was the rule after 1573, but the manuscript before us conclusively disproves this statement. This Lichfield list covers a far wider area than any other that has hitherto been made the basis of special comment, and is also of a much later date than instances usually quoted, for the first wave of the Reformation had fairly settled down by the end of Elizabeth's reign.

The order in which the benefices and chapelries are given is: Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Shropshire, and Warwickshire, and follows for the most part the division of rural deaneries. In no part of England, except possibly Lancashire, and certainly in no one diocese, is the change that three centuries have made in the population more remarkable. In 1603, Birmingham was content with a single parson, one Luke Smith, and Mr. Smith, being a pluralist and keeping no curates, was also the single parson at Solihull, about seven miles distant. Birmingham of 1884, instead of finding occupation for half a parson, keeps upwards of sixty ministers of the Establishment in full employment, and that exclusive of the suburbs, many of which are now indistinguishable from the town proper. Rugby, which is not at first recognised under its older name of Rookeby, notwithstanding the founding of its great grammar school earlier in Elizabeth's reign, had for a parson one who had no degree and was no preacher.

The total number of benefices and chapelries enumerated in this list is four hundred and sixty-one, and the total of clergy four hundred and thirty-three. Out of this total of the clergy, only about one-fourth were graduates—viz., one hundred and ten, and those who were licensed to preach were less than a fifth, viz., eighty-two.

Of the graduates, thirty-eight were Bachelors of Arts, sixty-five Masters of Arts, two Bachelors of Divinity, four Doctors of

Divinity, and one "Bachelor of lawe." Another gentleman, who served the Derbyshire cures of Sutton and Trusley, is entered as "Student in Cambridge 7 years."

The column relating to preacher's license is of special interest. Henry VIII. was of opinion that four sermons a year was an ample sufficiency. Edward VI enjoined eight sermons a year in every parish church, four of them to be against Papacy, and on behalf of the Royal supremacy. The Elizabethan injunctions of 1559 imply that a licensed preacher should preach in every parish church four times a year, and that on other Sundays a homily should be read. This Lichfield Diocesan List was drawn up in the very year when the present canons of the Church were put forth, and was very possibly one of a similar series from each of the dioceses of the province of Canterbury that caused the greater stringency of canons xlv., xlvi., and xlvii. with respect to preaching. The preacher's license, now given as a matter of form to every raw deacon on his ordination, was then a question of far more serious consideration, no doubt in some measure owing to the prevalence of political and controversial discourses. The possession of a degree by no means implied the preacher. Several of the Bachelors, and some few of the Masters in this catalogue, are entered as "no preachers;" whereas there are, on the other hand, several instances of non-graduates who were duly licensed to preach, though generally "in their own cure." Doctors of Divinity were, however, accepted by the Bishops as duly licensed by virtue of their degree. The Universities themselves granted preachers' licenses to other than Doctors, and which were apparently also recognised by the Bishops; in Lichfield diocese there was an M.A. holding an Oxford University preacher's license, granted 16 years before, and another M.A. and a B.D. both holding preachers' licenses of the University of Cambridge. Fifty-one of the clergy held a license direct from their own Bishop, seventeen from the Archbishop of Canterbury, six from the Archbishop of York, one each from the Bishops of Lincoln, Ely, and Norwich, and one from two Doctors during the vacancy of the Lichfield See. As a rule, licenses once granted in any See seem to have

been accepted elsewhere in the case of change of diocese ; but there were apparently exceptions, for one of the Lichfield clergy held the license of Bishop Jewell of Sarum in addition to that of his diocesan, and another one held in like addition the license of the Bishop of Gloucester. Some of these licenses dated back many years. Bishop Jewell, for instance, had been dead 32 years ; two held licenses of Bishop Bentham of Lichfield, who had been dead 23 years ; another of Archbishop Parker, and another of Archbishop Sandys, of York.

The compiling of this list brought to light certain abuses ; such, for instance, as the parson who was preaching in his own cure, but held no license, and the far graver case of Cutberd Terry, the nominal minister of Burdington, in Warwickshire, but who is declared to be "no parson."

The final column of this catalogue, in which are entered the clerical stipends, is chiefly taken from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII., and is quoted from as "the Kinges Bookes," but the sums paid to the curates of chapelries are also duly entered. A few even of these entries are somewhat remarkable, as showing the way in which the paltry pittance of the country curate was eked out by board at the squire's or yeoman's table. The curate of Marebrooke Chapel received annually "iiij^{li}" in money and his dyott," whilst the curate of Wingerworth, who was a Bachelor of Arts but no preacher, received "vj^{li} xij^s iiij^d" and his table."

My thanks are due to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield for permission to print this Clergy List *in extenso*.

Leighe als Lee— John Palmer, Parson.....			a preacher licensed by the Lord Bushop of Covtn & Lich :	xiiij <i>l</i> . iiij <i>d</i> . in the kings bookes.
Dilhorne— Richard Cooke, Vicar	no degree		no preacher.....	viiij <i>l</i> . in the kings bookes.
Creswell— Raph Turner, Vicar				
Alveiton— Thomas Rawlin, Vicar	no degree		no preacher.....	v <i>l</i> . xvjs. in ye kinges bookes.
Grindon— Lawrence Boxley, Parson.....	bachelor of artes		a preacher licensed by the most reverend father in God the Lo : archbushop of Canterbury his G. 1583	xv <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Sheene— James Humbleton, Curate ...	no degree		no preacher.....	a stipend of iiij <i>l</i> . xiijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
Ilam— Roger Mosse, vicar	no degree		no preacher.....	vj <i>l</i> . xiijs. iiij <i>d</i> . in the kinges bookes
Chedull— Samuell Heron, vic.....				
Hamlet Carlton, curate.....	no degree		no preacher.....	xiiij <i>l</i> . vjs. viij <i>d</i> . stipend.
Bloare— Robtus Elde, vicar	no degree		no preacher.....	viiij <i>l</i> . viijs. in the kings bookes.
Matherfield — Robert Wardle, vicar	no degree		no preacher.....	vj <i>l</i> . xiijs. iiij <i>d</i> . in the kinges bookes
Kingsley— Nicholas Steedman, Parson...	no degree			xv <i>l</i> . xvjs. in the kinges bookes.
Butterton. cap.— Hugo Higenbotham, Cur. ...				
Wetton— Richard Alcocke, curate	no degree		no preacher.....	vj <i>l</i> . in money stipend.
Waterfall— Edmundus Okeden, curate ...	no degree		no preacher.....	v <i>l</i> . stipend.
Roaster— Robert Smith, curate.....	no degree		no preacher.....	vj <i>l</i> . xiijs. iiij <i>d</i> . stipend.
Bradley chapel— Richard Tetlow, curate	a bachelor of art.		no preacher.....	viiij <i>l</i> .
Caldon— Robert Wardle, curate.....	no degree		no preacher.....	vj <i>l</i> . stipend.
Calton— Johes Tetlowe, curate	no degree		no preacher.....	
Bramshall— Thomas Key, rector	no degree		apublique preacher licensed by the Lord Bp. of Coven. & Lich.	iiij <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Alstonfield— Francis Padd	no degree		no preacher.....	a stipend.
Longnor chap— Humfrey Goodwin, reader ...	no degree		no preacher.....	a stipend.
Warslowe— Henry Smith, reader.....	no degree		no preacher.....	a stipend.

Uttoxeter— Thomas Barnes, vicar	no degree	no preacher.....	<i>v/l.</i> <i>iiij</i> <i>d.</i> ob. in the kinges bookes.
Robert Luther preacher there	Mr. of artes	a preacher by y ^e Ld Bp. of Co: & Lich:	neither benefice nor stipend.
Elkestone, chap— Richard Bullock, reader			
William . . . curate ...	no degree	no preacher.....	<i>v/l.</i> in small tithes.
Seighford— John Yardley, Vicar.....	no degree	no preacher.....	
Raynton & Elynhall— Francis Alsop, curate	no degree	no preacher.....	<i>v/l.</i> <i>xiijs.</i> <i>iiij</i> <i>d.</i> sti- pend, <i>iiij</i> <i>l.</i> <i>xiijs.</i> <i>xiiij</i> <i>d.</i> stipend.
Chebsay— Humfreus Whitmore, Vicar...	no degree	no preacher.	<i>v/l.</i> <i>vjs.</i> <i>viiij</i> <i>d.</i> in the kinges bookes.
Sandon— Petrus Bordman, vicar	no degree	no preacher.....	<i>vij</i> <i>l.</i> <i>xs.</i> in the kinges bookes.
Milwich— Thomas Kiddinger, vicar.....	no degree	no preacher.....	<i>iiij</i> <i>l.</i> in the kinges bookes.
Stowe— Richard Bolton, curate	no degree	no preacher.....	<i>viiij</i> <i>l.</i> stipend.
Gaiton— George Granger, curate	no degree	no preacher.....	a stipend.
Gratwich— Richard Fowell, curate.....	no degree	no preacher.	<i>xl</i> <i>s.</i> stipend.
Swinerton— John Berdmore, curate.....	no degree	no preacher.....	<i>xiiij</i> <i>l.</i> <i>xjs.</i> <i>viiij</i> <i>d.</i> stipend.
Stone— Barnabas Willet, curate	no degree	no preacher	<i>xi</i> <i>l.</i> <i>xiijs.</i> <i>iiij</i> <i>d.</i> stipend.
Fulton— Hugo Meare, curate	no degree	no preacher.....	a stipend.
Standon— Robert Aston, Parson	no degree	no preacher	<i>vij</i> <i>l.</i> in the kings bookes.
Barlstone— James Baily, curate	no degree	no preacher.....	a stipend <i>vij</i> <i>l.</i>
Trentham— John Bradwall, curate	no degree	no preacher.....	<i>viiij</i> <i>l.</i> stipend.
Cheswardine— Humfrey Steele, vicar	no degree	no preacher.	<i>v/l.</i> <i>vjs.</i> <i>viiij</i> <i>d.</i> in the kinges bookes.
Ashley— Robert Freeman, Parson	a Mr. of art.....	a preacher licensed by Thomas Ben- tham, late L. Bushop of Lich:	<i>xi</i> <i>l.</i> <i>ijs.</i> in the kinges bookes.
Muckeston— Thomas Lea, Parson.....	A Mr. of art ...	a preacher licensed by the reverend father Thomas, late Lord Bushop of Lichfield.....	<i>xx</i> <i>l.</i> <i>iijs.</i> in the kinges bookes.
Madley— Robert Morrice, vicar	no degree	no preacher.....	The tithes are valued at <i>ix</i> <i>l.</i>
Meyre— John Huntbury, cur.....			In the kinges bookes <i>iiij</i> <i>l.</i>
Talke, cap.—			

Weston-upon-Trent— Robert faux, curate	no degree	no preacher	ix <i>li</i> . stipend.
Betley— Raphe Eyton, curate.....	no degree	no preacher.....	vij <i>li</i> . stipend.
Awdley— William Kelsall, vicar	no degree	no preacher.....	vj <i>li</i> . xiijs. iiij <i>d</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Woolstanton— Henry Stevenson, vicar	no degree	a preacher licensed by the Lord bu- shop of Coven. & Lich :	x <i>li</i> . in the kings bookes.
Keele chap of Woolstanton— Robt. Butterton, curate			
Biddulfe— Richard Badily, vicar	no degree	no preacher.....	
Stoke-upon-Trent— Thomas Lightfoot, curate.....	no degree	a preacher licensed by the Lo : Bu- shop of Coven. & Lich.....	xiiij <i>li</i> . vjs. viij <i>d</i> . in small tithes.
Bucknall chappell— Norton in mores chapell— Burslem chap. — Raphe Wood, curate	no degree	no preacher.....	a stipend.
Whitmore chap. — Thomas Cowap, curate	no degree	no preacher.....	vj <i>li</i> . stipend.
Newcastle— Arthur Storer, curate	Mr. of artes.....	a preacher licensed by the Lo : Bu- shop of Coven. & Lich :	xvj <i>li</i> . in the tithes.
Salt chap. — St. Maries in Stafford— John Palmer, parson.....	Mr. of artes.....	a preacher licensed by the Lo : Bu- shop of Coven. & Lich :	not valued.
Castle church neere Stafford— John Coxe, curate.....	no degree	no preacher.....	viiij <i>li</i> . stipend.
Ingestrey— John Greenwood, parson	Mr. of artes.....	no preacher.....	x <i>li</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Tixall— Raphe Smith, Parson	no degree	no preacher.....	viiij <i>li</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Marson chapell— John Wayte, curate	no degree	no preacher.....	viiij <i>li</i> . stipend.
* ^H Haughton— John Falkner, parson	no degree	no preacher.....	ix <i>li</i> . xjs. iij <i>d</i> .
Blithefield— Henry [torn off], curate			
Hanbury— Christopher Capron, curate...	Bachelor of artes	a preacher by ye Lo: Archbushop of Cant.	x <i>li</i> . xs. paid by the vicar.
Marchinton chappell within Hanbury— Richard Hill, vicar of Han- bury.....	Mr. of artes.....	no preacher.....	not valued.

* [Erased thus.]

Bromley Abbots— George Stone, vicar	no degree	a preacher licensed by the Lo: Bu- shop of Coven & Lich.....	v <i>l</i> i. xs. in the kinges bookes.
Burton-upon-Trent— Johannes Hassall, curate			
Tudbury— Thomas Neale, vicar.....	bachelor of artes	no preacher.....	vij <i>l</i> i. in the kinges bookes.
Leeke— Roger Banne, vicar	no degree	no preacher.....	
Rushton chapell— James Knight, curate			
Checkley— John Rabould, curate	no degree	no preacher.....	a stipend of xij <i>l</i> .
Merebrooke chapell— Willm Smalwood, curate	no degree	no preacher	iiij <i>l</i> i. in money & his dyott.
Bedulton— Rodus Turner, curate	no degree	no preacher.....	v <i>l</i> i. vjs. viij <i>l</i> .
Horton chapell— Richard Michell, curate	no degree	no preacher.....	v <i>l</i> i. vjs. viij <i>l</i> . stipend.
Ipstons chapell— John Walker, curate.....	no degree	no preacher.....	v <i>l</i> i. vjs. viij <i>l</i> . stipend.
Oncote chapell.— Croxden.— William Allen			
. cote— William Penifather, parson ...	no degree	no preacher.. ..	ix <i>l</i> i. vjs. viij <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Chilcote chapell— [torn off].....			
Elford— John Hill, parson		a preacher licensed by the Lord Bu- shop of Cov. & Lich.....	xiiij <i>l</i> i. xvjs. viij <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Thorpe— Robert Ashton, Parson.	no degree	no preacher.....	v <i>l</i> i. ix <i>s</i> . ob. in the kinges bookes.
Shenston— Arthur Cresset, vicar.....	no degree	no preacher.....	vj <i>l</i> i. in the kinges bookes.
Midleton— Francis Lee, curate	no degree	no preacher.....	vij <i>l</i> i. in money.
Drayton Bassett— George Paston, Parson.. ..	Mr. of artes...	a preacher licensed by the L: Bu- shop of Coven. & Lich.	vij <i>l</i> i. xs. in the kinges bookes.
Walsall— Robert Wilson, vicar.....			xj <i>l</i> i. in the kinges bookes.
Bloxwich cap.— Richard Hawkes, curate			
Rushall— Jones Goodwyn, vicar	Bachelor of Divinity		
Hampstall Ridware— Everard Digby, Parson	no degree	no preacher.....	
Yoxall— John Waterhough, Parson ...	Mr. of artes.		

Rolestone—			
Edward Roliston, Parson.....	Mr. of artes	no preacher.....	xiiij <i>l.</i> xixs. in the kinges bookes.
Tatenhill—			
Bruce Babington, Parson.....	Doctor of Divinity		xxviij <i>l.</i> x <i>l.</i> in the kinges bookes.
Barton under Needwood chapell			
John Wilston, curate	bachelor of artes	no preacher.....	x <i>l.</i> in money.
Whitchnor chapell—			
Thomas Clayton, curate	no degree	no preacher.....	vij <i>l.</i> in stipend.
Colton—			
Christopher Hunt, Parson ...	no degree	a preacher licensed by the L. Bushop of Coventry & Lichfeld.	
Repindon—			
Thomas Blandee, curate	bachelor of artes	no preacher.....	x <i>l.</i> stipend.
(later hand)			
John Horobine.			
Scropton—			
Thomas Stubbing, curate.			
Tickenhall—			
Hughe Cricheley, curate.			
Misham—			
Thomas Asking, curate	Mr. of Artes	a preacher by my l. of Yorke	x <i>l.</i> stipend.
Newton Soony—			
Walter Kinersley, curate		no preacher.....	x <i>l.</i> stipend.
Ingleby & Formarke—			
William Stokes, curate.....	no degree . . . . .	.....	x <i>l.</i> stipend.
Wildesley—			
Hugh Hanley, curate	no degree	no preacher.	
Stanton next the bridge—			
Richard Sacheverell, parson.			
Harteshorne—			
William Dethicke, parson ...	bachelor of artes	no preacher.....	iiij <i>l.</i> ijs. j <i>l.</i> in the kinges bookes.
Melborne—			
William Kent, curate	no degree	no preacher.....	Tithes to the value of viij <i>l.</i> xs.
Stapenhill—			
Christofer Gill, vicar	Mr. of artes.		
Caldwall—			
John Aston, curate			
Croxall—			
George Higges, curate	bach : of artes...	by my lo :	
Ravenstone—			
Richard Salisbury, Parson ...	a bachelor of artes.....	no preacher.....	v <i>l.</i> in the kinges bookes.
Walton upon Trent—			
Edmund Clayton, parson.....	no degree	no preacher.	xviii <i>l.</i> xviijs. in the kinges bookes.
Roslstone chap.			
Lullington—			
William Folly, vicar.			
Greisley—			
George Ward, curate	no degree	no preacher.	ix <i>l.</i> stipend.
Sutton in the field—			
vicar	} a student in Cambridge vij years	} a preacher licensed by the Lo. bushop of coven. & Lich.	} iiij <i>l.</i> in the kings bookes.
Robert Wearwall			
Trusley—			
rector			v <i>l.</i> in ye kings bookes.

Stretton-in-le-field—			
Edward Vaughan, parson	... mr. of artes.....	no preacher.....	vij <i>l</i> . in ye kings bookes.
Boylestone—			
John Stone, parson	..... no degree	..... no preacher.....	vj <i>l</i> . in ye kings bookes.
Church Broughton—			
Robert Gawdon, vicar	..... no degree.		
Brailsford—			
Richard Allen, parson	..... mr. of artes.....	a preacher licensed by the university of Oxford : 16 years thence ...	ix <i>l</i> . xixs. ij <i>d</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Dalbury—			
John Sacheverell, parson	..... mr. of artes.		
Cubley—			
Christopher Forman, parson (sic)	bachelor of artes	a preacher by license from the Lo : arch bp. of Cant: his grace	xij <i>l</i> . vjs. voyd in the kinges bookes.
Robert Dixon.....	mr. of artes. A mister by the Bp. of Norwich.....	a preacher licensed by Dr. Hutton arch bp of Yorke under seale	
Marston Montgomery, cap de Cubley—			
Willmus Smith, diaconus per Shirley—	Episcopum Co. &	Lich. nullius gradus.	
Somsale—			
Christopher Prest, vicar.			
Langford—			
Georg Blackburn, Vicar	Mr. of Artes	... a preacher licensed by the L. Archbishop of Canterbury his grace	iii <i>l</i> . viiis. in the kings bookes.
Etwall—			
Edward More, vicar	..... no graduate.....	no preacher.....	viii <i>l</i> . in the kings bookes.
Eginton—			
Symon Prest, parson of one mediety of the same	..... a mr. of artes	... a public preacher by license of the Lo. Bps of Gloucester & Lichfield & Coven.	value of the mediety 8 <i>l</i> . ii. viii <i>d</i> . ob in the k : bookes.
Sudburie—			
John Waterhouse, Parson	... a mr. of artes	... a p : : by my L.	
Doveridge—			
Henry Tricket, vicar.			
Barton blount—			
Richard Bristowe, parson.			
Marston next Tudbury			
William Bond, Vicar	..... Mr. of Artes	... by my lo. Archb of Cant.	
Bretby—			
William Stokes, Vicar	..... No degree	..... no preacher.....	x <i>l</i> . in small tithes.
Smithesby, impropriate—			
Richard Nuton, Curate	..... No degree	..... no preacher.....	xiii <i>l</i> . vis. viii <i>d</i> . in tithes.
Calke.			
Willingto.			

Kniveton.			
All Sts. in Derby—			
Edward Bennet, Curate	Bachelor of artes	a preacher by license of his grace of Canterbury.	
St. Peters in Derby—			
Robert Mason, vicar	a bachelor of Artes	no preacher.....	viii. in the kinges bookes.
St. Warburs in Derby—			
John Bailie, Vicar.....	a bachelor of artes	no preacher.....	vi <i>l</i> . xii <i>s</i> . in the kinges bookes.
St. Michaels in Derby—			
The vicarage is void.			
St. Alkmundes in Derby—			
Thomas Swetnam, curate.....	no degree	a preacher by the Bushop of Coven & Lich.....	vii <i>l</i> . v <i>s</i> . viii <i>l</i> . in money.
Mackworth—			
George Eyre, vicar	No degree	No preacher	viii <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Mickleover—			
Robert Bancroft, vicar	no degree	no preacher.....	vii <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Littleover—			
Edward Goodwyn, curate.			
Fynderne—			
William Bancroft, curate	no degree	no preacher.....	v <i>l</i> . in small tithes.
Swarkestone—			
George Herod, Parson.....	no degree	no preacher.....	v <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Weston-upon-Trent—			
Richard Sale, Parson	no degree	a preacher by the archbp of Cant : his grace	x <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Aston-upon-Trent—			
Robert Portar, Parson	Mr. of artes	by the L : Bp of Co : & Lich.	
Chelastone—			
John Hill, curate	no degree	no preacher.....	tithes to the value of viii <i>l</i> .
Elvastone			
cum Ockbrook chap —			
Richard Cloves, vicar	no degree	a preacher not licensed	v <i>l</i> . ii <i>js</i> . ix <i>l</i> .
John Dinis, curate.....	no degree	no preacher.....	v <i>l</i> .
Alvastone }			
Boulton { —			
Edward Newam, curate	no degree	no preacher.....	a donative, in the kinges bookes iii <i>l</i> .
Osmastone juxta Derby—			
Gilbert Dracot, curate	no degree	no preacher.....	iii <i>l</i> . a donative.
Kedlastone—			
William Fowler, Parson	mr. of artes..	a preacher by the L : bp of Coven & Lich.	v <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Mugginton }			
Pinckstone { —			
Robert Bamford, Parson	mr. of artes.....	a preacher by the L : bp of Coven & Lich.	ix <i>l</i> . x <i>s</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Kirk Langley—			
Thomas White	mr. of artes.....	no preacher.	

Breadsall—				
Francis Robinson	mr. of artes		by my lo : of Yorke	
Morley				
cum Smalley chap.—				
William Bennett, Parson.	no degree.			
Nicholas Duboiley, curate.				
Heynor—				
William Ashby, vicar.				
Kirk hallum—				
Thomas lowe, curate	no degree.			
West hallum—				
Henry Holme, Parson	no degree.			
Ilkestone—				
Georg Mellor, vicar	bachelor of artes	no preacher		v <i>li</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Sandiacre—				
Elize Coson	curate			
Horsley—				
Robert Tymme, vicar	no degree	no preacher		v <i>li</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Alestrey—				
John Ridge, curate				
Spoondon—				
John Birch, vicar	Mr. of artes	No preacher		v <i>li</i> . xiiij <i>s</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Chadesden chap.—				
Nathanaell Birch, curate	no degree	no preacher		a stipend.
Stanley—				
Thomas Wrighte, curate	no degree	no preacher		stipend xv <i>j</i> . nobles in money.
Duffield—				
Richard Ward, vicar	no degree	a preacher by Edwin Arch- bishop of Yorke.		viiij <i>li</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Belpar.				
Headge—				
Wm. Hutchinson	no degree	no preacher		
Turnedich—				
Robert Wardlow, curate	no degree	no preacher		x <i>ls</i> .
Criche—				
Geoffrey Jackson, vicar	no degree	a preacher by ye Lord Arch- bishop of Cant : his grace		v <i>li</i> . xiiij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Pentrich—				
Willm. Trowell, vicar	no degree			
Stanton neer Dale—				
Vacat.				
Radborne—				
Jo : Whittrance, parson	no degree	no preacher		viiij <i>li</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Normanton—				
Robert Davie, curate	no degree	no preacher		x <i>ls</i> . stipend.
Barrowe—				
Willm. Mather, vicar	no degree	no preacher		v <i>li</i> . in the k : bookes.
Twiford chapell—				
Willm. Wilde, curate	no degree	no preacher		v <i>li</i> . j <i>s</i> . x <i>d</i> .
Chesterfield—				
Cutbeard Hutchinson, vicar	no degree	no preacher		xv <i>li</i> . in the kinges bookes.

Brampton— John Walker, curate.....	no degree	a preacher licensed by the L: arch- bishop of Cant: his Grace	v <i>l</i> . in small tithes.
Wingerworth— Elias Lomax, curate.....	a bachelor of artes.....	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . xiijs. iiij <i>d</i> . & his table.
Brimington chap. Langwith— Edward Dennett, parson ...	a bachelor of artes.....	a preacher by li: of l. archbp. of Cant: his grace.	iiij <i>l</i> . js. v <i>d</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Eckinton— Thomas Sale, parson.....	no degree	no preacher	
Killamarsh— John	no degree		
Norton— Henrie Taylor, vicar.....	no degree	no preacher	vii <i>l</i> . xiijs. iiij <i>d</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Stavy— Edward Kay, parson.....	bachelor of artes	A preacher by the late l. Bp. of Ely	x <i>l</i> . xs. in ye kinges bookes.
South Winfield— Ralphe More, vicar	no degree		
Beighton— John Higdon, vicar	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . vjs. viij <i>d</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Moreton— Michael Shirbrooke, Parson...	no degree	no preacher	x <i>l</i> . xs. in the kinges bookes
Bolsover— Roger Brooke, vicar.....	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . xixs. in the kinges bookes.
South Normanton— James Stevenson, Parson.....			
Whittington— Robert Croftes, parson.....	a Mr. of artes...	a preacher by the L: Bushop of Coven. & Lich.	vii <i>l</i> . xs. in the kinges bookes.
Dronfield— Thomas Midleton, vicar	a Mr. of artes...		
Clowne— Richard Chapman, Parson ...	no degree	no preacher	viiij <i>l</i> . xs. in ye kinges bookes.
Pleasley— John Silvester, Parson	no degree		
Blackwall— Elige Boote, vicar.....	no degree		
Northwingfield— Charles Suddington	B. of artes	by my lo: of lincolne	
Tibshelke— Richard Parsons, vicar.....	no degree		
Whitwell— Francis Milner, Parson.....	bachelor of artes	no preacher	xx <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Elmeton— Roger Rowley, vicar.	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Ashover— Geoffrey Owtram, Parson.....	bachelor of artes	no preacher	xxij <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Sutton cum Duckemanton— Ralphe Richardson, Parson...			

Barlborough— James Stevenson, Parson			
Scarcliffe— Henry Smith, vicar	Mr. of artes ...		donative.
Pinckstone— Robert Bamford, Parson	Mr. of artes ...	a preacher by the Lord Bushop of Coven. & Lich.	
Eyam— John Haywood, Parson	Mr. of artes ...	a preacher by the Lord archbishop of Cant: his grace	xiiij <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Halt Hucknall— Henry Smith	Mr. of artes ...		
Shirland— Laurence Brodbene, Parson.....	Mr. of artes ..	a preacher by ye Lo: archbushop of Yorke	vij <i>l</i> . xs. in ye kinges bookes.
Alfreton— Nicholas Sutton, vicar	no degree	no preacher	vij <i>l</i> . xs. in the kinges bookes.
Barley chap— Robt. Hinchclif, curate	no degree	no preacher	vj <i>l</i> . xiijs. stipend.
Yolgrave— Hugh Manne, Vicar	no degree	no preacher	ix <i>l</i> . vs. v <i>d</i> . ob. in the kinges bookes.
Winster. Elton. Darleigs— Bryan Exton			
Willm. Bagshaw, Rectores . .			
Glossop— George Yeavely, vicar	no degree		vij <i>l</i> . xviijs. ix <i>d</i> .
Mellor cap— Robert Hide, curate.....	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . vjs. x <i>d</i> .
Heyfield— Walter Normanton, curate ...	no degree		
Hathersuch— Edmund Harrup, vicar	no degree		
Middleton— John Silvester, curate	no degree		
Edinsover— Rape More, curate	no degree	no preacher	vij <i>l</i> . stipend.
Heath— John Saywood, vicar	Mr. of artes ...	a preacher by ye L. archbushop of Canterbury..	iiiiij <i>l</i> . xs. in the . kinges bookes.
Castleton— Thomas Furnace, vicar	no degree	no preacher	vj <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Bonteshull— Willm Burkley, Parson	no degree	no preacher	ix <i>l</i> . xviijs. ij <i>d</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Matlocke— John Scarston, Parson	Mr. of artes....	a preacher by the Lo: archbushop of Yorke his Grace	xij <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.

Ashborne— Thomas Pecoche, vicar	bach : of art . .	preacher by my lo: of Cov. & Lich.	v <i>l</i> . vs.
Maplinton— Hognaston— Bradborn— Henry Buxton, vicar	no degree	no preacher	vii <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Brasington— Edwarde Weste	no degree	no preacher	vii <i>l</i> .
Tissington— Parwich— Thomas Harvey, curate	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . stipend. v <i>l</i> . stipend.
Ballidon— Edward Weste			
Atlow— Peter Parker, curate	no degree	no preacher	stipend.
Carsington— John Billindge, Parson	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Wirksworth— Michael Harison, vicar	Dr. of Divinity.		
Kirke ireton— Bentley— Wm. Griffyn	Mr. of artes.		
Bradeley— James Lightwood, Parson	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Norbury— Richard Browne, Parson	Mr. of artes.	a preacher by the Lo : Bushop of Cov. & Lich	xiii <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Snelston— Peter Elwes, curate			
Edlaston— Hughe Wardle, curate	no degree	no preacher	iiii <i>l</i> . stipend.
Thorpe— Osmaston pr Brailsford— Nicholas Rowes			
St. Chades in Salop— Thomas Price, curate	no degree	a preacher by the Lo : Bushop of Cov. & Lich.	
St. Julians in Salop— Thomas Jarvace, curate	bachelor of arts	no preacher	iiii <i>l</i> . xs. stipend.
St. Crosse in Salop— Edmund Bennet, vicar	no degree	no preacher	vii <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
St. Alkmundes in Salop— Humfrey Leech, vicar	mr. of artes.		
Broughton— Thomas Newnes, curate	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Seynton— Wilm Morrice, Parson			
Wellington— John Jorden, vicar	mr. of art	no	
Wroberdyne— Thomas Ashe, Vicar	no degree	no preacher	vii <i>l</i> . viijs. i <i>l</i> d. in the k. bookes.
Frodesley— Lodovicus Taylor, rector	no degree		

Rodington— Thomas Howell, Rector	no degree	no preacher	vj <i>l</i> . vjs. viij <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Elismere— Humfrey Kinaston, vicar	mr. of artes	no preacher	xvij <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Cockshut chap.— John Parker, reader.			
Didlestone— Thomas Edwards, curate	mr. of artes	no preacher	v <i>l</i> .
Welch Hampton— John Powell, curate	no degree	no preacher.	
Penley— John ap Thomas, reader.			
Leehotwood— Willm Payne, curate.			
Nestrangle— Thomas Heeling, vicar	mr. of artes.		
Cundover— Thomas Fletcher, vicar	no degree	no preacher.	
Wroxeter— Ranulphus Sharp, vicar	no degree	a preacher by the Lord bushop of Coven & lich . . .	xj <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Great Arcall— George Wood, vicar	mr. of artes	a preacher by ye Lord Bushop of Coven & lich	xvj <i>l</i> . vjs. viij <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Withington— Edward Scofield, curate	a bachelor of artes	a preacher ut supra	ix <i>l</i> . stipend.
Leighton— Richard Wolly, vicar	mr. of artes	no preacher	vj <i>l</i> . xijs. in the kinges bookes.
Eyton Constantyne— Willm Rogers, curate	no degree	no preacher	viij <i>l</i> .
Cunde— Radulphus Shawe, Rector	no degree	a preacher by ye Lord Bushop of Coven & lich . . .	
Cressage— Edward Lodge, curate.			
Kenley— Willm. Chalner, curate	no	no.	
Stepulton— Rolandus Harris, Parson	no degree	no preacher	vj <i>l</i> . vs. viij <i>l</i> . in the k : bookes.
Hordley— Hughe Roberts, Parson	bachelor of artes	a preacher by the Lord Bushop of Coven & Lich . . .	iiij <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Pichford— Roger Tidder, Parson	no	no.	
Berington— Michael Massy, Parson	bachelor of artes	a preacher by the Lord Bp. of C. & lich	x <i>l</i> . vjs. in ye kinges bookes.
Great Upton— Edmund Scofield	bachelor of artes	a preacher by the L. Bushop of Cov. & lich . . .	ix <i>l</i> .

Monford— Henrie Cunde, vicar	no degree	no preacher	iiij <i>l</i> . in ye kinges bookes.
Baschurch— Peter Sanckie, vicar	a mr. of artes	no preacher	x <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Petton— Edward Rawlinson, parson	no degree	no preacher	iiij <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Loppingdon— Richard Howes, vicar	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Midle— Raphe Kinastone, parson	mr. of artes	a preacher by the L. Bushop of Co. & Lich.	xij <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Preston goballs— Willm Tecke, curate	no degree	no preacher	viiij <i>l</i> . stipend.
Grinsbill— Thomas Pea, Curate	no degree	no preacher	iiij <i>l</i> . stipend.
Acton Bromall— John Mallard, Parson	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . xs. in the kinges bookes.
Acton Pigott— vacat.			
Smethcote— John Shelvocke, Parson	no degree	a preacher by Doc- tor Clarke & Doctor Aubery, sede vacante	iiij <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Harley— Thomas Bent, Parson	no degree	a p: lic. by Lo: B. of C. & L.	
Attingham— Robert Fareley, vicar	no degree	no preacher	x <i>l</i> . vjs. viij <i>d</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Rinton— Thomas Davies, vicar	no degree	a preacher in his owne cure by the L: Bushop of Coven & lich	v <i>l</i> . xixs. in the kinges bookes.
Fitz— Gedion Hancox, parson	no degree	a preacher in his owne cure ut supra	v <i>l</i> . vijs.
Ightfield— Georg Hadnall, parson	no degree	no preacher	vij <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Felton— Thomas Sandfield, parson	no degree	a preacher by the L. Bushop of Co. & lich.	xix <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Whitchurch— James Brooke, parson	mr. of artes	a preacher ut supra	
Tilstocke— Moreton Corbet & Frodisley— Lodwicke Taylor, Parson	no degree	a preacher by the L. Bushop of Coven & lich	v <i>l</i> . iij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Hodnet— Willm Daykin, Parson	no degree	no preacher	xxv <i>l</i> . i <i>s</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Moreton Sea— Willm Cadman	no degree	no preacher	vij <i>l</i> .
Staunton— Willm Gibbons, vicar	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . xs. x <i>d</i> . in the kinges bookes.

Longnor— Willm Penne, curate.			
Shawbury— John Dicker, vicar.....	no degree	no preacher	vij <i>l</i> . xvij <i>s</i> . ob in the kings bookes
Eiton upon Wildmore— John Maning, Parson.			
Preston upon Wildmore— Roger Bradeley, Parson....	no degree	no preacher	iiij <i>l</i> . in the kings bookes.
Wemme— Peter Sanckie, Parson	a mr. of artes ..	no preacher	xx <i>l</i> . in the kings bookes.
Leebrockhurst— Humfrey Stanworth, curate..	no degree	no preacher	stipendarie.
Litle Nesse— Thomas Gittens, curate.			
Litle Buildwas— Uffington— Paynton— Battlefield— Willm Tecke, curate	no degree	no preacher	lis. stipend.
Wicksall chapell— Clife chapell— Thomas N-wans, curate	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . stipend.
Nuport— Richard Felton, curate	no degree	a preacher by the Lo. Bushop of Cov & Lich ...	x <i>l</i> . stipend.
Kemberton— John Corbett, Parson	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Kinassey— Robert Watson, Parson	no degree	no preacher	vj <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Stoke-super-Terne— Rowland Clay, Parson	a bachelor of art	no preacher	xx <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Edgmond— John Bagshaw, Parson.			
Tibberton chap.— Richard Fryer, curate.....	no degree ...	no preacher	iiij <i>l</i> . stipend.
Aston chap— Bolas-- Roger Benbowe, Parson ...	no degree	no preacher	vij <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Longford— John Hawkins, Parson	no degree	no preacher	vj <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Albrighton— Richard Barnes, vicar.....	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . xs. in the kinges bookes.
Norton-in-Hales— Alan Downes, Parson	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Donyngton— John Chapman, Parson	no degree	no preacher	xiiij <i>l</i> . vj <i>s</i> . viij <i>d</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Chetwyn— Roger Harpur, Parson	no degree	no preacher	xi <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Stirchley— Robert Bell, Parson	no degree	no preacher	vj <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Aderley— John Farre, Parson.....	no degree	no preacher	xj <i>l</i> . vs. in the kinges bookes.

Shufnall— Abdias Birche, vicar	mr. of artes . . .	a preacher by the Lord Arch Bishop of Can- terbury	xv <i>l</i> /.
Upton parva— Roger Lowe, Parson	no degree	no preacher	iiij <i>l</i> /. xvij <i>s</i> . in ye kinges bookes.
Hinstock— George Reignald, Parson	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> /. in the kinges bookes.
Arcall parva— Thomas Browne, curate	no degree	no preacher	iiij <i>l</i> /. xij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> . stipend.
Lilshull— Thoms Millington, vicar	a mr. of artes . . .	a preacher by the Lord Bishop of Co. & lich.	v <i>l</i> /. v <i>s</i> . viij <i>d</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Stockton— Willm Rogerson, Parson	a bachelor of divinity	a preacher by the university of Cambridge	xiiij <i>l</i> /. x <i>s</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Rington— Robtus Pedmore, Rector	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> /. in the kinges bookes.
Dawley— Francis Rogers, curate	no degree	no preacher	Stipend vij <i>l</i> /.
Sutton Maddocke— Georg Barnes, vicar	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> /. in the kinges bookes.
Boninghall— John Chapman, curate	a bachelor of artes	no preacher	viiij <i>l</i> /.
Drayton-in-hales— Roger Daker, vicar	Mr. of artes . . .	a preacher by the Lord Bishop of Coven & Lich.	xij <i>l</i> /. x <i>s</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Tong— George Meason, curate	no degree	no preacher	viiij <i>l</i> /. stipend.
Hadnal cap de Midle— Thoms Whitcombe, curate	no degree	no preacher	iiij <i>l</i> /. stipend.
St. Michaels in Coventry— Willm Hinton, vicar	Doctor of Di- vinitie.		
St. Trinities in Coventry— Richard Eyton, vicar	Bachelor in Di- vinitie		x <i>l</i> /. in the Kinges Bookes.
Stiviehall— — Atkinson, curate.			
Stoke— Julian Winspur, curate	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> /. in small tythes.
Wiken Sowe— Willm Fare, curate	no degree	no preacher	x <i>l</i> /. in tithes.
Shilton— Richard Johnson, curate	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> /.
Anstie— Anthony Petifer.			
Exall— Robert Bristow, curate	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> /. a donative.
Binley— Henry Pakeman, curate	no degree	no preacher	vij <i>l</i> /. stipend.

Churchover— Roger Vicars, Parson	no degree	no preacher	xv <i>l</i> . in the kings bookes.
Bulkinton— Henry Bradshaw, vicar			
Bedworth— Valentyne Overton, parson	Mr. of artes	a preacher by the L. Bushop of Coven. & Lich.	x <i>l</i> . iij <i>s</i> . iij <i>d</i> . ob. in the kings bookes.
Wolvey— John Wilcockson, vicar	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . v <i>s</i> . in the kings bookes.
Munks Kirby— Richus Stapleton, vicar			
Brincklow— John Bolton, Parson	no degree	no preacher	xv <i>l</i> . x <i>s</i> . in the kings bookes.
Alesley— Samuel Sanders, Parson	no degree	no preacher	
Newbold— Roger Barker, Vicar	Mr. of artes	a preacher by the L. Arch Bp. of Cant. his Grace- Parker	xiii <i>l</i> . x <i>s</i> . in the kings bookes.
Harborow— Daniel Naylor, Parson	a bachelor of Divinity.		xiii <i>l</i> . xv <i>s</i> . in the kings bookes.
Wiley— James Povie, Parson	a Mr. of artes	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . in the kings bookes.
Withbrooke— James Terry, vicar			
Astley— Lawrence Cartwright, curate	no degree	no preacher	ix <i>l</i> . stipend.
Stretton upon Statham— Willm Robinson, Parson			
Burton Hastings— Edmund Bagshaw, curate			
Foleshill— Robert Bristow, curate	no degree	no preacher	a donative v <i>l</i> .
Coleshill— Raphé Foxe, vicar	no degree	a preacher by the L. Bushop of Co. & Lich	x <i>l</i> . in the kings bookes.
Over Whitacre— Richard Hill, curate	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . in tithes.
Nether Whitacre— Thomas Jenkins, cur.	no degree	no preacher	vii <i>l</i> . in tithes.
Lemarson— Rich: Wolly, curate	no degree	no preacher	farmer of the rectorie.
Curdworth— Edmund Lingard, vicar	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . in the kings bookes.
Aston juxta Birmingham— Henry Williams, vicar	a bachelor of lawe		
Castlebromwich— Sutton Coldfield— Rog. Ellyot, Parson	Mr. of artes	no preacher	xxxii <i>l</i> . in the kings bookes.
Birmingham— Luke Smith, Parson	Mr. of artes	a preacher by ye L: Bushop of Coven. & Lich.	xx <i>l</i> . in ye kinges bookes.

Kinsbury— John Foxe, vicar	no degree	a preacher by ye L: Bushop of Co. & Lich	viiij <i>l</i> .
Solihull— Luke Smith, Parson	Mr. of artes	a preacher ut supra	xxiiij <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Elmedon— Harker Symonds, Parson ..			
Sheldon— Willm Blackmore, Parson ..			
Shustocke— Richard Warde			
Bicknoll— Robert Osburne, vicar	no degree	a preacher in his own Cure, noe license	vij <i>l</i> . xs. in ye kinges bookes.
Maxstocke— Thomas Milles, curate	no degree	no preacher	vij <i>l</i> . stipend.
Newton— John Barwell, Parson	Mr. of art	by my Lord	
Hampton in Arden— Simon Graver, vicar	Mr. of artes ..		
Merryden— Thomas Kotton	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . in the kings bookes.
Noneaton— Willm Curry, vicar			
Little Packinton— John White, Parson	no degree	no preacher	iiij <i>l</i> . in the kings bookes
Great Packinton— Willm vicar	no degree	no preacher	vij <i>l</i> . xs. ij <i>l</i> . ob. in the kings bookes.
Polesworth— Richard vicar			
Corley— Robt Woodcocke, vicar ...			
Fillingsley— Thomas Gilbert, vicar			
Arely— Raphe Sherard, Parson			
Baxterley— John Foxe, Parson	no degree	a preacher by the L. Bushop of Co. & Lich	v <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Ansley— James Bush, Parson	Mr. of artes ..	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Gryndon— Thomas Walker, Parson			
Aldustry— Roger Mowld, vicar			
Weddington— James Crumford, Parson	Mr. of artes ..	no preacher	viiij <i>l</i> . in ye kinges bookes.
Badesley Clynton— Thomas Miles, curate	no degree	no preacher	a stipend.
Wishawe— John Weston, Parson	a bachelor of artes	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Mauncetter— Robt Cropwell, curate			

Barkswell— Richard Fynnies, Parson . . .	a Mr. of artes . . .	no preacher	xiiij <i>l</i> . in the kings bookes.
Seckinton— John Barwell, Parson			
Shottington— Michael Buxton, curate			
Chilvers Coton— Richard Taylor, vicar	a Mr. of artes . . .	a preacher by ye Lo : Bushop of Co : & lich.	vij <i>l</i> . in ye kinges bookes.
Calcote— William Rowley, Parson			
Dunchurch— Sampson Haslehurst, vicar . . .			
Rookeby*— Edward Bolton, Parson	no degree	no preacher	xviii <i>l</i> . in the kings bookes.
Wolston— Hugh Clarke, vicar	Mr. of artes . . .	a preacher by the Lord Archbushop of Can: this Grace	xv <i>l</i> . xs. in ye kings bookes.
Stretton upon Dunsmore— Thomas Hodgkinson, curate			
Church Lawford— William Wright, Parson			
Clifton upon Dunsmore— Mathew King, vicar	a Mr. of artes . . .	a preacher by ye university of Cambridge	
Brownsover— Hill Moreton— Thomas Hodgkinson, vicar . . .	Bachelor of artes . . .	a preacher by the Lord Archbp of Cant: his Gr. . .	vj <i>l</i> . xs. in the kings bookes.
Willoughby— Robt Wilton, vicar	a bachelor of artes	a preacher by the Lo : Bushop of Co : & Lich	xv <i>l</i> . xs. in the kinges bookes.
Wolfamcote— Thomas Fawcet, vicar	a bachelor of artes	no preacher	xiiij <i>l</i> . vjs. payd in money certaine.
Grandborow— Thomas Davies, vicar	a bachelor of artes	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Wapenbury— Ralph Wilding, curate	no degree	no preacher	vij <i>l</i> . in money.
Stockton— Thomas Crooke, Parson			
Merton— Richard Seale, vicar	a bachelor of artes	a preacher by the L : Bushop of Co : & lich	
Long Itchington— John Turner, vicar			

* Old name for Rugby.

Lemington Hastings— Mathew Holand, vicar	Mr. of artes	a preacher by the L. Archbp of Cant: his G.	xx <i>l</i> . in the kings bookes.
Frankton— John Smith, Parson	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . xijs. in the kings bookes.
Burton upon Dunsmore— William Gilbert, Parson			
Burdingbury— Cutberd Terry, Parson	no degree	no parson	vij <i>l</i> .xs.in ye kinges bookes.
Southam— John Oxenbridge, Parson	a Mr. of artes	a preacher by the Lord Bushop Jewell & of Co: & lich	xxij <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Lodbrooke— Roger Inckford, parson	Dr. of Divinity		
Bilton— Edmund Enos, Parson	Mr. of artes	no preacher	xv <i>l</i> . in ye kings bookes.
Napton— John Turner, vicar			
Honingham— Richard Wilding, curate			
Radborne— Griffith Lloid, Parson	no degree	no preacher	iiij <i>l</i> . xvjs. ob. in the kings bookes.
Kenelworth— Willm Wilbie, curate			
Radford Semeby— Richard Gardner, vicar			
Bathinton— James Gibson, Parson	no degree	no preacher	vij <i>l</i> . in ye kinges bookes.
Lemington Priors— Henry Clarke, vicar	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . xs. in the kinges bookes.
Lillington-- Thomas Maye, vicar	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . xijs. iiij <i>d</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Ashooe— Martyn Delvyn, Rector	Mr. of artes	a preacher in his cure	xvij <i>l</i> . vjs. in the kinges bookes.
Stonely— Henry Bellyngham, vicar	a bachelor of artes	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Leek Wootton— Humfry Wilding, vicar	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . ij <i>d</i> . ob. in ye kings bookes.
Milverton— Raphe Parwich, curate			
Colebington— Richard Morral, vicar	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . vjs. viij <i>d</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Wormleighton— Georgius Hall, vicar	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . xijs. ij <i>d</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Feny Compton— Tho: Nicholson, parson			
Radway— Richard Hill, vicar	no degree	a preacher by the L. Bushop of Co: & lich	v <i>l</i> .xs.in the kinges bookes.
Whitnash— Raph Beate, Parson	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . in the kings bo okes.

Warminton— Anthony Petifer, Parson			
Ratby— Thomas Orton, vicar			
Ofchurch— Nicholas More, vicar			
Great Dasset— Richard Poole, vicar			
Harbury— John Overton, vicar	no degree	a preacher in his cure by the L: Bp of Coven & lich	v <i>l</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Bobenhull— Thomas Banckes, curate			
Ruyton— Willm Talbot, curate			
Thomas Gorton, vicar	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> <i>d</i> . xiijs. iiij <i>d</i> . in tithes.
Farneborow— Thomas Davies, vicar	a bachelor of artes	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . in ye kinges bookes.
Little Dasset— John James, parson			
Shotesweil— Willm Keeling, vicar	no degree	no preacher	v <i>l</i> . xiijs. iiij <i>d</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Chesterton— John Lea, curate			
Hardwicke Priors— Leonard Harison, vicar			
Nether Shuckborow— John Blakemore, curate			
Marson Priors— Leonard Harison, curate			
Shuckborow Superior— Willm Field, curate			

INDEX OF NAMES OF PERSONS.

A.

Abney, William, 83
 Adderley, Mrs. Anne,
 of Chesterfield, 7
 Addison's Roger de
 Coverley, 17
 Addy, S. O., M.A., 11,
 49
 Ælfleda, mother of St.
 Wystan, 76
 Alcocke, Richard, 161
 Aldrich, Henry, Rector,
 2
 Alexander, Ralfe, 5
 Alfred, King, 121
 Alice, son of, 10
 Allen, Anne, 6
 Allen family, 2
 Allen, Richard, 166
 Allen, William, 164
 Allibone's Dictionary of
 Authors, 15
 Allsoppe family, 2
 Allsoppe, Francis and
 Catharine, 4
 Allyn, Edward, of Tyds-
 well, co. Derb., Pedi-
 gree of, 23-25
 Alsop, Francis, 162
 Alsop, Robert and Anne,
 of ye Dale, co. Derb.,
 24
 Andrew, Rev. S., Vicar
 of Tideswell, 152
 Antiquaries, Society of,
 97
 Applebie, Grace and
 Chris. Goodenough, 5

Arnfeild, Ottiwel, 9
 Arthur, King, 108
 Ashbone, John and
 Dorothy, of Romley, 5
 Ashbourne, John, 6
 Ashby, William, 168
 Ashe, Thomas, 171
 Asking, Thomas, 165
 Ashley, John, 84
 Ashton, Robert, 164
 Asshley, John, 83
 Aston, John, 165
 Aston, Katharin and
 John, 4
 Aston, Robert, 162
 Atkinson, —, 175
 Atkinson, Frederic, M.A.,
 Trin. Coll., Camb., 3
 Audley, Henry, 85
 Ausley, Jno., of Ausley,
 24
 Autotype Co., The, 37

B.

Baall, Godfrey and Rich-
 ard, 9
 Babington, Bruce, 165
 Backe, Mr. William, of
 Stanton, 7
 Backes, 1
 Baddeley, 115
 Baddesley, John, 6
 Badily, Richard, 163
 Badyley, James, 3
 Bagnall, Thomas, 86
 Bagshaw, William, 5
 Bagshaw, Mary, of Ches-
 terfield, 8

Bagshaw, Mr. Benjamin,
 11
 Bagshaw, John, Esq.,
 24
 Bagshaw, William, 170
 Bagshaw, John, 174
 Bagshaw, Edmund, 176
 Bagshawe, Mr. Benjamin,
 of Sheffield, 74
 Bailie, John, 167
 Baily, James, 162
 Bake-well, Robert, 86
 Balguy, Charles, M.D.,
 11-30
 Balguy, Thomas, 11
 Balguy, John, 11.
 Balguy, Nicholas, of
 Magdelen College, Ox-
 ford, 11
 Balguy, Henry and Eliza-
 beth, of Derwent Hall,
 12
 Balguy, Henry, of Alfre-
 ton, 12, 26
 Balguy, John, Esq., of
 Waltham House,
 Chelmsford, 12
 Balguy, Anne Dorothy,
 Mary, Catherine, and
 Elizabeth, 12
 Balguy, Philippa and
 Henry, of Hope Hall,
 17
 Balguy, Frances, 17, 30
 Balguy, John, of Shef-
 field, 17
 Balguy, Pedigree of, from
 the College of Arms,
 22, 23
 Balguy, of Hagg, 23, 24

- Balguy, Thomas, of Aston,
Pedigree of, 22, 23, 26
Balguy, Thomas, of
Ashton in ye Peak, 24
Balguy, Mr. Henry, 26
Balguy, John, of London,
27
Balguy, Thomas, Mary,
and Children, 30
Balguy, The, 11, 12, 30,
143
Balguy's, Charles, mother,
16
Ball, Roger, 10
Ballidon, Cicilie, 5
Ballidon, Agnes and
Elizabeth, 8
Bamford, Robert, 167,
170
Banches, Thomas, 180
Bancroft, Robert, 167
Bancroft, Wm., 167
Banne, Roger, 164
Barber, Edward, of Row-
ley, Pedigree of, 23-25
Barker, of Albrighlee, 1
Barker family, 2
Barker, Thomas, 5
Barker, Peter and Sara,
of Derby, 7
Barker, Roger, 176
Barley, Thos., of Barley,
24
Barnes, Wm., Pedigree
of, 1
Barnes, Philippe, of
Brightowne, 10
Barnes, Thomas, 162
Barnes, Richard, 174
Barnes, George, 175
Barwell, John, 177-8
Barford, Thos., Esq., 24
Barford, or Beresford, 26
Bassano, 1
Basset, Sir John, of
Bletsworth, 24
Bateman, Francis, of
Yolgreave, 8
Bateman, Mr. Thomas,
of Lomberdale House,
99, 101, 104, 105
Bateman, Mr. William,
104, 105
Bauncetoun, Thomas, 85
Baynbrygge, Robert, 86
Beardsley, Elizabeth, 6
Beate, Raph, 179
Bedford, Mr. Edward, 5
Beeleigh, Ottewell and
Carre, 4
Beely, Ottiwell, 6
Bell, Robert, 174
Bellyngham, Henry, 179
Bemrose, London and
Derby, 75
Benbow, Richard, 6
Benbow, Roger, 174
Bendow, Richard, of
Hackney-lane, 9
Benite, Mary of Darley,
7
Bennet, Jana, 6
Bennit, Edward, 167
Bennit, William, 168
Bennit, Edmund, 173
Bent, Thomas, 173
Bentham, Bishop of
Lichfield, 160
Bentham, Thomas, 162
Bentincks, 34
Bentley, John, of Hun-
grey Bentley, 24
Berdmore, John, 162
Beresford, John, 6
Beresfords, 1
Berisford, Bryant, 6
Berisford, Mr. John, 7
Berisford, Thomas, of
Alstonfield, 8
Bertall, Wensley and Mar-
gery, of Wensley, 5
Bertall, Mary, 7
Bigsby's History of Rep-
ton, 75
Billindge, John, 171
Birch, John, 168
Birch, Nathaniel, 168
Birche, Abdias, 175
Birdman, Petrus, 162
Birds, The, 1
Bird, Mr. and Mrs., of
Stanton Hall, 7
Bishop of Peterborough,
29
Blackburn, George, 166
Blackmore, William, 177
Blackwell, Thomas,
Esq., 24
Blakemor, John, 180
Blandee, Thomas, 165
Blomfield, Mr., 96
Blundevile, Thomas, 24
Boccaccio's Novels, 16,
18, 25
Bolles, Mr., 85
Bolton, Richard, 162
Bolton, John, 176
Bolton, Edward, 178
Bond, William, 166
Boote, Elige, 169
Boothbie, Judith, 6
Boothby, Sir William
and Francis, 5
Boothby, Sir William
and Annie, 9
Bott, Anthony, 78
Bowlston Ryc', 78
Bowker, Mr. Thomas,
20, 28
Bowler, John, 6
Bowyston, Henry, 78
Boxley, Lawrence, 161
Bradeley, Roger, 174
Bradlie, Bennet, 5
Bradshaw, Henry, 176
Bradshawe, Thomas, 85
Bradshaw's House, 126,
127
Bradwell Family, 2
Bradwell, John, 162
Brailsford, Sir John and
Anne, 24
Brainston, Thomas, 83
Brinsley, Thomas, Esq.,
24
Bristow, Robert, 175, 176
Bristowe, Richard, 166
Britland Family, 2
Britons, The, 108
Brodbene, Laurence, 170
Brooke, Roger, 169
Brooke, James, 173
Brough, Hugh, 8
Bruce, 102
Browne, John, 83, 86
Browne, Richard, 171
Browne, Thomas, 175
Broxholme, Charles, 2, 9
Bryant, Quotation from,
130, 131
Brych, Thomas, 83
Rullock family, 2
Bullock, Richard, 162
Bullock, —, Esq., 1
Bugesse, Richard and
Isaac, 4
Burgh, Henry, 6
Burkley, William, 170
Burrow, Rev. M., M.A.,
13
Burton, 16
Burton, William and Ed-
ward, 20
Bush, James, 177

- Butler, Mr. Joseph, of Sheffield, 7
 Butterton, Robert, 163
 Buxton, George, 6
 Buxton, Agnes, 8
 Buxton, William and Damorish, 9
 Buxton, Henry, 171
 Buxton, Michael, 178
 Buxtonne, Jhonne, of Brassongtonne, 6
- C.
- Cadman, William, 173
 Cæsar, 106
 Calke, Canons of, 77
 Cammell, Mr. Charles, 13
 Canterbury, Archbishop, 159, 161, 163, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 175, 176, 178, 179
 Cantrel, John, School-master at Darley, 3
 Capper, Phill., of Wanstead, in Essex, 27
 Capron, Christopher, 163
 Carlell, William, 8
 Carlton, Hamlet, 161
 Cartwright, George, of Stancliffe, 4
 Cartwright, Lawrence, 176
 Catharaine, Ould, 9
 Caunt, 102
 Cavendish, Sir Charles, 34
 Cavendish, Sir William, 34
 Cavendishes, The, 34
 Cavendyshe, Wyllmus, 78
 Chadderton, Mrs. Frances, of Doncaster, 10
 Chadwicke, James and John, of Todhole, 4
 Chalner, Willm., 172
 Champney, Hemor, 6
 Chantrey, 152
 Chapman, John, 174, 175
 Chapman, Richard, 169
 Chaucer, Imitation from, 41, 42, 46
 Chaucer, Tales of, 18
 Chaworth, John, Esq., 24
 Chaworth, Mr. Henrie, 5
 Cheethome, Widdow, 9
 Chester, Matilda, Countess of, 77
 Chetham, James, 1
 Chestefeld, Earl of, 1
 Clarke, Cornelius, 1
 Clarke, Henry, 179
 Clarke, Hugh, 178
 Clarke, Rauffe, 85
 Clay family, 2
 Clay, Rowland, 174
 Clayton, Edmund, 165
 Clayton, Thomas, 165
 Clerk, Fran. Morice, 27
 Clerke, Robert, 83
 Cleroke, Sr. Rauffe, 83
 Clopton, Sir Hugh, 1
 Clowes, Richard, 167
 Cokden, Henry, 78
 Condell, Mr., 112
 Constable, Robert, of Northcliffe, co. York, 7
 Coke, Thomas and Elizabeth, of Melbourne, 16
 Coke, Sir Edward, of Longford, 1
 Collombell, Mr. George, 5
 Collombell, Roger and Rosemand, 4
 Collomble, Mrs. Ffrancis, 6
 Collumbell, Mrs. Dorotheie, 5
 Collumbell, Mrs. Rosamond, 5
 Collumbell, Francis, 3
 Collumbell, son of Mr. Francis Grantham, of Darley-hall, 4
 Collumbell, son of Mr. Francis Grantham, of Hackney Lane, 9
 Columbello, George, 6
 Columbello, Mr. Godfrey, 10
 Columbello, Mrs. Walburge, of Stancliffe, 9
 Columbello, Peter and Roger, 2
 Columbello, Roger and Mr. John, 4
 Columbello, The, 1
 Cooke, Richard, 161
 Cooper, Sarah, Grave-stone of, 128
 Corbet, Henry and Anne, of Harowden, Northants, 4
 Corbett, John, 174
 Cordall, Thomas, 85
 Coson, Elize, 168
 Cottingham, Rev. H., Vicar of Hathersage, 138
 Cotton, Christopher, 6
 Coventry, Lord Bishop of, 161, 180
 Cox, Rev. J. C., 116, 157
 Cox's Churches of Derbyshire, 15, 75, 77
 Cox, John, 163
 Cowap, Thomas, 163
 Cowley, Giles, 6
 Cresset, Arthur, 164
 Cricheley, Hughe, 160
 Cripps, Mr., 32
 Croftes, Margaret, 85
 Croftes, Robert, 169
 Croke, Thomas, 178
 Cromwell, Thomas Lord, 78
 Crupwell, Robert, 177
 Croston, On foot through the Peak, 144
 Crumford, James, 177
 Cumbley, Mr. G. A., of Sheffield, 49
 Cuckney, Thomas de, 33
 Cunde, Henrie, 173
 Cunningham, a curate at Eyam, 127
 Cunningham, Mr., 102
 Curate of Marebrooke Chapel, 160
 Curate of Wingerworth, 160
 Curren, Edward, 78
 Curry, William, 177
- D.
- Daker, Roger, 175
 Dale, Robert, of Flagge, 74
 Damperd, John, 86
 Danæ in the Shower of Gold, 12
 Danes, The, 76
 Darby's, Gravestones of, 122
 Darleys, The, 1
 Darwin, Erasmus, M.D., 13
 Davie, Robert, 168

Davies, Thomas, 173,
178, 180
Dawe, Robert, Parson of
Darley, 2, 4
Dawe, Elizabeth, 4
Dawes, Francis, 6
Day, William, 78
Daykin, Willm., 173
Dean, Ashby, 20
Debanke, John, 86
Delvyn, Martyn, 179
Denman, Lord, 114
Dennett, Edward, 169
Derbyshire family, 2
Dethick, Thomas, Esq.,
of Newhall, in Stapen-
hill, Pedigree of, 1
Dethicke, William, 165
Dicker, John, 174
Digby, Everard, 164
Dinis, John, 167
Diuma, 1st Bishop of the
Mercians, 76
Dixon, Robert, 166
Doddsley, R., 16
Downe, Alan, 174
Dracot, Gilbert, 167
Draper, Margaret, of
Sullam, Berks., 5
Druids, The, 106, 107,
135
Dubouley, Nicholas, 168
Dum, Robert, of Toad-
hole, 9
Durdant, Walter de,
Bishop of Coventry,
77

E.

Edmundson, Mr. B.,
tutor, 14
Edward I., 77, 91
Edward III., 34
Edward the Confessor, 76
Edward VI., 31, 159
Edwards, John, Rector of
Darley, 2
Edwards, the reigns of,
90
Edwards, Thomas, 172
Elde, Robtus, 161
Elizabeth, Queen, 22,
157, 158
Ellis, W., 47
Ellyot, Rog., 176
Elwes, Peter, 171
Ely, Bishop of, 34, 159

English bowmen, 106
Enos, Edmund, 179
Evans, Robert and Jane,
4
Evans, Robert and Joan,
8
Evans, Robert, Parson of
North Medietic of Dar-
ley, 2, 9
Fvelyn, 35, 47
Eyre, Anthony and Mar-
garet, of Rampton and
Grove, co. Notts., 16
Eyre, George, 139, 167
Eyre, Georgius, 22
Eyre, Miss, 141
Eyre, Thomas, Esq., of
Newbold, nr. Chester-
field, 12
Eyre, Thos. and Eliza-
beth, of Newbold, co.
Derb., 25
Eyre, of Padley, Pedigree
of, 22
Eyre, Sir Arthur, 133
Eyre, Robert, and his
wife, effigies of, 139,
141
Eyre, Robert, 142
Eyres, The, of Newbold,
co. Derb., 16
Exeter, William, Earl
of, 11
Eynsworth, Robert, 83
Eyton, Ralphe, 163
Eyton, Richard, 175

F.

Falkner, John, 163
Fallows, Wm., of Al-
derley, 8
Faux, Robert, 163
Fare, Wm., 175
Fareley, Robert, 173
Farneworth, Ellis, 13
Farre, John, 174
Fawcett, Thomas, 178
Felton, Richard, 174
Ferguson, Mr. James,
101, 103, 107, 108
Ferne, Henry, of Snitter-
ton, 1
Fernes, The, 1, 2
ffinnies, Edward, 7
ffolmbige-bache, Mr.
ffrancis, 7
ffoole, Cicile, 6

ffox, Mrs. Brighet, of
Youlgrave, 7
ffranklin, William, 7
ffullwood, ffrances, 6
Field, William, 180
Fielding, 17
Finan, Bishop of Lindis-
farne, 76
Fitzherbert, Jno. and
Rosaline, of Norbury,
24
Fitzherbert, Sir Thomas,
133
Flemang, or Flemyng,
Joceus de, 33
Flemangs, The, 33
Fletcher, Thomas, 172
Flint family, 2
Foljambe, Jno., 24
Foljambe, Sir Godfrey,
monuments to, 155
Foljambes, The, 1
Folly, William, 165
Ford, John, of Leeke, 7
Forman, Christopher, 166
Fowell, Richard, 162
Fowler, William, 167
Fox, Mrs., of Eyam,
117, 119
Fuxe, Raphe, 176
Fuxe, John, 177
Freeholders and Vills of
Derbyshire, 49-74
Freeman, Robert, 162
Fretchville, Pet., of
Stayl, 24
Froggatt, Thos., Mary,
and Edward, 127
Fryer, Richard, 174
Fuller, 86, 87
Furnace, Thomas, 170
Furness, Mr. Peter, of
Eyam, 115, 127
Fynnies, Richard, 178

G.

Gamble, Marie, 6
Gardner, Richard, 179
Garmston, John, M.A.,
Rector of Darley, 2
Gars, Jno., 25
Gay, 16
Gawdon, Robert, 166
Gell, Ralph, of Carsing-
ton, 8
George 1st, 16

Gibbons, Willm., 173
 Gibson, Dorothee, 6
 Gibson, James, 179
 Gilbert, Thomas, 177
 Gilbert, William, 179
 Giles, Samuel, 10
 Gill, Christopher, 165
 Gittens, Thomas, 174
 Gladwin, Anne, 6
 Gloucester, Bishop of, 160-166
 Goodenough, Christopher, 7
 Goodfellow, Robin, 153
 Goodwin, Humfrey, 161
 Goodwyn, Edward, 167
 Goodwyn, Jones, 164
 Goose family, 2
 Goose, Mary, 8
 Gorton, Thomas, 180
 Goss, Mr., 101
 Granger, George, 162
 Grantham, Wm., of Darby, 7
 Graver, Simon, 177
 Graves, Wm., 1
 Greaves, Charles, of Rowlee, 12
 Greaves, G., 58
 Greaves, Joseph, of Moscar House, 12
 Greaves, Mr. John, of ye Woodhouse, 7
 Greaves, The, 7
 Green, Mr., Solicitor, St. Ives, 19
 Greensmiths, The, 1
 Greenwood, John, 163
 Gregory family, 2
 Gregory, Robert, of froggatt, 9
 Grenoway, John, of Tilass, Berks, 8
 Greysone, Mr. George, 6
 Griffyn, Wm., 171
 Grimms, S. H., 47
 Gysborne, Thomas, 83
 Guysborne, Thomas, 86

H.

Hadfield, Sarah, 7
 Hadnall, George, 173
 Hake, Sarah, 15, 19, 28
 Hake, Eleanor, 15, 19, 20, 28
 Halifax, Bishop of Gloucester, 13

Hall, Thomas, 8
 Hall, Joseph, of Bamford, 17
 Hall, Dr. S. T., Loiterings near Longshaw, 133
 Hall, Dr., Caelswark and Hugaer, 135-137
 Fall, Georgius, 179
 Hancock, John, and Children's Graves, 122, 123
 Hancox, Gedion, 173
 Hanley, Hugh, 165
 Hardwick, Elizabeth, 34
 Harison, Leonard, 180
 Harison, Michael, 171
 Harley, Edward, 34
 Harley, Lady Margaret Cavendish, 34
 Harleys, The, 34
 Harper, Katherine, 10
 Harpur, Mrs. Mary, 10
 Harpur, Mrs. Catherine, of Bridge-town, 10
 Harpur, Roger, 174
 Harrington, Francis and Alice, 27
 Harris, Rolandus, 172
 Harrup, Edmund, 170
 Harvey, Thomas, 171
 Haslehurst, Sampson, 178
 Hassall, Johannes, 164
 Hastings, Sir Francis, of Cadbury, 1
 Hawkes, Richard, 164
 Hawkins, John, 174
 Hay, Richard, 78, 82
 Haye, Richard, 85, 86
 Haywood, John, 170
 Heathcoate, Marie, 5
 Heathcote, Benjamin, of Chesterfield, 7
 Heaton, Mr., of Sheffield, 17
 Heaton, Thomas, of Sheffield, 17
 Heatons, The, of Sheffield, 17
 Heeling, Thomas, 172
 Henry VII., 32
 Henry VIII., 78, 79, 85, 159
 Herod, 167
 Heron, Samuel, 161
 Hide, Robert, 170
 Hides, Mrs. Elizabeth, of Cowley, 7

Higdon, John, 169
 Higenbotham, Hugo, 161
 Higgis, George, 165
 Hill, John, 164-166
 Hill, Richard, 163, 176, 179
 Hinchclif, Robert, 170
 Hinton, Willm., 175
 Hirst, W., 111, 113
 Hobgoblin, 153
 Hocknell, John, 44
 Hodgkinson, Thomas, 178
 Holand, Mathew, 179
 Holbein's Dance of Death, 151
 Holland, James, 2-9
 Holland, Mr., 8
 Holles, 34
 Holles, Lady Henrietta, 34, 37, 43
 Hollilie, John and Arthur, 4
 Holme, Susanna, 6
 Holme, Henry, 168
 Holytoke, Raffe, 78
 Hood, Thomas, 148
 Hope, W. H. St. John, 31, 75
 Horobine, John, 165
 Howell, Thomas, 172
 Howes, Richard, 173
 Hudson, Robert, 83-85
 Hudson, Johannes, 55
 Hudson, Thomae, de Sicke House, 55
 Humbleton, James, 161
 Hunt, Christopher, 165
 Hunter, A., M.D., 47
 Hunter, Dr., "Sylva," 35
 Huntbury, John, 162
 Hursthouse, Roger, 4
 Hutchinson, William, 168
 Hutchinson, Cutbeard, 168
 Hutton, Dr., 166
 Hyde, John, of Potlake, 86

I.

Inckford, Roger, 179
 Ingulf, 76
 Irennius, 108
 Ironfeild, Thomas, 9
 Irvine, Mr., 76

J.

Jackson, Geoffrey, 168
 Jackson, Mr. Kains, 102
 Jaggard's Folio, 1625, 16
 James I., 157
 James, John, 180
 Jarvace, Thomas, 171
 Jebb, Dr. John, 13
 Jefferys, Geo., 20
 Jennens, Mr. Humfrye,
 of Brimingham, 7
 Jenkins, Thomas, 176
 Jewell, Bishop of Sarum,
 160, 179
 Jewitt, L., F.S.A., 33,
 155
 Jewitt's Stately Homes
 of England, 33
 Johnson, Richard, 175
 Jordan, John, 171
 Juvenal's Fourth Satire,
 108

K.

Kay, Edward, 169
 Keeling, William, 180
 Keene, Mr., Derby, 32
 Keene, Richard, 109, 111
 Kelsall, William, 163
 Kent, William, 165
 Key, Thomas, 161
 Kiddinger, Thomas, 162
 Kinaston, Humfrye, 172
 Kinastone, Raphe, 173
 Kinersley, Walter, 165
 King, Mathew, 178
 Kitching, George, 28
 Kitton, Thomas, 177
 Knight, James, 164
 Kniveton, The, 1
 Kniveton, William, 3
 Knowles family, 2
 Knyfton, Jno., of Brad-
 ley, Kt., 24
 Kyngchesse, John, 83
 Kynton, 83
 Kynton, Hugh, 83
 Kynton, John, 86
 Kynton, William, 83-86

L.

Langford, Mrs. Mary,
 from Leek, 10
 Lago, Robert, vycar of
 Wyllington, 85

Langford, Jno. and Amy,
 of Langford, co. Derb.,
 24
 Langley, Jno. and Ursula,
 co. Derb., 24
 Lathbury, Rauffe, 83
 Layton, Dr., 78, 96
 Lawrence, Benjamin,
 M.A., 2
 Lawrenson, John, 86
 Lea, John, 180
 Lea, Thomas, 162
 Leason, Thomas, parson
 of Castell Ashby, 86
 Lee, Francis, 164
 Lee, Richard, M.A.,
 rector, 3
 Leech, Humfrye, 171
 Leech, Sir Wm., 24
 Lecke, John, Esq., 24
 Leicester, Edmund and
 John, 5
 Leigh, Dr., 78, 96
 Leigh, Sir Thomas and
 Ann, 24
 Leighe, als Lee, 161
 Leycester, Sir Peter, 26
 Lichfield, Canons and
 Chancellor, 1
 Lichfield Clergy, 160
 Lichfield, Dean and
 Chapter of, 160
 Lichfield, Lord Bishop
 of, 161, 180
 Lightfoot, Thomas, 163
 Lightwood, James, 171
 Lincoln, Bishop of, 159
 Lingard, Edmund, 176
 Lingard, Godfrey and
 Dorothy, 4
 Little John's grave, 139
 Littlewood, Chas., 29
 Littlewood, George, 29
 Littlewood, John and
 Elizabeth, of Bamford,
 12, 20, 28, 29
 Lloid, Griffith, 179
 Lodge, Edward, 172
 Lomax, Elias, 169
 Longfellow, 149
 Longford, Sir Ralph,
 Pedigree of, 1
 Longley, Ellis and
 Hellen, 4
 Longley, George and
 Joseph, 5
 Lowe, Joane, 5

Lowe, Ralfe, of Denby,
 25
 Lowe, Roger, 175
 Lowe, Thomas, 168
 Lubbock, Sir John, 101,
 102, 103, 105, 116
 Lucy, Rev. W., D.D.,
 rector of Hampton
 Lucy, 17
 Lucas, John and Joane,
 27
 Luther, Robert, 162
 Lytster, Rychard, 78
 Lytton family, 152

M.

Malderon, John, vel.
 Maleram, 3
 Mallard, John, 173
 Maning, John, 174
 Manne, Hugh, 170
 Manners family, Monu-
 ments to, 155
 Manyrye, Hugh, 78
 Marbury, Mrs. Elizabeth,
 7
 Marburys, The, 1
 Marshall, Adam and
 Margery, of Rowsley
 Hall, 9
 Marson, Thomas, Esq.,
 24
 Mary, Queen, 87
 Mason, Robert, 167
 Massy, Thomas and
 Dorothy, of Wickles-
 wick, 23-25
 Massy, Michael, 172
 Maye, Thomas, 179
 Mayor, Professor, of
 Cambridge, 19
 McConnell, Mr., 153
 Meare, Hugo, 162
 Meason, George, 175
 Mellor, Henricus, 166
 Mellor, George, 168
 Mellor, Mr., St. Ives, 19
 Mercians, Kingdom of
 the, 76
 Mercians, King of the, 76
 Merrill's, Humphrey,
 tomb, 117, 126
 Meverell, Sampson,
 Altar tomb of, 152
 Michell, Richard, 164
 Middleton, Thomas, 169
 Miles, Thomas, 177

Miller, Eli, 20
 Milles, Thomas, 177
 Millington, Thomas, 175
 Milner, Francis, 169
 Milnes, Robert, 5
 Milnes, Mrs. Alice, 6
 Milnes, Mrs. Margaret, 6
 Millward, Robert, of
 Snitterton, 1, 2
 Millward, John, of Snit-
 terton, 6, 7, 9
 Millward, Mary, 7
 Millward, Elizabeth, 7
 Millward, Thomas, of
 Stanton Wood, Pedigree of, 1
 Milwards, The, 1
 Millwarde, John and
 Frances, 4
 Milnes, William, of
 Hope, 8
 Millward, John and
 Henry, 4
 Milward, Mrs. Mary, 6
 Milward, Mr. John, 9
 Mitchell, Thomas, 83-86
 Mompesson's, Catherine,
 tomb, 118, 122, 124,
 128, 129, 130
 Mompesson, 122, 124,
 126
 Monger, John and Eliza-
 beth, of Kent, 27
 Montague, Duke of, 15
 More, Ralph, 169, 170
 More, Nicholas, 180
 Morewood, John, of
 Oakes, 23
 Morewood, Andrew, of
 Hallow, 25
 Morland, 141
 Morley, Thomas, 86
 Morral, Richard, 179
 Morrice, Robert, 262
 Morrice, William, 171
 Monten's House, 136
 Mortimer, Earl of, 34
 Mortimer, Countess of,
 37, 43, 44
 Moseley, Thomas, 2, 3
 Mosse, Roger, 161
 Mosselie, Anne, 5
 Mower, Arthur, of Ches-
 terfield, 49
 Mowld, Roger, 177
 Murray, John, 10
 Mutthill, Joseph and
 John, 5

N.

Naylor, Daniel, 176
 Neale, Thomas, 164
 Nedham Family, 2
 Needham, Richard, 8
 Neve, Dr. Timothy, 15
 Newam, Edward, 167
 Newans, Thomas, 174
 Newbould, George, 55
 Newcastle, Duke of, 34
 Newdigate, George, Esq.,
 Residence of, 143
 Newnes, Thomas, 171
 Newton, Joane, 5
 Newton, Mary, 6
 Newton, Robert, of Nor-
 ton, co. Derb., 12
 Newton, Sir Isaac, 16
 Nichol's Literary Anec-
 dotes, 15, 16
 Nichol's History of the
 Spalding Society, 16
 Nicholson, Thomas, 179
 Nightingale, Henry, of
 Morton, 7
 Norfolk, Duke of, Shoot-
 ing-box of the, 143
 Norfolk, His Grace the
 Duke of, 12, 13
 Norman, William, 9
 Normanton, Walter, 170
 Normanshaw, Richard, 98
 Norwich, Bishop of, 159,
 166
 Nutton, Richard, 166

O.

Okeken, Edmundus, 161
 Okeover, Ralph, of Oke-
 over, 1
 Okeover, Richard, 24
 Oldall or Odell, John, of
 Cold Aston, 12
 Oldfield, Katharine, 6
 Orburne, Robert, 177
 Orton, Thomas, 180
 Oswig, King of Northum-
 bria, 76
 Overton, John, 180
 Overton, Prior, 96
 Overton, Valentyne, 176
 Ovid, Quotation from,
 39, 40, 46
 Owtram, Geoffrey, 169
 Oxenbridge, John, 179

Oxford, Countess of, 37,
 43, 44
 Oxford, Earl of, 34

P.

Padd, Francis, 161
 Paine, Mr. Edward, 9
 Pakeman, Henry, 175
 Palmer, John, 161, 163
 Parke, Thomas, 5
 Parker, Archbishop of
 Cant., 160, 176
 Parker, John, 172
 Parker, Mr., 4
 Parker, Peter, 171
 Parsons, Richard, 169
 Paston, George, 164
 Parwich, Raphe, 179
 Paston, Jolin, of Pas'ton,
 1
 Paxton, Sir Joseph, 112
 Payne, Edward, minister
 of South Medietie of
 Darley, 2
 Payne, Mr. Edward and
 John, 4
 Paynter, William, 16
 Pea, Thomas, 173
 Pecoocke, Thomas, 171
 Pedigree from the Col-
 lege of Arms, of Bal-
 gay, 22, 23
 Pedmore, Robtus, 175
 Pegge, Dr. Samuel, the
 antiquary, 13, 15, 97,
 98, 108
 Pegge's Collections, 24,
 26
 Pendleton, Elizabeth, 8
 Pendleton, Richard, 5
 Penne, Willm., 174
 Penda, a Pagan, 76
 Penifather, William, 164
 Percival & Son, solicitors,
 of Peterboro', 19
 Perks, Richard, of Hath-
 ersage, 138
 Petifor, Anthony, 175-180
 Payne, Willm., 172
 Philipps, Sir Erasmus, 1
 Pidcoocke Family, 2
 Pigott, Robt., Esq., 20
 Pilkington, Mr., 99
 Plato, James, 8
 Pole, Jno., of Radburne,
 24

- Pope, 16
 Poole, Richard, 180
 Port, Sir John, of Et-
 wall, 1
 Portar, Robert, 167
 Portland, William, 2nd
 Duke of, 34, 43
 Pott, John and Wal-
 burge, 4
 Pott, Mrs. Wallbrydge, 5
 Potte, Frances, 5
 Potte, John, 3, 9
 Potte, Mrs. Mary, 7
 Potte, Walburge, 9
 Potts, John, rector of
 North Medietie of Dar-
 ley, 2
 Povie, James, 176
 Powell, John, 172
 Powtrell, Jno., Esq., 24
 Pratt, Thomas, 83-85
 Premonstratensians, The,
 in England, 33, 34
 Prest, Christopher, 166
 Prest, Symon, 166
 Price, Thomas, 171
 Profit, George and Eliza-
 beth, 4
 Proudlove, Agnes, 5
 Puck, 153
 Puckeny, Jane, 29
 Pursglove, Bishop, 151
 Pusy, Rychard, 86
- Q.
- Quaritch, Mr., 18
 Quarneby, Humfrey, 85
- R.
- Rabould, John, 164
 Ragge family, 2
 Ratcliffe, Lure, 5
 Rawlin, Thomas, 161
 Rawlinson, Edward, 173
 Raynes, Katherin, of
 Wendsley, 6
 Rectors of Darley, 2, 3
 Redishe, Alexander, of
 Redishe, Pedigree of, 1
 Reginald, George, 175
 Renshaw, Anthony and
 Anne, 4
 Revell, John, of Morton,
 8
 Reynes, Mrs. Catherine,
 7
- Rhodes, Mr., 115
 Rhodes' Peak Scenery,
 134, 152, 155
 Richards, Joan, 6
 Richardson's Pamela, 17
 Richardson, John, 83
 Richardson, Ralphe, 169
 Ridge, John, 168
 Riley Graves, 119, 122,
 123
 Riley Farm-House, 123
 Rimington, Isabel, 7
 Robert at Oven, 83
 Roberts, Hughe, 172
 Robinson, Francis, 168
 Robinson, William, 176
 Rogers, William, 172
 Rogers, Francis, 175
 Rogerson, William, 175
 Rokesby, Sir William, 1
 Roliston, Edward, 165
 Rolleston, Thomas, 1
 Romans, The, 105, 114,
 153
 Rooke, Hayman, 35, 47,
 104
 Rooke, A., 47
 Rome, Isabel, 86
 Rome, Nicholas, 171
 Rowland, Thomas, Alice,
 and Abell, 129
 Rowley, Rogers, 169
 Rowley, William, 178
 Rowsley, John, 8
 Ruston, Thomas, 5
 Rutland, Jo., Earle of, 10
 Rutland, Duke of, 132,
 134
 Rutter, Robert, 83
 Ryley, Mary, of Pentrich,
 8
- S.
- Sachev'ell, Robert, 85
 Sacheverell, John, 166
 Sacheverell, John, Esq.,
 25
 Sacheverell, Richard, 165
 S. Anthony, Temptation
 of, 110
 S. Augustine, Order of,
 at Calke, 77
 S. Chad, Consecration
 of, 76
 S. Giles, 77
 S. Guthlac's Shrine, 96
 S. James, 33
- S. Mary, 77
 S. John the Baptist, 84
 S. Wystan, a Mercian
 Prince, 76
 Sale, Richard, 167
 Sale, Thomas, 169
 Salisbury, Richard, 165
 Sanckie, Peter, 173, 174
 Sandfield, Thomas, 173
 Sandys, Archbishop of
 York, 160
 Sandys, Samuel, 176
 Sappox, William, 5
 Savage, Thos. Cheyney,
 10
 Savage, Thos., M.A.,
 Rector of Darleigh, 2
 Saxons, The, 108
 Saywood, John, 170
 Scofield, Edmund, 172
 Scofield, Edward, 172
 Seale, Richard, 178
 Searston, John, 170
 Secker, Archbishop of
 Canterbury, 13
 Seebohm's, Mr., English
 Village Community, 50
 Sellars, Isaac and Anne,
 Tomb of, 127
 Sellars, John, 6
 Senior, Bridget, 6
 Senior, Mrs. Francis, 7
 Senior, Mrs. Anne, of
 Cowley, 7
 Senior, John, 5
 Senior, Tabitha, 5
 Seniors, The, 1
 Seward, Miss, Lines on
 Eyam, 154, 155
 Shackerlie, Anne and
 Edward, 5
 Shackerlie, Edward, 9
 Shackerley, Anne, 7
 Shakespeare, 16, 48
 Shakespeare's death, 2
 Sharp, Ranulphus, 172
 Shawe, Radulphus, 172
 Sheard's, Jenny, Cottage,
 139
 Sheldon, John and Abra-
 ham, 4
 Shelcocke, John, 173
 Sherard, Raphe, 177
 Sherborrie, William and
 Richard, 3
 Shirbrooke, Michael, 169
 Shoare, Mr. and John, 4
 Shore family, 2

Shrewsbury, Countess of, 34
 Shrewsbury, Earl of, 134
 Sidwell, Robert & John, 5
 Silkeston, Henrie, 6
 Silkstone family, 2
 Silkstone, Henry and William, 4
 Silvester, John, 169, 170
 Simpson, Richard, 133
 Siresby family, 2
 Sleeman, Mr. & Robert, 4
 Sleigh, John, J.P., 1
 Sleigh, Sir Samuel, M.P., Pedigree of, 1
 Smalwood, William, 164
 Smith, A. Proctor, 20
 Smith, Henry, 161, 170
 Smith, John, 179
 Smith, Luke, 158, 176, 177
 Smith, Ralphe, 163
 Smith, Robert, 161
 Smith, Willmus., 166
 Smollett, 17
 Smollett's Lancelot Greaves, 12
 Smyth, George, 78
 Smyth, John, 82, 85, 86
 Sneyde, Mrs. Frances, 6
 Sneyde, Raphe, Esq., of Woodstanton, co. Staff, 6
 Somersæl, John, 6
 Sorsbie, Edward and Elizabeth, 4
 Soft Sammy, 146
 Spaniard, A., 1, 2
 Spendlove, George and Mary, 4
 Stacey, William, 28
 Stafford, Alice, 8
 Stafford, Henrie, 5
 Stafford, Laurentii and Emma, of Botham, Pedigree of, 22
 Stamforde, May, 5
 Stanworth, Humfrey, 174
 Stapleton, Richus., 176
 Statham, Hellen and Thos., of Stancliffe
 Staveley, Jno. and Alice, of Morley, 24
 Steares, The, 1
 Steedman, Nicholas, 161

Steele, Humfrey, 162
 Steere, Mr. John, of Stancliffe, 7
 Stelys, Sir John, 85
 Stephyn, Robert, 86
 Stephenson family, 2
 Stephenson, Francis and Gertrude, of Unston, near Dronfield, 13
 Stephenson, Robert, 83
 Sterndale family, 2
 Stevenson, Dorothy, 6
 Stevenson, Henry, 163
 Stevenson, James, 169, 170
 Stevenson, Mr. John and Anne, of Rowsley, 5
 Stokes, William, 165, 166
 Stone, George, 164
 Stone, John, 166
 Storer, Arthur, 163
 Strabolgie, 26
 String, Thomas, 83
 Stringer, John, 29
 Stringer, Thomas, 85
 Strype, Annals of Reformation, 158
 Stuart, James, the Pretender, 17
 Stubbing, Thomas, 165
 Stubbs, Mr. Josiah, of Bloare, 7
 Stukely, Dr., 15
 Stukeleys, Dr., 106
 Suddington, Charles, 169
 Supper, Dorothy, 6
 Supper, John, 9
 Sutton, Nicholas, 170
 Sweeting, Rev. W. W., Vicar of Mexley, 19, 30
 Sweetnam, Thomas, 167
 Sweyn, the Saxon, 33
 Swindel, Francis, 7
 Symond, Harker, 177

T

Talbot, Willm., 180
 Talbots, The House of, 123
 Tacitus, 106
 Tanner's, Notitia Monastica, 76
 Tatersall, Edmund and James, 9
 Taylor family, 2
 Taylor, Dorothy, 7

Taylor, Jno., 24, 26
 Taylor, Henrie, 169
 Taylor, Lodovicus, 171
 Taylor, Lodwicke, 173
 Taylor, Richard, 178
 Tecke, William, 173, 174
 Terry, Cuthbert, 160, 179
 Terry, James, 176
 Tetlow, Richard, 161
 Tetlow, Johes, 161
 Thacker, Gilbert, of Etwall, 7, 86
 Thacker, Thomas, of Heage, 78, 79, 84-86
 Thornhill, Backe, Esq., of Stanton, 16
 Thorpe, Mr. Seth, 133
 Throsby's Thoroton, 35
 Tibshelke, 169
 Tidder, Roger, 172
 Tiddington, Thomas, 5
 Tillet, 111, 117, 130, 133, 134, 138, 140, 142, 143
 Tipping, Jane, of Darley, 8
 Tissington family, 2
 Tissington, Anthonie and Frances, 4
 Tissington, Anthonie, 6
 Trickett, Henry, 166
 Trowell, Willm., 168
 Turner, Ralph, 161
 Turner, Radus, 164
 Turner, John, 178, 179
 Tye, Jane, of Retford, 23, 25
 Tymme, Robert, 168
 Typpinge, Hector, 4

V

Vavesour, Mr., 8
 Vawdrey, Daniel, M.A., Rector, 3
 Vernon, Sir George, of Haddon, 1
 Vernon Family Monuments, 155
 Vertue, George, 36, 37, 45-47
 Vicars, Roger, 176
 Vickers family, 2
 Vills and Freeholders of Derbyshire, 49-74
 Vincent's Derby, 22, 26
 Vygors family, 2

W

- Wakelyn, Rychard, 86
 Walderome, Mr. John, 5
 Walker, Thomas, of
 Burton, 86
 Walker, John, 164, 169
 Walker, Thomas, 177
 Walklate, Edward and
 John, 5
 Wall family, 2
 Walters, Waterhouse vel
 family, 2
 Ward, George, 165
 Ward, Richard, 168
 Warde, John and Son, 8
 Warde, Robert, 83, 85
 Warde, Richard, 177
 Wardle, Robert, 161
 Wardle, Hugh, 171
 Wardlow, Robert, 168
 Warwick, J. A., 111,
 112, 136
 Waterhough, John, 164
 Waterhouse, John, 166
 Watson, Bersheba, 6
 Watson, Robert, 174
 Wayte, John, 163
 Wearwall, Robert, 165
 Webster, Thomas, 83, 85
 Webster, John, 83
 Weldon, H., Esq.,
 23, 27
 Wesleys, The Two, 16
 West, Mrs. Hake, 28
 West, Edward, 171
 Westfield, Thos., Lord
 Bishop of Bristol, 30
 Weston, John, 177
 Westwood, Henarie and
 John, 3
- Whalley, Richard, 43
 Whewhall, Ellice and
 Ellyce, 4
 White, Thomas, 167
 White, John, 177
 Whitcombe, Thomas, 175
 Whitehalgh, James, of
 Whitehalgh, 9
 Whitmore, Humfries, 162
 Whittington, Luke, 6
 Whittrance, 168
 Widnell, Mr., 27
 Wigley, Mr. Henery and
 Millisent, 7
 Willie, Willm., 179
 Wilcockson, John, 176
 Wilde, Anne, 6
 Wilde, William, 168
 Wildgoose (Goose)
 family, 2
 Wildgoose, Richard, 5, 6
 Wilding, Ralph, 178
 Wilding, Richard, 179
 Wilding, Humfrey, 179
 Wilkinson, Sir Gardner,
 100, 137
 Willet, Barnabas, 162
 Williamot, Richard and
 Luce, 3
 Williamot, Ottewell and
 Elizabeth, 3, 8
 Williams, Henry, 176
 Williamson, Henry and
 Henslow - Fotherley-
 Fortunatus, 5
 Willimot, George and
 Silence, 5
 Willimot, George and
 Isabel, 7
 Wilmot family, 2
 Wilson, Robert, 164
 Wilston, John, 165
- Wilton, Robert, 178
 Winfield, Luxa, 5
 Winspur, Julian, 175
 Winstanley, 1
 Wolley, John, of Mat-
 lock, 6
 Wolly, Richard, 172,
 176
 Wood, John, 83, 85
 Wood, Wm., The His-
 torian of Eyam, 115,
 116, 117, 118, 120,
 121, 122, 124, 134
 Wood, Ralphe, 163
 Wood, George, 172
 Woodcocke, Robert, 177
 Woodiwisse family, 2
 Woodiwisse, Abraham
 and William, 5
 Woolley, Adam, of Allen-
 hill, 7
 Worrell, Anthony and
 Anne, 29
 Worthy, Elizth., 8
 Wray, Sir William Ulli-
 thorne, 2
 Wright, William, 178
 Wright, Thomas, M.A.,
 18
 Wrighte, Thomas, 168
 Wryght, John, 78

Y.

- Yardley, John, 162
 Yeavely, George, 170
 Yong, Jamis, 83, 85
 York, Archbishop of, 159,
 166, 168, 170
 Yuse, Richard, 83

INDEX OF NAMES OF PLACES.

A.

- Abbey, Old, at Welbeck, 33
 Abbey, Westminster, 44
 Abney, Vills and Freeholders of, 72
 Abury, Temple of, 100
 Abury, Stone rows of, 102
 Acton Bromall, 173
 Acton Pigott, 173
 Aderley, 174
 Afferton, Vills and Freeholders of, 52
 Agecroft, 1
 Agincourt, Battle of, 139
 Albrighlee, 1
 Albrighton, 174
 Alderwaslee, Vills and Freeholders of, 59
 Aldustry, 177
 Alesley, 176
 Alfreton, 170
 All Saints', Derby, 167
 Allestree, Vills and Freeholders of, 65
 Allestree, 168
 Allferton, Vills and Freeholders of, 52
 Alsopp, Vills and Freeholders of, 59
 Alstonfield, 161
 Alvaston, 167
 Alveiton, 161
 Ambergate, 110, 111
 Ansley, 177
 Anstie, 175
 Appleby, 64
 Arbelow, British Monument, 97
 Arbelow, 107
 Arbor Low, Some notes on, 97-108
 Arbor Low, Circle, Description of, 99, 100
 Arbor Low, Etymology of, 108
 Arboretum, Derby, 124
 Arcall parva, 175
 Archery, 106
 Arely, 177
 Ashburne, Vills and Freeholders of, 57
 Ashborne, 171
 Ashe, Vills and Freeholders of, 63
 Ashford Moor, 105
 Ashford-in-the-Water, 154
 Ashlehey, Vills and Freeholders of, 59
 Ashley, 162
 Ashooe, 177
 Ashopp, Vills and Freeholders of, 71
 Ashopton, 140, 143
 Ashopton Inn, 142, 143
 Ashover, Vills and Freeholders of, 52
 Ashton-Aston, 26
 Astley, 176
 Aston Hall, 12
 Aston-super-Trent, Vills and Freeholders of, 67
 Aston, Vills and Freeholders of, 71
 Aston, 174, 175
 Atlow, 171
 Attingham, 173
 Avebury, 106
 Awdley, 163

B.

- Badesley Clynton, 177
 Baguley, co. Cestr., 24
 Bakewell, 23, 77, 155
 Bakewell Church, 155
 Bakewell, Vills and Freeholders of, 69
 Ballidon, Vills and Freeholders of, 59
 Ballidon, 171
 Bamford Edge, 142, 144
 Barbrook Hall, 112
 Barkswell, 178
 Barlbrough, Vills and Freeholders of, 53
 Barlborough, 170
 Barlstone, 162
 Barley, 170
 Barley, Vills and Freeholders of, 50
 Barnwell, Cambs., 78
 Barowe, 168
 Barrow, Vills and Freeholders of, 68
 Barton-under-Needwood, 165
 Barton Blount, 166
 Baschurch, 173
 Basloe, Vills and Freeholders of, 69
 Baslow, 112, 114
 Bathinton, 179
 Batlefield, 174

- Baxterley, 177
 Bedworth, 176
 Bedulton, 164
 Beeley, 112
 Beely, Vills and Freeholders of, 69
 Beighton, 169
 Beighton, Vills and Freeholders of, 52
 Beighton feilde, Vills and Freeholders of, 53
 Belpar, 168
 Belper, Vills and Freeholders of, 60
 Belvoir, 134
 Bentley, 171
 Berington, 172
 Berley, Vills and Freeholders of, 53
 Betley, 163
 Bicknoll, 177
 Biddulfe, 163
 Biginge, Vills and Freeholders of, 59
 Biginge Grange, Vills and Freeholders of, 59
 Bilton, 179
 Binley, 175
 Bircheover, Vills and Freeholders of, 68
 Birchenlee, Vills and Freeholders of, 71
 Birmingham, 158, 176
 Blackbrooke, Vills and Freeholders of, 73
 Blackshawe, Vills and Freeholders of, 73
 Blackwall, 169
 Blackwall, Vills and Freeholders of, 59
 Blackwell, Vills and Freeholders of, 53
 Blackwell Tor, 125
 Blithfield, 163
 Bloxwich, 164
 Bloare, 161
 Blue John Mine, Castleton, 146
 Bobenhull, 180
 Bolas, 174
 Bolsover, 169
 Boninghall, 175
 Bonsall, Vills and Freeholders of, 58
 Bonteshull, 170
 Boulton, 167
 Bournaston, Vills and Freeholders of, 61
 Bowdon, Vills and Freeholders of, 72
 Bowdon Head, 72
 Boylston, Vills and Freeholders of, 61
 Boylestone, 166
 Bradborn, 171
 Bradeley, 171
 Bradwall, Vills and Freeholders of, 71
 Bradburne, 57
 Bradley Chapel, 161
 Bramley, Vills and Freeholders of, 54
 Brampton, 169
 Brampton, Vills and Freeholders of, 54
 Brailsford, 166, 171
 Bramshall, 161
 Brassington, 171
 Brassington, Vills and Freeholders of, 57
 Breadsall, 168
 Breason, Vills and Freeholders of, 66
 Bredsall, Vills and Freeholders of, 60
 Bretby, 166
 Brewood, 78
 Bridgetowne, Vills and Freeholders of, 59
 Brimington, 169
 Brimington, Vills and Freeholders of, 56
 Brincklow, 176
 Britain, 108
 British Wall at Caelswark, 134
 Brittany, 103
 Bromley Abbots, 164
 Brook Bottom, 150
 Brownsover, 178
 Brugh, Vills and Freeholders of, 71
 Bubnell, 114
 Bucknall, 163
 Bugsworth, Vills and Freeholders of, 73
 Bulkinton, 176
 Bull's Head, The, Edge stone Edge, 153
 Bull's Head, The, Eyam, 130
 Burbage Brook, 134-136
 Burdingley, Warwickshire, 160, 179
 Burslem, 163
 Burton Hastings, 176
 Burton-upon-Dunmore, 179
 Burton-upon-Trent, 164
 Butterton, 161
 Buxton, 1
- C.
- Cadbury, 1
 Caelswark, British Wall at, 34
 Caelswark, 135, 136
 Calcote, 178
 Calderwell, Vills and Freeholders of, 54
 Caldron, 161
 Caldwell, 165
 Calke Priory, 77
 Calke, 95, 166
 Calton, 161
 Calver, 114
 Cambridge, 12, 13, 19, 165
 Cambridge, University of, 159, 175, 178
 Camp Green, 139
 Canterbury, 18, 159
 Carrhead, Vills and Freeholders of, 71
 Car Head, 140
 Carlisle, Diocese of, 31
 Carls-work, 116
 Carnac in Brittany, 102, 103, 107, 108
 Carnethwaite, Vills and Freeholders of, 51
 Carsington, Vills and Freeholders of, 56
 Carsington, 171
 Castell Ashby, 86
 Castle Rock, The, 115
 Castle, The, Castleton, 144, 145
 Castle, Peveril, 144, 145
 Castle Church, neere Stafford, 163
 Castle Bytham, 27
 Castlebromwich, 176
 Castleton, Vills and Freeholders of, 74
 Castleton, 116, 43, 44, 46, 70
 Catton, Vills and Freeholders of, 63
 Cauldwall, Vills and Freeholders of, 63, 64
 Cave Dale, Castleton, 144, 145

- Cavern, The Great Peak,
 Castleton, 144-148
 Chaddesden, Vills and
 Freeholders of, 60
 Chaddesden, 168
 Chapel-en-le-Friith, 149
 Chatsworth, 112
 Chatsworth Park, 113
 Chealeston, Vills and
 Freeholders of, 63
 Chelsay, 162
 Checkley, 164
 Chedull, 161
 Chelastone, 167
 Chelleston, Vills and
 Freeholders of, 64
 Chelmerton, Vills and
 Freeholders of, 70
 Chesterfield Grammar
 School, 13
 Chesterfield, 13, 25, 49,
 168
 Chesterfield, Vills and
 Freeholders of, 54
 Chesterton, 180
 Cheswardine, 162
 Chetwyn, 174
 Chichester, 32
 Chilcote, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 63
 Chilcote, 164
 Chilvers Coton, 178
 Church Broughton, Vills
 and Freeholders of, 61
 Church of St. Wystan, 77
 Church, Parish, at Rep-
 ton, 87
 Church Broughton, 166
 Church Lawford, 178
 Churchover, 176
 Ciceley Tor, 133
 Clife, 174
 Clifton - upon - Dunmore,
 178
 Clowne, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 56
 Clowne, 169
 Cockshut, 172
 Codnor, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 66
 Cold Harbour, 108
 Colebington, 179
 Coleshill, 176
 Colne, near St. Ives, 19,
 20
 Colton, 165
 Conygree, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 55
 Corley, 177
 Coton, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 64
 Couldaston, Vills and
 Freeholders of, 50
 Courses, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 73
 Coventry, 175
 Cowdale, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 73
 Cowley, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 59
 Cowlowe, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 74
 Cressage, 172
 Cressbrook, 153
 Creswell, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 54
 Creswell, 161
 Crichley, 168
 Cromford, 111
 Cross Flats, 105
 Crowdicote, Vills and
 Freeholders of, 58
 Crowlaue, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 51
 Croxall, 165
 Croxden, 164
 Crumforde, Vills and
 Freeholders of, 59
 Cubley, 166
 Cuckney, Manor of, 33,
 34
 Cucklett, Dell or Delf,
 118, 126
 Cucklett Church, 118,
 126
 Culland, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 62
 Cunde, 172
 Cundover, 172
 Curbar Edges, 114
 Curdworth, 176
 Cussy Dale, 130
 Cutthorpe, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 55

 D.
 Dalberie, Vills and
 Freeholders of, 60
 Dalberie Lees, Vills and
 Freeholders of, 61
 Dalbury, 166
 Dale, 78
 Dale, Stoney Middleton,
 114, 115
 Darleigs, 170
 Darley, 2, 3, 78
 Darley, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 68
 Darley Church, 2
 Darley Dale, 1
 Darley Dale Church, 111
 Dartford, 1
 Dawley, 175
 Delf, Delve, or Cussy
 Dell, 116
 Denby, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 66
 Denmark, 105
 Derby, 1, 22, 49, 110,
 124, 133, 167
 Derbyshire, 1, 11, 14,
 16-18, 50, 101, 158
 Derbyshire Barrows, 105
 Derbyshire, Moors of, 14
 Derbyshire, North, 1
 Derwent, The, 3, 13,
 111, 112, 114, 130,
 132, 140, 142
 Derwent Chapel, 140-142
 Derwent Dale, old hall
 in, 12
 Derwent Edge, 142
 Derwent Hall, 12, 13,
 142
 Didlestone, 172
 Dieulacres, Staffs., 78
 Dilhorne, 161
 Dingebanke, Vills and
 Freeholders of, 71
 Donishthorpe, Vills and
 Freeholders of, 64
 Donyngton, 174
 Dore, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 54
 Dovebridge, Vills and
 Freeholders of, 63
 Doveridge, 166
 Dranfield, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 53
 Draycott, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 66
 Drayton Bassett, 164
 Drayton-in-Hales, 175
 Dronfield, 12, 169
 Druidical Circles, 99
 Druidical Temples, 106
 Duckmanton, 169
 Duckmanton, Vills and
 Freeholders of, 50
 Duffield, 168
 Duffield, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 60
 Dunchurch, 178

Dunston, Vills and Freeholders of, 51
 Durham, 88

E.

Ebbing and Flowing Well, 148
 Ebor, 1
 Eccles, 1
 Eckington, Vills and Freeholders of, 54
 Eckinton, 169
 Edall, Vills and Freeholders of, 72
 Edgestone Head, 153
 Edgmond, 174
 Edingale, Vills and Freeholders of, 65
 Edinsover, 170
 Edlaston, 171
 Ednaston, Vills and Freeholders of, 62
 Eginton, 166
 Eiton-upon-Wildmore, 174
 Elden Hole, 148
 Elemdon, 177
 Elesmere, 172
 Elford, 164
 Elkeston, 162
 Elmeton, 169
 Elton, 170
 Elvaston, 167
 Ely, Isle of, 15
 Elynhall, 162
 England, North of, 13
 England, 75, 108, 158
 English Town, The Old, 76
 Etwall, Vills and Freeholders of, 61
 Etwall, 1, 166
 Exall, 175
 Eyam, Vills and Freeholders of, 71
 Eyam, 115, 117, 122, 124, 127, 154, 155, 170
 Eyam Dale, 116, 117, 125
 Eyam Church, 116, 121, 125
 Eyton Constantyne, 172

F.

Fairdale, 98

Fairfield, Vills and Freeholders of, 73
 Farneborow, 180
 Fearnlee, Vills and Freeholders of, 71
 Felton, 173
 Fenny Bentley, Vills and Freeholders of, 57
 Feny Compton, 179
 Fillingsley, 177
 Fin Cop, Monsal Dale, 153
 Finderne, Vills and Freeholders of, 67
 Fitz, 173
 Flagge, Vills and Freeholders of, 70
 Foleshill, 176
 Forde, Vills and Freeholders of, 54 72
 Formarke, 165
 Fox House Inn, 134, 135, 141
 France, South of, 103
 Franckton, 179
 Frichley, Vills and Freeholders of, 68
 Frodesley, 171
 Frodisley, 173
 Froggatt Edge, 130
 Fulton, 162
 Fynderne, 167

G.

Gaiton, 162
 Gatley Lowe, 105
 Gib Hill, 100, 101, 104
 George Inn, Hathersage, 138
 Glapwell, Vills and Freeholders of, 54
 Glossop, 170
 Golden Ball, The, 116, 117, 125
 Gorstilowe, Vills and Freeholders of, 73
 Grandborow, 178
 Gratwich, 162
 Gray's Inn, 27
 Gracedieu, Leicestershire, 78, 83
 Great Arcall, 172
 Great Dasset, 180
 Great Houghton, 1
 Great Packinton, 177
 Great Upton, 172

Greene, Vills and Freeholders of, 59
 Grenehill, Vills and Freeholders of, 55
 Greenwich, 12
 Greisley, 165
 Grindleford Bridge, 130
 Grindon, 161, 177
 Grinshill, 173

II.

Hackenthorpe, Vills and Freeholders of, 53
 Haddon, 155, 156
 Haddon Hall, 155, 156
 Hadnal cap de Midle, 175
 Hage, Vills and Freeholders of, 55
 Hagg, The, 12
 Hall, The, Stoney Middleton, 114
 Hall, The, Eyam, 118
 Hall, The, Repton, 94, 96
 Halleliffe House, Vills and Freeholders of, 54
 Halt Hucknall, 170
 Hampstall Ridware, 164
 Hampton-in-Arden, 177
 Hamsterley, Durham, 32
 Hanbury, 163
 Hanley, Vills and Freeholders of, 56
 Harborow, 176
 Harburbury, 180
 Hardwick Wall, Vills and Freeholders of, 72
 Hardwick Priors, 180
 Harley, 173
 Harteshorne, 165
 Harteshorne, Vills and Freeholders of, 65
 Hartington, Vills and Freeholders of, 58
 Haslande, Vills and Freeholders of, 53
 Haslewood, Vills and Freeholders of, 60
 Hassop, Vills and Freeholders of, 69
 Hathersedge, Vills and Freeholders of, 71
 Hathersage, 12, 134, 137, 138, 140, 145
 Hathersage Church, 139, 141, 155

Hathersuch, 170
 Hatton, Vills and Freeholders of, 61
 Haughton, 163
 Haunted House, The, 125
 Hay Milne, Vills and Freeholders of, 54
 Headge, 168
 Headless Cross, The, 124
 Heath, 170
 Heathcote, Vills and Freeholders of, 59, 63
 Heights of Sir William, 142
 Hemstock, 175
 Hemsworth, Vills and Freeholders of, 56
 Herdinges, Vills and Freeholders of, 50
 Hereford, 32
 Heyfeild, Vills and Freeholders of, 73
 Heyfield, 170
 Heynor, Vills and Freeholders of, 66
 Heynor, 168
 Higgarr Tor, 129, 137
 Higgarr, Rocks of, 134, 136
 Higgarr, 137, 142
 High Peak Tavern, 149
 High Field, Monsal Dale, 153
 Highgate, Vills and Freeholders of, 73
 Highlow, Vills and Freeholders of, 71
 Hill Houses, Vills and Freeholders of, 51
 Hill Moreton, 178
 Hilton, Vills and Freeholders of, 61
 Hob's House, Monsal Dale, 153
 Hodnet, 173
 Hognaston, Vills and Freeholders of, 57
 Hognaston, 171
 Hollande, Vills and Freeholders of, 59
 Hollies, The, Duffield Road, 48
 Hollin's House, 126
 Hollington, Vills and Freeholders of, 62
 Holme, Vills and Freeholders of, 71

Holywell, 27
 Hope, Vills and Freeholders of, 71
 Hope Hall, 12
 Hope, 14, 143, 145-147
 Hope Church, 14
 Hopton, Vills and Freeholders of, 56
 Honingham, 179
 Hordley, 172
 Horsley, 168
 Horteshorne, Vills and Freeholders of, 63
 Horton, 164
 Hurdlowe, Vills and Freeholders of, 58
 Hurt's Arms Hotel, Ambergate, 110

I.

Ightfield, 173
 Ilam, 161
 Ilam Church, 155
 Ilkeston, 168
 Ingestrey, 163
 Ingleby, 165
 Italy, 18

K.

Kedlastone, 167
 Keele, 163
 Kemberton, 174
 Kenley, 172
 Kenelworth, 179
 Kilburne, Vills and Freeholders of, 65
 Killamarsh, 169
 Killomershe, Vills and Freeholders of, 55
 Kinsbury, 177
 Kinassey, 174
 Kings Newton, Vills and Freeholders of, 64
 Kingsley, 161
 Kirk Hallam, 168
 Kirk Langley, 167
 Kirke Ireton, 171
 Kirke Ireton, Vills and Freeholders of, 58
 Kirke Langley, Vills and Freeholders of, 66
 Kit's Coty House, near Maidstone, 102
 Kniveton, 167
 Kniveton, Vills and Freeholders of, 57

L.

Ladehole, Vills and Freeholders of, 62
 Lancashire, 158
 Lane Side, Vills and Freeholders of, 72
 Langford, 166
 Langley Heanor, Vills and Freeholders of, 66
 Langwith, 169
 Lea Hurst, 111
 Leebootwood, 172
 Leebrookhurst, 174
 Leeke, 164
 Leek Wootton, 179
 Lees, Vills and Freeholders of, 69
 Leighton, 172
 Lemarson, 176
 Lemington Hastings, 179
 Lemington Priors, 179
 Lepping Stones, Monsal Dale, 153
 Lichfield, 12, 76, 157, 160
 Lidiate, Vills and Freeholders of, 72
 Lilleshull, Salop, 78,
 Lilshull, Vills and Freeholders of, 175
 Lillington, 179
 Lincoln, 32
 Lincolnshire, 11
 Linton, Vills and Freeholders of, 64
 Littleover, Vills and Freeholders of, 65
 Little Buildwas, 174
 Little Chester, Vills and Freeholders of, 66
 Little Dasset, 180
 Little Eaton, Vills and Freeholders of, 67
 Little Ness, 174
 Littleover, 167
 Little Packinton, 177
 Litton, 153
 Litton Vills and Freeholders of, 72
 Lockmariaker, 103
 Lockoe, Vills and Freeholders of, 60, 66
 Lodbroke, 179
 Lomberdale House, 104
 London, 19, 47
 Lone Hill, 144

- Long Eaton, Vills and Freeholders of, 67
 Longford, 174
 Long Itchington, 178
 Longnor, 161, 174
 Longson Parva, Vills and Freeholders of, 72
 Longshaw, 134
 Longshaw Shooting Box, 132
 Longston Magna, Vills and Freeholders of, 69
 Loppington, 173
 Loscoe, Vills and Freeholders of, 66
 Lover's Leap Inn, 115
 Lover's Leap, The, 115
 Lullington, 165
 Lute, The, in Fleet Street, 24
- M.
- Mackworth, 167
 Mackworth, Vills and Freeholders of, 66
 Madley, 162
 Maidstone, 102
 Mam Tor, 144
 Maplinton, 171
 Marchinton, 163
 Marebrooke Chapel, 160
 Marketon, Vills and Freeholders of, 65
 Matlock, 170
 Matlocke, Vills and Freeholders of, 58
 Marson Chapell, 163
 Marson Mountgomerye, Vills and Freeholders of, 63
 Marson Priors, 180
 Marston Montgomery, 166
 Marston, near Tutbury, 166
 Marsh, Vills and Freeholders of, 72
 Martinside, Vills and Freeholders of, 72
 Masson, 122
 Matherfield, 161
 Matlock Bath, 111
 Maulte, 86
 Mauncetter, 177
 Maxstocke, 177
- Meadowe, Vills and Freeholders of, 72
 Melborne, 165
 Melburne, Vills and Freeholders of, 63
 Mellor, 170
 Mellor, Vills and Freeholders of, 73
 Merebrooke Chapel, 164
 Merivale, Warwickshire, 78
 Merryden, 177
 Merton, 178
 Meyre, 162
 Mickleover, 167
 Mickleover, Vills and Freeholders of, 67
 Middleton, 99, 119, 170
 Middleton Dale, 115, 118
 Middleton Pastures, 125
 Middleton-juxta-Workesworth, Vills and Freeholders of, 58
 Middleton - juxta - Yolgrave, Vills and Freeholders of, 59
 Midle, 173
 Midleton, 164
 Milhousdale, Vills and Freeholders of, 72
 Milne Hay, Vills and Freeholders of, 66
 Milnethorpe, Vills and Freeholders of, 54
 Miltonne, Vills and Freeholders of, 64
 Milverton, 179
 Misham, 165
 Milwich, 162
 Mompesson's Well, 124
 Monford, 173
 Monsal Dale, 152, 153
 Monyashe, Vills and Freeholders of, 69
 Moon Inn, The, Stoney Middleton, 114
 Moreton, Corbet, 173
 Moreton, 169
 Moreton Lea, 173
 Morley, 168
 Mount Pleasant, 148
 Muckeston, 162
 Mugginton, 167
 Mugginton, Vills and Freeholders of, 60
 Munks Kirby, 176
 Mytham Bridge, 140
- N.
- Nag's Head, Castleton, 144
 Napton, 179
 Needham Grange, Vills and Freeholders of, 58
 Nestrangle, 172
 Nether Shatton, Vills and Freeholders of, 72
 Nether Cliffe, Vills and Freeholders of, 74
 Nether Whitacre, 176
 Nether Shuckborow, 180
 Newbold, 176
 Newcastle, 163
 Newton Soony, 165
 Newton, 177
 Norbury, 171
 Normanton, 168
 Normanton, South, Vills and Freeholders of, 51
 Normanton, South, 169
 North Lees, 140
 North Lees, Elizabethan House of, 140
 North Lees, Vills and Freeholders of, 71
 North Lees, Old Hall of, 140, 142
 Northamptonshire, 11, 17
 Northwingfeild, Vills and Freeholders of, 55
 Northwingfield, 169
 Norton House, Derbyshire, 13
 Norton, Vills and Freeholders of, 55
 Norton Parva, Vills and Freeholders of, 55
 Norton Lees, Vills and Freeholders of, 55
 Norton, 163, 169
 Norton-in-Hales, 174
 Nuneaton, 177
 Nuns Green, 124
 Nuport, 174
 Nutonn, 82
- O.
- Ockbrook, 167
 Odin Mine, The, 146
 Ofchurch, 180
 Ogston, Vills and Freeholders of, 51
 Okebrooke, Vills and Freeholders of, 66

Okeover, 1
 Oker Hill, 111
 Okethorpe, Vills and Freeholders of, 64
 Ollerenshaw, Vills and Freeholders of, 72
 Ollersette, Vills and Freeholders of, 73
 Oncote, 164
 Ordnance Arms, Hathersage, 138
 Osleston, Vills and Freeholders of, 62
 Osmaston, Vills and Freeholders of, 65
 Osmaston - juxta - Ashborne, Vills and Freeholders of, 62
 Osmastone-juxta-Derby, 167
 Osmastone-pr-Brailsford, 171
 Over-Haddon, Vills and Freeholders of, 68
 Over Shatton, Vills and Freeholders of, 71
 Over Whitacre, 176
 Overton, Vills and Freeholders of, 71
 Owler Tor, 133, 134, 142
 Owl Rocks, 134
 Oxford University, 159, 166

P.

Padley Feildes, Vills and Freeholders of, 65
 Padley, 130, 133, 134
 Padley Chapel, 130
 Padley Wood, 132
 Padley Hall, 133
 "Palace of the Peak," The, 112
 Parish Church at Repton, 76
 Parke Hall, Vills and Freeholders of, 73
 Parwich, 171
 Parton, 1
 Paynton, 174
 Peacock, The, Rowsley, 111, 112
 Peak, The, 11, 12, 16, 27, 106, 110, 119, 148, 149
 Peak Forest, 148

Penley, 172
 Pentrich, 168
 Perwich, Vills and Freeholders of, 56
 Perryfoot, 48
 Peterborough, 14, 15, 19, 20, 52, 82
 Peterborough Grammar School, 19
 Peterborough, Manor of, 28
 Petton, 173
 Pichford, 172
 Picton Castle, 1
 Pigtor, Vills and Freeholders of, 73
 Pilsley, Vills and Freeholders of, 69
 Pinckstone, 167, 170
 Pingston, Vills and Freeholders of, 51
 Pipewell, Northants., 78
 Pleasley, 169
 Polesworth, 177
 Potlocke, Vills and Freeholders of, 65
 Pouey, Vills and Freeholders of, 54
 Prat Hall, Vills and Freeholders of, 56
 Prestcliffe, Vills and Freeholders of, 70
 Preston Goballs, 173
 Preston-upon-Wildmoor, 174
 Priestgate Lane, Peterborough, 28
 Priory, Rochester Cathedral, 88

R.

Radborne, 168, 179
 Radburne, Vills and Freeholders of, 60
 Radford Semeby, 179
 Radway, 179
 Rainton, 162
 Ratby, 180
 Ravenstone, 165
 Redise, 1
 Redseats, Vills and Freeholders of, 72
 Reindeer, The, 150
 Renishawe, Vills and Freeholders of, 54
 Repindon, 165

Repton, Vills and Freeholders of, 63, 64
 Repton, Priory of, 75
 Repton, 75-78, 83, 87, 89, 96
 Ricklow Da'e, 98
 Riddings, Vills and Freeholders of, 52
 Ridge, Vills and Freeholders of, 72
 Ridgway, Vills and Freeholders of, 54
 Rington, 175
 Rinton, 173
 Ripley, Vills and Freeholders of, 65
 Roaster, 161
 Rochester Cathedral Priory, 88
 Rock Gardens, 125
 Rodesley, Vills and Freeholders of, 62
 Rodington, 172
 Rolestone, 165
 Rolley Lowe, 105
 Rookeby, 178
 Roslastone chap., 165
 Rowlee, 12
 Rowsley, 110-112, 156
 Rugby (Rookeby), 158, 178
 Rushall, 164
 Rushton chapell, 164
 Ruyton, 180

S.

S. Alkmunde's, in Derby, 167
 S. Alkmunde's, in Salop, 171
 S. Chade's, in Salop, 171
 S. Crosse, in Salop, 171
 S. George's, Stamford, 27
 S. Helen's Church, Darley Dale, 1
 S. John Baptist's Church, Peterboro', 21
 S. John's Chapell, 79
 S. John's College, Cambridge, 13, 14, 25
 S. Julian, in Salop, 171
 S. Marie's, in Stafford, 163
 S. Martin's, Stamford, 27

- S. Michael's, in Derby, 167
 S. Michael's, in Coventry, 175
 S. Nicholas, Chapel of, 79
 S. Paul's, 32
 S. Peter's, in Derby, 167
 S. Thomas' Chapell, 79
 S. Thomas, near Stafford, 78
 S. Trinitie's, in Coventry, 175
 Salop, 171
 Salt chap., 163
 Salt-pan, The, 126
 Sandiacre, 168
 Sarum, 160
 Scarcliff, Vills and Freeholders of, 50
 Scarcliffe, 170
 Scarsdale, 50
 Scropton, 165
 Scropton, Vills and Freeholders of, 61
 Seckinton, 178
 Seighford, 162
 Senior, Vills and Freeholders of, 55
 Seynton, 171
 Shalcross, Vills and Freeholders of, 72
 Shardlowe, Vills and Freeholders of, 67
 Shawbury, 174
 Sheene, 161
 Sheffield, 134
 Sheffield Grammar School, 11
 Sheffield Road, 119, 122, 130
 Sheldon, 177
 Sheldon, Vills and Freeholders of, 69
 Shenston, 164
 Sherbrooke, Vills and Freeholders of, 56
 Sherland, Vills and Freeholders of, 62
 Shilton, 175
 Shirland, 170
 Shirley, 31, 166
 Shirley, Vills and Freeholders of, 62
 Shotesweil, 180
 Shottington, 178
 Shropshire, 158
 Shuckborow, Superior, 180
 Shufnall, 175
 Slackhall, Vills and Freeholders of, 72
 Slifter Tor, The, 136
 Smalley, 168
 Smethcote, 173
 Smitherby, 166
 Snelson, Vills and Freeholders of, 62
 Snelston, 171
 Sniterton Hall, 10
 Snitterton, 1
 Solihull, 158, 177
 Somerley, Vills and Freeholders of, 51
 Somersall, 166
 Somersall, Vills and Freeholders of, 62
 Southam, 179
 South Wingfield, 169
 Spain, 1
 Sparrowpit, 148
 Speedwell Mine, Castleton, 146
 Speedwell Cavern, Castleton, 146
 Spinkhill, Vills and Freeholders of, 56
 Spittlefield, Vills and Freeholders of, 56
 Spoondon, Vills and Freeholders of, 60
 Spoondon, 168
 Stadon, Vills and Freeholders of, 70
 Staffordshire, 158
 Staffordshire, Deanery of Lapley and Tresull, 157
 Stamford, 11, 27
 Standon, 162
 Standall, Vills and Freeholders of, 73
 Stanley, 168
 Stanton, 111, 165, 168
 Stanton, Vills and Freeholders of, 68
 Stapenhall, Vills and Freeholders of, 65
 Stapenhill, 165
 Staping hill, Vills and Freeholders of, 63
 Staunton, 173
 Staveley, Vills and Freeholders of, 50
 Stavy, 169
 Stenson, Vills and Freeholders of, 61
 Stepluton, 172
 Sturchley, 174
 Stiviehall, 175
 Stockton, 175, 178
 Stoke, 175
 Stoke Hall, 130
 Stoke Doyle, Chancel of, 29, 30
 Stoke Doyle, co. Northants., 27
 Stoke-super-Terne, 174
 Stoke-upon-Trent, 163
 Stone, 162
 Stonehenge, 102, 106, 107
 Stonely, 179
 Stonnis, 111
 Stoney Middleton, 74, 113, 114, 122, 130
 Stowe, 162
 Strines, Vills and Freeholders of, 73
 Stretton, Vills and Freeholders of, 63
 Stretton-in-le-Field, 166
 Stretton-upon-Dunmore, 178
 Stretton-upon-Statham, 176
 Stubley, Vills and Freeholders of, 53
 Sturson, Vills and Freeholders of, 62
 Sudbury, 166
 Sutton, 159, 165, 169
 Sutton Coldfield, 176
 Sutton Maddocke, 175
 Sutton, Vills and Freeholders of, 52
 Swallow Houses, Vills and Freeholders of, 73
 Swanwicke, Vills and Freeholders of, 52
 Swarkestone, 167
 Swarson, Vills and Freeholders of, 65
 Swathwicke, Vills and Freeholders of, 51
 Swinnerton, 162

 T.
 Taddington, Vills and Freeholders of, 73
 Talke, 162

Tansley, Villis and Freeholders of, 58
 Tatenhill, 65
 Thatched House Tavern, Ambergate, 110
 Thornhill, Villis and Freeholders of, 71
 Thorpe, Villis and Freeholders of, 56
 Thorpe, 164, 171
 Thurvaston, Villis and Freeholders of, 59
 Tibberton chap., 174
 Tibshelpe, Vill and Freeholders of, 51
 Tickenhall, 165
 Ticknall, Villis and Freeholders of, 65
 Tideswall, Villis and Freeholders of, 72
 Tideswell, 133, 149-153
 Tideswell Church, 151, 152
 Tideswell Free Grammar School, 151
 Tideswell Hospital, 151
 Tilstocke, 173
 Tissington, Villis and Freeholders of, 57
 Tissington, 171
 Tixall, 163
 Toad's Mouth, The, 135
 Tong, 175
 Totley, Villis and Freeholders of, 55
 Totley, 55
 Totley Hall, 55
 Trent, 77, 87
 Trent, The Old, 87
 Trentham, 162
 Troway, Villis and Freeholders of, 56
 Trusley, 159, 165
 Tudbury, 164
 Tully's Head in Pall Mall, 16
 Tunstidd, Villis and Freeholders of, 72
 Turnedich, 168
 Turton, 1
 Tutbury, Villis and Freeholders of, 63
 Tutbury, 166
 Twichell, Villis and Freeholders of, 70
 Twiford chapell, 168

U.

Uffington, 174
 Undercles, Villis and Freeholders of, 73
 Unston, Villis and Freeholders of, 51
 Upper Cupola, 117
 Upper Padley, 133
 Upton, 175
 Uttoxeter, 162

W.

Wadelye, Villis and Freeholders of, 63
 Wadshelph, Villis and Freeholders of, 55
 Walsall, 164
 Walton-upon-Trent, 165, 167
 Walton, Villis and Freeholders of, 63, 64
 Wapenbury, 178
 Wardlow Mires, Gibbet on, 120
 Wardlow, Villis and Freeholders of, 71
 Warmebrooke, Villis and Freeholders of, 73
 Warminster, 180
 Warslowe, 161
 Waterfall, 161
 Watergroove Mine, 116
 Warwickshire, 158, 160
 Weddington, 177
 Welbeck Park, 46
 Welbeck, Villis and Freeholders of, 33, 37, 43
 Welch Hampton, 172
 Wellington, 171
 Wemme, 174
 West Hallam, 168
 Weston Underwood, Villis and Freeholders of, 65
 Wet-Within's Druidical Circle, 127
 Wetton, 161
 Whatstandwell, Villis and Freeholders of, 68
 Wheston, 152
 Wheston, Villis and Freeholders of, 92
 Whildon Trees, Villis and Freeholders of, 58

Whithough, Villis and Freeholders of, 73
 Whitechnor chapell, 165
 Whitechurch, 173
 Whittington, Villis and Freeholders of, 51
 Whittington, 169
 Whitmore, 163
 Whitnash, 179
 Whitwell, 169
 Whitwell, Villis and Freeholders of, 52
 Wicksall chapell, 174
 Wigley, Villis and Freeholders of, 55
 Wigwag Grange, Villis and Freeholders of, 56
 Wiken Sowe, 175
 Willington, 166
 Wildersley, 165
 Willersley Castle, 111
 Willey, 176
 Willington, Villis and Freeholders of, 67
 Willoughby, 178
 Wilsley, Villis and Freeholders of, 63
 Wiltshire, 102
 Win Hill, 142, 145
 Windley, Villis and Freeholders of, 60
 Windley Hill, Villis and Freeholders of, 59
 Wingfeild, South, Villis and Freeholders of, 56
 Wingerworth, Villis and Freeholders of, 51
 Wingerworth, 160, 169
 Winnat or Windgates, 146, 148
 Wins'er, 170
 Winster, Villis and Freeholders of, 68
 Winshill, Villis and Freeholders of, 65
 Wirksworth, 171
 Wis-hawe, 177
 Withbrooke, 176
 Withington, 172
 Wolfamcote, 178
 Wolston, 178
 Wolvey, 176
 Woodhouse, Villis and Freeholders of, 53
 Woodland, 14
 Woodlowe, 74

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Woolstanton, 163
 Woolwich, 12
 Woodcote Grange, Vills
 and Freeholders of, 59
 Workesworth, Vills and
 Freeholders of, 56
 Wormhill, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 72
 Wormleighton, 179
 Wroberdyne, 171</p> | <p>Wroxeter, 172
 Wyaston, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 62
 Wye, The, 111, 153, 156</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Y.</p> <p>Yarncliffe, 132</p> | <p>Yarncliffe Wood, 135
 Yeavelie, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 62
 Yolgrave, 170
 Yolgrave, Vills and Free-
 holders of, 68
 York, 32, 160, 165
 Youlgreave, 1
 Yoxall, 164</p> |
|--|--|--|



27 MAY 1935

7 MAY 1935

VOL. VII.

1885.



JOURNAL
OF THE
DERBYSHIRE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY
SOCIETY.



LONDON:
BEMROSE & SONS, 23, OLD BAILEY;
AND DERBY.







The South Entrance, Allستر, 1865.

JOURNAL

OF THE

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

EDITED BY J. CHARLES COX.

VOL. VII.

JANUARY, 1885.

London :

BEMROSE & SONS, 23, OLD BAILEY ;
AND DERBY.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
LIST OF OFFICERS - - - - -	v
RULES - - - - -	vii
LIST OF MEMBERS - - - - -	x
SECRETARY'S REPORT - - - - -	xix
BALANCE SHEET - - - - -	xxxiii

A STATUTORY LIST OF THE INHABITANTS OF MELBOURNE, DERBYSHIRE, IN 1695; PRINTED FROM THE ORIGINAL MS. ASSESSMENT, WITH A COMMENTARY AND EXPLANATORY NOTES. BY R. E. CHESTER WATERS, B.A. - - - - -	1
A RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF DERBYSHIRE, 1676 BY REV. J. CHARLES COX - - - - -	31
ON A SEPULCHRAL SLAB DISCOVERED AT KEDLESTON CHURCH. BY REV. J. CHARLES COX - - - - -	37
PARISH RECORDS OF HARTSHORNE, DERBYSHIRE. BY THE LATE THOMAS NORTH, F.S.A. - - - - -	40
ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF WIRKSWORTH AND ITS LEAD MINING. BY WILLIAM WEBB, M.D. - - - - -	63
THE ROMAN STATIONS OF DERBYSHIRE. BY W. THOMPSON WATKIN - - - - -	70
ON THE MAMMOTH AT CRESWELL. BY A. T. METCALFE, F.G.S. - - - - -	92
THE BURTON CHARTULARY. BY GENERAL THE HON. GEORGE WROTTESELEY - - - - -	97
ON THE AUGUSTINIAN PRIORY OF THE HOLY TRINITY, AT REPTON, DERBYSHIRE. BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A., F.S.A. - - - - -	154
RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD - - - - -	162
REMINISCENCES OF OLD ALLESTREE. BY GEORGE BAILEY - - - - -	168
ON A SUPPOSED INSCRIPTION UPON THE FONT AT WILNE. BY REV. G. F. BROWNE, B.D. - - - - -	185
A CALENDAR OF THE FINES FOR THE COUNTY OF DERBY FROM THEIR COMMENCEMENT IN THE REIGN OF RICHARD I. BY W. H. HART, F.S.A. - - - - -	195
ON AN ANCIENT GOLD RING, FOUND AT NORMANTON-BY-DERBY. BY ARTHUR COX, M.A. - - - - -	218
NORBURY MANOR HOUSE AND THE TROUBLES OF THE FITZHERBERTS. BY REV. J. CHARLES COX - - - - -	221

LIST OF PLATES.

	PAGE
I. ALLESTREE, DOORWAY - - - - -	FRONTISPIECE
II. SEPULCHRAL SLAB, DISCOVERED AT KEDLESTON CHURCH, OCTOBER, 1864 - - - - -	37
III. ANTIQUITIES FOUND IN MAKING VIA GELLIA, 1791-2 - - -	66
IV. IRON SPEAR HEADS FOUND DO. DO. DO. - - -	67
V. THE MINERS' DISH, MOOT-HALL, WIRKSWORTH - - -	68
VI. UNDER AND SIDE VIEWS OF A PORTION OF THE UPPER JAW OF A YOUNG MAMMOTH, FROM THE "PIN HOLE CAVE," CRESWELL. (NATURAL SIZE.) - - - - -	96
VII. GROUND PLAN OF REPTON PRIORY - - - - -	154
VIII. SECTIONS OF BASE MOULDINGS - - - - -	155
IX. BASE OF PILLAR - - - - -	157
X. BASE, CAPITAL, AND SECTION OF PILLAR FROM CHAPTER- HOUSE - - - - -	161
XI. PLANS OF BASES - - - - -	156
XII. INCISED SLAB OF EDWARD DUTTON - - - - -	160
XIII. FONT AT WILNE ; PILLAR AT MASHAM ; AND PILLAR AT WOLVERHAMPTON - - - - -	185
XIV. RING FOUND AT NORMANTON-BY-DERBY - - - - -	218
XV. GROUND PLAN OF NORBURY MANOR HOUSE - - - - -	223
XVI. OLD BUILDING, NORBURY MANOR - - - - -	224
XVII. ENTRANCES TO GREAT HALL AND STATE ROOMS, NORBURY -	224
XVIII. OAK PARLOUR AND "SIR ANTHONY'S STUDY," NORBURY -	242
XIX. PEDIGREES OF FITZHERBERT - - - - -	252

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President :

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.

Vice-Presidents .

DUKE OF NORFOLK, E.M.	SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, BART.
DUKE OF PORTLAND.	SIR J. G. N. ALLEYNE, BART.
LORD VERNON.	SIR H. S. WILMOT, BART., V.C.,
LORD SCARSDALE.	C.B., M.P.
LORD BELPER.	SIR M. A. BASS, BART, M.P.
LORD WATERPARK.	VERY REV. DEAN OF LICHFIELD.
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF	VEN. ARCHDEACON BALSTON.
LICHFIELD.	T. W. EVANS, ESQ., M.P.
HON. E. K. W. COKE.	LEWELLYNN JEWITT, ESQ., F.S.A.
HON. W. M. JERVIS.	J. G. CROMPTON, ESQ.
HON. FREDERICK STRUTT.	N. C. CURZON, ESQ.
RIGHT REV. BISHOP ABRAHAM.	G. F. MEYNELL, ESQ.
RIGHT REV. BISHOP STALEY.	H. H. BEMROSE, ESQ.

Council .

JOHN BAILEY.	W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, F.S.A.
GEORGE BAILEY.	F. CAMPION.
WILLIAM BEMROSE.	C. JAMES CADE.
JOHN BOROUGH.	E. COOLING.
REV. J. CHARLES COX.	J. GALLOP.
THOMAS EVANS, F.G.S.	T. W. CHARLTON.
C. G. SAVILE FOLJAMBE, M.P.,	E. GREENHOUGH.
F.S.A.	SIR JAMES ALLPORT.
REV. M. K. S. FRITH.	W. H. HODGES.
WILLIAM JOLLEY.	A. H. DOLMAN.
REV. F. JOURDAIN.	W. MALLALIEU.
RICHARD KEENE.	HENRY ALLPASS, F.R.S.L.
F. J. ROBINSON.	

Hon. Treasurer :

C. E. NEWTON.

Hon. Secretary :

ARTHUR COX.

Auditors :

JAMES LINGARD.

MAJOR POUNTAIN.

RULES.

I.—NAME.

The Society shall be called the “DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.”

II.—OBJECT.

The Society is instituted to examine, preserve, and illustrate the Archæology and Natural History of the County of Derby.

III.—OPERATION.

The means which the Society shall employ for effecting its objects are :—

- 1.—Meetings for the purpose of Reading Papers, the Exhibition of Antiquities, etc., and the discussion of subjects connected therewith.
- 2.—General Meetings each year at given places rendered Interesting by their Antiquities, or by their Natural development.
- 3.—The publication of original papers and ancient documents, etc.

IV.—OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President and Vice-Presidents, whose election shall be for life; and an Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary, who shall be elected annually.

V.—COUNCIL.

The general management of the affairs and property of the Society shall be vested in a Council, consisting of the President,

Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members, elected from the general body of the subscribers; eight of such twenty-four Members to retire annually in rotation, but to be eligible for re-election. All vacancies occurring during the year to be provisionally filled up by the Council.

VI.—ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

The election of Members, who must be proposed and seconded in writing by two Members of the Society, shall take place at any meeting of the Council, or at any General Meetings of the Society

VII.—SUBSCRIPTION.

Each Member on election after March 31st, 1878, shall pay an Entrance Fee of Five Shillings, and an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings and Sixpence. All Subscriptions to become due, in advance, on the 1st of January each year, and to be paid to the Treasurer. A composition of Five Guineas to constitute Life Membership. The composition of Life Members and the Admission Fee of Ordinary Members to be funded, and the interest arising from them to be applied to the general objects of the Society. Ladies to be eligible as Members on the same terms. No one shall be entitled to his privileges as a Member of the Society whose subscription is six months in arrear.

VIII.—HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Council shall have the power of electing distinguished Antiquaries as Honorary Members. Honorary Members shall not be resident in the County, and shall not exceed twelve in number. Their privileges shall be the same as those of Ordinary Members.

IX.—MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall meet not less than six times in each year, at such place or places as may be determined upon. Special meetings may also be held at the request of the President, or five Members of the Society. Five Members of Council to form a quorum.

X.—SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Council shall have the power of appointing from time to time such sectional or Sub-Committees as may seem desirable for the carrying out of special objects. Such sectional or Sub-Committees to report their proceedings to the Council for confirmation.

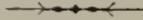
XI.—GENERAL MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held in January each year, when the Accounts, properly audited, and a Report shall be presented, the Officers elected, and vacancies in the Council filled for the ensuing year. The Council may at any time call a General Meeting, specifying the object for which that Meeting is to be held. A clear seven days' notice of all General Meetings to be sent to each Member.

XII.—ALTERATION OF RULES.

No alteration in the Rules of the Society shall be made except by a majority of two-thirds of the Members present at an Annual or other General Meeting of the Society. Full notice of any intended alteration to be sent to each Member at least seven days before the date of such Meeting.

LIST OF MEMBERS.



The Members whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are Life Members.

Bloxham, M. H., F.S.A., Rugby.	} Honorary Members.
Hart, W. H., F.S.A., Public Record Office, Fetter Lane, London.	
Fitch, R., F.S.A., Norwich.	
Greenwell, The Rev. Canon, F.S.A., Durham.	

Abbott, S., Lincoln.

Abney, Captain W. de W., F.R.S., Willesley House, Wetherby Road, South
Kensington, London.

*Abraham, the Right Rev. Bishop, Lichfield.

Addy, S. O., George Street, Sheffield.

Alexander, Rev. C. L., Stanton-by-Bridge, Derby.

Alleyne, Sir John G. N., Bart., Chevin House, Belper.

Allpass, Hy., F.R.S.L., Free Library, Derby.

Allport, Sir James, Littleover, Derby.

Alsop, Anthony, Wirksworth.

Allsopp, A. Percy, Trent Valley House, Lichfield.

Andrews, William, Literary Club, 13, Hopwood Street, Hull.

Arkwright, Rev. W. Harry, Rowsley Vicarage, Bakewell.

Arkwright, James C., Cromford.

*Arkwright, F. C., Willersley Castle, Cromford.

Armstrong, Rev. E. P., S. Michael's Vicarage, Derby.

Bagshawe, F. Westby, The Oaks, Sheffield.

Bailey, John, The Temple, Derby.

Bailey, J. Eglinton, F.S.A., Egerton Villa, Stratford, Manchester.

Bailey, George, 32, Crompton Street, Derby.

Baker, Hy., 46, Friar Gate, Derby.

Balguy, Major, Trowel's Lane, Derby.

Balston, the Ven. Archdeacon, D.D., The Vicarage, Bakewell.

Barber, J. T., Oakfield, Ashton-on-Clun, Salop.

Barker, W. Ross, Lyndon House, Matlock Bath.

- Barnes, Capt., Beaconsfield, Bucks.
 Bass, Sir M. A., Bart., M.P., Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent.
 Bate, James O., Gerard Street, Derby.
 Bateman, F. O. F., Breadsall Mount, Derby.
 Bateman, Thomas K., Alvaston, Derby.
 Beamish, Major, R.E., 20, S. Bernard's Crescent, Edinburgh.
 Beard, Neville, The Mount, Ashburne.
 Belper, The Right Honourable Lord, Kingston Hall.
 Bemrose, H. H., Uttoxeter New Road, Derby.
 Bemrose, William, Elmhurst, Lonsdale Hill, Derby.
 Bennett, George, Irongate, Derby.
 *Bickersteth, The Very Rev. E., D.D., The Deanery, Lichfield.
 Blackwall, J. B. E., Biggin, Wirksworth.
 Blandford, Rev. H. E., Ockbrook.
 Boden, Walter, Gower Street, Derby.
 Bogonshevsky, The Baron Nicholas Cassimir de, Pskov, Russia.
 Borough, John, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Bowring, Chas., Duffield Road, Derby.
 Bradbury, Edward, 16, Arboretum Street, Derby.
 Bradbury, Rev. T., S. Chad's, Derby.
 Bridgeman, O. Granville, Bilton Hall, Rugby.
 Brigden, Geo., Irongate, Derby.
 Brindley, Benjn., South Parade, Derby.
 Bromwich, Rev. C. T., S. Weiburgh's, Derby.
 Brushfield, T. N., M.D., The Cliff, Budleigh-Salterton, Devon.
 Buchanan, Alexander, Wilson Street, Derby.
 Burdett, Sir F., Bart., Foremark, Derby.
 Busby, C. S. B., Duffield Road, Derby.
 Butler, W., Smiths' Bank, Derby.
- Cade, Chas. James, Spondon.
 Cade, Francis J., Spondon.
 Cammell, G. H., Brookfield Manor, Hathersage.
 Campion, Frederick, Ockbrook, Derby.
 Campion, Frank, Duffield Road, Derby.
 Cantrill, W., Charnwood Street, Derby.
 Carter, F., Irongate, Derby.
 Chancellor, Rev. J., S. John's, Derby.
 Charlton, Thomas W., Chilwell Hall, Notts.
 Christian, Rev. F. W., The Vicarage, South Wingfield.
 Clark, G. D'Arcy, Highfield House, Derby.
 Clarke, C. H., International College, Isleworth, Middlesex.

- Clayton, Mrs., Queen Street, Derby.
 Clay, T. Spender, Ford Manor, Lingfield, Surrey.
 Clulow, Edward, Junr., Victoria Street, Derby.
 Cokayne, Andreas E., Overdale Grange, Great Lever, Bolton-le-Moors
 *Cokayne, G. E., F.S.A., College of Arms, London.
 *Coke, Colonel, Debdale Hall, Mansfield.
 Coke, The Hon. Edward Keppel Wentworth, Longford Hall.
 *Coke, Major Talbot, Hardwick House, Richmond Hill, Surrey.
 Cooling, Edwin, Junr., Iron Gate, Derby.
 Cooke, Charles, Spondon.
 Copestake, T. G., Kirk Langley.
 Cottingham, Rev. Henry, The Vicarage, Heath.
 Coulson, J. B., Friar Gate, Derby.
 Coulson, G. M., Friar Gate, Derby.
 Cox, Rev. J. Charles, Enville Rectory, Stourbridge.
 Cox, William, Brailsford.
 Cox, Arthur, Mill Hill, Derby.
 Cox, F. W., Priory Flatte, Breadsall, Derby.
 Cox, Miss, The Hall, Spondon.
 Crompton, J. G., The Lilies, Derby.
 Croston, James, F.S.A., Upton Hall, Prestbury, Cheshire.
 Curgenvén, W. G., M.D., Friar Gate, Derby.
 Currey, B. S., Little Eaton Hill, Derby.
 Currey, Percy H., Little Eaton Hill, Derby.
 *Curzon, Nathaniel C., Lockington Hall, Derby.
- Davis, Hy., All Saints' Works, Derby.
 Davis, Frederick, Palace Chambers, S. Stephen's, Westminster.
 Deacon, Rev. J. C. H.
 Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Chatsworth.
 Disbrowe, Miss, Walton Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
 Dolman, A. H., Wardwick, Derby.
 Downing, Wm., Olton, Birmingham.
- Eckett, S. B., 20, Arboretum Street, Derby.
 Eddowes, C. K.
 Eddowes, Mrs. C. K. } St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
 Eddowes, Miss }
 Edmunds, Wilfred, "Derbyshire Times," Chesterfield.
 Egerton, Admiral the Hon. F., M.P., Devonshire House, London.
 *Evans, T. W., M.P., Allestree, Derby.
 Evans, Walter, Darley Abbey.
 *Evans, John, Highfields, Derby.

- Evans, Henry, West Bank, Derby.
 Evans, Thomas, F.G.S., Pen-y-Bryn, Derby.
 Evans, Robert, Eldon Chambers, Nottingham.
 *Eyre, Lewis, 78, Redcliffe Gardens, Kensington, London. S.W.
- *Fane, William Dashwood, Melbourne Hall.
 Festing, Rev. G. A., Clifton, Ashburne.
 Fisher, Edwd., Abbotsbury, Newton Abbot, Devon.
 *FitzHerbert, J. K., Twynham, Bournemouth.
 *FitzHerbert, Rev. Regd. H. C., Somersal Herbert, Derby.
 *Foljambe, Cecil G. Savile, M.P., F.S.A., Cockglode, Ollerton, Newark.
 Forman, Rev. T. R., S. Thomas's, Derby.
 Forman, Hy., Chellaston, Derby.
 Fox, Rev. W., The Rectory, Stanton-by-Dale.
 *Freer, Rev. T. H., Sudbury, Derby.
 Frith, Rev. M. K. S., The Vicarage, Allestree.
 Furneaux, Rev. W. M., Repton Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
- Gallop, Joseph, Normanton Road, Derby.
 Garbutt, Horace, 31, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Gillett, F. C., Duffield Bank House, Derby.
 *Gisborne, Miss, Allestree Hall, Derby.
 Gisborne, T. M., Charnwood Street, Derby.
 Goldie, Rev. A. R., The Grange, Thulston, Derby.
 Goodall, Thos. Sorby, 5, S. Peter's Street, Derby.
 Goode, Mrs.
 Greaves, Fred. W., Mackworth, Derby.
 Greenhough, Edward, Parkfield, Willersley Road, Matlock.
 Greensmith, L. J., Hazelwood Villa, Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Greenwell, Geo. C., F.G.S., Elm Tree Lodge, Duffield.
 Gresley, Rev. L. S., Ashover.
 Groves, Rev. C. W., Grammar School, Risley.
- Hall, W. S., 39, Hartington Street, Derby.
 Hall, J. Payne, Uttoxeter.
 Hall, Rev. Tansley, Boyleston, Derby.
 Hamilton, Rev. C. J., The Vicarage, Doveridge.
 Harrison, Wm., M.D., Dean Hill House, Matlock.
 Harwood, James, Corn Market, Derby.
 Haslam, A. Seale, Duffield Road, Derby.
 Haslam, W. Coates, Ripley, Derby.
 Hefford, T. N., 46, Queen Street, Derby.

- Herbert, Rev. George, Cowlam Rectory, Sledmere.
 Hey, Rev. Canon, Vicarage, Belper.
 Hill, F. C., St. James's Chambers, Derby.
 Hillyard, Rev. E. A., Christ Church Vicarage, Belper.
 Hipkins, Rev. F. C., Priory, Repton.
 Hodges, W. H., Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Holland, W. R., Ashburne.
 Hollis, H. W., F.R.A.S., Butterley.
 Holly, Wm., Ockbrook.
 Holmes, Major, Makeney Lodge, Derby.
 Holmes, H. M., London Road, Derby.
 Holmes, H. M., Jun., London Road, Derby.
 Holmes, Miss E., London Road, Derby.
 Holoran, G. B., Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Hope, Rev. William, S. Peter's, Derby.
 Hope, W. H. St. John, F.S.A., The Vines, Rochester.
 Hope, Miss Rose E., 13, Ashburne Road, Derby.
 Horsley, Thomas, King's Newton.
 *Hovenden, R. Heathcote, Park Hill Road, Croydon.
 Howard, The Right Hon. Lord, of Glossop, Glossop Hall.
 Howard, W. F., Cavendish Street, Chesterfield.
 Howe, W. E., Fernie Bank, Matlock Bath.
 Huish, John, Smalley, Derby.
 Huish, Darwin, Wardwick, Derby.
 Hunt, J. A., The Poplars, Derby.
 Hunter, John, Jun., Field Head House, Belper.
 *Hurt, Albert F., Alderwasley, Derbyshire.
 Hurt, Miss, 46, Clifton Gardens, Maida Hill, London, W.
- Jackson, John P., Stubbin Edge, Chesterfield.
 Jennings, L. F., Manor House, Kingston, Lewes.
 *Jervis, The Hon. W. M., Quarndon, Derby.
 Jervis, Hon. E. S. Parker, Aston Hall, Sutton Coldfield.
 Jessop, William, Butterley Hall.
 Jeudwine, W. W., Hasland, Chesterfield.
 Jewitt, Llewellynn, F.S.A., The Hollies, Duffield.
 Jobson, J., The Cottage, Spondon, Derby.
 Jobson, Godfrey, Derwent Foundry, Derby.
 Johnson, E. S., Charnwood House, Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Johnson, Rev. Wm., Repton.
 Johnston, Captain Duncan A., R.E., Ordnance Survey, Derby.
 Johnston, Andrew, Borrowash, Derby.

- Jolley, William, Eldon Chambers, Nottingham.
 Jones, Joseph, Full Street, Derby.
 Jones, Rev. T. J., Tickenhall, Derby.
 Jones, T., Jun., 256, Glossop Road, Sheffield.
 Joseph, Ferguson, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Jourdain, Rev. Francis, The Vicarage, Ashburne.
- Keene, Richard, Iron Gate, Derby.
 Kingdon, Clement B., Ednaston Lodge.
 Kirkland, Capt. Walker, 3, West Terrace, Eastbourne.
 Knipe, W. Melville, Melbourne.
- Lamb, John, Corn Market, Derby.
 Langdon, W., 5, Grove Terrace, Derby.
 Leacroft, Rev. C. H., The Vicarage, Brackenfield, Alfreton.
 Leader, J. D., F.S.A., Sheffield.
 Leech, Mrs. Samuel, London Road, Derby.
 Lewis, Rev. Lewis, Ockbrook, Derby.
 Lichfield, The Dean and Chapter of—Chas. Gresley, The Close, Lichfield.
 Lichfield, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Lichfield.
 Lingard, J., Irongate, Derby.
 Lindsay, J. Murray, M.D., Mickleover, Derby.
 Lister, Charles, The Abbey, Darley Dale.
 Litherland, Hy., Ravenshoe, Burton Road, Derby.
 Livesay, Wm., M.D., Sudbury, Derby.
 Lomas, J., Marble Works, King Street, Derby.
 Longdon, Frederick, Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Lott, Edward, Corn Market, Derby.
 Lowe, Major A. E. Lawson, F.S.A., Shirenewton Hall, Chepstow.
 Lowe, William Drury, Locko Park, Derby.
 Lowe, George, M.D., Horninglow Street, Burton-on-Trent.
 Lucas, Captain, Darley House, Derby.
- Mackie, John, Cliffe House, Crigglestone, near Wakefield, and Watford Villa,
 New Mills, Stockport.
- Madan, Rev. Nigel, West Hallam.
 Mallalieu, W., Swallows' Rest, Ockbrook.
 Massey, Rev. J. C., South Normanton, Alfreton.
 Mason, Rev. G. E., The Rectory, Whitwell.
 McInnes, E., 100, Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Meakin, E. J., Spondon, Derby.
 Mello, Rev. J. M., The Rectory, Brampton S. Thomas, Chesterfield.
 Mellor, Rev. T. Vernon, Idridgehay Vicarage, Derby.

- Meynell, Godfrey F., Meynell Langley, Derby.
 Milligan, Colonel, Cauldwell Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
 Mills, Henry, Laurels, Etwall.
 Milnes, Rev. Herbert, The Vicarage, Winster.
 Molineux, Rev. C. H., S. James's Parsonage, Derby.
 Morley, Henry, London Road, Derby.
 *Mundy, Meynell, 30, Green Park, Bath.
 Mundy, Edward Miller, Shipley Hall.
 Mundy, F. Noel, Markeaton Hall.
 Mundy, Rev. T. B., Wilne, Derby.
 Naylor, T. R., Leopold Street, Derby.
 Neal, Thos., Chestnut House, Highfield Road, Derby.
 Needham, E. M., The Cedars, Belper.
 Newdigate, Colonel F. W., West Hallam, Derby.
 Newman, Madame Cavanaia, George Street, Derby.
 Newton, C. E., The Manor House, Mickleover.
 Norfolk, His Grace the Duke of, E. M., Arundel Castle.
- Oakes, T. H., Riddings House.
 Oakes, C. H., Holly Hurst, Riddings.
 Oakes, James, Holly Hurst, Riddings.
 Oldham, Rev. J., Clay Cross, Chesterfield.
 Oliver, John, Wardwick, Derby.
 Olivier, Rev. Alfred, Normanton, Derby.
- *Paget, Joseph, Stuffynwood, Mansfield.
 Parkinson, Rev. J. R. S., Shelbourne, Nova Scotia.
 Portland, His Grace the Duke of, Welbeck, Notts.
 Pountain, Major, Barrow-on-Trent.
 Prince, Paul, Madeley Street, Rose Hill, Derby.
- Ratcliffe, Robert, Newton Park, Burton-on-Trent.
 Redfern, James, Etwall.
 Rickard, John, Inglefield, Leiham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.
 Robinson, F. J., Friar Gate, Derby.
 *Rutland, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Belvoir Castle.
- Sale, Richard, Barrow Hill, Derby.
 Sale, W. H., The Uplands, Burton Road, Derby.
 Sankay, W. H., Sandiacre, Derby.
 Sanson, James, 8, Peel Street, Nottingham.
 Scarsdale, The Right Hon. Lord, Kedleston.
 *Schwind, Charles, Broomfield, Derby.

Seely, Charles, Junr., Sherwood Lodge, Nottingham.
 Shaw, Rev. G. A., S. Michael's, Derby.
 Shaw, John, Normanton House, Derby.
 Sheldon, T. G. Congleton, Cheshire.
 Shuttleworth, John Spencer Ashton, Hathersage Hall, Sheffield.
 Simpson, Mrs., Quarndon, Derby.
 Sitwell, Sir George, Bart., Renishaw, Chesterfield.
 Sleigh, John, Eversley, Matlock.
 Smith, F. N., The Outwoods, Duffield, Derby.
 Smith, Storer, Lea Hurst, Cromford.
 Sorby, Clement, Darley Dale.
 Sowter, Miss, Ash Cottage, Kedleston Road, Derby.
 Spilbury, Rev. B. W., Findern, Derby.
 Staley, the Right Rev. Bishop, Croxall Vicarage, Lichfield.
 Stapylton, Rev. M., The Rectory, Barlborough, Chesterfield.
 Statham, Geo. E., Matlock Bridge.
 Stewart, Rev. R., Knightsbridge, London.
 Stephenson, M., Molescroft Cottage, Beverley.
 Storer, Charles John, Market Place, Derby.
 Stowell, Rev. Hugh, Breadsall Rectory.
 Strick, Richard, Silverdale, Staffordshire.
 *Strutt, The Hon. Frederick, Milford House, Derby.
 Strutt, Herbert G., Makeney, Derby.
 Sutherland, George, Arboretum Square, Derby.
 Sutton, Edward, Shardlow Hall.
 Swann, Rev. Kirke, Forest Hill, Warsop.
 Swanwick, F., Whittington, Chesterfield.

Taylor, H. Brooke, Bakewell.
 Taylor, Wm. Grimwood, 83, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Taylor, A. G., S. Mary's Gate, Derby.
 Taylor, Mrs. A. G., S. Mary's Gate, Derby.
 Tetley, Rev. W. H., Charnwood Street, Derby.
 Tinkler, S., Derwent Street, Derby.
 Thornewill, Robert, The Abbey, Burton-on-Trent.
 Towle, R. N., Borrowash, Derby.
 Trubshaw, Chas., 3, Grove Terrace, Derby.
 Trueman, H., The Lea, Esher, Surrey.
 Turbutt, W. Gladwyn, Ogston Hall, Alfreton.
 Ussher, Rev. Richard, Grove House, Ventnor, I.W.

*Vernon, Right Hon. The Lord, Sudbury.

- Wadham, Rev. J., Weston-on-Trent.
Waite, R., Duffield, Derby.
Walker, J., Old Uttoxeter Road, Derby.
Walker, Benjamin, Spondon, Derby.
Walker, Wm., Lowood, Cromford.
*Walthall, H. W., Alton Manor, Wirksworth.
Wardell, Stewart, Doe Hill House, Alfreton.
Wass, E. M., Bath Hotel, Matlock.
Waterpark, The Right Hon. Lord, Doveridge.
Webb, Wm., M.D., Wirksworth.
Whiston, W. Harvey, The Gardens, Osmaston Road, Derby.
*Whitehead, S. Taylor, Burton Closes, Bakewell.
Williams, J., Midland Railway, Derby.
Wilmot, Miss, 28, Westbourne Place, Eaton Square, London.
*Wilmot, Sir Henry, Bart., V.C., C.B., M.P., Chaddesden Hall.
Wilmot, Rev. F. E. W., Chaddesden.
Wilmot-Horton, Rev. Sir G., Bart., Catton Hall, Derby.
Wilmot, Mrs. Edmund, Edge Hill, Derby.
Wilmot, Mrs. Woollett, Friar Gate, Derby.
Wilson, Arthur, Melbourne.
Woodforde, W. B., 7, Arboretum Square, Derby.
Woods, Sir Albert, Garter King-at-Arms, College of Arms, London.
Worthington, W. H., Derwent Bank, Derby.
Wright, F. Beresford, Wootton Court, Warwick.
Wright, F. W., Full Street, Derby.
Wright, Fitz-Herbert, The Hayes, Alfreton.
Wright, Charles, Wirksworth.
-

N.B.—Members are requested to notify any error or omission in the above list to the Hon. Sec.

REPORT OF THE HON. SECRETARY,
1884.

THE Sixth Anniversary of this Society was held in the School of Art, kindly lent by the Committee for the occasion, on the 4th of February, 1884. Thomas William Evans, Esq., M.P., presided. The Report of the Society's proceedings for the past year, showing a satisfactory balance sheet, and an increase in the number of members, was read and adopted.

The Officers for the year commencing were elected. Sir James Allport was elected to serve on the Council in the room of Mr. Beresford Wright, resigned. The following members of the Council retired under Rule V., viz.:—Messrs. Lawson-Lowe, Mello, Ussher, Robinson, Hope, Champion, Cade, and Cooling. In the place of Messrs. Lowe, Mello, and Ussher, were elected Messrs. A. H. Dolman, W. H. Hodges, and W. Mallalieu. The other retiring members were re-elected. The Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Secretary of Finance, the Hon. Treasurer, and the Auditors, were also re-elected.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. St. John Hope, a paper written by him, upon the "Augustinian Priory of the Holy Trinity, at Repton," was read by the Rev. W. M. Furneaux, Head-master of Repton School. Mr. Furneaux added to the paper comments of his own, bearing upon points which had come under his personal notice during the recent excavations at Repton.

During the past year there have been seven meetings of the Council, with a good average attendance of elected members.

The first Expedition of the Society for the past year was held on Saturday, May 17th, to Southwell.

The party left Derby at 10.30 a.m., travelling viâ Nottingham. On reaching Southwell, the members proceeded to the Vicar's Court, where they were received by the Rector of Southwell, the Rev. J. J. Trebeck. Luncheon was, by kind permission of the Bishop of Nottingham, taken in the restored banquet hall of the old palace.

After luncheon, the party were conducted over the Minster by the Rev. Arthur Sutton, the Sub-Dean, who read the following instructive paper with regard to the architecture of the building :—

“As the time at our disposal is rather limited, it will perhaps be best for me to confine myself to a description of the architecture, without entering into the history of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary of Southwell. The foundation of the church is usually assigned to Paulinus, about the year 630. This first church was probably, like the one founded by him at York nearly at the same time, a hastily-constructed building of wood, which in time gave place to a nobler structure of stone ; but of this church we seem to have hardly any remains left, unless the pavement, lately discovered in the south transept, may have belonged to that building, as the pieces of which it is composed seem almost too large, and the execution too coarse and rude, for a Roman building. Dickinson, in his history of Southwell, mentions the tympanum of a doorway which has been re-set over the door in the north transept, leading to the bell-chamber, as belonging to this period. But although there seems some reason to doubt this, we may safely say that it is older than any portion of the present building, that it is a good specimen of Saxon sculpture, and not later than the ninth century. A similar example exists at the neighbouring church of Hoveringham, and one at Hawksworth seems to belong to the same early date. Various explanations of this one have been given, but it seems not improbable that the figure on the left hand side (part of which

is destroyed), represents David delivering a lamb from the mouth of a lion, and the centre figure, St. Michael, contending with the devil. We see, then, that this church, like every one of our English Cathedrals, was re-built during the Norman or subsequent periods, and hardly any vestige of their original superstructure remains. It would seem that the Saxon Cathedrals were only a little less rude than the parochial churches, of which we have many fragments. Their pillars were so heavy and clumsy, their windows so small and narrow, that they were in most instances removed to make way for the more convenient arrangements imported to England by Harold, who imitated the more gorgeous style of architecture, which he must have become acquainted with whilst he was an unwilling guest in Normandy. And to this Norman period belong the nave, with its aisles, porch, and western towers, the centre tower and transepts. Although opinions seem to differ as to the *exact* date of this part of the building, still, judging from the style of architecture, it would seem to be fixed by a letter from Thomas, second Archbishop of York (from 1109 to 1115), addressed to all his parishioners of Nottinghamshire, and praying them to assist, with their alms, in building the Church of St. Mary of "Suwell." The Norman choir originally terminated in a square end 59 feet in length externally, instead of an apse, as was the more usual ending for a Norman church. There were, as now, aisles on either side of this choir extending half its length, with apsidal termination (the foundations of which remain under the present floor nearly opposite the Chapter-house door), and apsidal chapels again opening into transepts. The foundation of that on the north side was found during the late restoration, and has been most fortunately marked in the new pavement, thereby preserving an interesting feature which would otherwise have been lost in future generations. The marks of the roofs of both these chapels are clearly seen on the outside. One peculiarity worth noticing in passing is, that this is the only church in this country with its three Norman towers remaining untouched. The centre tower of Durham having been rebuilt, and Gloucester having lost its three Norman towers about the

same period. We have, therefore, to cross the channel before we can find a parallel case, although, even then they are by no means common; St. George's, Bosherville, being, I am told, a case in point; and Tournay Cathedral, although the towers are different in position, still they are similar in design, and are capped by short, square, lead spires, very like those which have been erected on the western towers here during the present restoration; and should the great tower be taken in hand at some future date, which it is very much to be hoped it may, the centre spire at Tournay would be an admirable model to imitate. The principal features in the Norman architecture, which seem to demand our attention, are the pillars and arches of the nave. The cylindrical columns are remarkable for their massiveness, being five feet in diameter, and but nine feet in height. The bases, plain squares, have most of them been renewed, but they are supposed to be exact reproductions of the original ones. The capitals are very plain, the slight amount of decoration there is on each being different. The arches are semi-circular in form, and decorated on the hood moulding with the billet or some other ornament. On the second pillar, from the east of the south arcade, there are the remains of a painting of the Annunciation, probably the reredos to a side altar which stood there, the only remains of mural painting left in the church. The triforium, which in a measure reproduces the arches beneath, is remarkable from the great width of the openings, although they would seem to have been designed to be filled up with smaller arches, but never to have been completed. A similar triforium is shown in Mr. Ferguson's "History of Architecture," as existing at St. Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall, but not filled up with the smaller arches, as these would appear to have intended to have been. At Romsey Abbey the arrangement is similar. The clerestory presents the unusual feature of plain circular windows. Both the doorways, as is usual in Norman buildings, are rich in ornamental detail; the western door being ornamented with remarkably good ironwork. The north door is carved out of thick planks of oak. We must not fail to notice the north porch, with its elaborate doorway and

richly decorated arch, and the arcade of interlacing arches. Above this is a parvise, and one of the pinnacles forms the chimney to the fireplace—a very rare example of a Norman chimney. One of the original Norman windows remains at the north-west corner; the others are lifeless imitations of it, and were inserted in the beginning of the present century in place of Perpendicular windows, which, although hardly in character with the Norman architecture, still marked an interesting period of architecture. The pavement should be noticed, for, although it has been relaid, it is exactly in the same form as it originally was, and all the old pieces, where possible, have been used up again. The roofs of the nave and transept were destroyed in the fire of 1711, and we have no means of judging what they were like; the present roofs are substantial and good, although opinions may differ as to the necessity of the beams, which certainly detract from the apparent height of the building, and cut the west window rather uncomfortably. We must not fail to notice the grand arches of the centre tower, the cable moulding being hardly surpassed anywhere. The transepts follow the line of the nave, the windows and general ornamentation being similar. There is perhaps one point which demands attention, and that is the detached pillar (position indicated) which supports the gallery connecting the triforium on either side. These pillars and arches may have been built to give additional strength to the walls, which had to support the gables. From the nave we pass into the choir, which I think we may say is as good and perfect a specimen of Early English, as the nave is of Norman architecture. The Norman choir, to which I have alluded before, was allowed to exist but 100 years, and was pulled down to make way for the present choir, which was built about the year 1230. The choir is eight bays in length, six opening by arches into the aisles, and two forming the sanctuary. The pillars and arches are exactly similar to those at Riveaulx Abbey, which is supposed to have been built by the same architect. There is a slight change in the base of the pillars towards the east, and the fourth arch on the south side is lower than the rest, and ornamented above with a boss, which

seems difficult to explain. The dogtooth ornamentation stops here on this side. Various reasons for this change have been suggested. Mr. Street, when he made a survey of the building, came to the conclusion that the high altar stood here, half way down the present choir, and that the four remaining bays formed the lady chapel, but against this it has been pointed out that the whole building being dedicated to the B.V.M., like Lincoln, there would be no need of a separate lady chapel, the reason, most likely, being, that the style of architecture changed as time went on, or that the moulding of the arch was prepared for, but never ornamented with the dog tooth. The combination of the triforium and clerestory presents an unusual and ingenious feature, giving thereby an appearance of greater height than would otherwise have been the case had the two been separate and divided by a string course, as is the case in the nave, where the arches are less lofty. The lancets, which compose the triforium and clerestory, are grouped in pairs, divided by the shafts, springing from ornamental brackets—one ornamented with Henry III. and his Queen—which support the vaulting. The eastern end consists of two tiers of four lancets, the upper row being divided by a vaulting shaft. The dogtooth ornamentation here is much richer, there being three rows of it round the heads of each of the windows. For an east end, the more usual arrangement is to have an uneven number of lancets, varying in height, and the only church which in any way conveys a similiar idea, to my mind, is St. Cross, near Winchester, where there are two Norman windows in each of the three tiers. The north and south aisles of the choir open into small transepts, similar in position to those at Lincoln. The high roofs have been destroyed at some time, and it is to be hoped that they may be restored at some future period, as they would add considerable dignity to the external appearance of the building. The high roof was destroyed at a subsequent period, the walls raised, the square headed windows on the eastern face inserted, and the whole covered with a flat roof. From the Early English, we pass on to the Decorated style of architecture, and we have a very perfect specimen of it in the

chapter house, with unusually rich detail, and most minute carving. Date about 1293. The doorway from the north aisle, leading into it, first demands attention ; it is divided in the centre by a Purbeck marble shaft—the shaft and the capital being carved out of one piece of marble—and stone carving. The remaining portion of the main arch is filled in by a trefoil, in the lower portion of which there is a bracket for a figure which has, unfortunately, been destroyed. We next pass on to the cloister leading to the Chapter House. This is perhaps one of the most remarkable features of the church, the double row of columns being very unusual in England. It seems as though it had been intended that the arches should be open, as the carving is continued through. The arches themselves are Early English in character, and by some have been thought to be of an earlier date than the Chapter House, but the reason for this, suggested by Mr. Petit, is that the architect's intention was to make the transition from the Early English to the Decorated as gradual as possible. The high roof was destroyed at a subsequent period, the wall raised, the square-headed windows on the eastern face inserted, and the whole covered with a flat roof. This brings us to the door of the Chapter House, one of the most beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture in England. It is divided by a slenderly moulded pillar, with a capital carved with delicate foliage, supporting two foliated arches, the remaining portion being filled with a circle containing a quatrefoil. The outer mouldings of the principal arch are filled with delicately-carved leaves, the under cutting being unusually deep, and in many parts the openings are so small that it would seem that the chisels could have only been worked underneath with great difficulty. In the jambs of the doorway are introduced Purbeck columns, four on either side, their capitals being carved with natural foliage. The Chapter House is octagonal and vaulted, like that at York, without any centre pillar. A stone seat runs all round, and above this is arcading, forming stalls, five in each bay. Each arch is surmounted by a crocketed canopy, the spandrils of each being filled in with leaves and flowers, the canopy terminating in a finial, which

appears to pierce the string course. Above, again, in six of the bays, is a large, three lighted window, whilst one is occupied by the door, and the remaining one abutting against the circular staircase is filled in with tracery, like the other windows, and delicate foliage. The groins of the vaulting are deeply moulded, and are ornamented with a carved boss at every intersection. It is a pity that the space between the ribs has been scraped, as from the roughness of the joints it was clearly intended to be plastered. The fragments of glass in the windows seem to have been gathered from different parts of the church. In the eastern window is one piece of Early English glass. The remaining pieces are of the Decorated period, and perhaps the crocketed canopies are in their original position, as they are very much like the stone canopies underneath. From this we pass on to the Later period of Decorated architecture, which is shown in the eastern aisle of the north transept. The chapel itself is, too, Early English, and the two unequal arches opening into it from the transept, inserted under the large Norman arch of the former chapel, belonging to this period. You will notice that the outer moulding of the pillar is carried up above the caps, and terminates in a bracket for an image. The windows, by which the chapel is lighted, are of a Late Decorated period, of three lights each, with reticulated tracery, thought by some to have taken the place of lancets which may have stood inside the present arches. This aisle would seem to have been divided in the centre by a screen, so as to form two separate chapels, each with its own altar. This portion of the building was formally used as the library, but has now been cleared out, the floor lowered, and restored in some measure to its former appearance. The room above this has been re-roofed in a very substantial manner, and the difficulty of obtaining light has been ingeniously overcome by inserting an oak dormer window in the roof, which is perhaps one of the most successful parts of the present restoration. Here, again, we have Decorated work appearing in the small three-light window. Another example of Decorated work was the three-light window which formerly filled the western end of the south aisle of the nave; this was taken out

some years since to make way for the present Norman window, but it has been preserved in Mrs. Tatham's garden, where I am sure any who wishes to see it will be allowed to do so. Two other examples of Decorated work are the organ screen and sedilia (date 1352). This beautiful screen opens into the nave with three foliated arches standing on clustered columns. The roof of the outer portion is remarkable as being a vaulted ceiling, but having the ribs pierced with open work, instead of being filled up, as is usual. The vaulting of the choir of Orleans Cathedral is pierced in a somewhat similar manner. The side walls are decorated with canopied arches, but the eastern ones are plain, as there were most probably altars on both sides of the door entering to the choir. Between this wall and the backs of the stalls a staircase leads up on either side to the loft where once the rood stood, but where the organ is placed now. The original construction of the choir screen is perhaps one of the most puzzling things connected with the architecture of the church. Within the choir are stalls—three on either side; the back of the one nearest the door on the south side is covered with a rich and delicate diaper. This stall was used in later times by the Canon in Residence, or Vicar-General. Above the projecting canopies of the stalls are a series of blank windows, two being pierced to give light to the staircase behind; the whole terminates in a rich moulding, ornamented with carved foliage and masks. The sedilia are probably a little later in date than the screen, but not much less beautiful in execution and detail. In most cases the sedilia consist of three seats for the priest, deacon, and subdeacon during the celebration of the Holy Eucharist. But here there are five seats, which is very unusual: the only other example I can call to mind is Furness Abbey. The present level of the sanctuary will shortly be extended westward, so that they will be able to be used. The canopies and ornamentations have been, like the screen, repaired in cement, but so cleverly done that it is hardly possible to distinguish the old work from the new. What subjects the figures are intended to mean it is difficult to say, except that one group seems to represent the

flight into Egypt. The piscina has been, unfortunately, rather roughly repaired, and a basin provided without any drain. The two large candlesticks are remarkably good examples of late 15th century brasswork, and I believe are the only old ones of the kind remaining in England. The eagle is said to have been found in cleaning one of the ponds at Newstead Abbey. It was sold to a dealer at Nottingham, and bought from him by Sir Richd. Kaye, one of the prebendaries, who presented it to the church in 1805. Inside the ball a parchment was found, which proved to be a general pardon forced upon the monks by Henry V. as a means of extracting money from them for the prosecution of his wars in France. To the Perpendicular period belong the three light windows in the nave, their date being about 1450. The Norman string course, both outside as well as in, has been cleverly dropped to allow for them. The great west window is of rather later date, 15th century, and is a very fine specimen of the kind, taking the place most likely of two rows of Norman windows. A similar change may be seen in the case of the west front of Lincoln Minster. Of Renaissance work, the only example in the church is the glass in the east windows—they were formerly in the Temple Church at Paris. Traces of the original round-headed windows, which they there filled, are clearly visible; and indeed the tops and the lower parts of them are modern additions to make them fit in their present position. They were bought in 1818 and presented to the church by Mr. Gally Knight. In monuments the church is not very rich, but of those which do remain, the tomb of Archbishop Sandys deserves attention. It is now at the northern end of the north transept, but its proper place is on the north side of the sanctuary. It claims attention, not only because it is a good example of Renaissance work, but because the archbishop is represented in a vestment, although the date is 1588. The bells were all of them recast after the fire, by Ruddall, of Gloucester, in 1721. The organ has remains of the original work of Father Smith, the swell being added by Snetzler, in the last century. The plate belonging the church dates about 1625, but the stems

of the chalices are Gothic in form, and probably belong to older ones, the date apparently being about 1525. The fire in 1711 seems to have destroyed everything in the way of choir fittings, carved work, pictures, or embroidery, which the church must formerly have been rich in, so that we can only guess at what its former splendour must have been."

The party attended Evensong in the Minster at 3 p.m., and returned to Derby, travelling *viâ* Nottingham as before.

The next expedition of the Society was held on Saturday, the 5th of July, to Hathersage.

The members left Derby at 9.18 a.m. in special saloon carriages, attached to the train for Hassop. At Hassop Station breaks were in readiness, and the party drove to Hathersage, where luncheon was served at the George Hotel. After luncheon the church was visited, and its interesting series of monumental brasses inspected. The party then walked to the old Manor House of North Lees, where the owner, Mr. Cammell, pointed out and explained the various interesting details. After visiting the old Roman Catholic Chapel, adjacent to North Lees, the members returned to Brookfield, where tea was provided by the kind hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Cammell. The breaks came from Hathersage and conveyed the party back from Bakewell Station in time for the 6.23 train for Derby.

A third excursion was held on Saturday, September 20th, to Wirksworth, which started from Derby at 12.10 noon. Luncheon was taken at the Red Lion Hotel, after which the party proceeded to the Church, where they were received by the Vicar, the Rev. Tunstall Smith, who conducted them over the building, and pointed out the many features of interest. An old carved oak chimney-piece at the Hope and Anchor Inn was inspected, and the party then visited the Moot Hall, and examined the "miners' dish," and other objects of interest. Dr. Webb gave an interesting account of the "History of Mining in Wirksworth." (See page 63 of this volume.) He afterwards entertained the party at tea, at his own house, and then conducted them, *viâ* the Black Rocks, to Cromford Station, whence they returned to Derby.

The All Saints' wooden effigy has now been erected in the north aisle of All Saints' Church, where it forms a striking and most valuable addition to the series of monuments, and should be visited by all who are interested in archæology, and in the careful preservation in their proper place of important relics of the past.

The result of the excavations at Repton, to which, it will be remembered our Society subscribed £20, have been of a most interesting character. The plan of the old Priory Church can now be laid down with accuracy, and, though we must regret that *any* of the bases of the old piers should be hidden beneath the new building, it is most satisfactory to think that pier bases which really show what the architecture of the church was, are preserved and can always be seen.

During the past year your Vigilance Committee has been consulted on various occasions by those who have been interested in church restoration or alteration, and we may hope that good has been effected; but we would again impress upon each individual member of the Society the importance of constantly keeping a look out in their own neighbourhoods.

A disused silver chalice and paten cover of Stuart date has, through the instrumentality of our Society, been carefully renovated, and has been restored, a perfect piece of plate, to the church to which it belonged.

One of our members has presented to the Society an ancient Roman milestone, formerly standing in this county, but removed from its site. The milestone will be "lent" by our Society to the Derby Museum, so that it may be, in accordance with the condition laid down by the donor, "open to public inspection under proper safeguards."

It is expected that the Royal Archæological Institute will, in accordance with our Society's invitation, commence its congress in Derby either the last Tuesday in July, or the first Tuesday in August next. The congress lasts eight days, and expeditions and meetings of exceptional interest will be arranged. Members, one and all, are asked to do their utmost to make the congress a success. Steps are already taken to form working committees,

and further details will be announced as soon as possible. All offers of the loan of objects of interest for a temporary museum will be gratefully accepted.

The Council felt justified, considering the satisfactory condition of the funds, in authorising a decided increase in the size of the annual volume. It is hoped that some increase on previous years may be permanent, though possibly not to the extent of the present one. The society may be congratulated on possessing Annual Transactions that do not seem to be equalled by any other county societies of a like subscription, whether the number and contents of the pages, the style and amount of the illustrations, or the severely local character of the articles are considered.

A beginning has this year been made of publishing abstracts of some of the more interesting and original county records in that great national store house of history, the Public Record Office. The value of such absolutely authentic information to the future parochial or general historian of the county, and its general interest to all readers interested in the past life of Derbyshire, cannot be exaggerated. This year the early "Fines," or Final Agreements are begun. Probably more space will be given in future numbers of the Transactions to this feature.

For the past three years our journal has been edited by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, F.S.A., and your Council wishes to take this opportunity of acknowledging the debt of gratitude which our society owes to Mr. St. John Hope for his carefully executed work. The work of editing requires the expenditure of much time and patience, as well as a thorough and complete knowledge of detail, and the society is most fortunate in having had the advantage of Mr. Hope's able help.

This year the Rev. J. Charles Cox, at the request of the Council, has resumed the editorship of the journal. He wishes to express his regret at the omission or holding back of two or three articles and the curtailment of others, owing to exceptional pressure of material.

It is the Editor's desire, with the concurrence of the Council, that the articles and illustrations should be as (1) original and as

(2) local as possible. The society could not have afforded so large a number of illustrations had it not been that they shared the expense of the production of Plates VII. to XI. with the Royal Archæological Institute ; of Plate VI. with the Geological Society ; and of Plate XIII. with the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

We are glad not to have to record any gap this year in our list of vice-presidents. Among our ordinary members the balance of retired and new members is equal. The accompanying balance sheet will be found to be satisfactory, and the Council may congratulate members upon the result of the society's seventh year of proceedings.

ARTHUR COX,

Hon. Sec.

Mill Hill, Derby,

January 22, 1885.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1884.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance, 31st December, 1883.....	210	12	2
Entrance Fees and Subscriptions.....	150	10	0
Sale of Journals bound in cloth	2	3	0
Interest (Mortgages)	6	13	2
	£369	18	4

Life Compositions and Entrance Fees, to Dec. 31st, 1883.....

Life Composition, 1884.....	186	15	0
Entrance Fees, 1884 (10)	5	5	0
Balance	2	10	0
	25	10	0
	£220	0	0

Examined and found correct.

JAS. LINGARD, }
J. POUNTAIN, } Auditors.

27TH JANUARY, 1885.

C. JAMES CADE, }
Secretary of Finance.
SPONDON, 19TH JANUARY, 1885.

BALANCE SHEET.

xxxiii

EXPENDITURE.

Postages and Incidental Expenses	£	9	2	0
Printing and Stationery.....		30	10	10
Printing and Indexing Journal.....		115	13	0
Preserving Wooden Effigy in All Saints' Church		25	0	0
Grant for Excavations at Repton		20	0	0
Invested in Mortgage on Derby Corporation Rates		50	0	0
Balance		119	12	6
		£369	18	4

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Invested in Mortgages on Derby Corporation Rates	170	0	0
Further Investment ditto, ditto, Nov. 1st, 1884....	50	0	0
	£220	0	0



27 MAY 1935

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A Statutory List of the Inhabitants of Mel-
bourne, Derbyshire, in 1695; printed from
the original MS. Assessment, with a Com-
mentary and Explanatory Notes.

BY R. E. CHESTER WATERS, B.A.

LORD MACAULAY, in a well-known chapter* of his History of England, deplores the absence of materials from which the state of the population of England, at the close of the seventeenth century, can be determined with accuracy. Complaints of this kind are readily accepted by the general reader, who is flattered by the suggestion that he is more enlightened than his forefathers; but the historian ought to have learned from the statute book that a thorough and complete enumeration of the inhabitants of every parish in England, with a full and precise statement of their several names, occupations, and qualities, was made in 1695, under the provisions of that singular Taxation Act,† which imposed duties on births, marriages,

* Chap. iii.
VOL. 7.

† 6 and 7 William and Mary, c. 6.

and burials, as well as on bachelors and widowers. A copy of the assessment was returned into the Exchequer, and this return must obviously contain the precise information which the historian required. Whether this important contribution to the history of the English people was "pulped" in a generation which did not recognise its value, or whether it is still lying unconsulted in the recesses of the Record Office, has still to be ascertained. But, however this may be, it is evident that full materials for a census of the population in the last decade of the seventeenth century were once in existence; and if they are not now forthcoming, the fault lies not with our ancestors, but with those who have neglected to preserve or consult them.

The Taxation Act, under which these lists were framed, was a novel experiment in legislation, which excited so much discontent in every class in the community, that it ought not to be ignored (as it is) in Macaulay's history of the period. The King's ministers were pressed for ways and means in 1694, and, amongst other expedients for replenishing the exhausted exchequer, an Act was passed "as an additional supply for carrying on the war against France with vigour," which imposed, for a term of five years, from 1st May, 1695, a graduated scale of duties upon marriages, births, and burials, and upon bachelors and widowers.

No one was exempt from these duties, except persons in receipt of alms. The amount of the tax was 4s. for every burial, 2s. for every birth, and 2s. 6d. for every marriage; but, besides this, bachelors above twenty years of age, and widowers without children, paid 1s. a year as long as they remained unmarried. These amounts were to be paid in every case; but in every rank, except the lowest, there was a further tax, which varied with the rank of the parties. These additions were levied according to the following scale:—

Rank and quality.	For burial and marriage.	For birth of eldest son.	For birth of younger child.	Bachelors or widowers.
Duke	£50	£50 0	£25 0 0	£12 10 0
Marquis	40	25 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
Earl	30	20 0	15 0 0	8 0 0

Rank and quality.	For burial and marriage.	For birth of eldest son.	For birth of younger child.	Bachelors or widowers.
Viscount	£25	£17 10	£13 6 8	£6 13 4
Baron	20	15 0	12 0 0	5 0 0
Baronet and Knight of the Bath	15	5 0	1 0 0	3 15 0
Sergeant-at-Law ...	15			3 15 0
Knight Bachelor ...	10	5 0	1 0 0	2 10 0
Esquire	5	1 0	1 0 0	1 5 0
Gentleman	1	0 10	0 10 0	0 5 0
Owners of £50 p.a. real estate, or of £600 personalty	1	0 10	0 10 0	0 5 0

The Act was to be put in force by the Commissioners named in the Subsidy Act, passed in the same session. They were to meet in their respective counties on or before the 30th April, 1695, when they were to address precepts to two inhabitants of each parish, whom they considered fit persons to act as assessors, to appear before them within ten days. They were then to fix a day on which these assessors were to bring in certificates, in writing, of the names, surnames, estates, degrees, titles, and qualifications of all persons dwelling within their respective parishes. The certificates to be divided in several columns, showing the qualities and names of all persons chargeable under the Act, and the sums they are liable to pay upon burials, births, and marriages, and for being unmarried. The assessors were also to return the names of two collectors, for whose honesty and ability the parishes employing them were to be responsible.

These certificates were to be returned to the Commissioners before 13th May, 1695, and a duplicate assessment was to be delivered to the Receiver-General of the Revenue. The collectors were, at the end of each year, to deliver a certified copy of the assessment to two local Justices of the Peace, who were, after due examination, to sign it as allowed, and to hand it to the persons whom they chose to appoint collectors for the ensuing year. These collectors were bound, under a penalty of £5, to

deliver within six days a true copy to the parson of the parish, who was bound, under a like penalty, to read the same in church on the following Sunday, immediately after morning service. Appeals against the assessment had to be made within ten days after such reading in church. The parson was to keep a register in writing of all persons married, buried, christened, or born within his parish; to which register the collectors were to have free access, at all reasonable times, without payment of any fee. The parson neglecting this duty made himself liable to a penalty of £100. Parents were bound, under a penalty of £10, to give notice to the collectors within five days after the birth of a child. The outgoing collectors were bound, under a penalty of £20, to deliver to the Receiver-General a duplicate copy of the assessment, with the names of two collectors for the next year, and a schedule on parchment containing the names of defaulters.

Considering that no less than ten copies of this assessment were made in every parish in England in the course of the five years during which this Act was in force, it might be expected that one or more of these statutory lists of inhabitants would be found in almost every parish chest. But the fact is that they are extremely rare, for the tax was so unpopular that the local authorities took pains to destroy the machinery for levying it. The parson is the natural guardian of parish records; but the clergy, as a body, held this Act and its provisions in special abhorrence, because it imposed on them the invidious duty of furnishing evidence against defaulting members of their flock. Moreover, they had always hitherto kept their registers in their own fashion, without fear of being called to account. But this statute empowered the collectors to examine the parish register whenever they pleased, without payment of any fee; whilst any defect in the register made the parson liable to enormous penalties, which left him at the mercy of every common informer. There were few registers, indeed, which could bear the test of official inspection; and when Queen Anne's ministers were anxious to conciliate the clergy, it was found necessary to allay their apprehensions by a bill of indemnity, which was passed confessedly on the ground

that many clergymen had exposed themselves and their families to ruin by not keeping their registers according to law.* It is, therefore, not to be wondered at if these lists of inhabitants were generally destroyed as soon as the Taxation Act expired, and the few which have been preserved are commonly found in the hands of laymen. The list printed below was inherited by Viscount Hardinge, amongst his family papers. It bears the signature of his ancestor, Robert Hardinge, Esq., of King's Newton, one of the two Justices of the Peace for Derbyshire, who, in pursuance of the Act, signed and allowed the assessment for the parish of Melbourne in 1695.

Melbourne is a parish in the southern division of Derbyshire, on the confines of Leicestershire, and is bounded on the north by the river Trent. It includes the hamlet of King's Newton, which stands on a gentle hill overlooking the Trent valley. The Cokes were, in 1695, the principal landowners in Melbourne; but King's Newton had been for several generations the patrimony of the Hardinge family. Melbourne and King's Newton contained, in 1821, 3,123 inhabitants; but the whole number, in 1695, was 660. The aggregate population of England and Wales in 1881, was found to be 26,122,000, and, if Melbourne can be taken as a fair example of the rate at which the population has increased since 1695, England and Wales contained, in 1695, 5,526,000 inhabitants. It is remarkable how nearly this estimate agrees with that of Gregory King, who framed his calculations on an entirely different basis. According to his reckoning, which is quoted by Macaulay, the population, in 1696, was just under five and a half millions. The number of inhabitants in Melbourne at different periods is shown in the table below:—

	Number of inhabitants.	Number of separate households.
1695	660	190
1734	1410	286
1801	1861	352
1851	2647	597
1881	3123	692

* 4, Queen Anne, c. 12.

The aspect of the parish of Melbourne has been changed beyond recognition since 1695 ; for where there are now rich water meadows, fertilised by the Trent, there was then an undrained swamp, which produced nothing but gorse ; whilst a dreary waste of common, which was let for £10 a year as a rabbit warren, extended over 2,500 acres. The common was not enclosed until 1787. The roads were impassable for vehicles on wheels, and the corn was carried to market on pack horses. The whole number of sheep in the parish was under a thousand, but the price of stock was low in 1695 compared with wages ; for it appears, from an old account book at Melbourne Hall,* that an ewe, with two lambs, fetched 8s., a barren ewe 6s., and a ram 8s. ; whilst a labourer's wages were 1s. a day. The average rate of wages at the present time may be taken at 15s. a week ; so that the Derbyshire labourer, judging from the price of mutton, was much better paid and better fed in 1695 than he is in our own days, with all our boasted progress.

The original MS. of the Melbourne assessment consists of 14 folio pages legibly written. It is divided, in pursuance of the Act, in six separate columns, showing the names and surnames of the inhabitants of Melbourne, and their occupations, and the amount of the duties for which they were respectively liable. It is signed at the end by two assessors, John Ragge and Samuel Symes, who both figure in the list as yeomen ; by two collectors, John [illegible] and Owen Maples, who are respectively described as (?) and flaxdresser ; and by two Justices of the Peace, Henry Heveningham and Robert Hardinge. Hardinge was lord of the manor of King's Newton, but Heveningham was not resident in the parish. He was lieutenant of the band of gentlemen pensioners, and was the nephew of Sir William Heveningham, of Ketteringham, Norfolk, who was called "the regicide," from his having been one of the judges at the trial of Charles I. His nephew's connection with Derbyshire was through his marriage, for Henry married Frances, Countess Dowager of Bellamont, one

* These particulars are gleaned chiefly from Briggs' "History of Melbourne."

of the sisters and co-heirs of Charles, tenth Lord Willoughby, of Parham.

“A Certificate or Assessment made in Pursuance of an Act of Parliam^t. Intituled an Act for Granting to his Majesty certain Rates and Duties upon Marriages Births, and Burials and upon Batchelors and Widowers, for the term of five years, for the carrying on the War against France with Vigour. Of the Names, Sirnames, Degrees, Titles and Qualifications of all and every the persons dwelling or residing within the Parish of Melborn and Newton as they are in Quality and Qualification, and the names of all other Persons chargeable by the said Act with the sums they are respectively to pay upon Marriages Births and Burials and for their being married according to the directions of the aforesaid Act.

Names and Sirnames.	Titles and Qualifications.	Burials.		Marriages.		Births.		Batchelors and Widowers.		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
John Troughton	Vicar	0	4	0	.....	0	2	0	.....
Joanna Troughton his wife	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Low his maiden	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tho. Coke	Esq.	5	4	0	5	2	6	1	2	0
Stephen Allen his servant	Gent.	0	4	0	0	2	6	0	2	0
Henry Low his servant.....	0	4	0	.....	0	2	0	.....
Joan Low his wife	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Low his daughter.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Cantril his servant.	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catharine Blaystock his servant	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Chawner his servant.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robt. Hardinge.....	Esq.....	5	4	0	5	2	6	1	2	0
Eliz. Harding his wife	5	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Harding his son	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Harding his daughter	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anne Harding his daughter	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jane Harding his daughter	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mabel Harding his daughter	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fra. Garton his servant.....	0	4	0	0	2	6	0	2	0
Wm. Elliot his servant	0	4	0	0	2	6	0	2	0
George Holmes his servant	0	4	0	0	2	6	0	2	0
Mary Cox his servant.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edw. Bradshaw his servant...	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Holmes his servant	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Names and Surnames.	Titles and Qualifications.	Burials.		Marriages.		Births.		Bachelors and Widowers.		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Joseph Swotman his son		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Swotman his daughter...		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Swotman his daughter...		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Susannah Swotman his daughter.....		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tho. Biddle his servant		0	4	0	.....	0	2	6	.....
Ruth Goodal his servant		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rich Kniveton	Blacksmith ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....
Grace Kniveton his wife		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rich. Kniveton his son		0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Mannel Kniveton his son		0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Eliz. Kniveton his daughter...		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
George Donnie his servant ...		0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Joseph Gibson his servant ...		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jane Broomhead his servant...		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry Bingly.....	Labourer....	0	4	0	.....	0	2	6	.....
Wm. Kirkman	Widower.....	0	4	0	.....	0	2	6	.....
John Kniveton	Butcher	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....
Eliz. Kniveton his wife.....		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Muglestone	Widow	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Muglestone her son ...		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jane Muglestone her daughter		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorothy Muglestone her daughter		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isaac Bosworth	Plowright ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....
Joan Bosworth		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Bosworth his son		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isaac Bosworth his son.....		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Bosworth his daughter...		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jane Bosworth his daughter ...		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Draper senior	Labourer.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Draper his wife ...		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Draper his grandchild...		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tho. Draper junior	Labourer.....	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....
Robona Draper his wife		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Draper his son		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Draper his daughter ...		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarah Draper his daughter ..		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anne Birch	Widow	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Birch her son aged 25 ...	Batchelor ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
								0	1	0

Names and Surnames.	Titles and Qualifications.	Burials.		Marriages.		Births.		Bachelors and Widowers.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Anne Birch her daughter		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Wm. Addleton	Labourer ...	0	4 0	0	2 0	0	2 6		.....
Mary Addleton his daughter...		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Wm. Chiswil	Blacksmith...	0	4 0	0	2 0	0	2 6		.....
Sarah Chiswil his daughter ...		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Hannah Chiswil his daughter		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Eliz. Chiswil his daughter ...		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Catharine Scot	Widow	0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Grace Kinsoy	Widow	0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
John Radcliff	Yeoman	0	4 0		.....	0	2 6		.....
Tho. Radcliff his son		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Anne Radcliff his daughter ...		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Dorothy Greenwood	Widow	0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
John Bucknall	Yeoman	0	4 0	0	2 0	0	2 6		.....
Katharine Bucknall his wife...		0	4 0		.. .		.....		.....
Wm. Bucknall his son		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Wm. Cartwright senior	Widower.....	0	4 0	0	2 0	0	2 6		.....
Wm. Cartwright junior	Labourer.....	0	4 0	0	2 0		.....		.....
Mary Cartwright his wife		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
John Cartwright his son		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Theo. Cartwright his son		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Francis Cartwright his son ...		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Mary Cartwright his daughter		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Robt. Dexter	Farmer	0	4 0	0	2 0		.....		.....
Mary Dexter his wife		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Sarah Dexter his daughter ...		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Anne Dexter his daughter ...		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Rebecca Dexter his daughter		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Eliz. Dexter his daughter		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Mary Dexter his daughter		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Tho. Dunningcliff	Labourer.....	0	4 0	0	2 0		.....		.....
Anne Dunningcliff his wife .. .		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Thomas Dunningcliff his son ...		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Wm. Dunningcliff his son.....		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Mary Birch	Widow	0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
John Birch	Weaver	0	4 0	0	2 0		.....		.....
Eliz. Birch his wife.....		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
Anne Pickering receiving alms	Widow	0	4 0		.....		.....		.....
John Birch	Pownder	0	4 0	0	2 0		.....		.....
Sarah Birch his wife		0	4 0		.....		.....		.....

Names and Surnames.	Titles and Qualifications.	Burials.		Marriages.		Births.		Batchelors and Widowers.		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Henry Soar his S. ....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joshua Doleman.....	Widower	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Sam Syms	Yeoman	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....
Mary Syms his W.....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sam Syms his S. ....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Syms his D. ....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Birch his servant	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Rich. Tarbut his servant .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Chiswil his servant .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anne Chamberlin	Spinster	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isabel Chamberlin	Spinster	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tho. Lakin	Tiler	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Tho. Lakin his son .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joshua Lakin his son .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Lakin his D.....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tho. Meer	Weaver	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....
Eliz. Meer his W. ....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Francis Dexter	Labourer.....	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....
Katharine his wife .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robt. his son .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Francis his son .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Martin	Widower.....	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Anne Martin his daughter.....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Martin his sister .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Crow his servant .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Higgin	Widow	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Higgin her daughter .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Higgin her S.	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Benjamin Higgin her S. ....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Riley	Widower.....	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Mary Riley his servant .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Sympson his servant	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
James Collier	Farmer	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....
Eliz. Collier his W.....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Collier his D. ....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Borisford	Labourer.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Borisford his W. ....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Ball his grandchild.....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Barwell his servant .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edw. Follows	Widower.....	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6

Names and Surnames.	Titles and Qualifications.	Burials.		Marriages.		Births.		Bachelors and Widowers.		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Edw. Follows his son		0	4	0						
Sam Follows his S.		0	4	0						
Jane Follows his D.		0	4	0						
Eliz. Follows his D.		0	4	0						
Mary Brown	Widow	0	4	0						
Thomas Cantril		0	4	0						
Margaret Osborn		0	4	0						
Tho. Francis her man		0	4	0						
Sarah Osborn her daughter ...		0	4	0						
Mary Osborn her daughter ...		0	4	0						
Seimour Doleman	Labourer.....	0	4	0	0	2	0			
Anne Doleman his W.		0	4	0						
Tho. Doleman his S.....		0	4	0						
Sarah Doleman his D.		0	4	0						
Mary Newbald	Spinster ...	0	4	0	0	2	0			
Joseph Goodal	Labourer.....	0	4	0	0	2	0			
Sarah Goodal his W.....		0	4	0						
John Goodal his S.		0	4	0						
Joseph Goodal his S.....		0	4	0						
Dorias Goodal his D.		0	4	0						
John Hall	Cordwainer...	0	4	0	0	2	6	0	2	6
Esther Hall his daughter		0	4	0						
Thomas Dorey	Labourer.....	0	4	0	0	2	0			
Eliz. Dorey his W.		0	4	0						
Tho. Pearson	Widower.....	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Wm. Pearson his son.		0	4	0						
Mary Pearson his daughter ...		0	4	0						
John Robins	Yeoman	0	4	0	0	2	0			
Margaret Robins his wife.....		0	4	0						
Henry Robins }		0	4	0						
Wm. Robins }		0	4	0						
Tho. Robins } his sons {		0	4	0						
Robt. Robins }		0	4	0						
Benj. Robins }		0	4	0						
Anne Robins his daughter ...		0	4	0						
John Litherland his servant ...		0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Tho. Dore	Thatcher ...	0	4	0	0	2	0			
Hannah Dore his wife		0	4	0						
Sam Dore his son		0	4	0						
Eliz. Dore his D. ...		0	4	0						

Names and Surnames.	Titles and Qualifications.	Burials.		Marriages.		Births		Batchelors and Widowers.		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Mary Dore his daughter		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Bramley	Labourer	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	..
Mary Bramley his W.		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Hall	Labourer	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Eliz. Hall his wife		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peter Mee	Labourer	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Mee his W.		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jane Mee his daughter		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Mee his D.		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Mason rec. alms	Widow	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jonathan Mason	Labourer	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Mason his wife		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Mason his son		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jonathan Mason his son		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Samuel Mason	Labourer	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....
Mary Mason his wife		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alice Parker	Widow	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Katharine Parker her daughter		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Borrisford	Widow	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alice Reeve	Widow	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Reeve her son		0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Anne Reeve her daughter		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarah Bosworth	Widow	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarah Bosworth her daughter		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brian Knight	Widower	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
John Knight his son		0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Mary Glover his housekeeper		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tho. Glover her son		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Bramley	Labourer	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Bramley his W.		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorothy Leay his daughter-in-law		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Borrisford	Glover	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....
Deborah Borrisford his wife		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Borrisford his daughter		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Borrisford his son		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Borrisford his daughter		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Harrison	Dish-turner	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....
Eliz. Harrison his wife		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Names and Surnames.	Titles and Qualifications.	Burials.			Marriages.			Births.			Batchelors and Widowers.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
John Harrison his son .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Harrison his daughter ...	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry Brooks aged 25	Batchelor.....	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	1	0
Edw. Kidyear	Taylor	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	.....	.....
John Taylor	Mason	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Taylor his wife.....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Taylor his daughter.....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jane Sympson his servant.....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anne Charnel	Widow.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anne Charnel her daughter ..	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Charnel her daughter ...	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Charnel her son.....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Lees aged 25	Batchelor ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	1	0
Edw. Lees his brother .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Knight his servant .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Samuel Lees	Labourer.....	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Lees his son .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Clifford	Widow	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
George Champion	Miller	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anne Champion his wife .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
George Champion his son .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tho. Starkey his servant .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matthew Wiln	Warrener ...	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Wiln his wife.....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Wiln his son ....	.....	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	.....	.....
Eliz: Tetly his maiden .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Francis Lambert	Forgeman ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Lambert his W.....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anne Lambert his daughter ...	.....	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Lambert his daughter ...	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Francis Rolstone	Labourer.....	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosa Rolstone his wife .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Heap	Labourer.....	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Heap his wife .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Heap his daughter .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorothy Heap his D. ....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Heap his son.....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theo. Heap his son .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Lees	Flagdresser ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	.....	.....
George Lees his son .....	.....	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	.....	.....

Names and Surnames.	Titles and Qualifications.	Burials.	Marriages.	Births.	Batchelors and Widowers.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Edw. Harrison his apprentice		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Mary Lees his daughter		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Edward Wiln	Slater	0 4 0	0 2 0	.....	.....
Margery Wiln his wife		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Mary Woothward his maiden		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Margery Wiln his daughter		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Robt. Wiln his son		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Ellen Taylor Widow		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Tho. Taylor her son		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Fra. Taylor her son		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Ellen Taylor her daughter		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Nicholas Choice.....	Widower	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 6	.....
John Choice his son		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
John Heap	Labourer.....	0 4 0	0 2 0	.....	.....
Eliz. Heap his wife		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Mary Heap rec. alms.....		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
John Ault	Whittawer ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	.....	.....
Hannah Ault his W.		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Ault his D.		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Taylor	Mason	0 4 0	0 2 0	.....	.....
Hannah Taylor his W.		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Hannah Taylor his daughter		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
John Taylor his son		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Robt. Taylor his apprentice		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Henry Cartwright	Labourer.....	0 4 0	0 2 0	.....	.....
Anne Cartwright his wife		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Robt. Cartwright his son		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Edward Hollingworth	Butcher	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Hollingworth his wife		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Tho. Hollingworth his son		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Mary his daughter		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth his daughter		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Humphry Conoway	Labourer.....	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 6	.....
Wm. Ball his nurse child		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Anne Conoway his daughter... ..		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Conoway his son		0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 6	.....
John Conoway	Labourer.....	0 4 0	0 2 0	.....	.....
Anne Conoway his W. ..		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Mary Mold his daughter-in-law		0 4 0	.....	.....	.....

Names and Surnames.	Titles and Qualifications.	Burials.	Marriages.	Births.	Batchelors and Widowers.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sam Rolston	Farmer..	0 4 0	0 2 0	.....	.....
Anne Rolston his W.....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Rolston his son.....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
John Rolston his S. ....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Anne Rolston his D.....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Mary Rolston his D.....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Cartwright.....	Pot carrier ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	.....	.....
Mary his wife .....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
John Draper	Labourer.....	0 4 0	0 2 0	.....	.....
Eliz. Draper his W. ....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Hall rec. alms	Widow	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Hall her son.....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Edw. Hall her son.....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Hall her son .....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Hall her son .....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
John Hall her son .....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
George Summerfield ...	Farmer	0 4 0	0 2 0	.....	.....
Dorcas his wife .....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
John his son... ..	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Joseph his son.....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Ellen his daughter ...	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Collington his servant ...	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Cook	Yeoman	0 4 0	0 2 0	.....	.....
Luce Cook his wife .....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Dorothy Clark	Widow	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Mary Chambers	Spinster	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
James Trevit	Labourer	0 4 0	0 2 0	.....	.....
Mary Trevit his W. ....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
James Trevit his S.....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Edw. Boden	Baker	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 6	.....
Eliz. Boden.....	Widow.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Anne Boden his D. ....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Francis Kinsey	Smith	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 6	.....
Henry Smith his apprentice ...	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Nathaniel Smedley.....	Mercer.....	0 4 0	0 2 0	.....	.....
Priscilla his W. ....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Rowley	Widow.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Tho. Rowley her son.....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Mary Rowley her D.....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Heap.....	Widower.....	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 1 0

Names and Surnames.	Titles and Qualifications.	Burials.		Marriages.		Births.		Batchelors and Widowers.		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Ellen Moor his housekeeper ...		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Moor her son		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Hackwood.....	Widow	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Boden	Saddler	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....
Anne Boden his wife		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joan Boden his D.....		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorothy Boden		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Turner	Spinster	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Pym	Weaver	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Eliz. Fisher	Widow.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellen Fisher her D.		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Fisher her D.		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kath. Fisher her D.		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Fisher her D.		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridget Fisher her D.		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jane Turner	Spinster	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Martin	Shearman ...	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorothy Martin his wife		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Martin his son		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellen Martin his daughter ...		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Adcock	Taylor	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Wm. Adcock his son		0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Tho. Minion his apprentice ...		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anne Adcock his daughter ...		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Margery Kinsey	Widow	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellen Martin	Widow	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anne Martin her daughter ...		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Radcliff her servant .....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Smith	Butcher	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....
Hannah Smith his wife.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Smith his son.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry Smith his son .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tho. Brumhead	Gardiner.....	.....	.....	.....	0	2	0	.....	.....
Jane Brumhead his W. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Brumhead	Widow .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tho. Erp Senior	Farmer .....	.....	.....	.....	0	2	0	.....	.....
Anne Erp his W. . ....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Erp his son .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Erp his daughter.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edw. Sanders his servant....		0	2	0	0	2	6

Names and Surnames.	Titles and Qualifications.	Burials.		Marriages.		Births.		Batchelors and Widowers.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Eliz. Cooper his servant									
Wm. Paget	Cordwainer..			0	2 0				
Joan Paget his W.		0	4 0						
Thomas Paget	Cordwainer..	0	4 0	0	2 0				
Mary Paget his wife		0	4 0						
Tho. Paget his son		0	4 0						
Wm. Paget his son		0	4 0						
John Rolston	Chapman ..	0	4 0	0	2 0				
Eliz. Rolston his W.		0	4 0						
Rich. Rolston his S.		0	4 0						
Wm. Rolston his S.		0	4 0						
Cornelius Borrisford	Flagdresser..	0	4 0	0	2 0				
Mary Borrisford his W.		0	4 0						
John Borrisford his son		0	4 0						
Anne his daughter		0	4 0						
Cornelius his son		0	4 0						
Charles his son		0	4 0						
George Summerfield	Butcher	0	4 0	0	2 0				
Mary his wife		0	4 0						
Joseph his son		0	4 0						
Anne his daughter		0	4 0						
Margaret Smithiers	Widow	0	4 0						
John Smithiers her son		0	4 0	0	2 0	0	2 6		
Samuel Smithiers her son	Cordwainer..	0	4 0	0	2 0	0	2 6		
Walter Bagnal	Flaxdresser..	0	4 0	0	2 0				
Margaret Bagnal his wife		0	4 0						
Walter Bagnal his son		0	4 0						
John Bagnal his S.		0	4 0						
Mary Bagnal his D.		0	4 0						
Jane Bagnal his D.		0	4 0						
Joseph Cantril	Farmer	0	4 0	0	2 0				
Jane Cantril his wife		0	4 0						
Samuel his son		0	4 0						
William his S.		0	4 0						
John his S.		0	4 0						
Elizabeth his daughter		0	4 0						
Sarah his D.		0	4 0						
Mary Collington his servant		0	4 0						
Eliz. Garland	Widow	0	4 0						
Mary Broomhead	Widow	0	4 0						

Names and Surnames.	Titles and Qualifications.	Burials.		Marriages.		Births.		Batchelors and Widowers.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Thomas Toon her son		0	4 0	0	4 0	0	2 6		
Lydy Toon her D.		0	4 0						
Fra. Smith	Labourer . . .	0	4 0	0	2 0				
Alice Smith his wife		0	4 0						
Robert his son		0	4 0						
John Carter aged 25	Batchelor . .	0	4 0	0	2 0	0	2 6	0	1 0
Rich. Sheepy	Labourer . .	0	4 0	0	2 0				
Mary Sheepy his wife		0	4 0						
Anne Sheepy his daughter		0	4 0						
Kath. Sheepy his D.		0	4 0						
Ellen Sheepy his D.		0	4 0						
John Cartwright	Pounder . . .	0	4 0	0	2 0				
Sarah Cartwright his W.		0	4 0						
John his son		0	4 0						
Tho. Sperry	Labourer . .	0	4 0	0	2 0				
Mary Sperry his W.		0	4 0						
Tho. Sperry his son		0	4 0						
Mary Sperry his D.		0	4 0						
John Ward	Labourer . .	0	4 0	0	2 0				
Isabel Ward his wife		0	4 0						
Francis Ward his son		0	4 0						
John Parker	Weaver	0	4 0	0	2 0				
Sarah Parker his W.		0	4 0						
Stephen Parker his son		0	4 0						
John Parker his apprentice		0	4 0						
Tho. Monk	Widower . . .	0	4 0	0	2 0	0	2 6		
Wm. Wiln.	Labourer . . .	0	4 0	0	2 0				
Mary Wiln his wife		0	4 0						
Tho. Wiln his son		0	4 0						
Matthew Wiln his son		0	4 0						
Eliz. Wiln his daughter		0	4 0						
Wm. Turner sen.	Taylor	0	4 0						
Anne Turner his W.		0	4 0						
Luce Turner his D.		0	4 0	0	4 0				
Alice Peat	Widow	0	4 0						
Henry Peat her son	Weaver	0	4 0	0	2 0	0	2 6		
Eliz. Peat her niece		0	4 0						
Wm. Cantril senior	Weaver	0	4 0	0	2 0				
Sarah Cantril his W.		0	4 0						
John Cantril his son	Labourer . . .	0	4 0	0	2 0	0	2 6		

Names and Surnames.	Titles and Qualifications.	Burials.		Marriages.		Births.		Bachelors and Widowers.					
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.				
Samuel his son		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarah his D.		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jane his D.		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth his D.		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Wilkinson his apprentice		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fra. Wallis his apprentice		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Killock aged 25	Batchelor	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	1	0
Mary Quinton	Widow	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Quinton her daughter		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John May	Labourer.	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary May his W.		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kath. May his D.		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Cartwright	Widow	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellen Cartwright her D.		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kath. Jolley	Widow	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Erp Junior	Farmer	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Erp his W.		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Erp his son		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Chambers his son		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kath. Chambers his Daughter		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humphry Killar his servant		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Hill his servant		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zech. Cherribough	Yeoman	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Cherribough his W.		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Roberts his son-in-law		0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	.....	.....
Eliz. Roberts his Daughter-in-law		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edw. Hall	Labourer.	0	4	0	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Hall his wife		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Hall his son		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Hall his son		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Turner	Labourer.	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	.....	.....
Dorothy Turner his daughter.		0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anne Sheepy	Widow	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Howel	Spinster	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(Signed by) { John Ragge } Assessors.
 { Sam. Symes }
 { John (*illegible*) and } Collectors.
 { Owen Maples }
 { H. Heveningham. }
 { Robt. Hardinge. }

The total number of the inhabitants of Melbourne and King's Newton enumerated in the list is 660, and that the list is an exhaustive one is proved by the fact that it includes five women receiving alms, notwithstanding that they were exempted from the tax by the terms of the Act. These 660 inhabitants formed, as nearly as I can reckon, 190 separate households; but it is not easy in every case to decide whether the persons described as widows, widowers, and bachelors, were householders. For instance, I have little doubt that the three bachelors—Henry, John, and William Cooper—were three brothers living together, who kept a manservant and two maids. I have attempted to classify the several families according to their respective occupations, and the result of my analysis of the list is that there were living in Melbourne and King's Newton in 1695:—

1 Vicar,	1 Potecarrier,
2 Esquires,	1 Baker,
1 Gentleman,	1 Smith,
8 Yeomen,	1 Chapman,
8 Farmers,	1 Saddler,
7 Cordwainers,	1 Forgerman,
6 Butchers,	1 Slater,
6 Weavers,	1 Wheelmaker,
5 Tailors,	1 Ploughwright,
4 Flaxdressers,	1 Tiler,
3 Blacksmiths,	1 Thatcher,
2 Mercers,	1 Gardener,
2 Millers,	1 Poundkeeper,
2 Masons,	1 Warrener,
2 Carpenters,	44 Labourers,
1 Brewer,	42 Widows,
1 Whitetawer,	13 Widowers,
1 Glover,	11 Bachelors,
1 Dishturner,	6 Spinsters,
1 Shearman,	5 Women receiving alms.

Thirty-two of these families kept servants, and, excluding the two Squires, who kept 7 servants each (3 men and 4 maids,)

there were 30 families of lower degree, who kept 44 servants between them (17 men and 27 maids.) There were also 9 tradesmen, who had apprentices ; and it is significant that none of those who kept apprentices kept a servant.

It will be interesting to see how these servants were distributed.

The Vicar	kept	1	maid.
The Gentleman	„	1	maid and 1 man.
3 Yeomen	„	2	maids „ 4 men.
5 Farmers	„	5	„ „ 2 „
1 Blacksmith	„	1	maid „ 2 „
1 Mercer	„	1	„ „ 1 man.
1 Miller	„		1 „
1 Mason	„	1	maid.
1 Carpenter	„	1	„
The Slater	„	1	„
The Warrener	„	1	„
1 Labourer	„	1	„
4 Widows	„	4	maids and 1 man.
4 Widowers	„	3	„ „ 2 men.
4 Bachelors	„	4	„ „ 3 „
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
30		27	17

The 13 apprentices were distributed as follows :—

3 To Joseph Riley, tailor, evidently the leading man in his trade.

2 To Nathaniel Hazard, the cordwainer, who also kept a journeyman.

2 To Owen Maples, the flaxdresser, who was one of the tax-collectors under the Act.

1. To a carpenter.

1 To a weaver.

1 To a tailor.

1 To a smith.

1 To a mason.

1 To a flaxdresser.

The first name in the list is that of the Vicar, John Troughton,

who was presented to the Vicarage in 1690 by Dr. Smith, Bishop of Carlisle. The Royal Manor of Melbourne formed part of the endowment of the See of Carlisle from the time of its foundation by Henry I., in 1133. The fourth Bishop built a Palace here, in 1230, and en-parked the adjoining lands. He and his successors constantly resided here, and had leave from the Bishop of the diocese to hold ordinations in Melbourne church; for they were often driven from Carlisle by the inroads of the Scots during the frequent wars between England and Scotland. The Bishop's Palace and impropriate Rectory were farmed, in the reign of Charles I., by Sir John Coke, Secretary of State, who paid a stipend of £20 per annum to the Vicar, and a rent of £45 per annum to the See of Carlisle. The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported that the Vicarage was worth £26 per annum, and that the rent of £45 reserved under the lease of the parsonage was "enjoyed by Sir John Coke to the use of the Vicar." An agreement, however, was made, in 1701, between the Bishop of Carlisle and his lessee, Mr. Thomas Coke, that, in consideration of the Vicar's stipend being raised from £20 to £35 per annum, and the rent being increased from £45 to £70 per annum, the lease should be converted into a grant in fee simple; and this agreement was confirmed by Act of Parliament, in 1704. The Palace was at this time known as Beaulie Hall, and was occupied as a farm-house for several generations by the Earp family, as tenants of the Cokes; but they eventually purchased it, and it was pulled down in 1821. The name of Earp was spelt Erp in 1695; and Thomas Erp, the tenant of Beaulie Hall, who is described in the list as a farmer, was the lineal ancestor of Thomas Earp, Esq., the well known brewer and maltster, who has represented Newark in Parliament since 1874.

Melbourne church is one of the most interesting churches in England of the early Norman period, and is admirably described in the third volume of Mr. Charles Cox's *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire*. The Vicarage, however, is poorly endowed, and, accordingly the Vicar and his wife kept only one servant—a maiden. Troughton held the living twenty-eight years, and was

buried here on 14th October, 1718. His predecessor, Thomas Little, was buried on 26th March, 1690; but the assessment shows that his widow, Agnes Little, with her two daughters, Elizabeth and Dorothy, and her maid-servant, was still living in the parish in 1695.

The next names on the list are those of the two resident Squires—Thomas Coke, of Melbourne; and Robert Hardinge, of King's Newton,—each of whom kept 7 servants: 3 men and 4 women. But this does not imply equality of estate and establishment; for it must be borne in mind that Hardinge was a man of 41, with a wife and five children; whilst Coke was a young lad of 20, whose father had died at Geneva in 1692, since which time the son had been the ward of Walter Burdett, Esq., of Knowle Hill.

The Cokes of Melbourne were descended from Sir John Coke, Secretary of State in the reign of Charles I, who was a younger brother of Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley, and was in no way related to his contemporary, Sir Edward Coke, the Chief Justice. The heir of Melbourne took a leading position amongst the Derbyshire gentry, and married, at Repton, in 1698, Lady Mary Stanhope, daughter of Philip, second Earl of Chesterfield; but she died on 10th January, 1703-4, leaving two daughters. The widower soon married again, and his second wife, Mary Hale, was one of Queen Anne's maids of honour. He was M.P. for Derbyshire in five successive Parliaments, 1701-1710, and was Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Anne and George I. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1711, and died 11th May, 1727, leaving issue, by his second wife, a son and a daughter. His son and heir, George Lewis Coke, died, unmarried, 14th January, 1750, and was succeeded in his estates by his sister Charlotte, wife of Sir Matthew Lamb, Bart., M.P. for Peterborough. Their grandchildren—Viscount Melbourne, the Prime Minister, and his sister, the late Viscountess Palmerston—were successive owners of the Melbourne estate, which now belongs to Earl Cowper, Lady Palmerston's grandson. It is described in the Parliamentary return of 1873 as consisting of 2,787 acres, which produced a gross rental of £6,670 per annum.

Stephen Allen, who stands at the head of the list of Mr. Coke's servants, was evidently the steward of the Manor, for he is described as "gent." This was no small distinction; because he was the only person in the parish who is so designated, except Thomas Swetnam, who lived on his own freehold, and kept a man and a maid.

Next in the list to Squire Coke, comes Robert Hardinge, Esquire, of King's Newton, with his second wife Elizabeth, his son John, and his four daughters—Mary, Anne, Jane, and Isabel. These were his children by his first wife Jane, the daughter and co-heir of William Buxton, Esquire, of Youlgreave, Derbyshire, who was buried here 22nd October, 1692. These four daughters all died unmarried; but the son, John Hardinge, who was baptized here on 26th September, 1685, graduated M.A. at Cambridge in 1705, succeeded to the family estate on his father's death in October, 1709. He was afterwards the King's Remembrancer in the Court of Exchequer, and married here on 12th April, 1711, Alice Coke, sister of the Right Honourable Thomas Coke, M.P., above-mentioned. He died without issue, and was buried here on 27th January, 1728-9, when the elder line of the Hardinges became extinct.

Robert Hardinge, the magistrate, who signed the assessment, was the son and heir of Sir Robert Hardinge, a staunch Cavalier, who had the honour of entertaining Charles II. in his hall at King's Newton, which is still standing; and was knighted at Whitehall on 2nd February, 1674-5. He died on 29th November, 1679, and is described on his monument as "a faithful servant to God, the king, the Church of England, and his country in the worst times." He sprung from a family of yeoman origin, who had been owners of land in King's Newton from the reign of Henry VI.; but they were not entitled to bear arms, and the family was not noticed in the Visitations of 1611 or 1636. Sir Robert claimed descent from Hardinge of Bristol, the ancestor of the Berkeleys; and remonstrated with Dugdale when his pretensions to bear the arms of that noble family were disallowed. But his family name was originally written Hardie and his uncle

Henry, who died in 1613, is so named in his monument in Melbourne Church; whilst Sir Robert himself is described as Mr. Robert Hardye, in 1652, in the marriage register of Highgate Chapel.* His brother Nicholas was an attorney of Furnivall's Inn, and amassed a considerable fortune by practising the law. He purchased, in 1691, the Manor of Canbury, in Surrey, with the impropriate Rectory of Kingston-on-Thames, and in the next year presented Sir Robert's youngest son, Gideon Hardinge, to the vicarage. Gideon does not sound a likely name for the son of a Cavalier knight; but Sir Robert Hardinge's wife was the granddaughter of Gideon de Laune, the famous apothecary. Gideon Hardinge was vicar of Kingston-on-Thames twenty-one years, and married 6th May, 1699, Mary Westbrook, daughter of Caleb Westbrook, gent., of Kingston, who was baptized there on 4th March, 1669-70. Her parentage is unknown to all the peerages, but is of some interest, as showing how Gideon's younger son, Dr. Caleb Hardinge, the Queen's physician, came to be christened by a Puritan name. Gideon's eldest son, Nicholas, became the head of the family in 1729, on the death of his cousin, John Hardinge, of King's Newton. He was Clerk of the Parliaments, and afterwards Joint-Secretary of the Treasury, and married a sister of Earl Camden, the Lord Chancellor. He was the great-grandfather of the present Viscount Hardinge, by whose courtesy I am enabled to print this assessment.

The 44 labourers enumerated in the assessment evidently belonged to a class of better standing than the agricultural labourer of our own times. They were, as I have shown before, better fed and better paid, and were often poor relations of local freeholders and shopkeepers. For example—the Cantrells were probably the oldest family in the parish, and had intermarried with the Hardinges in the reign of Henry VI. Their pedigree can be traced, beyond question, from John Cantrell, of King's Newton, who died in 1615, although the parish register of Melbourne is not of earlier date than 1653. They formed, in 1695, seven

* Register of Highgate Chapel, Middlesex. :—"1652, April 19th, Mr. Robert Hardye and Mrs. Anne Sprignell married."

separate households, who are all described as labourers, except two, one of whom was a farmer and the other a weaver. One of these labourers, Josiah, was the head of the family; whilst the farmer was his uncle, and the weaver was his granduncle. Josiah's father had died a few months before; but his stepmother had some provision, for she kept a maid. Josiah's grandson, Hugh Cantrell (son of Joseph, who is mentioned in this list) married, in 1768, Mary Boulton, the only child of the Vicar of Castle Donington; and their grandson, Joseph Thomas Cantrell, was the County Court judge in Derbyshire in 1852, and married a granddaughter of Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York.

The Berrisfords were a family of the same kind, and were distributed in six separate households of very unequal condition. John Berrisford, jun., was the leading mercer in the town, who kept a man and a maid; Thomas was a glover, and Cornelius was a flax-dresser; whilst Mary was a widow, with two daughters, receiving alms; and John was a labourer, who lived with his wife and his grand child, and kept a maid. The Berrisfords, or, as they afterwards spelt their name, Beresfords, continued to be freeholders in the parish of Melbourne until 1814. It can scarcely be doubted that they sprung from the same stock as the noble family in Ireland, which is now represented by the Marquess of Waterford, but had not in 1695 yet risen to the peerage, for the ancestor of the Irish Beresfords was a native of Derbyshire.

Many additions might be made to these notes; but enough has been said to show how much could be gleaned from this interesting record by those who are better qualified by local knowledge to read between the lines.

A Religious Census of Derbyshire, 1676.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX.

IN the invaluable library of the Salt Society, Stafford, is a manuscript folio volume of exceptional worth and of excellent penmanship. It is a Return of the population of the province of Canterbury, over sixteen years of age, for the year 1676, divided into three classes: "Conformists, Papists, and Nonconformists." The Return was drawn up by order of Henry Compton, Bishop of London, and was obtained from the clergy at the archidiaconal visitations. The returns are divided into parishes, and in some dioceses grouped under Archdeaconries or Rural Deaneries. The Returns do not appear to be absolutely complete for each diocese, for occasionally certain parishes are missing, and of the diocese of Bristol and of Bath and Wells no details are supplied, but merely the totals under the hands of their respective bishops.

The totals for the then diocese of Coventry and Lichfield are: Conformists, 155,720; Papists, 1,949; Nonconformists, 5,042. It is remarkable to note, small though it seems, how far larger the proportion of Roman Catholics was to the population in this diocese than elsewhere. London alone exceeds it with 2,069, but then the Conformists of that diocese were 263,000. Only one other diocese reaches to four figures, namely, Lincoln, with 1,244 out of a conforming total of 215,000, but few other dioceses reached to 500.

So far as I am aware, this census, made at a time when materials for forming any estimate of the population, putting aside their

religious creeds, are singularly lacking, has hitherto been unknown save to a few midland scholars who use the Salt Library, and has not previously been noticed in print.*

To form a general total of the whole population, when the numbers given are of those over sixteen years of age, it is necessary to add about 40 to every 100.

The following is a verbatim copy of the Derbyshire portion of this Return:—

ARCHDEACONARY OF DERBY IN Y^E DIOCESS: OF LITCHFIELD AND COVENTREY.

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Clowne	273	...	5
Matlock	980	...	20
Stone Middleton...	236	3	...
Hathersage	440	140	...
Eyam	526	3	3
Elmton	94	...	...
Winsters	304	...	1
Darley	495	...	5
Yolgrave	806	...	14
Castleton	498	2	...
Glossopp	1984	4	52
Ashover	696	...	4
Boulsover	449	...	2
Sutton & Duckmanton ...	385	12	3
Barleybrough	213	23	...
Chesterfeild	3394	6	100
Whittington	212	...	6
Southwingfeild	332	...	3
Wingerworth	145	4	8
Whittwell	250	2	2
Norton	479	7	10
Allfreton	448	1	12
Brampton	1060	...	40
Staveley	493	6	1

* Since the above was in type, I have been informed that there is another copy of this Return at the Bodleian Library, Tanner MSS., 150; but I have not had time to collate it in any way with the Salt Library copy.

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Dronfeild... ..	517	...	...
Tibshelfe... ..	208	...	2
Beighton	183	2	15
Longwith... ..	70	..	...
South Normanton	300	...	2
Moreton	222	...	...
Scartcliffe	200	..	...
Plesley	174	...	...
Sherland	64	...	12
Pinxton	190	...	...
Edensor	296	2	2
Northwingfeild	634	...	16
Killamarsh	145	15	...
Haute Hucknall ..	132	...	9
Eckington	1163	32	5
Barley	376	...	4

DEANERIES OF DARBY AND REPINTON.

All Saints & St. Alkmunds

in Derby	1113	4	49
St. Peters in Derby	500	...	40
Ilkiston	273	...	7
Bredsall	199	...	1
Aston	295	...	5
Kirkhallam	99	1	...
Swarkeson	100	...	...
Osmaston	85	...	...
Allvaston & Boulton	143	..	...
Ellvaston... ..	215	...	...
Newton Soney	326	...	...
Greasly	357	...	...
Charles horne (? Harts- horne)	146	3	7
Stanly	73	4	...
Spoondon	304	...	...

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Croxall	100	...	...
Lullington	144	...	6
Morely	229	...	...
Horsely	293	...	...
Barrow-upon-Trent	194	...	..
Ticknall	213	..	2
Mackworth	348	...	2
Stanton-juxta-Dale	100	6	...
Caldwell	68	...	1
Stretton-le-feild	226	...	...
Melburne	437	2	16
Denby	175	1	...
Formarke & Ingleby	96	...	...
Roslaston	61	..	1
Walton-upon-Trent	207	...	...
Willington	84	...	3
Heynor... ..	522	8	10
Measham	309	..	...
Cheallaston	102	...	...
Smisby	84	...	...
Weston-upon-Trent	125	4	...
Sandacre	120	...	...
Duffield	1795	1	4
Ockbrooke	240	...	...
Westhallam	107	40	3
Repton	471	...	4
Crich	404	2	3
Pentridge... ..	389	...	11
Stanton-juxta-Pontem	100	...	...
St. Michael in Derby	63	...	...
St. Warburg	338	...	12
Ravenstone	119	...	2
Chaddesdon	160	...	..
Allestrey	95	...	...
Stapenhill	200	...	3

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Kniveton	110	...	...
Tidswall	467	30	3
Bakewell	4235	65	200
Hope	782	10	8
Chappell-le-frith	587	3	8
Fenny Bentley	78	1	1
Parwick Chappelry	248	...	2
Alsop-in-le-Dale	40	...	..
Thorpe	80	...	...
Carrington	200	...	...
Atlow	98	...	2
Hognoston	200	...	...
Ballidon	100	...	...
Tissington	175	...	...
Bradburne	110	...	...
Brasington Chappelry	375	...	5
Bonsall	612	...	2
Kirke Ireton	297	...	3
Etwall	160	1	9
Radburne	72	1	...
Langford	322	6	2
Kedlaston	78	...	...
Kirke Langley	216	...	...
Edlaston	67	2	...
Bradley	114	3	3
Ashburne	2470	10	20
Mapleton	70	...	..
Mickleover	400	...	20
Scropton	214	...	...
Sudbury	200	...	...
Sutton-on-y ^e -Hill	210	...	...
Snelston... ..	206	14	...
Dalbury Lees	115	...	...
Norbury	74	65	...
Dovebridge	291	12	8

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Egginton	216	3	4
Marston-upon-Dove ...	248	...	16
Boylston	166	...	4
Shirley	180	...	...
Braylesford	254	6	40
Church Broughton ...	180	1	4
Cubley	127	11	
Marston Mountgomery ...	179	5	3
Somersall	98	2	...
Trusley	104	...	...
Mugginton	716	1	1
Totals for Derbyshire...	<u>47,151</u>	<u>588</u>	<u>918</u>

N.B.—It will be noticed that this return for Derbyshire is not quite complete. There is no return for Barton Blount, Blackwell, Hartington, Heath, Sawley, and Wirksworth. The smaller of these parishes may probably have been included in other parishes by clergy who held double cures, but this is not likely to have been the case with a small town like Wirksworth, or important villages, such as Hartington and Sawley.



SEPULCHRAL SLAB DISCOVERED AT KEDLESTON CHURCH,
OCTOBER, 1884

On a Sepulchral Slab discovered at Kedleston Church.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX.



WHILST the nave and north transept of the interesting little cruciform church of Kedleston were being re-seated and restored during the past autumn, under the supervision of Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, a fine old sepulchral slab was found by the workmen about six inches below the floor level, on the south side of the nave. Lord Scarsdale kindly at once communicated with me, and the stone remained *in situ* until October 29th, when I was able to visit the church. The slab was carefully turned over on its side, and the space beneath dug out. About two feet six inches below the surface the interment was found, first the skull, and afterwards other bones. These were speedily re-interred, and the earth filled in. The body had evidently been buried, as was most usual, without any coffin or protection, other perhaps than a grave shroud of a leather hide. The stone could not possibly be left in its position with any due regard to the necessary seating of the small nave, and it was therefore decided by Lord Scarsdale that it should be removed to the south transept, where a large number of the Curzon monuments are placed, and that some record should be made of its removal.

The massive grey stone measures 5 ft. 9 in. in length, and tapers in breadth from 1 ft. 10 in. at the head to 1 ft. 4 in. at the foot. The stone is about 9 in. thick. A portion is broken off at the foot, as shown on the plate, but otherwise it is in very good and clear cut condition. It is neatly bevelled at the edges. The flat surface

is ornamented with a cross in bas-relief, springing from the usual "Calvary," or base steps. There is a boss in the stem near the upper part, resembling the boss or knob always found in old processional crosses, from which the idea has doubtless been taken. The design of the floriated head of the cross is comparatively simple, but singularly effective. It is formed by four interrupted circles, with a quatrefoil within the diamond formed by their conjunction, and each circle enclosing a slipped trefoil.

The plain cross is hardly ever found upon the old monuments, whether incised or in relief. It is said that the symbolists regarded the plain Latin cross as the Cross of Shame, and it is almost unknown either in architecture or illumination of the best periods of Christian art. The floriated cross was the Cross of Glory, and by its very design alluded to the triumph over death of the Crucified One. It is indeed the cross adorned with garlands or with crowns.

The variety of designs produced by the old sculptors on their monuments by combinations of the cross and circles is simply astonishing, and says much for the fertility of their inventive power. Instead of finding many alike, it is most rare to find any two specimens that exactly correspond in design. I have looked through the books of Boutell and Cutts on monumental slabs, as well as a very large number of archæological transactions of various societies, but nowhere have I met with one that is quite similar in pattern to the handsome and interesting specimen found at Kedleston.

The slab was placed with its foot to the east, and the interment below corresponded in position. The rule was to bury a layman with his face to the altar, but to bury a cleric with his face to the people. This, therefore, is a memorial stone to a layman.

The design is beyond question of Early English or thirteenth century date. A closer study of it, and a comparison with various others, whose date is accurately or approximately known, inclines me to the belief that it is of the first part of the reign of Henry III., probably between 1225 and 1250

There was no family within the limits of the small parish of

Kedleston who would be in the least likely to use so comparatively costly a stone, save the Curzons, who were lords of the manor, and who also held the advowson of the rectory. I take it, then, to be the sepulchral slab of a layman of the house of Curzon, who died early in the reign of Henry III.

Giraline de Curzon, of Breton origin, came into England with William the Conqueror. His son, Richard de Curzon, held four knights' fees in Derbyshire, viz., Croxall, Edingale, Twyford, and Kedleston. Robert de Curzon, the son of Richard, had three sons, Richard, Robert, and Thomas. From Richard, the eldest, were descended the Curzons of Croxall, Edingale, and Twyford. Robert de Curzon, the third son, became the celebrated Cardinal of that name, the intimate friend of Pope Innocent III.; he died at Damietta, in Egypt, 1218. Thomas, the second son, inherited Kedleston, and from him Lord Scarsdale is directly descended. Thomas de Curzon died young, but left an infant son of his own name, by his wife Sybyl, in ward to his uncle Richard. This Thomas de Curzon was born in 1185, but on coming of age was debarred from taking possession of Kedleston by his grandmother, who had married a Somerville for her second husband, and who claimed the manor as dower. After a lawsuit of three years, 1206 to 1209, Thomas de Curzon entered upon the manor, and upon the advowson of the rectory, certain concessions being made to his grandmother, Alice Somerville. I have not been able to ascertain the date of Thomas de Curzon's death, but he was living in 1226.

I take it, then, that this sepulchral slab is the gravestone of Thomas de Curzon, fourth lord of Kedleston of that name, son of Thomas de Curzon and Sybyl, and nephew of the famous Cardinal Curzon, who preached the crusade against the Albigenses.

Parish Records of Hartshorn, Derbyshire.

BY THE LATE THOMAS NORTH, F.S.A.,

*Hon. Member of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural
History Society.*



AMONG the papers formerly in the possession of the late Rev. Morewood Gresley, Rector of Overseile, Leicestershire, and for many years one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, have been found some MS. Records belonging to the parish of Hartshorn, Derbyshire.

I do not know how they came into the possession of my friend Mr. Gresley, but I have no doubt that in some way he rescued them from a threatened destruction, or a probable dispersion.

They have, very courteously, been placed in my hands for inspection, and they will, I hope, shortly be handed over to their proper owners, if they will undertake their safe custody.

These records consist of—

- I.—A book of Churchwardens' Accounts (with a very few years missing) from 1612 to 1681.
- II.—A second book of Churchwardens' Accounts extending from 1738 to 1810.
- III.—Constables' Accounts from 1602 to 1636.
- IV.—Two books of Overseers' Accounts, the first extending from 1671 to 1700; the second from 1711 to 1777.

Knowing the value of such documents in elucidating local history, I have transcribed in full the Churchwardens' Accounts for the year 1612—the first year given in the earliest book—which is well kept, and has many interesting entries, not the least being the very full inventory of goods then belonging to the parish church. To this full transcript I have appended extracts from the accounts for succeeding years of all entries likely to be of value to the local historian.

[To Mr. North's excerpts, I have added a few brief notes.—
J. C. C., ED.]

A^o. 1612

Hartshorne James Royll and Denis Hashard
Churchwardens ther Accompts are as
foloweth.

1.	Imp ^s . paid att london y ^e v th of Maie for a bible	47 ^s . 6 ^d .
2.	Itm. paid att london for exchange of the Comuion Cupp	23 ^s .
3.	Itm. p ^d for bringing them down ...	2 ^s . 2 ^d
4.	Itm. layd forth y ^e 5 th of Maie att y ^e Arch- byshop visitation att Repton.* ...	5 ^s . 10 ^d .
5.	Itm. maie 14 gevin to a poore man ...	4 ^d .
6.	Itm. 14 of June gevin to y ^e inhabitanc of Harsmworth in middlesex vppon leters patents	2 ^s .
7.	Itm. June y ^e 16 pd. to y ^e apareter for his ffees for recording o ^r Regester for A ^o 1611	6 ^d .
8.	Itm. July 23 gevin to a poore man traveling w th letters patents	6 ^d .

* Provincial Visitations of an Archbishop are most exceptional in post-Reformation times. The Visitation of his former See by Archbishop Abbot, in the year after his translation to Canterbury, seems to have been caused by a desire to assert his authority in various disputes in which he was engaged with his late Chapter. The Lichfield muniments show that the Dean and Chapter successfully resisted the Archbishop's unprecedented and repeated claims to nominate Canons Residentiary.

9.	Itm. September 12 p ^d . for bread and wine for Comuion.	19 ^d .
10.	Itm. Septemb ^r . 22 gevin to M ^r Ward S ^r Ihon Harpur man ffor Recording y ^e bible and Comuion Cupp	12 ^d .
11.	Itm. 23 of Septemb ^r . laid forth att archby- shopp visitation att Repton	2 ^s . 10 ^d .
12.	Itm. october 25 gevin to Ihon Astle of Darby towards his losse by ffire... ..	18 ^d .
13.	October 28 geven to a lame man	4 ^d .
14.	Itm. p ^d . to Ihon Colle ffor a bord to inlarge y ^e Deske for y ^e bible to lye vppon & for his paines	10 ^d .
15.	Itm. v th of november geven Ihon Swane for Ringinge	8 ^d .
16.	Itm. p ^d . Ihon Swane for mending y ^e Singles* vppon y ^e church and for neals	16 ^d .
17.	Itm. p ^d . for a buckell & a beult for a baldricket†	2 ^d .
18.	Itm. 24 of January gevin to a poor man of Lancaster traveling towards London	6 ^d .
19.	Itm. p ^d . Ihon Swane for candle lights ffor curffer ‡	8 ^d .
20.	Itm. January 28 gevin to a poor man	6 ^d .
21.	Itm. p ^d . for a paper booke att london for to write o ^r accompts in	14 ^d .
22.	Itm. ffebruaire 3 my chargs to lixfeld to dd in a terrer & to paie money towards S ^r Albons Church	12 ^d .

* *i.e.* *Shingles*.—Hartshorn church was rebuilt in 1835. Down to that date the nave roof was covered with wooden shingles.

† This baldrick would be the sword-belt for the parish constable, or man-at-arms. See Note on the Repton Accounts in the 1st vol. of these Transactions. But the term baldrick (spelt in an infinite variety of ways), which occurs once or twice again in these accounts, was also used for almost any sort of belt, collar, or strap.

‡ A candle would be required in the winter months for ringing the curfew.

23.	Itn. februarie 21 gevin a poor man ...	6 ^d .
24.	Itn. march 23 p ^d . ffor inlarging y ^e Kings Armes w th Helmett Crest & mantell & paintinge lords praier and y ^e beleivfe ...	5 ^s . 4 ^d .
25.	Itn. for washinge y ^e surplusse and table clothe	4 ^d .
26.	Itn. p ^d . for a locke & key for y ^e bell house Doore	5 ^d .
27.	Itn. p ^d . more to Ihon Swane mendinge Singles and for neals	8 ^d .
28.	Itn. p ^d . for bread & wine aginst Palme Sondaie sonndaie (<i>sic</i>)	3 ^s . 6 ^d
29.	Itn. p ^d . for bread & wine aginst Easter daie	4 ^s . 8 ^d .
30.	Item. for makinge y ^e booke	12 ^d .
	The Some of all that we have laid forthe Disbursed is ... v <i>z</i> . xij ^s . 1 ^d	

A^o. 1612

James Royll and }
Denis Hashard, } Churchwardens.

An accompte of o^r. Recs.
ffrom y^e Towne.

ffirst Rec. of y ^e ould Church wards	6 ^s . 2 ^d .
2. Itm. gathered vppon a leave levied 27 of Septemb ^r . by Lyving	44 ^s .
3. Itm. gathered vpon a leave levied y ^e same daie att 1 ^d . a beast @ iij ^d . xx th sheep...	3 ⁱⁱ . 3 ^d .
4. Itm. Rec. of Ihon Swane for his years rent Suma recs is ... v ^{li} xiiij ^s . v ^d . Suma disbursed ... v ⁱⁱ . xij ^s . 1 ^d . Remaing in o ^r hands } serve to y ^e towne }	3 ^s . xvj ^d

An Inventory of y^e Church goods of the
Parishe of Hartishorne : —

1. Imp^s. a Comuio Cupp of silver wth a plate
of Silver having Ihon Bapt^d. head vppon
it.*
2. Itm. a large bible.
3. Itt. Jewell & Hardinge.
4. Itt. erasmus paraphrase vppon y^e 4 Evan-
gelists & y^e Actes.
5. Itt. a newe booke of Comon praier.
6. Itt. two books of Homylies.
7. Itt the late Quenes Iniunctions together
wth y^e Iniunctions of y^e byshopp of Co-
vent^r & Lixfeild bound w^t hitt.
8. Itt. Certayne Advertisements gevin by y^e L
Byshopp of C. & L. w^t other treatise
bound wth itt.
9. Itm. certayne prayers sett forth by authority
to be used &c.
10. Itt. two Register bookes y^e one in parch-
ment y^e other in paper.
11. Itt. a great chest wth ij lockes & kees.
12. Itm. a poore man's box wth lock & key.

* This was doubtless an error in description. A head of St. John Baptist on a paten would be eminently unsuitable—and no example is known. The face of our Saviour, as transferred to the handkerchief of St. Veronica, an emblem usually termed the Vernicle, was, on the contrary, of frequent occurrence upon mediæval patens. See the photograph of the ancient paten of Shireley in the Society's Transactions for last year.

[Since the above was in type, a note reaches me (Jan. 10th, 1885), from Mr. St. John Hope, to the effect that a mediæval paten, with the Vernicle, is extant at Hartshorne, and is being photographed for our Society.]

13. Itm. an old Surplice.
14. Itm. an new table cloth for y^e Comuion table & an ould.
15. Itm. a Carpen for the Comuion table.
16. Itm. three bells.
17. Itt. Constitutions & canons Ecclesiasticall.
18. Itt. viij boords or plancks lying in Church sawne.
19. Itt. a beare wth a Coffin.*
20. It. a pewter bottell of ij quarts & $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint p me James Royll 1612.
 Itm. wee have vsed most of the planckes towards the making of the seates.
 Memorandum Mr. William Dethick Parson of this Towne gave a Long Lather to the church the yeare 1613.
 p me Xpofer Wilbore.
 Memords that Mr. James Roylle of Short-hasselles gave to the churche a newe beere beinge made att his owne coste and chardges, box woode and workmanshipp this presente yeare 1626.
 It' Given by Mr. James Royll in Au. 1612 one pewter botle cont^d 2 quarts @ $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

EXTRACTS.

- | | | |
|--|-----|-------------------|
| 1613. Itt. gevin to Ringers 5 of november | ... | vj ^d . |
| Itt. p ^d . towarde y ^e repaire of S ^t . Albons Church more than was collected | ... | ix ^d . |

* Coffins at this period were only used by the rich for actual interment, but it was usual in some districts for the parish, not only to provide a bier, but also a coffin with a loose lid, in which the corpse was carried from the house into the church, and removed at the edge of the grave.

	Itt. p ^d . ffor three new bellropes	vj ^s .	
	Itt. p ^d . for bread & wine for Easter daie ...	iiij ^s .	ix ^d .
	Itt. gevin Ihon Swane ffor going to Ashby ffor wine aginst Easter day		iiij ^d .
1614.	Itt. p ^d . to James Meacock for killing of three foxes		2 ^d .
	Itt. p ^d . for whitleather for Iohn Swanne to make Baldrocks of		20 ^d .
	Itt. P ^d . Iohn Johnson for amending the weathercock shaft and nails		5 ^d .
	Itt. p ^d . to Humfrey Wetton for killing cer- tayn foxes	I ^s .	5 ^d .
	Itt. p ^d . to James Meacock his man for killing two urchins		4 ^d .
	Itt. p ^d . to Iohn Hollis for killing a Badgger		6 ^d .
	Itt. p ^d . to James Meacock for 3 strikes of Lime		9 ^d .
	[Ringing on 5 Nov : & the Curfew men- tioned.		
	Three payments for Bread & Wine for Holy Communion.]		
1615.	Itm. geven to one y ^t had bene Robd by the high waye		2 ^d .
	Itm. geven to one y ^t was sicke had bene at the Bath*		6 ^d .
	Itm. payd for killing of vj vrchins to Tho. Hopkins		8 ^d .
	[Three trees bought for the seats.]		
	Received of the Ladye ferrers Executors that was geven for the repayre of the seates	iiij ^{li} .	6 ^s 8 ^d .
1616.	Pead to Gilberd Radford for a bagers head		1 ^s .
	[Many "urchins" killed, the churchwar- den himself killing one & taking his two pence. Foxes heads paid for at 6 ^d each.]		

* This and like entries probably refer to the baths of the neighbouring town of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, which were of ancient repute.

1617.	Ite. p ^d . vnto Richarde Swanne for a Hedgehogge's headde	2 ^d .
1618.	[Urchins, foxes and badgers killed.]	
1619.	[Seventeen urchins killed & paid for this year.]	
1620.	Ite. geeven to a man that came to looke on the Bell	iiij ^d .
	Ite. when I went to nothingam for the Bell founder for my charges ther	x ^d .
	Ite. geeven in earnest to him	vj ^d .
	Ite. for his horse greas	ij ^d .
	Item. paid to the Bellfounder for casting our littel Bell	3 ^{li} six ^s . viij ^d .
	Ite. for mettell over and above the weight it waid 20 eght pound ten pence the pond of the ould Bell 20 3 ^s . iiij ^d ...	
	Item for casting toow new brasses of our one mettell and toow pound and a halfe moer	ij ^s . viij ^d .
	Ite. geeven and spent in ale of the workemen	xiiij ^d .
	Ite. to John Cantrill and ourselves for carrying the Bell to nottingam	xij ^s .
	It. paid for Thomas Swanne super at nottingam	vj ^d .
	Ite. when wee tooke downe the bell and when we loded it spent in ale*... ..	vj ^d .
1621.	[The "urchins" had a bad time of it as usual.]	
	It. for the Sirlpelis	xxxvj ^s . x ^d .
1622.	[Charges for bread & wine five times.]	

* This small bell has been subsequently recast or sold. The tower now contains two of the three old bells which were scheduled in 1612, and which are finely lettered specimens of pre-Reformation date. There are three other bells of the year 1792, cast by Arnold of Leicester, as afterwards chronicled in these notes.

	Ite. p ^d . the Vintner for sweetning the tounes bottell	o o 2
1623.	Ite. geaven to John Swann for ringinge at the Cominge of the prince * It.' geaven to two criples y ^t travelled to y ^e bath for help	vj ^d . vj ^d .
1624.	Ite. received of M ^r . Benskin for repaireinge the churche concerninge the buriall of his sister	iiij ^s . iiij ^d .
1625.	Ite. p ^d . for two bookes for the fast† ... Ite. p ^d . for a booke of publike thanksgive- inge [Eighteen "urchins" paid for this year.]	ij ^s . iiij ^d . xij ^d .
1626.	Ite. received of M ^r . Benskin for breaking the church floure where his wife was buried Ite. geiven to goodman Ragge for his paines coming to see the Bell frame ... Ite. geiven Johnson in earnest of his bar- gaine Ite. p ^d . Robt. Green to buy Besse Harrison a paire of shoes Ite. p ^d . Glasser for worke as appeares parte. [Repairs at steeple & weather cock. Forty urchins killed this year.]	iiij ^s . iiij ^d . xij ^d . vj ^d . ij ^s . xxiiij ^s .
1627.	[Receipts as in former years made up of a levy upon "livinges" and another of 1 ^d . upon "cattell," & "4 ^d . a skore of sheepe."]	

* Prince Charles visited the Midlands in the autumn of 1622, and is said to have stopped a night at Bretby Castle; hence he would probably pass through Hartshorn.

† This fast was the one petitioned for by the majority of the Parliament that met in the winter of 1623-4. Hitherto, in James I's reign, a small minority had always petitioned for a General Fast to inaugurate the opening of Parliament, and the sensible answer had been returned that the Church always appointed a weekly fast, viz.: on Fridays. But now the majority, being Puritan, pressed the point, and the King and Bishops thought it best to give way, though there was no national calamity.

	The totall some of our wholle receiptes as by our pticulars dothe appeare is ...	x ^{li} . iiij ^s . v ^d .
1627.	Ite. p ^d my chardges to Darbye 4 th of Maye touching presentmente of our church *... [And other charges there on 9 th May on the same business.]	xij ^d .
	Ite. p ^d M ^r . Brandrithe for writeinge a letter to our pishioners for giveinge time to repaire church... ..	viiij ^d .
	Ite. p ^d for my chardges 30 th of Maye in goo- inge to Newboroughe to buye Shingles...	xx ^d .
	Ite. p ^d for 12 hundred of shingles for the churche	xxxvj ^s .
	Ite. p ^d for 2 Carts for carriage of them ...	xij ^s .
	Ite. p ^d for my chardges myself & horse nighte and daye and for a guide over the water	ij ^s . iiij ^d .
	Ite. p ^d for lyme to repaire decayes in the churche	iiij ^s . iiij ^d .
	Ite. p ^d goodman Plante for paintinge the churche	xl ^s .
	Ite. p ^d goodman Johnson for makinge a frame for the paintinge of the kinges armes for woodworkmanshippe and nailes	vij ^s . vj ^d .
	Ite. p ^d the workers which laide the shingles for 9 dayes woorke thone at 16 ^d . p. daye and thother att 12 ^d . p. same daye ...	xxj ^s .
	Ite. geven them to Berriaget	iiij ^d .
	Ite. p ^d . Iohn Swanne for candles to ringe Curfur for the time appointed	v ^d .
	[Total payments £11 4 8½. So due to Wardens £1 0 3½.]	

* Hartshorn Church was presented at the Archdeacon's Visitation of 1626, for "roofes very decayed & perillous."

† *i.e.* for *Beverage*, or drink money.

1618.	Ite. for ale for Richard Sheppard and his men and others when the drew wood into the topp of the steeple	iiij ^d .
	Ite. for mending the weathercocke shaft and iron that was laid upon it	j ^s . vj ^d .
	Ite. paide to Richard Sheppard for worke done about the topp of the steeple ... vij ⁱⁱ .	
	Imp ^s . for 16 stone and 13 ⁱⁱ . of lead att ij ^s . and 1 ^d . the stone..	xxxv ^s . iiij ^d .
	Ite. for sixe pound of Soyder	vj ^s .
	[Many payments about the steeple.]	
	Ite. paid Iohn Jonson for mending a bell wheel and hanging vp the great bell ...	iiij ^d .
1629.	Ite. given to Contarinus Peleologus y ^e grecian	o 2 o
	It. for bread & ale at the bringinge of the tymbre for the bell frame	o o 10
	It. for a pulpit cushion	o 9 10
	It. to Edward Heywood for makinge the desk for the pulpit	o 2 6
	It. to Iohn Cantrell fees & expences who was cited about the bellframe beinge decayed	o 3 6
	It. to the clarke for ringing the 5 th novem-ber	o o 8
	It. p ^d . Tho. Swann for helpinge to vnloade the tymber for the bellframe & to lay it together	o o 4
	It. for court fees & expences when we were cyted about a newe Comion booke ...	o 2 8
	It. p ^d . Jo.: Bate whoe made the newe bell-frame	II o o
	It. p ^d . him more for carriage of the bell wheelles mendinge the bell brasses & a wooden baldrock	o 3 6

1629. It. geven for a beverige when he reared the
bellframe & his man 0 3 6
It. p^d. for bread & ale at sevall tymes when
the frame & bels were drawne up into
the steeple 0 2 2
It. p^d. for the castinge of the bell brasses &
for newe brasses put to them 0 16 6
It. p^d. Iohn Johnson for mendinge the quire
& pulpit beinge a day & an halfe ... 0 1 6
It. p^d. for a newe Comunion booke ... 0 9 0
[Sixteen hedgehogs killed and paid for this
year.]
1630. It. our Charges att Repingdon when we
were called before the Justices to receive
directions for the Contayning of Par-
rishoners wthin their Owne Parrishes ... 000 00 08
It. p^d. for the Houre glasse & for some
nailes vsed about the Pulpitt [&c.] ... 000 00 11^d.
It. p^d. vnto Henry Plante for varnishinge
the Pulpitt 000 9 00
It. p^d. vnto James Swan w^{ch} hee laid out for
the settinge on a claspe w^{ch} was come of
the great Bible 000 00 10^d.
It. p^d. vnto him for makinge two newe
Bauldrackes 000 00 06
It. p^d. vnto Lawrence Hill for the Rodds
to the pulpitt cover wth a Staple & Cotters
for itt 000 2 2
[Twenty-two urchins killed this year.]
1631. [The bier and lesser church ladder are hung
up within the church : twelve pence a
week destributed as dole in bread to the
poor.]
1632. It. payde for Lavender to James Swan to
lay the cushion & pulpit cloth 0 0 3

	Ite. payde for two bookes of Articles one of y ^e old Archdeacon and one of y ^e newe	o o 8
	[The Churchwardens had in hand "this present Lowe Sunday" £14—as "Toune Stocke."]	
1633.	It. p ^d for a wallet to bring bread for the poor weeklie	oo oi oo
	It. p ^d to Thomas Swann for laying shingles on the roofe of the church which the wind had broken vpp *	oo ooj o6
	It. p ^d for sweetening and washing the Serples	oo oo o6
	It. for 4 formes which stand in the Church Alleyes	oo o5 o4
1634.	[Among the payments—such occur every year—to poor people are :—]	
	It. geeven to an Irish gentlewoman ...	iiij ^d .
	It. geeven to a Skottish gentleman that had house and wife and all his people burned by Rebels in Ireland	iiij ^d .
	It. geeven for a wip to wip dodges out of the church	ij ^d .
	It. paide to Edward Hewood for making a cover for the font	x ^s .
	It. paide to Robert Cock for whipping the doges out of the church	xij ^d .
	[The "Clockhouse" made at a cost of 20 ^s /- & the Clock hammer "set" upon the great bell.]	
1634.	It. p ^d for a corde to draw vpp the ffont cover w th all	viiij ^d .
1635.	Ite. p ^d vnto Robte Bluddworth for goinge to bespeake the Paynter to Doe the Clocke diall	ij ^d .

* There must have been a wide-spread and considerable storm in the Midlands in 1632, for most of the Churchwardens Accounts that I have consulted have similar charges for repairs about this date.

Ite. p ^d . unto George Smith for the Clocke & setting itt vpp... ..	ij ^{li} .	xj ^s .
Ite. spent in Beare att the fetchinge itt from Swepston & before att another Tyme goinge to see itt		vj ^d .
Ite. p ^d . for lead to make the Clocke waights.	x ^s .	ijj ^d .
Ite. p ^d . for Carryage of itt from Darby ...		xx ^d .
Ite. p ^d . unto James Swan Clarke his quarters wages endinge att Midsomer 1635 for Ringing Curfurre & Day bell & keepinge the Clocke		v
Ite. p ^d . vnto Edward Heawood for finde- inge Timber & workemanshippe to make & Sett vpp the Rayle about the Com- munion Table and the Clarkes seate and the Seate over against itt standinge be- fore the seate on the south side the chancell and the seate standinge in the vpp end thereof vnto the south wall of the said Chancell	ij ^{li} .	x ^s . vijj ^d .
Ite. p ^d . unto Tho. Gibson for the carryage of thaforesaid Communion Table Rayle & Seates from Ticknall		ijj ^s . vj ^d .
Ite. p ^d . unto Tho. Domell for carryinge the money collected for the ministers of the Palatinate vnto Walton sup Trent ...		vj ^d .
Ite. p ^d . vnto the Clarke for Ringeinge on the Gunpowder Treason day the 5 th Novem- ber 1635		xij ^d .
Ite. p ^d . for the Table of Degrees		vijj ^d .
Ite. spent att the fetchinge itt from Ashby.		ij ^d .
Ite. p ^d . for Parchem ^{te} w ^{ch} the Terriers of the Glebe & Tythe of Smythesby be- longinge to our Parsonage were engrossed vppon		x ^d .

Ite. p ^d . unto M ^r . George Ullocke for write- inge and ingrossing the aforesaid Terrier	viijs ^s .
Ite. p ^d . for Court ffees att Delivering the said Terriers into the office att Lichfeild and for my owne charges & the charge of my horse there & in my Journey thither the 21 of January 1635	iijs ^s viij ^d .
Ite. p ^d . vnto Henry Plant Paynter for payntinge the Clocke Dyall & Doinge other worke in the church	xx ^s .
[Payments to the Poor from alms at Holy Communion and from interest on the "Toune Stock,"]	
1636. [A short account, badly kept.]	
1637. Ite. George Wetton dwellinge in Newe- borowe for 800 th of Shingles viz. 700 th att 3 ^s . 10 ^d . the C th & one C th att 3 ^s . 2 ^d . y ^e C th and alsoe for Certayne Shingles more than y ^e 800 th w th	001 10 08
Ite. p ^d . for nayles att severall tymes when y ^e Church was Shingled & alsoe when y ^e winde had shaken itt agayne	000 03 08
It. for wine spilt & bottle broke	0 5 2
1638 & 1639. Ite. p ^d . for a Booke to be read y ^e 5 th of Novem.	00 01 00
Itm. p ^d . M ^r . Porte for a fflaggon w ^{ch} hee bought for the Towne	00 07 00
Ite. spent in goeing y ^e perambulation aboute the Bounds of y ^e parrishe being 2 dayes	00 11 00
Ite. p ^d . Mathewe Hackett a mason for Buildinge y ^e Porch to y ^e settinge on of y ^e rooffe & drawinge y ^e Church . . . w th Lyme on y ^e outside of y ^e walls & settinge on two gable courses of stone for w ^{ch} hee is to have by Bargayne 5 ^{li} Soe p ^d him ...	005 00 00

[Other payments about the Porch : a Buttress at the church end and an arch over the church door.]

Ite. p^d. for goeing over the Trent att
Walton 00 00 02

Ite. Spent goeing to Litchfeild goeing over
y^e water it beinge out 4

[The parish had a suit about " Woolsey : "
query, an Estate in the parish ?]

1640. Ite. p^d. for 2 Bookes w^{ch} came from y^e
Bishopp for y^e ffast to bee kepte. * ... 2

Ite. p^d. for a ffox heade 1

1641. Ite. gaven thappriter for comminge wth the
order for y^e Thakesgiveinge betwixt Eng-
land & Scotlande † 00 00 06

[Many payments connected with the " suit "
including :—]

Itm. p^d. M^r. Edwarde Pooterell our attorney
att y^e Common lawe his Retayne fee ... 00 3 04

Itm. p^d. Sir Robte Heathe Sargante att y^e
lawe his ffee makeinge a motion for vs
att y^e Comm Pleas Barr y^t y^e plaintive
should put his Suggestion by a certayne
daye 01 00 00

Ite. p^d. Rich. Barke & Tho. Swann for
watchinge on y^e Toppe of y^e Steeple on
a ffast daye ‡ 00 01 00

Ite. p^d. Tho : Swanne for watching on Twoe
ffaste dayes 00 02 00

* This was another of the unmeaning Parliamentary Fasts, forced on the country at the opening of Parliament on April 13th by a "Committee on Religion," and resisted by Archbishop Laud.

† This refers to the agreement come to between the Parliament of England and Scotland, on the former consenting to abandon episcopacy to win the latter away from the King.

‡ The observance of the Parliamentary Fasts, upon which all work was prohibited, was so much resisted, that the watchers were placed in some parts upon the church towers to note and present all who might be seen engaged in their fields.

1642. [Three celebrations of the Holy Communion during the year.]
 1643. [A very short account this year.]
 1644. [Four Celebrations of Holy Communion : the wine being fetched each time from Derby.]

Several years omitted here.

1648. 1649

& 1650. It. payd for 7 quarts of muscadine* for Easter day at 1 ^s . 6 ^d . the quart and 7 ^d . in bread both cost in 1648...	...	...	0	11	01
It. the 3 of ffebruary 1648 for 5 quarts and a poynt of muscadine at 18 pence the quart and sixpence in bread	...	...	0	08	09
It. the 5 th of August 1649 for the Communion more than was collected	...	...	0	00	10
It. payd for 5 quarts of Clarrit wine at 12 ^d . the quart and five pence in bread for the Comunion the 3 ^d of March 1649	...	...	0	05	05
[Similar payments of Bread & Wine & many gifts to poor people out of Ireland, e.g. :—]					
It. the 20 th of December 1684 to one Skydimore that came out of Ireland with a Testimonial	...	...	0	00	06
It. the 27 th of January 1648 to a poore man that came out of Ireland with a certifficat by order of M ^r . Rycharde & M ^r . John Benskin	...	...	0	02	06

* Muscatel, spelt in endless variety of ways by parochial scribes, was a sweet wine resembling Canary, frequently used for Holy Communion about this period.

	It. to y ^e Clarke for washing out of y ^e Kings Arms	0	00	05
1651.	[There is a receipt attached for 15 ^s /- col- lected in the parish "ffor the p'pogation of the Gospell in New England."]			
1652.	[Fifteen hedgehogs paid for.]			
1653.	It. given Jane Pepper and Jane Morre and their Companye being 18 travellers in number in the presence of M ^r Richards and by his consent		02	00
	It. I lent Joane Ledam when her husband went to leicester with John Benskin for horses which was charged out of the towne for the States Service		3 ^s .	00 ^d
1654.	[Nothing special.]			
1655.	[Leaves torn out here.]			
1662.	[?] Item p ^d . for binding the church byble	0	6	6
	Item for Carrying the byble to Darbye and again	0	1	6
	Item p ^d . to John Johnson for mending the belles and for a Cover for the fonte ...	0	2	8
	Item p ^d . to Anne hurste and her Soone for going to Ashbye and to Calke halle aboute the surples	0	0	8
	Item p ^d . to William Swane for going to Calke hall for a surples	0	0	4
	Item p ^d . to Will Swane for helping the bell- founder for halfe a day	0	0	6
	Item p ^d . for killing of a bager in our leberthy.	0	1	0
	Item for our accountes writing paper and Ink	0	1	0
1663.	It. payd to Will Swann for Candles & oyle for y ^e bell & for ringing Curfur	0	01	04
	It. for setting vp y ^e paper with y ^e frame y ^t Concerned matrimony	0	01	00

	Payd to y ^e Ryngers vpon new year's day for ringing	0	01	00
	It. payd for y ^e Hood and to y ^e Taylor for making & charges	1	06	08
1664.	It. when wee went of perambulation ...	00	01	06
	It. p ^d to the paratur for a Com prayer booke for the Nauall (Naval) ffast ...	00	01	06
	It. p ^d for Ringing on the Restored day of our kinge... ..	00	00	06
	It. p ^d for the Booke of Artickles	00	01	06
	Item for a regester Book	00	11	00
1665. 1667. 1668.	[Payments in one account :—]			
	It. payd for ringing one y ^e thankesgiveing day	00	02	0
	It. payd y ^e Apparitor for a booke and proclamation for y ^e fire at london ...	00	01	10
	It. payd to Rych. Sheepey, Appariter for cominge for y ^e Colection money for y ^e fire at london & lost his labour ...	00	00	08
	It. payd M ^r Stanhope for y ^e acquittance when hee payd on y ^e Collection money for y ^e fire at london	00	00	04
	It. payd for ringing on Christmas day & new yeares day	00	02	00
	It. given to leuetenant bankes & his wife y ^t was in his late maiesties service by M ^r Stanhopes order	00	00	10
	It. payd to John Smedley for mending ye Communion table & makeing a new bell wheeles & for setting staves to y ^e bell wheeles	00	08	00
	It. payd to raife owen for 3 basses for y ^e pulpitt & deske in July 1667	00	02	00
	Item. payd the Court ffees for the takinge of M ^r Ports Excommunication and my own for not takinge our oathes although both of us were sworne before	00	03	09

1669. My charges at the monthly meeting at
Castle Greasley*
[“monthly meetings” at other places.]
1670. [Nothing of interest.]
1671. Spent att the Perambulation att the butt-
house 00 12 00
Given to a poore man y^t had been a foot
post 00 00 02
1672. [Nothing of interest ; some leaves lost.]
1678. P^d. for a booke concentering the fast at begin-
ing of the year 01 06
1679. [The payments are, and for other years, in
two portions—the upper and nether town.]
1680. To Iohn Hackit for 3 new quines† for y^e
end of y^e gable of y^e church 6^d.

There is a second Churchwardens' Book, commencing 1738, and terminating, at about the middle of the book, with the year 1812. For the first 50 years no particulars, only totals are given ; one example is quoted :

Sep^r. 22^d. 1738 Iohn Wilkins Churchwarden for
the Neather-Town of Hartshorn gave up
his Acc^{ts} as follows, viz. :—

Rec ^d . by Cash	...	...	2	11	6
Rec ^d . by a Double Leavy	...	...	2	11	3
Disbursements	...	...	4	12	1
Due to the Town	...	...	0	10	8

The following extracts may be of interest :

June 11, 1746 Mem^{dm}. We whose hands are here-
unto subscribed agree to the following
proposals :—

* These monthly meetings were probably joint meetings of certain neighbouring parishes for voluntary united action in supporting the poor and in other parochial business. A sort of informal Union Assessment preceded any general legislation in that direction by more than a century in some parts of England.

† “Quines,” *i.e.* ridge or crest tiles.

That there shall be nothing allow'd to the Breifs.

That there is nothing to be allow'd for Ringing the 8 o'clock Bell.

That there be nothing allow'd for sparrows but such as appear in full feather wth the Bodies & for those they shall be allow'd 2^d. p dozen. Everything else excluded.

1771. 7th May at a Vestry it was represented that the Rev^d William Cant Lord of the manor, The Rev^d. Stebbing Shaw Rector, Richard Willder one of the Churchwardens Thomas Richards Esq^r, John Mynors Gent. Proprietors & owners of Estates in the parish with several other Parishioners "being Desirous to Accomodate themselves & other Inhabitants at present unprovided with sitting places in the Church of Hartshorn aforesaid had entered into a subscription to Erect and Build a Gallery at the West-end of the said Church facing the Pulpit with a staircase to lead thereunto 15 feet or thereabout in breadth and 9 feet or thereabout in width with Benches and sitting Places therein for the use of themselves their Heirs and Assignes and the severall persons who shall be Approved of by the Minister and Churchwardens for the time Being to sing the Psalms of David According to the use of the Church of England, and to apply to the Bishops Court of Litchfield for a Faculty to carry the said work into Execution"

1787.	W ^m . Heaton for Whiping the Dogs	...	o	5	o
1789.	Paid for one Haightboy for the Church	...	o	19	o
1790.	Paid for a Haightboy and Reeds...	...	o	19	o
1791.	Paid at the Confirmation at Burton for 34 Dinners for the Persons attending there from Hartshorn at 6 ^d . each	... ..	o	17	o
	Paid for ale and Porter	... ..	o	9	o
1792.	June 11 Expences when treating with M ^r Arnold about the Bells	... ..	o	6	o

	Paid for 2 letters from Leicester	o	o	6
	Turnpike when the old Bell went to Ashby	o	o	9
	Carriage of the old Bell to Ashby... ..	o	2	6
	Ale at M ^r . Ravens taking the Church Wall down and the old Bell out of the Steeple	o	o	10
	Expences when delivering the Bell at Ashby	o	1	o
	July 9. Journey to Leicester Man & Horse two days	o	8	6
	16. [Letters from Leicester 3 ^d each.]			
	22. A man coming from Leicester on ac- count of the Bells. Journey & Expences	o	6	6
	31. Paid for Ale and Porter the recovering the Bells was opened. Ale 12 quarts Porter one	o	5	6
	Paid for ale the same evening 22 Quarts ...	o	9	2
	Porter the same time 8 Quarts	o	4	o
	Paid the Leicester Ringers by Order ...	1	1	o
	Paid for Liquor at their Departure ...	o	3	6
1793.	Jan. 5. Expences with M ^r . Arnold ...	o	2	o
	Set of strops in the Ringing floor	o	1	8
	Jan. 9. Paid to M ^r . Arnold... ..	9	o	o
	Paid M ^r . Arnold at various times on ac- count of the Bells. See receipts ...	91	o9	1½
	[£61 3s. 6½d. of this was raised by voluntary subscripttion.]			
	July 5. Paid M ^r . Arnolds Bill on all De- mands of account of the Bells	3	16	o
	Nov. 7. Paid for wood for the floors in the Steeple	3	14	4
1794.	Paid for 5 New Bell Ropes	o	12	o
1796.	[Wall built round the Church Yard.] Repairing the Case for the Award... ..	o	o	3
1799.	Paid for new Prayer book for the Church	1	5	o
1804.	Aug. 4. Paid W ^m . Rose for Shoes for Rob ^t Jaques for putting dogs out of the Church &c.	o	10	o

[Same in 1805, in 1806, and in subsequent years.]

1801.	Paid M ^r . Ingle for a new Surplice & making	2	10	8
1805.	Paid M ^r . Stenson for Parchment & Copy of the Registers and 2 Terriers of the Rec- tors Land	1	5	6
1810.	Feb. 17. Paid for a new Register Parch- ment Leaves	1	11	6
	Paid for a new Book of Common prayer for Church	2	0	0
	Feb. 24. Paid M ^r . Tetley's Bill for wood and work to the Pulpit	6	5	8
	Ap. 16. Paid for 5 new Bell ropes ...	1	5	0
1812.	[The last account closes with £3 9s. 8½d. in hand.]			

On the Early History of Wirksworth and its Lead Mining.

BY WILLIAM WEBB, M.D.

WIRKSWORTH is a town of considerable antiquity. It derives its name from two Anglo-Saxon words* *weorc*, work, and *weorthig*, land or estate, which mean a work or labour estate, and it is stated on the authority of Camden to have received this name by reason of the neighbouring lead works. The use of the word *tor*, rock, a word believed to be of Phœnician origin, has led some authorities to believe that the Phœnicians and ancient merchants of Gaul traded in Derbyshire, as they are known to have done in counties adjacent to the coast. It may be said very safely that the work of lead mining has been pursued in Derbyshire from time immemorial. Lead miners are constantly in their workings coming upon old *grooves*, or works, which they call the "old man," meaning thereby that the works were wrought in a large majority of instances in the distant ages of the past ; but when or by whom history tells not.

At the Norman survey, *Werchesuorde* (Wirksworth) had a priest, a church, and sixteen villanes, and nine bordars, having seven ploughs. Historians tell us that the manor was the property of the King ; although the neighbouring hamlets of *Bradebune* (Bradburne) and *Branzinctun* (Brassington), were possessed by

* Derbyshire Archæological Society's Journal, vol. ii., page 70.

Henry de Ferrers, and *Belidene* (Ballidon) by Ralph Fitzhubert. This may have been the origin of the title, "The King's Field." It formed at this period a part of the Wapentake of Hammenstan. In the reign of King John, Wirksworth passed from the Crown to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. It subsequently became a part of the Duchy of Lancaster, and has continued so to the present time.

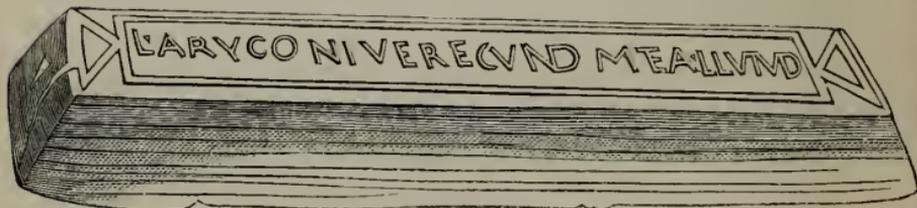
Long before the Norman Conquest, lead mining must have been carried on in the district of Wirksworth, for in the year 1777* there was found on Cromford Moor, a foot from the surface of the ground, a pig of lead bearing an inscription as follows: †

No 1.



It weighed 126lbs., and was believed to have been cast about A.D. 130. A second pig of lead was discovered in 1783, at Matlock, which was presented to the British Museum by the late Adam Wolley, Esq., as was the one found at Cromford, probably by the Nightingale family. The second pig was lettered as below:—

No. 2.



This pig weighed 84lbs. A third pig of lead was found on Matlock Moor in 1787, having upon it the following inscription:—

TI. CL. TR. LVT. BR. EX. ARG.

* Gough's "Camden," vol. v., p. 369.

† Lettering after Lysons—Magn. Brit., vol. v., p. ccvi.

These inscriptions will be better interpreted by some of the archæologists present at this meeting. I will simply remark that Pegge makes out the first to mean—"The sixth legion inscribes this in memory of the Emperor Hadrian;" and the second—"The property of Lucius Aruconus Verecundus, lead merchant of London." Now it is not at all likely that the sixth legion would use a pig of lead as a memorial to an Emperor, and therefore the explanation given by Lysons* as to the meaning of the letters "LVT" in these inscriptions forms a more ready solution of the difficulty. He believes these letters to refer to "Lutudarum," the Roman station next to Derwentio, and which is believed to have been the site of the town of Chesterfield.† The inscription on pig of lead No. 1 would therefore mean "the pig was cast from works belonging to the Emperor Cæsar Hadrian Augustus, from the metallic district of Lutudarum;" on pig No. 2, "Lucius Aruconus Verecundus, from the metallic district of Lutudarum;" and on pig No. 3, "A Tribute to Tiberius Claudius from the Mines in the British Lutudarum." Be this explanation accurate or not, the lettering on these pigs of lead found in the latter part of the last century, and just 100 years ago, in different parts of the Wapentake of Wirksworth, affords conclusive evidence of the great antiquity of lead mining in this part of Derbyshire, and of the absolute certainty that it was pursued here during the Roman occupation of Great Britain, and probably before the Christian era; indeed, Derbyshire is said by some authorities to be referred to by Pliny when he wrote, "In Britain, on the surface of the ground, lead is dug up in such plenty, that a law was passed to stint them to a set quantity."‡

That the lead mines were energetically worked during the Saxon period we are assured by the following circumstances:—

1. From the fact that a mine near to Castleton is called Odin, after one of their gods. 2. Eadburga, Abbess of Repton (to

* Magn. Brit., vol. v., p. ccvii.

† Mr. Watkins, in another paper of this volume of the Transactions, argues for the identity of Lutudarum with Wirksworth.

‡ Camden.

which monastic institution the lead mines of Wirksworth appear to have belonged at this time), sent from Wirksworth, A.D. 714, a leaden coffin in which to bury St. Guthlac, Prior of Croyland Abbey, and formerly a monk at Repton.

3. Kenewara, also Abbess of Repton, gave the estate at Wirksworth, A.D. 835, to Humbert, the Alderman, on the condition that he gave lead to the value of three hundred shillings, to Archbishop Colenoth, for the use of Christ's Church, Canterbury.

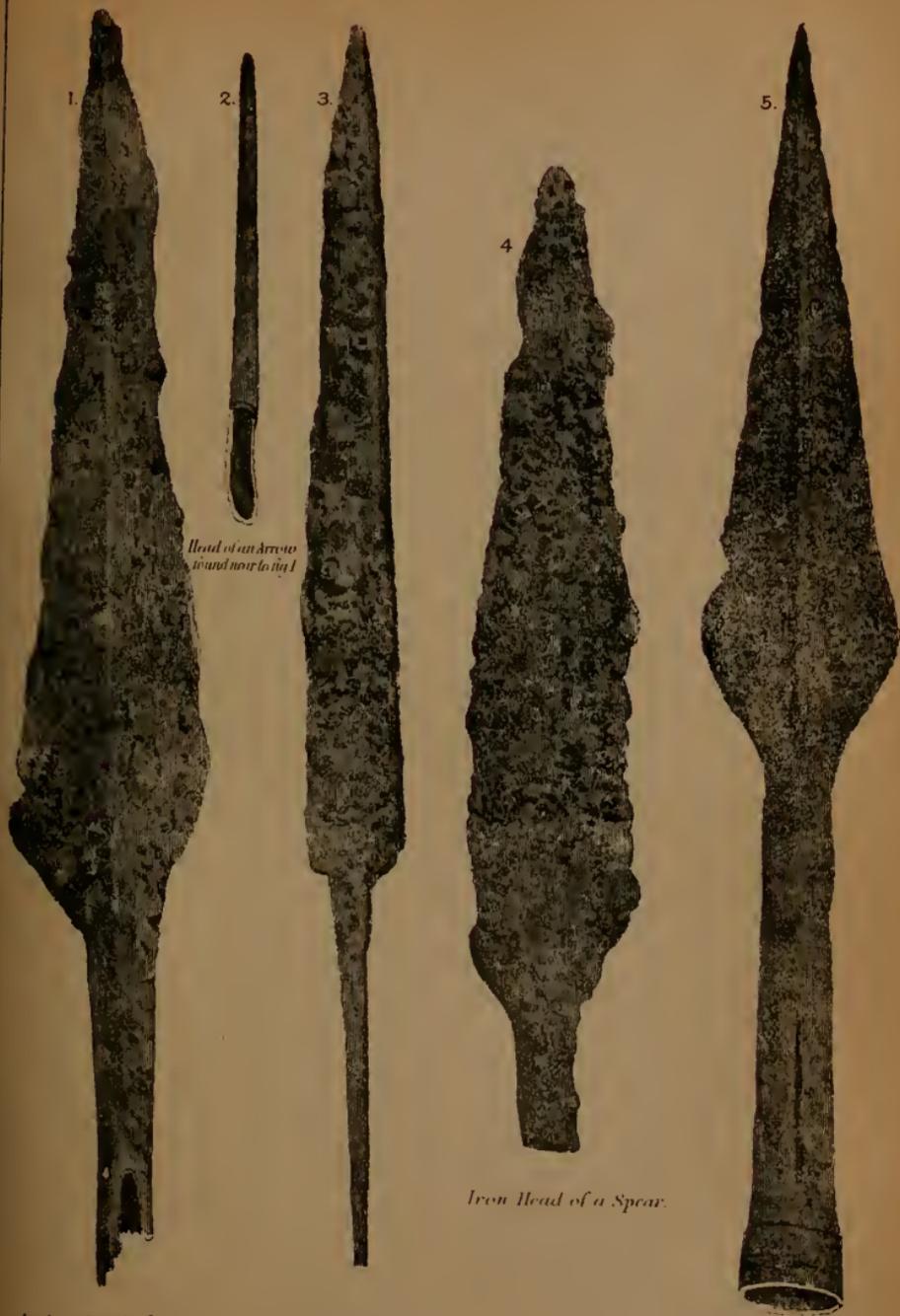
4. From the name *Bergmote* (A. S.) being applied to the Court for the trial of mineral disputes.

That the mines were worked after the Norman Conquest is proved by a survey, still, I believe, in the possession of the Duchy of Lancaster, of Peveril Castle, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who greatly encouraged mining operations by inviting skilled workmen from abroad; and this survey describes the castle as being covered with lead. As it was built in the reign of the Conqueror, it is more than probable that the lead used in its construction was obtained from Derbyshire mines; in fact, Domesday Book mentions the working of three lead mines at Wirksworth, one at Crich, one at Ashford, one at Bakewell, and one at Metesford, a manor in the neighbourhood of Matlock.

Perhaps you will not consider it out of place if I refer to important discoveries, although not connected in any way with lead mining, during the cutting of the road called *Via Gellia* through the estate of the Gells, of Hopton. This road was made in 1791-2.

There were found:—(Plate III.) 1. An iron head of a spear. 2. The head of an arrow. 3. An iron dagger. 4, 5. Two iron spear heads (Plate IV.) 6. A marble spear-shaped instrument supposed to have been used for examination of the victims sacrificed by the Druids. All these six ancient implements or weapons were found between Hopton Moor and Ible, but the most remarkable discovery of all during the making of this road was (7). An urn found in a large barrow at Abbot's Low, near Hopton. The inscription upon the stone which covered this urn*

* "Archæologia," vol. xii., p. 2.



Head of an Arrow
found near to No. 1

Iron Head of a Spear.

An Iron head of a Spear

An Iron Dagger.

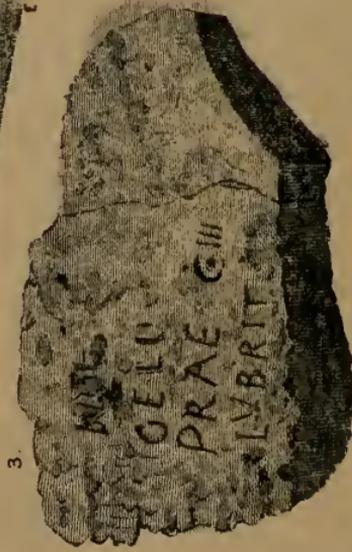
A third Iron head of a Spear





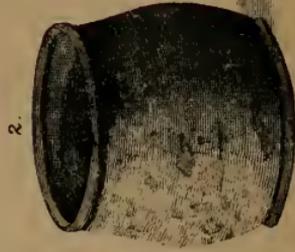
1.

Marble instrument found near Wirksworth supposed to have been used in human sacrifices.



3.

Stone covering of Fig. 2.



2.

Stone Urn found at Abbott's Low, Hopton.

was supposed at first to indicate the following, viz.:—*Gellius Præfectus Cohortis Tertie Legionis Quintæ Britannicæ*; but as the fifth Legion was never in Britain, Horsley* considers that the sixth Legion is implied thus:—*Legio Sexta Victrix*, the word “Legio” signifying the sixth Legion and the V, *Victrix* or *Victrices*. “It is also remarkable,” writes Mr. Hayman Rooke, “that the Præfect’s name should be Gellius, and that the urn which contained the ashes should be deposited in a barrow on Mr. Gell’s estate.” Mr. Rooke’s original drawings of this, as well as of many other Derbyshire antiquities, are now in the possession of Mr. E. Cooling, jun., a member of this Society. The urn was full of burnt bones and ashes, and was covered by the stone before mentioned.

Let us now proceed to consider some of the mineral laws and customs of the Wapentake of Wirksworth—in every part of which any subject of the Crown may “dig and delve” in search of lead ore without asking leave of or giving any payment to the owner of the land upon which he works—churchyards, highways, orchards, gardens, &c., being excepted. Manlove, a former steward of the Barmote, thus explains it in doggerel rhyme:—

By custom old in Wirksworth Wapentake,
If any of this nation find a rake,
Or sign, or leading to the same, may set
In any ground, and there lead ore may get.
They may make crosses, holes, and set their stowes,
Sink shafts, build lodges, cottages and coes,
But churches, houses, gardens, all are free
From this strange custom of the minery. †

The Barmote Court (originally spelled Berghmoot), which is held twice a year in this Moot Hall, is presided over by a steward, and there are also other officers, viz., a Barmaster (or Berghmaster), Deputy Barmasters, and jurymen. The Barmaster is the officer who looks after the Lord’s dues, who gives possession to new ventures in the mineral field, and who, assisted by his deputies in the different parts of the Wapentake, sees that all the ore

* “*Britannia Romana*,” p. 200.

† “*Liberties and Customs of the Lead Mines*,” by E. Manlove, 1653.

is measured in dishes which correspond with the dish you now see, and which is always kept chained in this hall. This dish (Plate V.) has upon it the following inscription :—

This dishe was made the iij day of Octobr, the iij yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry the VIII. before George Erle of Shrowesbury steward of ye Kyng's most honourable household, and also steward of all the honour of Tutbery by the assent and consent as well of all the Mynours, as of all the Brenners, within and adjoyning the lordship of Wyrkysworth percell of the said honour. This dishe to remayne in the Moote Hall at Wyrkysworth, hanging by a cheyne, so as the Merchantes or Mynours may have resorte to the same at all tymes to make the tru mesur aft. the same.

The word Bergmote means an assembly upon a hill (from A.S. Berg—gemote), just as the word *Witenagemote* means an assembly of the Witan or wise men ; and Bergmaster means a master or superintendent of the mines.

The dues to the Crown have been let on lease certainly since the reign of Edward IV., and probably for a longer period. The Arkwright family have been the lessees for four generations.

The working miners and the mineral proprietors in the Wapentake pay dues, which are known by the terms *lot* and *cope*. Lot signifies every thirteenth dish of ore, and cope 4d. or 6d. (according to the locality) for every lode, or nine dishes of ore ; moreover, all mines in the parish of Wirksworth pay to the vicar every fortieth dish as tithe. This was in former days as much as one in ten ; but as litigation was of frequent occurrence, this was commuted in 1778 to one in forty by agreement made between the Rev. Richard Tillard, vicar of Wirksworth, of the one part, and the miners and maintainers of the other part. When a miner has searched and found ore in any land, he gives a dish to the Lord to free the mine ; but to get title and possession he applies to the barmaster, who, with at least two of the jury, marks out two meers of ground, each containing twenty-nine yards.

The Barmaster (Bergmaster) was formerly the coroner of the mines, and he it was who investigated all cases of sudden death which occurred in them—

If by perchance a miner damped be
Or on the mine be slain by chance medley,
The Berghmaster or else his Deputie
Must view the corps before it buried be,
And take inquest by jury who shall try
By what mischance the miner there did die.*

* Manlove.



The following curious record of a verdict in 1761 may not be uninteresting :—

March 26, 1761.*

We whose names are under written being this day summoned by Mr. Edward Ashton, Barmaster for the Liberty of Brassington to a groove called by the name of the Throstle next to Brassington Pasture to enquire into the cause of death of T. W., now lying before us : accordingly we have been down the shaft to the foot thereof, and down one Sump or Turn to the foot thereof, and on a gate northwardly about sixteen yards to the Forefield, where the deceased had been at work : and by the information we have from William Briddon who was working near him, it appears to us that a large stone fell upon him out of the roof, and it is our opinion that stone was his death.

Then follow the signatures of Thomas Slack and eleven other jurymen. This part of his office has, since the new Mineral Act, been relegated to the coroner of the district.

Before this period some offences connected with the mines were punished with great severity. The stealing of lead ore was one of these, and upon clear proof of this crime having been committed, the offender on the first and second convictions was fined according to the gravity of the offence ; but if he were convicted a third time, then (it will scarcely be believed now to have been possible) he must submit to have his hand transfixcd by a knife and fixed in this way to the stowes or supports for the windlass at the top of the mine, and to keep it there till either he tore his hand away or death ended his sufferings, and moreover, according to the old rhyme, his sufferings lasted for life.

And shall forswear the franchise of the mine,
And always lose his freedom from that time.

In conclusion, the lead ore was in former days smelted in holes on the tops of hills which had generally a westerly aspect. These were termed *boles*. Wood and lead ore were placed in these holes and ignited during a westerly wind. Hence the name of Bole Hill, near Wirksworth, and in other districts of the Peak.

* Hardy's "Compleat Miner," 1762.

The Roman Stations of Derbyshire.

BY W. THOMPSON WATKIN.



LIKE the counties of Oxfordshire, Rutland, and Cornwall, Derbyshire, and the Roman Roads and Stations it contained, finds no place either in the Itinerary of Antoninus, the Geography of Ptolemy, or the *Notitia Imperii*. The Pentingerian Tables (or rather the fragments of them we possess) do not extend so far into the country, and consequently the only guide we have as to the position Derbyshire held during the epoch of the Roman occupation of Britain, is the anonymous work generally called the Chorography of Ravennas, written, as far as can be gathered, in the sixth century of the Christian era.

In the present paper, I propose to treat only of the five chief Roman Stations in the county, reserving the temporary camps, details of the roads, discoveries of hoards of coins, and miscellaneous articles, until some future occasion.

Until the year 1777, no clue had with any certainty been found as to the names of any of these Stations, though it was strongly suspected that the *castrum* existing at Little Chester, represented the *Derbentio* of Ravennas. But between that year and 1783 three pigs of lead were found, two on Matlock Moor, and a third on Cromford Moor, bearing Roman inscriptions. In these inscriptions the abbreviations LVT., MET. LVT., and METAL. LVTVD., occurred, which at once threw light upon the approximate situation of the station named *Lutudae* by

Ravennas, confirmed by his placing *Derbentio* next to it on his list.

But the plainest way of stating the case is to let Ravennas speak for himself. After naming *Deva* (Chester) he gives the names of the following stations between that city and *Ratae* (Leicester):—*Veratino*, *Lutudarum*, *Derbentione*, *Salinis*, *Condate*. Again, between *Lindum Colonia* (Lincoln) and *Mantio* (Manchester) he names this other list of stations, *Bannovallum*, *Navione*, *Aquis*, *Arnemeza*, *Zerdotalia*. Taking the first series, *Salinae* and *Condate* appear to be respectively at Castle Northwich, and Kinderton, in Cheshire, whilst *Veratinum*, though its site is at present doubtful, was probably at Wilderspool, near Warrington. There then remain *Lutudae* and *Derbentio*. The antiquaries of the early part of this century, amongst them the Rev. D. Lysons, Sir H. Ellis, Mr. Bateman, and Mr. Albert May, concluded from the inscriptions on the pigs of lead that *Lutudae* was at Chesterfield.

But that Chesterfield is the site of this station seems to me more than doubtful. No traces of Roman circumvallation or of buildings have been found there. True that Dr. Pegge in a private letter to Major Rooke states that two Roman urns were found in 1790, in excavating for foundations of buildings on the south side of the Market Place.* True that the same author had a second brass coin of Claudius found there in 1720, and that Mr. Hardy, of Nottingham, had a third brass of Valerian also found there.† It seems likewise certain that in 1820, a third brass of the *Constantinopolis* type was found in an old garden near High Street; that in 1822, a second brass of Trajan was found in digging a grave in the churchyard; that in 1832, a silver coin of Trajan was found whilst repairing gas-pipes in the High Street; and that in 1836, a second brass of Maximianus was found in a garden at the bottom of Lord's Mill Street; ‡ but these do not indicate the long continued

* Bateman "Vestiges Antiq. of Derbyshire," p. 164.

† "Bib. Top. Brit.," Pt. xxiv. p. 29.

‡ Bateman "Vestiges Antiq. of Derbyshire," p. 161.

residence of a Roman population, and especially of a mining one. They are just what might be expected to be found in the vicinity of a Roman Road, and the Rykniel Street has been traced to the neighbourhood of Tapton (or Tupton) Hill, near which the town is situated. In Leland's "Collectanea" (Vol I., p. 276), it is said that in 1266, Robert de Ferrars was taken prisoner *apud castrum de Chesterfelde*, and in the Chesterfield Parish Register of A.D., 1605, *Tupton Castle* is mentioned. It is therefore quite possible that some future discovery may be made of a Roman Station on Tapton Hill. It has been pointed out by Mr. Pegge, that the oldest parts of the town are "about the Church, Tapton Lanehead, and Holywell Street," also that the present Market Place is styled in the old Chartulary of Beauchief Abbey, *the New Market Place*.

So far as the present evidence goes, the site of *Lutudae* would seem to be nearer Wirksworth. Let us first take the inscribed pigs of lead found, and consider the purport of their epigraphic evidence. In April, 1777, on Cromford Nether Moor, in the parish of Wirksworth, a pig of lead was found, described in the "Archæologia" (Vol. V, p. 369), by Dr. Pegge, and which is now in the British Museum. It is 22 inches in length, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches in width, and weighs 127 lbs. The inscription is

IMP . CAES . HADRIANI . AVG . MET . LVT.

The second pig found in Derbyshire, also described in the first instance by Pegge, was discovered shortly before October, 1783, in "ridding" some ground near Matlock Bank, on Matlock Moor, during the inclosure of some common land. It lay at the depth of a few inches only, and was covered by a large stone. Like the other, it is now in the British Museum. Whilst $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, it is by no means so thick as the first named pig, and weighs only 83 lbs. Its inscription is

L . ARVCONI . VERECVNDI . METAL . LVTVD.

Close to where this pig was found, the remains of a smelting

hearth, with heaps of rubbish, were discovered, as if the pig had been cast on the spot.

The third of the Derbyshire inscribed pigs was found in April, 1787, near Matlock, and was described by Pegge in the "Archæologia" (Vol. IX., p. 45). Whilst the one last described appeared to have been cast in nine or ten layers, this one was said to consist of about thirty layers, "as if smelted at so many different times." It weighed 173 lbs., was $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches long on the inscribed side, and 20 inches on the other, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ in thickness. Its inscription was—

TI . CL . TR . LVT . BR . EX . ARG.

After a vast amount of discussion of these inscriptions by antiquaries, the opinions of Dr. McCaul (author of "Britanno Roman Inscriptions"), and Professor Hübner, of Berlin, are those which are generally recognised as yielding the correct translation. In the main these two antiquaries agree, though there are some slight differences of construction.

The first inscription is expanded by Dr. McCaul—*Imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) Hadriani Aug(usti) Met(allis) Lut(udensibus)*. Dr. Hübner reads the two last words as *Met(allorum) Lut(udensium)*. He gives the last word with a query. The sense in either case, as far as the translation is concerned, is that the pig belonged to the Emperor Hadrian, and that it was of Lutudensian metal. The mines may either have been worked by the Roman government, or if leased to private individuals, a certain amount of the lead produced was held as tribute for the Emperor, in which case this block would be a portion of the said tribute.

The second inscription Dr. McCaul expands *L(ucii) Aruconi(i) Verecundi Metal(lis) Lutud(ensibus)*, thus agreeing with his construction of MET . LVT. in the first inscription. Dr. Hübner's reading is the same, with the exception that he also adheres to his construction of MET . LVT. in the first-named inscription, again expanding it as *Metal(lorum) Lutud(ensium)*. This pig was from a private mine, its owner being Lucius Aruconius Verecundus.

The third inscription is read by Dr. McCaul *Ti(berii) Cl(audii)*

Tr(ophimi) (or Trajani) *Lut*(. . .) *Br*(itannicum) *ex arg*(entaria) ; by Dr. Hübner *Ti*(berii) *Cl*(audii) *Tr*(ophimi?) *Lut*(udense?) *Br*(itannicum) *ex arg*(ento).

This shows that the pig was like the last-named, from a private mine belonging to Tiberius Claudius Trophimus. Dr. McCaul leaves the expansion of the proper adjective in abeyance, as he admits he cannot give the correct version of the Latinised form. Dr. Hübner expands it doubtfully as *Lutudense*. Both agree that it was from the British *Lutudae*, but whilst Dr. McCaul avers that *ex argentaria*, which he renders as meaning that the lead contained silver, is the proper expansion of *ex arg.*, Dr. Hübner asserts that *ex argento*, meaning that the silver had been extracted from it, is correct.

But whatever may be the correct reading, it is certain that all of these pigs of lead found between Matlock and Wirksworth bear in an abbreviated form the name of *Lutudae*. Mr. Bateman also tells us (p. 135) that "besides these inscribed pigs of lead, others of a similar form, without the important accompaniment of a legend, have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Wirksworth. From the similarity of shape, the presumption is strongly in favour of their Roman origin;" and at p. 159, when speaking of Oker Hill, Darley in the Dale, where he says 3rd brass coins of Gallienus, Postumus, Tetricus, Claudius Gothicus, etc., besides other Roman remains were found, he adds that, "In 1846, a pig of lead, of the Roman shape, was dug up near some ancient mineral works on the hill."

We have also the evidence of Roman interments, with a portion of an important inscription (hereafter to be described) found in the last century at Hopton, which is only one and three quarter miles from Wirksworth, that a station of some kind must have existed in the neighbourhood; and I think there can be no doubt that it bore the name of *Lutudae*. We have no such evidence at Chesterfield, and should the remains of a station ever be brought to light there, they will probably be those of some other town named by Ravennas.

The station *Derbentio*, named next in the list by Ravennas, is

so plainly the Roman *castrum* on the eastern bank of the Derwent, about half-a-mile from Derby, and from which that town took its name, that little or no doubt has ever been expressed on the subject. It is now much obliterated, but in 1721, Dr. Stukeley "traced the track of the wall all round, and in some places saw underground the foundations of it in the pastures, and some vaults along the sides." He describes it as being "of a square form, and the castrum five hundred feet by six hundred." (This would be a parallelogram, with an area of close upon seven acres.—W. T. W.) "Within the walls are foundations of houses, and in the fields round the castle may be seen tracts of streets laid with gravel." By 1829, when Mr. Glover wrote his "History and Gazetteer of Derbyshire," these streets had disappeared, though he says that a way laid with gravel still divided the station into nearly two equal parts, running east and west, whilst a second ran from the north-east corner in a direct line across the pastures towards Breadsall. He adds in a note (vol. i. p. 293), "When Darley Grove was broken up in the year 1820, skeletons, coins, and various Roman relics were discovered." The site of the station appears to be called *Cestre* in Domesday, and in the Ashmole MSS. in the Bodleian Library, fo. 201 b., there is (in a MS. "Historie of Darbyshire," by Philip Kinder, written *circa* 1663), the following passage: "Little Chester . . . by ye Roman monies there found seems to be a colonie of ye Roman souldjers, for soe ye name may import from Castrum." Formerly (if not now) the remains of the piers of a bridge across the Derwent, might, it was said, be seen, when the water was clear, but I have not been able to ascertain its exact position. The station is placed between the Derwent and the Rykniel Street (which latter runs nearly north and south through the county), whilst another road from Rocester, in Staffordshire, comes to it on the west; another leads from it east into Notts.; and another leads north-west to Buxton.*

This station has been very prolific of coins—Mr. Glover

* Dr. Pegge states that a fragment of the wall of the station, 5 feet thick, was remaining in 1759, and that a Roman road ran from E. to W., just outside the northern wall.

(vol. i., p. 293), says that coins of Vespasian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Crispina, Gordian, Gallienus, Postumus, Victorinus, Tetricus, and Carausius, had been found before he wrote, which he does not describe, though he says they were reported to be of silver, the copper ones being too much defaced to be made out. He then adds a list of a number found, which he had seen (and Mr. Bateman repeats the list.) They were 2 of Septimius Severus of silver, 1 of Severus Alexander of silver, 1 of Maximinus of silver, 3 of Philip of silver, 1 of Theodora 3rd brass, 3 of Carausius 3rd brass, 18 of the Constantine family (1 of 2nd brass, 17 of 3rd brass), 1 Constantinopolis, 1 Urbs Roma, and 3 of Magnentius.*

Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, in the *Intellectual Observer* (Dec. 1867, p. 347), says—"At Little Chester, some (coins) in connection with human remains, and others scattered about in different parts of the station some hundreds of Roman coins have at various times been found. In my own possession are considerably more than a hundred examples from that locality, ranging from Vespasian to Arcadius, and including Vespasian, Titus, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Faustina senior, Marcus Aurelius, Faustina junior, Commodus, Gordianus III, Philipus senior, Volusianus, Gallienus, Salonina, Postumus senior, Victorinus senior, Tetricus senior and junior, Claudius Gothicus, Carausius, Allectus, Constantius Chlorus, Helena, Licinius senior, Constantinus, Maximus, Constantinus II., Constans, Constantius II., Family of Constantine, Magnentius, Valens, Arcadius, etc., etc." From this it would appear that the station was occupied during nearly the whole period of the Roman sway in Britain. In the same volume (pp. 345-6), Mr. Jewitt also engraves a fibula, and an iron spear head found at the station.

In the winter of 1873-4, the Rev. S. B. Brasher, late Vicar of St. Paul's, Derby, the vicarage of which is at Little Chester, made

* Gough, in his 1806 edition of Camden's "Britannia," says (vol. ii., p. 419), "Mr. Degg showed the Society of Antiquaries, 1721, a coin of Antoninus, *rev.* two hands joined holding a caduceus, COS . III., thrown up by a mole, at *Derwentio*, and in 1726, several coins of the Lower Empire."

some excavations in a raised bank, which runs along one side of the vicarage garden, and which he says was originally more than one hundred yards long. I have every reason to think this bank is, from the nature of the discoveries made by Mr. Brasher, the remains of a large *botontinus* which has been nearly destroyed. Mr. Brasher only dug into it to the bottom for about 7 or 8 yards in length. He found it composed of undulating layers of gravelly soil, a reddish clay brought from the adjacent hills, and black and brown ashes; also an enormous quantity of all kinds of Roman pottery broken into pieces, mostly small, quantities of animal bones, some horns, and a few flints, the last of which must have been brought from some distance. After speaking of the great variety of ware found, Mr. Brasher, says—* “What surprises me much is the great number of odd pieces, both of the better and the more common ware, especially of the former . . . The only complete vessel that I have found, is a conical Samian cup, about 2 inches high, and 3½ inches in diameter, it was found in three pieces.”†

Amongst the fragments was the bottom of a “Samian” ware vessel, stamped with the maker’s name, SAMOGENI. The only previous occurrence of this stamp in England had been at Cirencester. Another fragment was the rim of a vase, covered with a rich brown vitreous glaze. Glazed pottery of the Roman period is rare, both in England and on the Continent.

The whole nature of the bank or mound—the layers of gravel, clay, and ashes, different to the soil around—the pottery all *purposely* broken into fragments, the deposit of bones placed there, and the flints *purposely* brought from a distance, all mark the “find” as being that of a *botontinus*, or land mark,‡ which seems further confirmed by Mr. Brasher informing me that he

* Proc. Soc. of Antiq., vol. vi., 2nd series, p. 120.

† With regard to the horns, etc., found, Gough (1806 edit. of Camden’s “Britannia.” vol. ii., p. 419), says, “Coins, earthen pipes, brass rings, human bones, and stags’ horns have been dug up, and the foundations of a bridge may be felt in the river, crossing to Darley Hill, which overhangs the town.”

‡ See Mr. Coote’s description of these *botontini*, in his paper on the “Centuriation of Roman Britain,” in “Archæologia,” vol. xlii., p. 143, also in his work “The Romans of Britain.”

came upon what he considered a Roman well beneath the bank. He says that he opened it to a depth of twelve feet, found it built of rough and approximately square or rectangular slabs placed edgewise one above another, thus making the "well" square, and not round in form.

I take this well to be a shaft forming an *arca finalis*, or Roman subterranean landmark, of which numbers have been found. Had Mr. Brasher excavated it to the bottom, he would have probably found layers of pottery, bones, charcoal, etc., in succession. A very similar instance of a *botontinus* superimposed upon an *arca finalis* occurs at the "Mote Hill," Warrington, which I have described at length in "Roman Lancashire," p. 224-5.

In 1875 a railway was carried through the village of Little Chester, it does not invade the camp itself, but sweeps round the south-east angle. As it is carried on an embankment, the latter has probably precluded us from reaching part of the cemeteries of the station which will lie buried beneath it. The only excavations necessary during the railway works were for the foundation of the piers of a bridge over the road in the village, and they yielded a few coins and some pottery, but I have been unable to trace the former.

Mr. Glover tells us that on 16th Sept., 1824, the workpeople of Mr. Harrison, digging for the foundation of a wall upon the green at Little Chester, found fifteen inches below the surface a skeleton, which had around it a thin stratum of an ochre yellow colour, as if formed by a decomposed suit of armour, and amongst it several rivets were found. Mr. Glover, Mr. Bateman, and Mr. Jewitt, all speak of this as a Roman interment—which, however, seems to me impossible. There is not, so far as I am aware, another instance (in Britain at least) of a Roman soldier having been buried in armour. It seems totally at variance with the Roman custom, and the slight depth at which the remains were found is another (and conclusive) proof that the interment is at least no older than the Saxon period, when it was customary to bury a soldier with his arms, etc.

Proceeding now to the second list of stations which I have

given, (that between Lincoln and Manchester), *Bannovallum* is most likely in West Lincolnshire or South Yorkshire, I have sometimes thought that Templeborough represented it (if that place be not *Morbium*). *Navio* and *Aquae* I will now deal with.

In June, 1862, there was found in a garden, in the occupation of Mr. Matthew Lees, near the Silverlands in Higher Buxton,* the lower part of an inscribed Roman milestone, formed "of the flinty gritstone of the neighbourhood, being similar to the rock at the summit of Corbar." From the fact of the commencement of the inscription being on the lost portion of the stone, we are unable to say which of the Roman emperors was named, but the remainder is—

(TR)IB . POT . CoS . I (I)
 I P . P . AN ~~A~~IONE
 MP . X[—]

I have supplied the TR in the first line, as traces of letters are visible at the commencement, which could be no other than TR. I have also supplied an I, which is not visible, at the end of the line, for COS . I would be contrary to precedent. When an emperor had only been consul once, COS without any numeral was the usual *formula*. Mr. Jewitt reads the line as COS II., and possibly when first found the numerals may have been visible on the stone. The letter which seems like an I at the beginning of the second line is puzzling, it may possibly be part of an ornamental stop, but putting it on one side, the inscription should be read—*Tribunitiae potestatis . Co(n)s(ul) . ii . P(ater) † P(atr)iae A . Navione M . P . X***.

In the last line no numeral is visible but the X, though there is an elevated horizontal line after it (as in most cases where numerals are used), which would seem to infer from the space covered, that \bar{II} followed, making the line read M . P . XII. This stone, marking, as will be seen, twelve miles from the station *Navio*, has lately been re-discovered (after many

* "Reliquary," vol. iii., p. 207, and "Archæological Journal," vol. xxxiii., pp. 49—55, where I have described the stone and inscription at length.

† This is assuming the name of the emperor is in the nominative case, as it occasionally is.

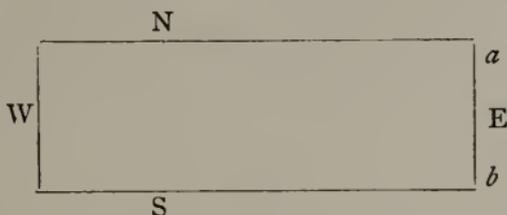
years search for it by the author) in the possession of Mr. Beresford Wright, of Wootton Court, Warwick, who has generously presented it to the Derbyshire Archæological Society.

The question now arises, where was this station *Navio*, or (as it would no doubt be pronounced in Roman times) *Nauio*, which was twelve Roman miles from Buxton. Twelve Roman miles would be equivalent to about eleven English miles. The place where the stone was found is in the angle between the Roman roads leading from Buxton to the station at Brough, near Hope, and from Buxton to the station at Little Chester. Taking the line of the former, we find that Brough is about eleven English miles from the spot where the stone was found, and that one of the streams adjoining it is called the Noe (probably a corruption of *Nauio*). There is thus a *prima facie* case that Brough and *Nauio* are one and the same, which seems confirmed by the other evidence I shall adduce.

The station at Brough is a parallelogram of 310 feet north and south, by 270 feet east to west. It lies as usual on a *lingula*, or tongue of land, embracing two fields called the upper and lower Halsteads, between two streams called the Bradwal (or Bradwell) and the Noe. The latter I have already mentioned, but Bradwell (probably originally Broadwall) is a name that occurs on many Roman sites.

Dr Pegge, in his essay on the Coritani (*Bib. Top. Brit.*, part xxiv pp. 39, 40), was the first who described any discoveries made on the site. He visited it in 1761, "in company with John Mander of Bakewell, Esq.," when he was shown "a rude bust of Apollo, and of another deity in stone, found in the fields there. There had also been a coarse pavement composed of pieces of tiles and cement discovered, as also urns, bricks, tiles, in short every species of Roman antiquities but coins, of which we could not hear that any had been found. However, I saw a very fair gold coin (in) 1783, which had been found at Brough Mill. It was of Vespasian, and bore in the *rev.* COS . III . FORT . RED. *Fig.* stans. dextra globum, sinistra caduceum In the upper one" (the field called the Upper Halsteads) "innumerable

foundations of hewn stone had been ploughed up, and in the lower, very near the angle made by the two brooks, are the apparent marks of an oblong square building, the angles of which were of hewn grit-stone, but in the other parts, as between *a* and *b*, for



example, you find fragments of bricks and tiles. At this place the pavement above-mentioned was found, and is now there mixed with the other rubbish." He adds, there was no doubt that this was a Roman building, for among the many baskets full of bricks and tiles which he dug up, there was one stamped COH. (This he engraves, but it is only the left-hand portion of a tile.

Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, tells us ("History of Manchester," vol. i., p. 197), after describing a stone in the belfry of the church at Ilkley—"And at Brough, in Derbyshire, which was equally a town of the Romans, in 1767 I saw a stone exhibiting a somewhat similar figure. It was large and rough, had been discovered in a field a little distant from the Gritstone water, and then lay in one of the hedges. And in the bending hollow of one side is presented the half-length of a woman, crossing her hands on her breast, and wearing a large peaked bonnet on her head," etc.; and at p. 251, in a note, he says that the *prætorium* at Brough "was upon one side, and along the lofty margin of the river bank."

According to Mr. Bateman (p. 153), "In 1773, a tessellated pavement, of which the prevailing colours were red and white, was discovered at the Halsteads, also many inscribed bricks."

From Mr. W. Bray's "Tour in Derbyshire," pp. 211, 212 (pub. 1783), and Gough's 1806 edition of Camden's "Britannia" (vol. ii. p. 430), we gather that "many foundations and bricks had been ploughed up" in the station, and that urns had been found

“on the other side” of the river. The pavements, etc., named by Pegge are also noticed; and then we have the statement, “Here also was found a fragment of a Roman pavement” (perhaps that named by Mr. Bateman) “and also a fragment of tile inscribed OH., part of the word *Cohors*, a brick 8 inches by $7\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$ thick, with CH fair in the middle, and a broken one with C. Mr. Wilson, of Broomhead Hall, Sheffield, has a piece of an urn” (another account says part of the rim) “found here inscribed

VI T

VIV

TR.

and part of a fine red patera. In a field at the conflux of the two streams a double row of pillars is remembered to have crossed the point of land, but they have been entirely destroyed some time. On the left of a gate by the road side, near the mill, is a base and part of a column of grit stone, and on the ground by the gate lay a base or plinth with part of a column on it, and a torus moulding to a pedestal now serves to cover a well. Two large well-preserved urns, full of ashes, were found, and a third two years ago.* The half length figure of a woman with arms folded across her breast, described by Whitaker, is then alluded to by both authors, but Bray adds that it was sold to a gentleman near Bakewell. (Can this gentleman be the Mr. John Mander previously alluded to—W. T. W.?) Bray also says “that pieces of swords, spears, bridle bits, and coins have also been found here.” He seems to read the first line of the above fragmentary inscription as VIT. Others have read it as VIX, and still others as VIA. To me the word seems plainly to be VITA, the T and A being ligulate, but as the original appears to be lost (as are also the tiles), nothing can be said with certainty. All agree that the TR in the third line was in smaller letters than the other portion.

Mr. Bateman, who wrote as late as 1850, says: “Foundations of various buildings, one of considerable size, are to be observed”;

* Another account says they were of the usual globular shape.

but if so, they have during the last thirty-five years been removed from the surface, and can only be found underground. He also says (page 152): "Three of the 'sides' (of the *castrum*) remain nearly perfect." Though far from perfect, the earthen rampart, upon which stood the stone wall, is still plainly visible on the three sides named. Mr. Bateman, on the same page, says that "the fences of the surrounding fields are built of squared sandstone, pieces of tiles," etc. These still remain much the same, and were the walls searched, it is far from improbable that altars and other inscribed stones might be found, perhaps with the inscribed face built inwards. But to continue Mr. Bateman's account:—"Very recently a bust of coarse sculpture and the base of a column, with a moulding running round it, were to be observed built up in the walls, whilst a small well in the village is covered by a moulded slab of stone." In April, 1882, the base of a circular pillar still remained built up in the wall of the farmyard on the spot, and I had word sent to me that a few years previously the man who built the house ploughed up stones morticed, or grooved, to fit into each other. In 1872 a quantity of pottery was found on the site in cutting a trench, which passed into the hands of N. H. Ashton, Esq., of Castleton, but so far I have been unable to ascertain if any potter's stamps have been found. One Roman road (Doctor Gate) is plainly traceable, connecting this station with that at Melandra Castle, and a second (Batham Gate) connects it with Buxton.

It is most unfortunate that no complete specimen of the inscribed tiles made at the station has been discovered, or, if discovered, preserved, as it renders us ignorant of the name of the cohort that garrisoned the station. My own idea is that it was a cohort of the Brittones, a people of Belgic Gaul. But as I shall no doubt be asked to give my reasons for such a statement, I must enter shortly into the subject. At Fuligno (the ancient *Fulginium*) in Central Italy, there was discovered an interesting inscription, which is now preserved in the Palazzo Comunale of the town. It is fragmentary, but the remaining portion is as follows:—

. O. PRAE
 . . HORTIS. TRIB. MILI . . .
 .RAEF. EQVIT. CENSITO . .
 BRITTONVM. ANAVION . .
 PROC. AVG. ARMENIAE. MA.

As I have previously stated (*Archæological Journal*, Vol. XLI., p. 255) the fourth line of this inscription has puzzled many antiquaries, who considered it to refer to a subordinate tribe of the Brittones styled *Anavionenses*. I would read the remaining part of the inscription thus:—*Prae (fecto) (Co) hortis, Trib(uno) Mil(itum), Prae(fecto) Equit(um) Censito(ri) Brittonum, A Navione, Proc(uratori) Aug(usti) Armeniae Ma(joris)*. The person who was named at the commencement of this inscription would thus be (amongst the other various offices named) Censitor of the Brittones stationed at *Navio*. Now, that there was a cohort of the Brittones in Derbyshire, we ascertain from the inscription I have before alluded to, found at Hopton by Major Rooke in the last century (*Archæologia*, Vol. XII., pp. 1 to 5). It was discovered in a barrow called “Abbot’s Lowe,” covering the top of an urn, which was full of burnt bones and ashes. The urn was four feet three inches in circumference, and made of coarse baked earth. The stone was two feet six inches by one foot eight inches, and about nine inches thick, and was a soft yellowish freestone much worn, and the inscription consequently much defaced. From Major Rooke’s drawing the inscription was—

.
 G E L L . .
 P R A E C O I I I
 L V . B R I T .

All that can be made out of this is that a person of the name of Gellius who was a præfect of a cohort of Brittones is named. The letters LV before BRIT are most puzzling, but they are doubtfully given by Major Rooke. If they were there, it would almost seem that the cohort bore the name of Lutudensian, but in that case we should look for the abbreviation to follow instead of

preceding the nationality.* It may, however, be a variation from the rule. This inscription like the pigs of lead, was found close to Wirksworth, near which *Lutudae* must have been. To my mind it seems to confirm the idea that the Brittones of *Navio* were stationed at Brough, and thus the Derbyshire and the Continental inscriptions throw light upon each other.

The next station in the second series, *Aquae*, can from its name, hardly be elsewhere than at Buxton. To no other site in this part of the kingdom would the name "The Waters" apply. Three Roman roads met there, and various discoveries have been made of Roman remains. Whitaker, in his "History of Manchester" (2nd edit. 1773), p. 201, thus speaks of the Roman baths there, "The Roman bagnio at this place was plainly discernible by its ruins within the present century. The dimensions were then traceable by the eye. And the wall of it was brick, still rising about a yard in height upon three sides, and covered with a red coat of Roman cement, hard as brick and resembling tile. The bason was floored with stone, and supplied not by any of the springs which feed the present bath immediately above, but by that finer source of water which is now denominated St. Anne's Well, and was then inclosed within it. And thus continued the very curious, and only remains of the Roman baths in the kingdom, so late as the year 1709, when Sir Thomas Delves, with a gothick generosity of spirit destroyed the whole, in order to cover the spring with the stone alcove that is over it at present. But about fifty yards to the east of this, on driving a level from the present bath to the river in 1697, was found an appendage probably to the Roman bagnio; a bason about four yards square, but made with sheets of lead that were spread upon large beams of timber, and broken ledges all along the borders. This additional bath was replenished from another spring which is about fourteen yards to the south of it, and called Bingham well. And both the springs and all the others of Buxton are only of a blood warm heat, and

* I have tried for many years to trace the present whereabouts of this stone, but without success.

must, therefore, have been more congenial to the state, and more friendly to the health of the human frame . . . than the boiling waters of the sun at Bath."

In 1781, when the foundations of the houses in the Crescent were being dug, another bath was discovered, thirty feet in length from east to west, and fifteen broad from north to south. It was supplied by a spring which rose at its western end, and there was an outlet for the water at the opposite or eastern end, which had a "floodgate" attached. It was lined with a concrete formed of lime and pounded tile, and at one end was a deep cavity. No trace of the station is visible above ground, but it is generally supposed to have been on the "Stane Cliffe," a hill rising above the Hall, for occasionally Roman remains have been discovered there. Major Rooke, in 1787, found what he considered to be the ruins of a temple, but unfortunately very little has been published of the discoveries made between 1781 and 1787.*

Mr. Bateman (p. 151) says that "Roman coins are frequently discovered at Buxton or in the neighbourhood, and that the late Dr. Buxton (*sic*) possessed several of 3rd brass of Constantine, found in the vicinity in 1811."

There still remain two other stations in this second series to be noticed, *Arnezeza* and *Zerdotalia*. The first I hardly think is in Derbyshire (though it may be); I am inclined to place it at the well marked Roman station at Toot Hill, above Forest Chapel in Cheshire. The other is very probably the *castrum*, now called "Melandra Castle." Ravennas gives the names of many of the stations in a very corrupt form. Taking for instance some of those on the Roman Wall (of which we know the names from the *Notitia*), instead of *Segeduno* he gives *Serduno*, instead of *Conderco* he gives *Condecor*, instead of *Hunno* he gives *Onno*, and instead of *Cilurno* he gives *Celunno*, and there are many other instances of incorrect orthography in his work. I am, therefore of opinion, that instead of *Zerdotalia* he should have written *Zedrotalia*, for the following reason. The river Mersey, in its upper portion,

* See "Archæologia," vol. ix., p. 137, etc.

above Stockport, is known, as Mr. Watson first remarked * by the name of "the Edrow," now softened into Etherow by the same process of euphony by which *Nid(um)* in Glamorganshire is styled Neath, and *Caer Maridun(um)*, Caermarthen. This "Edrow," as the natives of the locality still term it, runs immediately under Melandra Castle, and the river seems to have derived its name from the Station, in the same way that the name of the *Noe* † was derived from the Station of *Nauio*.

Melandra Castle, now to be described, was first brought into notice as a Roman Station, by the Rev. John Watson, F.S.A., in a communication he made to the Society of Antiquaries, Dec. 10, 1772. It is situated on a commanding site, at the junction of the Edrow with Dinting Brook (as usual with most Roman Stations on a *lingula*,) and is a parallelogram of about 122 yards by 112, its angles facing the cardinal points. The ramparts are still very visible all round, being about 6 to 7 feet high, and about 9 feet in thickness, with considerable quantities of hewn stones remaining in them. In Watson's time, the ditches on the S.E. and S.W. sides were fairly traceable, but during several visits to the spot during the last ten years, I have found them, though faint at first, growing still fainter. The two other sides, being protected by the streams, do not seem to have had a fosse. Watson also says, "on the north east side, between the station and the water, great numbers of worked stones lie promiscuously both above and under ground; there is also a subterraneous stream of water here, and a large bank of earth which runs from the station to the river. It seems very plain that on this and on the north west sides have been many buildings, and these are the only places where they could safely stand, because of the declivity between them and the two rivers." As far as the stones named as being above ground are concerned, they are now removed. The writer remembers seeing several small heaps of them which had been collected and were subsequently carried away. All four of the gateways of the

* "Archæologia," vol. 3, p. 236.

† It is also called by the country people the *Nooa* and *Nooe*.

station are visible, one in the centre of each side, and the foundation of a building about twenty-five yards square (unless very recently removed), is visible in the area in the south-western half of the station.

Just outside the east angle of the *castrum*, a few years before Watson described it, there was found an inscribed centurial stone, the face of which is sixteen inches by twelve. It is now built up over the doorway of the house of the person who farms the land (Booth), and the inscription, which has *ansae* on each side, and a moulding round it, is—

CHO . Ī
FRISIAVO
C VAL . VIT
ALIS.

i.e., *C(o)ho(rtis) I. Frisiavo(num) centuria Val(erii) Vitalis*. The reversed C is the usual symbol for *centuria*. The interpretation is simply "The century (or company) of Valerius Vitalis, of the first cohort of the Frisians" (made this), thus showing that the same cohort which at one time garrisoned Manchester, was at another time stationed here, and built the *castrum*. Some time prior to 1851, "Captain de Hollingworth, Mr. Dearden, and Mr. Shaw," who were making an examination of the site, found the upper left-hand corner of what had been a large inscribed tablet; * probably one of those put up over the arches of the gateways. The only letters remaining were—

I M P .

the abbreviation of *Imperatoris*, usually commencing these inscriptions, which were dedicated to the reigning Emperor. This fragment was preserved by Captain de Hollingworth at his residence, Hollingworth Hall, according to information given to me, on the site, of the *castrum* in 1874.

* Vol. 7, "Journal of Brit. Archæological Association," p. 17.

“In the N.E. gable of the pile of buildings in Hadfield, of which the Spinner’s Arms is a part, are some stones with what appears to have been an ornamented design of an elaborate character in relief.” (These have apparently been removed from the station). “A few years since some men were employed in an exploration of the rampart, but as soon as they discovered sufficient evidence of a building having stood here, they were ordered to desist. During the spring of 1875, the farmer who owns (? rents—W. T. W.) the field, in digging up some fifty yards of the soil, came upon the foundation of the wall, towards the south-east, and took out a large quantity of unhewn stone. He discovered the remains of an entrance to the station.” It “was arched over as the stones clearly indicate, and was probably the main entrance; it was at least the same end as the prætorium” Two (of the stones) “with bevelled edges, one having also a recess cut into it, seem to have been pedestals on which the pilasters were supported, others the parts of the pilasters; there are also three arched stones, one apparently the key stone. They are all in an excellent state of preservation, their angles as sharp as if newly cut.”*

A fine first brass of Domitian was found in the station a few years since.† and a quantity of tiles and pottery. An urn found here is preserved in the Warrington Museum, with a drawing of a second. Some tiles and concrete from Melandra are also preserved there, and casts of nine coins of the following Emperors—from within or near the area of the *castrum*—Domitian, Marcus Aurelius (2), Alexander Severus (3), Julia Maesa (2), and another, of which only the reverse FELICITAS . AVG. is visible.

From these various accounts it will be seen that excavation might reveal much, both within the area, and amongst the suburban buildings, which, as at other Roman stations, surrounded it. The walls of the internal building, supposed to be the prætorium, were found to be four-and-half feet thick. The area of the station

* “Antiquary,” Sept., 1882.

† Vol. 7, “Journal of Brit. Archæological Association,” p. 18.

bears the name of "The Castle Yard," and eleven fields surrounding it, are called in old deeds "The Castle Carrs."

Roman roads from this station run to Brough, to Buxton, towards Stockport, and one northwards to "Doctor Lane Head," on the border of Lancashire and Yorkshire, where it falls into the Roman road from Manchester to Slack (*Cambodunum*).

The Edrow is a little over a furlong from the steep hill on which the *castrum* stands, and the latter is within the township of Gamesley and parish of Glossop.

These are the whole of the known permanent and fortified Roman stations in the county. There have been small settlements at other places, which I hope to describe in a future paper, but before closing, in order to embrace the whole of the inscriptions, I must mention the altar found near Bakewell, of which an account was first published by Bishop Gibson, in his edition of Camden's "Britannia," at the commencement of the last century, and since then many authors have written upon it. All, however, have been wrong as to the fourth line, which they have read OSITTIVS, whereas it is, as Professor Hübner ("Corpus Inscr. Latin.," vol. vii., No. 176) was the first to point out, in 1873, Q. SITTIVS. The whole inscription is—

D E O
M A R T I
B R A C I A C A E
Q . S I T T I V S
C A E C I L I A N
P R A E F . C O H
I . A Q V I T A N O
V . S

i. e., *Deo Marti Braciacae. Quintus Sittius Caecilian(us), Praefectus Coh(ortis) I. Aquitano(rum) V(otum) S(olvit)*, or translated "To the god Mars Braciaca, Quintus Sittius Caecilianus, Praefect of the first cohort of the Aquitani, performs his vow." The only obscure part of the inscription is the epithet *Braciaca* given to Mars, but so numerous are the titles given to some of the

classical deities it need not cause much discussion. We learn, however, that the first cohort of the Aquitani were at some period in this neighbourhood. They were a French people, the Aquitaine of later times representing their country. From the Rivingling *tabula* of Hadrian, we know they were in Britain in A. D. 124, and they have left an inscription, the date of which is uncertain, at *Procolitia*, on the Wall of Hadrian in Northumberland.

The altar has been preserved for nearly two centuries at Haddon Hall, and was lately, if not now, in the porch between the outer and second court-yards of that building. I unfortunately did not myself take its dimensions, and now find there is a conflict of evidence on the point. Lysons' "Magna Britannia" (Vol. V., p. 205) says it is 2 feet 11 inches high; whilst in the *Reliquary* (Vol. XII. for 1871), it is stated to be "4 feet in height, 15½ inches across the lettering, and 12 inches in thickness." Perhaps some of the members of the Society can get the correct dimensions.*

It is singular that nothing approaching to a villa, or a tessellated pavement (unless the small and rude fragment found at Brough be counted) has been discovered in Derbyshire.

* Mr. Sleight has kindly supplied the following measurements of this altar, which still stands in the inner porch of Haddon Hall. Full height 3 ft. 10 in.; width of the capital and base 1 ft. 7 in.; width of the plinth 1 ft. 4 in.; thickness of the capital and base 1 ft.; thickness of the plinth 9 in.—ED.

On the Mammoth at Creswell.

BY A. T. METCALFE, F.G.S.

THE bone-caves of Creswell have, during the last ten years, through the able exertions of the Rev. J. M. Mello, F.G.S., been subjected to a systematic exploration, and are now so well known to all interested in science that no general description of them need here be given.

They are somewhat exceptional as regards the geological formation in which they are found, not occurring in Carboniferous Limestone, but in Permian dolomite or Lower Magnesian Limestone. The Magnesian Limestone in England forms a very narrow tract of country extending from Durham to Notts. In the former county it has a thickness of 600 feet, but gradually thins southward, and dies out near Nottingham, at a point twenty miles south of Creswell. The lofty cliffs of Creswell, we know from other sections in the locality, must there represent the entire thickness of the formation.

The picturesque ravine known as Creswell Crags probably owes its origin to the action of the little river Wollen which now runs through it. This statement will cause no surprise to anyone who is familiar with the mode of operation of denuding agencies in limestone districts. Going back into far antiquity, the whole defile was, in all likelihood, one large cave excavated by the stream slowly eating its way along points of weakness in the rock. Some of the present caves are particle by particle losing their roofs, and their history in this respect is doubtless that of the

ravine. It is merely a question of time for each cave to become itself a small lateral ravine.

On the north or Derbyshire side of the ravine, and at the western end, is the "Pin Hole Cave." This cave is the one in which Mr. Mello, in 1875, discovered bones of the Arctic fox (*Canis lagopus*), thus adding that species for the first time to the British antral fauna. It was indeed the first explored of the caves at Creswell, which have now become of such high interest, from affording evidence of two periods of human occupation during the Palæolithic age in Britain, when man was contemporary in the Midlands with the characteristic Pleistocene fauna. It forms a narrow fissure, extending for over forty yards into the crags in a northerly direction. Its name is said to be derived from a curious ancient custom for each person who came to the cave to throw in a pin at a certain spot, and at the same time to take out another pin thrown in by a prior visitor. Mr. Mello, who has fully described this cave in the "Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society," gives the following section of its beds:—

1. Surface soil, containing recent pottery,
bones, &c..... 1 foot 6 inches.
2. Damp red sand, with rough blocks of
magnesian limestone, quartz, quartzite
and other pebbles, and numerous
bones 3 feet.
3. Lighter-coloured sand, consolidated by
infiltration of lime. No bones..... (?)

In the red sand of this cave I, some time ago, discovered a portion of the jaw of a very young elephant, *Elephas primigenius*, or, as it is commonly termed, the Mammoth.

According to Professor H. Alleyne Nicholson, elephants appear for the first time in the Upper Miocene (Siwâlik formation) of India. Some geologists, however, refer the Siwâlik formation to the Lower Pliocene. It is in deposits of Post-Pliocene age that their remains most abundantly occur, and of these the most familiar and the most important species is the Mammoth. In giving to it the specific appellation of *primigenius*, however, Blumenbach little

suspected how many *Proboscidea* had flourished in prior ages. This remarkable form considerably exceeded in size the largest of the living elephants, and was essentially an inhabitant of northern regions. It is said never to have passed south of a line drawn through the Pyrenees, the Alps, the northern shores of the Caspian, Lake Baikal, Kamschatka, and the Stanovi Mountains. If, as stated by Professor Boyd Dawkins, it may be regarded as proved that it lived during Præ-glacial times, it certainly survived the Glacial age, for its remains are found abundantly in Post-glacial deposits in Britain, France, Germany, Russia in Europe, Asia, and North America. Indeed it lived until after the advent of man on the earth. This fact is placed beyond all question by the great number of instances in which its remains have been found associated with implements of human manufacture, under circumstances precluding the possibility of subsequent admixture.

Bones of the Mammoth are found in great abundance in Siberia. This fact alone would, in the absence of any further evidence, have led geologists to the conclusion that the Mammoth was fitted by nature to withstand the vicissitudes of a colder climate than either of the two living species of elephants. But we are not left to inference in this matter. Sir Charles Lyell records, in his "Principles of Geology," that, in 1803, Mr. Adams discovered, on the banks of the Lena, in lat. 70° , the entire carcass of a Mammoth, which fell from a mass of ice in which it had been encased. So perfectly had the soft parts of the carcass been preserved, that the flesh as it lay was devoured by wolves and bears. The skeleton is still to be seen in the museum of St. Petersburg. Instead of being naked, like the existing African and Indian elephants, the creature was found to be covered with a very thick and shaggy coating of fur. It must not, however, from this and other similar discoveries, be inferred that the Mammoth was, in every latitude, enveloped with such a thick covering. In this respect it may have presented variations according to the climate of the particular region in which it dwelt, after the manner of the modern domestic goat. Sir Richard Owen has pointed out that the teeth of the Mammoth have a larger proportion of dense enamel than either of

the two species of living elephants. This circumstance doubtless enabled the Mammoth to grind down and employ for food the harder and more ligneous tissues of trees and shrubs, thus (combined with the nature of its covering) fitting it to live in a cold climate, "a meet companion for the reindeer," with which its remains are frequently associated. The late Mr. Charles Darwin, in his "Journal of Travels in South America," shows conclusively how completely erroneous is the idea that herbivorous animals of large size require a luxuriant vegetation for their support, and points out various parts of the world which, though comparatively sterile and desert, are remarkable for the number and great size of their indigenous quadrupeds.

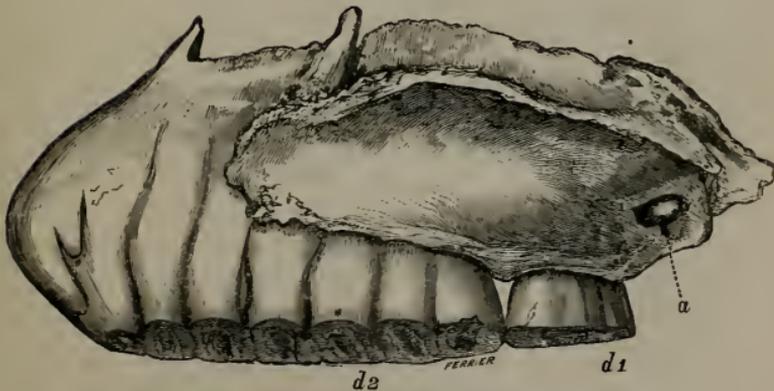
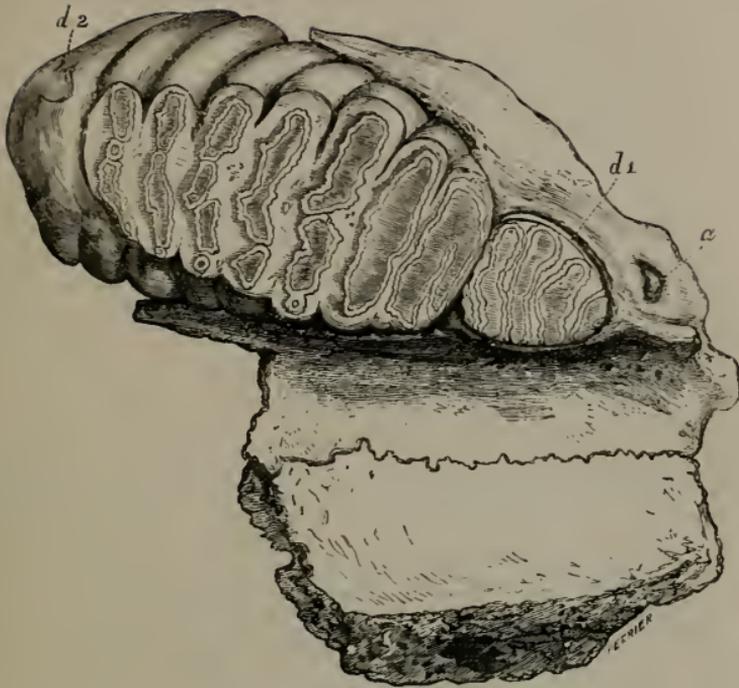
That the Mammoth roamed over Derbyshire is sufficiently evidenced by the number of its remains found at Creswell. Mr. Mello records that each of the four caves—Pin Hole Cave, Robin Hood's Cave, Church Hole, and Mother Grundy's Parlour—yielded remains of this proboscidean.

In various parts of England, including Creswell, *detached* milk teeth of the Mammoth have been found; but a specimen exhibiting, as the one discovered by me, in the Pin Hole Cave, does—a portion of the jaw containing the ante-penultimate and penultimate milk molars, set in their natural position—is a great rarity. Sir Richard Owen, to whom I submitted the specimen, and who kindly described it in a joint paper with myself, before the Geological Society, pronounced it to be the first one he had seen. It is said that the late Dr. Falconer had in his possession milk teeth of the Mammoth *in situ*, obtained from the gravels of Barnwell, near Cambridge; but if this be correct, it is certain that no trace of the specimen can now be found. There is a specimen similar to the one discovered by me, at Creswell, in the Bright Collection, at the British Museum, but it is not known from what part of the world it was derived; it is moreover labelled, and is believed by many to belong, not to *Elephas primigenius*, but to *Elephas antiquus*. As the difference between the teeth of these two species is one of the relative abundance and width of the folds of enamel, there is doubtless considerable difficulty in

drawing this distinction when dealing with the teeth of very young individuals. The Creswell fossil, then, appears to be the only one of its kind in this country that is forthcoming, and of which the precise place of derivation is known.

A figure of the Creswell fossil accompanies this paper. It will be seen that it is a portion of the fore-part of the upper jaw of a very young elephant. The teeth of the right side only are present, those of the opposite side having been torn away. The longitudinal extent of the two molars is a fraction over three inches. The surface of the foremost and smaller tooth has suffered very considerable wear; indeed it has been worn down into a triangular shape (the apex being forward); the foremost plate being almost removed. The length of the grinding surface of this tooth is fourteen millimètres, and the breadth, near the base, fifteen millimètres. Of the second molar, only the anterior portion has suffered wear, the two hindermost divisions of the tooth not having risen into use; thus, while the grinding surface of this tooth is only fifty millimètres in length, the whole length of the tooth is sixty-two millimètres. The roots of the smaller molar are fully developed, and one (the anterior) is curved forward. Of the larger molar, three roots are visible.

Sir Richard Owen having informed me that the British Museum did not possess an illustration of the phase of dentition of the *Elephas primigenius*, exemplified in the smaller molar above-described, I have presented my specimen to the National Collection. It takes our thoughts back to the far distant age when Britain was joined to the Continent, and when the Creswell ravine echoed to the roar of the lion, the howl of the wolf, and the laugh of the cave-dwelling hyæna. It needs no effort of imagination to picture the probable circumstances under which the ill-fated young elephant—a portion of whose skull has so recently been brought to light—came to an untimely end by the deadly attack of one of the fierce carnivora of Pleistocene days.



UNDER AND SIDE VIEWS OF A PORTION OF THE UPPER JAW OF A YOUNG MAMMOTH, FROM THE "PIN HOLE CAVE," CRESWELL. (NATURAL SIZE.)

d 1 d 2. Grinders, or Milk-molars, *in situ*, right side.

a. Cavity, through which is visible the curved anterior root of the smaller Grinder.

The Burton Chartulary.*

[DERBYSHIRE PORTION.]

BY GENERAL THE HON. GEORGE WROTTESLEY.

INTRODUCTION.

BURTON was a Benedictine Abbey, founded between A.D. 1002 and 1004† by Wulfric Spott, who endowed it, according to the "Annals of Burton," with the greater part of his wide-spread possessions. The date and magnitude of the endowment, which took place shortly after the general massacre of the Danes, who, unsuspecting of danger, were dwelling peaceably within the Saxon territories, makes it not improbable that it was the result of the remorse felt by one of the ministers of King Ethelred for his share in that treacherous transaction. This statement, although little more than a surmise,

* When writing my "Notes" on the Churches of South Derbyshire, several of which used to pertain to the Abbey of Burton, I made every endeavour to obtain a sight of the Burton Abbey Chartulary. Bishop Hobhouse kindly searched for it among the muniments of the Marquis of Anglesey, but in vain. Since then it has been happily discovered, and still more happily placed in the capable hands of such a skilled palæographer as General Wrottesley. General Wrottesley has transcribed or given abstracts of the whole Chartulary for the forthcoming volume of the Salt Archæological Society of Staffordshire, a most laborious task. He has generously allowed all the parts relative to Derbyshire to appear in our Journal. Some few parts of the Chartulary relative to Derbyshire manors were not fully taken out by General Wrottesley. These omissions I have to some extent supplied. For a short charter on folio 9, for a description of a charter on folio 16, and for the lists of the tenants on the Derbyshire manors I am responsible. I have to thank the Marquis of Anglesey for permission to visit the Strong Room at Beaudesert to make these additions. For a few notes, distinguished by a terminal "Ed.," I am also responsible. General Wrottesley's "Introduction" applies to the whole Chartulary.

J. CHARLES COX.

† Two of the Chronicles name A.D. 1002 as the date of the foundation of Burton. The "Annals of Burton" gives the date as A.D. 1004. The massacre of the Danes took place in the former year.

is strengthened by the fact that Wulfric's "will" was drawn up and confirmed by the King when the testator was in the prime of life, and still more so by the circumstance that the massacre is stated, by one of the chroniclers, to have commenced at Marchinton, in Staffordshire, which was one of Wulfric Spott's manors. The King's confirmation of Wulfric's grant is the first deed in the Chartulary, and is dated A.D. 1004. The Church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and to Saint Modwen, an Irish female anchorite, who had dwelt for many years on one of the islands of the Trent, near Burton.

Like all the Saxon foundations, Burton was greatly shorn of its splendour by the Norman Conquest. Of seventy-two manors named in Wulfric's will, there remained to the monks at the date of Domesday thirty-two only, and seven of these had been given to them by the Conqueror.*

The great reduction in the revenues of the religious houses of Saxon foundation after the Conquest, was not owing so much to the rapacity of the Normans, as to the policy of the Conqueror. These monasteries had amassed enormous possessions during that superstitious era immediately preceding the close of the eleventh century, and these were held by them for the most part free from all secular obligations.

The Conqueror, with a view of increasing the military strength of the kingdom, which had been greatly impaired by the alienation of so much land to religious uses, subjected the monastic possessions to the feudal law, and compelled the monks to furnish a certain number of knights in time of war, or to relinquish a part of their endowments. The monks of Burton appear to have chosen the latter alternative, for none of the tenants of this monastery after the Conquest held their lands by military service. In this they probably acted wisely, for monastic bodies derived little or no benefits from lands in which military tenants were enfeoffed. The feudal obligations, such as the aid on the knight-hood of the eldest son, or on the marriage of the eldest daughter

* See Confirmation by Pope Lucius, folio vii. The list in Domesday is incomplete.

of the feudal lord, were obviously inapplicable in the case of a religious superior, and the only benefit which accrued to an ecclesiastical lord, in the case of military tenures, was the rare and uncertain contingency of the wardship of a minor; and against this advantage had to be placed certain undefined obligations, for in most, if not in all cases, the great religious houses paid the expenses of their knights when in the service of the King.*

The manors or lands in possession of the monks at the date of Domesday were:—

In Staffordshire—

Burton and its members, Branstone, Shobnall, Stretton in Burton, Horninglowe and Wetmoor; Anslow, Pillatonhall, Whiston (in Penkridge), Darlaston (in Stone), Abbots Bromley, Leigh and Field Ilam, Okeover and Casterne, Hampton in Blithfield, and land in Tatenhill and Stafford.

In Derbyshire they held—

Cotes (Coton-in-the-Elms), Winshill, Bersicote (Brislingcote †) Ticknall, Stapenhill, Appelby, ‡ Caldwell, Mickleover, Littleover, Henover (Heanor), Findern, Potlock, and Willington.

In Warwickshire—

Austrey, and land in Wolston.

The above list is taken from the Confirmation of Pope Lucius at p. vii. of the Chartulary. § This specifies that all the lands named in it had been given to the monks by their founder, Wulfric Spott, or by William the Conqueror. These lands must therefore have been in the possession of the monks at the date of the

* There is direct evidence of this in the case of the Evesham and Croyland Monasteries, and by analogy it may be assumed to be true of the other Houses. The Evesham Chartulary thus describes their military tenants:—

Hic notantur milites et liberi tenentes de Abbatia de Evesham, multi injuste fefati, pauci vero juste. Isti nullum servitium faciunt Ecclesia nisi servitium Regis, et hoc tepide."

And in the Feodary of A.D. 1166, the Abbot states after each of his Knights named, "*Abbas invenit ei expensas quamdiu fuerit in servitio Regis.*"

† I take this to be Bearwardscote, *alias* Barrowcote, in Etwall parish.—ED.

‡ The greater part of Appleby is in the county of Leicester; from entries in the Chartulary, I take it that the Burton monks' estate in that parish was wholly in Leicestershire, and not in Derbyshire.—ED.

§ I have added Cotes to this list, the monks having been deprived of that manor between the date of Domesday and the Confirmation by Pope Lucius.

Survey, but the list differs in some respects from the extant Domesday. Some valuable manors, such as Anslow in Staffordshire, and Willington in Derbyshire, are not mentioned in the Survey; and it is not unlikely that the monks, either by interest or by bribery, had obtained the suppression of some of their estates in the Survey as finally codified.

On one important point, however, I think they have been maligned. Eyton states in his Staffordshire Domesday that they had procured the suppression of the whole of their home estate of Burton, amounting to nearly 6,000 acres. I am inclined to believe that the following entry from Domesday refers to the abbatial manor of Burton, and the other members of Burton are included in the Domesday Survey.

Under the Hundred of Pirehill, it will be seen that Domesday gives the following account of an estate of the Abbey in Stafford:—

In villâ de Stadford, Abbatia Sanctæ Mariæ de Bertone tenet 1 hidam et dimidiam. Terra est 2 carucatæ valet £3 10s.

The Burton Chartulary contains at folio 3 what purports to be a copy of the Domesday Return of their estates. It is headed: *Sic continetur super Domesday apud Wintoniam.*

Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ de Burtone in Staffordshire. In ipsâ villâ habet hidam et dimidiam. Terra est 2 carucatæ valet xl. solidos.

It is not probable that the monks held so large an estate in the town of Stafford, and we find no trace of it in after years; * the error has arisen no doubt from a mistake of the clerk who compiled the fair copy of the Survey, and who, confounding Staffordsira with Staffordia, has assumed that the words *ipsâ villâ* referred to Stafford instead of Burton. The Hundreds are wrongly rubricated in several other instances in the Survey.†

* The Confirmation of Pope Lucius names among their possessions *terram in Staffordiâ*; but this may refer to the burgage tenements of the monks in Stafford, and which are named elsewhere in the Survey; Wetmoor, Stretton, and Winshill, members of Burton, and which formed portions of the home estate, are accounted for in Domesday.

† There is another copy of the Domesday Return of the monks endorsed on King Ethelred's Confirmation of Wulfric Spott's will now at Beaudesert. This copy, which from the character of the handwriting appears to be coeval with Domesday, agrees in every particular with the Return in the Chartulary above quoted.

The Chartulary is essential for the history of the above-named places ; but some of its contents have more than a local interest ; it contains, for instance, a nominal list of all the Burton tenants of the time of the Abbot Nigel, who died A.D. 1113. Many of these tenants must have been born before the Conquest, and all of them within a few years after it. This part of the Chartulary has therefore an ethnological interest, for the names of these tenants supply us approximately with the relative proportions of the Saxon and Danish races in this part of the Kingdom. No doubt any assumption based on baptismal names only must be received with caution, for these races had become much blended by intermarriage by this date ; but it is impossible not to be struck by the large proportion of Danish or Scandinavian names amongst the Burton tenantry ; and this tends to confirm an opinion which has been long held by the writer, that men of Danish descent formed a very large proportion of the English race at the Norman Conquest, and that this important political and ethnographical fact has not received sufficient attention in recent histories of the English people.

The social habits and condition of the people receive many illustrations in the pages of the Chartulary. Thus the "*corrodium*" or allowance of food and clothing made by religious houses in exchange for a gift of land or money, was the method by which an annuity was secured in the middle ages, and the details of the charges on this head throw some light on the mode of life and food of the middle classes in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

The legal proceedings (folios 86—93) between the monks and their customary tenants of Mickle-Over, who claimed to be free tenants, are very curious and interesting. Although the villains were unsuccessful in their suit, they appear to have found influential protectors, and on two occasions obtained access to King Edward I. and laid their grievances in person before him.

The prosecution of the Abbot for appropriating the missing treasury of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, attainted and beheaded A.D. 1323, is noteworthy when taken in connection with the finding of a large number of coins (over 100,000) in the River Dove near

Tutbury in the year 1831. It is evident that the bulk of the treasure had disappeared, and a part of it had been traced to the possession of the monks. They were therefore suspected very naturally of secreting the remainder. A mixed Staffordshire and Derbyshire jury found the Abbot guilty, and a fine of £300* was set upon the monastery; which on appeal was afterwards remitted by the King. The monks state that the jury was entirely composed of men badly disposed towards them; and this seems likely to have been the case, for their rapacity and unjust encroachments on their neighbours, of which their own Register affords many examples, must have made them very unpopular with all classes.

The dates of the accession of the Abbots after the Conquest, according to the Annals of Burton, are as follows:—

Leuric or Leveric, elected Abbot A.D. 1051, died A.D. 1085.

Geoffrey de Mala Terra, was deposed A.D. 1094.

Nigel, died in May, 1113.

Geoffrey, elected A.D. 1114, died A.D. 1150.

Robert, was deposed A.D. 1159.

Bernard, elected A.D. 1160, died A.D. 1175.

Robert, his predecessor, was re-appointed, and died A.D. 1177.

Roger Malebraunch, elected A.D. 1178, died May, 1182.

Richard, died A.D. 1188.

Nicholas, died A.D. 1197.

William de Melbourne, elected A.D. 1200, died A.D. 1210.

Roger, elected A.D. 1215, died A.D. 1216,

Nicholas de Walingford, died A.D. 1222.

Richard de Insula, elected June, 1222, died A.D. 1233.

Laurence de St. Edward, died A.D. 1260.

John de Stafford, elected July, 1260, resigned A.D. 1280.

Thomas de Pakinton, elected February 1281, died Oct. 1305.

* This would be probably equivalent to a fine of more than £20,000 at the present date. Hallam, in his "Middle Ages," shows that the value of the knight's fee fixed at £20 per annum by Edward I., would represent about £1,500 a year at the present time, taking into account the difference of nomenclature of money and its purchasing power.

John Fisher, or de Stapenhull, died A.D. 1316.

William de Bromley, elected July, 1316, died A.D. 1329.

Robert de Longedon, elected Sept., 1330, died March, 1340.

Robert de Brykhull, elected March, 1341, died A.D. 1348.

John de Ibestock, elected A.D. 1348, died A.D. 1366.

Thomas de Southam, elected A.D. 1366, resigned A.D. 1400.

John de Sudbury, elected A.D. 1400, resigned A.D. 1423.

William Mattheve, resigned A.D. 1430.

Robert Ownesby, elected Sep., 1430, resigned January, 1432.

Ralph Henley, elected February, 1432, resigned A.D. 1455.

William de Bronston, died A.D. 1474.

Thomas de Felde, elected April, 1474, died A.D. 1494.

William Fleghe, elected A.D. 1494, died May, 1502.

William Bone or Beyne, elected A.D. 1502.

John Beaton or Boston, was Abbot up to A.D. 1534.

William Edys or Edes, elected 13th April, 1534, surrendered the Abbey 14th November, 1539.

The Chartulary or Registrum Burtonense, in the possession of the Marquis of Anglesey, and of which an abstract is now given, is a quarto or small folio volume of 156 leaves of vellum bound in white calfskin. It has no title page, but the word "Bourton" in large old blackletter of the Tudor period can be deciphered with some difficulty on the outside of the cover. The original Chartulary is beautifully written in double columns, with red initial letters to the paragraphs: the handwriting dating from the beginning of the thirteenth to the end of the fourteenth century; but the blank sides of the leaves have been filled in with writing of a later date, and additional folios have likewise been interpolated, filled with writing of a later period. These parts can readily be distinguished from the original Chartulary, not only from the difference of the writing, but also from the fact of the writing extending across the whole page in place of the usual arrangement of double columns.

In the preparation of the abstract everything has been introduced which can be useful to a county historian, and in the case of the Staffordshire manors I have left in any details which may

be of interest to the parish historian. All matter previously printed in the "Monasticon" or in Shaw's "History of Staffordshire" has been omitted, but reference has been made to these authorities wherever such matter occurs. In the Latin abstract the *ipsissima verba* of the original has been retained in every case, but I have thought it best to put the narrative portions of the Chartulary into English. This part of the Chartulary contains matter interesting to the general reader, and few of our subscribers would care to peruse it if left in its original Latin.

G. W.

FOLIO 4.

[De Consuetudinibus in Derbi.]

H. Rex Angliæ et Dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ etc. Vicecomiti de Derbi salutem. Precipio quod sine dilatione et juste facias habere Abbati et Monachis Burtonæ consuetudines quas clamant in Derbi, sicut eas dirationare poterunt per legales homines de provinciâ. Et nisi feceris Comes Leycestrîæ faciat fieri, ne inde clamorem audiam pro penuriâ recti. T. Jocelino de Bailleul apud Burtonam.

FOLIO 9.

Willielmus, divinâ miseratione Conventrensis Episcopus. [*Confirms the Churches of Bromle and Stapenhull*], salvis competentibus vicariis. Testibus Roberto Capellano, Roberto de Nevill, Canonicis Lichfeldiæ, Magistro Nicholao de Weston, Magistro Roberto de Bosco, Magistro Johanne Blund, Magistro Ranulfo de Essebi, Alexandro de Swereford, W. de Hadfel, Henrico de Sto. Botulfo Clericis et aliis.

Galfridus Prior Conventrensis, etc. [Confirmation by the Chapter of Coventry of the Churches of Bromley and Stapenhull. Same witnesses as last deed.]

W. miseratione divinâ. Conventrensis Ecclesiæ Minister etc. [*inspeximus of the indulgences, "cameræ et coquina," of the Abbot Nigel, and confirming the same.*] Dat apud Covintre per manum Magistri Johannis Blundi Pontificatis nostri anno primo. Testibus Domino R. de Loges Archidiacono Conventrense, Magistro R. de Wileby, Ricardo de Limesia, Philippo de Rameseia, Willelmo de Hetfeld Clericis et aliis.

Alexandrus permissione divinâ Conventrensis et Lichfeldensis Ecclesiarum Minister etc. [*Confirms the Church of Stapenhull. Dated 1230.*]

[Resignation of the Church of Stapenhull.]

Universis ad quos scriptum presens de Stapenhull provenerit Magister

Johannes de Cadomo Salutem in domino. Noverit universitas nostra quod ego ecclesiam meam de Stapenhull quantum in me est in manibus venerabilis patris A. Dei gratia Coventris et Lichelfeld episcopi resignavi. Incujus rei testimonium sigillum meum presenti scripto apposui. Actum anno domini M^oCC^o Tricesimo. In vigilia beate Lucie virginis.

FOLIO 16.

[Contains three Bulls of Pope Honorius, of protection and privileges, dated the tenth year of his Pontificate. On the blank portion of the front, and on the back of this folio is written in a hand of the fourteenth century an account of an ecclesiastical suit between the Monks and Ralph de Cressy, the Rector of Thorpe, Derbyshire, respecting the tithes of the Hamlet of Hunsedon (now Hanson Grange), heard before Magister S. de Shirele, delegated by W. the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield and by the Pope. The decision was against the Monks, and they were ordered to make restitution to the Rector of the tithes that they had unlawfully seized. No date; but Ralph de Cressy held the rectory of Thorpe from 1299 to 1347.]

FOLIO 7. (Of a different numbering. Date, circa 1100.)

In MAGNA OUFRA est tantum Inlandæ* quantum satis est ad iij. aratra fortia in dominio. Terra hominum se defendit pro iii. carucatas. In terrâ Warlandâ sunt quinquaginta duæ bovatae ad opus et xxiiij. ad malam et iiij. quietæ ad Ecclesiam, idest inter totum lxxxvi. bovatae.

[Here follows the names of the tenants, and the detail of their holdings. The tenants are :—]

Aluric propositus, 2 bovates <i>ad opus</i> and nineteen other villains not named each 2 bovates	Alfac faber (the smith), 2 bovates <i>ad opus</i> , and 5 bovarii, 2 bovates each
Godric Presbiter, 2 bovates for 3s.	Norman, 2 bovates for 3s.
Levenot, 2 bovates for 3s.	Tochi, 6 bovates for 7s.
Willielmus, 3 bovates for 4s.	Alter Willielmus, 1 bovate for 16d.
Ordric, 4 bovates for 4s.	Godwin de Finderne, 2 bovates for 2s.
Godric, 2 bovates for 2s.	Hugh le Sele, 3 bovates for 4s.
The wife of Aluric, 2 bovates for 3s. which Aulric formerly had <i>ad opus</i>	Edwin (qui fuit homo Ordrici), 2 bo- vates <i>ad opus</i>
The tenant (<i>homo</i>) of Thoki, 2 bovates <i>ad opus</i> which Thoki formerly held <i>ad malam</i>	Willielmus filius Ernald, 2 bovates for 2s., formerly held by Osmer <i>ad opus</i> .
Athelwi, 2 bovates for 2s., which he formerly had <i>ad opus</i> .	

* The "Inlands" were the lands held in demesne; the name still exists in many places; they were, I believe, not liable to taxation like the land in hands of tenants.

In PARVA OUFRA est tantum Inlandæ quantum satis est ad ij. aratra fortissima in dominio. Terra hominum se defendit pro ij. carucatis. In terrâ Warlandâ sunt xxvii. bovatae ad opus et xix. ad malam, idest inter totum lvi. bovatae. De hiis quæ sunt ad opus tenent iiij. bovarii viii. bovatas et xij. villani tenent xxviii. bovatas idest unusquisque ij. bovatas.

[Here follows the tenants and their holdings in detail. The tenants named are :—]

Aluric, 1 bovate <i>ad opus</i>	Ulsius Cotsetus, 2 acres, <i>et operatur</i>
Godwin Cotsetus, 1 domum, et operatur 1 die	Ailric the provost, 2 bovates for 2s.
Soen, 2 bovates for 2s.	Ulmer, 2 bovates for 2s.
Ailwin, 2 bovates for 3s.	Godeva and Edulfus, 4 bovates for 5s.
Winter, 4 bovates for 4s.	Godwin the miller, 2 bovates for 3s.
Godwin holds a mill in Derbyshire, which belongs to Parva Oufra, for 25s.	Roger his (<i>i.e.</i> Godwin's) <i>filiaster</i> , 2 acres for 16d.
	Gothus, una mansura vasta pro 2d.

Et preter hæc habemus in Derbeiâ Ecclesiam quam tenet Godricus presbiter et unam mansuram cum domo quam habet Willielmus de Oura et reddit inde unum salmonem in ramis palmarum etc.

[Here follows other tenants in Derby, viz. :—]

Otho, de Derbei, 9 acres for 12d.	Soen, son of Meriet, 2 bovates for 2d.
Soen, son of Wulfric, 2 bovates for 3s. (<i>quas prius tenuit ad opus filius Meriet</i>)	(<i>quas prius tenuit pater suus, ad opus</i>)
Winter, 12 acres for 12d.	Godric Halsoen, 3 acres for 12d.
Richard, son of Wulmer, 2 bovates for 2s. (<i>quas prius tenuit Engeran, ad opus</i>)	Godric, son of the Turner, 2 bovates (ad opus)
Winter, part of the Inland for 12d., and another part for 4s.	Ralph Palmer, 2 bovates for 3s.
	Faber (the smith), 1 bovate for the work on three ploughs
	Uhtebrand the smith, a house and 1½ acre for 12d.

In FINDERNE est tantum Inlandæ quantum satis est ad ii. aratra fortissima in dominio. Terra hominum se defendit pro ii. carrucatis etc.

[The tenants named in this place are :—]

Brandwin (bovarius), 1 bovate <i>ad opus</i>	Hadewald, a bovate for 12d.
William, son of Godwin, 3 bovates for 4s. 6d.	Hunding (prepositus), 3 bovates for 4s. 6d.
Leuric, 4 bovates for 6s.	Umfrid, 4 bovates for 6s.
Godwin, 2 bovates for 3s.	Alured, 4 bovates for 6s.
Hugh, 2 bovates for 3s.	Soen, 2 bovates for 3s.
Sortebrand, 2 bovates for 3s.	Gamel, 2 bovates for 3s.
	Goding, 1 bovate for 18d.

Winemer, 1 bovate for 18*d.*, and two Seluwi (Cotsetus), a house, for which days' work he works for one day
 Godric (Cotsetus) a house, for which Tedeva, ditto.
 he works one day Stainbert, i. bovate, *ad opus*
 Alwine (Cotsetus), ditto.

In POTHAC, nihil Inlandæ est. Terra se defendit pro i. carrucata. In hac terrâ sunt xvi. bovatæ, ex hiis sunt vii. in dominio et satis ad i. aratrum fortissimum. Ceteras idest ix.* tenent homines hoc modo. [Here follow the names of the inferior tenants.] Terram hujus manerii preter i. domum et i. croftam et preter sedes molendinorum habet Gaufridus in fedfirmam pro xl. s. quoque anno et per servitia condecencia corporis sui, et debet dare rectam decimam omnium segetum ejusdem manerii. Edwinus autem et Wigot habent predictam domum et croftam et molendinum pro l. s. quoque anno, et de piscibus debent presentare Abbati juxta quod dederit eis Deus.

FOLIO 8.

In WILINTONA nihil Inlandæ est. Terra se defendit pro iii. carucatis In hac terra sunt xxxii. bovatæ, ex hiis sunt vii. in dominio et satis ad ii. aratra. Ceteras, idest xxv. bovatæ tenent homines hoc modo. Godricus Presbiter tenet i. bovatom et partem prati ad Ecclesiam.

Umfrid, 6 bovates for 6 <i>s.</i>	Edwin, 1 bovate for 16 <i>d.</i> , and work for 1 day for the aforesaid time
Soen, 4 bovates for 6 <i>s.</i>	Ailric, 1 bovate for 16 <i>d.</i> , and like work for 1 day
Serlo, 2 bovates for 2 <i>s.</i>	Aluered, 1 bovate for 16 <i>d.</i> , and like work for 1 day
Lewin (prepositus), 1 bovate for 2 <i>s.</i>	Cola, 1 bovate for 16 <i>d.</i> , and like work for 1 day
Hotin, 1 bovate for 2 <i>s.</i>	Godric, $\frac{1}{2}$ bovate for 8 <i>d.</i> , and $\frac{1}{2}$ day's work for the aforesaid time.
Godwine, $\frac{1}{2}$ bovate for 14 <i>d.</i>	Lewin the smith, 1 bovate by the service of two ploughs, or for 16 <i>d.</i> , and work as above
Leuric, 2 bovates for 32 <i>d.</i> , and from the feast of St. Peter through the feast of St. John up to the feast of St. Martin, 2 days' work in the week	
Lewin 2 bovates for 32 <i>d.</i> , and like work for 2 days	

Hoc manerium tenet Umfridus ad firmam cum molendino usque ad annos xvi. pro c. s. quoque anno et pro decimis omnium rerum ejusdem manerii quæ sunt in dominio suo.

In STAPENHULLE est tantum Inlandæ quantum satis est ad ii. aratra fortissima in dominio. Terra hominum se defendit pro ii. carucatis. In terrâ Warlandâ sunt xiiij. bovatæ ad opus et inter Warlandam et Inlandam xix. ad malam, idest simul xxxiii. bovatæ. De hiis etc.

* I regret to say that the list of these tenants has been mislaid.—ED.

Ailwin the carpenter, 1 bovate.	Alwin, bissop (<i>sic.</i>), 2 bovates of Inland and 2 of Warland for 6 <i>s.</i>
Lewin, 1 bovate.	
Ailward the oxherd, 22 acres of Inland.	Living the goldsmith, 5½ bovates of Inland, 1 croft of Inland, and part of one mill for 8 <i>s.</i>
Aluiet the oxherd, 9 acres of Inland.	
Herold the oxherd, 6 acres.	Ailric (prepositus), 2 bovates for 3 <i>s.</i>
Alwin the silversmith, 2 bovates, etc.	Hubert, 2 bovates for 3 <i>s.</i>
Aluric the cobbler, 1 house and 1 acre of Inland.	Ulnod, 2 bovates for 3 <i>s.</i>
Aldwin, 1 house on the Inland, for which he works 1 day.	Aluric the merchant, 1 bovate for 18 <i>d.</i>
Hagemer, 1 bovate.	Aluric the cobbler, 1 bovate for 18 <i>d.</i>
Siward, 1 house, with a croft.	Ailwald de Stanton, 1 bovate for 18 <i>d.</i>
Edred, 1 bovate.	Ernald, 1 bovate for 12 <i>d.</i> , and 1 fishpond for 12 <i>d.</i>

Preter hæc habet Turolthus carpentarius molendinum pro xx. s. quoque anno et pro solidatis suis ut faciat omnia opera Ecclesiæ quæ pertinent ad officium suum et de ligno et de plumbo. Hoc molendinum debet molere totum wintercorn de curiâ.

BERSCOTE se defendit pro xi. bovatis. Hanc terram tenet Johannes filius Maboti pro servitio corporis sui.

In STANTONA habemus unam carrucatam terræ quam tenet Gaufridus de Clintonæ pro x. s. et dat decimam ejusdem terræ.

In TICHENHALA habemus v. bovatas terræ et tertiam partem unius bovatae ad geldum Regis. Hanc terram tenet Robertus de Ferrariis pro x. s.

In WINESHULLA est tantum Inlandæ ubi possunt esse duo aratra in dominio. Terra hominum se defendit pro ii. carrucatis. In terrâ Warlandâ sunt xiii. bovatae ad opus et xxxviii. ad malam et ii. absque mala quas Mabon tenuit. Idest inter totum lviii. bovatae. De hiis quæ sunt ad opus tenent iii. villani plenarii viii. bovatas idest unusquisque ii. bovatas. Ceteras idest, vi. tenent vi. villani dimidii idest unusquisque i. bovata, unus cotsetus habet ibi i. domum et operatur i. die.

Porro de hiis quæ sunt ad malam, tenet Edricus qui et villanus est i. bovata ad censum et i. parrocc* pro xx. d.

Leured, 1 bovate for 18*d.*

Godric, 1 bovate for 9*d.*

Torb, 1 bovate for 12*d.*

Tedric, 3 bovates for 4*s.*

Stori, 2 bovates for 3*s.*

Ailwin the weaver, 2 bovates for 3*s.*

Gilwin, 2 bovates for 3*s.*

Lepsi, 3 bovates for 4*s.* 6*d.* ex quibus retinuit Abbas in sua manu, 18*d.*

Mahon, 2 bovates.

Robert, 2½ bovates for 30*d.*

Fromud, 2 bovates for 3*s.*

Edward de Lega, 2 bovates for 3*s.*

* *Parroc, i.e.*, parvus minor, locus ad ferarum custodian.—ED.

Avelina, $5\frac{1}{2}$ bovates for 8s.

William, 4 bovates for 4s.

Richard, 5 bovates for 6s.

Colling, 2 bovates for 3s.

Segan the bridge builder, 1 house

and 1 croft for 18*d*.

Molendinum de ponte cum croftâ retinuit Abbas in suâ propriâ manu. Aliud molendinum parvum et tota omnia quæ sunt in manerio tradidit ad firmam Edrico monacho pro iii. libris et x. solidis.

In CALDEWALLA est tantum Inlandæ ubi possunt esse ii. aratra in dominio, idest viii. virgatæ de Inlandâ. Terra hominum se defendit pro ii. carrucatis et sunt xvi. virgatæ de Warlandâ, sunt igitur inter totum idest Inlandam et Warlandam xlvi. bovatae. Hanc terram tenet Willielmus filius Nigelli* pro xx. s.

FOLIO 11. [Date, 1114.]

In OUFRA MAGNA est tantum Inlandæ quæ potest arari cum debito adiutorio hominum in uno anno per iii. aratra, in altero per iii. aratra. Nunc sunt aratra iiij. de xxij. bobus. Equa i. Terra hominum se defendit pro iii. carrucatis. Villani sunt Godrici, Ormer, Aluric, Alwin, Godwin, Ulmet, Edwin, Aluric (2), Leuoin, Alwin (2), Leuric, Edric, Uluric, Leuoin (2), Leuoin (3), Ordric, Ulsac, Edwin (2), Leuric (2). Villani sunt Edrici, Adelwi, Ulmet, Ulwin, William Colling. (Each of these villains holds two bovates of land, and works two days a week, carries a load to the garden when required, and ploughs once in the winter and twice in the spring, etc. Leave and time given when working for the lord to drive home and milk their cows.) Censarii sunt, Godricus filius, Edrici, Aluric, Urner, Elsius, Soen presbyter, Ordric, Godwin, Edric, Edric senex, Godricus presbyter habet 4 bovatas terre et ecclesiam et nos (*sic.*) omnes decimas.

In OUFRA MINORE est tantum Inlandæ ubi possunt esse iiij. aratra. Nunc sunt iiij. de xxxii. bobus. Equa i. Terra hominum se defendit pro iii. carrucatis. Villani sunt Godric (prepositus), Aluric, Duming, Edric, Soen, Uluric, Soen (2), Alwin, Edric (2), Soen (3), Leuoin, Alga, Sewachra, Almer, Elmer, Meriet, Edward, Orgar. † Bovarii sunt Aldwin, Elwric, Godwin, Godwia (2). (Each of these four holds one bovat of land and two acres of marsh for making the irons of three ploughs.) Censarii sunt, Soen, Edric, Elric, Wintrus, Edward, Godwin, Godena, Ulmet, Aga, Roger, Godwin (2). Item in Derb' habent ecclesiam quam tenet Godricus presbiter.

FOLIO 12.

In FINDERNE est Inlanda aratorum iii. nunc sunt ii. Equus i. Terra hominum se defendit pro ii. carrucatis. Censarii sunt Aluredus tenet iiij. b. pro

* William fitz Nigel de Gresley probably.

† The "*bovarii*" are the men in charge of the oxen for ploughing.

vi. s. et debet prestare aratrum suum ter in anno et equum in quadragesimâ ad herzandum et in estate i. hominem ad sartlandum et i. hominem ad falcandum* et i. die quadrigam ad quadrigandum fenum domini et in Augusto vi. dies debet domino primâ vice i. hominem ad secundum, secunda, duos, tertia totam familiam ad cibum Abbatis, et alias iii. dies omnino similiter et debet portare missatica† ubi precipitur. Leuricus tenet v. b. pro vii. s. et 6*d.* et facit consuetudines supradictas. Walterus habet ii. b. pro iii. s., et pro servitio corporis sui et facit similiter consuetudines etc.

Hunding, 1 bovate for 18*d.*

Winemer, 1 bovate for 18*d.*

Penether do.

Godwin, 2 bovates for 3*s.*

Sortebrout, 2 bovates for 3*s.*

POTLAC se defendit pro i. carrucatâ. Hanc tenet Nigellus de Rapendon pro iiij. s.

In WILENTONA nichil Inlandæ est. Warlanda se defendit pro iiij. carrucatis. In dominio sunt. Umfridus tenet v. b. pro nichil. Soenus liij. b. pro vi. s.

Colling, 2 bovates for 28*s.*

Aibric, 1 bovate for 14*d.*

Leuric do.

Lewin do.

Edwin, 1 bovate for 14*d.*

Herman do.

Olchet aud Godric, 1 bovate for 14*d.*

Seult do.

Cola, 1 bovate for 14*d.*

Cotlet do.

Algar do.

Unus cotsetus est qui operatur i. die. Faber i. b. pro servitio suo. Molendinum reddit xx. s.

Hoc manerium tenet Aluredus de Cumbrai pro xxx. s. et pro decimâ terræ in omnibus rebus. Debet etiam dare decimam equarum suarum ubi cunque morentur.

In STAPEHULLA est tantum Inlandæ ubi possunt esse aratra iii. Nunc sunt iii. de xxiiij. bobus. Equa una. Terra hominum se defendit pro ii. carrucatis. Villani sunt Godric, Elric, Churchhill, Aluric, Edwin, Aluric (2), Ulnod, Alwin, Frawin, Leuric, Utred, Torgar.

Censarii sunt Levingus aurifaber, tenet iiij. b. et croftam et molendinum pro vi. s. iiij. *d.* et operatur opus Monasterii sine mercede ad cibum Abbatis dum operatur et post obitum suum debet Monasterio totum census suum si fuerit sine uxore, si autem cum uxore, dimidium. Ailwinus Bissop ii. b. de Inlandâ et ii. de Warlandâ pro vi. s. Six other censarii named are :—Aluric, Alward, William, Frawin the carpenter, Godric the smith, and Ernald.

BERSICOTE se defendit pro x. bovatis. De hiis ad quietat ad gildam Regis. Mabonus duas partes quas inde possidet, tertiam Abbas quam sibi retinuit. Item tenet idem Mabotus in Stapehulla i. b. et ii. ortos et in Wineshulla ii. b.

* *Herzandum*—harrowing. *Sartlandum*—hoeing. *Falcandum*—reaping.—ED.

† *Missatica*, *i.e.*, messages.—ED.

de terrâ Sochemanorum et in Wismera de Inlandâ partem pratorum. Hæc omnia possidet pro servitio corporis sui.

STANTONA se defendit pro i. carrucatâ. Hanc terram tenet Gaufridus de Glingtona pro x. s. et dat decimam ejusdem terræ.

TICHENHALA se defendit pro vi. bovates. Hanc tenet Robertus de Ferrariis et Soenus sub eo pro x s.

In WINESHULLA est tantum Inlandæ ubi possunt esse aratra ii. et de alterâ terrâ gildabili sunt etiam in dominio v. b. Nunc sunt aratra ii. de xvi. bobus. Equa i. Terra hominum se defendit pro ii. carrucates cum v. bovatis predictis dominicis. Villani sunt. *The following are named*:—Edric, John, Lewin, Walter, Gamalus, Ailward, Radulphus, Aluric, Leuric, Osmund, and Soen. Cotseti * sunt Osmundus, Goding, Godeva vidua, quisque tenet i. cortillagium et operatur i. die in ebdomadâ. Sochemanni† sunt isti. Elwinus tenet ii. b. pro iii. s. et debet ii. perticas ad curiam et ii. ad lucum etc. *Two others named, Tedric and Godric.*) Cum aliquis horum obierit heredes eorum debunt xvi. s. de heriete. Item Lepsi tenet iii. b. de terrâ sochemannorum pro iii. s. et xlviii. d. preter alias iii. quas habebat et dimidiam infra dominium Abbatis, debet tamen ire ad placita, et ad Hundredas et Syras et Wapentas. Item Robertus filius Fromundi habet ii. b. et dimid. de terrâ Sochemannorum pro servitio corporis sui et pro xxx. d. Torbi i. b. pro xii. d. Item Ricardus filius Godefridi habet similiter de terrâ sochemannorum v. b. et dimidiam iij. scilicet et dimidiam pro x. d. et obolo, sicut sochemannus et duas quietas sicut Raccheristus etc. Censarii sunt isti. *(Fourteen named*:—Stori, Eilmer, Almena, Arnur, William de Tatehull, Award, Ailwen, Godmer, Elma de Lega, Soen, Lewin.)

FOLIO 13.

CALDEWELL se defendit pro ii. carrucatis. Hic est tantum Inlandæ ubi possunt esse ij. aratra idest viii. virgatæ. Terra hominum est xvi. virgatæ. Villani sunt. *(Ten named*:—Ulmer, Aluric, Aluric (2), Alwin, Alwin (2), Uluric, Ordric, Brumar, Godwin, and Edric.) Isti omnes simul inveniunt i. equum apud Londoniam et auras (*carts*) ubicunque jubentur ad portandum cibum domini. Censarii sunt Elwinus diaconus i. virgatam pro ii. s. Turchillus, similiter, Gamalus dimidiam virgatam pro xii. d. Isti debent prestare aratra sua bis in anno et in Augusto secare sicut predictum est. Elwinus habet ii. virgatas et dimidiam quas dedit ei Hugo cum filiâ suâ. Wasta terra est ii. virgatæ et dimidia.

* The *Cotseti* seem to be the lowest class of tenants, cottagers and agricultural labourers.

† The Sochemanni hold by similar services as the *Censarii*, but they are all of English descent, and appear to be the descendants of English freemen, holding by hereditary right.

FOLIO 17.

[De Terrâ Ailwini de STAPEHULLA.]

Ego Galfridus Abbas et Monachi Burtonienses mecum concedimus huic Ailwino presbitero filio Ailwini iiii. bovatas terræ in Stapehulla etc. Concedimus quoque ei capellariam Ecclesiæ in elemosinâ ad serviendum parrochie etc. et habebit de curiâ pabulum et prebendam ad unum equum et hospitium extra portam monasterii, sicut habuit pater suus ut sollerti curâ expleat officium summi etc. Hujus conventionis etc. Edwinus Prior etc.

[De Patronatu Ecclesiæ de STAPENHULL.]

Hæc est etiam illa conventio quam fecit Galfridus de Eglintona scilicet Camerarius Regis cum Abbate Nigello etc. quando ipse requisivit terram de Stantonâ. Ipse vero fecit homagium Nigello Abbati omnibus quoque monachis preterea fidelitatem, ut homo dominis suis, et tunc recepit terram tali pacto quod ipse dedit Ecclesiam de Stapenylle etc. et omnes decimas de omnibus rebus quas habuerit in villâ de Stantonâ scilicet de illâ parte quam ipse tenet de Burtonâ et de aliâ parte quam ipse tenet de alio domino etc. Pro terrâ autem dabit x. s. in unoquoque anno cum supradictis decimis etc. Huic conventioni affuerunt testes, videlicet etc.

FOLIO 18.

[De Terrâ de TICHENHALE.]

Ego Gaufridus Abbas etc. concedimus in feudum et hereditatem domino Roberto de Ferrariis et heredibus suis tenere de nobis et de Ecclesiâ illam terram de Tichenhale quam tenuit pater suus pro x. s. quoque anno etc. Et hoc est servitium quod ipse debet facere Ecclesiæ et Abbati et monachis. Debet reddere similiter ad Festum Sancti Martini x. s. et debet diligere et manutenere nos et Ecclesiam nostram et per se et per suos sicut amicus et tutor ipsius Ecclesiæ etc. Hujus conventionis etc.

FOLIO 19.

[De POTHAC.]

Hæc est conventio quæ facta est inter Gaufridum Abbatem etc. et Gaufridum de Pothlac etc. Concessit ei Abbas ipsi Gaufrido et heredi ejus in fedfirmam terram de Pothlac cum molendino etc. et hoc est servitium etc. debet dare decimam suam atque hominum suorum recte et fideliter et debet reddere Ecclesiæ xl. s. quoque anno etc. et quingentas anguillas grossas et bonas de Trentâ ad Festivitatem Sancti Andreae Apostolici etc. Hujus conventionis etc. sunt testes Suegnus Prior, Edricus Monachus etc.

FOLIO 21.

[De HENOVERE.]

Ego Robertus Abbas Burtoniæ concedo etc. donationem quam predecessor meus Gaufridus bonæ memoriæ etc. concesserunt Roberto filio Wachelini* in feudum et hereditatem illam terram in Oura quam de eis ipse tenuit etc. et pro eâdem terrâ debet reddere Ecclesiæ v. s. quoque anno etc. Hujus concessionis etc. Jordanus Prior etc.

[De OUFRA.]

Ego Robertus Abbas Burtoniæ etc. concedimus Ricardo filio Grentonis in Oura illam terram quæ fuit Ordrici quam prius illam tenuit Willielmus heres ejus quam etiam idem Willielmus dereliquit in manibus meis multis audientibus et cernentibus, illam inquam ab eodem Willielmo heredibus ejus refutatam concedimus Ricardo filio Grentonis et heredi ejus in feudum et hereditatem sicut Ordricus ipsam melius tenuit et eodem servitio. Debet reddere Ecclesiæ viii. s. quoque anno etc. Hujus concessionis etc. Jordanus Prior, Briennius Subprior etc.

FOLIO 22.

[De STAPEHULLA.]

Notum sit tam presentibus etc. quod ego Bernardus Abbas etc. concedimus etc. huic Ailwino capellano nostro iiii. b. terræ quas pater ejus tenuit et i. croftam et i. acram terræ juxta domum suam in Stapenhulla etc.

[De BERSICOTE.]

Sciunt etc. quod ego Bernardus Abbas etc. concessimus huic Johanni et heredibus suis terram suam in Bersicote in feudum et hereditatem cum pertinentiis suis videlicet ij. bovatæ de Wineshulla et i. bov. in Stapenhulla etc. tenendas etc. pro x. s. singulis annis reddendis etc.

[De BERSICOTE.]

Ego Bernardus dictus Abbas etc. concessimus etc. huic Ricardo de Bersicote et heredibus suis terram patris sui Johannis quam tenuit die quâ fuit vivus et mortuus etc. pro x. s. singulis annis reddendis etc. Hiis testibus Willielmo Priore, Audæno Subpriore etc.

Ego Bernardus Dei gratiâ dictus Abbas etc. dedimus etc. huic Willielmo de la Warde et heredibus suis in feudo et hereditate vi. a. redditus quos Radulfus filius Ernulfi reddidit nobis scilicet de Hangelandes pro dimidiâ librâ cimini per annum vel pro iii. obolis etc.

* A Robert fitz Walchelin was one of the knightly tenants of the Earl of Ferrars A.D. 1166. (Liber Niger Scaccarii.) Another deed of this Chartulary shows he was son of this Robert, the name fitz Walkeline having been assumed as a patronymic at this date.

FOLIO 23.

Ego Bernardus dictus Abbas etc. concessimus etc. Alfredo de Cumbray et heredibus suis jus suum Wilenton videlicet, et advocationem Ecclesiæ cum pertinentiis suis et molendinum et insulas, tenendas in feudo et hereditate etc. pro xl. s. etc. et pro uno salmone ad refectorem monarchorum in quadragessimâ etc.

[De POTLACH.]

Hæc est conventio quæ tempore Bernardi Abbatis facta est inter Monachos Burtoniæ et Humfridum de Thoca in presentia Willielmi filii Radulfi Vicecomitis Nothighamsira et in presentia aliorum plurimum nostrorum honorabilium etc. Humfridus tenebat et adhuc tenet de Abbate et Ecclesiâ in feudum quandam villulam nomine Pothlac pro xvi. s. singulis annis reddendis, excepto molendino, quorum medietatem octo videlicet solidos injuste suâ propriâ voluntate suâ propriâ auctoritate sine assensu Abbatis et monachorum, sine consideratione curiæ sine iudicio xiii. annis et amplius detinuerat. Hos viii. s. de singulis transactis annis Abbas et Monachi ab ipso exigebatur et propter hoc ad placitum cogebatur precepto Regis et justiciæ ejus. Tandem Humfridus Deo volente cognovit debitum, dicens se propter hoc detinuisse quod deerat ei quædam pars prefatæ villæ, insula videlicet quæ violentiâ ablatâ et alienatâ a se et ab Ecclesiâ per ministros et homines Comitum Cestriæ de Rependon fuerat ab initio Regni Regis Henrici secundi nepotis scilicet Regis Henrici senioris. Hæc contentio demum consilio proborum virorum et utriusque partis amicorum tali fine terminata est. Abbas totum debitum de transacto tempore remisit eo tenore quod Humfridus amodo reddet plenam firman xvi. s. videlicet etc. Si Abbas etc. recuperare poterunt insulam quæ ad prefatam villulam adjacet et pertinet, habebit eam Humfridus etc.

[De Terre in Derbi.]

Ego B. dictus Abbas etc. confirmavimus Hugoni de Derbi ipsi et heredibus suis unam partem terræ quæ pertinet ad molendinum nostrum in predictâ villâ hereditario jure tenendam etc.

[De HENOVERA.]

Ego B. Abbas etc. concedo et confirmo donationem quam predecessor meus Robertus Abbas etc., concesserunt Roberto filio Roberti filii Walchelini in feudum et hereditatem illam terram in Oura scilicet Henoveram quam de eis ipse tenuit et ipse Robertus fecit nobis et Ecclesiæ homagium etc. et pro eadem terrâ debit reddere Ecclesiæ dimidiam marcham argenti quoque anno etc.

Ego B. Abbas etc. concessimus huic Roberto fratri Briennii xxx. acras terræ in Assehurst ad perticam xx. pedum et dimidii tenendas hereditario jure etc. eo tenore ut singulis annis inde reddat v. s. Concessimus etiam ei has

libertates ut si aliquando a nobis recedere voluerit, dabit nobis xii. *d.* et salvo jure Ecclesiæ liber recedat quo sibi placuerit, filias quas amodo habuerit cum maritare eas voluerit dabit xx. *d.* et maritabit etc.

FOLIO 25.

*Transcripta Cartarum et Confirmationes Militum et Libere
Tenentium tempore Ricardi Abbatis primi.**

Ego Ricardus Dei gratiâ datus Abbas Burtoniæ etc. concedimus etc. huic Radulfo Clerico nostro de Stapehulla ii. bovatas terræ quas pater ejus tenuit in eâdem villâ etc. Hujus concessionis etc. testes sunt Willielmus Prior etc.

[De STAPEHULLA.]

Ego Ricardus Abbas etc. concedimus etc. huic Roberto de Luci et heredibus suis unam bovatom terræ in Stapehulla pro servitio suo scilicet v. acras et dimidiâ in Bradepeltrehull et v. acras ante hostium molendini etc. reddendo etc. tres solidos etc.

[De POTLAC et ANSEDELEGA.†]

Ego Ricardus Abbas etc. concedimus etc. Henrico de Thoca et heredibus suis Pothlac sine molendino tenendum de nobis jure hereditario, reddendo inde singulis annis xvi. *s.* etc. Preterea concedimus eidem Henrico et heredibus suis Ansedelegam pro vi. *s.* et vi. *d.* annuatim reddendis etc. Preterea concedimus etc. memorato Henrico de Toch et heredibus suis partem illam de Mungai ‡ quæ est inter Staniwei et parchum Comitum et sic per eandem Staniwey usque in primam canam quæ ducit usque in moram et sic usque in Pilebroch tenendam jure hereditario etc. reddendo annuatim ii. *s.* etc. Hiis testibus Johanne de Jerpunvile etc.

FOLIO 26.

Incipiunt Transcripta Cartarum tempore Nicolai Abbatis primi.§

[De STAPEHULLA.]

Ego Nicholaus Abbas etc. concedimus etc. Ricardo de Stapehulla et heredibus suis terram quam Bertramus filius Nicholai Bule et fratres sui et heredes eorum nobis in perpetuam elemosinam dederunt, scilicet quintam partem terræ quæ est de feodo Comitum de Ferrariis quam mater predicti Bertrami jure hereditario tenuit, concedimus si quidem ei hanc terram jure hereditario de nobis tenendam pro duobus solidis et quatuor denariis annuatim reddendis etc.

* This Richard was Abbot A.D. 1182 to A.D. 1188.

† Anslow; just across the border in Staffordshire.—ED.

‡ The words "in Chirchul" are written over the line in a somewhat later hand-writing.

§ The first Nicholas was Abbot A.D. 1188 to A.D. 1197.

[De Advocatione Ecclesiæ de STAPENHULLA.]

Sciant etc. quod ego Bertramus de Verdun concedo etc. Ecclesiæ de Burtoniâ etc. terram meam de Stapenhulla et quicquid juris habeo in eâdem villa etc. et remittimus eis ego et heredes mei querimoniam quam habebamus adversus eos de advocacione Ecclesiæ predictæ villæ. Quare volo quod predicti monachi habeant etc. omnia supradicta etc. libera ab omni servitio et consuetudine ad me vel heredes meos pertinente, præter forinsecum servitium quod per manum meam facient etc. Dederunt autem mihi et heredibus meis predicti Abbas et monachi pro homagio et servitio meo et heredum meorum servitium Gaufridi de Sancto Mauro et heredum suorum de terrâ suâ de Felda silicet xx. s. ad duos terminos annuatim reddendos etc. Pro commutatione vero supradictarum terrarum dederunt mihi predicti Abbas et monachi xxij. marcas argento. Hiis testibus Gileberto Pipardo* etc.

[Carta Vincentii de STAPEHULLA.]

Ego Nicholaus Abbas etc. confirmavimus Vincencio filio Ailwini presbiteri et heredibus suis iiii. bovatas terræ in Stapenhulla etc. tenendas de nobis in feudo et hereditate libere et quiete pro vi. s. vi. d. nobis annuatim reddendis pro omni servitio etc. sicut pater et avus ejusdem Vincentii tenuerunt etc.

[De WILENTON.]

Ego Nicholaus Abbas etc. concedimus etc. Symoni de Tuschet et heredibus suis jus suum quod Johannes de Cumbray dedit ei et heredibus suis sicut carta ejusdem Johannis testatur et carta Bernardi Abbatis quam idem Abbas fecit Aluredo de Cumbray scilicet Wilinton cum pertinentiis suis et advocacionem Ecclesiæ et molendinum et insulas præter medietatem illarum insularum quam Nicholaus de Wilintona remisit Comitissæ de Cestrâ in curiâ Domini Regis etc. pro quadraginta solidis etc. et pro uno salmone ad refectiorem monachorum in quadragesimâ etc.

FOLIO 27.

W. permissione Divinâ Abbas Burtoniæ etc. confirmasse Johanni filio Radulfi de Stapenhulla vii. bovatas terræ in Stapenhulla cum unâ croftâ quæ dicitur Lega et aliam croftam quæ dicitur Childescroft etc. Totam istam predictam terram concedimus prefato J. filio Radulfi de heredibus suis etc. Reddendo inde annuatim coquinario nostro xxii. s. etc.

Ego Willielmus de Aula donatione et concessione Domini Willelmi Abbatis

* In the margin, in pencil, in a moderu hand, is written, Petro Pipardo, Willelmo de Verdun, Adamo de Aldrithlega, Hernaldo Seneschallo, Aluredo de Kanoc, Philippo de Wilinton, et Umfrido, fratre ejus, Walerano de Appelbi, et Roberto filio ejus, Gaufrido de Tattenhull, et Roberto filio ejus, David Caldewalde, et Johanne fratre ejus, Ricardo de Bersicote.

etc. teneo mihi et heredibus meis ix. acras terræ in Finderne arabiles et duas in prato etc. et toftam in quâ domus mea est, cum virgulto versus vivarium, etc. reddendo eis annuatim iiii. s. pro omni servitio etc. pro hac vero concessione etc. resignavi eis iiii. bovatas terræ quas habui de villagio suo in Finderne etc.

[Carta R. Clerici de FINDERNE.]

Ego Ricardus Clericus de Finderne donatione et concessione Domini Willelmi Abbatis etc. teneo duas bovatas terræ in Finderne quas pater meus tenuit in eâdem villâ et toftum unum quem idem tenuit in suo decessu tenendas eas ab eis in feudo et hereditate etc. reddendo annuatim pro omni servitio ad ipsos pertinente iiii. s. etc. Pro hac vero donatione et concessione ego Ricardus resignavi eis unam bovatom terrâ quam habui etc. Testis Magister Rogerus Senescallus etc.

Ego Bernardus Abbas etc. concedimus Johanni de Wilentona et heredibus suis tenuras suas videlicet vii. bovatas terræ in Wilentona pro servitio eundi ad Comitatum Notingham et ad Hundredum Derbeïæ et xii. bovatas in Finderne et vi. acras de domini et ii. partes prati et iiii. bovatas in Magna Oufra, salutas et quietas ad omni servitio etc. pro xvi. s. reddendo singulis annis et molendinum de Potlach et molendinum de Finderne pro xxx. s. quoque anno et molturam de domo suâ solutam et quietam ad molendina de Wilentona et de Potlac et de Finderne etc. Testes Jordanus Prior et Radulfus Subprior etc.

FOLIO 28.

[Confirmatio Tenementi Johannis de WILINTONA.]

Robertus Abbas etc. concedo et confirmo donationem quam predecessor meus Gaufridus Abbas etc. concesserunt huic Johanni et heredi (*sic*) ejus in feudum et hereditatem in Wilentona, idest vi. bovatas terræ etc. pro vi. s. quoque anna quas tenuit pater ejus ante eum etc., concedo ei similiter in feudum et hereditatem iiii. bovatas terræ in Finderne quas tenuit pater ejus ante eum et alias iiii. bovatas terræ in Finderne, idest viii. bovatas etc. pro viii. s. quoque anno etc. Testes sunt Jordanus Prior, Briennius Subprior etc.

[De Terrâ Nicholai de Wilinton in FINDERNE.]

Ego Rogerus Abbas etc. concedimus etc. Nicholao filio Johannis de Wilinton et heredibus suis donationem quam Bernardus Abbas etc. dedit Johanni patri predicti Nicholai, scilicet xii. bovatas terræ in Finderne et vi. acras de dominico et ij. partes prati et iiij. bovatas in Magna Oufra etc. pro xvi. s. reddendis singulis annis et molendinum de Pothlac et molendinum de Finderne pro xxx. s. quoque anno etc.

Ego Nicholaus de Wilentona pro hiis in quibus adversus Ecclesiam de Burtona maxime deliqui unam virgatam terræ quam acquisivi in Magna

Oufra etc. reddo liberam et quietam in perpetuum de me et heredibus meis absque ullo retenemento. Agnes vero uxor mea et Hugo filius meus hanc donationem concesserunt etc. Abbas et Conventus Hugoni filio meo pro concessione hujus terræ xx. s. dederunt etc. Insuper receperunt me et uxorem meam et liberos meos in omnibus beneficiis Ecclesiæ de Burtona et absolverunt me et antecessores meos super omnibus hiis quæ adversus predictam Ecclesiam commisimus etc.

FOLIO 29.

Sciant ego Ricardus de Stapehulla et Margareta uxor mea et Willemus heres meus donationem terræ quam Stephanus filius Rogeri et Matilda mater ejus Abbatiae de Burtona fecerunt in Stapenhulla, ratam habemus et presenti scripto confirmavimus etc. scilicet anno primo coronationis Ricardi Regis Abbatiae de Burtona concedimus etc.

FOLIO 31.

Sciant etc. ego Willielmus filius Palmarii de Wineshulle et heredes mei non erimus impedimento occasione alicujus tenementi quod de Abbate etc. tenemus quin possint pro voluntate suâ conditionem suam meliorare in parcis, in vivariis, in assartis, in vineis, in fossatis etc. sine aliquo impedimento nostro. Item mesuagium nobis ab eisdem concessum in villâ de Wineshulle quod jacet inter mesuagium Reginaldi Knicht et mesuagium Murielis viduæ relictæ Albyni, nemini dabimus vel vendemus vel aliquo modo sine eorum licentiâ alienabimus etc.

FOLIO 33.

Ranulfus Comes Cestrîæ omnibus hominibus suis totius Angliæ et Normanniæ etc. salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et quietum clamasse a me et a meis heredibus Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ et Ecclesiæ de Burtona, quietum et solum insulas de Wilentona et de Potlac quas aliquando ministri mei preoccupaverant injuste etc.

Sciant etc. ego Robertus filius Walteri quietam clamavi etc. calupniam quam adversus Ecclesiam Sanctæ Mariæ etc. habui videlicet de Potlac et de molendino etc. cum omnibus rectis meis quicquid jure hereditario clamare potui etc. breve Domini Regis per quod predictam Ecclesiam in placitum misi tradidi in manibus Vicecomitis quod ipse Vicecomes in pleno comitatu de Notigham coram omnibus fregit et comminuit, et ut hoc in concussum permaneat in toto comitatu multis cementibus qui se ipsos testes concesserunt in manu Vicecomitis Serlonis manu meâ hoc tenendum et servandum affidavi. Præter hæc autem omnia in Burthona super altare Sanctæ Mariæ etc. tempore bonæ memoriæ Rogeri Abbatis qui tunc vices antedictæ Ecclesiæ gerebat

tactis sacrosanctis hoc custodire confirmavi tam propter x. marcas quas mihi predicta Ecclesia dedit coram omnibus ipsius Comitatus tam propter transgressionem patris mei et antecessorum meorum quæ intulerunt Ecclesiæ predictæ in remissionem peccatorum suorum etc.

Sciant etc. ego Jordanus de Toka dedi etc. ad sustentationem Capellani et Clerici quos vicarius de Magna Oufra constituet ad faciendum plenarium servitium in Capellâ de Potlac dimidiam marcâ argenti solvendam in festo Sancti Martini, Vicario de Magna Oufra, a me et heredibus meis in perpetuum, et decimam molendini de Potlac et unam acram terræ in villâ de Potlac etc.

Universis etc. Robertus de Toke salutem. Noverit etc. me dedisse etc. Domino N. Abbati de Burtona etc. licenciam benigne vivaria sua affirmare apud Finderne etc. ita quod nunquam ibi fiat molendinum etc.

Hæc est conventio facta inter Laurentium Abbatem etc. ex unâ parte et Robertum de Toke militem ex aliâ parte super contentionibus claustræ haiarum et pasturæ ortis inter eos in Ansedelega, videlicet quod dictus Abbas etc. concesserunt dicto Roberto et heredibus suis et hominibus suis de Ansedele ut claudatur longa haia a latâ viâ quæ Mereweya dicitur quantum illa longa haya extendit inter boschum Abbatis et campum arabilem de Ansedele versus fontem Raveneti de omni boscho excepta quercu et hus et de quercu capiant palos quantum potest attingi stando in terrâ de rationabile wige et secuti. Item concesserunt ut claudantur hayæ de curiâ domini in Ansedele quando necesse fuerit de spinis et de alno et de salice tum ubi proprius et competentius poterit claustrum capi extra hayam Abbatis quæ Lithlehaya dicitur et cum necesse fuerit claudi, nunciabitur Domino Abbati vel celerario vel alio ballivo suo sero ut veniat vel mittat mane ad rationabile estoverium suum claustrum capiatur ut predictam est de claustrâ et veniente preteria forestario vel ballivo, ostendatur ei locus captionis et claustrum etc. Hiis testibus Willelmo de Vernun tunc Justiciario Cestriæ* et aliis.

Robertus Comes de Ferrariis omnibus hominibus et amicis suis et nominatim Radulfo de Seyle Conestabulo suo et Roberto de Piro Dapifero salutem. Sciatis me concessisse iiii. bovatas in Bromleya quæ sunt de feudo meo Ecclesiæ Burthonensi in elemosinam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in perpetuum propter dampna a me et meis Ecclesiæ predictæ illata, et infra primos xv. dies postquam rediero de Sancto Jacobo adquietabo et deliberabo terram predictam ad opus Ecclesiæ, et si non redeam, heredes mei faciant, et dabo Waltero de Sumervile† suum escambium de molendino de Derbeia et prato si hoc ad me pertinet et precipio Radulfo de Seyle et Roberto Dapifero et omnibus ballivis meis quatinus teneant firmam pacem meam Ecclesiæ de

* Sir William Vernon was Justiciary of Chester A.D. 1229 to A.D. 1232.

† This seems to confirm the supposition of Eyton, that Walton who held Rideware Hamstall of Earl Roger A.D. 1086 is Walter de Somerville. Rideware Hamstall adjoins Bromley. [See Eyton's "Domesday of Staffordshire."]

placitis, de calumpniis, de operibus et de omnibus aliis querelis. Testes etc.

Sciunt etc. ego Nicholaus de Wilentona dedi etc. Willelmo Abbati et monachis etc. unam bovatom terræ in Magna Oufra quam Ethelwi de me tenuit et eundem Ethelwi cum totâ sequelâ suâ pro animabus antecessorum meorum etc. Preterea dedi etc. servitium et homagium Philippi de Burthona qui fuit frater Abbatis Nicholai et heredum suorum de unâ bovata terræ etc. in Magna Ora etc.

Universis etc. Nicholaus filius Johannis de Wilenton salutem. Noverit etc. me dedisse etc. vii. acras terræ-arabilis et unam acram prati in Finderne et iii. acra (*sic*) apud Scrichethorn et tres dimidas acras quas tenuit Alicia filia Seynburne etc.

Universis etc. Nicholaus de Wilentona salutem. Noverit etc. me dedisse Dominio N. Abbati etc. licenciam benigne vivaria sua affirmare apud Finderne etc.

FOLIO 35.

Omnibus etc. Nicholaus de Wilentona miles salutem etc. Noverit etc. quod ego Nicholaus dedi etc. Nicholao Abbati etc. Ricardum filium Hugonis cum omni sequelâ suâ et illam bovatom terræ quam Hugo pater ipsius Ricardi tenuit in Finderne etc. Pro hoc autem concessione etc. dictus Abbas etc. me quietum clamavit de suis areragiis et firmis quibus ipsis debitor tenebar, scilicet in summâ viginti duarum marcarum. Preterea predicti Abbas etc. mihi concesserunt ut sim participes omnium benefactorum Ecclesiæ Burthonensis et animas Johannis avi mei et Johannis patris mei et Johannis fratris mei et Phillippi et Umfridi avunculorum meorum in participatione omnium benefactorum suorum susceperint. Et si quid aliquando contra Monasterium Burthonensem deliquerunt, quantum in ipsis est illis dimiserunt etc.

Sciunt etc. Nicholaus filius Johannis de Wilentona dedi etc. totum tenementum quod habui in villâ de Finderne in homagiis et servitiis, in terris etc. salvis mihi et heredibus meis, homagiis, tenementis et servitiis Hugonis de Finderne et Roberti de Alwethelega et prato quod fuit Walteri quod Dominus Reginaldus de Karleolo tenet etc. Pro hac autem donatione etc. prefati Abbas etc. quietos clamaverunt mihi et heredibus meis xl. et vii. s. argenti quibus Abbati et monachis sub annuâ firmâ tempore preterito tenebar, Scilicet pro terrâ de Finderne in xii. s. et pro molendino de Potlac quod Robertus de Tok tenet xx. s. pro quâdam parte firmæ de Wilentona quâ eisdem per assignationem Thomæ Tuschet tenebar xv. s. etc. Hiis testibus Domino Radulfo filio Nicholai Seneschallo Domini Regis, et aliis.

Universis etc. Stephanus de Bellocampo salutem. Noverit etc. me reddidisse etc. Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ et Sanctæ Moduennæ Virgini de Burthona etc. villam de Cotes etc. quam injuste occupaveram, in perpetuum pacifice et

quiete tenendum et habendam absque omni reclamatione de me vel heredibus meis etc.

Notum sit presentibus etc. ego Ricardus de Riveriis pro amore Dei et pro salute Dominis Regis Henrici etc. dedi Nicholao Abbati de Burthona etc. unam salinam et locum salinæ quæ predictus Abbas edificavit in Wicho ultra pontem cum xii. plumbis et cum theloneo ejusdem salinæ etc.

Soror Matildis dicta Priorissa Derbiæ ejusdemque loci totus Conventus omnibus etc. salutem. Noverit etc. nos accepisse de dono Domini Abbatis Burthonensis etc. molendinum quod dicitur Sirrevemulne cum adjacente prato xii. s. annuatim persolvendis etc.

Sciant etc. ego Matilda filia Swani de Parvo Oufra habeo et teneo ex donatione Domini W. Abbatis de Burthonâ etc. medietatem totius terræ quam pater meus tenuit cum totâ toftâ et tota crofta et aliis pertinentiis suis in eâdem villâ exceptis viii. acris in veteri campo. Tenendam de eis mihi et heredibus meis qui de ventre meo ex legitimo matrimonio pervenerint etc. Reddendo inde annuatim duos solidos etc.

Universis Chrispi etc. Nicholaus filius Walkelini de Henovere salutem etc. Noverit etc. Ricardum de Insula Abbatem Burtoniæ etc. dedisse etc. mihi et heredibus meis pro homagio et servitio nostro vi. acras terræ in culturâ illâ de Magna Oufra quæ vocatur Crosforlong versus Parvam Oufra etc.

FOLIO 36.

Sciant etc. ego Rogerus filius Roberti de Huncesdona dedi etc. vi. acras terræ in villa de Huncesdona* scilicet extra donum Galfridi etc.

Omnibus Chrispi etc. Rogerus Abbas salutem. Noverit etc. nos concessisse etc. Petro filio Engeranni de Derbi molendinum nostrum in Derbi cum sequelâ Oure Majoris et Minoris et cum Oseburgehalm quod idem P. de nobis antea tenuit ad terminum. Tenendum sibi et heredibus suis jure hereditario a nobis etc. Reddendo inde annuatim iii. marcas et dimidiam etc.

FOLIO 37.

Omnibus etc. Thomas de Maddelega salutem. Sciatis me dedisse etc. Stephano Meverel et heredibus suis etc. totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in septem bovatis terræ in Magna Oufra quas Eda mater mea et Hawisa soror Edæ matris meæ quondam tenuerunt in eâdem villâ etc. Pro hac autem donatione etc. dedit mihi prefatus Stephanus unam bovatom terræ in Cotes etc.

Sciant etc. ego Stephanus Meverel pro animâ Agnetis uxoris meæ dedi etc. Deo et Ecclesiæ etc. et Laurentio Abbati etc. tres bovatas terræ et dimidiam

* Hanson Grange, in Thorpe parish.

cum pertinentiis in Magna Oufra quas habui de dono Thomæ de Maddelega et quas predictus Thomas recuperavit coram Domino Stephano de Sethgrave, Willelmo de Eboraco et eorum sociis Justiciariis Itinerantibus apud Notingham anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis xvi. per breve mortis antecessoris et post recuperationem illam predictas tres bovatas terræ et dimidiam mihi per cartam suam dederat. Preterea relaxavi etc. omne ius et clamium quod habui etc. per concessionem predicti Thomæ de Maddelega dictis Abbati etc. in aliis tribus bovatis terræ et dimidiâ in eâdem villâ, quas idem Thomas clamavit in eâdem curiâ coram predictis Justiciariis versus eundem Abbatem per breve mortis antecessoris, scilicet de morte Edæ matris suæ, et unde idem Thomas tunc cecidit (*sic*). Ita quidem quod nec ego nec heredes mei etc.

Sciunt, etc. ego Thomas de Maddelega concessi etc. Laurentio Abbati etc. illas iii. bovatas terræ et dimidiam in Magna Oufra quas recuperavi versus eundem Abbatem coram Domino Stephano de Sethgrave etc. anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis xvi. etc. quas habent de dono Stephani Meverel cui illas prius dederam etc.

FOLIO 40.

Sciunt etc. Robertus filius Roberti de Torp concessi etc. sex acras terræ in villâ de Huncedona quas Rogerus filius Rogeri de Huncedonâ eis dedit etc. Reddendo inde annuatim prenominato Rogero et heredibus suis xii. *d.* etc. salvâ sectâ molendini mei de Thorp ad vicesimum granum. Preterea concessi etc. unam acram terræ in villâ de Huncedon illam scilicet quam Symon filius Pagani de Huncedona eis dedit etc. Pro hac autem concessione etc. dedit mihi Laurentius Abbas Burtoniæ xx. *s.* sterlingorum. Hiis testibus Domino Willelmo de Aldithelega etc.

De unâ bovataâ terræ in Wineshull tempore Laurentii Abbatis.

Sciunt etc. ego Willielmus filius Willielmi Palmarii de Wineshulle dedi etc. unam bovatom terræ in villâ de Wineshulle etc. illam scilicet bovatom cujus bovataâ dimidia acra jacet in campo versus Brettebi in culturâ de Worthinges inter terram Roberti Presbiteri et Thomæ Brid, et dimidiam acram in Lombrecote inter terram Roberti Presbiteri et Nicholai ad capud villæ, et dimidiam acram etc. (33 half acres named altogether and 4 roods of land making up the bovate).

FOLIO 41.

Notum sit etc. ego David de Caldewalle do et concedo etc. Radulfo nepoti Nicholai Abbatis de Burtona tres virgatas terræ in Caldewelle, medietatem de dominio meo et medietatem de Warlandâ in libero maritagio cum filiâ meâ Basilia concedente Radulfo herede meo et aliis heredibus meis et uxore meâ Matilda salvo servitio duorum solidorum etc. tres etiam mesuagias habebit Radulfus, unam scilicet quam Brumman tenuit et alteram quam Siwardus le

Wise tenuit et tertiam quam profecit et in campo, unam siguidem virgatum et dimidiam habebit de Warlandâ et unam et dimidiam de culturis de dominio. Devenit autem supradictus Radulfus homo meus de predicto tenemento. Hiis testibus etc.

Omnibus etc. Radulfus Pollard filius Radulfi de Withmere salutem etc. Noverit etc. me concessisse etc. duas virgatas terræ in villâ de Caldewelle illas scilicet quas Radulfus de Caldewelle tenuit in dominio et mihi coram Justiciariis Domini Regis apud Notingham recognovit ut jus meum etc. Reddendo inde annuatim Radulfo filio Radulfi de Caldewelle et heredibus suis xii. denarios etc. Et pro hac donatione etc. dedit mihi Laurentius Abbas et Conventus Burtonensis unum corredium unius liberi servientis quo ad vixero a domo Burtonensi percipiendum in pane cervisiâ et companagio et duodecim solidos annuos pro indumentis et calciamentis ab Abbate Burtoniæ qui pro tempore fuerit totâ vitâ meâ preeciandos etc.

Sciant etc. ego Robertus filius Roberti de Thorp concessi etc. sex acras terræ in villâ de Huncedona quas Rogerus filius Roberti de Huncedonâ eis dedit. (A duplicate of a former deed.)

Omnibus etc. Nicholaus de Wilentona filius Nicholai militis de Wilentona salutem etc. Noverit etc. me cartam patras mei Nicholai militis filii Johannis de Wilentona inspexisse in hæc verba, Sciant etc. quod ego Nicholaus filius Johannis de Wilentona dedi etc. totum tenementum quod habui in villâ de Finderne etc. [as before].

FOLIO 42.

Omnibus etc. Johannes filius Radulfi de Stapehulle salutem in Domino. Noverit etc. Dominum Ricardum Abbatem Burtoniæ etc. dedisse etc. mihi et heredibus meis communam piscatoris in aquâ de Trente scilicet ab inferiori parte insulæ meæ de Horseholm usque ad superiorem vadum sub stagno molendini camerarii Burtonensis ad piscandum in eâdem aqua eum corbellis et safna per medium fili ejusdem aquæ a parte Comitatus Derbiæ et ultra dictum vadum versus stagnum quantum potest pedes vadari ad piscandum cum safnâ absque corbellis etc. Hiis testibus Galfrido de Gresele etc.

Gregorius Episcopus servus servorum Dei dilectis filiis Decano. Cancellario et Subdecano Eboracensis Ecclesiæ salutem et apostolicam benedictionem etc. [Letters of Pope Gregory giving apostolic authority to hear and determine the dispute between William de Luceby, the Archdeacon of Derby, and Laurence, the Abbot of Burton, respecting the ecclesiastical liberties of the Convent; dated the 12th of the Kalends of November, 8th year of his pontificate. After which follow the following instruments referring to the same cause :—

- a. Citation to the Abbot.
- b. Commission to the Prior of Tuttebury to hear the cause.
- c. Commission to the Prior of Repindon.

- d. Excuse of the Prior of Repindon, requesting exemption.
 e. Commission to the Prior of Gresley to hear and determine the cause in place of the Prior of Repindon.

FOLIO 43.

Sentence of the Priors of Tuttebury and Gresley in favour of the Abbot.

Carta W. de Luceby super premissis.

Universis etc. Willielmus de Luceby Archidiaconus Derbiæ salutem in Domino. Noverit etc. concessisse Abbati et monachis Burthonensis Ecclesiæ etc. omnes libertates quæ in summorum pontificum privilegiis et in Episcoporum Conventrensium etc. scriptis continentur etc.

Sciãnt etc. ego Philippus de Roucestre dedi etc. Laurentio Abbati etc. totum tenementum et homagia et redditus quæ habui in villâ de Wineshulle etc. scilicet homagium et servitium Willemi filii Roberti de Wineshulle de unâ virgatâ terræ et homagium et servitium Willelmi de subbosco (Underwood) de unâ bovâtâ terræ etc. et homagium et servitium Herberti de Sobenhall de unâ bovâtâ terræ etc.

Universis etc. Walterus filius Radulfi de Sobenhale salutem. Noverit etc. me dedisse etc. unum mesagium cum pertinentiis in villâ de Sobenhale quod Radulfus Bole tenuit cum mesuagio Nicholai de Oxoniâ et unum parvum toftum quod jacet juxta mesuagium Herberti carucarii quod extenditur juxta Holebroc versus hayam Abbatis etc.

Sciãnt etc. ego Matildis filia Julianæ de Sobenhale quondam uxor Willelmi Gardinariii de Lichfeld en ligiâ viduitate etc. dedi etc. omne jus et clamium quod habui etc. in toto tenemento quod fuit Julianæ matris meæ in villâ de Sobenhale etc. et omne jus etc. in unâ bovâtâ terræ etc. in eadem villâ quam clamavi versus Abbatem de Burthonâ ut jus meum quod ad me spectabat per Milisantam sororem meam quæ quondam tenuit etc.

FOLIO 44.

Omnibus etc. Nicholaus filius Nicholai militis de Wylentonâ salutem. Noverit etc. me dedisse totam terram meam in villâ de Wilentona quæ jacet scilicet infra Wulveneburinis et veterem campum et stratam regiam quæ appellatur Ykeni'd et brueram, Tenendam etc.

Notum sit etc. ego Radulfus filius Ricardi de Finderne Clerici concessi etc. domino meo Abbati de Burthona etc. quod non ero eis in impedimentum quin possint conditionem suam meliorare ut in stagnis levandis et molendinis faciendis etc.

Ranulfus Comes Certriæ, omnibus hominibus suis totius Angliæ et Normaniæ, necnon et omnibus sanctæ Dei Ecclesiæ filius salutem. Sciatis me

donasse, etc., insulas de Wylintona et de Poblacquas aliquando ministri mei pre-occupaverunt injuste, in satisfactione omnium forisfactorum quocunque feci Ecclesie sua restibus.

Hæc est finalis concordia facta in Curiâ Domini Regis apud West. in octabis Sancta Trinitatis anno regni Edwarde Regis Angliæ tertii a Conquesto quarto-decimo et regni ejusdem Regis Franciæ primo coram Johanne de Stonore etc. Justiciariis etc. inter Willielmum de Byngnam militem querentem et Radulfum de Caldewelle et Ceciliam uxorem ejus deforciantes de manerio de Caldewelle cum pertinentiis etc. scilicet quod predicti Radulfus et Cecilia recognoverunt predictum manerium etc. esse jus ipsius Willelmi et illum remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt de ipsis Radulfo et Ceciliâ et heredibus ipsius Radulfi predicto Willielma et heredibus suis etc. Et pro hac recognitione etc. idem Willielmus dedit predictus Radulfo et Cecilie centum marcas argenti.

FOLIO 46.

Finale Concordiæ.

Hæc est finalis concordia facta in Curiâ Domini Regis apud Notingham die Martis proximo post Nativitatem Sti. Johannis Baptistæ anno regni Regis J. quarto coram Domino J. Norwic Episcopo etc. inter Rogerum filium Willelmi petentem et Abbatem de Burthona tenentem de iiij. or bovatis terræ cum pert. in Oura, unde recognitio de morte antecessoris sumonita fuit inter eos in prefatâ curiâ scilicet quod predictus Rogerus remisit et quietum clamavit totum ius et clamium quod habuit in prefatis iiiij. bovatis terræ prefato Abbati et successoribus ejus de se et heredibus suis imperpetuum. Et pro hac etc. dedit prefatus Abbas prefato Rogero xx. s. sterlingorum.

Hæc est finalis concordia etc. 7 John etc. inter Willielmum Abbatem de Burtona petentem et Nicholaum de Wilintona tenentem de servitiis et consuetudinibus quos idem Abbas exegit ab eo de libero tenemento quod de eo tenet in Potlach et in Finderne etc. [Nicholas and his heirs to hold the tenement of the Abbots for 43s. 6d. annually.]

Hæc est finalis concordia etc. apud Notingham anno etc. Henrici filii Regis Johannis x. etc. inter Ricardum Abbatem de Burthona petentem et Thomas Tuschet tenentem de xxx. acris etc. in Magna Oure etc. [The Abbot releases his claim, for which Thomas grants him permission to assart 60 acres in Sorte-grave; and Thomas and his heirs and their men to have common of pasture for all cattle in Magna Oufra, and the Abbots and their men to have common of pasture for all cattle in the manors of Macworthe and Marcheton.]

FOLIO 47.

Hæc est finalis concordia facta etc. apud Notingham anno. 10 H. III. inter Ricardum Abbatem de Burthona querentem et Henricum Tuschet, Basiliam

uxorem ejus, Hugonem filium Hugonis, Herbertum Snau, Ricardum molendinarium etc. and 26 others named, deforciantes de comunâ pasturæ in Ufre unde idem Abbas questus fuit quod predicti homines injuste exigebant comunam in terrâ ipsius Abbatis de Ufre de sicut idem Abbas nullam comunam habet in terrâ ipsorum hominum de Macworth et Markeaton, etc. [The Abbot acknowledged the claim of the men of Mackworth and Markeaton to common of pasture in Ufre, for which concession the said men, so far as lay in them, conceded that the Abbot might assart 60 acres of land in Sortegrave in that part nearest to Ufre.]

Hæc est finalis concordia etc. anno 10 H. III. inter Ricardum Abbatem de Burthona querentem et Rogerum le Bretun deforciantem de comunâ pasturâ in Ofre etc. [The Abbot concedes to Roger and his heirs and to his men of Rughedich common of pasture in the whole manor of Magna Ufre, and in the manor of Parva Ufre after the deaths of Philip Marcus and his wife Anne, for which concession Roger (so far as lies in him) concedes to the Abbot etc. permission to assart 60 acres in Sortegrave, and Nicholas de Enovere and his heirs shall have free entry and exit to the same pasture near Witesiche.]

FOLIO 48.

Hæc est finalis concordia etc. anno 16 H. III. inter Laurentium Abbatem etc. per Willelmum de Esseburne positum loco ipsius Abbatis etc. et Philip-pum de Roucestre quem Robertus filius Roberti vocavit ad warrantum, et qui ei warrantizavit de una virgatâ terræ etc. in Wineshulle in Comitatu Derbi. [Philip remits all claim.]

Hæc est finalis concordia etc. anno 3 H. III. inter Radulfum filium Radulfi petentem et Radulfum de Caldewelle tenentem de tribus virgatis terræ etc. in Caldewelle, unde assisa mortis antecessoris sumonita fuit inter eos. etc. [Ralph de Caldewelle concedes to Ralph two virgates of land, which he had held in demesne, excepting two selions, for 6d. annually, for which Ralph fitz Ralph remits all claim to the other virgate.]

Hæc est concordia fine duelli* coram Thomâ Noel Vicecomite in Comitatu Stafford inter Godefridum de Sobenhale et Julianam de Sobenhale de dimidiâ

* This is a very interesting example of a trial by wager of battle in the reign of Henry II., in the County Court before the Sheriff. Juliana had evidently transferred her suit into the County Court by writ of right, and it would have been decided by a duel if the parties had not come to terms. The "*duellum*" was waged (*vadiatum*), but not fought (*percussim*). As the final concord was made *fine duelli*, the champions had appeared in the arena, and the duel had been stopped at the last moment by a compromise, which is drawn up in the above form. Thomas Noel was Sheriff the last five years of the reign of Henry II.

[This is a Staffordshire and not a Derbyshire deed, but in connection with General Wrottesley's note, it is so interesting that it has been here retained.—ED.]

hidâ terræ quam eadem Juliana per perceptum Domini Regis clamabit tenere de Abbate de Burtona. Predicta vero Juliana cepit unam acram terræ in seisinâ predictæ terræ et residuum de dimidiâ bovâtâ terræ remanet Godefrido in vitâ suâ facienti servitium inde ipsi Julianæ et pro concessione predictæ Julianæ prefatus Godefridus dedit eidem Julianæ xx. s. Post decessum vero predicti Godefridi eadem Juliana habebit terram ipsam in feudo et hereditate sibi et heredibus suis. Predictus vero Godefridus juravit in Comitatu de Stafford quod non adquiret artem vel ingenium unde ipsa Juliana vel heredes sui hereditatem istam debeant amittere. Hujus rei sunt testes Robertus Presbiter de Stapenhulla, Radulfo filio Erraldi, David de Kaldewalle, Philippo de Buruhg, Hui (*sic*) Bagot, Willielmus de Samford, et plures alii et totus Comitatus.

Hæc est finalis concordia etc. anno 36 H. III. inter Laurentium Abbatem querentem per Willelmum de Esseburne etc. et Willelmum de Stafford et Ermentrudam uxorem ejus impediens de uno stagno cum pertinentiis in Eginton, unde placitum warrantizationis cartæ sumonita fuit inter eos etc. [The Abbot and his successors to hold the mill pool of William Ermentrude and the heirs of Ermentrude for 5s. annually.]

Hæc est finalis concordia etc. anno 18 H. III. etc. inter Ricardum de Holecrombe et Margeriam uxorem ejus petentes et Nicholaum de Wilentona, quem Laurentius Abbas de Burthona vocavit ad warentum, et qui ei warentizavit de quatuor bovatis terræ etc. in Finderne, etc. [Richard and Margery remit their claim, for which Nicholas concedes that they shall hold all the land in Wilinton they first held of the said Nicholas for a pair of white gloves yearly.]

FOLIOS 50 TO 59, INCLUSIVE.

Contain duplicate transcripts of Deeds which have already appeared.

FOLIO 60.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus filius Roberti de Huncedonâ dedi etc. anno gratiæ M.CC. quadragesimo secundo Deo et Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ et Sanctæ Moduennæ etc. et Laurentio Abbati etc. totam terram et tenementum et dominicum quod habui vel habere potui in villâ de Huncedonâ cum boscho etc. simul cum homagiis et servitiis, relevagiis et eschætis etc. scilicet homagium et servitium Henrici de Alsop viginti octo denariorum et homagium et servitium Willielmi le Child de Thorp duorum denariorum. Item homagium et servitium Henrici de Huncedonâ fratris mei unius denarii pro tenementis qui de mei tenuerunt in dictâ villâ de Huncedonâ et triginta acras terræ arabilis in campis de Huncedona quas Abbas et Conventus de Cumbremara de me tenuerunt ad terminium xxviii. annorum, a festo Sancti Michælis anno R.R.

Henrici filii R. Johannis Vicessimo sexto subsequentium etc. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis xii. *d.* vel nomine meo et heredum meorum capitali domino meo Roberto de Thorp et heredibus suis etc. Hiis testibus Domino Willelmo de Andithelega, etc.

Sciunt etc. ego Laurentius Abbas etc. dedimus etc. Rogeró filio Roberti de Huncedonâ et heredibus suis etc. pro homagio et servitio suo capitale mesuagium quod fuit Radulfi Camerarii in villâ de Withmere cum tofto etc. simul cum tofto etc. qui fuerunt Hugonis le Halfweyn cum xl. acris terræ arabilis in eadem villâ etc. Preterea dedimus etc. quolibet anno in boscho nostro de Burtonâ sex bigatas bosci ad arandum et iiii. bigatas de clautura per visum forestarii etc. Reddendo inde etc. xii. *d.* pro omni servitio etc. Hiis testibus Domino Hugone de Acovere, etc.

Confirmatio Roberti de Thorp Capitalis Domini de Villâ de Huncedonâ cum pertinentiis.

Sciunt etc. ego Robertus filius Roberti de Thorp concessi etc. Laurentio Abbati etc. totam terram et tenementum et dominicum quod Rogerus de Huncedonâ eis dedit in villâ de Hunâdonâ etc. Hiis testibus Domino Jordano de Snitterton, Domino Roberto de Esseburne, Domino Hugone de Acoure, etc.

FOLIO 61.

Confirmatio Roberti de Thorpe Capitalis Domini de Villâ de Huncedonâ.

Sciunt etc. ego Robertus filius Roberti de Thorp concessi Roberto de Huncedonâ et heredibus suis villam de Huncedonâ etc. ut jus suum et hereditatem etc. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus etc. duodecim denarios etc. pro omni demandâ etc. salvo forinseco et salva sectâ molendini mei de Thorp totius villæ de Huncedonâ ad vicissimum granum sicut antiquitus solebant etc. Pro hac autem concessione dedit michi predictus Robertus de Huncedonâ tres marcas argenti et dimidiam in initio hujus conventionis. Prenominatus vero Robertus curiam meam sequi debet ad ejusdem curiæ forciamentum etc. Hiis testibus Nicholao Clerico de Esseburne, Willelmo Persona de Alstausfeld, Rogero de Wodneslega, Jordano de Snittertona, Ranulfo de Alleshope, Johanne de Middeltona, Johanne de Crumford, Radulfo de Peverwich, Adam de Lege, Thoma de Benetlega, Henrico filio Gamel, et pluribus aliis.

Sciunt etc. ego Rogerus filius Roberti de Huncedonâ dedi etc. Waltero filio Willelmi Tinctoris de Esseburne et heredibus suis pro homagio et servitio suo unam toftam in villâ de Huncedonâ, illam scilicet quam Swein tenuit inter Ernoteheved et toftam quam Henricus filius Edwini tenuit etc. Tenendum etc. cum pasturâ de Huncedonâ ad quatuor viginti multones et ad quadraginta matrices bidentes in quolibet anno cum toto exitu suo ejusdem anni. Solvendo etc. sex denarios etc. Hiis testibus Roberto de Thorp, Henrico de Alsope, Henrico de Mathelfeld, Pagano Mercatore, Willelmo de Lege, et aliis.

FOLIO 65.

Omnibus etc. Willelmus Servelavedi de Derbeia salutem. Noverit me dedisse etc. unum toftum in villa Derbeie etc. quod Walterus filius Willelmi Tinctoris* de Esseburne de eisdem tenuit et idem Walterus post itinere suo versus terram sanctam assensu Ynge uxoris sue et Symonis filii eorum et heredis eisdem de toto resignaverunt etc. Reddendo inde annuatim camerario dictae domus de Burtona etc. unam marcam argenti etc. Item reddendo inde annuatim Domino Radulfo de Frescherville Domino de Alwaldestona et heredibus suis xvi. *d.* etc.

Memorandum quod die Martis prox. ante festum Beati Petri quae dicitur Ad vincula anno Gratiae M.CC.XLIII. anno regni Regnis Henrici filii Regis Johannis xxvii. anno Domini Laurentii Abbatis Burtoniae xv. assisa xii. militum per breve Domini Regis tunc in Gasconia existentis, capta fuit apud Nottingham coram Dominis Roberto de Lexinton etc. Justiciariis Domini Regis itinerantibus etc. inter Laurentium Abbatem Burtoniae, Willelmum de Esseburne et Ceciliam uxorem suam et Ricardum filium Henrici de Huncedona petentes et Abbatem de Cumbremara et fratrem Willelmum Grangerium de Neutona deforciantes de terris apud Motlawe et Raveneswalle tunc cultis et seminatis, unde dicta assisa recognovit quod Rogerus filius Roberti de Huncedona eodem die quo feofavit predictum Laurentium Abbatem etc. de villa de Huncedona fuit in plenaria seisinâ de omni pasturâ predictarum terrarum videlicet apud Motlawe et Raveneswalle pertinente ad villam de Huncedona et omnes antecessores sui, unde dixerunt quod idem Abbas Laurentius disseisitus fuit. Quare recuperavit seisinam et Abbas de Cumbremara cum predicto Willelmo fratri suo Grangerio de Neutona remansit in misericordia Domini Regis Dampna vero apreciata fuerunt viz. unam marcam quam clerici Justiciariorum perceperunt.

FOLIO 68.

Sciunt etc. Symon filius Walteri Tinctoris de Esseburne dedi etc. unam virgatam terrae in villa de Benethlega† illam scilicet quam Ricardus filius Godwini tenuit etc.

Sciunt etc. Ricardus filius Johannis de Benethlega dedi etc. unam partem tofti mei in villa de Benethlegâ super quam grangia quondam mea stetit etc.

* Tinctor, dyer, in this case was probably a surname derived from an ancestor, and does not denote a trade. The monks appear to have converted all the English surnames into Latin in their charters, as *de Subbosto*, for Underwood, *ad finem villæ*, for Townsend, etc.

† Fenny Bentley, near Ashborne.

FOLIO 69.

Sciant etc. ego Ricardus de Benetlega filius Johannis de Pecco dedi etc. Domino Laurentia etc. tres partes prati pertinentis ad unam bovatom terræ in eâdem villâ scilicet unam partem quam Hugo nutricus meus aliquando tenuit subtus villam, et duas partes quas habui in dominico etc.

Sciant etc. Nicholaus filius Ricardi de Benethlega dedi etc. unam bovatom prati etc. in villâ de Benetlega etc.

Sciant etc. Nicholaus filius Ricardi de Benethlega concedo etc. sub penâ decem marcarum Domino Regi pacandâ quod si ita contingat quod pratum quod eisdem in puram et perpetuam elemosinam dedi etc. warantizare non poterimus ego vel heredes mei, terram quam ab eis accepi in feodo scilicet unam bovatom etc. eisdem reddam sine molestiâ custo et labore etc.

Sciant etc. quod ego Nicholaus filius Ricardi de Benethlega recepi istam cartam cyrographatam de Domino L. Abbate etc. in hæc verba : Sciant etc. quod ego L. Abbas etc. dedimus etc. Nicholao filio Ricardi de Benethlega pro homagio et servitio suo unam bovata terræ cum crofto etc. illam scilicet quæ fuit Symonis filii Walteri Tinctoris et unam acram ad Reginaideswalle quæ fuit Ricardi filii Johannis de Benethlega etc.

Omnibus etc. Johannes filius Radulphi de Stapenhulle salutem etc. Noveritis me etc. resignasse etc. illas sex acras terræ quas quidem Ricardus molendinarius de me aliquando tenuit in villâ de Stapenhulle Domino Laurentio Abbati etc. anno Gratia M.CC.XL. septimo.

Omnibus etc. Willelmus Servelavedi de Derbeia salutem etc. Noverit etc. Dominum Abbatem de Burtonâ etc. concessisse etc. michi unum toftum in villâ Derbeia etc. scilicet quam Walterus filius Willelmi Tinctoris de Esseburne de eisdem tenuit et idem Willelmus prius in itinere suo versus terram sanctam assensu Ynge uxoris ejus et Symonis filii eorum etc. resignavit etc.

Omnibus etc. Walterus filius Willelmi Tinctoris de Esseburne salutem etc. Noverit etc. me assensu uxoris meæ, Yngæ et heredum meorum donasse etc. totum illud tenementum etc. quod de eisdem tenui in villâ Derbeia quod scilicet Willelmus Servelavedi de me tenuit etc. pro hac etc. dicti Abbas et conventus dederunt mihi prefatæ uxori meæ duas marcas argenti in itinere nostro versus terram sanctam etc.

Sciant etc. ego Rogerus de Huncedona dedi etc. ad emendationem coquinae illorum totam terram illam etc. quam habui super Stoniholm furlong videlicet terram quam Willelmus Tinctor aliquando de me tenuit ad terminum etc.

FOLIOS 72 TO 74

inclusive, are occupied by a long and detailed account of the disputes between the monks and Sir Robert de Tok, their neighbour at Ansedelega (Anslow) respecting the right of cutting wood and the making of enclosures and common

of pasture in Sobenhale (Shobnall.)* The dispute commenced by the foresters of the Abbot finding certain men of Ansedelega cutting wood in the wood of Sobenhale, and demanding from them sureties (to appear to answer for their trespass in the Abbot's Court.) Some of the delinquents laughed at the Abbot's men, and others abused them violently (*verberaverunt violenter.*) The Abbot was also informed that a long hedge had been made by Sir Robert de Tok and his men of Ansedeleg between the fields of Ansedeleg and the Abbot's wood beyond the ancient bounds between the two villis. On the Abbot demanding reparation in his Court, an answer was made by Sir Geoffrey de Gresley, the Earl's Seneschall, and others, that no reparation could be made until the extent of the damage had been discussed and settled. It was then shown that great damage had been done by the depasturing of goats and the cutting down of timber, for which the Abbot could obtain no redress; for when the goats were impounded, they were replevied by Robert de Tok; and the Abbot at that time labouring under great infirmity, was averse to taking legal proceedings.

It happened also that a cart of the Abbot's from Finderne, laden with timber from the wood of Bromley, was stopped by William Bungi, one of Robert de Tok's men, in the middle of the vill of Ansedeleg, who demanded toll for it; and on the carter answering that his lord the Abbot was quit of toll throughout all England, he laid hands violently on him, tore his clothes, took the horse out of the cart, and sent it to Ralph Form, the Earl's forester; and although the horse was released again on the Abbot's demand, yet no reparation was ever made for the outrage.

Robert de Tok likewise without license hunted in the Abbot's lands, where the Abbot had the King's grant of free warren; and when the Abbot had caused to be built a mill at Finderne, Robert had denied the Abbot's right to do so, and had put him to a great expense by an action at law; for the Abbot knowing that even if he won, that Robert would evade the consequences, had caused the mill to be entirely taken down, so that he had been damaged to the extent of twelve marks for expenses, and had lost in rent 16s. annually.

At another time Robert de Tok and his cousin Roger had stopped two men and a woman of the vill of Finderne, returning from the vill of Willington with a cartload of flour, and had violently accosted them, wounded one of them on the head, and had taken the loaded cart and the horse to Potlac (Potlock), where he detained them until they were released by the King's sergent (*servienti Regis*).

Likewise the miller of the said Robert de Tok took toll of the Abbot's multure of Finderne for the mill of Potlac, in violation of the ancient usage.

* Anslow and Shobnall are just within the confines of Staffordshire, and closely adjoining to Findern.—ED.

All which injuries the lord the Abbot is prepared to prove if necessary by the oath of his bailiffs and foresters, and other men worthy of credit.

FOLIO 73.

Contains the complaint of Robert de Tok against the Abbot. It states that the Abbot and his Convent denied to him and his tenants the use of the Abbot's wood and the common of the same as they used to have, and taking his cattle, forced him into expensive litigation.

That the Abbot had forced him into the said litigation for three days in one week in his Court at Burton, which had necessitated his coming to Ansedeleg with all his household (*totâ familia sua*), and to make a stay there, relinquishing other business, by which he had been greatly injured.

That the Abbot had defamed him openly before his Court, calling him a traitor to his lord, working maliciously against him; and that one of the monks, viz., Henry de Alrewas, had specially defamed him in this way.

That in consequence of this litigation he had been forced to give up the pasturing of goats, and enclosures in the wood of Ansedelega, which he and all his predecessors had formerly enjoyed.

And that owing to the absurd (*fatuam*) method of cutting timber adopted by the Abbot in the said wood, a cow belonging to one of his men had been killed, and an ox had been killed in the same wood it is believed by the Abbot's men.

That a certain monk, Robert de Lega, with a servant of the Abbot's, had beaten one of his men of Ansedelega, named Meriet, and taken from him his "densaxe."*

That the Abbot had erected a mill at Finderne, when he was precluded from doing so by the charters of his predecessors, and by which trespass he had been put to expensive litigation in the County of Nottingham.

That a certain servant of the Abbot, named Alan, had withdrawn from his suit of mill at Potlac all the men of Finderne, against the tenor of the charters of the Abbot's predecessors, and to his damage.

The Abbot replies seriatim to all these complaints, denying that Robert or his predecessors had ever had any right of depasturing goats in the wood of Ansedeleg, etc. And that as to the Abbot defaming him by calling him a traitor in his Court, it was true, inasmuch as Robert had sworn fealty to him, and done homage to him, and had afterwards insidiously worked injury to his lord; and that he had carried on the contest against the supplication of the whole county, "*ipsum dominum suum ad legem in pleno comitatu ponendo et ipsam capiendo contra maximam supplicationem totius Comitatus pro ipso attentius deputantis ut personæ suæ deferet et ab aliis eam caperet qui tantum*

* "Densaxe," that is a toothed axe or saw.—ED.

eidem domino suo detulit quantum Roberto de Swinnerton cui juramentum condonavit." That as regards the killing of the cow and the ox, if he would bring his complaint before the Abbot's Court, justice should be done to him, and the same for the beating of his man Merieth.

That as regards the erection of the mill at Finderne, the Abbot had humbled himself by asking for permission to complete the mill, on condition that no multure should take place there to the injury of the said Robert, and that the question of compensation should be left to arbitration; and the Abbot considers that the expenses incurred by him in consequence of Robert's proceedings should be refunded to him by the arbitration of good men, etc.

The above account appears from its form to have been drawn up for the decision of an arbitrator, but the result does not appear.

FOLIO 75.

Omnibus etc. Johannes de Ponte de Rocestre salutem. Noveritis me dedisse etc. Domino Thomæ Abbati de Burtoniâ etc. totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in homagio et servitio Roberti filii Ricardi de Makwurtha et Sibillæ de Marketona heredum Roberti Capellani de Marketona etc. pro unâ bovâtâ terræ quam de me tenuit in Magna Ovra etc.

FOLIO 77.

Edwardus Dei gratiâ Vicecomiti Derbisciræ salutem. Precipimus quod si Petrus de Huncingdon unum mesuagium et decem et octo acras terræ cum pertinentiis in Huncingdon et Henricus Dykun unum mesuagium cum pertinentiis in eâdem villâ et Adam filius Fulcheri quinque acras terræ etc. in eâdem villâ si sint de feodo dilecti nobis in Chrispo Abbatis de Burtona super Trentam eidem Abbati reddere et quietum clamare voluerint. Et si Rogerus filius Roberti de Thorp de quo dictus Abbas predictam villam tenet per servitium duodecim denariorum per annum eosdem xii. *d.* et homagium quod idem Rogerus exigebat a Rogero de Huncingdon feoffatore predicti Abbatis de villâ predictâ remittere et quietum clamare voluerit, tunc ipsum Abbatem occasione statuti nostri de terris ad mortuam manum non ponendis non impediatis vel impediri permittas quantum in te est etc. Teste me ipso apud Acton Bernel xiiii. die Decembris anno regni nostri duodecimo.

FOLIO 82.

Quomodo diversa placito fuerunt terminata et primo de Roberto de Henovere.

Osbertus (*sic*) de Henovere tulit breve de novâ disseysinâ de novo vivario Magnæ Overe coram Justiciariis Dominis Willelmo de Northburi et Wychardeo cum (quo quia) non erimus satis muniti contra ipsum pacem fecimus pro xl. *s.*

Johannes da la Cornerc cito postea tulit breve super eodem et coram eisdem cum quo pacem fecimus apud Betfort pro i. marcâ ad opus ipsius et ad opus Regis x. s.

FOLIO 83.

[*Translation.*]

Magister Richard de Lavinton, the Rector of the Church of Thorp, by papal authority, impleaded the Abbot and Convent before judges delegated at Oxford respecting the small tythes (super minutis decimis) of our land in Huncindon. Afterwards at Esseburne, by the mediation of Magister John de Weston, an end was put to the dispute in this way. For the sake of peace we gave the said Magister Richard 5 marks, and entered into an obligation to pay him 2 marks annually on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John so long as he held the Church of Thorp.

FOLIO 84.

[*Translation.*]

A dispute having arisen and continued for some time between the Abbot John and Henry de Tok, the brother and heir of Sir Peter de Thok, respecting his relief and suit of court; at length, A.D. 1275, on the Day of St. Laurence, at Burton, the said Henry, in the presence of Roger de Thok his brother and of Ralph de Burgo, conceded that so far as the relief was concerned, the said Henry and his heirs should give to the Abbot for their relief of Ansedele and Pothlac xl. s., but should nevertheless pay fully the ferm due for the said villis at the appointed terms; and as regarded the suit of court, the said Henry and his heirs should be bound to make two appearances annually, and likewise whenever the King's writ was in the Court, or for the judgment of prisoners and for the reinforcement (afforciamantum) of the Court. And whereas the Abbot claimed from him common suit of court, viz., from three weeks to three weeks, and claimed also that the whole land of Ansedele was within the warren of the said Abbot, and that it was not lawful for him to hunt or take hares within it, by the advice of friends it was agreed that the said Henry should swear "tactis sacrosanctis" that none of his predecessors had ever done common suit to the court of the Abbot excepting his brother Peter, who had been unjustly compelled to it, and that he, Henry, and all his predecessors could lawfully chase and take all kind of animals ("omnias bestias") within the metes of Ansedele, three times only excepted. Accordingly on the Sunday after the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, A.D. 1277, in the presence of the Lord Abbot Thomas, Andrew the Almoner ("Eleemosinarius"), Adam the Hospitaller, John the Sub-Prior and Precentor, N. the Chaplain of the Abbot, Thomas the Sacristan, W. Coquinarius, W. Celerarius,

and many others, the said Henry made oath in the form above written. Four Chaplains made oath in the same manner before Sir William de Meinil, Ralph de Burgo, Roger de Thok, Robert de Munjoye, Engelardus de Cursun, Robert de Staunton, Milo de Melton, William junior of Rolveston, William le Sergant of Eginton, Elyas Facher of Osmundeston, Robert de Schobenhale, John le Marescal, Robert son of Adam de Waletton, Walter the man ("homo") of the said Henry, John the man ("homo") of the said Henry, and Robert Cocus.

FOLIO 85.

Tertio Kalend Marcii in pleno Hundredo de Wyrkesworthe tento apud Esseburne in presentia Domini Thomæ de Bray tunc Seneschalli Domini Edmundi, venit Rogerus de Thorp et optulit se ad faciendum Domino Edmundo fidelitatem pro tenemento suo de Thorp et Huncendon et fecit, et de homagio habuit respectum usque ad adventum in partibus istis.

De placito moto inter Abbatem et villanis de Magna Ouvra.

This is a long account of the suit between the Abbot and his customary tenants of Mickle-Over, who claimed to be free tenants. It states that when the Abbot's villains of Magna Ouvra, at the instigation of one Nicholas, son of Henry the Provost of Magna Ouvra, whom the Abbot had greatly honoured, and to whom he had committed for many years the custody of the manor of Bromley, refused to acknowledge themselves as villains, nor would permit a distress to be levied against them, the Abbot sued out a writ from the "Curia Regia" in this form.

Here follows a writ of King Edward dated from Clarendon, 18th February, 8th year of his reign, commanding the Sheriff of Derbyshire to assist the Abbot of Burton in distraining his villains of Magna Ouvra. This writ was delivered to the Sheriff of Derbyshire on the last day of February in full County, and his bailiff was ordered to assist the Abbot on the requisition of the latter.

FOLIO 86.

A writ of King Edward, dated Clarendon, 10th February, in the 8th year of his reign, issued on the complaint of ten of the Abbot's tenants of Mickle-Over, commands the Abbot not to exact from his tenants other customs and services than were formerly due when Mickle-Over was of the ancient demesne of the Crown.

The narrative goes on to say that by virtue of the first of these two writs, the Sheriff's bailiff seized 21 oxen and 18 pigs at Mickle-Over, at the hour of Vespers, 4th March, and took them on the morrow to Burton.

In the meantime the tenants having produced their writ to the Sheriff, and

entered into securities to prosecute their suit at Westminster against the Abbot, the Sheriff ordered his bailiff to remove the distress.

On the fourth kalends of March, when G. de Clifton, the Sheriff of Notts, Ralph de Burgh, William Bigge, Milo de Melton, and others, were at Finderne on the business of the Abbot, all the villains of Mickle-Over came, bringing with them Sir William de Meinil, Magister Adam de Armundesham, and others, and it was agreed that the villains should cultivate and sow their lands pacifically up to Easter.

FOLIO 87.

MALICIA VILLANORUM. (In red letters.)

Pending this truce and delay which had been granted by the Abbot pro bono pacis, the villains sued out two more writs against the Abbot, which are given at full length. In the first the Sheriff is commanded to cause the Abbot to put in pledges to answer the complaint of the tenants that he exacted from them customs and services unjustly. The second writ was a writ of trespass, by which the Abbot was forced to find sureties to answer the complaint of the tenants, that he had come in the night vi et armis and taken their goods and chattels from Mickle-Over to the value of £20, and committed other enormities to their great damage and against the King's peace. Dated from Dunamen, 15th March, in the 8th year of the King's reign.

The tenants appeared against the Abbot to prosecute their suit at a month from Easter, and by their attorney claimed to be of the ancient demesne of the Crown, which was denied by the Abbot, and on being asked by the Justices how they proposed to verify that they were of ancient demesne, answered they would do it by Domesday ("quomodo vellent verificare se esse de antiquo dominico et responderent per Domusday"). A day was accordingly given to them to exhibit Domesday, which was examined by the Justices, by which it appeared that Overa was not included amongst the lands of ancient demesne in Domesday, but amongst those of the Abbot, but it stated that King Edward had held ten carucates of land in Overa, "ad geldam," upon which a discussion took place for many days before the Justices of the Bench and Barons of the Exchequer, until at length, on the 3rd June, judgment was given that the men of Overa were villains of the Abbot, and should remain so ("quod homines de Overa sicut villani venerunt, ita recederent et remanerent").

FOLIO 88.

"Judicium datam contra villanos per Dominum Thomam de Weyland Willelmum de Brunton et socios suos iii. die Junii."

This is the official record of the suit; it quotes the entry from Domesday at full length, and adds, "Et quia per predictum Domusday compertum est quod

predictum manerium fuit geldabilis, nec invenitur inter terras dominicas Domini Regis consideratum est quod predictus Abbas iret sine die, et predicti Robertus et in alii *in misericordiâ* pro falso clamio."

This judgment was delivered on the 3rd June, and on the 6th June following the Abbot sent six monks, knights and servants, and took 27 boars, 40 oxen, 50 cows and heifers, 506 sheep, and 77 pigs, and lodged some of them in Staffordshire and some in Derbyshire.

On the 22nd of June six of the Abbot's villains came to Burton bringing with them a King's writ addressed to the Abbot, which stated that it had been shown to the King by John son of Herbert and his men of Magna Overa, "quod tu occasione cujusdam placiti nuper moti in curiâ nostrâ per breve nostrum coram Justiciariis nostris de Banco de consuetudinibus et servitiis tibi a prefatis hominibus faciendis, quæ iidem homines et antecessores sui de manerio predicto tibi et predecessoribus tuis quondam Abbatibus de Burthor super Trentam temporibus retroactis facere consueverunt averia ipsorum hominum apud Magna Uvera in Comitatu Derbieæ capisti et averia illa a comitatu illo usque in Comitatu Staffordiæ fugasti et ea adhuc ibidem detines contra legem et consuetudinem regni nostri et contra pacem nostram. Et ideo tibi precipimus quod averia predicta predictis hominibus sine dilatione deliberare facias. Et nisi ad mandatum nostrum hoc feceris a Vicecomite nostro predicto Staffordiæ id fieri precipimus. Et Nichilominus te attachiari faciemus et ad respondendum nobis de contemptu et predictis hominibus de dampnis quæ sustinuerunt occasione transgressionis predictæ. Teste me ipso apud West. viii. die Junii anno regni nostri octavo."

On reading this writ, the Abbot determined not to give up the cattle for several reasons, of which the principal one was that it had been sued out on a false suggestion, making no mention of the judgment in his favour. Another reason was that when Ralph de Burgh, the Abbot's Seneschall, had held a court at Finderne, and having removed from his office the Provost of Mickle-Over, had wished to substitute another in his place, all and singular had refused to accept the post because all their lands and cattle were in the Abbot's hands, notwithstanding that they were the villains of the Abbot, and had nothing but their bodies which did not belong to the Abbot.

FOLIO 89.

As the Abbot would not give up their cattle, the tenants produced another writ addressed to the Sheriff of Staffordshire, dated the same day as the last (viz., 8th June, in the 8th year of the King's reign), commanding him to release the cattle without delay, and in case of resistance to attach those who resisted to answer for their contempt at three weeks from Michaelmas "in parlamento nostro."

On the authority of this writ the Sheriff of Staffordshire sent to Bromley to release the cattle, but his bailiff was informed that all the cattle there belonged to the Abbot. Upon this Colin and nine other tenants of Mickle-Over appeared before the King's Court, complaining that in contempt of the King, and to their great damage, the Abbot had refused to liberate their cattle; and on the 9th July they appeared at Celeburne before the Chancellor and many other laymen and clerks who were there with the King, and averred the same and many worse things of the Abbot; in all which they were assisted by a certain Clerk Wyther. The Abbot therefore sent Brother Nicholas de Kinelworth, who after treating of the matter with Sir Ralph de Hengham, the Justiciary, appeared before the Chancellor, and arranged that the Abbot should abide by the verdict given in Banco until it was superseded by another. Upon this the Abbot ejected the aforesaid nine men and the brother of Colin from their lands and houses, but permitted the wives and children to remain; but afterwards, in order that they might sue out a writ of novel disseisin, the wives were likewise ejected, viz., on the 13th July. After this the men of Magna Uvera, having followed the King for several days, brought back with them a writ addressed to the Sheriff of Nottinghamshire, commanding him to cause the cattle of the following tenants to be replevied, viz. :—

John, son of Hubert,	John, son of John atte Chirchestile,
William, son of Henry,	Robert, son of Geoffrey,
Henry, son of Brito,	Richard Campiun,
Molle la Wyse,	William de Derleye,
Alice, daughter of Robert,	Roger Godwin,
Thomas le Fevere,	Alice, the widow of Nicholas of Uvera,
Alienora, the widow of Nicholas of	Henry le Abbe,
Uvera,	Alienora, widow of Ralph of Uvera,
Nicholas le Jenene,	Henry, son of Alice,
William, son of Robert,	Henry, son of Henry,
John le Norreys,	William, son of William,
John, son of Henry,	William Campiun,
Nicholas, son of John,	William Orger,
Henry le Forester,	Matilda la Vidue,
Robert Pirekoz,	Richard, son of Robert,
Thomas le Halfweni,	William, son of Robert,
Robert, son of Robert,	Nicholas, son of William,
Peter Baret,	William, son of Nicholas,
Richard de Barue,	Nicholas Orger,
Agnes del Willehul,	and John de Barue,

and which cattle the Abbot of Burton, Brother Thomas de Pakinton, Brother Adam de Redemore, Brother Thomas de Makeleye, Roger Brani, Robert de Bromle, William de Thurleston, and Adam le Brune, had taken and unjustly detained, etc. Dated from Langeleye, 21st July, 8th year of our reign.

FOLIO 90.

On the authority of this writ, G. de Clifton, the Sheriff of Nottinghamshire, directed his Bailiff of Wirksworth to release the cattle, on the tenants giving security to prosecute their suit against the Abbot.

MALICIA SYMONIS DE CLIFTON. (In red letters.)

On the 25th July, Symon de Clifton, the Bailiff of Wirksworth, gave up to the tenants seven oxen and twenty-nine cows which were at Huncedon, notwithstanding the protest of our serviens there that they belonged to the Abbot.

The Sheriff of Nottinghamshire also wrote in similar terms to the Bailiff of Repindon, but when the Bailiff came to Caldewall to replevy the cattle of the tenants of Magna Ouvra, on being informed that the cattle there belonged to the Abbot, he went away without delivering them up.

The tenants also brought a writ to the Sheriff of Staffordshire ordering him to replevy their cattle, and the above-named Sheriff sent the same mandate to the Bailiff of Pirehull, who coming to Bromley was informed that all the cattle there belonged to the Abbot: no cattle were therefore given up at that place. Upon this the villains of Magna Uvera went with their wives and children ("cum uxoribus et parvulis") to the King, who was then at Nottingham, and laying before him a grievous complaint of robbery and expulsion from their houses, "querelam gravissimam de roberia et expulsione domorum detulerunt," brought back with them new writs to the Sheriffs to replevy their cattle.

But on the 7th August a Court was held at Finderne, where many of the tenants of Magna Uvera acknowledged themselves to be the Abbot's villains, and prayed for the release of their cattle. They were told to present themselves at the next County Court, when an answer would be given them.

On the 8th August, in the presence of G. de Clifton, the Sheriff of Derbyshire, Sir William de Hondesacre, Sir Robert de Warda, Sir Robert de Staunton, Sir John Grim, Sir Alured de Suleney, Sir Ralph de Mungoy, Sir Henry de Braylesfort, and Sir Henry de Chaundoys, Knights, and many other freeholders, Nicholas, son of William (the Provost), and five other tenants, came and acknowledged themselves to be natives at the will of their lord ("nativos ad voluntatem domini"), and pledged themselves not to sue out any writ against their lord; and this was enrolled on the County Roll ("in rotulo Comitatus"). Henry Abbot of Uvera, and eleven other tenants, having appeared as plaintiffs against the Abbot, complaining that he and his men had come in the night to their houses at Uvera, and had unjustly taken away their goods and chattels, the Abbot defended the suit, stating he had taken none of their goods, because he had taken his own goods only, because being villains they held nothing "extra ventrem." And the said Henry and the other tenants by John de Lokinton their speaker ("narratorem suum"), said they were free men, and put themselves on the Country (*i.e.*, appealed to a jury).

The Bailiff of Morleston was therefore ordered to make inquisition into the fact, and return it to the next County Court.

William de Derleye and six others who had sued the Abbot came and acknowledged themselves to be villains at this Court.

FOLIO 91.

William son of Henry and thirteen other tenants who had sued the Abbot at the same Court, withdrew their plea; they and their sureties for the prosecution were therefore "in misericordiâ."

On the 9th August the Abbot held a Court at Finderne. William de Derley, born at Heanor, came and acknowledged himself to be the Abbot's native, holding at the will of the Abbot in villenage two bovates, and giving "Stuch" every year and "Marchetum,"* and on account of ancient customs two hens at Xmas and 20 eggs at Easter; and because he came freely ("gratis") he retained his lands as he formerly held them; and he gave for his transgression half a mark, and he swore fealty, and that he would come and go at the will of the Abbot.

William son of William atte Chirchestile came and acknowledged himself to be the Abbot's native as above, and for his transgression, and for two bovates of land which his father had held, and which Nicholas Orgar held, he made a fine of 3 marks, and he would do all as the aforesaid William (de Derley).

Thirty other tenants named submit and are re-admitted into their holdings in the same way at this Court.

The land of Alienora, the widow of Nicholas de Brunlaston, was committed to Richard fitz Robert, Nicholas Orgar, and Thomas le Halfweni to support the said Alienora, and for which they were to pay 10s. annually. At the same Court, Agnes the daughter of Henry Babon came and acknowledged herself to be a native of the Abbot, and made fine of 3 marks for 2 bovates of land, and gave half a mark for license to marry Henry de Henore, and made oath as the others.

On the Vigil of the Assumption three more of the tenants submitted, amongst them Henry son of Nicholas, the ringleader of the malcontents.

On the 13th September Richard Champion and William son of Dobbe were conducted to Burton and put into the stocks (in compede) from the morning till vespers, which they prayed for pardon with great humility, acknowledging themselves to be the Abbot's villains. They were released for that night, and in the morning on the morrow they voluntarily submitted themselves again to

* *Stuch* appears to have been a manorial duty at corn harvest, when the best sheaf was claimed by the lord. *Marchetum*, or Maid's Fee, was a customary payment to the lord on the marriage of a tenant's daughter.—ED.

the stocks, and were released. William gave to the Abbot half of all the corn growing on his land for his transgression, and for a fine to have two bovates of land. Richard also gave half his growing corn to the Abbot. Two other tenants submitted on this day, and Henry the Forester, a native of the Lord Edmund (the King's brother), made fine of 20s. for his chattels and for permission to give up the land he held of the Abbot.

FOLIOS 94 AND 95.

Processus de francoplegio de Huncyndon non inveniendō primo per petitionem in Parlamento preterea per inquisitionem et certificationem ac demum per iudicium omnium Justiciariorum et Baronum de Scaccario prout sequitur.*

This is a long and intricate account of the process respecting the view of frankpledge of Huncyndon, Thomas Earl of Lancaster having denied the Abbot's right, and distrained his men to appear at the Earl's Hundred Court of Wyrkesworth.

The first instrument is a mandate of King Edward II., dated the 9th April, 17th year of his reign, assigning Philip de Somerville, Henry de Hamburi, and Roger Hillary to make an inquisition upon oath into the matter in the presence of the "custos" of his Wapentake of Wyrkesworth. The inquisition was to

* The best account of Frankpledge I have met with is in Palgrave's "English Commonwealth;" but even that learned author makes the mistake of confounding the View of Frankpledge with the institution itself. The View of Frankpledge, as is shown by the suit in the text respecting Hanson or Hunsedon, was the presentment made by a member of the tything of those things which pertained to the frankpledge, or collective liability of the members of the tything, and this presentment was made by a single inhabitant of the township, who was also called its frankpledge, or "francumplegium." Writers on the subject have hitherto assumed that all presentments had to be made by the Reeve and four men of the township. This may have been the case in some localities, and, if so, it would account for the importance attached to retaining the view of frankpledge at the Manorial Court, for the obligation to send five of the tenants of a manor to every Hundred Court must have been intolerable.

Palgrave also shows that in the later phase of the institution the Decennary or Tything was synonymous with the township or manor; and his account also clears up a difficult point in the Plea Rolls, where the defendants in some criminal cases are stated not to be in frankpledge, *because they were freemen*. The words "liberi homines" in these cases should have been translated freeholders, for it appears that persons were exempted from the frankpledge if their property was of sufficient amount to be considered as a permanent security for their good behaviour. Palgrave also states that for purposes of frankpledge villains were always considered freemen, and there are instances where they are styled freemen in the Anglo Saxon period. In the grant of the 40th of all movable property made to the King, 16 H. III., the villains are stated to have concurred together with the earls, barons, knights, and freemen, *i.e.*, freeholders of the kingdom.—G. W.

return whether “*utrum predictum manerium in manus predicti Abbatis existens aliquo tempore hamelettum predecessorum ipsius Abbatis et homines in eodem hameletto residentes fuissent nec ne, et si etc. tunc quo tempore et qualiter et quo modo et si iidem residentes qui tunc fuerunt, fuissent liberi tenentes ipsius Abbatis an nativi sui, et si liberi tenentes, tunc de quo tenuerunt et per quod servitium et qualiter et quo modo et quo tempore hamelettum predictum primo devenit ad manus Abbatis loci predicti. Et si iidem homines dum in hameletto predicto residebant hujus* francumplegium invenire solebant nec ne, et si sic, tunc qualiter et quo modo et ad quæ et qualia presentando et ubi etc.*”

[The inquisition was taken at Ashburne on the morrow of the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul, 17 E. II., and stated that Roger de Huncyndon, formerly lord of the hamlet of Huncyndon, had enfeoffed Laurence, Abbot of Burton, of a messuage and eighty acres of land in the said hamlet, which he held in demesne in the time of King Henry the grandfather of the present King, to be held by him and his successors of Robert de Thorp his lord by the service of 2d. annually; and the same Abbot afterwards acquired from Robert de Thorp the rent in question, and the service of seven free tenants of the said hamlet, who “attorned” themselves to the said Abbot for the same services; and all the aforesaid tenants rendered to the lord of the Wapentake 2s. 3d. “ad palefridum;” and the said tenants found a frankpledge (“unum francumplegium”) to make presentments at the said Wapentake of Wyrkesworth in co. Derby every three weeks respecting the infractions of the assize of bread and beer and effusions of blood, and the raising of hue and cry and wayfs when such occurred, and all other matters which pertained to the view of frankpledge. Also that all the said tenants were accustomed to plough with one “caruca” once a year at Lent for the lord of the Wapentake, who found them food, or else they gave 1¼d., and they had to find a man to sow once a year in the autumn, or they gave a farthing. And afterwards the Abbot Thomas, the successor of the Abbot Laurence, acquired all the said lands and tenements which the said tenants held, to hold in demesne as of fee by the license of King Edward the father of the present King, and to be held of the capital lords of the fee; and after the said Abbot Thomas had thus acquired all the hamlet, which they now call a manor, he found no frankpledge, because there were no tenants resident in the said manor. And they say that Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, had caused the Abbot John to be amerced, and also the Abbot William, in the sum of £16 at various times, because they would not find a frankpledge to make presentments at the aforesaid Wapentake (“eo quod noluerunt invenire unum francumplegium ad presentandum ad predictum Wapentakum ut supra, ratione manerii sui de Huncyndon”), and that the plea between the said Earl and the Abbot was

* *Sic*, but should be unum.

pending in the Court of the King's Justices de Banco at the time of the death of the said Earl.

A verdict was given in the Court of Exchequer at Hilary term, 18 E. II., in favour of the Abbot. It states, after detailing the facts as given above, "propter quod videtur Thesaurario et Baronibus et aliis prenomminatis de Consilio Regis quod ex quo dictum hamelettum integre devenit ad manus predicti Abbatis in dominico et nulli tenentes fuerunt ibidem residentes predictus Comes injuste exigebat a prefatis Johanne et Willelmo Abbatibus unum francumpleggium ad presentandum ad visum predictum ubi viri religiosi non tenentur hujusmodi francumpleggium invenire pro terris quæ tenent in dominico, et in quibus tenentes non fuerunt residentes," etc.

FOLIO 97.

Pateat etc. nos Frater W. Abbas de Burtona etc. dimisimus etc. Nicholao de Greseley Clerico omnes decimas nostras garbarum villæ de Caldewalle provenientes tam de terris etc. quæ Willelmus le Child tenet etc. quam de aliis terris etc. pro quâdam summâ pecuniæ etc. quam recepimus. Habendas etc. a festo Translationis Sancti Thomæ Martyris proximo futuro usque ad terminum trium annorum etc. Dat. 14 E. II.

[N.B.—The above deed has been scored out by transverse lines across it.]

FOLIO 98.

Sciant etc. ego Galfridus de Greseley dominus de Drakelowe concessi etc. Domino Johanni de Stafford Abbati de Burtonâ etc. communam pasturæ per totam villam de Drakelowe cum omnimodis averiis suis levantibus et cubantibus tam in villâ de Drakelowe quam in villâ de Caldewalle omni tempore anni exceptis bladis et pratis et in Ruyhull et Rodemore post vesturam asportatam etc. Hiis testibus Dominis Roberto de la Warde, Alredo de Soleney, Henrico de Appleby, et Johanne Grym, Militibus; Willelmo, Clerico de Stapinhull, Petro de Lucy de eâdem, Stephano de Wyneshulle, et aliis. Datum apud Meysham die Jovis prox. post festum Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici tertio.

Fuit quidam Waclyn (de) Wynterton . . . qui perquisivit de Radulfo de Caldewalle manerium sive mansuram suum de Caldewalle qui dum predictus Radulfus . . . per accionem quod fecit cum eo, contulit se ad Dominum Robertum de Greyseley promittendo sibi xl. s. ut eum advocaret; cujus opere predictus Radulfus inde expulsus est et predictus Waclyn inde est seisisus; quo facto, predictus Radulfus cepit predictum mansum sive manerium de predicto Waclyno ad terminum vitæ. Set postmodum quia predictus Waclynus non inplevit promissum suum de predictis xl. s. predicto Roberto

solvendis, per eundem Robertum occisus est; cujus jus Johannes Irlond, dominus de Herteshorne et Willelmus de Stretton clamant habere.

[The writing on the rest of this folio is illegible from damp and discoloration.]

FOLIO 99.

“Inquisitio facta pro quintodecimâ de maneriis de Overa et de Appelby.”

This is an inquisition taken by Geoffrey de Greseleye, Henry de Braylisford, and Hugh Tenerey, the collectors of the fifteenth in co. Derby, by writ of King Edward, dated from York, 22nd June, in the thirty-first year of his reign, to inquire into the liability of the Abbot's lands in the above manors to taxation. The jury, viz., Robert de Muntjoye, Thomas le Pouer, Edmund de Aston, Roger de Somervyle, Ralph de Gurney, Ralph de Irlande, Adam de Linton, Peter le Porter, John son of Robert de Herteshorne, William Davy of Drakelowe, William le Palmer, and Thomas de Thurleston, “Clericus,” stated that the Church of Burton was endowed with Overa and its members of Appulby and Winshull excepting four bovates of land in Parva Overa and three bovates in Finderne, which were a lay fee, and that all the goods of the Abbot and Convent in those manors were “spiritualia,” excepting those which came (provenientibus) from the aforesaid seven bovates of land.

Quod Vicecomes faciat esse rationabiles divisas inter terram ipsius Abbatis in Stapenhull et terram G. de Gresley.

This is the account of a suit in the county court between the Abbot and Geoffrey de Gresley respecting the boundaries of their respective lands of Stapenhill and Drakelow, the dispute including the right to three islands and a fishery. The Abbot in his claim states that his predecessor Nicholas de Abendon the Abbot, was seised of the lands, etc., in dispute in the time of King Henry the grandfather of the reigning King. The account ends by Geoffrey stating he had appealed to a great assize of the Lord the King, and the Abbot denying this fact, which would have withdrawn the suit from the County Court, “et ideo per considerationem Comitatus dictum est ipsi Galfrido quod perquirat sibi breve de ‘Pone.’”* [No date.]

Omnibus etc. Johannes de Greseley Chivaler salutem. Sciatis me concessisse etc. Abbati etc. quod possint acquirere de Laurentio de Ibestoke Clerico etc. unum mesuagium, unam carucatam terræ etc. in Caldewall, Lynton et Drakelowe, quæ sunt de feodo et dominio meo etc. Hiis testibus Hugone de

* A writ of “Pone” would remove the suit to Westminster. A record of proceedings such as this before a Sheriff sitting in full county is extremely rare, these courts not being Courts of Record.

Meygnell, Roberto de Gresseleye, Alfredo de Sulvy, Militibus; Willelmo de Ingwarby, Thoma Abell, et aliis. Datum apud Burton 30 E. III.

Ceste endenture faite le Dymemench posthem devant la feste Seynt Michell l'Archangele l'an du regne le Roy Edward tierz puy le Conquest trentysme entre l'Abbe et Convent de Burton sur Trente d'une part et Monz. Johan de Gresseleye Chivaler d'autre part testmoigne que come [refers to the Abbot's right of common of pasture in the manors of Caldewalle and Drakelowe, Sir John Gresley renouncing all claim to make further enclosures without the Abbot's permission.] Testmoignes Mons. Hugh de Meygnell, Mons. Aurey Sulvy, William de Ingwardby, Henry de Stanydelf, John de Fynderen, et autres.

FOLIO 107.

Assisa captr apud Meysham die Jovis proximo post festum Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi tertio corum Domino Radulfo de Hengham, Justiciario.

TRANSLATION.

An assize, etc., to make recognition if Geoffrey de Greseleya, John Fytun, and John le Meyster had unjustly disseised the Abbot of Burton of his common of pasture in Drakelowe appurtenant to his free tenement in the same vill, viz., in 10½ acres in two places. and 40 acres in another place, where he used to common with all manner of cattle for the whole year, and likewise of his common pasture in the open season throughout the open fields (“*per totum campum.*”) The Abbot withdrew his plea, and a convention was made by which the Abbot conceded to Geoffrey and his heirs the 10½ acres of pasture as now enclosed, so that the said Geoffrey and his heirs could cut the grass every year, saving the Abbot's right to pasture after the hay had been carried; and the said Geoffrey conceded to the Abbot his right to pasture in the open season throughout the “*campum*” of Drakelowe.

Sciant etc. ego Henricus filius et heres Willelmi et Mazelinæ de Rolvestona dedi etc. totum jus et clamium quod habui in xix. acris terris et uno mesuagio in Huncedona quæ Ricardus filius Petri aliquando tenuit etc. H. T. Willelmo de Dygeby, Domino Roberto de Accovere, Ranulfo de Alsop, Willelmo de Thurleston, Henrico de Bromele, Willelmo de Stafford, Roberto de Swynesco, et aliis. (Et super premissis habemus finalem concordiam in Curiâ Domini Regis levatam in custodiâ Precentoris existentem.)

Universis etc. Rogerus Kokayn salutem etc. Noveritis me relaxasse etc. Mazelinæ relictæ Willelmi de Rolvestona et. heredibus suis etc. totum jus et clamium quod habui etc. in unâ bovatâ terra etc. in villâ de Huncedonâ. Datum apud Esseburne A.D. 1278.

Carta Mazelinæ de Esseburne de totâ terrâ et toto tenemento quod habuit in Huncedonâ.

Omnibus etc. Mazelina dicta Margeria filia Henrici filii Symonis de Schepesheved et Cecilie dictæ Lovote de Esseburne, salutem. Noverit etc. me in ligiâ viduitate meâ dedisse etc. Domino Johanni Abbati etc. totam terram etc. quod habui in villâ de Huncedona etc. simul cum homagiis, servitiis, releviis et eschaetis etc. H. T. Stephano de Irthonâ, Matheo de Knyvetone, Roberto de Wednesle, Ranulfo de Alsop, Henrico de eâdem, Ricardo filio Margeriæ de Thorp, Johanne de Estecote, et aliis.

FOLIO 108.

John Deken of Bursicote had issue Felicia and Robert the Chaplain, and he gave Felicia in marriage to Symon the Carpenter, and he gave with her a burgage in Burton in frank marriage, and the said Symon afterwards acquired half a burgage from Robert Dixi, and built upon it. Symon had issue by Felicia, Ralph, Lettice, and Ralph the Chaplain, and after the death of Felicia he married Basilia, who is now living. And the said Ralph who was heir to the burgage and a half was not decently maintained (non fuit sustinatus decenter), and Robert de Bursicote the Chaplain, the uncle of the child on the mother's side, took possession of the said burgage and a half by a conveyance (traditionem) of the said Symon for the maintenance and education of Ralph (sine cartâ.) On his death (quo morto) the said Ralph, son and heir of the said Symon (the villain of the Abbot), being made a Chaplain, made a fine with the Abbot to hold the burgage for his life.

After the death of the before-mentioned John Deken, one Ralph de Wytewyk married Isabella his widow, and had issue by her one Ralph, and Ralph had issue Robert Ronde of Bursicote.

FOLIO 110.

Omnibus etc. Johannes Abbas Monasterii de Burtonâ etc. Noverit etc. nos et successores nostros teneri et obligatos esse in perpetuum Decano et capitulo Lychfeldiæ in centum solidos etc. solvendo in Ecclesiâ Parochianâ de Sallowe annuatim Capellano qui in Capellâ Beatæ Mariæ per Magistrum Radulphum de Chaddesdene aliquando Thesaurarium de Lychfeld Ecclesiâ ibidem constructâ missam de Beatâ Mariâ Virgine et etiam pro animâ ipsius Magistri Radulfi et pro animabus Episcoporum Decanorum, et omnium canonicorum Lychfeldiæ ac omnium fidelium defunctorum in perpetuo celebrabitur ad duos anni terminos etc. Datum A.D. 1271, presentibus Magistris Johanne de Weston, Ricardo de Morleye, Willelmo de Henovere, Rogero Rectore Ecclesiæ de Northbury, Willelmo de Byrleye, et aliis.

Universis etc. Johannes de Derby, Decanus et Capellanus Lychfeldiæ etc.

[This is an Inspeximus of the Bishop's confirmation of the Chantry founded by Ralph de Chaddesdene, from which it appears that Ralph was *frater germanus* of Sir William de Chaddesdene, Knight. The initial of the Bishop's name was R.]

FOLIO III.

Sciant etc. Ricardus de Bentelega filius Johannis de Peccho dedi etc. Domino Laurentio Abbati etc. tres partes prati pertinentes ad unam bovatom terræ in câdem villâ (Bentley) scilicet unam partem quam Hugo nutricus meus aliquando tenuit subtus villum et duas partes quas habui in dominio etc. H. T. Roberto de Thorp, Henrico de Alesop, Thoma de Benethlega, Rogero de Huncedon, Hugone de Benethelega, Henrico de Poretona, Henrico filii Elyæ, Nicholao filio Ricardi, Gilberto de Esseburna, Clerico, Adamo, serviente Abbatis Burthoniæ, Adamo Vinetario, Willelmo de Esseburna, et aliis.

Omnibus etc. Robertus filis Willelmi de Bentelega etc. Noveritis me remississe etc. totum jus etc. in omnibus terris etc. in Huncyndona etc. H. T. Matheo de Vilers, tunc Senescallo de Burtona, Willelmo de Sparham, Roberto de Charteleye, Radulfo Davy, Galfrido de Kingestona, Henrico Hardy, Roberto Tinctore, et aliis. Datum 10 E. II.

[The back of this folio contains another copy of the Inquisition of 31 E. I., respecting the liability of the Abbot's laud in Over, Wynshull, etc., to be taxed for the fifteenth voted to the King.]

FOLIO III2.

*Assiza capta apud Derby pro molendino del Clif, anno W. Abbatis
iij.*

[This is the official record of an assize of novel disseisin.]

[*Translation.*]

An assize came to make recognition if William, Abbot of Burton, and others named, had unjustly disseised William de Tymmor and Elizabeth his wife of their free tenement in Egynton, William and Elizabeth complaining that the defendants had disseised them of an acre of land.

The Abbot pleaded by Matthew de Vilers, who appeared for him, that William and Elizabeth were in seisin of the land at the date the writ was sued out, viz., on the 21st December, in the 11th year of the King's reign, and that the land in question was formerly in seisin of one Ermentrude de Stafford, the predecessor of the said Elizabeth, who is one of the heirs of Ermentrude; and Ermentrude had granted to his predecessor all easements pertaining to the Abbot's mill of Stretton, for the purpose of strengthening and mending the mill pool of it, and to take earth, etc., at their will for that purpose, and he produced the deed of Ermentrude. The jury find in favour of the Abbot.

FOLIO 113.

[*This folio contains the history of the persecution of the Abbot of Burton for fraudulently concealing and disposing of the goods and chattels of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded and attainted 17 E. II. The account (drawn up in the form of a memorandum) states that when John de Stonor, Robert de Malmerthorp, and other Justices of the King were at Tuttebury making inquiry into the forfeited goods and chattels of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, the King's enemy, and of others his accomplices, at the Feast of St. Martin, 17 E. II., the Abbot of Burton was maliciously attached to answer before them, by the presentment of the Hundred of Pyrehill and the Liberty of the Bishop of Chester, for being illegally in possession (*per ipsum occupatis*) of £400 worth of the said effects. And the Abbot appeared and denied the accusation, and put himself on the Country (*i.e.*, appealed to a jury). The jury by the malicious contrivance (*per maliciosam procuracionem*) of John de Migners was composed of enemies and evil wishers (*malivolis*) of the Abbot, *viz.*, of Sir Hugh de Menille, Sir Philip de Barinton, Sir Thomas de Pipe, Knights, and William de Freford, John de Migners, Roger de Aston, William de Tomenhorn, Robert Mauveysin, John de Benteleye, John de Perton, Geoffrey de Wasteneyes, and Robert le Hunte, who falsely found a verdict that the Abbot had taken possession of £300 worth of the chattels of the King's enemies which had been forfeited, by which verdict the Abbot was attainted (*attinctus*) of the said £300.

Upon this the Abbot with several of the monks went to the King at Yoxhall, and solemnly swore before him that they were not guilty of the transgression laid to their charge; and the King of his own free grace promised them pardon for it. In the meantime there came a writ from the King's Exchequer to levy the £300 from the goods of the monastery, and the Abbot went again to the King at Derby, and a day was assigned to him to be in London at the Feast of the Purification, 18 E. II., to hear the King's will; and this was then declared by Sir Hugh le Despencer, junior, and others of the King's Council, to this effect, *viz.*, that the Abbot and the monks who were with him, *viz.*, Brothers Robert de Stapenhulle and Robert de Pakinton, should make oath as to all they knew respecting the goods of the Earl which had been in the possession of the Abbot, and that for the rest they should receive the King's pardon ("jurarent ad cognoscendum veritatem de bonis per ipsum Abbatem occupatis,† et de residuo fieret eis perdonum"); and they delivered the following statement upon oath to Magister Robert de Baldok, the King's Chancellor.]

* Here again is given, on account of its great historical and local interest, a part of the Chartulary, that, strictly speaking, pertains only to Staffordshire.

† It is evident that a part of the treasure had been traced to the possession of the monks, and they were suspected therefore of cognizance of the remainder which was missing.

Up to this point the account is in Latin ; the deposition of the monks is in French, apparently given in the identical words used by the monks ; it is therefore copied as in the original.

L'Abbe de Burton sur Trente e ses moignes jurez dient et convissont per lur seermentz qe denz paniers de cusine et deux coffres de hernays furent lessez en l'Eglise de Burton rut despessez et debrusetz e la sunt encore qi unges al profist de la maison ne vindrent.

Ensement un torche at furent donez a danuz Symon de Boseworth moigne de mesme lai maison pur gentz le roi et un long cofre pur torches despecetz et debrisez fust illioet lessez qi nul bieu ne fist ne fet al Abbe ne a la maison. Ensement un Barhuyde fust lessez en l'Eglise le quel fust bailez al Abbe e demoert enqore en sa garde.

Ensement il dient per lur seermentz que par la monition l'Abbe en chapitre un moigne danuz William de Stoke convissoit q'il avoit achatez d'une femme apres le departir de Roi de Burton une pot ewer d'argent et l'Abbe li comaunda q'il liverast al oepe le Roi e il ne voloit, mais dist q'il la avoit venduz et despenduz les deners pur quoi e pur altres trespas il fust emprisonnez et l'Abbe apres fist pleinte de cele chose al Evesqe de Cestre en sa visitation e le moigne convissoit devant l'Evesqe q'il avoit vendu le dit pot pur un marc ou vint solz a ceo q'il entendent et l'Evesqe li assoltz et issint demorrent les deners devers le moigne.

Ensement il dient per lur seermentz que apres le departir le Roi de Burton l'Abbe fist enquere et serchier des biens des enemis selonc ceo qil fust per le Roi et fist arester un sac ove naperie al oepe per le Roi et convissoit devaunt Sire Johan de Stonore et ces compaignons a Tutteburi et furent prisez a diz solz d'une le Roi est serviz del Abbe per la mein le Viscount de Stafford.

Ensement il dient per lur seermentz que une coupe d'argent en le cas fust trevez prez del haut auter et portez al Abbe, et l'Abbe le livera al Roi taunstot a sa venue si cum le Roi, Sire Hugh, et Sir Robert de Welles sevent bien.

Ensement il dient per lur seermentz que unges nule manier des biens des enemis en lur mains ne a profist de la maison ne vindrent forsque les choses surdites mais lur biens de neignes dedens l'Eglise et dedens checun maison del Abbeie prise et emportez et lur mainers destruitz tesmoigne Dieu et tote loials gentz. Et Dominus Rex sui gratiâ dictas ccc. libras dicto Abbati perdonavit et literas suas inde fieri fecit sub hâc formâ patentes. [Here follow the letters patent already given.]

FOLIOS 114 AND 115.

Placita Coronæ coram W. de Herle et sociis suis Justiciariis Itinerantibus in Comitatu Derbiæ anno R. R. Edwardi tertii a Conquestu quarto.

[This is a repetition of the proceedings of 17 E. II. respecting the view of

frankpledge of Huncyndon, the question having again risen owing to a presentment of the jury of the wapentake of Wyrkesworth that the Abbot had withdrawn it from the Hundred to the prejudice of the King. The record of the former decision of the Court of Exchequer is produced by the Abbot.]

Placita de quo waranto coram W. de Herle et sociis suis Justiciariis Itinerantibus apud Derbi die Lune proximo post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno R. R. Edwardi III. a Conquestu quarto.

[*Translation.*]

The Abbot of Burton-upon-Trent was summoned to show by what warrant he claimed to have free warren in his manors of Stapenhull and Overe and their members, and to have sok and sac, and theme and infangenethef, and *totum corrodium*, and that all his men should be quit of toll, *pontagium*, *passagium*, and all other customs. The Abbot produced the Charter of King Henry III. granting all the above franchises to his house; and the King's attorney, William de Denum, then prayed that inquiry might be made by a jury as to the use of them since the date of the charter.*

The jury say that from the time of the charter the Abbot and his predecessors had made full use (*bene usi sunt*) of free warren in the said manors, and of infangenethef in the manor of Overe and its members, but it had often happened that a robber taken open handed (*cum manuoperte*) in the manor of Stapenhull at suit of the peace (*ad sectam pacis*), was indicted in the Hundred Repyndon; and in the same way of infangenethef, they say it was not used in the manor of Stapenhull, and the Abbot had no gallows there. It was therefore adjudged that the said liberty of infangenethef should be taken into the King's hands. Afterwards Thomas de Tuttebyry and Robert de Fynderne made fine with the King of 20s. for the Abbot to have back the liberty, and the Abbot was told to erect a gallows there (*et dictum est ei quod levet furcas.*)

FOLIO 120.

This folio contains duplicate copies of the grant of Magister Ralph de Chaddesdene for a chantry at Sallowe, the confirmation by the Bishop for the same, and the obligation entered into by the Abbot and monks of Burton to carry out the bequest. The Bishop's confirmation is dated A.D. 1271, and is witnessed by Magister Alan Breton Canon of Lichfield, Magister John Kerni, Rector of the Church of Sondiacre, Magister John de Cravene, Roger de Draycote, Clerk, William Teneri of Eyton, Dominus Roger de Eyton, Chaplain, and Magister Hugh de Eyton, Clerk.

* If fallen into desuetude, the franchises were disallowed.

FOLIO 121, *dorso*.

Concordia facta inter Abbatem et Dominos de Rodburne et de Langelega de comunâ pasturæ de Merwinswode.

Noverint universi quod cum contentiones motæ essent inter Dominum Thomam Abbatem de Burthonâ super Trentam et ejusdem loci Conventum ex unâ parte et Dominos Robertum de Stafford, Henricum de Chaundos, Willelmum de Cavereswalle et Henricum de Bralesford et tenentes suos in Rodeburne et Langelega super approwementis factis per predictos Dominos Robertum, Henricum, Willelmum, et Henricum, in comunâ pasturâ predicti Abbatis et Conventûs et eorum tenentium in Rodburne et Langelega pertinente ad manerium predicti Abbatis de Magna Overa, et unde predictus Abbas brevia novæ disseisinæ versus predictos coram Justiciariis apud Derbyam itinerantibus impetravit anno regni Regis Edward nono; predictæ contentiones interventu comunium amicorum die Sancti Johannis ante Portam Latinam anno supradicto conquieverunt in hunc modum, scilicet quod predicti Abbas et Conventus pro se et successoribus suis concesserunt pre-nominatis Roberto etc. quod omnia aproweementa sua et tenentium suorum facta et facienda tam in Rodeburne quam in Langelega firmiter et inconcussa absque omni calumpniâ vel impedimento predictorum Abbatis et Conventûs et tenentium suorum in Magna Overa permaneant etc. et quod licite possint se aproweare de residuo vasti et tenementi sui salvis predictis Abbati et tenentibus suis liberum introitum et exitum per medium terrarum etc. tam per vias regiâs quam semitas usitatas et consuetas sine impedimento predictorum Roberti etc. Et pro istâ concessione etc. predicti Robertus etc. et tenentes eorum concesserunt etc. pro se et heredibus suis in perpetuum predictis Abbati et Conventu et eorum successoribus totum jus et clamium quod habuerunt vel habere potuerunt in comunâ pastura predictorum Abbatis etc. de Magna Overa tam id boscis et vastis quam aliis locis ejusdem manerii ubicunque etc. H. T. Dominis Thomâ Tochet, Willelmo de Menyl, Egidio de Menyl, Willelmo Wither, Militibus; Radulfo de Burgo, Roberto de Mungoye, Rogero de Toke, et aliis.

FOLIO 123.

“A tous ceux qui cestez leteres endenteez verrount ou orrount Johan Cokayn Chief Baron del Eschequer nostre Seigneur le Roy et Hugh Huls Chivaler un des Justicez de Bank nostre dit Seigneur le Roy salutez en Dieu etc.” This is the decision of Sir John Cokayne and Sir Hugh Hulse, acting as arbitrators, in a dispute between the Abbot of Burton on the one part and Sir Thomes de Gresley, Knight, and Philip Oliver, Robert Oliver, and Robert de Walton (queux sont de retenue le dit Monsieur Thomas) on the other part, respecting divers lands and tenements in Burton which formerly belonged to one Sibilla

de Allerwas, and which was held by Sir Thomas of the Abbot and Convent for a yearly rent of 2s., and which rent the said Thomas had withheld ; also respecting the tenure of one Richard Wymer in Drakelowe, who held of the Abbot by fealty and the service of 5s. 6d. ; and of John de la Grene, who held of the Abbot in Lynton, and regarding likewise an assize of novel disseisin which the Abbot had arraigned against Sir Thomas Gresley in the County Court of Derbyshire respecting certain lands and tenements in Stapunhull.

By the award Sir Thomas is to pay the arrears of the rent owing to the Abbot, and to engage not to disturb or molest the Abbot and his men in future ; and the assize of novel disseisin is to be tried, in Derbyshire, the Abbot and Sir Thomas engaging not to appear at the Court with more than twenty-four persons in their respective retinues. The award is dated the Wednesday on the Vigil of St. John the Baptist, 7 Hen. IV.

Omnibus Chrispi fidelibus etc. Thomas Gresley Miles et Johannes Gresley Miles filius et heres ejusdem Thomæ etc. salutem. Noveritis nos etc. concessisse Dompno Radulpho Heneley Abbati Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ etc. de Burton super Trentam etc. licenciam nostram figendi, cubandi, etc. fistulas plumbeas suas aquæ ductæ suæ in Stapunhull subtus et infra fundum nostrum et terram nostram in eâdem villâ de Stapunhull etc. H. T. Johanne Dedhek Domino de Newehall, Henrico Holand de Caldewalle, Thoma Calangewode de eâdem Reginaldo Roundell de Stapenhull, Henrico de Caldewalle de eâdem. Datum apud Stapenhull etc. 15 H. VI.

NOTE ON THE MEDIÆVAL MENSURATION OF LAND.

A large number of passages from ancient writers relating to this subject have been industriously collected together by Sir Henry Ellis in his "Introductions to Domesday," Vol. I., page 145, but the reader will rise from a perusal of them more bewildered than ever. It is quite clear that the same word had a different signification according as it is used as a portion of land under tillage, or as a measure of taxation. In some counties also eight virgates went to the hyde in place of four ; and a further source of confusion is engendered by the use of the same contraction for the words "caruca" and "carucata." The latter word is frequently used as synonymous with a hyde of land, and Orderic Vitalis speaks of the carucate *quam Angli hydram vocant*.

As regards the carucate, virgate, and bovate, the reader will find some very curious and interesting information in Seebohm's "English Village Community." The hide or carucate he considers to be the holding corresponding with the possession of a full plough team of eight oxen. The half hide corresponds with the possession of one of the two yokes of four abreast ; the virgate with the possession of a pair of oxen, and the half virgate or bovate with the possession of a single ox, all having their fixed relation to the full manorial plough of eight

oxen. There is much to support this view in the "*Extenta terrarum*" of the Abbey of Burton, temp. H. I. ; but the monks do not treat the hide and the carucate as synonymous.

Seebohm is of opinion that the normal virgate was about thirty acres ; but virgates of much larger dimensions are frequently mentioned on the Rolls, and I should be inclined to fix thirty-six as the normal number of acres to the virgate, viz., two bovates of eighteen acres each. But all that can be said positively on the subject is, that a virgate was the normal holding of the "villanus;" and this holding included in addition to the land under tillage, rights of common on the manorial waste, and of pannage and estover in the manorial woods. The villanus in fact was really a well-to-do and usually prosperous tenant, with fixity of tenure ; for the obligation of his possession was reciprocal ; and though he could not remove from his holding, the lord could not dispossess him so long as he performed his accustomed service. There is no trace of servitude in his position or status, and Domesday always distinguishes the "villani" from the "servi."

G. W.

[FINIS.]

On the Augustinian Priory of the Holy Trinity, at Repton, Derbyshire.

(SECOND NOTICE).

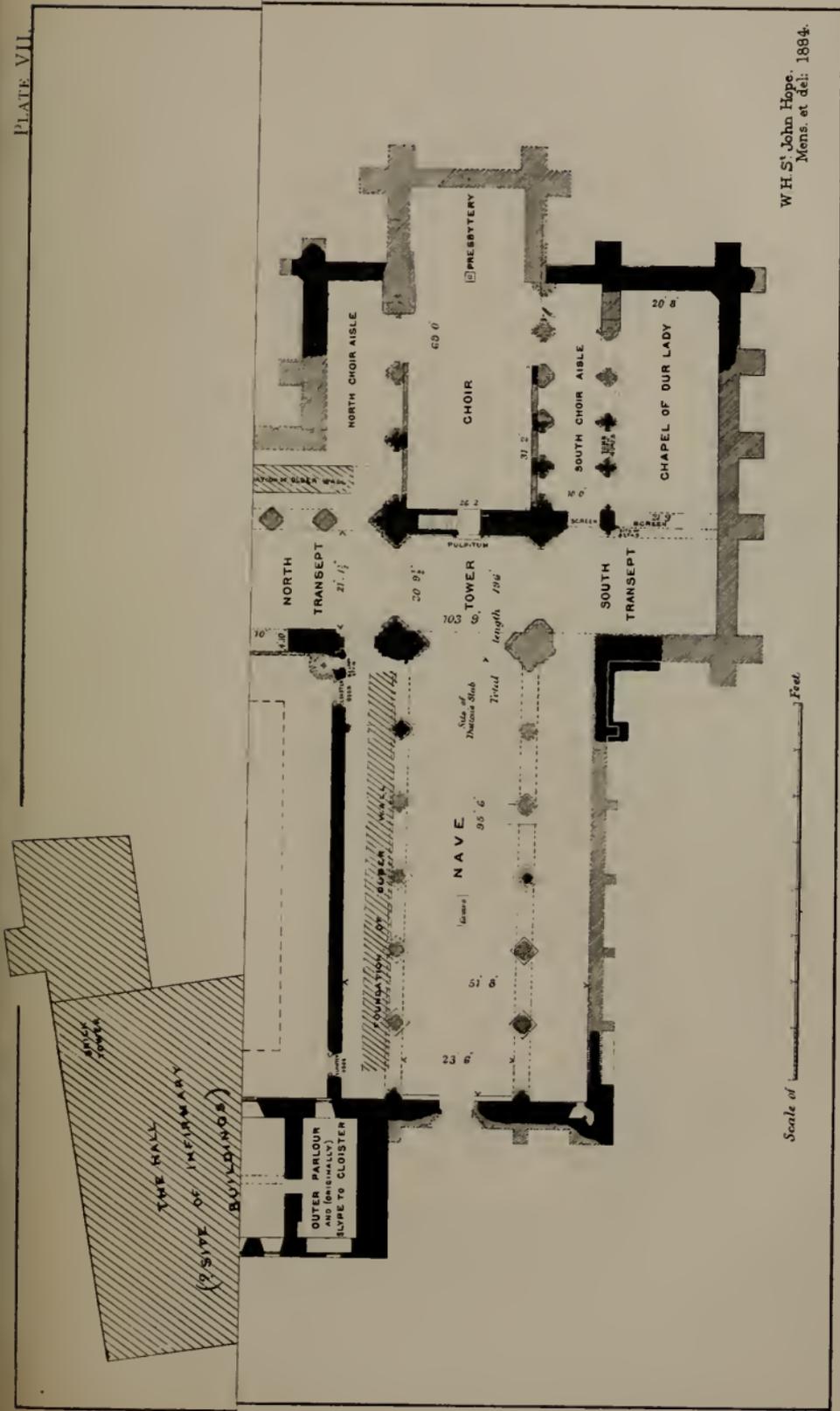
BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A., F.S.A.



SINCE writing my last paper on this subject a year ago, the further excavation of the site of the priory church has been carried out by the Rev. W. Furneaux, with very interesting results. The whole of the debris which covered the area of the transepts and eastern arm has been removed to the floor level, and the outbuildings that encumbered the site have been cleared away. It was unfortunately thought advisable to remove portions of the walls uncovered in order to form a carriage drive, and it is a matter of equal regret that the plans for the new memorial schoolroom include the destruction of the remains of the nave south arcade, and the south-west pier of the crossing. These might easily be preserved, as part of the history of the place, at very small additional cost.

The plan of the church (Plate VII.), as now laid open, consists of a nave and aisles; central tower; north and south transepts, the former with an eastern aisle; and choir and aisles, with a large south chapel. The choir extends somewhat beyond the east end of the aisles to form a presbytery.

Though no part of the church, except a fragment of the west wall of the north transept, is standing to a greater height than three feet, thereby making it difficult to trace the architectural history, enough has fortunately been spared to allow the gradual

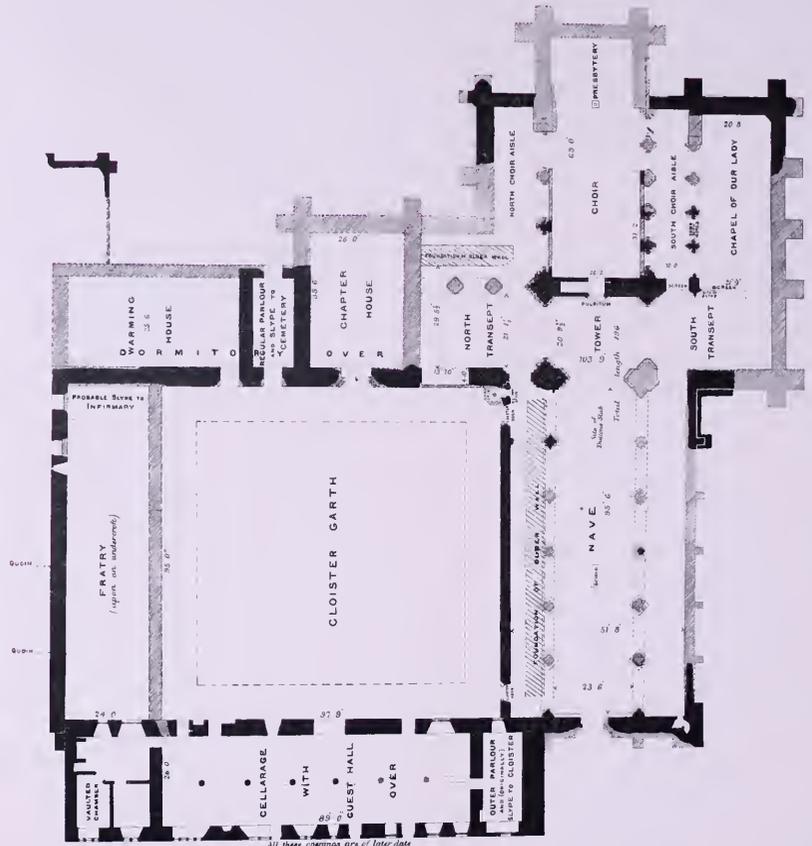
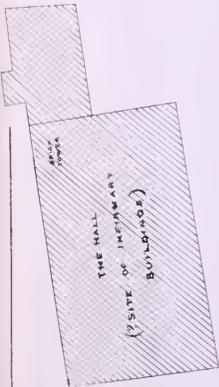


Scale of Feet

W.H.S. John Hope.
Mens. et del. 1894.

REPTON PRIORY DERBYSHIRE.

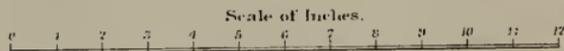
Magnetic
August 1884



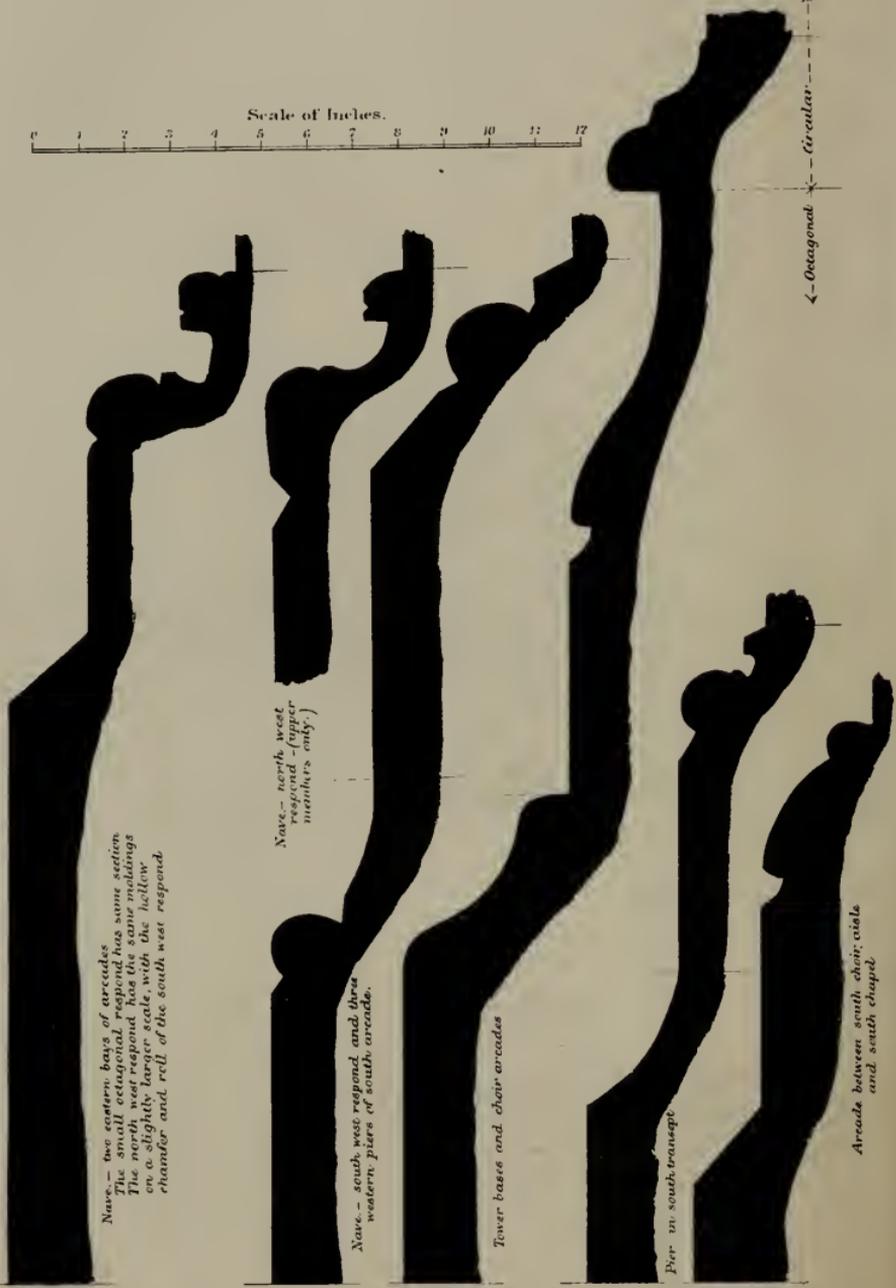
All these openings are of later date than the suggestions of the Priory

Scale of Feet

REPTON PRIORY—SECTIONS OF BASE MOLDINGS.



↑ Octagonal ↓
↑ Circular ↓



*Nave. — two eastern bays of arcades
The small octagonal respond has same section
The north west respond has the same moldings
on a slightly larger scale, with the hollow
chamfer and roll of the south west respond.*

*Nave. — north west
respond. — (upper
members only.)*

*Nave. — south west respond and three
western piers of south arcade.*

Tower bases and choir arcades

Pier in south transept

*Arcade between south choir aisle
and south chapel.*

growth of the building to be ascertained with some degree of certainty.

The oldest portion of the existing remains seems to be the west wall of the north transept, with the jambs of the arch opening into the nave north aisle. This is apparently of late Transitional date. Of very little later date are the eastern responds of the nave arcades. Then follow the rest of the nave—which is, however, not all the work of one period; the south transept; the south chapel; the tower, choir, and alterations to the east side of the north transept.

With regard to the nave, I have nothing to add to my former description, except a few remarks on the base moldings. Despite the great difference in the plan of the pillars, the sections of the moldings do not indicate any corresponding difference in date. Beginning with the moldings of the eastermost pair of piers, we find them repeated on a somewhat larger scale in the north-west respond, which is perfectly different in plan. The south-west respond, again, has the same plan as its fellow, but the moldings are quite unlike, though each exhibits the same roll molding below, which is not found on the first pair of piers. A reference to the sections on Plate VIII. will make this clear.

Before leaving the nave, it should be mentioned that, near the south-west side of the westernmost pier of the south arcade, there is a piece of solid foundation level with the pavement, as if a font or other heavy object had stood there.

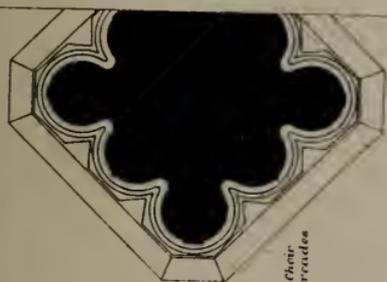
The north transept was about 33 feet long, by about 21 feet wide. Its north wall has been entirely removed, but the position of it may be fixed by its bond with the west wall. The latter remains to a height of a few feet, which increases suddenly towards the south to the height of the springing of the arch opening into the nave aisle, the jamb of which is almost complete, including a considerable portion of the capital. Of the corresponding jamb only the base-plinth is left. The jambs have plain re-entering angles, and are of the Transitional period. In the west wall of the north transept was a large recess, 13 feet 10 inches wide, and at least 4 feet ten inches

deep. No use can be assigned for this, unless it held a large *armarium*, or cupboard, for vestments and other ornaments; or, as no traces have been found of the night stairs communicating with the dormitory, they may have stood here within an arch. The east side opened by an arcade of two arches, the plinths of whose pillars remain, into an aisle or chapel. The arcade was contemporary with the tower and choir, but nothing is left of the aisle itself, even to help us to fix its dimensions, and they are shown on the plan quite conjecturally. Just to the east of the arcade is the foundation of a wall nearly six feet thick, running north and south. From its proximity to the arcade, it must be anterior in date, and clearly represents the eastern wall of an older transept, but whether it is contemporary with the west wall, or with the foundation of the aisleless nave, there is nothing to show.

The remains of the south transept are most fragmentary. Part of the rubble core of the west wall remains, and that of the south wall was found, but has since been removed. On its east side, if an aisle ever existed, it was afterwards replaced by a large chapel, 47 feet 6 inches long, and about 21 feet wide. Of the arcade opening into this chapel and into the choir aisle, only one base remains (Plate XI.) This seems insufficient to carry the weight of the transept wall, and we should expect three arches instead of two. There is, however, no second base, and all possible traces of it have been completely removed. The moldings show this arcade to be somewhat later than the nave.

The south wall of the south chapel was uncovered during the excavations, but had been removed before I had an opportunity of seeing it. In front of the third buttress was a small semi-octagonal base (not shown on plan), but it did not range with anything. From its position it must have had some constructional use not now evident. When I commenced excavations on the site in 1882, I found at the east end of this chapel a piece of solid wall, which ranges with the pier of the transept arcade. This has since been removed, and the measurements I took at the time of its discovery, are the only record of its existence. On referring to the plan, it will be seen that it is not in line with the arcade

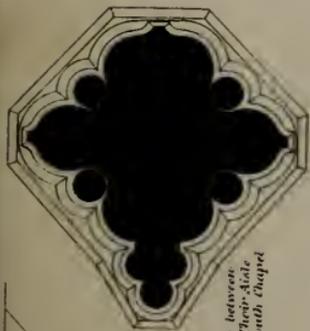
REPTON PRIORY - PLANS OF BASES.



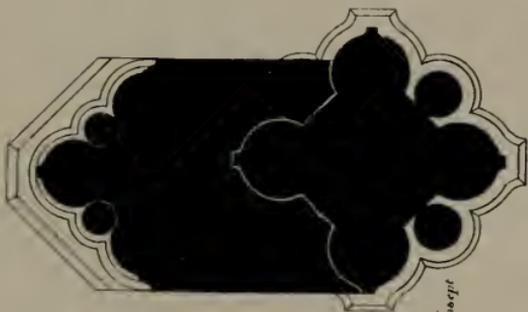
Choir
Arcade



Base of eastern
half of Nave



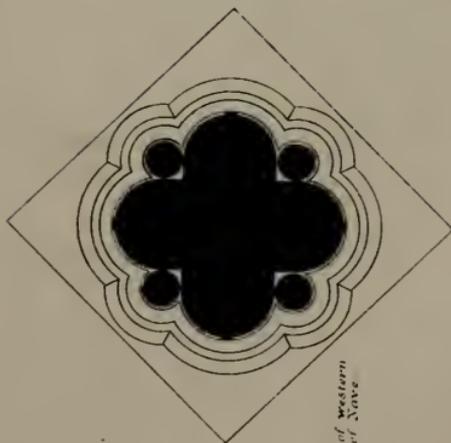
Arcade between
South Choir Aisle
and South Chapel



Base in
South Transept

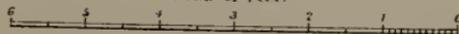


Western respond
of Nave South Arcade

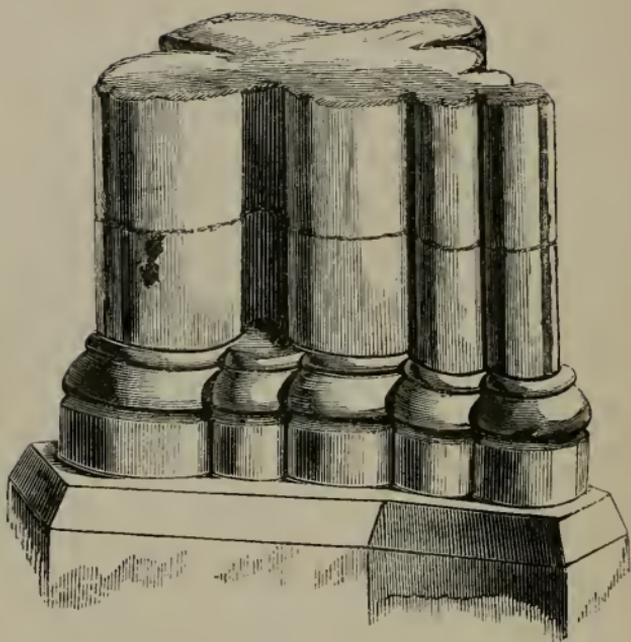


Base of western
half of Nave

Scale of Feet.







BASE OF ARCADE BETWEEN SOUTH CHAPEL AND CHOIR AISLE,
REPTON PRIORY.

between the chapel and south choir aisle, and the latter must, therefore, replace either a former arcade or a solid wall. The first bay was probably left solid ; either because it held the sedilia and piscina of the choir aisle, or a tomb on the chapel side. Between the third and fourth pillars the remains of a tomb were found, containing a skeleton, whose legs had been doubled up in a most uncomfortable way for want of room. Both the third and fourth bases, as well as the western respond, remain in very perfect condition, but lack their detached shafts. It will be seen from Plate IX. that they have a very singular plan, with a triple vaulting shaft attached to the north face.

Passing to the tower, as the next work in point of date, we find that the bases of all its four piers are now uncovered. They exhibit the same section throughout, but differ slightly in plan. Of the south-west one only the hollow-chamfered plinth remains. No additional information can be gleaned respecting the *pulpitum* ; it is, however, not easy to say how a person turned round when he got to the top of the stairs leading to the loft, and there must have been a projecting cornice, or some such arrangement, to give additional width. The plain face of the *pulpitum* has a parallel at Rochester, and for the same reason, that the more gorgeous roodloft stood to the west, though no traces of the second screen remain at Repton. This is not, however, negative evidence of the existence of the western screen, for at Durham, where we have positive documentary proof there was one, no traces whatever can be detected on the piers.

The exact width of the choir has been found to be 26 feet 2 inches. The canons' stalls were placed against a solid wall, 1 foot thick, extending eastward 31 feet 2 inches. This wall was contemporary with, and part of, the pillars of the arcade, some of whose moldings it takes the place of. Though we have no means of ascertaining the height of the wall, it probably stopped short below the capitals of the pillars, and the moldings of the latter would appear complete above the coping of the wall. Nothing is left to show the number and arrangement of the stalls, but there is room for thirteen a side, and for four returned stalls on either

side the choir door, making a total of thirty-four. The arrangement of the arcades dividing off the choir aisles is somewhat eccentric ; the more so, because both sides are contemporary, and the plans and sections of the pillars identical. On the north side only one base remains, and on the south, three ; but these show that the north arches were half as wide again as the south, so that, as the perpent-wall terminated at a pillar, there were two arches behind the north stalls, and three behind the south. There is, unfortunately, no positive evidence how the arcades continued eastward. Two additional arches would make a regular arcade on the south of five bays, and this was probably the case ; but an additional north arch will not make the two arcades of equal length, unless it be of slightly wider span than the other two.

For an explanation of this unsymmetrical setting out, we must look to the order in which the parts of the church were erected. It has already been stated that the south chapel, and the arcade separating it from the choir aisle, are anterior to the choir. Further, the additional shafts on the north side of the south chapel pillars, prove that the choir aisle was, to say the least, meant to be vaulted. Now to enable the vaulting cells to be most easily constructed, it was necessary that a pillar should be opposite a pillar. A reference to the ground plan will show that this was done at Repton ; hence the five bays of the south arcade, and the narrow arch next the tower. For the same reason, the south arcade cannot well have exceeded in height the arches of the south chapel. On the north side, however, the greater width of the arches, and the absence of any controlling influence, would allow them to be carried up much higher than those opposite, and therefore, over the lower arches of the south arcade, there must have been either a double clerestory, like we see in the presbytery at Ely, or, like Bridlington, the south clerestory windows considerably exceeded the north ones in length.

Of the east end of this part of the church only the rough core was found, at a distance of 69 feet from the *pulpitum*. It projected a bay beyond the aisles. The south wall was of earlier date than the south aisle wall, for the latter ends in such a way as to

clearly show it was built up with a straight joint against an older wall, which, moreover, had a plinth along it. The cast of this plinth runs through the aisle wall, and seems to show that, though the western part of this portion of the church had been rebuilt in later times, the east arm was originally aisleless. Owing to the earlier and later works not being in line, the junction must have been somewhat awkward.

The east end of the presbytery has been entirely removed since the excavations, and the ground lowered, but nothing was found to indicate the site of the high altar. Exactly at the point of intersection of two lines drawn through the east walls of the aisles and down the centre of the choir, is a block of stone, about two feet cube, roughly shaped, with a socket on the top, 7 inches deep and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches square. What it was for does not appear, and it must have been either below the pavement or flush with it. Possibly it was a socket for some object, or it may have been for a heart-burial. The high altar, according to the inventory, had four little candlesticks of latten, and a reredos containing five great images, and a table of alabaster with little images.

The north choir aisle has been so entirely demolished, that only its east end and part of the north walls are left. It seems to have been of greater width than the south aisle; perhaps 12 feet 6 inches. No detail remains to help us to fix its date. The junction of choir aisle and transept aisle is shown conjecturally on plan.

In spite of the fulness of the 1538 inventory, it is not easy to point out which parts of the church are indicated. The visitors seem to have made their list in the following order—presbytery, choir, south choir aisle, south chapel, south transept, nave, north transept, and north choir aisle; thence to the cloister and surrounding buildings.

By this theory the south choir aisle was St. John's chapel. There are the holes for a "partition of wode" in the arch at the west end. The south chapel, there is every reason to assume, was the chapel of our Lady. Its altar had an alabaster reredos, and a (painted) wooden frontal. The grate of iron belonged to a tomb,

and the "partition of tymber" filled the arch or arches between the chapel and the transept, as the pier shows. The south transept seems to have been the chapel of St. Nicholas. It contained apparently two altars—one had images of SS. John and Sythe, and an alabaster reredos set in the wooden screen behind; the other a Rood and an image of St. Nicholas, with a reredos of alabaster.

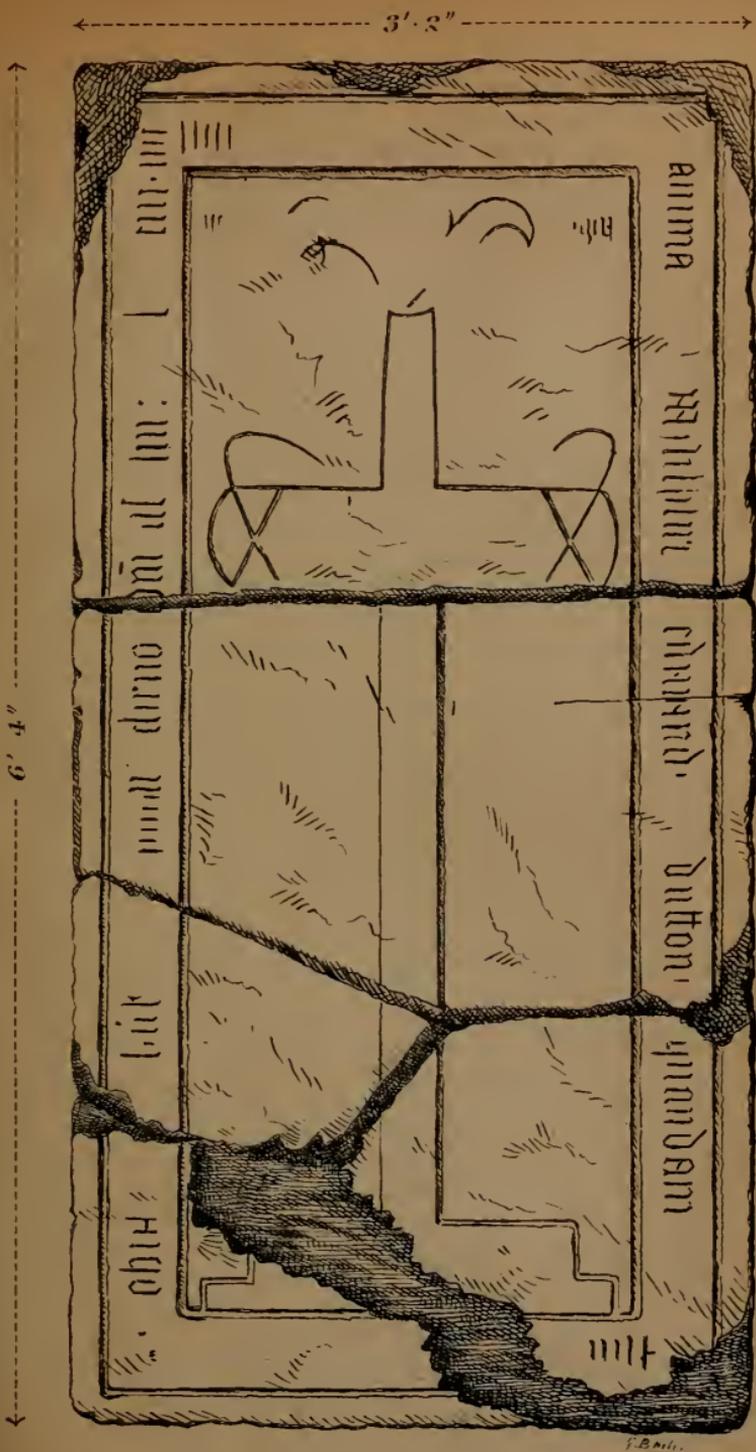
In the body of the church, that is, the nave, were seven "peces of tymber, a "lytell oulde house of tymber," "the xij Apostells," and an "image of o^r lady in o^r lady of petys chapell." We have also to account for three other altars. One of these was dedicated to St. Thomas. It had a gilt wooden reredos, and was apparently enclosed in a small chapel, for the inventory mentions a "partition of tymber seled ouer in seint Thom^s's Chapell." All we know about the two remaining altars are, that one had a wooden reredos and a screen, the other a small reredos of alabaster.

How many altars the nave and its aisles contained is not apparent from the entries quoted above. There was a principal altar in the nave, but its dedication is unknown. There was also an altar against the second south pier, perhaps that of our Lady of Pity, or St. Thomas. Two or three altars could stand in the north transept aisle and north choir aisle.

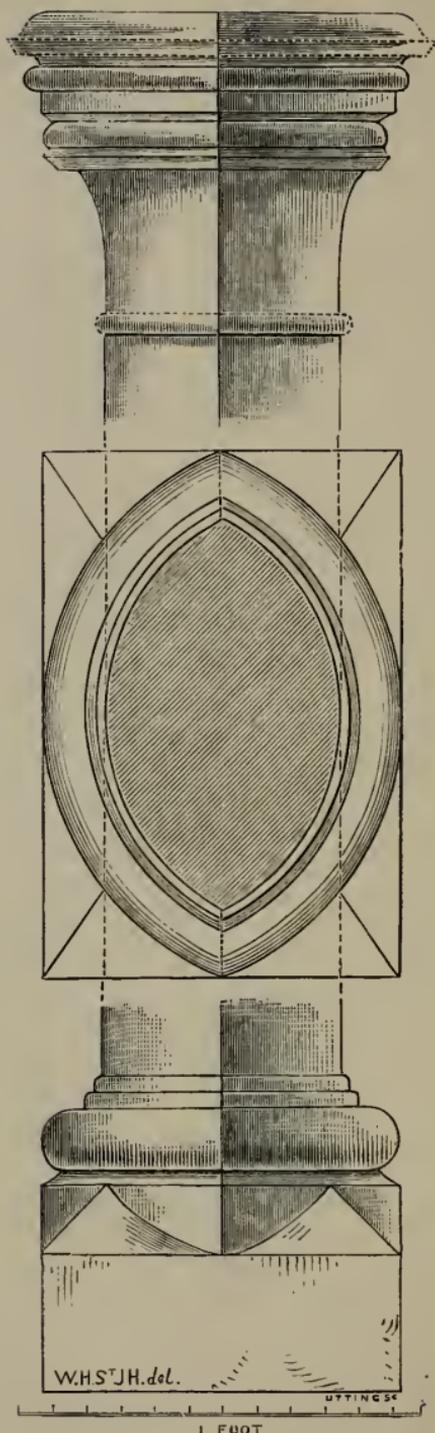
I have purposely omitted all reference to the north transept, as it is possible that here stood the shrine and altar of St. Guthlac. Some sumptuous heads of canopies, of the best fourteenth century work, adorned with painting, were uncovered in this transept and the choir aisle adjacent. They seem to have belonged to some shrine or similar work. The fact of the demolition of all the shrines in the kingdom before the suppression of the religious houses took place, will account for the absence of all mention of St. Guthlac in the inventory.

In the floor of the nave, just before the tower, was uncovered an incised slab, bearing a rudely executed cross fleury on steps, and the marginal inscription:— (Plate XII.)

[+ Orate pro] anima magistri edmundi dutton quondam cau[onici
huius ecclesie] qui obiit januarij anno dni mccc^o
cui' nie ppic' [deus. Amen]



INCISED SLAB OF EDWARD DUTTON. REPTON PRIORY CHURCH.



CAPITAL, BASE, AND SECTION OF CENTRE PILLAR FROM CHAPTER HOUSE, REPTON PRIORY.

This memorial has been removed from its site for preservation.

No additional light has been thrown on the conventual buildings, as the excavations did not extend to them. It has, however, been found that the width of the chapter-house was 26 feet. There has also been discovered the capital, base, and part of the shaft of a remarkable pillar, having the section of a pointed oval, which may have been the centre pillar of the chapter-house doorway. It is shown on Plate X. At a short distance from the north end of the dormitory, part of a building has been uncovered, which evidently belonged to the *necessarium*. It was 26 feet long, but as it has not been fully excavated, it may be wider than shown on plan.

On the exterior of the north wall of the frater, at the points shown on the plan by dotted lines, there is a kind of incipient projection, which seems to indicate the position of the reading pulpit.

The sections shown on Plate VIII. are reduced by photography from drawings taken with the cymagraph. Plates VII., X., and XI. are similarly reduced from my own measured drawings. Plate XII. is from a drawing by Mr. George Bailey, and Plate IX. from a photograph by Mr. Keene of Derby.

Records of the Borough of Chesterfield.*



HE thanks of all archæologists, especially of this county, are due to Mr. Alderman Gee, Mayor of Chesterfield, for the spirit and enterprise that he has shown in causing the publication, at his own expense, of all that remains of the records of the ancient Borough of Chesterfield. Publication is the chief conservative source that we possess in the preservation of our old muniments. When it is known that an intelligent public have before them printed lists or transcripts of archives, the consciences of Chapter Clerks, Town Clerks, and other responsible officials, will be considerably quickened.

It is most melancholy to note the shameless carelessness that has characterised the custody of the Chesterfield archives during the past one hundred years. In 1789, that celebrated local antiquary, Dr. Pegge, drew up a schedule of the evidences, charters, etc., that were then in the Chesterfield Corporation chest. This list is bound up with Dr. Pegge's MS. Derbyshire Collections, which he bequeathed to the College of Arms. It is printed in full in this volume. Mr. John Cutts, for so many years Town Clerk of Chesterfield, soon after his appointment, did a most practical and serviceable work in printing a list of "all charters, deeds, books, books of account, and all documents and effects belonging to the Corporation of Chesterfield." This list was printed in 1857. Since that date nothing has been lost. Would that Dr. Pegge had

* "Records of the Borough of Chesterfield;" being a series of extracts from the Archives of the Corporation of Chesterfield, collected by G. Pym Yeatman, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Chesterfield: Wilfred Edmunds.

printed his list in the "Gentleman's Magazine," to which he was so frequent a contributor. Had this been done, the disgraceful loss or purloining of public property would in all probability not have occurred. As it is, nearly fifty of the seventy scheduled items of Dr. Pegge's list had disappeared when Mr. Cutts drew up his list in 1857; some of the greatest interest and value. Dr. Pegge's schedule also affords evidence of the comparatively recent loss of "the Black Book," wherein were copies of all the ancient charters, evidences as to customs, etc., and which was extant in his days. Possibly it may be in my power to give some faint clue that may lead to the recovery of some of the missing archives. In the autumn of 1866, when in conversation with the late Mr. Waller, of Chesterfield, in his house in the Market Place, on the subject of modern trades' unions and their connection with medieval guilds, Mr. Waller remarked, "I have," or, ("I can show you") my memory does not serve me as to which expression was used) "some medieval rolls that I can't make out, but they refer to guilds at Chesterfield and Dronfield." This was to be done when we both had more leisure. In 1868, when at the College of Arms, I copied out Dr. Pegge's list of the Chesterfield archives, and was struck with the mention of the Guild Rolls of Dronfield and Chesterfield. I wrote to Mr. Waller on the subject; he replied that very likely they were those he had named, and renewed his promise of showing them to me. Unfortunately, through mutual misunderstanding and dilatoriness, my inspection of them never took place. Perhaps communications with the representatives of the late Mr. Waller might lead to the recovery of these and other missing archives.

Chesterfield, however, still preserves a remarkable and original series of Royal Charters, as well as other valuable and interesting documents. Mr. Gee's scholarly munificence has caused the whole of these documents to be printed *in extenso*, with various fac-similes of the more interesting ones, as well as drawings of seals, and the result is a beautifully printed and handsome volume of about 200 pages. The work of transcribing, translating, and editing these archives was entrusted to the capable pen of Mr.

Pym Yeatman, and most ably has he done his task. The Introduction is helpful and original, its only fault being its brevity.

I have only two or three criticisms to offer. The first Charter is damaged in parts, and lacks the king's name. But it is beyond doubt a charter of King John, which might as well have been stated. I do not agree with the translation, in all its particulars, of Lord Wake's Charter (temp. Edwd. I.) to the burgesses. For instance, I take it that *braciacor*, p. 34, is the baker, and *pistor* the miller. At all events *braciacor* cannot be a "brewer," but perhaps both terms are for different varieties of bakers. *Coreas*, page 35, is not "wax," but hides; it reads *coreas vel pelles*, that is, hides or skins. *Pane braiaco* should be translated barley bread, and not "malted bread." I take it that *tinctor* should be rendered "dyer," and not "painter."

Every Derbyshire man of letters, and therefore every member of our Society, ought to have this volume. The following is a copy of its Table of Contents, in addition to the Introduction.

J. CHARLES COX, Editor.

- I.—Charter of King * * * to William Brewer.
- II.—Charter of King Henry II. to the Burgesses of Nottingham.
- III.—Charter of John, Earl of Mortain, to the Burgesses of Nottingham.
- IV.—Charter of King John to Burgesses of Nottingham.
- V.—Charter of King John to the Burgesses of Derby.
- VI.—Charter of King John to Richard, son of William Brewer.
- VII.—Charter of King John to Wm. Brewer, the younger.
- VIII.—Concord between Wm. Brewer, the younger, and the Burgesses of Chesterfield.
- IX.—Charter of King Henry III. to the Borough of Chesterfield.
- X.—Charter of John, Lord Wake, to the Borough of Chesterfield.
- XI.—Charter of King Edward IV. to the Borough of Chesterfield.
- XII.—Certificate of King Edward IV. that Chesterfield was a Borough of ancient demesne to the Crown.
- XIII.—Charter of King Henry VII. to the Borough of Chesterfield.
- XIV.—Charter of King Henry VIII. to the Borough of Chesterfield.
- XV.—Charter of King Edward VI. to the Borough of Chesterfield.
- XVI.—1st Charter of Queen Elizabeth to the Borough of Chesterfield.
- XVII.—2nd Charter of Queen Elizabeth—certificate that Chesterfield was a Borough of Ancient Demesne of the Crown.

- XVIII.—3rd Charter of Queen Elizabeth to the Borough of Chesterfield.
- XIX.—Charter of King Charles II. to the Borough of Chesterfield.
- XX.—Gryssop's Composition respecting the Customs of Chesterfield.
- XXI.—The Composition of the 6th Oct., 8th Elizabeth, respecting the Customs of Chesterfield.
- XXII.—The 4th Charter of Queen Elizabeth inspecting the Compositions.
- XXIII.—The Composition with the Earl of Shrewsbury of the 4th January, 10th Elizabeth.
- XXIIIA.—23 Nov., Henry VI., Pardon under the Great Seal to the Guild of the Holy Cross.
- XXIV.—5 Hen. IV., Lease of the Manor of Chesterfield from Joan, Countess of Kent.
- XXV.—Wm. II. The King's Charter to St. Mary's, Lincoln, respecting the Church of Chesterfield.
- XXVI.—s. d. Charter of Wm. fil Ranulf, of Chesterfield, to Robert fil Edward de Chesterfield.
- XXVII.—Charter of Robert fil Susannah de Rousely to Walter Clark, of Chesterfield.
- XXVIII.—Charter of Robert de Peck, of Chesterfield, to Peter fil Hugh, of Brimington.
- XXIX.—Charter of John Fitz Isaac, of Chesterfield, to Beauchief Abbey.
- XXX.—Charter of Alan fil Gunild, of Chesterfield, to Beauchief Abbey.
- XXXI.—Will of William Fitz-Norman, of Taddington.
- XXXII.—Commemoration at Beauchief Abbey of Chesterfield Worthies.
- XXXIII.—Charter of Wm. Briges, of Chesterfield, to Beauchief Abbey.
- XXXIV.—Charter of Peter del Hirst and Maud, his wife, to Beauchief Abbey.
- XXXV.—Charter of Richard Bonus, of Chesterfield, to Beauchief Abbey.
- XXXVI.—Charter of Robert Wiggley to Sir John Ryggeway, of Chesterfield.
- XXXVII.—Charter of Hugo fil Hugo, of Dockmanton, to John Bond, of Chesterfield.
- XXXVIII.—Charter of Hugo Brito, of Walton, to the Dean of Lincoln.
- XXXIX.—Charter of Henry fil Roger Bate, of Newbold, to Roger fil Henry de Newbold.
- XL.—Charter of Robert Hayston, of Chesterfield, to Richard fil Bond, of Chesterfield.
- XLI.—Charter of Ralf Brito del Hertwyc, to Jocelyn de Haremere.
- XLII.—25 Hy. III., Charter of Sarra, widow of Ralf, the Clerk, to Adam Venell, of Chesterfield.
- XLIII.—s. d. Charter of John de Sutton, of Nottingham, and Matilda Bond, to Richard de Aston.

- XLIV.—s. d. Charter of Peter Tinctor, of Chesterfield, to Peter fil Hugh de Dockmanton.
- XLV.—s. d. Charter of John Arcwryt, of Chesterfield, to the Guild of the Blessed Mary of Chesterfield.
- XLVI.—s. d. Charter of John fil John Bond de Chesterfield, to Margerie, his sister.
- XLVII.—21 Ed. I., Charter of John de Calale to Roger de Mannesfield.
- XLVIII.—s. d. Charter of Adam fil Hugo de Lincoln.
- XLIX.—s. d. Charter of Hugh fil Hugh de Dockmanton to John Bond, of Chesterfield.
- L.—26 Ed. I. Charter of Emma, widow of Adam de Beat, of Chesterfield, to Stephen, her brother.
- LI.—30 Ed. I. Charter of William fil William Pistor, of Chesterfield, to Roger fil Galfred de Walton.
- LII.—11 Ed. II. Charter of Roger de Mablethorpe to Gilbert, his brother.
- LIII.—14 Ed. II. Charter of Isabella, fil John fil Roger fil Hore, to John fil Ranulf fil Reginald de Holywelgate.
- LIV.—16 Ed. II. Charter of John fil William fil Edde de Chesterfield to Richard le Archer.
- LV.—16 Ed. II. Charter of John fil Richard Bond, of Chesterfield, to Roger de Mannesfield.
- LVI.—14 Ed. III. Charter of Richard Albeine, of Chesterfield.
- LVII.—15 Ed. III. Charter of Nicholas Fox to Adam Horn.
- LVIII.—18 Ed. III. Charter of William Hyas, of Chesterfield, to John fil Roger fil Ranulf de Halywell.
- LIX.—20 Ed. III. Charter of Richard Folijambe to Henry de Hampton, of Chesterfield.
- LX.—34 Ed. III. Charter of John de Wytington to William Aleyn, of Chesterfield.
- LXI.—46 Ed. III. Charter of John Bond.
- LXII.—46 Ed. III. The King's Charter to Richard de Chesterfield.
- LXIIA.—49 Ed. III. Charter of John Foljambe to William Hackholder.
- LXIII.—4 Ric. III. The King's Charter to Richard de Chesterfield.
- LXIV.—16 Ric. II. The King's Charter to William de Horbury.
- LXV.—14 Ric. II. Charter of William del Lowe to Roger del Hardwyk and Johanna his wife.
- LXVI.—17 Ric. II. Charter of Thomas de Nevil to John de Mannesfield de Chesterfield.
- LXVII.—19 Ric. II. Charter of John fil John de Horsley to John Rankell.

- LXVIII.—10 Apl., 1481. Charter of William de Calale, of Normanton, to John de Barley.
- LXIX.—Hy. VI. Charter of Henry Gothe to Richard Cook de Chesterfield.
- LXX.—23 Hy. VI. Charter of Ralf, Lord Cromwell, and others, to John Wilson.
- LXXI.—31 Hy. V. Charter of Thomas, son of John Foljambe, to Henry, his brother.
- LXXII.—3 Ed. IV. Charter of William fil John Shaw to Richard Asche.
- LXXIII.—16 Ed. IV. Charter of John Hethcote, of Chesterfield, to William Whithel.
- LXXIV.—Hy. VII. Receipt Robert Barley to Henry Foljambe.
- LXXV.—6 Hy. VII. Charter of John Asche de Chesterfield to Henry Foljambe.
- LXXVI.—19 Hy. VII. Charter of Thomas Hervey, of Chesterfield, to Gilbert Foljambe.
- LXXVII.—3 Hy. IV. Charter of Alice, widow of Ralph Papplewick, to William Frenyngham.
- LXXVIII.—32 Hy. VIII. The King's Charter to the Guild of the Blessed Mary.
- LXXIX.—23 Sept., 1562. Power of Attorney from George, Earl of Shrewsbury.
- LXXX.—1 Aug., 1621. Faculty for Seats in Church for the Mayor and Aldermen and their wives.
- LXXXI.—3 Nov., 1658. Lease of the Town Hall from Lord Mansfield (Commonwealth.)
- LXXXII.—14 Chas. II. Expulsion of the Mayor and Aldermen (Restoration.)
- LXXXIII.—3 May, 1675. License from the Duke of Newcastle to build a Market House.
- Dr. Pegge's List of Corporation Records, 1789.
- Mr. Cutts' List of Corporation Records, 1857.
- List of Mayors, Bailiffs, Aldermen, etc.
- List of Town Clerks.
- Burgess Roll, No. 1.
- Burgess Roll, No. 2.
- 1 Ed. III. List of Inhabitants Assessed to the Subsidy.
- 43 Eliz. List of Inhabitants Assessed to the Subsidy.
- 2 Hy. IV. to Hy. V. Hundred Roll of Scarsdale of this date.
- Papers relating to the Appointments to the office of Town Clerk.

Reminiscences of Old Allestree.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.



ALLESTREE, at the Norman Survey, formed part of the Manor of Markeaton, to which Mackworth was joined. It belonged to the Earl of Chester, but it afterwards came into possession of the Touchets, ancient Norman knights, whose name is found in the Roll of Battle Abbey. In the forty-fourth year of the reign of Edward III., Sir John Touchet fell before Rochelle, fighting against the Spaniards. He had previously married Joane, eldest daughter and heiress of Sir James de Audley, of Heleigh, co. Stafford, by whom he had a son, John, who was summoned to Parliament on the 12th December, 1405, as Lord Audley. Her father, Sir James de Audley, K.G., was one of the heroes of Poitiers, and it is related of him* that for his valour at the battle of Poitiers, Edward, called the Black Prince, granted him £400 per annum. "He with his fower Esquires fought so longe in the fronte of the battle that he was very sore wonded, and having performed many noble feats of arms, was carried by his fower squires out of the field." Prince Edward, at the end of the battle, enquired after him, and, on being told he was sorely wounded, requested that if possible he might be brought to him. Accordingly, Sir James was carried to the Prince's tent by eight servants. The Prince took him in his arms and embraced him, and kissed him, saying, "I repute you (and so do all others) and declare you to be the best doer in

* "Topographer," vol. i. p. 268.

arnes. And the better to furnish and encourage you to the warrs, I retayne you ever to be my knight, with five hundred markes of yearly revenew, out of my inheritance." They then carried him back to his tent, whereupon he called his four esquires, and, in presence of witnesses, spake thus, "thes four gentlemen have ever served me truly and especially this day, and the honor I have obtained is by their valiantnesse, and therefore am I bound to reward them. Therefore doe all you testifie, that when my lord the prince hath given me 500 markes of yearely revenues, I resigne into their hands the sayd gyft, to them and their heyeres for ever, as surely as yt was given me, and doe disinheryt myself of the same." This coming to the ears of the Prince, he highly commended Sir James, and gave him 600 marks for himself. The battle of Poictiers was fought in 20th Edward III., and de Mackworth was with Audley as one of his four esquires.* We think it very probable that de Adlardestreu was another of them, though we cannot find any actual record of it; the name is mentioned in deeds of the 13th century,† and members of the family of Allestry remained in the neighbourhood as late as 1682, when Thomas was incumbent of St. Peter's. They appear to have taken their name from the two *berewites*, as we find the hamlets named in Doomsday Book, but they were not held by the Touchets, Mackworths, or Allestrys at the time of that survey, though they may have been held by them soon after; for Lysons states the Touchets had the manor in 1251, and also that Thomas, son of Lord Touchet, sold it, about 1516, to John Munday, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1522, and who died in 1538 possessed of Mackworth. Markeaton, Allestree, and of land at Findern and Chester. It continued in the same family above 200 years. Allestree was then sold to Bache Thornhill, of Stanton in the Peak, who began to build the Hall, and made a park. Mr. Thornhill, however, never finished the Hall, and it acquired the reputation of being haunted, which it was, by owls. In this state the Hall remained until it was purchased by I. C. Girardot, who

* Pilkington's "Derbyshire," vol. ii. p. III.

† Lysons' "Derbyshire," p. 153.

completed it in about 1805. He appears to have acquired his wealth in India, and it was the custom to call such persons Nabobs. He kept up great state during his residence at Allestree, driving a coach and four, with a black footman, and two spotted dogs to follow the carriage, as was the custom in those days. This gentleman was Sheriff of the county in 1818. Ceasing to reside at the Hall, he let it to Mr. Evans, the father of the present owner, who eventually bought, and greatly improved, the estate, planting the park, and causing a fishpond to be made in it, thus adding much to its beauty. There are now probably few parks of its size having so much variety and agreeable seclusion, while at the same time, from various points, commanding extensive prospects over the beautiful valley of the Derwent. Having said thus much of the lords of the soil, let us note a few particulars with regard to the old village and parish of Allestree that have now disappeared.

Very elegant things were some of the Allestree spinning wheels, and beautiful and durable were the sheets, and the table linen, to say nothing of the woollen fabrics made for hangings for beds, and also for counterpanes.

At Allestree, too, they had a flax-yard; flax was grown and prepared for use on the spot. The poorer people too would send out their children to gather the wool torn from the sheeps' backs in their travels from field to field, and a surprising amount could thus be collected, and stockings made from the yarn.

Allestree also had its Cornhill-end, a place for the sale of corn, for the people had to buy their own corn and have it ground at the mill. There is still a croft called the Butter Cellar, supposed to have been a place where it was sold when the plague was at Derby, rendering it unsafe to go there with it. These things we gather from field and place names still used, as well as from local traditions. There was the Inn, too, used in the coaching days, and still standing opposite the park gates, though now used as cottages.

In the coaching days the road between Derby and Duffield was not by any means such as we see it to-day. It was just

about as bad a bit of road as one can imagine, steep hills, banks, and bushes were then characteristic of the road—dreary and uncanny, a place for footpads. Eighty years ago it was a wild, desolate looking place ; we can judge of what it must have been by noticing how the steep hills have been lowered, and the valleys raised. Those old coach horses would need a rest at the New Inn, at Allestree, after dragging the lumbering vehicle over those steep hills. It is wonderfully improved since then.

A rat and mole catcher was also a necessary adjunct to the village in those days, quite a person of distinction, wearing a badge, gaily painted, and having an air of mystery about him. How did he do it? His *modus operandi* was a secret ; but if he was regularly paid, both moles and rats would disappear. Cease to pay, and there would soon be another swarm.

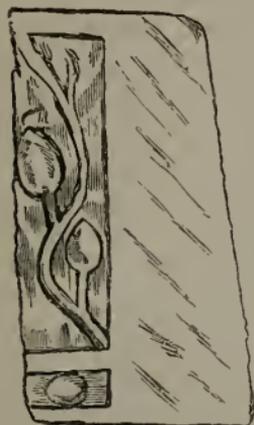
Those were quiet, peaceful days, then villagers' requirements were but few, and they were amply supplied ; but this Arcadian state of simplicity did not long continue. The Arkwrights, the Evans, and the Strutts had started cotton spinning by machinery, then the spinning wheel gave place to the cotton-winding wheel. Silk and calico were also woven by looms, and a change came over quiet Derbyshire villages such as Allestree. The more ambitious yeomanry, and better class of cottagers, entered into the spirit of competition. Better employment and higher wages could be found elsewhere. Allestree, to a great extent, was forsaken. Soon the cottages and farms went to decay. For some time they battled with adverse fortune, in picturesque but inevitable ruin, but one by one they have disappeared, and quaint and dreamy old Allestree is no more. One such old place we well remember—a half-timber farm-house, with a huge wooden barn attached, like a Noah's Ark for size, and apparently as old, all patched and mended, until which was the original could scarcely be told. In the yard stood an old yew tree, and there was an old draw-well hard by, into which some farmer of olden time had fallen and been drowned. The villagers told strange tales of how his ghost would come and perform various freaks in the midnight hours, unloosing the horses in the stables, and causing a general

stampede ; but now the old place and its ghost are gone, and only the old yew tree remains—a solitary evidence of what has been—standing in a field about a hundred yards north of the church. Some old whale's bones, forming an arch, still remain in the blacksmith's garden, by the turnpike road side, not far from the New Inn ; but an old pair of stocks, that stood under the church-yard fence, have long since been removed ; they were near the Red Cow, and not without reason, for its uproarious visitors found in them a quiet, but not desired, haven, when too much disturbed in their understandings to navigate themselves home, so the beadle found a rest for them there until they could.

The Manor House has entirely disappeared ; we can find no remains of it incorporated in the very commonplace farmhouse that



stands on its site. We believe the old mulberry tree, of which we give a sketch, is all that is left to tell the tale, and, as may be seen, it is on the last verge of decay. There are not far from it a few old stones in the wall of the enclosure that may once have formed part of the walls of the house, and two rudely sculptured stones



(that might have a better place) may have been part of the ornamentation of it. Rev. J. C. Cox thinks they came from the church at some previous restoration of that fabric; there appear grounds for either hypotheses, but both may be wrong. We have thought it advisable to present a sketch of these stones in case anyone should be able to furnish any further particulars of this old home of the Adlardestreus. There are a few fine old elm trees, ancestral looking, standing in

the croft near the mulberry stump. An old tree, or a few flowers are often the sole mementoes of departed greatness; we re-



call the beautiful story of Findern's Flowers related to us years ago by our late friend, the author of the "History of Repton."

There are a few other old trees at Allestree. That most worthy of note is the yew tree in the churchyard;* it must be of very great age, and though much battered by time and storms, is still a beautiful and venerable thing, green and healthy, and its branches far spreading, sheltering lovingly the sleepers beneath its shade. The bole is a perfect study for colour and strength, though it is quite hollow. Long years ago little children used to play in the hollow of its stem; but somehow the hole appears to have partially closed, because it was not the large hole some yard or so from the ground by which they entered, but by a hole on the ground level. That hole is now too small to admit a child of five

* It measures at the height of 2 ft. 7 in. from the soil, 13 ft. 6 in. in girth.

or six years of age. This is curious, and shows what an amount of vitality there is still in the tree. Looking at this splendid and picturesque yew recently, we were much struck by its extreme beauty of form when viewed from the church porch, and we are glad to see that its value is appreciated, for it is treated with much attention and loving care to preserve it from damage, either from the winds or the rude hands of the thoughtless. There is also a very fine wych elm in the park, not far from the gates; we happen to know who planted it, and its age is now about one hundred years. Being so near the road, it has unfortunately had to have some of its branches lopped, in a measure destroying its symmetry, but it is a fine tree nevertheless. There are also a number of fine beech trees in a field above the Hall, on the road to Quarndon.



Though in most villages very few objects of antiquity remain, one could generally point to the Parish Church, until within the last thirty years, when a craze for what is called "restoration" set in; since then, in many instances, restoration has succeeded in removing every ancient thing, so that hardly a stone of these old fabrics remains untouched. We are not left quite in this state at Allestree; much of the old fabric remains, but we wish in these remarks to place on record its appearance, as far as we can do so, by means of sketches made before any alteration took place, for they may have interest in the future. We have here a view of the Church

taken in 1852, from the east end, from which it will be seen that at that time it consisted of a nave and chancel, and a north aisle and vestry. The old tower had then plain pinnacles at the corners ; they were removed at the restoration, and not replaced ; it was said they were ugly, probably they were not handsome, but then any nose is better than none at all, and they certainly took away the ugly square packing-case appearance the old tower has been afflicted with ever since. Seen from a distance they gave a pleasant break to this lumpiness, and there can be no two opinions that it looks much uglier without them. Our next sketch shows the



view of the Church from the south-east ; it was taken from the vicar's garden, and also shows the yew tree, and the position in the wall of a well designed stone pillar. At that time there was a clerestory of three windows, and one large window below ; the windows of the chancel, of which there were two, had been filled up to give wall space for some mural tablets in memory of some members of the Mundy family. There was also an embattled parapet ; this had been done at some former restoration, the roof at the same time being lowered ; see the marks of the former roof on the tower. Our third drawing gives a sketch of the porch seen under the yew tree ; it will be observed that to the west of the porch there is a projecting buttress from the tower with a row of corbels ; these probably show the original height of the wall before the clerestory was made, and when the roof was high

pitched ; a portion of the buttress and one of the corbels still remains.

The most interesting portion of the Church is the south entrance (See Plate I., the Frontispiece). The drawing from which it has been copied was made in the year 1865, before any alterations had been made ; soon afterwards, the nave, north aisle, and a great part of the chancel were taken down, and the Church was enlarged, an aisle being added on the south side, which rendered it necessary to take down the ancient doorway ; and although great care was taken to mark the stones, so that in rebuilding they might occupy their original positions, that, however, did not happen to several of the stones in the jambs, which,



either by accident or design, have been somewhat altered, and one or two have either been replaced by new ones, or else so much re-chiselled as to have quite a different appearance to what they had when this drawing was made. It is necessary to say this, otherwise on comparing the etching with the stones it will seem to be incorrect. The curious triangular beaded ornaments have been placed in pairs, instead of alternating with one of the skulls

or heads of oxen or other animals, as was originally the case ; the beaded ornament is not of common occurrence in these doorways, so far as we know, but the heads or skulls are ; of these there are examples on the jambs of the south door of Kedleston Church, and other examples may be found in the remains of Romanesque architecture scattered over the country, and they appear to us to indicate that the Romano-British, Saxon, and Norman architects imitated what they had seen done by the Roman architects during their occupation of both countries.

The Romano-British imbibed much of the manners and the tastes of their Roman masters, both in dress and the various accessories of a high state of civilisation, one of the most important of which was architecture ; numerous examples of temples, and doubtless Christian churches remained ; for there seems no doubt at all that to the Romans we are indebted in the first instance for the introduction of Christianity. During the execrable reign of Nero, many left Rome, and some would, doubtless, find refuge in this country, which had been since the third year of Claudius, A.D. 43, a part of the Roman empire ; it was only about thirty years after the Romans had left Britain, A.D. 449—577, that the Saxons—or whoever the people were—came and occupied, and are reported to have driven out the Britons and destroyed Christianity. We do not think this has been proved ; we think, if some of the rudely sculptured stones around us had a voice they would tell a different tale. May not these heads be rude imitations of the skulls of animals slain in sacrifice, with which the Romans were so fond of ornamenting their temples and altars, placing them as they did in the square *Metopes* between the triglyphs of the friezes. It is not a little singular that the corbel head and zigzag ornament of the 12th century may be found on the consoles of Diocletian's palace of Spalatro,* proving clearly that both the Anglo-Saxons and the Anglo-Normans copied the Roman edifices remaining either in England or on the Continent. The long occupation by the Romans, of 400 years, could not fail to exercise a great influence of an artistic

* Eccleston's Introduction, p. 53.

kind on the minds of the people; there is evidence enough of this in the splendid illuminated MSS. preserved at Chatsworth,* and in other great libraries of this country.

The crypt at Repton is almost entirely classic in treatment, nearly every abacus and capital, and most of the ornamentation of arches, as in this at Allestree (see the three rough sketches taken from fragments at Allestree, which are portions of the outer circle of the doorway), remind one of this style. The south doorway at Kedleston, and the one in the cloister at Southwell, where there is a skull almost identical with a Roman



Metope in its treatment, also owe their design to classic influence; so that though we cannot claim for this doorway a Saxon origin, yet it appears from the rudeness of its sculptures to be of an early date in Anglo-Norman times. True, this church is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey; but it was then in existence just as much as Mackworth and Kedleston were, and is, probably, older than either of them. The beak-heads round the second circle have at first sight the appearance of being rude attempts to represent skulls of sheep, some of them being horned, they are certainly not intended to represent heads of birds; they may be demons, for in early MSS., and some early remains of wall paintings, these *genii* are represented with long noses much like beaks; there is an example on one of the piers at Melbourne. Whatever they may be, it is certain that in later times they became much more decorative and ornamental in their treatment, as is the case at Iffley, in Oxfordshire, 1160,† where they are very elaborately ornamented. There are other instances in which this ornamental character is gone, and the beaks are little more than

* *Benedictional of Cæthelwold*, etc.

† "Rickman," pp. 130-2.

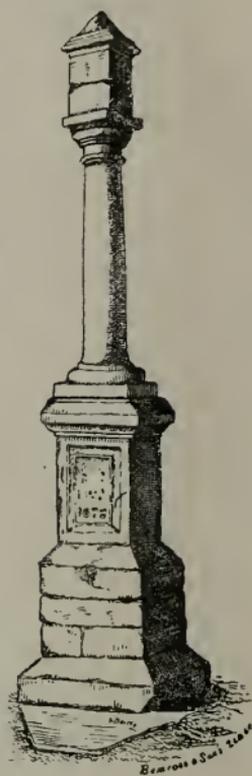
triangular blocks of stone. The Anglo-Saxons have been credited with a large amount of thick-headedness and incapacity, but they could not have been so stupid, else how did they paint those beautiful MSS.? It would puzzle some of their clever detractors to execute any thing at all like them; and some of our æsthetic artists have borrowed not a little from them directly or indirectly.

Though we cannot prove that this old doorway is their work, we can say it is very early work, even if we put it as of the time of Edward the Confessor, 1050; he did, there is no doubt, exercise a great influence in his time, though, perhaps, not so much as he is credited with. Monkish historians were not immaculate, they could write a man up or write him down to suit their purpose. Here we will leave the matter, just, however, calling the reader's attention to a curious and interesting article on "The Numerical Principles of Gothic Art," by Mr. Clapton Rolfe, in the "Antiquary," Vol. X., pp. 147 and 209. Much has been written on apocalyptic symbolism, in which certain numbers play an important part. These numbers are traced in the architecture of the early Christian builders;—the numbers 1, 3, 5, and 7. Looking at our etching, we see three courses of voussvoirs; the innermost has the chevron ornament, triangles, and dot, for the Trinity in Unity; next, the row of beak-heads, five without horns, for the five-fold passion of Christ; then seven with horns, for the seven-fold graces of the Holy Spirit; then a repetition of the Sacrificial number five. Then the Church at Allestree had but one aisle, and in that aisle three arches, but whether this is all mere coincidence or accident, we cannot say; but it looks very much as though these numerical principles exist in the example before us; and Mr. Rolfe says—"So persistently did Churchmen work upon these lines in the ground plans of their buildings, that every Basilicon Church erected at Rome during the first thousand years of the Christian era, was either a *one, three, or five* aisled building."

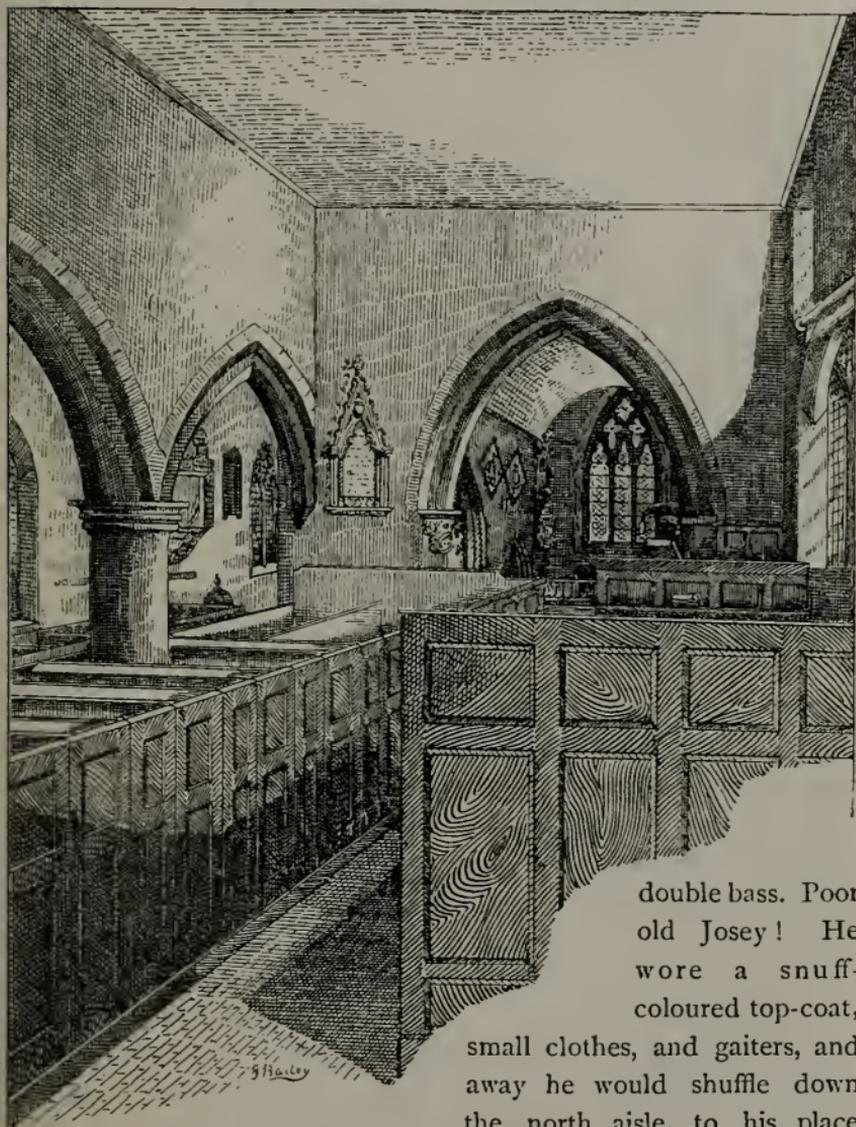
We must now return to the vicar's garden, to look at the pillar. When it was erected there was no garden or house, but a field, having a gravel path leading to the church. The front of the

pillar was toward the field. It bore a date 1678, and some letters, but they were so indistinct that nothing could be made out of them. Whether it stands in its original position we do not know, but most likely it does, as it would be placed with its inscription towards the churchyard if this had not been the case. Possibly there may have been a sun-dial fixed upon it, but no traces of it remain; it may be a relic of the Manor House, and removed to this place. This, however, is but conjecture. So far as we can ascertain, there is no record of its purpose; the ball at the top might be replaced with advantage. We will now retrace our steps, and enter the church.

A sketch of the interior of the old church, looking east, is given on the next page; on the north side, one of the pillars is shown, and the third arch; also the cover of the font is seen. Looking through the chancel arch, which springs from bold corbel heads, now destroyed, we see the head of the arch of the Founder's Tomb on the left, and a small chapel to the east of it. Now if we turn round and look back, there is another arch resting on corbel heads, similar to those of the chancel, opening into the tower. These heads have also been taken out, and some brackets, not nearly as good, replace them. In other respects this part of the church is pretty much as it was. This recess used to be the singing loft; it had a platform or pew projecting into the nave, where the band used to be. They had a double bass, a cornet, a violin, and a clarinet, besides some male and female singers. Grand music they played, and were good singers according to their lights; indeed, they were far too clever for the generality of the unsophisticated worshippers, who often expressed a wish that they would make a less noise, and let other people be heard. It seems to have been a notion that the louder the voices

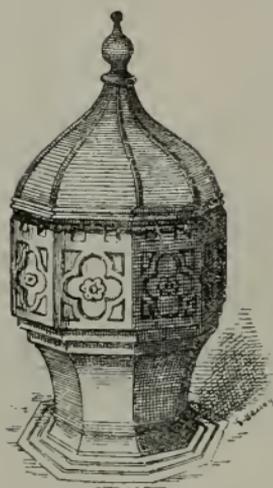


the better the singing. The pulpit was the orthodox three-decker ; the parish clerk, a very old man, had to leave his desk when the parson gave out the hymns, as his duty also was to play the



double bass. Poor old Josey ! He wore a snuff-coloured top-coat, small clothes, and gaiters, and away he would shuffle down the north aisle, to his place with the other musicians in the singing loft. He was a venerable institution, but sometimes went to sleep, and said

“Eg-n-men” in the wrong place. Very unattractive, antiquated people we should think them now, though none the less hearty and sincere than we are in this more priggish or polished age—whichever be the correct term. At any rate, there was more solid oak and less veneer then than now. But all is changed, every thing is spick and span like a new pin. Poor old Josey with his bass viol, the old Squire and his fat dog, the village Schoolmistress with her huge cap and borders, and all the worshippers in the ancient fane are gone : there they lie under the green turf outside,



gone to join a greater and nobler assembly ! We have already noticed the cover of the font, and now give a sketch of both font and cover. We are sorry to say it has been taken away ; it was not grand enough, so a much more valuable article was bought, but it had no history—the other had. Many generations had been brought to it for baptism, and it had acquired a value no money could purchase ; it had the much greater mystic halo which time and old associations alone can lend. However, it is gone, and there is an end of it.

During the time the church was roofless and dismantled, we went to make some sketches of some old writing on the walls at the east end, and, while doing so, were startled by the sudden appearance of a singular individual who appeared to be left in charge of the place. He began to discourse with great loquacity on the various curious features of the ruins. Pointing to the arched recess in the chancel, which was then a doorway into the vestry, he said, “That’s the Founder’s Tomb, an’ I have taken up his bones ; his head wer there, and his feet wer there”—from which it appeared the Founder had been buried the wrong way about—“an here’s one o’ his tayth ;” at the same time he produced the molar from the depth of his capacious waistcoat pocket. By this time it had grown dark, and we left him, and

saw him no more.
writing on the walls.

For he that
eateth and drinketh
unworthily, eateth and
drinketh judgment
to himself, not discerning
the body of our Lord.
We cannot decide which
version it is from, but
Mr. H. H. Bemrose suggests
that it may be a translation,
and not a copy of an
English version, in which
opinion the Rev. J. C. Cox
agrees. There were a few
letters on the other side,
and a scroll on the tower,
all too indistinct and
imperfect to be of use.
The borders round the
texts in the chancel were
architectural in design,
and Elizabethan or
Jacobean in style (for
drawings of these, see
vol. i. Derbyshire Fac-
simile Society). The
inscriptions were written
in one or other of those
reigns—most likely the
latter, as Elizabeth did
not favour the Rheims
version; James, being a
shuffler, might. These
texts were no doubt put
up after the church had
undergone restoration,
others being obliterated
in order that these might
be put in their place.
Fragments of the older
ones could be seen
underneath. Those we
have copied were entirely
in black, the former
ornaments had been in
red.

We have preserved the
copies of the writing on the
walls. That on the south
side of the window was the
most perfect, and here is a
copy of it. It appears to
have been taken either from
the Rheims version, 1582,
or the authorised of 1611,
and is from 1 Cor. xi. v. 29.
The former version reads,
“For he that eateth and
drinketh judgment to
himself, not discerning the
body of our Lord.” The
latter only differs in having
“damnation” and “the
Lord’s body.” We cannot
decide which version it is
from, but Mr. H. H. Bemrose
suggests that it may be a
translation, and not a copy
of an English version, in
which opinion the

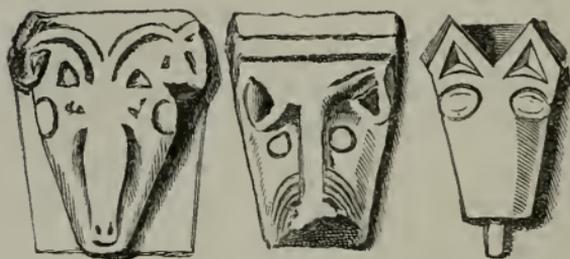
29: D

Rev. J. C. Cox agrees. There
were a few letters on the
other side, and a scroll on
the tower, all too indistinct
and imperfect to be of use.
The borders round the texts
in the chancel were architectural
in design, and Elizabethan
or Jacobean in style (for
drawings of these, see vol. i.
Derbyshire Fac-simile Society).
The inscriptions were written
in one or other of those
reigns—most likely the latter,
as Elizabeth did not favour
the Rheims version; James,
being a shuffler, might. These
texts were no doubt put up
after the church had undergone
restoration, others being
obliterated in order that
these might be put in their
place. Fragments of the
older ones could be seen
underneath. Those we have
copied were entirely in black,
the former ornaments had
been in red.

In conclusion, we cannot
do better than quote Mr.
Ruskin.* He says, “When
we build, let us think that
we build for ever. Let it
not be for present delight,
nor for present use alone;
let it be such work as our
descendants will thank us
for, and let us think, as we
lay stone on stone, that a
time is to come when those

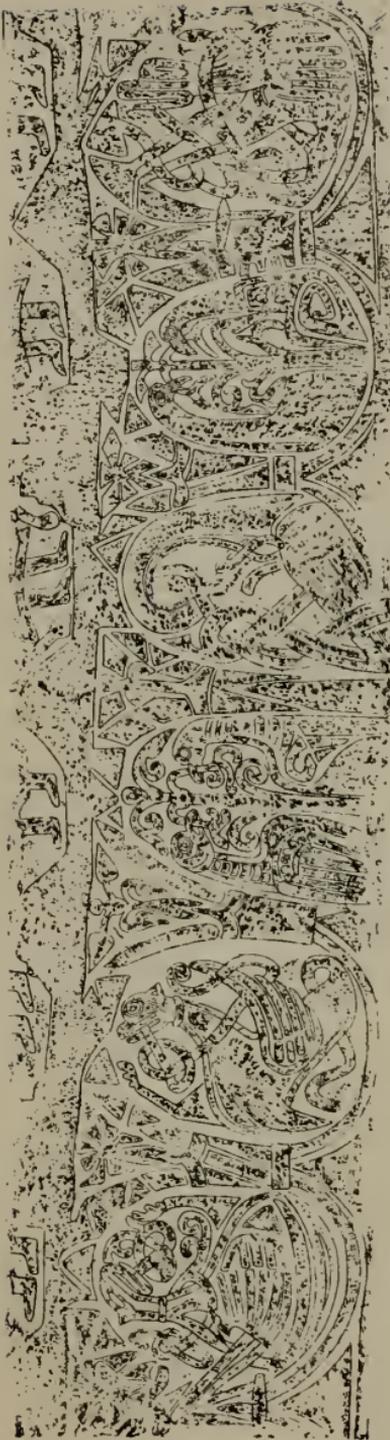
* “Seven Lamps,” pp. 171-2.

stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and that men will say, as they look upon the labour and wrought substance of them, 'See! this our fathers did for us.' For, indeed, the greatest glory of a building is not in its stones, nor in its gold; its glory is in its age." If we take these words to heart, we shall, each in his sphere, be found preservers of all historic landmarks of past times.

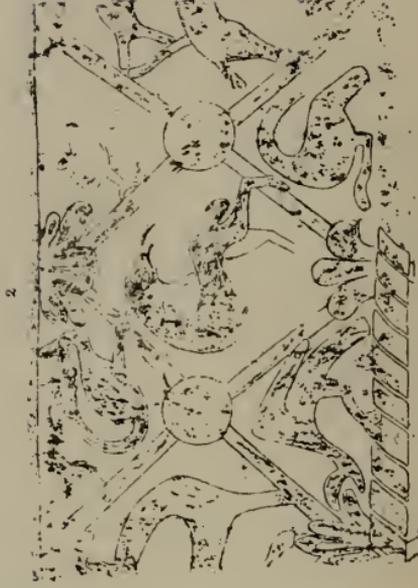


1 AND 2, FROM WIRKSWORTH ; 3, KEDLESTON.

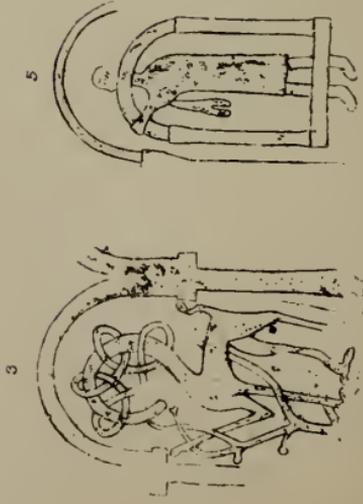




1. Font at Wilne.



2. Pillar at Wolverhampton.



3. 4. 5. Pillar at Masham.

On a supposed Inscription upon the Font at Wilne.

BY THE REV. G. F. BROWNE, B.D.

 THE existence of a church (St. Chad's) at Wilne dates very far back; its parochial rights were transferred to Sawley as early as the year 822. The font is apparently the only relic of great antiquity to be found in the church. Mr. Cox, in his interesting and valuable work, *The Churches of Derbyshire*, Vol. IV., p 399, called special attention to a supposed inscription round the base of the font, which the artist imagined to be in runes. In the *Journal of the Archaeological Association* for 1879, p. 224, Mr. Cox's engraving is reproduced, and the font is described as having "unconventional patterns of lacertine foliage, round the base of which is a mutilated inscription in a character which has been compared with the Runic and the Palmyrene." This relic, it is added, "deserves the attention of palæographers, as well as antiquarians and archaeologists." The reason assigned for its possible Palmyrene origin is stated to be the practical identity of two of its characters with a Palmyrene inscription at South Shields.

The font is shown on Plate XIII., fig. 1, where my outlined rubbing is reproduced by photography. It will be seen that some details are left unfinished, though in most cases it would have been easy to restore them. A magnifying glass may be applied to the plate with good effect. It is very probable that further study of the font would clear up some of the doubts, and if it were

possible to turn it the right way up the whole thing might be determined. It is a laborious business working at it upside down, hanging over it in the attempt to see the most decayed parts in their natural position. My illustration inverts the font.

This valuable relic is evidently a portion of a very remarkable pillar or column, which had a tier of six panels containing dragons and birds, admirably designed and executed, and now all complete; above them was another tier of six human figures, the whole probably representing the triumph of Christianity over the old religion. The girth is 82 inches at top and 77 at bottom; height about 23 inches. The figures may have been the Evangelists, St. Chad, and our Lord. The column has at some early time been broken off between the ankles and the knees of the figures, and then turned upside down and hollowed to form a font. It will be seen that in some cases the bottom of the panel is arched, as well as the top, so that to a casual observer the effect of the sculpture as now inverted is that of a somewhat bewildering mass of detail in panels with round heads. But for this, it would long ago have been seen that the sculpture is upside down. Those who converted it into a font may have purposely availed themselves of this feature, cutting away the human figures, which would have looked ridiculous standing on their heads. The twelve bold characters of the inscription are the inverted feet and ankles of the six figures. In one case the two feet and ankles and the hem of the garment resemble the **Ɱ** and **Ɑ** combined in the name of the Palmyrene BaRate whose monument to his wife and freed-woman Regina the Catuallaunian was found at South Shields in 1878. Hence the "inscription" has been supposed to be possibly Palmyrene. There seems less reason for the other supposition, that it was in runes. The details of the sculpture are very curious, notably the bold incisions in the columns carrying the arches of the panels, giving very much the effect of the deep grooving of the pillars at Durham. The arches themselves are similarly grooved. This method of treatment is so far as I know without parallel on early stones, and its bearing on the "Norman" grooving deserves consideration. At the head, the columns

break into irregular crosses with numerous arms proceeding from a centre, some diamond-shaped and other foliaginous. The human figures have in every case stood over the heads of the dragons or birds in the panels below, not over the crosses. Another "Oriental" inscription, supposed to be in cursive Arabic, was sent to me some months ago. It occurs on a Scoto-Irish reliquary, and is placed above a hand which is stretched over a representation of the Crucifixion. It was sent to me represented as contained within a panel. After Arabic scholars had disowned it, I explained it as the fire of the Spirit, the hand representing the Father, but with the remark that but for the panel I should have taken it as a cloud from which the hand proceeded. There is, I now understand, no panel, and the cloud theory has been accepted. I found some time after a representation of a cloud in the Caedmon Codex which very greatly resembles it.

It is difficult to say what the original purpose of the pillar may have been. There is a representation in the catacombs of the four Evangelists, each with a cylindrical pillar before him reaching about as high as his waist. The pillars have a flat top, and the top has a cover which works on a single hinge, like the lid of a watch. The covers are represented as lying back on the hinge, and the pillars are being used as tables, presumably altars for the consecration of the eucharistic elements, the covers indicating the care taken to protect the surface on which the consecration took place. We know that early missionary bishops in our own country carried with them portable altars, in the form of small square plaques on which they consecrated, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that local piety provided, in addition to the preaching cross, some permanent table or altar, reserved for the purpose of supporting these little altars when the itinerant bishop or presbyter visited the place. An Italian portable altar of red jasper, of the 15th century, may be seen at the South Kensington Museum (8986.—'63); it is in a maple-wood frame, the slab of jasper being about 8 inches by 5. In Archbishop Ecgberht's Pontifical, we find that in consecrating a church the proceedings with respect to the altar were as follows. First the altar was blessed and consecrated

by prayer, in which the altar was spoken of as the place for spiritual sacrifices, where prayers were to be made, and oblations were to be offered ; but there is a marked absence of any statement or implication that on this altar itself as a surface the divine mysteries were to be celebrated. Then follows the blessing of the "table," described as a stone prepared for the sacraments of life, on which the victim of the Son was to be placed and the mysteries of the sacred Body were to be consecrated, "a stone to be fitted on to the altar." This "table" we may take as corresponding to the little plaque which the itinerant celebrant brought with him where there was no church, while the locality provided the "altar" on which the "table" was to be placed. Ecgberht's Pontifical specially emphasises the fact that the prayers of the people were prayed at the "altar," and this may serve to suggest that where there was no church the "altar" provided by the locality was the praying-place of the district when no missionary was present, and that this was its ordinary use. We may be sure that all the energy of the Christian art of the district would be devoted to the beautification of the permanent "altar." The stone altar which survived the burning of King Edwin's vill at Campodunum, and was preserved in Bede's time at the Abbot Thridulf's monastery in Elmete Wood, was presumably a handsome sculptured stone, worthy of so much care and such special mention. Subjects so favourite and telling as the victory of Christianity over the powers of evil, and the submission of the works of nature, would be among the first to present themselves to the mind of the designer. The lower tier of the Wilne pillar is an admirable pictorial rendering of the triumphant song, "Praise the Lord, ye . . . worms and feathered fowls." There are no "dragons," in the sense of sea monsters, and there are no "beasts and all cattle."

It will be seen that from the bottom of this lower tier to the band or base on the upper side of which the six pairs of feet stand, is about 18 inches, the actual height of the figures in the panels being 12 or 13 inches. The men's feet are two inches long, some of them rather more than that, and taking the man to be six times

as high as his foot is long, we shall have a tier of human subjects of the same height as the bird and dragon subjects below. The two tiers may thus be fairly supposed to have occupied the same length on the pillar, as is the case on the pillar at Masham described below, and this will give three feet as the approximate height, a very convenient height for the purpose of an "altar" of the kind referred to. The diameter of the top of the "altar" may be calculated from the known dimensions of the existing portion of the pillar as having been from 23 to 24 inches.

However this may be, there are sculptured pillars of cylindrical form which can not have been altars. They have not been sufficiently considered by archæologists, if indeed they can be said to have been considered at all. The remarkable group of slightly tapering cylindrical pillars, collected from roadsides in Cheshire, and now placed in the public park at Macclesfield, deserve careful attention. They are apparently not inscribed columns, though their resemblance to the pillar of Eliseg at Valle Crucis Abbey is very striking, and cannot conceivably be accidental. The cylindrical surface is plain, but near the top they are bevelled off in triangles with curved bases, filled with interlacing bands and with well designed trefoils; in one case there is a remarkably bold example of the key pattern. Their function may have been to mark boundaries or distances. The very fine but sadly decayed example in the churchyard at Wolverhampton is a great puzzle. It stands 12 feet high on a pedestal of stones covered with ivy, which forms a very unsafe support for the ladder of the investigator. Sixty-four inches from the bottom a raised belt of rope is cut on the pillar, from which raised bands descend forming five triangles, in each of which is a large animal or a bird, about a foot high. The animal which has perished least is a nondescript. Immediately above the rope band is a remarkable tier of subjects, 19 inches wide, the girth of the pillar here being about 86 inches. By means of bars crossing one another at about 45° , the belt is divided into five diamond-shaped areas, in each of which a large quadruped is sculptured, the small triangles above and below the intersection of the bars also containing a bird or a beast each. Thus there are in

all 15 figures in this belt, five large and ten small. A large boss is placed at the intersection of the bars, and their ends are lost under a conventional leaf; these details look late. A portion of this belt, very roughly represented, is shewn on Plate XIII, fig. 2. Next above comes a belt of acanthus leaves, 7 inches wide. Above that again a belt 19 inches wide filled with spiral scrolls, alternately branching off to left and right. Whether the scrolls carry animals in them or only leaves or fruit, cannot now be determined with certainty; many years ago birds could be discovered in the scrolls and roses. Then another belt 17 inches wide with animals much decayed, and above that another 12 inches wide with scrolls likewise much decayed. At the top is a heavy cap, on the bevelled surface of which there are signs of interlacing work. The whole column tapers gently upwards, and some $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground the girth is about the same as that of the bottom of the Wilne pillar, which may of course have been part of a great column of this character. The absence of the Christian figures or busts which usually stand above the animals and birds and worms on English sculptured stones is a feature which calls for remark. It points, perhaps, to the erection of this magnificent column either at a period when the original meaning of sculptured stones had been forgotten, or by people who lightly regarded the Christian faith, and copied the non-Christian part of the sculptured pillars they saw in the neighbourhood. So far as I could see, the animals are not hampered and fettered as in other cases, but the quadruped whose front half is cut off at the right of figure 2 has, I think, his off fore leg raised in submission. It is necessary to say that my observations and measurements and rubbings were made in a drizzling rain, and though the Rector had kindly made full provision of ladders, and the sacristan gave me every assistance, the circumstances were not in favour of a solution of the intricacies of the patterns, now in a baffling state of decay. Three or four hours, too, are a very inadequate time to spend on such a monument as this, even in the best of weather. A second visit would no doubt enable me to correct some errors, and to solve some problems left open in the figure. For example, the animal

in the centre compartment is, I think, regarding his own tail, signs of which remain near his muzzle ; and it is possible that he has a bird's head. The two awkward jaws of his right-hand neighbour may be one side of an oval loop formed by his tail, an arrangement which exists in the case of the animal whose fore half is shown on the left side. The jaws are too awkward for anything on this or any of the English sculptured stones of any importance, where the skill and knowledge shown are very great. Even the frame of mind of a bird is shown in a graphic manner, as may be seen on the Wilne Font, where the buoyant spirits of the pair of birds which are being allowed to feed are shewn as clearly as the gloomy despondency of the pair whose beaks are sealed.

At the risk of appearing fanciful, I must point out the curious resemblances between details of this belt of subjects and the Bayeux tapestry. To begin with a coincidence no doubt accidental, they are of the same width, a little more than nineteen inches. The tapestry has an upper border and a lower, and it is to the details of these that the resemblance is striking. The borders are divided into spaces by means of lines of colour, inclined to one another in such a way, that if they were continued upwards and downwards alternately, they would form isocetes triangles. In the larger portions of these triangles which form the border there are animals and birds, one in each as a rule, while the smaller spaces, being the parts of the triangles near the vertex, have merely a small trefoil leaf, or a small cross, there being no room for a beast or bird. The birds are in many cases in curious attitudes, and their wings are curiously disposed. There is a bird above the word *castellum* in the legend . . . *ut foderetur castellum at Hestenga* very surprisingly like the bird in the lower triangle the left of fig. 2, the unusual contour of neck and the sharp angle in the outline of the wing being specially noticeable ; it is a very curious coincidence that the triangle in which the Wolverhampton bird is has the same base and nearly the same dimensions as that on the tapestry. The bird in the upper triangle to the left hand in fig. 2, of which it is literally difficult to make head or tail, is very like a bird under the scene where

William's men are cutting down trees to build the invading ships, the bird on the tapestry being engaged in eating something which springs in branches from the border line which marks out the triangle. It seems not unlikely that the Wolverhampton bird is similarly engaged; and if I have correctly outlined his tail—it was done before I had noticed the Bayeux resemblances—it reproduces a marked feature of the Bayeux birds. The quadrupeds at Wolverhampton, in the large diamond spaces, have no resemblance to anything at Bayeux. They, like the historical belt of the tapestry, are the main theme; the birds in the triangles above and below correspond to the upper and lower border at Bayeux. In a higher tier at Wolverhampton, where the triangles are smaller, a piece of simple ornament takes the place of the bird, as in the smaller spaces on the tapestry.

To point out a resemblance is much more easy than to suggest any reason for it. The Bayeux tapestry was not unique. At the time when the Church of Wolverhampton was being founded by the widow of a great lord of the Midlands, the valiant deeds of Britnoth were being wrought on a curtain for the Church of Ely by the widow of the great Ealdorman of the East Saxons, who was killed A.D. 991. In 1013, the description of the pictorial sails and the ornaments of Swegen's ships reads like a summary of the Bayeux borders—birds and dragons and lions and bulls and dolphins. All our knowledge goes to show that the use of these figures was no invention of that age; and so far as they are concerned, the Wolverhampton birds and beasts are as likely to date from the times when the famous Lady of the Mercians expelled the Danes, and Tettenhall witnessed their great slaughter, as from the time when the Bayeux tapestry was wrought or later. But, as I have remarked, there are some details which seem late, perhaps only because other early examples have all perished.

An even more striking example of a cylindrical pillar is found in the churchyard at Masham. Of this remarkable monument three complete tiers and at least half of a fourth remain. It is quite worthy to be compared with the Wilne pillar, but unfortunately its state of preservation is not nearly so good. The lowest

tier consists of seven panels, six of them containing single quadrupeds, the seventh a pair of quadrupeds. These animals are beautifully designed and executed, their bodies deer-shaped, in some cases almost resembling the body of a giraffe, legs long, necks very long and curved so as to follow the form of the Romanesque arch which forms the head of each panel. These proudly arched necks had been supposed to be maned, but after careful examination I found that the appearance of a mane was due to the fact that they were all constrained by halters looped five or six times round the neck, and eventually bringing the muzzle close in to the chest. In each case one of the forelegs is raised, as with the "worms" at Wilne, this foreleg, as also the remaining legs, being hampered and fettered by bands. These bands appear—but at the critical point the surface has been destroyed—to spring out of the ground, and there are several indications that they represent the stems of growing plants or creepers. Photo-lithographs from rubbings of one of these quadrupeds and the neck of another, in which those parts which are fairly clear are filled in, will be found on Plate XIII, fig. 3, 4. These are the "beasts and all cattle" which are missing at Wilne; at Masham there are no "worms and feathered fowls." Each of the single arched panels is about a foot wide, and the tier is about 22 inches high. In the arched panels of the two-and-a-half tiers above are the figures of men; in one is seen our Lord in the attitude of benediction, in another Samson, with a Romanesque gate of Gaza hung on his left shoulder and reaching nearly to his feet, "bar and all," as the Old Testament is careful to tell us. (Plate XIII., fig. 5). The girth is 80 inches at bottom, 76 at top; height 80 inches. Almost all of the subjects have gone so far to decay that imagination has to play a large part in their identification. Any one of the tiers would have made a beautiful font, if it had occurred to the early ecclesiastical lords of the vast parish of Masham to use for that purpose a part of a monument which must many centuries ago have been famous in all the vale of Yore.

It is difficult to look at some of the early *situlae* (holy water

vessels) without noticing the resemblance they bear to these circular columns. There is a tenth century *situla* in the treasury of the Duomo at Milan, cylindrical, but contracting downwards, with a Romanesque arcade and a Scripture subject in each arch, the rim at the bottom carrying a well designed key pattern. A cylindrical German *situla* of the eleventh century has two tiers of Scripture subjects, running continuously round with no arcade. These interesting vessels are only seven or eight inches high by about five inches across, but they look strangely like a piece of a great column in miniature. The same may be said of the pyxes, some of which are much earlier than the dates mentioned. They are exceedingly like circular fonts in miniature, or portions of cylindrical columns. This is particularly the case with an Italian pyx of the fifth or sixth century at the Vatican, representing the miracles of our Lord, while the very early pyx in the treasury of the Cathedral of Sens has a lion hunt, in which a shield, a fallen man, and a lion's head with the paws on a branch, might have served as a copy for a sculptured fragment at Jarrow.

A Calendar of the Fines for the County of Derby from their commencement in the reign of Richard I.

BY W. H. HART, F.S.A.

INTRODUCTION.



AMONG the various classes of Public Records which have been preserved during the last seven hundred years, and handed down to us at the present time, there is none more valuable for topographical and genealogical purposes than the Fines (Final Concords) of lands; a Calendar of which, for the county of Derby, is here commenced.

As these documents may not be familiar to the general reader, a short description of their nature and origin may not be considered out of place.

Cruise,* in his learned work on the subject, speaks thus of their history: "When landed property first became the subject of alienation, it was found necessary to adopt some authentic mode of transfer, which might secure the possession, and evince the title of the purchaser.

"By the ancient common law, a charter of feoffment was, in general, the only written instrument whereby lands were transferred or conveyed; but although this assurance derived great authenticity from the number of witnesses by whom it was usually attested, and the solemn and public manner in which livery of seisin was usually given; yet still it may be supposed that inconveniences would frequently arise, either from the loss

* An essay on "The Nature and Operation of Fines and Recoveries," by William Cruise, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law, 1794.

of the charter itself, or from the difficulty of proving it after a lapse of years. These circumstances probably induced men to look out for some other species of assurance which should be more solemn, more lasting, and more easy to be proved than a charter of feoffment.

“Experience must soon have discovered that no title could be so secure and notorious, as that which had been questioned by an adverse party, and ratified by the determination of a Court of Justice : and the ingenuity of mankind soon found out a method of deriving the same advantages from a fictitious process.

“To effect this purpose the following plan was adopted : a suit was commenced concerning the lands intended to be conveyed, and when the writ was sued out, and the parties appeared in Court, a composition of the suit was entered into with the consent of the Judges, whereby the lands in question were acknowledged to be the right of one of the contending parties.

“This agreement, being reduced into writing, was inrolled among the Records of the Court, where it was preserved by the public officer ; by which means it was not so liable to be lost or defaced as a charter of feoffment, and being a record, would at all times prove itself. It had also another advantage, that, being substituted in the place of the sentence, which would have been given in case the suit had not been compounded, it was held to be of the same nature, and of equal force with the judgment of a Court of Justice.”

Of fines there were four different kinds :—

- 1st. *Sur conuzance de droit come ceo, etc.*
- 2nd. *Sur conuzance de droit tantum.*
- 3rd. *Sur concessit.*
- 4th. *Sur done grant et render.*

The first was the best and surest kind of fine ; for the Deforciant (viz., the grantor), in order to avoid the formality of an actual feoffment, with livery of seisin, acknowledges in court a former feoffment or gift in possession to have been made by him to the Plaintiff (viz., the grantee). This fine gave the plaintiff immediate possession of the land.

The second kind was upon acknowledgment of this right only, without the circumstance of a preceding gift by the deforciant. This form was generally used to pass a reversionary interest.

The third kind is where the deforciant, in order to make an end of disputes, though he acknowledges no precedent right or gift, grants to the plaintiff an estate *de novo*, by way of supposed composition, which may be either an estate in fee, in tail, for life, or even for years.

The fourth kind is a double fine, comprehending Nos. 1 and 3. It is used in order to create particular limitations of estates. In this fine the plaintiff, after the right is acknowledged to be in him, renders or grants back to the deforciant some other estate in the lands.

From this, it appears that the form of the fine should show what interest the conveying party had in the lands ; a point sometimes of considerable importance.

Formerly, fines were resorted to when, apparently, there was not the slightest necessity to have recourse to this kind of assurance ; but, as time went on, this was discontinued, and the long and elaborate settlements and other provisions which are often found in early fines ceased, all such provisions being made by separate indentures, leading or declaring the uses of the fine ; a much more convenient and less cumbersome method ; for in this case the fine would resolve itself into the simplest form, and there would be no necessity to inrol, as of Record, the indenture of settlement, or whatever else it might be. In recent times, fines fell into the common form described as No. 1, "*Sur conuzance de droit come ces, etc.*," and they were used, I think I may say almost exclusively, for the purpose of barring estates tail, or conveying the estates of married women. The use of this method of assurance continued until the year 1834, when Fines and Recoveries were entirely abolished, and a simpler method was introduced. But that the general reader may not perplex himself with the minute distinctions before referred to, not always clear even to the well read jurist, it has been thought best, in the following calendar, not to overload the pages with unnecessary verbiage, but rather to

give, in brief and technical, but still easily intelligible form, the exact purport of each fine. In some publications much space has been wasted in this respect ; for instance, the names of the Justices are of no use, except in those very rare instances where the date of the fine is lost or not given ; and the abstract of a fine in its pure terms is repulsive in form, and may perhaps be more puzzling to the ordinary reader than the document itself in its entirety.

I have here endeavoured, at some pains, to avoid these faults ; I have studied to give the exact effect of every fine in language which shall be technical, yet clear and brief, but without sacrificing any point of importance. For instance, the term *in fee*, which I have adopted, is sufficiently intelligible, besides being technically accurate ; what object can there be in saying *his heirs for ever*, when the other phrase is sufficient ? Look at the space taken up unnecessarily ; four words instead of two, and then this is no trifle, let us suppose a calendar of 10,000 fines, the use of the short form *in fee* instead of *his heirs for ever*, would obviously save 20,000 words, equivalent to about fifty pages of these Transactions ; and so throughout.

Life is too short, and time is too valuable to be frittered away over mere word crowding and tautology, however necessary it might have been as a legal form, and still may be, perhaps, in a qualified way ; we want the kernel at once without having to roam through an apparently trackless forest ; and to wear ourselves out in operose and useless work, such as a diffuse and lengthy calendar of these fines would be, while the inexorable stream of time is fast running its course, would be an unnecessary and profitless task.

But "*Jam satis est . . . verbum non amplius addam.*"

W. H. H.

CALENDAR.

- 1196 Westminster. Feast of St. Cecilia, Virgin, 8 Ric. I.
 Nov. 22. Between John, son of William de Kelm, *Plaintiff*, and Michael de Ednesofre, *Tenant*.

Release by Plaintiffs, in consideration of a silver mark, to Tenant, in fee, of 1½ acre of land at Haliwell in Cestrefeld ; at the yearly rent of 4d. for all service.

1197

Jan. 26. Westminster. Friday next after the Conversion of S. Paul, 8 Ric. I.

Between the Hospitallers of Jerusalem, *Plaintiffs*, and Robert de Bakepuz, *Tenant*, by John his son, his attorney.

Release by Plaintiff to Tenant, in fee, of the advowson of the church of Barewe (Barrow-upon-Trent); and release, in consideration thereof, by Tenant to Plaintiffs, by the assent of Hugh, Bishop of Coventry, then present, of 100s. yearly thereout. In case of the church being vacant, the 100s. to be received out of the goods thereof while it remains in the hands of the Bishop.

Oct. 21. Westminster. Tuesday next after the Feast of S. Luke the Evangelist, 9 Ric. I.

Between Amabel, of Pakinton,* *Plaintiff*, and Alan de Sumerville. *Tenant*.

Grant by Tenant, in consideration of a silver mark and a cloak, to Plaintiff, of 4 virgates of land in Pakinton for life, with reversion to Tenant in fee, at the yearly rent of 8d. for all service, except foreign service [a portion defaced] to the Countess of Rependon; also of 2 tofts, to give to whom she will.

1201 . . . [octaves of S. John the Baptist] 3 John.

July 1. Between John, Bishop of Norwich,† *Plaintiff*, and Richard Fitz [defaced] *Tenant*.

Grant by Plaintiff and Tenant to William Fitz Robert, in fee, of 3 oxgangs of land in Sendiacre, at the yearly rent of 5 sh. for all service, except foreign service; and grant, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff and William Fitz Robert to tenant of the autumn corn sown by him thereon; Tenant receiving the homage of William in the same court.

July 1. Same date.

Between John, Bishop of Norwich, *Plaintiff*, and Robert de Burun, *Tenant*.

Grant by Plaintiff and Tenant to William Fitz Robert, in fee, of 2 [defaced] in Sendiacre, at the yearly rent of 2 lbs. of cummin yearly for all service, except foreign service; and grant, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff and William Fitz Robert to Tenant of the autumn corn sown by him thereon; Tenant receiving the homage of William in the same court.

* A small part of Packington parish (Leicestershire) is within the county of Derby.—ED.

† John of Oxford, Bishop of Norwich, held the Lichfield prebend of Sandiacre.—ED.

- 1202 Nottingham. Thursday next after the Feast of S. Botulph, 4 John.
June 20. Between Richard Fitz Muriel, *Plaintiff*, and Cicely, widow of Warin, *Tenant*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor,* by Plaintiff, in consideration of half a silver mark, to Tenant, in fee, of an oxgang of land in Stanleg, at the yearly rent of sixpence for all service, except foreign service.

- June 21. Nottingham. Friday next after the Feast of S. Botulph, 4 John.
Between Alan Fitz Jordan, *Plaintiff*, and Gilbert de Lindesia and Emma his wife, and Richard and Agnes his wife, *Tenants*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 2 silver marks, to Tenants, in fee, of 2 virgates of land and one messuage in Eston (Aston-on-Trent); and grant, in consideration thereof, by Tenants to Plaintiff, in fee, of one messuage in Eston, lying between the 2 messuages belonging to William Malmesert.

1202 Same date.

- June 21. Between Alan Fitz Roger, *Plaintiff*, and Alan Fitz Jordan and Mary his wife, *Tenants*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration, of a silver mark, to Tenants, in fee, of half a plough land in Serdelaw (Shardlow).

- June 22. Nottingham. Saturday next after the Feast of S. [Botulph], 4 John.
Between William Fitz Hugh, *Plaintiff*, and Walter de . . . tebi and Brumerg of Derby and Agnes, widow, *Tenants*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 31s. 8d. sterling, to Tenants, in fee, of 3 tofts and 4 acres of land in Derby.

- June 22. Same date.
Between Richard Parmenter and Emma, his wife, and Matilda, her sister, *Plaintiffs*, and William Fitz Lewin, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs, in consideration of 2½ marks sterling, to Tenants, in fee, of a messuage in Derby.

* The assize of mort d'ancestor (*assisa mortis antecessoris*) was a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the recovery of possession of things immoveable, whereof anyone's ancestors were seised.—ED.

- June 22. Same date.
 Between Edwin Fitz Aghemund and Agnes his wife, *Plaintiffs*,
 and Raghenald Fitz Thore, *Tenant*.
 Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs, in con-
 sideration of a silver mark to Tenant, in fee, of a messuage in
 Derby.
- June 23. Nottingham. Sunday next after the Feast of S. Botulph, 4 John.
 Between Hawis Fitz Walkelin and Letice his sister, *Plaintiffs*, and
 Ingeram de Waldewich and Quenild his wife, *Tenants*.
 Agreement, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, that Plaintiffs and
 their heirs are to hold a messuage in Derby for the life of Quenild,
 at the yearly rent of 8d. for all service, with reversion, in fee, quit
 of the same rent after Quenild's death.
- June 23. Nottingham. Same date.
 Between Matilda, daughter of William, *Plaintiff*, and Alan de
 Tikenhall, *Tenant*.
 Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Tenant, in consideration
 of 10s. sterling, to Plaintiff, in fee, of 2 virgates of land in Tiken-
 hall, at the yearly rent of 34d., and by the free service of following
 the wapentake of Rapindon every year at his own cost for all
 service, except foreign service.
- June 23. Nottingham. Same date.
 Between John the Cordwainer and Alice his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and
 the Prior of Rapindon, *Tenant*.
 Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs, in con-
 sideration of a silver mark, to Tenant, in perpetuity, of 2 oxgangs
 of land in Tikenhall.
- June 25. Nottingham. Tuesday next after the Nativity of S. John the
 Baptist, 4 John.
 Between Roger Fitz William, *Plaintiff*, and the Abbot of Burton,
Tenant.
 Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in con-
 sideration of 20s. to Tenant, in perpetuity, of 4 oxgangs of land in
 Over.
- June 25. Nottingham. Same date.
 Between Alan, brother of Simon Palmer, *Plaintiff*, and Herbert
 the Carter and Isabella his wife, *Tenants*.
 Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in con-
 sideration of 10s. to Tenants, in fee, of a messuage in Cestrefeld.

- June 28. Nottingham. Friday next after the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, 4 John.
Between Nicholas Suyenell, *Plaintiff*, and Simon de Knyb', *Tenant*.
Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 5s. to Tenant, in fee, of 2 virgates of land in Bretteby.
- July 1. Nottingham. Monday next after the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, 4 John.
Between William Fitz Rolland, *Plaintiff*, and John Dainotour and Matilda his wife, and Hugh de Stiveton and Sarah his wife, *Tenants*.
Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of a silver mark to Tenants in fee, of 2 oxgangs of land in Scirebroc (Shirebrook).
- July 5. Nottingham. Friday next after the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, 4 John.
Between Alina, daughter of Robert, *Plaintiff*, by Matthew her son, her attorney, and Adam de Staunton, *Tenant*.
Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, to Tenant, in fee, of 52 acres of land, the fourth part of an oxgang of land, the fourth part of 2 mills, and a fourth part of a messuage in Staunton (Stanton-in-the-Peak); and grant, in consideration thereof by Tenant to Plaintiff, in fee, of 2 acres of meadow in the same vill, lying next the ford of Haddon towards the west, and the fourth part of the aforesaid 2 mills; to hold of Tenant and his heirs by the service pertaining to his fee which he holds in the same vill, by the service of the eighth part of one knight's fee for all service.
- July 5. Nottingham. Same date.
Between Robert de Alveleg', *Plaintiff*, and Peter de Deseth and Alice his wife, *Tenants*.
Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, to Tenants, in fee, of 36 acres of land in Stevenethornehaie (? Ashover parish), at the yearly rent of 2s. 6d.; at the Annunciation 15d. and at Michaelmas 15d. for all service; and release, in consideration thereof, by Tenants to Plaintiff, in fee, of 36 acres of land in Leheg' and in Riecroft, and of his mill-pond upon their land at Bedebroc.
- July 6. Nottingham. The octave day of the Apostles Peter and Paul, 4 John.
Between William de Streton, *Plaintiff*, and Sewale Fitz Henry, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of a silver mark to Tenant, in fee, of an oxgang of land in Barleburge.

1203 Westminster. Within 15 days of Easter, 4 John.

Apr. 6-20. Between Peter Fitz Ralph, and Alice his wife, *Plaintiffs*, by William de Dustune their attorney, and Hugh de Akovre, *Tenant*.

Grant, by Plaintiffs to Tenant, in fee, of 16 oxgangs of land in Caldelawe; to hold of Plaintiffs, and of the heirs of Alice; rendering yearly a sparrow-hawk, or 2s., at the Feast of S. James for all service; saving to the King the services and customs due from that land to the manor of Wirkewrde (? Wirksworth), which Plaintiff Hugh and his heirs will discharge towards the King for Plaintiff Alice and her heirs.

1204. Nottingham. Within the octaves of the Purification, 5 John.

Feb. 2-9. Between Gerbert de Stok' and Avicia his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Maurice de Andely and Isabel his wife, by the same Maurice her attorney, *Tenants*.

Release on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs, in consideration of a silver mark, to Tenants, and to the heirs of Tenant Isabel, of 4 acres of land in Stok'.

April 25—May 23. Westminster. Within one month of Easter, 5 John.

Between William Fitz Robert, *Plaintiff*, and John Fitz William, *Tenant*.

Release, on a recognizance of great assize,* by Plaintiff, in consideration of 10 silver marks, to Tenant, in fee, of 4 carucates of land in Norbir' and in Rounton.

Sept. 29—Oct. 13. S. Bride's, London. Within 15 days of S. Michael, 6 John.

Between William, Abbot of Burton, *Plaintiff*, and Nicholas de Wilinton, *Tenant*.

Grant by Plaintiff, in consideration of 11s., to Tenant, in fee, of 12 oxgangs, and 6 acres of land, and a mill in Finderne, and a mill in Potlac, by the free service of 43s. 6d. yearly, viz., at Michaelmas 23s. 6d., and at the feast of S. Martin 20s., for all service and exaction, in lieu of the services and customs hitherto exacted by Plaintiff from Tenant.

* "The law of Fees is grounded upon two Rights; one of Possession, the other of Property. And as the *Grand Assize* serveth for the right of Property, so the *Petit Assize* serveth for the right of Possession."—Cowell's "Interpreter."—ED.

1208.

April 25—May 30. Westminster. Within 5 weeks of Easter, 9 John.

Between Nicholas de Limesie, *Plaintiff*, and Jordan de Toke, *Tenant*.

Grant by Plaintiff to Tenant in fee, by the free service of rendering 50s. a year at Hulton,* at the Annunciation of B. V. M. 25s., and at the Feast of S. Martin 25s. for all service, save foreign service.

Sept. 2. Nottingham. The morrow of S. Giles, Abbot, 10 John.

Between Alice de Sumerville and Richard de Curzun, son and warranty of the same Alice for her dower, *Plaintiffs*, and Thomas de Curzun, *Tenant*.

Grant and acknowledgment by Tenant to Plaintiff Alice, for her life, of the vill of Keteleston claimed by her as her dower out of the free tenement of Robert de Curzun her late husband, and whereof Tenant did call Plaintiff Richard to warranty, with remainder to Tenant in fee, by the service of one knight, and grant, in consideration thereof by Plaintiff Richard to Tenant or his heirs during the life of Plaintiff Alice, by the service of one knight's fee, of £9, 7, 6 rents of land in Twiford, Steineston, Croxhale and Edelinghale, with reversion to grantor in fee; viz., in Twiford and in Steineston [defaced], and 9d., viz., whatever Tenant had in the same vills beyond the service of William Fitz William which doth remain to Plaintiff Richard; and beyond [defaced] of Edelinghale for 50s. rents, and in the vill of Croxhale the homage and service of Robert Fitz Robert of [defaced] 18 acres of land which he doth hold in the same vill, viz., 3s. a year, and foreign service; and the homage and service of William de Curzun [defaced] virgates, and 15 acres of land which he doth hold in the same vill, viz., 12d. a year, and foreign service; and the homage and service of Robert [defaced] for one virgate of land which he doth hold in the same vill, viz., 3s. a year, and foreign service; and the homage and service of Robert Hare for half a virgate [of land] which he doth hold in the same vill, viz., 2s. a year, and foreign service; and the homage and service of Roger Fitz William for one virgate of land which he doth hold in the same vill, viz., 2s. a year, and foreign service; and the homage and service of Eudo the butler for one virgate of land which he doth hold in the same vill, viz., 3s. a year, and foreign service; and the homage and service of Geoffrey de Edelinghale for 9 acres of land which he doth hold in Edelinghale viz., 2s. 9d. a year, for all service. This Fine was made in the

* Hilton, a township in the parish of Marston-on-Dove.—ED.

presence and with the assent of the aforesaid Robert Fitz Robert, William de Curzun, Robert [defaced], Robert Hare, Roger Fitz William, Eudo the butler, and Geoffrey de Edelingehale, who did acknowledge their services.*

1208. Derby. Saturday next after the Feast of S. Martin, 10 John.

November 15. Between Stephen Fitz Henry, *Plaintiff*, and Richard, Prior of Reppedone, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 10s., to Tenant, in perpetuity, of 2 oxgangs of land in Tikenhal.

November 15. Derby. Same date.

Between Cristiana, daughter of Robert, *Plaintiff*, and Alan de Sumerville, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 2 marks, to Tenant, in fee, of 5 virgates of land, and the third part of 2 virgates of land in Wivelesle (Willesley) and Pakinton claimed by Plaintiff as her reasonable portion of her sister's inheritance.

November 15. Derby. Same date.

Between Henry de Herthull and Hawisia his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Henry de Hotot, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs to Tenant, in fee, of an oxgang of land, and the fourth part of a mill in Hyolegrave.†

November 16. [Derby.] Sunday next after the Feast of S. Martin, 10 John.

Between Robert de Al...el, *Plaintiff*, and Hugh de Findern, *Tenant*.

Release, on a recognizance of great assize, by Plaintiff, in

* Robert de Curzon, by his wife Alice, had three sons, Richard, Thomas, and Robert. From Richard, the eldest son, descended the Curzons of Croxall, Edingale, and Twyford. Robert, the third son, became a celebrated Cardinal. From Thomas, the second son, descended the Curzons of Kedleston, the manor being left him by his father. But Thomas died young, leaving an infant son, Thomas, to the guardianship of his uncle Richard. Alice, widow of Robert de Curzon, meanwhile married a Somerville, and on her grandson coming of age claimed Kedleston as part of her dower. Thereupon arose an intricate and interesting, though unnatural, lawsuit of some years' duration. Plea Rolls, John 7-9.—Ussher's "History of Croxall Parish," pp. 4, 5; Cox's "Churches of Derbyshire," vol. iii. pp. 172, 3.—ED.

† Harthill, a small township of the Parish of Bakewell (where there used to be an ancient chapel, and the large manor house of the Harthill family), adjoins the Parish of Youlgreave. The Harthills held much land in the Parish of Youlgreave up to 1390, when it passed by marriage to the Cokaynes, with whom it remained for two centuries, when it was purchased by Sir John Manners.—ED.

consideration of 3 silver marks, to Tenant, and to Nicholas de Wilinton, vouched by him to warranty, in fee, of 4 oxgangs of land in Findern; also grant and release by said Nicholas to Plaintiff, in fee, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow, and 2 acres of land in Findern; viz., one acre of meadow in Heppelende next the meadow of Richard the Clerk, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of meadow in [defaced], and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land in Heppelende, and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land in Hurimandole, next the land of William de Hovere.

November 16. Derby. Same date.

Between Richard Fitz Robert, *Plaintiff*, and Robert Mauniluerd and Matilda his wife, *Tenants*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Tenants to Plaintiff, in fee of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land, part of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, in Athelardestre,* lying next the land of Plaintiff; the other 2 acres to remain to Tenants and to the heirs of Tenant Matilda in fee, quit of Plaintiff.

November 16. Derby. Same date.

Between Henry de Verdene, and Hawisia his wife, and Robert de Sugkenhull, and Petronilla his wife, and Dionisia, their sister, *Plaintiffs*, and William de Gresle, *Tenant*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor (at the request of Plaintiffs Henry and Hawisia and Dionisia, who do release their right), by Tenant to Plaintiffs Robert and Petronilla, and to the heirs of Petronilla in fee, of a moiety of 5 acres of wood in Suartlincot (Swadlincote); viz., that which doth extend from Leverichgrave to Blackepit, and from Blackepit to Brockholes; by the free service of rendering a sparrow hawk yearly at the Feast of S. James, for all service. The other moiety to remain to Tenant, in fee, quit of Plaintiffs Robert and Petronilla and their heirs.

November 16. Derby. Same date.

Between Henry de Penesion, *Plaintiff*, and Master Richard, Parson of Dubrig (Dovebridge), *Tenant*.

Release by Plaintiff, in consideration of a mark, to Tenant, and to the Church of Dubrig in perpetuity, of an acre of land in Brocton (Church Broughton), and acknowledgment that the same is frankal of the same church.

November 17. Derby. Monday next before the Feast of S. Edmund, 10 John.

Between Simon Fitz Roger, *Plaintiff*, and Felicia de Hurst, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor by Plaintiff, in considera-

* Allestree; spelt *Adelardestreu* in Domesday Survey.—ED.

tion of half a mark, to Tenant, in fee, of 12 acres of land in Caldelawe.

November 19.^s Derby. Wednesday next before the Feast of S. Edmund, 10 John.

Between Serlo de Begelei, *Plaintiff*, and Robert Brito, *Tenant*.

Grant, on a recognizance of great assize, by Plaintiff and Tenant to the Church of S. Thomas the Martyr of Beuchef, and the canons there, in frankalmoign,* of 60 acres of land in Waletone.

November 22. Derby. Feast of S. Edmund, 10 John.

Between Robert de Alvel, *Plaintiff*, and Nicholas de Wilruc', summoned to warrant him his charter [*Tenant*].

Grant, by Tenant to Plaintiff, in fee, of 2 oxgangs of land in Finderne by the free service of 2s. a year, viz., 12d. at the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, and 12d. at the Feast of S. Martin, for all service.

November 28. Derby. Friday next after the Feast of S. Edmund, 10 John.

Between Lucian de Seille, and Agatha his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Bertram de Caldun, and Alice his wife, *Tenants*; concerning a wood in Hertishorn.

Grant by Tenants to Plaintiffs, and to the heirs of Plaintiff Agatha, in fee, quit of the heirs of Tenant Alice, of a moiety of Danewallehai, viz., that moiety which doth lie towards Danewall; and all the wood which is without Danewallhai is to remain common to both Plaintiffs and Tenants, and their men, for ever, except Porchaia, which doth remain common to Plaintiffs and Tenants only, for ever; and release, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiffs, for themselves and the heirs of Plaintiff Agatha, to Tenants, and to the heirs of Tenant Alice, in fee, of 4 brillis (*brillis*), viz., in Hetle, in Brocle, in Sutle, and in Lutlele.

November 30. Derby. Sunday next after the Feast of S. Edmund, 10 John.

Between William Burgunun, *Plaintiff*, and Richard Fitz Robert *Tenant*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Tenant, in consideration of 4s. to Plaintiff, in fee, of 2 oxgangs of land in Draycot, by the free service of 2s. 6d. a year; viz., at Easter 15d., and at Michaelmas 15d., for all service, save foreign service; for which Plaintiff did perform his homage to Tenant; and also acquittance from 2s. a year towards the Chief Lord.

* *Frankalmoign* is a title to land bestowed upon those who do special service to God, in pure and perpetual alms, that is without any demand for any kind of terrestrial service.—ED.

December 2. Leicester. Tuesday next after the Feast of S. Andrew, 10 John.
Between Nicholas de Wilintone, *Plaintiff*, and Philip de Draycote,
Tenant.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 5 marks, to Tenant, in fee, of 8 oxgangs of land in Wilne.

1209 Lichfield. Before the King himself and Justices, May 5, 10 John.
May 5. Between Thomas de Curecun (Curzon) on the one part, and Richard
de Curecun, and Alice his mother, on the other part.

Release, by Thomas de Curecun, to Richard de Curecun, in fee, of £9 7s. 6d. rents of land in Twiforde, and in Steinestone (Stenson), and in Croxhale, and in Edlinghale (Edingale), which did remain to the said Thomas by a fine made between them in the same Court, in exchange of the vill of Ketelestone which the said Thomas did grant to Alice in dower, and whereof the said Thomas did complain that the said Richard and Alice did not observe that fine with him ; and grant, in consideration thereof, and of nine marks by Richard to Thomas, in fee, of the vill of Ketelestone by the service of one knight's fee for all service ; and also release by Alice of her dower therein, in consideration whereof Richard doth grant to her all the land which he had in Twiforde, and in Steinestone, except the service of William Fitz William, which doth remain to Richard ; also the mill of Edelighale and 2½ virgates of land in Croxhale which she formerly had, and three acres of the demesne of Richard, viz., one acre under Broille, and one acre under Haie, and one acre in Crosfurlange ; to hold in dower ; performing for the land in Twiforde, and in Steinestone, and the mill of Edelighale, the service of the third part of one knight's fee, and for the 2½ virgates, and 3 acres of land in Croxhale 5s. a year ; viz., at the Rogations 20d., at Michaelmas 20d., and at the Purification 20d., for all service.

1208, May 15. Derby. [Defaced] 10 John.

1209, May 6. Between Henry Fitz [defaced], *Plaintiff*, and Nicholas de Willintone, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 2 marks, to Tenant, in fee, of an oxgang of land in Finderne and another oxgang of land held by John Fitz Geoffrey in Wilintone.

1209, Evesham.* July 14, 11 John. Before the King himself.
 July 14. Between Robert, Prior of the Hospital of Jerusalem in England,
Plaintiff, by brother Robert de Way, his attorney, and Hubert
 Fitz Ralph, by Robert de Eincurt, his attorney, [Tenant].

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Tenant, to Plaintiff, in frankalmoign, of a knight's fee in Danby de Wauz, Co. Leic., and release by Plaintiff to Tenant of the service pertaining to the same fee, and grant and warranty by Tenant to Plaintiff in frankalmoign, quit of all secular service and exaction, in consideration of such release, of the holding of Payn Fitz Swain, in Riele, together with the same Payn and all his sequel, viz., one oxgang of land held by Geoffrey Fitz Herward in the same vill, with the toft and croft, and garden to the same belonging; and in augmentation of that oxgang 4 acres held by the same Geoffrey in Sudstubbings, and a toft lying next the aforesaid toft towards the north, and 1½ acre of land abutting upon the aforesaid garden towards the south, and 5 acres of land next Glappewellegrif, and 2 acres in Strehelbric, and 4 acres at Dalewange, and 3 acres at the head of Dalewange, and 3 acres at Poldlandesiche, and half an oxgang with a toft adjacent held by Roger Fitz Robert in the same vill. And this Fine was made in the presence, and with the consent of, the aforesaid Payn. Grant also by Tenant to Plaintiff, in frankalmoign, of 8 acres of land in Snaidhinges held by Roger Fitz Steinulf, as pertaining to the holding of Payn in Riele.

1210. [Place and portion of date defaced.] 12 John. Before the King
 May 27. himself.

Between Robert [defaced], *Plaintiff*, and Hubert Fitz Ralph,
Tenant.

Certain lands, the locality of which does not appear, to remain to Tenant in fee, as well in demesnes as in services, quit of Plaintiff. The service of Emma de Wakbrig, for 60 acres of land held by her in Watercrofte (Wheatcroft), and in Done, and in Lefsihay; and 10 acres of land held by William de Suckthorne; and 14 acres of land held by Henry son of the same William; and 14 acres of land held by Richard Fitz David; and six acres of land held by Robert de Buterlee; and a moiety of the service of Ranulph de Wake-

* The "Itinerary of King John," compiled by the late learned Deputy Keeper of Public Records, Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, from the Chancery Rolls, and printed in the "Rotuli Litterarum Patentium," as an appendix to the Introduction, gives Hanley Castle, in Worcestershire, only, as the place where the King was on July 14 in this year, and not Evesham; therefore the Fine before us affords a valuable addition to the Itinerary.

bruge for 40 acres of land held by him in Wakebruge,* viz., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of pepper. And the other moiety to remain to Plaintiff, as well in demesnes as in services; viz., the service of William de Alneto for 40 acres of land held by him in Watercroft, viz., 12d.; and the service of Henry de Camera for 12 acres of land held by him in the same vill, viz., 12d.; and the service of Henry de Wakebrig for 7 acres of land held by him in Lefsihay, viz., 1 lb. of cummin; and the moiety of the service of Ranulph de Wakebruge, for 40 acres of land held by him in Wakebrige, viz., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of pepper; and 20 acres of land held by Robert de Watercroft; and seven acres of land held by Robert de Buterdone; and 14 acres of land held by the widow Agnes; and 12 acres of land held by Robert de Buterlee. To hold to Plaintiff in fee, by the free service of 40d. a year; one moiety at the Annunciation of B. V. M., and the other moiety at Michaelmas; and performing also one ploughing, and one reasonable harrowing (scuram) every year, their food being provided by Tenant, for all service and exaction, save foreign service, as much as doth pertain to the aforesaid 20 acres of land held by Robert de Watercroft; and to the 7 acres held by William de Buterdone; and to the 14 acres of land held by the widow Agnes; and to the 2 acres of land held by Robert de Buterlee. This Fine was made in the presence of the aforesaid William de Alneto, Emma de Wakebrugg [defaced], Henry de Wakebruge, and Ranulph de Wakebrige, who did acknowledge that they owed the aforesaid services.†

1212. York. Within 15 days of S. Hilary, 13 John. Before the King January 13.20. himself.

Between Philip de Ulecote and Joan his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Ralph de Muniay and Avicia his mother, by the said Ralph her attorney, *Tenants*.

Release by Plaintiffs to Tenants in fee of the third part of the vill of Gilderlege, and of Winster, claimed as Plaintiff Joan's dower on her marriage with Sewal de Muniay, her former husband; and grant, in consideration thereof, and of 15 silver marks, by Tenants to Plaintiffs, for Plaintiff Joan's life, as dower, of 4 acres of land in Kinetone lying in a field called Winesdone between the arable lands of William de Grendone.

* Wakebridge, in the Parish of Crich.—ED.

† There are so many lacunæ in this Fine that it is impossible to give a better version than the one above. The date cannot be fixed nearer than the Feast of the Ascension of Our Lord, 12 John; and it may be the Feast itself, its morrow, or a week, or fifteen days after.

1219. Nottingham.* The morrow of the Invention of the Holy Cross,
May 4. 3 Henry III.

Between Henry de Codington, *Plaintiff*, and Robert Fitz Fulcher,
Deforciant.

Grant by deforciant, on a plea of warranty of charter, to Plaintiff, in fee, in consideration of 14s. 1d. of one carucate of land, of the fee of Richard de Curzon in Codintone; and of two oxgangs, of the fee of Meleburn in the same vill; and of one oxgang in Osmundeston; rendering yearly 12s. 8½d. for all service; viz., for the carucate of the fee of Richard de Curezun 4s. 8½d. at the Feast of S. Martin, and 4s. 8d. at the Ascension of Our Lord, and for the 2 oxgangs of the fee of Meleburn 20d. at the Feast of S. Michael, and at the [Purification] of B. V. M. 20d. In consideration whereof Plaintiff did release to Deforciant and his heirs all damage and loss which he alleged he suffered, for that Deforciant did not acquit him of the services pertaining to the chief lords of that land as he ought to have done.

- May 4. Nottingham. Same date.

Between John Fitz Stephen, *Plaintiff*, and Simon de S. Maur and Cecilia his wife.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 20s., to Tenants and to the heirs of Tenant Cecilia in fee, of 3 oxgangs of land in Ekentone, and one oxgang in Herdewic.

- May 4. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Eda, daughter of Dunestane, and Goda her sister, *Plaintiffs*, and Geoffrey Fitz Nicholas, † *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs, in consideration of a silver mark, to Tenant in fee, of 4 oxgangs of land in Burt'.‡

* All the Fines here calendared previously to this are printed at length in the *Pedes Finium*, published by the Record Commission, under the editorship of the Rev. Joseph Hunter, vol. ii. p. 16, but from this point, namely, the commencement of the reign of King Henry III., the Derbyshire Fines have never been committed to print. They remain in MS. in the Public Record Office.

† In the original Fine an imperfect word occurs here after Nicholas, but it is not required by the sense.

‡ Probably Barton Blount, where the family of Fitz Nicholas held land in the thirteenth century.—ED.

May 4. Nottingham. Same date.
Between Goda, daughter of William, *Plaintiff*, and Bertram de Verdun, *Tenant*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor by Tenant to Plaintiff, in fee, of a virgate of land in Engelby, by the free service of 4s. a year, viz., at the Purification of B. V. 16d., and at Hockday' 16d., and at Michaelmas 16d. for all service, saving foreign service, whereof Plaintiff's ancestors did not use to render to Tenant's ancestors but 26½d. a year for all service.

May 4. Nottingham. Same date.
Between Ralph Fitz Ralph, *Plaintiff*, and Ralph de Caldewell, *Tenant*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Tenant to Plaintiff, in fee, of 2 out of 3 virgates of land in Caldewelle, viz., those which Tenant doth hold in demesne, except 2 selions which do lie alongside of Tenant's garden, and except a curtilage which doth lie before Tenant's door, by the free service of 12d. a year, viz., at the Nativity of S. John the Baptist 6d., and at the Feast of S. Martin 6d., for all service, saving foreign service; and release, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff to Tenant, in fee, of the third virgate of land, viz., that which Matilda de Caldewelle, Tenant's mother did hold, and all his right in the 2 selions and curtilage.

May 4. Nottingham. Same date.
Between Avicia, daughter of Rolland, *Plaintiff*, and Roger Fitz Joyce, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 10s. sterling, to Tenant in fee, of a messuage in Asseburne.

1219. Nottingham. The morrow of the Ascension of Our Lord, 3
May 17. Henry III.

Between Ralph Fitz Arnisius, *Plaintiff*, and Hubert Fitz Ralph, by Herbert Torcard his attorney [*Tenant*].

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Tenant to Plaintiff, in fee, of 2 out of 4½ oxgangs of land in Ailwaldistone, and Ambaldastone, and Alewaldistone,† viz., those 2 held by Gilbert Gule in Alewaldistone, by the free service of 1½ a year at Michaelmas for all service except foreign service; in consideration whereof Plaintiff did release to Tenant, in fee, all right in the other 2½ oxgangs of land.

* Hocktide was an ancient Saxon anniversary held a fortnight after Easter, the origin of which is lost in obscurity.—ED.

† That is—Elvaston, Ambaston (in Elvaston Parish), and Alvaston.—ED.

May 17. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Ralph Fitz Arnisius, *Plaintiff*, and Geoffrey de Saussulmare and Matilda his wife, *Tenants*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Tenant to Plaintiff, in fee, of 2½ out of 6 oxgangs of land in Ailwaldestone, and Ambaldestone, and Alewaldestone, viz., in Ailwaldestone 2 oxgangs held by [defaced] Fitz Norman, and half an oxgang in Ambaldestone, held by Roger Fitz Ragenald, by the free service of 6d. a year [for all service, save foreign service]; in consideration whereof Plaintiff did release to Tenants, and to Tenant Matilda and her heirs in fee, all right in the other 4 oxgangs of land which do remain of the aforesaid 6½ oxgangs.

May 17. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Ralph Fitz Arnisius, *Plaintiff*, and Geoffrey de Musters and Avicia his wife, *Tenants*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 2 silver marks, to Tenants, and to the heirs of Tenant Avicia in fee, of an oxgang of land in Ambaldestone.

June 25. Lincoln. The morrow of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, 3 Henry III.

Between Richard de Spondone and Alianor his wife, by Geoffrey de Westmeles their attorney, *Plaintiffs*, and Philip Esserop, *Tenant*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs to Tenant, in fee, of a moiety of 2 oxgangs of land in Estone (Aston-on-Trent), viz., in a field by Chelardeston (Chellaston) 3½ acres towards the south; and in a field by Thurlanstone (Thulston) 3½ acres towards the south; and in a field by Doroky 3½ acres towards the south; and a moiety of the whole toft and croft pertaining to the aforesaid land towards the south; and in the common field 2½ perches of land towards the south; to hold of Plaintiffs and the heirs of Alianor by the free service of 2s. a year, viz., at Michaelmas 12d., and at Easter 12d. for all service.

1220.

June 24—July 15. Westminster. Within 3 weeks from the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, 4 Henry III.

Between Robert Fitz Peter of Bremintone (Briminton), *Plaintiff*, and Alfred, Parson of Witintene* Church, *Deforciant*.

Release by Plaintiff, in consideration of 30 silver marks, to Deforciant, and to his Church of Witentene, in perpetuity, of 2

* Whittington, near Chesterfield.—ED.

oxgangs of land in Taptone ; and acknowledgment that the same is frankalmoign pertaining to the same church. This Fine was made in the presence and with the assent of William Bruwer, chief lord of the same fees.

1220. Westminster. Within the octaves of the Holy Trinity, 4 Henry III.
May 24-31. Between Nicholas de Wilingtone, *Plaintiff*, and John Prior of Rapendone, *Deforciant*.

Release, on an assize of last presentation, by Plaintiff, to Deforciant, and to the Church of the Holy Trinity of Rapendone, in perpetuity, of the advowson of Wilingtone Church.* In consideration whereof Deforciant did receive Plaintiff and his heirs into all their prayers which shall henceforth take place in Rapendone Church, for ever.

1222. Westminster. Within the octaves of S. Hilary, 6 Henry III.
Jan. 13-20. Between Helewis daughter of Robert Torcard, by Hawisa daughter of Robert her attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Richard Abbot of Wellebek, by brother Matthew his Canon, his attorney, *Tenant*.

Release by Plaintiff, in consideration of 8 silver marks, to Tenant, and to the Church of S. James, Welebec, in perpetuity, of 6 oxgangs of land, and 2 parts of 1 oxgang, in Ducmantone. And moreover Tenant granted that he would find Plaintiff reasonable food and clothing as long as she lived, whether she chose to dwell with Hawisa her sister at Ducmantone, or with Richard Prudhome and Mabel his wife at Clune.

- Feb. 2-9. Westminster. Within the octaves of the Purification of B. V. M., 6 Henry III.

Between Simon Fitz Edric, *Plaintiff*, and Stephen, Prior of S. James's, Derby ; Henry Gery ; Omer the Saddler ; Hugh the Saddler ; Robert Werem and Mariotta his wife ; and Thomas Fitz Simon, *Tenants*.

Release by Plaintiff, in consideration of 3 silver marks, to Tenants, of 7 messuages in Derby.

Thomas son of Simon Palmer and his brothers do assert their claim.

* The date of the original gift of the Rectory of Willington to Repton Priory has hitherto been erroneously given. There is an error both in the "Monasticon" and in the "Topographer and Genealogist." This error I have followed in the "Churches of Derbyshire."—Ed.

April 3-18. Westminster. Within 15 days from Easter, 6 Henry III.

Between Ralph Fitz Nicholas, *Plaintiff*, and Geoffrey Cunquest, Nicholaa his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter by Deforciant, in consideration of 40s. to Plaintiff, in fee, of the manor of Langleg'; to hold of Tenants and of the heirs of Nicholaa; at the yearly rent of 6 marks, viz., at the Annunciation of B.V.M. 3 marks, and at the Feast of S. James 3 marks, for all service, save foreign service, with power of distress in case of nonpayment.

1225 Nottingham. The morrow of the close of Easter, 9 Henry III.

April 7. Between Richard de Ednes[our], *Plaintiff*, and Thomas de Ednesour, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Tenant, to Plaintiff, in fee, of 6 oxgangs of land in Pillalegh; * also of 6 other oxgangs there, with the villeins and all their sequels; viz., one oxgang of land held by Goodwines Fitz Everard [defaced] oxgang of land held by Simon Fitz Ralph; and one oxgang of land held by Matilda the widow; and two oxgangs of land held by Alice the widow; and one oxgang of land held by Robert Fitz Fulcher. In consideration whereof Plaintiff granted to Tenant, in fee, one silver mark yearly to be received of Robert of Little Langsdune and his heirs at the Feast of the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul, out of the tenements which the same Robert doth hold of Plaintiff in Langsdune and Brihtrichesfeld, rendering therefor yearly 2d. at the aforesaid feast for all service; with power of distress in case of nonpayment by the same Robert. Moreover, Plaintiff granted to Tenant, in fee, 7½ oxgangs of land in Chelemeredune, which were of the marriage dowry of Avicia his wife; viz., one oxgang of land which Richard de Cudale held; and half an oxgang of land held by William brother of Matthew; and half an oxgang of land held by Richard Fitz Orm; and one oxgang of land held by Robert le White; and one oxgang of land held by Richard Fitz Whelstan; and half an oxgang of land held by Ralph le White; and half an oxgang of land held by Henry le Paumer; and half an oxgang of land held by Petr Fitz Richard; and one oxgang of land held by Nicholas Fitz Richard; and half an oxgang of land held by Richard de Lindesia; and half an oxgang of land held by John de Halushir; and all the service of Jordan Fitz Stephen and of his heirs out of

* Pilsley, in Edensor parish.—ED.

half an oxgang of land held of Plaintiff in the same vill of the aforesaid marriage dowry ; to be holden of Plaintiff and Avicia and her heirs ; together with the villeins and all their sequels ; rendering 2d. yearly. This Fine was made in the presence, and with the consent of the aforesaid Avicia ; also in the presence of Richard de Sandiacre her brother, and with his warranty ; and also in the presence of the aforesaid Robert, and of Jordan, who did acknowledge that they owed the aforesaid services.

1225 Nottingham. The morrow of the close of Easter, 9 Henry III.
 April 7. Between Walter Malet, by Alan Malet his attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Richard Sandiacre, *Deforciant*.

Release on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of eight silver marks to Deforciant, in fee, of ten score and seven acres of land in Horsleg', whereupon William, son of Peter of Sandiacre in the same court did vouch to warranty Deforciant against Plaintiff, who came and did warrant him ; and whereupon William le Macun, Gilbert de Castro, Thomas de Wudehus, Roger le Parker, Lewin de Cotesgrave, Gilbert Fitz Henry, Henry Fitz Gilbert, Robert le Clerc, Hugh Fitz Ailrul', Arnold le [defaced], Ralph de Rippeleg', Geoffrey Fitz Payn, Gilbert son of Emma, Geoffrey de Horsleg', Henry le Minur, Nicholas Fitz Herbert, Robert Fitz Gamell', Ralph son of Beatrice, Andrew le Carboner, and Gilbert Fitz Robert, did vouch to warranty the same William, son of Peter, against Plaintiff, who came and did warrant them ; viz., of 20 acres of land held by the aforesaid William le Macun ; and of 20 acres of land held by the aforesaid Gilbert de Castro ; and of 12 acres of land held by the aforesaid Thomas [de Wudehus] ; and of 15 acres of land held by the aforesaid Roger le Parker ; and of fifteen acres of land held by the aforesaid Lewin de Cotesgrave ; and of 20 acres of land held by the aforesaid Gilbert Fitz Henry ; and of 12 acres of land held by the aforesaid Henry Fitz Gilbert ; and of 12 acres of land held by the aforesaid Robert le Clerc ; and of 9 acres of land held by the aforesaid Hugh Fitz Ailrul' ; and of 7 acres of land held by the aforesaid Arnold le [defaced] ; and of 8 acres of land held by the aforesaid Ralph de Rippeleg' ; and of 8 acres of land held by the aforesaid Geoffrey Fitz Payn ; and of 6 acres of land held by the aforesaid Gilbert son of Emma ; and of 6 acres of land held by the aforesaid Geoffrey de Horsleg' ; and of 8 acres of land held by the aforesaid Henry le Minur ; and of 6 acres of land held by the aforesaid Nicholas Fitz Herbert ; and of 7 acres of land held by the aforesaid Robert Fitz Gamell' ; and of 6 acres

of land held by the aforesaid Ralph son of Beatrice ; and of 6 acres of land held by the aforesaid Andrew ; and of 4 acres of land held by the aforesaid Gilbert Fitz Robert. Release, also by Plaintiff to Deforciant, and to William son of Peter, in fee, of 10 acres of land held by Geoffrey de Alfreton in the same vill, and in 10 acres of land held by Robert Fitz Ulkell in the same vill ; and in 8 acres of land held by Andrew de [defaced] in the same vill.

Sept. 30. Nottingham. The morrow of S. Michael, 9 Henry III.
Between Fulcher de Ireton, *Plaintiff*, and the Abbot of Rovecestre and Richard de Ednesovere, *Deforciant*s.

Release, on an assize of last presentation, by Plaintiff, to the Abbot and church of Rovecestre in perpetuity, of the advowson of the church of Ednesovere ;* in consideration whereof the Abbot received Plaintiff from thenceforth into all their prayers in their Abbey at Rovecestre. This fine was made in the presence, and with the consent of the said Richard de Ednesovere.

(*To be continued next year*).

* See the undated Charter of this gift in Dugdale's "Monasticon," vol. ii., p. 268. I erroneously concluded ("Churches of Derbyshire," vol. ii., p. 178) that this gift of Edensor was *temp.* King John.—ED.

On an Ancient Gold Ring, found at Normanton=~~by~~=Derby.

BY ARTHUR COX, M.A.



THE ancient gold ring, of which an illustration (Plate XIV.) is here given, was found at Normanton, in the autumn of 1883.

The property known as Sinfin Lane Farm has been in one family since early in 1700; and it is only in the last generation that the name of Tabberer has died out for lack of male issue, and the farm has passed to the present owner, Mr. Wm. Gray, whose mother was a Tabberer.

It is to the courtesy of Mr. Gray, and to his readiness to lend me the ring and furnish all the information in his power, that I am indebted for the opportunity of giving these notes.

In September, 1883, Mr. Gray was proposing to enlarge some out-buildings in the field at the back of his house; in removing the soil, at a depth of about eighteen inches below the surface, the workman's pick struck and turned up this ring, thus bringing to light a most valuable and interesting relic of the past.

The ring lay perfectly loose in the soil; there were no old stones, nor foundations of any kind; no pottery, metal, nor bones near where it was found; in fact there would seem to be absolutely no explanation of the presence of the ring in that particular spot. The only discernable peculiarity of the "find" was, that the soil in which the ring lay, for about a square yard round, was



ANCIENT GOLD RING FOUND ON A FARM AT
NORMANTON BY DERBY.



SEAL AS TAKEN FROM THE RING.



of dark coloured earth, whereas the soil of the field beyond is common yellow clay.

The ring itself is of the purest gold, the workmanship very rude, the design—a roughly twisted cable widening into a flat round signet. The contrast, however, between the careless general design, and the engraving of the signet, is most marked. Nothing could be more exquisitely finished than the sharp details of the engraving, which is cut in the solid gold. The work is as fresh and clean as though executed yesterday. The device represents S. Michael, with shield and spear, trampling and transfixing the dragon; the minutest detail of features, feathers, or scales, being carved with a wondrous care and skill.

Thanks to the valuable information supplied by the work upon “Finger-ring Lore,” by Mr. William Jones, F.S.A., to whom I have also had the advantage of submitting a wax impression of the ring; there is no hesitation in pronouncing it to be a religious or ecclesiastical ring, belonging to mediæval times. At first sight, the rudely executed design of the shank would almost suggest an earlier period for its production,* but comparison with other rings, and the unanimous opinion of several other good authorities who have been consulted, all lead to the same conclusion,—namely, that this ring was probably made early in the fourteenth century. It is a good specimen of the work of a good period, for, to quote from “Finger-ring Lore”—“It was in the middle ages, after a period of comparative mediocrity, that the greatest degree of perfection in goldsmiths’ work, *especially in rings*, began to display itself.”

After seeing the wax impression of our ring, Mr. Jones was inclined to pronounce the subject of the engraving to be S. George and the dragon, on the ground that the shield is that of S. George. Without presuming to dispute the opinion of so high an authority, I think I may venture to point out that the shield of S. Michael is often represented as bearing the cross usually attributed specially to

* Rock crystal was in use among the Romans for carving solid finger-rings, whose shanks were moulded into a twisted cable.

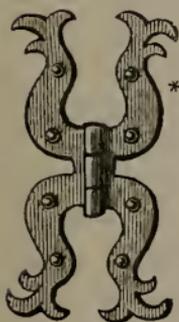
S. George. Indeed, according to Husenbeth, the best authority on Saints' Emblems, each bears a similar shaped red cross on a white ground; and surely the very obvious wings displayed on the signet must belong to the Archangel rather than to the earthly warrior.

How a ring made for ecclesiastical use in the reign, probably, of Edward III., came to be lost in a field at Normanton-by-Derby, it is useless to speculate; the fact remains that such a ring has been found there, and we may congratulate ourselves, and all lovers of archæology, that the discovery was made.

The ring weighs 7 dwt. 8 gs., and measures 3 inches round the outside, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the hoop; it would fit the index finger, or the third finger of an average sized man's hand.

Norbury Manor House and the Troubles of the Fitzherberts,

By Rev. J. CHARLES COX. Illustrated by GEORGE BAILEY.



ENRY DE FERRERS founded the Priory of Tutbury about the year 1080; the manor and church of Norbury, in the county of Derby, forming part of the endowment.† But in the year 1125, the Priory gave Norbury in fee-farm to William Fitzherbert, at a yearly rental of 100s.‡ From this date the Fitzherberts held the Norbury manor as tenants of Tutbury Priory up to the year 1444, when Nicholas

Fitzherbert, and Ralph, his son and heir, gave to Thomas Gedney, Prior of Tutbury, all their lands at Osmaston, together with other lands at Foston and Church Broughton, in exchange for the reserved rent of 100s., and for all other services due to the Prior out of the manor of Norbury.§

By letters patent, dated September 4th, 1252, Sir William Fitzherbert, fourth lord of Norbury, obtained a grant of free warren over his manor of Norbury. At the *Quo Warranto* pleadings at

* This initial letter is an ancient hinge, from the doorway of the Oak Parlour of the Manor House.

† Dugdale's "Monasticon," vol. i. p. 354.

‡ Tutbury Chartulary, chart. 88.

§ Ibid, chart 39.

Derby, in 1330, Sir John Fitzherbert, sixth lord of Norbury, established before a jury this resisted right of free warren that had been granted to his grandfather.* Sir William Fitzherbert, seventh lord of Norbury, paid half a mark in 1377 for procuring a confirmation charter of this free warren.†

Sir Henry Fitzherbert, fifth lord of Norbury, who came into his inheritance in 1267, married the daughter of Ralph Chaddesden. He was living in 1310, but the exact date of his death is not known. His stone effigy, in chain armour, occupies the centre of the chancel of Norbury church.* Towards the end of his life he rebuilt the Manor House in stone on a large scale, consisting of two courts. Previous to this, it had probably been throughout a timbered or half-timbered dwelling. The court of the original Manor House was sufficiently spacious to permit of the high-road from Yeaveley to Ellaston passing through the centre. This road from the Preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers at Yeaveley, crossing the Dove just below the Manor House of Norbury, by a ferry and also by a foot and packhorse bridge, and leading to several Staffordshire Abbeys of importance, would be one of considerable traffic for a country district, and we are not surprised to find that Sir Henry Fitzherbert sought to close or divert the road before beginning the enlargement of his house. An Inquisition was held in 1301 to decide on the expediency of permitting the closing of this road, and the jury reported favourably;‡ but it was not till four years later that he obtained the royal license to effect this, on payment of forty shillings, and on condition of making another road through his own lands equally commodious for travellers.§ The road that he then made was probably the one now used, which turns off to the west just in front of the Manor House, and closely skirts it.

Of this Manor House, as built by Sir Henry, the Great

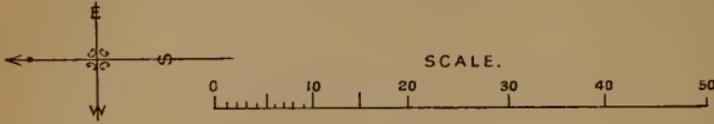
* Quo Warranto Rolls; Derby 4 Edw. III., wherein the previous grant. 36 Henry III. is recorded.

† Charter Rolls, 51 Edw. III., rot. 25.

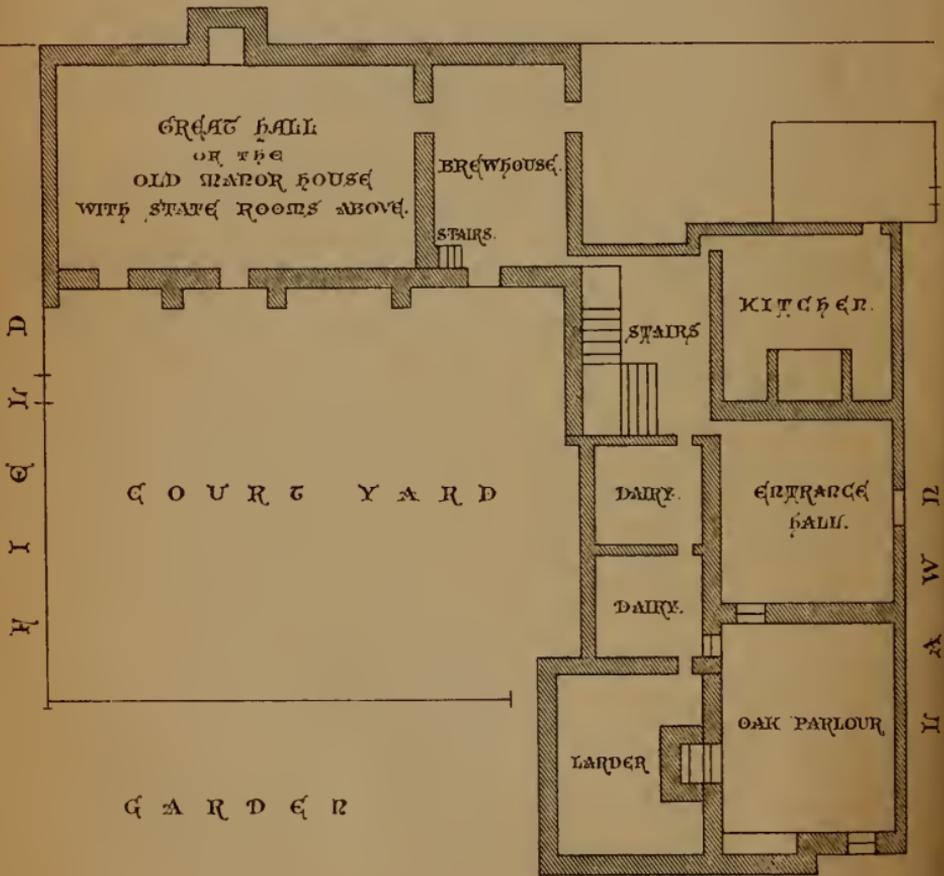
‡ Chanc. Inq., 29 Edw. I., No. 68.

§ Charter Rolls, 33 Edw. I., rot. 15.

NORBURY · MANOR · HOUSE.



C H V R C H Y A R D

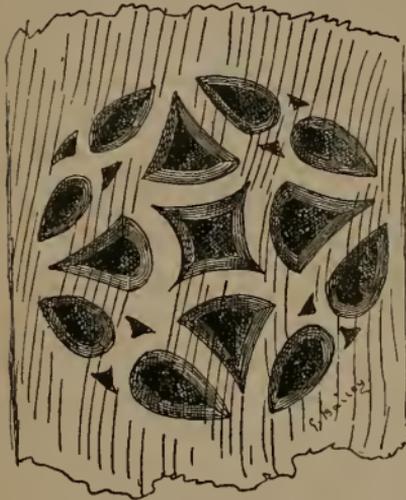


Ground Plan. 1384.

Hall, and chief or state rooms above, still remain, though only used as stabling or store rooms. There is but very little domestic work left in England of so early a date. There are sufficient remains of the old buildings, and traces of the foundations to establish the fact, that Norbury Hall of Edward I.'s reign consisted of two large courts, the outer one being the larger, with the buildings round its three sides chiefly used for farm purposes, for stabling, and for the lodging of retainers. The main block of the present buildings (Plate XV.), of which we shall presently speak, formed the south side of this outer court, and through it was a communication into the inner or domestic court. On the east side of this inner court was the Great Hall, with the principal apartments over it, as shown on the ground plan, and of which the west elevation is also given from a photograph by Mr. Keene (Plate XVI.). This building is generally described as "the chapel," a title to which it has not even a single pretension. It was originally divided (as it now remains) into two stories, the floor division corresponding with the outer moulding or string-course. The two blocked-up upper windows are obviously original. There are sufficient traces in the interior masonry to show that the lower story, or hall, had no doorway to its west front of any size, but was originally lighted on that side by three square-headed windows, equi-distant between the buttresses. The chief entrance was at that time at the south end of the Hall, and immediately above this was the entrance doorway to the state rooms. Both of these interesting door-ways are shown on Plate XVII. The large chimney of the Hall was on the east side. The present west door-way of the Hall is of good Perpendicular design, and may, without doubt, be assigned to Sir Nicholas Fitzherbert, tenth lord of Norbury, who was so extensive a re-builder of the church. He died in 1473. The arms on the shields over the door-way are too defaced to be in any way decyphered. Strange to say, the door, as we believe, is actually older than the door-way. The door has been moved here from some inner door-way; no outer door would have been pierced

with circular openings, such as the two in this door, with no provision for their being closed. We take it that this is wood-

work of Sir Henry's time. This reduced sketch of one of these circular openings, shows that it is of Decorated design.

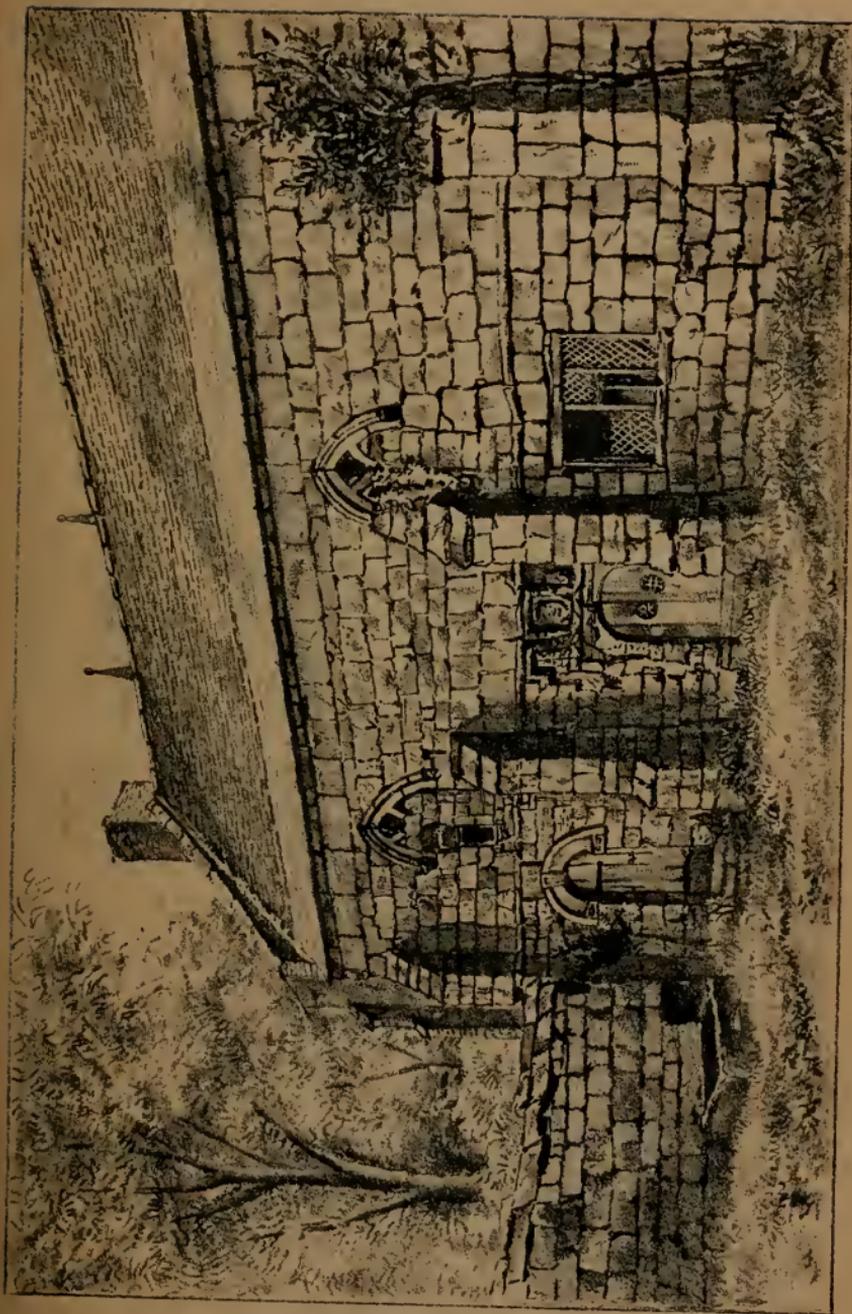


Looking at Plate XVI., we see the close propinquity of the church, for two of the tower pinnacles show over the ridge of the roof. There are traces, both on the church, and at the north end of the Hall building, of a probable connection that at one time existed

between this block of the Manor House and the parish church. It was very likely a bridged connection, giving private access to the south-west chapel of the church; if so, this work would be done about 1500 by John Fitzherbert, twelfth lord of Norbury, and grandson of Sir Nicholas, who completed the Perpendicular alterations of the church, including the south-west chapel.*

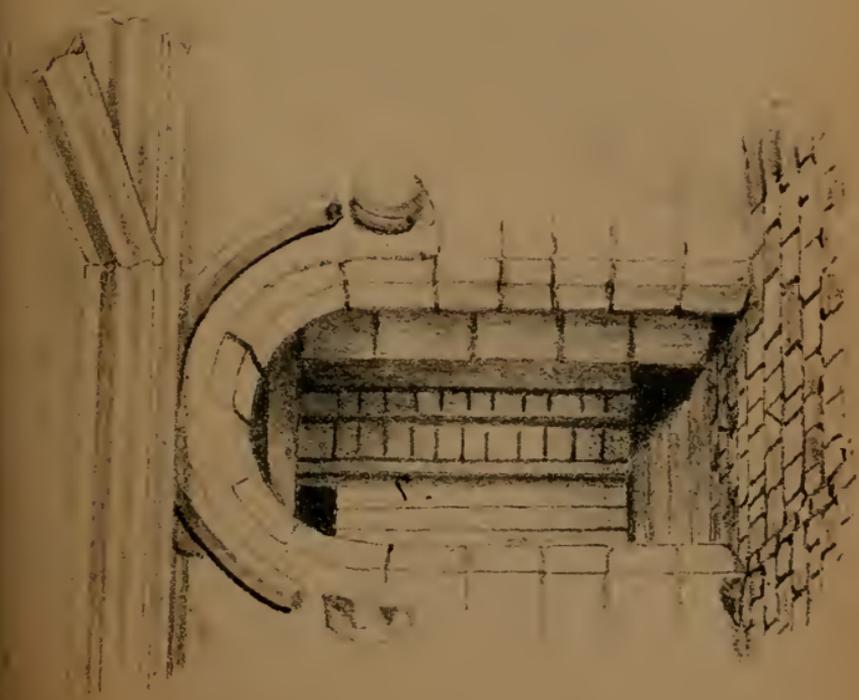
Sir Nicholas appears to have made extensive alterations in his ancestral home. To his date belong the well-moulded beams of the flat roofs of the rooms of both stories communicating with the south end of the Great Hall building. These beams are shown on Plate XVII. cutting off the upper part of the hood-mould to the doorway to the hall, and the subjoined sketch of a beautifully foliated square boss is in the roof of the room leading into the upper state rooms, over the chamber marked "Brewhouse" on the ground plan.

* For full account of Norbury Church and its monuments, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii. pp. 219-246.

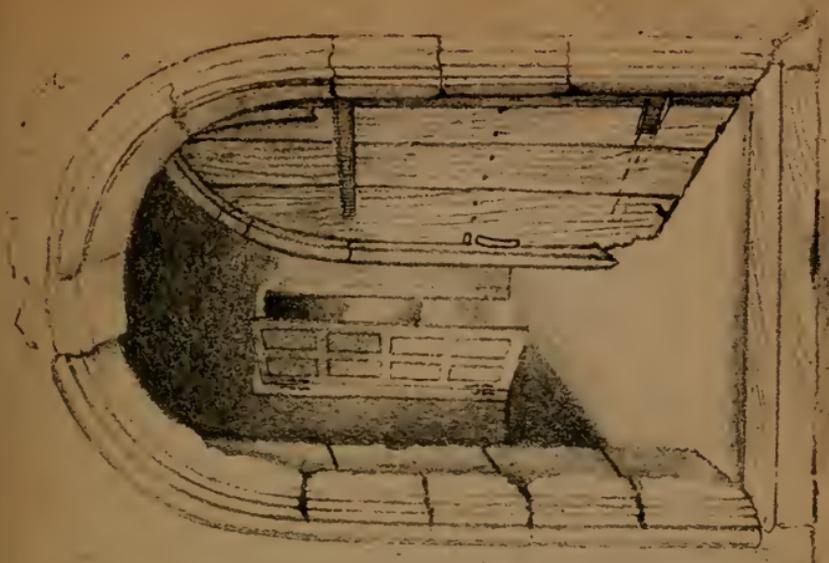


OLD BUILDING, NORBURY MANOR, DERBYSHIRE.

From a Photo. by R. Keene.



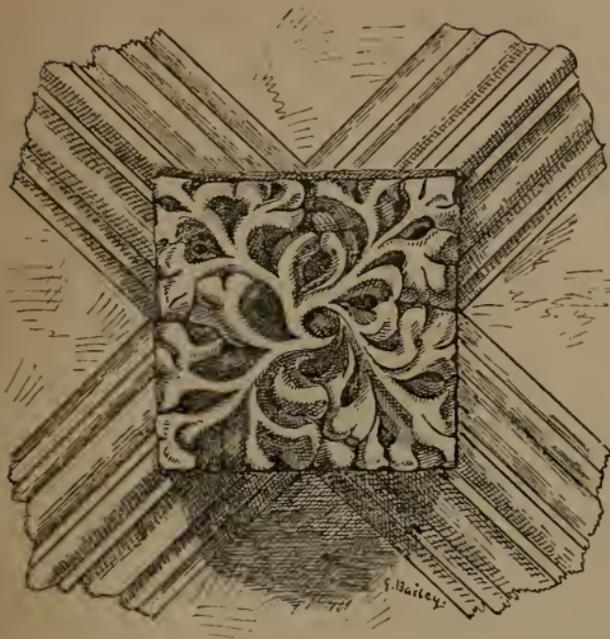
ENTRANCE TO GREAT HALL.



ENTRANCE TO STATEROOMS.

NORBURY MANOR HOUSE.





On the east side of what was the large outer court of the Manor House, on the right hand as you approach the present house, is a long barn, the lower story of which is used, as perhaps was originally the case, for a cow-house. It

might be passed almost unnoticed from that side, having been refaced. But from the east it shows at once signs of antiquity. The upper part is half-timbered, and built on massive beams slightly projecting over the masonry. The ends of the three principal beams are somewhat roughly carved ; one bears a quatre-foil, another a grotesque head, and the third is represented in this sketch.



It has been conjectured that the old part of this barn dates from the time of Sir Nicholas Fitzherbert, in the second half of the fifteenth century. But, after careful thought and study of the comparatively little that is known with precision of domestic architecture, we have come to the conclusion that parts of this old barn, as well as the Great Hall, go back to the end of the reign of Edward I.

John Fitzherbert, twelfth lord of Norbury, died on the vigil of St. James, 1531, and is buried in the south-west chapel of the nave of Norbury church, which chapel, as well as other parts of the church, he had built. He does not appear to have interfered with the fabric of the Manor House, otherwise than in the probable connection between the house and the church, to which allusion has already been made. An Inventory of Heir-looms, attached to his Will, gives a valuable insight as to the furnishing of a country gentleman's house of that date.

There is a copy of the long and remarkable will of John Fitzherbert entered in the Episcopal Registers of Lichfield under the year of his death.* As it is unique in its provisions, and noteworthy throughout, the major part of it is reproduced *literatim*, as well as the Inventory. There are only one or two notes given as to the different members of the family mentioned therein, as a reference to the accompanying pedigree (reverse of Plate XIX.) will fully explain the different relationships.

He begins his Will, dated September 22nd, 1517, after leaving his body to be buried in the parish church of Norbury "under the newe made arche benethe the Steple or els where God shall otherwyse dispose it," with a variety of small ecclesiastical bequests, which probably procured his testament the place that it occupies in the Diocesan Records. He leaves thirteen pounds of wax to be used in as many tapers "abowte my herse," two tapers to burn night and day upon the herse till the seventh day was past.

Every man, woman, and child at the burying to have a farthing

* "Lichfield Episcopal Registers," vol. xiv., ff. 106—111. For an abstract of this will I am indebted to my friend, Mr. H. Palmer Welchman.

white loaf and a penny of silver. On the seventh day after, both priests and clergy to have on the same manner, and the poor folk as before.

To the Cathedral Churches of Our Lady at Coventry, and of St. Chad, at Lichfield, 12d. each. To Darley Abbey, for requiem, 10d. To Blackfriars Derby, Burton Abbey, Convent of Tutbury, Croxden, Deulacres, Repton, Ulverscroft, Lichfield Friars, Stafford Friars (both orders), 10d. each for a trentall of masses.

To the Eremites, or Austin friars of Newark, and to every house of that order in England, and to every Charterhouse (*i.e.*, Carthusian Monastery) 10d. for same. To the Abbot of Rocester 12d., and to every chantry there 4d. To the ringers of bells there 8d. To the Prior of Colwich 12d. To every chantry there 4d. To the ringers there 6d.

After providing for the payment of just debts, the testator proceeds with his bequests.

To Norbury Church 20 marks to buy a cope of velvet, and a vestment branched of one colour.

To making the stone bridge at Rocester, if made of mason work, 40s. ; to be bestowed in getting up the sandstone out of the water, and laid upon the ground to give men courage to perform the remainder.

To every servant their full wages, and (except priests) to have "6 ewe shepe hoggs if I decease before Christmas, such as then be shorne, at their own choice ; the longest service to have first choice, and so on by order ; and if I decease after they be shorne, and before Christmas, then to have the same sixe shepe called theaves."

The said priests 13s. 4d. to say *dirige* each evening, and a mass on the morrow.

To his daughter Elizabeth, a little goblet of silver and gilt, with a cover, and his black beads ; a feather bed, bolster, pair of sheets, 2 blankets, a coverlet, a covering of verdure,* "the worst mattress of five the best a bolster," a pair of sheets, 2 blankets, 2 coverlets, 1 of white, another of color, the best beneath the hall.

* *Verdure*, an old term for tapestry.

To the Prior of Ulverscroft 2 other beds.

To Elizabeth, 2 young oxen, 2 young kine, a two-year-old bullock, 2 more aged, 2 two-year-old heifers, and 60 young ewes or theaves.

Twenty shillings to redeem poor debtors of Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire.

Bardon Park, taken for 12 years from Marquis of Dorset (one year gone), to be held by executors for his stock; these to be sold at end of lease, and disposed as most profitable for the three souls of his executors.

All servants to be kept on at Norbury for 40 days at usual wage.

All manors, tenements, reversions, and services in the counties of Derby, Leicester, and Stafford, as follows:—

Manors of Norbury, Roffington, Seddesalle, Foston and Snelston, with the advowson of Norbury, to be recovered by John Fitzherbert, clerk,* Humphrey Fitzherbert, Thomas Combreford, and Thomas Purefoy, and also parcels of the above to be recovered against Henry, William, and Anthony Fitzherbert, his brothers. Recovery to be made of manors, etc., in Upton and Stoke, in county of Leicester, for purposes hereafter declared. All his Staffordshire manors in the lordships of Cheadle and Dilhorne to go to his daughter Elizabeth and her heirs.

“And for default of such issue male of my body lawfully begotten then I will for divers causes and considerations, and specially for that that Anne Welles wieff of John Welles of the Hoar Crosse is not my daughter as I perfeitly know will take it upon the perill of my soule at the dredfull day of Juegment and wold not that wrongfull begoten heires nor those that be not of my blode shulde inherit my manors nor any parcell thereof, I will that in as muche as the Manor of Norbury and Roffington hath continued in my name this cccc. yeres and more or there about and wold that it so shold doo and continue if it

* This John F. was of the Somershall branch of the family. He was appointed to the vicarage of Dovebridge in 1520, and rector of Norbury in 1535. He held both preferments till his death in 1551.

pleased God. Therefore I will that all the said manors with thadvowson of Norbury and all lands, etc., in Norbury, Roffington, Calton, Snelston, and Prestwood, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres and rode of land in Cubley lieing next to the nether corner of my park on the south side, etc., wholly to remain under and come to my brother Anthony Fitzherbert, Sergeant at the law, then to Henry, then to Humfrey Fitzherbert of Uphall in co. Hertford, then to heirs male of daughter Elizabeth Draycott wife to Philip Draycott son and heir of John Draycott, Knight.

“To this intent that if she have heyr male unmarried at the tyme of my decesse. Then the said c li shalbe bestowed and employed to the getting of a gentlewoman Inheritable to Lands and to be maryed to hyr son and heyr or to such lynyall heir male of her body as at that tyme shall fortune to be unmaryed and yff she or her heir male have after heyr female then to by or gett an heyr male to hyr and to mary them toged^r after the lawe of holy church. And if soo be the sayd lynyall heyr male or heyr gen^l be maried at such tyme as the said remainder may fortune to fall Then I will that the sayd somme of c li remayne in the hands of the sayde feoffees and recoverers for the tyme being or be layd in to some Abbey or put in to some oder such keping to the same Intent by the advyse of my recoverers and feoffees or the mor pte of them that the next heyr male or heyr female of her body unmarried may have and will geyte such a maryage wher wyth her lands may be amended and encreased and when such a mariage ys got and had then the said c li to be payed for the same per me J. F.

“The other c li. to be bestowed and Employed to the use of the heyr male unmarried of my brod^r Henry Fitzherbert to thys intent that he ys a gentleman aud a younger brod^r and I wold that the name shold contynewe in worship according to our degree. That with the sayd c li ther myght a gentlewoman Inheritable to land be bought for the sayd heyr male and mary them togedur after the lawe of holy church.”

The £200 is to be free of all tythe and interest.

If Henry or his heirs male break or dispute this will, he is not

to have the £100 which is then to pay : 1st, the expense of the suit ; and 2ndly, to make highways and other charitable works at the discretion of his executors.

If Anthony dies without heir male, then Henry (having already received the £100) is to pay back to Anthony's heir £100 and £100 to heir general of his daughter Elizabeth who fortunes at that time to be unmarried, for the purposes above mentioned.

If Henry gets the £100 first, and entail afterwards, he is to pay back to Elizabeth's heir £100 for same purposes, and £100 to make roads between Norbury and all the market towns next adjoining and other villages thereabout, with the help of the said towns and villages, " that the sayd c li may goo the further."

Cousin Humfrey is to pursue the same course.

" Provided all way that if my sayde Brod^r Henry decesse without issue male of hys boddy lawfully begotten then I will the sayd c li that shuld goo to the preferment of hys heyr male shall go to the performance of my will, payment of my detts, makyng of the hye ways and such charitable works."

And if his daughter Elizabeth gets the remainder and afterwards the entail, she is to return £100 to heirs of last in possession, and make the highways or bestow in " exebion of por scholers that be disposed to lerne and specially to the mariage of meydons wared in Catall* and gyffen them and in such other charitable works."

In case of the trustees dying, the last two are to appoint others " of next kin and friends of those in the remainder or other sadde and discrete persons."

The present holder is to keep up the estate, and the trustees are to see that it is done and to pay themselves for their trouble.

" And also I will that all those that shall fortune to be myne heyr male of my body or heirs male by vertue of thys my will or heirs generall shall dayly and yerely fynd an honest prist at Norbury to singe and pray for my soole and all my ancestors sooles and all Chystin sooles and for the prosperitie and good lyff

* "Wared in Catall," *i.e.* spent in chattels or movable goods.

of all thooos that shall come here after and inherit as heir male or heir generall by vertue of this my will and for their sooles when they be dead. And also to fynd a lamp brennying both day and nyght in the Chancell of Norbury before the Sacrament and also yerely to make a dowle every Sunday in Lenten that is to say to every housholder in Norbury, Roffington and Snelston that be tenant or heyr after shall be tenant to my heirs males or to myn heyres generalles by vertue of this my will if that they wyll come to Norbury Church or send one of their howse and fetch yt, and of ther charitie to say a pater noster and an ave maria for my soole and all Crystin sooles, too farthyng lovys two whyte herrings and if herryng whyte or redde faile and be not salt then to pay to every person soo wantynge herryngs for every ii herryngs ob * in sylver. And in lyke manner yerely oon Ester evon halff a fatt oxe or nygh ther about to be cut in peses and to every of the said tenants to be given ii farthyng lovys and a pese of the seyde beff the which shall be better than a penny in value or else iid. in sylver."

In case of the heir failing to perform these alms, then the trustees are to take the estate and provide all the charities until he finds surety as to his compliance.

In case the heir attempts to alienate any property, the heir presumptive is to succeed at once.

Joyntures to be provided for wives, but not to exceed a third part of value.

Muniments of entailed estate to be kept by the heir—of all other lands to be given to Elizabeth Fitzherbert.

The heir to bear the arms "descended to me from my father, without any differance as heyr male to the Manor of Norbury, but not to bear my mothers arms without his differance." Cousin Humfrey not to bear any part of my mother's arms "for he is not comyn of her."

Daughter Elizabeth and heirs to bear the whole arms of my father's mother "without any differance bycause she ys a woman and heyr generall to my father of those lands that he had that

* That is a farthing.

were not tailed to the heyr male and also in the remaynder of all the whole lands for want of issue male, and also she is heyr generall to my mother of all the lands dyscended to me from her per me J. F."

And if Elizabeth is not contented, and sues the executors or breaks this will, then she is to have "non of the c li nor no parte of them," but the £100 is to pay for the defence of the suit vexations or troubles, and any thing left to go to make highways and other "meritorious deeds." "And they that brek thys my sayd will to ronne in the damage of the censure of all holy church."

Elizabeth and her husband to find surety for £500 for keeping the directions of this will.

"And furthermore I will whereas Bennett my wyff hath been of lewde and vile disposicion and cowde not be content with me but forsaken my houshoolde and company and lyffed in other places wher yt plesed her and yet doeth to my greate rebuke and hys both, wherefor in my concience she hath forsaken her right title and interest of her dowery and joynture or of any parte of my moveable goods, but yet not withstanding that my fader whose soole God p̄don promised that she shuld have tenpounds in Lands. Wherefore I will that myn heyr male by vertue of thys my gyfftes shall pay hyr yerely x pounds in money or ells Lands during hyr lyff yf she be of any better disposicion in her age then she hath ben in hyr youth and as for any moveable goods she hath non synce she hath byn noo getter of them and therfor shall she be no spender of them for I have clerely gyven them all away in my lyff. per me, J. F."

He grants to his heir the use and profits of all goods and chattells of Norbury Manor as "heyr lomes" to pass from one heir to an other.

The heir to find sureties for keeping up the heir looms, all the goods "booth quick and dead to be presed by wise men that can skill thereof," and the inventory to be annexed to the will, of which the heir male was to have a copy, and also his daughter Elizabeth, the executors keeping a third which was to be delivered to the feoffees after the execution of his will.

The executors and surveyors to have full power to construe any apparent contradictions in the will, "or the most pte of them the which every mau afr my reason and consyence may well perceyve and considr what I meyne by the same."

He appoints his brother Anthony, his cousin Richard Cotton, and his servant Cristofer Abell executors.

And his brother Doctor,* and his well-beloved nephew Anthony Babyngton to be overseers.

And for reward each is to have 5 marks and one of his best young horses.

And the recoverers to have each a young horse and all their expenses out of the estate.

Witnesses :—Sir John Draycott Knight, Philip Draycott his son, Roger Bentley parish priest of Norbury, William Botham chantry priest of Norbury, Robert Whythalgh chantry priest of Norbury, Sir Roger Roose parson of Ridware Hampstall, William Marshall priest, Ralph Parker priest, William Whythalgh, Robert Gerves, Henry Cotton, Hugh Cowper, and Richard Clerke of Ridware aforesaid, Nicholas Browne of Abbot's Bromley, and many others.

Written at Norbury, and sealed and signed by John Fitzherbert, May 12th, in 10th year of Henry VIII. Delivered to Richard Cotton.

To this will a codicil was added on January 3rd, in the 12th year of Henry VIII.

Therein he recites that, whereas his former will left £200, £100 to heir of Henry, and £100 to heir of his daughter Elizabeth, now therefore—"Insomuch as my Broder Henry hath no heyr male nowe being alyve nor non ys lyke to have, wherfor yf he soo dye havng no issue male then I will that that hundred pounds rest unpayde. No payment thereof to be made to any man for any other cause, the premisses in the will aforsayd not withstanding. And the sayde hundred pounds the which I bequethed to the heyr male of my sayde daughter Elyzabeth to the intent aforsayde in the sayde will. Now I remembryng that the

* Thomas Fitzherbert, D.C.L., Rector of Norbury (up to 1518) and North Wingfield, and precentor of Lichfield.

sayde heyr male shall have sufficient lyvyng what of the lands that shall discende to hym after the decesse of hys fader. And also of lands and tenements, rents, reversions, and services that be now myn that shall com to hym after the decesse of my daughter hys moder, wherfor I will that the sayd hundred pounds bequethed to the sayde heir male be bestowed and imployed to the bying of a gentlewoman inheritable to lands and tenements and to be marydd unto the second son of my sayd daughter Elyzabeth yf he be to marye at the tym of my decesse and if he be maryed befor by myn assent and have issue male befor my decesse or after then will the said hundred pounds goo to the mariage of hys heyr male to the same intent beforesaid yf so be that I have not payd the same to hym or hys heyr male befor. And yf yt fortune my said daughter Elyzabeth to have but on son or but to have Daughters all only then I will that the said hundred pounds rest unpayd and no payment to be ther made to any person the premisses not withstanding per me J. F.”

Another codicil to the will is to the following effect :—

“And also I will that every one of my owne servants man woman and chyld of what condicion they be of to have a full wage paid them for as much as they have servyd at my decesse.” Each servant was to have 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the priest 13*s.* 4*d.* to say a trentall of masses. “And whereas long before the tyme I covenanted and bargaynyd with John Basseford of Bradley Ash that Anthony Basseford son and heyr apparant of the said John Basseford should by grace of God wed and take to wyffe Jane Fitzherbert my bastard daughter as is more playneley specified in a payre of Indentures of Covenante of maryage between the said John Basseford and me, whereas for the ijd tyme he hath varied frome the said covenante and a new agreement made to pay at certen days to me the foresaid John Fitzherbert or to my executors or assignes fourty pounds of lawfull money whiche as yet he hath neither kept nor performed none of the said days of payment thereof, whereupon I wyll my feoffies in that behalf shall constreyne receyve and take the yerely value of the rent specified in the said Indenture of Covenante betwixt hus or ells xl li. of money with

the arrears to the use & maryage of Jane Fitzherbert my bastard daughter. I remit thys matter to my broder Justice for he knows hit frome the beygynnyng to the indying praying hym to be good to the poor wenche."

Also, he gives to Nicholas Abell an "amblyng" mare and a trotting mare, and to his Brother Justice six coloured and six white mares, and two stallions, and their foals as heir looms.

"Also I wyll that Jane Fitzherbert my bastard daughter have all such stuff of household as I have at the parsonage.

"Also I wyll have my executors make a table of the trinitie* on the altar benethe the stepull and a litle coffer benethe the arch of the same chapell for the ornaments belongyng to the same.

"Also I wyll that my exors make restitution to John Cowhopp of Roddsley for wrong done by me xxs." Other small bequests are:—To make Ellaston bells, 20s.; to make the chantry house, 20s.; to our Lady of Eveley and St. Stephen, of Hatton, 3s. 4d. each; to Sir Nicholas Dakin, of Clysseton, 10s., to say mass, etc.; to make Welen (?) Bridge, 10s.; to Brother Justice, the best chamlet gown, and a piece of velvet lately bought at London; to Philip Draycott, a piece of black chamlet, from London; to — Mellor, a heifer, beside his own cow. "And when afore tyme for diverse causes and grudges that I hadd agaynst my said brother Anthony Fitzherbert I had put hym out of my wyll & wold not that he shuld be any of my Executors for the which causes notwithstanding I wyll specially of all men y^t he shalbe my principall executor & put hym most in trust to execute thys my wyll for in my conscience he & his heyres be most worthy to do for me." Cousin Roland Babington† and Cousin John Fitzherbert, Vicar of Dovebridge, were the other executors, to have five marks, and a young horse each, and all their expenses.

* This means a carved or painted reredos emblematical of the Trinity. The usual way of representing the Trinity at this date was by a venerable seated figure for God the Father, bearing in front of Him the Son on the Cross, with the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove, resting on one of the arms of the Cross.

† Roland Babington was, strictly speaking, nephew, and not cousin of the testator; but the term "cousin" was used to imply almost any relationship. Roland was one of the younger brothers of Anthony Babington, mentioned elsewhere in the will, and fourth son of Thomas B., of Dethick, by his wife Edith, sister of the testator.

Then follows a long list of heir-looms, referred to in the will, which is, in fact, an inventory of all the better furniture of the Manor House. The device of making almost all his chattels heir-looms, giving them in his life-time to one of his executors, and then resuming the use of them on loan, was a cunning device to out-wit his wife, and was probably suggested to John Fitzherbert by his astute lawyer brother, Sir Anthony.

THE HEIRLOOMS OF NORBURY MANOR HOUSE.

“These be they hirr lomes ordained and gyffen by me John Fitzherbert pertaining to the manor of Norbury and delivered to Ric Cooton oon of my executors that he may deliver them according to my will after my decesse and I have taken themy again to kepe during my lyff naturall.

FOR THE HALL.

Hanging of lynnyn cloth stayned or such odur as shall fortune to be there at the tyme of my decesse.

A cupborde with the covering of the same.

A long paynted borde with trestyles.

Two table dormands* and bankes † there being.

Three formes whereof two be fast in the earth.

A chymnery ‡ and a fyre forke of yron.

A cage and a byrde if there be any at that tyme.

IN THE OVER PARLOURE.

All the hangynges and the bankes as they be there used.

A cupborde with the clothe to the same.

A borde and two trestiles those most used.

A coveringe to the same borde.

Syxe the best cuffhyns.§

Two andyrons and a fyre chovel of yron.

A payre of tables and the men.||

A forme and too throwen ¶ stoles.

* *Tables dormant* were the fixed high tables of the hall, in contradistinction to the moveable ones of boards and trestles. The term is found in Chaucer.

† *Bankes* are lengths of wood cut square for any purpose; here they signify the legs of the tables dormant.

‡ *Chymnery*, *i.e.* fire-place, or moveable grate, sometimes placed upon the open hearth.

§ *Cuffhyns*, *i.e.* coffins, coffers, or chests.

|| *A payre of tables*, was an expression used to signify a standing chess-board.

¶ *Thrown stoles*, *i.e.* stools that were turned, differing from the ordinary rough cut stool or bench.

IN THE BUTTERY.

The best borde cloth of Drapre.
 Too the best towels of drapere.
 Sixe napkyns flaxen.
 Too the best salters of silver and and gylt uncovered.
 Too the best gobletts of silver and gylt.
 Twelve the best silver sponze.
 A drynkyng horne garneshed with sylver and gylte.
 The best bassen and ewer of silver.
 Sixe the best candlestycks of laten.
 All the bredde being in the buterye.
 Sixe the grette ale combes.
 A chipping knyff and a rondelet of venagar.
 A gymlet and a rondelet of verges.*
 All the boords, peyrchis, and shelves there used.
 Too the best borde clothes of flaxen an elne brode.
 Too the best borde clothes of canvas yarde brode.
 Too the best towels of flaxen and too of canvas.
 A tonne of silver and gylt with a cover to the same.

IN THE KYCHYN AND OTHER HOUSES OF OFFICE.

The best brasse pott and the theryde pott.
 The best brasse pan and the theryde pan.
 Too the best yron broches and too gooberds (*sic*) [? cupboards.]
 The best garnisher † of pewter vessells.
 The best ladle and skewer.
 A frying panne and croiset.‡
 A chafyng dishe and a colander of laten.
 A payr of tongs and fyre fork.
 A brasen mortar and a pestell of yron.
 A pair of mustard quons § and a stone mortar.
 Too pott hoks and ij pott cheynes.
 A pair of wafer yrons || and a brandreth ¶ of bras.
 A skellett ** and a water chafer.

* *Rondelet of Verges, i.e.* small cask of verjuice.

† A *garnish* means a complete set, usually of twelve, of plates, saucers, etc.
To garnish originally means to place the proper set of crockery, or other ware, upon the table.

‡ A *croiset* is a small drinking vessel.

§ A *quon* is a small hand-mill, specially made for the grinding of mustard.

|| That is irons for cutting out and stamping the breads and bread material for the Blessed Sacrament.

¶ *Brandreth*, a metal tripod for fixing over the fire.

** *Skillet*, small metal pot with a long handle, a kind of saucepan.

A flesh hok and a dressing knyffe.
 A flesh pot and grydyron.
 A verges presse and a bagg of heyr.
 Too kneding troghys and ij mulling bordes.
 A bulging pipe and a bulging clothe.*
 A fromes and a mashe fat with a sylling fatte.
 The best soorte of leyde in forme.
 A mayle syve and a clensing syve.

Foore the best seckes and a betewall ;† a stepefatte and an heyr. A churne with the staff, iiij mylkyng bolls and ij great and ij smal size chese fatts of divers sorts.

per me John Fitzherbert.

IN THE CHAMBERS ABOVE THE HALL.

Six the best fedur bedds and bolsters above the hall.
 Sixe the best materesses and bolsters wheresoever they lye.
 Sixe the best coverings to beds above the hall.
 viij the best coverletts above the hall, whereof iiij of them to be of colours and iiij whyte.
 xii. the best blankets above the hall whereof ij be fustyon.
 xij paire of shets whereof iiij payre of the best iiij payre mayde of flaxen and iiij payre of the best canvas wheresoever they lye.
 vj the best pillowes with theyre beres. ‡
 All the hangying bedds spervers § and bedstocks above the hall.
 All the hangyns in every chambre above the hall.
 All the cupboards with theyre coverings and a carpet above the hall.
 ij old chayres and iiij oder throwen stoole wheresoever they be,
 All the boords foriner and trestles above the hall.
 The best rayment belonging to my body of everything one.
 ij the best cofers with lock and keys.
 All maner of harnes and weppons for the war.
 All maner of booy shafts arrows and quyvers.
 All my books of Latin, French, and Englishe.
 A frame to make quysshyns || in.
 A tente to make tappestrie worke or to mende it.
 A tente to make matres in.
 A warping stock and a hanging lom'. [loom]
 The Evidence Cofer and all the evidence belonging to my eyr male according to my will.

* A sifting tub and a sifting cloth.

† A *betewall*, that is a "beatwell," betle or hammer.

‡ *Bere*, a pillow case.—Chaucer.

§ *Sperver*, or *sparver*, the canopy or wooden frame at the top of the bed.

|| *Quysshyns*, *i.e.* cushions.

All things that ys pynde fast gerth fast and nayled fast not to be pryed but goo as parcel of the manor.

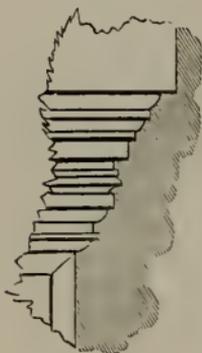
FOR HUSBANDRY AND OTHER THYNGES NECESSARY.

Sixteen the best oxen draying togeder in ij drayhtes.
 viij drawing yoke and ij cop yoke yroned.
 ij the best plowes wth cutters and shares.
 Syxe Iron bynnes and ij peyre of clevyes.*
 ij axes ij hatchets and ij heging bylls.
 ij horse harrowes yroned and ij pyke forks.
 The best bull and xx the best kyne and as many calves as sowke upon them
 at the time of my decesse and after y^e vij day past.
 iiij Steeres and ij heyfors of ij yeres age.
 All these to be of the best of those sorts, and a bull calft.
 ij the elder boores and ij the eldest sowes.
 ij boreys of a y^r old and ij sowes of the same age and as many piggs as
 sowke upon them after the vij day be past.
 ij boore pygge and ij sowe pygge of the yongest sorte yf there be any
 ordered to be reyred.
 ii c [200] of the best ewes, vj schore to the hundreth, and as many lambs as
 sowke upon them at my decesse.
 The best horse next my mortuary sadled bridlyd horse . . . bootes and
 spurrys.
 Eight rammes and iiij ram hoggs of the best.
 Twelve quarters of wheyte.
 Eight quarters of rye.
 Twelve quarters of barley.
 viij quarters of oytes.
 xij quarters malt.
 xx^{ti} quarters pese, viij stryke to the quarter.
 A shovel, a spade, a muke fork, and muke hoke.
 A croe of yron and a mattok.
 A matt and ij yron wegges.
 All such stuff at the mylne as the mylner Deyly occupieth.
 And if any of these be lost or goon I will that my executors buy such other
 and to deliver them as heyre loomes.
 Per me Johannem Fitzherbert.
 Per me Johannem Fitzherbert de Norbury armigerum et ipsa manu mea
 scripta."

Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, who succeeded his brother, as thir-

* *Clevvy*, a species of draft iron for the plough.

teenth lord of Norbury, was born in 1470. In 1511 was called to the bar as serjeant-at-law; in 1516 he was knighted; and in 1522 he was made one of the Justices of the Common Pleas. He was considered the greatest lawyer of his day, and was pre-eminently distinguished for his probity. He published various standard legal works, and other smaller ones on husbandry. He is said to have been the only man who dared to rebuke, not only Cardinal Wolsey, but even the King himself, on the subject of the alienation of church lands. He died in 1538, and on his death-bed solemnly enjoined his children under no pretext to accept grants or become purchasers of monastic property.* Sir Anthony was possessed of an ample professional income, and during the seven years that he held the Manor House, is said to have spent much money on the fabric. We believe that he re-built, or at all events,



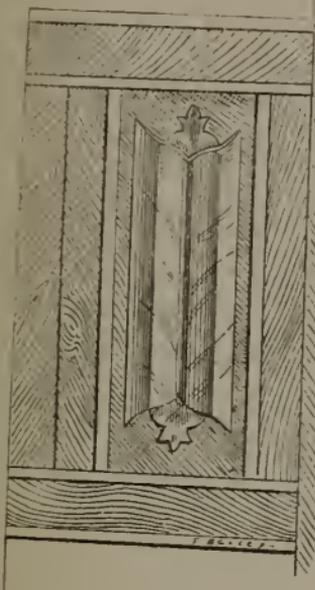
re-fitted the central block of building between the two courts, which is all that now remains (except the Great Hall) of the former extensive mansion. Undisputed tradition has assigned to an upper apartment, over the room marked "larder" on the ground plan, the name of "Sir Anthony's Study," and a private letter of the family, written in 1703, records the then belief that he wrote the various texts with which the panels are in many places covered with his own hand.

We believe that the panelled oak wainscoating of this upper study, as well as of the oak parlour on the ground-floor, were put in by the Judge. It is, however, only right to say that a good authority to whom we submitted the drawing of these panels, etc., pronounced them 15th century, in which case they would be part of the work of Sir Nicholas. At any rate, whether the panelling was placed there, as well as the texts or not, by Sir Anthony, it is likely that this room had been used before the

* For a full account of the interesting palimpsest brass to Sir Anthony's memory, see Vol. IV. of these Transactions, pp. 48-57.

Judge's day as an up-stairs sitting-room, and is probably referred to as the "Over Parlour" of John Fitzherbert's will.

The deeply recessed character of the panelling of the Study, and its general arrangement will be better gathered from Plate XVIII., than from any verbal description. Mr. Bailey also gives us a sketch of the peculiar treatment of one of the four door panels, and a section of the mouldings (see page 240), as well as a careful transcript of a text upon one of the east wall panels, which gives a good idea of the style of lettering. [*Omnes stabimus ante*



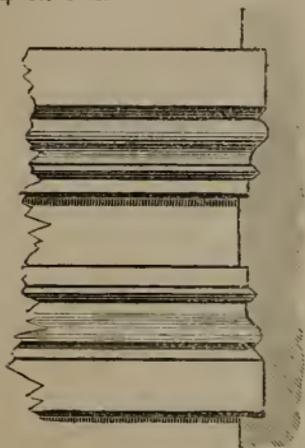
tribunal Christi unusquisque nostrum pro se rationem redet Dco Ro. 14].

These black letter texts are painted lightly on the wood-work upon a great number of the panels, and several are now very indistinct. The version from which the texts are taken is the Vulgate. Upon one panel is a death's head, and below it *memento*

Omnes stabimus
ante tribunal
Christi unusquisque
nostrum pro se ra-
tionem redet Deo

Ro. 14

mori, the only exception to simple lettering. Here are two other of the texts:—"Principium sapientiæ timor dñi. Pro. 9;" also, "Qui audit et ño facit similis est hoi edificanti domū suā terra sine fūdamento. Luc. 6." The size of the Study is 19 ft. by 14 ft. 6 in.



The Oak Parlour down-stairs is also panelled in a remarkable reticulated way, as will be seen on Plate XVIII. The small doorway in the south-west corner, which communicates direct with the outer air, is represented standing open, and shows the substantial character of the masonry on that side of the building. In the room marked "larder" on the plan, at the back of the Oak Parlour, in the wall to

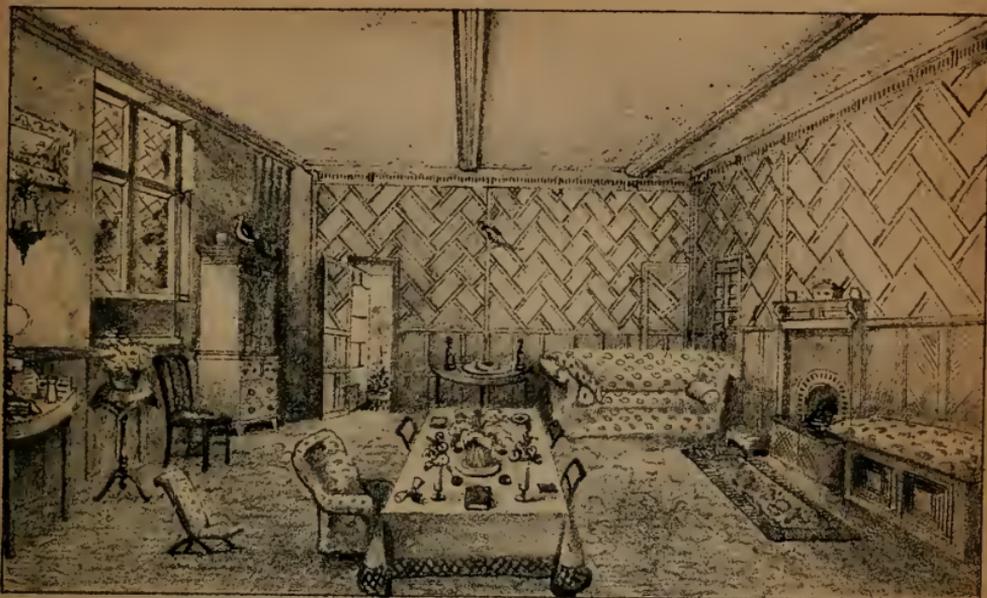
the west, are traces of old foundations. Probably the lower part, that piece of the east wall which runs from the larder angle, to where it turns at right angles a little before the outer door of the



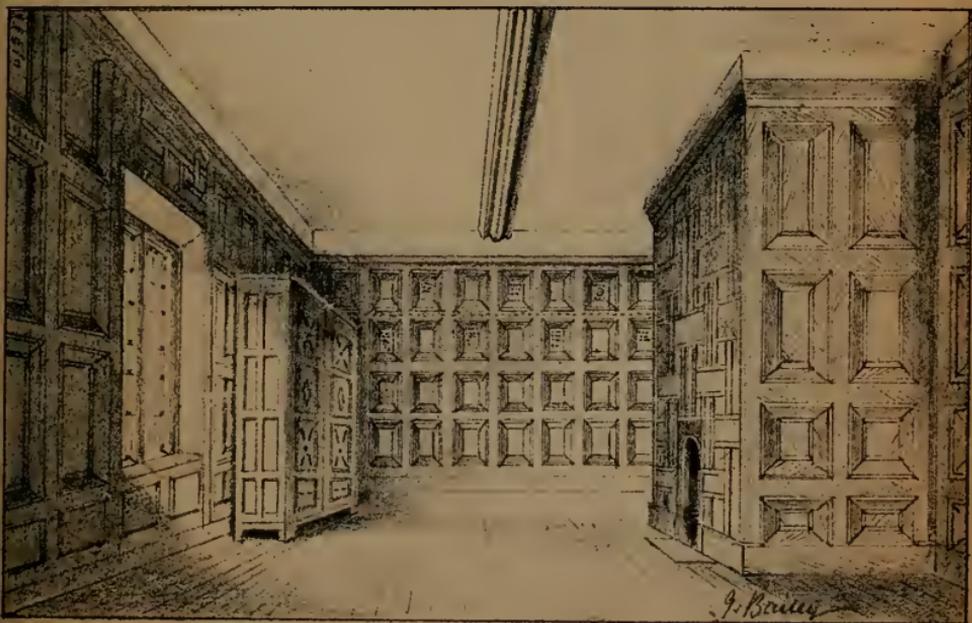
oak parlour, is another part of the house built by Sir Henry, *temp.* Edw. I.

These wood-cuts of sections of the panelling of the Oak Parlour, and of the massive beam in the ceiling, will interest those who study old wood-work.

The eldest son of Sir Anthony was Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, the whole of whose latter years were embittered by the Elizabethan persecution, dying a prisoner in the Tower. His wife, being the daughter and heiress of Eyre, of Padley, brought him a rich estate. His contribution to the beauties of his ancestral home seems to have been chiefly heraldic, for he filled the windows of the Great Hall, as well as those of the principal apartments, with the blazonry of his ancient family and their numerous important alliances. In the year 1581, Lawrence Bostock, who seems to have been in the employ of the College of Arms, though not one of their regular



OAK PARLOUR. NORBURY MANOR HOUSE.



"SIR ANTHONY'S STUDY." NORBURY MANOR HOUSE.



heralds, took notes of the very numerous coats that were then in the windows of Norbury Manor House. The sparse, but interesting remains of this once profuse display of rich heraldic glass, are now to be found in the south windows of the apartments marked "Entrance Hall" and "Kitchen" on the plan, and there are also some valuable sixteenth century roundlets of picture glass, representing the months, in the window of the staircase. All this glass has been described, and still better illustrated by my friend, Mr. Bailey, in the fourth and fifth volumes of our Society's Transactions.

This is not the place or time to dwell upon the general facts of the Elizabethan persecution of the Recusants, that is, of those who adhered to the Roman Catholic faith, and refused to attend the public worship of the Establishment; nor to say what State excuse, if any, there might be for a general policy of outrageous and long-continued oppression, before which the short-lived and fierce Marian persecution absolutely pales in comparison. Suffice it to say that this page of our national history has been generally slurred over, through ignorance or wilful suppression of the truth, by most of our historians. The facts are beyond dispute; they are to be found at our Public Record Office, and are supported by abundant other contemporary evidence. As we have written elsewhere, carefully weighing every word,* almost every persecution, short of death,† was resorted to immediately after Elizabeth's accession; the Recusants were everywhere harassed by fines, forfeitures, and imprisonment, in order to compel their attendance at church. Where the local magistrates were lax in their efforts, special commissioners, armed with the fullest powers immediately from the crown—powers which, in their free use of torture, as well as in other respects, more closely

* Here, and in some other subsequent paragraphs, I quote from a recent article of my own that appeared in the *Church Quarterly*, entitled "The Elizabethan Martyrs."

† Death was soon added to the other penalties by the legislation of 1571 and 1584. At least 183 individuals suffered the awful death of being hung, drawn, and quartered (they were cut down to be quartered whilst still sensible), for their religious belief during the reign of Elizabeth. From this number all those who had any complicity with "plots" are excluded.

resembled the Inquisition than anything hitherto established in England—visited the disaffected districts, or had the delinquents summoned before them in London. This phase of the persecution was specially severe between 1561 and 1563, particularly in Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

Early in the year 1561, Sir Thomas Fitzherbert was sent as a prisoner to the Fleet, London, by these special commissioners. Among his fellow-prisoners were Dr. Scott, ejected Bishop of Chester, Dr. Cole, ex-dean of St. Paul's, and Dr. Harpsfield, ex-archdeacon of London. Sir Thomas's Derbyshire relatives, John Draycott and John Sacheverell, were at the same time in other London prisons, all for the crime of recusancy.

On July 12th, 1563, Grindal, then Bishop of London, writing to Cecil, says :—"Sir Thomas Fitzherbert is a very stiff man. We had a solemn assembly of commissioners only for his case, when Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy was present, and there concluded to let Mr. Fitzherbert be abroad upon sureties, if he would be bound in the meantime to go orderly to the church, without binding him to receive the Communion. That Sir Thomas refused."

A return by Thomas Bentham, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to the Privy Council of those in his diocese "openly known not to come to church," describes Sir Thomas Fitzherbert as "a gentleman of great wealthe and countenance, as well in Staffordshire as in Derbieshire, and in myne owne Judgement no lesse worthe in Landes and goodes of the yere than in markes." And this return was made in 1577, after he had already suffered severely from fines, and from the bare-faced robbery of his cattle (whilst he was in gaol) by agents of the Government. Sir Thomas was actually imprisoned by the commissioners for thirty years, with only three brief intervals of freedom ; was dragged about from gaol to gaol, now in the Fleet, now in the county gaol at Derby, now at Lambeth, and now in the Tower, in which last State prison he finally died in 1591, at the age of 74.

No means were neglected to try and secure his conviction for offences that were termed treason ; but though accused of

complicity in several alleged plots,* nothing could ever be proved against him except his non-attendance at church. So loyal was he to Elizabeth in matters temporal, that notwithstanding the heavy and repeated fines to which he had been subjected, he volunteered to supply double the contribution demanded of his estate on the approach of the Spanish Armada. It will be within the mark to say that he was deprived of two-thirds of his estates. By his marriage with Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Arthur Eyre, he came into possession of the valuable manor of Padley, in the parish of Hathersage. Sir Thomas having no children, and almost all his Elizabethan life being spent in bonds, his next brother, John Fitzherbert, resided at the mansion house at Padley, and received the rents of this and the Norbury estates. On Candlemas-day, 1587, the house at Padley was searched for priests; two were found concealed, Nicholas Garlick and Robert Ludlam. These priests were taken to Derby Gaol. On July 25, 1588, Garlick and Ludlam (together with a third priest seized elsewhere) were hanged, drawn, and quartered, and their heads and quarters fixed on poles in prominent places about the county towns, solely for the crime of being Roman priests; whilst John Fitzherbert was confined at Derby and in other prisons for the rest of his life, finally dying of gaol fever. Richard Fitzherbert, the next brother of Sir Thomas, resided at the principal seat of the family, at Norbury. When his brother was first imprisoned by the Episcopal Commissioners, at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, Richard escaped to the Continent, and was formally outlawed. On matters becoming rather quieter, Richard Fitzherbert returned to Norbury, and lived for a brief time peaceably in that retired village. But the spies reported his return, and the Privy Council, not trusting the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, despatched one Thorne, a notorious pursuivant of the roughest character, to effect his capture.

* See appendix at the end of this article of Interrogatories from the commissioners, administered by torture when he was in prison, to try and prove his complicity in a northern rising in 1586. It is painful to have to state that both Archbishop Grindal and Archbishop Whitgift were in favour of torture being applied to Romanists, as can be proved in their own handwriting.

“Thorne practising to apprehend Mr. Richard Fitzherbert used this policy. To Norbury, where he knew this gentleman lay, came three lame supposed beggars, one man, two women, among divers others that there had alms, and when all were served as accustomed, these three continued still crying and craving more alms, as seeming more needy. The good gentleman going down himself at their pitiful cry to give them some money, the man beggar arrested him, laying hands on him to carry him to an officer, and threw the gentleman down. With this noise his friends within came out to rescue him. The beggar seeing that, having a dagg (pistol) ready charged at his girdle, offered to discharge it at Mr. Fitzherbert's breast, but it went not off. Thereupon the beggar, beaten, let fall his dagg and went a little way off, where Thorne expected his return with hope of prey. The dagg, then taken up by one of that house, went off itself without hurting anybody, albeit there were many present.”*

Thorne sent his version of this affair to the Privy Council, and soon after Richard Fitzherbert was apprehended by a strong body of armed men, and placed in prison, where he remained for several years, and we believe died. Two of Richard's three sons were also imprisoned in Staffordshire for recusancy. William Fitzherbert, the remaining brother of Sir Thomas, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Humphrey Swinnerton, of Swinnerton, from whom are descended the Fitzherberts, who now own that property. William happily died in the year of Elizabeth's accession, and thus escaped persecution, but his daughter and two sons were all at different times in prison. His eldest son, Thomas, who was in gaol in 1572, after his wife's death became a Jesuit father; he was a well-known controversial writer, and died at Rome in 1640, at the age of 88.

The three sisters of Sir Thomas Fitzherbert were Elizabeth, Dorothy, and Catherine, who were respectively married to William Bassett, of Langley, Ralph Longford, of Longford, and John Sacheverell, of Morley, all of them gentlemen of distinguished ancestry and considerable property in the county of Derby. All these were repeatedly and heavily fined, Bassett and Sacheverell also enduring long terms of imprisonment, whilst two of the ladies were given into the private custody of staunch conformists in the

* Morris' "Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers," third series. This is a quotation from a contemporary MS.

county, and compelled to pay for their own maintenance in those families.

Returning to Candlemas-day, 1587, we find that though John Fitzherbert was not in the house at Padley at the time of the apprehension of the priests, Anthony, his seventh son, was present. Anthony was therefore also taken to Derby gaol, where he was seriously ill of the gaol fever that kept constantly breaking out there, and after nearly two years' detention set at liberty, but only to be again apprehended when in London. As to the other children of John Fitzherbert, the two eldest sons died in their youth, the fourth, fifth, and sixth sons entered into holy orders in the Church of Rome, and Thomas, the third son, played the noble part of betraying his aged grandfather, Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, and securing his final imprisonment. The husbands of three of the five daughters of John Fitzherbert—viz., Thomas Draycott, Thomas Barlow, and Thomas Eyre—all suffered fines and imprisonment for simple recusancy. Maud, the wife of Thomas Barlow, was also imprisoned in the pestiferous Derby gaol for several years, and her sister, Jane Eyre, was given into the private custody of Mr. Sale, rector of Weston-on-Trent.

An old MS. pedigree of the Eyre family, and another independent MS., *temp.* James I., establish the following extra piece of villany in the case of poor John Fitzherbert. He was condemned to death for harbouring priests, and the estates of Padley were confiscated for a like reason; but it was intimated that his life might be saved if the then most enormous sum of £10,000 could be raised. His son-in-law, Thomas Eyre, of Holme Hall, sold his manor of Whittington, and, with the help of others, gathered together the whole sum. It is said that it was also stipulated that John Fitzherbert should be set at liberty, but, as this was a secret transaction, the recipients of the money could not be brought to task, and he died in prison.

Thomas Fitzherbert was duped into conforming to the Church of England, and into the betrayal of his grandfather and other of his relatives and former friends, by the wiles and instigation of that prince of villains, and favourite tool of the Privy Council,

Richard Topcliffe. Topcliffe persuaded young Thomas that if he would turn informer, his influence would be sufficient to procure for him the Padley and other forfeited estates. Shortly before his death in the Tower, Sir Thomas Fitzherbert made a will by which he disinherited his grandson Thomas; but Topcliffe was on the look-out, obtained access to his cell, found the will, carried it off to Archbishop Whitgift, and with his sanction it was destroyed.* Thomas thus by fraud inherited that which remained of the Norbury and other unforfeited lands; but it is satisfactory to find that, after prolonged litigation, he did not succeed to the valuable manor of Padley, which actually for a time fell into the hands of Topcliffe, and the brief remainder of his life was brimful of misery and crime. It is even most satisfactory to learn that Topcliffe also reaped no advantage from Padley, which was taken from him just when he was meditating there ending the last days of his active but ever evil pilgrimage.

Dr. Jessop, in pointing to the connection of Topcliffe with the persecution of the Norfolk recusants, has justly said—"I cannot bring myself to dwell very much upon him, and I am reserving myself for an article upon him and his misdeeds when some learned doctor of philosophy shall undertake to edit a Biographical Dictionary of Rogues and Murderers; then I shall be ready for the task of writing the masterpiece of the volume." His awful cruelty to Father Southwell, and other victims who were handed over to him to torture as he pleased, the seduction (if not worse) of the daughter of one of his important prisoners by a hideous bribe, and the subsequent forcing her to turn informer against her own kindred, these and other sickening crimes have been already placed on record against him; but we doubt if the infamous nature of his transactions against the Fitzherberts is not the crowning point of Topcliffe's iniquity. There was no depth of degradation to which the man could not stoop, as is shown by the wholesale accusation of unnatural crimes that he preferred against

* In the the oldest Act Book of the Probate Court of Lichfield is an entry for administering the goods of Sir Thomas Fitzherbert (treated as an intestate), taken out by his nephew Thomas as nearest of kin, under date October 10th, 1591.

certain tenants of the Earl of Shrewsbury who were holding Padley, and keeping him out of that which he affected to regard as his own. The ruins of Padley and of the chapel attached to the manor house still remain ; but it was never tenanted for more than a few months after the legal murder of the priests in 1588. The property has changed hands with great frequency ; and the site itself, upon which last century there was both a murder and a suicide, is now threatened with destruction by a projected railway line. A curse seems to cleave to the spot, as though the very spirit of Topcliffe impregnated the place. For cringing cant and fawning hypocrisy, Topcliffe had few equals ; he claimed to be a strong Puritan, and in the midst of his sickening cruelty and sensuality, found time to plead in favour of the "silenced ministers."

We give two letters of Topcliffe's, written towards the end of his life to the Earl of Shrewsbury, which are somewhat favourable specimens of his style ; letters that have never before seen the light.

" Rt honorable Earl now your Lordship hath written to me that my longe letters have not beene tedyooss to you to reade when I have written to you at lengthe comfortable newes of my simple services doone to your Lordship ageynst y^r Cuntry Enemyes & how I did encounter those clamourous complayntts to o^r laite Queen (gone to God) in yo^r behalfe, desyryng me to contynewe that kinde of longe wrytinge : Now gyve mee leave (I besitchte yo^r Lordship) to bee somewhat tedyooss in a cawse that dothe concerne myne undoinge, because I did receive no answer from your Lordship of my last lre syntte you by Mr. Fenton, one who honourethe you, and seemethe to loove mee, for I was then loathe, & still am so, that any person, but a well wisher to us boathe should know that yo^r Lordship (whome I have honored halfe a houndreade yeares above all men now lyvinge, and under whose forefahers my Anncestors have maide prooffe of theyre loyall affectyons to their Sovereignes, & trewe loove to the Earles of Shrewsburye) sholde now go about to offer to heave mee (with yo^r streinghthe) out of Padley, a delightfull solytary playce in whiche I tooke threefoulde the more pleasure for the nighnes of it unto 3 of yo^r cheefe usuall howses, so there I thought that I sholde (in my oulde dayes) take comfortte in yo^r Lo: precence, In any tyme of discomfortte suche as tyme dothe Breede, And as I did wryte therein, so now I trust that no practizinge Enemye of myne shall intresse yo^r L. to offer to mee that requytall for my longe lovinge you Eather for their reveindges against mee or for their own gaynings ;

for suche feugetyve chaindges w^{ch} Broakers do not wyshe Padley to yo^r L. for dewty or loove, but for other dyvices. And if I had not known in my hartte that there is a God, who will cawlle myghtye & meane unto an accompt, how they heappe upp lande to lande, howses to howses, and also Townes to Townes, & often Townes to one howse, I colde have hadd foother footte houlde in Hadersedge, Norbury, Ridwayre, & in all those staytlye maners & parkes, Then anye purchazer as yet hathe. And with bitterness of soulle some purchazer will buy his bargayne dearlye. For Padlaye I did knowe that it was no partte of Fitzharberts Ancyent Inheritaunce, but gyven to S^r Thomas, & to him by Dame Ane Fitzharbert, and Thomas Fitzharbert did assure it to me & to my heires: I dearlye paieinge for it & for the resedewe adioyning to it, partly with my purse with Adventewrs with chardges, & with above seaven yeares toylle & travell for him. I therefore hoape that your lordship whome God hathe blessed with so meanye thowsande pounds of staytlye lands synce I did first knowe you, and synce yo L. did first loove me as entyrellye as you did any gentillman in England (if eather worde or writinge may be believed) and of yo^r loove I have founde tayste; that you will contynewe yo^r good opynyon of mee & suffer mee to enjoye with your favore Padley & the resedewe assewid unto mee: To whome I can proove good Queane Elyzabethe intreated yor Lordships favour & assistance under grant of her Counsellers hands in the defence of my right unto Padley, when you were fyrst Erle. And if your lordship will vouchsayffe to lett me knooe your resolve & answer to that letter last sentt by Mr. Fenton, By your lett^r I shall (with dewty) resolve myselfe to that coorse of lyffe whiche shall best beecume mee, for whiche purpose, if y. L. had stayed but toowe dayes longer I had waytted upon you at Sheffilde or at Woorsoppe to have desyred to knowe whereunto truste or to dispayre. And often cropedout fowlle abuses there used at Padley (whose fortune soever it shalbe to enjoye it) it woulde bee a very honorrable & charytable partte for posteryte if y. L. wolde gyve chardge unto some gentillman of distenssyon who is neere adjoyning to that howse ffor refoormacyon of toowe fowle abuses whiche be usedd in that howsse of Padlaye synce the tyme of those contencyons, & never so fowlye as in these toowe times that your Lordship's servantts and possessyon-keepers have beene Resyant there: The one is that those fewe, pleasant, & needfull woodds of all sortts, grate & smale (that Raveners have leafte unspoylde) maye bee now preservedd & kept frome distruction (Woodde beinge so daynty in that playce). The other abuse is that viij or tenne continuall fyres & I thinke so many househouldes of inmaytts, sutche and of so badd conversacyon as Spanished Clarke & Chaindge Dawkyns have beene known to bee, may not bee contynewally keppt, & norreshed there as in tyme past, feugetyve traytors, hoaremongers, Bawdds, & like abhomynable persons have hadd habytacyon & refuide, like a Soadome or Saynctuary of fylthyness. Whereof if your Lordship had knowen I doubt not but you would have seene Reformacyon, as y^r honour hath mayde one

prooffe in yo^r memorye. And if your Lo: will resolve mee now directly & plainly your Lre. by this bearer y^t pleasure, & therein unto what I shall trust I shall honor you the more, wishing that I maye still have occasyon to honor yo^r most, from my solitary Sumerley y^e xx of February 1603.

y^o Lordship's auneynt honorerr

As ye Lorde Godd dothe know

RIC. TOPCLYFFE."*

"Right honorable the dewty that I have so longe carryed to yo^r noble howse & the honest Ladye I professed to you in yo^r youthe Can (in mee) hardlye yet bee slackedd, which had taken suche houlde in my hartte & so have I shown likely dyvers tymes synce I have fonde many showes of alteracon on yo Lorschep. But I will still bee plaine Topclyffe And if I colde do any-thing to prove that the Ancyent honor I dertermyned to you is not of my partte given over by any unkindness offerred to trye mee you were like to fynde mee more honest Then any nombur of flattererres & Scowthers I hearinge that the Queans Ma^{tie} that now is dothe come to yo Lo: house to Woorsoppe parke shortlye & as yett the tyme unknown to mee I (not lyke a faun-ninge Curre, I but beinge & bearringe for my Cognizanc a Gentill white hownde Syttinge, Reddy & Cayffringe with his Taylle upon his backe, To abyde all Tryalls) do sende to yo : Lo: for oulde Looove the best & highest fallowe deare, that it is Sumerly parke, or (I thinke that is in Lyncolnshire) Wildefedd, and I have sentte your Lordship therewith iiij pyses of the best stagge that I have seene (of a wilde deare) in whittson weeke, Bayked by a Cooke y^t Learned Cunnyng in yo. noble fathers howsse, when ye Skottish Queen did remayne with that Erle, And if I hadd known the Certen day of thys good Queen bee cominge to yo^r Lordship I would have sentte your lordship sume yonge Heronsaws out of the nestes which well Baked is excellent meatte coulde or hotte & better than roasted, And if your Lordship like to have some yonge hearron saws against the day of your Lordships doinge if your Lordship will comande this Bearer to bringe somme quick hearronsaws to Woorsoppe to you, suche as Bee then unfloun I have gotten these handy to bringe to your Lordship. But I colde have sent you a C. and if I sholde thinke that your Lordship would tayke my coortesye as a flatterye I woolde haytte my selfe for doinge like a Genti'll hownde as I am, in my hartte and so trustinge your Lordship will repute mee in humble sorte as dothe become the parte of a playne friende, I end at my solitary house Summerly and reddy to ryde towards Doncaster, This Wednesday the xvi of June 1603.

"Yr. Lordships playne faythfull

"well wysher

"RIC. TOPCLIFFE."†

* The Talbot MS. Papers, at College of Arms, M. 184.

† The Shrewsbury MS. Papers, at Lambeth Library, vol. v. f. 141.

A specimen of Topcliffe's handwriting, which affords a further proof of his remarkable notions of spelling, remarkable even in those days of capricious orthography, occurs in the facsimile of the Fitzherbert pedigree (Plate XIX.) that he drew up for the use of the Council. Richard Topcliffe, of Somerby, Lincolnshire, was of excellent family, and was specially proud of his sixteen-quartered coat. This placed him above the ordinary run of priest-hunters or pursuivants. He was on terms of intimacy and friendship with several of the Privy Council and had no difficulty in obtaining private interviews with the Queen, and receiving instructions immediately from her. Among the State Papers is a rough copy of Topcliffe's pedigree in his friend Lord Burleigh's own hand; and the emblazoned genealogy of Topcliffe was one of those with which the Lord Treasurer decorated the cloisters of Theobald in conjunction with the highest in the land. The close connection of a man of this character and calibre with the Government of the day, is one of the saddest and most humiliating features of the inner life of the court of Elizabeth. Such an intimacy is, however, after all, well worthy of a Council who could actually coolly endorse the letter of a traitor priest, offering to murder a co-religionist, specially obnoxious to the Government, with a poisoned Host, and who could continue to correspond with such a miscreant, and to act upon his information.*

Nor did the persecution of the Fitzherberts extend merely to the members of the family. The severe laws of this reign were strained to the utmost with respect to their tenants, and when the ordinary laws could go no further, the arbitrary power of Commissioners, or powers specially delegated to pursuivants of the Privy Council, were brought into play against them. Several of their Staffordshire tenants died in the gaol of that county; whilst the Derby gaol, a specially pestilential place, built over the town sewer, and subject to constant epidemics of

* *Dom. State Papers*, Eliz. 251, No. 49; the letter is addressed to Sir Robert Cecil, Burleigh's son, the Secretary to the Council.

FITZHERBERT OF NORBURY

Will of John Fitzherbert, ob. 1517, and the Elizabethan succession of that family.

Sir Nicholas Fitzherbert, (1) Alice, Bothe; (2) Isabel Lallow,
10th* lord of Norbury.

Extracted from Visitations in Harl. MSS., and from Deeds, Wills, and Monuments, by J. Charles Cos.

Robert Fitzherbert, of Upton, Here; Elizabeth, d. and h. of Ralph Fitzherbert, = Elizabeth, d. and h. of John Marshall. John Fitzherbert, of Hamstall Rawlware. Thirteen other children, depicted on monument; most of them identified, "Churches of Derbyshire," vol. iii., p. 236.

Humphrey Fitzherbert



John Fitzherbert, 12th lord of Norbury. Ben. Letts, d. and h. of John Fitzherbert, of Houghton. Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, 3rd son of 13th lord of Norbury, 16th of the Common Pleas. Matilda, d. and co-heiress of Thomas F., 11th lord of Norbury, etc. William F., Chamberlain of Litchfield, etc. Six other children, depicted on monument; see "Churches of Derbyshire," vol. iii., p. 237. Dorothy F. = Thomas Comberford. Edith F. = Thomas Babington. Margaret F. = Thomas Purefoy.

Anthony B. Roland B. (4th son). Thirteen other children; see "Churches of Derbyshire," vol. i., pp. 28-9.

Nathaniel F., d. and h. of Sir Ralph Longford. Dorothy, d. of Elizabeth F. Sir Philip Drayton, of Hilditch. M. F. = John Welles, of Hour Cross. Jane F. = Anthony Bassford of Bradley Ash.

Thomas F. = Anne, d. and h. of Sir Arthur Eyre, of Poley, 14th lord of Norbury, 16th of the Common Pleas, 1591. John F. Catharine, d. of Edward, 1st Viscount of Royston. Robert F. = Thomas Westcott. William F. (5th son). Elizabeth, d. and h. of Humphrey Swinerton. Two daughters, depicted on monument. Elizabeth = Wil. Basset, of Langley and Eldon. Dorothy = (1) Sir Ralph Longford, (2) Sir John Porte, of Etwell. Catharine = John Sacheverell, of Morley.

William F. Anthony F.

Thomas F. of Swinerton, = Dorothy, d. and h. afterwards Priest and Jesuit. of Edward East. Anthony F. Anne = Walter Heveringham.

Thomas F. Elizabeth, d. of Nicholas F., 1st Earl of Arundel, Secretary to Cardinal Allen. 15th lord of Norbury, succeeded his uncle Sir Thomas F. John Wesley. Andrew F. Matilda, d. of Jane = Thomas Eyre. Matilda = Thomas Barlow, 10th and 11th lords of Norbury. Sir John F., 17th lord of Norbury, ob. s. p., 1640.

Edward F. of Swinerton, ob. in father's lifetime. William F. of Swinerton; became also, on death of his cousin, Sir John F., in 1649, 18th lord of Norbury.

Elizabeth = Sir Robt. Harcourt. Anne. Mary = Thomas Draycott.

* usually described as 11th lord of Norbury, but this is an error. Sir William F., the first of the name, and father of Sir John F., was the 10th lord of Norbury, and the name of the 11th was not changed until after his death. This explanation of the change in the numbering of all the lords of Norbury mentioned in this pedigree.

gaol fever,* proved fatal to many of their tenants of that shire. From the Talbot Papers, in the College of Arms, we take the following letter from the Privy Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury:—

“ We have been thoroughly acquainted with the great care and diligence your Lordship hath used in the apprehension of Richard Fitzherbert, Martin Audley, Richard Twiford, and the rest, and do yeeld you very hearty thanks for the same. And likewise do pray your Lordship that by vertue of your Lieutenancie you authorize Edward Thorne (with such assistance of your Lordships servants or others as you shall think fitte) to apprehend one Alice Rolston, keeper of Sir Thomas Fitzherberts house at Norbury, and also one Thomas Coxson, keeper of the said Sir Thomas his Parke at Ridway, and such other persons from time to time as the said Thorne shall give notice unto your Lordship, and as in your great discretion shalbe thought fit: to dispose of the said two persons so to be apprehended according to such instructions as in that behalf the said Thorne hath received from us—and so not doubting of your Lordship’s performance hereof, we comit your good Lordship to the sauf protection of God. From the cort at Windsor this xxi September 1590.

“(Signed) C. HOWARD, BURLEIGH, HATTON, HUNSDON,
KNOLLYS, WOLLEY, FORTESCUE, HENEAGE.”†

Two years later, there is evidence that seven of the Norbury tenants were outlawed for recusancy, or rather for not appearing to answer to their summonses at the Derby assizes for this offence. Probably they had a wholesome dread of the noisomeness of the Derby gaol.

Poor old Sir Thomas Fitzherbert at last succumbed to his almost perpetual imprisonment, dying in the Tower on October 3rd, 1591,

* A letter from Sir John Manners to the Earl of Shrewsbury, dated from Haddon, July 24th, 1589, contains the following reference to Derby gaol:—“ Furthermore forasmuche as the Gaole at Darbie is infected with sickness & the Semenary Clayton nowe deade & dyvers others verie sicke I woulde be gladde to understande your lordship’s pleasure, yf you thought it convenient that I shoulde take bonde of some of the sympler sorte of recusants for their appayrance at the nexte Assizes.”—*Talbot MSS. G. 482.*

Topcliffe, when for his own ends he was trying to show the kindness that he had done to young Thomas Fitzherbert, speaks of having rescued him from imprisonment in “ that foule hole Darby gaole yt allwayes stanke and bredde corruptshun in the prisonneres.”—*Chancery Proceedings as to Padley, Topcliffe v. Fitzherbert; Pub: Rec: Office.*

† Talbot MSS. I. 83.

aged 74. For thirty years he had never seen his much loved home at Norbury, that he had done so much to beautify. His next brother John was supposed to look after the estates, but his own imprisonment and constant harassing did not permit him to be a very competent overseer, and the perpetual fines made it almost impossible to execute even the most necessary repairs. It was now that the decay of the fair Hall of Norbury began. John Fitzherbert died the year before his brother, and his unnatural son Thomas (though Topcliffe tried to get Norbury as well as Padley) came to the manor of Norbury in succession to his uncle. On the death of Thomas without issue, Norbury passed to his brother Anthony.

The following letter, written by Anthony Fitzherbert when in Derby gaol, is not very creditable to the sixteenth lord of Norbury, for we know that he resumed his Romanism almost immediately on his release; but for this he had to pay a longer term of imprisonment in a London gaol. But we must not judge him too harshly, Derby gaol seems to have been enough to unnerve any one, and Anthony had seen his father rot away there, but a few months before he wrote his letter. This letter, like most of those we have quoted, is now for the first time published:—

“Right honorable & my verie good Lorde I most humblie beseeche your honor to comyserate my poore & distressed estate, remaynyng heere a prysoner wthin the Gaole of Darbye by yo^r Lps comittment and direction from the Lls of her Matie most honorable previe counselle, And forasmuche as I have been examyned before yo^r Lp of diuvers articles & have answered thereto, so as I truste yo honor dooth well pceive me no medler in matters of state, but only mysledd in poyntes of Religion, wherein I have been housled upp from my infancy (never tasting any other pape) but nowe more & more weighing within my self and duely considering yo most honorable admonytions & sage counsayle wherewith yo Lp did psuade me, which hath taken deepe roote in me, and moved me more than any durance of ymprysonment or terror of Lawe coulede ever have doon, So that nowe my good Lord I well percive my owne blyndness and acknowledge myself to have too too (*sic*) longe wandered in the darkesome night of ignorance never escrynging any daye light before, Therefore I most humble beseech yo Lo (for charities sake) to be a meanes to the most honorable LLp of Her Matie previe counsell for my enlardgment, For my truste is their hono^r will be as mercyfull to me as they have been to others in like case as

greate offenders as I am. And yf yo honor will this once be compassionate you shall be an eye witnes that I will conforme my selfe & come to the Church as I pmysed yo honor, and avoyde the company of all such dangerous psons, as your Lo. gave me warnyng of, and beare myself hereafter, like a most loyall and obedyent subject: Pdon me my Ho: good Lord (I humblie beseeche yo) my unfortunate boldenes for the streightness of this place, and most odyous for manye causes, which the lothesome and unsaverye smelles and the combersome companyons wch be hether remytted for all vyces, wherewith I am pestered, doo so daylie encrease the manye infirmyties of my weake bodye with some other more speciall and pticular causes, wch I made known to yo^r Honor at my beinge wth you, as, unlesse I fynd yo Honor to stand my good Lord, I shall rather wishe a short & spedye deathe, than so weary & consuming a lief, my full confydence is y^t your Honors goodnes will not be unmyndfull of me, And I shall praye to God for yo^r honors happie felycitie and daylie increase of all honors ffrom the Gaole of Derby, the xxi of Maye 1591.

“Y^r Ho most bounde in all duity,

“ANTHONY FITZHERBERT.”*

To this Anthony Fitzherbert, by his wife Martha, daughter of Thomas Austen, was born an only son, Sir John Fitzherbert, seventeenth lord of Norbury, who died issueless in 1648. From this date Norbury was no longer the residence of the Fitzherberts. The Manor passed to William Fitzherbert, of Swinnerton, third in descent from William, a younger son of the Judge, who married the heiress of Swinnerton, which was henceforth their chief residence.

Another doorway in the west wall of the Great Hall, distinctly shown on Plate XVI., has the date 1682 over the keystone. flanked by the initials R. W. There are other letters below, but they cannot all be decyphered. This gives the probable date of an extensive reconstruction and diminution of the size of the Manor House, and of the replanning and making habitable of the present block of buildings now used as a farm residence. But this building has been partially re-cased with brick, and still further modernised at a later period. The family of Maskery have been the yeoman tenants of all that remains of this ancient hall of the Fitzherberts, almost ever since the lords of Norbury ceased to reside there. To the courtesy of Mr. Maskery, the present tenant,

* Talbot MSS. H. 289.

we are much indebted—tenant, but alas no longer tenant of the Fitzherberts, for Mr. Fitzherbert, of Swinnerton, has sold the manor of Norbury; and the ancestral home, with all its pathetic memories, is no longer connected with this time-honoured name.

APPENDIX.

(*State Papers Domestic*, Eliz. Vol. 194, No. 75.)

INTERGATORIES to be mynystred to Sur Thomas ffytzharbert
Knyghte and others his pepell.*

Inp^rmis whether he weare not withe Thomas Pearce late Earll of Northounberland at his house at Toplift amouiethe afore the Rebellyone in the Northe and there had conferaunce withe him aboute the same Treasons.

Itm whether he weare not withe Sur John Neveill at his howse a lytt'yll frome Yorks woulde and thear had lyeke conferaunc̄e withe hime.

Itm whether he dyd not appoynte his tenaunts in the peake to be in a redynes for the same purpose.

To prove this Thomas Coxson Richard Bobbeit James
Hoope & Mery Scoot with others.

Inp^rmis whether he weare not pryve and consinge to the late treasones of fraunce Ro^lsonne and John Haul.

Itm whether he dyd not hime selfe or his sarvaunt or sarvaunts by his appoyment or comaunds leand the aforesaid Haul horses from tyme to tyme aboute the same practyces one beaye called Loxley and one blacke called Dreacott withe dyves others frome his howse [at] Norbury.

Itm whether the saide Haul dyd not resorte to his Howse No^rburie whylle this treasones weare in workinge and thear confared withe dyves prestes aboute the same treasones wiche Sur Thomas hathe ever meantenide since the Q. m^{at}ies reainḡe and doieth̄e dailie meataine dyves at this Instance.

To prove this John Bodyley Marteyn Audley Richard
xper Robsone Bobbeit John Rolsone withe others.

Inp^rmis whether he weare not consintinge or pryvie to the laste consperice of Anthonie Babingtone auganste the Q. M^{at}ies parsone and the whole state of this Reame.

Itm whether he had anye secreit confaraun̄ withe the said Anthonye

* These Interrogatories were drawn up by Richard Topcliffe from information, either real or feigned, that he said he had received from spies.

Babingtone or anie of his fellowes Jesuiets semanaries or massinge prestes touchinge the same praictyses and treasones at anie tyme whylls he dyd macke his abode at Hampsted hearby Londone when he was at the counsellis comaundy laste.

Itm whether his Keper or Keppers dyd not after the apprehencio of the saide Babyngton or Emcadyatlle before receve into his parke of Rowlaye by his espesyall comaundyment and letter the 17th daye of Auguste 6 gyldings one fellye and a mare with her coult by one Edmunde Drelicot uncll to said wife of Babingtone wheareof theare weare three ryddyne Exstreamlie leane viz . tow beayes and a whyt the others but younge horses savinge the mare withe her foolle and the all weare fetched out of the parke the laste daye of September by an oulde farminge mane and took unto M^r John Dreacot of Paynestylea father in lawe to Babington and this Edmund Dreacot a recusante and his brother M^r John Dreacot withe all his.

To prove this Wyllyame Abell his bealyfe Thomas Coxson
his keper with others.

Itm whether he haiethe not for the speaces of these 16th yeares and more kept in his howse at Norbury massinge prestes and now doith to saye sarvyse thear deallie.

Itm whether he doiethe not kepe in his howse at this Instance fowre prestes viz. Sur Richard Arnolde Abrahame Suttone Robarte Greay and one francis* by sydes daylie recusants and all other sorts of papyst.

Itm whether he doiethe not Releayve daylie and ever haith done boieth Jesueytes semynaris and massinge prestes and now doiethe kepe howse onlye for the meatenas of such psons and ever haiethe done.

Itm whether all his sarvaunts boieth men and women be not Recusantes as also reconcyllled and vowied papestes so to contynew.

Itm whether father Parsons the Jesuyte † did not preache and saye mase at his howse at Norbury and whether that all his howseholde pepell boieth men and women did not receve at the same tyme withe dyvers others.

* Richard Arnold (*alias* Audley) was a young priest, son of one of the Fitzherbert humble tenants of Hamstall Ridware. Abraham Sutton, was one of three brothers, all Roman Catholic Priests, of Burton-on-Trent; William, threatened with imprisonment, escaped on board ship, and was drowned off the coast of Spain, 1590; Robert was martyred at Stafford, July 27th, 1588; Abraham, for many years a tutor to the Fitzherberts, passed about two years in Derby gaol. Robert Grey was another tutor-priest of the young Fitzherberts; he was imprisoned both in London and at Derby, and was under torture by Topcliffe; he at last escaped to France. John Francis was a friar of the Repton family of that name; he is several times mentioned by the Continental spies in their letters to the Council.

† Robert Parsons, the learned Jesuit Father, was an active proselytizer with Father Campion in 1580, but he was never in England after 1581, though the spies sometimes suspected his presence. He died at Rome in 1610.

Itm whether he haieth not kepe howse this 20th years spaces as well duringe his Imprysoment as his abode at Londone by comaundyme . . . onlie for the relyfe of Jesuyets semaryes and massinge prestes and other recusauntis his servaunts and tenaunts and straingers and haieth more resorte of suche to his howse Norbury then ever he had since her Majestes reaine.

Itm whether the moste of his tenaunts be not recusaunts or almoste all in genyrall other weayes be nether lyckes or loves or truste anye of them yf the doe not as he doith yf he be never so ny kyne to hyme.

Itm whether he haieth had the popes pardones brought hime at anye tyme and whether he and his howseholde have received the comunion uppone the same pardons and howe oftene and howe longe sytheances.

Itm that Sur Thomas haieth for these 20th years spaics looked for alteracio frome yeare to yeare and frome mychelmes to Mechelmes and saide it woulde chainge ether by the Q. maties death or by some forrayne poware arvinge heare or by the Q. of the Scotts her advancment to the crowne and thear by he assuredlie looked for great advancment and callinge.

To prove these to be trewe all his sarvaunts and tenaunts withe these under wryttine

M^r Richarde fytzharbert

M^r Edmunde Drelicot

John Bodeleay

Xpor Roulesone

Martyne Audleay

Richard Bobbiet

John Roulesone

Wyllyame Shawe

Richard Twyforde

Thomas Coxsone

Thymothye Browne

George Cooke

Thomas Arnolde

William Knowles

John Collpar

Raffe Assone

William Pocker

Richard Alsoupe *

* Everyone of the witnesses named in this list, and throughout the Interrogatories, who were expected to prove the charges, were, without exception, either relatives or tenants of Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, and were every one prosecuted for recusancy. It is not likely that much could have been made of such witnesses, even if the charges were true, unless torture was applied.

John Haucksworthe alles Baker this is he that did geve his tennants in the
 peaick warninge to be reddie and aw . . . recusaunts besydes thear wyfes
 and chylderine and sarvaunts bysydes a hundriethe * more if I did saie
 towethowsande it weare not all that ar his tenaunts withe theare sonnes and
 dawghters and servaunts.

(Endorsed)

Articles ed against
 Sr Thomas Fitzherbert.
 About y^e rebellion in
 the North.

(Oct^r 1586?)

* This word is written over an erased "thousande," which is a proof of the
 ridiculously vague way in which Topcliffe drew up even his most formal
 charges.

INDEX OF NAMES OF PERSONS.

A

- Abbe, Henry le, 138
 Abbot, Archbishop, 41
 Abbots of Burton, 102,
 103
 Abell, Cristofer, 233 ;
 Nicholas, 235 ; Tho-
 ma, 145 ; William,
 257
 Abendon, Nicholas de,
 144
 Accovere, Roberto de,
 145 ; Hugone de, 128
 Adam, the Hospitaller,
 134
 Adams, Mr., 94
 Adcock, William and
 family, 18
 Addeleton, Mary, 10 ;
 William, 10
 Adelwi, 109
 Adlardestreu, Aga, 109,
 169, 173
 Aibric, 110
 Ailric, 106-108
 Ailward, 108, 110, 111
 Ailwin, 106, 108, 110,
 113
 Ailwini, Vincencio, 116
 Akovre, Hugh de, 203
 Albeyne, Richard, 166
 Aldrith-lega, Adamo de,
 116 ; Willelmode, 122,
 128
 Aldwin, 108, 109
 Aleyn, William, 166
 Alfac, 105
 Alfreton, Geoffrey de,
 217
 Algar, 110
 Allectus, 76
 Allen, Stephen, 7, 28
 Allerwas, Sibbilla de, 152
 Alleshope, Ranulfo de,
 128
 Allestry, family of, 169
 Almena, 111
 Almer, 109
 Alneto, William de, 210
 Alrewas, Henry de, 132
 Alsop, Henrici de, 127,
 146, 147 ; Ranulfo de,
 145, 146 ; Richard, 258
 Alter, Willielmus, 105
 Aluiet, 108
 Alured, 106, 107
 Aluric, 105-111
 Alveleg, Robert de, 202,
 207
 Alwethelega, Roberti de,
 120
 Alwin, 108-111
 Alwine (Cotsetus), 107
 Andeley, Isabel, 203 ;
 Maurice, 203
 Andrew the Almoner,
 134
 Anglesey, Marquis of, 97,
 103
 Anne, Queen, 4, 5, 27
 Antoninus, 70, 76
 Appleby, Henrico de,
 143 ; Walerano de, 116
 Apollo, 80
 Arcadius, 76
 Archer, Joseph, 11 ;
 Richard le, 166
 Arkwrights, The, 68, 171
 Arkwryt, John, 166
 Armundesham, Adam de,
 136
 Arnold, 47, 60, 61 ;
 Richard, 257 ; Tho-
 mas, 258
 Arnur, 111
 Asche, John, 167 ; Rich-
 ard, 167
 Ashton, N. H., Esq.,
 83
 Ashton, Mr. Edward, 69
 Assone, Raffe, 258
 Astle, John, 42
 Aston, Edmund de, 144 ;
 Richard de, 165 ;
 Roger de, 148
 Athelwi, 105
 Audley, Joane de, 168 ;
 John, Lord, 168 ; Mar-
 tin, 253, 258 ; Sir
 James de, 168, 169
 Audceno, Sub-prior, 113
 Augustus, Emperor
 Cæsar Hadrian, 65
 Aula, Willielmus de, 116
 Ault, John and family
 16
 Austen, Martha, 255 ;
 Thomas, 255
 Avelina, 109
 Award, 111
 B
 Babinton, Anthony, 233,
 235, 257 ; Edith, 235 ;
 Roland, 235 ; Thomas,
 235
 Babon, Agnes, 140 ;
 Henry, 140

- Bagnal, Rich. and family, 20; Walter and family, 19
 Bagot, Hui, 127
 Bailey, Mr. George, 161, 168, 221, 241, 243
 Bailleul, Jocelino de, 104
 Bakepuz, John de, 199; Robert de, 199
 Bakewell, Margaret, 8
 Baldok, Robert de, 148
 Ball, Fra., 22; Joseph, 12; William, 16
 Bankes, Lieutenant, 58
 Barate, Palmyrene, 186
 Baret, Peter, 138
 Barington, Sir Philip de, 148
 Barke, Rich., 55
 Barley, John de, 167; Robert, 167
 Barlow, Maud, 247; Thomas, 247
 Barue, John, 138; Richard, 138
 Barwell, Mary, 12
 Basseford, Anthony, 234; John, 234
 Bassett, William, 246
 Bate, Henry, 165; Jo., 50; Roger, 165
 Bateman, Mr., 71, 74, 76, 78, 81-83, 86
 Beat, Adam de, 166; Emma, 166; Stephen, 166
 Beaton or Boston, John, 103
 Bede, 188
 Begelei, Serlo de, 207
 Bellamont, Frances, Countess Dowager of, 6
 Bellocampo, Stephanus de, 120
 Bemrose, Mr. H. H., 183
 Benethlega, Hugone de, 147; Johannis, 129; Nicholaus, 130; Ricardus, 129, 130, 147; Thoma de, 128, 147; Willelmi de, 147
 Benskin, Mr. John, 48, 56, 57; Mr. Rycharde, 56
 Benteleye, John de, 148
 Bentham, Thomas, 244
 Bentley, Roger, 233
 Berkeleys, The, 28
 Bernard, Abbot, 102, 113, 114, 117
 Berrisford family, 30
 Bersicote, Ricardo de, 113, 116
 Biddle, Tho., 9
 Bigge, William, 136
 Bingley, Henry, 9; Sarah, 8
 Birch, Anne and family, 9, 10; Elizabeth, 10; John, and family of, 9-11; Mary, 10; Sarah, 10; William, 12
 Blaystock, Catharine, 7
 Bluddworth, Robte, 52
 Blumenbach, 93
 Blund, Johanne, 104
 Bobbeit, Richard, 256, 258
 Bodeleay, John, 256, 258
 Boden, Edw. and family, 17; Joseph and family, 18
 Bone or Beyne, William, 103
 Bole, Radulfus, 124
 Bond, John, 165, 166; Margerie, 166; Matilda, 165; Richard, 165, 166
 Bonus, Richard, 165
 Booth, Mr., 88
 Borriford, Anne, and 22; Cornelius and family, 19; John and family, 8, 12; Mary, 12, 14, 22; Thomas and family, 14
 Bosco, Roberto de, 104
 Bostock, Lawrence, 242; Bosworth, Isaac and family, 9; Sarah, 14; Symon de, 149
 Botham, William, 233
 Botulfo, Henrico de, 104
 Boultee, Mary, 30
 Boutell, 38
 Bradshaw, Edw., 7
 Bramley, Elizabeth, 14; John, 14; Mary, 14; William, 14
 Brandrithe, Mr., 49
 Brani, Roger, 138
 Brandwin, 106
 Brasher, Rev. S. B., 76-78
 Bray, Mr. W., 81, 82; Thomæ de, 135
 Braylisford, Henry de, 139, 144, 151
 Bregon, Alan, 150
 Bretun, Rogerum le, 126
 Brewer, Richard, 164; William, 164, 214
 Briennus, Sub-prior, 113, 117
 Brid, Roberti, 122; Thomæ, 122
 Briddon, William, 69
 Briges, William, 165
 Briggs, 6
 Brito, Henry, 138; Hugo, 165; Ralf, 165; Robert, 207
 Britnoth, 192
 Bromley, Henrico de, 145; Robert de, 138; William de, 103
 Brooks, Henry, 15
 Broomhead, Jane, 9; Mary and family, 19, 20
 Bronston, William de, 103
 Brown, Mary, 13
 Browne, Nicholas, 233; Timothy, 258
 Brumar, 111
 Brumhead, Jane, 18; Mary, 18; Thos. 18
 Brune, Adam le, 138
 Brunlaston, Alienora de, 140; Nicholas, 140
 Brunton, Willelmu de, 136
 Brykhull, Robert de, 103
 Bucknall, John and family, 10
 Bull, Bertramus, 115; Francis, 11; Nicholai, 115
 Bungi, William, 131
 Burdett, Walter, 27
 Burgh, Ralph de, 136, 137
 Burgo, Ralph de, 134, 135, 151
 Burgunum, William, 207
 Burthona, Philippi de, 120; Senescalco de, 147; Virginia de, 120
 Burleigh, Lord, 252, 253
 Bursicote, Robert de, 146
 Buruhg, Philippo de, 127

- Burun, Robert de, 199
 Butlerlee, Robert, 209, 210
 Butterdone, Robert de, 210; William de, 210
 Burton, Dr., 86
 Buxton, William, 28
 Byngham, Willelmum de, 125
 Byrleye, Willelmo de, 146
- C.
- Cadomo, Johannes de, 105
 Calale, John de, 166; William de, 167
 Calangwode, Thoma, 152
 Caldevalde, David, 116, 122; Henrico de, 152
 Caldewelle, Cecilia, 125; Matilda de, 212; Radulfum de, 123, 125, 126, 143; Ralph, 212
 Caldun, Alice de, 207; Bertram de, 207
 Camden, 63, 65, 76, 77, 81, 90; Earl, 29
 Camera, Henry de, 210
 Camerarii, Radulf, 128
 Campion, George and family, 15; Father, 257
 Campiun, Richard, 138-141; William, 138-41
 Cant, Rev. William, 60
 Cantrell, Hugh, 30; John, 29, 50; Joseph, 30; Thomas, 30
 Cantrells, the, 29
 Cantril, Elizabeth and family, 7, 8; John, 11, 47; Joseph and family, 19; Josiah and family, 22, 30; Thomas, 13; William and family, 21, 22
 Capellano, Roberto, 104
 Carausius, 76
 Carboner, Andrew le, 216
 Carter, John, 21; Katherine and family, 22
 Cartledge, William and family, 8
- Cartwright, Elizabeth, 23; Ellen, 23; Henry and family, 16; John and family, 21; Mary and family, 17, 20; William and family, 10, 17
 Castro, Gilbert de, 216
 Caverswalle, Willelmum de, 151
 Cecil, 244; Sir Robert, 252
 Celerarius, W., 134
 Chaddesdene, Radulfum de, 146; Ralph de, 147, 150, 222; Sir William de, 147
 Chadwick, Thomas and family, 20
 Chamberlin, Anne, 12; Isabel, 12
 Chambers, John, 23; Katherine, 23; Mary, 17
 Chancellor, Mr., 244
 Charles I., 26, 27; II., 28, 166, 167; Prince, 48
 Charnel, Anne and family, 15
 Charteleye, Roberto de, 147
 Chaucer, 236, 238
 Chawner, Wm., 7
 Chaundoy, Sir Henry de, 139, 151
 Cherribough, Elizabeth, 23; Zech., 23
 Chester, Bishop of, 148
 Chester, Earl of, 168
 Chesterfield, Edward de, 165; Philip, Earl of, 27; Richard de, 166; Robert de, 165
 Child, Willelmus de, 127, 143
 Churchhill, 110
 Chirchestile, John, 138; William, 140
 Chiswil, Mary, 12; William and family, 10
 Choice, John, 16; Nicholas, 16
 Clark, Dorothy, 17; Robert, 8; Walter, 165
 Claudius, 63, 71, 73, 74, 76, 177
- Clerc, Robert le, 216
 Clerke, Richard, 233
 Clifford, Elizabeth, 15
 Clifton, G. de, 136, 139; Symon de, 139
 Clintona, Gaufridus de, 108
 Cock, Robert, 52
 Cocus, Robert, 135
 Codington, Henry de, 211
 Cokayne, Sir John, 151
 Cokaynes, The, 205
 Coke, Alice, 28; George Lewis, 27; Sir Edward, 27; Sir Francis, 27; Sir John, 26, 27; Thomas, 7, 26-28
 Cokes, The, 5, 26, 27
 Cola, 107, 110
 Cole, Dr., 244
 Colenoth, Archbishop, 66
 Colin, 138
 Colle, John, 42
 Collier, James and family, 12
 Colling, William, 109, 110
 Collington, Elizabeth, 17; Mary, 19
 Colpar, John, 258
 Colwich, Prior of, 227
 Commodus, 76
 Compton, Henry, 31
 Conoway, Anne, 16; John, 16; Humphry and family, 16
 Constantius, 76
 Constantine, 76, 86
 Cook, Luce, 17; Richard, 167; William, 17
 Cooke, George, 258
 Cooling, Mr. E., jun., 67
 Cooper, Elizabeth, 19; Henry, 8, 24; John, 8, 24; William, 8, 24
 Coote, Mr., 77
 Coquinarius, W., 134
 Cornere, Johannes de la, 134
 Cotesgrave, Lewin de, 216
 Cotlet, 110
 Cotsetus, Alwine, 107; Godwin, 106; Godric, 107; Seluwi, 107; Ulsius, 106

Cotton, Richard, 233, 236; Henry, 233
 Cowell, 203
 Coventry, Hugh, Bishop of, 199
 Cowper, Earl, 29; Hugh, 233
 Cowhopp, John, 235
 Cox, Arthur, M.A., 218
 Mary, 7; Rev. J. Charles, 26, 31, 37, 97, 165, 173, 183, 185, 205, 221
 Coxson, Thomas, 253, 256, 258
 Cravene, John de, 150
 Cressy, Ralph de, 105
 Crispina, 76
 Crombreford, Thomas, 228
 Cromwell, Lord, 167
 Crow, William, 12
 Crumford, Johanne de, 128
 Cumbray, Alfredo de, 114; Aluredo de, 116; Johannes de, 116
 Cumbremara, Abbatem de, 129
 Cunquest, Geoffrey, 215; Nicholaa, 215
 Cursun, Engelardus de, 135
 Cutts, 38
 Curzon, family of, 39
 Curzun, Alice de, 205, 208; Richard de, 204, 205; Robert de, 204, 205; Thomas de, 204, 205; William de, 204, 205

D.

Dainotour, John, 202; Matilda, 202
 Dakin, Sir Nicholas, 235
 Dapifero, Roberto, 119
 Darwin, Mr. Charles, 95
 Davy, Radulfo, 147; William, 144
 Dawkins, Professor Boyd, 94
 Dearden, Mr., 88
 Dedhek, Johanne, 152
 Degg, Mr., 76

Deken, Felicia, 146; Isabella, 146; John, 146; Robert, 146
 Delves, Sir Thomas, 85
 Denum, William de, 150
 Derbi, Hugoni de, 114
 Derby, Johannes de, 146
 Derleye, William de, 138, 140
 Deseth, Alice de, 202; Peter de, 202
 Despencer, Sir Hugh le, 148
 Dethick, Mr. William, 45
 Dexter, Francis and family, 12; Robert and family, 10
 Diocletian, 177
 Dixi, Robert, 146
 Dockmanton, Hugh, 166; Peter, 166
 Doleman, Elizabeth, 8; Joshua, 12; Seimour and family, 13
 Domell, Thos. 53
 Domitian, 89
 Donnie, George, 9
 Dore, Thomas and family, 13, 14
 Dorey, Elizabeth, 13; Thomas, 13
 Doxey, Isabel, 22; Thomas, 22
 Draper, Elizabeth, 17; John, 17; Thomas and family, 9; William and family, 11
 Draycote, Edmund, 257; Elizabeth, 229; John, 29, 233, 244, 257; Philip, 229, 233, 235; Roger de, 150; Thomas, 247
 Drelicot, Edmund, 257, 258
 Dugdale, 28, 221
 Duming, 109
 Dunestane, Eda, 211; Goda, 211
 Dunnicliff, Thomas and family, 10
 Dustune, William de, 203
 Dygeby, Willelmo de, 145
 Dytun, Henricus, 133

E

Eadburga, Abbess of Repton, 65
 Faldorman, 192
 Earp, family, 26; Thomas, 26
 Eboraco, Willelmo de, 122
 Eccleston, 177
 Ecgberht, Archbishop, 187, 188
 Edde, John, 166; Willelmo, 166
 Edelingehale, Geoffrey de, 204, 205
 Edmunds, Wilfred, 162
 Ednesfore, Michael de, 198
 Ednesour, Richard de, 215, 217; Thomas de, 215
 Edred, 108
 Edric, 109, 111
 Edulfus, 106
 Edward I., 102, 165, 167, 222, 223, 226, 242; II., 141, 148, 167; III., 145, 150, 166-169, 220, 222; IV., 68, 165, 168; VI., 164
 Edward, the Black Prince, 168
 Edward the Confessor, 179
 Edwin, 107, 109, 110
 Edys or Edes, William, 103
 Eilmer, 111
 Eincurt, Robert de, 209
 Eliseg, 189
 Elizabeth, Queen, 66, 164, 165, 167, 183, 243, 245, 250, 252
 Elliott, John, 22; Thomas and family, 22
 Elliot, William, 7
 Ellis, Sir H., 71, 152
 Elmer, 109
 Elic, 109, 110
 Elsius, 109
 Elyæ, Henrico, 147
 Enovere, Nicholas de, 126
 Ermentrude, William, 127
 Ernard, 108, 110

Erp, Thos., and family,
18, 23
Ernulf, Radulfus, 113
Erraldi, Ridulfo, 127
Esseburne, Cecilia, 129,
146; Lovote de, 146;
Mazelinæ, 146; Ni-
cholaide, 128; Roberto
de, 128; Willelmum
de, 126, 127, 129
Essebi, Ranulfo de, 104
Esserop, Philip, 213
Estecote, Johanne de,
146
Ethelred, 97, 100
Ethelwi, 120
Evans, The, 171; Mr.,
170
Eveley, Lady of, 235
Eyre, Anne, 245; Jane,
247; Sir Arthur, 245,
Thomas, 247
Eyton, 100, 119; Hugh
de, 150; Roger de,
150

F

Faber, 106
Falconer, Dr., 95
Faustina, 76
Felde, Thomas de, 103
Felicitas, 89
Fenton, Mr., 249, 250
Ferraris, Comitide, 115;
Robertus de, 72, 108,
111, 112, 119
Ferrars, Earl of, 113
Ferrers, Henry de, 64,
221; Lady, 46; Wil-
liam de, Earl of Derby,
64
Fevere, Thomas de, 138
FINDERNE, Godwin de,
105; Hugh de,
102; Radulfus, 124;
Ricardus de, 117, 124;
Robert de, 150
Fisher, Eliz. and family,
18
Fitz Aghemund, Agnes,
201; Edwin, 201
Fitz Ailrul, Hugh, 216
Fitz Arnisius, Ralph, 212,
213
Fitz David, Richard, 209
Fitz Edric, Simon, 214
Fitz Everard, Goodwines,
215

Fitz Fulcher, Robert, 211,
215
Fitz Gamell, Robert, 216
Fitz Geoffrey, John, 208
Fitz Gilbert, Henry, 216
Fitz Henry, Gilbert, 216;
Sewale, 202; Stephen,
205
Fitz Herbert, Nicholas,
216
Fitzherbert, Anthony,
228, 229, 230, 233,
235, 247, 254; Ca-
therine, 246; Dorothy,
246; Elizabeth, 227-
234, 246; Henry, 228-
230, 233; Humphrey,
228-231; John, 224,
226, 228, 233, 235,
236, 238, 239, 241,
245, 247, 254; Jane,
234, 235; Ralph, 221;
Richard, 245, 246, 253,
258; Sir Anthony,
236, 239, 240, 242;
Sir Henry, 222, 224,
242; Sir John, 222;
Sir Nicholas, 221, 223,
224, 226, 240; Sir
Thomas, 242-250, 253,
256, 258, 259; Sir
William, 222; Thomas,
233, 247, 248, 250,
253-255; William, 221,
228
Fitzherberts, The, 221-
259
Fitz Herward, Geoffrey,
209
Fitz Hugh, William, 200
Fitz Isaae, John, 165
Fitz Jordan, Alan, 200;
Mary, 200
Fitz Joyce, Roger, 212
Fitz Lewin, William, 200
Fitz Muriel, Richard, 200
Fitz Nicholas, Geoffrey,
211; Ralph, 215
Fitz Norman, William,
165
Fitz Orm, Richard, 215
Fitz Payn, Geoffrey, 216
Fitz Peter, Robert, 213
Fitz Ragenald, Roger,
213
Fitz Ralph, Alice, 203;
Hubert, 209, 212;
Peter, 203; Ralph,
212; Simon, 215

Fitz Richard, Nicholas,
215; Peter, 215
Fitz Robert, Gilbert, 216,
217; Richard, 206,
207; Roger, 204, 205,
209; William, 199,
203
Fitz Roger, Alan, 200;
Simon, 206
Fitz Rolland, William,
202
Fitz Simon, Thomas, 214
Fitz Steinulf, Roger, 209
Fitz Stephen, John, 211:
Jordan, 215
Fitz Swain, Payn, 209
Fitz Thore, Ragenald,
201
Fitz Ulkell, Robert, 217
Fitz Walkelin, Hawis,
201; Letice, 201
Fitz Whelstan, Richard,
215
Fitz William, John, 203;
Roger, 201, 205;
William, 204, 208
Fleghe, William, 103
Follows, Edw. and
family, 12, 13
Foljambe, Gilbert, 167;
Henry, 167; John,
166, 167; Richard,
166; Thomas, 167
Forester, Henry le, 138
Form, Ralph, 131
Former, Mary, 8
Fortescue, 253
Fox, Nicholas, 166
Francis, John, 257;
Thomas, 13
Frawin, 110
Freford, William de, 148
Frescherville, Radulfo
de, 129
Fromud, 108
Frenyngham, William,
167
Fucher, Elyas, 135
Fulcheri, Adam, 133
Furieux, Rev. W., 154
Fynderen, John de, 145
Fytun, John, 145

G

Gad, Mary, 8
Galfridus, Abbot, 112,
113, 117

- Gallienus, 74, 76
 Gamalus, 111
 Gamel, 106; Henrico, 128
 Garland, Elizabeth, 19
 Gardinarij, Willelmi, 124
 Garlick, Nicholas, 245
 Garton, Fra., 7
 Gascoigne, Jane, 22
 Gaza, 193
 Gedney, Thomas, 221
 Gee, Mr. Alderman, 162, 163
 Gell, Mr., 67
 Gellius, 67, 84
 Gells, the, 66
 Geoffrey, Abbot, 102
 George I., 27
 Gerves, Robert, 233
 Gery, Henry, 214
 Gibson, Bishop, 90; Joseph, 9; Thomas, 53
 Gilwin, 108
 Girardot, I. C., 169
 Glingtona, Gaufridus de, 111
 Glover, 75, 78; Mary, 14; Thomas, 14
 Godeva, 106, 109
 Goding, 106
 Godmer, 111
 Godric, 105-111
 Godwin, 106-111; Ricardus, 129; Roger, 138
 Goodal, John and family, 11; Joseph and family, 13; Ruth, 9
 Gordian, 76
 Gordianus III., 76
 Gothe, Henry, 167
 Gothus, 106
 Gough, 64, 76, 77, 81
 Grangerium, Willelmum, 129
 Gray, Mr. William, 218
 Green, Robert, 48
 Greenwood, Dorothy, 10
 Gregory, Pope, 123
 Grendone, William de, 210
 Grene, John de la, 152
 Grentonis, Ricardo, 113
 Gresley, Galfridus de, 123, 143; Johannes de, 144, 145, 152; Nicholao de, 143; Rev. Morewood, 40; Robertum de, 143, 145; Sir Geoffrey de, 131, 144, 145; Sir John, 145; Sir Thomas, 151, 152; William de, 206
 Grey, Robert, 257
 Grim, Sir John, 139, 143
 Grindal, Archbishop, 244
 Grooves, Elizabeth and family, 11
 Gunild, Alan, 165
 Gurney, Ralph de, 144
- H
- Hacket, John, 59; Mathewe, 54
 Hackholder, William, 166
 Hackwood, Mary, 18
 Hadewald, 106
 Hadfel, or Hetfeld, Willelmo de, 104
 Hadrian, Emperor, 65, 73, 76, 91
 Hagemer, 108
 Halfweyn, Hugonis le, 128; Thomas le, 138, 140
 Hall, Elizabeth and family, 14, 17; Esther, 13; John, 13, 14; Mary, 27
 Hallam, 102
 Halsoen, Godric, 106
 Halushir, John de, 215
 Hamburi, Henry de, 141
 Hampton, Henry de, 166
 Hardie, Henry, 29
 Hardinge, Gideon, 29; John, 29; Nicholas, 29; Robert, 5-7, 23, 27, 28; Sir Robert, 28, 29; Viscount, 5, 29
 Hardy, Henrico, 147; Mr., 69, 71; Sir Thomas Duffus, 209
 Hardye, Mr. Robert, 29
 Hardwyk, Johanna, 166; Roger del, 166
 Hare, Robert, 204, 205
 Haremere, Jocelyn de, 165
 Hargham, Radulfo de, 145; Sir Ralph de, 138
 Hargrave, James and family, 22
 Harpsfield, Dr., 244
 Harpur, Iohn, 42
 Harrison, Edward and family, 16, 23; John and family, 14, 15; Mr., 78
 Hart, W. H., F.S.A., 195
 Harthill family, 204
 Hashard, Denis, 41, 43
 Hatton, 253
 Haull, John, 256
 Hauckesworthe, John, 259
 Hayston, Robert, 165
 Hazard, Nathaniel and family, 20, 25
 Heap, Elizabeth, 16; John, 16; Mary, 16; Thomas, 17; William and family, 15
 Heathe, Sir Robte, 55
 Heaton, Wm., 60
 Helena, 76
 Heneage, 253
 Henley, Ralph, 103; Radulfo, 152
 Henore, Henry de, 140
 Henovere, Osbertus, 133; Roberto, 133; Willelmo, 146
 Henry I., 26, 153; II., 126, 165; III., 38, 39, 127, 150, 165, 211-214, 217, 222; IV., 152, 166, 168; V., 167; VI., 28, 29, 166, 168; VII., 165, 168; VIII., 68, 165, 168, 233
 Herle, W. de, 150
 Herman, 110
 Herold, 108
 Herteshorne, John, 144; Robert, 144
 Herthull, Hawisia de, 205; Henry de, 205
 Hervey, Thomas, 167
 Hethcote, John, 167
 Heveningham, Henry, 6, 23; Sir William, 6
 Heywood, Edward, 50, 52, 55
 Higgin, Elizabeth and family, 12
 Hill, Elizabeth, 23; Lawrence, 51
 Hillary, Roger, 141
 Hirst, Maud, 165; Peter del, 165
 Hobbouse, Bishop, 97

Holand, Henrico, 152
 Holders, Charles, 20
 Holecrombe, Margeriam,
 127; Ricardum de, 127
 Hollingworth, Edw. and
 family, 16; Captain
 de, 88
 Hollis, John, 46
 Holmes, George, 7;
 Mary, 7
 Holywelgate, John, 166;
 Ranulf, 166; Reginald,
 166
 Hondesacre, Sir William
 de, 139
 Honorius, Pope, 105
 Hoope, James, 256
 Hope, W. H. St. John,
 M.A., F.S.A., 44,
 154
 Hopkins, Tho., 46
 Horbury, William de,
 166
 Hore, Isabella, 166;
 John, 166; Roger, 166
 Horn, Adam, 166
 Horsleg, Geoffrey de, 216
 Horsley, John de, 166
 Hospitallers of Jeru-
 salem, 199
 Hotin, 106
 Hotot, Henry de, 205
 Hovere, William de, 206
 Howard, 253
 Howel, Elizabeth, 23
 Hubert, 108
 Hübner, Professor, 73,
 74, 90
 Hudson, Sarah, 8
 Humbert, 66
 Huncesdona, Henrici de,
 127, 129; Pagani de,
 122; Ricardum, 129;
 Roberti de, 121, 123,
 127-129; Rogerum,
 121, 123, 127-129, 147;
 Symon, 122
 Huncingdon, Petrus de,
 133; Rogerus, 133,
 142
 Hunding, 106, 110
 Hunsdon, 253
 Hunte, Robert le, 148
 Hunter, Rev. Joseph,
 211
 Hurst, Anne, 57; Felicia
 de, 206
 Husenbeth, 220
 Hyas, William, 166

I.

Ibestock, John de, 103;
 Laurentio de, 144
 Ingle, Mr., 62
 Ingwarby, Willelmo de,
 145
 Innocent III., Pope, 39
 Insula, Richard de, 102,
 121
 Ireton, Fulcher de, 217
 Irlande, Ralph de, 144
 Irlona, Johannes de, 144
 Irthona, Stephano de,
 146

J.

James I., 48, 247
 Jaques, Robert, 61
 Jenerc, Nicholas le, 138
 Jerpunvile, Johanne de,
 115
 Jessop, Dr., 248
 Jewitt, Mr. Llewellynn,
 76, 78, 79
 John, King, 64, 165, 199-
 210
 John, Sub-Prior, 134
 John the Baptist, 44
 Johnson, John, 46, 48-
 51, 57
 Jolley, Kath., 23
 Jones, Mr. William,
 F.S.A., 219
 Jordanus, Prior, 113, 117
 Julia Maesa, 89

K.

Kaldewalle, David de,
 127
 Kanoc, Aluredo de, 116
 Karleolo, Reginaldus de,
 120
 Keene, Mr., 161, 223
 Kelm, John de, 198;
 William de, 198
 Kenewara, 66
 Kerni, John, 150
 Kidyear, Edw., 15
 Killar, Humphry, 23
 Killock, William, 23
 Kinder, Philip, 75
 Kinelworth, Nicholas de,
 138
 King, Gregory, 5
 Kingestona, Galfrido de,
 147

Kinsey, Francis, 17;
 John, 11; Margery,
 18
 Kinsoy, Grace, 10
 Kirkman, Wm., 9
 Knicht, Reginaldi, 118
 Knight, Brian, 14; John,
 14; Mary, 15
 Kniveton, Elizabeth, 9;
 John, 9; Matheo de,
 146; Richard and
 family, 9
 Knollys, 253
 Knowles, William, 258
 Knyb, Simon de, 202
 Kokayn, Rogerus, 145

L.

Lady of the Mercians,
 192
 Lakin, Thos., 12
 Lamb, Charlotte, 27;
 Sir Matthew, Bart.,
 M.P., 27
 Lambert, Francis and
 family, 15
 Lancaster, Thomas, Earl
 of, 101, 141, 142, 148
 Laud, Archbishop, 55
 Laune, Gideon de, 29
 Laurentium, Abbot, 119-
 124, 127-130, 147
 Lavinton, Richard de,
 134, 142
 Leay, Dorothy, 14
 Ledam, Joane, 57
 Lees, Edw., 15; George,
 15; John, 15; Joseph,
 15; Mary, 11, 16;
 Matthew, 79; Samuel,
 15
 Lega, Edward de, 108;
 Elma de, 111; Robert
 de, 132
 Lege, Adam de, 128;
 Willelmo de, 128
 Leland, 72
 Lepsi, 108
 Leuoin, 109
 Leured, 108
 Leuric, 102, 106-111
 Levenot, 105
 Lewin, 107-111
 Lexinton, Roberto de,
 129
 Licinius, 76
 Liefchild, Wm., 11

Limesia, Nicholas de, 204; Ricardo de, 104
 Lincoln, Adam de, 166;
 Hugo de, 166
 Lindesia, Emma, 200;
 Gilbert, 200; Richard,
 215
 Linton, Adam de, 144
 Litherland, John, 13
 Littell, Agnes and family,
 8
 Little, Agnes, 27;
 Dorothy, 27; Eliza-
 beth, 27; Thomas, 27
 Living, 108
 Lokinton, John de, 139
 Longedon, Robert de,
 103
 Longford, Ralph, 246
 Low, family of, 7; Mary,
 7
 Lowe, William, 166
 Luceby, William de, 123,
 124
 Luci, Petro de, 143;
 Roberto de, 115
 Lucius, 98-100
 Ludlam, Thomas, 245
 Lyell, Sir Charles, 94
 Lysons, 64, 65, 91, 169;
 Rev. D., 71
 Lychfeld, Thesaurium de,
 146

M.

Mablethorpe, Gilbert,
 166; Roger, 166
 Maboti, Johannes, 108
 Macaulay, Lord, 1, 2, 5
 Mackworths, The, 169
 Macun, William le, 216
 Maddelega, Thomas de,
 121, 122
 Magnentius, 76
 Malet, 132, 133
 Makeleye, Thomas de,
 138
 Makwurtha, Ricardi,
 133; Roberti, 133
 Mala Terra, Geoffrey de,
 102
 Malebraunch, Roger, 102
 Malet, Alan, 216; Wal-
 ter, 216
 Malmerthorp, Robert de,
 148
 Malmesert, William, 200
 Mander, John, 80, 82

Manlove, E., 67, 68
 Manners, Sir John, 205,
 253
 Mannesfield, John de,
 166; Roger de, 166
 Mansfield, Lord, 167
 Maples, Owen and family,
 6, 22, 23, 25
 Marcus, Anne, 126;
 Philip, 126; Aurelius,
 76, 89
 Marescal, John le, 135
 Marketona, Roberti, 133;
 Sibillae, 133
 Markham, Dr., 30
 Mars Braciaca, 90
 Marshall, William, 233
 Martin, Anne, 18; Ellen,
 18; John and family,
 12; William and
 family, 18
 Maskery, Mr., and family
 of, 255
 Mason, Jonathan and
 family, 14; Mary 14;
 Samuel, 14
 Mathelfeld, Henrico de,
 128
 Mattheve, William, 103
 Maximianus, 71
 Maximus, 76
 May, Albert, 71; John
 and family, 23
 Mauniluerd, Matilda,
 206; Robert, 206
 Maur, Cecilia, 211;
 Simon, 211
 Mauveysin, Robert, 148
 Meacock, James, 46
 Mee, Peter and family,
 14
 Meer, Elizabeth, 12;
 Thomas, 12
 Melbourne, William de,
 102; Viscount, 27
 Mello, Rev. J. M.,
 F.G.S., 92, 93, 95
 Melton, Milo de, 135,
 136; William, 135
 Menille, Egidio de, 155;
 Hugone de, 145; Sir
 William de, 135, 136;
 Willelmo de, 151
 Mercatore, Pagano, 128
 Meriet, 109
 Metcalfe, A. T., F.G.S.,
 92
 Meverel, Stephano, 121,
 122

Meyster, John le, 145
 Middeltona, Johanne de,
 128
 Migners, John de, 148
 Minion, Tho., 18
 Minur, Henry le, 216
 Monk, Tho., 21
 Moor, Ellen, 18; Joseph,
 18
 Morleye, Ricardo de, 146
 Morre, Jane, 57
 Morrice, Mary, 20
 Mortain, John, Earl of,
 164
 Muglestone, Mary and
 family, 9; Thomas and
 family, 8
 Munday, John, 169
 Mundy family, 175
 Mungoy, Sir Ralph de,
 139
 Muniay, Avicia de, 210;
 Ralph de, 210; Sewale
 de, 210
 Munjoye, Robert de, 135,
 144, 151
 Musters, Geoffrey de,
 213; Matilda, 213
 Mynors, John, 60

N.

Nero, 177
 Nerva, 76
 Nevill, Roberto de, 104;
 Sir John, 256;
 Thomas de, 166
 Newbald, Mary, 13
 Newbold, Henry de, 165
 Newcastle, Duke of, 167
 Nicholas, Abbot, 115,
 116, 120-122
 Nicholson, Professor H
 Alleyne, 93
 Nigel, Abbot, 101, 102,
 112
 Nigel, William, 109
 Nightingale family, 64
 Noel, Thomas, 126
 Norman, 105
 Norreys, John le, 138
 North, Thomas, F.S.A.,
 40, 41
 Northburi, Willelmo de,
 133
 Norwich, John, Bishop
 of, 199

O.

Olchet, 110
 Oliver, Philip, 151 ;
 Robert, 151
 Ordric, 105, 109, 111,
 113
 Orgar, 109
 Orger, Nicholas, 138,
 140 ; William, 138
 Ormer, 109
 Orton, John and family,
 11
 Osborn, Margaret and
 family, 13
 Osmer, 105
 Osmund, 111
 Otho, 106
 Owen, Raife, 58 ; Sir
 Richard, 94-96
 Ownesby, Robert, 103
 Oxonia, Nicholai de, 124

P

Paget, Joan, 19 ; Thomas
 and family, 19 ; Wil-
 liam, 19
 Pakinton, Robert de,
 148 ; Thomas de, 138
 Palgrave, 141
 Palmer, Alan, 201 ; Ralph,
 106 ; Simon, 201, 214 ;
 Thomas, 214 ; William
 le, 144
 Palmerston, Vicountess,
 27
 Papplewick, Ralph, 167
 Parker, Alice, 14 ; John
 and family, 21 ; Katha-
 rine, 14 ; Ralph, 233 ;
 Robert, 22 ; Roger le,
 216
 Parmenter, Emma, 200 ;
 Matilda, 200 ; Richard,
 200
 Parsons, Robert, 257
 Paumer, Henry le, 215
 Pearce, Thomas, 256
 Pearson, Thomas and
 family, 13
 Peat, Alice, 21 ; Eliza-
 beth, 21 ; Henry 21 ;
 Joseph and family, 20
 Pecco, Johannis de, 130,
 147
 Peck, Robert de, 165
 Pegge, Dr., 65, 71-75,
 80, 82, 163, 164, 168

Peleologus, Contarinus,
 50
 Penson, Henry de, 206
 Penether, 110
 Pepper, Jane, 57
 Persona, Willelmo, 128
 Perton, John de, 148
 Peverwich, Radulfo de,
 128
 Philip, 76
 Pickering, Ann, 10
 Pilkington, 169
 Pipardo, Gileberto, 116 ;
 Petro, 116
 Pipe, Sir Thomas de, 148
 Firekoz, Robert, 138
 Piro, Roberto de, 119
 Pistor, William, 166
 Plante, Henry, 49, 51,
 54
 Pliny, 65
 Pocker, William, 258
 Pollard, Radulfus, 123
 Ponte, Johannes de, 133
 Porte, Mr., 54, 58
 Porter, Peter le, 144
 Porterell, Mr. Edward, 55
 Postumus, 74, 76
 Pouer, Thomas le, 144
 Prudhomme, Mabel, 214 ;
 Richard, 214
 Ptolemy, 70
 Purefoy, Thomas, 228

Q

Quinton, Elizabeth, 23 ;
 Mary, 23 ; Tho., 20

R

Radcliff, Elizabeth, 18 ;
 John and family, 10
 Radford, Gilberd, 46 ;
 Henry and family, 22 ;
 Sarah, 22
 Radulfus, Sub-Prior, 111,
 117
 Ragge, John and family,
 6, 8, 23
 Rameseia, Philippo de,
 104
 Rankell, John, 166
 Ranulf, William, 165
 Rapendon, Nigellus de,
 110
 Ravennas, 70, 71, 74, 86
 Ravens, Mr., 61

Redemore, Adam de, 138
 Reeve, Alice, 14 ; John,
 14
 Regina, The Catuallau-
 nian, 186
 Rependon, Countess of,
 199
 Richard I., 195, 199 ;
 II., 166 ; III., 166
 Richard, Abbot, 102,
 109, 115, 123, 125,
 126
 Richards, Thomas, 57,
 60
 Riley, John, 12 ; Joseph
 and family, 11, 25 ;
 Mary, 12
 Rippeleg, Ralph de, 216
 Rivingel, 91
 Riveriis, Ricardus de,
 121
 Robert, Abbot, 102, 108,
 113, 117
 Roberts, Elizabeth, 23 ;
 John, 23
 Robins, John and family,
 13
 Rocester, Abbot of, 227
 Roger, Abbot, 102, 106,
 109, 117, 118, 121
 Roger, Earl, 119
 Rolfe, Mr. Clapton, 179
 Rolland, Avicia, 212
 Rolston, Alice, 253 ;
 Francis, 15 ; John and
 family, 19 ; Paul and
 family, 20 ; Rosa, 15 ;
 Sam and family, 17
 Rolvestona, Henricus,
 145 ; Mazelinæ, 145 ;
 Willelmi de, 145
 Ronde, Robert, 146
 Rooke, Major, 71, 84,
 86 ; Mr. Hayman, 67
 Roose, Sir Roger, 233
 Rose, Wm., 61
 Roucestre, Philippus de,
 124, 126
 Roulesone, John, 258 ;
 Xpor, 258
 Rousely, Robert de,
 165 ; Susannah de, 165
 Rowley, Elizabeth and
 family, 17
 Roy, Seigneur le, 151
 Royll, James, 41, 43, 45
 Ruskin, Mr., 183
 Ryygeway, Sir John, 165

S

- Sacheverell, John, 244, 246
 Sale, Mr., 247
 Salvonina, 76
 Samford, Willielmus de, 127
 Samogeni, 77
 Samson, 193
 Sancto Jacobo, 119
 Sanctæ Mariæ, 118, 120, 127
 Sancta Moduennæ, 120, 127
 Sanders, Edw., 18
 Sandiacre, Peter, 216; Richard, 216; William, 216
 Saussulmare, Geoffrey de, 213; Matilda de, 213
 Scarsdale, Lord, 37, 39
 Schepesheved, Henrici, 146; Margeria, 146; Mazelina, 146; Symonis, 146
 Schobenhale, Robert de, 135
 Scoot, Mery, 256
 Scot, Catherine, 10; Thomas and family, 11
 Scott, Dr., 244; J. Oldrid, 37
 Seebohm, 152, 153
 Segan, 109
 Seille, Agatha de, 207; Lucian de, 207
 Sele, Hugh le, 105
 Seneschallo, Hernaldo, 116; Nicholai, 120; Radulfo, 120; Rogerus, 117
 Septimius Severus, 76
 Serlo, 107
 Sergeant, William le, 135
 Servededi, Willelmus, 129, 130
 Seult, 110
 Sethgrave, Stephano de, 122
 Severus Alexander, 76, 89
 Sewachra, 109
 Seyle, Radulfo de, 119
 Seynburne, Alicia, 120
 Shaw, John, 167; Mr., 88, 104; Rev. Stebbing, 60; William, 167
 Shawe, Wm., 258
 Sheepy, Anne, 23; Rich. and family, 21, 58
 Sheppard, Richard, 50
 Shirele, S. de, 105
 Shrewsbury, Earl of, 68, 165, 167, 245, 249, 253
 Siward, 108
 Slack, Thomas, 69
 Sleigh, Mr., 91
 Smedley, John, 58; Nathaniel, 17; Priscilla, 17
 Smith, Dr., 26; Elizabeth, 11; Ferninando, 11; Fras. and family, 21; George, 53; Henry, 17; John and family, 20; Joseph and family, 18; William, 11
 Smithiers, Margaret and family, 19; Sarah, 11
 Snitterton, Jordano de, 128
 Snau, Herbertum, 126
 Soar, John and family, 11, 12
 Sobenhale, Godefridum de, 126, 127; Herberti de, 124; Juliana, 124, 126, 127; Matildis, 124; Radulfi, 124; Walterus, 124
 Soen, 106, 107, 109, 111
 Soleny, Alredo de, 143
 Somerville, Alice, 39, 204; Alan de, 199, 205; Philip de, 141; Roger de, 144; Walter de, 119
 Sortebrand, 106
 Sortebrou, 110
 Southam, Thomas de, 103
 Southwell, Father, 248
 Sparham, Willelmo de, 147
 Sperry, Tho. and family, 21
 Spondone, Alianor de, 213; Richard de, 213
 Spott, Wulfric, 98-100
 Sprignell, Mrs. Anne, 29
 Stafford, Ermentrude de, 147; Johanni de, 143; Robertum de, 151; Willelmum, 127, 145
 St. Andrew, 208
 St. Botulph, 200, 201
 St. Cecilia, 198
 St. Edmund, 206, 207
 St. George, 219, 220
 St. Giles, 204
 St. Guthlac, 66, 161
 St. James, 206
 St. John, 107, 134, 160, 199, 201, 202, 207, 212, 213
 St. Luke, 199
 St. Martin, 107, 112, 119, 203-207, 211, 212
 St. Michael, 127, 203, 211, 217, 219
 St. Modwen, 98
 St. Nicholas, 160
 St. Paul, 199, 202, 215
 St. Peter, 107, 202, 215
 St. Sythe, 160
 St. Thomas, 160, 161
 Stainbert, 107
 Stanhope, Lady Mary, 27; Mr., 58
 Stanton, Ailwald de, 108
 Stanydelf, Henry de, 145
 Stapenhulla, Johanni, 116, 123; Margareta, 118; Radulfi, 116, 123; Ricardo de, 115, 118; Roberto de, 127, 148; Willemus, 118
 Starkey, Tho., 15
 Staunton, Adam de, 202; Sir Robert de, 135, 139
 Stenson, Mr., 62
 Stiveton, Hugh de, 202; Sarah, 202
 Stoke, Avicia de, 203; Gerbert de, 203; William de, 149
 Stonore, John de, 125, 148, 149
 Stori, 108, 111
 Stretton, William de, 144, 202
 Struts, The, 171
 Stukeley, Dr., 75
 Suckthorne, William de, 209
 Sudbury, John de, 103
 Sugkenhull, Dionisia de, 206; Petronilla de, 206; Robert de, 206
 Suleney, Sir Alured de, 139

Sulvy, Alfredo de, 145 ;
 Aury, 145
 Summerfield, George
 and family, 17, 19
 Sutton, Abraham, 257 ;
 John de, 165 ; Robert,
 257 ; William, 257
 Suyenell, Nicholas, 202
 Swanne, John, 42, 43,
 46, 48, 49 ; James, 51,
 53 ; Matilda, 121 ;
 Richard, 47 ; Thomas,
 47, 50, 52, 55 ; Wil-
 liam, 57
 Swegen, 192
 Swereford, Alexandro de,
 104
 Swetnam, Thomas, 28
 Swotman, Thomas and
 family, 8, 9
 Swinnerton, Elizabeth,
 246 ; Humphrey, 246 ;
 Roberto de, 133
 Swynesco, Roberto de,
 145
 Symes, Samuel, 6, 12,
 23
 Sympson, Jane, 15 ;
 Joseph, 12

T

Tabberer family, 218
 Tarbut, Elizabeth and
 family, 22 ; Rich., 12
 Tatehull, William de, 111
 Tattenhull, Gaufrido de,
 116 ; Roberto, 116
 Taylor, Ellen and family,
 16 ; John and family,
 15 ; Ralph, 8 ; Wil-
 liam and family, 16
 Trajan, 71, 76
 Tedeva, 107
 Tedric, 108, 111
 Tenerey, Hugh, 144 ;
 William, 150
 Tetley, Elizabeth, 15 ;
 Mr., 62
 Tetricus, 74, 76
 Theodora, 76
 Thoca, Henrico de, 115 ;
 Humfridum de, 114
 Thok, John de, 134 ;
 Henry le, 134 ; Roger
 de, 134, 135 ; Sir
 Peter de, 134
 Thomas, Abbot, 133,
 134, 142, 151

Thorne, Edward, 245,
 246, 253
 Thornehill, Bache, 169
 Thorp, Margerix, 146 ;
 Ricardo, 146 ; Rober-
 tus, 122, 123, 128,
 133, 135, 147
 Thriduulf, Abbot, 188
 Thurleston, Thomas de,
 144 ; William de,
 138, 145
 Tillard, Rev. Richard, 68
 Tinctoris, Peter, 166 ;
 Roberto, 147 ; Symon,
 129, 130 ; Waltero,
 128-130 ; Willelmi,
 128-130
 Tikenhall, Alan de, 201
 Titus, 76
 Tochi, 105
 Tochet, Thoma, 151
 Toke, Jordanus de, 119,
 204 ; Robertus de,
 119, 120 ; Rogero de,
 151 ; Sir Robert de,
 130-132
 Tomenhorn, William de,
 148
 Tomlinson, Anne, 8
 Toon, Ellen and family,
 20, 21
 Topcliffe, Richard, 248-
 253, 256, 259
 Torb, 108
 Torcard, Helewissa, 214 ;
 Herbert, 212 ; Robert,
 214
 Torgar, 110
 Touchet, Lord, 169 ; Sir
 John, 168 ; Thomas,
 169
 Townsend, 129
 Trevet, James and family,
 17
 Trophimus, Tiberius
 Claudius, 74
 Troughton, Joanna, 7 ;
 John, 7, 25, 26
 Turner, Dorothy, 23 ;
 Elizabeth, 18 ; Jane,
 18 ; John, 20 ; Mary,
 20 ; William and
 family, 21, 23
 Tuschet, Basiliam, 125 ;
 Henricus, 125 ; Sy-
 moni de, 116 ;
 Thomas, 120, 125
 Tuttebury, Thomas de,
 150

Twiford, Richard, 253,
 258
 Tymmor, Elizabeth de,
 147 ; William de, 147

U

Ufre, Abbatis de, 126
 Uhtebrand, 106
 Ulecote, Joan de, 210 ;
 Philip de, 210
 Ullocke, Mr. George, 54
 Ulmer, 106, 111
 Ulmet, 109
 Ulnet, 109
 Ulnod, 108, 110
 Ulsac, 109
 Uluric, 111
 Ulwin, 109
 Umfrid, 106, 107, 110
 Underwood, 129 ; Wil-
 liam de, 124
 Urbs Roma, 76
 Urner, 109
 Ussher, 205
 Utred, 110

V.

Valens, 76
 Valerian, 71
 Valerius Vitalis, 88
 Venell, Adam, 165
 Verdone, Hawisia de,
 206 ; Henry de, 206
 Verdun, Bertramus de,
 116, 212 ; Willelmode,
 116
 Verecundus, Lucius Aru-
 conus, 65, 73
 Vernon, Sir William, 119
 Vespasian, 76, 80
 Vicessimo, Henrici, 128 ;
 Johannis, 128
 Victorinus, 76
 Vidue, Matilda la, 138
 Vilers, Matthew de, 147
 Vinetario, Adamo, 147
 Virgin Mary, 98
 Volusianus, 76

W.

Wake, Lord, 164
 Wakebruge, Emma de,
 209, 210 ; Henry dc,
 210 ; Ranulph de, 209,
 210
 Walchelin, Robert, 113,
 114

- Waldewich, Ingeram de, 201; Quenild de, 201
 Waleton, Adam de, 135; Robert de, 135
 Walkeline, Nicholas, 121; Robert, 113
 Waller, Mr., 163
 Wallis, Fra, 23
 Walton, Galfrid, 166; Robert de, 151; Roger de, 166
 Ward, John and family, 21; Mary, 22; Mr., 42; Tho. 8
 Warda, Sir Robert de, 139, 143
 Warde, Willielmo de la, 113
 Warin, Cicely, 200
 Warren, Elizabeth, 8
 Wasteneys, Geoffrey de, 148
 Watercroft, Robert de, 210
 Waterford, Marquess of, 30
 Waters, R. E. Chester, B. A., 1
 Watkin, W. Thompson, 70
 Watkins, Mr., 65
 Watson, Rev. John, F.S.A, 87, 88
 Way, Robert de, 209
 Webb, William, M.D, 63
 Wednesle, Roberto de, 146
 Welchman, Mr. H. Palmer, 226
 Welles, Anne, 228; John, 228; Sir Robert de, 149
 Werem, Mariotta, 214; Robert, 214
 Westbrook, Caleb, 29; Mary, 29
 Weston, Johanne de, 146; John de, 134; Nicholao de, 104
 Wetton, George, 54; Humfrey, 46
 Weyland, Thomam de, 136
 Whitaker, 81, 82, 85
 White, Ralph le, 215
 Whitgift, Archbishop, 245, 248
 Whythalg, Robert, 233; William, 233
 Wiggle, Robert, 165
 Wilbore, Xpofor, 45
 Wileby, R. de, 104
 Wilinton, Johannis, 120, 123; Nicholaus de, 116, 117, 120, 123-127, 203, 206, 208, 214; Philippo de, 116; Umfrido, 116, 120
 Wilkins, Iohn, 59
 Wilkinson, John, 23
 Willder, Richard, 60
 Willehul, Agnes del, 138
 Willelmi, Abbatis, 117, 120
 Willentona, Johannis de, 117
 Willielmus, 105, 113
 Willielmo, prior, 113, 115
 William II., 165
 William the Conqueror, 39, 66, 98, 99
 Willoughby, Charles, Lord of, 7
 Wiln, Edward and family, 16; Matthew and family, 15; William and family, 21
 Wilruc, Nicholas de, 207
 Wilson, John, 167; Mr., 82
 Winemer, 107, 110
 Wineshulle, Palmarii, 118; Roberti, 124; Willelmus, 118, 122, 124
 Winter, 106, 109
 Wise, Siwardus le, 123
 Withel, William, 167
 Wither, Willielmo, 151
 Withmere, Radulfi de, 123
 Wolley, 64; Adam, 253
 Woothward, Mary, 16
 Wolsey, Cardinal, 240
 Wright, Mr. Beresford, 80
 Wrottesley, General the Hon. George, 97, 126
 Wudehus, Thomas de, 216
 Wulfric, 98
 Wymer, Richard, 152
 Wyneshulle, Stephano de, 143
 Wyse, Molle la, 138
 Wytewyk, Ralph de, 146
 Wyther, 138
 Y.
 Yeatman, G. Pym, 162, 163

INDEX OF NAMES OF PLACES.

A

Abbots Bromley, 99, 233
 Abbots Low, 66, 84
 Acton Burnell, 133
 Adelardestreu, 206
 Ailwaldestone, 129, 212, 213
 Alfreton, 32
 Allestree, 34, 169-185, 206
 All Saints', Derby, 33
 Alps, The, 94
 Alsop-in-le-Dale, 35
 Alstanfeld, 128
 Alvaston, 33, 212, 213
 Ambaldestone, 212, 213
 Ambaston, 212, 213
 America, 94, 95
 Ansedegela, 115, 119, 130-132, 134
 Anslow, 99, 100, 115, 130, 131
 Appleby, 99
 Arnemeza, 71
 Ashbourne, 35, 129, 142, 212
 Ashby, 46, 53, 57, 61
 Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 46
 Ashford, 66
 Ashover, 32, 202
 Asia, 94
 Assehurst, 114
 Aston, 33
 Aston-on-Trent, 200, 213
 Atlow, 35
 Austrey, 99

B.

Baikal, Lake, 94
 Bakewell, 35, 66, 80, 82, 90, 205

Ballidon, 35, 64
 Bannovallum, 71
 Bardon Park, 228
 Barley, 33
 Barleybrough, 32, 203
 Barnwell, 95
 Barrowcote, 99
 Barrow-upon-Trent, 34, 199
 Barton Blount, 36, 211
 Bath, 31, 86
 Batham Gate, 83
 Battle Abbey, 168
 Bearwardscote, 99
 Beauchief Abbey, 72, 166
 Beaudesert, 97, 100
 Beaulie Hall, 26
 Beighton, 33
 Belgic Gaul, 83
 Bellamont, 6
 Benethlega, 129
 Berlin, 73
 Bersicote (Brislingcote), 99, 108, 110, 113, 146
 Blackwell, 36
 Blackepit, 206
 Bodleian Library, 32, 75
 Bole Hill, 69
 Bolsover, 32
 Bonsall, 35
 Boulton, 33
 Boylston, 36
 Bradburne, 35, 63
 Bradley, 35
 Bradley Ash, 234
 Bradwal (or Bradwell), 80
 Brampton, 32
 Branstone, 99
 Brassington, 35, 63, 69
 Braylesford, 36

Breadsall, 33, 75
 Bretby, 122, 202
 Bretby Castle, 48
 Bridlington, 159
 Brihtrichesfeld, 215
 Brimington, 165, 213
 Bristol, 28, 31
 Britain, 67, 70, 76-78, 91, 93, 94, 96, 177
 British Musuem, 64, 72, 95, 96
 Brockholes, 206
 Brocle, 207
 Brocton, 206
 Bromley, 104, 119, 131, 135, 138, 139
 Broomhead Hall, Sheffield, 82
 Brough, 80, 81, 85, 90
 Brough Mill, 80
 Burton, 60, 97-153, 227, 257
 Buxton, 75, 79, 80, 83, 85, 90

C

Caer Madriunum, 87
 Caermarthen, 87
 Caldwell, 34, 99, 109, 111, 122, 123, 125, 126, 139, 143, 144, 145, 152, 212
 Caldelawe, 203, 207
 Calke, 57
 Calton, 229
 Cambodunum, 90
 Cambridge, 28, 95
 Campodunum, 188
 Canbury, Manor of, 29
 Canterbury, 31, 41, 66
 Carlisle, 26
 Carrington, 35

Caspian Sea, 94
 Casterne, 99
 Castle Gresley, 59
 Castle Donington, 30
 Castle Northwich, 71
 Castleton, 32, 65, 83
 Celeburne, 138
 Celunno, 86
 Cestre, 75, 114
 Cestrefeld, 198, 201
 Chaddesden, 34
 Chapel-en-le-Frith, 35
 Charles horne (? Harts-
 horne), 33
 Chatsworth, 178
 Cheadle, 228
 Chelemeredune, 215
 Chellaston, 34, 213
 Cheshire, 71, 86, 189
 Chester, 71, 119, 169,
 244
 Chesterfield, 32, 65, 71,
 72, 74, 162-167, 213
 Childescroft, 116
 Church Broughton, 36,
 206, 221
 Church Hole, 95
 Cilurno, 86
 Cirencester, 77
 Clarendon, 135
 Clowne, 32, 214
 Clysseton, 235
 Codintone, 211
 College of Arms, 162,
 163, 242, 251, 253
 Colwich, 227
 Corbar, 79
 Condate, 71
 Condecor, 86
 Conderco, 86
 Cornwall, 70
 Cotes (Coton-in-the-
 Elms), 99, 120, 121
 Coventry, 31, 32, 44, 104,
 105, 199, 227, 244
 Creswell, 92-96
 Creswell Craggs, 92
 Crich, 34, 66, 210
 Cromford, 64
 Cromford Moor, 64, 70,
 72
 Crosforlong, 121, 208
 Croyland Abbey, 66, 99
 Croxall, 34, 39, 204, 205,
 208
 Croxden, 227
 Cubley, 36, 229
 Cumbremara, 127

D

Dalbury Lees, 35
 Dalewange, 209
 Damietta, 39
 Danby-de-Wauz, 209
 Danewall, 207
 Darlaston (in Stone), 99
 Darley, 32
 Darley Abbey, 227
 Darley Dale, 74
 Darley Grove, 75
 Darley Hill, 77
 Denby, 34
 Derbentio, 70, 71, 74, 76
 Derby, 33, 34, 42, 49,
 56, 57, 75, 104, 106,
 121, 129, 130, 148, 162,
 165, 170, 200, 201, 205-
 208, 214, 222, 227, 244,
 245, 247, 252-257
 Derbyshire, 1, 5, 6, 26-
 36, 39, 40-62, 63, 65-
 67, 70-91, 93, 95, 97,
 99, 100, 102, 105, 106,
 126, 135, 137, 139, 142,
 144, 152, 154, 162, 163,
 169, 171, 183, 185, 195,
 217, 228, 244
 Derwent, River, 75, 170
 Derwentio, 65
 Dethick, 235
 Deva, 71
 Dieulencross, 227
 Dilhorn, 228
 Dinting Brook, 87
 Doctor Gate, 83
 Doctor Lane Head, 90
 Doncaster, 25
 Done, 209
 Dove, River, 101, 202
 Dovebridge, 35, 206, 228,
 235
 Drakelowe, 143-145, 152
 Draycott, 207
 Dronfield, 33, 163
 Duckmanton, 32, 165,
 166, 214
 Duffield, 34, 170
 Durham, 92, 158, 186
 Dunamen, 136
 Duomo, 196

E.

Eckington, 33
 Edelingehall, 204, 208
 Edensor, 204, 215, 217

Edingale, 39, 205, 208
 Edlaston, 35
 Edrow, River, 87, 90
 Egginton, 36, 147
 Egypt, 39
 Ekentone, 211
 Ellaston, 222, 235
 Elmete Wood, 188
 Elmton, 32
 Elvaston, 33, 212
 Ely, 159, 192
 Engleby, 212
 England, 1, 4, 5, 26, 28,
 39, 55, 59, 60, 77, 92,
 95, 131, 177, 209, 222,
 227, 244, 247, 250,
 257
 Ernoteheved, 128
 Eston, 200
 Esseburne, 128-130, 134,
 135, 145
 Etherow, 87
 Etwall, 35, 99
 Europe, 94
 Evesham, 99, 209
 Eyam, 32
 Eyton, 150

F

Fenny Bentley, 35, 129,
 130
 Field Ilam, 99
 Findern, 99, 106, 109,
 117, 119, 120, 123,
 125, 127, 131-133,
 136, 137, 139, 140,
 144, 169, 173, 203,
 206-208
 Fleet Prison, London,
 244
 Forest Chapel, 86
 Formarke, 34
 Foston, 221, 228
 France, 2, 94, 257
 Fuligno, 83
 Furnival's Inn, 29

G

Gamesley, 90
 Gasconia, 129
 Gaul, 63
 Geneva, 27
 Germany, 94
 Gilderlege, 210
 Glamorganshire, 87
 Glappewellegrif, 209

- Glossop, 32, 90
 Greasley, 33
 Great Britain, 65
 Gresley, 109, 124
 Gritstone Water, 81
- H.
- Haddon, 91, 202
 Hadfield, 89
 Haliwell, 198
 Halsteads, The, 80, 81
 Hammensten, Wapen-
 take of, 64
 Hampsted, 257
 Hampton-in-Blithfield,
 99
 Hangelandes, 113
 Hanley Castle, 209
 Hanson Grange, 105,
 121
 Harsmworth, 41
 Harthill, 205
 Hartington, 36
 Hartshorn, 33, 40-62
 Hathersage, 32, 245, 250
 Hatton, 235
 Haute Hucknall, 33
 Heanor, 34, 99
 Heath, 36
 Heleigh, 168
 Henovere (Heanor), 99,
 113, 114, 121
 Heppelende, 206
 Herdewicke, 211
 Herteshorne, 147, 207
 Hertfordshire, 229
 Hetle, 207
 Highgate Chapel, 29
 Hilton, 204
 Hoar Crosse, 228
 Hognaston, 35
 Hollingworth Hall, 88
 Holme Hall, 247
 Hope, 35, 80
 Hopton, 66, 74, 84
 Hopton Moor, 66
 Horninglow, 99
 Horseholm, 123
 Horsley, 34, 67, 216
 Hulton, 204
 Huncesdona, 121-123,
 127, 129, 139, 145,
 146
 Huncingdon, 133-135,
 141, 142, 150
- Hunno, 86
 Hunsedon, Hamlet of,
 105
 Hyolegrave, 205
- I
- Ible, 66
 Iffley, 178
 Ilkeston, 33
 Ilkley, 81
 India, 93, 170
 Ingleby, 34
 Ireland, 30, 52, 56
 Italy, 93
- J
- Jarrow, 194
 Jerusalem, 199, 209
- K
- Kamschatka, 94
 Kedleston, 35-39, 177,
 178, 204, 205, 208
 Ketteringham, 6
 Killamarsh, 33
 Kinderton, 71
 Kinetone, 210
 King's Newton, 5, 6, 24,
 27-29
 Kingston-on-Thames, 29
 Kirke Ireton, 35
 Kirke Langley, 35
 Kirkhallam, 33
 Kniveton, 35
 Knowle Hill, 27
- L
- Lambeth, 244, 251
 Lancashire, 78, 90
 Lancaster, 42, 64, 66
 Langford, 35
 Langley, 138, 151, 215,
 246
 Lefsihay, 209, 210
 Leheg, 202
 Leicester, 47, 57, 61, 71,
 104, 208
 Leicestershire, 5, 40, 99,
 199, 209, 228
 Leigh, 99
 Lena, River, 94
 Levrichgrave, 206
- Lichfield, 31, 32, 41, 44,
 54, 55, 60, 104, 105,
 124, 146, 150, 199,
 208, 226, 227, 233,
 244, 248
 Lincoln, 31, 71, 79, 165,
 213
 Lincoln's Inn, 162
 Lincolnshire, 79, 251,
 252
 Lindum Colonia, 71
 Little Chester, 70, 75,
 76, 78, 80
 Little Langesdune, 215
 Littleover, 99
 Lithlehaya, 119
 Lombrecote, 122
 London, 31, 41, 42, 58,
 65, 111, 148, 169, 203,
 235, 244, 247, 254,
 257, 258
 Longford, 246
 Longwith, 33
 Lullington, 34
 Lutlele, 207
 Lutudae, 70, 72, 74, 85
 Lutudarum, 65, 71
 Lutudensibus or Lutuden-
 sium, 73
 Lynton, 152
- M
- Macclesfield, 189
 Mackworth, 34, 125,
 126, 168, 169, 178
 Magna Oufra, 105, 109,
 117, 119, 122, 125,
 126, 133, 135, 137-
 139, 151
 Manchester, 71, 79, 81,
 85, 88, 90
 Mantio, 71
 Mapleton, 35
 Marchinton, 98, 125
 Markeaton, 126, 168,
 169
 Marston Montgomery,
 36
 Marston-upon-Dove, 36,
 204
 Masham, 189, 192, 193
 Matlock, 32, 64, 66, 73,
 74
 Matlock Bank, 72
 Matlock Moor, 64, 70,
 72
 Measham, 34

Melandre, 89
 Melandre Castle, 83, 86,
 87
 Melbourne, 1-30, 34,
 178, 211
 Mersey, River, 86
 Merwinswode, 151
 Metesford, 66
 Mickleover, 35, 99, 101,
 135-138
 Middlesex, 29, 41
 Milan, 194
 Morbium, 79
 Moote Hall, Wirks-
 worth, 68
 Moreton, 33
 Morleston, 140
 Morley, 34, 246
 Mote Hill, Warrington,
 78
 Motlawe, 129
 Mother Grundy's Par-
 lour, 95
 Mugginton, 36

N

Nauiio, 87
 Navione, 71, 79, 80, 84,
 85
 Neath, 87
 Neutona, 129
 Newark, 26, 227
 Newbold, 165
 Newboroughe, 49, 54
 New England, 57
 Newton Solney, 33
 Nidum, 87
 Noe, River, 80, 87
 Norbury, 35, 203, 221-
 233, 236, 239, 240,
 245, 246, 250, 253-
 258
 Norbury Manor House,
 221-259
 Norfolk, 6, 248
 Normanton, 167
 Normanton - by - Derby,
 218-220
 North America, 94
 Northburye, 146
 Northumberland, 91
 North Wingfield, 33,
 233
 Norton, 32
 Norwich, 199

Nottingham, 47, 71, 92,
 117, 118, 122, 123,
 125, 129, 139, 165,
 166, 200-204, 211-217
 Nottinghamshire, 75, 92,
 114, 132, 138, 139,
 228

O.

Ockbrook, 34
 Odin Mine, 65
 Okeover, 99
 Oker Hill, 74
 Oseburgeholm, 121
 Osmaston, 33, 221
 Osmundeston, 135, 211
 Oufra, 113, 125
 Oufra Minore, 109
 Overe, 150
 Overseile, 40
 Oxford, 134
 Oxfordshire, 70, 178

P.

Packington, 199, 205
 Padley, 242, 245, 247-
 250, 254
 Parham, 7
 Parwick, 35
 Payhestylea, 257
 Parva Oufra, 106, 121,
 126, 144
 Penkridge, 99
 Pentridge, 34
 Peterborough, 27
 Peveril Castle, 66
 Pillalegh, 215
 Pillatonhall, 99
 Pilsley, 215
 Pin Hole Cave, 93, 95
 Pinxton, 33
 Pirehill, Hundred of,
 100, 148
 Pirehull, 139
 Plesley, 33
 Poblacquas, 125
 Poitiers, 168, 169
 Poldlandesiche, 209
 Porchaia, 207
 Pothlac, 107, 110, 112,
 114-120, 125, 131, 132,
 134, 203
 Potlock, 99, 131
 Prestwood, 229
 Pyrenees, The, 94

Q.

Quarndon, 174

R

Radburne, 35, 151
 Rapindon, 201, 214
 Ravenstone, 34
 Ravenswalle, 129
 Reginaldeswalle, 130
 Repingdon, 51, 114, 123,
 124, 139, 150
 Repton, 27, 34, 41, 42,
 65, 66, 154-162, 173,
 178, 205, 214, 227, 257
 Rheims, 183
 Rideware Hamstall, 119,
 233, 250, 257
 Ridway, 253
 Ricroft, 202
 Riele, 209
 Robin Hood's Cave, 95
 Rocester, 75, 227
 Rochelle, 168
 Rochester, 158
 Rodmore, 143
 Roddsley, 235
 Roffington, 228-231
 Rolveston, 135
 Rome, 177, 179, 246,
 247, 257
 Roslaston, 34
 Roucestre, 126, 133, 217
 Rounton, 203
 Rowlaye, 257
 Rughedich, 126
 Russia, 94
 Rutland, 70
 Ruyhull, 143
 Rykniel Street, 72, 75

S

Salinis, 71
 Sallowe, 150
 Salt Library, Stafford,
 31, 32
 Sandiacre, 34, 150, 199
 Sawley, 36, 185
 Scarsdale, Hundred of,
 167
 Scartcliffe, 33
 Scotland, 26, 55
 Srichethorn, 120
 Scropton, 35
 Seddesalle, 228

- Segeduno, 86
 Serduno, 86
 Sens, Cathedral of, 194
 Shardlow, 200
 Sheffield, 82, 250
 Sherland, 33
 Shirebrook, 200
 Shirley, 36, 44
 Shobnall, 99, 131
 Shorthaselles, 45
 Siberia, 94
 Silverlands, Buxton, 79
 Sirrevemulne, 121
 Slack, 90
 Smisby, 34
 Smythesby, 53
 Snaidhinges, 209
 Snelston, 35, 228-231
 Sobenhale, 124, 131
 Somerley, 251, 252
 Somersall, 36
 Sortegrave, 125, 126
 South America, 95
 South Kensington Museum, 187
 South Normanton, 33
 South Shields, 185, 186
 South Wingfield, 32
 Southwell, 178
 Spain, 257
 Spalatro, 177
 Spondon, 33
 St. Albans, 42, 45
 St. Alkmund's, Derby, 33
 St. Anne's Well, Buxton, 85
 St. Bride's, London, 203
 St. Chad's, Lichfield, 227
 St. Chad's, Wilne, 185
 St. Mary's, Lincoln, 165
 St. Michael's, Derby, 34
 St. Paul's, Derby, 76
 St. Paul's, London, 244
 St. Petersburg, 94
 St. Peter's, Derby, 33
 St. Warburg's, Derby, 34
 Stane Cliff, 86
 Stafford, 31, 99, 100, 127, 227, 257
 Staffordshire, 75, 97-104, 115, 126, 137-139, 168, 222, 228, 244, 246, 252
 Stanley, 33, 200
 Stanovi Mountains, 94
 Stanton, 108, 111, 112
 Stanton - in - the - Peak, 169, 202
 Stanton juxta Dale, 34
 Stanton juxta Pontem, 34
 Stapenhill, 34, 99, 103, 104, 107, 110, 112, 113, 115, 116, 119, 130, 144, 150
 Staunton, 202
 Staveley, 32
 Stenson, 204, 208
 Stevenethornehaie, 202
 Stockport, 87, 90
 Stoke, 203, 228
 Stoney Middleton, 32
 Stoniholm, 130
 Stretelbric, 209
 Stetton, 147
 Stretton-in-Burton, 99, 100
 Stretton-le-Field, 34
 Sudbury, 35
 Sudstubbings, 209
 Surrey, 29
 Sutle, 207
 Sutton, 32
 Sutton-on-the-Hill, 35
 Swadlincote, 206
 Swarkestone, 33
 Swebstone, 53
 Swinnerton, 246, 255, 256
- T
- Taddington, 165
 Taptone, 214
 Tapton (or Tupton Hill), 72
 Tapton Lanehead, 72
 Tatenhill, 99
 Templeborough, 79
 Thorpe, 35, 105, 121, 122, 127, 128, 134, 135
 Thurlestone, 213
 Tibshelf, 33
 Tichenala, 108, 111, 112
 Ticknall, 35, 53, 99, 201, 205
 Tideswell, 35
 Tissington, 35
 Toot Hill, 86
 Tower, The, 244
 Trent, River, 5, 55, 98, 123
 Trusley, 27, 36
- Tutbury, 68, 102, 123, 124, 148, 221, 227,
 Twyford, 39, 204, 205, 208
- U.
- Ufre, 126
 Ulverscroft, 227, 228
 Uphall, 229
 Upton, 228
- V.
- Valle Crucis Abbey, 189
 Veratinum, 71
 Via Gellia, 66
- W.
- Wakebridge, 210
 Wales, 5
 Waletone, 207
 Walton, 165, 166
 Walton-upon-Trent, 34
 Warlanda, 122, 123
 Warrington, 71, 78, 89
 Warwick, 80
 Warwickshire, 99
 Welebec, 214
 Welen Bridge, 235
 Wells, 31
 West Hallam, 34
 Westminster, 136, 144, 198, 199, 203, 204, 213-215
 Weston-upon-Trent, 34, 53, 55, 247
 Wetmoor, 99, 100
 Wheatcroft, 209, 210
 Whiston, 99
 Whitehall, 28
 Whittington, 32, 213, 247
 Whittwell, 32
 Wilderspool, 71
 Willesley, 205
 Willington, 34, 99, 100, 107, 110, 114, 116-118, 120, 123-125, 127, 131, 208, 214
 Wilne, 185-194, 208
 Windsor, 253
 Winesdone, 210
 Wingerworth, 32
 Winhill, 99, 100, 108, 110, 111, 113, 118, 122, 124, 126, 144, 147
 Winster, 32, 210
 Wintoniam, 100

Wirksworth, 36, 63, 64- 69, 72, 74, 85, 135, 139, 141, 142, 203	Worcestershire, 209	York, 30, 144, 210
Witesiche, 126	Worksop, 250, 251	Yorkshire, 79, 90
Withmere, 128	Worthinges, 122	Youlgreave, 28, 205
Wivelesle, 205	Wulveneburinis, 124	Yoxhall, 148
Wollen, River, 92	Wycharo, 133	
Wolston, 99		Z
Wolverhampton, 189-192	Y	Zedrotalia, 86
Wootton Court, 80	Yeaveley, 222	Zerdotalia, 71, 86
	Yore, Vale of, 193	

27 MAY 1955



