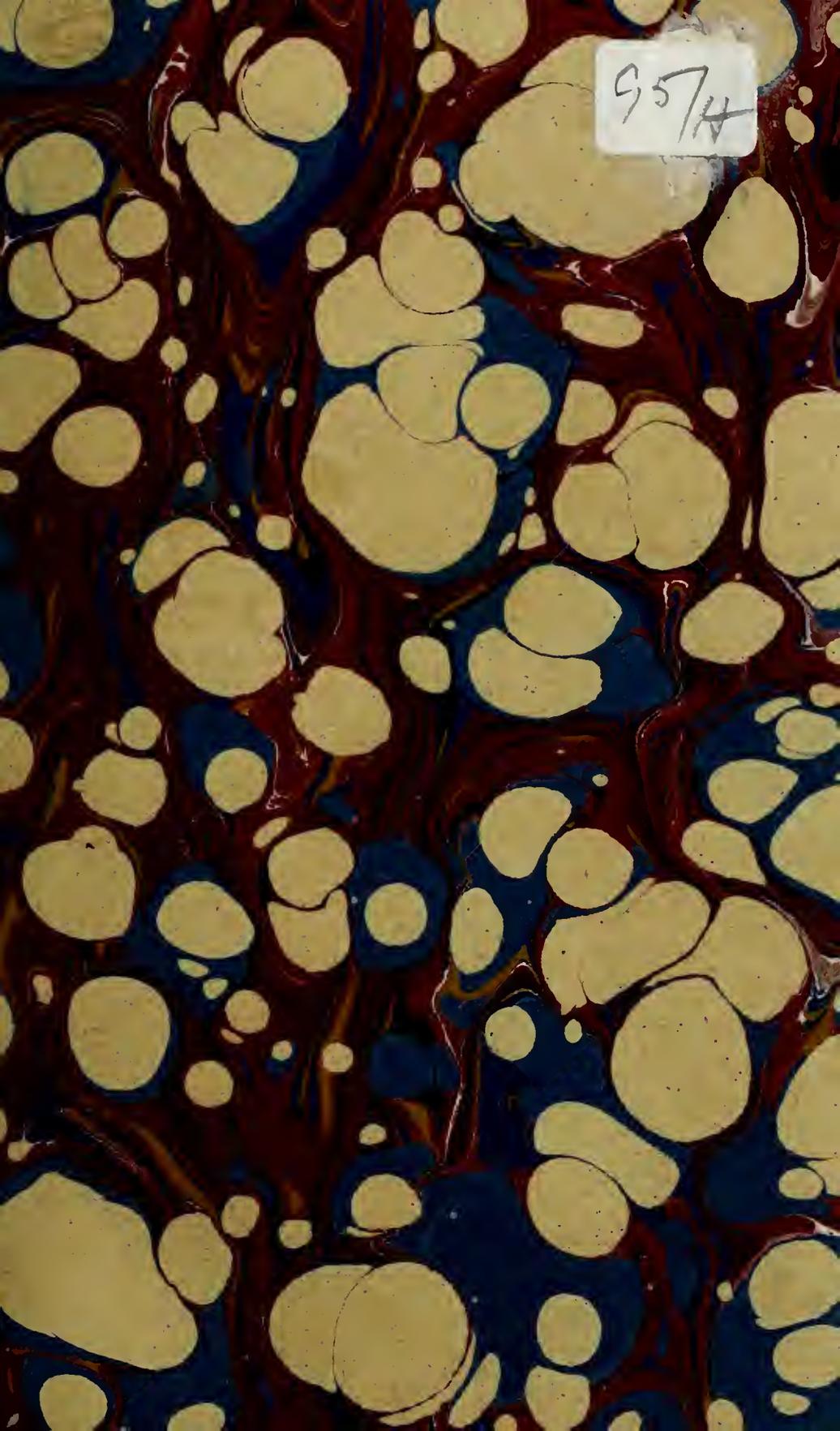


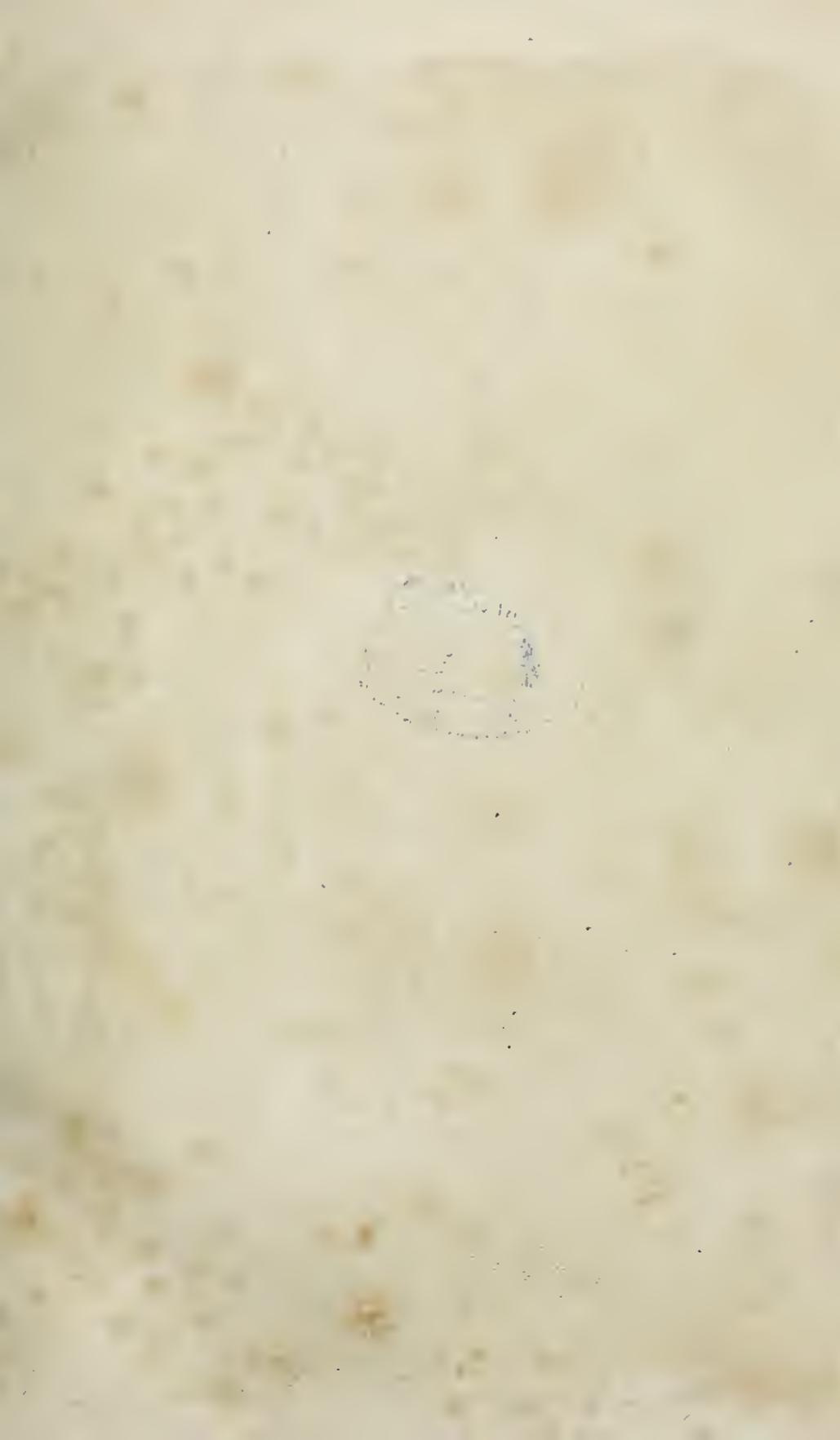
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RULES.

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.

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
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 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.

Sansom, James, 8, Peel Street, Nottingham.

Scarsdale, The Right Hon. Lord, Kedleston.

*Schwind, Charles, Broomfield, Derby.

Seely, Charles, Junr., Sherwood Lodge, Nottingham.

Shaw, John, Normanton House, Derby.

Sheldon, T. G., Congleton, Cheshire.

Shuttleworth, John Spencer Ashton, Hathersage Hall, Sheffield.

Simpson, Miss, 4, North Street, Derby.

Sitwell, Sir George, Bart., Renishaw, Chesterfield.

Sleigh, John, Eversley, Matlock.

Smith, F. N., Wingfield Park, Alfreton.

Smith, Storer, Lea Hurst, Cromford.

Sorby, Clement, Darley Dale.

Southwell, Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, Thurgarton Priory, Notts.

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., Knightsbridge, London.

Stephenson, M., 3, Rowden Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.

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 Lodge, Warsop, Mansfield.
 Swanwick, F., Whittington, Chesterfield.
- Taylor, Frederick Ernest, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Taylor, Tom G., Hartington Street, Derby.
 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.
 Towle, Wm., Midland Hotel, 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, William, 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., Chaddesden Hall.
Wilmot, Rev. F. E. W., Chaddesden.
Wilmot-Horton, Rev. Sir G., Bart., Catton Hall, Derby.
Wilmot, Mrs. Edmund, Edge Hill, Derby.
Wilson, Arthur, Melbourne.
Woodforde, W. B., 7, Arboretum Square, Derby.
Woods, Sir Albert, Garter King-at-Arms, College of Arms, London.
Woodyatt, Rev. George, Repton Vicarage.
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.
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N.B.—Members are requested to notify any error or omission in the above list to the Hon. Sec.

REPORT OF THE HON. SECRETARY, 1885.

THE seventh anniversary of this society was held in the School of Art, kindly lent by the Committee for the occasion, on the 3rd of February, 1885. The Right Hon. the Lord Scarsdale presided. The report of the society's proceedings for the past year, showing no diminution in the number of members, and including a satisfactory balance sheet, was read and adopted.

The officers for the year commencing were elected. Mr. Allpass was elected to the seat on the Council vacant by Mr. Heath's removal from Derby, and the members who retired under Rule V., viz., Messrs. Gallop, Charlton, Greenhough, J. Bailey, G. Bailey, Bemrose, Borough, and Cox were all re-elected. The Hon. Sec., Hon. Sec. of Finance, Hon. Treasurer and Auditors were also re-elected.

General the Hon. George Wrottesley, the Rev. Dr. Cox, and W. Thompson Watkin, Esq., were elected honorary members of the society.

In the absence of the author, Mr. Watkin the Rev. Dr. Cox read a paper on "The Roman Stations of Derbyshire."

A paper by the Rev. G. F. Browne, who was unable to be present, upon the "Saxon Font at Wilne," was also read by the Rev. J. Jourdain.

During the past year there have been six meetings of the Council, with a good average attendance of the larger half of the elected members.

The society held an expedition on the 6th of June to Tutbury

and Sudbury. The party left Derby at 11 a.m. in special saloon carriages attached to the train for Tutbury. Tutbury was reached at 11.24, and the party walked to the Castle, where the Vicar of Foston, the Rev. T. Bridge, read a carefully prepared paper upon the history of the building.

After inspecting the Castle ruins the party visited the Church, the interesting features of which were explained by the Rev. T. Bridge.

Luncheon was taken at the Castle Hotel; after which the journey was continued by rail to Sudbury. From Sudbury Station the party walked across the meadows, and through the grounds of the Hall to the Church, where Dr. Livesay, in the unavoidable absence of the rector, the Rev. T. H. Freer, pointed out the various interesting features and the monuments. The party next proceeded to the Hall, which, by kind permission of Lord Vernon, was thrown open to their inspection. Dr. Livesay conducted the visitors through the state-rooms, staircase and gallery, pointing out the endless series of art treasures. After being entertained at tea by Dr. and Mrs. Livesay, in their own grounds, the party returned to Derby by the 5.32 train from Sudbury Station.

Another expedition was proposed to be held in September to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, but the time proved to be inconvenient to the Ashby people, and the expedition was accordingly postponed until next spring, when it is hoped it may be combined with a visit to Calke Abbey, to which place the members of our society have been invited by Sir John Harpur Crewe.

The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, by the invitation of your Council, held its annual meeting in Derby during the past year. The meeting commenced on Tuesday, July 28th, and lasted over Wednesday, August 5th. Expeditions were made daily in the county, the places visited including—Kedleston, Ashburne, Norbury, Longford, Hardwick, Winfield Manor, Bakewell, Haddon, Arbor Low, Youlgreave, Sawley, Dale Abbey, Morley, Breadsall, Repton, Breedon, Melbourne, Castleton, Tideswell, Padley Chapel, Carls Wark, Hathersage, and North Lees.

Lord Scarsdale entertained the visitors at tea on the occasion of their visit to Kedleston, and other members of our society provided like refreshment on the days when their respective neighbourhoods were visited. It is contrary to the rules of the R.A.I. to accept any more elaborate form of entertainment from individuals other than members of their own society.

The Institute gave a *conversazione* in the Museum Rooms, on the evening of the 30th of July, to which every member of our society had the honour of being invited; those who took part in this and in the daily meetings, either the expeditions or the sectional meetings at night, will long have reason to recall, with feelings of extreme gratification, the visit of the R.A.I. to Derby. For ourselves we are bound to offer our very sincere thanks to the then Mayor of Derby, to the Deputy-Mayor, and to the committees of the Free Library, and Art Gallery, for the immense help afforded to our committee of arrangement by their generous loan of the Museum and Art Gallery Rooms during the time of the meeting. Thanks are also due to those ladies and gentlemen in the county who most kindly contributed many articles of great value and interest to the loan Museum, and to the Clergy, who exhibited some of the most beautiful specimens of the Church Plate of Derbyshire. We must also thank warmly the authorities of the Midland Railway Company, who behaved throughout with a courtesy emphatically their own. At their concluding meeting, the R.A.I. passed a most flattering vote of thanks to our society for the welcome accorded to them: that this society feels the obligation to be due from ourselves to the Institute, for making our county a centre for its important annual meeting, will, I am sure, go without saying. The meeting in Derby will, we are confident, bear fruit for us, as directing more extraneous antiquarian intelligence to our county.

Our editor has secured for the journal Mr. Browne's invaluable and highly original paper on the "Pre-Norman Stones of Derbyshire." The Baron de Cosson has most kindly promised to supply letterpress, when we undertake a description of the Derbyshire effigies, a series which will, we hope, be commenced this

year. Other papers read, and addresses given, although most valuable in themselves, had no bearing upon this county, so that no effort was made to procure them. In the next volume of our journal we hope to have a paper, by Mr. Micklethwaite, upon Saxon work at Repton, when the restoration of the Church is further advanced.

The Repton Church Restoration Committee has on it several members of our society—including the Dean of Lichfield, Dr. Cox, Mr. St. John Hope, and your Hon. Sec. On the only occasion when the general committee was summoned, it was decided that the architect's plans, involving serious and unnecessary interference with the Saxon chancel, should be materially modified. So far the work of restoration has not touched the chancel, but has been rich in interest; and, when we consider the unique and celebrated character of the Saxon remains at Repton, we cannot fail to see how important it is that every possible care shall be taken, when the chancel is reached, so as not to unnecessarily remove a single stone.

Members will be glad to learn that the very interesting carving in alabaster of Our Lady of Pity, discovered under the floor of Breadsall Church in 1877, has once again found a resting place in the church to which it belongs. It has been very judiciously placed against the wall below the eastern window of the north aisle; and, as this was the site of the Lady Chapel at Breadsall, the interesting relic is now occupying a position close to, if not identical with, that in which it was originally placed.

At South Winfield the old Norman font, which has for years been lying in the churchyard, has, we are glad to say, been recently brought within the church. Whilst rejoicing over the fate of this relic of the past, we have to deplore, what we must always consider to be the wanton and unjustifiable destruction of a font in another part of the county. During the recent partial restoration of the church at Spondon, it has seemed good to the architect, Mr. Macpherson, of Derby, to "amend the form" of the old plain octagonal font by "cutting mouldings" thereon. By this process the old font has been of course simply

destroyed ; that it was plain and of no special design affords no excuse ; it was the old font of the church, belonging to a certain period of history, and, as such, ought to have been preserved. It is impossible to speak too strongly against the principle of trying to amend an old design into what may in itself seem to be a prettier form. Landmarks of past history disappear all too quickly from our midst, and, if this kind of improving process is to obtain, there will soon be none left. It is due to our Hon. Sec. of Finance to state that the destruction of the font at Spondon was carried out without a word being said to him upon the subject, and during his absence from home—so that our Vigilance Committee only heard of this unhappy proceeding when the mischief was irreparable.

Several papers, sent in at the last moment for this year's journal, are obliged for want of space to be held over until the next volume. This, and the fact that our numbers have considerably increased during the past year, is a pleasing proof of growing interest in our society. The balance sheet does not look quite as satisfactory as usual, but this is chiefly owing to the heavy cost of last year's volume of the journal, and this heavy cost will not be maintained. On the whole your Council is satisfied with the result of the society's eighth year of proceedings.

ARTHUR COX,
Hon. Sec.

Mill Hill, Derby,
January 16th, 1886.



RAM'S HORNS FROM ALDERWASLEY, THE PROPERTY OF A. F. HURT ESQ. ^{R.E.}
(a) Three Silver plates upon which a number of names are engraved commencing with
M^r. Charles Hurt Mayor 1701.
(b) To this part was attached formerly a handle (now broken off) about 4 ft. 6 in. long.
(c) Tips of Silver.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

On a Pair of Ancient Ram's Horns.

BY WILLIAM WEBB, M.D.

*



N the possession of Mr. Hurt, of Alderwasley, there is a pair of old Ram's Horns fixed upon a pole. This pole, he tells me, was originally about 4 feet 6 inches long, but it is now broken, decayed, and worm-eaten. As will be seen in the illustration (Plate II.) there are three silver plates fitted between the horns, having the following names engraved upon them:—

On the top Plate—

Mr. Chas. Hurt, Mayor	...	...	1701
Mr. Fr. Ridgeway	...	...	1702
Mr. J. Moreton	...	...	1703

* The old stone Guide-post, represented in this initial letter, drawn by Miss S. Dale, is situate at Hopton, about a mile from Wirksworth, opposite to the Sycamore farm. The south aspect is here given; on the north is "Bakewell," on the east "Wirksworth," and on the west "Ashburn." Below each name is the date 1705. The road to Bakewell is now only a disused, grassed-over lane; to Derby by lanes through Callow and Kirk Ireton; and to Wirksworth and Ashbourne by the regular turnpike road.

Mr. J. Hutchinson	...	...	...	...	...	...	1704
Mr. R. Toplis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1705
Mr. C. Rosell	...	...	...	...	...	...	1706
Mr. M. Burton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1707
Mr. P. Gell	...	...	...	...	...	...	1708
Mr. B. Wigley	...	...	...	...	...	...	1709
Mr. T. Leacroft	...	...	...	...	...	...	1710
Mr. R. Lisett...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1711
Mr. G. Haynes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1712
Mr. R. Burton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1713
Mr. A. Hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	1714
Mr. F. Trippett	...	...	...	...	...	...	1715
Mr. J. Mellor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1716
Mr. H. Spencer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1717

On the middle Plate—

Mr. J. Leek	...	...	...	...	...	...	1718
Mr. F. Hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	1719
Mr. H. Travis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1720
Mr. R. Buxton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1721
Mr. J. Wall	...	...	...	...	...	...	1722

On the lowest Plate—

Mr. Sam ^l Hutchinson...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1723
Mr. Peter Brown,							
Mr. Robert Leacroft							
Mr. Tho ^s Allen							
Mr. Edward Wheatcroft							
L. Masters, Esq ^{re}							
Mr. Tho. Hutchinson							
Mr. Charles Hurt, Jun ^r							
Mayors.							

Many of these names have been well-known in Wirksworth and its neighbourhood for generations, as for instance *Hurt*, *Gell*, *Toplis*, *Wigley*, *Leacroft*, *Mellor*, *Spencer*, *Travis*, *Buxton*, *Wall*, *Wheatcroft*; whilst others have become extinct, viz.: *Rosell*, *Trippett*, *Masters*, etc. The last-named must have been a considerable dignity a century and a half ago, for his is the

only name to which is affixed the title of Esquire. These interesting old Horns were exhibited at a meeting of the Derbyshire Archæological Society held at Wirksworth in the autumn of 1884, and the general impression amongst the members was that, as Wirksworth had never been a corporate town, these Horns had probably belonged to a convivial club, which appears to have been one of the institutions of the 17th and 18th centuries in many of our small towns, and the chief officer of this club was probably dignified by the title of Mayor: indeed many villages and unimportant places in the last century formed combinations of individuals resident within them for the purpose of looking after, and, if necessary, protecting what were believed to be their legitimate rights, and the chief officer of these combinations was called the Mayor.

The common at Garratt, a village between Tooting and Wandsworth in Surrey, had often been encroached upon, and a number of the inhabitants combined together to resist these encroachments in the year 1780. The chairman of this association was called the *Mayor*, and as his election took place just at the time of a general election, a law was made that the Mayor should hold office till the next general election, and a new officer be appointed at the time when the constituents chose their member. "The well-known addresses of these so-called Mayors, written by Foote, Garrick, Wilkes, and others, are political squibs and satires." The first Mayor of Garratt was "Sir" John Harper, a retailer of brick dust, and the last, "Sir" Harry Dimsdale, a muffin seller (1796).*

It is very probable that the Mayors, and, perhaps, the ordinary members who joined these combinations were sworn in "upon the Horns," as a custom of this sort was certainly common in many parts of England in the 17th and 18th centuries.

At Highgate, in the north of London, there were no less than nineteen public-houses at which the swearing in upon the Horns was adopted, probably with a view to increase their income; and

* Brewer's Handbook, p. 626.

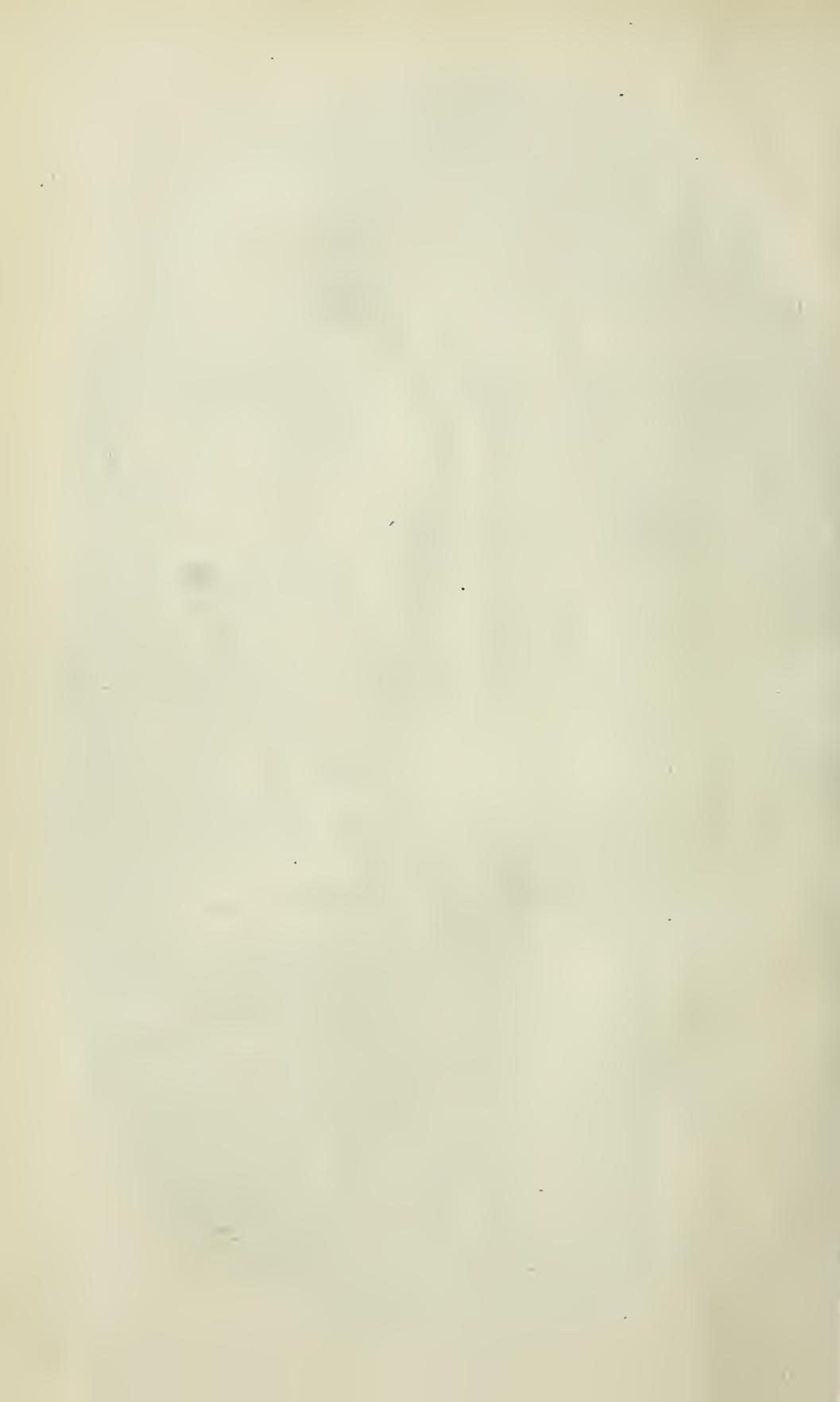
most travellers from the north entering London by way of Highgate were stopped by the post-boys, and obliged to go through the solemn farce of taking the oath upon the Horns. I have copied an illustration of this ceremony from Woodward's "Eccentric Excursions," published in 1796 (Plate III.), which will explain the process better than any description. The officials, the post-boys, the culprit (if I may so call him) who is taking the grotesque oath, and the old dame coming from the inn laden with a bowl of punch, all indicate a farcical ceremony, followed by an evening of drink. The person who administered the oath was robed in a domino, with wig and mask, and having in his hand the book in which the oath is written, adjusts his spectacles, and goes through the farce. An old inhabitant, formerly an inn-keeper, is reported to have said:—"In my time nobody came to Highgate in anything of a carriage without being called upon to be sworn in. I was obliged to hire a man to do it. I have sworn in 100 to 120 of a day." A century ago, at least, eighty stage coaches passed through Highgate, and of every five passengers three were "sworn upon the Horns." No doubt the ceremony, foolish as it was, brought "grist to the mill," and, therefore, it was fostered by the hosts of the nineteen hostelries then in full work. The passengers alighted from the coach, and then the landlord produced the Horns, which were generally fixed upon a pole five feet long. They were then placed upon the ground close to the person or persons about to be sworn. The oath itself is full of absurdities, and is not worth reproducing.

The custom at Highgate is supposed to have originated from the circumstance of graziers putting up there in going from the north to London. When any new member of this fraternity arrived, an ox was brought to the door of the inn, and, if he refused to kiss its Horns, he was considered unfit to join the society of the graziers already assembled at the hostelry.

Not only at Highgate, but at Hoddesden, in Herts, a somewhat like custom was observed in the 18th century. When any fresh wagoner came with his team to the inn a drinking horn



SWEARING ON THE HORNS AT HIGHGATE.
A Facsimile from Woodwards Eccentric Excursions 1796.



fixed upon a stand formed of four Ram's Horns was brought out of the house, and elevated over his head. He was then admitted to the privilege, not only of drinking out of the horn, but of paying for a gallon of beer.

Several Horn Fairs were held periodically at places in the neighbourhood of London. At Charlton, near to Blackheath, Horn Fair was held on St. Luke's Day. Heutzer, who visited London in 1598, thus speaks of it:—"Upon taking the air down the river (from London) on the left lies Ratcliffe, a considerable suburb. On the opposite shore is fixed a long pole with Ram's Horns upon it." It appears to have been a regular thing for a procession to go from some of the inns in Bishopgate Street, in which were a king, a queen, a miller, a counsellor, etc., with horns in their hats to Charlton, where they went round the church three times. This was accompanied by many irregular antics, which gave rise to the proverb—"All is fair at Horn Fair."

Fuller also refers to the custom of women going to these fairs. He says—"I remember being there on Horn Friday. I was dressed in my landlady's best gown and other women's attire, and to Horn Fair we went, and as we were coming back all the clothes were spoiled by dirty water that was flung on us in an inundation, and for which I was obliged to present her with two guineas, to make atonement for the damage sustained."*

Mr. Brand says—"That this fair consists of a riotous mob, who, after a printed summons, dispersed through the adjacent towns, meet at Cuckhold's Point, near to Deptford, and march from thence in procession through that town and Greenwich to Charlton with horns on their heads, and at the fairs are sold Ram's Horns, and every toy made of horn; even the gingerbread figures have horns." He ridicules the idea of this fair having originated through a grant from King John.†

The carrying of horns at these fairs is supposed to have originated from the symbol of St. Luke, who is generally figured as sitting writing, with an ox having large horns on one side of

* Life of Fuller, 1703.

† Brand's "Antiquities."

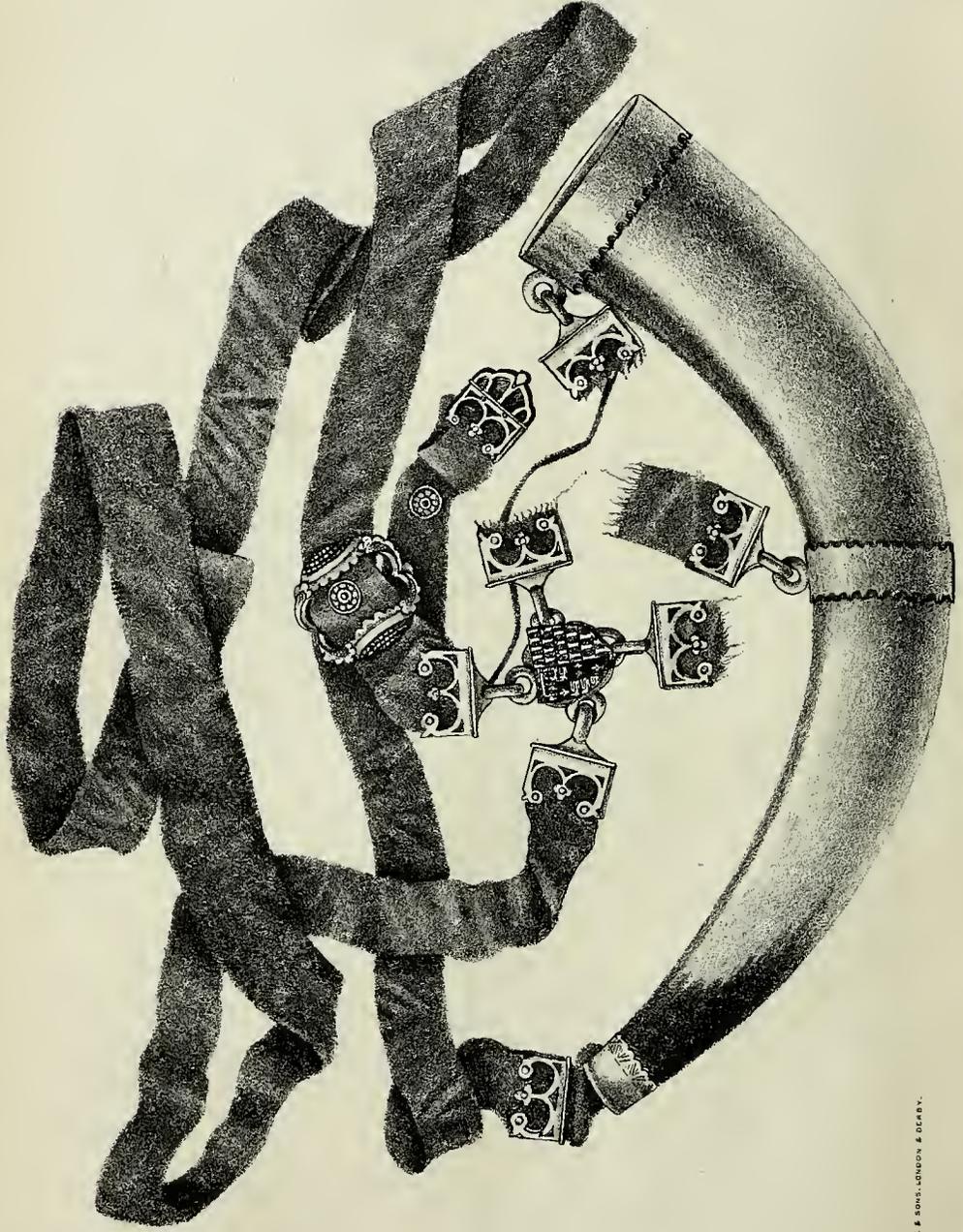
him. Bits of painted glass with St. Luke's ox upon them are still to be seen in Charlton Church, whilst the signs of the Horns at Highgate, Charlton, Kensington, and Hornchurch have reference to a tax imposed upon horned cattle, which tax was collected by a bailiff, who showed his authority to demand it by a staff mounted upon horns.*

The Rev^d Charles Swainson, rector of old Charlton, has given me some very interesting information in reference to the Horn Fair at Charlton. He says :—"The fair was established in 1268 (See Cart. 53, Henry III., m. 13)—Rex concessit priori de Hermundeseye mercatum per diem lune apud manerium suum de Charleton in comitatu Kancixæ et unam feriam per tres dies duraturam, videlicet in vigilia et in die et crastino sanctæ Trinitatis." The fair day was afterwards changed to October 18th—St. Luke's Day. Mr. Swainson says "that the processions were put an end to by the lord of the manor in 1871, when the last fair was held."

Horn has ever been regarded by savage nations as an emblem of power. When Charles II. granted to William Penn a grant of land on the Delaware, in America, with power to establish a colony there, he proceeded thither with about 100 followers only. On the Sachums coming to him at the time of the treaty or agreement, the chief of them put upon his head a kind of chaplet, in which was a small horn. When this was done all the savages threw down their arrows, for Penn and his followers were then deemed to be strictly inviolable.

Grants giving great powers to the possessors have been conferred by sovereigns and their chief officials by the giving of a horn, and these powers remain even to the present day. As for, instance, the appointment of the coroner for the High and Low Peak districts of Derbyshire by the possessor of what is called the "Tutbury Horn."

* "Northern Heights of London," by W. Howitt.



THE TUTBURY HORN.
Now in Possession of W.H.G. Bagshawe Esq. of Ford Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith.

On the Tutbury Horn.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D.



R. WEBB'S interesting paper on the Wirksworth Ram's Horns naturally led him to make mention of the celebrated "Tutbury Horn."* As it is by far the most interesting relic of its kind in England, and unique in the power it confers upon its holder, it was felt that it would be highly desirable for our own county society to possess a full account of this remarkable horn. Its present owner, Mr. W. H. G. Bagshawe, of Ford Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith, most kindly permitted the horn to remain with Messrs. Bemrose & Sons for a short time to enable Mr. Bailey to fully illustrate it, and he has also been good enough to supply all information in his power.

The first mention in print of this horn occurs in Blount's *Ancient Tenures*, published in 1679. Under the heading of Tutbury is the following:—

"Walter Achard or Agard, claimed to hold by inheritance the Office of Escheator and Coroner through the whole Honour of Tutbury in Com. Staff., and the Bailiwick of Leyke. Pro quo Officio nullas Evidentias, Carta, vel alia scripta proferre possit, nisi tantum Cornu venatorium album argento inaurato in medio et utroque fine decoratum; Cui etiam affigitur Cingulum byssi nigri fibulis quibusdam argenteis ornatum, in medio quorum posita sunt insignia Edmundi secundi filii Regis Henrici tertii. A white Hunter's horn, garnished with silver, inlaid with gold, in the middle and at both ends. To which is fixed a girdle of black silk, adorned with certain buckles of silver."

* I am indebted to Dr. Webb for several facts in this paper, ascertained through his research.

The marginal reference for the authority of this tenure is to a manuscript of St. Loe Kniveton, that now forms part of the Ashmolean MSS. of the Bodleian, and which contains many notes of value to the Derbyshire antiquary.

In 1772 that voluminous and accurate Derbyshire writer, Rev. S. Pegge, read a paper upon this horn, and upon horn-tenure in general, to the Society of Antiquaries. * He pointed out that among the various modes of transferring inheritances in use with our ancestors was that of conveying them by a horn. In the Chronicle attributed to Ingulf, Abbot of Croyland, occurs the following passage relative to changes introduced into England at the time of the Conquest :—" Many estates were conferred by bare words, without any writing or deed, but only with the presentation of the lord's sword, or helmet, or *horn*, or cup; and very many tenements with that of a spur, or piece of gold, or a bow; while some were conferred by the presentation of an arrow."

Instances can be given of horn-tenure of various kinds in Frank-almoigne, in Fee, and in Serjeantry. There is a well-known example of the first of these in the Horn of Ulphus, a Danish noble of the time of Canute, by which he conferred large estates on the Church of St. Peter, at York; this horn is still preserved, after many strange vicissitudes, in the sacristry of York Minster. Of estates in Fee, a remarkable instance is that of the Pusey family holding the village of Pusey, in Berkshire, by a horn, said to have been first given to their ancestor by King Canute; the inscription† on the horn, is however, of later date, but may have been renewed. As to Serjeantry, or holding in service of the King, Edward the Confessor granted the rangership of Bernwood Forest, in Buckinghamshire, to one Nigel and his heirs to be held by a horn.

Of a similar character to this last instance is the Tutbury horn, for by it, without any deed or writing, certain privileges are conferred. The posts or offices held and conveyed by this horn

* *Archæologia*, vol. iii., p. 1 seq.

† Lyson's *Berkshire*, p. 326. There are small engravings of both the Pusey and Ulphus horns, on p. 72 of Knight's *Old England*, vol. i.

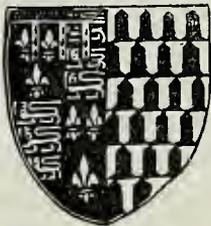
were those of Feodary or Bailiff-in-Fee, of Escheator, of Coroner, and of Clerk of the Market, throughout the Honour of Tutbury. The offices of Feodary and of Escheator were in connection with the Court of Wards, and had to take note of escheats due to the King, and certify them to the Exchequer. Both these offices have practically been in abeyance since 12 Charles II. cap. 24. The chief duties of the Clerk of the Market was to keep royal standards of weight and measure, and to see that such only were used; certain fees pertained to this as well as to the last-mentioned offices; this office, too, has practically fallen into abeyance through modern statutes. But by far the most important office in dignity, gravity, and emoluments, still remains, namely that of Coroner. Of course, the holder of the horn could not amalgamate these various offices (especially as they must have duplicated and multiplied in different parts of the Honour), in his own person, and therefore the possession of the horn implied the patronage of these various offices, as it still does of the Coronership of one part of the Honour. Mr. Bagshawe, the present holder, writing to us recently, said:—"In right of the old horn, I appointed the present Coroner of the High Peak, as my predecessors have nominated previous ones. I believe that I have a right to appoint also all the Coroners who exercise jurisdiction within the Honour of Tutbury, which comprises parts of several counties." In this opinion we entirely coincide, though whether long neglect of a claim of this character forfeits the right, is a point upon which no one unskilled in legal subtleties would dare to speak with boldness.

Dr. Pegge gives a long description of the horn itself, and the description is accompanied by a plate. The description is not very accurate, and the drawing poor and full of errors. The shape and size of the ornament upon which are the arms, and also the buckle, are completely misleading.

The remarkable arrangements of the belt, and its conjunction by means of ornamental clips with the central boss or broach, upon which the arms are engraved, can be easily understood by referring to a very careful and accurate drawing on Plate IV.

The horn itself is $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, 7 inches round the mouth, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the narrow end. It might fairly be described as white in colour, though it has now deepened to a yellowish tint; the narrow end has a natural dark brown stain, as shown in the drawing. The bands round the horn, the buckle, shield-plate, and all the ornaments are of silver, which has been originally gilded, though in most places the gilding is now worn off. The *argento inaurato* of Kniveton's manuscript should be rendered "silver-gilt," and not "silver inlaid with gold," as Blount has translated it. The belt or girdle of black silk is folded double, its extended width being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Since Dr. Pegge's drawing was made in 1772, the silk has given way in two places, as shown on our plate. There are four small perforated plates sewed into the silk belt at due distances, for the tongue of the buckle to pass through, so that it might be adjusted according to the size of the wearer. The belt is designed for wearing across the shoulder, and not round the waist. The total weight of the horn and its accoutrements is 15 oz. 8 drs. 20 grs.

It has been supposed by some, from the good workmanship and condition of the shield and other ornaments, that the metal work had been renewed at some comparatively late date, but a careful examination convinces us that this is an error, and we believe that competent authorities, who paid no attention to the armorial bearings, would pronounce the metal work to be of the end of the fourteenth or the beginning of the fifteenth century.



Of the arms, we here give a cut of the exact size of the original. The arms have already been given in the *Archæologia*, and subsequently in the *Archæological Journal*; (*) the former is altogether, and the latter partially incorrect.

Kniveton, as quoted by Blount, calls these the arms of Edmund Crouchback, second son of Henry III. In this he is certainly in

* *Archæological Journal*, vol. xiii., where there is a learned article on these arms.

error, so too apparently in stating that this horn was produced by Walter Agard. The family of Agard held lands at Scropton, Derbyshire, and at Foston in that parish, at a very early date, first of the Ferrers and subsequently of the Duchy of Lancaster. Walter Agard was living 1275-1294.* It of course possible, and we think even probable, that this Walter Agard did produce this horn as sole evidence of his claim, nay, that it may date to times closely following on the Conquest, when the Agards first came to Foston, for the pedigrees give five generations before Walter, beginning with Richard Agard de Foston. But if this is the case, the horn must have been re-set. The reason of St. Loe Kniveton's mistake, who was usually a careful observer and shrewd annotator, seems to have been that finding some account of Walter Agard's claim, and knowing the time that one well-known Walter Agard flourished, he hastily assumed that the horn in its present setting (which he had evidently personally examined) was the one of that date—end of thirteenth century—which was the time when Edmund Crouchback was Duke of Lancaster, and therefore that the arms must be his.

The arms are quarterly France (modern) and England, with a label of 3 points ermine, impaling vair or varyr, for the tinctures are not given. The label in a coat of this size is necessarily on a very small scale, and Dr. Pegge read the charges on the label as being fleur-de-lis. Having examined it most carefully with a powerful magnifying glass, we have no hesitation in agreeing with the *Archæological Journal* in describing the marks on the label as intended for ermine spots, though there are three spots on each joint, and not two as shown in the *Journal*. With regard to this ermine label as differencing the royal arms, we find it on that monument in Lincoln Minster which is of altogether exceptional heraldic interest—the tomb of Bishop Burghersh—where a shield bearing an ermine label, is attributed to John (of Gaunt) Earl of Richmond, in his infancy.† True, this is only a label of 3

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 263. Egerton MSS. 996, p. 57; Harl. MSS. 1,093, p. 57.

† See "Marks of Cadency of the Plantagenet Family," *Archæological Journal*, No. 26.

points instead of 5, but the number of points in a label are well-known to vary somewhat capriciously, and in accordance with the space at the emblazoner's or engraver's hands.

The three fleur-de-lis for the arms of France, in place of the older *semèe*, were not used in England till Henry IV., or closely approximating to that time. But Henry IV., son of John of Gaunt, bore in his father's lifetime the difference of a label of five points, whereby two were ermine and three charged with fleur-de-lis. The same coat was borne by Henry IV.'s son, John, Duke of Bedford.

It is, then, we think established with tolerable certainty that these are the arms of John of Gaunt, as borne by him shortly before his death, which occurred in 1399, and perhaps the only instance extant of his bearing in the French quarters only three fleur-de-lis.

The impalement of *vair* or *vairy*, almost certainly that of Ferrers, offers some little difficulty. None of the three marriages of John of Gaunt offer the least solution of the difficulty, nor indeed does any other matrimonial alliance of any kind of the house of Plantagenet. The Manor of Tutbury came to the Duchy of Lancaster through the forfeiture of Robert Ferrers, Earl of Derby, in the reign of Henry III. That monarch gave the Ferrers estates to his second son Edmund; Blanche, co-heir of a grandson of this Edmund, married John of Gaunt, and thus brought the Honour of Tutbury to him, and subsequently to his son Henry. Henry becoming afterwards king (Henry IV.), the earldom of Derby, as well as the Duchy of Lancaster, were from that time absorbed in the crown.

There is not the least necessity, on account of this impalement of the Ferrers arms, to fall in with the surmise of Dr. Pegge, that the offices attached to this horn were held by the Ferrers of Tamworth, before Agard; and that it was the marriage of Nicholas Agard of Tutbury, in the 16th century, to Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Robert Ferrers, a son of Sir Thomas Ferrers of Tamworth, that accomplished this transference. Such a surmise is directly contrary to the best evidence.

The reasons why this impalement cannot have any reference to

the conjecturally reversed arms of a daughter of John of Gaunt, who married Robert, Lord Ferrers of Tamworth, have been fully established in the *Archæological Journal*.

The truest conjecture, nay, it seems to us almost a certainty, is undoubtedly this, that the sinister coat of the escutcheon is that of the house of Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and is used here not to betoken any matrimonial alliance, but as a perpetual reminder of the origin of these privileges attached to the Honour of Tutbury, and annexed since 1266 to the Duchy of Lancaster. Viewed in this light, the escutcheon becomes more of the nature of a badge, or arms of the Honour of Tutbury, rather than of any specific individual. This particular ornament being engraved, as we take it, towards the end of the lifetime of John of Gaunt, naturally bore on the dexter side the arms of the then Duke of Lancaster. It betokens, in this Honour of Tutbury, the union of the Duchy of Lancaster with the Earldom of Derby. The referring of arms to dignities or property, and especially their impalement, is rare in English heraldry though not unknown, but it was at one time comparatively common in Scotland, Italy, Spain, and, we believe, in France.

In connection with this identification of the Tutbury horn in its present setting and condition with John of Gaunt, it is interesting to note that the right of fishery at Hungerford, in Berkshire, was granted by the giving of a bugle horn by John of Gaunt. Lysons mentions that a second horn of more modern date (1634), but of the same size and shape, having an inscription recording John of Gaunt's gift to the town and its extent, is blown every year to call the tenants of the manor together.* Probably the Tutbury horn had more the character of a horn of summons than a mere hunting horn, and may have been sounded at the summoning of Courts of Ward and Coroner's Courts, or at the opening of markets throughout the Honour. Dr. Pegge relates that, in his time, a horn was still used at Canterbury for assembling the Burgmote Court.

* Lysons' *Berkshire*, p. 296.

With regard to the subsequent descent of the Tutbury horn, it may be briefly stated that on the marriage of an heiress of Agard in the 17th century, with a Stanhope of Elvaston, it was conveyed to the latter family. A subsequent Stanhope sold it, with the offices pertaining, in 1753, to Samuel Foxlowe of Staveley Hall, whose son, Rev. F. Foxlowe, willed it to his widow. From Mrs. Foxlowe it passed to her husband's nephew by marriage, Henry Marwood Greaves, of Hesley Hall, Notts., and, in right of his wife (sole heiress of Bagshawe), of Banner Cross and Ford Hall. Mr. Greaves, by right of this horn, appointed the late Coroner of the High Peak, Mr. Francis Grey Bennett. On Mr. Greaves's death, in 1859, his eldest son, William Henry Greaves (who assumed the name of Bagshawe in 1853), succeeded to the horn, and appointed the present Coroner, Dr. Robert Bennett.

It is not a little remarkable, considering the manner of the descent of this horn, that the crest of Bagshawe, of Ford Hall, is an arm grasping a bugle-horn, and that the arms are a bugle-horn between three roses. Equally remarkable, also, in this connection, are the incidents of the Bagshawe pedigree. Mr. W. H. G. Bagshawe can claim descent from each of the three great families before-mentioned, which successively held the manor of Tutbury, viz.: (1) from the Earls of Derby of the Ferrers line, through the marriage of Samuel Bagshawe, of Ford Hall, who died 1712; and (2) from the Plantagenets, Earls of Lancaster, and (3) from John of Gaunt, through the marriage of Colonel Samuel Bagshawe, who died 1762.

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.

[Continued from vol. vii., p. 217.]

1225

November 11-18. Westminster. Within the octave of S. Martin, 10 Henry III.

Between William de Dustune, *Plaintiff*, and Robert de Meleburne, Richard the Reeve, and Robert Balled, *Tenants*.

Release by Plaintiff, in consideration of a falcon and a sparrowhawk, to Tenant Robert de Meleburne, of a virgate of land in Meleburne; to Tenant Richard the Reeve, of a virgate of land in the same; and to Tenant Robert Balled, of a messuage in the same.

1226

Westminster. The morrow of the Purification of B. V. M., February 3. 10 Henry III.

Between Robert Maulovel of Ramton, *Plaintiff*, and Robert Maulovel of Restlavestune,* *Tenant*.

Grant by Plaintiff to Tenant, in tail, of a moiety of seven virgates of land in Restlavestune, with a capital messuage, and a moiety of all the wood; to wit, that moiety which doth lie on all sides towards the north, except the moiety of one oxgang of land held by Thomas Ckipel, which doth remain to Tenant, towards the south; and except half a virgate of land held by Michael Fitz Priest; and except half a virgate of land held by Roger the Reeve, which shall remain to Tenant in exchange for the service of Ralph Grim and his heirs which doth remain entirely to Plaintiff and his heirs; performing therefor the foreign service, as much as doth pertain to half a knight's fee. The aforesaid capital messuage, whether Tenant

* Probably Ravenstone.—ED.

dies with an heir of his body, or without, to revert to Plaintiff in fee. And in case of the death of Tenant without heir of his body, then all the land, with the capital messuage, to revert to Plaintiff in fee.

April 19—May 3. Westminster. Within 15 days of Easter, 10 Henry III.

Between Robert de Ackover, *Plaintiff*, and Liger de Dine and Agatha his wife, William de Stratton and Joan his wife by John de Dine, attorney of Agatha, and Walter de Stratton, attorney of Joan, [*Tenants*].

Grant by Plaintiff to Tenants of common of pasture in Attelawe,* to wit, in the wood of Rugge which is between Attelawe and Bradelegh, whereof Plaintiff complained that the same pasture was unjustly occupied by Tenants, except four islands which are upon Sculebroc,† in which Tenants will have no common; so that Tenants and all their men of Bradelegh may freely and quietly have common of herbage and pannage in the aforesaid wood, and their reasonable estovers, for building, and for burning, and for repairing hedges by the view of the Tenants' forester, although Plaintiff's forester may not be present. Saving to Plaintiff, and his heirs and their men of Attelawe, all their common in the same wood, in the same manner as aforesaid, by the view of Plaintiff's forester, although Tenant's forester may not be present. Grant, in consideration thereof, by Tenants to Plaintiff, of all the remainder of the wood of Rugge extending towards Fulwode within the metes underwritten, to wit, from the stream which is called Merebroc ascending by Uletlegh in Rigweye, and from Rigweye descending by the oak called Schutok as far as the stream descending near to Sculebroc under the mill of Attelawe; with full power to give and sell within the same metes, saving to Tenants common of pannage and herbage in the same wood, and in that land called Smeteholand, and in that land nearer to Wildemarefelde towards Attelawe; except the lands of Walter the Cook and Hugh de Attelawe within the same bounds, and in which Tenants ought to have no common; but so that Plaintiff or his heirs shall not be able to cut or assart the aforesaid wood.

April 19—May 17. Westminster. Within one month of Easter, 10 Henry III.

Between John, Prior of Reppendune, *Plaintiff*, and Nicholas de Wilington, *Deforciant*.

* The Okeovers (Ackover), of Okeover, Staffordshire, have held lands at Atlow from the 11th century.—ED.

† Probably the Schoobrook, one of the names of the small river in the Ashbourn Valley.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Tenant, in consideration of 6 silver marks, to Plaintiff, in frankalmoigne, of 67a. 3r. of land and a messuage in Wilingtonc, together with 11 acres of land and 5 acres of meadow, and with pasture for 10 beasts in the demesne pasture of Deforciant, quit of all secular service and exaction.

April 19—May 17. Westminster. Same date.

Between Nicholas, Prior of Tuttebir', *Plaintiff*, and Odinell de Forde, whom Henry de Ryhel and Henry Fitz Ailtrop vouched to warranty, and who did warrant them, [*Tenants*].

Grant by Plaintiff to Odinell de Forde, in fee, of the manor of Osemundestun,* at the yearly rent of 30s. sterling.

September 22. Nottingham. The morrow of S. Matthew, 10 Henry III.

Between Jordan de Tretune and Sibil his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Simon, Abbot of Basinggewerk, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs, in consideration of 100s. sterling, to Tenant, and to his church of Basinggewerk, in perpetuity, of the manors of Ludewurthe and of Arnwicroft; saving to Plaintiffs, and to Plaintiff Sibil, in fee, the watercourse of Ederhou descending to their mill at Rumeleg[h].

September 22. Same date.

Between Adam de Bradbyry and Alice his wife, and Robert le Archer and Agnes his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Simon, Abbot of Basinggewerk, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs, in consideration of 5 silver marks, to Tenant, and to his church of Basinggewerk, in perpetuity of 4 oxgangs of land in Duntinge.

September 22. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Gilbert Fitz Ranulph, *Plaintiff*, and Robert de Whitefeld, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 2 silver marks, to Tenant, in fee, of 4 oxgangs of land in Whitefeld.

September 22. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Thomas Fitz Simon, *Plaintiff*, and Henry Fitz Sewal, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 12s. sterling, to Tenant, in fee, of one oxgang of land in Schirle.

* Osmaston, near Derby.

September 22. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Henry, Abbot of Derleg[h], *Plaintiff*, and William Fitz Gregory, *Tenant*.

Grant by Plaintiff, to Tenant, for his life, of a messuage in Scardeclive, at the annual rent of 12d. at the feast of S. Giles, for all service; with reversion to Plaintiff, and to the church of Scardeclive in perpetuity; and acknowledgment by Tenant that the same is frankalmoign of the same church.

September 22. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Walter Fitz Laurence, *Plaintiff*, and William de Tideswelle, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, to Tenant, in fee, of a mill in Wrmenhulle, and also of all the lands and tenements which belonged to Daniel the Butler; and grant, in consideration thereof, by Tenant to Plaintiff of 2½ oxgangs of land, and one curtilage, and one meadow in Dunintone, to wit, the oxgang held by William Harefot, the oxgang held by Robert Fitz Muriell, and the half oxgang held by Matilda the widow, and the curtilage lying between the chapel and the messuage of Henry Prudfot, and the meadow held by Osmund brother of the aforesaid Daniel, at the yearly rent of 12 pence for all service, saving foreign service.

September 22. Nottingham. Same date.

Between John de Gray, *Plaintiff*, and Walter de Dencurt, *Deforciant*.

Release, on an assize of last presentation, by Deforciant to Plaintiff, in fee, of the advowson of the church of Schirlund, concerning which Plaintiff complained that Deforciant impeded his presentation to the same church, alleging that the same church was a chapel pertaining to his church of Mortune.* Roger de Dencurt, the patron of Mortune church, was present in the same court, and confirmed the Fine, and joined in releasing the advowson of Schirlund church.

September 29—October 6. Nottingham. Within the octave of S. Michael, 10 Henry III.

Between William Bardulf, *Plaintiff*, and Oliver Saucheverel, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff to Tenant,

* There was a church at Morton at the time of the Domesday Survey, but the church of Shirland does not seem to have been built until the reign of John. Litigation with regard to the advowsons of these parishes has gone on without much intermission from the reign of Henry III. to that of Victoria.—ED.

in fee, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land in Ockebroc ; and grant, in consideration thereof by Tenant that one rood of the same land shall lie divided between the land of Plaintiff at Eccebroc, and the land of Tenant at Hoppewelle.

September 29—October 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between William de Sandeby, *Plaintiff*, and Richard de Sandiacre, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Tenant, in consideration of $2\frac{1}{2}$ silver marks, to Plaintiff, in fee, of the third part of a mill in Sandiacre, in which there are 2 pairs of grinding stones, and 2 pairs of rotary stones, together with all the suit of grinding to the same third part pertaining, being the third part which Peter de Sandiacre, Tenant's father, had given in marriage to Petronilla, Plaintiff's mother ; so that when it shall reach the fourth grade of relationship of the descendants of the same Petronilla, provision shall be made for performing the service therefor, according to law. And Tenant and his heirs will sustain all burdens and works of the aforesaid mill, and will find all things necessary for the support thereof.

September 29. October 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Robert de Otehill, *Plaintiff*, and Ralph de Caldwell and Pavia his wife, by the same Ralph her attorney, *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 Pavia, in fee, of 2 virgates of land in Otehill.

September 29—October 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Sibilla, widow of William Wyldy, *Plaintiff*, and William, Abbot of Chester, by Arnald de Estune, his attorney, *Tenant*.

Release, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 11 silver marks, to Tenant and to his church of Chester, in perpetuity, of the fourth part of the Manor of Smalleg [h].

September 29—October 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between [the Abbot of Burton], *Plaintiff*, and Thomas Tuschet, *Tenant*.

Grant by Tenant, that 30 acres of land in Great Oure* should lie in common pasture for himself and his heirs and all his men of Macwrthe * * * to Plaintiff and his successors, in perpetuity, and to their men of Great Oure. Plaintiff and his successors, to be at liberty to assart 60 acres of land in Scortegrave

* Mickleover.—ED.

in that part of land * * * neither in Merewineswde, but the assarts made next Castelweie and in Brende, to lie uncultivated in common pasture between them for ever; so that Plaintiff and his successors may cultivate those 60 acres at his pleasure; saving * * * in those 60 acres, and likewise in the old assart after the corn shall have been carried; saving also to them their common throughout in Scortegrave for all kinds of cattle, as well goats and pigs as other cattle. Plaintiff and his successors to have free ingress and egress of the width of 4 perches to and from the pasture of Scortegrave, except the aforesaid 60 acres of land; and [free ingress] and egress of the width of 24 feet to the same pasture of Scortegrave; and grant by Plaintiff to Tenant, in fee, of common of pasture throughout the whole manor of Mac[wrthe and] Marchetone, except their goats which they could never have in the wood at Oure, called Merwineswde; and except their pigs which in time of pannage, viz., from Michaelmas to Martinmas, they could feed in the same wood. And likewise, Plaintiff and his successors and their men of Great Oure, to have their common throughout the whole in the manors of Macwrthe and of Marchetone for all kinds of cattle except goats; * * * except his pigs which in time of pannage, viz., from Michaelmas to Martinmas, will not enter the same woods.

September 29—October 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Peter de Brunintone, *Plaintiff*, and William Briwere, the younger, *Deforciant*.

Release, by Plaintiff to Tenant, in fee, of 2 acres of land in Tappetone, lying in Milneh * * * through the midst of which a certain stream (*gota*) of water doth run, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre; concerning which Plaintiff complained that Deforciant had unjustly occupied them. Deforciant and his heirs not to construct any edifice or mill there; but to be at liberty to cultivate the same land, if they will, or to dig there at their pleasure, and thence to take, for the sustentation of their mill and mill pond at Neubaude (Newbold); and grant in consideration thereof, by Deforciant to Plaintiff of 2 marks rent out of the same mill, to be received yearly from the bailiff, miller, or farmer of Deforciant, who shall perform fealty to Plaintiff for the same. And William de Tappetone, who claimed a right in the same land and stream of water, was present in the same court and joined in the concord and release, in consideration of 28d. rents which Plaintiff released out of the rent arising out of his tenement in Tappetone; so that when Deforciant and his heirs are bound to render to Plaintiff and his heirs 7s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

a year, they shall render besides only 5s. 6½d., saving to Plaintiff and his heirs the other services and customs owing to them by Deforciant and his heirs in respect of the aforesaid tenement.

September 29—October 13. Nottingham. Within 15 days of S. Michael, 10 Henry III.

Between Alice, daughter of Osmund, *Plaintiff*, and Iveta, widow of William de Lond[on], and Henry, Roger, and Philip, her sons, *Tenants*.

Release by Plaintiff, in consideration of 8s. sterling, to Tenants, in fee, of a messuage in Dereby.

September 29—October 13. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Ralph Fitz Simon and Mabel, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and John de Heriz, *Tenant*.

Release, in consideration of a sparrow hawk, by Plaintiffs to Tenant, in fee, of the third part of the Manors of Winesfeude, Tibbeschelf, Gunavestune, and Widemarepole, being the dower of Plaintiff Mabel out of the free tenement of Ivo de Heriz, her former husband.

September 29—October 13. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Richard de Ednesoure, *Plaintiff*, and William de Stirstone and Joan his wife, *Tenants*.

Grant by Tenants to Plaintiff, in fee, (out of a moiety of the manors of Bradeleg[h] and Stirstone), of 14s. rents in the same manors, to wit, the homage and all the service of William Fitz Leising and his heirs out of two oxgangs of land in Bradeleg[h], to wit, ½ a mark a year for all service; and the homage and all the service of Stephen Harel and his heirs out of 14 acres of land in Stirstone, to wit 5s. a year for all service; and all the service of the tenement held by Thomas le Plumbere in Bradeleg[h], at the yearly rent of 8d. for all service. This fine was made in the presence of William Fitz Leising, Stephen Harel, and Thomas le Plumbere, who acknowledged that they owed the aforesaid services.

September 29—October 13. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Richard de Ednesoure, *Plaintiff*, and Ledger de Diva and Agatha his wife *Tenants*.

Grant by Tenants to Plaintiff in fee (out of the moiety of the manors of Bradelege and Stirstone), of 14s. rents in the same manors, to wit, the homage and all the service of Walter Fitz John and his heirs out of 14 acres of land in Bradeleg[h], to wit 7s. a year for all service; and the homage and all the service of William Hyrdeman and his heirs out of 3 acres of land in Stirstone, to wit, 2s. a year

for all service ; and the homage and all the service of William Fitz Leising and his heirs out of 6 acres of land in Bradeleg[h], to wit, 5s. a year, for all service ; at the yearly rent of 8d. for all service. This fine was made in the presence of the aforesaid Walter Fitz John, William Hyrdeman, and William Fitz Leising, who acknowledged that they owed the aforesaid services ; likewise in the presence and with the consent of Gunnilda, mother of William Fitz Leising, who acknowledged that she would render to Plaintiff in fee 5s. a year for her son as long as he shall retain that holding.

September 29—October 27. Leicester. Within one month of S. Michael, 10 Henry III.

Between William de Heriz, *Plaintiff*, and Robert le Sauvage, *Tenant*.

Release by Tenant to Plaintiff, in fee, (out of 200 acres of land in Willametorpe), of six score and 26 acres of land, and 50 acres of wood out of the wood pertaining to the same land, to wit, 31 acres of land, and 50 acres of wood within these metes and bounds underwritten ; to wit from Roda at Hek, stretching towards the valley to the south up to Karebec by the old ditch of Wellamesthorpe, and from Karebec up to Havekenestesike, and thence ascending to the cross upon Hoga, and from the same cross towards the north up to the cross which is upon the way of Roda, and from that cross in length to the aforesaid ditch ; and 51 acres of land lying between these bounds, to wit, as the ditch of Ralph brother of Alan the Smith extends to the ditch of Matthew the Smith, and so up to the ditch of William the Carter, and thence extending to the old ditch of Willamesthorpe ; and 44 acres of land lying within these bounds, to wit, from the land of Alan the Smith by the new ditch upon Heyteleg towards the north to the duct of Heyteleg ; at the yearly rent of 6 pence at the Feast of S. Martin for all service ; and release, in consideration thereof by Plaintiff to Tenant, in fee, of all his right and claim in the surplus of all the aforesaid land and wood to the same land pertaining ; Tenant receiving the homage of Plaintiff in the same court.

September 30. Nottingham. The morrow of S. Michael, 10 Henry III.

Between Richard Fitz Emma, *Plaintiff*, and Robert Beufay, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Tenant, to Plaintiff, in fee, of an oxgang of land in Trusseleg[h], at the yearly rent of 6d.

September 30. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Richard, Abbot of Burton, *Plaintiff*, and Roger le Breton, *Deforciant*.

Grant by Plaintiff to Deforciant, in fee, and for their men at Rughediche, of common of pasture throughout the whole manor of Great Uure, for all manner of cattle, except their goats which they could never have in the wood at Uure called Merwynwode, and except their pigs, which in time of pannage, viz., from Michaelmas to Martinmas shall not enter the same wood, which pigs however, at other times throughout the whole year, shall be able to feed in the same wood. Grant also to Deforciant in fee, and to their men of Rughediche, of common for all kinds of cattle throughout the whole land of Little Uure after the decease of Philip Mart' and Ann his wife, except their goats and pigs as aforesaid. Grant also to Deforciant in fee of one [acre of land] in Basingerys near to Deforciant's culture at Rughediche. Grant by Deforciant, in consideration thereof, that Plaintiff and his successors may assart and cultivate at their pleasure 60 acres of land in Syortegrave, in that part which is next to the town of Uure, and not more, saving to deforciant and his heirs and their men of Rughediche their common there, after the corn shall have been carried, with free ingress and egress to the same pasture of Uure. Likewise Plaintiff and his successors to have free ingress and egress of the width of 4 perches to and from the pasture of Syortegrave towards the fields of Redburne. And Nicholas de Enoure* and his heirs to have free ingress and egress of the width of 24 feet to and from the same pasture next Wytesiche; saving to Deforciant in fee, and to his men their common everywhere in Syortegrave and in Brende for all manner of cattle, as well goats and pigs as other cattle.

September 30. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Richard, Abbot of Burton, *Plaintiff*, and Henry Tuschet and Basil his wife, Hugh Fitz Hugh, Herbert Snaw, Richard the Miller, Hugh Lupus, Robert Fitz Matthew, Elias de Kinnetone, Ralph de Benetleg[h], Peter Fitz Alduse, William Cusin, Matthew de Mora, Hugh Fitz William, Peter de Lehys, Robert Fitz Simon, Hugh Fitz Godwin, Ingeram the smith, Philip de Macwrde, Henry Fitz William, Thurstan de Macwrde, William Fitz Emelot, Robert Fitz William, Hugh his brother, Roger the cook, Thomas Fitz Margaret, Thomas Fitz Gocelin, Roger de Kinnetone, Robert Oysel, and Henry Fitz Richard, *Deforciant*s.

* Heanor.—ED.

Grant by Plaintiff to Deforciant, in fee, and for their men at Macwrde and Marchetone, of common of pasture throughout the entire manor of Great Uure for all manner of cattle except their goats which they could never have in the wood of Uure, and except their pigs, which in time of pannage, viz., from Michaelmas to Martinmas shall not enter the same wood, which pigs however, at other times throughout the whole year, shall be able to feed in the same wood; and grant by deforciant, in consideration thereof, that Plaintiff and his successors may assart and cultivate, at their pleasure, 60 acres of land in Syortegrave, in that part which is next to the town of Uure, and not more; saving to Deforciant and their heirs their common there, after the corn shall have been carried; and saving also to the same their common everywhere in Syortegrave and in Brende, for all cattle, as well goats and pigs as other cattle. And likewise Plaintiff and his successors and their men of Uure to have their common in Macwrde and Marketone for all their own cattle. Plaintiff and his successors to have free ingress and egress of the width of 4 perches to and from the pasture of Syortegrave towards the fields of Redburne; and Nicholas de Eynoure and his heirs to have free ingress and egress of the width of 24 feet to and from the same pasture next Wytesiche. Plaintiff and his successors not to have liberty to cultivate or assart any further in the wood of Merwin.

September 30. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Nicholas Fitz Thorald, *Plaintiff*, and Ralph Fitz Alan and Felicia his wife, by the same Ralph her attorney, *Tenants*.

Release, on a recognizance of great assize, by Plaintiff to Tenants, and to Tenant Felicia, in fee, of one virgate of land in Meautone, at the yearly rent of 4 shillings for all service, saving foreign service.

September 30. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Robert de Harestain, *Plaintiff*, and William, Abbot of Wellebec, *Deforciant*.

Grant by Plaintiff to Deforciant, (out of common of pasture in Suttone, to wit that pasture between the river of Calehale and Polesbroc, whereof Plaintiff complained that Deforciant unjustly exacted common in the aforesaid pasture, so that Plaintiff had no common in the land belonging to Deforciant at Ducinantone, neither did Deforciant perform him any service in order that he should have the aforesaid common) of 20 acres of pasture out of the same pasture, by the perch of 20 feet; to wit those which lie near to the sheep fold of Deforciant towards the south, so that it shall be

lawful for Deforciant and his successors, out of the same pasture, to make and cultivate arable land or pasture at their pleasure : to hold to Deforciant in frankalmoign, free and quit of all secular service custom and exaction ; and grant, in consideration thereof, by Deforciant to Alan de Bruningtone and Isabella his wife, Geoffrey de Ewedale, Geoffrey Russel, Richard Fitz Henry, Laurence Fitz Robert, and Matthew his brother, and Hawise La Franceise in fee, of common in the aforesaid pasture, if it should be lying in pasture ; and if it should be under cultivation, then that each of them should be at liberty to cultivate according to his holding in the same town. This fine was made in the presence, and with the consent of William de Plesele, Reginald de Bedford, Henry Fitz Ranulph, and Stephen de Eggestowa, free men of Plaintiff at Harestain ; also of Alan de Bruningtone and Isabella his wife, Geoffrey de Ewedale, Geoffrey Russell, Richard Fitz Henry, Laurence Fitz Robert, and Matthew his brother, and Hawise La Franceise, free men of Deforciant at Ducinantone.

September 30. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Robert de Aldewerke, *Plaintiff*, and John de Birchoure, *Tenant*.

Grant by Plaintiff to Tenant for life, of the manor of Birchoure, at the service of one fourth part of a knight's fee, and all other services pertaining to Henry Fitz Sewal and his heirs, which services Tenant will perform to Plaintiff and his heirs, and also rendering yearly to Plaintiff and his heirs 4d. at Michaelmas for all service. In case Tenant shall have an heir of his body by his wedded wife, the moiety of the manor after his decease shall remain to that heir, to wit the moiety of all the demesne of the same manor, as it doth lie on all sides in the fields towards the west, and all that messuage held by Adam le Driver in exchange for the capital messuage of the same manor, and the homage and all the service of Henry Fitz Henry and his heirs of 3½ oxgangs of land ; and the homage and all the service of the heirs of Robert brother of the same John of the land of Blakemare ; and 4d. a year of the wood of Boccwde ; and all the wood which doth remain to that manor shall remain common between them so that neither Tenant nor Plaintiff or their heirs may commit waste ; to hold to the same heir of Tenant and to his heirs, performing therefor a moiety of the aforesaid service of the fourth part of a knight's fee, and rendering annually to Plaintiff and to his heirs 14d. ; when Tenant in his life time rendered only 4d., saving to Plaintiff and his heirs the aforesaid capital messuage which doth remain to him freely. Grant also

by Plaintiff that Henry, Tenant's son, and his heirs should have and hold 12 acres out of the same manor which he had from the gift of Tenant before this fine was made, with the messuage and meadow to the same messuage pertaining by the service of 12d. a year; and the other moiety of the same manor with its appurtenances in demesnes and rents, in homages and services of free men, together with the aforesaid capital messuage, after the decease of Tenant, if he shall have an heir of his body, shall revert to Plaintiff and his heirs freely. And in case of Tenant's death without heir of his body, then the same manor to revert to Plaintiff in fee.

October 19. Leicester. The morrow of St. Luke, 10 Henry III.

Between Roger de Dencurt, *Plaintiff*, and John de Heriz, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Tenant to Plaintiff, in fee, (out of 72 acres of wood in Pillesleg[h]) of 60 acres of wood out of the same wood within these metes underwritten, to wit, from Stamlandesike up to the bounds of Stainesby in length and width, and from Huringhulbroc up to Huringhul[le]; to hold as pertaining to his manor of Pillesleg[h]; and release, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff to Tenant in fee of other 12 acres of wood of the remainder of the aforesaid 72 acres of wood, as in those which do pertain to the manor of the same John de Tibeschelfe lying without the aforesaid bounds.

1227.

February 25. Ilchester. The morrow of Ash Wednesday, 11 Henry III.

Between Master Henry de Bissopestone, *Plaintiff*, and Richard de Warneforde, whom John de Gray vouched to warranty, [*Deforciant*].

Grant by Deforciant to Plaintiff, in fee, of 6 oxgangs of land in Little Stratton, and 2 oxgangs of land in Forda, to wit, all the land held by Deforciant in the same villis; and grant in consideration thereof by Plaintiff that if he, or Lettice his sister should die without an heir of their bodies, then the land at Ford should revert to Deforciant in fee.

1228.

January 13-20. Westminster. Within the octaves of S. Hilary 12 Henry III.

Between Robert, Abbot of Rufford, *Plaintiff*, and Lancelin de Stokes and Avice his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Release by Deforciant, on a plea of warranty of charter, to Plaintiff and his church of Rufford, in frankalmoign, of a moiety of the manor of Abbeneya, at that which Plaintiff hath of the gift of Matthew de Ponintone, grandfather of Deforciant Avice, whose heir

she is ; at the yearly rent of 3s. sterling at the feast of the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul for all service and exaction. And Plaintiff did receive Deforciant into all the benefits of his abbey for ever.

March 26—April 9. Westminster. Within 15 days of Easter, 12 Henry III.
Between Julian de Thorpe and Mary his sister, *Plaintiffs*, and Robert de Alvelea, *Tenant*.

Release by Plaintiffs in consideration of 10 silver marks, to Tenant, in fee, of the manor of Lea.

1230.

January 13—Feb. 9. Westminster. Within one month of S. Hilary, 14 Henry III.

Between Robert de Lexint[one],* *Plaintiff*, and William Briwere, *Deforciant*.

Release, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant to Plaintiff, in fee, of £10 rents to be received yearly at Brimentone, from Peter de Brimentone out of a rent of £20 which the same Peter did owe to Deforciant by the year for the tenements held by him of Deforciant in Whitintone and in Brimentone, at the yearly rent of one pound of cummin, or 2d. at Michaelmas at Cestrefeud for all service, custom, and exaction. Peter de Brimentone was present in the same court and did acknowledge that he owed the aforesaid rent of £20. Power for Plaintiff to distrain on the chattels of Peter de Brimentone at Whitintone and Brimentone in case of nonpayment of rent.

September 4—Nottingham. Wednesday after the Feast of S. Giles, 14 Henry III.

Between Emma, Prioress of Kingesmedwe,† *Plaintiff*, and Lancelin Fitz Lancelin and Avice his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant to Plaintiff and her church of Kingesmedwe, in frankalmoign, of 13 acres of land and a messuage in Stok[es], and pasture for 300 sheep and their young for one year, and for 8 oxen and 6 cows and 30 goats and 20 pigs in the same vill. Plaintiff did take Deforciant and their heirs into all the benefits and prayers

* Robert de Lexinton was Dean of Lincoln. Chesterfield, with many other of the chief minsters of the county had been given by King John to the Deanery of Lincoln. Whittington and Brimington were two of the hamlets of the extensive manor of Chesterfield, of which William Briwere, who died in 1232, was lord.—ED.

† The Benedictine Nunnery of King's Mead, Derby, usually styled St. Mary de Pratis, was founded in 1160. The site is still known as Nun's Green.—ED.

which should thenceforth take place in the church of Kingesmedwe.

September 4—Nottingham. Same date.

Between Geoffrey Laparillur and Sigerith his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Peter de Rolund, *Tenant*.

Release by Plaintiffs, in consideration of 20s. sterling to Tenant, in fee, of a moiety of two messuages, and 8s. rents, and 10 acres of land in Cestrefeud, and a moiety of 9 acres of land in Middleton, and a moiety of 12 acres of land in Eyum, and a moiety of 9 acres of land in Ashford, and a moiety of 4 acres of land in Newehaghe.

September 4—Nottingham. Same date.

Between Nicholas, Prior of Tuttesbir[y], *Plaintiff*, and John Fitz Bartholomew and Emelin his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Release, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant, to Plaintiff, and to his church of Tuttesbir[y], in frankalmoign, of 4 oxgangs of land, and the third part of 2 oxgangs of land, and 3½d rents in Hatton. Plaintiff did take Deforciant and their heirs into all the benefits and prayers which thenceforth should take place in their church of Tuttesbir[y]. Grant also by Deforciant to Plaintiff and to his church of Tuttesbir[y], in frankalmoign, of all their right in all the lands and tenements held by Juliana widow of Walter de Muntgomery of them in Hattone, after the decease of the said Juliana.

November 11—25. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. Martin, 15 Henry III.

Between Ralph Grym, *Plaintiff*, and Robert de Suggenhulle and Petronilla his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant, in consideration of 20s. sterling, to Plaintiff, in fee, of half a carucate of land in Swarchircote.*

And Henry son of Hawise de Dernelanstone doth put in his claim.

1231.

January 13—Feb. 3. Westminster. Within three weeks of S. Hilary, 15 Henry III.

Between Hugh de Lee and Alice his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Roger Prior of Lentone, by Walter le Messagere his attorney, *Tenant*.

* Probably Swarkeston.

Release, by Plaintiffs, in consideration of 5 silver marks, to Tenant and to his church of Lentone, in perpetuity, of two parts of 25 acres of land in Blakewelle.

Nicholas son of Nicholas of Chelmerdone doth put in his claim.

March 23—April 6. Westminster. Within 15 days of Easter, 15 Henry III.

Between Reginald de Medery and Isolda his wife, by Bartholomew de Ho their attorney, *Plaintiffs*, and Eugenolf de Brankforde and Hawise his wife, by Geoffrey Monk, their attorney, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant, in consideration of a sparrow hawk, to Plaintiffs, and to Plaintiff Isolda, in fee, of four oxgangs of land in Codenoure, at the yearly rent of 1d. for all service.

September 29—October 27. Westminster. Within one month of S. Michael, 15 Henry III.

Between Idonea daughter of William son of Nigel de Shardelawe, by William le Cruir, her attorney and William de Neutone, by Henry de Saint Piers his attorney, *Plaintiffs*, and Robert Fitz Ede of Sherdelawe, *Tenant*.

Grant by Plaintiff Idonea to Tenant, in fee, of 4 oxgangs of land in Sherdel[awe] (Shardlow), at the yearly rent of 5s. for all service; and performing the foreign service pertaining to the same.

Plaintiff William de Neutone doth acknowledge that he hath elsewhere his portion to the value of a moiety of the aforesaid 4 oxgangs of land and service.

1232.

January 13-20—Westminster. Within the octaves of S. Hilary, 16 Henry III.

Between Roger de Maresey, *Plaintiff*, and William Pedleure, *Tenant*.

Release by Plaintiff, in consideration of a silver mark, to Tenant, in fee, of 2 oxgangs of land in Kinnetone (Kniveton).

June 7—Nottingham. The morrow of the Holy Trinity, 16 Henry III.

Between Arnald le Brun, *Plaintiff*, and William Fitz William, *Tenant*.

Grant, on a plea of mort d'ancestor, by Tenant, in consideration of half a silver mark to Plaintiff in fee, of an oxgang of land in Heyelawe; at the yearly rent of 6d. for all service save foreign service.

June 7—Nottingham. The morrow of the Holy Trinity, 16 Henry III.

Between Robert the Dean, of Scropton, *Plaintiff*, and Gilbert de Foston and Basil his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by *Deforciant*s, in consideration of 4s. to *Plaintiff*, in fee, of 9 acres of land in Foston, at the yearly rent of 1½d. for all service.

June 25. Nottingham. The morrow of S. John the Baptist, 16 Henry III.

Between Geoffrey de Akovere and Matilda his wife, *Plaintiff*s, and William de Mungly, *Deforciant*, concerning reasonable bounds to be made between *Plaintiff*'s land in Snelistone, and *Deforciant*'s land in Cubbeleg[h].

Agreement that all such land within the metes and bounds underwritten towards the manor of Snelistone doth remain to *Plaintiff*s in fee, to wit, from Caldewelle by the watercourse descending next the wood of John Fitz Herbert to Stenriforde, and from Stenriforde to Ashwodebroc, ascending to the trench which *Deforciant* caused to be made there, and by that trench to the cut oak which is the bound between *Plaintiff*s and *Deforciant*, and from that oak by the trench which is begun to be dug up to Holiwellesiche, and from Holiwellesiche by the trench ascending near Wyndioc, and from Wyndioc by the trench up to Holdeyclonhevede, so that *Plaintiff*s and their heirs may assart and inclose at their pleasure 30 acres of land measured by the perch of 20 feet within the same bounds concerning which there was contention between *Plaintiff*s and *Deforciant*, without any common which *Deforciant* or his heirs could have in the same 30 acres; saving however to *Deforciant* and his heirs and to their men of Cubbeleg[h] their common of pasture throughout the whole manor of Snelestone outside the meadow which had a close on the day when this agreement was made. And saving to *Deforciant* and his heirs and to their men of Cubbeleg[h] the pigs of their own feeding of Cubbeleg[h], quit of pannage in the woods of Snelestone outside the inclosed park of Snelestone on the day when this agreement was made, without agistment. And if it should happen that the aforesaid 30 acres of land should lie uncultivated or not inclosed; then, as long as they shall so lie, *Deforciant* and his heirs and their men shall have their common there; and all the land on the other side of the said bounds which is towards Cubbeleg[h] shall remain to them quit, in fee; with power to assart and inclose the same at their pleasure, saving to *Plaintiff*s and their heirs and their men of Snelestone their common of pasture everywhere in the manor of Cubbeleg[h] outside the inclosed park of Cubbeleg[h] on the day when this agreement was

made ; and saving also their pigs of their own feeding of Snelestone, quit of pannage in the woods of Cubbeleg[h] outside the inclosed park on the day when this agreement was made, without agistment. And if it should happen that that part of land, which doth lie on the other side of those bounds towards Cubbeleg[h], concerning which there was contention between them, and which doth remain to Deforciant and his heirs, shall lie uncultivated or not inclosed, then Plaintiffs and their heirs and their men of Snelestone shall have their common as long as it shall so long lie.

- July 26. Cambridge. The morrow of S. James 16 Henry III.
Between Laurence, Abbot of Birton, by William de Esseburne his attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Philip de Roffa whom Robert Fitz Robert did vouch to warranty, *Deforciant*.
Release by Deforciant, in consideration of 2 silver marks, to Plaintiff and to his successors, and to their church of Birton, in perpetuity, of a virgate of land in Wynmeshulle.

1234.

- June 18—July 2. Westminster. Within 15 days of the Holy Trinity, 18 Henry III.
Between Richard de Helcrambe and Margery his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Nicholas de Wilingtone, whom Laurence, Abbot of Burton, did vouch to warranty, and who did warrant him, [*Deforciant*].
Release by Plaintiffs, in consideration of 10 silver marks, to Deforciant, in fee, of 4 oxgangs of land in Finderne ; and grant, in consideration thereof, by Deforciant, that Plaintiffs should have and hold all the land which they previously held of Deforciant in Wilingtone ; rendering therefor yearly one pair of white gloves, or $\frac{1}{2}$ d., at Easter, (whereas they formerly used to render 2s. 8d.) for all service, saving foreign service.

1235. Cambridge. Within the octave of the Holy Trinity, 19 Henry
June 3—10. III.

Between Robert de Lexintone, *Plaintiff*, and William de Glamorgan, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant, in consideration of a sparrow-hawk, to Plaintiff, in fee, of the third part of a moiety of the manor of Scartheclive, and the third part of the park of the same vill, and whatever pertained to Deforciant of the homage and service of the heir of Robert son of William of Alferton, concerning the tenement which he held of Brian de Lisle in Blakwelle, and whatever pertained to him of the homage and service of

John de Eyncort and his heirs concerning the tenement which he held of the aforesaid Bryan in Assoure* ; to hold either of Deforciant and his heirs, or of the chief lords of the fee ; whichever he willed ; performing therefor the foreign service, for all service and exaction.

Sept. 9. Nottingham. The morrow of the Nativity of B. V. M. 19 Henry III.

Between Geoffrey Le Parrillur and Sigerid his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and William de Vernun, by Richard de Heriz, his attorney, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs, in consideration of 2 silver marks, to Tenant, in fee, of the third part of the manor of Neuhage.†

1236.

Sept. 29. Nottingham. Michaelmas Day, 20 Henry III.

Between Ralph de Freschenville, *Plaintiff*, and William de Wakebrige, *Tenant*.

Grant by Plaintiff, in consideration of a silver mark, to Tenant, in fee, of 2 oxgangs of land in Patertone, at the yearly rent of 12d. sterling, and performing the foreign service as much as doth pertain to that land, for all service and exaction.

Sept. 29. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Henry le Rutur, *Plaintiff*, and Robert de Curcun and Agnes his wife, *Tenants*.

Release by Plaintiff, in consideration of a silver mark, to Tenants, and to the heirs of Tenant Agnes, of a virgate of land in Catton.

Sept. 29. Nottingham. Same date.

Between William son of Richard of Bectone,‡ *Plaintiff*, and Ranulph of New Market, *Tenant*.

Grant by Tenant that Plaintiff and his heirs may have in a portion of his wood at Becton each year between Pentecost and the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, 6 cartloads of bush, with 4 oxen, and one cartload of underwood, with 4 oxen, by the view and delivery of Tenant's forester ; and release, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff to Tenant, in fee, of all other estovers which he did exact from him of housebote and haybote in the aforesaid portion of Tenant's wood in Bectone.

Oct. 3. Nottingham. Friday next after S. Michael, 20 Henry III.

Between Henry of Carlisle, *Plaintiff*, and Robert Fitz John *Deforciant*.

* Ashover.—ED.

† Newhaven, between Buxton and Ashbourne.—ED.

‡ Beighton.—ED.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant, in consideration of a silver mark, to Plaintiff, in fee, of 2 oxgangs, and 2 acres of land in Chadesdene (Plaintiff has the same of the gift of John de Halctone, Deforciant's father), at the yearly rent of 2s. 6d. sterling, (whereas formerly he was accustomed to render only 2s.,) for all service, saving foreign service.

- Oct. 4. Nottingham. Saturday next after S. Michael, 20 Henry III.
Between Reginald de Meldre and Isolda his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Lancelin de Stokes and Avice his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant, in consideration of 30 silver marks, to Plaintiffs for their lives, and after the decease of the longer liver, then to the heirs of such longer liver, in fee, of a messuage, and a moiety of the manor of Stoke, and the mill of the same vill at the yearly rent of 1 lb. of cummin, at the feast of S. Martin, for all service and exaction.

- Oct. 5. Nottingham. Sunday next after S. Michael, 20 Henry III.
Between William Fitz Ralph, *Plaintiff*, and Geoffrey de Tutessbury and Matilda his wife, *Tenants*.

Grant by Plaintiff to Tenants, and to Letitia and Mariota, daughters of Matilda, in tail, of a messuage in Derby; at the annual rent of 1 lb. of cummin, or 1½d. at Easter; and performing to the chief lords of the fee the services pertaining thereto, for all service and exaction; with remainder to Plaintiff in fee.

- Sept. 29—Oct. 6. Nottingham. Within the octave of S. Michael, 20 Henry III.

Between Henry Freman and Agnes his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and William de Kaudewelle, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs, in consideration of 2 silver marks, to Tenant, in fee, of a virgate of land in Kandewelle.

- Sept. 29—Oct. 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Luke Fitz Swain, *Plaintiff*, and Fulcher de Hirtone; *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 20s. sterling, to Tenant, in fee, of an oxgang of land in Hirtone.*

- Sept. 29—Oct. 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Thomas of Derby and Ingerith his wife, and Thomas de Esseburne and Eda his wife, by the same Thomas

* Kirk Ireton.—ED.

de Dereby and Thomas de Esseburne, attornies of the same, Ingerith and Eda, *Plaintiffs*, and Simon Fitz Walter and Ell en his wife, by the same Simon her attorney, *Tenants*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Tenants, in consideration of 5s. sterling, to Plaintiffs, and to the heirs of Plaintiffs Ingerith and Eda, in fee, of one acre of meadow in Clifton.

Sept. 29—Oct. 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Ralph Fitz Elias and Matilda his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Peter Fitz William, *Tenant*.

Release by Plaintiffs, in consideration of 15s. sterling, to Tenant, in fee, of 4 oxgangs of land in Wileue.

Sept. 29—Oct. 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Robert Le Foun, *Plaintiff*, and William de Campania, *Tenant*.

Grant by Plaintiff, in consideration of 7 silver marks, to Tenant, in fee, of 100 a. of land in Duffeld, at the yearly rent of 2 silver marks, for all service and exaction.

Sept. 29—Oct. 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Juliana daughter of Alan de Hausedeley, Agnes and Susanna, sisters of the same Juliana, *Plaintiffs*, and Jocelin de Harmere, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs, in consideration of 20s. sterling, to Tenant, in fee, of an oxgang of land in Hullecote.

Sept. 29—Oct. 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Adam Le Clerc and Mabel his wife, Roger Fasinge and Millicent his wife, and Amice widow of Gerard the Smith, *Plaintiffs*, and Oliver de Ayncurt, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs, in consideration of 20s. sterling, to Tenant, in fee, of 3 a. of meadow in Greswelle.

Sept. 29—Oct. 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Robert the Cook and Margery his wife, Robert Fitz Solomon, Edelina his wife, and Eleanor sister of Edelina, *Plaintiffs*, and Ralph Fitz-Ernisius of Chadesdene, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs, in consideration of 2 silver marks, to Tenant, in fee, of 4 oxgangs, and 9 a. of land in Chadesdene.

Sept. 29—Oct. 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Richard de Sandiacre, *Plaintiff*, and William Fitz Joseph, whom Robert le Beye vouched to warranty, and who did warrant, him, [*Tenant*].

Grant by Plaintiff to Tenant, in fee, of 2 mills in Derby, at the yearly rent of a silver mark, and acquitting the same mills against the chief lords of the fee of all other services to the same mills pertaining, for all service and exaction. Plaintiff and his heirs to have the grinding of all the corn of his own house of Lotchirche at the aforesaid mills, quit of toll, for ever. This Fine was made in the presence of William Basset, who did release to Tenant, in fee, all his right and claim in the same mills.

Sept. 29—Oct. 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Robert Fitz Robert, *Plaintiff*, and Ralph Fitz Simon, *Tenant*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Tenant to Plaintiff, in fee, of a moiety of one oxgang of land, except 2 acres, in Clapwelle, viz. that moiety which doth lie on all sides in the fields of Estfelde, and Suthfelde, and Westfelde towards the south; to be holden of the chief lords of the fee* by the service to the same moiety pertaining, for all service and exaction, saving to Tenant in fee the toft and croft formerly held by Roger, the Dean, of Clapwelle.

Sept. 29—Oct. 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between William Fitz Hugh of Etwelle, *Plaintiff*, and Adam Fitz Walter of Lintone, *Tenant*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff to Tenant, in fee, of one out of 2 oxgangs of land in Etwelle, viz., that oxgang which lies on all sides in the field of Etwelle towards the south; at the yearly rent of 4s. sterling, and performing the foreign service pertaining to the same land, for all service and exaction.

And William de Bissopedene asserts his claim.

Sept. 29—Oct. 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Rametta, Prioress of S. Mary, Derby, *Plaintiff*, and Henry de Donistone and Eleanor his wife, and Robert de Stanton, † [*Tenants*], concerning the reasonable bounds to be made between Plaintiff's land at Tormundeleg[h], and Tenants' land, concerning which Plaintiff complained that Tenants attached 6 acres of Plaintiff's wood to their own fee, more than pertained to them.

Grant by Tenants to Plaintiff, in frankalmoign, of one acre of wood out of the aforesaid 6 acres, viz., that acre which doth lie

* This seems to be a foreshadowing of the statute of *Quia Emptores*, 18 Edw. I.—W.H.H.

† He is called subsequently in the Fine, Robert de Osolvestone, but there can be no doubt that the same person is intended.—W. H. H.

between Plaintiff's land, and Tenants' wood, quit of all secular service and exaction ; and grant, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff to Tenants, in fee, of all their right and claim in the surplus of the said 6 acres of wood.

Sept. 29—Oct. 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Thomas, Prior of Sempringham, *Plaintiff*, and Roger Brito, *Deforciant*, concerning common of pasture in Waletone, respecting which Plaintiff complained that Deforciant did not observe the agreement made between Robert Brito, Deforciant's father, and Richard, formerly Prior of Sempringham. Plaintiff's predecessor.

Grant by Deforciant that Plaintiff and his successors should have common in the aforesaid pasture in Waletone for 500 sheep, and 40 she-goats, 20 cows, 10 mares, and 10 sows, with their young of one year ; and at the end of the year they should remove the young of the aforesaid animals if the number of the same animals should be complete ; and if it should not be complete, then they shall remain in the same pasture until the number shall be complete. Grant also by the same to Plaintiff, in frankalmoign, together with the aforesaid animals, of sufficient pasture for two ploughs (*carucatas*) of oxen in the said pasture of Waltone, and in the pasture of Bramtone, and of Calehale, with free ingress and egress to the same pasture, and also 6 oxgangs of land previously held by Plaintiff in the territory of Waletone ; at the yearly rent of 2s. sterling for all secular service and exaction ; and release, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff of all damages which he alleged he had suffered on account of the hindrance occasioned by Deforciant in respect of the same common of pasture. Grant also by Plaintiff that the park belonging to Deforciant at Waletone should remain inclosed, as it was in the time of Deforciant's father.

Sept. 29—Oct. 13. Nottingham. Within 15 days of S. Michael, 20 Henry III.

Between Avice, widow of Richard the Baker, *Plaintiff*, and Ralph Fitz Ralph, *Tenant*, concerning a virgate of land in Caldewelle, and between the same Avice, *Plaintiff*, and the same Ralph, whom William Fitz David did vouch to warranty, and who did warrant him, concerning a virgate, of land in the same vill, *Tenant*.

Grant by Tenant to Plaintiff, in fee, of the messuage formerly held by Walter Fitz Walter, and the oxgang near to the 2 oxgangs formerly held by the same Walter, at the yearly rent of 10d. sterling

for all service, saving foreign service ; and release, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff to Tenant, in fee, of all her right in the surplus of all the aforesaid land.

Sept. 29—Oct. 13. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Roger Fitz Roger, *Plaintiff*, and Bertram de Verdun, whom Gregory de Engleby did vouch to warranty, and who did warrant him, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 20s. sterling, to Tenant, in fee, of 2 oxgangs of land in Engleby.

Sept. 29—Oct. 13. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Ralph de la Dale, *Plaintiff*, and Roger Fitz Roger, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of half a silver mark, to Tenant, of 6 a. of land in Brimitone.

Sept. 29—Oct. 13. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Emma de Wakebrige, *Plaintiff*, and John de Camera, *Tenant*.

Grant by Plaintiff, in consideration of 20s. sterling, to Tenant, in fee, of 12 acres of land in Lindweye* ; at the yearly rent of 2s sterling, for all service and exaction.

Sept. 29—Oct. 13. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Robert de Brunelle, *Plaintiff*, and William de Stanle, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant to Plaintiff, in fee, of 2 oxgangs of land in Trawelle ; and grant, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff to Deforciant, in fee, of the toft in the same vill formerly held by Camel de Trowelle, at the yearly rent of a pair of white gloves at Easter, and performing the foreign service pertaining to the same, for all service and exaction.

Sept. 29—Oct. 13. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Emma daughter of Robert, *Plaintiff*, and Robert Wite kinge, *Tenant*.

Release, on a recognizance of great assize, by Plaintiff, in consideration of a silver mark, to Tenant, in fee, of a messuage and 6 acres of land in Macwurthe.

* Lindhay, near Crich.—ED.

Sept. 29—Oct. 13. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Robert Fitz Ralph, *Plaintiff*, and Walter Prior of Wyrkeshope, whom Thomas de Wyrkeshope did vouch to warranty, and who did warrant him [*Tenant*].

Grant by Plaintiff to Tenant, and to his successors, and to his church of Wyrkeshope, in perpetuity, of 2 oxgangs of land in Shirebroc, at the yearly rent of 1 lb. of pepper, or 6d. at Christmas, and performing the foreign service pertaining to the same, for all service and exaction.

Sept. 29—Oct. 13. Nottingham. Same date.

Between John Fitz Walter, *Plaintiff*, and Robert Fitz Richard, *Tenant*.

Grant, 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 Morleye, at the yearly rent of 2s. 7d. sterling, for all service and exaction.

Sept. 29—Oct. 13. Nottingham. Same date.

Between William, parson of Esseburne church, *Plaintiff*, and Edith widow of Ranulph de Mercintone, and Roger her son, *Deforciant*s.

Grant by Plaintiff to Deforciant, for the life of Deforciant Edith, of 6½ a. of land, and 2 a. of meadow in Esseburne, at the yearly rent of 2s. sterling, for all service and exaction.

Sept. 29—Oct. 13. Nottingham. Same date.

Between the same, *Plaintiff*, and Ranulph de Fentone, *Deforciant*.

Grant by Plaintiff to Deforciant, for life, of 18 a. of land and 2 a. of meadow in Esseburne, at the yearly rent of 1d. for all service and exaction.

Sept. 29—Oct. 13. Nottingham. Same date.

Between the same, *Plaintiff*, and Henry de Cross, *Deforciant*.

Grant by Plaintiff to Deforciant, for life, of 3½ a. of land, and 3 a. of meadow in Esseburne, at the yearly rent of 12d. sterling for all service and exaction.

Sept. 29—Oct. 13. Nottingham. Same date.

Between the same, *Plaintiff*, and Luke de Donestaple and Lettice his wife, and William Fitz Roger of Esseburne, *Deforciant*s.

Release by Deforciant to Plaintiff and his successors, parsons of Esseburne church, in perpetuity, of a toft, and 52 a. of land and 2 a. of meadow in Peverwiz,* and of 10½ a. of land in Esseburne.

* Parwich.—ED.

September 29—October 13. Nottingham. Same date.

Between William, parson of Esseburne church, *Plaintiff*, and Matilda de Retintone, *Deforciant*.

Release by Deforciant, in consideration of a silver mark, to Plaintiff, and to his successors, parsons of Esseburne Church, in perpetuity, of a toft, and a fourth part of a toft in Esseburne.

September 29—October 13. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Robert de Harestan, *Plaintiff*, and William de Suttone, *Deforciant*.

Grant and acknowledgment by Deforciant that he and his heirs would henceforth render every year to Plaintiff, in fee, 4 pairs of iron spurs, or 16d., at the feast of S. Martin, and 1 lb. of pepper, and 1 lb. of cummin at Christmas, for all service and exaction for the freehold held of him in Suttone and Pesele; and release, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff to Deforciant of all arrears of the aforesaid service.

September 29—October 13. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Beatrice, daughter of Adam, *Plaintiff*, and Sigerith de Fernileg [h], *Tenant*.

Release by Plaintiff, in consideration of 2 silver marks, to Tenant, in fee, of a third part of a moiety of the manor of Dranefelde.

September 29—October 13. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Nicholas Fitz Adam, *Plaintiff*, and Henry Fitz Peter, of Bolton, whom John Fitz Yngenulf did vouch to warranty, and who did warrant him, [*Tenant*].

Grant, on a recognizance of great assize, by Tenant to Plaintiff, in fee, of a moiety of a messuage, and a moiety of 3 oxgangs of land in Etwelle, viz., that moiety of a messuage which is nearest to Plaintiff's house, and that moiety of land which lies on all sides in the fields of Etwelle, nearest to the land formerly held by the same Nicholas in the same vill; at the yearly rent of 12d. sterling for all service and exaction.

And Henry Tusket doth assert his claim for Basil his wife in 5s. rents.

September 29—October 20. Nottingham. Within three weeks of S. Michael, 20 Henry III.

Between Marsilius de Trowelle and Beatrice his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Henry Fitz Piers, *Tenant*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in considera-

tion of 4 silver marks, to Tenant, in fee, of one oxgang, and the third part of one oxgang of land, in Amboldestone.

September 29—October 20. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Ralph de Halum, *Plaintiff*, and Master Hugh Le Scot, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of half a silver mark, to Tenant, in fee, of 2 acres of land in Ilkesdene.

October 13. Nottingham. Saturday next after the Feast of S. Dennis, 20 Henry III.

Between William Fitz Hugh, *Plaintiff*, and Richard, vicar of the church of Ettewelle, *Tenant*.

Release by Plaintiff, in consideration of 30s. sterling, to Tenant, in fee, of a messuage and 2 oxgangs of land in Ettewelle.

1237.

January 31. Westminster. Saturday next before the Purification B.V.M., 21 Henry III.

Between Alexander, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, *Plaintiff*, and Richard de Sandiacre, *Tenant*.

Grant by Tenant to Plaintiff, and to his successors, and to his church of Lichfield, in perpetuity, of the advowson of Sandiacre Church, and one rood of land in the same vill. And Plaintiff did receive Tenant and his heirs into all the benefits, and prayers thenceforth to arise in his church of Lichfield for ever.

June 14—21. Westminster. Within the octave of the Holy Trinity, 21 Henry III.

Between brother Robert de Saunforde, Master of the Temple in England, by Stephen de Ardene, his attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Ralph de Frecherville, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant, in consideration of 100s. sterling, to Plaintiff and his successors, in frank-almoign, of a fourth part of a knight's fee in Sukthorne, and of a moiety of a fourth part of a knight's fee in Lee, Wetecroft, Holewey, and Wakbrige, to wit, all that fee held by Robert de Avel in the same vills; the same having been given by Hubert Fitz Ralph, Deforciant's grandfather; performing therefor the King's foreign service to wit, towards the scutage 40s. 15d. more or less, for all secular service.

June 14—21. Westminster. Same date.

Between Robert de Hascy and Lettice his wife, Alexander de Hulkerthorpe and Sarah his wife, by the same Alexander,

attorney of Robert, Lettice, and Sarah, *Plaintiffs*, and brother Robert de Saunford, Master of the Temple in England, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant, in consideration of a sparrow hawk to Plaintiffs, and to the heirs of Lettice and Sarah, in fee, of a fourth part of a knight's fee in Shuckthorne, and of a moiety of a fourth part of a knight's fee in Lee, Whetecroft, Holewey, and Wakbrige, to wit, all that fee held by Robert de Avel in the same vills; at the yearly rent of 16s. sterling, and performing the king's foreign service, to wit, towards the scutage 40s. 15d., more or less (whereas previously they only rendered 3s.) for all service.

And be it known, that the charter which Plaintiffs had from Deforciant concerning the holding the aforesaid fee of Deforciant and his successors by the service of 3s. a year for all service is, by this fine, annulled.

November 11—18. Westminster. Within the octave of S. Martin, 22 Henry III.

Between Burga de Lymesye, *Plaintiff*, and Stephen Fitz Burga, *Deforciant*.

Grant by Deforciant to Thomas, Plaintiff's son, in fee, of 2 oxgangs of land (out of 5½ virgates of land) in Cotes, held by Edmund de Cotes, at the yearly rent of 1 lb. of pepper at Christmas for all service and exaction. Grant also by Deforciant to John, Plaintiff's son, in fee, of a toft, and 2 oxgangs of land (out of the same land), held by Andrew de Cotes, and the oxgang held by Thomas Fitz Aillin, at the yearly rent of 1 lb. of cummin at Michaelmas, for all service and exaction. Grant by Deforciant to Plaintiff for her life, of a yearly rent of 24s. sterling, at Cotes; and release, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff to Deforciant, in fee, of all right and claim in the surplus of all the said land.

1238.

January 13—29. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. Hilary, 22 Henry III.

Between the Burgesses of Nottingham, by William Brien, their attorney, *Plaintiffs*, and Hugh Wake, *Deforciant*.

Grant by Deforciant, in consideration of 12½ silver marks, that Plaintiffs and their heirs, dwelling in the vill of Nottingham, at scot and lot, should be for ever free of all toll in Cestrefeud, and in the wapentake of Skerverdale, which Plaintiffs alleged that Deforciant unjustly took from them against the liberties possessed by them under charters of the kings of England.

February 2—9. Westminster. Within the octave of the Purification, 22 Henry III.

Between Reginald de Ybelund and Margaret his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Robert de Esseburne, *Tenant*.

Grant by Plaintiffs, in consideration of £10 sterling, to Tenant, in fee, of the manor of Bradeburne, with the appurtenances, except the advowson of the church of the same vill, at the yearly rent of 5 silver marks, and acquitting the same manor against the chief lords of the fee of all services.

February 2—9. Westminster. Same date.

Between the same, *Plaintiffs*, and Richard, Prior of Dunstable, by brother Walter de Dentone, his canon, his attorney, *Deforciant*.

Release, on an assize of last presentation, by Plaintiffs to Deforciant, and his successors, and his church of Dunstable, in perpetuity, of the advowson of Bradeburne Church. And Deforciant did receive Plaintiffs, and the heirs of Plaintiff Margaret, into all the benefits and prayers which should thenceforth take place in their church of Dunstable for ever.

February 3. Westminster. The morrow of the Purification, 22 Henry III.

Between Walter, Prior of Wyrkyshope, by brother Philip de Bolesoure, his canon, his attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Adam de Cridelinge, *Deforciant*.

Grant by Deforciant to Plaintiff, in frankalmoign, free and quit of all secular service and exaction, of half an oxgang of land, and a moiety of a mill in Belgh,* to wit, all the land held by John Filding there, and a moiety of a mill which Plaintiff and his church of Wyrkeshope have of the gift of Robert de Meisnil in Belgh, whereof Plaintiff complained that Deforciant dispossessed him, against the charter of the said Robert de Meisnil, of the suit of the grinding of all Deforciant's men of Belgh at the aforesaid mill. And Plaintiff did receive Deforciant and his heirs into all the benefits and prayers which should thenceforth take place in his church of Wyrkeshope for ever.

1239.

September 29—October 13. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. Michael, 23 Henry III.

Between the Prior of Rapendone, by brother Richard de Strengestone, his canon, his attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Robert de Curtun, of Croxhale, *Deforciant*.

* Belp, or Belgh, is in Whitwell Parish.—ED.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter by Deforciant to Plaintiff and his successors and his church, in frankalmoign, of the advowson of the church of Croxhale, a toft, and 3 a. of land in Crokeshale. And Plaintiff did receive Deforciant and his heirs into all the benefits, and prayers which should thenceforth take place in their church at Rapendone for ever.

November 11—18. Northampton. Within the octave of S. Martin, 24 Henry III.

Between Robert Fitz Ingelram of Nottingham, *Plaintiff*, and Matthew de Havershege and Annora his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant, in consideration of 20 silver marks, to Plaintiff, in fee, of a messuage, 13 oxgangs of land, and 20s. rents in Eytone; and 11 a. of land, 4 a. 1 r. of meadow in Sandiacre, and 2 oxgangs and a third part of 2 oxgangs of land, 9s. 1d. rents in Chelardestone; at the yearly rent of 2d. at the feast of S. Martin; and performing to the chief lords of the fee all other services pertaining thereto, for all service and exaction.

And Ralph de Freschenville for himself and Willelma his wife doth assert their claim.

1240.

February 2—17. Nottingham. Within 15 days from the Purification of B.V.M., 24 Henry III.

Between Amice, widow of William Jordan, *Plaintiff*, and William Fitz Herbert, *Tenant*.

Release by Tenant to Plaintiff, in fee, of 4 a. of land in Rostintone;* and grant, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff to Tenant, in fee, of 2 a. of land lying upon Stamfurlung; at the yearly rent of 4d. at Easter, for all service and exaction.

February 2—17. Nottingham. Same date.

Between John Brito, *Plaintiff*, and Adam de Credlinge, *Deforciant*, concerning this, to wit, that Deforciant exacted from Plaintiff that he should perform, for his freehold in Stivele, foreign service, and suit at his court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks, which customs and services Plaintiff did not acknowledge.

Grant by Plaintiff that he would perform suit at Deforciant's court at Witewelle, whensoever there should be a plea there by the King's writ of right; and whensoever any thief should be judged; and also foreign service, to wit. 14½d. when two marks are taken for scutage, more or less, for all service, saving to Deforciant

* So in Fine. Most probably *Rosliston*.

and his heirs the custody and relief of the same land ; and release, in consideration thereof, by Deforciant to Plaintiff and his heirs of all other services.

Feb. 2-17. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Ralph de Frescheneville, *Plaintiff*, and Ralph, Abbot of Derleg [h], *Deforciant*, concerning the customs and services exacted by Plaintiff from Deforciant in respect of the freehold held by him in Rippelle, Pentriz, Chillewelle, and Ulkertorpe.

Grant by Deforciant that he and his successors would perform suit at Plaintiff's court at Blakewelle or Nottingham, by any free man of his, whensoever there should be a plea there by the King's writ of right, and when any thief should be judged ; and also the foreign service as much as pertains to the aforesaid land ; and release, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff to Deforciant and his successors of all other services and customs exacted from him for the aforesaid tenement.

Feb. 2-17. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Beatrice, daughter of William Ruffus, *Plaintiff*, and Richard de Cunegestone, *Tenant*.

Release by Plaintiff, in consideration of 5s. sterling, to Tenant, in fee, of an oxgang of land in Cheylmeredune.

Feb. 2-17. Nottingham. Same date.

Between William Fitz Ingelram, *Plaintiff*, and Walter the Smith, *Tenant*.

Release by Plaintiff, in consideration of half a silver mark, to Tenant, in fee, of an oxgang of land in Great Oure.*

Feb. 2-23. Nottingham. Within three weeks of the Purification of B.V.M., 24 Henry III.

Between Roger, Prior of Brettone,† *Plaintiff*, and Nicholas Legat and Dennis his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant, to Plaintiff, and to his successors and his church, in frankalmoign, of 60s. rents in Brettone ; performing to the chief lords of the fee all services pertaining to the aforesaid rent for all service and exaction. And Plaintiff did receive Deforciant, and the heirs of Deforciant Dennis, into all the benefits and prayers which thenceforth should take place in his church of Brettone for ever.

* Mickleover.—ED.

† Query, may not this be the Priory of Gresley, in Derbyshire. There is no Priory of Brettone or Bettone in that County. That Priory was sometimes styled "Gresley-juxta-Burtone."

Feb. 2-23. Nottingham. Same date.

Between John de Heriz, *Plaintiff*, and Roger de Deincurt, *Tenant*.

Grant, on a recognizance of great assize, by Plaintiff to Tenant, in fee, of 50 a. of land in Tibbeschelf, and also 2a. of land lying upon Iringhulle, at the yearly rent of a pair of gilt spurs at Pentecost, and performing the foreign service, whenever it shall happen, to wit, 1 d. only, be the scutage more or less, for all service.

And Plaintiff did receive the homage of Tenant for that land in the same court.

Feb. 2-23. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Walter, Prior of Wirkcsope, by brother Philip de Bolesoure his canon, his attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Adam de Credlinge, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a recognizance of great assize, by Deforciant to Plaintiff, and to his successors, and his church, in frankalmoigne, of the advowson of Clune church, which they had of the gift of Robert de Meynil, Deforciant's grandfather. Plaintiff did receive Deforciant and his heirs into all the benefits and prayers which should thenceforth take place in their church of Wirkcsope for ever.

Feb. 2-23. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Ralph de Beufey and Isabella his wife, by Simon de Dereby, Isabella's attorney, *Plaintiffs*, and Master Robert de Sherdelawe, *Tenant*.

Release by Plaintiffs to Tenant, in fee, of the third part of 16 oxgangs and 3 a. of land, 4 a. of meadow, 12 loads (*summarum*) of wheat, and 4s. rents in Sherdelawe, Wilne, Estone, and Angodes-torpe; being Plaintiff Isabella's dower out of the freehold of Hugh de Sherdelawe her late husband there; and grant, in consideration thereof, by Tenant to Plaintiffs of 6 qrs. of wheat to be received yearly at Mich. at Sherdelawe by the hand of Robert Fitz Eda for the life of Isabella, with power of distress.

Feb. 2-23. Nottingham. Same date.

Between John de Heriz, *Plaintiff*, and Roger Deincurt, *Tenant*.

Grant, on a recognizance of great assize, by Tenant, that Plaintiff, and his heirs, and his men of Tibbechef should have common of herbage and heath in 60 a. of pasture, out of 71 a. of wood and 60 a. of pasture in Tibbeschelf.

Feb. 2-23. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Peter Fitz Swain, and Avice his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Alice, daughter of Robert, *Tenant*.

Grant by Plaintiffs to Tenant, for life, of a toft and 2 a. of land in Dereby, at the yearly rent of 2s. for all service and exaction.

February 2—23. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Thomas Meverel and Avice his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Robert de Wodnesleg [h], *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs, in consideration of 25 silver marks, to Tenant, in fee, of 15 oxgangs, and 3 parts of an oxgang of land in Wodnesleg [h], Eyton, and Mapellitone. Further release by Plaintiffs to Tenant, in fee, of all right and claim they had in all other lands and tenements held by him of the inheritance of Roger, his father, on the day of the date of this fine.

February 2—23. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Henry, son of William Waukelin, *Plaintiff*, and Robert Fitz Waukelin, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 3½ silver marks, to Tenant, in fee, of 2 oxgangs of land in Egintone.

February 2—23. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Roger Deincurt, *Plaintiff*, and John de Heriz, whom Peter de Olkerthorpe vouched to warranty, and who did warrant him; concerning 21 a. of land in Tibbeschelf; and between the same Plaintiff, and the same Tenant, whom Reginald Brito vouched to warranty, and who did warrant him, concerning 18 acres of land in the same; and between the same Plaintiff, and the same Tenant, whom Ralph Fitz Gerard vouched to warranty, and who did warrant him, concerning 18 acres of land in the same; and between the same Plaintiff, and the same Tenant, whom John Fitz William vouched to warranty, and who did warrant him, concerning 20½ a. of land in the same; and between the same Plaintiff, and the same Tenant, whom William de Beaumeys vouched to warranty, and who did warrant him, concerning 25 a. of land there; and between the same Plaintiff, and the same Tenant, whom Bella, daughter of Warin de Neubigginge, vouched to warranty, and who did warrant him, concerning 24 a. of land in the same.

Release by Plaintiff, in consideration of a sparrow-hawk, to Tenant, in fee, of all the aforesaid land.

June 24—July 15. York. Within three weeks from the day of S. John the Baptist, 24 Henry III.

Between Robert de Aldewerke and Isabella his wife, by the same Robert, her attorney, *Plaintiffs*, and Harvey de Mathefende, *Tenant*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs, to Tenant,

in fee, of 2 tofts, 5 a. and $\frac{1}{2}$ r. of land, and 1 a. of meadow in Fentone, at the yearly rent of 4s. sterling for all service.

June 24—July 15. York. Same date.

Between the same, *Plaintiffs*, and Robert de Tydeswelle, *Tenant*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs to Tenant, in fee, of a toft in Fentone, at the yearly rent of 2s. for all service.

June 24—July 15. York. Same date.

Between the same, *Plaintiffs*, and Henry de Crumford, and Sibilla his wife, by the same Henry, her attorney, *Tenants*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs to Tenants, and to the heirs of Tenant Sibilla, of a toft in Fentone, at the yearly rent of 18d. for all service.

June 24—July 22. York. Within one month from the day of S. John the Baptist, 24 Henry III.

Between the same, *Plaintiffs*, and Thomas Fitz Piers, *Tenant*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs to Tenant, in fee, of 1 a. of land in Fentone, at the yearly rent of 2s. sterling for all service.

June 24—July 22. York. Same date.

Between the same, *Plaintiffs*, and Richard de Holintone, *Tenant*, of one oxgang of land in Holintone; and between the same Plaintiffs, and Eda, daughter of Geoffrey, *Tenant*, of one oxgang of land in the same; and between the same Plaintiffs, and Harvey Fitz Henry, *Tenant*, of 2 oxgangs of land in Sturstone.

Release by Tenants, in consideration of half a silver mark, to Plaintiffs, and to the heirs of Plaintiff Isabella, in fee, of the aforesaid land.

June 24—July 22. York. Same date.

Between the same, *Plaintiffs*, and Robert de Mapeltone, *Tenant*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs to Tenant, in fee, of 4 tofts, and 2 crofts in Fentone, at the yearly rent of 4s. 6d. for all service.

June 24—July 22. York. Same date.

Between the same, *Plaintiffs*, and Roger Payn, *Tenant*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs to Tenant, in fee, of a toft in Fentone, at the yearly rent. of 12d. for all service.

June 24—July 22. York. Same date.

Between the same, *Plaintiffs*, and Henry Fitz William, of Mapeltone, *Tenant*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs to Tenant, in fee, of a toft in Fentone, at the yearly rent of 2s. sterling, for all service.

June 24—July 22. York. Same date.

Between the same, *Plaintiffs*, and Ranulph de Fentone, *Tenant*, of 7 oxgangs of land, and 7s. 1d. rents in Fentone and Sturstone.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs to Tenant, for life, of 6 oxgangs of land (out of the 7 oxgangs), to wit, 2 oxgangs held by Adam le Fraunceys, one oxgang held by Roger le Cribler, one oxgang held by Richard Fitz Ralph, one oxgang held by Henry Fitz Ralph, and one oxgang lying next the land of Walter Fitz Humphrey; at the yearly rent of 7s. sterling, and performing the foreign service, with reversion to Plaintiffs and to the heirs of Plaintiff Isabella; saving to Alina, daughter of Nicholas de Kavelande, Tenant's wife, the third part thereof, as dower, if she should survive him. Tenant is not to commit waste, or to make sale, or any impoverishment of the land.

1240.

September 29—October 20. Coventry. In 3 weeks of S. Michael, 24 Henry III.

Between Hugh Wake, by Simon de Trope, his attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Joan, widow of William Briwere, by Robert de Wayforde, his attorney, *Deforciant*, of 13 marks rent in Brunintone and Whitintone, which Deforciant used to receive of Peter de Brunintone as her dower.

Grant by Plaintiff to Deforciant, for life, as dower, of 13 marks rent out of the issues of the ovens and market of Cestrefeud, by the hands of Plaintiff, or his heirs, or his bailiffs of Cestrefeud, or whosoever might be the holder of the ovens or market, with power of distress; and if the market should prove deficient, so that the rent could not be fully paid, then Plaintiff or his heirs should make satisfaction in a competent place in his manor of Cestrefeud.

1241.

May 10. Bermondsey. The morrow of the Ascension, 25 Henry III.

Between Reginald de Meaudry and Isolda his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Lancelin de Stokes and Avice his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant, in consideration of 12 silver marks, to Plaintiffs, for their lives, of a moiety of the manor of Stoke, by the service pertaining thereto, with remainder to survivor, in fee.

September 29—October 27. Coventry. In one month of S. Michael, 25 Henry III.

Between Thomas Hanselin, *Plaintiff*, and Turstan de Trenagu and Eleanor his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, in consideration of 2 silver marks, by Deforciant to Plaintiffs, in fee, of 2 oxgangs of land in Amboldestone; performing the foreign service for all service and exaction.

Master Robert de Egintone puts in his claim.

September 29—October 27. Coventry. Same date.

Between John, Abbot of La Dale, *Plaintiff*, and the same, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, in consideration of 40 silver marks, by Deforciant to Plaintiff, in frankalmoign, of 8 oxgangs of land in Alwoldestone, and 1 oxgang of land in Estone.

Master Robert de Egintone puts in his claim.

December 7. Lichfield. The morrow of S. Nicholas. 25 Henry III.

Between Robert of Mapeltone, *Plaintiff*, and Robert Fitz William of Mapeltone, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiff to Tenant, in fee, of a messuage in Esseburne; and grant, in consideration thereof, by Tenant to Plaintiff, in fee, of a toft in the same vill formerly held by Tenant of Richard, the Clerk of Wirkeswurthe, at the yearly rent of 12d. for all service and exaction.

1242.

April 20—May 25. Westminster. In 5 weeks of Easter, 26 Henry III.

Between Joeta, widow of Richard de Rotintone, by Geoffrey de Langetone, her attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Alice, daughter of Alice of Henlegh, whom Richard de Hanlegh vouched to warranty, and who did warrant her, by Robert de Hanlegh, her attorney, [*Tenant*].

Release, by Plaintiff to Tenant, of a third part of 5 oxgangs of land and of 2 messuages in Henlegh, claimed by plaintiff as her dower; reserving to Plaintiff for her life a yearly rent of 4s. sterling at Henlegh.

1243.

April 12—May 3. Westminster. In 3 weeks of Easter, 27 Henry III.

Between Agnes, daughter of Nicholas, *Plaintiff*, and Alexander of Esseburne and Lettice his wife, by the same Alexander, her attorney, *Tenants*.

Grant, by Plaintiffs, in consideration of 6 silver marks, to Tenants and to the heirs of Tenant Lettice, in fee, of a messuage, and 50 a. of land, and 1 a. of meadow in Alsoppe.

April 12—May 17. Westminster. In 5 weeks of Easter, 27 Henry III.

Between Thomas Fitz William, *Plaintiff*, and Paulin de Bamtone, and Joan his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by *Deforciant*s, in consideration of 2 silver marks, to Plaintiff, in fee, of a messuage, and 2½ a. of land in Tyddeswelle, at the yearly rent of 2s. sterling, for all service and exaction.

1244.

June 24—July 1. Westminster. In the octave of S. John the Baptist, 28 Henry III.

Between Benedict de Coudray, by Richard de Coudray, *Plaintiff*, and Hamo de Redeslege and Isolda, his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by *Deforciant*s, in consideration of £10 sterling, to Plaintiff, in fee, of a fourth part of the vill of Wyardestone; to hold of the chief lords of the fee, performing therefor all services pertaining to the same fourth part.

June 24—July 1. Westminster. Same date.

Between Clemence, Countess of Chester, *Plaintiff*, and William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, *Deforciant*, of the Manor of Hertingdone, concerning which Plaintiff complained that *Deforciant* disseised her of the hamlets of Crudecotes, Salvin, Buckstanes, Nedham, Hordlawe, Stenredile, and Foxlawe, and the whole forest of Hertingdone and Crudecotes up to the water of Guyt, which she alleged was appurtenant to the manor of Hertingdone.

Grant, by *Deforciant* to Plaintiff, of 100s. lands and rents, viz., the rent of the mill of Hertingdone, and the rents and the services of the monks of Mirivalle, Gerewdone, Cumbremare, and Rupe,* and the services of John de Hulle, of Agnes, widow of Henry Le Morene, in Hertingdone; and of Henry Le Foun in Hethcote; and the services of Thomas de Edenesovere, of Adam Fitz Ralph, of Avice the widow, of Matilda the widow, of Emma the widow,

* Monks from the Abbeys of Merevale (Warwick), Garendon (Leicester), Cumbermere (Cheshire), and Roche-in-Maltby (Yorks), had all their respective granges within the wide parish of Hartington. These were all of the Cistercian Order. The Benedictines, from Burton-on-Trent, also had a grange in this parish.—ED.

and of Henry Fitz Matthew in Newebigginge, and $52\frac{1}{2}$ a. of land held in villenage of Deforciant by Richard son of the smith, Philip son of the smith, Robert son of the smith, Ormus son of the smith, and Swanus Fitz William, in Blakewelle.

Grant also by Deforciant, that Plaintiff should have in the aforesaid forest 24 oxen with Deforciant's oxen, and 20 cows and their one year old young, with Deforciant's cows, throughout the whole of the aforesaid forest where Deforciant's oxen and sheep do feed, except in corn and meadows; and after the corn and hay shall have been carried, then the oxen and sheep to feed throughout the whole forest without let; or Deforciant shall assign pasture elsewhere in a competent place for such oxen and cows. And moreover, Plaintiff to be at liberty to take in the said forest, by the view of Deforciant's foresters, reasonable estovers of housebote and haybote for the proper use of herself and her servants dwelling in the same manor, and in default of the foresters assigning the same, then Plaintiff's bailiffs to take the same estovers without waste, and without view of the foresters. Grant also by Deforciant to Plaintiff, of 30 a. of grass meadow in the aforesaid forest, in a competent place, which she shall be able to mow and keep; and if the cattle of her men of Hertington, Hethcote, and Newebigginge shall escape into the said forest, they shall give, for each head, 1d.

Plaintiff to hold all these during her life as dower.

Release, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff to Deforciant of all right in the aforesaid hamlets of Crudecotes, Salvin, Buckstanes, Nedham, Hordlawe, Stenredile, and Foxlawe, and in all the aforesaid forest of Hertingdone and Crudecotes up to the water of Guyt, as aforesaid; saving to Plaintiff all things remaining to her by this fine; likewise all her right in all the knight's fees claimed by her as dower against the said Earl and Agnes his wife of the inheritance of Ranulph, formerly Earl of Chester, her husband, except 2 knight's fees in Newetone and Broctone held by Norman de Suleny and Alured de Suleny.

1245.

June 29—July 6. Nottingham. In the octave of SS. Peter and Paul, 29 Henry III.

Between Henry de Henovere, *Plaintiff*, and Geoffrey de Detheke and Hawise his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Release by Deforciant, in consideration of 10 silver marks, to Plaintiff, of the villenage of Plaintiff and all his sequel issuing from him.

June 29—July 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Richard Prior of Gresele, *Plaintiff*, and William de Gresele, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant to Plaintiff, and his successors and his church, in frankalmoign, of the advowson of the church of Lullington. Plaintiff received Deforciant and his heirs into all the benefits and prayers which should henceforth take place in his church for ever.

June 29—July 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Engelard de Curcun, *Plaintiff*, and Thomas de Curcun, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant to Plaintiff in fee, of 8 oxgangs of land in Ketelstone, together with a certain moor in the same vill, called Brodemore, formerly held by Deforciant of Richard son of Robert de Curcun; at the yearly rent of 1d. at Easter, and performing towards the scutage of 40s. whenever it may happen, 10s. 8d. more or less, for all service and exaction. Grant, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff to Deforciant, for life, of all the same land, at the yearly rent of 1d. for all service.

June 29—July 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between William Fitz Elias, *Plaintiff*, and Richard de Ingiltone and Isabella his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant, in consideration of 100s. sterling, to Plaintiff, in fee, of a fifth part of the manor of Middelstone; and 2 oxgangs of land in the same vill; at the yearly rent of 11lb. of cummin at Pentecost for all service and exaction, saving foreign service.

June 29—July 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between William Fitz Herbert of Northburgh, *Plaintiff*, and Henry of the Cross of Esseburne, *Deforciant*; and between the same *Plaintiff*, and the aforesaid Henry and Rykewar his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant by Deforciant Henry to Plaintiff, in fee, of one messuage, and 6 oxgangs, and 14a. of land in Rostintone; and grant also by the same and his wife to Plaintiff, in fee, in consideration of 8 score and 6 silver marks, of one messuage, and 63a. of land in the same. Grant, in consideration thereof by Plaintiff, at the request of Deforciant, to their son Robert, of a yearly rent of 40s. sterling for his life; and after his death, then to his brothers William and Nicholas, in succession, for their lives, with power of distress. Rent to be paid every year at Esseburne.

June 29—July 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Robert Fitz Adam of Meleburne, *Plaintiff*, and Robert Fitz Robert of Melburne, *Tenant*, of 5a. of land in Meleburne, in consideration of $\frac{1}{2}$ a silver mark.

Grant, on an assize of mort d' ancestor, by Plaintiff to Tenant, in fee, of 1a. of land, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. meadow formerly held by Plaintiff of Tenant in Meleburne.

June 29—July 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Thomas le Joevene of Derby, *Plaintiff*, and Robert of Shelford and Amabel his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant, in consideration of 12 silver marks, to Plaintiff, in fee, of 2 oxgangs of land in Murkelistone, at the yearly rent of 2s. 6d. sterling; and performing towards the scutage of 40s., whenever it shall happen, 2s. 6d. sterling, more or less; for all service and exaction.

June 29—July 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Nicholas le Jovene, *Plaintiff*, and the Master of the Hospital of S. Leonard, Derby, *Tenant*.

Grant, on a recognizance of great assize, by Tenant, in consideration of a sparrow hawk, to Plaintiff, in fee, of half a toft in Derby, at the yearly rent of 9d. sterling, for all service and exaction.

June 29—July 6. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Robert de Esseburne, *Plaintiff*, and Master Henry of Bissopstone, *Deforciant*, of 2 oxgangs of land in Klyfton. Whereupon Deforciant was summoned to answer Plaintiff wherefore he disseised him of the aforesaid 2 oxgangs which the same Deforciant had let to him for a term which had not yet expired, within which term Deforciant sold that land to Robert de Aldewercke, on the occasion of which sale Robert de Aldewercke ejected Plaintiff from that land, as he doth allege.

Acknowledgement by Plaintiff that the said 2 oxgangs were the right of Deforciant. Grant, in consideration thereof, by Deforciant to Plaintiff, of the homage, and all the service of Robert de Aldewercke and his heirs for the said 2 oxgangs, and likewise for 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ oxgangs of land which Robert de Aldewercke formerly did hold of Deforciant, in Little Stratton, and in Forde; to wit, 20s. to be received yearly by the hands of Robert de Aldewercke and his heirs or their bailiffs at Esseburne, at the Feast of S. Martin, for all service: rendering therefor yearly to Deforciant and his heirs one pair of white gloves at Easter. And if Plaintiff cannot warrant the

land in Forde held by Robert de Aldewercke, then he shall give and assign to Robert de Aldewercke and his heirs 12s. rents in Peverwycke in exchange for that at Forde.

This Fine was made in the presence of Robert de Aldewercke, who did acknowledge that he owed Plaintiff the aforesaid service.

And Plaintiff, at the request of Deforciant, did perform homage to Robert de Aldewercke for 1a. of land in Kluftune, and 1 toft next Scolebroke in the same vill, both of which Plaintiff formerly held of Deforciant, for which Plaintiff and his heirs will render yearly to Robert de Aldewercke and his heirs 12d., and 1lb. of cummin, at the Feast of S. Peter ad Vincula for all things; and will discharge the foreign service.

- June 30. Nottingham. The morrow of SS. Peter and Paul, 29 Henry III.
Between John Fitz Richard of Eytone, *Plaintiff*, and William Fitz Engelram, and Peter his brother, *Tenants*.
Release, on a recognizance of great assize, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 16s. sterling, to Tenants, in fee, of a toft in Derby.

1246.

- June 24—July 9. Westminster. In 15 days of S. John the Baptist, 30 Henry III.
Between Robert le Sauvage, *Plaintiff*, and Geoffrey, Abbot of Croxtone, by brother Roger de Syxteneby, his attorney, *Deforciant*.
Release, on an assize of last presentation, by Plaintiff to Deforciant, and to his church of Croxtone in perpetuity, of the advowson of the church of Lund.* And Deforciant received Plaintiff and his heirs into all the benefits and the prayers which should thenceforth take place in his church for ever.

- June 25. Westminster. The morrow of S. John the Baptist, 30 Henry III.
Between Hugh de Holebek and Isabella his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Richard de Draycote, *Tenant*.
Release, by Plaintiffs, in consideration of 5 silver marks, to Tenant, in fee, of a third part of a moiety of the manor of Dore, claimed by Plaintiffs as the dower of Plaintiff Isabella which accrued to her out of the freehold of Adam de Cridelinge her late husband in the same vill.

1247.

- November 11—18. Huntingdon. In the octave of S. Martin, 32 Henry III.
Between Richard Fitz Henry de Curcun, *Plaintiff*, and Engelard de Curcun, *Tenant*.

* Lowne, or Lund, is a small parish in the Hundred of Scarsdale, now always known by its *alias* of Heath.—ED.

Grant by Tenant, in consideration of 6 silver marks, to Plaintiff, in fee, of a mill in Shirleg[h].

1248.

February 3. Lichfield. The morrow of the Purification, 32 Henry III.

Between Master Simon de Wantone, *Plaintiff*, and Lucy de Seggeshale, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant, in consideration of 40s. sterling, to Plaintiff, in fee, of $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark rent in Shyrle, viz., all the rent which she had in the mill of Shyrle; at the yearly rent of 1d. at the Feast of S. Martin for all service, custom, and exaction.

1250.

May 6. Westminster. The morrow of the Ascension, 34 Henry III.

Between Nicholas le Jovene and Matilda his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Matthew Fitz Matthew of Kniveton, *Tenant*.

Grant by Plaintiffs to Tenant, in fee, of a fourth part of an oxgang, an 8th part of an oxgang, and a 16th part of an oxgang of land; and of 3 r. of meadow in Peverwys;* at the yearly rent of 12d., and performing to the chief lords of the fee for Plaintiffs, and the heirs of Plaintiff Matilda, all other services pertaining to the same land and meadow.

May 22—June 19. Westminster. In one month from the day of the Holy Trinity, 34 Henry III.

Between Joan de Kyngestone, by Richard Martel her attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Peter de Thoke, *Deforciant*, of the customs and services which Plaintiff did exact of Deforciant for his tenement held by him of her in Hyltone and Bradeburne.

Grant, by Deforciant to Plaintiff, in fee, of the rent of 50s. a year for the aforesaid tenement, for all service, suit of court, custom and exaction. And Deforciant moreover gave to Plaintiff £8 15s. od. for his arrears.

1251.

January 13—20. Westminster. In the octave of S. Hilary, 35 Henry III.

Between William de Ferr[ers], Earl of Derby, by Robert de Mertone his attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Philip de Lisle, Master of the Hospital of S. Lazar of Jerusalem in England, *Deforciant*.

Release, on an assize of last presentation, by Plaintiff to Deforciant and to his successors, masters and brethren of the same Hospital, in perpetuity, of the advowson of the Church of Spondone; saving to Plaintiff's chapel at Tuttebyry, two parts of the

* *i.e.*, Parwich.—ED.

sheaves of tithes issuing from the demesne of Spondone which that chapel used to take before this grant was made. Deforciant received Plaintiff and his heirs into all the benefits and prayers which should thenceforth take place in the aforesaid hospital, for ever.

April 16—30. Westminster. In 15 days of Easter, 35 Henry III.

Between William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, *Plaintiff*, and Richard de Mortimer, *Deforciant*.

Grant, by Plaintiff to Deforciant, in tail, with reversion to Plaintiff, of 15 oxgangs of land in Stretptune; performing therefor the service of a 4th part of one knight's fee, for all service, custom, and exaction.

June 24—July 9. Westminster. In 15 days of S. John the Baptist, 35 Henry III.

Between William Fitz Herbert, *Plaintiff*, and Roger, Prior of Trentham, *Deforciant*.

Release by Deforciant, in consideration of 40s. sterling, to Plaintiff, in fee, of the custody and marriage of Nicholas, son and heir of William de St. Pierre. Plaintiff and his heirs to render yearly to Deforciant, and his successors, and to his church, 2d. at Michaelmas.

1252.

March 31—April 15. Nottingham. In 15 days of Easter, 36 Henry III.

Between Sampson de Streleg[h], *Plaintiff*, and Adam de Langesdone and Albreda, his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant, in consideration of a sparrow-hawk, to Plaintiff, in fee, of 3 oxgangs of land in Haselbech, performing to the chief lords of the fee, for Deforciant and for the heirs of Deforciant Albreda, all services pertaining to the same land.

March 31—April 5. Nottingham. Same date.

Between William, Prior of Tuttebyr[y], *Plaintiff*, and Gilbert de Merstone, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant to Plaintiff and his successors, and to his church, in frankalmoigne, of a mesuage and 11 oxgangs of land in Merstone, free and quit of all service and exaction. Plaintiff received Deforciant and his heirs into all the benefits and prayers which should thenceforth take place in the church for ever.

March 31—April 15. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Robert Fitz Ralph and Agnes, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Robert Gos, *Tenant*.

Release by Plaintiffs, in consideration of 20s. sterling, to Tenant, in fee, of a moiety of a messuage in Derby, except a moiety of the site of an oven.

March 31—April 15. Nottingham. Same date.

Between William Fitz Robert, *Plaintiff*, and Ernald de Verdun, *Tenant*.

Release, on an assize of mort d' ancestor, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 20s. sterling, to Tenant, in fee, of an oxgang of land with appurts., except a toft, in Astone.

March 31—April 15. Nottingham. Same date.

Between William Fitz Ingeram, chaplain, *Plaintiff*, and Roger Fitz Robert, chaplain, *Tenant*.

Grant by Tenant, in consideration of a silver mark, to Plaintiff, in fee, of a moiety of a toft in Derby.

March 31—April 15. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Henry, Prior of Greseleg[h], *Plaintiff*, and William de Gyville and Alice his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Plaintiff to Deforciant, for the life of Deforciant William, of 2 virgates, 10a. of land, and 2a. of meadow in Castelgresele, at the yearly rent of 1½d. at Easter, for all service, custom and exaction.

March 31—April 15. Nottingham. Same date.

Between William Fitz Elias of Little Langesdone, *Plaintiff*, and Andrew de Mustone and Matilda his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant, in consideration of 2 silver marks, to Plaintiff, in fee, of a toft and 21d. rent in Aldethorpe and Yolgrave; at the yearly rent of 1d. at Christmas., and performing to the chief lords of the fee, for Deforciant and the heirs of Deforciant Matilda, all other services pertaining thereto.

March 31—April 21. Nottingham. In 3 weeks of Easter, 36 Henry III.

Between Laurence, Abbot of Burton, by William de Esseburne his attorney, *Plaintiff*, and William de Stafford and Ermetrude his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant to Plaintiff, and his successors and his church of Burton, in perpetuity, of a mill pond in Egintone, at the yearly rent of 5s. for all service, suit of court, custom and exaction. Power for Plaintiff and his successors and his church to make the aforesaid mill pond from the land which formerly belonged to Henry Fitz Reginald in Smale-

medwe up to Plaintiff's land next the aforesaid mill pond, and to repair and sustain the same, and also to cleanse the mill course, at their pleasure. Power to distrain upon the *fer de mouline*.

March 31—April 21. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Elias de Stoke, *Plaintiff*, and Henry del Clay, *Tenant*.

Release, on a recognizance of great assize, by Plaintiff, in consideration of a silver mark, to Tenant, in fee, of a messuage in Derby.

March 31—April 21. Nottingham. Same date.

Between William Fitz John, *Plaintiff*, and William Orun, *Tenant*.

Release, on a recognizance of great assize, by Plaintiff, in consideration of $\frac{1}{2}$ a silver mark, to Tenant, in fee, of an oxgang of land in Bektone.*

March 31—April 28. Nottingham. In one month of Easter, 36 Henry III.

Between Henry de Mapeltone, *Plaintiff*, and Roger le Stedeman of Esseburne and Alice his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant, in consideration of 2 silver marks, to Plaintiff, in fee, of a moiety of a toft, and of an oxgang of land in Knivetone; also of 12d. rent to be received yearly from the Abbot of Dale for all the freehold held by him of Plaintiffs in the same vill; at the yearly rent of 1d. at the feast of S. James the Apostle; and performing to the chief lords of the fee for Plaintiffs and the heirs of Plaintiff Alice all other services pertaining to the aforesaid land.

March 31—April 28. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Thomas de Blomere, *Plaintiff*, and John de Stuteville, by John de Pelham his attorney, *Deforciant*; of the villenage of Plaintiff.

Acknowledgment by Deforciant, in consideration of 5 silver marks, that Plaintiff is a free man; and release of Plaintiff, and all his sequel from all villenage and secular servitude for ever.

March 31—April 28. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Amabel, widow of Robert de Selford, *Plaintiff*, and Robert Fitz Roger, *Tenant*.

Grant by Plaintiff to Tenant in fee, of 3 oxgangs of land in Murkamstone, at the yearly rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ a silver mark, and performing all other services pertaining thereto.

* *i.e.*, Beighton.—ED.

March 31—April 28. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Henry Fitz Elias, *Plaintiff*, and Henry de Pertone and Sibyl his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciants, in consideration of 3 silver marks, to Plaintiff, in fee, of an oxgang of land in Beintleg[h], at the yearly rent of 7d. at Christmas, and performing therefor, to the chief lords of the fee, for Deforciants, and the heirs of Deforciant Sibyl all other services pertaining to the same land.

March 31—April 28. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Hugh, Abbot of Welbeck, *Plaintiff*, and Richard de Wynertone, *Deforciant*; of this, that Deforciant should acquit Plaintiff of the service which John de Stuteville did exact from him for his free tenements which he held of Deforciant in Ducmantone, of which Deforciant, who is the mesne holder between them, is bound to acquit him; and whereupon Plaintiff complained that by Deforciant's default Stuteville did distrain him for homage, relief, and suit at his court of Ekin-tone from 3 weeks to 3 weeks.

Grant by Deforciant, in consideration of 3 silver marks, to Plaintiff, and to his successors, and his church of Welbeck, in perpetuity, of the aforesaid tenements; at the yearly rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ a silver mark, at the feast of S. Martin, and performing therefor the foreign service pertaining thereto.

March 31—April 28. Nottingham. Same date.

Between William de Mungomeri, *Plaintiff*, and Ralph de Grendone and Matilda Pecche [*Deforciants*], of this, that Deforciants were summoned to show by what right they claimed to have common of pasture in Plaintiff's land in Sudbyr[y], and Cubbeleg[h], as Plaintiff had no common in Deforciants' lands, nor did Deforciants perform service to him.

Release by Deforciants to Plaintiff, in fee, of all right of exacting any common of pasture in Plaintiff's lands or tenements in the aforesaid vill, except a certain land called Cokshutewode without Plaintiff's park of Cubbeleg[h], where Deforciants and their heirs, and their men of Boylestone shall have in perpetuity, common of pasture after the corn and hay shall have been carried; so however that if their cattle shall enter Plaintiff's tenements in the aforesaid vill and do damage therein, they shall not be impounded, but shall be driven back without injury. Grant also by Deforciants that Plaintiff and his heirs may assart and cause to be cultivated all

his holdings in the aforesaid vills at his pleasure, and take the profit thereof, and inclose a ditch or haw. Release by Plaintiff in consideration thereof, to Deforciant, in fee, of all his right of exacting any common of pasture in their lands in Boylestone, except a certain land called Meduhay, where Plaintiff, and his heirs, and his men of Cubbeleg[h] shall have common of pasture for all their cattle after the corn and hay shall have been carried; so that if such cattle shall enter Deforciant's tenements and do damage there, the same shall be amended by the view of good and lawful men. Deforciant also may assart and cause to be cultivated the aforesaid piece of land called Meduhay, saving to Plaintiff and his heirs the common of pasture as aforesaid. Plaintiff also and his heirs, are to render yearly to Deforciant Ralph, in fee, a silver mark, and to Deforciant Matilda, in fee, a silver mark, at Cubbeleg[h].

March 31—April 28. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Enge de Mackeleg[h], *Plaintiff*, and William de Mungomeri, *Deforciant*.

Release by Plaintiff to Deforciant, in fee, of all claim of exacting reasonable estovers in Deforciant's wood in Sudbyr[y]; and grant in consideration thereof by Deforciant to Plaintiff, in fee, of 2 a. of land in Mackeleg[h] lying between a messuage belonging to Deforciant, and the land of Alan de Mackeleg[h]; at the yearly rent of 2 clove gillyflowers at the Nativity of S. John the Baptist for all service, suit of court, custom and exaction. Grant also by Deforciant that Plaintiff and his heirs shall have every year in Deforciant's wood of Sudbyr[y] in the time of "pessone"* 6 hogs, quit of pannage, and also common of herbage in the same wood, and in a certain "bruera"† called Threlowedheved, and likewise in the fields and assarts of Sudbyr[y] and Astone, after the hay is cut, and the corn taken away for all their cattle except goats; but with liberty for Deforciant and his heirs to inclose the aforesaid wood of Sudbyr[y], with a ditch and haw, and to assart and cause to be cultivated all the waste lands, and to make profit thereof at their pleasure; saving to Plaintiff and his heirs the aforesaid common of pasture in the aforesaid wood and in the fields and assarts of Sudbyr[y] and Astone as aforesaid, after the hay cut and corn carried.

* *Paisso* vel *pesso*, pastio porcorum in silvis, glandes, ex. Gall. *paisson*.—*Glossarium Manuale*, tom v. p. 95.—ED.

† A thicket, "ager sterilis vepribus et dumetis horridus."—ED.

March 31—April 28. Nottingham. Same date.

Between William de Mungumery, *Plaintiff*, and Robert de Pirariis, *Tenant*.

Release, on a recognizance of great assize, by Plaintiff to Tenant, in fee, of 16a. of land in Mackedeg[h]; also 3s. 8d. yearly rent out of 5s. 8d. for a tenement held in the same vill, so that Tenant and his heirs should render thenceforth every year to Plaintiff, in fee, 2s. for the said tenement, and performing all foreign service pertaining thereto, for all service, custom and exaction. Grant also by Plaintiff that Tenant's villeins in Mackedeg[h] shall have common of pasture for all their cattle in the "bruera" called Treloweheth, and likewise in the fields of Astone, and Plaintiff's assarts in Sudbyr[y] after corn carried and hay cut. Tenant also and his heirs may inclose with ditch and haw all the tenements held by him of the Earl of Derby in Mackedeg[h] at the date of this fine. Release, in consideration thereof, by Tenant to Plaintiff in fee, of all claim of any other common of pasture in Plaintiff's lands in the same vill. Plaintiff and his heirs may assart and cause to be cultivated all his wastes in Sudbyr[y] and Kokeleg[h], and make profit thereof at his pleasure; and likewise inclose, with a ditch and haw, all his lands and tenements in the same vills, saving to Tenant and his heirs common of pasture as aforesaid.

March 31—April 28. Nottingham. Same date.

Between John Fitz Richard of Herteshorne, *Plaintiff*, and Henry of Herteshorne, *Deforciant*.

Grant by Deforciant that Plaintiff and his heirs should have power to take and possess their reasonable estovers for husbote and haybote for fuel, and for enclosing their underwoods called Forehaye which formerly belonged to Agatha of Herteshorn; also to take marl in Deforciant's wood called Denewalehaye, for marling all their land at Herteshorn and Denewalehaye, so so that in the same wood they might have free ingress and egress by a certain way called La Petitvoleye to take such marl and carry it to carts at their pleasure; also that they might have every year 15 hogs, quit of pannage, from the day of S. Luke the Evangelist to S. Andrew the Apostle in Deforciant's wood of Denewalehaye. Release, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff to Deforciant of all right of exacting more hogs quit of pannage than aforesaid in the same woods.

March 31—April 28. Same date.

Between Margery, daughter of Nicholas de Wylington, by Ralph de Wylington, her attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Peter, Prior of Repindone, *Tenant*, of 10 a. of land and 1 r. of meadow in Wylington; and between the same, *Plaintiff*, and Milo de Repindone, chaplain, *Tenant*, of 1 r. of meadow in the same; and between the same, *Plaintiff*, and William Etebred, *Tenant*, of 1 r. of meadow in the same, all which lands, except 5 a., Tenants did release to Plaintiff, in fee.

Grant, in consideration thereof by Plaintiff to Deforciant Peter of the aforesaid 5 a., viz., $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre lying between the land of the same Prior and the land of Henry de Egintone; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre lying between the lands of the same Henry and William de Meltone; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre lying between the lands of the aforesaid Prior and the aforesaid Henry; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre lying between the lands of Nicholas de Wylington and the aforesaid Henry; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre lying between the lands of the same Prior and Petronilla, widow of Robert Ferbraz; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre lying between the lands of the same Petronilla and the aforesaid Henry; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre lying between the lands of the same Henry and William Cundi; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre lying between the lands of the aforesaid Prior and the aforesaid Henry; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre in a certain culture called Shortdunstal, between the lands of the aforesaid Henry and the aforesaid William Cundi; 1 r. lying between the lands of the aforesaid Henry and William; and 1 r. of land lying between the lands of the same Henry and William; to hold to the same Prior and his successors, and his Church of Repindone, in frankalmoigne, together with a certain piece of pasture lying between the Prior's mill at Wylington and the closes of the same mill. Grant also by Plaintiff, that the said Prior and his successors might make and maintain the mill pond of the said Prior of Wylington in the same state in which they were on the day of the date of this fine.

March 31—April 28. Nottingham. Same date.

Between Robert Fitz Gocelin of Marketone, *Plaintiff*, and the undermentioned persons, *Tenants*.

Grant by Plaintiff to William Lenipe, in fee, of 3 a. of land in Marketone, at the yearly rent of $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; to Adam de Clays, in fee, of $3\frac{1}{2}$ a. of land in the same, at the yearly rent of 2d.; to Henry de Clay, in fee, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ a. of meadow in the same, at the yearly rent of 2d.; to Roger Kaym, in fee, of 1 rood of land in the same, at yearly rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; to Sele le Muner, in fee, of

3 r. of land in the same, at the yearly rent of 1d. ; to Hawys the nurse, in fee, of a messuage in the same, at the yearly rent of 2d. ; to Thomas Justice, in fee, of $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of land in the same, at the yearly rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ; to Nicholas Grave, in fee, of a messuage and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of land in the same, at the yearly rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ; to Eda the miller, in fee, of a messuage and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of land in the same, at the yearly rent of $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. ; to Robert Seliman, in fee, of a toft in the same, at the yearly rent of 4d. ; and to Robert the Hunter, in fee, of $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of land in the same, at the yearly rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., for all service, suit of court, custom and exaction.

Thomas Tuschet doth put in his claim.

May 26—June 3. Leicester. In the octave of the Holy Trinity, 36 Henry III.

Between Simon de Pateshulle, by Henry de Paylington, his attorney, *Plaintiff*, and William de Rydewale, *Deforciant*.

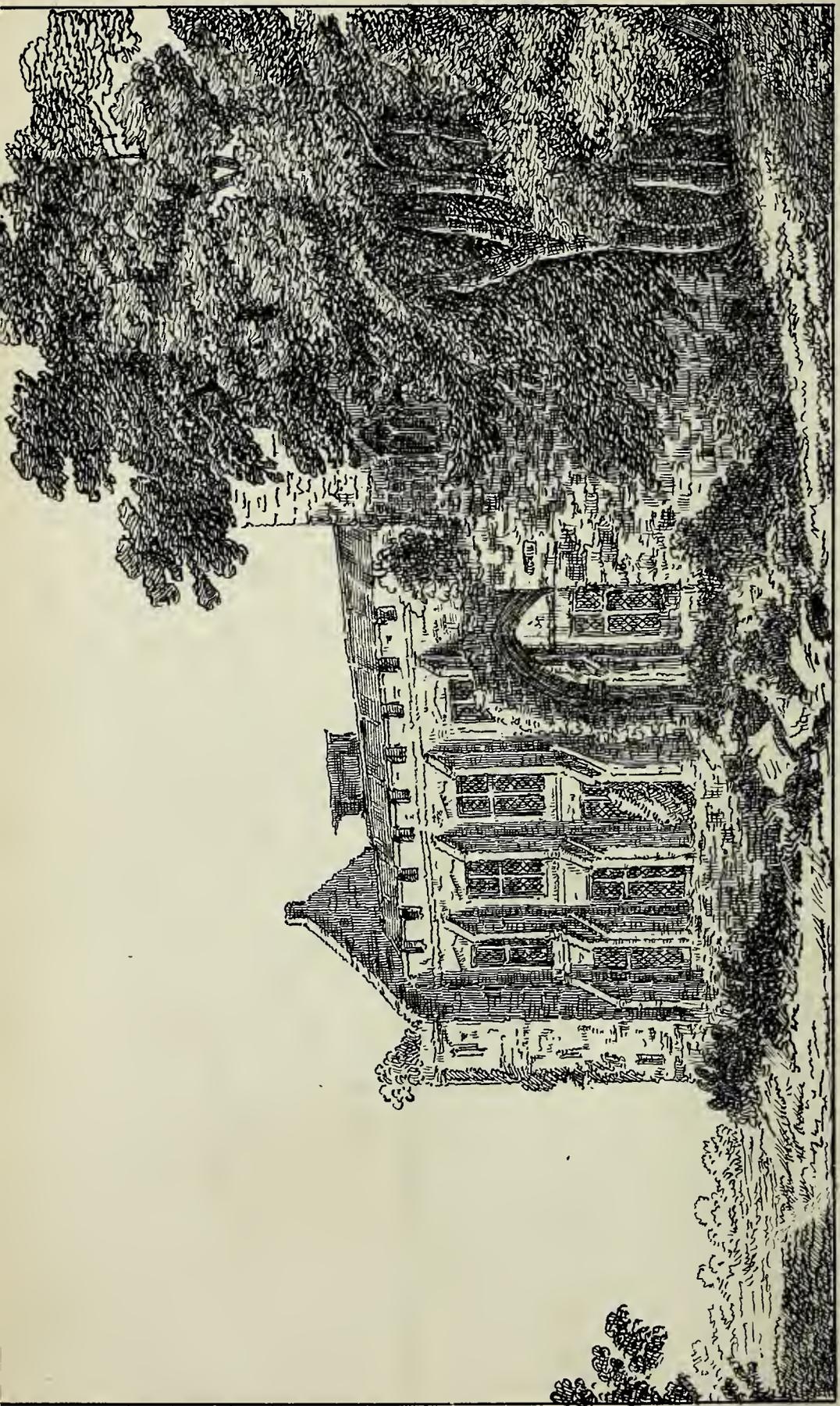
Grant by Deforciant, that he and his heirs would thenceforth perform to Plaintiff and his heirs, homage and relief for the free tenement held by him of Plaintiff in Hertindone ; and also render 20s. sterling a year, and a pair of gilt spurs, at the Annunciation, for all service, custom and exaction. And moreover, Deforciant gave to Plaintiff £10 sterling for his arrears, and Plaintiff released him of all damage on account of the detention of the aforesaid homage, relief and service.

May 26—June 17. Leicester. In 3 weeks of the Holy Trinity, 36 Henry III.

Between Henry, Dean of Lincoln, parson of the Church of Esseburne, *Plaintiff*, and Richard de Mapiltone, Sarah his wife, Henry de Mapiltone, Lettice his wife, William de Esseburne, and Cicely his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Acknowledgement by Deforciant, that $4\frac{1}{2}$ tofts and 1 a. of meadow in Esseburne were the right of Plaintiff and his church in frankalmoign, except $2\frac{1}{2}$ tofts and meadow, and release to them and their successors in perpetuity ; and grant, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff to Deforciant, of the aforesaid $2\frac{1}{2}$ tofts and meadow, to wit, the toft and a half lying between the toft of Henry de Cruce and the toft of Thomas Juvenis, and the toft lying next the grange of the Earl of Ferrers towards the east ; to hold to Deforciant and to the heirs of Deforciant Sarah, Lettice, and Cicely, at the yearly rent of 2s. for all service, custom and exaction. And moreover Deforciant granted that

all the dwellers in the aforesaid tenements should thenceforth for ever grind their corn and malt at Plaintiff's mill at Esseburne "ad vicesimum quartum granum"; and also perform suit at Plaintiff's court twice a year, namely at the next court after Easter, and at the next court after Michaelmas, and likewise whenever a plea shall be held in the same court by the King's writ of right. This fine was made with the assent of Roger, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.



SOUTH WINFIELD MANOR HOUSE.

A Facsimile from an Indian Ink Sketch by Colonel Machell, Aug. 1786.

On the Manor House of South Winfield.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D.

[A paper read to the Royal Archæological Institute, when visiting the Manor House, on July 30th, 1885.]



THE early history of the Manor of South Winfield and its connections with the important families of Heriz, de la Rivere, Bellers, Swillington, Pierpoint, and Cromwell, are of considerable interest, but as it is generally supposed that the older manor-house was in quite a different part of the parish, it will be foreign to our purpose to say anything respecting the local history of this place prior to the time of Ralph, Lord Cromwell, at whose charge the beautiful and extensive buildings, amid the ruins of which we are now standing, were originally erected.

An inquisition taken at Derby, October 25th, 1429, declared that Ralph Lord Cromwell was heir, *inter alia*, of this manor, through kinship with Margaret, sister and heiress of her brothers, John and Robert de Swillington. But this finding was disputed by Sir Henry Pierpoint, and a prolonged lawsuit followed. It was not until the year 1440 that Lord Cromwell was able to take possession of the manor, which was then secured to him by compromise, the rest of the estates devolving to the Pierpoints.

This Ralph, Lord Cromwell, seems to have been possessed of great wealth. In 1443, Henry VI. appointed him to the lucrative post of Treasurer of the Exchequer, and a year or two later the same monarch made him Master of the Royal Hounds and Falcons, an office to which very considerable perquisites pertained.

Three years after he had been assured in the possession of this manor, the king also appointed him to the offices of Constable of the King's Castle of Nottingham, and Steward and Keeper of the Forest of Sherwood. He died on January 4th, 1455, and was buried in the chancel of Tatteshall church, Lincolnshire, which he had rebuilt and changed from a parish church into a college, served by seven chaplains, six secular clerks, and six choristers. The mutilated brass to his memory still remains in the chancel. He also built a spacious castle at Tatteshall, but on a different plan to this manor-house, for it seems to have been chiefly constructed with the idea of being a strong fortress.

Some time between the years 1440-45, the Lord Treasurer began the building of this large manor-house; probably nearer to the latter than the former dates, for we know that it was not completed, especially the state apartments of the inner court, at the time of his death.

It may also be mentioned that there can be little or no doubt that Ralph Lord Cromwell was also the rebuilder of the tower and body of the church of South Winfield, whose rectory was appropriated at an early date to the Abbey of Darley. The tower exactly corresponds in style to the time when he was lord of the manor. The body of the church was demolished in 1803, but some MS. notes taken in 1770, tells us that in each of the east windows of the south and north aisles were the arms of Cromwell quartering Tatteshall.

During his lifetime, Lord Cromwell sold the reversion of this manor after his death to John Talbot, second Earl of Shrewsbury. The accounts of the Earl's agent for his manors of Winfield and Crich, within two years after his taking possession, viz., 1457-8, show that the manor-house was not then habitable, at all events not as a whole. They include payments for the expenses of seven men residing in the manor six weeks "for its safe custody," by command of the Earl of Shrewsbury, as well as numerous sums extending over a considerable portion of the year for the plastering, roofing, and mortaring of the house. In 1458-9, we find that the Earl was in residence here with a numerous retinue, so

that it is fair to assume that by that time the buildings were definitely completed. The date of this fabric may, then, be accurately placed between the years 1450 and 1460. John, the second Earl of Shrewsbury, was slain at Northampton in 1460, but the manor-house of Winfield was a favourite seat of his five immediate successors. George, the fourth Earl, died here on July 26th, 1541, leaving his body to be buried in the church of Sheffield. Two of his daughters by his first wife, Anne and Dorothy, were born within the walls of this manor-house.

George, the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, is chiefly known in history as the custodian for some sixteen years of the unhappy Mary Queen of Scots. She was first committed to his care in January, 1569, at the Castle of Tutbury, and remained in his custody, chiefly at Sheffield Castle, until December, 1584. Through his marriage with his second wife, the celebrated "Bess of Hardwick," Chatsworth House also pertained to the Earl. There the Queen was originally taken in May, 1569, and she was also there in 1573, 1577, 1578, and 1581. But this Manor House was where she first made acquaintance with Derbyshire, sleeping here on the night of February 2nd, 1569, when being taken from Sheffield to Tutbury. The Queen was brought back to Winfield on April 20th of the same year, making a sojourn of about six months' duration.

Though Winfield Manor was a far superior place of confinement to Tutbury Castle in every particular, the Queen had not been here more than three weeks when she was taken alarmingly ill. The Privy Council sent two physicians to visit her, who reported adversely as to the cleanliness of the place. The Earl of Shrewsbury retorted that "the very unpleasant and fulsome savour in the next chamber hurtful to her health" was caused by the "continual festering and uncleanly order of her own folke." Shrewsbury, however, caused her to be removed to Chatsworth for a few days, whilst her lodgings were being sweetened and the sanitary arrangements improved. She returned on June 1st, but in August was again so unwell that she desired change, in which she was supported by her custodian alleging that the manor-

house "in consequence of the long abode here and the number of people waxes unsavory." I shall have a word to say as to the great number of her guards and attendants when quartered here, when we come to her second confinement at Winfield. The Queen herself desired to go to Sheffield, but was taken back to Tutbury Castle on September 20th. It was during this 1569 stay at Winfield, that Leonard Dacre's plot to rescue her was devised, and that the proposition of the Duke of Norfolk to marry her was made.

Local tradition is strong to the effect that the Queen of the Scots was imprisoned at Winfield for nine years, but this is clearly an error. It was not until after nearly fifteen years of dreary captivity, chiefly at Sheffield, that the Queen again saw Winfield.

In October, 1583, a proposition was made by the Privy Council for her removal to the Castle of Melbourne in the south of this county, belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, but on a report of the condition of that building being drawn up it was found that extensive repairs were first requisite. On March 20th, 1584, instructions were sent to the Earl of Shrewsbury for the removal of the Queen from his castle at Sheffield to Wingfield Manor House, whilst Melbourne Castle was preparing. Having carefully gone through the whole of the documents in the Public Record Office pertaining to Mary Queen of Scots, as well as the little known Talbot papers at the College of Arms, and the Shrewsbury papers at Lambeth Palace library, I have come to the conclusion, from reasons that would be far too long to now explain, that the Earl of Shrewsbury, worn out by the jealousy, meanness, and cruelty of his wife, as well as by the suspicions and displeasure of Queen Elizabeth and her Council, and filled with a growing sympathy for his prisoner, did his best to bring about this second sojourn at Winfield in the hopes of her escape. The instructions to the Earl state "that for the more safety in conveying the said Queene (to Winfield), in case you shall find it necessary, for your assistance you may use the ayde of the sheriffs of our countys of Derby and Leicester." But various delays were imposed to her removal from Sheffield; writing from thence on August 25th,

1584, to Sir Francis Walsyngham, Sir Ralph Sadler, who was to be responsible for her safety during Shrewsbury's absence at Court, states that he has entreated the Earl not to remove the Queen to Winfield till they hear again from Her Majesty, adding that he had "rather keep her there (Sheffield) with 60 men than at Winfield with 300."

It may here be remarked that Leland, writing in the time of Henry VIII., of the seats of the Earls of Shrewsbury, says—"Winfeld or Wenfeld in Darbyshire is but a maner place, but yt far passith Sheffield Castle."

It was not until early in September, 1584, that Mary's removal to Winfield was actually effected. What with her own household and domestic attendants, and the officers and soldiers considered necessary to guard her, the retinue that then took up their residence within these walls must have tolerably exhausted its extensive accommodation, for they actually numbered over 250 persons

The company at Winfield Manor House at this date comprised 120 of Lord Shrewsbury's gentlemen, yeomen, and servants; 50 pertaining immediately to Sir Ralph Sadler, the Queen's new custodian; and also 40 soldiers who were continually armed with sword and pistol. In addition to these, the Queen had as her attendants, 5 gentlemen, 14 servitors, 3 cooks, 4 boys, 3 gentlemen's men, 6 gentlewomen, 2 wives, 10 wenches and children. The Queen herself occupied two chambers, and her maids three, two married women two other chambers, and eight for her gentlemen, officers, and men servants. Sadler was most careful in guarding her during her sojourn in this extensive gaol. The inner gateway was guarded by a gentleman porter, with four or five of his company; whilst the outer ward was in charge of the soldiery. At nightfall a watch of eight soldiers was appointed, four of whom patrolled outside the walls immediately below the Queen's lodgings, which were on the west side of the inner quadrangle; and this, in addition to two other soldiers, who kept watch and ward night and day within the entrance from the courtyard that led to her apartments.

But the multiplicity of attendants and guards favoured conspiring, and no sooner was the royal captive established here for the second time, than plans were made for her removal. Dethick, the ancient seat of the Babington family, is only some four miles to the north-west of Winfield, and there seems no doubt that communications were now entered into between the Queen and Anthony Babington or his allies. But plans for her rescue came to naught. Oral tradition, that I have collected in the vicinity of Dethick, gives many a curious detail of the plotting and counter-plotting that went on; two points being specially insisted on (1) that Anthony Babington obtained personal access to the Queen disguised as a gipsy, with his face stained with walnut juice, and (2) that a secret subterranean passage led from Dethick Hall to a place near this manor house, and that it was by this route that the rescue was to be attempted. The first of these traditions may have some truth in it, but seems a corruption of the fact of a similar disguise when Babington was trying to escape in 1586. A would-be circumstantial bit of evidence, to prove the truth of this tale, was given me by an old man living at Ryber, viz. :—that a large walnut tree now growing in the inner court sprang from a nut that Anthony Babington dropped out of his pocket, when he had penetrated there as a gipsy to find out the Queen's special apartments. Much more could be said both from unpublished authentic papers, and local tradition as to the Queen of Scots and this her charming prison-house, but time will not permit. Suffice it then to say that the Queen was finally removed from here, much to her chagrin, on January 13th, 1585, on her way once more to Tutbury, the project for conveying her to Melbourn being at last abandoned.

The system of espionage of one family upon another, or of different members of the same family, and the bribing of servants and retainers for possible evidence, were probably never carried to such a pitch of perfection in any court of any age as they were by Lord Burleigh and others of the Privy Council of Elizabeth. The relentless persecution of the Roman Catholics that was continued throughout Elizabeth's reign, was specially violent in

Derbyshire. Neither George, Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1590, nor his son Gilbert, the seventh Earl, who died in 1616, although both holding the highest offices, escaped from grave suspicion of conniving with those who were criminal enough to cling to the Roman faith. Among the State Papers I have found several instances of the charges secretly brought against both these Earls, especially the latter, of complicity with Roman doctrines, or lack of energy in denouncing priests and recusants. Though I have not come across any precise statement of this house being searched for priests, a priest who was tortured before the notorious Richard Topcliff and three other Commissioners in 1593, confessed to having met other Romanists at Winfield Manor House, in the year 1590, and there seems to have been at that time a considerable store here of "Popish books and lewd trash," the latter expression being an elegant euphemism for such matters as a crucifix or rosary.

On the death of the seventh Earl, the estate was divided between his three co heiresses, who were respectively married to the Earls of Pembroke, Kent, and Arundel. At the beginning of the Civil War, between Charles I. and his Parliament, Winfield Manor House was held for the latter, by Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. It was only garrisoned by one hundred men, and on Sir Thomas Fairfax calling upon Sir John Gell, who had chief command in Derbyshire, on his march northward towards Yorkshire in 1643, to supply him with more musketeers, sixty men were drafted off from this garrison. Meanwhile, William Cavendish, Earl of Newcastle, suddenly attacked the Manor House on December 7th, 1643, on the part of the King, and, owing to the thinned ranks of the defenders, captured it on December 19th. The following day Sir John Gell arrived with his dragoons, and though not strong enough to attempt the recapture of the Manor House, they routed two troops of horse below in the town of Winfield, and took their colours, which were sent up to London, and formally presented to the Parliament. On the retirement of the Earl of Newcastle's forces, Colonel Sir John Fitzherbert, of Tissington, was left in command of this place with a large body

of troops. The garrison proving very troublesome to the Parliamentary forces both in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, by their frequent sallies and expeditions, Sir John Gell towards the end of May, 1644, brought the whole of his troops, horse and foot, except two companies of foot left in Derby, to environ the Manor House. Here he was presently joined by Colonel Hutchinson with 200 foot. After beleaguering the place for fifteen days, a diversion was caused by the threatened approach of the royal troops from Lichfield, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Burton, and other towns, that had remained true to the King. On the return of Gell's forces, after scattering the royalists, to the continuance of the siege, it was found that his ordnance was not powerful enough for the purpose, but on his reporting this to Major-General Crawford, and that the place could only be subdued by starvation, the General sent him "four great pieces for battering," and so effectual was the fire, that after three hours battery, the garrison, who then numbered 220, yielded themselves up, on condition of each man being allowed to march off to his own home. This successful assault took place on July 20th, 1644.* Colonel Dalby, the royalist governor of the Manor House, was killed during the siege. The heavy artillery is said to have been placed on the high ground of Pentrich Common, to the east of the Manor. In 1646, this fortified mansion, which had played so important a part in the civil war in the midlands, was dismantled by order of Parliament; the order for the dismantling is dated June 23rd.

Immanuel Halton, scion of an ancient Cumberland family, who had come into this county as auditor to the Duke of Norfolk, obtained several moieties of this manor by purchase. He took up his residence in the Manor House in 1666. He was a distinguished mathematician, astronomer, and musician; to him are due the various sun dials that may still be noted on the walls. In the Philosophical Transactions for 1676, is an account of an eclipse of the sun, as observed by him from this house. Many

* This is the first time that the actual and true dates of the two sieges of Winfield Manor have been given. They are taken from an old MS. book of Imanuel Halton, copied by Mr. Reynolds, of Plaistow. Wolley MSS., Brit. Mus.

parts of the building were then unroofed and went to decay, whilst the large banquetting hall was by him converted into a two-storied dwelling house, the pitch of the roof considerably lowered, and rudely devised mullions and transoms introduced into the fine series of windows on its north side. A north-west view of the house, taken from an old painting towards the end of the 17th century, is given in Blore's History of the Manor. The alterations of Imanuel Halton can therein be plainly seen. The chief entrance was then through the old portal on the north side, the room over which was still remaining, and it had a formal walled-in garden in front, planted with stiff shrubs.

"The great hall at Winfield Manor House," says Mr. Reynolds, writing in 1769, "when in its prosperity, was 24 yards and 2 in. and $\frac{1}{2}$ long, and 12 yards and 1 inch wide. The great cellar under it is of the same dimensions, and has a row of pillars up the middle, and is curiously arched with stone. 'Tis now divided into two cellars, and hath been so for several years past."*

If this was all that the Haltons did to the Manor House, they might have been forgiven, but in 1774, the then representative of the family built the present ugly square house at the bottom of the hill, and most barbarously pulled down much of the old fabric to find materials. Since that time only a small portion has been occupied for farm purposes, and the rest suffered to fall to decay. The buildings on the east side of the north or inner quadrangle, which are said to have been the most beautiful part of the fabric, were the first to be pulled down to form the foundations. An account of the Manor in the first volume of Shaw's *Topographer*, 1789, mentions that the roof was then off the principal hall, and that the arms and quarterings of the Shrewsbury family were exposed to the weather. This shows how speedy was the work of decay and ruin when once it was left uninhabited, for two interesting Indian ink sketches, taken by my wife's grandfather † on August

* Wolley MSS., Brit Mus.

† Colonel Machell, of Beverley, was no mean artist; he left behind him a large collection of sketches and water-colour drawings of the most picturesque parts of England in varied and much diversified styles. He was intimate with Sir George Beaumont, Mr. Hearne, the engraver, and others who formed the artistic circle of his day. The remarkable thing about his work was that he had never drawn with either pencil or brush, until after the conflict of Bunker's Hill, and at that battle he lost his right arm.

6th, 1785 (one of which is reproduced on Plate V.) show that the roof over the banquetting hall was then perfect, and the windows glazed. Between 1789 and 1793, a large portion of the south wall of the banquetting hall fell down or was taken away, as we find by a comparison of the plates given by Shaw and Biore. About the year 1825, a lofty tower in the south-east angle of the north court fell down, and some twenty or thirty years ago the sides of the original well, which was still in use in the centre of the south court, collapsed, and the space has since been filled up. During the past twenty years I have known this ruin intimately, and until the last year or two, during which all reasonable care has been taken to preserve it, the considerable progress of decay in some of its most interesting parts has been only too painfully obvious.

The Manor House is divided into two large quadrangles or courts; the extreme length of the buildings is 416 feet, and their greatest width 256 feet. We enter by a substantial well-built gateway in the south-east angle of the south court. It is flanked on the right hand by a narrow room which was the porter's lodge. To the left hand, forming part of the south side of this court, is a large barn, having an area of nearly 90 feet by 30. With the exception of the eastern bay, which was added at a somewhat later date, it is all part of the original construction. "Notwithstanding that the barn has substantial buttressed walls," as remarked by Mr. Ferrey, "the massive oak roof seems independent of them, as the trusses are carried on strong oak posts of large size; not placed centrally with the buttresses." This peculiar construction doubtless added to its strength, and helps to account for the preservation of the barn. Only some detached portions of walling now remain on the rest of this side of the outer court; but a sufficiency of foundations have been uncovered to prove that it used to be occupied by a continuous range of buildings about 30 feet in breadth. A narrower range of rooms occupied the west side of this irregular shaped court, of which only part of the outer wall now remains; that it had two floors is proved by a portion of a flight of stone steps. The opposite or east wing of the courtyard

was also of two floors, and contained the guards' chambers, lighted by a double tier of single light cinque-foil headed windows.

In the centre of the range of buildings that divide the two courtyards is another entrance gateway, with a porter's lodge on the left hand. Over the gateway, on the south side, is a series of shields effectively arranged under a hood-mould. They now bear no trace of carving or emblazonry, but were doubtless originally designed for the arms of Ralph, Lord Cromwell, and his alliances. This is proved by the badge of a boldly carved double purse, twice repeated, which he adopted as the insignia of his office as Lord Treasurer. The same badge is found on other buildings erected by him, and it used to be on some of the oak carving of the large hall of this manor, which was removed at the time when Imanuel Halton subdivided it. Only the external walls of the farmhouse to the right of this gateway are ancient, the inner walls and fittings being of comparatively modern date.

Through this gateway we gain the inner or north quadrangle, where were the most important apartments. The rooms on the east side have altogether disappeared; and of the range on the west side only the lofty outer walls remain, and some of the foundations of its inner wall. The latter side of this courtyard is, no doubt, the site of the suite of apartments occupied by Mary, Queen of Scots. Their united area would be about 100 feet by 20; the external walls are here very plain and massive, and are not pierced with windows on the ground floor. The small triangular room in the north-west angle of the building, behind the kitchens, is also sometimes pointed out as the part tenanted by Queen Mary, but this is clearly an error, as she was at no time immured in a single room.

In the south-west angle of this court is the high tower, with its numerous cells and apartments. It is 72 feet high; the steps are good to the summit, and the ascent will be well repaid by the general view of the manor house and surrounding country.

The most beautiful part of the ruins is the south front of the banquetting hall, opening into the inner quadrangle, and the whole range of buildings on that side of this courtyard. The interior area of the large hall is about 72 feet by 36. The filling up of the

north windows with mullions and transoms, and the other interpolations of the 17th century, as already mentioned, are here to be noticed. The projecting porch, through which access is gained to the hall, is well finished and most effective. The series of four-leaved flowers carved in the hollow of the moulding of the outer doorway should be noted. The beautiful tracery of the octagon bay window of the hall, and of the principal square-headed window of the porch, seems worthy of close attention. I do not know of any better specimens of domestic Gothic of the 15th century. Observe also the quatrefoils of the parapets over the porch and over the bay window, which differ slightly in their details. The embattlements of these parapets bear shields; on one of those over the porch is a plain Latin cross; on one of those which has fallen down within the last ten years, I formerly noted the bearings of Deincourt—a fesse dancettée. Ralph, Lord Cromwell married Margaret, sister and co-heiress of William, Lord Deincourt.

In the south gable of the state apartments (to the west of the banquetting hall) is a charming little circular window, composed of three trefoils; it is remarkable that it is not precisely in the centre of the gable. Below it is the principal window of the state apartment, of four chief lights; it is a stiff specimen of perpendicular work under an ogee-shaped crocketed hood-mould with head terminals. Below this large state room was a lower hall or room that communicated with a passage leading straight to the large kitchens with their enormous fireplaces; on the left of this passage is the buttery.

The west end of the banquetting hall would doubtless be screened off with a wooden partition (as is the case with Haddon) so that a passage would be formed through it to the “portal,” or north porch, by which the outer precincts of the manor house could be gained down a flight of a few steps. This portal is now in a ruinous condition.

One of the most remarkable features of the building is the large “crypt” beneath the banquetting hall. As it is considerably hidden, the local term for this spacious apartment is not

strictly a misnomer, but it must be remembered that it has no connection with ecclesiastical purposes, nor is it altogether underground. It has been conjectured that it was used as a servants' or retainers' hall, but this is scarcely likely from its position away from the servants' apartments and offices, from its two staircases communicating direct with the large hall, and from another leading into the buttery, and a fourth into the state apartment. I am more inclined to consider it to have been used as cellars and larder, and that their large size is due to the falling away of the ground, which necessitated a massive sub-structure below the banquetting hall, in order to keep it at the same level as the rest of the court. The crypt has a groined stone roof, and is supported down the centre by six pillars, from which the vaulting ribs spring in a very irregular way. The central bosses are carved with a geometrical pattern in tracery; and there are eight ornamental keystones to the wall ribs, which are rudely carved with winged figures and other designs. The stone flooring of the crypt was removed at the end of the last century. Note the east door to the crypt, on which can be seen remains of the tracery wherewith it was formerly ornamented; it is the only detail of the original woodwork of the building (except the roof of the barn) now remaining.

On the north side of the crypt are several irregularly placed windows; above them, on the exterior wall, are a row of mortice holes for joists, and the foundations of a wall some 8 feet distant can be traced. Here then was a passage or cloister, covered probably with lead; but it had no connection with the original plan, and is most likely part of Imanuel Halton's work.

At the north-east angle of the building are parts of a detached wall, said to have pertained to the chapel; the chapel was most likely on the east side of the inner quadrangle, but we may be pretty confident that it was not a detached erection, but formed a component part of the structure.

Remains of the old earthworks thrown up for defence at the south-east angle of the south quadrangle can still be traced. On the north and on part of the east sides of the manor house are ex-

cavations that are usually spoken of as a dry moat. But it seems more likely that they were quarries for the sandstone of which the rougher parts of the house are built, than made for any defensive purpose. The better parts of the building are faced with an excellent crystalline millstone grit, supposed to have been obtained from Ashover Moor, four miles north of Winfield. Some of the stones of this material are of unusually large size ; one of the windows of the kitchen has the whole of the tracery cut out of a single block without any joint.

In the large window of the state apartment is the only fragment of the old glass now remaining. It is of the pattern termed "Grisaille glass."

On the east side of the manor house were the old terrace gardens. The yew trees point out the site, for the old gardeners had only the yew, holly, and box—our three indigenous evergreens—with which to plant their terraces, walks, or bowling-greens.

To those who may take any special interest in this pile, and who may not be acquainted with the work, I would venture to recommend the excellent plans, elevations, sections, and other drawings to scale ; executed and published by Mr. Edmund B. Ferrey, the well-known architect, in 1870.

I trust the members of the Royal Archæological Institute, who have joined the excursion, will not be disappointed with their visit to one of the best specimens of Domestic Architecture of the 15th century that we have left in England. In its completeness, both from the extent of the buildings and the beauty of their irregular design, so well proportioned to the site, the manor house of South Winfield might well lay claim to the epithet magnificent.

On an Alabaster Sculpture,

THE PROPERTY OF REV. B. W. SPILSBURY, OF FINDERN.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D.



ONE of the features of the temporary museum, formed at the Free Library, Derby, during the visit of the Royal Archæological Institute, in August, 1885, which attracted much attention, was a small alabaster carving, contributed by the Vicar of Findern. A distinguished scholar of the Institute was good enough to promise our local society a paper on this relic, a subject upon which he was peculiarly fitted to treat; but unfortunately, after the coloured plate had been prepared, serious illness prevented the carrying out of his intentions. It has, therefore, devolved upon the editor to write a brief monograph on this subject, and to bring into comparison all known instances of a like character of which any information could be obtained.

It is, however, more than possible that there may be yet other sculptures of a like character in England, for the list here given includes three that have not hitherto been noted.

As to the past history of this sculpture, Mr. Spilsbury tells us that it was purchased by his great-grandfather at the sale of Sir Ashton Lever's museum; but of its previous position there is not even a tradition.

The size of the carving is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 7 inches, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick. Mr. Bailey's most careful and accurately coloured drawing (Plate I.) almost precludes the necessity of detailed

description. The natural colour of the stone is opal grey. At the back are two small holes for the insertion of pegs by which to fasten it up, and part of the base has been chiselled away so as to enable it to fit against some support. All the hair of the central head has been gilt, but now very much worn off in parts. The gilding has been laid on a deep orange ground. The edges of all the robes, books, mitre, crozier, and staff, as well as the rim of the dish or paten, have been gilded. The lining of the robe of St. Peter is red, and that of the archbishop deep blue. The colour of the background is olive.

Before discussing the central position of the sculpture, which presents considerable difficulty, and has been so diversely interpreted, mention should be made of the two figures, of nearly equal height to the tablet, that flank it. In all the eleven examples enumerated below, the figure on the dexter side is that of St. Peter; and in each instance he is represented with a key or keys in the right hand, and a book in the left. In each instance, excepting No. XI., the figure on the sinister side is mitred, vested in a cope, carrying an archiepiscopal cross-staff in the left hand, and a book in the right, save that in No. IV., the archbishop's right hand is blessing with three uplifted fingers. The almost unanimous conjecture as to this archiepiscopal figure considers that it represents St. Thomas of Canterbury; but a more likely supposition, as explained later on, refers it to St. Augustine of Canterbury. The one exception as to the figure on the left is No. XI., in which instance St. Paul takes the place of the archbishop.

In all the examples, the central head is represented as of large size, and the chief feature of the sculpture, to which the other parts are mere subsidiary details. In each case this head is carved without any rays or nimbus, but resting in a circular dish or paten. The head and features are of the same character in all, though the arrangement of the hair and beard differs not a little; and in several, as in No. III., much of the beard and chin are concealed by the rising head of the small figure below.

The great points of difference are in the figures or representa-

tions above and below the central head, but especially in the latter, for in three examples, including Mr. Spilsbury's, the sculpture is complete without any representation about the upper rim of the circular dish.

The following are the examples that we have been able to enumerate :—

I. Preserved at Ratcliffe College, Leicester.* *Below*—upper half of naked figure rising from an altar-shaped sepulchre, the left hand straight down with extended palm, the right hand on the breast. *Above*—the sculpture terminates with the rim of the dish.

II. The property of Rev. B. W. Spilsbury. See Plate I. of this journal. *Below*—lamb on clasped book or missal. *Above*—same as No. I.

III. Exhibited by Mr. Nightingale, of Wilton, to the Archæological Institute, in 1855. Described and illustrated in No. xlv. of the *Archæological Journal*. Found at Old Sarum. *Below*—upper half of naked figure rising from an altar-shaped sepulchre, with hands extended. *Above*—small naked figure in radiated vesica-shaped medallion, upheld by two angels.

IV. Exhibited by Mr. David Wells to the Society of Antiquaries in 1789. Said to have originally belonged to the Fitzherberts, of Swynnerton. Engraved in (1) Schnebbelie's *Antiquaries Muscum*, (2) in Nichols' *History of Leicestershire*, vol. iv., part ii., p. 461, and in (3) Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, p. 683. *Below*—figure naked to waist, rising, as above, from tomb, on the further edge of which it is apparently seated, with the rest of the figure hidden within the tomb; the hands are crossed. *Above*—two saints appearing above the rim of the dish, the one on the sinister defaced, the one on the dexter side (from the wheel of martyrdom), St. Catharine.

V. In the Ashmolean Museum. Not hitherto described. Label attached only partly legible—" . . . the Vera Icon . . . date, 1,400 about. Arundel Marble . . ." *Below*—a similar

* The Rev. Joseph Hirst has most kindly sent us a full-sized coloured drawing of this example.

figure to the last, but the hands rest on the front edge of the tomb, from which it seems to be rising. *Above*—small naked figure, kneeling, in an oval (like No. III.), upheld by two angels.

VI. In the Ashmolean Museum. Came from Tradescant's collection. It is described as "the Vernicle." *Below*—a figure, like the preceding ones, rising from a tomb. *Above*—the sculpture terminates, like Nos. I. and II., with the rim of the dish.

VII. Described by Rev. E. Duke, who then (1824) owned it, in a long letter to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xciv., part ii., p. 209, with an illustration. *Below*—a figure, like the preceding ones, rising from a tomb, the hands on the breast; the tomb in a slightly sloping position, as though suddenly disturbed. *Above*—a small naked, kneeling figure, like No. V., supported by two angels; also the figures of two saints, appearing above the dish, as in No. IV., St. Catharine on the dexter, and the Blessed Virgin with lily on the sinister.

VIII. Described (and owned) by Mr. J. B. Nichols in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1824, vol. xciv., part i., p. 397. *Below*—figure rising from tomb. *Above*—youthful head, supported by drapery, upheld by angels.

IX. Given by Dr. Meyrick to Mr. J. B. Nichols, described and engraved in *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1824, vol. xciv., part 2, p. 209. *Below*—lamb on the ground. *Above*—youthful head, supported by drapery, upheld by angels.

X. Described in *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1824, vol. xciv., part ii., p. 292. Came originally from Horrington, Somerset. *Below*—lamb on the ground. *Above*—as in Nos. VIII. and IX.

XI. Described and engraved in Stukeley's *Palæographia Britannia*. The central head is flanked by figures of St. Peter and St. Paul. *Below*—figure rising from tomb, the hands crossed. *Above*—two saints appearing above the rim of the dish; on the dexter St. Catharine, on the sinister the Blessed Virgin.

Having thus enumerated and described the salient features of each example, it may be well to mention the differing suggestions that have been made respecting the central head and leading idea

of these sculptures. It has been taken for (1) the head of St. John Baptist, (2) the Vernicle, (3) the image of our Lord's face, given to Abgarus after the siege of Edessa, and (4) the first person of the Holy Trinity.

Only a word or two are necessary with regard to the last of these suppositions, although it is upheld at much length, and with considerable misapplied learning, by the late Rev. E. Duke, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. His contention was that the central head personified God the Father, the figure out of the tomb (or the lamb) below God the Son, and the small child-like figure above God the Spirit. Some strange and extravagant propositions, both theological and antiquarian, are adduced in support of this contention, but the whole theory is at once upset, when it is noted that in Nos. I., II., and VI. of the above list of these sculptures there is no upper figure whatever, so that a Trinity conjecture is an impossibility.

The theory that the head represents the decapitated head of St. John Baptist in a charger was originally propounded by Mr. Nicholls, in his *History of Leicestershire*, and asserted in the following concise and positive terms:—"The middle figure is the head of St. John the Baptist." Equally positive is the assertion in a far later publication, the *Archæological Journal*, where the engraving is lettered to correspond with the brief statement in the text. Almost the only argument that seems to tell in favour of this theory is the description, in a testamentary inventory of one Agas Herte, of Bury St. Edmunds, who died in 1522, of an object that apparently corresponds with these sculptures—"Seynt Joh' is hede of alabaster with Seynt Peter and Seynt Thomas and the fygur of Cryst."* But before the Reformation, as well as after it, inventories abound in blunders when dealing with art, almost as strange as the catalogues of the modern provincial auctioneer. In the last volume of one journal, a similar blunder was brought to light. An inventory of the church goods of Hartshorn, taken in 1612, mentions "a plate of Silver having

* *Bury Wills and Inventories*, Camden Society, pp. 115, 255.

Ihon Bapt head upon it.* This turns out to be a mediæval paten, with the Vernicle in the centre, and is reproduced in this volume (Plate X.). This head, as represented in these sculptures, does not correspond in any particular with any of the known mediæval delineations of St. John Baptist, either by the glass-stainer, painter, or the sculptor. It is simply the charger or circular dish that has suggested the idea of the Baptist's head, and of that a far better solution can be offered. In the Findern example (No. II.), there is a greater space between the head and the figure below than in any other. On turning up the tablet, under the beard, the cut-off neck can be seen projecting from the dish.† It is cut perfectly smooth, and left of the natural grey colour of the marble. With the lavish use of colour on the carving, had a decapitation been intended to be represented, it would not, we think, have been left thus white; nor in the realistic treatment of the time would the neck have been left in a far smoother condition than could have been achieved by the most accomplished headsman. It certainly is true that the head of St. John Baptist was held in so much honour that there was a contention as to the authenticity of the relic, a church at Rome, as well as the cathedral church of Amiens, ‡ claiming to possess the original; and having on two occasions seen the remarkable veneration shown by modern Roman Catholics to the Amiens relic in its crystal-covered shrine, we are by no means disposed to minimise the special sanctity that pertains to its cultus. But after making due allowance for this, is there, we ask with confidence, any trace whatever of such altogether exceptional veneration being paid at any period in any part of Christendom to the head of St. John Baptist, as would gather round it such a remarkable hagiotypic arrangement of saints of the first rank? or what possible connection could there be between the head of the Baptist and Christ below rising from the tomb?

* *Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society*, vol. vii., p. 44.

† This would be quite visible to any one kneeling before the sculpture.

‡ The claim of Amiens is far the strongest; the head was brought there from Constantinople in 1204.

And here it may be remarked, that this lower figure, where it is not a lamb, has been described as (1) the Baptist in prison, and (2) Lazarus coming forth from the tomb. But these are, beyond doubt, erroneous surmises, for in three instances the signs of the pierced palms are quite evident, especially is this the case with the left hand of No. I. It may, therefore, be taken as proved that the lower figure is Christ coming forth to resurrection, and where there is a lamb in this position, that it refers to the Lamb of God once slain for us.

The two other suggestions enumerated above are that the central head is the Vernicle, or another legend of a miraculous appearance of our Lord's portrait. Though it does not seem to us that either of these surmises is the right one, still we are here closely approximating to the true solution. We have placed the coloured plate of No. II., the frontispiece to this volume, before fourteen educated Christians, at different times, and in each case, on the question being put as to the central head, the answer was unhesitatingly given that it represented our Lord's face. Though the arrangement of the hair and beard differs somewhat in the different examples, there is the same quiet pathetic dignity in each of these full faces that seems irresistibly to suggest to the pious observer the humanity of the Second Person of the Trinity. Moreover, the general appearance, as well as the details, of the countenance are entirely in accord with the legendary views of the Santo Volto, and altogether foreign to anything traditionary as to Our Lord's great forerunner.

With regard to the beautiful and touching legend of St. Veronica, the circular dish on which the head rests in each example seems at once to exclude this reading. It is true that our Lord's head, surrounded with rays, without the handkerchief, is spoken of as a Vernicle in medieval art, but there is no known instance of an unradiated circle or dish taking the place of the handkerchief of the story. Moreover, if it is the Vernicle, the hagiotypic arrangement, though more possible than in the suggestion of the Baptist, seems unreasonable, and, at all events, admits of no lucid explanation.

The less known Syrian legend of Abgarus, applied to these

tablets by Fosbrooke and others, relates that Christ gratified the faith of King Abgarus by granting to him the perfect impression of His face on linen, he having invoked Christ's healing power, and offered the strong city of Edessa to protect Him against the malice of the Jews. Precisely the same reasons that militate against these carvings representing the Vernicle apply also to the Abgarus legend.

These carvings seem to be specially English. Eleven of them are known to be extant. Probably there are several others not yet noted in private collections. When we consider the iconoclastic fury of the Reformation and Commonwealth eras, it is remarkable that so many remain. Their number must originally have been very considerable, to be counted probably by the hundred or hundreds. It was loosely asserted some time ago that such representations are often met with on the Continent, but having applied to travellers of repute with considerable knowledge of the sacristies of Italy, France, and Spain, we cannot learn of any like examples, nor have we met with them in foreign works on ecclesiology. Monsieur Rohault de Fleury, of Paris, whose great work *Sur les Monuments de la Messe*, makes him one of the best Continental authorities on such subjects, has been good enough to correspond with us about this matter, and he assures us that he has never met with any sculpture similar to that of our frontispiece.

The suggestion that these sculptures represent some version of "St. Gregory's Pity" was made by the Rev. Joseph Hirst, at Derby, last August, and herein, we believe, lies the true solution.

The following is the account of St. Gregory's vision given by Dr. Rock:—"The vision, in which the Apostle of the Saxon-English, Pope S. Gregory, was given to behold Christ's flesh in the Sacrament, is related by both his biographers, Paulus Diaconus (*Vita S. Greg.*, op. S. Greg., t. iv., p. 10, c. xxiii.), and by Johannes Diaconus (*Ibid.* p. 58, c. xli.), and the latter, who wrote about A.D. 875, particularly tells his readers that it was one among the miracles of that Pontiff read in the English Church, for he begins his recital of it with this remark:—
'Quæ autem de Gregorii miraculis penes easdem Anglorum

ecclesias vulgo leguntur omittenda non arbitror (Ibid. p. 58). From the account of Paulus Diaconus, we gather that as S. Gregory was once giving the Holy Communion, at Mass, to the people, he found that a Roman lady, by her smiling at the words 'the Body of Christ,' applied to the Sacrament, had doubts of transubstantiation. Upon this, the Pontiff withheld the outstretched particle from this matron, and carried it to the altar, whereon he laid it. Then, begging all the people to join with him in entreating that God would show to the eyes of the flesh what this woman ought to have beheld with the eye of faith, he threw himself upon his knees and prayed. On arising, and lifting up the corporal, or linen cloth which had been spread over the particle of the Sacrament, there was to be seen by everyone present, a part of a human finger trickling with blood. After telling this lady that God, by the power with which He wrought all things out of nothing, changes bread and wine into flesh and blood through the prayers of the Catholic Church, S. Gregory besought that the Sacrament might take its usual shape and look; which it did, and was then administered to this same woman:—

“*“ Mulieri dixit (S. Gregorius Papa) Disce, inquam, veritate vel modo jam credere contestantibus: panis, quem ego do, caro mea est; et sanguis meus vere est potus. Sed præsciens conditor noster infirmitatis nostræ, eâ potestate qua cuncta fecit ex nihilo, et corpus sibi ex carne beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ, operante sancto Spiritu, fabricavit, panem et vinum aqua mixtum, manente propria specie, in carnem et sanguinem suum, ad Catholicam precem, ob reparationem nostram, Spiritus sui sanctificatione convertit.”*— (*Vita S. Gregorii Papæ, a Paulo Diacono, circa A.D. 757, op. S. Greg. t. iv. p. 10, c. xxiii.*)

“This miracle may often be met with figured in old English Churches, but especially in our Salisbury missals, under the representation of Christ with all the instruments of His Passion about Him, on an altar, whereon He is seen standing three parts out of His grave, crowned with thorns, and showing His wounded hands to Pope S. Gregory and his deacon and sub-deacon, all three kneeling at the foot of the altar; while, amid the crowd

behind them, one is found carrying the Pontifical tiara, and another holding the Papal or triple cross. From its dolefulness, this representation was known among our Catholic forefathers as 'St. Gregory's Pity,' and is given in a woodcut before the first Sunday of Advent in the folio *Sarum Missal*, printed A.D. 1555, at Paris, by J. Amazeur, for G. Merlin, of which I have a fine copy."*

If these carvings represent some version of this legend of St. Gregory, or any like one, the difficulty with regard to the dish or charger at once disappears, for it becomes a paten. In none of the examples does the paten come out clearer, with the inner circular depression, invariably met with at that date in all patens but not in all dishes, than in Mr. Spilsbury's specimen (No II.). The majority of the fourteen to whom we showed the illustration, and who recognised in it Our Lord's face, described the dish as a paten.

If, too, these carvings are a tribute of respect to the Blessed Sacrament, the whole arrangement of the subsidiary figures is readily explained by a natural and unstrained interpretation.

If the central idea of these sculptures is the presence of Christ in the Sacrament, represented by the head on the paten, the figure below of Christ rising from the tomb and thereby giving to the faithful that eat the Bread the power of living for ever (St. John vi. 58), comes in with singular appropriateness; and the equal fitness of the small representations of Christ's Ascension above, as shown in the majority of the sculptures, is also obvious. The symbolism thus seems to us singularly apt and well suited as a text for a medieval instruction. The Blessed Sacrament being a perpetuation of the Incarnation, the conquering Humanity is typified below, and the ascending Divinity above.

The three instances of a Lamb below admit of a like explanation, and the Lamb in Mr. Spilsbury's example still further bears out the connection with St. Gregory's Pity, for it is represented as resting on a clasped book, which is undoubtedly intended for a missal.

* Rock's *Church of our Fathers*, vol. i., p. 52. In Parker's *Calendar of the Anglican Church*, p. 52, is a good engraving of one version of St. Gregory's Pity, taken from a Bodleian MS.

St. Peter, as the flanking figure of the sculpture on the right side, is obviously the most suitable possible figure, as representing the Universal Church of Christ, supporting the doctrine of the Real Presence; his position is simply inexplicable, if the carving represents some unknown cult of the Baptist's head, and there is not much more meaning in it if the chief apostle is supposed to appear in support of the legends of St. Veronica or King Abgarus.

The like remarks apply to the left flanking figure of St. Thomas of Canterbury, as representing the attestation and support of the most honoured Saint of the English branch of the Church Catholic. It should, however, be mentioned that Monsieur Fleury suggests to us that this figure of an archbishop is intended for St. Augustine, the great apostle of the Saxons, and the first of the See of Canterbury. In support of this may be urged the close connection between Pope Gregory and Augustine, and also the absence of any martyr's emblem in the figure of the archbishop, which might reasonably have been looked for in any representation of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

The smaller figures that appear in some examples of the B.V.M. and St. Catharine, coincide equally well with the supposition that we have adopted, and that seems to us, the more we reflect upon it, to closely approximate to a certainty. Of the appropriateness of the introduction of the mother of our Lord in such a combination, with such an object, not a syllable is necessary from a Christian; of the signification of St. Catharine's presence, it may be pointed out that she was regarded as the patroness of Christian science and learning, having converted fifty pagan philosophers to the following of Christ, and also that, as the legendary spouse of Christ, she was not unfrequently taken as signifying the Bride of the Bridegroom, that is the Church.*

All the known examples of this sculpture are of about the same

* St. Catharine was specially venerated in England; there was hardly a minster or large church without an altar to her name, and many of the parish churches were directly dedicated in her memory. Archbishop Langham, 1366-1368, authorised and enjoined a special hymn for the Church of England, in honour of this virgin martyr.

date, namely, the end of the fourteenth or quite the beginning of the fifteenth century. Antiquaries, judging the matter from very different standpoints, unite in approximating the date to 1400. The date, surely, of a sacred carving of this character, that must once have been so extraordinarily prevalent throughout England, is worth considering. It was the time when the heresies of Wyclif were making some headway in the church. One of the chief tenets of the Wyclifites was a repudiation of the hitherto universally held doctrine of the Presence in the Sacrament. Some of them expressed themselves in terms that would utterly shock English Churchmen of different schools of the present day, and must have been startlingly repulsive to the Catholics of the time. For instance, John Badby, the tailor of Evesham, who was burnt in 1409, when he appeared the last time in court, and was again questioned as to the nature of the elements in the Eucharist, said that, "in the sight of God, the Duke of York," to whom he bowed, "or any child of a Adam, was of higher value than the Sacrament of the Altar." Archbishop Arundel, 1399-1414, was not only a severe man who readily accepted the aid of the State in the crushing of heresy through the odious statute *De heretico comburendo*, but was an able and even conciliatory administrator when he thought the times permitted, and it seems to us not at all improbable that he specially revived the tradition of St. Gregory's Pity, and perhaps enjoined its perpetuation in stone, in a readily understood form. That there was some kind of order or powerful recommendation for such sculptures, as a popular way of strengthening the faith, we feel convinced, and possibly evidence of this may yet be forthcoming from Arundel's *Register*, or some similar source.

Archbishop Thomas Arundel is said to have taken for his patron saint his predecessor in the see, St. Thomas á Becket, which gives some little support to the theory that this is the saint on the left of these sculptures, though our own opinion coincides with that of Monsieur Fleury, that it is most likely intended for St. Augustine of Canterbury.

All these sculptures are of about the same dimensions, somewhat

less than a foot square, and were intended to be fixed against a wall, as the holes at the back of most of them, for the insertion of pegs, plainly show. They would be fixed above side-altars, or elsewhere in churches or oratories.

A deep cut in the forehead is readily noticed on the illustration of Mr. Spilsbury's example. Mr. Bailey considers this cut intentional, and his view is supported by the fact that a similar cut in a like position is shown in the drawing of the example at Ratcliffe College.

It is hoped that this article may be the means of bringing other like relics to light, for the purposes of further comparison, and of still further establishing their true origin.

On a Charter of Darley Abbey.

BY W. R. HOLLAND.

 HE accompanying plate (Plate VI.) is a very excellent reproduction in *fac simile* (the exact size), of an ancient charter of feoffment, or conveyance, on parchment, being a grant of the one-fourteenth part of two cultures of land at Wigwell, near Wirksworth, to the church of St. Mary of Darley, and the canons there, to be held in frankalmoign, or in free alms, that is without any terrestrial service of any kind being demanded by the feoffers or givers. An exact transcript and translation of this interesting document are appended to these notes. The Abbey of Darley, or Derley, near Derby, was founded in the latter part of the twelfth century, by Hugo, dean of Derby, believed by Dr. Cox to have been the head of the collegiate clergy of All Saints', Derby. He gave all his lands at Little Derley to the Canons of St. Helen's, Derby (founded in King Stephen's reign, by Robert, Earl Ferrars), for the purpose of building thereon a church and a monastery. In consequence of this grant, the monks of St. Helen's, Derby, removed to Derley.

The writing is a fine example of the style of Court hand in use in the thirteenth century, during the reign of Henry III. The ink is still very black and bright. The three appended seals are of hard wax of a dark green colour.

A culture (*cultura*) is, according to Blount, a parcel of arable land. . Probably the extent varied, but would be as considerable as a ploughland, or ploughgate.

This charter evidently belongs to the series of deeds, a transla-

tion of which, with notes by Mr. L. Jewitt, F.S.A., appears in the *Reliquary*, vol. xvii., p. 65. By the first five of the series referred to, certain other parts of the same two cultures of land at Wigwell were conveyed to Darley Abbey. Thus, by the first, Henry Braund of Wirksworth conveyed a fourteenth; by the second, Robert, son of Richard Arkell conveyed a fourteenth; by the third, William le Sureis de Wirksworth conveyed a seventh (equal to two-fourteenths); by the fourth, Robert Fitz Gilbert conveyed another seventh; and by the fifth, Ranulph, son of Walter the priest of Wirksworth, conveyed another fourteenth. Now by these deeds and the one in my possession, four-fourteenths and two-sevenths, amounting together to four-sevenths parts of the same two cultures of land at Wigwell were conveyed to Darley Abbey; and probably by other deeds, now lost, the remaining six-fourteenths, or three-sevenths, were in like manner conveyed by other grantors. It is difficult to account for the circumstances under which these several grants of fourteenths and sevenths were made. It seems probable, however, that the whole of the parts which were conveyed by this set of deeds had been purchased by Vincent the Chaplain, the brother of Henry Braund, one of the grantors, and given by the said Vincent to Darley Abbey "with his body." I found this opinion of the matter upon the fact that in Henry Braund's grant of a fourteenth part of two cultures, etc., he adds "to wit, the two cultures which Vincent the Chaplain my brother gave to the same canons;" and further on he says "which the aforesaid Vincent my brother gave to them with his body." I therefore surmise that each of the several grants was made by direction or pursuant to the wish of this Vincent, and that the words "with his body" imply that he had given land as an endowment to the Abbey, and by some instrument relating to such gift had directed that his body should be buried there. The conveyance of the several parts direct to the Abbey by parties other than Vincent does not create any difficulty. There is an instance of a grant in 1224, by John Bokointe to the canons of the order of Preachers or Black Friars in Holborn, of certain land which he describes thus: "to wit, that which Hubert de Burgh *bought of*

me and gave to the same canons," . . . "as in the charter of the said Hubert, which the said Canons in that behalf have, is contained." (*Duchy of Lancaster Charters*, A 199.)

Wigwall is now known as Wigwell Grange, the word *Grange* indicating that it was formerly in ecclesiastical hands. At Wigwall there belonged to Darley Abbey one messuage and eighty acres of land. (*Glover's Derbyshire*, ii., 349.)

The modern form "Wigwell" instead of Wigwall, is an example of the perverted spelling of place-names, whereby a misleading idea is often given as to their true etymology or signification. Thus, instead of this place-name referring to a well, it points, most probably, to a *vallum* (*Saxonice* wall) or camp, of either early British or Roman origin.

The first of the three grantors named in the deed before us is Henry, son of Ranulph de Crumforde. A Henry de Crumforde is named as a witness in charter No. 2 of the Fitz-Herbert and other charters published in the 4th vol. of this journal, p. 3; and which is dated 1st Nov., 1287.

Adam, son of Robert Fitz Gilbert, the second grantor, may be the son of the Robert Fitz Gilbert who was the grantor in the fourth of the Wigwell deeds above referred to, who was probably identical with the Robert Fitz Gilbert mentioned in No. 1 of the Fitz-Herbert and other charters (vol. 4 of this journal, p. 2), both of which deeds are without date. One Gilbert held Kedleston under Henry de Ferrariis, and Weston Underwood under Ralph de Buron, at the date of the Domesday survey. Lysons says that the family of Gilbert, *alias* Kniveton, settled at Youlgreave about A.D. 1300, and continued there for nine or ten generations.

The name of the then late occupier of the land granted was Robert le Wine or Lewine, the latter form (Lewin) is now a well-known surname. "To be held of us and our heirs." This clause appears to settle the date of the deed to be *earlier* than 18 Edward I. (1290), in which year the famous statute *Quia emptores terrarum* was passed, which put an end to the sub-infeudation of land, and enacted that a grantee should hold, *not* of the grantor, but of the chief lord of the fee.

In free alms (or frankalmoign). This tenure is thus described by Cruise. "Frankalmoign, *libera elemosina*, or free alms, whereby a religious corporation, aggregate or sole, may hold lands to them and their successors for ever. The services due for this tenure are purely spiritual. Most of the ancient monasteries and religious houses held their lands by this tenure. The parochial clergy, with many ecclesiastical and charitable corporations, still hold their lands in the same manner; but Littleton says that in consequence of the statute *Quia emptores terrarum*, none can give lands to be holden in frankalmoign except the King."

The witness Sir Robert de Esseburne (Ashburne), Knight, was probably he of that name who established a chantry at Holland (now Hulland), in the reign of Henry III., circa 1250. This might also be the Robert de Esseburne who was living at Ashburne in A.D., 1276 (Dawson and Hobson's History of Ashburne, p. 10). A Robert de Esseburne represented the County of Derby in three Parliaments of Edward I. (1272-1307.)

Sir Jordan de Snutterton (Snitterton), Knight. His name occurs amongst those of witnesses to other charters now extant. Snitterton is near Matlock. The first syllable of this place-name is believed to allude to the caves at Snitterton, and is referable to the same root as the first syllable of the old name of Nottingham, *i.e.* Snottingahame, the home of cave-dwellers. The Snittertons are stated by Lysons to have been a branch of the Shirley family.

Sir Hugo de Meynil, Knight, was a frequent witness to charters of this period. A Hugo de Meynell was of Meynell Langley in 1252, and he had a grandson of the same name.

The place-names descriptive of some of the other witnesses, viz.: Aldwark, Wakebridge, Plaistow, and probably Lowes, are in the neighbourhood of Wirksworth and Cromford—William le Liv. (?) If this be the correct reading, it may possibly be an abbreviation for a Norman word signifying liveryman.

It is probable, that the actual date of this deed, if it relates to Vincent's gift to Darley Abbey, is not later than the year 1249, because No. 6 of the Wigwell deeds given in the Reliquary

(ubi sup.) is dated in that year, and mentions the land "which the Abbot and Convent of Darley have of the gift of Vincent, formerly Chaplain of Wirksworth." Be this as it may, it is observable that in the above-mentioned Fitz-Herbert charter No. 1 (undated), to which Robert Fitz-Gilbert was a witness, William Godmon, clerk, is also named as a witness. This charter No. 1 was a grant of land in Wirke (Wirksworth), and William Godmon was vicar there in 1275 (Cox's *Derbyshire Churches*, vol. iv., 520), and it is certain that he was still vicar there in 1287, for in the Fitz-Herbert charter No. 2 already mentioned, and which is actually dated in that year, one of the witnesses is referred to as *Domino Willelmo dicto Godmon tunc vicario ecclesie de Wyrke*. I have already stated why it is extremely improbable that my deed belongs to a later date than 1290.

The following may be of interest with reference to the early practice of omitting dates from grants of land. "In former times deeds were not dated, because the limitation of prescription or time of memory often changed; and then it was held for a law that a deed bearing date before the limited time of prescription was not pleadable. But it became customary about the time of Edward II. (1307-1327), to insert the date in all deeds, which has been practised ever since." Cruise, *Dig. Tit.* 32. s. 3.

Upon the establishment of the Normans in England, in the eleventh century, the practice of authenticating all written instruments by waxen seals only, without signatures, was introduced, and sealing alone was sufficient to authenticate a deed, till the passing of the Statute of Frauds, in the 29th year of Charles II., since which date signature has been necessary.

In the thirteenth century every freeman, and even such of the most substantial villeins as were fit to be put upon juries, had their particular seals.

[*Transcript.*]

Sciant psentes t futuri quod ego Henr filius Ranulfi de Crumford t ego Ada fil Rob fil Gilbur t ego Robtus Faber de Wirkeswrth dedim^s ccessimus t hac carta nra cfmavim^s do t ecclie be mar de Derl t canoicis ibidem do svientibs qrtam decima ptem duaru culturaru tre cu ptinentiis in Wiggewall qua Robtus Le Wine aliqn de nob tenuit. Habend t tenend eisdem canoicis de nob t heredibs nris in libam puram quietam t ppetuam elemosynam. Nos vo t heredēs nri Warantizabim^s adquietabimus t defendem^s dtam qrtam decimam ptem tre cum ptinentiis pfatis canoicis contra omnes hoies inppetuu. In cui^s rei testimoniū huic scpto sigilla nra apposnimus. Hiis testibs Dnis Robto de Esseburne Jord de Snuttona Hug de Meynil militibs Rob de Aldewerhc Ranulfo de Wakebrugge Willo Le Liū Alex de Lowes Johe de plaustow thoma coco t aliis.

[*Translation.*]

Know all men present and to come that I Henry son of Ranulf de Crumforde and I Adam son of Robert son of Gilbert (Fitz Gilbert?) and I Robert Faber (Smith) de Wirkesworthe have given granted and by this our present charter confirmed to God and the church of the blessed Mary de Derley and the canons there serving God the fourteenth part of two cultures of land with the appurtenances in Wiggewalle which Robert le Wine formerly held of us To have and to hold to the same canons of us and our heirs in free pure quiet and perpetual alms We truly and our heirs will warrant acquit and defend the said fourteenth part of land with the appurtenances to the aforesaid canons against all men for ever In testimony whereof to this writing our seals we have affixed These being witnesses Sirs (Dominis) Robert de Esseburne Jordan de Snutterton (Snitterton) Hugo de Meynil Knights Robert de Aldewerke Ranulf de Wakebrugge (Wakebridge) William Le Liv Alexander de Lowes John de Plaustow Thomas Cook and others.

Inscription on the first seal :—" S. Hanrici de Crumforde ;"
 on the second seal (broken) :—" i Roberti ;" and
 on the third seal :—" Sigill : Robti Faber."

Alsop and other Charters.

BY W. R. HOLLAND.



NUMBER of ancient deeds, relating to the family of Alsop or Allsopp, of Alsop-en-le-Dale; to the family of Kynnersley, of Loxley; and to other families connected with Derbyshire and Staffordshire, have been entrusted to me for transcription and translation. Most of these little parchments, the minute dimensions of which are stated in the notes, are what are termed charters of feoffment, *i.e.*, grants of freehold property. Some of them are much faded and defaced. In order to present to the ordinary reader some idea of the contractions used in medieval manuscripts of this description, I have set out the abbreviated text exactly as I found it. The verbatim translation will enable the palæographer to discover at once in any case the full word which I have considered to be indicated by any contraction, and to judge for himself whether I have rightly dealt with any difficulty presented in the original. There are in the documents themselves certain customary marks, which are intended to show that a contraction is used, and in some cases to point out its nature. These conventional marks I have not attempted to re-produce in the printed copy. One advantage in presenting the charters in their abbreviated form is a great saving of space.

Several of the undated charters clearly belong to a period anterior to 1290. In one of the notes I have given reasons for this opinion. Two of the charters afford examples of the fanciful tenures which were in vogue in early times. Thus, Henry, son

of Ranulph de Alsop, granted land to his brother Thomas, who in return was to deliver once a year to the grantor one pair of white gloves. Again, in return for the grant of the Manor of Lee (near Matlock) by William de Kynardesey to William de Dethek (Dethick), the latter was to present to the grantor annually, for a term of six years, a rose in flower, and after that term the grantee was to pay a certain annual rent in money.

The ancient mode of spelling the place-names to be found in old deeds may occasionally afford some clue to their correct etymology and original form. It is observable that the name Alsop is spelt throughout these charters either Alsop or Alshop. The original form was Ellashope or Elleshope, *i.e.*, the hope, or valley, belonging to Ella. Hope, in the Midland district, means a hollow or valley, generally without water; examples:—Hope, Hopton, Alsop, Hope Dale (Alstonfield), Stanshope, Bradnop *i.e.* (Bradenhope), etc. It is curious that on the back of almost every one of the Alsop charters, there is found the word *Allsopp* in a peculiar style of writing (of which an example is here given),

Allsopp

much later than that of the documents themselves, and believed to be of the period 1600 to 1700. In Title Deeds of the 18th century relating to lands in this hamlet, the name thereof was frequently spelt Allsopp.

In the Chartulary of Burton Abbey, the names Henry de Alsop, Ranulph de Alleshope, and Ranulph de Alsop, occur among the witnesses to various charters dated in or belonging to the thirteenth century. (Vol. VII. of this Journal, pp. 127, 128, 145, 146, and 147.)

The original form of the family name Kynnersley appears to have been Kynardeseye. *Eye* means an island; and *Eyot* (as Chiswick Eyot), a small one. This territorial name seems to have been corrupted into Kynardesley, and then Kynnersley. There can be no doubt of the identify of the one form with the

other, for in one of the charters mention is made of Lokkeslegh, which is evidently Loxley, near Uttoxeter, the ancient and present seat of the Kynnersley family. There was a branch of this family, bearing the same arms, at Brailsford, Derbyshire, at the visitation of 1611.

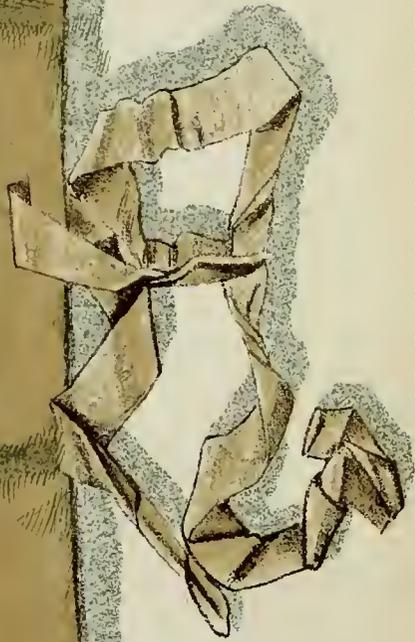
The symbol *xpi*, so frequently met with in medieval deeds, clearly stands for *Christi*; though it is not an abbreviation, but rather a monogrammatic symbol, borrowed from the Greek. The early Church used as a Christian symbol a combination of the Greek X (chi), and the Greek P (rho), having respectively the force of C H and R, and being the first two letters of the Greek word for Christ, ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ (*Christos*). This primitive symbol is found in the catacombs at Rome. The Greek P being identical in sound with the Latin R, the Roman Capitals X P S became a Latin symbol for *Christus* (vide Littleton's *Abbreviaturæ*, 1677). In medieval deeds this sacred symbol was often written in small letters thus, *xps* for *Christus*, and *xpi* for *Christi*. It is found in Nos. 6, 7, 8, 11, and 12 of the Alsop charters.

I have added at the foot of each of the translations a few explanatory notes; but I have not attempted, either in the notes or in the foregoing observations, to do more than refer to a few of the many points of interest which suggest themselves upon a careful examination of these ancient charters, for they belong to an age so remote that few original documents relating to it are extant.

Two of the charters (Nos. 1 and 16) are re-produced in facsimile (Plates VII. and VIII).

No. 1. SCIANt tam psentes q futuri qd ego Henr fil Raulfi de Alsopede dedi t concessi t hac psenti carta mea confirmavi Thome fri meo t hedibs suis vl cuicq assignare voluit pretq domui religionis totam illam tram q Matilda de Sypele aliquotiens tenuit in villa de Alsopede tenendam t habendam jure hereditario illi t heredibs suis vl assignatis de me t hedibs meis libe solute t quiete cum

Radner tam Pontel et Juny. Et ego hunc facti et unius de Altoppe Dedi et concessi et hoc scriptum
 dedit michi confirmavit Thome fr. meo et heredibus suis ut aurius assignare uoluit pro se et domini.
 religionis rectam illam deam et gratia de supere aliquos tunc in villa de Altoppe tenendam
 et habendam iure hereditario illi et heredibus suis ut assignatis de me et heredibus meis libere soluet.
 et quicquid tunc omnibus libere et licite communis et vicinorum ad peditum deam hereditario reddend
 in annuatim in et heredibus meis et successoribus suis et successoribus deam et vicinorum deam et vicinorum deam
 et vicinorum deam et vicinorum deam et vicinorum deam et vicinorum deam et vicinorum deam et vicinorum deam
 confirmata. Et in hoc iure et hereditario et vicinorum deam et vicinorum deam et vicinorum deam et vicinorum deam
 iudicio de vicinorum deam et vicinorum deam
 vicinorum deam et vicinorum deam



No. 1. OF THE ALSOP CHARTERS.



omnibus libertatibus et liberis communibus et aisiamentis ad predictam terram spectantibus reddendo in annuatim mⁱ et hedibus meis pro omni seculari servitio et exactone vel demanda unam albam Gwantas die Sci Jacobi apostoli Salvo Forinseco pro hac acquisitione et confirmatione dedit mⁱ p^{ro}noiat Thom^{as} quatuor marcas argenti in Gersuma Et in hac rei robore et testimonio pensens scripti sigilli mei appositione corroboravi Hiis testibus Jurdano de Snutton Rogo de Wencleff Rob de Thorp Rob de Huntesa Johe de Crumphord Ada d^{omi}n^{us} K'sint Willo eius fil Walto Nore de K'sint Rachenald de K'sint et multis aliis.

Endorsements: Albas gantas Cart Henr de Alsop Allsopp.

[*Translation.*]

Know [all men] as well present as to come that I Henry son of Ranulf de Alsop have given and granted and by this my present charter confirmed to Thomas my brother and his heirs or to whomsoever he may choose to assign except to a house of religion all that land which Matilda de Sypele (Shipley?) once held in the vill of Alsop To hold and to have in right hereditary to him and his heirs or assigns of me and my heirs freely unrestrainedly and quietly with all liberties and free commons and easements to the aforesaid land belonging Rendering thereout annually to me and my heirs for every secular service and exaction or demand one pair of white gloves on the day of Saint James the Apostle saving foreign aid-service but for this grant and confirmation the aforesaid Thomas has given to me four marks of silver by way of a fine And in strength and testimony whereof this present writing with the affixing of my seal I have corroborated These being witnesses Jurdan de Snytterton Roger de Wencleff Robert de Thorpe Robert de Huntendon (Hanson) John de Crumphord (Cromford) Adam de K'sint (Carsington?) William his son Walter Nore (?) de Carsington Rachenald de Carsington and many others.

Endorsements: Charter of Henry de Alsop White gloves.

NOTES.

The size of this deed is only 5 in. by 2½ in. There is a label, but the seal is gone.

Sypele is probably Shipley, in co. Derby, *unas albas Gwantas*, "one pair of white gloves." Observe this example of the plural form of *unus*.

S. James the apostle's day, falls on 25th July.

Salvo forinseco. This proviso is often found in old grants of lands. Forinsec was *forinsecum servitium*, and meant the payment of extraordinary aid as opposed to *intrinsicum servitium*, which consisted of the common and ordinary duties within the lord's court; or it may mean (and in this instance probably does) the service due to the lord paramount in respect of the land granted.

Marcus argenti—a mark of silver was 13s. 4d.

Gersuma, a fine or amercement. Gersuma or Gersoma—the same as Garsummun.

Jurdan or Jordan de Snytterton or Snitterton is a frequent witness to deeds of the period to which this deed probably belongs.

Snitterton-with-Wensley is a hamlet or village on the west bank of the river Derwent, and in the parish of Darley, near Matlock, Derbyshire.

Thorpe, a village in Derbyshire, near Alsop-en-le-Dale.

Huntesdon is now known as Hanson Grange, a detached part of Thorpe parish. It belonged to Burton Abbey.

Cromford, co. Derby. Carsington, co. Derby.

There is no date given in this deed. Its actual date is probably in the time of King Henry III. (1216—72).

No. 2. SCIANT presentes et fut^t qd ego Henr's filius Thome de Alsop dedi concessi t hac psenti carta mea cofmavi Johi Morkoc de Esseburn p svitio suo viginti acs tre t unu croftum cu ptin p div'sas pticlas jacentes in campis de Alsop qd qdem croftu jacet int tram Ranulphi de Alsop pxim ex pte una t cmuna foveam ville de Alsop ex pte alta Dedi insup t cocessi eide Johi Morkoc tria edificia cu eor ptin infra curias meas in villa de Alsop scilt unā gngiam t duas bcarias tenend t habend scilt totā pdtam tra t dta edificia de me t hered meis t assigtis meis pdto Johi Morkoc t hered suis vel assigtis suis t eor hered imppetuu in feodo t hereditate libe quiete bn t pacifice cu omibs libtatibs libis cm̄is asyametis iuribs t comōditatibs ubiq ad villa de Alsop ptin cum libo introitu ad edificia pdta t regssu ab eisde qndocuq t

quouscunq̄ eis placuit cum carta t̄ plastro t̄ cu omi gene animaliu suor Ita qd̄ asyamenta sua infra pdtas tras meas habe possint plenare Reddendo inde annuatim m̄i t̄ hered̄ meis t̄ assigtis meis unu denar argenti in die asat̄ bi Johis bapte p̄ om̄ibis Et ego v̄o dtus Henr t̄ heredes mei t̄ assigti mei tota pdtam tram cu om̄ibis libtatibis libis cm̄is asyamentis juribis t̄ comoditatibis ubiq̄ ad villa de Alsop ptinentibis sicut pdtm̄ est t̄ dta edificia cu om̄ibis suis antedtis pdto Joh̄i Morkoc t̄ hered̄ suis vl assigtis suis t̄ eoru hered̄ cot omes gntes inppetū warentizabim̄s acq̄etabim̄s t̄ defēdem̄s p̄ svitio pdto In cuīs rei testimon̄ huic carte sigillu meu apposui Hiis testibis Stepho de Irton Henro de Kniveton Roḡo de Bradeburn Ranulpho de Alsop Thoma de Mapilton t̄ aliis Dat die Venis p̄xi p̄s Octab Epiphanie Anno gre m̄o cc̄o octoḡio septimo.

Endorsements: 1287 Allsopp Alsop
De xx acris tre ibidm.

[*Translation.*]

Know [all men] present and to come that I Henry son of Thomas de Alsop have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed to John Morkoc de Esseburne (Moorcock of Ashburne) for his service twenty acres of land and one croft with the appurtenances by divers small parts lying in the fields of Alsop which croft indeed lies between the land of Ranulph de Alsop nearest on the one part and the common quarry (foveam) of the vill of Alsop of the other part I have given moreover & granted to the same John Morkoc two edifices with their appurtenances within my courts in the vill of Alsop namely one grange and two cowhouses To hold and to have to wit the whole of the aforesaid land and the said edifices of me and my heirs and assigns to the aforesaid John Morkoc and his heirs or assigns and their heirs for ever in fee and inheritance freely quietly well and peaceably with all liberties freedoms commons easements rights and commodities everywhere to the said vill of Alsop appertaining with free entry to the edifices

aforesaid and regress from the same whensoever and as often as it shall please them with cart and waggon and with every kind of their animals So that they may be able to have their easements within my aforesaid lands in an ample manner Rendering therefore yearly to me and my heirs and assigns one silver penny on the day of the assassination of the blessed John baptist for ever And I truly the said Henry and my heirs and assigns the whole of the aforesaid land with all liberties freedoms commons easements rights and commodities everywhere to the vill of Alsop appertaining as is aforesaid and the said edifices with all their aforesaid [appurtenances] to the aforesaid John Morkoc and his heirs or assigns and their heirs against all nations for ever will warrant acquit and defend for the service aforesaid In testimony whereof to this charter my seal I have affixed These being witnesses Stephen de Irton Henry de Kniveton Roger de Bradeburne Ranulph de Alsop Thomas de Mapilton and others Dated on the Friday next after the octave of the Epiphany In the year of Grace one thousand two hundred and eighty-seven.

Endorsed Alsop Allsopp.

Concerning 20 acres of land there.

NOTES.

There is a seal of white wax on a label. The seal is vesica shaped, and nearly perfect. On the impression "sope" is visible, in capitals, part of the name of Alsope. Also a few letters of the name Henrici.

Morkoc, qy Moorcock?

Fovea, a pit or quarry.

The feast of the beheading of S. John Baptist falls on 29th August.

Irton, Little Ireton, co. Derby (in Kedleston parish). The Ireton family descended from a younger brother of an ancestor of the Shirleys.

Kniveton, co. Derby.

Bradeburn, Bradbourne, co. Derby. Mapilton, Mapleton, co. Derby.

This Deed bears date in the 15th year of King Edward I., and, therefore, before the celebrated statute of Westminster 3, namely, 18 Edward I., st. 1, commonly called the statute "Quia emptores terrarum," passed A.D. 1290, which abolished the power of subinfeudation, and enacted that the grantee of lands should hold not of the grantor, but of the chief lord of the fee.

No. 3. SCIANT p̄sentes t̄ futur quod Ego Rics fil Petri de Huncedon dedi concessi t̄ hic p̄senti carta mea confirmavi Hnr fil Thom de Alsope p̄ svito suo tres acs tre aribil cu omibs ptinentiis suis in trtorio de Huncedon Illas scil tres ac's tre quas Ranulphs fil Hnr de Alsope q̄ndam tenuit et jacent pximo int tram Abbis de Burton ex una pte et tram qm Rogs Cokayn tenuit pximo ex alta pte. Tenend t̄ hibendu de me t̄ hered meis pdto Henr t̄ hered suis sive assigtis t̄ eor hered in feodo t̄ hereditate libe quiete bn t̄ in pace cu omibs libertatibs libis cōmunis t̄ asiamentis ad pdtm tenementum ptinentibs Reddendo inde annuatim mi t̄ hered meis unu obolum argenti ad Natale dni p̄ omibs ad me vl heredes meos ptenetibs Et p̄ me t̄ heredibs meis Ranulpho de Alsope t̄ hered suis unu denariu argenti ad pdtm festu Natalis dmi p̄ omibs. Et ego vero Rics t̄ heredes mei pdtas tres acs tre cu omibs ptinentiis suis ut pdtm est pdto Henro t̄ hered suis sive assigtis t̄ eor heredibs cont omes gentes imp̄petuu Warantizabim^s defendem^s t̄ adquietabim^s p̄ pdto svito In cuius rei testimoniu p̄sentem cartam sigilli mei imp̄ssione roboravi Hiis testibs Stepho de Irton Galfrido martel de Peverwiz Huge Bonsiant de Thorpe Rico fil margte de eadm Petr de Huncedon Ric Merecroft Willo de Bentlg clico t̄ aliis.

Endorsed: Huncyndon . Allsopp

[*Translation.*]

Know [all men] present and to come that I Richard son of Peter de Huncedon (now Hanson) have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed to Henry son of Thomas de Alsope for his service three acres of arable land with all their appurtenances in the territory of Huncedon (Hanson) Those three acres of land namely which Ranulf son of Henry de Alsope once held And they lie next between the land of the Abbot of Burton on the one part and the land which Roger Cokayn held next on the other part To hold and to have of me and my heirs to the aforesaid Henry and his heirs or assigns and their heirs in fee and inheritance freely quietly well and in peace with all the liberties free commons and easements to the aforesaid tenement appertaining Rendering thereout annually to me and my heirs one silver

farthing at the Nativity of [our] Lord for all [things] to me or my heirs appertaining And for me and my heirs to Ranulf de Alsop and his heirs one silver penny at the aforesaid feast of the Nativity of [our] Lord for all [things] And I truly Richard and my heirs the aforesaid three acres of land with all their appurtenances as is aforesaid to the aforesaid Henry and his heirs or assigns and their heirs against all nations for every will warrant defend and quit claim for the aforesaid service In testimony whereof [this] present charter with the impression of my seal I have ratified These being witnesses Stephen de Irton (Ireton) Geoffrey Martel de Peverwiz (Parwich) Hugo Bonseriant(?) de Thorpe Richard son of Margaret of the same Peter de Huncedon (Hanson) Richard Merecroft William de Bentlegh (Bentley) the clerk and others.

Endorsed : Huncyndon Allsopp

NOTES.

Size of deed, 4 in. by 8 in. Probable date, 1200 to 1290.

There is a label, but the seal is gone.

Huncedon is, no doubt, Hanson, and adjoining to Hanson Grange, near Alsop, a detached part of Thorpe, co. Derby. Hanson Grange formerly belonged to Burton Abbey (see the Chartulary).

Ireton.—See Note to the foregoing deed.

Peverwiz.—Parwich, co. Derby, near Alsop.

Bonseriant.—Mr. J. Sleight, in "Old Ashburne Families" (vol. 3 of this Journal, p. 6), mentions Bonshrant, of Thorpe.

Bentley.—Fenny Bentley, co. Derby, and near Alsop.

No. 4. SCIAT̄ psentes t futi q Ego Henricus filius Thome de Alsop dedi ccessi t hc psente carta mea cfirmavi Dno Galtero de Lich capelano t duabs Nutritis suis scilicet Avicie t Margarie Juniori de filiabs suis unu Toftum cu omnibs edificiis supastantibs q quidem Toftum jacet jux Toftum meu in villa de Alsop t jux toftu filiar Herberti ex altera pte q quidem Toftu extēdit se a via regia usq. ad Croftu sup domu mea in longitudine t in latitudine a Tofto filiar Herberti usque ad muru jux domu meam t ad alias metas int me t ipm positas t intfixas t usq ad unu frenu ad

capud illius tofti q quidem frenum facit divisus int nos. Et ego pdictus Henricus dedi sibi tres acras t una Rodam terre de mea pp'a tra jacentes in tbus cāpis cu omnibs ptinetiis suis de tr'bs una dimidia acra jacet subt le Rewestones int tram Ranulfi dni huis ville t Ricardu de Morleye t unā rodam in Rewestonesboveme int tram Ranulfi ex una pte t tra Ricardi de Morleye ex altera pte t unā rodā que extēdit se usq wormside int tram Ricardi de Morleye ex una pte t tran Ranulfi ex altera pte t una rodam juxta le Ceppidelowē int Ricardu de Morleye ex una pte t tram Ranulfi ex altera pte t in bovemeffeld duas rodas jacētes qrum una jacet Jux Livelestanhus int Ranulfu t Ricardu de Morleye t inter duas pinehulles unā rodā jacētem int Ranulfu t Henricu filiu Herberti t unā Rodam sup le Ruggeweye int Ranulfu t Ricardu de Morleye t una rodam jacētem in capite Hovedale scilicet ultima roda illius loci Juxta quatuor dimidias acras ultimas pdi loci It in le Heefeld una dimidiam acrm sbtus le Spenelowe int Ranulfum t Ricardu de Monte It in Nedrakys una dimidiam acrm int Ranulfum ex una pte t Henricu filiū Herberti ex altera pte cu omnibs ptinetiis suis Tenendu t hndu de me t heredibs meis p'noiato Galtero et Heredibs seu suis assignatis vl eor heredibs vl cuicūq vl quibscūq legare vl assignare voluerit cu omnibs aস্যamētis pascuis t pastis ad villam de Alsop ptinetibus inf villam vl ext Reddendo inde annuatim mi t heredibs meis ipe t heredes sui vl sui assignati a unu obolu argeti ad festu sci Michaelis p omnibs secularibs demād exactonibs secus carte t p omnibs forētibs rebs solutis vl datis Ego vo t hered mei pdtam tram t tenemetu cu oibs edificiis c om̄s homines t feminas imppet Waratizabimus t defendemus Et ut h mea donatō t carte mee confirmatō firma t stabilis inppet p'maneat p̄senti carte sigillu meu apposui Hiis testibs Ranulfo de Alsop Ricard de Morleye Ricar de Mōte Hēr filio Herberti t filio eius Johe filio Thome Willo Marestallo de Eyton Radulfo Scherecroft de ead t multis aliis.

Endorsed : De uno tofto t tbus acris tre t una rodam (sic)

Alsop.

[*Translation.*]

Know [all men] present and to come that I Henry son of Thomas de Alsop have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed to Sir Walter de Lichfeld the chaplain and his two dependants (nutritis) namely Avicia and Margaret the younger one of her daughters one Toft with all edifices standing thereon which Toft indeed lies next to my Toft in the vill of Alsop and next to the toft of the daughters of Herbert on the one part which Toft indeed extends itself from the King's way (via regia) as far as the croft above my house in length and in width from the Toft of the daughters of Herbert as far as to the wall next to my house and to the other bounds between me and him placed and inter-fixed and as far as to one fence (frenum) at the head of that toft which fence indeed makes the divisions between us And I the aforesaid Henry have given to him three acres and one rood of land out of my own land lying in three fields with all their appurtenances of which three (acres) one half acre lies under le Rewestones between the land of Ranulf the lord of that vill and Richard de Morleye and one rood in Rewestonesboveme between the land of Ranulf on the one part and the land of Richard de Morleye on the other part and one rood which extends itself as far as Wormside between the land of Richard de Morleye on the one part and the land of Ranulf on the other part and one rood next to le Ceppidelowe between Richard de Morleye on the one part and the land of Ranulf on the other part and in Bovemfeld two roods lying whereof one lies next to Livelestanhus between Ranulf and Richard de Morleye and between the two Pinehulles one rood lying between Ranulf and Henry son of Herbert and one rood above le RuggeweYE [Ridgeway?] between Ranulf and Richard de Morleye and one rood lying in the head of Hovedale namely the last rood of that place next to the four last half acres of that place Also in the Heefield one half acre beneath the Spenelowe between Ranulf and Richard de Monte Also in Nedrakes one half acre between Ranulf on the one part and Henry son of Herbert on the other part with all their appurtenances To hold and to have of

me and my heirs to the aforesaid Walter and his heirs or their assigns or their heirs or to what person or persons soever they may think fit to devise or assign with all easements feedings and pastures to the vill of Alsop appertaining within the vill or without Rendering thereout annually to me and my heirs he and his heirs or their assigns by the year one silver farthing at the feast of Saint Michael for all secular demands and exactions according to the charter and for all foreign services discharged or given I truly and my heirs the aforesaid land and tenement with all edifices against all men and women for ever will warrant and defend And that this my gift and charter of my confirmation firm and established for ever may remain to [this] present charter my seal I have affixed. These being witnesses Ranulf de Alsop Richard de Morley Richard de Monte Herbert son of Herbert and his son John son of Thomas William Marestall de Eyton Radulf Scherecroft of the same and many others.

Endorsed: Concerning one toft and three acres of land and one rood
Alsop

NOTES.

The size is 12 in. by 5 in.

Sir (Dominus) Walter de Lichfeld capellanus was probably the priest at Alsop Chapel.

Herbert, son of Herbert, qy Herbert Fitz-Herbert. The family of Fitz-Herbert were then probably settled at Tissington (co. Derby), which is near to Alsop.

Eyton, a part of Alsop liberty, now Eaton. The township is now called Eaton and Alsop. Deed not dated. Probable date 1200-1290.

There is a duplicate of this deed.

No. 5. *SCIANT presentes t futuri qd Ego Henric Wilchar de Alsop concensu t ascensu Agnetis ux̄is mee Dedi concessi t hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Ranulpho filio Henrici de Alsop capitale mesuagiu meu in Alsop t sex acras terre arabilis jacentes in campis eiusdem ville Habend t Tenend de capitalibs dominis feodi illius predicto Ranulpho t hered suis ac suis assignatis pdtm mesuagiu t pdictas sex acras terre cu omibs ptinents suis tam infra villam de Alsop qm extra ad predicta tenementa spectantibs libere*

quiete plenar bene in pace t hereditarie imppetuū Faciendo inde annuatim pdtis capitalibs dñis servitia p p'dictis tenementis debita t consueta p omibs servitiis consuetudinibs t demand s'claribs Et ego predictus Henr Wilchar t hered mei pdicta tenementa cu omibs ptinentiis suis predicto Ranulpho filio Henr de Alsop t hered suis ac suis assignat pro servitō pdto sicut pdtm est cont omnes gentes Warantizabims adquietabims et imppetuu defendemus In cuius rei testimoniū huic psenti carte sigillu meu apposui Hiis testibs Ranulpho de Alsop Johe fil Thome de eadem Johe filio Simonis de eadm Willmō filio Henrici de eadm Rađo Schercroft de Eyton Robto clīco t aliis.

Endorsed Alsop Allsopp.

[*Translation.*]

Know [all men] present and to come that I Henry Wilchar de Alsop by the consent and assent of Agnes my wife Have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed to Ranulph son of Henry de Alsop my capital messuage and six acres of arable land lying in the fields of the same vill To have and to hold of the chief lords of that fee to the aforesaid Ranulph and his heirs and their assigns the aforesaid messuage and the aforesaid six acres of land with all their appurtenances as well within the vill of Alsop as without to the aforesaid tenements belonging freely quietly fully well in peace and hereditarily for ever Doing therefore annually to the aforesaid chief lords the services for the aforesaid tenements due and accustomed for all services customs and secular demands And I the aforesaid Henry Wilchar and my heirs the aforesaid tenements with all their appurtenances to the aforesaid Ranulph son of Henry de Alsop and his heirs and their assigns for the aforesaid service as is aforesaid against all nations will warrant acquit and for ever defend In testimony whereof to this present charter my seal I have affixed These being witnesses Ranulph de Alsop John son of Thomas of the same John son of Simon of the same William son of Henry of the same Radulph Schercroft de Eyton Robert the clerk and others.

Endorsed Alsop Allsopp.

NOTES.

The size of this deed is 9 in. by 5 in.

There is a label, but the seal is gone.

Eyton.—Now Eaton, a part of the modern township of Eaton and Alsop.

Probable date about 1300.

No. 6. OMIBS xpi fidelibs ad quos psens sçptu pvenit Margareta fil Ranulphi fil Henr de Alsop saltm in Dno Nov'tis me loco meo attornasse Thom de Thurmeston ad recipiendm seysinā meā de omibs tris t ten que pdta Ranulphs pat meus p carta sua mⁱ dedit in vill de Alsop p'ut in carta mⁱ satis pleni^s continet In cui^s rei testiu p'senti hc sigill meu apposui Dat apd Castr die Lune px post festu purificatione be marie virginis anno dni milesimo tricentesimo visesimo sexto.

Endorsed: Ha seysone

[*Translation.*]

To all the faithful of Christ to whom this present writing may come Margaret daughter of Ranulph son of Henry de Alsop [sends] greeting in the Lord Know ye that I in my place have made Thomas de Thurmeston my attorney to receive my seisin of all the lands and tenements which the aforesaid Ranulph my father by his charter hath given to me in the vill of Alsop as in the charter to me sufficiently more fully is contained In testimony whereof to this present [writing] my seal I have affixed Given at Castern on the Monday next after the feast of the Purification of the blessed Mary the virgin In the year of [our] Lord one thousand three hundred and twenty-six.

Endorsed:—For the receiving of seisin

NOTES.

This is a power of attorney to receive seizin (or possession). This kind of document was more or less in use until the early part of this (the nineteenth) century.

The feast of the Purification of B. M. is 2nd February or Candlemas.

The size of this deed is 4½ in. by 1¾ in., there being five lines of writing.

There is a label, but the seal is gone.

Thurmaston North and South are in Leicestershire, and near Leicester.

Castr, possibly Chester, but probably Castern, in Ilam Parish, co. Stafford, and near Alsop en le dale. Date 1326.

No. 7. OMIBS xpi fidelibs ad quos psens scptu pvenit Beatrix que fuit ux Ranulphi fil Henr de Alsop saltm in dno Noverits me concessisse remisisse t om̄ino p me t hedibs meis imppetuu quietu clamasse Margar fil pdti Ranulphi quond viri mei hedibs t assingt^s suis totu ius t clamiu qd heo vl aliquo m^o here pot'ro in omibs tris t tenements que fuerūt pdto Ranulpho quond viro meo in Alsop Ita qd nec ego nec aliquis noie meo in pdtis tris t tenements cū om̄ibs suis ptin aliqd ius seu clamiu quoque m^o decetro exig're vel vendicar potim^s St ab om̄i actōne imppetuu sim^s exclusi In cui^s reī testm huic p'sent sigillu meu apposui Hiis testibs Willo Cordel de Castre Willo le Eyr de eadm Nicho Morel de eadm Willo Waryn de Eylesworthe Gilbto fil Rogi de eadm t aliis Dat apud Castr die lune px post festu cathedra sti Pet Anno dni milesimo tcentesimo vicesimo sexto.

Endorsed : Qt clam Beat'c ux is Ran de Alsop fact m'g fil eiusd Ran

[*Translation.*]

To all the faithful of Christ to whom the present writing may come Beatrix who was the wife of Ranulph son of Henry de Alsop [sends] greeting in the Lord know ye that I have granted remised and altogether for me and my heirs for ever quit claimed to Margaret daughter of Ranulph once my husband her heirs and assigns the whole right and claim which I have or in any manner could have in all the lands and tenements which belonged to the said Ranulph once my husband in Alsop so that neither I nor anyone in my name in the aforesaid lands and tenements with all their appurtenances any right or claim in any manner howsoever hereafter may be able to exact or levy so that from every action for ever we may be excluded In testimony whereof to this present [writing] my seal I have affixed These being witnesses William Cordel de Castern (Castr) William le Fyr of the same Nicholas Morel of the same William Waryn of Eylesworth Gilbert son of Roger of the same and others Given at Castern on the Monday next after the feast of the Chair of Saint Peter In the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred and twenty six.

Endorsed : Quit claim of Beatrice wife of Ranulph de Alsop made to Margaret daughter of the same Ranulph.

NOTES.

The size of the deed is 8 in. by 4 in., with a label, and seal of white wax.
Date 1326.

Castr may stand for Castern in Ilam Parish, co. Stafford, and near to Alsop.
S. Peter's Chair. Feb. 22. See Calendar in K. Edward VI.'s Primer, 1553.

No. 8. OMIBS xpi fidelibs ad quos psens scptu pvenit Deonisia fil Henr de Alsop saltm in Do Noveritis me concessisse remisisse t omnino pme t hedibs imppetuu quietu clamasse Margar fil Ranulphi fil Henr de Alsop hedibs t assingtis suis totu ius t clamiu qd heo vl aliquo mo here potro in omibs tris t tenement cu suis ptin que fuerut pdco Ranulpho fri meo in Alsop Ita qd nec ego dta Deonisia nec aliquis noie meo in pdtis tris t tenement cu omibs suis ptin aliqd ius seu clamiu deceterò exigre vl vendicar potims St ab omi actone quoq mo imppetiu sims exclusi Et ego dta Deonisia t hedes mei omia pdta tenement cu omibs suis ptin dte Margar hedibs t assingtis suis cont omes gentes warantizabims t imppetuu defendems In cuius rei testiu huic psenti sigillu meu apposui Hiis testibs Ranulpho de Alsop Thom de Estafford de Asschebourne en le Pek Thom Adam de eadm Galfr fil Willi Lunestre de eadm Thom Hervi de eadm Dat apd Asschebourne en le Pek die Iovis px post festum Sct Mathie Apli anno dni milesimo tricentesimo vicesimo sexto.

[*Translation.*]

To all Christ's faithful (people) to whom this present writing shall come Deonisia daughter of Henry de Alsop (sends) greeting in the Lord Know ye that I have granted remised and absolutely for me and (my) heirs for ever quitclaimed to Margaret daughter of Ranulph the son of Henry de Alsop (her) heirs and assigns all the right and claim which I have or can have in all the lands and tenements with their appurtenances which were (belonging) to the aforesaid Ranulph my brother in Alsop So that neither I the said Deonisia nor anyone in my name

in the aforesaid lands and tenements with all their appurtenances any right or claim may be able hereafter to levy or challenge So that from every action in whatsoever way we may be for ever excluded And I the aforesaid Deonisia and my heirs all the aforesaid tenements with all their appurtenances to the said Margaret (her) heirs and assigns against all nations will warrant and defend In testimony whereof to this present (writing) my seal I have affixed These being witnesses Ranulph de Alsop Thomas de Stafford of Ashbourne in the Peak Thomas Adams of the same (town) Geoffrey the son of William Lynestre of the same (town) Thomas Hervey of the same (town) Given at Ashbourne in the Peak on the Thursday next after the feast of Saint Matthew the Apostle in the year of (our) Lord One thousand three hundred (and) twenty-six.

Endorsed :—Allsopp.

NOTES.

The size of this deed is 9 in. by 3½ in. There is a label for the seal, which is missing.

S. Matthew's day is the 21st September.

Asschebourne-en-le-Pek. This is believed to be the earliest known instance of the last syllable of Ashbourne being spelt *bourne*. At the date of the deed the usual form was *burne*, from the Anglo Saxon *burn*, a brook. The Norman French form was Ashborne, which has survived in modern deeds. Ashbourne-in-the-Peak. It is interesting to find this designation so early as 1326. It will be found in Dr. Samuel Johnson's correspondence. Ashborne is in the wapontake of Wirksworth, or Low Peak.

No. 9. SCIANT presentes t futuri qd Ego Margareta filia Ranulphi de Alsop dedi concessi t hac presenti carta mea confirmavi dno Johni de Kynardsey omes terras mesuagia t omia tenementa mea cu suis ptinentiis quas t que habeo ex feoffamento predti Ranulphi pris mei in villa de Alsop Hend t tenend omia predta tenementa cu omibs suis ptinentiis de capitalibs dnis feodi illius p servitia inde debita t consueta predto dno Johni heredibs t assignatis suis libere ac hereditarie impptm Et ego vero predta Margareta t heredibs mei omia tenementa supdta cu omibs eordm ptinets predto dno Johni de Kynardsey heredibs t assignatis suis quibuscumq cont omes gentes Warantizabims

imppetm In cuis rei testimonim huic presenti carte sigillu meu apposui Hiis testibs dno Thom Wychir dno Hugon mene Willmo de Byrchovyr Rogo de Tystyngton Ranulpho de Alsop t aliis Dat Stanford die Veneris px post festu sci Georgii Anno regni Regs Edwardi tertii a conquestu primo.

Endorsed : Carta Mgareta de Alsop fta Joi de Kynrdye.

A Deede of Allsopp.

[*Translation.*]

Know [all men] present and to come that I Margaret daughter of Ranulph de Alsop have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed to Sir John de Kynardsey all the lands messuages and all my tenements with their appurtenances which I have of the feoffment of the aforesaid Ranulph my father in the vill of Alsop To have and to hold all the aforesaid tenements with all their appurtenances of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefore due and accustomed to the aforesaid Sir John his heirs and assigns freely and hereditarily for ever And I truly the aforesaid Margaret and my heirs all the above mentioned tenements with all their appurtenances to the aforesaid Sir John de Kynardsey his heirs and assigns whomsoever against all nations will warrant for ever In testimony whereof to this present charter my seal I have affixed These being witnesses Thomas Wychir (or Wythir) Sir Hugo Menē (Meynell?) William de Byrchovyr Roger de Tystyngton Ranulpho de Alsop and others Given at Stanford on the Friday next after the feast of Saint George In the first year of the reign of King Edward the Third from the Conquest.

Endorsed : Charter of Margaret de Alsop made to John de Kynardseye.

A deede of Allsopp.

NOTES.

Mene is marked as an abbreviation, and is probably Menil or Meynell.

Byrchovyr, Birchover, co. Derby.

Tystyngton, Tissington, co. Derby.

Saint George's Day falls on April 23rd.

The size is $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. There is a label, but the seal is missing.

Date 1327.

No. 10. SCIANT psentes t futuri quod ego Ricardus Aleyn de Alsop dedi concessi t hac psenti carta mea confirmavi Johi de Kynardeseye duo mesuagia decem t novem acras t unam rodam tre t prati cu ptinentiis in villa de Alsop Hnd t tenend p'dto Johi heredibs suis t suis assignatis pdta mesuagia tras t pta libere quiete bene t in pace de capitali dno illi^s feodi p redditus t s'vitia que ad pdta tenementa ptinent imppetuu Et ego vero p'dtus Ricardus t heredes mei omia pdta tenementa cu suis ptinentiis ut p'sc'ptu est pdto Johi heredibs sive assigntis suis cont omes hoies Warantzabim^s acquietabim^s t defendems imppetuu In cuis rei testimoim huic psenti carte sigill meu apposui Hiis testibs Willo de Bienteleghe Rico de la Pole Robto Foucher Nicho Wyther Robto de Bienteleghe Willmō Brian Rico de Huncyndon t aliis Dat apd Alsop die sabbi in fo decollois Sci Johis Bapte Anno dni millimo trescentesimo vicesimo septimo t Anno regni regis Edwardi ttii post conquestū pmo.

Endorsed : Carta de Alsop Allsopp Alsop p Ricm Aleyn De duobus mesuag xix acris t una rodâ tre t pti ibidm.

[*Translation.*]

Know [all men] present and to come that I Richard Aleyn de Alsop have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed to John de Kynardeseye two messuages nineteen acres and one rood of land and meadow with the appurtenances in the vill of Alsop To have and to hold to the aforesaid John his heirs and their assigns the aforesaid messuages lands and meadow freely quietly well and in peace of the chief lord of that fee by the rents and services which to the aforesaid tenements appertain for ever and I truly the aforesaid Richard and my heirs all the aforesaid tenements with their appurtenances as is aforesaid to the aforesaid John his heirs or assigns against all men will warrant acquit and defend for ever In testimony whereof to this present charter my seal I have affixed These being witnesses William de Bienteleghe (Bentley) Richard de la Pole Robert Foucher Nicholas Wyther Robert de Bienteleghe William Brian Richard de Huncyndon (Hanson) and others

Given at Alsop on the sabbath day in the feast of the beheading of Saint John baptist In the year of [our] Lord one thousand three hundred and twenty-seven and in the first year of the reign of King Edward the Third since the Conquest.

Endorsed : Charter of Alsop Allsopp.

Alsop by Richard Aleyn. Concerning two messuages 19 acres and one rood of land and meadow there.

NOTES.

A perfect seal of green wax, vesica shaped, and on a label. Device on seal, a stork or heron.

Size of deed 8 in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Date 1327.

The feast of the beheading of Saint John Baptist falls on 29th August.

Bienteleghe, Fenny Bentley, co. Derby.

Huncyndon, Hanson Grange, in Thorpe, co. Derby.

De la Pole was probably of Hartington at this date, and an ancestor of Pole of Radborne.

Foucher had a park at Windley in 1330. Folcher or Foucher of Windley married a co-heiress of Champeyne, and from him derive the Bradshaws of Barton Blount. The name appears to be identical with Fulcher and Folger. Fulcher was a benefactor of Rocester Abbey. Sewall, son of Fulcher, gave lands to Darley Abbey. Fulc held Risley at the Doomsday survey.

No. 11. OMIBS xpi fidelibs psens septu visnt vl audient Ranulphus dus de Alsop saltm in Dno Novitis me remisisse concessisse t quietu clamasse p me t heredibs Iohi de Kynardeseye t heredibs suis totu Jus t clamiu qd hui vl hre potui in illis tenementis que idem Johes huit de dono Margarete filie Ranulphi de Alsop consanguinei mei in villa de Alsop Ita qd n ego n heredes mei aliquid juris vl clamii in dtis tenementis deceto vindicare potims Et fateor etiam rcepisse frmt p me seminat in ptem tenementor pdtor ante seisinam ipius Iohis de dono t concessione ipius t non alio quoqo modo In cui^s rei testimoniu psentibs sigill meu apposui Dat apd Alsop die sabbi px post fm sct Egidii Hiis testibs Johne de migners Willo Brian Johne de Kynardeseye juniori Robto de Bienteleghe t Rico Aleyn Anno dni millio trescentesimo vicesimo septimo t anno regni Regis EDWARDi ttii pmo.

[*Translation.*]

To all Christ's faithful (people) this present writing seeing or hearing Ranulph lord of Alsop (sends) greeting in the Lord Know ye that I have remised granted and quitclaimed for me and my heirs to John de Kynardeseye (Kynnersley) and his heirs all the right and claim which I had or could have had in those tenements which the same John had of the gift of Margaret daughter of Ranulph de Alsop my kinsman in the vill of Alsop so that neither I nor my heirs anything of right or claim in the said tenements hereafter may be able to challenge And I admit also to have received the corn by me sown in part of the aforesaid tenements before the seisin of him John of the gift and grant of himself and in no other manner whatsoever In testimony whereof to these presents my seal I have affixed Given at Alsop on the Sabbath day next after the feast of Saint Giles These being witnesses John de Migners William Brian John de Kynardeseye the younger Robert de Bentley and Richard Aleyn In the year of our Lord One thousand three hundred (and) twenty seven and in the first year of the reign of King EDWARD the third.

Endorsed : Allsopp

NOTES.

S. Giles' day is the 1st of September. Date 1327.

Migners is probably the same as Mynors.

Kynardeseye, of the family of Kynnersley, of Loxley, co. Stafford.

No. 12 OMIBS xpi fidelibs psentes has visur vl auditur Hugo de Kynardesaye Saltem in Dno sempitnam Novtis me remississe relaxasse t omio p me t hered imppetuu quietu clamâsse Willmo filio Johis de Kynardesseye fris mei t Elizabet uxi sue totu ius meu t clam quod hui vl aliquo m° here po'to in omibs tris t tenementis meis cu ptin que hui de dono dñi Johis de Kynardesseye in villa de Alsop in com Derbeye Ita vo qd n ego pdtus Hugo n heredes mei in pdtis tris t tenement cu ptin aliquod jus vl clamiu decet'o exiger seu vendicar potims set p psentes deceto scim^s exclusi In cui^s rei testiom huic psenti q̄ete clamantie sigillu meu est appensu Dat apd Brustowe die dnica in festo circusisiois Dni Anno regni regs Edwardi tertii a conquestu decio nono.

Endorsed : Alsop Allsopp.

[*Translation.*]

To all the faithful of Christ these presents seeing or hearing Hugo de Kynardesaye eternal health in the Lord Know ye that I have remised released and entirely for me and my heirs for ever quitclaimed to William son of John de Kynardesseye my brother and Elizabeth his wife all my right and claim which I had or by any means could have in all my lands and tenements with the appurtenances which I had of the gift of John de Kynardesseye in the vill of Alsop in the County of Derby So indeed that neither I the aforesaid Hugo nor my heirs in the aforesaid lands and tenements with the appurtenances any right or claim hereafter may exact or levy but by these presents hereafter we may be excluded In witness whereof to this present quitclaim my seal is appended Given at Brustowe (Bristol) on Sunday in the feast of the Circumcision of [our] Lord In the nineteenth year of the reign of King Edward the third since the conquest.

Endorsed: Alsop Allsopp.

NOTES.

The County of Derby is mentioned in the body of this deed, but in none of the others.

The Circumcision falls on 1st January. The date is A.D. 1346.

Brustowe.—Bristol.

The size of the deed is 9 in. by 3½ in.

This deed is written on the back of a parchment palimpsest or erased document.

There is a seal of white wax on label. Seal perfect, vesica shaped. Device a capital H thus h.

There is a duplicate of this deed.

No. 13. *SCIANT presentes t futuri qd Ego Hugo del Wychegeges dedi concessi t hac psenti carta mea confirmavi dno Johi de Dene militi omes terras t tenementa que t quas hui in villis de Perwych t Alsop per decensum magri Andree de Esseburne cuius heres ego sum Hend t Tenend sibi t hedibs suis vl suis assigntis dtm tenementu cu omibs suis ptinentiis liber quiete bene t in pace iure heditar inppetuum Faciendo inde annuatim capitali dno feodi servitia inde debita t de iur consueta Et ego*

vo dtus Hugo t hedes mei vel mei assignti p̄d̄to d̄no Johi de Dene militi t hedibs suis vl suis assigntis dtm tenementu cum omibs suis ptinentiis infr villas de Perwych t Alsop qualcumq spectantibs Warantizabimus ac̄quietabimus t inppetuum defendemus Pro hac autem donatone concessione t carte huius cofirnatone Henda dedit michi p̄dtus dus Johes quandā summā pecunie pmanibs In cui^s ri testimonium huic psenti carte sigillum meu apposui Hiis testibs Dno Rogo de Bradeburne milite Dno Henr de Kneveton milite Johe de Bradeburne Rondulfo de Alsop Rogo de la Dale t multis aliis.

Endorsed : Alsop t Peu 'wich Parwich & Allsopp.

[*Translation.*]

Know [all men] present and to come that I Hugo del Wycheges (or Wythegeges) have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed to Sir John de Dene Knight all the lands and tenements which I had in the vills of Perwych (Parwich) and Alsop by descent of Master (magri) Andrew de Esseburne (Ashburne) whose heir I am To have and to hold to him and his heirs or assigns the said tenement with all its appurtenances freely quietly well and in peace by right hereditary for ever Doing therefore annually to the chief lord of the fee the services therefore due and of right accustomed And I truly the said Hugo and my heirs or assigns to the aforesaid Sir John de Dene Knight and his heirs or his assigns the said tenement with all its appurtenances within the vills of Parwich and Alsop whatsoever 'belonging will warrant acquit and for ever defend But for this donation concession and the having the confirmation of this charter the aforesaid Sir (dominus) John has given to me a certain sum of money in hand In testimony whereof to (this) present charter my seal I have affixed These being witnesses Sir Roger de Bradeburne Knight Sir Henry de Kneveton (Kniveton) Knight John de Bradeburne Rondulf de Alsop Roger de la Dale and many others.

Endorsed : Alsop and Peu'wich (Parwich) Parwich and Allsopp.

NOTES.

The size is $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 in. There is a label, but the seal is gone. There is no date. Probable date beginning of 14th century.

Perwych, Parwich, co. Derby.

Esseburne, Ashburne, co. Derby.

The consideration money is mentioned, but the amount not stated.

Bradburne, Kniveton, both in co. Derby.

No. 14. *SCIANT* psentes t futuri qd Ego Ricus de Dethek fil Robti de Dethek milit Dedi cocessi t hac psenti carta mea confirmavi Johi de Kynardeseye iuniori t Johne uxi eius duas partes medietatis manii de Lee juxta Dethek ut in terris ptis pascuis pastis boscis vastis moris piscariis qreris homag redditibz svitiis libor tenentm̄ nativis cu eor catall t eor sequelis villenas t cu om̄ibz aliis suis ptinentiis Hnd t tenend d̄tis Johi t Johne t hered de corporibz eordē legitie p'c'atis libē quiete bn integ^e t in pace de capitalibz dn̄is feodi illius p s'vitia inde eis debita t consueta imppetuu Pretea volo t cocedo qd ttia pars pdti medietat manii que Ranulphus de Snitton t Cecilia ux eius tenēt noie dotis ipius Cecilie ex dotatoe Thome de Ferrariis quond viri sui Et que pdta tertia pars pdt medietatis mānii post decessum pdte Cecilie michi et hered meis r'verti deberet remaneat una cu pdtis duabz ptibz medietatis manii pdtis Johi et Johne Hnd t tenend sibi t her'd suis de corporibz eordē legitie pc'atis de capitalibz dn̄is feodi illius p s'vitia inde eis debita t consueta imppetuu Et si cōtingat qd pdti Johes t Johna sine herede de corporibz eordē legitime pcatis obierint Tuc volo t concedo qd post decessu pdtor Johi t Johne pdt duo ptes pdti medietat manerii una cu tertia pte pdta medietat manii cu acciderit Galfro fil Robti de Dethek militis integ rmaneat Hnd t teneḍ sibi t hered suis de capitalibz dn̄is feodi illius p svitia inde eis debita t consueta impptuu Et ego v^o pdtus Ricus t hered mei pdtas duas ptes pdti medietat manii una cu pdta tertia pte pdti medietat manii cū acciderit pdtis Johi t Johne t hered de corporibz eord legitie pcreatis t pdto Galfro t hered suis vel suis assignatis cōt oēs gentes Warantzabims

imppetuu In cuis rei testimon̄ p̄senti carte sigillu meu apposui
 Hiis testibs dno Johne de Heriz dno Ad de Rerisby Galfro de
 Dethek Willo de Birchove Pet° de Wakebrigge Johne de Sntton
 t aliis Dat apd le Lee die Lune in festo sci Bartholomei apli
 anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post Coquestu pmo.

Endorsements: Rics de Dethek fil Robti de Dethek mihi
 Lee in com. Derb.

[*Translation.*]

Know [all men] present and to come that I Richard de
 Dethek the son of Robert de Dethek Knight Have given
 granted and by this my present charter confirmed to John de
 Kynardeseye the younger and Johanna his wife two parts of a
 moiety of the Manor of Lee next Dethek as [also] in the lands
 meadows feedings pastures woods wastes moors fisheries suits
 homages rents services of free tenants villeins with their chattels
 and their suits in villenage and with all other their appurtenances
 To have and to hold to the said John and Johanna and the heirs
 of their bodies lawfully begotten freely quietly well thoroughly
 and in peace of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefore
 to them due and accustomed for ever Moreover I will and grant
 that the third part of the aforesaid moiety of manor which
 Ranulph de Snitterton and Cecilia his wife hold in the name of
 the dower of the said Cecilia of the dotation of Thomas de
 Ferrars once her husband and which said third part of the said
 moiety of manor after the decease of the said Cecilia to me and
 my heirs ought to revert shall remain together with the aforesaid
 two parts of a moiety of manor to the aforesaid John and
 Johanna To have and to hold to them and their heirs of their
 bodies lawfully begotten of the chief lords of that fee by the
 services therefore to them due and accustomed for ever And if
 it shall happen that the aforesaid John and Johanna without an
 heir of their bodies lawfully begotten shall die Then I will and
 grant that after the decease of the aforesaid John and Johanna
 the aforesaid two parts of the said moiety of manor with the said
 third part of the aforesaid moiety of manor when it shall fall in

to Geoffrey son of Robert de Dethek Knight shall remain To have and to hold to him and his heirs of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefore to them due and accustomed for ever And I truly the aforesaid Richard and my heirs the aforesaid two parts of the aforesaid moiety of manor together with the aforesaid third part of the aforesaid moiety of manor when it shall fall in to the aforesaid John and Johanna and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten and to the aforesaid Geoffrey and his heirs or assigns against all nations will warrant for ever In testimony whereof to this present charter my seal I have affixed These being witnesses Sir John de Heriz Sir Adam de Rerisby Geoffrey de Dethek William de Birchover Peter de Wakebridge John de Snitterton and others Given at le Lee on Monday in the feast of Saint Bartholomew the apostle in the first year of the reign of King Edward the Third since the Conquest.

Endorsements : Richard de Dethek son of Robert de Dethek to me Lee in the county of Derby.

NOTES.

Size of deed $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 8 inches. Label attached, but seal gone.

Johanna, the wife of John de Kynardeseye the younger, was daughter and heiress of Thomas de Ferrars, of Loxley (Lokkeslegh), co. Stafford.

Dethick and Lee is the name of a township in Ashover, co. Derby.

Heriz, of South Winfield.—The heiress of this family married De la Riviere about 1330.

Rerisby, Rearsby, a parish in Leicestershire.

Birchover, between Winster and Bakewell, co. Derby.

Wakebridge, near Cromford, co. Derby.

Snitterton, in Wensley, near Matlock, co. Derby.

Date S. Bartholomew's Day, *i.e.*, 24th August, A.D., 1327.

No. 15. SCIANT psentes t futuri qd ego Ranulphus de Alsop filius Henr de Alsop dedi concessi t hac psenti carta mea confirmavi Rogo Chamberleyn psone ecclie de Rerisby totam terram meam t totu redditu cum mèsuag t omibs aliis ptinentiis suis infra villam de Alsop t ext Hnd t tenend dto Rogo t heredibs suis vel assigne de capitalibs dnis feodi illius p svitia inde debita t consueta libe

quiete bn t in pace t hereditarie absq ullo retenemento imppetuu
 Et ego pdts Ranulphus t heredes mei totam terram t totu Redditu
 cu mesuagiis t omibs aliis ptinentiis ut pdtm est pdto Rogo t here-
 dibs suis vel suis assignatis warantzabimus t imppetuu defendem^s
 In cui^s rei testim pnti Charte mee sigillu meu apposui Hiis
 testibs Ranulpho de Alsop Johne fil Thme de eadm Johe fil
 Simois de eadm Willmo fil Henr de eadm Rado de Scherecroft de
 Eyton Robto Clico t aliis Dat apd Alsop die Martis px post
 festum sti Ambros Confessoris Anno dm millesimo tricentesimo
 undecimo.

Deed endorsed : Rog Chauburleyn pson ecclie de Rerisby.
 Alsop Allsopp.

[*Translation.*]

Know [all men] present and to come that I Ranulph de Alsop
 son of Henry de Alsop have given granted and by this my present
 charter have confirmed to Roger Chaumberleyn parson of the
 Church of Rerisby all my land and all [my] rent [redditum] with
 the messuages and all other their appurtenances within the village
 of Alsop and without To have and to hold to the said Roger and
 his heirs or assigns of the chief lords of that fee by the services
 thence due and accustomed freely quietly well and in peace and by
 way of inheritance without any with-holding for ever And I the
 aforesaid Ranulph and my heirs all the land and all the rent with
 the messuages and all other appurtenances as is aforesaid to the
 aforesaid Roger and his heirs or his assigns will warrant and for
 ever defend In witness whereof to this my present charter my
 seal I have affixed These being witnesses Ranulph de Alsop John
 son of Thomas of the same John son of Simon of the same William
 son of Henry of the same Radulph de Sherecroft de Eyton Robert
 the clerk and others Given at Alsop on Tuesday next after the
 feast of Saint Ambrose the Confessor In the year of our Lord
 one thousand three hundred and eleven.

Inscription on seal : Seal of Ranulf.

Endorsements : Roger Chaumberleyn parson of the Church of
 Rerisby. Alsop Allsopp.

NOTES.

Size of membrane, 3 inches deep 8½ inches wide.

Round seal of dark green wax, perfect, attached by a label. Device a squirrel. Inscription: S. Ranulfi.

Chamberleyn.—It is hoped no relation of Robert C., ringleader at the burning of Boston, temp. Edward I., who confessed, and was hanged.

Rerisby.—Reresby or Rearsby, co. Leicester.

Eyton.—A member of Alsop.

S. Ambrose's day is 4th April. Date 1311.

No. 16. SCIANT psentes t futuri qd ego Rads fil Johis de Alsop dedi concessi t hac psenti carta mea confirmavi Ran fil Hen de Alsop ttiam ptem uni^s mesuag t duas acr dimid t unam rod tre cu ptin in Alsop videlicet ttiam pte illius mesuag qd Henr fil Hberti aliqndo tenuit t dimid acr tre jacente sup le Bugweye int tram Ran fil Ran de Alsop ex una pte t tram quond Johis de la Laude ex alta t dimid acr tre jacente sup le Pykestonlondes int tram Ran fil Ran de Alsop ex una pte t tram Willi fil Henr ex alta t tres rod tre jacentes sup le Dalesyde int tram Ran fil Ran de Alsop ex una pte t tram quond Johis de la Laude ex alta t dimid acr tre jacente sup le Hulliforlong int tram Ran fil Ran de Alsop ex una pte t tram Willi fil Henr ex alta t unam rod tre apd le Oldeofne int tram Robti fil Hugo ex una pte t tram quod Johis de la Laude ex alta t unam rod tre jacente sup Pynhul int tram Ran fil Henr de Alsop ex una pte t tram Robti fil Hug ex alta Pretea concessi eid Ran fil Henr revertione duar rod tre cu ptin in Alsop quas Letit que fuit ux Johis de Alsop tenet in dote ex dotatoe pdti Johis quond viri sui Ita qd ille que michi revti debent p^s morte pdte Letit pdto Ran remaneant Hnd t tend eid Ran fil Henr t hed suis vel suis assignat libe quiete bn t in pace de capitalibs dnis feodi illius p svit inde debita t consueta Inppm Et ego pdts Rads t hed mei pdta tenemeta cu omnibs suis ptin pdto Ran fil Henr t hed suis vel suis assignat cont oes gentes Warantizabim^s Inppm In cui^s rei testimoniū huic psenti charte mee sigillu meu apposui Hiis testibs Ran fil Ran de Alsop Henr fil Robti de Alsop Henr Parfey de Fennibentileye Henr fil Radi de Eyton Robto le Mareschal de eadm t

aliis Dat apd Alsop die Dnic px an fm Inventois ste Crucis
Anno regni Reg Edwardi fil Reg Edwardi sexto.

Endorsed: De ttia pte uni^s mesuag duab acris t di t j rod tr.
Alsop. Allsopp.

[*Translation.*]

Know [all men] present and to come that I Radulph son of John de Alsop have given granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to Ranulph son of Henry de Alsop the third part of one messuage and two acres a half [acre] and one rood of land with the appurtenances in Alsop that is to say the third part of that messuage which Henry son of Herbert [Henry Fitz-Herbert] once held and half an acre of land lying above the Bugweye [Bigway] between the land of Ranulph son of Ranulph de Alsop on the one part and the land once of John de la Launde on the other [part] and half an acre of land lying above the Pykestonlondes [Pikestonelands] between the land of Ranulph son of Ranulph de Alsop on the one part and the land of William son of Henry on the other part and three roods of land lying above the Dalesyde between the land of Ranulph son of Ranulph de Alsop on the one part and the land once of John de la Launde on the other [part] and half an acre of land lying above the Hulliforlong [Hillyfurlong] between the land of Ranulph son of Ranulph de Alsop on the one part and the land of William son of Henry on the other [part] and one rood of land at le Oldeofene [Old Oven] between the land of Robert son of Hugh on the one part and the land which is of John de la Launde on the other [part] and one rood of land lying above Pynhul [Pinehill] between the land of Ranulph son of Henry de Alsop on the one part and the land of Robert son of Hugh on the other part Moreover I have granted to the same Ranulph son of Henry the reversion of two roods of land with the appurtenances in Alsop which Lætitia who was the wife of John de Alsop holds in dower by the dotation of the aforesaid John heretofore her husband so that they which ought to revert to me after the death of the said Lætitia may remain to the said Ranulph To have and to hold to the same Ranulph son of Henry

and his heirs or his assigns freely quietly well and in peace of the chief lords of that fee by the services thence due and accustomed for ever And I the aforesaid Radulph and my heirs the aforesaid tenements with all their appurtenances to the aforesaid Ranulph son of Henry and his heirs or his assigns against all nations will warrant for ever In testimony whereof to this my present charter my seal I have affixed These being witnesses Ranulph son of Ranulph de Alsop Henry son of Robert de Alsop Henry Parfey de Fennibentileye [Fenny Bentley] Henry son of Radulph de Eyton Robert le Mareschal of the same and others Given at Alsop on Sunday next before the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross In the sixth year of the reign of King Edward son of King Edward.

Inscription on seal : Seal of Radulph de Alsop.

Endorsements : Concerning the third part of one messuage two acres and one half [acre] and one rood of land. Alsop Allsopp.

NOTES.

Size of membrane, 5 inches deep, 9½ wide.

Round seal of dark green wax, perfect, on a label. Device a lion dormant. Inscription, perfectly legible : S. Radulphi de Alsop.

Launde.—Probably Launde in Leicestershire.

Oldeofene.—*Ofen*, Anglo-Saxon for oven. A public oven was part of the feudal system in manors. The lord monopolised the privilege of baking his tenants' bread at the common oven, which was a source of revenue.

Parfey.—Qy Purefey, v. Burton's Leicestershire, Dugdale's Warwickshire.

Eyton.—Eaton, a member of Alsop-en-le-Dale. The township is now called Eaton and Alsop.

Le Mareschal v. Camden's Brit. (confer Index.)

The Invention of the Cross is 3rd May. Date 1313.

No. 17. HEC indent'a fta die lune px post festu sci hillar anno r r Rici scdi post conquestu XV° int Willm de Kynardesey ex una pte t Willm de Dethek milit ex alta pte testat qd pdts Wills de Kynardesey dedit ccessit t hac psent carta sua cofirmavit pdcto Willo de Dethek hedibs t assignats suis manū suu de le lee cu oibs ptin t appendiciis suis t cu oibs aliis tris ten rdditibs svits que het vel huit ī Schokthorn Wetecroft Plastowe Wakebrug t Holewaus

cu oib̄s suis p̄tin t̄ appendiciis suis Hindu t̄ t̄ndu p̄dtm̄ mañū t̄ oia p̄dta cu suis p̄tin p̄dto Willo de Dethek hedib̄s t̄ assignats suis de capitalib̄s d̄ns feodom̄ illor p̄ svits inde debit t̄ c̄suet̄ ip̄ptuū Reddendo inde p̄ annū p̄dto Willo de Kynardesey p̄ sex annos pxio sequent post dat̄ presentiu unu florē Rose ad fm̄ Sci Johis Baptiste t̄ post predictos sex annos plenar̄ c̄pletos reddendo inde anuatī p̄dto Willo de Kynardesay hedib̄s t̄ assignats suis XX S̄ usualis monet ad fm̄ pdm̄ Et si contingat pdm̄ reddīt XX s̄i ad aliq̄uē t̄minū a retro sive in pte vl̄ in toto bn̄ liciat̄ d̄to Willo de Kynardesey hedib̄s t̄ assignats suis in totū p̄dtm̄ maniū t̄ in oia p̄dta ingredi t̄ in p̄petuū r̄tenere In cui^a testimoniu ptes p̄dte sigilla sua alt̄nati p̄sent̄ apposuerūt Dat̄ apud Dethek die t̄ anno sup̄dict̄.

[*Translation.*]

This Indenture made on the Monday next after the feast of S. Hilary in the fifteenth year of the reign of King Richard the 2nd after the conquest between William de Kynardesey of the one part and William de Dethek knight on the other part witnesseth that the aforesaid William de Kynardesey hath given granted and by this his present charter confirmed to the aforesaid William de Dethek his heirs and assigns his manor of le Lee with all its appurtenances and appendages and with all other the lands tenements rents services which he hath or had in Schokthorn Wetecroft Plastowe Wakebrug and Holewaus with all their appurtenances and appendages To have and to hold the aforesaid manor and all the aforesaid [tenements] with their appurtenances to the aforesaid William de le Dethek his heirs and assigns of the chief lords of those fees by the services therefore due and accustomed for ever Rendering therefore by the year to the aforesaid William de Kynardesey for six years next following after the date of [these] presents one flower of a rose at the feast of Saint John Baptist and after the aforesaid six years are fully completed Rendering therefore yearly to the aforesaid William de Kynardesey his heirs and assigns twenty solidi of usual money at the feast aforesaid And if

the aforesaid rent of twenty solidi at any term shall happen to be behind either in part or in full It shall well be lawful for the said William de Kynardesey his heirs and assigns into the whole of the aforesaid manor and into all the aforesaid [tenements] to enter and for ever to retain [them] In testimony whereof the parties (partes) aforesaid their seals alternately to [these] presents have affixed Given at Dethek the day and year abovementioned.

Endorsed Dethek Manner of Lee in Com. Derb. Concernynge Lee.

NOTES.

Size 9 in. by 3 in., writing faded and very obscure, label and seal both gone.

Dethek.—Dethick, co. Derby.

Lee.—Part of the township of Dethick and Lee, co. Derby.

Wakebrug.—Wakebridge, in Crich, co. Derby.

Holewaus.—Qy Holloway, co. Derby.

Wetecroft.—Qy Wheatcroft.

Date A.D. 1392.

S. Hilary's day falls on January 13. S. John Baptist's day falls on June 24.

No. 18. NOVINT univsi me Johem Shepherd de Alshop alias Johem filiu Johis fil Willmi de Stanshop remisisse relaxasse t p me t heredibs meis quietu clamasse Robto Kynardeseye de Lokkeslegh heredibs t assignatis suis impptm totu ius t clameu quod habui seu her^e pot'o in uno mesuagio duobs bovat tre arrabil t pti cu ptinent in Alshop quod Johes de Dale tenet Ita qd nec ego dtus Johes nec heredes mei nec aliquis noie nro in mes pdict t dct^s bovats tre t pti aliquid jur vel clamei decet'o exig'e potim^s set impptm sims exclusi p psentes sigillo meo signat Dat apud Uttoxhatre die Jovis in vigilia aplor Petri t Pauli aplor Anno Regni Regis Henrici quarti post conquestu Angl nono Hiis testibs Thoma Dethek de Uttoxhatr Tho Alshop de Alsop Willo Walkere de Uttoxhatr Johne de Dale junior de Alshop Johne de Dale senior de Alshop t aliis.

Endorsed : Allsopp

[*Translation.*]

Know all men that I John Shepherd de Alshop otherwise John son of John son of William de Stanshope have remised released and for me and my heirs quitclaimed to Robert Kynardeseye de

Lokkeslegh his heirs and assigns for ever all the right and claim which I had or could have in one messuage two bovates of arable and pasture land with the appurtenances in Alshop which John de Dale holds So that neither I the said John nor my heirs nor any one in my name in the aforesaid messuage and the said bovates of land and pasture anything of right or claim hereafter may be able to take but that for ever we may be excluded by [these] presents signed with my seal Given at Uttoxhatre on Thursday in the vigil of the Apostles Peter and Paul In the ninth year of the reign of King Henry the fourth since the conquest of England These being witnesses Thomas Dethek de Uttoxhatre Tho Alshop de Alsop William Walkere de Uttoxhatre John de Dale the younger de Alshop John de Dale the elder de Alshop and others.

Endorsed : Allsopp.

NOTES.

Label attached, but seal gone.

Size 10 in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Stanshope is in the Parish of Alstonfield, co. Stafford, and near Alsop-en-le-Dale.

Lokkeslegh.—Loxley, near Uttoxeter, co. Stafford, the seat of the Kynnersley family.

Uttoxhatre.—Uttoxeter (anciently Uttokceaster or Utcester).

S. Peter and S. Paul.—S. Peter's day (the traditional anniversary of the common martyrdom of SS. Peter and Paul) falls on the 29th June.

Date A.D. 1408.

Alshop.—Alsop, originally Ellashope or Elleshope, then Alshope, Alshop, Alsop. *Hope*.—A deep valley without a stream of water.

Allsopp.—The endorsement of the name spelt in this mode, which appears on many of the foregoing deeds, is in a peculiar handwriting, apparently of the 17th century. In modern title deeds the name of the village and township of Alsop is often met with spelt with the double l and double p, and sometimes it is found to have been written Allsop or Alsopp.

Some Notes Extracted from the Pipe Rolls of King Henry the Second.

BY PYM YEATMAN.

FEW Scholars have taken the trouble to examine the Pipe Rolls thoroughly, and many are in absolute ignorance of their existence. Yet there is now established a society called the "Pipe Roll Society," the editorial department of which is conducted by earnest and able men, who are fully qualified to determine which of our series of public records is the most valuable, and who have selected these Rolls for their particular enterprise.

This society has many great patrons, some of whom, it is feared, only adorn it with their names. The Master of the Rolls is its especial patron, and the only wonder is that, since he has condescended to patronise it, he does not go a little further, and devote a portion of the funds at his disposal (some of which are sadly wasted) in developing this rich mine of antiquarian lore. Failing this recognition, it is to be hoped that those who love historical enquiry for its own sake will add their guinea to the society's funds, and help it upon its useful and honourable career. It is in this hope, chiefly, that this article is written, that those interested in genealogical studies may see the immense value of these rolls, and thus be induced to help on the movement.

It may be asked what are the Pipe Rolls? They are the national accounts, the budget of the year, nay more, the actual figures which go to make up the budget. The revenue of each county is accurately given, with the names of the payers or

receivers of each item of account, and the reasons for such payments. The regular income of the year arose principally from payments made by the great landowners, sometimes in respect of annual rents, at others for a kind of payment in lieu of succession duty on acquiring a property by purchase or inheritance. Other payments were made by way of fine or penalty for the infraction of some law, a rebellion perhaps, or for the permission for a widow to marry whom she choose, or alas, only too often, for a license for some mercenary ruffian to marry her. Large sums, too, were frequently paid for the King's good will. These accounts are most beautifully kept, and the earlier they are in point of date the more perfect is the arrangement and the legibility of the handwriting. They are called the Great Rolls, and well worthy are they of the name. They are of a very great antiquity—750 years or thereabouts is the date of the oldest, and there is a regular and perfect series from the year 1156, a wonderful collection of documents, the like of which no other nation in Europe can show a counterpart.

The credit of the invention of this system of accounting is generally given to one Nigel, who was afterwards created Bishop of Ely, and who is generally supposed to have been the nephew or son of a greater bishop—Roger of Salisbury, of the time of King Henry I..

Only five or six years of this vast period had been published before the Pipe Roll Society came into existence; they have printed about as many more years, and they only require funds to enable them to start the work in earnest.

Derbyshire historians have done but little in this direction. The writer, for his own work, has extracted all that relates to Derbyshire for the reigns of Henry II. and of several of his successors, a most laborious compilation; and it is not too much to say that the information which they produce is far greater than the whole amount of Derbyshire County History that has yet been published. It may be broadly laid down that there is no pedigree of true Derbyshire origin that is not here profusely illustrated.

Take for example the family of Heathcote, now honoured by

the chiefship of Lord Aveland. Who ever heard of this family earlier than the reign of Henry VIII., when they were generally in trade—mercers, butchers, braziers, and bell-founders—in Chesterfield? The Pipe Rolls show that one Godfrey Hethcote (the very christian name borne by many of the present family) was not exactly flourishing but existing in the 12th year of Henry II. So, too, the well known family of Bass is found here at the same, and even at an earlier period; the Foljambes, who are well known after the reign of Edward I., are frequently mentioned at this early period; so, too, are the Curzons, the Musards, the Chaworths, Britons, Byrons, Deincourts, Peverels, Ferrers, Marples (then called de Mapleton), Bardolfs, Stanleys, and indeed all the ancient names. We do not find the names of Gernon, Cavendish, and Vernon, and other names, some of which date from about the time of King John, but in his reign we find them replacing some of the oldest families in the county. The name of Francis, the patronymic of the present house of Vernon, occurs occasionally.

But it is not alone in tracing the origin of families that these rolls are valuable; they supply many most interesting particulars of history relating to events that are at present unknown, or only known partially. Take for instance the expenses attending the building and furnishing of the castles of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, for in these accounts they are grouped together. It would almost seem, from the immense sums then spent upon it, that the castle of Nottingham was rebuilt about the 17th Henry II. We find no particular entry relating to it before that year, but then we find the following large sums spent:—£40 13s. 3d., £38 14s., £274 12s. 9d., and some dozen other items making up another £100, altogether nearly £500 in a single year, an immense sum in those days. The following year £229 3s. 10d. was spent for the same end in one sum.

In 19 Henry II. we get an interesting item showing the wages of the period of the persons employed; 41 carpenters and one foreman cost 62s. 6d. for six days, making machines of war for the army at Leicester upon the occasion of the insurrection of

Prince Henry ; £140 was further spent on the castle and gaol of Nottingham, and in furnishing it. No doubt it was now habitable, for 33 quarters of corn were laid in at a cost of 48s. 4d., 40 bacons at £4 5s. 6d., salt to the value of 50s. 7d., and 120 cheeses at 41s. 6d. ; iron utensils were provided at 15s. 2d., seven manumols* at 10s., and charcoal at 3s. 7d.

In victualling the castle of Bolsover, 40 quarters of corn cost 53s. 4d., 20 bacons 53s., and 60 cheeses 19s. 8d.

In furnishing Peak Castle were consumed 20 measures of corn 50s. 6d., and 20 bacons 39s.

The cost of maintaining 20 knights for 20 days was only £20, of which £17 was charged to the county.

Operations upon the castles of Bolsover and Peak this year cost £100 0s. 3d., and the knights and servants there £135 more.

The roll of 20 Henry II. shows that £17 18s. was spent in operations on Nottingham Castle, and 80 quarters of corn were laid in at a cost of 80s. 3d., 40 bacons costing 56s. 9d. ; 7s. 8d. of salt, 12½ quarters of barley 12s. 3d., and 500 quartells 4s. 6d. (qy. breadstuffs, quartern loaves?). Besides this, 20 knights and 60 servants cost £25 for the three castles of Nottingham, Bolsover, and Peak.

In 21 Henry II. £46 was spent on the castle of Nottingham and the King's Treasury there.

In 22 Henry II. the works on the tower of Peak Castle cost £135 ; the following year £49 more was spent upon Peak Castle, and a sum of no less than £210 upon the King's house at Clipston and its fish ponds.

In 24 Henry II. £20 was spent upon the receiving hall and fish ponds at Clipston, £20 upon the chapel, and £36 upon the house.

The following year £65 was spent upon the castles of Nottingham and Clipston, £10 2s. 6d. on the park, £126 upon the fish pond, and £39 for the repairs of the gaol at Nottingham.

* *Manumola* was a late Latin term for *chiroteca*, or gloves, probably here gauntlets.—ED.

In 26 Henry II. the enclosing the park at Clipston cost £36, and the works on the king's chamber at the castle of Nottingham £20. The same year there was spent 21s. 6d. for the birds (*aves*) of the king and for one appenticium, and 12 great caldrons with tripods which cost £4 7s. 0d.

Ten marks were spent 27 Henry II. in repairing Nottingham bridge, and in 28 Henry II. the King's hall at Nottingham cost £80, the works on the gaol £15, and 7s. 7d. upon the burgesses' gaol at Nottingham: the whole expense thus given was £216 12s.

In 6 Richard I., on that king's return from captivity, £22 16s. 6d. was spent on the stables at the castle of Nottingham, upon the park, on the hall, on the buttery, on the high chamber (*lunarium, lunarii*—serfs), on the windows of the hall, on the postern, in the moat.

We learn also the value of the goods and chattels of the period, especially in a return respecting the estate of William de Heriz, the lord of Winfield, who was a true Harcourt, and possibly in his family will be found the ancestors of the Harcourts who came into note in England about the time of King John. In 18 Henry II. the Sheriff accounted for £4 19s. 4d. for corn sold off the land of this William in the previous year, and £31 10s. for the present year; for 28 oxen and three affris, £4 14s.; for 400 sheep, £6 13s. 4d.; for 15 ruscis, 10s.; for five cows, 10s.; and for 20 scrophis and 3 verribus,* 15s. 4d. In 20 Henry II., William de Heriz was restored to his estates on paying a fine of 100 marks. He seems to have died childless before 28 Henry II.,

* *Affrus* was a coarsely-bred farm horse, as opposed to the *equus*, and was usually half the price of the latter.

Rusca, or *ruscha*, a term occasionally met with signifying *apiarium*, or bee-hive, or perhaps more correctly the swarm-hive.

Scropha and *Verres*, unusual terms of Norman-French origin only met with in early chartularies or rolls, meaning respectively pig and boar.

With these agricultural prices of the twelfth century it is interesting to compare the prices of the next two centuries.

About 1292 the average cost of the affrus or stott was 12s., and of the ox 10s.; of cows, 8s.; of sheep, 1s. 3d.; of pigs, 3s. 3d.; of boars, 4s. A hive of bees were sold in 1281 for 1s. 6d., and in 1328 for 1s. 8d. About 1282 the average cost of the affrus was 21s., and of the ox 16s.; of cows, 11s. 6d.; of sheep, 1s. 9d.; whilst pigs were about the same price as a hundred years before.—ED.

for Robert, his brother, paid £73 6s. 8d. for his lands. The Sheriff also accounted for two oxen, sold for 12s. which William Foljambe bequeathed to the king by his will, no doubt his heriot; this was in 18 Henry II. Some twenty years later we find Thomas Foljambe residing at Tideswell.

In 30 Henry II. the Sheriff accounted for the proceeds of William Luvitot's three estates as follows:—

In Halumshire 40 cows and 4 bulls, £8 16s.; 8 oxen, 40s.; 12 scrophis and 7 verres, 13s.; and 1 affrus, 2s. 6d.

At Wirkسوب 10 cows and 1 bull, 44s.; 8 oxen, 40s.; 300 sheep, £12.

At Gringelay 10 cows and 1 bull, 44s.; 8 oxen, 40s.; 100 sheep, £4; 5 scrophis and 1 verre, 6s.; in all £36 5s. 6d.

The same year, at Stapelford (another Heriz's estate), 12 oxen and 100 sheep, 9 cows, and a bull, were valued at £4 16s.

In 32 Henry II. the Sheriff was allowed out of the estate of Hasculf Musard, which was farmed at £60, as many shillings in money to Johanna his widow for her dowry, and £10 for her children and servants, and £43 for feeding and clothing his daughters, and for feeding and clothing the son of Walter de Eston, of whom he had the custody.

In 18 Henry II. Robert Mantel and William fil Ralf accounted for the pannage of the king's forest through the whole of England. It would seem that this return was entered upon the Nottingham and Derbyshire Roll because William fil Ralf, the Justiciar of Normandy was then Sheriff of Nottingham. This list is well worth transcribing. They accounted for the the sum of 32s. 2d. for Scardibuc, 15s. for Pickering, £12 4s. 4d. for Cubland, £4 19s. for Stanley, 67s. for the New Forest, 9s. for Gravelings, 78s. for the whole of Essex, 45s. for Brollis de Rutland, £21 10s. for Dene, 55s. for Herefordshire in Wales, 27s. 2d. for Fecheha, 2s. 5d. for Hanley, 36s. 8d. for Northumberland, £6 15s. for Windsor, for the past year; and for the present, £7 12s. for the New Forest, 38s. for Northumberland, 26s. 8d. for Cannoc, 30s. for Scardburc, 15s. for Pickering, 2s. for Langwade, £4 8s. for Galtris, 8s. for Graveling, £6 for Windsor, 7s. 4d. for Monte

Gislebti, 10s. 5d. for the Haiar of Stanley, 5s. for Lecher, 6os. 1d. for Essex, 59s. 6d. for Shirlet, 10s. 7d. for Ernestreu, and £8 7s. 9d. for Cumberland.

In 12 Henry II. there is a curious list of the names of those who perished by the ordeal of water, the Sheriff accounting for their goods and chattels, the same producing no less than £37 6s. 10d., the aggregate amount of the goods of thirty unhappy persons who met their death in these two counties this year. Amongst them is recorded the name of Godfrey de Hetcota, whose goods fetched 16s.

In the following year the men of Hulmo paid 10 marks for false judgment; some one disputing the verdict of a jury, got a new trial and reversed it, and so the unhappy jurors were fined heavily. Geoffrey Torchard, of the Hucknal Torchard family, was this year fined four marks for not appearing before the Justices of the Exchequer, two marks of which he paid the following year. In 8 Richard I. he paid 100 shillings for having a writ of right against Will Pitie for two knights' fees in Hucknal (Huggenhale) and Lambcote. Avice, the widow of Roger de Makefield, owed 20 marks for having the chattels and debts of her husband, who had been killed.

William de Stanley paid half a mark for some default in 15 Henry II. He was of the family of Stanley Park, upon which, according to the chronicle of Thomas de Musca, in King John's reign was founded the Abbey of Dale, or Depedale, by Galfry de Salicosa Mara and Matilda his wife, who purchased it of Nicholas fr William Child of Trowell. Possibly this William Child was the last of the Stanley family who held it, or he may have succeeded them. The word Child here, no doubt, is simply the younger. At Domesday it was Cilt, or Chidde, when it had the same meaning, although Mr. E. A. Freeman doubts it. Warner de Stanley was an outlaw, it appears, in 17 Henry II., when the Sheriff realised the sum of 2s. for his goods. William Francis was also a fugitive at the same date, and his goods realized 10s. The Sheriffs also accounted for 7s. realized for honey from the lands of William de Heriz.

In 23 Henry II. there is a very valuable account of the sums paid by the knights of the Earl of Derby in respect of his debt (*pro duello com de Ferrar*). This had reference, possibly, to the earl's submission to the king at Northampton, when Rees, Prince of Wales, had captured the earl's castle at Tutbury.

Robert de Albini, doubtless the grandson of Nigel Albini, of Domesday, who married the daughter of Watchelinus de Ferrars, was chief tenant, and paid 5 marks; Robert, uncle of the earl, 40s.; Henry, uncle of the earl, the same; Robert Curcun, 40s.; Arnold de Becco, 20s.; Henry de Becco, half a mark; Maurice Snelston, the same; William de Perario, half a mark; William de Montgomery, 40s.; Roger de Biron, 1 mark; John Fitz Herbert, Rad de Boschville, and Walter de Bakepuz, each half a mark; John de Bakepuz, 2 marks; Herie de Tuch, the same; Henry de Greslea, half a mark; Alan Fitz Harold and Alan of Tickenhale, the same; Robert de Gresley, 2 marks; Nic Fitz Pag, Robert fil Adam de Stanton, William de Colville, and Robert de Trussley, each half a mark; in the whole £20 6s. 8d.

In 15 Henry II. there is an entry showing that Richard, Dapifer of the Earl de Ferrars, owed 10 marks for a duel which he said he would wage in the Court of the King on account of the Earl's Court, and in which he made default, for which he should answer in Berkshire.

The following very valuable list of amerciaments of the 22 Henry II. is of such immense value to the genealogist, that no apology is requisite for giving it:—

De mia repis pro foresta sua.

Will fil Rann c m de mia pro foresta

Ro^{bt} fil Philip c m de eadem

Reg^{ld} de Anesliga c m

W^m de Luvitot 60 m

Roger fil Rand de Mareseia c m

Simon fil Ric 40 m

Johes de Aincourt 20 m

In pdon p br Ripi Johi 20 m

Henry fil Fulcher 40 m de mia Fulcher fil suu p eod

Ada de Moretoni 30 m
 Sanson di Stradlega x m^o
 Rich de Ernhalā 20 m
 Serlo de Plesleg^a 60 m
 Roger de Buron x m
 Osb Selvein 20 m
 Hugo de Bussei 20 m see in Lincolnshire
 Nigel de Flaburc 10 m
 Roger de Aencurt 10 m
 Johes fil Aissulfi 20 m see in Everwick
 Hugo Bardulf 5 m
 Emma de Luvitot 10 m
 Ro^{bt} de Maisenil 10 m
 Ro^{bt} Sumvell et fil sua 10 m
 Rich de Hoton 10 m
 Rad de Cromwell 10 m
 Galf Barret 10 m
 Gerb de Archis 10 m see in Everwic
 Hu^g Sanson 10 m
 Ro^{bt} de Crokeston 5 m
 Herve de Sutton et Ro^{bt} ho suu 5 m
 Matti fil W^m fil Wulfrici 40/-
 Milo de Langetot, 10 m
 Will de Belewe 20 m
 Co^m de Ferrar 200 m
 Ro^{bt} fil Rann 20 m
 Ro^{bt} de Molbrai 40 m in Northumberland
 Roger de Stokes 5 m
 Soka de Mamefield 10 m.
 Ro^{bt} fil Walt 4 m
 Rog de Feninglay 5 m
 Ro^{bt} fil Walt de Eston 6 m
 Vill de Spondon 5 m
 Ro^{bt} de Heriz 5 m
 Rad fil Hu^g 4 m
 Rand de Wandeslega 3 m

Willi de Sandebi 4 m
 Suein de Holanda 4 m
 Vill de Greslega 40/-
 Gilb de Hetton 2 m
 Hu^{bt} de Hetton 2 m
 Rog fil W^m de Maresia 2 m
 Will Pinc de Hocreton 2 m
 Elmton and Creswella 2 m
 Regin de Insula 3 m
 Romeisim et fil ej 20s
 Ro^{bt} de Alvers 40/
 Walter de Wudburg 20/-
 Roger Puheri 5 m
 Jacob de Stokes 2 m
 Ro^{bt} de Bussei 2 m
 Vill de Rippeleg 2 m
 Rob Niger de Sutton 20/-
 Ro^{bt} de Baalega 2 m
 Jo^{hs} Burdū 3 m
 Step de Stokes 2 m
 Vill Warsop 40/- Alfreton 2 m
 Ro^{bt} de Bidon $\frac{1}{2}$ m see in Oxfordsh
 Johes de Boskervill 6 m
 Ad de Stretton 2 m
 Roger Flandr 2 m
 W^m Blund and John de Calnatton 2 m
 Hugs fil Aldredi 20/
 Engeln de Heddon 20/
 Vill de Bulewell 20

Names of those who perished by the ordeal of water, with the value of their goods:—

Wallec de Boneia 3/
 Ada de Radeslea 4/6
 Turkill de Cneshala 22/6
 Leofwin de Wivelastorp 6/
 Tom de Boleton 111s

Ulfkil fil Ase 43/5
 Rad fil Lune 10/8
 Swein de Polac 18/6
 Fulk de Marcha 26/6
 Gilbto Vle 4/
 Ro^{bt} fil Aveline 16/
 Swein de la Kerneille 60/8
 Aelwin Ruff de Horseleg 8/10

The lead mines of Derbyshire are frequently mentioned in these rolls. Ralf fil Engleram accounted for £18 in 2 Henry II. respecting them. In 23 Henry II. there is a charge of 10 marks for 20 carretates of lead for the use of the king at Windsor. In 26 Henry II. 20 marks are charged for 40 car of lead which the king gave to the Cistercians, and 100 shillings for carrying the same lead from Peak to St. Botolf's (Boston), and £33 6s. 8d. for 100 carretates for the work of the church at Waltham, and for carrying it from the Peak to St. Botolf's, and from thence by ship to London, £14 13s. 6d.

Carriage was not always very expensive. For carrying the treasury from Newark to Doncaster, 5s., and from Nottingham to Northampton, 4s.; for carrying the charters of Aaron (the Jew) from Nottingham to Northampton only 3s. was charged; and for carrying the money (denariis) of the Archbishop of York and of Aaron (which the king gave to John his son for going into Ireland) from Nottingham to Stutibr (Tutbury), 18s.

Majister William Testard, in 9 Richard I., paid a fine of 300 marks for having his archdeaconry. In 3 John, Elias the Dean paid 100 marks for having (*amica* sua*) and his children and servants.

Very curious entries are made relative to buying marriages. The following is worth notice:—Godfrey de Albini, the brother of the Earl of Arundel, accounted for £1000 for having to wife the great Nottinghamshire heiress, Matilde de Caux (Calceto) the widow of Ralf fil Stephen, "if she would have him," was modestly added (*si ipsa voluerit eum accipere*). However, it would not appear that the lady accepted him, nor did the attempt cost him

*Possibly this word is *amita* (aunt).

much, for it was stated that there was nothing in the treasury, and the king excused him the payment of the £1000. Godfrey Albini, like his brother the earl, was probably a special friend of King John. But for this entry he would be lost to history.

In 33 Henry II. there is an entry for breaking (frangendo) the vivarium at Clipstone, and for carrying the fish to another vivarium, 58s. From a previous entry it appears that over £100 had been spent upon this fish pond.

In 17 Henry II. there is an entry of great interest to the writer of this article. The Sheriff accounted for the farm of the Honour of Peverel, out of which Mereaduco and Roger de Powis were allowed 46s. 8d. by the writ of Richard de Lucy, the chief justice. In the last year of King John, Richard de Bradmer was allowed £10 out of the rents of Wennuwin, the descendant of these brothers. The value of this entry is only appreciable by one conversant with the writer's *History of the House of Arundel*. In that work he has propounded a theory of the identity of the Fitz Pain family, who were undoubtedly of the same stock as Meredith and Roger de Powis, with the family of Peverel. Mr. Thomas Bond, who has broached a different theory, has attacked the author most bitterly in the pages of the *Genealogist*. This entry, together with the interesting confirmatory evidence of that great genealogist, the Rev. Robert Eyton, should teach Mr. Bond to be more cautious as well as courteous.

It is to be hoped that this slight account of the Pipe Rolls will attract more attention to them. They abound with valuable information on many subjects.





W. Buckley



INCH SCALE

ANCIENT WINDOW. MORLEY CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE

On a Painted Glass Window in Morley Church, Derbyshire.

By GEORGE BAILEY.



THE ancient window, of which Plate VII. is a representation, is one of a series of five late perpendicular windows, which were removed to Morley Church, together with their glazing, from the neighbouring Abbey of Dale, at its dissolution in 1539, and incorporated in the north aisle of that church, which seems to have been rebuilt for the purpose. The usual opinion used to be that these windows came from the dining hall or refectory; but Mr. St. John Hope has, we think, given satisfactory reasons for supposing that they came from the Dale cloisters, which were rebuilt by Abbot John Stanley, 1478 to 1482.*

All the five windows were originally glazed with painted stories, and were protected by outer shutters of wood, but about the end of last century, the shutters having decayed, were not renewed; the church was "beautified," and a most careless era set in, which continued until 1829, when Mr. Fox, the late rector, first entered on the curacy. The late Mr. Bateman said that "It was the custom of the friends and visitors at the village, at times of hospitality, such as Christmas and the Wakes, to show their regard for the church and its interesting objects, by pulling a bit of stained glass out of the windows to take home as a relic, or as an object of amusement for children." †

* *Journal of the Derbyshire Arch. and Nat. His. Society*, vol. v., p. 91.

† *Reliquary*, vol. xiii., p. 132.

The old glazing of two of the five windows has now gone, fragments excepted, and the other three were restored to some extent in 1847, and with much judgement, considering the date. Two of these three old windows, giving the legends in compartments of St. Robert of Knaresborough and the Invention of the Cross, have been already lithographed, and form part of the illustrations to the *History of Morley Church*, by the late Rev. S. Fox, M.A. The present window is here given entire for the first time.* It is at the east end of the north aisle. It had originally four lights, like the others, but one has been filled up to form space for a mural tablet in memory of Jacinth Sacheverel and his wife. What the subjects of the two windows now lost, and the fourth light of this one were, we have no means of ascertaining. Mr. Fox assured us that when he first came to Morley, he found a very large quantity of broken fragments of painted glass, which he caused to be used as far as possible in filling in the blank spaces of the windows when they were restored by Warrington in 1847; a large number were also used in making up a very beautiful mosaic window in the south aisle, near the priest's door. This fragmentary window has always appeared to us the most gem-like in the church, containing as it does such a harmonious blending of some charming bits of color. We may mention here that the fragment of glass representing St. Catherine embodied into this window, was not among the glass Mr. Fox found, but was put in by Warrington to fill up, and it had never formed a part of the glass originally belonging to the place.

So far as is known at present, the central light of the window now under notice, is a quite unique representation of the legend of St. Ursula and the eleven thousand virgins of Cologne. St. Ursula is here represented as ascending up into heaven with hands outspread in benediction, while the eleven thousand virgins, her companions in martyrdom, are represented by the eleven small figures in the sheet, which is being borne up after her by angels who hold its corners, so that they form a curious bundle of figures

* The centre light is outlined in *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iv., plate xiv.

in the act of adoration, held together in the cloth. The writing on the phylactery is *Sta · ursula · cum · xi · M · birginum · tu · angelis · ascendens · in · celum · **

The story of St. Ursula is curious, and its main features, as gathered from the Cologne version of it, given by Mrs. Jameson in "*Sacred and Legendary Art*," are as follows:—Ursula was the daughter of Theonotus, King of Brittany, and his wife Daria. Queen Daria died when Ursula was fifteen; it then fell to her lot to fill the place of her mother, this she did to admiration. Ursula was famous for her great beauty, learning, and virtue; and also for her decided objection to marriage. At the same period there also reigned in England a king named Agrippinus, who had a son Conon, who was a man of great beauty and physical strength. He heard of Ursula, and sought her in marriage. The king, his father, accordingly sent ambassadors to the king of Brittany, who, knowing that his daughter had made a vow of virginity, was puzzled how to act, not desiring to offend Agrippinus. Seeing how things were, Ursula came to the rescue and requested that she might be permitted to reply. Her request being granted, she delivered the following message to the Ambassadors: "I hold myself bound to your king as to a second father, and to the prince his son as my brother and bridegroom, for to no other will I ever listen. But I have to ask three things. First, he shall give for me as my ladies and companions ten virgins of the noblest blood in his kingdom, and to each of these a thousand attendants, and to me also a thousand maidens to wait on me. Secondly, he shall permit me for the space of three years to honour my virginity, and, with my companions, to visit the holy shrines where repose the bodies of the 'saints.' And my third demand is, that the prince and his court shall receive baptism; for other than a perfect Christian I cannot wed."

The princess Ursula thought by this means to place an insur-

* Dr. Cox remarks that the wording of this inscription, as well as the number of virgins depicted, is most strikingly confirmatory of the view that "eleven thousand" is a comparatively modern gloss for "eleven"—the M signifying martyrs and not thousands.

mountable obstacle in the way of Conon's suit ; but in this she was quite mistaken, for the ambassadors took back such a tale of her marvellous beauty and accomplishments, that a directly contrary effect was the result ; for Conon was ready to agree to anything. Accordingly the king, his father, issued a proclamation ; and in a very short time the required number of maidens presented themselves at his court. The princess Ursula received them with gladness and talked to them so nicely that she persuaded all those who had not been baptised to be so at once ; and her words inspired them all with so much zeal that they agreed to follow her wheresoever she might lead them. She then sent for prince Conon, and explained to him how she had seen a vision in which she had been enjoined to make a pilgrimage to Rome with her companions, and told him that he was to remain with her father until their return.

All these maidens then embarked on board a fleet which had been prepared for them ; and as they took no sailors with them, it is not at all surprising that after some time they found themselves at Cologne instead of at Rome. This, however, the chronicler says was brought about in a providential way, in order that she might see another vision in which she is told that she and her companions should shortly suffer martyrdom near Cologne.

This seems to have afforded them considerable satisfaction, and they set out for Rome overland, crossing the Alps into Italy, and having endured many vicissitudes, they at length arrived at the sacred city.

At that time Cyriacus was Bishop of Rome, and he was at first much puzzled and finally delighted with Ursula and her companions, whom he honourably lodged and entertained during their stay. In the meantime, the son of Agrippinus became impatient at the long absence, and lack of tidings of his bride. He at once set out in quest of her, and curiously enough arrived in Rome at the same time as Ursula and her companions ; they met and after some conversation he was induced to be baptised by Cyriacus, at the same time changing his name to *Etherius*, and resigning all claim to the hand of Ursula, he decided to seek with

her and her companions the crown of martyrdom, promised in the vision, at Cologne.

Their martyrdom was brought about by the wicked influence of two Roman captains, who commanded the Imperial troops in Germany, who were then in Rome. They sent a message to the barbarian King of the Huns, who was at that time engaged in besieging Cologne; the consequence was that on their return to Cologne, accompanied by a great train of Cardinals and others, headed by the Pope, the whole of them were cruelly massacred by the Huns, and the ancient chronicle concludes thus—"her spirit ascended into heaven with all the glorious sisterhood of martyrs whom she had led to death." It is this last passage that the old glass painter has depicted in the window now at Morley.

The 14th century was the period when glass painters first began to paint subject pieces with a nearer approach to nature, and attempted greater things in light and shade, than had been done before. In the 11th and 12th centuries, little had been done in the way of *painting* on glass; pieces of glass of which the body was coloured, and on which the subject was drawn with a reddish brown enamel, being all that was attempted in the way of actual painting at that time; but in the 14th century such work as we see in the lights on each side of the St. Ursula subject, began to be executed, and was further improved in colouring and shading, though not perhaps in design, during the 15th century.

The figure of the B.V. Mary on the left side, is a good example; the figure is dignified and well designed, in which respect it differs from the Magdalen on the right, though we think this difference is owing in a great measure to some damage it had received in its transit, before it was restored. For it must be kept in mind that when Mr. Fox first found these windows, they were put together in a very primitive fashion, the pieces of glass being much mixed up, and not at all in their proper places, some, indeed many, being lost, were renewed, and these new parts are very observable in this particular window. This allowance being made, it will be admitted that the entire window is by no means

a bad example of such work, and was certainly done by a clever artist. We may draw attention to the architectural arrangement of the backgrounds of these three lights, which is Decorative and Transitional, passing into Perpendicular. The lines in this tabernacle work are made out in yellow enamel on white glass. Such architectural arrangements are characteristic of the glass of the 14th and 15th centuries. Unfortunately, it has been so much broken, and is put together in such a manner, that it is extremely difficult to say whether it originally belonged to the figures which it surrounds or not; it is certainly incomplete, and does not finish properly at the top, which leads to the supposition that the birds and the fringes did not originally belong to them.

It is also a question whether the processional groups below are of the same date, they appear to be later Perpendicular, and of the same date as the other two windows of the series. They differ very much in style of work from the two large figures; and these also differ from the figures in two other windows on the south side of the church, of which it is intended to give illustrations in a future volume of this journal. They are of the same period, but some parts are earlier than others. These three lower groups, together with the narrative glass of St. Robert, and the Invention of the Cross, seem undoubtedly to be Abbot Stanley's glass of 1478 to 1482, whilst the Ursula and these groups are probably a century, and certainly more than half-a-century older. Perhaps they were inserted in the new cloister windows, much as we now find them, from the older cloister windows, the Abbot preserving the best of the previous windows. There are several English instances of painted glass older than the tracery in which it is set.

The three groups in the base of the window were supposed by Mr. Fox to be illustrative of the *Te Deum*—"The Holy Church," "The Glorious Company of the Apostles," and "the Noble Army of Martyrs." It is a likely supposition, and it is by no means impossible that they form part of a group of twelve pictures, all designed to illustrate the *Te Deum*.

The left hand group is clearly typical of the Church. It is led by a Pope, immediately followed by a Cardinal and a Bishop, and

amid the tonsured group behind is a prior with his staff. The label from the Pope's mouth bears:—*Tibi laus tibi gl̄ia*. The next two words are uncertain, but Mr. Fox read them as:—*tibi decet honor*.

The central group is that of the Twelve Apostles headed by St. Peter, bearing the keys, of great size. From him proceed the words:—*Te decet laus et honor dne*.

The right hand group may represent the Noble Army of Martyrs, for although there are no symbols of martyrdom, the figures all have a saintly halo or nimbus, and consist of kings and queens and men and women of different ages. The legend seems to be:—*In sæcla semp̄ beatia*.

At any rate, these three groups have no connection with the subjects above them, the whole window being probably composed of the remains of several, of which the connecting links are now past finding out, and can only be conjectured. That which remains is of great interest, and we hope that these ancient fragments will always be preserved with scrupulous care, as curious examples both of the faith and of the art of a past period.

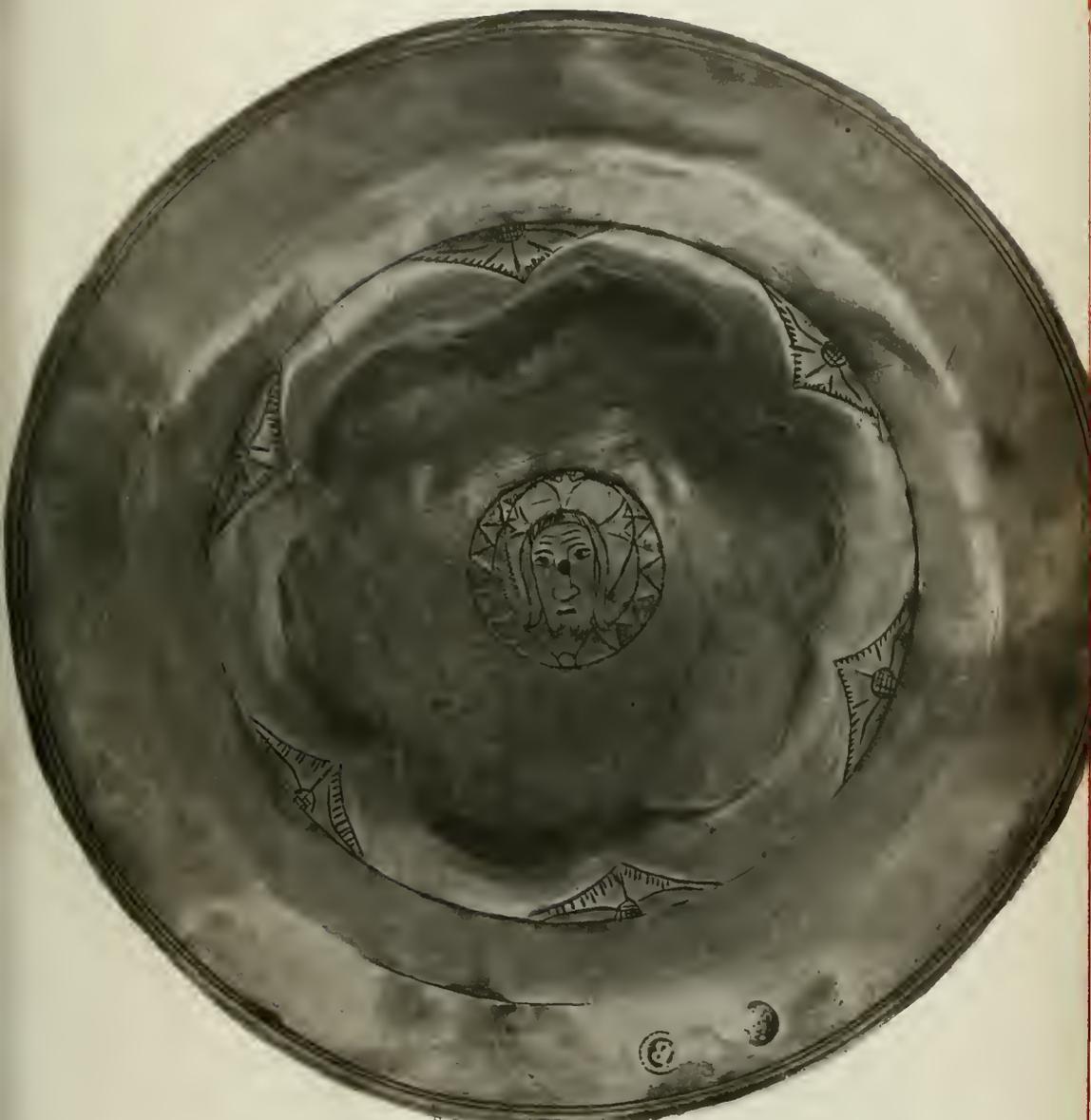
On a Mediæval Paten at Hartshorne.

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

 HE paten represented so clearly on the accompanying platinotype (Plate X.), by Mr. Keene, of Derby, is the second one of mediæval date I have met with while examining the church plate of Derbyshire. Its discovery is, however, directly due to an entry in the records of the parish of Hartshorne,* to which it belongs, stating that among the church goods in 1612 were "a communion cupp of silver wth a plate of Silver having Ihon Bapt^d head vppon it." A copy of this entry was sent to me by Dr. Cox, who suggested that if the "plate of silver" was still at Hartshorne, it was probably a mediæval paten, like that at Shipley, with the Vernicle; the device having been quite excusably described by the 17th century churchwarden as St. John Baptist's head. On visiting Hartshorne I found Dr. Cox's suggestion to be correct.

The paten is of silver parcel-gilt; it measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and is of a common type that prevailed from *circa* 1450 to *circa* 1530. The rim is quite plain, with the exception of four narrow lines engraved on the extreme edge. The centre has a circular depression, which again contains a slightly sunk sexfoil with the spandrils filled with a rayed leaf ornament. The central device is a Vernicle, engraved on a circular plate with a glory of short rays around.

* Printed in Vol. vii. of our Transactions.



R. REEVE, DERBY, PL. TIN TYPE.

MEDIEVAL PATEN
AT HARTSHORNE, DERBYSHIRE.

[FULL SIZE.]

The hall marks are three in number—

- (1) The maker's mark—an uncusped Lombardic capital B, in a dotted circle.
- (2) The leopard's head crowned.
- (3) The date letter.

Unfortunately the last has been so obliterated that it is not possible to say with certainty what it was, or we could have known in what year the paten was made.

The "communion cup of silver" now at Hartshorne may be the one there in 1612. It bears the London hall marks for 1611-12, and the inscription

Justus fide vivet + I + R + C.

1612.

It is of a common type of the period, and a very good example of it. The letters I. R. C., I take to signify the "James Royll, Churchwarden" of 1612.

Recent researches by Mr. T. M. Fallow and myself, have brought to light over seventy mediæval English patens. It may perhaps be useful to give the classification we have drawn up, after an exhaustive analysis of the various features of the patens themselves:—

Form I. A plate with plain circular depression with an inner second depression multifoil in outline.

Form II. A plate with one impression only, either circular or multifoil.

Type A (Form I.) Lower depression quatrefoil; central device uncertain. Date *circa* 1180—*circa* 1260

Type B (Form II.) Depression octofoil or multiple; central device usually the *manus Dei*.* Date, *circa* 1260—*circa* 1300.

Type C (Form I.) Lower depression sexfoil with plain cusps; central device various, but mostly the *manus Dei*. Date *circa* 1300 to *circa* 1350.

* Or hand of God in the act of blessing, often on a cruciform nimbus and issuing downwards from a cloud.

Type D (Form I.) Same as type C, but the spandrils of the sexfoil filled with a rayed leaf ornament. The central device is most frequently the Vernicle* with, in many cases, an encircling glory of short rays. Examples occur from *circa* 1450 to *circa* 1530.†

Type E (Form II.) Single circular depression with, usually, *ihs* or *ihc* in centre. Date *circa* 1485.

Type F (Form I.) An elaboration of Type D, which it resembles, in general form, but the central device has a glory of long rays filling the sexfoil depression, and on the rim is an engraved legend. Central device various. Date *circa* 1525.

Type G (Form II.) An elaboration of type E. Single circular depression, with central device surrounded by a glory of long rays. On the rim is an engraved legend. Date *circa* 1520-1535.

It will be seen that the Hartshorne paten belongs to our type D. Its date is *circa* 1480.

* Or representation of our Lord's face, on a nimbus. See the legend of St. Veronica.

† Late patens of this type have an engraved legend on the rim.

On the Geology of some of the River-scenery of Derbyshire.

BY A. T. METCALFE, F.G.S.

F the numerous agencies which modify the surface of the globe, probably the most universal, unceasing, and remarkable in its effects is Water. To it, in its varied forms of action, are largely due not only vast changes in the distribution of sea and land, but also minor diversities of hill, valley, and plain. Our estimate, however, of the magnitude of its operations will be altogether inadequate if regulated by what we witness in our own country. Changes take place, indeed, in Britain, but only the more observant can perceive their extent and importance. Every shower of rain that falls tends to loosen the cohesion of rocks and soils on which it falls: raindrops coalesce to form rills that carry with them loose particles of sand and mud which lie in their paths; rills give their burdens of sediment to the runnels, the runnels to the brooks, the brooks to the rivers, and the rivers to the ocean. Observe the muddy state of a river after heavy rain; obtain a gallon of the water and allow it to settle. The quantity of sediment will be found to be considerable. Could this quantity be multiplied by the number of such gallons rolled down by all the rivers in the country in a year, and then again in a century, one would arrive at some faint idea of the vast amount of solid matter worn from the land by water and deposited in the sea.

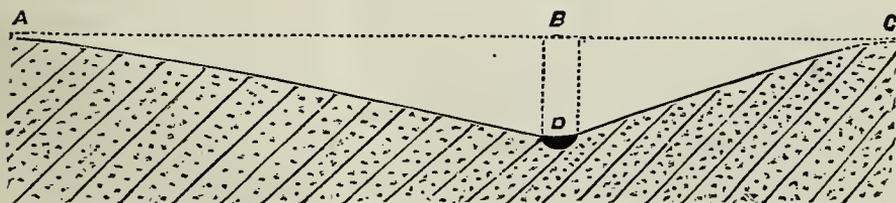
It is to regions nearer the equator, however, that we must look

for manifestations of the same forces too striking to pass unnoticed, and too stupendous in their results to be ignored. The Mississippi carries into the sea 7,459,267,200 cubic feet of sediment every year—a quantity sufficient to cover a square mile of ground to a depth of 268 feet. The deltas of the Ganges, Amazon, and other large rivers, are accumulations of sediment hundreds of feet deep and thousands of square miles in extent, and have been formed out of the mud, sand, and gravel worn away and transported from the surrounding countries by the action of rain and streams. Yet these vast accumulations represent but a portion of the waste suffered by the land. Beyond the deltas, or estuaries, enormous quantities also are deposited on the ocean floor. The turbid waters of the Ganges reach far into the Bay of Bengal, and the mud of the Amazon is observable for hundreds of miles out in the Atlantic.

It has been calculated that water running with a velocity of 6 inches per second will move fine sand; with a velocity of 12 inches per second will transport fine gravel, and with a velocity of 36 inches will sweep along angular stones of the size of a hen's egg. The transporting and cutting power of rivers therefore depends largely upon the rapidity of their currents; it must not, however, be supposed that running water *of itself* has much power to abrade rocks; the real strength of the denuding and cutting power of a river lies in the sediment with which it is more or less charged. Even when none is visible in the surface-waters, sand and gravel are being hurried along the bottom, and *their never-ceasing friction* wears away the bed, and is for ever deepening the channel. So long as a river has a fall it will continue to deepen its bed. To compare nature with art and to show the cutting power of grains of sand, one may instance the method of cutting large slabs of stone to be seen in a stoneyard. The instrument used is a "saw-plate," or saw with a blunt edge. During the sawing process, however, a constant stream of water and loose sand is kept flowing below the saw-plate, and upon this the cutting action practically depends. Again, to turn to Æolian agencies, it is well known that in the western territories of the United States,

and indeed in our own country, there are numerous instances of enormous masses of rocks being almost completely worn away in their lower parts by the incessant friction of grains of sand driven against them by the prevalent winds.

The action of a river when unaided by any other agency, is to cut an ever-deepening narrow trench into the rocks, over which it flows, just as the saw mentioned above, cuts into a block of stone, leaving the sides or banks perfectly steep and vertical. If this be so, it may be asked, how is it that many of the streams of our own country do not flow through deep trenches but through flat open river-valleys, or at least gorges of considerable width? The answer is simple, because the rivers have not been the only factors in producing the landscape. Where the action of the weather has played it rounds off the edges and breaks down the sides of the "trench" cut by the river, and thus what would have otherwise remained a steep-sided trench becomes gradually opened out. One shower of rain disintegrates the material forming the river bank, the next washes it into the stream, which carries it away. This process is continued year after year, century after century, until instead of a plain with a river flowing in a deep trench, we have at length a valley, more or less wide and open, rising gently from either side of the stream. The woodcut below illustrates the subject:



A, B, C, original level of ground.

B, original level of river.

D, present river.

The strata between the points AB, BC, CD, and DA, have been, particle by particle, washed down into the stream and carried away.

It follows from this that the width of a river-valley should vary according to the rapidity or difficulty with which the rocks on its flanks yield to atmospheric agencies. This is just what we find in nature. If we follow the course of rivers in Derbyshire we find

them flowing for miles, perhaps, through broad and open valleys, and then through comparatively narrow and steep-sided gorges. It will be invariably found that where the valley is broad and open the river is flowing through soft and easily denuded strata, and that where it is narrow and steep-sided, the rocks are hard and unyielding.

In the Colorado River of the west, which empties itself into the Gulf of California, we have the rare instance of a river which has been allowed to carry on the process of cutting its "trench" without the interference of any other denuding agency. This river flows for over 200 miles through a rainless district. There has, therefore, been no rain or other atmospheric agency, to round off the edges of the trench, to wear away its walls, and to scoop out a valley. We find in consequence that the river flows through a narrow gorge, the walls of which are quite vertical, and vary in height from 3,000 to 6,000 feet; in other words, in many parts the "trench" is more than a mile deep. At various points between the river and the top of the trench may be seen, on protruding pieces of rock, small isolated patches of river-gravel, similar to the gravel in the bed of the river, marking former levels of the stream. A river with banks quite vertical and a mile high is of course only possible in an area free from atmospheric agencies. Here an enormous thickness of solid rock, flanking the stream on each side, has escaped denudation owing to there being no rain or other denuding force to supplement the action of the river.

In Derbyshire we frequently find rivers behaving in what at first sight seems to be a most eccentric manner. They appear to have intentionally gone out of their way to discover and encounter difficulties, and to have deliberately chosen to cut through hard rocks, when it was open to them to find an easy channel through soft strata. Take for instance the course of the Derwent near Matlock. This river flows from Rowsley in a broad open valley of Yoredale shales. About a mile from Matlock Bath it leaves these soft shales and has cut a deep and comparatively narrow gorge into the carboniferous limestone,

giving us the beautiful scenery of "the Vale" between the High Tor and Masson. Near Cromford the river quits the limestone and again enters the Yoredale shales. A glance at a geological map of the district will show that it was, so to speak, wholly unnecessary for the river to cut through the limestone at all. When it reached the limestone, had it turned but the slightest distance to one side (the east), it could have *continued* to flow through soft shales to Cromford. It is recorded that originally the gorge where the river enters the limestone was only just broad enough to admit the river, and that it had to be widened by blasting when the highway was made along the valley. Strange as these facts may appear, all difficulty vanishes in a moment if we suppose that the birth of the Derwent dates back to a time before the Yoredale shales, in the direction of Rowsley and the carboniferous limestone of Matlock presented to view the difference of altitude which we now observe. Doubtless at one time the surface of the whole country was a plain as high as the highest portion of the carboniferous limestone at Matlock. It was at this period that the Derwent began to flow. The Yoredale shales of Rowsley being then as high as the now towering carboniferous limestone of Matlock, when the river had flowed across the one, the other presented no such rocky wall as we now behold. Without any necessity for turning aside to escape obstructions, the river then ran on its even course, the only change being in the character of the strata forming the river-bed. As, however, the river deepened its channel the atmospheric agencies would act with unequal rapidity on the strata flanking the river at various parts of its course. The soft Yoredale shales would rapidly suffer disintegration, and allow a wide open river valley to be scooped out of them, as shown in the woodcut. The degraded materials would be washed down to the stream, and carried away by it—thus the "area of drainage" would ever be increasing. In short, as rapidly as the river deepened its channel in the Yoredale shales, atmospheric agencies would wear away and lower the general surface of the country on each side. The carboniferous limestone on the other hand, being harder and more

unyielding, would much more effectually resist the denuding forces of the atmosphere, and only suffer a comparatively narrow gorge to be carved out of it; or in other words, the denuding agencies of the atmosphere were unable to affect the carboniferous limestone bordering the river in such a manner as to keep pace with the deepening of the river channel.

Although the surface disintegration of the country at large flanking the river would, as we have seen, proceed at greatly varying rates in different parts of its course, yet the deepening of the river channel itself must have proceeded at the same rate over Yoredale shales and carboniferous limestone alike. The carboniferous limestone of Matlock being lower down the stream than the Yoredale shales of Rowsley, the bed of the channel in the latter could only be deepened by its disintegrated materials being carried away down the stream over the river bed at Matlock. The river bed of the Yoredale shales would therefore, so to speak, be compelled to wait for or keep time with the bed of carboniferous limestone lower down in the matter of cutting the channel.

What has been said with reference to the Derwent at Matlock applies to the Dove at Beresford Hall. The lovely vale known as Dovedale is nothing more or less than a gorge cut in hard and unyielding rocks by the river Dove. Doubtless, going back into far antiquity, the soft Yoredale shales which fringe the river prior to its entry into the "dale," and which now lie at a much lower altitude than the top of the carboniferous limestone of Dovedale, were once as high as the latter and have been denuded by atmospheric agencies.

Perhaps, however, the most striking instance is that of the river Manifold, which, after flowing for a long distance in a low lying Yoredale valley, suddenly breaches a wall of limestone at Apes Tor, near Ecton. The contrast here between the levels of the tracts of country, formed respectively of "Yoredales" and carboniferous limestone, is most marked.

In the "rough and ready" or "cataclysmal" days of Geology, the theory that all river gorges, such as we have described, were

torn open by some terrible convulsion of nature was adopted without hesitation, and, we may say, without much consideration. Instances without number could be given in which this theory was accepted in spite of the fact that the strata on the opposite sides of a river-gorge did not exhibit the faintest trace of disturbance, and although the river was manifestly flowing over a massive bed of rock in which there was not the slightest rupture. In the affairs of everyday life, no man appeals to the supernatural for an explanation of any circumstance until all natural causes are proved inadequate. So in the interpretation of nature it is now, happily, no longer considered scientific or reasonable to appeal to the "cataclysmal" and "abnormal," until it is manifest that ordinary and regular operations can afford no solution. The Astronomer demands Space; the Geologist postulates Time. Let there be given a sufficient length of time and all the features we have described can be fully explained by agencies which we see every moment at work around us. Scenery is as much the result of law and law-directed forces as the original formation of the rocks, out of which scenery is carved. The Catastrophic Geology of the early part of this century no longer exists; in the words of one of the most thoughtful and striking of modern works*—"Its fallacy was soon and thoroughly exposed. The advent of modified uniformitarian principles all but banished the word catastrophe from science, and marked the birth of Geology as we know it now. Geology, that is to say, had fallen at last into the great scheme of Law."

* "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," by Henry Drummond, F.R.S.E., F.G.S.

On an Interior Window of Chesterfield Church.

(*Disclosed August, 1885.*)

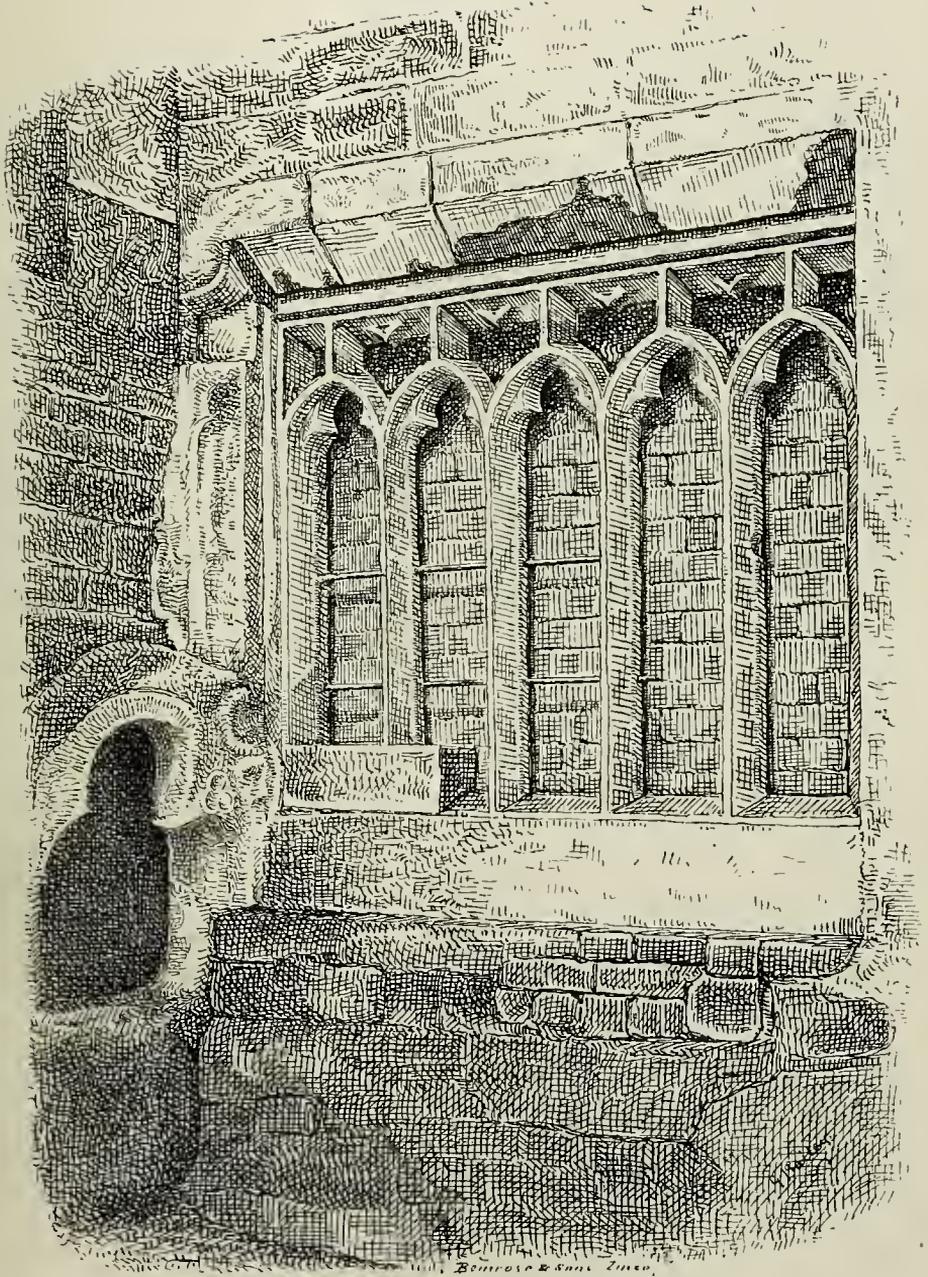
BY REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D.



LAST August (1885) an interesting discovery was made in the parish church of Chesterfield. Mr. John T. Windle, one of the churchwardens, was good enough to promptly write upon the subject, and to furnish an excellent photograph, from which the engraving on Plate XI. is copied. Mr. Windle has since most kindly supplied further information, and also a ground plan of the eastern division of this large church.

Workmen were engaged in pulling down the heating apparatus in a chapel to the east of the north transept, which had been placed there, we believe, during the restoration of 1843, when, at the back of the base of the chimney, a piscina niche in fair preservation was disclosed.* This piscina niche, which is fixed in the south side of the east wall that separates this chapel from the modern lean-to vestry, is shown on the plate. Upon removing some more of the bricks, an opening to the right was made, which upon enlargement exposed to view a window-like construction in the south wall, that has originally communicated

* Mr. Windle tells us that, the piscina having been revealed in the absence of anyone in authority, a workman had carefully built it up again with bricks. Upon ordering these bricks to be removed, Mr. Windle was assured, in a deprecating tone, "It is only an owd water-trough, sir; I've seen 'em before in owd churches."



INTERIOR WINDOW OF NORTH TRANSEPT CHAPEL, CHESTERFIELD.

(Disclosed August, 1885.)

with the north aisle of the chancel. The chancel side of the window is walled up and plastered over, a mural monument being fixed in the plaster close to the back of the window. The first name upon this monument is that of Henry, son of the Rev. John Bourne, of Spital, who died in 1777; and the last name is Anna Catherina, second wife of the said John Bourne, and daughter of the Rev. Samuel Pegge, of Whittington, LL.D., who died in 1816. Another monument, about five feet to the east of this, is of the year 1782; and another close by on the west side is of the year 1771. We take it, therefore, that this opening was walled up somewhat over a century ago, in order to give space for further mural monuments.

The size of the window is just about five feet square, the base being four feet from the floor of the chapel. The stonework is covered with several coats of whitewash, a further proof of its comparatively modern concealment. Iron stanchions are let into the sides of the mullions, two to each light; but of these the two belonging to the west light, and one belonging to the adjoining one, are now absent. The mullions have no glass grooves, a fact that is sufficient in itself, independently of its position, to show that this opening could never have been of the nature of an exterior window.

There seems to be no doubt that we have here a squint, or hagioscope, of most unusually large size. Through this opening the majority of worshippers in the chapel would be able to plainly see the high altar, and to watch the Mass, looking across the north choir aisle.

Large squints of several lights are found, but very occasionally. There is one, as Mr. Micklethwaite, the well-known architect, tells us, of this character from a "closet" in the chapel at Sudley Castle. There is also another in the church of Burford, Oxfordshire, which gives the clue to the true interpretation of the Chesterfield example. The squint at Burford is a long window in the east wall of the south transept, where the mayor and corporation have for a considerable period sat. It gives a full view of the high altar, through a chapel which forms the south aisle of

the chancel. The corporation at Burford are the lineal descendants of an old guild (as is not unfrequently the case), and this transept was formerly their chapel, used as a pew for public services, and having its own altar for the guild services.

At Chesterfield there were several guilds. The oldest and most important was that of the Blessed Virgin, whose chapel was the Lady Chapel in the south choir aisle. But the Guild of the Holy Cross, with its numerous brethren, was also a well-founded body, with many influential supporters. This latter was founded on the north side of the parish church of All Saints; and we have no doubt that its chapel is the one to the east of the north transept, from which the heating apparatus has recently been removed. Here would be the altar of the Holy Cross for the celebrations of their own chaplain, and here would be the pew or official seat for "the Brethren of the Guild of our Lord Jesus Christ and of the Holy Cross, in the north of the church of All Saints, Chesterfield" (as they are described in a patent of Henry VI.), to occupy during parochial functions, with a full view, across St. Catharine's choir, of the high altar.*

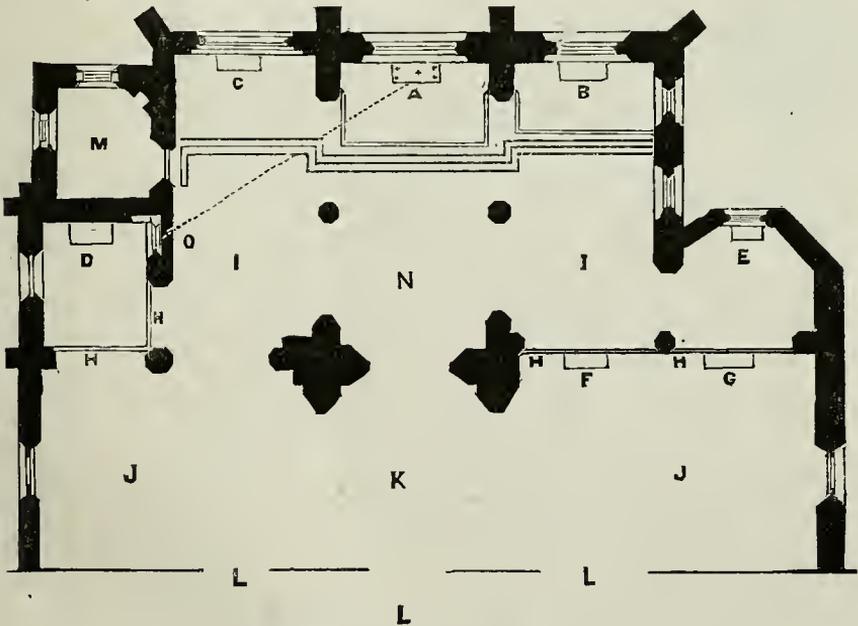
The piscina niche, and the east wall in which it is placed (Plate XI.), are of Decorated date, and of the first half of the fourteenth century; but the piece of south walling pierced with this five-light squint is a later addition, and of Perpendicular design.

On September 25th, 1393, the royal license was granted to William de Horbury (clerk), to Richard Porter (vicar of Chesterfield), and to various laymen of note in the locality, to found the Guild of the Holy Cross. This chapel, to the east of the north transept, already possessing the altar of the Holy Cross, was then, it would seem (or soon afterwards), rendered more private and suitable for guild purposes by the building out of this wall, which was then pierced with five lights for the double purpose of giving full sight of the high altar, and of rendering borrowed light to the somewhat dark choir-aisle of St. Catharine. The rest of the area

* See the account of Chesterfield church in vol. i. of *Churches of Derbyshire*; also Mr. Pym Yeatman's *Records of the Borough of Chesterfield*.

of the guild chapel was most likely inclosed with screen work, as it now is, though the screens now there are parts of the old rood screen at the east end of the nave, which were removed to this chapel in 1845.

The following sketch ground-plan of the east end of Chesterfield church will readily enable anyone to see how, through this squint-window, the occupants of the chapel of the Holy Cross could command a view of the high altar. On this plan the position of the old altars are marked, and their dedications identified, the only one that is in the least doubtful being that of St. George, in what is now termed the Calton Chapel, and which is used as a baptistry.



REFERENCES TO PLAN.

- A. High altar.
- B. Altar of B. V. Mary (Guild Chapel).
- C. Altar of St. Catharine.
- D. Altar of Holy Cross (Guild Chapel).
- E. Altar of St. George.
- F. „ of St. Michael (Chantry).
- G. „ of St. Mary Magdalene (Chantry).

- H. H. H. H. Screens.
- I. I. Chancel Aisles.
- J. J. Transepts.
- K. Tower.
- L. L. L. Nave, and Nave aisles.
- M. Modern vestry.
- N. Chancel.
- O. Squint-window.

On the Pre-Norman Sculptured Stones of Derbyshire.

BY THE REV. G. F. BROWNE, B.D.



I HAVE been requested to put on paper some of the remarks made in the course of an address on the Sculptured Stones of Derbyshire, delivered at the meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain at Derby, in August, 1885. The address was illustrated by a very large number of outlined rubbings, and so far as it had any value, it depended for it on the comparison of the Derbyshire stones with those of other districts. This comparison can not be made without the illustrations, and thus my précis of the address must be to a great extent devoid of interest. It will, however, be useful to try to bring together into one paper the various stones of this early type which Derbyshire possesses. No one who sees this paper is likely to need the assurance that without Dr. Cox's indefatigable labours, as represented in his *Churches of Derbyshire*, I could not have undertaken to deliver the address. My indebtedness to his work might be specially noted on almost every page. I have not attempted any detailed description of stones sufficiently described elsewhere.

It may be well to say a word of apology for the illustrations. They are reproductions of my rough rubbings, outlined with pencil or ink, the latter giving the clearer effect. They are photographed from the original rubbings, after the outlines have been put in, on a scale of one inch to the foot, excepting those

on Plate XII., where, on account of the great length of the Bakewell shaft with the Eyam head placed above it, I have been obliged to make the scale one inch to a foot and a half. It is an obvious objection to this method that it represents the raised parts as dark and the sunk parts as white. But when the eye has got over that difficulty, the mind can appreciate the advantage of not having a draughtsman between it and the stone. The most careful draughtsman must in some cases interpret what he sees, and thus the result of his skill is a picture of what he thinks he sees. The accuracy of the proportion in my method is another advantage. For myself, as I cannot draw at all, and can put in these outlines, it is question between this method and none. It may be said once for all that none of the stones are incised except the runic stone on Plate XIV. The ornamentation is in fairly bold relief, even after the weathering and the rough usage it has undergone.

The font at Wilne is one of the most remarkable stones in the county. It is fully described in Volume vii. of these proceedings, where a photo-lithograph from my rubbing is given. Another photo-lithograph of the rubbing, on a larger scale, is given in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1885. The font has six panels, each containing a dragon or birds. The panels are divided by pillars which are deeply indented, something after the manner of the pillars at Durham and Dunfermline, but quite rudely and irregularly, probably the first example of this kind of work. The pillars on the font at Ilam, which is only just beyond the bounds of Derbyshire, are indented quite regularly, and practically reproduce the effect of Durham and Dunfermline. Thus considerable strides had been made in this respect between the period of the Wilne font and the period of the Ilam font; while on the other hand the design and the execution of the Wilne font are very far superior to the Ilam font, and show great care and skill. The stone composing the font is at present upside down, and appears to have an inscription round the base in what have been not unnaturally described as "twelve bold characters."

When the stone is looked at the other way up, it is found that these are the twelve feet of six men. The stone has been originally a circular but slightly oval pillar, beautifully sculptured in tiers of subjects, of which only this one tier bearing the dragons and birds, and the feet and ankles of the tier of men which came next above, have been preserved. There is a circular column in the churchyard of Masham (Yorks.), in which three tiers are preserved, the lowest tier having quadrupeds in an arcade; here, as on the Wilne font, the fore paw is raised in the attitude of supplication or submission. At Wilne each pillar breaks out at the top into a disguised cross.

From the old church of St. Alkmund, Derby, fragments were rescued which show that that church possessed a cross whose shaft had a rectangular section, and whose sides were ornamented with dragons and other animals almost exactly resembling in many of their details the dragons at Wilne; so much so, that it seems likely that they were designed by the same skilful draughtsman, and cut by the same skilful carver. These fragments are so well shown by Dr. Cox (Vol. iv., pl. v.) that it is unnecessary to give illustrations here. There is an example of a stone with very similar dragons at Desborough (Northants). On one side of the St. Alkmund's shaft are three inter-twining serpents, the fractures being such that no head or tail of any one of the three can be seen. There is a similar design on a stone at Stow Nine Churches (Northants). Another St. Alkmund's stone, which like those already mentioned is in front of the Free Library, has been a four-square massive stone, the front corners of which have been bevelled off so as to make two additional faces, and on all the faces thus formed interlacing work has been cut. The stone as it stands is a very puzzling one, but you find the solution of the puzzle in the church at Wirksworth, where there is a stone almost exactly corresponding in shape, evidently a stand for a font or for some other church purpose; it has at present, by a mere coincidence, an old font standing on it. Dr. Cox shows two faces of this St. Alkmund's stone (Vol. iv., pl. v.), which he

believes to have been hexagonal, and he suggests that it may have been the lower limb of a gable cross. There are some surviving examples of sculptured socket stones for pre-Norman crosses, and some of the shafts which remain have tongues at the bottom to fit into such a socket. Few, if any, have a sufficient length of unsculptured stone at the foot to give them stability if placed in the ground. Some very interesting socket stones were found at Chester-le-Street in 1883, and there is a large and rude socket stone for a very small cross at Otley. At Ripley there is a very remarkable socket stone for a cross. Thus there is good reason for supposing that in this massive St. Alkmund's stone we may have the socket of a standing cross. There were also found at St Alkmund's, besides the various stones built into the porch, two very remarkable capitals of Romanesque character, and a stone showing a horse or deer involved in spiral foliage. These capitals are engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. ii., p. 87; they cannot be found, but a rubbing of a stone at York is shown on Plate XII. with two similar horse-shaped or hart-shaped animals involved in a similar manner in spiral foliage. Dr. Cox shows one of the Romanesque capitals, and the stone with the horse or hart (Vol. iv., pl. v.). I trust when next I come to Derby, I shall find that the exceedingly valuable fragments from St. Alkmund's, now exposed to the weather in front of the Free Library, have been carefully put under cover, and that the Derby Society has rediscovered the lost fragments from St. Alkmund's, and placed them also in the Museum.* It too often happens that those who have the custody of stones of this character, even when they recognise that they are of priceless value from their great age, the skill of their design and execution, and the fact that no other nation of Europe has such memorials, are disposed to argue that what has lasted so well for ten or eleven hundred

* Mr. Henry G. Stevens, of Derby, offered a set of casts of the St. Alkmund's stones to the British Archæological Association in 1845 (*Archæological Journal*, ii.), but the committee had no room for casts and were obliged to decline them. These casts might be recovered.

years will stand the weather for any number of years more. They forget that the fragments have been carefully preserved in the soil of the North Anglian or Mercian churchyard, and in the cement of the Norman church wall, for all these centuries, and that they will perish like any other stone in this smoky nineteenth century. It is beyond the power of words to express the folly of leaving such gems as the Ilkley shafts to perish as they are perishing. In the churchyard of St. Alkmund's, near the vestry door, is a massive stone, something the shape of a coffin lid, with an arcade of Romanesque arches on the side or edge. At Gainford, near Darlington, there is a similar stone, more massive and more carefully cut, with an arcade almost exactly the same as this. Probably these were the body-stones laid on graves, a cross standing at the head. At Meigle, in Perthshire, there are five or six stones for a like purpose, but with many animals and intricate designs sculptured on the sides; they have for the most part a rectangular hole sunk on the top near one end, and I think this may have been the socket in which a cross was erected—perhaps a cross of some perishable material. More will be said later on of stones of kindred character. In the porch at St. Alkmund's there are other fragments, differing in character from all of the stones already mentioned. Dr. Cox shows one of them (Vol. iv., pl. v.)

Proceeding to Bakewell, where is so large a collection of sculptured stones, and taking first the great cross, we probably have at the top our Lord's entry into Jerusalem. That, at least, is the ordinary interpretation, and though there is nothing against it, there is nothing particularly in its favour, except perhaps the presence of branches, leaves, etc. (St. Matt. xxi. 8), and the fact that on the reverse side is the crucifixion. The horse or ass is very rudely designed, especially in its hind quarters, where it is difficult to say which is tail and which legs (Plate XII). Horses on English sculptured stones are exceedingly rare. There is another horse or ass at Bakewell, on a stone which will be mentioned later, and a remarkable stone

was found lately at Chester-le-Street with a horse (Plate XII.). At Stonegrave (Yorks.) there is another very rude horse. It is very remarkable, and it seems probable that some very interesting fact is at the bottom of the difference, that the exquisite stones known as Pictish, in Scotland, are many of them almost covered with horses, for the most part beautifully designed, and executed so well that you can tell that the horses are of Arab breed, that they have been trained to very high action with both hind and fore legs, that they are in exceedingly good condition and high couraged. This difference between English and Scottish stones is so very marked, that I commend it to the consideration of archæologists. The evident familiarity of the "Pictish" stone cutters with horses well bred and numerous, may account for the great distances traversed by the Picts in their invasions of England, and may answer the scoffs of some historians who will not believe in Pictish hosts in the southern kingdoms. To be on horseback is more common than to be on foot, on a "Pictish" stone. I made some remarks on this subject in the *Magazine of Art* for November, 1882, p. 18. It will be seen that the ornamentation of the great cross at Bakewell consists of a magnificent scroll, springing alternately right and left from a sort of cornucopiæ. The scroll at the top has a somewhat nondescript animal nibbling at the topmost bunch of fruit. Now, the Northmen believed in a sacred tree, known as the world-ash, in which four harts nibbled the buds. The harts shown on the stone at York (Plate XII.) may have reference to this part of the story. The tree was, besides, a pathway for the messenger between the gods and the earth, and this messenger was the squirrel. I suggest that the animal on the Bakewell cross recalls this early belief, for nondescript as it is there is no question at all that its fore legs clutching the fruit excellently represent the attitude of a squirrel with a nut in its paws. In this case we should have, as we have so remarkably at Gosforth, a combination of the Christian and the Teutonic religious beliefs, the Christian tree of life, and the pagan messenger of the gods in its topmost branches. No one

who knows the magnificent cross at Ruthwell, in Dumfriesshire, need be told where to look for a graceful original of the Bakewell squirrel. At the very bottom of the cross is a curious semi-circular piece of ornament, below which the stone seems to have been broken, or to have come to an abrupt end. There is a corresponding semi-circle at the bottom of the great fragment of a shaft at Bradbourne (Plate XIII.), and it had seemed to me that this probably represented a bow, the man drawing it being on a part of the stone which is lost. I found in the Weston Museum, in Sheffield, the cast of a portion of a magnificent shaft, the original of which is in a garden near, of which I show the front, &c. (Plate XIII.) In details and size it is remarkably similar to those at Bakewell and Bradbourne, and here we have a beautifully designed and executed man, in a kneeling position, holding a bow, to which he is fitting an arrow. It is interesting to find a theory, formed on the fragments at Bakewell and Bradbourne, so entirely confirmed by the complete base of the cross at Sheffield. On a stone found at Bishop Auckland (Plate XII.), there is a man drawing a bow, and taking aim at an animal involved in a scroll. The head-dress of this man, which is beautifully executed, and the hair on the top lip, point to the style adopted by the late Saxon dandies. This idea, however, was continued into Norman times, for you have it on the pillars at the west front of Lincoln, and also on the alternate pillars of the Norman door of the little old church at Steetley. On the back of the Bakewell cross, as on the front of the Bradbourne cross, is—or in the former case rather was—a large representation of the crucifixion.

Another subject on the back of the Bakewell cross, now almost entirely defaced, is probably the Salutation, for there is a sculpture on a stone at Chester-le-street which seems to represent the Salutation and almost exactly reproduces such features as are left on the Bakewell stone. A subject much the same is found on the fountains of Hutton Cranswick* and Cowlam, in Yorkshire, but

* The Hutton Cranswick font, which it is difficult to believe of so late a style as the Norman, was rescued some years ago by Canon Raine, and placed in the York Museum.

there—especially in the Hutton font—the pair are more like wrestlers. The Bradbourne fragment is a remarkably fine one; and here I have another suggestion for the Derbyshire Society. This is not the only fragment in the Bradbourne churchyard, for, in order to make a stile, the men of some past generation took another fragment, covered with human figures and foliage scrolls, and split it down the middle, and planted the two pieces to form the two jambs of the stile. I feel quite sure that if a very small effort were made, the parish would gladly accept two less valuable and more suitable stones with which to form the stile, and the present fragments might be put together in the parish, or might even be given for the purposes of the Derby Museum. I may remark, in passing, that the long array of sculptured animals round the Norman doorway of the church of Bradbourne is the best and far the most perfect that I have ever seen. A large-sized photograph of this doorway should be taken.

The great cross at Eyam is too well known to need description. It is shown by Dr. Cox (Vol. ii., plate xii.), and I published an engraving on a larger scale in the *Magazine of Art* for December, 1884, p. 82. Very fine photographs can be obtained from Mr. Keene, of Derby. I show, by the extreme kindness of Mr. Hacking, the vicar, to whom I desire to express my very warm thanks, a rubbing of the head of this magnificent cross, and I do this specially for the purpose of making a suggestion with regard to the head of the Bakewell Cross, which, like the heads of all the other crosses in the county, as far as I know of anything like this period, except Eyam, is lost. It will be seen that the head of the Eyam Cross would almost exactly fit on to the top of the Bakewell shaft, and would be of most suitable proportions for that shaft. The head and the arms at Eyam are, to my eye, a good deal stunted, and the cross would have a better effect if the keys of the arms were somewhat longer; but the actual size of the arm is just what it ought to be for the Bakewell Cross. This being so, it is very interesting to find that a fragment which remains in the porch at Bakewell, and which on examination is certainly a portion of the arm of a cross (Plate XII., where both

sides are shown), is of the same width as the arm of the Eyam Cross, and less stunted in its proportions, so that I think there can be little doubt that this is a portion of the long-lost head of the Bakewell Cross, for it seems to me most unlikely that there ever were at Bakewell two large crosses of such magnificent proportions as these. The arm in the Bakewell porch is not ornamented with angels, as the Eyam Cross is so beautifully, but with interlacing work ; it should be remarked that on the square ends of the projections at the top of the Bakewell shaft there are two angels like the Eyam angels, and a peculiar pattern like those in a similar position at Eyam. If this identification of the head of the cross be correct, we shall have a series of interesting resemblances and differences between the two great crosses of Derbyshire. One face of the Bakewell shaft, that shown on Plate XII., is practically the same as the east face of the Eyam shaft, though with those numerous and beautiful differences in detail which show us how earnestly and thoroughly our early Christian ancestors put their souls into their religious art-work. The upper part of the Eyam shaft is gone, so we cannot say whether there was a pagan reminiscence there. The great difference between the two monuments, that the Eyam shaft has both its edges and more than half of one of its sides covered with interlacing work, while the Bakewell cross has practically no work of the kind, will disappear, if the head of the Bakewell cross was covered with this work. The presence of angels, and of a special pattern on the Bakewell shaft exactly resembling like ornamentation at Eyam, has already been noticed. There remains the broad difference, that while Eyam has no less than ten compartments of the shaft and head filled with angels, Bakewell has no angels in this position ; and while Bakewell has three large scenes from Scripture, Eyam has none. The relations of the Bradbourne shaft, and of that in the Weston Museum, which must certainly be reckoned as a Derbyshire rather than a Yorkshire shaft—or Mercian rather than Anglian—may be followed from the plates. In the porch at Bakewell is a large square stone with angels on its faces. One of these is shown in Plate XII. I

showed a number of rubbings* of cross heads from Yorkshire, from crosses which have been more fortunate than that at Bakewell, to give an idea of the beauty and quaintness of the cross heads of our early forefathers. One of the heads I showed, has, I believe, not been described anywhere since its discovery in 1795 was announced in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. At any rate the clerk of the church, who has been there as clerk for 67 years, had never seen it when I got this rubbing last year. It is at Cropthorne, in Worcestershire, and it is the only instance I know of anything like this kind of stone so far down in England. Another cross head which I showed, from Bilton, in Yorkshire, has a little man in each of the four keys of the cross, holding his hands above his head. The men in the arms of the cross are of course horizontal, and the man at the top of the cross is head downwards. Each with one of his extended hands clutches the hand of the man in the neighbouring key, and in this way the four pairs of arms form a pretty quatrefoil, and the men's heads—of a triangular shape—meet the boss in the centre of the cross. Other heads which I showed, one or two of them all but completely perfect, and all ornamented with interlacing bands, triquetræ, and so on, were from Brompton, Kirby Moorside, and other places in Yorkshire.

There are at Bakewell the remains of a shrine-shaped stone, very much the shape of the shrine of St. Sebald, at Nuremberg, *i.e.*, with vertical sides, slanting roof, and gable ends, like a little house with a ridge roof. I show on Plate XIII. the remains of the ornamentation of this stone. On one side of the roof there occurs pretty interlacing work, with tendrils, and so on; on the other side of the roof, the remains of a horse or ass, an angel, and a man holding what appears to be a pilgrim's gourd; if it is so, it is a most interesting example, but it is conceivable that it may be meant for a lantern. This subject most probably represents the flight into Egypt. The void space between these two parts of the ornaments shows the amount of the upper part of the ridge which

* These are not shown in the Plates.

is broken off. On the vertical side are remains of two rows of saints, one holding up something in his or her hand. There used to be at Bakewell another stone of this shape, but without the vertical sides, with most remarkable ornamentation. It was taken by Mr. Bateman for his collection at Lomberdale, and with the rest of the stones he took from Bakewell Church it has been given by Mr. Bateman's son, not to its own county of Derby, but to the Weston Museum at Sheffield, and there these most valuable relics now are. Mr. Bateman published an engraving of the stone I am speaking of in his catalogue, and this engraving has been reproduced by Dr. Cox (Vol. ii., plate ii.). It differs so materially from the stone itself, that I show a rubbing of the ornamentation as it is, omitting the two triangular ends (Plate XV.). The animals on this stone are about as uncouth as animals can well be. The hampering of their feet is managed in a very unusual way, each leg branching off into two bands at the extremity, the bands from the four feet forming a simple piece of interlacing-work which ornaments the bottom of the panel. There is an animal with two legs somewhat similarly hampered, at Meigle, in Perthshire. To one of the animals I desire to call particular attention, because it is difficult to imagine anything it resembles except the head and the trunk of an elephant or mammoth. It will be seen that in the case of this animal, and of the creature next to it, I have not been able to make out the whole figure. One hind leg of the animal at the further end of the stone is gone. Here, as in many other cases, it would have been perfectly easy to restore the lost part in my illustration, but I have preferred not to do so. There was another stone of this character in the county, but more hog-backed than shrine-shaped, namely, at Repton; a former vicar, wishing to provide an economical door step for his dairy, had the work tooled off and the stone cut to suit the purposes of the dairy-maid. Stones of this character are well known in other parts of the north of England, as for instance, at Heysham in Lancashire, and at Brompton in Yorkshire; they occur also at Hexham, Burnsall, and Kirkby Malzeard.

I show a rubbing of another fragment from Bakewell (Plate

XV., 7) for two purposes—first, because it is an excellent example of what is called the Stafford Knot, and is one of one or two evidences that this knot was not unused in Derbyshire, and next, because—though this does not appear in the rubbing—it shows unusually well a feature which I notice in almost all these stones when they are considerably weathered. The grooves between the bands are neither more nor less than a row of little circular holes, showing that the original cutter, having traced his pattern, worked with a drill, and having drilled rows of holes where the grooves were to be, he broke away with his pick the walls of separation between the circular holes, thus producing a groove. The groove was so deep that when the very high relief which these stones must have had was fresh, it was not noticed that at the bottom of the groove the marks of the drill were still to be seen. But now, when the weather has taken off perhaps three-quarters of an inch of surface over the whole stone, the secrets of the process are laid bare at the bottom of the groove. It is quite probable that they drilled to different depths according to the amount of relief required, as the modern sculptor of a bust does. In several cases of rude work, the course of the drill can be followed down the vertical edges of the bands from top to bottom. I may mention that I think I have found the way in which our ancestors drew the beautiful spirals that ornament these crosses. You may produce precisely the same spiral by taking on a diameter line two points near each other for centres; with the left hand point as centre describe a semi-circle on one side of the line, with the right hand point as centre, and as a radius the distance from this point to the nearer extremity of the other semi-circle, describe a semi-circle on the other side of the line. Then pass to the first centre and describe a still smaller semi-circle on the original side of the line, and so on. One thing I think is clear, that none of these spirals are either involutes or evolutes, though either of these figures might very well have been discovered by persons working with the most ordinary gravers. Before leaving this fragment, I must call attention to the very remarkable ornament on its edge, almost like the ammonites of Saint Hilda; this is quite unique in my experi-

ence, but there are some figures of somewhat like character at Stanwick, in the north of Yorkshire.

I come next to a stone which, as far as I know, has not been described—a shaft in the Churchyard of Blackwell, near Alfreton (Plate XIV.) I wish to acknowledge with much gratitude the care and trouble taken by Mr. Marriott, the rector, to provide for me and for the meeting these curious and interesting rubbings. It is remarkable that the pattern, on one side of the cross (Fig. 4) is about as simple as can possibly be, and yet was, as far as I knew, unique in England. But, as so frequently happens, I very soon after found a like pattern on a fragment at Leek (Staffs.), which is now being restored by the kind permission of the Vicar and Churchwardens, and the energy of my highly esteemed friend, Mr. T. Wardle. The same pattern occurs on stones at Clonmacnois and St. Andrews, and on a bronze brooch found in Sweden. The pattern on the south side of the cross (Fig. 1) very closely resembles a figure-of-eight pattern, which I thought I only knew of on one stone till I found it on a Derbyshire stone two days before the meeting (Spondon, Plate XIV.).

The cross at Hope, which is one of remarkable beauty and interest, I could not show at the meeting, for in consequence of some difficulty with some Archæological Society—not the Institute—those who have the custody of the cross do not feel able to give information with regard to it, and as Hope is a very inaccessible place, I had not found time to go to it. By the kindness of my friend Mr. H. Arnold-Bemrose, of Derby, I am now in possession of excellent rubbings of the whole of this valuable shaft. I show on Plate XV. the lower part of the face not shown by Dr. Cox or in the other engravings of the cross. This face, like the face usually shown, has two figures side by side grasping a staff held between them, each, I think, under an arcade. Pairs of figures thus represented occur at East Gilling and at Kirkby Wharfe; in the latter case the staff breaks out at the head into a cross of Maltese character, the lower edges of the keys forming a pretty arcade over the heads of the two figures. The pattern which I show has a special interest, for it is exactly the same as^s

that on one of the Ilam stones (Staffs.), and anything which points to resemblances in a kingdom of the Heptarchy rather than in a county, is of great value. I am preparing a complete account of the Ilam stones, with full autotype and photo-lithograph illustrations, at the expense of Mr. Granville, the Vicar of Ilam. There is not, as far as I know, any photograph of the Hope Cross, but it is drawn in the Anastatic Society's publications, and one side is well shown by Dr. Cox (Vol. ii., plate xii.)

At Aston, near Derby, is a very interesting portion of a cross of a character much more resembling some of the crosses in the north than anything else which I have seen in Derbyshire. It has a lacertine ornament on the upper part, which very closely resembles a panel of the magnificent shaft at Abercorn, on the Forth, formerly in Anglian territory. Below this is a system of three concentric circles with double diameters interlacing, as on the face of the Hope cross; the pattern I show from Hope is a development of this. The stone at Aston cannot be rubbed well, because a large rain-pipe comes down the middle of it; it is well drawn in Dr. Cox's book (Vol. iv., plate ii.) by Mr. Bailey, of Derby, to whom Dr. Cox's readers are so greatly indebted. I am thankful to say that Mr. Holden, the rector, who took a most kind interest in my proceedings, contemplates having the stone removed and put in a safe place, in which case I quite expect that on one or other of the three remaining sides we shall find something of unusual interest

At Darley Dale there was an interesting fragment. Mr. Bateman took it, and it is now in the Weston Museum. I show a face and edge of it (Plate XV.). It is specially interesting, because it has a system of circular rings with interlacing bands, of which there are very few and partial examples out of Wigton and Galloway, except on a remarkable stone at Stapleford, just across the boundary of Derbyshire. I found at Sheffield, used as a stone for propping this Darley Dale stone, a stone which I had imagined was entirely lost. Professor G. Stephens published in the second volume of his magnificent work on "Runic Monuments" an engraving (p. 373) representing a stone found at Bakewell. The

stone which I found, covered with dust and being chipped by the stone propped upon it, proves to be this identical stone, and has a very legible and bold runic inscription, in exceedingly well cut and deep runes. I show it on Plate XIV. It is two lines, neither the beginning nor the end of either being there. Professor Stephens reads

M I N G H O
H E L G

and it is not safe to differ from him. I think, however, that the I and the NG are meant for one rune, the Anglian NG. There is no sign of the cross lines required for M, and I doubt there having been room for them. The upper H and the O are doubtful. And the G is much more like an N, with its down stroke leaning as the strokes of the upper H do. The lower H is, I believe, as I show it, with a break in the down stroke. As the authorities were not aware that they had this treasure, and I rescued it from destruction, I have asked them to allow me to present a cast of it to the Derby Museum. It is the only runic inscription on a Derbyshire stone; I believe, the only one on a Mercian stone.

At Spondon, near Derby, there is a very curious fragment, which Mr. Kingdon, the vicar, most kindly had dug out for me. Dr. Cox shews it as it appeared previously (Vol. iii., Plate xv.) It is much perished, but enough remains to show that it was a rectangular shaft with the corners rounded off, and the four faces at the top were sculptured as in the case of the columns which I am about to mention next. Below these faces a double line runs round the stone, meeting corresponding vertical lines on each of the four sides, and thus forming crosses; this I had seen nowhere else till I found it in the autumn on a cross in the churchyard of Kirkby Malzeard (Yorks.). I show one face of this very curious pillar on Plate XIV.

There are two stones in the porch at Bakewell which belong to a very interesting class. They are the upper portions of roughly cylindrical pillars, with the four sides cut into faces at the top. A face of one of these is shown on Plate XIV., Fig. 8; it has some plain interlacing work on it. The other stone (Plate XIV., Fig. 7)

has no ornament of this character, only a raised band running parallel with the edges of the face. The fine pillar at Leek (Staffs.) is of this type; and at Ilam, Chebsey, and Stoke, all in Staffordshire, are like stones. In the Public Park at Macclesfield there are three similar pillars, brought from various road side sites in Cheshire. The famous pillar of Eliseg, at Valle Crucis, near Llangollen, may well have served as a model for these pillars; its existence throws back their origin to a very early date. The Wilne font may be part of a highly ornamented pillar of this form. I think that I have practically named all that are known, except the one which is by far the finest of them all, at Stapleford (Notts.), only a few yards beyond the bounds of Derbyshire. It is about twelve feet high, and is ornamented throughout with most elaborate and skilful interlacements of bands; there is no better work anywhere out of the best "Hibernian" illuminations of early manuscripts. Sir Henry Dryden, to whom I, in common with everyone interested in this—as in so many other branches of Archæology—am so greatly indebted, has sent me a drawing of a pattern on a stone at Nassington (Northants.) which is the same as some of the Stapleford work. I hope before long to publish my complete rubbings of this marvellous pillar.

All the four faces of the Bakewell pillar (Fig. 8) have simple interlacing work, two of the patterns showing an abrupt termination of a band, such as will be noticed in Plate XIII., Fig. 4. The usual arrangement of the ornament on these pillars is that one face has interlacing work, one has a scroll, one has the key pattern, and the fourth has either interlacing work or something special. The entire absence of the key pattern from Derbyshire stones is a fact to be carefully considered; it may be that it was not in harmony with the taste of artists who revelled in such beautiful scrolls as those we find here, or it may be that as it was only an ornament for the edges and borders of classical work the Mercian artists thought it unsuitable for such considerable areas as their large shafts presented. In other parts it is found on the edges of shafts of smaller dimensions than these, and it may exist on the edges of some of the fragments which are cemented into

the wall of the Bakewell porch. I have an impression that it appealed to the Celtic imagination more strongly than to Anglians. It is very curious that the abrupt termination of one band, to which I have called attention, is a feature of most of the pillars of this type. Indeed the whole subject of these pillars is interesting and isolated; I hope before long to publish them all.

The fragment shown in Fig. 9, Plate XV., is in the porch at Bakewell. It may represent the slaughter of the Innocents, or possibly the beheading of the Baptist. The representation of overthrow and destruction by showing the figure upside down, is found in the "Irish" Psalter in the Library of St. John's College, Cambridge, where David has Goliath before him head downwards; it is also found in its most remarkable form on the cross at Gosforth, where a horse and his rider are shown in their ordinary position and also in an inverted position. The fragment shown in Fig. 10, Plate XV., will be a great surprise to students of the patterns of sculptured stones. It has been supposed to be peculiar to the Isle of Man and the corresponding coast of the mainland. I have found it, however, in a very rude form, on a shaft at Burnsall, on the Wharfe above Bolton. It came, probably, from Roman pavements. The presence of this little bit of it at Bakewell is a puzzle.

The fragments shown in Figs. 3 and 4 of Plate XIII., 5 of Plate XIV., and 1, 2, 3 of Plate XV., are all from Bakewell. With the exception of the piece of diaper work (Plate XIV.), which is in Mr. Bateman's grounds at Middleton, they are in the Bakewell porch. They are graceful in themselves, and most of them have a bearing on a question which has not, so far as I know, been considered adequately, if indeed it has been considered at all. There are several examples here and there of carefully sculptured stones which are certainly not portions of shafts or sockets of crosses. In some cases, as in the crypt at Lavingham, it is clear that the stone, when *in situ*, was either part of a horizontal frieze or plinth or string-course, or part of a vertical pilaster or band of ornament running up a wall. In the case of a square flat stone at South Church, Bishop Auckland, there can be almost no doubt that it

formed part of a mural ornament, much as encaustic tiles now do. This theory had for some time been taking shape and consistency from my observation of sculptured fragments, when I became aware of the beautiful mural ornamentation in Britford Church, Salisbury, where square flat stones are fitted in to form a vertical band of ornament, exactly resembling in form the stone I have mentioned as existing at South Church, and, curiously enough, ornamented with exquisite scroll work which might have come off the Bakewell, or Bradbourne, or Weston Cross. I think we may take it as established that in some at least of our pre-Norman churches there was sculptured decoration of this character. The Lombardic and Byzantine influences of the architectural ornamentation of North Italy could not but have had this effect on minds so apt to enjoy and to develop this style of art, as the minds of the early Anglian and Mercian artists evidently were. The fragments 1 and 3 on Plate XV. (2 is probably the top of a shaft), and 5 on Plate XIV., may be remains of mural ornamentation which must have greatly beautified the early church of Bakewell. Figs. 3 and 4 of Plate XIII. almost certainly represent a portion of a frieze or string-course, and I can imagine how very effective the introduction of such a string-course would be, five or six feet from the ground inside the church, as in the case of the Norman string-course at Barton-le-Street (Yorks.) The smaller of these fragments well deserves attention in itself. The device of making an interlacing pattern spring from a spiral scroll is very clever. No doubt the interlacements ended in a scroll such as that in which they begin, but faced to the other edge of the frieze, and thus we should have a series of twin scrolls branching out right and left into interlacing belts. It will be seen that where the scroll branches off into bands there is a flaw in the system of "under and over" which is *de rigueur* in art of this character. I can hardly think that such graceful work has such a flaw; it is much more likely that I made an incorrect note when I took the rubbing.

At Ashbourne there are two fragments. One has been known for some time; it has bold and somewhat unusual interlacement

on it. The other was only found in 1885; it has bold inter-lacements, and also the much perished representation of some animal or nondescript.

There is a slender shaft at Taddington, near Bakewell, shown by Dr. Cox (Vol. ii., plate xii.). It has been thought to be very early, on account of its rudimentary ornament. The form of the shaft, however, differs from that of any known shaft of really early date, and is much more like that of the "plague crosses" in the neighbouring county of Staffordshire. A friend in Cambridge, in whose opinion and caution I have the greatest confidence, assured me that it was not worth my while to go over from Bakewell to see it, and I accordingly occupied my time otherwise. The shaft is very slender; the ornamentation is of the nature of cross diagonals of rectangles, approaching a pre-historic type, an anachronism on such a shaft, or indeed it might be said on any shaft.

The church at Wirksworth contains a number of very interesting little fragments of early sculpture, but they call for no general comment. This church has also a perfect stone which is second to none in these islands in its fullness of detail, and in the interest and skill of the work. From its slightly ridge-shaped form it must be supposed to have been the almost flat lid of a tomb. It is drawn and described in Dr. Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*, Vol. ii., plate xiii., and I engraved and described it in the *Magazine of Art* for February, 1885, page 159, from a very beautiful photograph most kindly taken for me by Mr. Clark, of Matlock Bath. There is nothing in England which so closely reproduces the appearance of some of the best Roman sarcophagi in the Vatican. The subjects are scenes from our Lord's life, His death, the resurrection, etc.

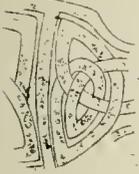
The subject of the geographical distribution of special characteristics of early Christian art in England is not sufficiently advanced to warrant much confidence in conclusions which seem to be not improbable. All the evidence afforded by the sculptured stones themselves points to a connection with the divisions which existed at the time of the Heptarchy,

and to an artistic feeling in Northumbria and Mercia of which there are few traces among the Saxons, Jutes, and East Anglians. As each fresh piece of evidence is discovered, the argument becomes stronger. The Derbyshire stones are unlike Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland. They have affinities with Staffordshire and Cheshire, and with a tongue of land further south in ancient Mercia. The resemblances and differences are not such as to tend to make students dogmatic, but they are very suggestive. The wisest course is to allow that the subject is in its infancy, and to watch and foster its growth.

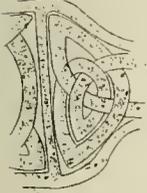
It may be well to mention the English sculptured stones to which a date may be assigned by means of an inscription. The great column at Bewcastle (Cumberland), bears among other inscriptions a sentence commencing, "In the first year of Ecgrith," and reciting that it was in memory of Alchfrith. King Ecgrith succeeded Alchfrith in 664. At Hackness (Yorks.) are very interesting fragments with inscriptions in runes and in Latin characters of the date of the Lindisfarne Gospels. The most loving mother Oedilburga is named in one of the Latin inscriptions, and Bede tells us that King Aldfrith summoned his sister Ethelburga from her abbey at Hackness to his death-bed at Driffield. He died A.D. 705. This ends the list, unless we can be certain of the identification of Eadulf on the shaft at Alnwick Castle with the Eadulf who usurped the kingdom on Aldfrith's death. In the Chapter Library at Durham are two shafts from Hexham, which exactly suit the description of the two stone crosses set up to Bishop Acca, *mirabili celatura*, in A.D. 740. While the Lindisfarne Gospels were being written, a cross was carved and set up in the island, so beautiful that it was carried away by the monks when they left. William of Malmesbury gives a description of two very lofty obelisks at Glastonbury, with human figures in various robes, arranged in panels, and bearing their names, evidently Saxon; and he describes the tomb of the Northumbrian Abbot Tica, who fled before the Danes, as remarkable *arte celaturæ*, as though he had brought the fashion from the north. King Athelstan had the Beverley boundaries marked by four

stone crosses *nobiliter insculptæ*. In fact there is much more evidence in history of elaborate workmanship bestowed upon crosses in that period of the Heptarchy, and chiefly in Anglia, than there is of elaborate pains being bestowed upon the illumination of manuscripts at the same period. The art of the best stones will bear comparison with the art of the best manuscripts of the "Hibernian" type, and the better the sculpture the more nearly it resembles the earliest ornamentation of the MSS. As of the question of geographical distribution referred to above, so of the question of early date it may be said, that each fresh piece of evidence strengthens the argument.

3



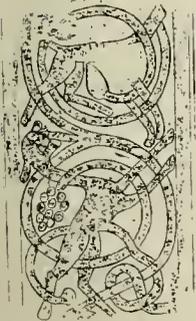
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6. York.



7. Chester-le-Street.



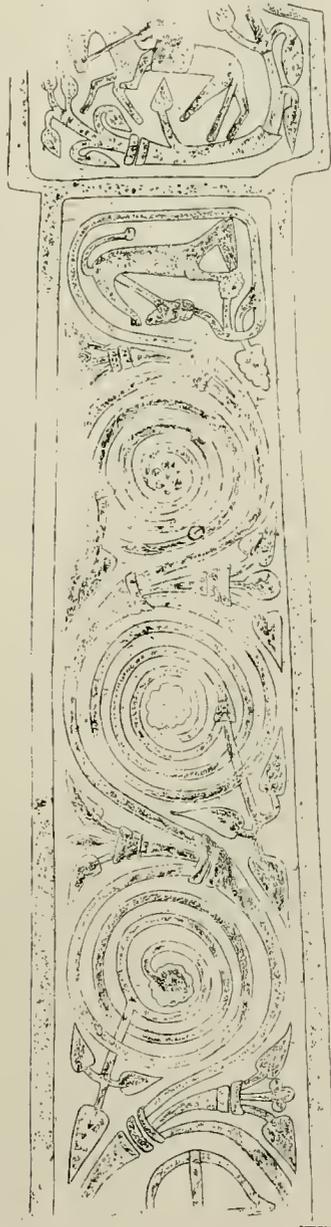
8 Bishop Auckland.



2. Egam.



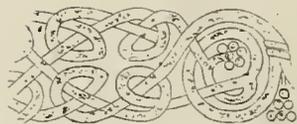
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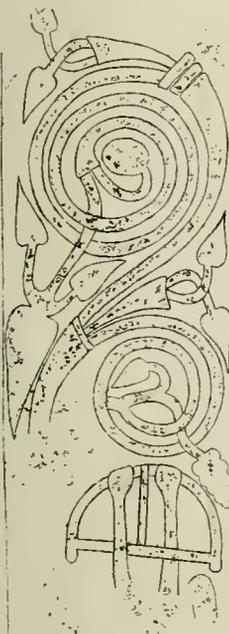
1. 3. 4. 5. Bakewell.



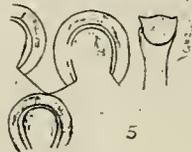
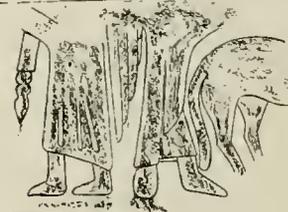
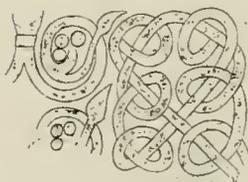
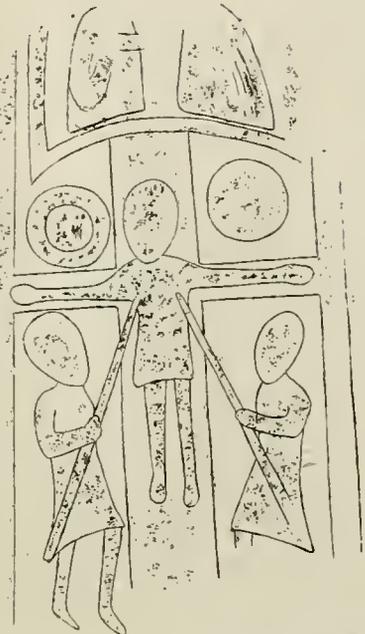
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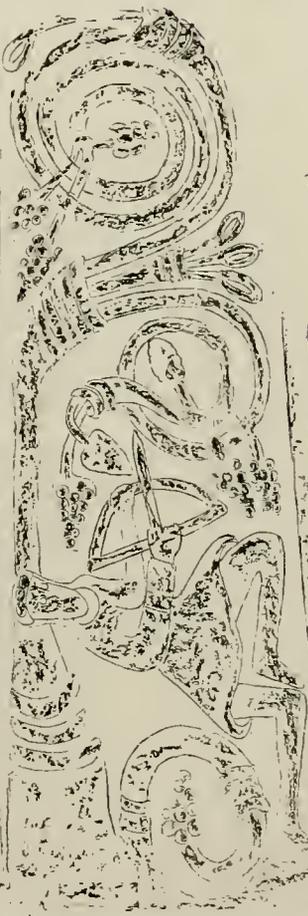
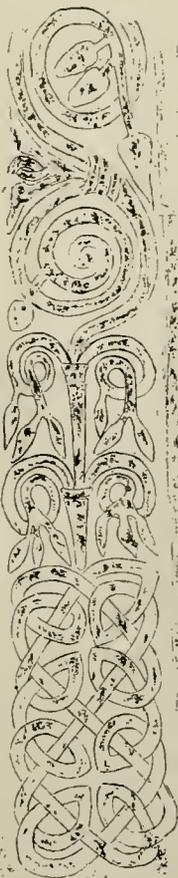
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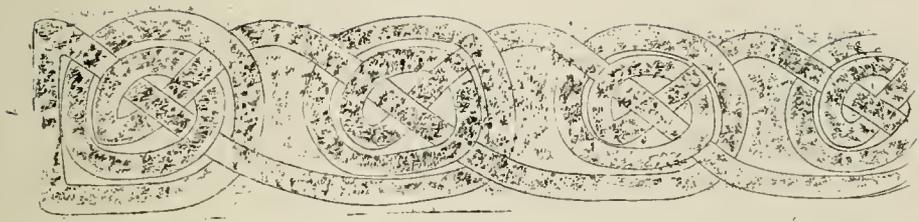
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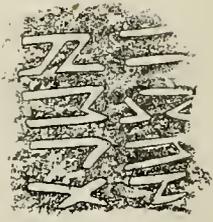
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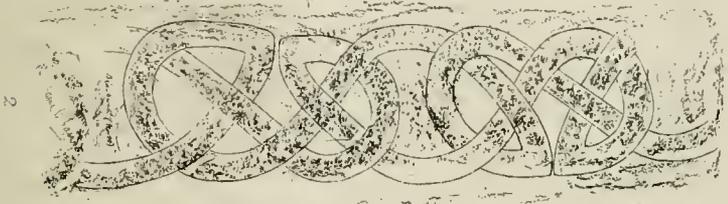
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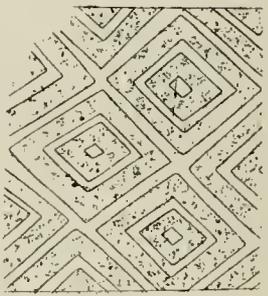
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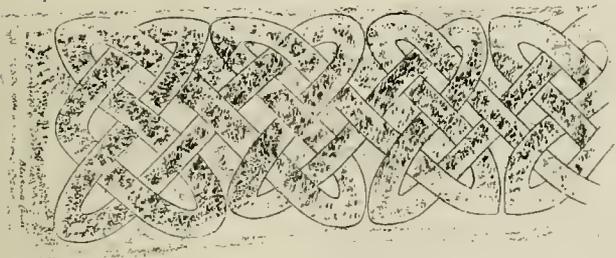
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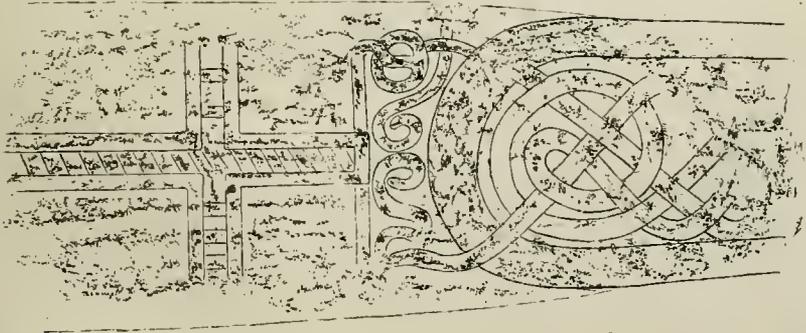
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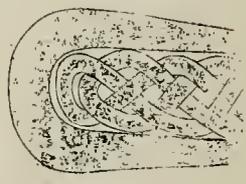
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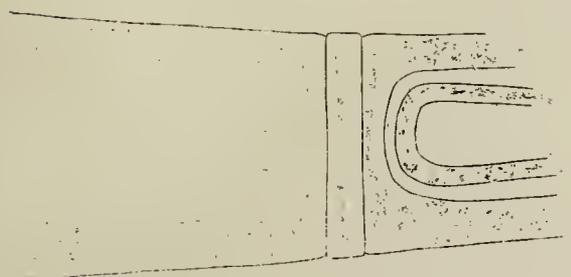
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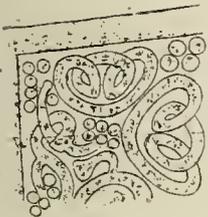
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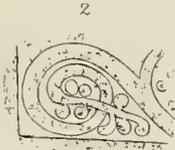
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1, 2, 4, Blackwell. 3, 5, 7, 8, Bakerwell. 6, Spondon.

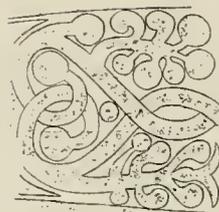




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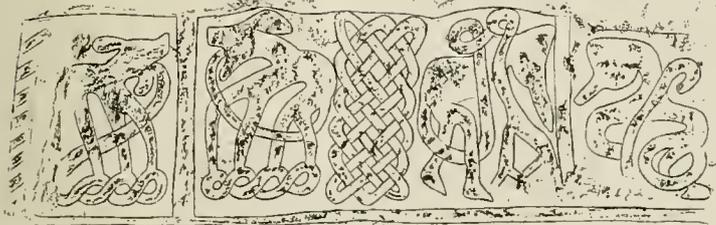


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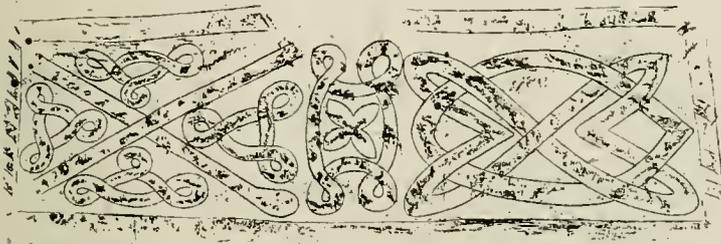


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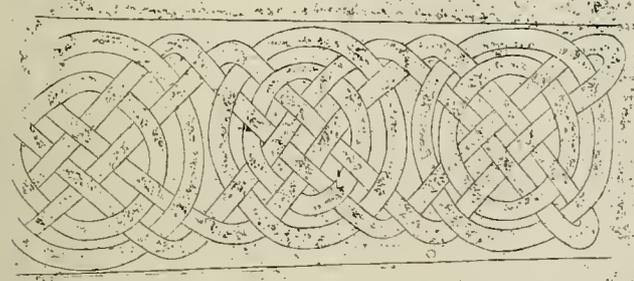
4. Bakenwell.



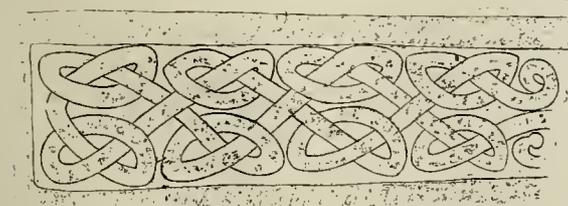
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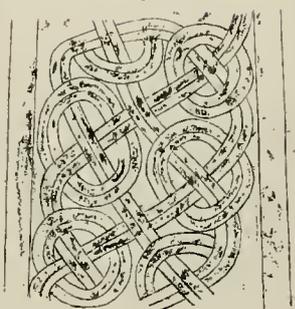
6. Hope.



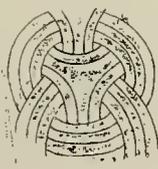
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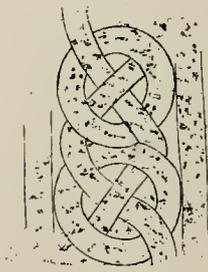
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11



1. 2. 3. 9. 10. Bakenwell.
8. 11. Darley Dale.



WOODEN EFFIGY OF A CANON, ALL SAINTS, DERBY.

Scale, $\frac{1}{11}$ linear.

On a Wooden Effigy and Tomb of a Secular Canon in the Church of All Saints, Derby.

By W. H. St. JOHN HOPE, M.A.

IN a county abounding in so many varieties of stone as does Derbyshire, it is a singular circumstance that a tomb and effigy should be constructed of oak, and especially when it is borne in mind that the favourite material for effigies, tombs, and slabs in medieval and even later days, viz., alabaster, was obtained both in the county and just beyond it.

About the year 1710, Bassano, a heraldic painter, visited the churches in Derbyshire for the purpose of recording the heraldry and inscriptions of the monuments.

Among those at All Saints, Derby, he noted the following:—

In the East end of the North Ile is a Tombe all of wood, ye side of tomb erected about 4 foot high, and upon it is the full proportion of a man in some sort of Priest's orders, In Rich Canonically Robes, supposed to be the Abbot of Derley, a dog at his feet, Coloured, and looking mournfully up at his master; upon the side of this tombe, cut on the wood, are the effigies of 13 monks in their habits in praying postures, and under this, cut on wood, lyeth a man on his left side wrapped up in his winding sheet, with a Cross Patee on his left brest.*

In 1723 the old church was, with the exception of its fine tower, demolished, and the present building erected, from the designs of James Gibbs.

Not only was the whole of the old work swept away, but nearly the whole of the monuments, including the wooden tomb described by Bassano, met the same fate.

* MS. College of Arms.

But though this tomb disappeared from the church as a monument, it fortunately was not utterly destroyed. The tomb itself was broken up, but the side with the figures on it was preserved—apparently because the other side and the two ends were not so elaborately carved. The effigy and cadaver also escaped destruction, though they found no place in the new church, being consigned to the damp and dirt of the “town vault,” beneath the north aisle, where they lay for over 150 years.

The carved side of the tomb was kept in the church as a curiosity, but what it was, and whence it came, seems to have been forgotten; for when the church was visited by Mr. Rawlins * in 1831, he found it hanging on the wall beneath the east window of the chancel. He states, however, that it was traditionally said to have formed the apex of the arch over the doorway of the south porch in the old church, though he did not accept this view himself; his opinion being that it had formed the upper part of a door leading into a confessional (!) The figures carved on it he considered to represent St. Paul and the twelve apostles. It was subsequently removed to the front of the consistory seat.

Some years ago, on reading the description of the monument in Glover's History of Derby, I was led to enquire what had become of it. A visit to the church only resulted in my finding the side of the tomb still affixed to the consistory seat. Of the effigy, nothing was to be seen. Hearing, however, that a “wooden man” lay in the town vault, I visited the place, and there found, not only the effigy, but the cadaver also, in a sadly mutilated and decayed state. I was unable then to take any steps for their removal and preservation, which was somewhat unfortunate, for shortly afterwards, taking advantage of the vault being open during repairs to the church, some evil-minded person stole the head of the effigy, which was loose.

At the meeting of the Council of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society in April, 1879, I brought forward the question of the removal of the figures and the restoration

* Rawlins MS., penes Miss Harrison of Lytham.

of the tomb to its former condition. A sub-committee was forthwith appointed to consult the authorities of the church, and take such steps as might be necessary. After some delay, during which, however, the figures were removed from the vault into the church, and I had the good fortune to recover the head, the consent of the vicar and churchwardens was obtained, and the figures sent to London to be hardened and partly restored. The work was entrusted to Mr. G. A. Rogers, of Madox Street, who subjected the decayed wood to a process of pickling, which apparently has been successful. While in London, the figures were exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries, who had the effigy engraved for their "Proceedings."*

During the past year (1885) the carved side of the tomb has been removed from the consistory seat and cleaned, and the whole memorial has been reconstructed on the old lines, with the figures replaced in their old relative positions, on a convenient site at the east end of the north aisle, as it was in Bassano's time. The work has been most excellently carried out for the Society by Mr. William Waddams, of Derby.

Such are the vicissitudes which this monument has undergone.

The principal figure is a little over six feet long, by two feet wide. It represents, not the abbot of Darley, but a secular canon in cassock, surplice, almuce, and cope. The head lies on a cushion, placed lozengewise with an oblong one beneath, and is supported by two angels, now much broken. The feet, which rested on a collared hound looking up at his master, were utterly destroyed, but have been conjecturally "restored"; the rest of the figure remains untouched in its mutilated condition, with the exception of some minor unimportant details. Traces of red and gold colouring were found by Mr. Rogers in the deep folds of the cope when the figure was cleaned after pickling.

The accompanying engraving of the figure, "unrestored," has been kindly lent by the Society of Antiquaries (Plate XVI.)

* Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, 2nd series, vol. x., p. 65.

It may be remarked that, as a *wooden* effigy of a canon, this figure is quite unique. It shows most admirably the tails forming the fringe of the tippet of the furred alnuce, and those on the pendants in front. The addition of the cope is an uncommon feature.

The lesser figure, or cadaver, has lost nearly one-third of its length, and is now only about 3 feet long. It shows the body enveloped in a shroud, fastened round the waist by a girdle, and which covers the head, but leaves the face visible. No trace can be found of the cross patée mentioned by Bassano. No attempt has been made at restoration.

The old side of the tomb is somewhat remarkable in design. It is 5 feet 11 inches long, and about 2 feet high. It consists of a wide and almost flat Tudor arch, with characteristic roses in the spandrels; above which is a band, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, with thirteen figures of bedefolk carved in high relief, standing beneath singular pointed canopies, supported by twisted shafts.

These figures may be thus described:—

- 1.—A bearded man in a long gown and cloak and tippet, with the hood drawn over his head. In his hands a long scroll.
- 2.—A bearded man clothed similarly to the first, with his left hand uplifted, and in his right hand a crutched staff.
- 3.—A man with long curly hair and short beard, clad in a gown with short sleeves, and with his hands crossed over his breast.
- 4.—A man with long straight hair, in long gown, holding his beard with the left hand, and clasping a string of beads pendant from his girdle with the right.
- 5.—A bearded man in gown and cloak with drawn hood, holding a rosary in his hands.
- 6.—A beardless person with long curly hair, clad in a gown with ample sleeves and reaching to the feet, and holding in the hands a wedge-shaped board.
- 7.—A bearded man in gown and cloak with drawn hood, clasping his hands in prayer.



FRONT OF CARVED OAK TOMB OF A CANON IN ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, DERBY.

8.—A bearded man with curly hair, in gown and hoodless cloak, clasping the morse of the latter with his left hand, and holding a rosary in his right.

9.—A bearded man with long straight hair, in gown and hoodless cloak, holding in his right hand a rosary, in his left a clasped book.

10.—A bearded man in gown and cloak with drawn hood, reading from a book.

11.—A bearded man in gown and cloak with drawn hood, holding an open book on his breast.

12.—A bearded man with long hair, in gown and hoodless cloak, with his left hand uplifted, and a twisted scroll in his right.

13.—A bearded man in gown and cloak with drawn hood, holding a rosary in his left hand, and a clasped book in his right.

With the exception of one or two very trifling mutilations, this elaborate carving is quite perfect, and has gained much in effect now that it has been cleaned of an accumulation of coats of varnish. The two new ends of the tomb have been carved to correspond with it, but omitting the figures. The side next the wall is plainly panelled. By placing the whole on a simply molded base—all in oak—and mounting the figures on oak slabs, the monument has been re-erected of the same approximate height and appearance as when seen by Bassano.

With respect to the person it commemorates, as the church of All Saints Derby was formerly collegiate, with a sub-dean and seven canons—the dean of Lincoln being dean—there can be little doubt that this is the memorial of a former member of the college.

In the parish accounts for 1634, is an item of 1s. paid “for paynting Parson Johnson’s tomb.” Now the only “Parson Johnson” known to be connected with the church is Robert Johnson, who was sub-dean as late as 1527, and a great benefactor. The effigy bore evidence of repeated coats of whitewash, and there seems no reason to doubt that this was Johnson’s monument, especially as his date agrees well with the late character of the work.

The Roman Minor Settlements, Camps, Discoveries of Coins, &c., and Roads in Derbyshire.

BY W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

IN my paper read to the Society last year, on "The Roman Stations of Derbyshire," I mentioned that I hoped on a future occasion to treat of the smaller Roman settlements, temporary camps, roads, hoards of coin, and miscellaneous remains, found within the county. The present article is written with the view of accomplishing that hope.

SMALL SETTLEMENTS.

The first named, the small settlements, are not very numerous. They seem to have been the dwelling places of a native population which had become Romanised, and even the foundations of their dwellings have disappeared. We have, therefore, only interments to guide us as to the localities, and these seem all more or less to have been fixed upon with a view to mining.

At Middleton-by-Youlgreave there seems to have been one of the largest of these. In 1820 a bronze fibula was found in excavating for a fish-pond. It was of the harp shape. In 1822, what was called by Mr. Bateman a bronze trident, but which Mr. C. Roach Smith considers a candlestick (reversing its position), was found in constructing a new line of road near the above-named fish-pond. In 1827 a Roman bronze key was found whilst planting an orchard. In 1831, whilst converting some land into a garden at the upper end of the village, many pieces of

amphorae, *mortaria*, and other Roman household vessels were found, also two third brass coins, one of Tetricus, the other of Constantine II., with the reverse of the Wolf and Twins. In 1843, in the same garden, another harp-shaped fibula of bronze was turned up, which had been further ornamented by the introduction of coloured stones or paste. In 1831 also, in repairing an old cottage, a small Roman altar was found, propping up a beam. It was sixteen inches in height, and six inches square, formed of the fine sandstone of the neighbourhood, but was uninscribed, though it has a recessed panel on all sides, with a plain base and capital. The altar, candlestick, and two fibulas are engraved (*Vestiges*, etc., p. 160) by Mr. Bateman, and are now with the rest of his collection in the Sheffield Museum. On 10th November, 1848, he found in a barrow at this place several pieces of Britanno-Roman pottery, and a brass coin of Constantius Chlorus, with the reverse VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC. PERP.

The ancient mining settlement at Oker Hill, Darley-in-the-Dale, where an uninscribed pig of lead, third brass coins of Gallienus, Postumus, Tetricus, Claudius Gothicus, and other Roman remains were found, I incidentally alluded to in my last paper.*

At Upper Haddon, again, there are evidences of a settlement. Numerous pieces of Roman pottery, chiefly of *mortaria*, were found in 1826, with a few coins of Constantine the Great and his son Crispus.† Since then numerous human bones, with traces of decayed wood, fragments of pottery, a portion of a glass vessel, with a large number of coins, chiefly third brass of Constantine, Constans, Constantius II., Valentinian, Valens, and Gratian, have been found in Haddon Field.‡

Somewhere adjoining the large British sepulchral low or mound, called "Minning Low," there appears to have been, in the time of the Lower Empire, a Britanno-Roman settlement, for in July, 1849, Mr. Bateman found in it numerous pieces of Britanno-Roman pottery (apparently broken sepulchral urns), and three

* *Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society's Journal*, vol. vii.

† Bateman's *Vestiges*, etc., p. 159.

‡ Ll. Jewitt in *Intellectual Observer*, Dec., 1867, p. 347.

third brass coins, one of Constantine the Great, having the reverse GLORIA EXERCITVS, two soldiers with two standards between them; another of Constantius II., with the same reverse, and a third illegible. In September, 1850, he found in the same place two more third brass coins of Constantine II., with the same reverses as those given above. More interments have since been found. Mr. Jewitt says*—"At Minning Low * * *, where several interments of the Romano-British period have undoubtedly been made in the earlier Celtic mound, many Roman coins, along with portions of sepulchral urns, etc., have from time to time been found. These are principally of Claudius Gothicus, Constantine the Great, Constantine jun., Valentinian, and Constantius II."

The celebrated "Poole's Cavern" seems to have been in the earlier part of the Roman period, either a refuge for some of the belligerent Britons, or the dwelling place of some of them who would not adopt the usages of civilisation, for beneath the stalagmite, etc., when removed by the proprietor in 1865 and subsequent years, were found, mixed with bones, animal and human, flints and charcoal, a large number of pieces of Roman pottery, one bearing the potter's name in the usual manner, many coins, two of which are said to have been of Trajan, and a very fine fibula.†

Many foundations of buildings, supposed to have been Roman, but this is not certain, were found "in Hufton Hall Field, which is but just across the road (from Linbury), as Mr. Jonathan Kendal informs me." This place is called "Ufton" by the Bishop of Cloyne, and is so marked on the Ordnance Map. It is situated a little more than half-a-mile to the north-west of Alfreton.

From the fact of a Roman urn, surrounded with stones, and filled with ashes, amongst which were two Roman coins (one of Maximianus), having been found near Bole Hill, Eyam,‡ combined with other discoveries of single coins, and also of a hoard (to be described hereafter), it is evident that some small Roman colony was resident in the neighbourhood.

* *Intellectual Observer*, Dec., 1867, p. 347.

† *Antiquary*, August, 1883.

‡ Bateman's *Vestiges*, etc., p. 114.

TEMPORARY CAMPS.

The temporary camps are few in number. The first to be noticed is that at Lombard's Green, about half-a-mile north of Parwich, and two-and-a-half miles to the west of the Roman road from Buxton to Little Chester, with which, so far as can be seen, it had no communication. Mr. Pilkington says it was oblong in form (the Bishop of Cloyne says it was square), and about half an acre in extent. It is now almost obliterated, so much so that the Ordnance Survey takes no notice of it. Mr. Pilkington says that the camp consisted of several divisions made by walls, the foundations of which were in many parts still visible, but the size and shape of the divisions were various, some being oblong, some semi-circular, and some square. They were about twelve in number, but there might formerly have been more, for those remaining did not all lie together; the ground, however, had previously been disturbed by miners in pursuing veins of lead. The camp was on a level piece of ground, near the summit of an eminence. Near it, and at the summit of the hill, was a bank extending two miles to the west, and half-a-mile to the east, about two feet high, and three feet broad, and about four hundred yards below it, another bank ran along the side of the hill for half-a-mile to the west, nearly parallel with the other. No single Roman coins have been found scattered within the area of this camp, which made the Bishop of Cloyne doubtful as to its origin, though an urn containing a number of coins, as will be described eventually, has been discovered.* The first bank named is of uncertain use; but other Roman camps show occasionally the same feature; it seems too small to be a road. The Bishop says that on one side it ran straight to the Ashborne Road, and to a pool of water on the other. It was probably a camp to guard the road makers, though somewhat distant, and afterwards used as a *vicus*.

Another camp, of a similar nature, and likewise all but obliterated, is at Castle Hill, near Pentrich, the Rykneld Street

* Pilkington's *View of the Present State of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 284. *Magna Britannia*, vol. v., p. ccxvii.

leaving it a little to the left.* It was square, with a double vallum, and Dr. Pegge tells us that Sir Edward Wilmot said he had seen a Roman coin found in it.† It was probably a small station to guard the makers of the Rykneld Street, and may afterwards have been used as a *mansio* on that road. No foundations of buildings, etc., appear to have been found.

There were formerly some remains of a Roman camp at Breadsall,‡ but they appear to have been obliterated in late years, for I could neither see nor hear anything of them.

A large square entrenchment, believed to be Roman, formerly existed just below Mosborough Hall, near Eckington, but was, even sixty years since, almost obliterated by the plough, and is now barely traceable by an expert. It was close to the line of the Rykneld Street. Another and smaller one on the line of the same road was lately (if not still) visible on the hill west of Eckington Church.§

Dr. Pegge asserted that looking down upon the village of Castleton from the hill above, he could make out the form of a Roman camp in the gardens, etc., but the Bishop of Cloyne could not detect it, and thought that if any entrenchment had existed it would be British.||

Another camp, once supposed to have been Roman, is that on the north-western spur of Comb's Moss, just above Bank Hall, in the latter parish, first described by Major Rooke.‡ It is, however, evident from its form that it is not of Roman origin, as the Bishop of Cloyne was the first to point out. From the vallum being formed of mixed stones and earth, it is probably of British origin.

In the *Reliquary*** there is an account of what is supposed to be a Britanno-Roman chariot race course, "one of the Rhedagua," by a Mr. W. Bennett, who says, "At the distance of half a mile

* See last reference.

† *Bib. Top. Brit.*, part xxiv., p. 26.

‡ Lewis's *Top. Dict.*, article "Breadsall."

§ For reference to these camps see Glover's *History of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 289, and Bateman's *Vestiges, etc.*, p. 189.

|| *Magna Britannia*, vol. v., p. cccviii.

¶ *Archæologia*, vol. ix., p. 139.

** Vol. i., p. 96.

north-east of Whaley Bridge, in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith, upon the estate of Thomas Guy Gisborne, Esquire, and near to Horwich House, is one of these Rhedagua. It has always borne the name Roosdyche, and is now in a very perfect state of preservation, and might at this moment over a considerable part of it, be used as a race course. It is an artificially formed valley, averaging in width 40 paces, and 1300 paces in length. It is in a great measure cut out of the side of the hill to a depth of from 10 to 30 feet, but where it is not so, it is enclosed on both sides, with banks of earth. The sides of that part which has been excavated and covered with oak and other trees, which form a noble avenue and invest it with a majestic and sombre character. At the east end of the course is the goal, and at the west end are the remains of the Metæ, and other tumuli, and also several other valleys of smaller dimensions than the Rhedagua, where it is probable the chariots and horses not actually occupied in the race were placed until their turn arrived to engage in the noble strife. The spectators were doubtless ranged upon the sides or banks, on each side of the course all along its length; and many thousands might easily have found accommodation."

This place is also described by Mr. H. H. Vale, in Vol. xix. of the *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, p. 43. Without denying the correctness of the views of these gentlemen, it seems singular that such a race course should have been placed at so great a distance from any of the Britanno-Roman towns, and the nearest of these only small ones. Had it been placed outside the walls of St. Albans, York, Chester, or some of the large Roman towns, its character would have been at once recognised. In this instance where would the spectators come from? Was the spot a Britanno-Roman Epsom?

HOARDS OF COINS.

The hoards of coins found, though perhaps not so numerous as in some other counties, are still considerable. The earliest record of a discovery of coins appears to be that given by Philip Kinder in his MS. "Historie of Darbyshire," preserved in the Bodleian Library amongst the Ashmole Collection. It

was written about 1663, and after mentioning the coins found at Little Chester (named in my former paper), he says at F° 201, "But I would not have every place where such coine is found to be a garrison; for then why not Chadston (now called Chaddesden, W.T.W.), a neighbouring town where greate plentie have beene turned up, in y^e custodie of M. R. W. Lorde of y^e soile?" Although I should infer from the terms used that these coins were found singly rather than in a hoard, as there is no precise evidence of the fact, and as coins solely (without other remains) are named, I have thought it as well to embrace them in the list of known discoveries of hoards.

In Gough's Camden's *Britannia* (edit. 1806), Vol. II., p. 418, it is said, "At Ripley, an estate of the Duke of Devonshire, in Morleston Hundred, was found, 1730, an urn full of coins of Gallienus, Carausius, Victorinus, etc." The information is taken from the Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries.

In 1736 another hoard was discovered at Wirksworth, but no particulars of it appear to have been preserved.*

In 1740, an urn filled with denarii was dug up in Greenhaigh (or Greenhill) Lane in the parish of Alfreton, in a hedge bottom,† and this was but the prelude to a much larger discovery in the same neighbourhood. The latter occurred on 20th Sept., 1748, when two labourers in making a drain on a farm called "New Grounds," found a large number of silver coins (denarii).‡ They were first seen as slaty coloured lumps, and had probably been in urns which had become broken or decayed, as they were only about three inches below the grass level; but one urn was found entire with the coins remaining in it. From 1500 to 1600 coins were estimated to be in this *trouvaillie*. Large numbers of people were attracted to the spot when

* Lewis *Top. Dict. of England*, article "Wirksworth."

† Lyson's *Magna Britannia*, Vol. v., p. ccvii.; *Archæologia*, vol. x., p. 30; *Bib. Top. Brit.*, Pt. xxiv., p. 26; Glover's *Hist. of Derbyshire*, i., p. 297; Bateman's *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, p. 157.

‡ J. Reynold's MS. Collections. Lyson's *Magna Britannia*, Vol. v., p. ccvii. Lewis's *Top. Dict.*, article "Greenhill Lane." Glover's *Hist. of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 297. Bateman's *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, p. 157.

the discovery became known ; and it is thought that about 500 more coins were found by searching the ground minutely. Mr. J. Reynolds, of Crich, says that about 200 of the coins which he had seen ranged from Vespasian to Septimius Severus, and twelve which came into his possession were as follows :—*

VESPASIAN. *Rev.* IVPITER. CVSTOS. Jupiter standing †
TRAJAN. *Rev.* Illegible.

Do. *Rev.* COS.V.P.P.S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO. PRINC. A captive seated by a trophy.

Do. *Rev.*Q.R. OPTIMO. PRINC. (I cannot identify the design from the description given. W. T. W.)

HADRIAN. *Rev.* FELICITAS. AVG. Felicity standing.

ANTONINVS PIVS. *Rev.* COS. IIII. Equity standing, in right hand scales, in left a sceptre.

Do. *Rev.* COS. IIII. Which from the description appears to be Piety sacrificing at an altar.

Do. *Obv.* DIVVS ANTONINVS. *Rev.* CONSECRATIO. A funeral pile.

FAVSTINA. Sen^r. *Rev.* SAECVLI. FELICIT. Figure uncertain.

Do. *Rev.* CONSECRATIO. A peacock.

COMMODVS. *Rev.* COS.II. A standing figure, cornucopia in left hand, caduceus in right.

There was also a coin said to bear on the *obverse* the head of an Emperor, with the words ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS, and on the *reverse* the legend FELICITAS AVGG. (the last G suggesting two joint emperors.) But no such coin appears to be known, and the description of the figure on the reverse is also decidedly erroneous.

* The particulars of the five hoards described in Mr. Reynolds' MSS. are given in a very abbreviated form by Pegge, Lysons, and Glover. I am indebted to the Rev. J. C. Cox for a perusal of a copy of the MS. that follows this paper, and which has enabled me to obtain the reverses of the few coins preserved, and the names of the emperors under whom they were coined.

† Reynolds gives this as IOVIS. CVSTOS manifestly in correctly.

All of these here described were in Reynolds' possession in March, 1778.

In Dr. Stukeley's correspondence, etc., published by the Surtees Society, the following occurs in Vol. II., p. 117:—"Oct. 18, 1754. Some silver Roman coins found lately by Alfreton in Derbyshire sold immediately to a goldsmith who melted 'em down. Mr. Smailes got 3 for me, a Faustina, Geta, Gordian."—*Diary*, Vol. xv. 18."

Whether these were part of the same find is doubtful, if so, it embraced later coins than those of Septimius Severus. It is of course doubtful what Stukeley meant by "lately," but as there were six years between the discovery just described and the entry in his journal, the probability is, as later coins are named, and their fate described, that the "finds" were different.

A few years subsequently (the exact date is nowhere given) an old woman digging for lead ore, found a number of small third brass coins, said to be "a quart full" between Winster and Bake-well.* Four of these came into Mr. Reynolds' possession, and from his description seem to be as follows:—

DIOCLETIAN. *Rev.* illegible.

LICINIUS. *Rev.* IOVI CONSERVATORI. Jupiter holding a figure of victory, and the liasta. At his feet an eagle and a captive. In the field III^x .

CONSTANTINUS. II (as Cæsar). *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers holding two standards between them. In exergue RES (?).

VRBS. ROMA. *Rev.* Wolf and Twins, and two stars. In exergue TR. S.

But it is in the neighbourhood of Crich that the greatest number of "finds" have been made, four of which have been recorded. The first occurred on 26th July, 1761, when some workmen employed in getting limestone for Mr. Reynolds (who was present), on the south side of Crich Cliff, near the summit known as "The Parson's Nab," discovered the foundations of a small building

* J. Reynold's MS., *Archæologia*, vol. x., p. 31.

about 10 feet square,* built of unhewn grit stone, and without mortar. Within it were several pieces of charcoal, and fragments of small tiles were found both inside and outside the building, some of which had turned up edges, and all appeared to have been acted upon by fire. Several Roman coins were found within the area, some lying singly, others in lumps of three or four stuck together, which generally crumbled to dust on being separated. He only describes the *obverse* of two. Of these, one is of Postumus, the other of Victorinus, the reverses of both were illegible.

I should opine from the description that the building had been destroyed by fire, that the coins had fallen from above with the burnt woodwork, which would account for their being scattered ; and their brittleness, of course, would be from being heated, etc.

The second discovery near Crich was made in 1772, when a farmer, in clearing away a heap of stones in a close in his occupation, lying south of Fritchley, in Crich parish, found a number of small third brass coins lying together amongst small loose stones. Mr. Reynolds secured eight of these, but six of them were quite illegible. Of the other two, one was of Gallienus, with the reverse obliterated, the other of Tetricus, with the legend on the reverse gone, though a standing figure was visible.†

The third Crich discovery took place on the 9th of March, 1778, and, like the last, the coins were found in removing a heap of stones, by two labourers in Culland Park. Under the heap a large flat stone was come upon lying upon two others set on edge, and beneath was a vessel of pottery containing about 700 Roman brass coins,‡ which appear from the statement that some were "as big again" as the others, to have been *folles* and third brass. The pot was broken to pieces, and the men sold the money. Mr. Reynolds secured 15, which were as follows :—

*J. Reynolds' MS., *Archæologia*, vol. x., p. 31. Lyson's *Magna Britannia*, vol. v., p. ccvii. Glover's *Derbyshire*, i., p. 297. Bateman's *Vestiges*, etc., p. 158.

† See same vols. and pages as in the case of the previous find. Bateman in *Vestiges*, p. 158, says that some of these coins were silver, but they were mostly of copper (*i.e.*, brass), and that Reynolds in 1778 had nine silver and eight copper ones from this hoard.

‡ J. Reynolds' MS., *Magna Britannia*, vol. v., p. ccvii. *Archæologia*, vol. x., p. 31. Glover's *History of Derbyshire*, vol. I., p. 297. Bateman's *Vestiges*, etc., p. 158.

MAXIMIANVS. *Rev.* GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. The genius of Rome standing S.F. in field. In exergue P.T.R. A second example with same reverse, except that S.C. are the letters in the field. A third example with the reverse identical.

CONSTANTINE (The Great). *Rev.* SOLI INVICTO COMITI. The sun god standing. In the field T.F. Nine coins had this reverse.

CONSTANTINE (The Great). *Rev.* S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Three standards. In exergue MO.S.T.

LICINIVS. *Rev.* GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. Genius of Rome standing.

CONSTANTINVS II. (As Cæsar.) Same reverse as last named coin.

Mr. Reynolds also describes four which were part of the same find, but not in his possession.

DIOCLETIAN. *Rev.* GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. Genius of Rome standing.

CONSTANTINE (The Great). *Rev.* MARTI PATRI. PROPVG. Mars in the attitude of combating. In exergue PLN.

A coin said to bear on *Obv.* DIVO CONSTANTINO PIO. *Rev.* An altar with an eagle sitting at the foot on each side, with expanded wings and legend, MEMORIA FELIX. For CONSTANTINO the reading should probably be CONSTANTIO.

CONSTANTINVS II. (As Cæsar.) *Rev.* GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (as above). In exergue PTR.

Mr. Reynolds also briefly describes 28 more coins of the same "find," and of the same types.

According to the *Annual Register* for 1778, p. 170, the weight of these coins was exactly 9lbs.

The fourth discovery at Crich was made on the 9th of January, 1788, and in a letter from the Rev. John Mason (Curate of Crich), in vol. x. of the *Archæologia*, p. 31, is thus alluded to—"As some labourers were getting stone upon Edge

Moor, in Crich Common, Jan. 9th, 1788, they found in digging the surface two or three pieces of Roman coin, which they judged to be silver, and looking round with attention they observed an earthen pot, the upper side lying level with the surface of the ground; the pot was broken into many pieces, and as supposed by the wheel of a carriage passing over it many years ago. Its shape, however, might be ascertained, which they described to me to be widest in the middle with a long narrow neck about an inch in diameter, and they thought it might contain about two quarts. They found it full of coins, which mouldered away in their hands, except nine or ten, and these by rubbing and pinching with their fingers they broke, all but two or three. Of these last I have not seen any, of the others I procured three fragments of two coins. One is of Gordianus III., the head with a radiated diadem. The other is a fragment of Philip the younger. These coins appear to be of copper or iron covered with tin.”*

In a lead mine adjoining to Crich, it is said that coins of Hadrian and Diocletian, have been discovered,† leading to the inference that lead ore was obtained here as well as in the Wirksworth neighbourhood.

In 1770 a labouring man found a large number of denarii at Stuffynwood, near Pleasley, which being only about a mile to the north of the villa discovered by Major Rooke at Mansfield Woodhouse, the hoard may probably have been concealed by one of the residents there, on the occasion of some feared sudden attack. Unfortunately, no particulars are given as to the dates of the coins; the finder sold them to a person at Mansfield for £5. A Mr. Martin, a farmer at Pleasley, had in 1788 three more Roman coins found at the same place, according to the information of Rev. Chaworth Hallows, Rector of Pleasley.‡

* See also *Magna Britannia*, vol. v., p. ccvii. Glover's *Hist. of Derbyshire*, vol. 1, p. 297, and Bateman's *Vestiges, etc.*, p. 158.

† Lewis' *Top. Dict.*, article "Crich."

‡ Dr. Pegge in *Archæologia*, vol. x., p. 30. *Magna Britannia*, v., p. ccvii., etc.

In 1838 in removing the soil near to a stone quarry in Hooley Wood in Padfield, about a mile N.E. of Melandra Castle, a large number of coins in billon (or base silver) were found. Only five were taken particular notice of, and those were three of Alexander Severus, and two of Julia Maesa. They were, in 1851, in the possession of Messrs. W. and J. Sidebottom, of Tintwistle, since deceased, and their present representatives know nothing of the coins.*

In October, 1876, a workman employed by Messrs. W. and S. Burkitt, maltsters, of Chesterfield, in laying down water pipes from Scarcliffe to a malthouse at Langwith, whilst digging a trench, came upon, at about two feet deep, a large Roman earthenware vase, which he broke open, and it was found to be nearly full of coins, probably from 250 to 300, but they appear to have been dispersed. From a sample of about fifty, seen by several antiquaries, they appear to be in good preservation, and were third brass, those seen being of Gullienus, Victorinus, Tetricus, and Claudius Gothicus.

The Rev. J. C. Cox informs me that many years since the late Mr. Joseph Goodwin, of Hazelwood, found, in removing some stones at the base of a wall fence, near to where the Rifle Butts now stand, on the Chevin, nine Roman coins. Dr. Cox saw the coins in 1868, but did not examine them minutely. He tells me that on two the name ANTONINVS was visible, and on three others AVG could be made out, but they were nearly illegible, and he cannot speak as to their size. In 1873, however, he himself found a coin of Victorinus (third brass) on the surface of the ground, in a field on the right hand side of the wood leading from Hazelwood to Shottlegate. The reverse was illegible. It may probably have been placed in a sepulchral urn (which had been broken and gone to decay), with the ashes of a deceased person.

“ Mr. Pegge, who resided at Fenny Bentley at the time Wolley

* *Journal Brit. Archl. Assoc.*, vol. vii., p. 19, and private information from Mr. James Sidebottom, jun.

wrote his manuscript history of the county (1712), had an urn and coins of the Roman period which had been there discovered.”*

“Two hundred copper coins, principally of the Lower Empire, were discovered in a perforated rock called Scarthen Nick, close to Cromford ; many of them were in fine preservation.”† (*Ibid.*, p. 158.)

“In the year 1814, some stone getters in Eyam Dale found a considerable number of denarii and small brass coins, mostly of Gallienus, Victorinus, and Probus. Towards the close of the last century a copper coin of Probus was found on Eyam Moor, and more recently a posthumous coin of Claudius (Gothicus), *Obv.* DIVO CLAVDIO., *Rev.* CONSECRATIO, an eagle, has been discovered in Eyam Dale.” (*Ibid.*, p. 158.)

Bateman also states, p. 158, that Glover in his History, etc., says, that an *aureus* of Augustus was found near Belper, but I cannot find any reference to this in the latter work.

At Bolsover, in 1845, a small brass coin of Victorinus was discovered, together with another of Constantius II.‡

A coin of Claudius Gothicus was found in the parish of Staveley ; a very fine and perfect brass coin of Commodus, in Chatsworth Park (which was given by Dr. Pegge to the Duke of Devonshire) ; and several at Barlborough, the seat of the Rhodes family.§

Roman coins have also been found near Cubley,|| and of those found singly in the large stations, I have spoken of more or less in my last paper. It would be almost impossible in the limits of this essay to describe them *in extenso*. But before leaving this subject, there is one other hoard to which I must allude, and with regard to which there seems to be very contradictory evidence, unless two different discoveries are alluded to. Mr. Pilkington in his “View of the

* Bateman, *Vestiges, etc.*, p. 158.

† Glover, in his *History of Derbyshire*, vol. I. p. 316, was the first to notice this find. He says, “They are now in the possession of Charles Hurt, jun., Esq., of Wirksworth.”

‡ Bateman, *Vestiges*, p. 160.

§ *Archæologia*, vol. x., p. 30.

|| *Journal Brit. Archl. Assn.*, vol. 7, p. 184.

present state of Derbyshire," which was published about 1788, says * "About 20 years ago as a labouring man was seeking for the above mineral (lead), he found at $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet depth (in the camp at Lombard's Green) a military weapon, some coins, and an urn of very great thickness," in which the coins had probably originally been placed. The coins were principally denarii, about 80 in number, of which seventy-four were in the possession of Mr. Rawlins, of Ashbourne. He adds that they were of the Upper Empire and ranged from the triumvirate of Octavius, Marcus Antonius, and Lepidus, to as low as the Emperor Aurelian—(By the last name he evidently must mean Marcus Aurelius.) He then adds that those legible (in Mr. Rawlins' possession) were, of Nero 2, Vespasian 5, Vitellius 1, Domitian 5, Nerva 8, Trajan 15, Hadrian 15, Sabinus 1, Antonius 5, Lucilla 1, Aurelian 2, and 10 unknown. Of these, Sabinus should certainly be Sabina the wife of Hadrian; I strongly suspect the 5 of Antonius are of Antoninus Pius, and those of Aurelian should be of Marcus Aurelius, which would be the latest coin, and from which, it may with comparative certainty be inferred, that the hoard was concealed at the commencement of the reign of Commodus, the successor of Aurelius, when a great revolt against Rome broke out in Britain.

Pegge, Glover, and Bateman all copy in one form or another this account.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1784, Part II., p. 791, a paragraph occurs to the effect that an urn containing 70 coins, chiefly of Hadrian, Severus, and the younger Constantine, had been then lately found at Burton Wood, four miles from Ashbourne, "within the boundaries of a spacious Roman camp which the country people pretend has once been a large town." With the exception of the sentence relating to the camp, this is copied by Lysons, Glover, and Bateman. Do the two different accounts allude to the same discovery? It is evident that the writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* must be wrong in including the coins of the younger Constantine, for there would be a gap of 130 years between

* Vol. ii., pp. 284-5.

the reign of that Emperor and Severus, which could hardly fail to have been largely represented in the hoard.

It is probably to this hoard that Mr. Jewitt alludes when he says * “In a *barrow* near Parwich, upwards of eighty coins of the *later emperors* were found.” As the younger Constantine appears to be the only late emperor alluded to in any of the above accounts, Mr. Jewitt’s version must either be incorrect, or he must refer to another discovery. But the question is one which wants solution.

MISCELLANEOUS REMAINS.

The miscellaneous remains found have chiefly occurred in isolated barrows. In one of these opened in 1768 in the neighbourhood of Winster, two glass vessels were found, containing some clear but green coloured water, a silver bracelet, some glass beads, and other trinkets †

In 1788 in a tumulus on Middleton Moor, a sort of bulla of brass, ornamented with a scroll upon a red enamelled ground, and said to be of Roman workmanship, with fragments of other articles were found and preserved by Mr. White Watson of Bakewell. ‡

“A bronze fibula of unusual construction was found near the village of Monyash in 1845, the bowed part and the pin are both formed from one piece of metal, and to give to the latter the proper degree of elasticity to enable it to retain its place, it is fancifully twisted at the top.§

Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt in the *Intellectual Observer* (Dec. 1867, pp. 344-5-6), describes also the following articles, some of which are engraved: A fibula from a barrow near Monsal Dale, and another from Elton (besides one from Little Chester), and a very fine pair of silver *armillæ*, or bracelets, of base silver, found 8 feet below the surface of the ground at Stony Middleton, and much resembling a pair found in a tumulus at Castlethorpe (Bucks.) He also describes a bronze spear head found at Wardlow, and

* *Intellectual Observer*, Dec., 1867, p. 347.

† Lewis’ *Top. Dict.*, article “Winster.”

‡ *Archæologia*, Vol. 9, p. 189; *Magna Britannia*, v., p. ccvii.

§ Bateman’s *Vestiges*, etc., p. 159.

another found at Hartshay, besides an iron one found at Little Chester, and an iron knife from Middleton by Youlgreave.

There were also two iron knives, apparently Roman, found on Brassington Moor, one near a tumulus, the other with fragments of urns and bones. They are engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. x., p. 35.

It was for a long time supposed that an elaborate silver salver, found in the last century in Riseley Park, was of the Britanno-Roman period, but the inscription upon it proves that it must have been brought to England after the Norman Conquest. It may, however, possibly have originally been made by Roman hands during the Lower Empire.

ROMAN ROADS.

Having thus noticed the Roman remains in the county generally, let us look into the means by which the various stations and settlements held communication with each other, *i.e.* the Roman roads. These I am sorry to say I have not yet examined minutely, but have shortly to do so. I must therefore mainly rely on previous writers.

The chief Roman road called the "Rykneld Street" entered the county, as is agreed upon by all writers, from Staffordshire at Monk's Bridge.* It was, in the time of Drs. Plott and Salmon, very visible as a high raised way in many places, but has since been much destroyed. The account given in 1817 by the Bishop of Cloyne, embodying as it does those of the above-named writers, with that of Dr. Pegge, and the bishop's own observations, is by far the best record we have of it as it existed until a recent period. He says,† "It is called by the name of the Rignal street, in an old survey of Sir H. Hunloke's property in this county, as well as in those of other estates in Warwickshire and Staffordshire, where it is described as their boundary. It enters Derbyshire from this last county over the Dove at Monk's Bridge, and its crest is visible on Egginton Heath,

* Plott's *Nat. Hist. of Staffordshire*, p. 400. Salmon's *New Survey*, pp. 539-40. Pegge, *Bib. Top. Brit.*, No. xxiv., p. 17.

† *Magna Britannia*, vol. v., p. ccix.

though much obliterated by the modern turnpike road which continues in its line as far as Little Over, where, a little before it reaches the two milestone, the Roman road keeps its north north-east direction, while the present one slants to the east towards Derby. The old road, though not easy to be distinguished in the cultivation so near a populous town, crossed Nun's Green, and proceeded down Darley-slade to the banks of the Derwent, passing that river by a bridge (the piers of which may be felt in a dry summer) to the station at Little Chester * * * . It is by no means improbable that the British Rykneld Street crossed the Derwent lower down at a ford, perhaps at the very place where Derby now stands, and then resuming its northerly course, would pass the east wall of the Roman town as Stukeley has represented it in his map. The Roman road, however, on crossing the Derwent, seems to have passed the meadows near the north gate of the station, and after clearing the houses of the vicus, would fall into the Rykneld Street near the north-east angle of the vallum, and proceed with it in its old line. The ground about the modern Little Chester being chiefly under the plough, the ridge of the road near it has been long destroyed; but on passing Breadsall Priory on the left, and rising up towards the alms-houses on Morley-moor, a large fragment of it is visible on the right hand, and again, though less plainly, on the moor itself, abutting on the fence about a hundred yards east of Brackley Gate. It next appears close to Horsley Park, a little west of the lodge, and is very high, covered with furze in the first enclosure; then passing through another field or two, crosses the road from Wirksworth to Nottingham, about a hundred yards west of Horsley Woodhouse, being quite plain in the inclosure south of the road called Castlecroft, and again in the field to the north of it. It now enters an old lane, which it soon quits, and may be seen in a field or two to the left, running down to a house called Cumber-some, which stands upon it; from hence down another field over Botolph (corruptly Bottle) Brook, which it crosses straight for the Smithy-houses, and enters a lane, called from it the Street-lane,

where it is visible for more than a mile, as far as the water ; here the lane bends to the east, while the Roman way keeps its old north north-east bearing up a field or two, to the lane from Heage to Ripley, this lane it crosses, and goes on to Hartey ; from hence it points to the tail of Hartey dam, and is visible in the hedge of the field near the miller's house. It now runs to Coney-Gre house, crossing two lanes which lead from Pentrich town to the common, and so down to the water, leaving a camp, which is Roman by its form, and was probably a station, a very little to the left. It is again seen on the north side of the water, pointing up the lane to Oakerthorp, but enters the enclosures on the left before it reaches the village, and fragments of its ridge are quite plain in the croft opposite the manor house. (In this part of its course it leaves Alfreton, which some writers supposed it passed through and have even called a station on it, without notice, nearly two miles on its right.) On the other side of Oakerthorp the crest again appears in a line with this ridge, within the left hand fence ; it now runs to the four-lane-ends, over the ground on which Kendal's, or the Peacock Inn, stands, and Linbury chapel formerly stood, and where its gravel was dug up in laying the foundation of the summer-house. Traces of buildings, too, have been dug up in Ufton Hall field on the other side of the road, but nothing certain is known about them. It here crosses the present road, and enters the fields on the right, but recrosses it again on the declivity of the hill, and is visible for a mile on the demesne lands of Shirland Hall, called the Day Cars, bearing for Higham. Hence, along the line of the present turnpike-road to Clay Cross, through the village of Stretton, then to Egstow (where is a large barrow), and is quite plain for 300 yards, through some small enclosures (particularly in the Quaker's burying ground) and over a part of Tupton Moor near the blacksmith's forge ; and in an old survey of Egstow farm belonging to the Hunloke family, it is, as I have said, expressly described under the name of the Rignal Street. From this spot, which is about twenty miles from Derby, it is no longer visible, but it points, when last seen, directly for the

middle of Sir Henry Hunloke's avenue, and probably went from hence to Tupton hill, near Chesterfield, which is in the same line, only three miles further, and where several Roman coins have been found * * * The country people have a tradition of the road going on still further to the north, and that after crossing the Rother, near Chesterfield, it proceeded on the east side of that brook, passing on the west of Killamarsh Church, and through the parish of Beighton into Yorkshire; but I am more inclined to think the Roman road continued exactly in its old bearing, on the west side of the river, leaving Whittington on the left, through West Handley and Ridgeway to the Roman camp on the Banks of the Don, while the old Rykneld Street proceeds on the east side into Yorkshire."

I think the Bishop of Cloyne is correct in saying that the road went through Ridgeway, as small fragments of it seem still to be used as lanes, and it passes a place called "Ford," where a stream crosses the track north of West Handley. There is no doubt that it went to the Roman station at Templeborough, near Rotherham, but its exact track cannot be indicated unless by a thorough survey. The route indicated by the bishop points direct to Templeborough. On the other hand, there can, I think, be little doubt that another Roman road ran either parallel to it, or fell into it at a somewhat acute angle somewhere near Whittington.

In Glover's *History of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 289, there is a letter from Mr. W. Askham, an old resident of Eckington, who had been tracing what he calls *the* road, from a point a few miles north of Eckington, and he says that it went "through what is yet called the Street-field, to the slope close under Mosborough Hall, where was a large square entrenchment, now very nearly obliterated by the plough, and crossed by the turnpike road to Sheffield. Its course would then be down the hill and across the rivulet, and a faint trace yet remains of the oblique ascent to a square entrenchment, yet beautifully perfect, on the brow of the hill west of Eckington Church." This was written about 1829, and there are further slight vestiges of this road at Stratfield, near

Beighton, whilst on the Yorkshire side of the river near that place, there are some faint vestiges of intrenchments, which may be of Roman origin. It is, however, a distinct road from that running between Little Chester and Templeborough.

The road between Buxton and Little Chester is probably the next in importance. From the accounts of the road by the Bishop of Cloyne and other writers, from the Ordnance Survey, and from personal observation, the following seems to be its route :—The exact spot where it left Buxton is unknown, but it appears about a mile to the S.S.E. of that town, where it has been much interfered with by the modern road to Ashbourn, though it is in places visible on the W. side of the latter. It runs thus for more than two miles to Brierlow, where it makes an angle and points more to the E., about a mile further crossing the modern road, and becoming very visible in the fields on the E. side of the latter, until it reaches “The Duke of York.” Between this point and the Hen Moor, it is identical with the modern road. At the latter place it again takes to the fields on the E. side of the modern road, and is visible passing through “Middle Street” and Benty Grange, and for several miles further is visible in the fields until it reaches Pike Hall. It then passes a little south of Aldwark, crosses Brassington Moor, where it was lately quite visible; passes Hopton, where, in the last century, Mr. Gell laid bare a portion of its gravel bank and paving, between Keddleston Park and Duffield to Darley Slade, near which it joins the Rykneld Street and with it crosses the Derwent to the station at Little Chester.

There was a road also between the stations of Brough and Buxton, and I think I cannot do better than quote the Bishop of Cloyne’s account of it, as no one can (without laying bare a portion of the road itself, on the moors) add anything to our knowledge on the subject, and the Ordnance map will enable anyone to track its course. The Bishop says,* “On leaving Brough, it is discoverable bearing S.W., as soon as it passes the second water flash called the Burghwash, and fragments of its broad ridge may

* *Magna Britannia*, vol. v., p. ccxii., which is in turn mainly adopted from Dr. Pegge’s account.

be seen in the lane. It then enters Bull Meadow, running up the hedge on the left, but soon appears again in the lane leading to Smaldale, where the right hand hedge stands upon it. It then runs into the enclosures called the Doctor's Pastures and Bagshaw Pasture, and after crossing Gray Ditch, bends N.W. to ascend the hill, being found by the spade and plough in a line well known to the farmers, till it comes upon the moor three-quarters of a mile on the Brough side of Bathom edge, where the crest of it is quite plain, to the stone fence which separates Bradwell and Tideswell Moors, retaining here its original breadth of 18 or 20 feet, and visible in a long straight streak of green, amidst the heather. It is also visible on the Buxton side of this hedge for about a mile, bearing S.W. for the inclosures at the dam in the forest, and crosses the turnpike road from Manchester to Chesterfield, then after just entering Hernstone Lane, it is visible in the field on the left, where in a dry summer the grass is of a different colour; from hence it runs in a straight green lane towards Fairfield, being seen again on Fairfield Moor, and is found by digging to have kept the same line to the hill above Buxton." The road is known by the name of the "Batham Gate," evidently derived from the "Bath" at Buxton. There seems to be a slight discrepancy between the Bishop's account of its course and the Ordnance Survey, in the portion of the road immediately before entering the station at Buxton, but the road itself has been traced beyond all doubt as connecting the two stations named. (See also *Bib. Top. Brit.* pt. xxiv., pp. 34 to 42.)

Another Roman road connected Manchester with Buxton, viâ Stockport, but it has been much destroyed, and its course within this county, which was only some three or four miles, has not been accurately determined. It probably crossed the Goyt near Goyt's Bridge.

There is little doubt but that the modern road from Buxton to Leek in Staffordshire, is upon the site of a Roman one; its straightness, and some remarkable angles in it, show decided traces of Roman engineering. It probably connected Buxton with the station at Chesterton, near Newcastle-under-Lyne.

A road, of which from time to time fragments have been observed, connected Buxton with the station at Melandra Castle, but no attempt has yet been made to thoroughly trace it. That it existed is, however, certain.

Another road connected the station at Melandra with that at Brough. From the former, both it and the road to Buxton appear identical for nearly two miles, but it then branches off to the east and passes to the south of Howard Town and Crosscliff, and its course over the moors, in order to avoid the higher eminences, is somewhat erratic, involving the construction of numerous angles. About a mile beyond Crosscliff the well-known name "Cold Harbour" occurs on its route. It is visible over the moors for many miles, and enters the station at Brough by the gate on the north-west side. Mr. Watson (*Archæologia* III., p. 237) says that the line of this road "for a great part is still followed, the old pavement in many places remaining with drains cut through it, when it crosses any marshy ground."

This road bears the name of "Doctor's Gate," and Mr. Watson was the first to point out the singular circumstance that a road running north from Melandra falls into another at a place called Doctor's Lane Head, whilst the road from Brough to Buxton passes through a place called "Doctor's Pasture," showing a connection between the three roads.

In 1874 I detected outside the south gate of Melandra Castle, and running parallel with the south side, the gravel of a Roman road some twenty-five feet in width. It was perfectly visible as a hard track, though slightly overgrown with grass, etc. It went to the brow of the hill above the river's bank on the west, where I lost satisfactory traces. It was, however, pointing directly for the line of the Roman road called The Staley Street on the opposite side of the river, and I have no doubt whatever that it was its continuation.

There was a Roman road first pointed out by the Bishop of Cloyne, which seems to have connected Chesterton (near New-castle) with Little Chester. It crosses the Dove close to Rocester (where there was a small station) and enters Derbyshire, where it

is known by the name of the Long Lane. It passes to the north of Marston Montgomery through the parish of Cubley, to the south of Longford, and slightly north of Mackworth, crossing the turnpike from Derby to Ashborne at right angles, between the second and third milestones, uniting near Darley with the Rykneld Street and the road from Buxton, and crossing the river with them to *Derwentio* (Little Chester.) The Bishop of Cloyne says of it "Its whole appearance is such as demonstrates to an antiquary, a Roman, or perhaps British origin." He also adds, "After entering Little Chester it issues from the present main street of the village by what was probably the east gate of the station, and proceeds in its old line, leaving Chad-desden close on the right, through Stanton into Nottinghamshire." I am not, however, satisfied as to this; there are no traces of the road in this direction apparently now visible—at least I could find none, either in the Derbyshire or Notts. portion of the route indicated.

There was, however, an undoubted Roman road leading from Little Chester to the S. E. Traces of it were a few years since (and probably now are) near the N. E. corner of the Derby race-course, pointing towards the angle of the enclosure at Chaddesden Hall. From that point for the next three miles the modern road to Nottingham is upon its site, but the latter leaves it at Shacklecross, and the Roman way pursues its straight line through Draycott to Sawley, and crosses the Trent near Trent Locks, pointing towards Leicester, but its forward course from this point has not been ascertained.

According to the Bishop, also, "There are some traces of a road, said to be high raised, near Edinghall, on the S. W. border of the county, pointing to Lullington," but it passed through a very small portion of Derbyshire and was *supposed* to have gone to near Tamworth. Its course or remains have never been examined, though its construction bespeaks a Roman origin.

The Rev. J. C. Cox informs me that he has found undoubted traces of a Roman road over the hills from Brough to Wirksworth, and thence across the Derwent, near Milford, to the Rykneld

Street,* and another road from a little above Pentrich to Wirksworth. That there are traces of such roads is certain, but they have never been examined with the view of testing their origin. The straightness of the road along the Chevin by Belper, and on to Wirksworth, is remarkable, and there is no doubt but that Brough would have communication, like all other Roman stations, with the *castra* surrounding it in every direction. It has been said that there was a road from Brough to York, but no certain traces have ever been found.

It has likewise been thought, and with great probability, that a Roman road which comes near to Macclesfield from the west, was continued to Buxton. I saw some traces of a road pointing in this direction from the camp at Foot Hill, above Forest Chapel, in 1874, which I conclude are part of this line.

Nichols, in his *History of Leicestershire*, speaks of a bridle-road from Derby to Coventry, taking a most circuitous route, which was supposed to be Roman. I have no doubt whatever, that it is not Roman at all; portions of it still remain to verify my statement.

With the exception of that at Little Chester, which I have formerly described, I do not know of an *undoubted* instance of a Roman *botontinus* being visible in the county, though there must have been many. Of several mounds I have a strong suspicion that they are such, especially one at Breadsall in the glebe lands.

From the number of places in the county, the names of which

* The only Roman road in the county to which I have given anything more than the most casual attention, is the one from Wirksworth to the Rykneld Street, a road that, I believe, had been altogether unnoted. When at Hazelwood, I had frequent opportunities of noting the part nearest to the Derwent. It crossed the Derwent, I believe, at a ford that is still occasionally used between Milford and Duffield Station. Thence it mounted the Chevin, being observable in grass fields at the back of Moscow farm. Crossing the ridge of the Chevin at a very obtuse angle, it keeps the rough road on the Belper side of the ridge, close to the Rifle Butts, for about half-a-mile. Leaving Farnah Green immediately to the left, it crosses the present road from Hazelwood to Belper, and goes down a steep descent to Black Brook. In its very steep ascent it follows the line by a seldom used road as far as the place marked on the Ordnance Map as Knave's Cross. Up this steep ascent, through Street Close (Parish Map), some of the original paving is, or was recently, visible. Here, in 1873, between the stones, I found several fragments of Samian ware.—EDITOR.

terminate in "cott," or "cote," I should have expected a number of villas to have been discovered at them, but such as yet has not been the case. It may, however, be useful to suggest that enquiries be made with this view.

Such, as far as I am at present able to pourtray it, was "Roman Derbyshire." That much has been omitted, and that errors may have been made in my papers, is only what may be expected. These shortcomings I would, however, ask the Society to look over, bearing only in mind that I have honestly attempted to deal with the subject, however imperfectly. My hope is that others may be encouraged still further to develop the history and topography of the county, in that remote past of the Roman era.

Roman Coins in Derbyshire.

CONTRIBUTED BY GEORGIANA S. HURT, FROM A MS. OF
JOHN REYNOLDS.



MISS HURT, to whom our Society is so much indebted for permission to print the Presbyterian Classis Book of Wirksworth, in the second volume of our Journals, recently forwarded to me another small MS. book that belonged to her uncle, the late Mr. Charles Hurt. It is a 12mo. book of 60 pages in a marbled-paper cover. On the inside of the last cover is written :—

“This book was written or rather transcribed by the Rev. — Mason, of Winster, Derbyshire, and given to Charles Hurt, jun., by Mr. Wolley, of Matlock, April, 1822. The Mr. Reynolds mentioned in it was of Crich.”

The contents of this brief manuscript relate exclusively to “finds” of Roman coins in Derbyshire, between the years 1748 and 1778, as chronicled by that careful observer and local antiquary, Mr. John Reynolds, of Plaistow, Crich. Adam Wolley’s collections, now in the British Museum, show how largely he was indebted to Reynolds’ labours. Add. MSS. 6701 is a volume exclusively compiled by Reynolds, containing original church notes of the county, taken about 1750.

The special “finds” here detailed have been briefly referred to by Lysons, in his Derbyshire volume, and subsequently copied by Glover and other later writers. The particular description of the coins, and the details of their discovery are, however,

altogether new matter, and, on referring the question to the modern Romano-British authority—Mr. Thompson Watkin, he agreed with me in thinking that this little book well-merited a *verbatim* reproduction.—EDITOR.

20th Sep^r. 1748. A large quantity of Roman coin was found in a boggy piece of ground, near a watering place in y^e lower close of a Farm, called New Grounds, near Green-hill Lane, in y^e Parish of Alfreton, of County of Derby (which s^d close also adjoins Codnor Park), where one Daniel Elliot, one of y^e workmen who found it, gave me y^e following account thereof, on y^e 11th of Dec^r. 1748, being y^e day I first heard of it.

The s^d Dan. Elliot, and an other laborer, being employed by Sam^l Roe who then rented y^t Farm, to bring up a Drain from y^e bottom of y^e close to Codnor Park pales, to take away y^e water from y^e afores^d watering pool, when it should run over, etc., and thereby spread over too much of y^e land, found, as they first thought, lumps of small pieces of slate (a thing very common thereabouts) sticking together. And when they came almost to y^e s^d Pool, one of them struck his Hack against a Pot (Roman Urn) full of money, which stood not above 3 inches under y^e grass roots. Hereat they were both overjoyed, and Elliot's partner advised for them to take y^e money themselves, and divide it between them. Elliot told him it would not be right, unless y^r Master Roe had some share with them. At last they went and told Roe, and of y^r consultations thereupon, and he agreed to have one third share. They then went to examine those Lumps which they before believed to be slate, and found them to be money also, turned black by y^e peculiar quality of y^e soil, or water they lay in, and sticking together. Having emptied y^e Urn (which they regarded not) of its contents, and picking up all they could readily, they took it (in a wheelbarrow) to Roe's house, and cleaned it from y^e dirt, by washing it in a cloths wash tub.

Then it was agreed among them y^t Roe should sell it, and when sold y^e money to be divided into 3 shares among them.

And hereupon Roe took some of it to Nottingham, and some to Mansfield, to see if it was silver or not, some said it was pure silver, and others y^t it was adulterated, all y^e while keeping it a profound secret, lest y^e chief Lord should claim it as Treasure Trouve, and so was willing to sell it, at any price, where secrecy could be had. Whereupon they then, when it was too late, told it about y^e country, and Rowland Morewood, of Alfreton, Esq^r sent to Roe, and y^e different workmen, to demand it, as L^d of y^e Manor. The right Hon^{ble} y^e Countess Dowager of Oxford (as Lady Paramount of y^e Hundred of Scarsdale, within which it was found) sent Mr. John Dakin, of Mansfield, her steward to demand it also; but at y^e same time Mr. Dakin said he would pay 10 shill^s p. ounce for all that y^t should be brought to him. So I believe several, who had bought cheap bargains of y^e coin, and had not sold it again, or melted it down (of which many hundred pieces had actually been) brought them to Mr. Dakeyne, and he allowed them after 10 shillings y^e ounce, for y^e same.

N.B.—Roe sold as much at one time, at Nottingham, for 3 shillings and 6 pence y^e ounce, as came to £10, or more as Joseph Gregory, of Riddins, in y^e Parish of Alfreton, told Mr. Reynolds. He also sold a pound weight there of Avoirdupois to one John Dean, of Alfreton, at 4s. 6d. y^e ounce, and another pound Avoirdupois to Joseph Boot, of Higham, and 20 oz. to Mr. Mellor, of Derby, at y^e same rate.

When Dan^l Elliot and his partner had disclosed y^e matter, which was on y^e 30th of Nov^r 1748, on y^e day following (being y^e 1st of Dec^r 1748), all y^e neighbourhood flocked to y^e place where y^e coins had been found, till at last there were 3 or 4 score persons for a week or 10 days time, seeking for these coins, in which time it was reckoned not less than 500 pieces must be picked up, exclusive of those which Roe had and sold, which he some years after told Mr. Reynolds, he supposed might be 15 or 16 hundred pieces or more.

All y^e Scotchmen (pedlars), who travelled y^e country gleaned them up so entirely, as they went about to y^e people's houses, who had picked them up, as afores^d y^t I (Mr. Reynolds) never had it

in my power to get more than 12 of them myself, tho' I offered 12^d a piece for all y^t any person would bring me, which were legible. But I was too late, all or most of them being drained out of y^e country.

Yet I remember on y^e 28th of Dec^r 1748, having been at Swanwick and Alfreton, endeavouring to get some of these coins, one Mr. Johnson, a travelling Scotch Pedlar, showed me about 200, most of them legible, but not all. He would abate nothing of 12^d a piece for them; I (J. R.) bad him 12^d a piece for as many as I should pick out, but he refused, saying, they should all go together, at y^e same price; so I did not buy them (tho' I (J. R.) have several times repented since), as some were quite spoiled by y^e finders in endeavouring to cleanse them.

N.B.—This was y^e largest and most valuable collection of Roman coins I ever yet heard of being found in Britain. They were all Denarii and several of y^e same Emperor's coins (or medals), yet I do not remember to have seen any two alike, with respect to y^r inscriptions and reverses. . . . And this I (J. R.) have frequently been told has been noticed by others.

Those I've seen are chiefly of y^e Vespasiani, Trajan, Hadrianus, Antoninus Pius, Faustina Augusta, Commodus, Sep^t Severus, etc., but I do not remember seeing any of later date than y^e Emperor Septimius Severus, who died A.U.C. 965, which was Anno D^o 219°. Some of these Coins were black and rather corroded; others only black, but not otherwise hurt. Some again were quite bright as when they came from y^e mint. I (J. R.) asked Daniel Elliot (before mentioned) if he observed that when they found them. He replied y^e Pot (meaning y^e Urn; for he said it was shaped like a jug) was about half full of water, and all those y^t were in y^e bottom, within y^e water were bright, and y^e others (whether in y^e Urn, or not) were black.

The Ten which I (J. R.) have are as follows.

I. is a coin of Trajanus, having on one side y^e Emperor's head, wreathed with Laurel, and this inscription,

IMP^rTRAIANOAVGG^rERDACP^rMTRP.

id est.

Imperatorī Trajano, Augusto, Germanico, Darico, Pontifici Maximo, Tribunitia Potestati.

on y^e Reverse

A winged Genius, habited in a loose Garment, writing upon a Table before it, with a Stylum, & Exploits of Trajan, & this Inscription,

COSVPPSPQROPTIMOPRINC.

Id est.

Consuli quintum, Patri Patriae, Senatus Populusque Romanus Optimo Principi.

Trajan y^e Emperor was y^e 5th time Consul in Anno U.C. 855°, which was in y^e year of our Lord 103.

II. is of y^e same Trajan, having his head laureat, upon y^e one side, and inscribed round it with y^e very same letters as y^e last. On y^e Reverse is a Figure standing in Profile looking towards y^e right hand, and habited in a loose vestment (ad talos demissum) holding in its left arm a staff, from which is pendant something like a ring. The right hand is extended & elevated holding something like a Ball in it, but it is so much wore y^t I cannot be certain w^h it is, & this imperfect inscription round it,

..... QROPTIMOPRINC.

So consequently this was y^e same as y^t last, excepting y^e number of times he might have been consul, which may either be y^e same or not.

III. is of y^e same Trajan, but has been so much wore in y^e pocket since found, y^t there only appears on one side y^e head of y^e Emperor, which from its form appears to be Trajans, and this very imperfect inscription,

IMPCH.....and no more, tho' y^e inscription was very long.

Reverse.

A figure standing in profile looking towards y^e right hand & habited in a loose garment holding something resembling a cornucopia on its left arm, & something in its right hand extended, but what I cannot distinguish.

IV. The next (which might have been put first in point of age) is a coin of Vespasians, on one side is y^e Emperor's head, wearing a Diadem, & this imperfect inscription,

,CAESARVESPASIANVSAVG.

Id est,

Imperator Cæsar Vespasianus Augustus.

Reverse.

A naked figure standing in profile resting his left hand elevated & turned back towards y^e head, on a staff, with its right hand extended over an altar before it, and this inscription,

IOVIS CVSTOS

which needs no explanation.

N.B.—The letters upon y^e obverse have y^r feet towards y^e edge of y^e coin (as all Vespasian's coins which I have seen have), but those on y^e Reverse are in y^e usual way.

Flavius Vespasianus died 25th June Anno U. C. 831, which was in y^e year of our Lord, 79.

V. This is of y^e Emperor Hadrian, having on y^e one side his head thus circumscribed,

HADRIANVSAVGCOSIIPP.

Id est,

Hadrianus Augustus Consul tertium Pater Patriæ.

Reverse.

A figure in a standing posture & habited in a loose garment, girt about his waist, supporting with his right arm a branch of a tree (which it grasps in its left hand) & y^e right hand is extended & holds something like a Sistrum, & is thus inscribed,

FELICI T ASAVG, that is

Felicitas Augusti.

Hadrian was y^e 3^d time Consul in y^e year of Rome 870, which answers to y^e year of our Lord 118.

VI. This is a coin of Antoninus Pius, as fresh as if just out of y^e mint, & is quite bright, being one of those y^t was found in y^t state, as before mentioned. On one side is his head, and this circumscription,

ANTONINVSAVG PIVPPTRPXII, Id est,

Antoninus Augustus Pius Pater Patriæ Tributritia(*sic*)potestate dno decimum.

Reverse.

A Priest (or Flamen) resting his left hand upon a..... stretching out his right hand, in which he holds a chaplet, over an altar inflamed, & this circumscribed,

COSIIII that is Consul quartum.

N.B.—All y^e figures upon y^e reverse stand in profile, & look towards y^e right hand.

Antoninus Pius was Consul y^e 4th time, in y^e year of Rome 897, which was in y^e year of our Lord 145.

VII. Another of y^e same Antoninus Pius, having his head on one side, & this circumscription,

DIVVSANTONINVS i.e.,

Divus Antoninus.

Reverse.

A funeral pile on fire, thus circumscribed,

CONSE CRATIO i.e. consecratio.

Antoninus Pius died 7 Martii, U.C. 936, vel An^o. Dom. 160.

VIII. A coin of Faustina, having her head bound about with a.....& this inscription round y^e same,

FAVSTINA AVGVSTA, which needs no explanation.

Reverse.

Some kind of a seat, & this inscription,

SAECVLIFELICIT id est,

Sæculi felicitas.

IX. Another of y^e same Empress, having her head on one side thereof, her hair tied in a knot behind, with this inscription,

DIVAFAV STINAPIA id est,

Diva Faustina Pia.

Reverse.

A Peacock (ad lævam prospiciens) drooping its tail, & this inscription,

CONSEC RATIO id est,

Consecratio.

X. A coin of Commodus, having his head (with very short hair & curled) on one side, & thus circumscribed,

AVRELIVSCO.....AVGPIIF, that is

Aurelius Commodus Augustus Pii Filius.

Reverse.

A figure in a loose garment standing in profile, holding a cornucopia in y^e left hand (& supporting it with y^t arm), y^e right hand extended, & holding something (but y^e piece is too much worn to see what) & thus circumscribed.

COSII, that is

Consul secundum.

Aurelius Commodus was consul y^e second time A. U. C. 931, qui fuit vulgaris Epochis 179.

XI. This coin (which in order of time should have preceded y^e last) is one of two Antonines (Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Philosophus, & Lucius Antoninus Verus), it has on one side thereof y^e head of y^e Emperor laureat & circumscribed as under,

ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS.

Reverse.

The figure of a man (pileatus) habited in a loose garment down to y^e feet, standing in profile, & looking towards y^e right hand, encompassing a cornucopia with his left arm, & resting his right hand extended upon a staff (upon y^e top whereof seems to be two children, confronting each other, in a sitting posture) with this inscription,

FELICI TASAVGG, i.e.,

Felicitas Augustorum, shewing y^t there were two Augustuses at y^e time it was coined.

The two Antonines began y^r reign An^o. U. conditæ 913, which answers to y^e year of our Lord 161, and one of them (Scil. Lucius) died of an Apoplexy A. U. C. 921, or An^o. Dni. 169.

XII. Another coin of Antoninus Pius, upon which the Head encompassed with a wreath of laurel is very plain, but y^e inscription is mutilated, there appearing only these letters,

ANTONI.....

Reverse.

Justice, supporting her left hand with a staff, holding a balance in her right hand extended, with this inscription,

COSIII. y^t is

Consul quartum.

Hence this was coined in y^e same year as No. VI., which was A.D. 145.

These are all y^t I have in my possession of those found in New Grounds, afores^d, this 11th March 1778 (J.R.)

Some years ago, an old woman caving for lead ore (wast fustula plumbaginis colligens, quæ a fossoribus neglecta fuere) between Winster & Bakewell afores^d found a parcel of Roman coins, all small, and of copper, as report then said about a quart full ; 4 of which being all I could get, I have now (this 11th of March 1778) by me. They were bought for me (at y^e time, when found by Ralph Howson of Bonsal, who then taught scool at Wensley.) They are as under :

I. A small coin, having a head with a helmet thereon, on one side, & thus circumscribed,

VRBS ROMA.

Reverse.

Two Infants (Romulus and Remus) sucking a Wolf, y^e Wolf turning its head back, & smelling at or licking one of them. Over y^e Wolf's head are two stars, & under its feet are these letters,

TR. S. Id est,

Treviris signatus nummus,

Showing it was coined at Triers.

N.B.—These sorts of coin are commonly called Romulus coins, but falsely, for he coined none. Others again think them y^e most antient Coins of y^e Roman Common Wealth, but these are as much mistaken ; for they were struck by y^e successors of Constantine y^e Great, in honor of y^r antient Capital, after y^e seat of y^e Empire had been translated from thence to Constantinople.

N.B.—They are very common.

II. A coin, having y^e head of Rome upon it, as I suppose (being in every respect like y^e former, & looking as it does to y^e right hand) and thus circumscribed in very plain letters,

DNVALLICINLICINIIVSNOBC.

Reverse.

Jupiter (or a figure of a man with a beard) naked, standing in profile, looking towards y^e right hand, supporting his left hand upon a staff or spear erect, on y^e point thereof perched a Bird (probably an eagle) turning its head backward towards Jupiter's head, intending as it were to put a chaplet upon his head, which it holds in its beak, having his right hand extended forwards & grasping a globe, whereupon stands a winged genius holding out another chaplet also, in its hand towards Jupiter's head. Before Jupiter, at his feet, stands an Eagle, close, fluting his head backwards towards Jupiter, & holding a thunder-bolt in its beak. Behind Jupiter is a small figure kneeling at his feet & over its head, which is behind Jupiter also, are these characters, standing as under,

X

III,

and round y^e edge thereof is this inscription,

IOVICONSERVATORI.

Id est

Jovi conservatori. In y^e Exergue SALNT.

III. This has on one side a head laureat, thus circumscribed,

CONSTANTINVSIVNNOBC.

That is Constantinus Junior Nobilis Cæsar.

Reverse.

Two Roman Soldiers standing affront, resting y^e exterior hands upon 2 pikes or lances, with two military ensigns (Labara) betwixt them, & thus circumscribed,

GLOR IAEXERCITVS. Id est,

Gloria exercitus.

In y^e Exergue

That is

RES.

This coin was struck whilst y^e Emperor Constantine was living (designati Imperii Successoris hoc nomine nobilis notati sunt) & he died A. U. C. 1088, which answer to y^e year of our Lord 336.

IV. A small coin of y^e Emperor Dioclesian as appears by y^e form of y^e head. There remains no more of y^e Epigraphe than
VSAVG.

Both y^e inscription & figure upon y^e Reverse are wholly illegible.

On y^e 26 of July, 1761, some Laborers getting Limestone for Mr. Reynolds on y^e south side of Crich Cliff, near y^e summit commonly called y^e Parsons Nab, they discovered y^e foundations of a small Building, about 10 feet square, built of grit, or fellstone, but unhewn, & not laid in mortar or any kind of cement whatsoever. Within this compass were several pieces of charcoal intermixed with y^e earth & diverse pieces of broken tiles lying within & without y^e same. These pieces were all small, y^e largest not exceeding y^e size of a man's hand, and made of exceeding red clay. The sides of some of y^e pieces were turne^d up at right angles,—better than half an inch. Some of these pieces are very soft & rotten; others very hard, & of a bluish cast, being almost vitrified. They also found several Roman coins within y^e area (for I was present (J. R.) some lying by odd ones, and some sticking 3 or 4, or more in lumps, as sealing-wafers will do, which upon parting all crumbled to dirt, nay even you could not so much as clean y^e dirt off by washing without breaking y^e coin in pieces y^e pernicious quality of y^e earth having rendered them quite rotten. There happening to be 3 among them of Tin, or some other hard white metal, not so much decayed as y^e others which were of copper, I made shift to discover whose coin 2 of them are, but y^e 3rd I could not—all y^e is possible to be discovered thereon, being only a head wearing a radiated Diadem.

I. On one of these Tin ones (as I call them) is a head, adorned with a radiated Diadem, & having a pretty large beard on y^e chin, & this circumscription

IMPCPOSTVMVSPFAVG. id est

Imperator Caius Postumus, Pius, Felix Augustus.

Reverse.

The Device & Inscription not legible, though there are faint Vestiges of letters all round.

II. The other being more dim than y^e last, has on one side, a head, with a radiated Diadem also, and this imperfect inscription

IMPC TORINVS AVG.

id est

Imperator Caius Victorinus Augustus.

The reverse is quite obliterated.

N.B.—These were two of y^e Thirty Tyrants, as they are generally called, who assumed the government in Gaul and Britain in y^e time of Gallienus y^e Emperor, as Eutropius tells us. Gallienus began his reign A.U.C. 1012, which was A.D. 260, and died A.U.C. 1018, in which year Postumus made himself Emperor in Gallia et Britannia, which was A.D. 266.

There was only one of copper which I found, y^t was not wholly eaten away with rust. But there does not remain y^e least vestige of a letter upon it. It has only a faint head upon it (radiate, diademate, revinetum).

Anno D. 1772. Joseph Dowmer of Fritchley, in y^e Parish of Crich, ridding or clearing away a large baulk or heap of stones, grown over with some wood amongst them, in a close in his occupation, lying to y^e south of Fritchley, between it & y^e river Amber, & not far from y^e Bull Bridge, found several pieces of Roman coin, chiefly small ones of copper, lying partly together, among some large stones, eight of which pieces I got, & have now by me (J. R.) this 11 Mar. 1778. But they are greatly eaten away with rust, so y^t few of them are legible.

I. This has a faint head upon it, whether bound about with a Diadem, plain or radiated, does not appear (it having received damage by rubbing since found) full as much as from time, & this faint inscription circumscribing y^e same.

GALLIENVSAVG. Id est

Gallienus Augustus.

The figure on y^e Reverse scarce discernable, and a few faint letters of an inscription something like the following.

. . . . V S . . CO

II. Wears a radiated Diadem, & this dim and imperfect circumscription

. TETRICVSA

which is just sufficient to tell us y^t it was one of y^e usurper Tetricus's.

Reverse.

Reverse has an upright figure thereupon (but very faint) seeming to hold a cornucopia with y^e left hand and arm, much like y^e Reverse of Commodus's (No. X.), but no Letters (ne vestigia quidem) are distinguishable

III. Another coin with a head encompassed with, or wearing a radiated Diadem, very plain, but part of y^e inscription is cankered off with rust, what remains is as follows IMP PEAVG.

Reverse.

A female figure sejant right hand extended, & holding something in it, inscription not legible, tho y^e Vestiges of Letters remain.

IIII., V., VI., VII., VIII. Have each a faint Figure of a Head on y^e obverse, but no inscription upon y^t or y^e Reverse.

9th of March, 1778. Abraham Harrison and another labourer as y^{ey} were removing a heap of stones in Culland Park, in the Parish of Crich, found a large flat stone among them, lying upon two others, which stood on an edge, under which was a mug pot, narrower at top than in y^e middle, being in fact an antient urn, in which was a large quantity of copper coin, viz., about 700, some as big again as others & more. The pot or urn was so rotten y^t it broke in pieces, but y^{ey} took y^e money and sold it for what they could get in y^e neighbourhood. The inscriptions on those I have seen are as follows.

I. The Emperor's head bound about with a plain Diadem and this Inscription.

IMPDIOCLETIANVSAVG.

Reverse. A human figure standing in profile, piliatus, & cornucopia in y^e left hand, & a Patina or garland in y^e right (for it may be either)

GENIOPOPVLIROMANI.

II. The Emperor's head with a plain Diadem thus circumscribed.

CONSTANTINVSNOBC.

Reverse. Genio Populi Romani. Exergue, PTR. id est, Pecunia Treviris cusa, y^t is, struck at Triers.

III. Obverse. The Emperor's head laureat, circumscribed

IMPCONSTANTINVSPAUG.

Reverse. Mars brandishing his lance & shield; armed with a Helmet and Crest, inscr^d Marti Patri Propug: Exergue, PLN, y^t is Pecunia Londini cusa.

N.B.—The three last are not in Mr. Reynolds' collection.

I. The Emp^s. head with a Diadem circumscribed

IMPMAXIMIANVSPAUG.

Reverse. The Genius of y^e Romans, & Genio Populi Romani, & in y^e field, on y^e right & left of y^e figure these letters S. F., which are y^e initials of Seculi Felicitas, y^t is The felicity of y^e age. Exergue, PT.R.

Diocletian took Maximianus for his colleague in y^e Empire in y^e 3^d year of his reign, A.U.C. 1037, A.D. 285.

II. Head wearing a Diadem, circumscribed

CONSTANTINVSNOBILIC.

Reverse, y^e same as y^e last.

III. Maximianus, inscribed.

IMPMAXIMIANVSPFAUG.

Reverse, same as y^e last in y^e field, on one side the figure an S., on y^e other a C which I (J. Mason) take to be y^e initials of Senatus consulto, or seculi claritas.

IV. Another of y^e same, inscribed,

DNMAXIMIANVSP...AVG.

Reverse, same as y^e last.

V. Obverse, Emp^s. head, laureat, circumscribed,

IMPCONSTANTINVSPFAUG.

Reverse, Apollo, head radiated, inscribed,
Soli invicto comiti. In y^e field, on y^e right hand y^e figure T, on
y^e left F, which are y^e initials of Temporum felicitas, y^t is Happy
times.

VI. Same as y^e last, both Obverse and Reverse.

VII., VIII. Exactly y^e same as V.

IX. Same as y^e preceeding,

X. Emp. head laureat, inscribed,

IMPCONSTANTINVSPFAVG.

Reverse, y^e same as y^e last.

XI. Head laureat, inscribed,

IMPLICINIVSPFAVG.

Reverse, Genius of Romans, circumscribed—Genio Populi
Romani.

XII. The same as y^e V.

XIII. Same as y^e V.

XIIII. Same as y^e 5th.

XIIIII. Same as y^e V. Except y^e Reverse.

Legend,

SPQROPTMOPRINCIPI.

Senatus populusque Romanus optimo principi. Exergue.....OST.

Next follows in Mr. Reynolds' Register, a Series of 28 Culland
Park Coins, mostly similar to y^e preceeding, & in no respect
more valuable.—J MASON.

V. A head lauriat, circumscribed,

DIVOCONSTANTIOPIO.

Reverse, an altar, at y^e foot of whereof on each side sits an
Eagle, with wings, a little expanded, & thus circumscribed,

MEMORIAFELIX,

id est, Memoria felix. Mr. Reynolds gave
me this coin at Plaistow 21 April, 1778.

X. In y^e field of y^e Reverse, behind y^e capital figure, an N.

A Note on the Restoration of Repton Church.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D.



THE fine old church of St. Wystan, Repton, is now (January, 1886) undergoing a most sadly-needed restoration, brought about by the timely energy of the new vicar, the Rev. George Woodyatt.

When the Royal Archæological Institute were at Derby last summer, the members visited Repton, and the church was minutely examined, especially the chancel and crypt, by several of the competent architects and ecclesiologists who were among the company. It is hoped that, in the next issue of the Journal, the society will have the benefit of a paper on the Saxon work of this church, supplementary to that of Mr. Irvine, by an architect of repute.

Meanwhile, it may be well at once briefly to note the discoveries that have already been made, and to which my attention was directed when visiting the church with Mr. Bailey, on December 16th, 1885.

The base stone of a font of Decorated date, pierced with the drain, has been found. It is proposed to re-use it: designing a new one to fit the base. The church has at present nothing worthy of the name of a font.

A well-carved stone roof-boss, of late Early English design, was disclosed in part of the old walling. It must have been brought across at some time from the Priory church or building, as there has never been any stone-groining of that description in connection with the parish church.

The old spiral stone staircase, up to the parvise over the south porch, has been discovered in the wall to the west of the main entrance. The doorway opens into the church, and had been blocked up, plastered over, and forgotten when the galleries were erected. The disfiguring lean-to staircase on the west side, opening into the porch, was then constructed. This is to be removed, and the old staircase re-opened.

Several portions of the alabaster basement and sides of the tomb of the old knight of the Frances family, whose effigy is now in the crypt on a brick substructure, have been found beneath the old flooring.

The floor of this church, which was so disastrously raised in 1792, when the finely-carved old pews were swept away, and many other enormities committed, is now being reduced to its former level, exposing the bases of the piers, which, in several cases, have been much mutilated. In one or two places the old tiling has been uncovered *in situ*, consisting of red tiles laid square, with a few of ordinary encaustic pattern.

The removal of the flooring, and further excavations, have brought to light very interesting facts relative to the first church of St. Wystan, built here in the tenth century, on the site, it would seem, of the revered monastery destroyed by the Danes. The body of the church consisted of a short nave, extending down only two bays of the present nave, and seems to have had narrow side aisles. It will be recollected by the members of the Institute who were present in the church last August, that Mr. Mickletwaite considered that the extent of the old Saxon church would correspond with the change and drop in the line of the string-course moulding over the nave arcades. This has now been proved to be a most correct surmise. It is here that the returning angles of the west wall of the Saxon nave have been uncovered, about two feet below the flooring of 1792.

It is not desirable, now, to anticipate in detail any more mature opinion that may be arrived at after the necessary repair of the chancel has been undertaken ; but it may be here placed on record that the savants, who so carefully inspected the most ancient parts

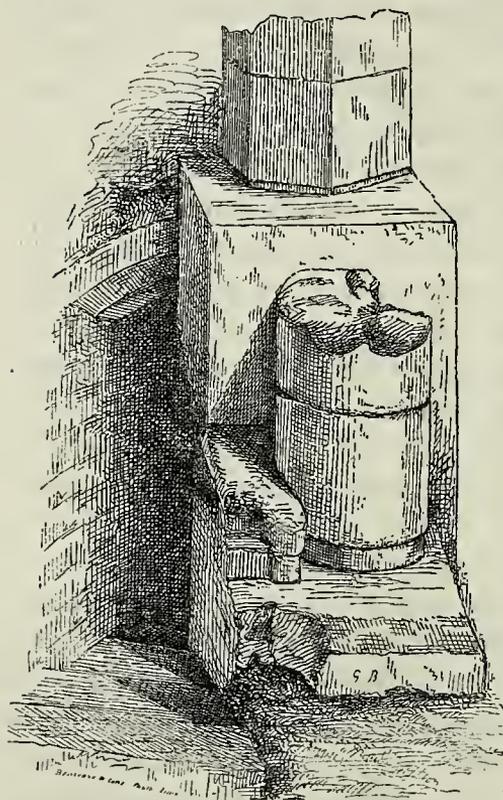
of this church last August, were of opinion that the chancel, and the first bay of the nave (so disgracefully removed in 1854), were beyond doubt of Saxon work, and not of early Norman, as has of late been by some supposed. The groined roof and supporting pillars of the crypt were, also, pronounced to be with equal certainty of Saxon date. Indeed, the two stand or fall together, for no careful observer of the capitals of the two pillars that were removed from the nave in 1854, and which now stand in the porch, can doubt, on comparing them with the capitals of the crypt pillars, that they are of approximately the same date. Whilst not accepting all the theories of Mr. Irvine in his most valuable paper on this crypt,* it was generally agreed that he was right in assigning a twofold date to the crypt, and that it had not originally been groined and vaulted, the outer walls, with their remarkable cornice belonging to an earlier period—that is, to an earlier Saxon date.

My own idea, then, at present is this—that the outer walls of the crypt, with its nearly obliterated three chapels or recesses, pertain to the old lower chancel or crypt of the celebrated Repton Monastery, destroyed by the Danes in 874, and probably erected as it then stood in that same century—that when times of peace came in the next century, and the church of St. Wystan was first raised, the faithful, desirous of interfering as little as possible with the remains of the ancient sanctuary, hallowed by the interment of saints and kings, raised the walls of the later Saxon chancel upon it, strengthened the crypt with stone-groining, so as to bear the chancel above it, constructed the two stairways leading down to the crypt from the nave, and built a short nave with narrow side aisles.

These two stairways have now been opened out, and it is hoped that arrangements may be made for their remaining in that condition. The bases of the Saxon responds, each side of the chancel arch, that were hacked away in 1854, are now exposed, about two feet of them remaining. The raised flooring of 1792,

* *Journal of the Derbyshire Arch. and Nat. History Soc.*, vol. v., pp. 165-172.

fortunately prevented the barbarians of the later date from sweeping away all trace of them. The accompanying drawing gives



an illustration of the respond base on the north side.

During my visit on December 16th, the vicar kindly permitted one or two of the paving flags under the chancel arch to be raised, and the earth below (which had evidently been disturbed in comparatively modern days for vault or interment) to be removed, so as to open out a space on the nave side of the remarkable triangular recess in the west wall of the crypt. I make, now, no further conjecture, in addition to the numerous ones already

given, as to its purport, but only record the fact that the stones composing it, on their nave faces, are altogether rough and unworked, showing that there was never any communication or opening on that side, but that it was simply a recess.

The singularly fine tower-archway at the west end of the church has been opened out with excellent effect, and the thorough but most careful restoration of the excellent Perpendicular roof of the nave was then in full operation.

The chancel and crypt had not then, and I believe have not now (January 18th, 1886), been in any way touched, except the opening out of the crypt stairways. When this part of the work is begun, it is absolutely impossible to exaggerate the need that there will be for the greatest possible care not further to damage or alter a single stone without necessity, and no real notion of

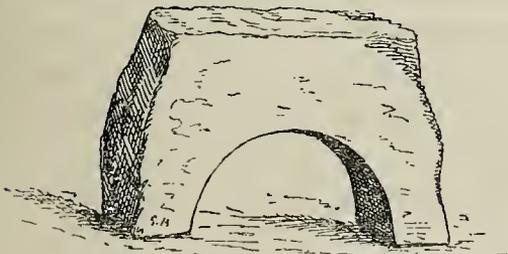
what may seem to modern taste beautiful and fitting must be suffered to tamper with the most remarkable ecclesiastical structure, on the most interesting site, that English Christendom yet possesses.

Mr. Irvine, who has had perhaps greater experience of the good and of the evil of modern English restorations than any one else of the century, wrote as follows to our society in 1882, and his word will well repay reproducing and re-reading :—

“It is to be hoped that whenever further improvements and repairs take place in this (St. Wystan’s) church, this most interesting chancel and its belongings may receive tender handling. It wants but careful cleaning, rather than ought else. The opening of its north light, and the removal of the flat ceiling, the restoration of the lost gable cross, with the *very, very* (the italics are his) careful removal of the modern plaster inside from the stone altar *only*, but not from the surfaces originally plastered. This is in general all that is wanted to hand forward to posterity one of the most interesting monuments of Saxon architecture that ‘Time and the Dane’ (with other and later friends not a bit better, but rather worse than the last) have left to Derbyshire.”

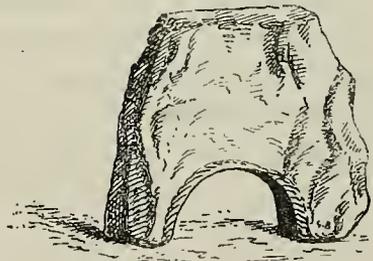
The attention of the archæologists in August last was also drawn to sundry stone remains in the vicarage garden, to the west of the church. When the garden was being enlarged in the previous summer, Mr. Woodyatt found a large number of roughly-hewn stones a little distance below the surface, lying in a position that suggested their having formed part of some overthrown substantial wall. Many of these stones are now heaped upon the surface, with the only four that showed any traces of carving. Two of these (Figs. 1 and 2) are the top stones of early Saxon windows, and are slightly splayed. Their dimensions are, respectively :—

FIG. 1.



2ft. 10in. by 2ft. Height of Arch, 1ft.

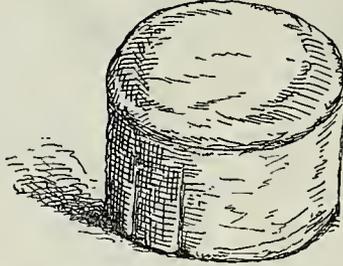
FIG. 2.



2ft. 6in. by 2ft. Height of Arch, 8in.

Another stone (Fig. 3) is the simple course of a round shaft or small pillar:—

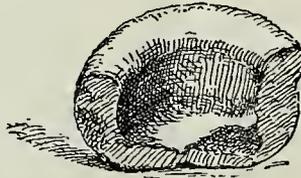
FIG 3.



7½ in. in diameter, and 3 in. in height.

The fourth stone (Fig. 4) is part of a small hollowed stone vessel or mortar, perhaps a hand-quern:—

FIG 4.



6½ in. by 4 in.

It may be that these remains had some connection with the buildings pertaining to the old Saxon Monastery, but it seems more probable that they pertained to the old town of Repton; perhaps, as stone buildings would be so very exceptional, to the residence of the Mercian kings.

These stones were found a little to the west of the sycamore tree, said to have been planted over the remarkable and extensive interments and vaults discovered in 1687, and again opened in 1787.* Could not the year 1887 be signalised by further and more observant excavations at Repton? There can be no doubt that very much yet remains to be learnt, and is simply below ground, with respect to the ancient capital of Mercia and its neighbourhood. If further excavation in the precincts of the church and vicarage should not appear seemly or desirable, could not our society obtain leave for systematic diggings at the "Buries," that well-defined quadrangular earthwork between Repton and the Trent?

* See Bigsby's *History of Repton*, pp. 247, 248.

Bird Eccentricities in Derbyshire.

BY ARTHUR COX, M.A.



OF all the birds with whose appearance and habits we are acquainted, perhaps the very last we should expect to find dwelling in the middle of a town is the kingfisher (*alcedo ispida*). Here, however, in my own garden, in Derby, a kingfisher has made its home for the past twelve months. The garden covers about an acre of ground, and is surrounded on all sides by walls which separate it from the buildings of a manufactory, the town street, and a field respectively; the nearest point of river is at least two miles off, and anything like a retired situation on the bank of river or stream is very much further away.

Considerable space in my garden is occupied by a reservoir of water for the supply of engines in the adjacent works, and this reservoir is plentifully stocked with small carp, golden and otherwise. The facilities for obtaining his daily food doubtless supply the reason for his remaining here, though what the kingfisher could have been doing in the town at all when he first discovered my pond I am at a loss to imagine.

For the present here he is, and seems quite disposed to remain. I see him daily, perched on the overhanging bough of a thorn tree, or squatting on the edge of a rough plank bridge which is thrown across one part of the water. There is no "cover" of any sort, or possibility of his getting out of sight. When disturbed,

the bird will just rise and drop himself over the wall into a plantation of trees in the adjoining field, returning almost immediately to his hunting, or, to speak correctly, his *fishing*, ground.

One peculiarity about the situation is this, that the water, after having been used for the engines, is discharged back again into the reservoir, the temperature of which is consequently often too hot to bear the hand in. The water is never cold except sometimes at night and on Sundays, and one cannot suppose the kingfisher takes his meals at those times only ; he must, then, habitually plunge into quite hot water ; but this he has clearly come to regard as an agreeable process. Long may he so continue to enjoy himself. The fish increase rapidly, and I trust there will always be plenty for him to eat here so long as he prefers town life and hot water to the more usual habits of his fellows on the retired banks of a running stream.

The Derwent has always been a favourite resort of kingfishers, and I have myself constantly seen them in different parts of the county, but for one of these birds deliberately to take up his abode in a town garden miles from any spot one would look upon as its natural haunt, is, as far as I am aware, unprecedented. Should anyone reading these notes be able to supply information on this point, I hope they will be good enough to do so.

I may add that once, early last spring, we saw *two* kingfishers in the garden, sporting, and chasing one another like a couple of starlings, chattering all the time. I was in hopes this might be preliminary to some domestic arrangement, but the second bird disappeared, and has not been seen since ; possibly it was afraid of getting into hot water.

Another eccentricity in bird life occurred in this county the summer before last. The actors on this occasion were a pair of swans on the property of Mr. Hall, of Holly Bush. These birds, alone and unaided, hatched out and reared *ten* cygnets. The number is, I think, without precedent. I have consulted all available authorities, and invariably find the number of eggs or young swans given as five, seven, or *rarely* eight ; one instance

only is recorded of nine, and there was a doubt as to all the eggs having been laid by one swan. At Holly Bush, however, there was no room for doubt; this one pair of swans only inhabited the pool, and the existence of the ten cygnets was verified and vouched for by more than two or three sceptics.

I have put these notes together at the request of several of my friends who consider them worthy of chronicle. Should they lead to the careful record of any interesting peculiarity in the habits of our feathered surroundings, which those who read them may observe from time to time, their purpose will be answered.

POSTSCRIPT.

SINCE the paper on the Alabaster Tablet was printed, information has reached us of two more examples of these remarkable sculptures of St. Gregory's Pity : both of them are of the usual size, but in white alabaster, and uncoloured. One of them is in an ancient collection of the chaplains of the Throckmorton family, at Weston Underwood, Bucks. The other is at the Roman Catholic Convent, at Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, and used to belong to Mr. Maskell, the author of *Liturgia Anglicana*. We have not had time to ascertain the details of these sculptures, but are assured by Rev. Joseph Hirst that the figures fully bear out the interpretation of their reference to the St. Gregory legend.

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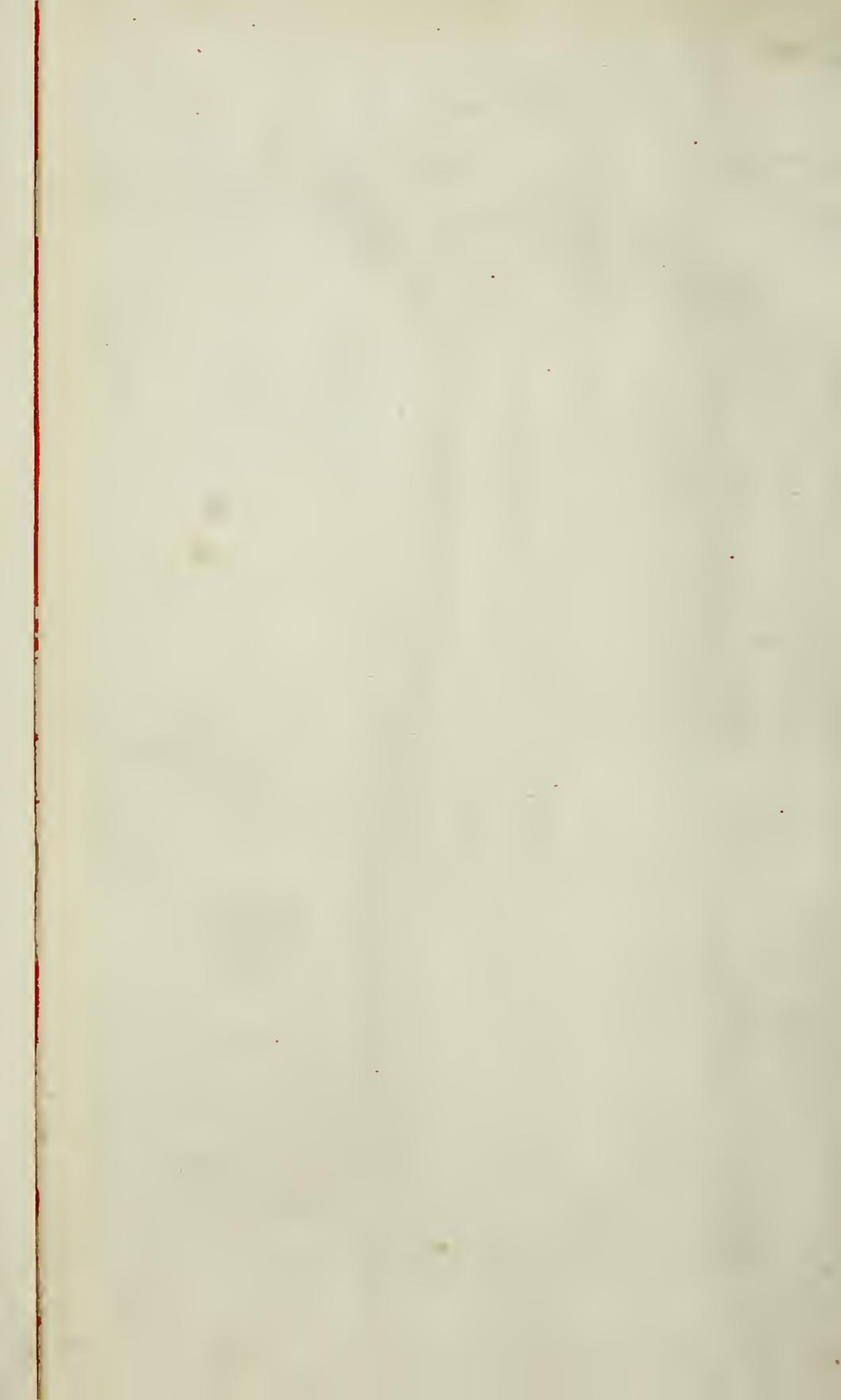
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