



BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY),



CROMWELL ROAD,

LONDON, S.W.7.

Telephone :
KENSINGTON 6323.

Telegrams :
NATHISMUS,
SOUTHKENS, LONDON.

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AND DERBY.





PLATE I.

NO. 3.



R. KEENE, DERBY

NO. 2.



NO. 1.



PLATINOTYPE.

OAK PANELS FROM BABINGTON OLD HALL, DERBY.

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OF THE
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AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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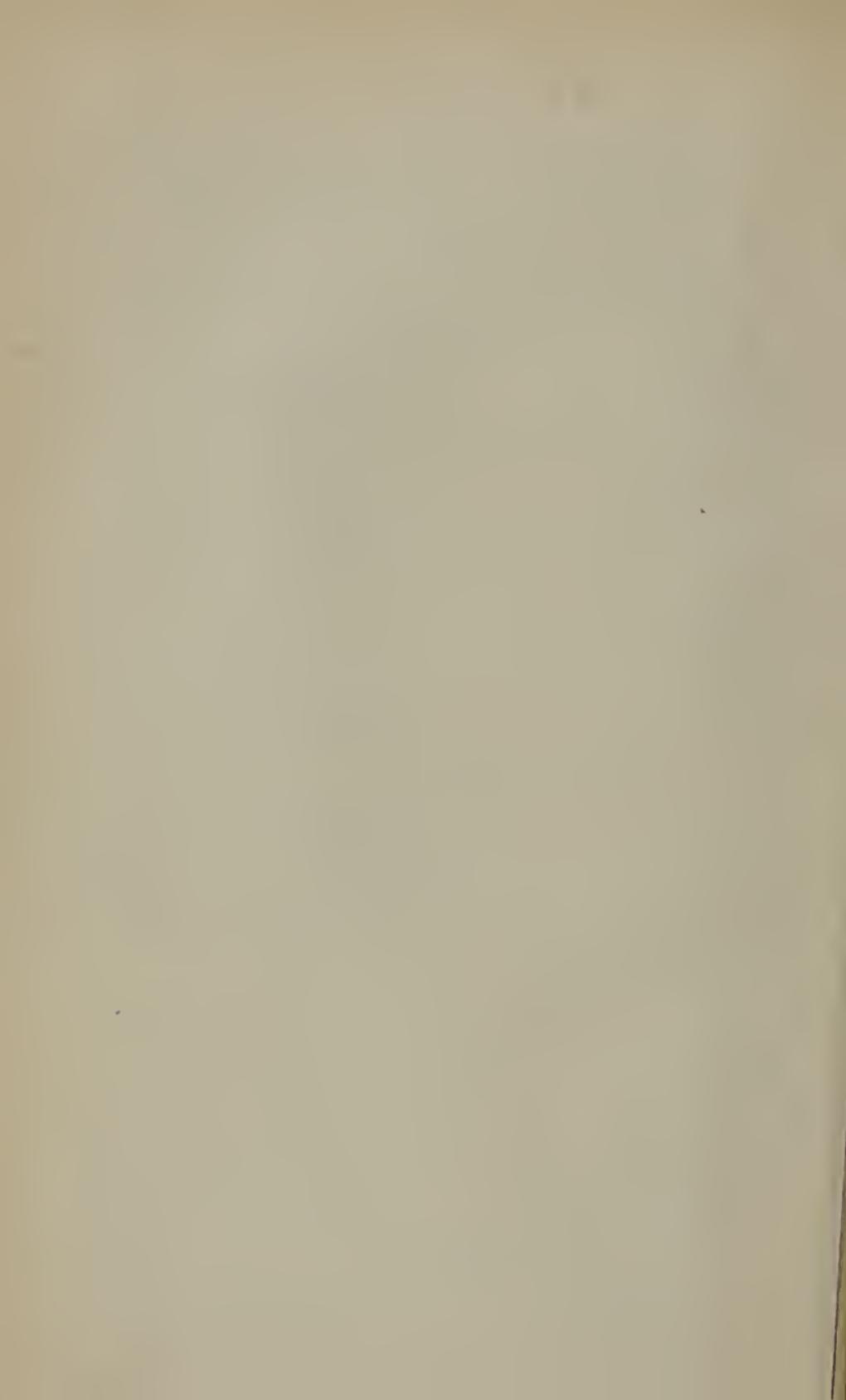
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RULES.

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.—OPERATIONS.

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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Strutt, Herbert G., Makeney, Derby.
Sutherland, George, Arboretum Square, Derby.
Sutton, Edward, Shardlow Hall.
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Tetley, Rev. W. H., Charnwood Street, Derby.
Tinkler, S., Derwent Street, Derby.
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Trubshaw, Chas., St. Aubyn Villa, Osmaston Road, Derby.
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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, Sir A. B., Bart., Osmaston Manor, Derby.
Walker, J., Old Uttoxeter Road, Derby.
Walker, Benjamin, Spondon, Derby.
Walker, William, Lowood, Cromford.
*Wathall, H. W., Alton Manor, Wirksworth.
Wardell, Stewart, Doe Hill House, Alfreton.
Waterpark, The Right Hon. Lord, Doveridge.
Watson, F. W., William Street, Derby.
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., Breadsall Lodge, 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. W., Full Street, Derby.
Wright, Fitz-Herbert, The Hayes, Alfreton.
*Wright, Charles, Wirksworth.
- Veatman, Pym, Cedar Villa, High Barnet.

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

REPORT OF THE HON. SECRETARY,
1886.

HE eighth anniversary of this Society was held in the School of Art (kindly lent by the Committee for the occasion) on the 1st of February, 1886. The Ven. The Archdeacon of Derby, Dr. Balston, presided. The report of the Society's proceedings for the past year, showing a steady increase in the number of members, was read and adopted.

The officers for the year commencing were elected. The one vacancy on the Council, caused by the removal from Derby of Mr. Allpass, was filled by the election of Mr. W. R. Holland. The members of Council retiring under Rule V., viz., Messrs. Evans, Foljambe, Frith, Jolley, Jourdain, Keene, Robinson, and Hope, were re-elected. The Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Secretary of Finance, the Hon. Treasurer, and the Auditors, were also re-elected.

The Marquis of Hartington and Sir Andrew B. Walker, Bart., were elected members and Vice-Presidents of the Society.

Dr. Webb read a paper describing the celebrated Tutbury Horn, and the old Ram's Horns of Wirksworth, both being exhibited by kind permission of their respective owners, Messrs. W. H. G. Bagshawe, and Albert Hurt. An ancient alabaster sculpture, the property of the Rev. B. W. Spilsbury, was exhibited, and described by the Rev. Dr. Cox, who also read a paper on Old Lead Work (Plumbery) in Derbyshire, illustrated by full-sized drawings.

Before the meeting separated, the Rev. Dr. Cox desired to call

the attention of members to an advertised *Sale of old oak from the Church* at Spondon. Dr. Cox stated that the Society had remonstrated with the Churchwardens, and quoted the authority of a well-known and experienced Diocesan Chancellor to prove that such a sale, *without express faculty*, is absolutely illegal; he hoped the meeting would give expression to its feeling upon the matter in a vote of strongest deprecation. Mr. Borough, interposing, said he was in a position to state that the Churchwardens of Spondon had that day withdrawn the oak from the sale. Dr. Cox's motion was, therefore, not put to the meeting. It is most deeply to be deplored that some of the old oak, owing to a blunder or misunderstanding between the Churchwardens and the auctioneer, was, after all, sold, although the greater portion is still preserved in the parish, and may yet, it is earnestly to be hoped, find its only proper resting-place within the walls of the Church of S. Werburgha, Spondon.

During the past year there have been six meetings of the Council, at which the attendance has been regular, though we cannot help thinking that there are more of the elected members who might, if they would, share in the responsibility of the Council's work.

The first expedition of the Society during the past year was held on May 22nd, to Ratcliffe and Kingston. The party left Derby in special saloons attached to the 1.35 p.m. train for Kegworth. From Kegworth Station the party drove to Ratcliffe Church. The Rev. C. S. Millard, Rector of Costock, conducted the visitors over the Church, and pointed out the various interesting features, notably a fine series of monuments, most of them to the family of Sacheverel. The party next drove to Kingston Church, where they were received by Lord and Lady Belper, and the Rev. H. Hamilton. Mr. Millard again acted as guide, and drew attention to the various details of interest without and within the Church, the special feature being a magnificent stone carving erected by Anthony Babington as the canopy for a tomb. After examining and discussing the peculiarities of the Church, the party walked to Kingston Hall, where

they were entertained at tea by Lord and Lady Belper, and allowed to inspect the pictures and pleasure grounds. The return journey was made from Kegworth at 7.9 p.m.

The next expedition of the Society was held on July 28th, to Ashover and Dethick. The party left Derby in special saloons attached to the 10.32 a.m. train for Stretton. From Stretton Station the party drove to Ashover Church, which was described in detail by the Rev. Dr. Cox. Luncheon was taken at the Hydropathic Establishment, Ashover, and the party afterwards drove, via Trinity Chapel, to Dethick, where the Rev. Charles Kerry read the following paper upon the family of Babington :—

BABINGTON FAMILY.

I have been requested by the Honorary Secretary of our Society to say something to you on this occasion concerning the history of the Babington family. I do so with much diffidence ; first, because it is utterly impossible for anyone in the allotted time to give anything but a mere sketch of this distinguished and wide-spreading family ; secondly, because I cannot produce anything not previously elucidated ; and, lastly, because we have amongst us one who has perhaps more knowledge of the subject than any other person in England. I mean my worthy and esteemed friend, Dr. Cox, whose work on the Churches of Derbyshire is one of the most wonderful examples of patient research and diligent investigation ever produced in our own times. It is to this work, and to "Burke's History of the Commoners," that I am mainly indebted for the materials for this paper.

Burke deduces this family from Sir Bernard Babington, lord of Babington, in Northumberland. I do not know of any place in this county of this name, unless it be identical with *Bavington*, by Thorkcington, near the centre of the county. On a ceiling at Harnham Castle (about five miles east of Bavington), once occupied by the Babingtons, is the crest of the family, in high relief, within a circular medallion, viz., a dragon's head between two dragons' wings, *gules*, with, I believe, a scroll issuing from the mouth. I assign this medallion to the end of the fifteenth or beginning of

the sixteenth century. Harnham, once a stronghold, is now a farm house, occupied by Mr. Thornton.

Sir Bernard Babington had issue,—

Sir John de Babington, Chief Captain of Morlais, in Bretagne, under Edward III. His son,

Sir John Babington, of East Bridgeford, Nottinghamshire, died in 1409, leaving, by Benedicta, his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Simon Ward, of Cambridge, five sons and a daughter, viz., (1) *Thomas*, his heir. (2) Sir William of Chilwell, Nottinghamshire, and Kiddington, an eminent lancer. (3) Arnold, a citizen of Norwich, and Merchant of the Staple. (4) Norman, of East Bridgeford, Sheriff of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire in 1428. He married Mary, daughter of John Lord Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, but died s.p. 1437. (5) John Babington, of Aldrington, co. Devon, ancestor of the Babingtons of Ottery St. Mary. (6) A daughter, Sidonia.

Thomas, the eldest of these children, sold his patrimony of East Bridgeford to his brother, Sir William, of Chilwell; and, after serving with Henry V. in the French wars, returned home and purchased the manor of Kingston. It is said that the sword and bow he wore at Agincourt are still preserved. He married Isabella, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Dethic, of Dethic. She died in 1435, and the said Thomas in 1467. By this union the Babingtons became lords of Dethic. One fragment, at least, of the original home of Thomas and Isabella remains. It is a doorway with a double ogee arch, with a massive but ruinous abutment on the south side of it. It now forms the entrance to a modern cellar beneath a dairy. This Thomas, the first of the Babingtons of Dethic, and his wife Isabella, the last of the Dethics, lie interred at the east end of the north aisle of Ashover Church, where some years ago there was an incised alabaster slab to their memory.

Thomas and Isabella left a son and successor,—

Sir John Babington, Kt., of Dethic and Kingston. Sheriff of Derby and Nottingham in 1480. He married Isabel, daughter

and heiress of Henry Bradbourn, of the Hough, or Hulland, in the parish of Ashbourn, in this county.

It appears from the visitation of Derbyshire made in 1569 and 1612, that this John erected a painted window in Staveley Church, which at that time exhibited the Arms of Babington and Dethic, and bore this inscription, "Orate pro bono statu Dni Johis Babington qui istam fenestram fieri fecit."

Sir John Babington was slain at the battle of Bosworth, by Sir John Blount, Provost Marshal, in 1485. It seems more than probable that his body was conveyed from Bosworth to Kingston (one of his estates much nearer Bosworth than Dethic), and since his widow was interred at Radcliff, close by, in the following year, I presume that he was buried there. An incised alabaster slab, bearing a female effigy, surrounded by a marginal inscription, may still be seen in the north chancel aisle of Radcliff Church. It has "Hic jacet Isabella Babyngton quondā uxor Johis Babyngton de obiit vij. The rest is quite obliterated.

Burke says she died on the 18th of March, 1486. (In case of the restoration of Radcliff Church, this Society should have an eye to this valuable memorial.)

Beatrice, married to Ralph Pole, of Wakebridge.

Anne, married to James Rolleston, of Lea. She died in 1507. Her husband was living in 1518.

Their brass memorial now lies on the south side of the sacra-rium, at Ashover. It was probably removed from the Rolleston Chapel at the east end of the north aisle about the year 1798.

Elizabeth, married to Ralph Frauncis, of Foremark, in this county.

Margaret, married to Edmund Pilkington, of Staunton, Derby^s.

Isabel, married to John Rosell, of Radcliff, Notts., and

Cecily, married to Thomas Samon, of Annesley Woodhouse, Notts.

Sir John Babington was succeeded by his son, Thomas Babington, of Dethic, Sheriff of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, in 1498, who married Editha, daughter of Ralph FitzHerbert of Norbury. Hedied on the 13th of March, 1518, and was interred by the side of his wife,

Editha, whose body lies beneath the handsome tomb in Ashover Church. According to Woolley it appears that *his* gravestone lay on the south side of the large monument with the recumbent effigies. The stone was inlaid with brass plates, one exhibiting an emaciated figure or skeleton, and the other, which is still preserved, the following inscription ; "Here lyeth Thomas Babyngton, of Dethic, Esq., son of John, son and heyre to Thomas Babyngton, and Isabella. hys wife, daughter and heyre to Robert Dethic, Esq., which Thomas, deceyzed, the 13th day of March, 1518, on whose souls Jhu have mercy."

This plate is a rescript, the reverse commemorating one Robert Prykke, Serjeant of the Pantry to Margaret, Queen of England, who died in 1450. It was removed from the slab to which it had been more recently attached at the foot of the recumbent effigies, by the Rector and myself, and has been framed and hinged under my instructions by the well-known firm of Barfoot, late Leaver, of Maidenhead. It now occupies its former position, and is suspended on a Purbec marble slab, which seems to have once borne a rhyming epitaph to Edith, surmounted by a representation of the Blessed Trinity.

Thomas and Edith had a large family, no less than nine sons and six daughters. The eldest of these, Sir Anthony, Knight, of Dethic, was Sheriff of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire in 1534. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Ormond, Esq., of Alfreton, by Joane his wife, daughter and heir of Sir W. Chaworth. His second wife was Catharine, daughter of Sir John Ferrers, Knight, of Derbyshire. It was this Sir Anthony who erected the tower of Dethic church, so famous for the heraldic illustrations of the alliances of the family.

I shall now take the issue of this Sir Anthony, the "*tower builder*," by his first wife, Elizabeth Ormond :—

Thomas, his eldest son, of Dethic, married Catharine, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, where her beautiful memorial, with its recumbent effigy, may still be seen. She died on 23rd of August, 1544. Her will is preserved at Somerset House. He departed on the 21st of April, 1560, and left two

sons and a daughter, viz., Henry, Edmund, and Anne. His eldest son,

Henry, of Dethic, was born in 1530, the year in which the tower was founded. He married, first, Frances, daughter of Sir John Markham, and secondly, Mary, daughter of George, Lord Darcy, of Aston, by whom he had no issue. By his first wife he had three sons, Anthony, Francis, and George.

1. Anthony, of Dethic and Kingston, attainted for high treason in 1586. He married Margaret, daughter of John Draycott, of Penisley, Stafford. (See Note at end.)

2. Francis, who became possessed of Kingston by his brother's death, and sold it to Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury.

3. George, of Dethic. He married Helen, daughter of Hen. Vine, of Ash, in Surrey, and had a son, Ferdinando. This George sold the manor of Dethic to Wednesley Blackwall.

The second son of Thomas Babington and Katharine Sacheverel, was Edmund, who married Mary, daughter of George Zouch, of Codnor. His sister, Anne, was married to John, son of George, Lord Darcy.

Thomas Babington, who married Katharine Sacheverell, had three brothers, viz., Edward, Bernard, who married a daughter of Sir Gervaise Clifton, and had issue the distinguished Gervaise Babington, Bishop of Worcester, who died on the 17th of May, 1610. The third brother, John, married Sanctria, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Stanhope, of Rampton, and left issue.

Sir Anthony (the tower builder) married for his second wife Catharine, daughter of Sir John Ferrers, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. George, married Anna, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Constable, of Kinolton; Richard; Elizabeth, married to Sir George Pierpoint; Catharine, married to Sir John Markham; and Mary, married to Sir Robert Brett, of Rotherby.

Sir Anthony died in 1544.

Now I return to the issue of Thomas Babington and Editha, and shall name the brothers and sisters of the tower builder, Anthony, the eldest son.

The second son was Sir John Babington, Knight of Rhodes,

Lord of St. John's, London, Commander of the Preceptory of Dalby and Rothley.

Third, Ralph, LL.B., Rector of Hickling, Suffolk, in the chancel of which church he was buried in 1521.

Fourth, Sir Roland, who married Jane Ridge, of Kinver, and died 20th June, 1548, having issue (1) Henry; (2) Augustine, who married a daughter of George Zouch, of Codnor; (3) John, who sold Normanton, and other lands, near Derby; (4) Michael, of Derby, living 1611; and (5) Catharine, who was married to George Curzon, Esq., of Croxall, in this county.

Fifth, Humphry, died 1544, of Rothley Temple, probably acquired by his marriage with Eleanor, third daughter and co-heir of John Beaumont, of Wednesbury, Staffordshire, grandson of Henry, Lord Beaumont.

Sixth, Thomas, Rector of Yelverton; died 1511.

Seventh, William Babington, of Wednesbury and Jeremor, Staffordshire, who married Jane, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Beaumont.

Eighth, Robert, who died in the Temple, London, and was buried there.

Ninth, George, who died young.

Their sisters were:—

(a) Elizabeth, who died young.

(b) Anne, married, first, to George Leek, Esq., of Chatsworth; second, to Roger Greenhalge, of Teversall. She died 19th June, 1538, and was buried at Teversall.

(c) Dorothy, married to Robert Rolleston, of Swarkeston.

(d) Catherine, married to George Chaworth, of Wiverton, Notts.

(e) Jane, married to George Meverell, of Throwley, Staffordshire.

(f) Elizabeth, married to Philip Oakover, of Oakover.

The Babingtons of Rothley Temple are the representatives of this ancient family.

The late James Pulleine, Esq., of Clifton Castle, Yorkshire, had an original pedigree roll of the Babington family on vellum, most beautifully emblazoned, executed apparently about the time

of Queen Elizabeth. It seems to have come into his family by the marriage of his ancestor, Wingate Pulleine, in 1721, to Catharine Frances, daughter and co-heir of Philip Babington, Esq., of Babington, in Northumberland.

I was at Clifton on the occasion of the visit of the Royal Archæological Society to York, when I carefully examined it, and have written to Mrs. Pulleine for the loan of it for this meeting, but have not received any reply. She must be abroad, because I know that if possible she would have acceded to my request.

A NOTE ON ANTHONY BABINGTON.

Sir Walter Scott describes him as a young gentleman of good parts, large fortune, and an amiable disposition, but addicted to romantic ideas on the subject of *love* and friendship, and an unhesitating zealot in the cause of the Roman Church. The plot for which he was attainted originated with three Romish priests, two of the name of Gifford, and the third Hodgson, and it contemplated the death of Elizabeth, with the consequent exaltation of Mary Queen of Scots. It was first determined that Savage, an English Romanist, holding a commission in the Spanish service, shoud put Elizabeth to death with his own hand ; but it being considered afterwards as *rash in the extreme* to entrust an object so important to a single arm, Babington undertook to carry the plot into execution with a band of ten gentlemen, with whom he was connected with the closest bonds of community in studies and amusements. The names of these persons were Windsor, Salisbury, Tilney, Tichbourne, Gage, Travers, Barnewall, Chaswick, Dunn, and Jones. The number was more than double that which was requisite, but the rash and romantic mind of Babington totally unfitted him to lead such a band of conspirators. His imagination (excited in an extraordinary degree) displayed by one single act his utter incapacity. He caused to be painted a *picture*, representing six of his principal associates, with his own portrait in the centre, the whole bearing a motto expressive of some hazardous undertaking.

Babington assumed for his own share the most romantic, and the least guilty portion of the enterprise, by undertaking the liberation of Mary from the place of her confinement.

Salisbury, with others, were to assemble forces in the neighbouring counties, while Tichbourne, Savage, and four associates undertook the assassination of Elizabeth. The plot was discovered through a person named Polly, a spy of Walsingham's, who had ingratiated himself with the conspirators; and one of the Giffords having turned informer, Babington was arrested with the whole of the band (except Salisbury, who escaped from England), and lodged in the Tower. Being separately examined, they confessed their guilt, were tried, condemned, and executed.—From Burke's *History of Commoners*.

A third expedition was made by the Society on September 22nd, to Duffield. The party left Derby in special saloons attached to the 1.40 p.m. train. From Duffield Station the party walked to the site of the ancient castle of Duffield, where the recent excavations have been made.

The Rev. Dr. Cox gave an address describing the probable history of the castle, as suggested by the recent discoveries made in uncovering the remains. The various "finds," consisting of stone implements, pottery of divers kinds, bones, moulded stones, iron, oak beam, etc., were exhibited. After a careful inspection of the ruins and of the "finds," the party walked to Milford House, where they were entertained at tea by the Hon. Frederick Strutt, returning to Derby at 5.55 p.m.

In the course of the past year, the matter of the greatest value and importance to all who are interested in archaeology generally, and the history of this county in particular, has been the discovery of the remains of Duffield Castle. On Easter Monday, 1886, Mr. H. J. Harvey, the son of the owner of the field, which was known to be the site, but where absolutely no vestige of remains could be seen, amused himself by digging a hole. In a very short time was discovered, in more than one place, the face of a wall. Further examination proved the walls to be of enormous

thickness—fifteen feet—and extending over a large area. Your Council was communicated with, and a sub-committee was at once appointed to watch any work that might be done. The Rev. Dr. Cox visited the excavations, and afterwards consulted with Mr. St. John Hope, the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, and himself an experienced “digger,” with the result that every enquiry and comparison went to prove the great value and historical importance of the excavations begun at Duffield. A strong representative local committee, including some six members of your Council, was formed, and an appeal for funds to carry on the work of excavation was put out. The owner of the property, Mr. Harvey, most willingly allowed the work of excavation to be continued, and Mr. Bland, of Duffield, indefatigably superintended everything. The result has been the laying bare of the foundations of the walls of a Norman rectangular keep larger than any known example, save the Tower of London, the discovery of a well more than eighty feet deep, and the unearthing of “finds” so numerous, so varied in character, and in the period of history to which they belong, as to defy description. Stone implements, pottery, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Norman, knives with buck-horn handles, a spindle-whirl, a Norman spur, part of an Anglo-Saxon cruciform bronze brooch, bones of the dog, deer, and calf, masses of hewn stone, a huge oak beam, and the well bucket, have all been brought to light, after a six hundred years’ burial. The work of excavation has ceased for the present, and the site has been enclosed with a strong iron railing. The committee have become tenants of the site, and every facility is afforded to archæologists who may wish to inspect the keep or the various relics which have been found. The sincere thanks of this Society, and of all lovers of archæology, are due to those who have interested themselves so strongly and worked so hard throughout the whole of this undertaking. If there were more men in the world as willing to oblige as Mr. Harvey, and as willing to take up hard work as Mr. Bland, archæological research would be very much easier to carry out than it is at present. The work done at Duffield has been done well, and the result is an invaluable

addition to the history of this county, as well as a matter of sincere congratulation to every archæologist in the world.

In October last, your Council heard of a proposed restoration of the Church at Monyash: members will be glad to learn that in reply to a communication made to them, those in authority in connection with the proposed work have promised to call the attention of your Society to any point of difficulty that may arise.

All our members will have heard with unfeigned regret of the accident to the Hon. Frederick Strutt, the most active of our Vice-Presidents, and an unfailing supporter of all our undertakings; no member of the Society has taken a keener interest in our work. During the past year, in particular, Mr. Strutt has been even more busy than usual on our behalf, the very successful arrangements for our day at Kingston were mainly due to his kind help, and no one who was present at Duffield on the 22nd of September last will ever forget Mr. Strutt's genial hospitality on that occasion, only five days previous to his terribly sudden fall, from the effects of which he has not, up to the present time, rallied. That his recovery may at last be perfect, is the heart-felt desire, we are sure, of every member of this Society.

We have to record, with sorrow, the removal by death of another of our Vice-Presidents. Llewellyn Jewitt was one of the first to interest himself in the formation of this Society, and always took a lively interest in our proceedings, though we have not often seen him at our meetings. He will be a missed man by many beyond our own circle. We regret too, deeply, the death of one of our Auditors, James Lingard, another staunch supporter of our work.

Our total number of members this year is rather less than last, but as the names struck off are chiefly those of gentlemen who never paid any subscriptions, the Society will not suffer from their removal. We cannot congratulate ourselves this year upon the appearance of the Balance Sheet; as we said last year, expenses have been incurred over the production of the journal, which were far in excess of previous cost. The Society has been too ambitious with regard to illustrations, which are always a costly item.

Many county societies, similar to our own, receive valued contributions from the pencils as well as the pens of members, or plates have been given so as to reduce expenses. The present issue of the Journal is less bulky than some of its predecessors. The article on Duffield Castle would not have been nearly so profusely illustrated had not the Council sanctioned an arrangement whereby the Society is only responsible for half their cost. It is quite hoped that our expenses in future will be less, and that our financial position will shortly resume its former satisfactory state : this alone is wanting to make your Council quite satisfied with the ninth year of our proceedings.

ARTHUR COX,
Hon Sec.

Mill Hill, Derby,
January 22nd, 1887.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1886.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

| RECEIPTS. | £ s. d. | EXPENDITURE. | £ s. d. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|
| Entrance Fees and Subscriptions | 152 19 0 | Balance, 31st Dec., 1885 | 3 5 8 |
| Bound copies of Journal | 3 0 0 | Postages and Incidental Expenses | 6 5 6 |
| Sale of Journals | 8 2 0 | Printing | 4 9 0 |
| Interest | 8 5 4 | Printing Journal | 173 12 0 |
| Balance Due to Bankers | 25 5 10 | Grant for Duffield Excavations | 10 0 0 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| | £197 12 2 | | £197 12 2 |

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| Life Compositions and Entrance Fees to Dec. 31st, 1885 | 215 15 0 | Invested in Mortgages on Derby Corporation Rates, 4 per cent. | 170 0 0 |
| Life Composition, 1886 (1). | 5 5 0 | Do, 3½ per cent. | 50 0 0 |
| Entrance Fees , , (10) | 2 10 0 | Balance | 3 10 0 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| | £223 10 0 | | £223 10 0 |

*Examined and found correct.*JAMES B. COULSON, {
WILLIAM BEMROSE, {
26TH JANUARY, 1887.C. JAMES CADE,
19TH JANUARY, 1887.

17 MAY 1935

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

OLD DEEDS IN THE PARISH CHEST OF
ST. WYSTAN'S, REPTON.

TRANSCRIBED AND TRANSLATED BY E. G.

N the parish chest of the ancient church of St. Wystan of Repton, which is kept in the parvise over the south porch, is a parcel of old deeds, or evidences, extending from the time of Edward I. to that of Henry VIII. A literal extended transcript, accompanied with a translation, is here given of each of these seventeen documents, arranged in chronological order. They all seem to be evidences of small plots of land that at one time were Church or parish property, and that were probably confiscated to greedy courtiers in the days of Edward VI., under the plea of being associated with superstitious uses, such as the burning of a lamp in the Lady Chapel, recited in the tenth deed.

The seventh of these documents is the Crown receipt for the year 1348, for the Tenth and Fifteenths granted to Edward III., from the township of Repton. This is an item of much value and interest, for we believe it to be a unique sample of a locally preserved receipt for the payment of this impost.

I.

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego Radulphus filius Galfridi de Rependone dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Radulpho filio Johannis filii Radulphi de eadem unam dimidiam acram terre mee arabilis in campis de Rep' abuttantem usque Depedale et jacentem juxta terram domini Prioris de Repend' ex una parte Habendam et tenendam dictam terram cum pertinenciis suis dicto Radulpho heredibus et assignatis suis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius libere quiete bene et in pace de feodo et hereditate in perpetuum. Et ego dictus Radulphus filius Galfridi et heredes et assignati mei dictam dimidiam acram terre cum pertinenciis suis dicto Radulpho filio Johannis et heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus adquietabimus et in perpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Hugone Meye Johanne filio Johannis Nicholao Pikard Warino Carpenterio Johanne Pistore et aliis.

[Translation.]

Know all men present and to come that I Ralph son of Geoffrey of Repton have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed to Ralph son of John son of Ralph of the same one half acre of my arable land in the fields of Repton abutting up to Depedale and lying next the land of the lord Prior of Repton on one side To have and to hold the said land with its appurtenances to the said Ralph his heirs and assigns of the chief lords of that fee freely quietly well and in peace in fee and inheritance for ever And I the said Ralph son of Geoffrey and my heirs and assigns the said half acre of land with its appurtenances to the said Ralph son of John and his heirs and assigns will warrant acquit and defend against all people for ever. In witness whereof to this my present charter I have set my seal. These witnesses: Hugh Meye, John son of John, Nicholas Pikard, Warin Carpenter, John Baker, and others.

II.

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego Radulphus filius Johannis filii Radulfi de Rep' dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi necnon quietum clamavi cum (sic) et heredibus meis Roberto de Fornewerke sissori manenti in Rep' et Alicie uxori ejus et heredibus eorum et assignatis unam dimidiam acram terre mee arabilis in campis de Rep' quam quidem dimidiam acram habui ex dono et feoffamento Radulphi filii Galfridi et jacet in Depedale se extendens usque le Croked Hayrowe inter terram domini Prioris, et terram Matild' Agas Habendam et tenendam dictam dimidiam acram terre cum pertinenciis suis quibuscunque de capitalibus dominis feodi illius dictis Roberto et Alicie uxori ejus et eorum heredibus et assignatis libere quiete bene et in pace cum omnibus aysiamentis dicte terre spectantibus in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum. Et

ego vero dictus Radulphus filius Johannis et heredes mei et assignati mei dictam dimidiam acram terre cum pertinentiis suis quibuscumque dicto (sic) Roberto et Alicie uxori ejus et eorum heredibus et assignatis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus adquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee et quiete clamacioni sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Roberto de Sneyston Will'o Balle Will'o le Mason Hugone Meye Will'o Appleby et aliis Datum apud Rep' die Sancti Gregorii Pape anno regni Regis Edwardi primo.

[*Translation.*]

Know all men present and to come that I Ralph son of John son of Ralph of Repton have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed and also quit-claimed for me and my heirs to Robert of Foremark tailor dwelling in Repton and to Alice his wife and their heirs and assigns one half acre of my arable land in the fields of Repton which said half acre I had of the gift and seofment of Ralph son of Geoffrey and it lies in Depedale extending itself up to the Crooked Hayrowe between the land of the lord Prior and the land of Maud Agas To have and to hold the said half acre of land with its appurtenances whatsoever of the chief lords of that fee to the said Robert and Alice his wife and their heirs and assigns freely quietly well and in peace with all easements to the said land belonging in fee and inheritance for ever. And I the said Ralph son of John and my heirs and my assigns will warrant acquit and defend the said half acre of land with its appurtenances whatsoever to the said Robert and Alice his wife and their heirs and assigns against all people for ever. In witness whereof to this my present charter and quitclaim I have set my seal. These witnesses: Robert de Sneyston, William Balle, William the mason, Hugh Meye, William Appleby, and others. Given at Repton on the day of Saint Gregory, Pope, in the first year of the reign of King Edward. [12 March, 1307-8.]

No. III.

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego Radulfus filius Galfridi filii Rogeri Carpenterii de Rep' dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Roberto le Taylur de Fornewerke manenti in Rep' et Alicie uxori sue et eorum heredibus et assignatis unam dimidiam acram terre mee arrabilis in territorio de Rep' jacentem super Honerbromhul inter terram Matilde Agaz a parte australi et terram Will'i Costey a parte aquilonari et extendit se a forera domini Prioris usque le Herdewiksiche Habendam et tenendam dictam dimidiam acram terre de capitalibus dominis feodi illius dictis Roberto et Alicie et eorum heredibus et assignatis libere quiete bene et in pace cum omnibus aysamentiis et commoditatibus dicte terre spectantibus infra villam de Rep' et extra in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum Et ego vero dictus Radulfus heredes mei et assignati mei quicunque dictam dimidiam acram terre cum pertinentiis prenominatis

Roberto et Alicie heredibus eorum et assignatis quibuscunque contra omnes gentes warantizabimus in omnibus acquietabimus et cuicunque vel quandocunque dare vendere vel assignare voluerint imperpetuum defendemus In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus domino Hugone capellano Roberto de Snypeston' Hugone Meye Will'o Balle Will'o le Taylur et aliis Datum apud Rep' die Jovis in festo Sancti Valentini martiris anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi octavodecimo.

[*Translation.*]

Know all men present and to come that I Ralph son of Geoffrey son of Roger Carpenter of Repton have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed to Robert the Taylor of Foremark dwelling in Repton and to Alice his wife and to their heirs and assigns one half acre of my arable land in the territory of Repton lying upon Honerbromhul between the land of Maud Agaz on the south side and the land of William Costey on the north side and it extends itself from the headland of the lord Prior up to the Herdewiksiche To have and to hold the said half acre of land of the chief lords of that fee to the said Robert and Alice and their heirs and assigns freely quietly well and in peace with all easements and commodities to the said land belonging within the town of Repton and without in fee and inheritance for ever And I the said Ralph my heirs and my assigns whosoever the said half acre of land with the appurtenances to the beforenamed Robert and Alice their heirs and assigns whomsoever will warrant against all people will acquit in all things and to whomsoever and whensoever they will to give sell or assign the same will defend for ever In witness whereof to the present charter I have set my seal. These witnesses: Sir Hugh Chaplain, Robert de Snypestone, Hugh Meye, William Balle, William the Taylur and others. Given at Repton on Thursday the feast of Saint Valentine the martyr in the eighteenth year of the reign of king Edward son of king Edward [14 February 1324-5].

IV.

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego Radulphus filius Galfridi filii Rogeri Carpenterii de Rep' dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Roberto le Taylur de Fornewerke manenti in Rep' et Alicie uxori sue et eorum heredibus et assignatis unam dimidiam acram terre mee arrabilis in Campo de Rep' versus le Hay inter Honerbromhul et Brasput' jacentem juxta terram Matild' Agaz a parte australi et terram Roberti Jon a parte aquilonari et extendit se a forera Simonis le Lander usque le Herdewykesiche Habendam et tenendam dictam dimidiam acram terre cum pertinenciis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius dictis Roberto et Alicie et eorum heredibus et assignatis quibuscunque et cuicunque et quandocunque dare vendere et assignare voluerint libere quiete bene et in pace cum omnibus aysiamentis et commoditatibus dicte terre spectantibus in feodo

et hereditate imperpetuum Et ego dictus Radulphus heredes mei et assignati dictam dimidiā acram terre cum pertinenciis prenominatis Roberto et Alicie heredibus eorum et assignatis quibuscumque contra omnes gentes waantizabimus in omnibus acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus domino Hugone capellano Roberto de Snipeston' Will o Appleby Hugone Meye Will'o Balle et aliis Datum apud Rep' die Sabbati in festo Sancti Cedde episcopi anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi octavodecimo.

[*Translation.*]

Know all men present and to come that I Ralph son of Geoffrey son of Roger Carpenter of Repton have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed to Robert the Taylor of Foremark dwelling in Repton and to Alice his wife and their heirs and assigns one half acre of my arable land in the field of Repton towards the Hay between Honerbromhul and Braspute lying near the land of Maud Agaz on the south side and the land of Robert Jon on the north side and extends itself from the headland of Simon the Lander up to the Herdywykesiche To have and to hold the said half acre of land with the appurtenances of the chief lords of that fee to the said Robert and Alice and to their heirs and assigns whomsoever and to whomsoever and whensoever they will to give sell and assign the same freely quietly well and in peace with all easements and commodities to the said land belonging in fee and inheritance for ever And I the said Ralph my heirs and assigns will warrant acquit and defend the said half acre of land with the appurtenances to the beforenamed Robert and Alice their heirs and assigns whomsoever against all people and in all things for ever. In witness whereof to my present charter I have set my seal. These witnesscs: Sir Hugh chaplain, Robert de Snipestone, William Appelby, Hugh Meye, William Balle and others. Given at Repton on Saturday the feast of Saint Chad bishop in the eighteenth year of the reign of King Edward son of king Edward [2 March 1324-5].

V.

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego Radulphus filius Galfridi filii Rogeri Carpentarii de Rep' dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Roberto le Taylor de Fornewerke manenti in Rep' et Alicie uxori sue et eorum heredibus et assignatis quibuscumque unam acram terre mee arabilis in territorio de Rep' cuius una dimidia acra jacet in le mers inter terram Rogeri filii Willielmi super le hul ex parte una et terram Matilde Agaz ex parte alia et extendit se a le Scherthaude londe usque Trente et una Roda jacet super le Ruggewe耶 versus Robincros inter terram dicti Rogeri et Warini Carpentarii et una roda jacet in campis versus Neutone apud Knavegrene inter terram dictorum Rogeri et Matilde Habendam et tenendam dictam acram terre de

capitalibus dominis feodi dictis Roberto et Alice heredibus eorum et assignatis quibuscumque libere quiete bene et in pace cum omnibus aysiamentis dicte terre ubique spectantibus in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum Et ego dictus Radulphus heredes mei et assignati quicunque dictam acram terre cum pertinenciis prenominatis Roberto et Aiicie et eorum heredibus et assignatis quibuscumque contra omnes gentes warantizabimus in omnibus acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Roberto de Snipestone Will'o Appelby Hugone Meye Will'o Balle Warino Carpenterio et aliis Dat' apud Rep' die Dominica proxima ante festum Sancti Georgii martiris anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi octavodecimo.

[*Translation.*]

Know all men present and to come that I Ralph son of Geoffrey son of Roger Carpenter of Repton have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed to Robert the Taylor of Foremark dwelling in Rep' and Alice his wife and to their heirs and assigns whomsoever one acre of my arable land in the territory of Rep' whereof one half acre lies in the marsh between the land of Roger son of William upon the hill on one part and the land of Maud Agaz on the other part and extends itself from the Scherthaudelonde up to Trente and one rood lies upon the Ridgeway towards Robincros between the land of the said Roger and Warin Carpenter and one rood lies in the fields towards Newton at Knavegrene between the land of the said Roger and Maud To have and to hold the said acre of land of the chief lords of the fee to the said Robert and Alice their heirs and assigns whomsoever freely quietly well and in peace with all easements to the said land everywhere belonging in fee and inheritance for ever And I the said Ralph my heirs and assigns whosoever the said acre of land with the appurtenances to the beforenamed Robert and Alice and their heirs and assigns whomsoever will warrant in all things acquit and defend against all people for ever. In witness whereof to the present charter I have set my seal. These witnesses : Robert de Snipestone, William Appelby, Hugh Maye, William Balle, Warin Carpenter and others. Given at Repton on Sunday next before the feast of Saint George the Martyr in the eighteenth year of the reign of King Edward son of King Edward [19 April 1325].

VI.

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod nos Nicholaus Pykard de Repingdon' et Juliana uxor mea dedimus concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Roberto le Taylur de Repinglon' unam dimidiam acram terre nostre arabilis cum pertinenciis in Repingdon' jacentem apud Kokthorn super le Middelfurlonge inter terras Willielmi Agaz et Willielmi Nike et buttantem super terram Ade Gambone ad unum capud et ad aliud capud super terram Roberti

Dousamour Habendam et tenendam predictam dimidiam acram terre cum pertinenciis predicto Roberto le Taylur et heredibus vel assignatis suis libere quiete et in pace imperpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia eis inde debita et de jure consueta Reddendo inde annuatim dictis dominis capitalibus ij denarios quadrantem pro omnibus aliis serviceis et demandis Et nos vero predicti Nicholaus et Juliana uxor mea et heredes nostri predictam dimidiam aeram terre cum omnibus suis pertinenciis ut predictum predicto Roberto le Taylur et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis warantizabimus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus domino Hugone le Barker capellano Will'o de Swarkeston' Johanne Cordi Will'o Meye Will'o Costeye et aliis. Datum apud Repingdon' die Mercurii proxima post festum Epiphanie Domini anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum vicesimo primo.

[*Translation.*]

Know all present and to come that we Nicholas Pykard of Repton and Juliana my wife have given granted and by this our present charter confirmed to Robert the Taylur of Repton one half acre of our arable land with the appurtenances in Repton lying at Kokthorne upon the middle-furlonge between the lands of William Agaz and of William Nike and abutting upon the land of Adam Gambone at one head and upon the land of Robert Dousamour at the other head To have and to hold the aforesaid half acre of land with the appurtenances to the aforesaid Robert the Taylur and his heirs or his assigns freely quietly and in peace for ever of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefrom to them due and of right accustomed Yielding therefrom yearly to the said chief lords two-pence farthing for all other services and demands And we the aforesaid Nicholas and Juliana my wife and our heirs will warrant the aforesaid half acre of land with all its appurtenances as aforesaid to the aforesaid Robert the Taylur and his heirs or his assigns for ever. In witness whereof to this our present charter we have set our seals. These witnesses : Sir Hugh le Barker chaplain, William of Swarkestone, John Cordi, William Meye, William Costeye and others. Given at Repton on Wednesday next after the feast of the Epiphany of the Lord in the twenty-first year of the reign of king Edward the third after the Conquest.

VII.

MEMORANDUM quod Taxatores et Collectores ^{xe} et ^{xve} triennalium domino Regi concessarum anno regni sui ^{xxij} receperunt de villata de Repyndon' quadraginta quatuor solidos unum denarium et obolum de primo termino primi anni concessionis predice. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum officiale presentibus est appensum. Datum apud Derb' die Veneris proxima ante festum Sancti Michaelis anno supradicto.

[*Translation.*]

Be it remembered that the Taxors and Collectors of the Tenth and Fifteenth granted to the lord the King for three years in the twenty-second year of his reign have received from the Township of Repyndon forty-four shillings one penny and a halfpenny for the first term of the first year of the grant aforesaid. In witness whereof the seal of office is appended to these presents. Given at Derby on Friday next before the feast of Saint Michael in the year abovesaid.

VIII.

PATEAT universis per presentes quod ego Johannes Cortel vicarius de Wylington' pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamavi Johanni Cordy de Repindon' et heredibus ac assignatis suis totum jus et clameum quod habui habeo seu quovismodo habere potero in quadam placea cum edificiis superstantibus et pertinenciis suis in villa de Repindon' que quidem placea cum edificiis superstantibus scituata est inter placeam condam Willielmi de Herteshorn ex una parte et inter placeam que vocatur le Steresplace ex altera parte Ita quod nec ego dictus Johannes Cortel nec heredes mei nec quovis aliis nomine nostro aliquod jus vel clameum in dicta placea cum edificiis superstantibus et cum pertinenciis suis de cetero exigere seu quovismodo vendicare valeamus sed ab omni accione juris et clamei in eisdem exclusi sumus imperpetuum per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto quiete clamacionis sigillum meum apposui. Datum apud Repindon' die Mercurii proxima post festum Annunciationis Beate Virginis Marie anno regni Regis Edwardi terci post conquestum tricesimo.

[*Translation.*]

Be it manifest unto all by these presents that I John Cortel vicar of Willington for me and my heirs have for ever quitclaimed to John Cordy of Repton and to his heirs and assigns all right and claim, which I had have or in any wise shall have in a certain plot with buildings standing thereon and their appurtenances in the town of Repton which said plot with buildings standing thereon is situate between the plot formerly of William de Hartshorn of one part and between the plot which is called the Steresplace of the other part So that neither I the said John Cortel nor my heirs nor any other in our name shall henceforth be able to demand or challenge in any wise any right or claim in the said plot with buildings standing thereon, and with their appurtenances, but from all action of right and claim in the same shall be for ever shut out by these presents. In witness whereof to this present writing of quitclaim I have set my seal. Given at Repton on Wednesday next after the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the thirtieth year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest.

IX.

PRESENS indentura testatur quod dominus Johannes de Mielton' capellanus Willielmus Botilere de Repindon' Hugo de Engleby de eadem et Nicholaus Nyke de eadem concesserunt ac dimiserunt Stephano Taylour de Bretby manenti in Repindon' Margerie uxori ejus et Thome filio eorum terciam partem unius mesuagii in Repindon' cum pertinenciis suis et tres buttas terre arabilis cum suis pertinenciis jacentes super Bromhull unam dimidiad acram jacentem versus le Hay inter Honourbromhull et Barseputte juxta terram condam Willielmi Agas et terram Roberti John' ac eciā unam dimidiad acram cum suis pertinenciis jacentem apud Kokethorn super le Medel Forlonge inter terram predicti Willielmi Agas et terram Willielmi Nyke et abuttantem super terram Ade Gambone ad unum caput et terram Roberti Dousamour ad aliud caput Habendam et tenendam de capitalibus dominis per servicia eis inde debita et de jure consulta omnia terras et tenementa predicta cum suis pertinenciis predictis Stephano Margerie uxori ejus et Thome filio eorum ad totam vitam eorum trium et alteri eorum qui diucius vixerit Reddendo eciā eisdem domino Johanni Willielmo Hugoni et Nicholao heredibus suis et assignatis suis annuatim pro predicta tercia parte mesuagii et tribus buttis cum suis pertinenciis quinque solidus et decem denarios ad duos anni terminos in Repindon' usuales pro omnibus aliis servicis libere quiete bene et in pace Et si contingat predictum annualem redditum quinque solidorum et decem denariorum aretro existere in parte vel in toto per unum mensem post aliquem terminum prestatutum bene liceat predictis domino Johanni Willielmo Hugoni et Nicholao et heredibus suis et suis assignatis in omnibus predictis terris et tenementis cum suis pertinenciis distingere et districcionem penes se retinere quoisque de predicto redditu ac de arreragiis si que sint plenarie eisdem fuerit satisfactum Et predicti dominus Johannes Willielmus Hugo et Nicholaus et heredes sui et assignati sui omnia terras et tenementa predicta cum suis pertinenciis prefatis Stephano Margerie uxori ejus et Thome filio eorum ad totam vitam eorum trium et alteri eorum qui diucius vixerit ut supra dictum est contra omnes gentes warantizabunt et defendant In cuius rei testimonium hiis indenturis partes prenominate mutuo sigilla sua apposuerunt Hiis testibus Roberto Wele Johanne Wareyn Johanne Byschope Roberto Daubour Will'mo del Hay et aliis. Datum apud Repindon' die Jovis proxima post festum Sancti Gregorii anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum quarto decimo.

[Translation.]

The present Indenture witnesseth that Sir John de Mielton chaplain William Botilere of Repton Hugh de Ingleby of the same and Nicholas Nyke of the same have granted and demised to Stephen Taylour of Bretby dwelling in Repton Margery his wife and Thomas their son a third part of one messuage in Repton with its appurtenances and three butts of arable land with their

appurtenances lying upon Bromhull one half acre lying towards the Hay between Honourbromhull and Barseputte next the land formerly of William Agas and the land of Robert John and also one half acre with its appurtenances lying at Kokethorn upon the Medel Forlonge between the land of the aforesaid William Agas and the land of William Nyke and abutting upon the land of Adam Gambone at one head and the land of Robert Dousamour at the other head To have and to hold of the chief lords by the services therefor to them due and of right accustomed all the lands and tenements aforesaid with their appurtenances to the aforesaid Stephen Margery his wife and Thomas their son for the whole life of the three of them and to the one of them who shall the longer live Yielding also to the same Sir John William Hugh and Nicholas their heirs and their assigns yearly for the aforesaid third part of a messuage and three butts with their appurtenances five shillings and tenpence at the two terms of the year usual in Repton for all other services freely quietly well and in peace And if it happen the aforesaid yearly rent of five shillings and ten pence to be behind in part or in all for one month after any term before appointed it shall be fully lawful for the aforesaid Sir John William Hugh and Nicholas and their heirs and their assigns to distrain in all the aforesaid lands and tenements with their appurtenances and the distress with them to retain until of the aforesaid rent and of the arrears (if any there be) it shall be fully satisfied unto the same And the aforesaid Sir John William Hugh and Nicholas and their heirs and their assigns all the lands and tenements aforesaid with their appurtenances to the aforesaid Stephen Margery his wife and Thomas their son for the whole life of the three of them and to the one of them who shall the longer live as is abovesaid will warrant and defend against all people. In witness whereof to these Indentures the parties aforesigned have mutually set their seals. These witnesses : Robert Wele, John Wareyn, John Byscope, Robert Daubour, William of the Hay and others. Given at Repton on Thursday next after the feast of Saint Gregory in the fourteenth year of the reign of King Richard the second after the Conquest.

X.

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Cooke de Repindone capellanus dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea indentata (*sic*) mea confirmavi Willielmo filio Johannis de Engleby tres seliones terre arabilis cum suis pertinenciis de Engleby que simul jacent super le Wyteflatte inter terram Prioris de Repindone et terram Johannis Fyschere et lanceant super foeraram condam Roberti Gregory quos quidem seliones habui ex dono et feofamento domini Willielmi de Meiltone capellani Habendum et tenendum predictos tres seliones cum suis pertinenciis predicto Willielmo filio Johannis et heredibus suis sive assignatis suis libere quete bene et in pace imperpetuum de me et heredibus meis per servicium unius floris rose ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste ac

eciam reddendo inde annuatim preposito seu procuratori luminis altaris Capelle Sancte Marie in ecclesia parochiali de Repindone qui pro tempore fuerit sexdecim denarios ad festum Sancti Michaelis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicud aliqua elemosina melius et quietius dari potest. Et si contingat predictum annalem redditum sexdecim denariorum aretro existere in parte vel in toto per duos dies post octavas predicti festi Sancti Michaelis volo et concedo ego predictus Willielmus filius Johannis pro me et heredibus meis et meis assignatis quod ex tunc bene licebit preposito seu procuratori luminis predicti altaris qui pro tempore fuerit in omnibus terris et tenementis bonis et catallis nostris distingere et districta penes se retinere in quorum manus fuerint inventa quousque de predicto redditu sexdecim denariorum sive de arreragiis si que sint plenarie fuerit sibi satisfactum. Et ego vero predictus Johannes et heredes mei predictos tres seliones et cum suis pertinencis sapredicto Willielmo filio Johannis et heredibus suis sive assignatis suis ut supradictum est et in forma predicta contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus Indenturis tam prefatus Johannes Cooke quam sepeditus Willielmus filius Johannis mutuo sigilla sua apposuerunt. Hiis testibus Johanne Fraunceys de Engleby Symone Fraunceys de Mieltone Laurencio Halm de Engleby Will'mo Gylot de eadem Hugone de Engleby de Repindone et aliis. Dat' apud Engleby dxe Mercurii in vigilia Ascencionis Domini anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum sexto decimo.

[*Translation.*]

Know all present and to come that I John Cooke of Repton chaplain have given granted and by this my present charter indented have confirmed to William son of John de Ingleby three selions of arable land with their appurtenances in Ingleby which lie together upon the Wyteflatte between the land of the Prior of Repton and the land of John Fyschere and strike upon the headland formerly of Robert Gregory which said selions I had of the gift and feoffment of Sir William de Meiltone chaplain To have and to hold the aforesaid three selions with their appurtenances to the aforesaid William son of John and his heirs or his assigns freely quietly well and in peace for ever of me and my heirs by the service of one rose-flower at the feast of Nativity of Saint John Baptist and also yielding therefrom yearly to the provost or proctor of the altar-light of Saint Mary's Chapel in the parish church of Repton for the time being sixteen pence at the feast of Saint Michael in free pure and perpetual alms as any alms can be the better and more quietly given. And if it happen the aforesaid yearly rent of sixteen pence to be behind in part or in all for two days after the Octaves of the aforesaid feast of Saint Michael I the aforesaid William son of John do will and grant for me and my heirs and my assigns that then it shall be fully lawful for the provost or proctor of the light of the afore-

said altar for the time being to distrain in all our lands and tenements goods and chattels and the distresses in whose hands soever they shall be found to retain with him until of the aforesaid rent of sixteen pence or of the arrears (if any there be) it shall be fully satisfied unto him. And I the aforesaid John and my heirs the aforesaid three selions with their appurtenances to the often-named William son of John and their heirs or their assigns as is above said and in form aforesaid will warrant and defend against all people for ever. In witness whereof to the present Indentures as well as the aforesaid John Cooke as the often-named William son of John have mutually set their seals. These witnesses: John Fraunceys of Ingleby, Simon Fraunceys of Milton, Laurence Halm of Ingleby, William Gylot of the same, Hugh de Ingleby of Repton and others. Given at Ingleby on Wednesday the Eve of the Ascension of the Lord in the sixteenth year of the reign of King Richard the second after the Conquest.

XI.

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus Dawbur et Alicia Dawbur de Repyndon' dedimus et concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Symoni Hauker et Roberto Maynard et Henrico Maysam et Willielmo Neke omnia bona nostra et catalla mobilia et inmobilia vbicunque fuerint inventa predictis Symoni et Roberto et Henrico et Willielmo habenda et tenenda ad voluntatem suam si deficiamus unam diem solvendi. In cuius rei testimonium presente carte nostra (*sic*) sigillum nostrum appossumus. Hiis testibus: Johanne Bolt Johanne Bisshop Will'o Boteler Hugone de Engulby Ricardo Neke et aliis. Datum apud Repyndon' in festo Sanctorum Philippi et Jacobi apostolorum anno regni Regis Henrici quarti post conquestum quinto.

[*Translation.*]

Know all men present and to come that I [for *we*] Robert Dawbur and Alice Dawbur of Repton have given and granted and by this our present charter confirmed to Simon Hauker and Robert Maynard and William Neke all our goods and chattels moveable and immovable wheresoever they shall be found To have and to hold to the aforesaid Simon and Robert and Henry and William if we make default one day in paying. In witness whereof to this our present charter we have set our seal. These witnesses: John Bolt, John Bisshop, William Boteler, Hugh of Ingelby, Richard Neke, and others. Given at Repton on the feast of Saints Philip and James Apostles, in the fifth year of the reign of King Henry the fourth after the Conquest.

XII.

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod nos Robertus Hanson' de Repyndon' et Thomas Hether de Tuttebur' Barker dedimus concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Ricardo Piper de Repyndon et Alicie uxori ejus unam

dimidiam acram terre arabilis cum pertinenciis suis jacentem in campo de Repyndon' inter terram Rogeri de Maysam ex parte una et terram Thome del Stone ex parte altera et lanceat super Hardewyksyche Habendam et tenendam predictam dimidiam acram terre cum pertinenciis suis predictis Ricardo et Alicie uxori ejus heredibus et assignatis suis libere quiete bene et in pace in perpetuum Reddendo inde annuatim predictis Roberto et Thome Hether heredibus et assignatis suis tres danarios argenti ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste et si predicti Ricardus et Alicia uxor [ejus] vel heredes sui aut sui assignati per capitalem dominum pro predictis tribus denariis districti fuerint tunc ijdem Ricardus et Alicia uxor ejus heredes et assignati sui a solucione predictorum trium denarium anni redditus cessabunt donec prefati Robertus et Thomas Hether heredes et assignati sui plenam et sufficientem inter capitalem dominum et predictos Ricardum et Aliciam uxorem ejus heredes et assignatos suos de hujusmodi districcione mitigationem fecerint Et nos predicti Robertus et Thomas Hether et heredes nostri predictam dimidiam acram cum pertinenciis suis predictis Ricardo et Alicie uxore ejus heredibus et assignatis suis ut predictum est contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus in perpetuum per presentes In enjus rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre sigilla nostra apposuimus Hiis testibus Thoma de Doddyngsels Ricardo Broune Johanne Bolte Roberto Dawbur et Ricardo Nykke et aliis Datum apud Repyndon' die Sabbati proxima post festum Translacionis Sancti Edwardi Regis anno regni Henrici quarti post conquestum undecimo.

[*Translation.*]

Know all present and to come that we Robert Hanson of Repton and Thomas Hether of Tuttebury Barker have given granted and by this our present charter confirmed to Richard Piper of Repton and Alice his wife one half acre of arable land with its appurtenances lying in the Field of Repton between the land of Roger de Masam of one part and the land of Thomas del Stone of the other part and it strikes upon Hardewyksyche To have and to hold the aforesaid half acre of land with its appurtenances to the aforesaid Richard and Alice his wife their heirs and assigns freely quietly well and in peace for ever Yielding therefrom yearly to the aforesaid Robert and Thomas Hether their heirs and assigns three silver pence at the feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist And if the aforesaid Richard and Alice [his] wife or their heirs or their assigns shall be distrained by the chief lord for the aforesaid three pence then the same Richard and Alice his wife their heirs and assigns shall cease from the payment of the aforesaid three pence of yearly rent until the aforesaid Robert and Thomas Hether their heirs and assigns shall make full and sufficient mitigation of such distress between the chief lord and the aforesaid Richard and Alice his wife their heirs and assigns And we the aforesaid Robert and Thomas Hether and our heirs by these

presents will warrant the aforesaid half acre of land with its appurtenances to the aforesaid Richard and Alice his wife their heirs and assigns as is aforesaid against all people for ever. In witness whereof to this our present charter we have set our seals. These witnesses: Thomas de Doddyngsels, Richard Broune, John Bolte, Robert Dawbur and Richard Nykke, and others. Given at Repton on Saturday next after the feast of the Translation of Saint Edward the king in the eleventh year of the reign of king Henry the fourth after the Conquest.

XIII.

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod nos Willielmus Baker de Swartlingcote et Katerina uxor mea dedimus concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Ambrosio Fissher capellano heredibus et assignatis suis omnia mesuagia terras et tenementa redditus et servicia cum suis pertinenciis quod habemus in villis et in campis de Repyngton' Meleton' et Willyngton' holme Habenda et tenenda omnia predicta mesuagia terras et tenenda omnia predicta mesuagia terras et tenementa redditus et servicia cum omnibus suis pertinenciis prefato Ambrosio heredibus et assignatis suis de Capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum per servicia eis inde debita et de jure consueta. Et nos vero prefati Willielmus Baker et Katerina uxor mea omnia omnia (*sic*) predicta mesuagia terras et tenementa redditus et servicia cum suis pertinenciis prefato Ambrosio heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus Ricardo Broune Will'o Warde de Coton' Roberto Saveney et multis aliis. Datum apud Repyngton' predictam die Sabati proxima post festum Sancti Dionisii anno regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie undecimo.

[*Translation.*]

Know all men present and to come that we William Baker of Swadlingcote and Katherine my wife have given granted and by this our present charter confirmed to Ambrose Fissher chaplain his heirs and assigns all the messuages lands and tenements rents and services with their appurtenances which we have in the towns and in the fields of Repton Milton and Willington holme To have and to hold all the aforesaid messuages lands and tenements rents and services with all their appurtenances to the aforesaid Ambrose his heirs and assigns of the chief lords of those fees by the services to them therefrom due and of right accustomed And we the aforesaid William Baker and Katherine my wife will warrant and defend all the aforesaid messuages lands and tenements rents and services with their appurtenances to the aforesaid Ambrose his heirs and assigns against all people for ever. In witness whereof to this our present charter we have set our seals. These witnesses: Richard Broune, William

Warde of Coton, Robert Saveney and many others. Given at Repton aforesaid on Saturday next after the feast of Saint Dionys in the eleventh year of the reign of king Henry the sixth after the Conquest of England.

XIV.

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod nos Willielmus Baker de Swartlyngcote et Katerina uxor ejus (*sic*) dedimus concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Ambrosio Fissher capellano heredibus et assignatis suis unam acram terre cum pertinenciis in Repyngton' jacentem juxta Bromehill inter terram predicti Ambrosii ex parte una et le More Syche ex parte altera Habendam et tenendam predictam acram terre cum pertinenciis predicto Ambrosio heredibus et assignatis suis libere quiete bene et in pace de Capitali domino feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et nos vero prefati Willielmus et Katerina et heredes nostri predictam acram terre cum pertinencis prefato Ambrosio heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et in perpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus Ricardo Broune Roberto Dauber Gilberto Ins et multis aliis. Datum apud Repyngton' predictam die Sabati proxima post festum Sancti Cedde episcopi anno regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie quartodecimo.

[Translation.]

Know all men present and to come that we William Baker of Swadlingcote and Katherine my wife have given granted and by this our present charter confirmed to Ambrose Fissher chaplain his heirs and assigns one acre of land with the appurtenances in Repton lying next Bromehill between the land of the aforesaid Ambrose of one part and the More Syche of the other part To have and to hold the aforesaid acre of land with the appurtenances to the aforesaid Ambrose his heirs and assigns freely quietly well and in peace of the chief lord of that fee by the services therefrom due and of right accustomed And we the aforesaid William and Katherine and our heirs will warrant and defend the aforesaid acre of land with the appurtenances to the aforesaid Ambrose his heirs and assigns against all people for ever. In witness whereof to this our present charter we have set our seals. These witnesses : Richard Broune, Robert Dauber, Gilbert Ins and many others. Given at Repton aforesaid on Saturday next after the feast of Saint Chad bishop in the fourteenth year of the reign of king Henry the sixth after the Conquest of England.

XV.

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego dominus Ambrosius Fisher capellanus dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Radulpho Fisher heredibus et assignatis suis unam acram terre cum pertinenciis in Repingdon' jacentem juxta Bromehill inter terram predicti Ambrosii ex parte una et le More Siche -

ex parte altera Habendam et tenendam predictam acram terre cum pertinenciis predicto Radulpho heredibus et assignatis suis libere quiete bene et in pace de Capitali domino feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta Et ego vero prefatus Ambrosius et heredes mei predictam acram terre cum pertinenciis prefato Radulpho heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus [et] in perpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Will'mo Percy Will'mo Hill Ricardo Hunt Johanne Daubeni Will'mo Baker et multis aliis. Datum apud Repingdon predicta[m] die Lune post festum Sancti Dunstani episcopi anno regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie tricesimo octavo.

[*Translation.*]

Know all men present and to come that I Sir Ambrose Fisher chaplain have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed to Ralph Fisher his heirs and assigns one acre of land with the appurtenances in Repton lying next Bromehill between the land of the aforesaid Ambrose of the one part and the More Siche of the other part To have and to hold the aforesaid acre of land with the appurtenances to the aforesaid Ralph his heirs and assigns freely quietly well and in peace of the chief lord of that fee by the services therefore due and of right accustomed And I the aforesaid Ambrose and my heirs will warrant and defend the aforesaid acre of land with the appurtenances to the aforesaid Ralph his heirs and assigns against all people for ever. In witness whereof to this my present charter I have set my seal. These witnesses : William Percy, William Hill, Richard Hunt, John Daubeny, William Baker and many others. Given at Repton aforesaid on Monday after the feast of Saint Dunstan bishop in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of king Henry the sixth after the Conquest of England.

XVI.

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego Radulphus Fisher de Repingdon dedi concessi et hac carta mea presenti confirmavi Rogero Smythe capellano Willielmo Dawns et Johanni Clerke heredibus et assignatis suis unam acram terre cum pertinenciis in Repingdon jacentem juxta Bromehille inter terram Roberti Fisher qui nunc tenet de Prioratu Sancte Trinitatis de Repingdon ex parte una et le more Siche ex parte altera Habendam et tenendam predictam acram terre cum pertinenciis predictis Rogero Willielmo et Johanni heredibus et assignatis suis libere quiete bene et in pace de Capitali domino feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consulta Et ego vero prefatus Radulphus et heredes mei predictam acram terre cum pertinenciis prefatis Rogero Willielmo et Johanni heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus et in perpetuum defendemus In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte me sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Willielmo Percy

Richardo Hunt Will'mo Baker Johanni Prest Johanni Laurenson et multis aliis Datum apud Repingdon predictam die Dominica post festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie secundo.

[*Translation.*]

KNOW all men present and to come that I Ralph Fisher of Repton have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed to Roger Smythe chaplain William Dawns and John Clerke their heirs and assigns one acre of land with the appurtenances in Repton lying next Bromehille between the land of Robert Fisher (who now holds of the Priory of Holy Trinity of Repton) of the one part and the more Siche of the other part To have and to hold the aforesaid acre of land with the appurtenances to the aforesaid Roger William and John their heirs and assigns freely quietly well and in peace of the chief lord of that fee by the services therefore due and of right accustomed And I the aforesaid Ralph and my heirs will warrant and defend the aforesaid acre of land with the appurtenances to the aforesaid Roger William and John their heirs and assigns against all people for ever. In witness whereof to this my present charter I have set my seal These witnesses : William Percy, Richard Hunt, William Baker, John Prest, John Laurenson and many others. Given at Repton aforesaid on Sunday after the feast of Saint John Baptist in the second year of the reign of King Edward the fourth after the Conquest.

XVII.

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego Radulphus Aleysaunder de Repyngdon dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Johanni Fraunceis de Fornewarke juniori Richardo Meysem de Repyngdon et Georgio Smythe de eadem unam peciam prati continentem dimidiam acram jacentem in Leyholme infra dominium de Repyngdon in quodam campo vocato Repingdon felde inter terram Willielmi Browne ex parti orientali et terram Mauricii Barkley militis ex parte occidentali et abuttantem super Potlock hege ex parte boriali et super le quarell poole ex parte australi Habendam et tenendam omnia (*sic*) predictam peciam terre seu prati prefatis Johanni Richardo et Georgio heredibus et assignatis suis in perpetuum de Capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta ad usum predictorum Johannis Richardi [et] Georgii heredum et assignatorum suorum in perpetuum Et ego vero predictus Radulphus et heredes mei omnia (*sic*) predictam peciam terre seu prati prefatis Johanni Richardo Georgio heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus acquietabimus et in perpetuum defendemus per presentes ad usum predictum In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Will'mo Meysem Johanne Smythe Johanne Pratt Johanne Hunt et Rogero Bysshop et multis aliis Dat' primo die mensis Aprilis anno regni Regis Henrici octavi vicesimo.

[*Translation.*]

Know all present and to come that I Ralph Aleysaunder of Repton have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed to John Fraunceis of Fornewarke the younger Richard Meysem of Repton and George Smythe of the same one piece of meadow containing half an acre lying in Leyholme within the lordship of Repton in a certain field called Repton felde between the land of William Browne on the east part and the land of Maurice Barkley knight on the west part and abutting upon Portlock hedge on the north part and upon the Quarell poole on the south part To have and to hold all the aforesaid piece of land or meadow to the aforesaid John Richard and George their heirs and assigns for ever of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefor due and of right accustomed to the use of the aforesaid John Richard [and] George their heirs and assigns for ever And I the aforesaid Ralph and my heirs all the aforesaid piece of land or meadow to the aforesaid John Richard [and] George their heirs and assigns will by these presents warrant acquit and defend against all people for ever to the use aforesaid In witness whereof to this my present charter I have set my seal These witnesses: William Meysem, John Smythe, John Pratt, John Hunt, and Roger Bysshop, and many others. Given the first day of the month of April in the twentieth year of the reign of King Henry the eighth.

Carved Panels from the Old Home of the Babingtons in Derby.

BY REV. CHARLES KERRY.

 LOVER, in his History of Derbyshire (Vol. ii., p. 521), states that in 1712 the ancient stone gateway of old Babington House was standing. "This gateway was ornamented with the arms of Babington sculptured in stone, and supported by baboons upon tuns. *The hall was wainscotted with oak: on the panels were various devices, and baboons upon tuns carved thereon; the same being a play upon the name of Babington.*"

Six of these panels are now in the possession of the Rev. Charles Kerry.

The first (Pl. I., No. 1) has a tree with three drooping branches on each side, each having a cluster of berries on a twisted stem, each leaf plain, and ending in a single point. The foot of the tree is inserted in a tun—plainly indicating a rebus. The stem of the tree is supported by two lions rampant, their noses being in contact in front of the stem; their forelegs are placed on each other's shoulders, as if in the act of embracing.

The same device, but without the lions, also appears on two oak spandrels, taken from the old roof of Dethic Church, and still preserved there. This roof was erected by Sir Anthony Babington, Knight, about 1530. The following extract from the fourth volume of the Surrey Archaeological Collections (p. 294) may serve to throw some light upon this rebus. Mr. Charles Baily, in his remarks on timber houses, writes: "Much painted glass, con-

sisting of coats of arms, badges, and other figures, is still preserved in many of the windows at Sutton Place, near Guildford; amongst which is a curious rebus of the Weston family, which was interpreted and explained for the first time by Mr. William Henry Black, F.S.A., upon the occasion of the visit of the members of the Surrey Archaeological Society on July 7, 1864. It appears also on many parts of the exterior, executed in terra cotta. It is a vine leaf with a bunch of grapes in conjunction with a barrel or tun. Mr. Black reads it in Norman French—the *grapes* as UVES; the ‘UV’ in which is equal to ‘VV’ or ‘W,’ UVES thus becomes ‘WES,’ and the tonne or tun completes the name WESTON.”

In this panel, however, the tree bearing the grapes or clusters is planted *in* the tun—hence, according to this interpretation, we shall obtain the word WES-IN-TUN, or *Wessington*, the name of an adjoining township to Dethic.

I can find no traces of an alliance of the Babingtons with the Wessington family, but the device may refer to some connection of the Dethics with a neighbouring family of this name, which alliance would naturally be perpetuated by the Babingtons as the heirs of the Dethic family.

The second panel (Pl. I., No. 2) has a Phœnix rising from its ashes within a conventional wreath. The folding of the wreath above is probably not without its significance. The bird will imply resuscitation, and the wreath duration.

The third panel (Pl. I., No. 3) is very interesting, and, taken with the first, corroborates unmistakably its Babington origin. At the top of the panel is the head of a baboon. In its mouth is a flute, dividing itself a little below the voice-hole (formed exactly like that of a child’s modern whistle) into two curved and diverging pipes, each showing five recorders or finger-holes. The pipe for the right hand has three above and two below. In the pipe for the left hand this order is reversed. These pipes, combined with pomegranates, form a sort of canopy to the principal compartment, which contains a cockatrice rampant, with three claws and a spur on each foot; its dragon-like tail is curved over from beneath. Whether the bird is intended to be rampant or “saltant,” I



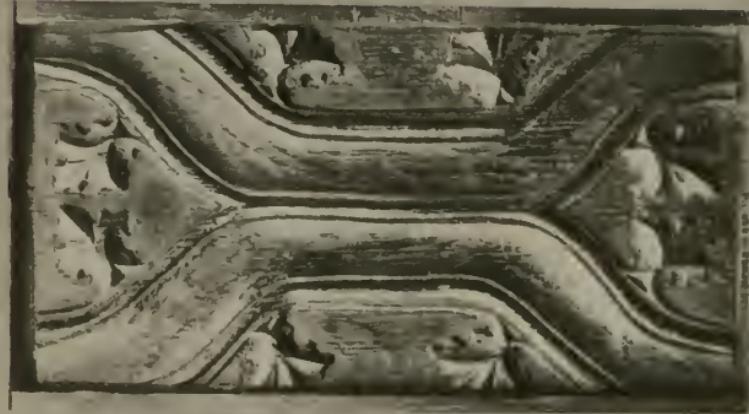
PLATE II.

No. 3.



R. KLEENE, DERBY

No. 2.



1899-1900-1901

No. 1.



PLATINOTYPE.

OAK PANELS FROM BABINGTON OLD HALL, DERBY.

cannot say, but its lively attitude would lead one to suppose that it was not insensible to the strains of the piper above.

The baboon with his pipe is clearly intended for Baboon "*tune*," or "*tone*," a form of the family rebus which is most unusual.

The fourth panel (Pl. II., No. 1) has a bird of the wading family, with its long neck tied into a single knot. The wings are very short and the bill long. The feet (unwebbed) have each four long claws —three and one. The bird is enclosed in an oblong compartment by a plain moulding with Vandyke foliation on the top and sides. From the treatment, this also may be intended for a family device.

The fifth (Pl. II., No. 2) has a common form of late Gothic panelling, with leaves for cusps.

The sixth (Pl. II., No. 3) has the bust of a laughing jester looking across his right shoulder. His dress consists of a conical shaped cap, the point of which falls behind the head and terminates in a globular perforated pendant. The cap is secured by a double cord passing round the head and forming the belt of a feathery crown. He wears a fine linen shirt, finely pleated round the neck into a plain punctured collar or band, probably fastened at the back. The collar of his jerkin is of fur, and of the most ample dimensions, rising from a point at the waist and completely covering the shoulders.

From the amount of character depicted in the face, the prominent forehead, the bright piercing eye, the Roman nose, and the expressive mouth, there can be no doubt but that we have here a tolerably good portrait of a valued servant and favourite of the Babington household.

Inventory of Robert Marples, 1676.

By S. O. ADDY, M.A.

HE inventory which follows these words of introduction has been chosen as illustrative of the manner in which the house of a Derbyshire country gentleman was equipped and furnished two centuries ago. The original document is in the Lichfield Probate Registry.

Robert Marples, whose house and household goods are here described with some minuteness, was a man of considerable estate. He was descended from an ancient family, which was formerly seated at Holbeck Woodhouse, in the parish of Norton Cuckney, in the county of Notts. In 1533, Richard Marples of Holbeck Grange was, with the exception of Sir Wm. Pierrepont, the only freeholder and the largest landowner in Holbeck.*

By the kindness of Earl Manvers I have had an opportunity of seeing many deeds and documents at Thoresby, to which Robert Marples was a party, affecting lands both in Derbyshire and in other counties. Upon any disposition of the family estates of the Pierreponts being made, his name generally appears as trustee. The inference seems to be that he was steward of the Earl's estates. His family had, at least a century previous to the date of this inventory, been associated with the Pierreponts either as friends, retainers, or relations, and this connection continued down to the year 1716, when Richard Marples, of the city of London, gentleman, "Receiver General" of the Dean and Chapter of St.

*Survey Book of Sir Wm. Pierrepont, 1533, *penes* Earl Manvers. The land attached to the Grange was 129 acres. The other holdings were limited to 4 or 5 acres each.

Paul's, as trustee for the then Duke of Kingston, conveyed the Manor of Cromford in Derbyshire, to William Soresby, gentleman.

It appears from Close Roll 1649 (part 52, number 39), that Robert Marples was living at Barlborough on the 10th January, 1649. The Earl of Kingston was killed in the King's service near Gainsborough in 1643. Probably, therefore, it was about that time that Robert Marples removed from Holbeck Woodhouse to Barlborough.*

It is certain that Robert Marples made no testamentary disposition of his lands, and there can be no doubt that they passed by settlement or deed of entail. He died in August, 1676, and was buried at Barlborough on the 21st of that month. The manner in which some of these properties devolved may be gathered from the following notes of fines, passed a few years after his death. To understand the effect of a fine it must be remembered that the plaintiffs are the purchasers or grantees of the land in question, and the defendants the vendors or grantors.

Fine Hil. 30 and 31 Car. II., Derby (1679).—Between John Chambers, *plaintiff*, and Edward Marples, William Marples, Robert Staniford, and Hannah his wife, *defendants*; of one cottage, 14 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, and common of pasture in *Barlborough*.

Fine Trin. 30 Car. II., Derby (1679).—Between Andrew Clayton, gent., and John Greaves, clerk, *plaintiffs*, and William Marples and Ellen his wife, *defendants*; of one messuage, 40 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 25 acres of pasture and common of pasture for all animals in *Barlborough*.

Fine Trin. 33 Car. II., Derby (1682). Between John Chambers the elder, John Chambers the younger, and John Taylor, *plaintiffs*, and William Marples and Ellen his wife, John Roper and Elizabeth his wife, William Roper and Mary his wife, and George Kent and Ann his wife, *defendants*; of 30 acres of land in *Barlborough*.

Fine Hil. 35 and 36 Car. II., Derby (1684.)—Between Ralph

* By his will, dated 12 July, 1639, Robert Pierrepont, Earl of Kingston, gave to the said Robert Marples 100 marks.

Heathcote, clerk, John Greaves, and Elihu Hodkyn, *plaintiffs*, and Francis Willoughby, gent., and Mary his wife, Robert Jarvis and Mary his wife, and Elizabeth Marples, spinster, *defendants*; of one messuage, 30 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, 28 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for all cattle in *Barlborough*.

Fine Hil. 36 and 37 Car. II., Derby (1685.)—Between John Renshawe, gent., Henry Bradley, and Francis Marples, *plaintiffs*, and Thomas Spencer and Elizabeth his wife, William Marples, John Heydon and Susan his wife, and Henry Lowe, *defendants*; of one messuage, one garden, 22 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 3 acres of pasture, and of the 16th part of the Manor of Darleigh, and other premises in *Darley*, *Bridgetown*, *Barlborough*, and *Staveley*.

Fine Trin. 2 Jac. II., Derby (1687.)—Between John Kirke, gent., *plaintiff*, and William Marples and Hellen his wife, *defendants*; of premises in *Barlborough*. *

Hannah Marples, widow and administratrix, died in November, 1676, and on the 20th March, 1685-6 William Marples, of Barlborough, the eldest surviving son, took out letters of administration of the goods of Robert Marples, deceased, “unadministered by Hannah Marples, his mother, likewyse deceased.” The surety to this bond was Francis Parkes, of Higham, co. Derby, gentleman.

As, during the great rebellion, the Earl of Kingston was on the side of the Royalists, and was, indeed, slain in the service of the King, we may be sure that Robert Marples espoused the same cause, and it is a matter of history that most of those who followed the king suffered in their estate. A notable example of this, was Colonel Wm. Bullock, of Norton Hall, whose monument in the church of Norton declares how his estate was almost frittered away by the civil wars. I think it probable that the estate of Robert Marples suffered in the same way. At all events, it is not easy to understand upon any other supposition why, after his death, his family should have so soon sold their inheritance.

* I have little doubt that, by the fine passed in 1687, the house in which Robert Marples lived was conveyed. Possibly this John Kirke was one of the Kirkes of Anston.

William Marples, eldest surviving son of Robert, lived at Moorside, in the parish of Staveley, which adjoins Barlborough. His son, Samuel Marples, married, on the 11th June, 1696, Margaret, daughter of Robert Wilson, of Ecclesall, near Sheffield, and George Jobson Marples, Esquire, of Brinkcliffe Tower, Ecclesall, and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, is the heir-at-law of and the seventh in direct descent from the above-mentioned Robert Marples, as appears by a pedigree of the family entered at the Heralds' College.

Marples is generally written Mapples or Maples in documents earlier than the 17th century. At this period the letter *a* was universally sounded as the *a* in father now is, and in the Barlborough registers the name is written indifferently Marples, Mapples, or Marpulls.

A True and perfect Inventorie of all the goodes and chatles of Robert Marples, late of Barlbrough, in the countie of Darbie, deceased, praised the sixtenthe day of September, anno regni regis Caroli secundi Angliae, &c. vicesimo octavo annoque domini 1676 by us whose names are hereunto subscribed.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----|--------|--------|
| Imprimis his purse and apparell | ... | ... | 6 06 8 |
| <i>Goodes in the house.*</i> | | | |
| Itm one landiront and Gallowbalke,‡ one Recon- | } | | |
| ooke,§ a paire of tonges, one fierpan, two | } | 0 10 0 | |
| toosteing Irons, and one longe plate... | } | | |

* The hall, or house-place. In farm-houses, to this day, the principal "living-room," situated between the parlour and the kitchen, is called the "house." It is here analogous to the modern dining-room. The entrance both to the greater and to the lesser manor house of this period was through this room.

† Generally called andiron, but this is the older and better form, being derived from the French *l'andier*. The andiron consisted "of an iron bar, sustained horizontally at one end by an upright pillar or support, usually ornamented or artistically shaped, at the other by a short foot; a pair of these, also called 'fire-dogs,' being placed one at each side of the hearth, or fire-place, with the ornamental ends to the front, to support burning wood."—*Murray's Dict.*

‡ The iron bar in the chimney from which the reckan-hook was hung.

§ A crook, or hook, for suspending a posnet or other vessel over a fire. The Cath. Engl. has a *rekande*. It is derived from the Icel. *rekendr*, a chain. See *Notes and Queries*, 6th S. xi., 157.

| | | | | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|----|----|
| Item One table | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 03 | 9 |
| Two sealed* chaires... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 04 | 0 |
| One turned† chaire | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 01 | 0 |
| One chiste‡ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 01 | 0 |
| Five Buffet stooles§ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 04 | 2 |
| One Dresser one smale forme | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 04 | 0 |
| One paire of pistles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 05 | 0 |
| One Barrell and some salte | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 08 | 0 |
| Two Roopes of unwins¶ and one hammer | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 00 | 6 |
| Foureteene pewter dishes foure saltes one cupp two sawcers one pewter bottle two flagons eight pewter poringers two pewter plates, in weighte 93 pounds at 10d. a pound in all | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 17 | 6 |
| Tenn glass botles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 01 | 6 |
| One Jacke** tipped with silver... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 02 | 0 |
| One silver flagon†† foure silver spoones | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 01 | 0 |
| One paire of snuffers two shealves with other husle- ments‡‡ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 01 | 6 |

* Pannelled. "The wals of our houses . . . are sealed with oke of our owne."—Harrison's *England*, ed. by Furnivall, part i., 235.

† Turned by the turner's wheel, or lathe. A remarkable chair of this kind was formerly in Hazelbarrow Hall, Norton. I may describe it as a great bundle of spindles.

‡ Chest. *Chiste* occurs in *Havelock the Dane*, 220. Lat. *cista*.

§ The *Prompt. Parv.* has "bofet, a thre foyd stole." *Buffet* is still used for a stool in Derbyshire.

|| "Dressar where meate is served out at."—Palsgrave. "Dressour or bourde whereupon the cooke setteth forth his dishes in order."—Huloet's *Abcedarium*, 1552. Our modern sideboard may be compared with it. In the *Boke of Curtasye*, ed. Furnivall, 1868, p. 195, the clerk of the kitchen is thus directed:

At dressour also he shalle stonde,
And sett forth mete dresset with honde.

¶ Onions. As the word is derived from the Lat. *unionem*, acc. of *unio*, this may have been the old pronunciation. I remember a man at Cold Aston being called Onion, though his real name was Unwin.

** A leathern drinking vessel. A vessel of this kind, made of dark leather, tipped with silver, and called a "black jack," was exhibited, amongst other specimens of ancient art, in the Sheffield Cutlers' Hall, in 1885.

†† The value of this silver flagon, probably an heirloom, should be noted. It will appear below that 25 sheep are valued at £5. It was probably a large two-handled cup, like the sconce-tankards used in the colleges of Oxford.

‡‡ Small articles of furniture. The *Cath. Angl.* has "an hustylmentt, *supeller*, *supellectile*, *utensile*." Long notes on the word will be found both in the *Prompt. Parv.* and the *Cath. Angl.*

| £ | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|
|---|----|----|

In the kitchen.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|---|
| One londiron* | one fire pan and tonges one paire of froges† | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 12 | o |
| One paire of Cobirons‡ four spitts two drippen panns | | | | | | | o | 07 | o |
| One smoothen iron§ and other old iron | ... | | | | | | o | 02 | o |
| Sixe Brasse potts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 01 | o | |
| Five Brass pannes | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 2 | 01 | 6 | |
| Two dozen of Napkins bein Hugabacks | | | | | | | o | 12 | o |
| One dozen more of Hugabacks & 1 dozen & five napkins of Diber¶ .. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 02 | o | |
| Eighte linnen pillowbeeres** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 06 | o | |
| Nyne table clothes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 10 | o | |
| Foure towels and foure cupbordcloths ††... | | | | | | o | 08 | o | |
| Thirteene linnen sheets and one paire of hempen sheetes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 12 | 6 | |
| One table & a fourme one cupboard | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 17 | 4 | |
| One Greate Brewen tubb | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 05 | o | |
| One fire pann | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 01 | 6 | |
| One penn Bowke‡‡ four kitts§§ two bowles one truncke one dish cradle one syle six piggons¶¶ one Brass Morter one Iron pestle & three dozen of trenches*** | | | | | | o | 09 | o | |

* See *landiron* above.

† I do not understand this word. Possibly it means the irons upon which the tongs, &c., rested.

‡ The irons by which the spit is supported.—*Halliwell*.

§ A flat-iron for “ironing” or smoothing linen, etc.

|| *Huckaback*, a coarse kind of linen.

¶ Diaper.

** Pillowcases. The word occurs in Chaucer as *pilwe-bere*. Palsgrave has “pyllowe bere, *taye doreillier*.”

†† “A cupboard-cloth or carpet. *Tapes*”—Baret’s *Alvearie*, 1580. “Cupboard or dresser. *Abacus*”—Huloet’s *Abcedarium*, 1552. “A cupboard to set plate upon.”—Cooper’s *Thesaurus*, 1573. A cupboard was a small table upon which bread and wine were placed; a table for cups to stand on. “Cupbordes layde with carpettes and cuysshyns.”—*The Boke of Keruinge*, p. 169. Ed. by Mr. Furnivall for the Early English Text Soc., 1868.

‡‡ “*Bouke*, a pail.”—Halliwell.

§§ “A wooden vessel.”—Halliwell. Still in use, I hear, as a wooden pail, with one handle, for holding milk.

||| A strainer, or sieve, for milk. “A mylke syle. *Colatorium*.” *Cath. Ang.*

¶¶ “Small wooden vessels, made in the manner of half barrels, and having one stave longer than the rest for a handle.”—Halliwell.

*** Trenchers.

| | | | | £ | s. | d. |
|----------------|----------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|
| One brandiron* | two lead panns | one chaire | one old kimble† with other huslements‡ | ... | ... | o 04 o |

In the Chamber over the kitchen.

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------|--------|
| Item two kimbles | ... | ... | ... | ... | o 07 o |
| One pair of Iron Racks | ... | ... | ... | o 06 | 8 |
| One Stryke § | ... | ... | ... | o 01 | 6 |
| One close stoole pott and three scutles | ... | | | o 01 | o |

In the New House. ¶

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------|----|---|
| Two tables and one fourme | ... | ... | .. | o 18 | o | |
| One livery table** one Deske one seeled†† chaire... | | | | o 08 | o | |
| Three Turned chaires one truncke | ... | ... | ... | o 05 | 6 | |
| One Green carpit | ... | ... | ... | o 06 | o | |
| One Raper†† | ... | ... | ... | o 05 | o | |
| A Libry of Books | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 06 | 8 |

In the Well Parlour. §§

| | | | | |
|---|-----|---|----|---|
| One stand bed with the bedding on it being one feather bead two boulsters two pillowes two blankets one Rugg and one paire of sheetes | ... | 2 | o3 | 4 |
|---|-----|---|----|---|

* "Brandiron, or posnet. Chytra." Baret's *Alvearie*, 1580.

† A brewing vessel. The *Prompt. Parv.* has "Kymlyne or Kelare, vesselle. Cunula." The word is found in Chaucer. Halliwell gives *Kembing*, a brewing vessel, as a Lincolnshire word. In *Cath. Angl.* the word appears as "a kymnelle, amula." Mr. Herrtage, in his note to the *Cath.*, describes the word as meaning "a large tub, made of upright staves, hooped together in the manner of a cask. They are used for salting meat in, for brewing, and such like purposes."

‡ See previous Note.

§ "Stryke, to give measure by, roulet a mesurer."—Palsgrave.

|| A. S., *scutel*, a dish, or bowl. In Baret's *Alvearie*, 1580, is "scuttle, sportula."

¶ Evidently the Library.

** "A livery," says Way (*Prompt. Parv.*, 308), "denotes whatever was dispensed by the lord to his officials or domestics annually, or at certain seasons; whether money, victuals, or garments." Halliwell gives "a livery cupboard," *q. v.* The *Cath. Angl.* has "lyveray of mete."

†† See previous Note.

†† Rapier?

§§ Probably so called from its proximity to a draw-well. Within a few feet of the window of an oak-panelled room of a house at Cold Aston, in Dronfield parish, called Ockley Hall, was a deep draw-well.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---|----|----|
|--|---|----|----|

| | | | | |
|--|-----|---|----|---|
| One half headed bed with the beding one feather bed one paire of blankets one bed billinge* | ... | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| one paire of sheetes one boulster one paire of curtaines | ... | | | |
| One Chiste | ... | 0 | 08 | 0 |
| One Livery table one deske one paire of tables one carpit | ... | 0 | 08 | 0 |

In the ould mans chamber

| | | | | |
|--|-----|---|----|---|
| One seedle bedsteade one boulster two pillowes three coverlets one feather bead one paire of blankets one paire of curtaines | ... | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Two chistes one little table | ... | 0 | 08 | 0 |

In the Well Chamber

| | | | | |
|--|-----|---|----|---|
| One seedled bed one featherbed on it, one boulster one paire of sheetes one blanket one Rugge | ... | 3 | 00 | 0 |
| Two chists one covert chaire | ... | 0 | 05 | 6 |
| Two little boxes one lookeing glass with other huslements | ... | 0 | 02 | 6 |

In the servantes parlour

| | | | | |
|--|-----|---|----|---|
| One beadstead one featherbead one pair of Sheetes two blankets two coverlets and one boulster | ... | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| One cloose stoole three shelves three Buffet fourmes one plancke with other huslements | ... | 0 | 05 | 0 |

In the sellour

| | | | | |
|---|-----|---|----|---|
| One Guyle fatt† three loomes three barrels one soe‡ one piggen one tunndish§ with other huslements | ... | 1 | 10 | 0 |
|---|-----|---|----|---|

In the New Chamber

| | | | | |
|---|-----|---|----|---|
| One bedstead one feather bed on it and one boulster | ... | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Six chaire frames three buffet frames | ... | 0 | 09 | 0 |
| One childe chare with other huslements | ... | 0 | 01 | 6 |

* Covering.

† A wort tub; the tub in which the liquor ferments.—Halliwell.

‡ “A large tub, holding from twenty to thirty gallons, and carried by two men on a stang, or pole, is called a *soo*.”—Halliwell. Palsgrave has “soo, a vessel, *cune*.” In “Wright’s Vocabularies” is “*tina*, a *soe*.” “*Tina*, a great bolle which beyng full of wine every man might drinke as he would.”

§ A wooden funnel through which liquor is poured into casks.

| | | | | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|----|----|
| <i>In the Deary</i> | | | | | | | |
| Itm two chearnes | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 05 | o |
| Two flesh kitts | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 04 | o |
| One cheese tubb | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 03 | o |
| Five Butter potts | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 01 | 6 |
| Two Bowles two trunckes | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 02 | o |
| Foure Dressors | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 07 | o |
| One plate of leade & one grater* | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 02 | o |
| One cleaver | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 00 | 6 |
| One voider† with other huslements | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 01 | 6 |
| <i>In the Entry</i> | | | | | | | |
| One large cupboard | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 13 | 4 |
| One peazehooke‡ & three pikeforks | .. | .. | .. | .. | o | 01 | 4 |
| <i>In the neather parlour</i> | | | | | | | |
| One table | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 04 | o |
| One londiron fyre pann & tonges | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 04 | o |
| One coach chaire§ | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 03 | o |
| Two setworke chaires | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 06 | 8 |
| Foure Buffet stooles | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 05 | o |
| One counter table | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 03 | o |
| Two Mapps | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 01 | o |
| <i>In the Chamber over ye Neather Parlour</i> | | | | | | | |
| One table | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 06 | o |
| One large chiste | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 09 | o |
| Woolle | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 10 | o |
| One still | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 08 | o |
| One paire of hempen sheetes | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 06 | o |
| Whyte hangeinges for a bed | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 05 | o |
| One hempinge table cloth | ... | ... | ... | ... | o | 02 | o |

* "Grater to grate bread. *Tyrcnestis*."—Baret's *Alvearie*, 1580. Grated bread was much used in old cookery.

† "A basket, or tray, for carrying out the relics of a dinner or other meal, or for putting bones in."—Halliwell. The word is still in use.

‡ Probably a fork for pease straw.

§ Dr. Cox informs me that he has heard "coucher," meaning a settle with a high back. I have seen "coach chair" in other inventories.

|| Perhaps hempen.

INVENTORY OF ROBERT MARPLES.

31

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---|----|----|
|--|---|----|----|

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| One linnen table cloth | ... | ... | ... | 0 03 0 |
| One Dyber table cloth | ... | ... | ... | 0 07 6 |
| One dozen of course Napkins | ... | ... | ... | 0 02 0 |

In the Garner Chamber

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Two londirons | ... | ... | ... | 0 05 0 |
| One paire of cobirons six wean* stroaks† with other ould iron | ... | ... | ... | 0 18 3 |

Goodes in the stable

| | | | | |
|---|-----|----|----|---|
| Three horses three mares and the horse geares | ... | 32 | 00 | 0 |
| One beange‡ one hay heacke§ & two bords | ... | 0 | 08 | 0 |
| Two sadles | ... | 0 | 10 | 8 |
| Two pykeforkes one shovell | ... | 0 | 01 | 4 |

Beas in the yarde

| | | | | |
|--|-----|----|----|---|
| One Gray coulte | ... | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| One Blacke filley and one bay coulte | ... | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Six oxen | ... | 30 | 00 | 0 |
| Five cowes | ... | 15 | 00 | 0 |
| One Heffer one Bullocke one Bull calfe and three other calves | ... | 9 | 00 | 0 |
| Two younge calves | ... | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| One Bull | ... | 2 | 13 | 4 |
| Five and twenty sheepe | ... | 5 | 00 | 0 |
| Tenn Swyne | ... | 3 | 00 | 0 |

In the yarde

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|---|----|---|
| Two corne waines | ... | 4 | 06 | 8 |
| Two corke waines | ... | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| One corke carte | ... | 3 | 00 | 0 |
| Seaven ston troughes | ... | 1 | 05 | 0 |
| One great Sled¶ | ... | 0 | 03 | 4 |

* Wain, wagon.

† The iron hoops by which cart wheels are bound. More frequently written *strake*.‡ A corn bin. The *Prompt. Parv.* has "bynge. Theca, cumera."

§ The bars from which horses eat hay, etc.

|| I do not understand this.

¶ Dray, or sledde, which goeth without wheeles."—*Baret*. Generally used for carrying ploughs to the field.

| | | | | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|----|----|
| Two stand Heckes* | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 03 | 0 |
| One Oxeharrow† & two horse harrows | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Three ladders | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Three ploughs & the irons | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 00 | 0 |

In the Beaste housses

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---|----|---|
| One shelve waine copp‡ three boardes one wean shealven and one little sled | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 08 | 6 |
| Two pair of wean shealvins one swath rake one carte peece and other huslements there | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 19 | 6 |
| Hempe | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 04 | 0 |
| Tymber and other wood | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 03 | 4 |
| One grindlestonn§ | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 04 | 0 |
| One myllston | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 01 | 6 |
| Foure yoks & two teames and a pair of lanes¶ | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Two wean ropes | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 02 | 0 |
| Three sives one mault shovell | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 01 | 0 |
| One window sheete and 3 sacks | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 05 | 0 |

In the Barne

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----|----|---|
| Wheate and Barley | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 13 | 4 |
| Pease and oates | ... | .. | ... | 28 | 00 | 0 |
| For Hay in the Barne and Stacke | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 03 | 4 |
| Five acre of Barley earth | ... | .. | ... | 05 | 10 | 0 |
| Eleaven acre of Fallowes | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Eight geese 4 hens 1 cocke and one turkey with all other huslemt. whatsoever | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 11 | 0 |

The whole sume £265 5 3**

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---------|
| William Johnson | } | prisers |
| Thomas Chambers | | |
| George Machen | | |
| Joseph Drue | | |

* Four-sided racks in a farm-yard.

† Ploughing was at this time, and for many years afterwards, done by oxen.

‡ Top.

§ Grindstone. Cf. Grindford Bridge, near Hathersage.

|| Yokes. (?)

¶ Perhaps whipping lines for guiding oxen in ploughing.

** By this inventory a cow is valued at £3. Assuming that £22 is now the average price, the total sum represents nearly £2,000 of our money.



3



S. Barlowe

Painted Glass in Morley Church, Derbyshire.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

(*Concluding Notice.*)

BESIDES the St. Ursula window, of which a notice appeared in this journal last year, there are two others, of which we now give coloured drawings. Plate III. is from the window in the east end of the south aisle ; it has been a three-light window, but one bay is blocked out by a monument. The two lights remaining are fitted with early 15th century glass. It will be observed that the architectural ornaments, which form a frame to the figures of St. Elizabeth and St. Peter, are massive, and that there is enough shading to give it relief. The glass, on which this part is painted, is clear white ; but the blue and ruby are coloured glass, the shading being painted upon them.

Now, in the case of the St. Ursula window (Plate IX., Vol. viii.), and in the other plate attached to this article, the way in which the framework was painted is quite different ; there is no shading at all, the crocketed tabernacle framework is only a yellow outline stain on white glass, which has a pleasant silvery shimmer very agreeable to the eye, and admitting a great deal of light. This stain is not found earlier than the latter part of the 15th century. It was discovered by Jacques Lallemand, of Ulm. His discovery is called *miraculous*. He died on the 10th October, 1491, aged 80 years.*

* See *L'Art Monumental*, par L. Batissier, p. 658.

In the canopy work of the window now under notice, yellow is used; but not in the same way as in those to which reference has just been made. It is used on the chamfers and in the recessed parts only. There is, in the east window of the choir of York Minster, canopy work very similar to that in Plate III. It was painted by John Thornton, of Coventry, in 1405.* This would fix the date very early in the 15th century.

We will now turn to the figures. St. Elizabeth is not by any means an elegant figure, being rather short. She is represented wearing gloves, and has a closed book in her right hand. Her dress, seen below the blue mantle, is richly embroidered, and she wears white shoes. She stands on a handsomely decorated dais. In the compartment below the figure are some persons in the attitude of supplication. Three of them are females in black dresses and black hoods; the bodies of the dresses are cut low, and show an under-dress of yellow, which appears to be embroidered; a very elegant necklace completes the costume, the pendant jewels from which nearly cover the breast. The male persons wear long blue coats, with a girdle, to which is attached a yellow purse; they wear yellow hose and have yellow hair; their shoes are white. These costumes appear to be such as were worn during the Tudor period. It has been suggested† that this window may be a memorial to John Sacheverell, who was killed at Bosworth Field, 1485; but this does not agree with his brass which is on the wall near by. On it are five girls and three boys, and the dresses are not quite the same.

The other light has a figure of St. Peter; the same shortness will be noticed in him. He wears a ruby robe and a white under dress, which is richly embroidered. From the third and fourth fingers of his right hand hang the keys, and he supports an open book with both hands, though the left is not visible. His hair is yellow: "His hed was crolle and yellow the hair"—evidently a favourite colour of hair.

* See Poole and Hugall's History, p. 98.

† *Churches of Derbyshire*, Vol. iv., p. 344.





G. Bailey.

We now take the remaining three-light window (Plate IV.). It is complete, and presents a much more cheerful and harmonious appearance than that which we have just described. It is rather overdone with blue,—a fine colour, but apt to give a sombre appearance where there is too much of it. In the centre-light of this window are pictured the four evangelists writing on scrolls, each seated at a desk, and accompanied by his emblem. All the evangelists have wings. St. Mark wears a curious cap, or bonnet. All have long yellow hair, and St. Matthew has a beard. The scrolls have been broken, what remains of the inscriptions appears to be:—St. Mark, *istis*; St. Luke, *in bis binis*; St. Matthew, *rumi ltt t i filii*; St. John, *xpr complens oīa*.

We will now take the glass in the bay to the right of the Evangelists. In it are portraiture of St. William of York, and St. John of Bridlington. The former was Archbishop of York from 1144 to 1147, in which year he was deprived; but in the year 1153 he was restored, and remained until his death in 1154; he is said to have been poisoned with the sacrament. Butler denies this; but it is so associated in an anthem sung on the feast of his translation, Jan. 7th, which is in the York Breviary. He is said to have done many miracles during his life, as well as after his death, which took place on the 4th June, 1154. “His body gave the usual sign of sanctity, distilling a healing oil” (Poole and Hugull’s *History*, p. 42). He was canonized in 1226 by Pope Nicholas. He was succeeded by Roger, whose portrait is seen in the other bay on the left of the Evangelists; he became Archbishop on 10th October, 1154. About this time there was much objection raised as to subjection to the See of Canterbury, the Archbishops of York asserting their independence. Roger, who appears to have been a man of considerable spirit, took a rather curious method of asserting his independence. “For, being cited to attend a Council at Westminster (1176) before Hugo, the Pope’s Legate, a seat was designed for the York Metropolitan on the left of that personage, one for Richard, the Archbishop of Canterbury, being placed on the right. Roger, indignant at this arrangement, endeavoured to intrude himself between the Legate and Richard; but the latter not giving

way, the Metropolitan of York sat in the Archbishop of Canterbury's lap. The Bishops present were amazed, and remonstrated in vain, whereupon Richard's servants dragged Roger from his resting place, stamped on him, beat him with their fists, and tore to rags his Episcopal vestments ; whereon the Legate and the Archbishop of Canterbury departed the place, leaving Roger prostrate on the ground."* Roger complained of his ill usage to King Henry II., but that monarch only went into convulsions of laughter, and an appeal to Rome succeeded no better. He was a great benefactor to York Cathedral. St. William, his predecessor, does not appear to have done much for his Cathedral during his life, but after his canonization, great revenues resulted from the numbers of pilgrims who frequented his shrine ; and Archbishop Walter Gray appears to have made good use of them in adding to the Church.

The Prior of Bridlington, who is represented on the same compartment with St. William, died on the 10th October, 1379. An account of his life may be found in Butler's *Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and Principal Saints*, as well as of St. William ; but St. William's successor, Roger, is passed by with the remark that he was an "unworthy man."

How these three Yorkshire ecclesiastics came to be associated together in a remotely situated Derbyshire Church, may, we think, be gathered from the following facts :—We learn from Butler,† that St. William "was the son of Earl Herbert, and Emma, sister to King Stephen." The Fitzherberts of Norbury were connected by marriage with the lords of Morley.‡ Nicholas Fitzherbert, of Morley, married Alice, the daughter of Henry Bothe, of Arleston, co. Derby ; Nicholas died in 1473. Henry Statham, of Morley, married Anne Bothe, daughter of Thomas Bothe, of Barton, co. Lancaster ; Henry died 1480. The Bothe family gave two Archbishops to York ; firstly, William, from 1453-64, and secondly, Laurence Bothe, 1476-80. From these intermar-

* See *Acts of the Church*, p. 44, by J. W. Joyce, M.A. Whittaker, 1886.

† *Lives of the Saints*, Vol. VI., p. 155.

.‡ See *Churches of Derbyshire*, Vol. IV., p. 344.

riages, it is not difficult to perceive how these Yorkshiremen came to be represented in the Morley glass.

We notice in passing that the title of Saint is not given to William in the glass, but to Roger, and that whilst William bears the crozier with a cross, usually indicating an Archbishop, Roger bears a crozier, or pastoral staff. The dress of each (a cope) is the same, differing only in colour, one being red the other green; both wear gloves, and a ring, though not on the same hand or finger. To the mitre of Roger are attached the pendant bands called *vittæ* or *ansulæ*, which are absent from that of William.

There are four shields in the upper part of the windows:—1st, *azure*, a lion rampant, *argent*, Estaferen; 2nd, *gules* three lozenges, *argent*, Statham; 3rd, quarterly 1 and 4 Statham, 3 and 4 Morley, *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, crowned *or*; 4th, Okeover, *argent*, a bend *sable*, on a chief *gules*, 3 bezants, *or*.

Since writing the article on the Saint Ursula window (Vol. VIII., plate 9), we have ascertained that there is a figure of the saint in a window of the north aisle of the choir of Winchester Cathedral, placed there by Bishop Fox, in the 16th century, the head of which is gone, but the lower part of the figure remains. She bears an arrow in each hand. There have been originally ten kneeling figures of her companions, but only six remain. A coloured drawing of this glass may be seen in Weales' *Quarterly Papers*, Vol. IV.

This paper concludes our remarks on the Morley glass, the whole of which has now been figured. The St. Robert of Knaresborough, and the finding of the Cross by St. Helena, are in the History of Morley Church, and the remaining three in this Journal.

We were glad to see on a recent visit to Morley that the old church has fallen into hands that care for it; the glass had been cleaned from dust and cobwebs; rubbings had been taken of the numerous brasses, and placed so that visitors could acquaint themselves with them by means of cards on which names and dates were given; and a concise history could be gathered without the fuss of a beadle or any other person to show the place;

happily in these days this can be safely done without risk of damage. We believe, also, that contributions, towards the repairs necessary from time to time, may be deposited in a small chest placed for the purpose. A visitors' book is also placed for any who wish to record their names and date of visit. This appears to us an excellent plan, which might be adopted in many other churches with advantage.

The sizes of the lights in the St. Elizabeth and St. Peter window are 4 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 3 in., and those in the three-light window 5 ft. 3 in. by 1 ft. 7 in.

[Mr. Bailey has given us leave to express a doubt whether the St. Roger of Plate IV. can be the Archbishop of that name; for we do not believe that Archbishop Roger of York was ever canonised; nor does it seem to us at all likely that an archbishop of the date of this glass would be represented with a mere pastoral staff, especially when St. William, in the same window, has a crozier. Surely it must represent some sainted bishop of the name of Roger. St. Roger, Bishop of London, who died in 1241, was the suggestion we made in *Churches of Derbyshire* (vol. iv., p. 344); perhaps it is not a very likely surmise, but at present no better one suggests itself.—ED.]

On a Cromlech formerly standing on Riber Hill, Matlock, in the County of Derby.

BY BENJAMIN BRYAN.

ALTHOUGH I have not, for a number of years, resided within my native county of Derby, I have constantly availed myself of opportunities of learning all I could about it through the media of such books as I could command. In this way, I have, I daresay, acquired as much information as to points of interest and the antiquities of the county as is possessed by the average Derbyshire man. Nevertheless, it came upon me as a revelation when I read, some two years ago, in the well-illustrated little "Journey Book of England—Derbyshire," published by Charles Knight and Co., in 1841 (p. 39), that a monument of antiquity of the most interesting kind, situate within the boundaries of the parish of Matlock, had been thrown down and partially destroyed.

The passage to which I particularly refer runs as follows:—

"Riber, two miles from Matlock, is, or rather was, a spot of considerable interest to the antiquarian. In Bray's 'Tour in Derbyshire,' published in 1783, there is a description of a Cromlech here, which resembled the Logan Stone of Cornwall. These Cromlechs are the vestiges of our remotest British ancestors, and usually consisted of a large stone placed in the manner of a table, but in an inclined position, upon other stones set up on end. They are supposed by some of our antiquarians to be the remains of altars used for idolatrous worship. This monument of superstition no longer exists, having been broken to build stone fences."

Having read this—the concluding passage, I may remark, not without pangs of regret—I became anxious to know more particularly what this Cromlech was like, and Pilkington's "View of Derbyshire" (1789), being the handiest book of reference at the time, I searched its pages in order to see what was there recorded. My reward was a very meagre one. All Pilkington has to say about these remarkable stones is this :—

"On the hill called Riber is what has been deemed by some a Druidical altar. I have been told that it is a very large stone with a basin upon it." (Vol. II., p. 312.)

It will have been observed that the authority quoted by Knight in the "Journey Book," is Bray's "Tour," a book which, being lately at the British Museum, I took the opportunity of consulting. Bray's book bears date 1783, and the tenour of his record clearly implies that he saw the remarkable structure under notice, so that up to his time it was perfect and complete. I have made a copy of his statement in regard to it, which runs as follows :—

"On the top of the hill called Riber, which is above the church [*i.e.*, the old parish church of Matlock], is a stone said to have been formerly a rocking stone, called in Cornwall a Logan Stone ; but it is not movable now ; it has a round hole in the top, exactly resembling one which Dr. Borlase in his 'Antiquities of Cornwall,' has given the plans of—plate xi., fig. 4. It is not very large, and is placed on two other stones" (p. 129).

I had been most anxious to trace a sketch of the very Riber stone itself ; but, unfortunately, knew of no illustrated History of Derbyshire, of a sufficiently early date to contain it. If there be any such work, I shall be extremely glad to learn the fact. In the meantime, as the next best thing, I went to Borlase's book, and there I found, as indicated by Mr. Bray, the plate of what, according to him, is a Logan Stone resembling that formerly upon Riber hill. A tracing of this plate, with the printed description of it (also from Borlase) is attached hereto. (*See postscript.*)

I have made an effort to trace, by means of the available books bearing on the locality, the latest date at which the Cromlech on Riber remained entire, and the result of my research will be found

set out below. In the section relating specially to Derbyshire in "The Beauties of England and Wales" (London, 1803), there occurs the following passage :—

"On the eminence above the [parish] church, called Riber hill, are the remains of what has been supposed a Druidical altar, but which has more resemblance to a Cromlech ; tho' it may probably have only been intended as a point for the transmittal of signals. It is called Hirst Stones, and consists of four rude masses of grit-stone, one of which, apparently the smallest, is placed on the others, and is computed to weigh about two tons. On the upper stone is a circular hole, six inches deep and nine in diameter, wherein 50 years ago stood a stone pillar" (p. 505).

I must confess to having grave doubts as to the accuracy of this "pillar" story. The fact that the earlier records make no mention of such a thing as a pillar goes a long way towards discrediting any such supposition as that one ever existed. The name of "the Hirst Stones," it may also be remarked, appears here for the first time.

I do not profess to have exhausted all the authorities, but I have taken note of what appeared to be the chief. I come now to "Rhodes's Peak Scenery" (London, 1822). At page 116, Part III. of this elegant work, I find the following observations :—

"In our walk to Matlock [*via* Starkholmes] we passed along the side of a hill to Riber Top, where there is a singular collection of stones, supposed to have been originally a Druidical altar ; some antiquaries say a Cromlech, which appears more probable ; they are called Hirst Stones, and are not unworthy of a visit, since those who feel no interest in these ancient relics will be amply repaid for the toil and trouble of ascending this eminence by the prospect it commands."

My next authority is my last. The following quotation is extremely useful, inasmuch as it indicates with considerable exactitude the precise situation which was occupied by these remarkable stones when perfect. It is from "The Matlock Companion," printed at Duffield, in 1835, by A. Jewitt, who was also, I believe, its most intelligent author. Mr. Jewitt writes as follows :—

"Leaving Matlock [Town] by a road a little above the church, Riber Hill is seen rising to the clouds on the left hand. On the brow of this hill, and nearly two miles above Matlock, our British forefathers erected one of those stupendous monuments, a Tohnen, Cromlech, or something of the same nature. It is mentioned by Mr. Bray as much resembling a Cornish Logan Stone described by Dr. Borlase. Till within these few years, this stone has remained entire, though unnoticed by modern tourists. The land on which it stood has passed into other hands; a new tenant has got possession of the farm, and this monument of antiquity has been broken up to mend his fences or repair his house. The large stone which formed the base still remains almost entire, and in all probability will be suffered to remain so for years, for it forms part of the wall of the field. It is situated near the barn, a little to the right of the fir plantation at the northern brow" (p. 35).

The fir plantation here referred to still remains, and Mr. Jewitt indicates the situation of the Cromlech with so much particularity that I felt sure that whenever I was enabled to visit the spot, which I thought I had identified exactly on the Ordnance map, I should find the site of the Cromlech at once. In August last I ascended Riber Hill and sought the stone; but so far as I could trace, the hope expressed in the above extract that the rock which formed the base would be "suffered to remain for years," had not been fulfilled. In short, I was unable to find even the lower part of the monument in anything like its pristine form, and my fear is that it has been further mutilated until it bears no longer any resemblance to its former self. Since Jewitt's time, Riber Castle has been built, and the stone used in its erection, or some of it, has been obtained from a quarry which lies on the north-east side of the building. On the further side of this quarry from the Castle, runs, at a right angle with the wall bounding the fir plantation on its south-east side, a stone fence. At a point about half-way along the quarry side, the stratum of gritstone evidently cropped out at the surface, precisely in the line of the wall, of which it must literally have formed part. This outcropping piece of rock was, I believe, the base of the ancient stone monument about which I

am writing; but it has been removed. That this removal has been effected within some recent period is evidenced by the fact that the wall has never been thoroughly repaired at the spot where the rock clearly cropped up. I cannot help thinking that the great regret which I felt on making this discovery will be felt by all who take an interest in the ancient monuments and archæological remains of the county.

POSTSCRIPT.

Rough Sketch (with description) of fig. 4, pl. xi., The Logan Stone, in St. Agnes Island, Scilly. From Borlase's "Antiquities of Cornwall":—



"There is a very remarkable stone of this kind on the island of St. Agnes, in Scilly. The under rock is 10 feet 6 inches high, and 47 feet in circumference round the middle, and touches the ground with no more than half its base. The upper rock rests on

one point only, so nicely that two or three men with a pole can move it. It is 8 feet 6 inches high, and 47 feet in girth. On the top is a large basin, 3 feet 11 inches in diameter (at a medium), at the brim wider, and 3 feet deep. By the globular shape of this upper stone, I guess that it has been rounded by art, at least ; if it was not placed on the hollow surface of the rock it rests upon by human force, which to me appears not unlikely." (p. 181.)

[In July, 1866, I had a conversation with two old cottagers on Riber about the missing Cromlech. Both of them, one aged 80 and the other 84, well remembered the stones when standing, and said that they were destroyed when a new line of fence was made. The older of my informants described its appearance as something like a big cottage loaf, a description which can not inaptly be applied to the Scilly Logan Stone. He further spoke of the hole in the top stone, and said that when children they often clambered up and filled the cup, which had always water in it, with spring or summer flowers. This same cavity he described as being drilled deeper and filled with gunpowder to effect the destruction of the upper stone.—ED.]



Notes on the Manors of Kirk Langley and Meynell Langley.

[FROM THE MSS. OF THE LATE GODFREY MEYNELL; COMPILED
circa 1830.]*

MEYNELL Langley.

HE earliest record I can find relative to King's or Kirk Langley is in Domesday Book; it was then part of the possessions of Ralf, the son of Hubert; and Mr. Wolley of Matlock is inclined to think that it belonged to the Meynells at a very early period. By this survey it appears that—"Levenot has four carucates of land, there are to the geld six carucates of land, there is in demesne one carucate, and two villains and four bordars have two carucates; there is a wood where cattle may graze, one mile long and three furlongs broad, and a small underwood; in the time of Edward the Confessor worth one hundred shillings, now only forty shillings." At the compiling of Domesday Book, Langley does not appear to have been held under Ralf Fitz Hubert by Robertus; but in the certificate given by Hubert Fitz Ralf, 12 Henry II, 1146, of the Knights' fees held of him, Robertus de Maisnell is mentioned as holding five of those Knights' fees of old feofment, which at least refers to the time of Henry I., 1108. Langley appears to have been one of Ralf Fitz Hubert's manors at the time Domesday Book was compiled, but it is mentioned to have been then held in demesne; it is not improbable, however, that it was soon after

* Permission to print these Notes has been kindly given by his grandson, the present Mr. Godfrey Meynell, of Meynell Langley.

granted to Robert de Maisnell, or one of his ancestors, and formed a part of those five Knights' fees above-mentioned, and that it afterwards became the property of a younger son, who was the ancestor of the Meynells of Meynell Langley. Dugdale, in his *Warwickshire*, p. 798, says that Philippa Savage was the wife of Hugh de Meinell, of Langley Meynell, in Derbyshire, where their chief seat was ; and this refers to the time of Edward I., for he died in the 13th year of that king's reign.

Thus far we have traced the manor of Meynell Langley in the possession of the Meynells from Henry I.'s time, 1108. In the year 1268, Sir William Meynell, of Langley, was a great benefactor to the religious house at Yeaveley.* In 1285, Lord Hugh de Meynell resided at Langley, according to Dugdale, page 798, and his son William resided here, and died 7 Edward II., 1314;† his son, Hugh de Meinel, was a Baron of Parliament, 1 Edward III., and Barnes says that he was with Edward III. at the battle of Cressy, and that Lord Hugh de Meinel and several other nobles were taken prisoners at Mants.‡ The next in succession was Richard Meynell ; he died 33 Edward III., and, from the authority of Barnes, was at the battle of Poictiers. In this king's reign there were two gallant esquires of England slain, Richard Meynell and William Muswell ; he might be son of the former. The next possessor was Ralf de Meynil ; he died 10 Richard II., 1376. Ralf de Meynil left four daughters:—Joan, who was married (1) to John Staunton, of Staunton Harold, (2) to Sir Thomas Clinton Knt.; Elizabeth, to William Crawshaw; Margaret, to John Dethick, of Newhall; and Thomasine, to Reginald Dethick.§ Sir John Dethick, in right of his wife, about 1458, became possessed of Meynell Langley, but he died without issue male, and his estate at Meynell Langley devolved upon his only daughter, Margaret, who married Ralf Bassett, of Blore. William Bassett, his son, married Alice, daughter of

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii., p. 546.

† Vide *Extinct Peccage*.

‡ Barnes' *History of Edward III.*, pp. 804, 810.

§ Vide Erdeswick's *Staffordshire*.

Robert Moston, of Peckleton, co. Leicester ; he died 1456, and William, his son and heir, married Joan, the daughter and co-heiress of Richard Byron ; William was his son and heir, whose father died 1498, and he, the son, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Meverel, of Throwley, and died in 1506. William, his son, married Isabel, daughter of Robert Cokayne, and died in 1553. William Bassett was his son and heir, and the last possessor male of this estate ; he married (1) Elizabeth, the daughter of Anthony Fitzherbert, and (2) the daughter of Thomas Austen, afterwards Lady Corbett ; he died 44 Elizabeth, 1602, and left Elizabeth Bassett, his daughter by his second wife, his heiress.

Elizabeth Bassett was married to William, Duke of Newcastle, whose fortune was spent in the service of King Charles I., for he raised a regiment of horse at his own expense and maintained them ;* she died young, but left a son. This estate was then seized by the Protector Cromwell, and great dilapidation of the woods ensued ; and I apprehend the many charcoal hearths now visible in Meynell Langley were in consequence of the great falls of timber at that period. When Charles II. returned, this estate was restored to the family, but the finances of the Duke were so far exhausted that it was found necessary to sell this and other estates,† and he and his son conveyed Kirk and Meynell Langley (but not the advowson) to Richard Meynell ; the purchase-money for the two manors was £12,524 11s. 6d., a sum that now would scarcely purchase a farm ; I think Isaac Meynell, another brother, also joined in the purchase. This Richard Meynell ‡ was the

* It is stated by the Duchess of Newcastle that the loss sustained by the Duke from the Civil Wars rather surpassed than fell short of £733,579. Vide his life, and Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors*, vol. ii., p. 17.

† I have in my possession an old rent-roll of all the estates of the Duke that were intended for sale ; the date 1670.—G. M.

‡ Vide an old MS. in my possession, written by Thomas Meynell, rector of Langley, of which the following is a copy :—

"In answer to any malicious person that shall suggest that Meynell of Willington is not of the family of the Meynells formerly of Meynell Langley, I say that we have the same coat of arms allowed us in all Visitations that Sir Hugh Meynell had, and in particular my late father, Godfrey Meynell, Esq., at one of these Visitations, I think 31 Charles I. (according to the account Sir Simon Degg gives of it), had the same coat of arms allowed him, and so had his father, 1618, and I have heard my father say that he was placed at dinner

sixth son of Godfrey Meynell, of Willington, in the county of Derby, and was a descendant of the Meynells formerly of Langley, as may be seen in the pedigree in the Herald's College, and by the pedigree entered by his father, Godfrey, 1618, and by his monument in St. Dunstan's, in East London. The same coat of arms was allowed him that Sir Hugh Meynell had in 1285—viz., Vaire, *argent* and *sable*. He died a bachelor, and Isaac, his brother, the seventh son, became possessed of Meynell Langley.*

Isaac left one only daughter, Elizabeth, who married † Honble. Robert Cecil, member for Wooton Bassett, and second son of the Earl of Salisbury, but, I apprehend, sold the estate to Godfrey Meynell, Esquire, of Langley, grandson of the before-named Godfrey Meynell, of Willington, and son of Thomas Meynell, the rector of Langley, who married Catharine, daughter to Colonel John Lane, of Bentley Abbey, in the county of Stafford, and niece to Mrs. Jane Lane who was so greatly instrumental in saving King Charles II. when he quitted the kingdom for France.‡

Thomas Meynell had one son and four daughters; to his son Godfrey he gave up property in his own lifetime, residing himself at the rectory. He died in the autumn of the year 1705, and the above Godfrey, his son, in the spring preceding. The son married Mary Horde, daughter of Thomas Horde, Esq., of Coates, in the county of Oxford; he left one son and one daughter; Godfrey, his son, died in the year 1758, and left his estate to the grandchildren of his grandfather, Thomas Meynell, by his three great-aunts (1) Katherine, who married Gilbert

above his godfather, Godfrey Thacker, of Repton, Esq., by the Herald, and would have refused the place because he was his godfather, but the Herald would not suffer him, but told him it was his place. Vaire *argent* and *sable* was the De la Ward's coat, and the nag's head was the crest, and the daughter of De la Ward married to the Meynells of Langley. The pedigree is carried down in the Herald's College to anno 1634, Book G. 33, folio 7, and this coat was then allowed by the Herald. This was writ by Tho. Meynell, rector of Langley, and given to his son Godfrey, 1702."

* Part of the estate lying in Kirk Langley was sold afterwards by Godfrey Meynell, Esq.

† First to Hale, of King's Walden; second, to Robert Cecil.

‡ Vide Lanes' pedigree, and the Lanes' petition to Charles II.

Cheshire, whose daughter married, first, Mr. Peach, and secondly, Mr. Cheney ; (2) Dorothy, who married; first, Mr. Warden, and secondly, Mr. Hodgkinson ; and (3) Susanna, who married Mr. Lord, of Little Chester, and who was the executrix of her father, Thomas Meynell, the rector of Langley.

The father of the late Mr. Meynell was buried in the chancel, by order of his father, Thomas Meynell, but as the father himself died in the autumn following, the son's widow removed the body of her husband to the choir, where it now lies. Thomas Meynell wished the chancel to be the burial-place, but the late Mr. Godfrey Meynell was laid by his father, Godfrey, in the choir, nearly under the monument since erected to Mr. Cheney and his wives ; in the same place were buried two other children of his father who died young.

KIRK LANGLEY.

With regard to the manor of Kirk Langley, this at the Conquest belonged to Ralf Fitz Hugh, as one entire place. It then passed, in the time of Henry III. (1218), to Ralf Fitz Nicholas ; then to the Pipards of Oxfordshire, who, I think, assumed the name of Twyford. In the time of Edward II. (circa 1264) it was possessed by a Twyford, for Dugdale in his *History of Warwickshire* (page 36) says that Sir John de Twyford made his residence at Stretton Baskerville, County Warwick, though Kirk Langley in Derbyshire was his ancient residence ; this was the 17th Edward II., and in the year 1302, and it was then called their ancient residence.

At what period they first settled here I do not find. It appears that Henry Pole, of Whittington, son of Peter Pole, of Heage, married a daughter of Twyford, probably the daughter or sister of Thomas Twyford, who died in 1523, and whose monumental inscription will be hereafter given.

I find by an ancient deed, anno 3 Henry IV., 1446, that Robert de Twyford was then Lord of Kirk Langley :—

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego William Dethic Miles dedi Roberto de Twyford domino de Langley, Rado fratri ejus, Johanni de Garforth, Thome de Dethic, filiis meis, omnes terras etc in villa de Raddeburne praeter terras quasdam Johannisi Amnesty et Isabel uxoris ejus anno 3rd Henry 4th.

We find Henry Pole buried at Langley, and Dorothy his wife, who died 1558 ; and he appears to be patron of the church. Probably from the marriage with Twyford, he bears the arms of Pole, together with those of Chandos and Twyford ; and in the centre of the third shield is a cinque-foil, which denotes a third son ; but the wife's bearing on the tomb is not that of Twyford.*

An *Inquisitio post-mortem*, 20th Henry VIII , 1512, states that Robert Knifton had in Langley 47 acres of arable land, 20 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture.

William Bassett possessed the manor of Kirk Langley, probably by purchase from German Pole. He held it of the heirs of Jacob Strangeways, and of the heirs of Stuteville by half a knight's fee, and it was of the value of £40.

Humphrey Bradbourne, Knt., had the manor of Burrows in Langley. He held 1 messuage, 38 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, and 20 acres of wood, with the appurtenances, and held of the Earl of Salop, as of his manor of Kirk Langley, by fealty, and paying 5 marks yearly.

Lady Corbett, widow of William Bassett, held the manor. I find that Lady Corbett was the daughter of Thomas Austen, of Oxley Farm, Staffordshire, and was first married to William Boothby, and was mother of Thomas Boothby, of Tooley Park. For her second husband she married William Bassett, of Blore, by whom she had Elizabeth, married first to Henry Howard, and afterwards to William, Earl of Newcastle. Thirdly she married Sir Richard Corbett, and died 1640, aged 74, immensely rich. (Vide Nichol's *History of Leicestershire*, vol. iii., p 732.)

The Knivetons had also lands in Burrows, and the farm belonging to Dr. Johnson was their property.

Thus far I have attempted to trace the possessions of these two manors until the reign of Charles II. At this period the

* The tomb at Kirk Langley to Henry Pole and Dorothy, his wife, is to the eldest son of Henry Pole, who married the heiress of Twyford. For full explanation of the armorial bearings on this tomb, and for further particulars relative to the Twyford and Pole families, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iv., pp. 267-8, 273-5.—ED.

feudal system was wholly abolished, land owners became numerous, and from that time it is difficult to trace the property. It was formerly in fewer hands, and an estate of that day held by knights' service may now have many owners; land is become of more value, better cultivated, and parcelled into lots for sale. Then it was granted in general for service done to the Crown, and seldom in less quantity than a whole manor, or, when sold, large estates were transferred from one family to another.

In April, 1817, Mr. Cornelius Brough gave me two deeds, one of which I forwarded to Mr. Lysons, and of which I have received the following account:—It is a grant from William de Longeley, clerk to Henry Moyster of Kniveton, chaplain, of a messuage, with out-houses, buildings, gardens, curtilage, etc., adjoining, and all the arable land in his assart, with ditches and enclosures in the vill and territory of Kirk Langley, which messuage adjoins to the place of my daughter Cicely, to have and to hold, etc., of the capital lords of the fee by due service with warranty. It is dated in the 20th year of Edward II. The parchment is about eight inches long and four wide.

The other deed is a grant from John Parker, of Whittington, to his son Thomas of a house and lands in Kirk Langley, and these are probably the same premises mentioned in the earlier deed. This deed is dated 37 Henry VIII. The parchment is about seven inches long and two broad.

Of these two evidences, which are now at Meynell Langley, we give extended transcripts.—ED.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willielmus de Longley clericus dedi concessi et hac presente carta mea confirmavi Domino Henrico Moyster de Knyveton capellano unum messuagium cum dominibus et edificiis et vastante gardino curteli præterea et croftum adjacente et totam terram arrabilem in assartis meis cum fossatis et clausuris suis in villa et in territorio de Kyrke Longeleye quod quidem assuagium jacet juxta placeam Cicelie filie mee habendum et tenendum predicto domino Henrico Moyster et heredibus suis et suis assignatis libere quiete integre pacifice bene cum omnibus suis pertinentibus in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum de dominis capitalibus feodi illius pro servicia omnibus (*sic*) inde debita et consueta pro omnibus Et ego vero predictus Willielmus de Longeley Clericus et heredes mei omnia predicta tenebantur cum omnibus pertinentibus suis predicto Domino Henrico Moyster de Knyveton capellano et heredibus suis et suis assignatis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus in perpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Dominis Hugone de Meignyll Johanne

The following extract from the account of the Langleys, given in the *Churches of Derbyshire*, is here reprinted, as it illustrates and explains the earlier of Mr. Meynell's account of their descent. According to "The Bowke of Evidences of Twiforde his Lands" (Add. MSS. 6672, British Museum), which is a chartulary of evidences chiefly pertaining to Langley, neither of these accounts of the Twyfords and the transference of their estates to the Pole family are absolutely correct, but the discrepancy only arises in connection with some Christian names. It is hoped that this Twyford "Booke" may be printed *in extenso* in some future volume of these transactions.

"The Manor of Langley was held, according to the Domesday Book, by Levenot, under Ralph Fitz Hubert. There is no record at that date of a church. The manor at an early period was divided into two moieties, one of which became known as Kirk or Church Langley, from having a church fabric on the estate; and the other as Meynell Langley, from the name of the proprietor. At the beginning of the reign of Henry III., 1218, Kirk Langley was held by one Nicholas. To him succeeded his son, Robert Fitz-Nicholas, who died in the last year of Henry III.'s long reign. He died without issue, and the jury, at the inquisition after his death, found that his nephew, Ralph Pipard, then aged 28, the son of Ralph Fitz-Nicholas, was his heir. He died seized of landed property at Thuraston, Etwall, and Egginton, as well as of the manor of 'Chirche Longley' and the advowson of its

de Twyford milite Thomi de Staunton Henrico de Caumbes Henrico de Meignyll et aliis. Datum apud Kyrke Longeley nono die mensis Septembris anno regni Regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi vicesimo.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Parkar de Whyttonton in Comitatu Derbiensi Husbandman dedi concessi et hac presente carta mea confirmavi Thome Parker filio meo Totum Illud messuagium cum omnibus croftis terris et pasture et pasti et aliis proventionibus habeo habui vel quoivismodo habere potero in villa et campus de Kyrk Longelle in comitatu Derbiensi Habendum et tenendum predictum messuagium cum omnibus croftis præterea pasturis passiis et aliis pertinentibus dicto Thomi et heredibus suis imperpetuum de Capitalibus dominis foedi Illius pro futuris inde debitis et de jure consuetis In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto meo sigillum meum apposui Datum vicesimo septimo die mensis Novembris anno regni Henrici octavi Anglie Francis et Hibernie regis fidei defensoris et ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernie supremi capitatis tricesimo septimo.

church, the rectory being valued by the jury at twenty marks per annum. Names at this period were changed with much caprice, according to the residence of the individual. It has generally been supposed that a Fitz-Nicholas sold this manor to a Pipard, but the inquisition that we have just quoted shows that Ralph, son of Ralph, and nephew of Robert Fitz-Nicholas, inherited it by descent. It would seem that he had assumed the name of Pipard from having resided, previously to his becoming heir to his uncle, at Rotherfield-Pipard, in Oxfordshire; or possibly from having married an heiress of the Pipards, who gave their name to that place, for the Pipards are said to have originally sprung from a hamlet of that name in Somersetshire. Robert Fitz-Nicholas had also owned the manor of Twyford, in Buckinghamshire, which his nephew, Ralph Pipard, also inherited, and of which he was seized at the time of his death, in 1310. Twyford, Bucks, was one of the most important of their manors, and hence the heir of Ralph assumed that name in preference to Pipard, and was known as John de Twyford.

"The manor of Kirk Langley, together with the advowson of the rectory, remained in the hands of the Twyfords, or de Twyfords, family until the time of Henry VIII., when Henry Pole, of Chesterfield, son of Peter Pole, of Heage, married Ursula, the daughter and heiress of Thomas Twyford, who died in 1522. Henry Pole was succeeded by his son, of the same name, who died in 1558. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Augustine, whose son, German Pole, sold the manor of Kirk Langley to Bassets, of Blore, then also lords of Meynell Langley, and the two manors were for the most part subsequently held together. William Basset married Judith, daughter of Thomas Austen, and widow of William Boothby. On the death of her second husband she was married to Sir Richard Corbett, of Morton Corbett, Shropshire. We find Lady Corbett presenting to the rectory of Kirk Langley both in 1619 and in 1621. By her second husband, William Basset, she had one daughter, first married to Henry Howard, son of the Earl of Suffolk (by whom she had a daughter, married to Sir John Harpur, of Swarkeston),

and secondly to William, Earl, and afterwards Duke, of Newcastle. On the restoration the Earl of Newcastle presented to this rectory. In the eighteenth century the advowson and next presentation were repeatedly sold ; but during the present century it has been in the gift of the Meynells, of Meynell Langley."

A Visit to Derbyshire in 1630.

AMONGST the Harleian manuscripts is preserved the notebook of Justinian Pagett, Esq., a lawyer. It is headed :— “ Remarkable things wh. I observed in my journey thro’ Warwickshire, Darbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Cheshire, Flintshire, etc., Anno 1630.”

The part relating to Derbyshire is very brief, and is as follows :—

“ In Darbyshire we went into poole hole, a vast hollow rock, wherein are several roomes, as it were, one on th’ other.

1. A river’s head is heere.
2. Stone hanging like icesickles, like a flitch of bacon etc.
3. The Q. of Scott’s pillars.
4. Picture of a Lyon.

In the town of Buxtons we saw a pretty little brick house where in a lowe roome is a bath with 7 springs, 6 of them being hot, and the seventh cold, so that with a span you may lay your thumb on a hott spring, and your little finger on the cold. From hence we went thro’ Castleton, where we saw the ruin’d castle and the great hoale called the Divillsarse. From thence to Mantaur, a high hill at one ende whereof the earth doth run doun continually like unto the sinking and gliding of sand in the lower part of an hower glasse. From hence to a well neere a town call’d Tideswell, wh. ebbs and flows sometimes 3 or 4 times a day, and from hence we went to Darby and Nottingham.”

The Diary of Benjamin Granger, of Bolsover,
1688-1708.

BY PYM YEATMAN.

 MONGST those who have very kindly responded to my appeal for the loan of MSS. relating to Derbyshire topography is Mr. T. Thorneley, of Bolsover, who entrusted to my care a small quarto, which at one time doubtless had been the possession of Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, for it contains several Inquests relating to the great Barmote Courts held at Wirksworth many years ago. In the first year of my joining the Midland Circuit I was entrusted by my good friend, Mr. Joseph Stone, of Wirksworth (descendant, probably, of one of the jury of these Inquests), with a brief in a cause tried in that very court, and exceedingly quaint and interesting I found the procedure; probably not materially different from that which was pursued in the cases, though we have here only the record relating to the customs.

The MS. commences with "The great Court Barmote (Cur magna' Bermote) held at Wirksworth before Francis Count Salop the 20th September 3 Edward VI." Great Inquisition for the King's Mines within the wapentake aforesaid by the oath of Nicolas Hyde Robt Cotton Ed Rowbotham Henry Storer Wm Leighe John Spencer Thos Bramall John Gratton John Sommer Rich Wigly Tho Cockeshoot Thos Woodwise William Bennett Thos Stepele Thos Wood James Hall Roger Gell John Storer Henr Spencer Rad Haughton Oliver Stoane Roger Maule Ed Wylye Will Shawe wee do p'sent and set downe paynes for ye minors as followeth

"Measures first we will that the Lord of the feild shall make an able dishe from this daye forthe between the mchant buyer & the seller against ev'ye good time as xpmas and whissontide two able dishes upon Payne of eivry time wantinge if it bee called for to forfeit for evry time iiis iiijd to the Kinge.

"And they Mynors shall have for their lot and cope sufficient tymber for their works without any penny giuding of the next founder within the King's Lopp Alsoe the shall have water to washe theire myne without any lett for the said lott and coape And if the Lord will buy their myne for as much as any other man will give them he shall have their myne before all other men and if he will not they shall sell their said myne wheare the will to theire most profit witht impeachment or disturbance of the Lord or any of his ministers In wittnes &c.

"These beene the lawes and customes of the myne used in the High Peak and in all other places through England and Wales for the wch to be had the wise mynors sued to the Lord King that he would confirme them by his charter under his great seal in waye of charity and for his profit and forasmuch as the aforesaid myn' beene at all times in p'ill of their death and that they have nothing in certain but that wch God of his grace will send them."

Then follows the well-known Inquisition of the 16th year of the reign of Edward I. (1288), taken from the Bundle of the Exchequer, made at Ashbourn upon Saturday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity before Rignold of the Leye and William of Meignell by the oath of Thomas Foljambe and others.

Then follows an Inquest taken 3rd May, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, of the same great Barmote Court, before 25 jurymen, containing certain supplementary laws relating to mines and mining, which may have been published already. It is very voluminous, and contains some very curious laws, one, enacted against lead stealers, of rare barbarity. On the third conviction for this offence he was to be taken and stricken through his right hand in the palm with a knife up to the "halfe" into the stone, and theare he should stand till he be dead or cut himself loose, and then he should fore-swear the franchise of the mine.

These Inquests occupy only 22 pages of a book of 195 pages. The rest has been used, after the manner of ancient books, by two individuals of Bolsover; one Benjamin Granger, whose name heads this article, who has used 54 pages; and Henry Roades, who has filled the rest. His portion of the book is of small value, except, perhaps, for the prices of things of his date, 1741-51. Roades was a builder and carpenter, and he worked chiefly for the lords of Welbeck, but he gives few details of his work there. Benjamin Granger was a superior person, most probably a lawyer. His entries are generally well written, in a legal hand, and he refers to certain fees, his charges for writing documents. He entitles his portion of the book, "Accounts Stated 1688-90," during which period, or a portion of it, he was churchwarden. He notes that he was so acting 19 Sep., 1690. He, however, ceased to act in 1691, for he gives the names of these officers at that period. His entries cover a longer period, and extend over 1676-1708. He was Sequestrator of the vicarage, and upon the 12th April, 1699, he was summoned to the Bishop's probate court at Chesterfield, and passed his accounts, not, apparently, in a very satisfactory manner (except, perhaps, to himself), for he records that he had disbursed £12 more than the profits, and the clerks desiring him to let them see the sequestration would not return it to him. It was probably in this capacity that he noted down many curious facts relative to the ecclesiastical history of Bolsover, which are illustrative of the period.

Bolsover was a poor living. It stands in the King's books as worth only £14, with yearly tenths worth £11 11*½*, and as being of less value than £30, the vicar could escape the payment of tenths to the king by simply making an affidavit of his poverty.

In fact, so poor was it that nobody seemed to care to stay, and in the course of a year or two the inhabitants had quite a choice of parsons. They probably were not of the choicest description, for Mr. Granger informs us that one of them, Mr. Edwin Ferne, was brought before Mr. Sitwell (no doubt, an acting justice of the peace), and by him committed to Derby on a serious charge of arson (burning Edward Hinde's barn). This was in Oct., 1695.

On the 7th Jan., 1698, the Rev. Richard Chadwick, who only read himself in the 3rd April previously, had his hand cut off by one Mr. Adams, at Mr. Richard Brown's house in Chesterfield, apparently not a mere medical operation, for the church was vacant the following month, whether because of the death of Chadwick or of his expulsion does not appear; but Mr. Granger records that the day of the maiming he paid Mr. Chadwick 30s., part of his dewes which were accounted for two days previously, together with 4s. 6d., part of the Henn groats (tithes on fowls?). A curious note is added, that on June 26, 1698, six months after he had read himself in, "Mr. Chadwick came to Bolsover the first Sunday after he had gotten orders," from which it would seem that he had not full orders, at any rate, when he read himself in. Mr. Granger was evidently a decent sort of man, for on April 14, 1690, when churchwarden, the new parson, Mr. Hugh Jennings, came to table with him, and stayed 10½ weeks. This worthy cleric went away from Bolsover the 14th Sept., 1691, and took all his goods with him. The charge of keeping the rev. gentleman was 4s. a week, and 3s. for his wife; and Margaret Roades charged 1s. 6d. for "washing of Mr. Jennings and Miss Jennings cloathes and linings," which, if it was for the ten weeks, was cheap. This lady was probably grandmother of Henry Roades, for at the same period one Thomas Roades made the little yate into the churchyard, and Henry records his own birth as son of Henry at the same period. The family were probably hereditary carpenters of Bolsover. Mr. Jennings was succeeded by Mr. Fearne, who entered to the place by virtue of the sequestration. Alas, on the 12th December following, Vicar Fearne was taken to Chesterfield by an execution, so the church was vacant 17th December and Christmas Day. This was preparatory to the final catastrophe.

Many legal proceedings are set out minutely. There was a procedure necessary at that period when a person desired to move into another place. One John Parker, a tailor, removed to Chelmsford, and the churchwardens and overseers entered into a bond to take him back if he became chargeable to the poor.

Also certain solemn proceedings in respect of infringement of common rights well worthy of preservation.

We obtain the reflection of the great events of the time, and they were momentous. 26th Nov., 1691, was the day of thanksgiving "for the happy Return of King William and for the bringing of Ireland to its due obedience." Evidently they did not get a service very often, for the parson of Elvaston supplied the cure that day. 13th Dec. following, Mr. Hollingshead preached all day, but the churchwardens "did give him nothing." Evidently he did not please.

26th February, assessment was made for carrying on the war with France vigorously. There was no mistake about this vigour, for it cost Bolsover £155 4s., and Clowne £25 17s. 5½d.

3rd Dec., 1697, were rejoicings for the peace.

May-day, 1707, the union between England and Scotland was concluded, that they are to be one people, a happier settlement than that of poor Ireland's, and so far more complete.

In February following are reports of the supposed Prince of Wales' insurrection, but Bolsover was safe, for in April, 1708, several troops of horse and companies of foot were there, when William Tettley was Constable of Bolsover and Clowne; and Bolsover greatly rejoiced at the discovery "of the great plot laid by the French and the Papists for invading England." No doubt the wily monarch encouraged these rejoicings, as a cover for the numerous taxes he inflicted on a suffering people.

There is a delicious piece of bunkum, probably written upon the death of King William (?), though it is apparently dated 1751, and if so, it must have been Henry Roade's composition, for Benjamin Granger had long before passed away; and there is an interesting item recorded in April, 1708, one of Granger's last entries, that Jonathan Clark of Waly did begin to be a carrier with a wagon to London. Evidently Bolsover was an important place at that period.

This diary gives a curious picture of the times, and is worthy of rescue from oblivion.

The entries given are taken as they appear in the book, but

were evidently inserted as Mr. Granger remembered them, or wherever he found a convenient space.

| | £ s. d. |
|---|--|
| John Carter and Thos. Butler Assemnt. came to | 32 8 5 |
| Joseph Caladine and Josh. Poynton colectors for the Pole (Tax) | |
| 13 Mar 1689 Robert Harrison and Joseph Jackson collectors for the quarterly payments, the same being | 111 0 0 |
| Wm Colgreave Senr and Thos Hynde collectors of the assemnt. of 1d. in the pound made the 14th Oct 1689 came to | 38 12 2½ |
| 24 Jany 1690 Was made a whole chafge was upon the whole constabulary (Clown paid £25 17 5½ 2½) | 155 4 8 |
| Thos Kitchen and Rich Nickson collected £68 4 8 | |
| Jo Wilson and Jo Frith 62 13 0 | |
| | The whole assesmt..... 130 17 8 |
| 2 July 1690 Assemnt. for repair of the church 4d in the £ | 14 17 1 |
| | Glapwell to add an § part 2/3 6 |
| 2 June 1690 Assmnt. for Edward Hynd Constab at 4d | 15 9 9½ |
| 15 Nov 1688 do. Jeffry Stubbing do. | 15 2 1½ |
| Assmt. at 6d for the church without Glapwell | 22 19 10 |
| | Total..... 26 5 2 |
| | (Of this the town contributed £1 9 0½) |
| 8 June 1691 Thos Brailsford Overseer assemnt. | 12 4 9½ |
| Humphry Smale Overseer for Bolsover | |
| 26 July 1691 Henry Duke of Newcastle departed this life about aleven oclock in the forenoon at Welbec Abbey | |
| 4 Augt 1691 I was discharged by one of my Lord of Thenrett's servants for paying of my rent till a suit be ended betn. ye said Lord and my lord of Flayere Witness Robt Machan | |
| 12 Augt 1691 Henry Duke of Newcastle was interred in the vault in Bolsover Church and had the serimoneyes of the church administered for the burial by Mr. Rogace late Chaplain to deced Duke | |
| 5 Oct 1695 Duchess Dougher of Newcastle who died at London was interred in the vault in Bolsover church and was buried by one Mr. Ewhate the now Duke of N.'s chaplain the day above written. | |
| 1 Apl 1696 Mr Wm Rogers is dead who was born at Kirkby Steven in Westmorland and interred at Bolsover Church behind the Porch door | |
| 20 Mar 1692 Gilbert Baker of Woodhouse went with Cornett Bright to be a Dragooner under Mayjer Staneyforth. | |
| 22 May 1690 Wee the inhabitants of Boulsover did ympound Mr Henry Clayton of 23 shepe on Bolsover Moore marked with radle over the back and he made satisfaction for the trespass Mr Loade 5 shepe John Haye 7 Will Revell 5 John Storth 28 and 4 lambs John Jeffries 15 soe | |

whole in the pound was 106 sheep and 22 lambs, all loused and money paid for the trespass by Henry Clayton John Storth and John Spraye Edward Hynde Benj Granger Thos Hynde Thos Calton Tho Kitchen George Hill ympounded the above goods and shepe and the said Henry Clayton with the rest did promise one for another that if the shepe or any other goods of theirs did trespass again on Boulsover Moore the would pay double the damage they then payd.

| A particular of some land | £ s. d. |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Charles Spittlehouse coppie Land rent | 3 15 0 |
| ,, improved rent | 10 0 |
| Tythe rent | 10 0 |
| from Mr Cornelius Farr | |
| John Frith for his copy land house and yard rent | 9 0 0 |
| for the Drake holm Wilson pingle and psonage land | 1 7 6 |
| The five parts that Bolsover stand charged with touching the great Tax was..... | £129 7 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| The Town part..... | £66 : 16 : 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| The outen Towns | 62 : 10 : 4 |

The over plush money in Edward Hynde hands 13/4 and in Jo Wilson 4/- John Frith of Woodhouse £1 8 5

A Copy of the Preamble taken of the processes for the siteing all vicars that did belong to vicarages and to pay their tenths if it was worth £30 per annum

19 Sep 1690 This came to me being churchwarden and I did take the coppie following "Give notice to the persons whose names are here subscribed to meet Mr. Wamesley at Chesterfield upon Wednesday the 1st of Oct next and there pay to him the arrears of the 10th due to their majestys or make affidavit that their livings are not worth £30 p annum or else the profits of their respective benefices will be sequestered Bolsover in arrear since (62) Spent with Mr. Nightingale for obtaining of these lines 1/- pd for the prayer book 1/- Mr. Nightingales fees 8d and spent with Mr. Jennings and the Parrits 6d.

April 6 1690 Was the first day that Mr Jennings preached Paid to Mr Warde of Chesterfield 6/1 for searge for Mr Jennings Paid Mrs Elizabeth Barlow for Mr and Mrs Jennings Table 5/6 and spent with Mr Jennings the first night I went to work of him at Barlows and some other neighbours 1/-

30 April Lent to Mr. Jennings when we went a fishing 2/6 sold a bull for 20/- paid to Mr Jennings 1/- for my letter

4 June Paid Mr. Jennings 12/- a part of the Easter Reckoning

14 April Mr. Hugh Jennings came to table with me and he stayed until the 22nd June following 10 weeks at 4/- 2 0 0 and Mrs Jennings was with me 1 week 4 days at 3/-..... 4 6

- 22 June Paid Margt Roades for washing of Mr Jennings and Mrs £ s. d.
 Jennings Cloathes and Linings. 1 6
- Upon the Vicarage houses
- Oct 23 and 24th 1690 Paid for 100 of thatch 7/6 for wattering the thatch and carrying it to the place and back 1/- Thos Tidd for thacking 2 days 2/- and for a man to serve him 1/- for 2 burdains of thack rods 8d Michael Roade for 100 of latt neat 3d a bunch of Laths 9d Pd Mr. Jennings 9/4 part of the Easter reckonings received by me and 10/7 being the Woolhouse Easter reckonings.
- 26 Jany 1690 John Kestem 1/2 for getting and setting 13 Ash plants in the church yard of Bolsover the same year I sett a siccimore tree in ye church gait and Thos Armstrong 6d for garding of the trees and for loading of the wood from Dawwood 1/6
- Apl 1691 Thomas Roades made the little yate into the church yard 8/- Jeffery Stubbing made the Iron work Timothy Harrison did the stone work 9/2
- 1690-1 Max Needham churchwardens assesmt £5 7 0
- 14 Sep. 1691 Mr Jennings went away from Bolsover and took all his goods with him
- 1691 Richard Nickson and Rich Wainwright Churchwardens
- Sep 1691 Joseph Caladine sworn constable in the room of John Hardwick of Rowthorne
- 22 Oct 1691 At the visitation then held at Chesterfield whereunto I was summoned for the paying of procarations and sinadols and to pay 20s touching the sequestration and it was debated in Court that until we had a vicar instituted into the church the said procarations and sinadolls are not to be paid nor the sequestration taken off and for going to the visitation 1/-
- 12 April 1699 I was summoned to the Bishop's probate Court at Chesterfield and passed my accounts touching the profits that I had received by virtue of the sequestration and I had disbursed £12 more than the profits that I did receive belonging to the vicarage and the clarks that took my accounts desired me to let them see the sequestration and after they had got it they said they would take care of the church and would not give it me again
- 26 Novr 1691 was the day of thanksgiving for the happy retorne of King William the third and for the bringing of Ireland to its dew obedience and we had parson Davenport of Elmiton to supply the cure
- 13 Decr 1691 Mr Hollingshead preached all day but the churchwardens did give him nothing
- 24 Jany 1691 to the 13 March Mr Fearne preached 5 times and so entered to ye place by virtue of ye sequestration in the churchwardens hands

- 22 Feby 1691 Assessment was made by Edward Hyde and John Wilson for the raising of money according to a late act of Parliament toward ye carrying on the vigorous warr against France £155 . 4 . 8d. Clown's part £25 17 . 5½ 8
 Oliver Goulds land assessed at £1
 Thos Cosen Senr. Rich Haywood Wm Coope Joseph Rogers Collectors
 13 June 1690 Robert Harrison collector of the 3s in the pound
 9 Mar 1692 The double pole at 4s the head was assessed at Bolsover the sum amounting without the Duke of Newcastle's light horse £ s. d.
 for Darhyshire with 4 light Horse 16 0 0
 Edward Hynde and William Coope Assessors
 Thomas Kitchen Robert Kendall Thos Butcher Sen William Rogerson Anthony Revell in Miene Rd Nickson and Joseph Calladine Churchwards. 1692
 Joseph Jackson Robert Barlow and Thomas Butler of Whaley Overseers
 24 Oct 1692. Benj. Granger Constable for Bolsover
 Joseph Caladine and { Third burrows
 Robert Barlow
 1685 John Akars and John Stanwall paid two sums to Mr. Ward man of the Undersheriff whose name was Slack by process of the Exechequer
 20 Mar 1692 Gilbert Baker of Woodhouse went with Cornet Bright to be a Drowgoonner under Majer Stanyforth
 12th Decr. Vicar Fearne was taken to Chesterfield by an execution so the church was vacant 17th Decr and Christmas Day
 1689 to 90 Payments to John Carter Thos Hynde Robt Harrison
 June 1693 Thos Charlesworth and Wm. Renshaw overseers
 Thos Madin Butcher constable Thos Hynde and Joseph Jackson Assessors for the quarterly poole
 John Carter and John Robinson Third boroughs
 4 May Joseph Jackson
 Robt Barlow and Humphrey Smale Collectors 1694 and their Dew plate amounted to £149' : 6 . 0
 Thos Calton and Wm Hardwick Churchwardens
 Rd Haywood and Edward Barker Third borough
 Jonathan Clark Thos Hynde Colls. 1695
 Thos Calton and Wm Renshaw Churchwardens
 John Butcher and Francis Robotham
 Mathew Scorer constable Richard Haywood and Thos Charlesworth Third burrows
 Joseph Jackson Court Greave he was cited to appear at the Archdeacons Ct at Wirksworth the 8 October but did not appear
 Oct 29 1695 King William came to Welbec and went away again on Sunday the third of November 1695

On Monday night being the 2nd day of Decr 1695 was Edward Hynde's Barne burnt and on Tuesday the 3rd they seized Mr Gowen Ferne Clark and had him before Mr Sitwell and on Wednesday the 4th Mr Fearne was carried to Darby by Matthew Scorer Constable Gilbert Baker of Woodhouse and Joseph Warwick Edward Hynde prosecuted Thos Hynde Elizabeth Calton Henry Warwick and Joe Beardsley witnesses

Feby A.D. 1695 In the 7th year of his reign all broade money that was starling was to have a hole punched through with a solid punch not diminishing the silver

1695 Robt Harrison and Josua Poynton and Whalley Assessors for the quarterly payment

John Beeley and John Wilson of Woodhouse Collectors

1696 Thos Colgreave and Francis Jenkinson Churchwdns John Berley Rich Nickson overseers

15 May 1696 The Commissioners did meet at Chesterfield to put the act in execution touching the Tax layd upon windows and lights in the 7th year of the reign of King William

Sep 1696 Thos Colgreave constable John Stanceall and Rich White overseers Mr Drew Court Greave for Clown and Thos Callton serves it for him

Thos Hynd and Thos Butler Assessors for the tax at 3s in the pound and ye greate poole

26 Feby 1696-7 Palterton first fair began

John Hardwick of Rowthorn Court Greave and Thos Calton of Bolsover does serve it for him in the year 1697

12 May 1697 At Chesterfield Robt Barlow Senr and Hump Small sworn churchwardens

John Shipston and John Whitehead overseers

11 Novr 1697 being Martinmas day one Nicolas Frost who came from Alfreton did take a house of Samuel Leevesly at ye Green well in Bolsover the said Frost was a Chandler

Mr Linley preached three times May 6—30 in Bolsover

9 Jany 1697-8 Mr. Furnis did preach both parts of the day and I paid him 6s & od for his paynes

Mr Furnis did preach a second tyme and I did pay him 5s and expenses 1s

3 Decr 1697 being Thursday was the great day of Thanksgiving for ye settled peace made by the Sovereign Lord King William and the French King and Mr Davenport preached at Bolsover Church in the afternoon

3 April 1698 Mr Richard Chadwick did preach his first sermon in Bolsover Church and Mr Lowde did read prayers

17 Ap Mr Chadwick preached a second time Mr. Furnes read prayers and I paid Mr. Furness for his paynes 5s.

22 May Mr Lowde did the whole day and did administer the Sacrament

- 26 June 1698 was the first Sunday that Mr Chadwick did come to Bolsover
after he had gotten orders
- Thos Brailsford and Rd Fisher of Glapwell Churchwardens
- 20 July 1698 Pd to Thos Brailsford seven pence being the 2nd quarterly pay-
ment assessed upon my house but it is 2d too much the quarter
- Samuel Leevesly Collector for the window money for 1698
- 8 Decr 1698 Francis Briant and George Cuttwife was to be whipped at a
Cartte arse in Bolsover for stealing of Thos Nollsons geese
- 5 Jany 1698 According to John Beeley order the accounts of Thomas
Colgreave touching his churchwardenshipp and the dewes that did belong
to the Vicar collected 1696 I Benja Granger received of Thos Col-
greave in the presence of John Beeley Robt Maclean and Thomas Hind
the sum of £1. 13. 6 in full &c.
- 7 Jany 1698 Mr Richard Chadwick had his hand cut off by one Mr Adams
at Mr Richard Browns house in Chesterfield and the same day I did pay
to Mr. Chadwick 30s being part of the above sum and 4/6 in part of the
Henn Groats
- 27 Jany 1698 Mrs Hallons paid 20s for the use of the Vicar of Bolsover
10s for breaking open the ground within the altar railles & in the chancel
& 10s for a mortuary paid to Mr Chadwick in Chesterfield the 28th inst
Same date a summons to pay the annual tenths to the Bishop for the use of
the King
- 27 Feby 1698 According to the summons appearance was made to Mr
Oudslye at the sign of the Angel in Chesterfield and several copies was
produced touching the tenths and upon examining of them Mr Owdeslye
said he could not see that the Bishop could charge the vicarage of Bolsover
with any tenths it being of so small value & vacant for a vicar.
- At Darby in the year 1676 Benja Granger & William Kitchen of Bolsover a
Churchwarden did appear at a visitation holden at All hallows in Derby
Mr Wamesby being in that court & the churchwarden did bear the charges
- 28 Feby 1698 Benj Granger did appear before one Mr Ordesley ye Surrogate
to the Bishop about the tenths of the Vicarage of Bolsover and the sum-
mons is returned back to Mr Grenes the Bishops Secretary & for my
charges for going to the Court above & drawing up several writing 2/6
- Thomas Brailsford & Rich Fisher churchwardens
- 4 April 1699 an elaborate Certificate from the Churchwardens & Overseers
recording that John Parker Tailor was desirous of settling in Chelmsford
& admitting that he was duly settled in Bolsover undertaking that if he
became chargable to the poor they would receive and take him
- 1700 Thos Charlsworth and Joseph Rogers Churchwardens
- 20 May 1700 John Beeley and Joshua Pointer Sessors for the 2s in the pound
which amounted to £75 . 0 . 5

Thos Savage and Robt Machan third boroughs

1701 Benj Garbett and Daniel Needham Churchwardens

Mathew Scorer and Wm Coope overseers

John Carter and Robt Kendall collectors for births burials wedding and window money

19 Aug 1701 Thomas Hind and Rd Wilkinson elected Sessors of an aide granted in the 13th year of King Williams reign at 3s in the pound but it was but assessed at 2s 4d and the charge was £111 . 10 . 8

30 Aug Thos Kewney did begin to poynt the Steeple

15 July 1701 Assessment for the repair of the church at 3d in the ponnd

| | £ | s | d |
|--|-------|----|----|
| Churchwardens Assessment in the Town came to | 5 | 1 | 5½ |
| And the parish without Glapwell came to | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| and Glapwell assesment came to | 1 | 12 | 7 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | 11 | 18 | 6½ |

Oct 1701 Constables Robt Silcocks assessment came to 12 1 8½
at 3d in the pound

Joseph Calladine and Richard Warde Surveyors of the Highways
Easter 1702

Francis Kitchen and Wm Hardwick of Glapwell Churchwardens

John Beeley Court Greave but doth serve for Robert Standley, house in Bolsover

Thomas Braylesford and Joshua Poynton Assessors of the quarterly taxes for the year 1702

At Easter Court Leet 1704 came into Court one George Topham of Ilmeton Tayler and was sworn Court Greeve for land lying within Clowne

6 Mar 1704 Margaret Wardlow widow was interred in Bolsover church yard and left behind her a boy and a girl left an estate worth £20 in money and goods Mr Whitehouse being Churchwarden did seaze of all but how he will dispose of it is not known

George Wilson Court Greave for George Wragg of Stainsby for his lands in Clowne

24 Decr 1706 The Dyalle Boarde upon the south side of Bolsover church steeple was set up by one William Hall whitesmith Robert Syllcock and John Mellors Churchwardens for that year

May Day 1707

The Union between England and Scotland was concluded that they are to be one people and this day was a day of thanksgiving for the adoeiring of the same

Thomas Hardwick of Rowthorn Court Greave

Henry Cutt and John Scorer Churchwardens

Oct 24 1707 Wm Tetley Constable And in February it was reported that the supposed Prince of Wales was gon with some ships and men to land into Scotland and in March 1708 and April there did march and quartered in Bolsover several troops of Horse and companys of Foot William Tettley then Constable of Bolsover and Clown

6 April 1708 John Pearse Gentleman and Francis Rowbotham of Walley Churchwardens

James Steevens John Ouldsfield Overseers

9 April 1708 was the day of Thanksgiving for the great deliverance that we have received in the discovery of the great plot laid by the French and Papish for the invading of Great Britain

In April 1708 Jonathan Clark of Waley did begin to be a carrier with a waggon to London

June 10th 1708 The Bishop of Lichfield visitted and Churchwardens was sworne

EXTRACTS FROM HENRY ROADE'S ENTRIES.

1741-8

Work done for the Countis of Oxford and Cornelias Farr at Welbec for Joseph Newbold Coffins were 6/6 each A days work 1/6 for John Stanley at Welbec

1751 To form a trye astimate of the nation's loss by the death of his Highness one should be able to do justice to his character but that is more than wee dare venture to undertake and therefore leave it to some masterly hand to tell this world that ye joy of Briton is withered her hop is gone the Merchant's friend the Protector of Arts and Science and the Patron of merit the general relivor of the distressed the accomplished Prince and the fine gentleman in private life is noe more no more

In 1737-42 we get some local prices A quarter of oates cost 8/6 a pigg 4s one load of wood leading 4/6 three cupels of sheep and one hogg £1 10s one loade of wheat 7/6 two pecks of meall 1/1 two pounds of butter 10d half a peck of blue peas 4d a peck of potatoes 5d a pint of linseed oyle 1/6 a pint of vinegar 2d Powder Blewe 1d a Box for the Bible in Church 1/- Coffins were cheap generally 6/6 each but he made one for William Marsh's wife for 2/6 one for his son 1/- and one for her dother 1/6 with wood for the same 1/- Richard Brine had a coffin for his mother ye price without any abatement 7s od

1745 Samuel Pormer did bring in four horse load of coals for ye wachman's use No price given

1746 William Holingworth of Stavely Brook had one esey chare it was to be 14s a glass press £1 5s a glass case 3/4 a kake spritle 1/6

Nails were of various prices as 4d 8d 10d 12d 20d spikes by the pound sprigs 2d ring nails 4d

The following notices of births, &c., were probably made when the several Vicars were engaged at the Sessions and Assizes :—

- 29 Oct 1685 Thomas Poynton of Whaley and William Baggeshaw of Boulsover was buried on one day
- 21 Jany 1704 Mary Poynton the widow Thomas Poynton above named was interred in Bolsover church yard
- 12 Augt 1691 Henry Duke of Newcastle buried
- 5 Oct 1695 Duchess of Newcastle buried
- 23 Novr 1670 Benjamin Granger and Martha Foulkes widow were married
- 4 April 1699 Martha Granger the wife of Benjamin Granger died at London and is interred in St. Martaines church yard by her daughter Elizabeth Foulkes who died a meade at London
- 8 July 1708 Martha Williams eldest daughter of Martha Granger was buried in St. Martin's churchyard by her mother and Elizabeth Foulkes her sister
- 31 Oct 1709. I Benj Granger was married to Ann French my second wife in Bolsover Church by Richard Chadwick Clark Vicar of that place Mrs Hutchinson and sevl or's presente
- In the year 1682 Benj Granger was elected constable for Bolsover but did not serve the office but paid the fine that was layde by the Jury which was 39s 11½d to Edward Hynde then Court greave
- Old Mrs Woolhouse buried 13 June 1692
- Old Mrs Smithson bd. 25 Feby 1696
- 22 July 1697 Sarah Akars was interred in Bolsover church yard but had not Christian burial
- 14 Oct 1698 Thos Woolhouse of Glapwell Esq was buried under the old Tomb in the chancel belonging to Bolsover church but had not Christian burial
- 22 March 1698 Mary wife of Jo Akars buried without Christian burial
- 17 Sep 1708 Mr Thos Farr servant to the Duke of Newcastle died in the night
- 19 Oct 1699 Young Robert Barlow was married by Mr. Richard Chadwick parson in Bolsover church.
- 18 July 1701 Benj Garbett died at his house the Swan in Bolsover
- 24 July 1701 Mr Richard Chadwich was married at Ashover unto Miss Mary Machan by Mr Burne then p'son there
- 28 Decr 1701 Mrs Chappel died at Bolsover Castle
- 2 May 1702 Mr. Samuel Crabtree was brought from Chesterfield and buried
- Dec 1707 Robert Earl of Scarsdale died at London and was buried in Westminster Abbey
- 30 May 1697 Ould Thos Butcher died aged about 92
- 20 Mar 1698 Thos Calton died

1698 This year John Armstrong came to Bolsover again and married widow Trippett's daughter

Henry the son of Henry Roades born July 16 1691

Paul the son of Henry Roades born Nov 17 1694

Wm the son of Henry Roades born Sept 1 1697

Francis Roades his wife died June 5 1700 and John Roades died 6 Dec 1702

Extract from the Wolley MSS.

THE following is a verbatim copy of a letter written by the first Duke of Devonshire to John Bagshaw, the High Sheriff of Derbyshire :—

“ Whitehall, May ye 30th, 1696.

“ Sir,—I return you thanks for the account you sent me of the extraordinary concourse of poor people mett together on Tiddeswall Common occasioned by the non currency of their money, and will acquaint the Lords Justices and the Councell with your care and diligence herein. The best method I can think of to satisfye them for y^e present will be bread and other necessaries untill such time as new money can be sent down, which I will cause to be done as it can be gott. In the meantime as y^r most effectual means to draw down money into the countrey, I desire you to give notice to the gentlemen and others who have guineas in their possession that they will send them up hither. I will engage to procure them new money in exchange. If this be done speedily I hope it will prove a remedy sufficient to prevent the like assemblys for the future.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Y^r humble servant,

“ DEVONSHIRE.”

On Derbyshire Plumbers, or Workings in Lead.

By J. CHARLES COX, LL.D.

T is more than probable that the dressing and smelting of lead ore were among the first arts known and practised in Derbyshire. There can be no doubt that the lead mines of Derbyshire were known and worked before the Roman invasion. The Romans made great use of lead. Several pigs of Derbyshire lead have been found at different times, bearing inscriptions stamped upon them by their Roman founders.* They used the material for the baths that they constructed in every villa they erected, and for the larger ones at the hot springs, such as those at Buxton. Coffins of this metal were also occasionally used by the same people; an ornamental Roman coffin of lead was found at Sittingbourne in 1879.† Derbyshire lead was used for the burial of St. Guthlac in the eighth century, and for the roofing of Canterbury Cathedral in the ninth century. The Pipe Rolls of Henry II. show how wide was the use of Derbyshire lead in the Norman period; within three years in that reign, we find it being used for the castle at Windsor, and for the churches of Boston and Waltham.‡

But our present concern is not with the smelting of lead, or the extensive use of the metal from this county in early and medieval

* Wood-cuts and descriptions of these pigs were given in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, Vol. vii., pp. 63-69.

† *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. xvi.

‡ *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, Vol. viii., p. 41.

days, but rather to put together a few notes and illustrations on the ornamental working of lead, and the specimens that now remain in Derbyshire. We should expect to find that plumbery, or the art of casting, preparing, and working lead, and using it on buildings, and for various purposes, would reach to much perfection in the county that was essentially the home of the raw material. The comparatively small amount of research that we have been able to give to the subject, amply confirms this expectation. Lead is an exceedingly malleable metal, and as its hardness is increased by hammering, it soon commended itself to designers as an ornamental as well as a useful and almost essential part of a builder's materials. It is easily worked into any shape from its great softness, and is sufficiently malleable to permit of two edges folding over each other, so as to make it watertight without soldering. Hence its very early use for roofs and cisterns.

Roofs were not only covered with lead, but the art-workman put forth his cunning to treat it as a material capable of embellishment. "The gutters," says M. André, "were sometimes formed of leaden troughs, stamped with a flower pattern, as at Lincoln Cathedral; and the ridges of the roofs were crested with a running fleur-de-lis design in lead, as at Exeter." Sometimes, on old roofs, patterns may be noted that are always out of sight, save to the builder or adventurous antiquary. Thus we noted a neat scalloped bordering to some of the old lead ridges of the Perpendicular roof of the nave of North Winfield church, when superintending its removal in 1872.

A good deal of careful ornament was bestowed upon lead coffins in medieval days, as proved by various instances that have been accidentally brought to light; names, inscriptions, crests, coats of arms, as well as set patterns, being worked in relief. There is a certain amount of simple ornament on the wedge-shaped coffin of the Countess of Shrewsbury, the celebrated Bess of Hardwick, who died in 1607, as we noted when the Cavendish vault at All Saints', Derby, was opened on August 28th, 1879.

But the most important and interesting use of ornamental lead work in connection with churches, is its occasional appropriation

for baptismal purposes. The lining of the stone font with lead was an invariable necessity, for the font used always to be kept filled with water, and this could not have been done without the use of such a lining. But lead sometimes played a still more important part in this connection. The material of a font, according to the Council of Lerida and Ivo the Canonist, was to be of hard stone, without porousness or any fracture ; the bowl was never to be of wood which is absorbent, or of brass, which is subject to tarnish with rust, but if of metal, tin was to be used. Bronze fonts, however, became common in Germany and Belgium, and there are some specimens of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries ; but they were rare in England and France. There was a celebrated one of copper at St. Alban's, brought there in 1644, from Holyrood Chapel, wherein the royal children of Scotland used to be baptized. England has a single and most interesting example of a brass font at the church of Little Gidding, near Oundle. There used to be a font of silver at Canterbury, which was carried to Westminster Abbey for royal Christenings ; there is also a small silver font in the church of St. Mary de Castro, Guernsey. Queen Elizabeth gave two presents of golden fonts, one to Mary Queen of Scotland, and the other to Charles IX. of France, each costing one thousand pounds.

In England, however, at an early date, another metal was occasionally used for fonts, namely, lead. The only other part of Christendom, so far as we are aware, where lead fonts were ever in use is the north of France, and these seem to have been imported in a finished condition from England, and are found in districts where we know that there was considerable intercommunication between the Religious Houses of the two countries. There are some good examples of leaden fonts in the museums of Rouen and Amiens.

English fonts of lead are chiefly of the Norman period ; recent attention to the details of ecclesiology has considerably extended the list. About the beginning of the present century, it was stated in the *Antiquarian Itinerary* that only five were known. In Simpson's *Ancient Baptismal Fonts* (1828), eight are mentioned.

In Paley's *Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts* (1844), the list is increased to eighteen, but it is somewhat faulty. The sixth volume of the *Archaeological Journal* (1850-1), gives the total number of English leaden fonts as twenty-two; whilst *Notes and Queries* (1867-8) brought the list up to twenty-four. Mr. J. Lewis André, who has recently written excellent articles on the lead fonts of Sussex* and Surrey,† enumerates no less than twenty-nine; and now that we are able to add to the number that of Oxenhall, Gloucestershire, the total reaches thirty.

The following list seems likely to be a complete one, and is, at all events, the fullest yet published :—

Berkshire.—Childrey; late Norman.

Clewier; Norman.

Long Wittenham; late Norman.

Woolhampton; Norman.

Woolstone; Norman.

Derbyshire.—Ashover; late Norman.

Dorsetshire.—Wareham; Norman.

Gloucestershire.—Clunbridge; c. 1640.

Frampton-on-Severn.

Llancourt; Norman.

Oxenhall; Norman.

Siston.

Tidenham, Norman.

Kent.—Brookland; Norman.

Chilham; Post-reformation.

Eythorne; 1628.

Lincolnshire.—Barnetby-le-Wolde; Norman.

Norfolk.—Brundal; Norman.

Great Plumstead; Norman.

Hasingham; Norman.

Oxfordshire.—Clifton.

Dorchester; Norman.

Warborough; Norman.

Somersetshire.—Pitcombe.

Surrey.—Walton-on-the-Hill; Norman.

* *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Vol. xxxii., 1882.

† *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, Vol. ix., 1885.

Sussex.—Edburton; late Norman.

Parham; Decorated.

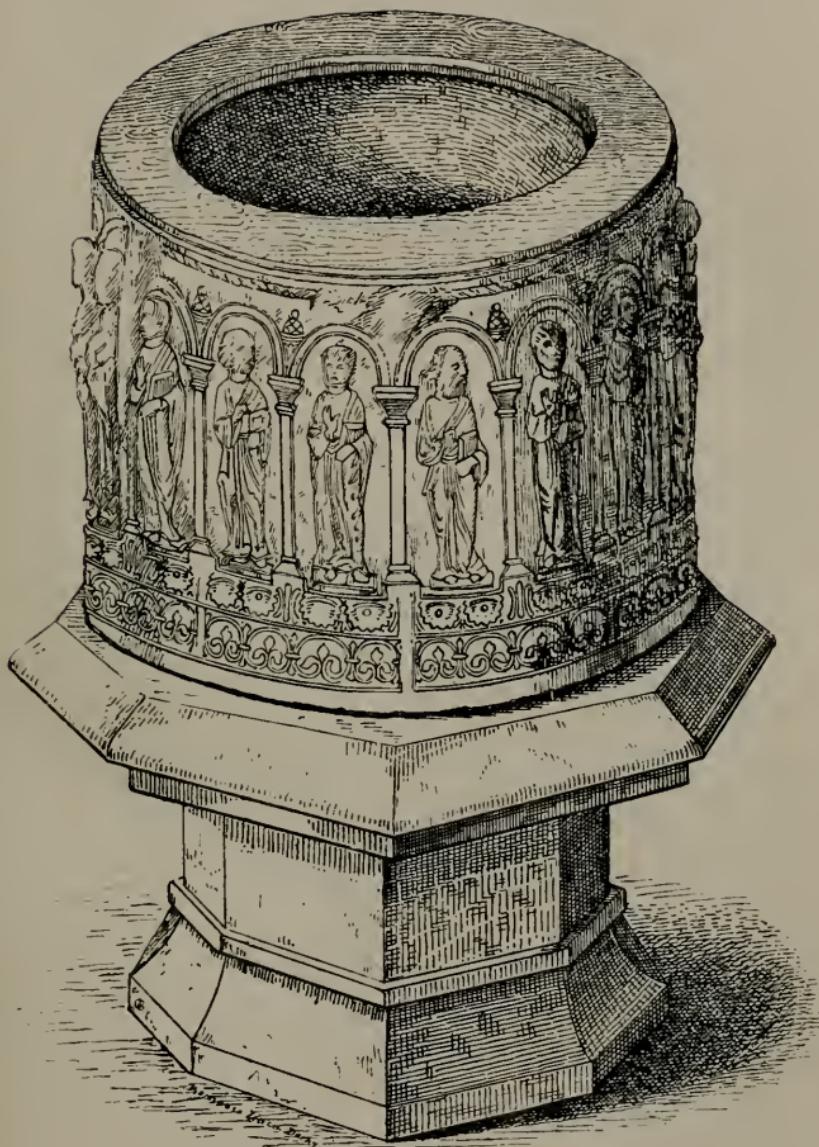
Pilcombe; late Norman.

Wiltshire.—Avebury; Norman.

Chirton.

Derbyshire, though probably furnishing the material for most of the leaden fonts of England, only possesses a single example, namely, that of Ashover. But the Derbyshire specimen (Plate V.) is one of which the county may be proud, for it is far superior to many of the leaden fonts, and may fairly be described as a good example of true art-workmanship, both in design and execution. The one that it most resembles is that of Walton-on-the-Hill, the bowl of which is encircled with an arcade of nine arches over as many seated figures. The font at Dorchester has also arcaded figures; and the one at Childrey has twelve effigies of mitred bishops in as many recesses. The most elaborate specimen is that of Brookland, which has two rows of arcading, the upper having the signs of the zodiac, and the lower the labours of the month.

The Ashover font attracted some little attention from archæologists at a time when other leaden fonts were altogether unnoticed. Mention is made of it in the treatises relative to fonts by Gough, Simpson, and others. It is engraved in the second volume of the *Topographer* for the year 1790, and another equally poor and ill-proportioned wood-cut appeared many years later in the second volume of Glover's *Derbyshire*. The font stands on a singularly plain and unsuitable stone base of octagonal shape, probably of fifteenth century workmanship. The circular leaden bowl is divided into twenty arcades, in each of which stands an upright male figure, somewhat gracefully draped. Each figure holds a book in the left hand, and at first sight they all seem similar. But closer observation shows that there are two sets of figures, which are repeated alternately. Ten of them have the open right hand raised with the palm outwards, but the other ten have the right hand placed against the breast close to



LEAD FONT, ASHOVER.

the book. All that we can say of the figures is that they are probably intended to give a general idea of apostles or Christian missionaries. Above the arcade is a narrow cable moulding that is wanting in several places. Below each figure are two well-shaped kind of escalloped shells with a central dot or pearl in each ; these are separated by three curved lines of moulding below the base of each shaft of the arcade. Below this again is a continuous band of moulding, the lines of which are cunningly twined round into repeated fleur-de-lys. The whole treatment of this lower work is most delicate, and must have produced a graceful effect when fresh from the designer's hands. The date of this lead work is undoubtedly late Norman. The dimensions of the font are as follows :—Diameter, $23\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; depth, 14 in. ; height of figures, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The Ashover font used to stand at the west end of the north aisle of Ashover church, and a part was lost to sight by its being placed against the wall. But, among other improvements recently effected by the present rector, is the moving of this font to a far more worthy position, just under the western archway into the tower, which is now opened out.

Although this is the only leaden font in Derbyshire, there is another one in the South of England that has a striking link of connection with Derbyshire stamped upon it. The church of Parham, Sussex, possesses a singular leaden font, supposed to be the only known example of fourteenth century date. It is divided into compartments by perpendicular and horizontal panels of oblong shape, each bearing the legend, "IHC NAZAR," in Lombardic capitals. In the spaces between these bands are small shields, bearing *gironny within a bordure charged with roundels*, the arms of Peverell of Sussex. Andrew Peverell was Knight of the Shire in 1351, and in many subsequent years ; he was probably the restorer of the church, and undoubtedly the donor of the font. When seeking a design for the font of his gift, what more likely than that his mind should revert to a county that had been the cradle of the ancestors of his family,

and that he should decide upon the use of a material so peculiarly associated with that midland shire? *

The way in which these leaden fonts were constructed seems to have been to cast them flat in the first instance, and then to bend them into the required circular shape. The join, where the edges were soldered up, is usually obvious, as at Ashover, and sometimes not a little interferes with the pattern. The figures and ornaments are often mere repetitions, a single one being most likely carved in wood and then impressed on the sand as often as required to complete the design, which would be a great saving in the expense. Thus, at Ashover only two figures were carved, but each were re-used ten times.

Lead found not only its chief use but its chief capacity for ornamental treatment in English domestic work, in connection with the conveyance of rain from roofs and walls. It was not, we believe, until the sixteenth century that the idea of continuous downcast rain-pipes attached to the walls was conceived; at all events, it was not until that century that it came into anything like general operation. The object previously was to discharge the water into the air by projecting pipes, usually passing through gurgoyles, at some little distance from the walls. The way in which this was sometimes accomplished by a lead spout from a lead gutter is shown in the accompanying drawing of one of the gutters and spouts above the projecting or oriel windows of Mr. Gadsby's old house at the back of Tenant Street, Derby.

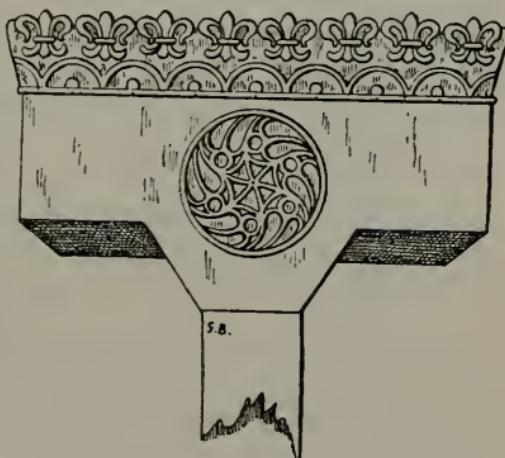


* There is a good drawing of this font in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. xxxii., p. 78.

There seems good reason to assign the date of this house, (and the lead-work is clearly co-eval,) to the last quarter of the fifteenth century.* The gutter is also well worthy of reproduction, as showing a most effective though simple pattern, easily produced by nicking the edge of the lead, and curling it down in alternate depths. Surely this design might well commend itself to modern builders and architects.

At Haddon Hall there is a remarkable display of elaborately-treated down-cast leaden pipes, with richly-ornamented cistern-heads, of varying dates and of much diversity. We are inclined to think that there is no other house in England so rich in art-work of this description.†

The earliest in date of these details at Haddon is the one here engraved. The highly effective fleur-de-lis band, as well as the circular ornament, have been applied and soldered on after the ordinary moulding has been completed. This cistern - head might easily escape the visitor's attention, but it is to be seen from the short wooden gallery

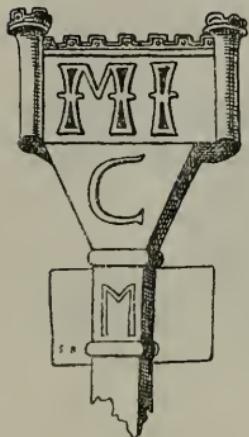
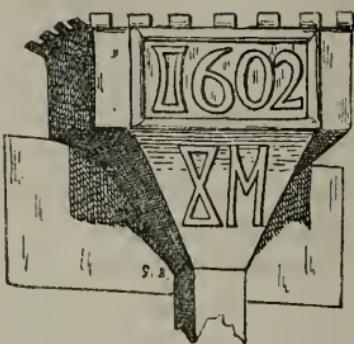


that leads across a very small open court, formed by some alterations in the building, to certain of the private apartments at the north-west angle of the upper court. The date seems to be of the first half of the sixteenth century, possibly of the time of Sir Henry Vernon, who died in 1515.

* See drawings and account of this house by Mr. George Bailey, in the 2nd volume of the *Derbyshire Arch. Journal*, pp. 29, 30, plate ii.

† The *Building News*, of August 30th, 1878, gave a lithographed sheet of sketches of the lead-work at Haddon Hall, but the drawings in the letterpress, by Mr. George Bailey, are more accurate.

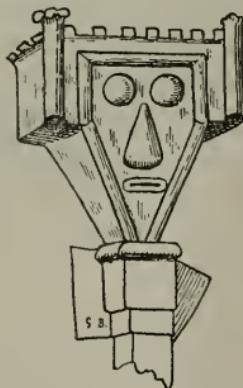
The next illustration is from the head of one in the upper court, of a far simpler design. The letters and date tell their own tale. Sir John Manners, renowned in romance for his marriage with Dorothy, second daughter and co-heiress of Sir George Vernon, resided here from the death of his father-in-law, in 1577, to the time of his own decease, in 1611.



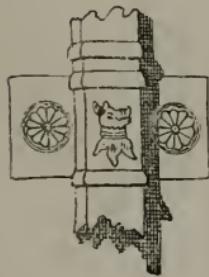
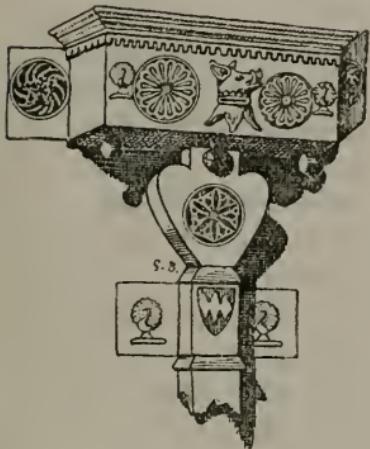
He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir George Manners, who was married on the 2nd of April, 1594, to Grace, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Pierpoint. Possibly the G, between the M I (for John Manners) and the M on the pipe below, as shown on this other head, which is also from the upper court, refers to Sir George, and to his wife Grace.

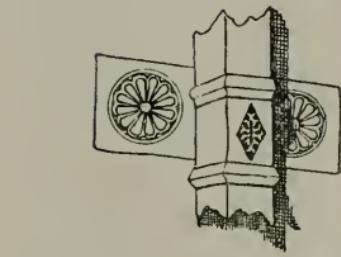
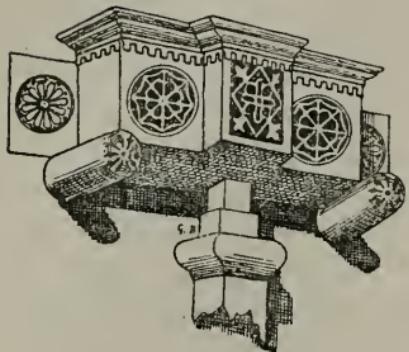
In the same court is another embattled pipe-head, evidently of about the same date as the last, and which, by a simple arrangement of plain mouldings, produces a quaint caricature of a human countenance, reminding us somewhat of the well-known Norman "mask" so often used in the stone corbel-tables of our Norman churches.

On the death of Sir George Manners, in 1623, he was succeeded by his eldest son John, who afterwards succeeded to the earldom of Rutland. Sir John was married, in 1628, to Frances, daughter of Edward Lord



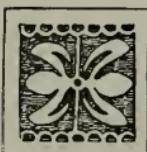
Montagu. The highly elaborate work of the down-pipe, with its large cistern head and embossed wall fasteners, to be noted near the entrance in the lower court, must have been cast and placed here after this marriage, for the shield on the highest joint of the pipe bears *three lozenges in fesse* for Montagu. Otherwise we should have been inclined to have assigned to this work a somewhat earlier date. The respective crests of the Vernon and Manners families—*a boar's head erased*, and *a peacock displayed*—occur frequently upon this and other pipes of the lower court-yard. There is one very remarkable feature about this cistern head, which is shared by others at Haddon, but which we have not noted nor heard of elsewhere, namely, that it has a false front, which enables some of the patterns to be cut through and pierced, so that the pattern shows sharp and clear against the shade of the inner and true cistern head. This arrangement adds much to the effect. The three upper circular ornaments of this illustration, namely, those on each side of the upper boar's head and the one immediately below, are thus treated.



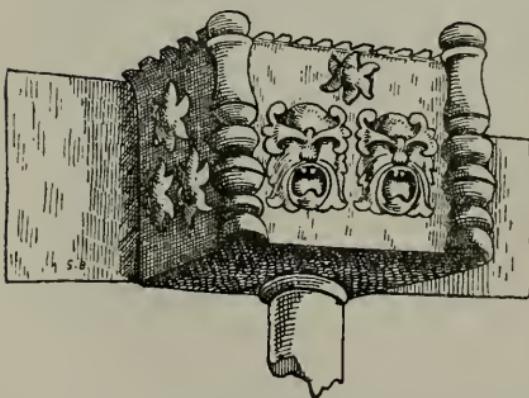


There is considerable variety and beauty of design in this other head and pipe, which are also to be found near the entrance in the lower court. The five upper ornaments are pierced in the way already described, but not those that press against the wall.

We are also able to give drawings of two good pierced designs from another pipe in the upper court, which is otherwise plainly treated, the plain part being new.



The last of our engravings of the Haddon lead work is another



effective cistern head in the upper court, apparently of somewhat later date than the others. Whether the stars or estoiles have any heraldic signification or not we are unable to say, but incline to the latter opinion. We

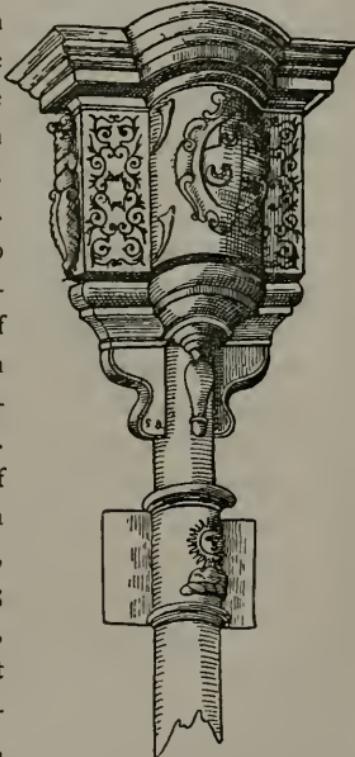
believe it to be post-Restoration work of the second half of the seventeenth century.

In Shaw's *Elizabethan Architecture* there are some drawings of

beautiful lead work in pipes and pipe-heads from the Prebendal House at Winchester, and also some plainer examples from Sherborne, Dorset, and from Claverton, Somerset; but we think it may again be safely repeated that there is no other place in England that can be compared in this respect with our famed Derbyshire Haddon.

At Chaddesden Hall there are two downcast leaden pipes, with the lion and unicorn on the cistern heads, and the letters ^W_{RJ}. There are also devices, such as a pelican and a cock, on the joints of the pipes. The initials obviously refer to Robert Wilmot, father of the first baronet, who married Joyce, daughter and co-heiress of William Sacheverell, of Morley. He rebuilt Chaddesden Hall early in the reign of Queen Anne.

The finest leaden pipes and cistern heads of the time of Queen Anne that are in the county of Derby, are to be found against the little church of Trusley. It was rebuilt by Mr. William Coke, and opened on Aug. 6th, 1713. The zincotype gives so good an idea of the massive, well-moulded head and wall fasteners of these pipes that detailed description is unnecessary. The engraving represents one close to the south entrance. The arms are those of Coke, of Trusley (*gules*, 3 crescents and a canton, *or*) impaling Ballidon (*argent*, 2 bars, *vert*, each charged with 3 cross-crosslets, *or*). William Coke, of Trusley, the only son of Robert Coke, was born in 1679. He married his first cousin, Catherine, daughter and heiress of Paul Ballidon, of Derby, in 1693. He was at that time only 13 years of age, whilst his bride was more than double his age, being 29. They had a son born to them in

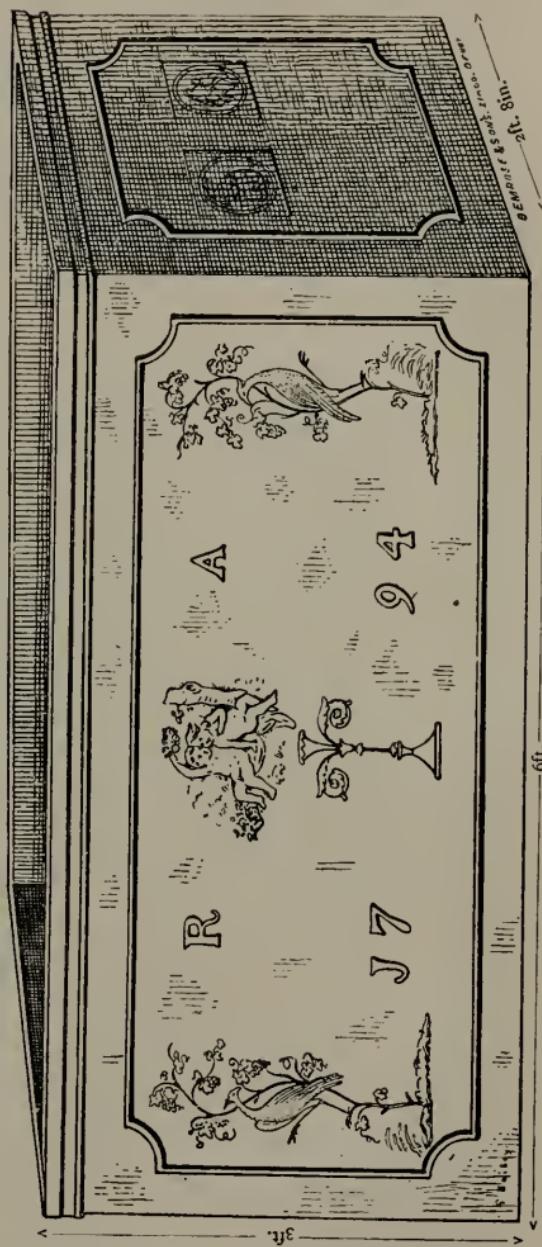


1694, but of their eight children, only two of the daughters, co-heiresses, survived their parents ; Cassandra, who married Edward Wilmot, of Spondon, and Frances, who married her kinsman, D'Ewes Coke.

The crest of Coke of Trusley, a sun in splendour, will be noticed on the wall-fastener of the engraving ; the crest of Ballidon, a demi lion, appears in other places. “ It is generally supposed that the crescents on the coat of arms, and the sun as crest, were adopted by the family at the time of the Crusades to Palestine, when Richard introduced the custom of wearing armorial coats, and of having them engraved upon seals. His own broad seal, when he embarked for the Holy Land, contained two crescents (the Turkish ensign), and they seem not to have been uncommon emblems, as we read of another Prince (according to Speed) who, going against the Turks, adopted this motto, *Plenior redibo* (‘ I will return more full’). Richard I., after his return from captivity in Germany, ordered a new broad seal to be engraved bearing a full moon, which Speed thinks was done emblematically. The adoption also of one of the heavenly bodies as a crest strengthens the probability of this coat of arms originating with the family in the manner described, and that they took arms from the badges of Richard—the moon and stars—which were emblazoned on all his standards, and cut upon his Great Seals.”*

Cisterns of lead were also at one time, chiefly during the last century, objects of much decorative art. We have seen various cisterns much ornamented, in large gardens in different parts of the kingdom, of dates varying from 1740 to 1800. Mr. André mentions an excellent example that remains in use at The Cedars, Broad Green, Croydon ; it has three panels in front and one at each end. The centre division has the date (1768), the others contain vases of flowers, a rich foliated cornice completing the design. But the best art that we have noticed in connection with cisterns is in Derbyshire, and occurs in an exceptionally handsome lead cistern in the grounds of Willersley Castle, Cromford. (Plate VI.) Its size is 6 ft. by 2 ft. 8 in., and it is 3 feet deep. The

* *Coke of Trusley, a Family History*, privately printed, 1880, pp. 6, 7.



LEAD CISTERN, WILLERSLEY CASTLE.





front and back of the tank are alike in their ornamentation, and so, too, are the ends. In the centre of the larger sides, above a conventional piece of foliage, is a well-designed group of two seated *amorini*, the boy, at whose feet is a basket of flowers, holding a wreath of roses over the girl. At each side is a bird on the tendril of a grape-vine, pecking at the fruit ; the bird is perhaps intended for a pea-hen. On each of the ends are two medallions, the one representing a female feeding an eagle, and the other a female feeding a stork. The larger sides also bear the initials R. A., and the date, 1794. It is almost needless to remark that the initials stand for the celebrated Sir Richard Arkwright.

The manner of making these cisterns or tanks was as follows :— The size of the four sides was measured out, and the dimensions of the side first to be cast having been taken, slips of wood on which the outer mouldings had been previously cut, were pressed upon the sand, thus leaving their impression ; and in the same way figures of birds, of foliage, or of whatever was required were pressed upon the internal surface of the smoothed sand from carved moulds, usually of wood, but sometimes of lead. The casting-table was of wood bound with iron, and was covered with fine smooth sand, on to which the lead was run.

In the Hall garden, at Chaddesden, Derby, is a leaden tank 4 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. and 2 ft. deep ; on a leaden plate on the pump above it is the Wilmot crest, with the initials, R. M. W., and the date 1773. These are the initials of Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, Bart., who died in 1793.

It is very possible many excellent specimens of lead work in the county of Derby are here left unnoticed ; it will be a pleasure to learn from correspondents of particulars of any others, which may perhaps lead to a supplementary article. But however unfinished or imperfect this article may be, it may certainly, we believe, lay claim to this—that it is the first attempt made in any county or district of putting together that which is beautiful or interesting in the old art-treatment of a now too neglected material, which might be put to so many effective uses by builders and architects.

A Calendar of the Fines for the County of Derby, from their commencement in the reign of Richard E.

By W. H. HART, F.S.A.

[Continued from Vol. VIII., p. 64.]

1252.

June 24—July 15. Warwick. In 3 weeks of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, 36 Henry III.

Between Walter de Bradeleg[h], by William de Lecto, his attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Robert de Willeweby the elder, by Ralph de Mileforde, his attorney, *Deforciant*.

Grant by Deforciant, on Plaintiff's request, to Geoffrey de Langele and Matilda his wife, and to their heirs begotten, of a moiety of the manor of Esshovere, and the advowson of the church of the same manor, and 4 librates of land in Pleselgh[h], and the marriage of Robert, Deforciant's son and heir, from the Feast of S. Martin, 36 Henry III., for the term of 22 years, without performing any service; and in case of the death of Robert the younger in the lifetime of his father, before he shall come to his fee or be married or not, then they shall have the marriage of Amabel Deforciant's daughter, and likewise of all his other heirs in succession, in case of Amabel's death in Deforciant's lifetime; and if any of such heirs shall marry without licence, or refuse to marry when required, then the aforesaid tenements shall remain to Geoffrey and Matilda as aforesaid, until Deforciant or his heirs shall pay them 500 marks for the same marriage. Moreover, Deforciant doth agree that he will not give, sell, pledge, or in any other manner alienate any of the lands or tenements which he held on the day of the date of this Fine, as well of his inheritance as of the marriage of Margery, formerly his wife, mother of the aforesaid Robert the younger, by which the inheritance of Robert the younger would be

lessened ; saving to Deforciant 100 solidates of land which he may give to his daughter Amabel, if he will.

June 25. Leicester. The morrow of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, 36 Henry III.

Between Richard, Abbot of Lilleshulle, by Adam de Neuport, one of his Canons, his attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Richard de Gray, *Tenant*.

Grant by Plaintiff to Tenant, in fee, of an oxgang of land and 2 a. of assart, in Stoke.

June 25. Leicester. Same date.

Between Robert de Grendone, *Plaintiff*, and William de Mungumery, *Deforciant*.

Grant by Deforciant that Plaintiff and his heirs might thenceforth take and have their reasonable estovers of husbote and haybote, and for burning and inclosing, within Deforciant's wood of Sudbury, by the view of Deforciant's foresters, except 2 pieces of the same wood called Raveleyhirst and Heymor ; and in case of Deforciant's forester refusing to deliver the same, the Plaintiff and his heirs may enter the same wood and take their reasonable estovers without the view of Deforciant's forester. Plaintiff also to have common of pasture for all his cattle throughout all the same woods ; and likewise to have all his hogs of his own growing, at Aston, quit of pannage in the same woods. And grant, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff, that Deforciant and his heirs may assart, and cause to be cultivated, in the same woods and wastes, and inclose the same, at his pleasure, saving to Plaintiff and his heirs his reasonable estovers, and common of herbage in the same wastes and woods, and also common of pasture in the same closes and assarts after the corn and hay is carried.

Sept. 29—Oct. 20. Westminster. In 3 weeks of S. Michael, 36 Henry III.

Between Walter, Abbot of Dersl[ey], by Andrew, Prior of Dersl[ey], his attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Ralph FitzRalph, of Wystantone, by Geoffrey de Westone his attorney, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant to Plaintiff and to his successors, and to his church, in perpetuity, in frank-almoign, of 1 messuage, 2 oxgangs of land, 4 a. of meadow, 9 d. and [defaced] in Wystantone, performing to the chief lords of the fee all services pertaining thereto. Release also by Deforciant to the same of all right in all the lands and tenements held by him in Wystantone on the day of the date of this fine. In consideration whereof Plaintiff and his successors are to find, every

year, for Deforciant and Matilda his wife, every day, 2 loaves and 2 conventional gallons of beer, and 2 dishes from the kitchen, as for 2 canons; and 2 loaves and one gallon of beer, and one dish from the kitchen, as for one servant of the same church; and also 6*l.s.* a year for their lives; and in case of the death of Deforciant leaving his wife surviving, then Plaintiff shall be quit of a moiety of the aforesaid bread and beer and dishes, and of 29*s. 6d.* a year for ever; and in case of the death of Matilda, leaving her husband surviving, then Plaintiff shall be quit of a moiety of the aforesaid bread and beer and dishes, and of 3*l.s. 6d.* for ever.

1253. Leicester and Westminster. Within 8 days of the Purification of
Feb. 2. B. V. M., 37 Henry III.

Between Roger de Eyncurt, *Plaintiff*, and Robert de Sydenhale,
Deforciant, and afterwards recorded at Westminster, Between
the same, *Plaintiff*, and Roger de Sydenhale, brother and heir
of the said Robert de Sydenhale, *Deforciant*.

Grant by Deforciant, in consideration of a sparrow-hawk, to Plaintiff, in fee, of the homage and service of John son of Nicholas de Gyldeford in Stretton; at the yearly rent of one pair of white gloves, or one halfpenny at Christmas, for all service, custom, and exaction.

April 8. Cambridge. The morrow of the close of Easter, 37 Henry III.
Between Roger de Eyncurt and Alice his wife, *Plaintiffs*, by Robert
de Pileslege his attorney, and Robert de Gretwith, and Lettice
his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciants, in consideration of 36 silver marks, to Plaintiffs, in fee, of a messuage, and 30 acres of land in Haneleye; also the homage and service of Walter de Ryboff and Felicia de Sydenhale.

April 20. Westminster. Within 5 weeks of Easter, 37 Henry III.
Between Oliver de Odingeseles, *Plaintiff*, and Ralph de Bensey,
Deforciant.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant to Plaintiff of the manor of Trusseleye; and grant, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff to Deforciant, for his life, of the capital messuage of the same manor, 113 roods of land, and 6 acres of meadow in the same manor; to wit, that land and meadow lying towards the south, together with a moiety of the services of free men, villeins, escheators, and relief pertaining to the same manor, saving to Plaintiff the homage of free men; and the residue of the same manor to remain to Plaintiff and Alienor and to the heirs of

Plaintiff, at the yearly rent of one pair of white gloves at Easter ; and performing a proportionate part of the scutage of the same manor ; with reversion to Plaintiff and Alienor and Plaintiff's heirs, at the yearly rent of £8 9s. 6d. ; and performing the scutage pertaining to the said manor. Deforciant not to be at liberty to grant, sell, pledge, or let to farm, or alienate in any way, nor to commit waste ; but saving to him, for his life, reasonable estovers for housebote and haybote out of the wood belonging to the aforesaid manor.

1254. Westminster. Within 15 days of the Holy Trinity, 38 Henry III.

June 7.

Between Ralph de Bensey and Alienor, widow of Oliver de Odingesheles, on a plea that she refused to perform the services for the manor of Trusseleye referred to in the preceding Fine, and did not permit Bensey to have the moiety of the services of the free men of the same manor. Whereupon a plea of "fine made" was summoned, viz., that Bensey granted, for himself and his heirs, that all the tenements which Alienor by the previous fine held in the aforesaid manor, on the day of the date of this fine, together with the homage and all the services of the free men of the same manor, where previously she had only a moiety of the same services, should remain to her, and to the heirs of Oliver, at the yearly rent of a pair of white gloves at Easter ; and performing a proportionate part of scutage. And likewise all the tenements which Bensey held on the same day, in the same manor, should, after his decease, remain to Alienor, and to the heirs of Oliver, together with the residue of the same manor, in fee ; at the yearly rent of £4, instead of £8 9s. 6d. ; and performing, for scutage, whatever pertains to the same manor, for all service. And in consideration of this Fine, Alienor gave to Bensey 19½ silver marks.

June 24.—July 9. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. John the Baptist, 38

Henry III.

Between Nicholas son of Hugh of Broydeston and Joan his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Baldwin of Breydeston and Katherine his wife, *Deforcians*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforcians to Plaintiffs, and to the heirs of Plaintiff Nicholas, in fee, of 3 ploughlands, 50 acres of wood, and a mill in Snelleston, performing to the chief lords of the fee all the services pertaining to the same tenements. Grant, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff Nicholas to Deforcians, and to the heirs of Deforciant Baldwin begotten of his wife Katherine, of a ploughland in Chelardeston ; performing to the chief lords of the fee all services ; with reversion,

in case of the death of Deforciants without such heirs, to Plaintiff in fee.

September 29.—October 13. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. Michael, 38 Henry III.

Between William son of Henry of Adewyk, *Plaintiff*, and Stephen son of John of Breydeston, *Tenant*.

Grant, on a recognizance of great assize, by Plaintiff, in consideration of fifteen silver marks, to Tenant, in fee, of 8 oxbangs of land in Breydeston, at the yearly rent of 6d., and performing the foreign service pertaining to the same.

September 29.—October 27. Westminster. Within one month of S. Michael, 38 Henry III.

Between Robert de Clanmcegan (?), by Ralph de Edwalton his attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Felicia Fitz Roger, by Brian Fitz Richard, her attorney, *Deforciant*.

Grant by Plaintiff to Deforciant, for her life, of 3 oxbangs, $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in La Forde, Henlegh, and Heggestowe, at the yearly rent of half a silver mark ; and performing to the chief lords of the fee all other services pertaining to the same land.

1255 Westminster. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 39 Henry III.

March 28.—April 9. Between Richard son of Richard Ingeram, *Plaintiff*, and Eustace de Folevile, *Deforciant*.

Grant by Deforciant that he and his heirs would thenceforth acquit plaintiff and his heirs of the service which the bailiffs of the Honour of Peveril and John de Eyncurt exacted from him for his free tenement which he held of Deforciant in Oxecroft, whereof Deforciant, who is the mesne between them ought to acquit him ; and whereof Plaintiff complained that in Deforciant's default, the aforesaid bailiffs distrained him to perform suit at the court of the aforesaid Honour from 3 weeks to 3 weeks ; and the aforesaid John de Eyncurt distrained him to perform homage.

March 28.—May 3. Westminster. Within 5 weeks of Easter, 39 Henry III.

Between William son of Henry de Adewyk, *Plaintiff*, and Nicholas de Wermundeswrh', *Tenant*.

Grant by Plaintiff, in consideration of 11 silver marks, to Tenant, in fee, of 5 oxbangs of land in Breydeston, at the yearly rent of 2s., and performing the foreign services pertaining to the same.

June 25. Westminster. The morrow of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, 39 Henry III.

Between Robert le Vavassur, *Plaintiff*, and Nicholas de Wermundeswrh', *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant, in consideration of 60 silver marks, to Plaintiff, in fee, of one messuage, and one ploughland in Maperleg', at the yearly rent of a pair of white gloves and one halfpenny at Easter, and performing to the chief lords of the fee all services.

September 29—October 13. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. Michael, 39 Henry III.

Between Ralph de Bensey and Alienor, widow of Oliver de Dodingesheles, concerning the plaint of Ralph that whereas by a fine levied between him, Plaintiff, and Alienor, Deforciant, the manor of Trussle remained to Alienor, and the heirs of Oliver, formerly her husband, to hold of the same Ralph for her life, at the yearly rent of one pair of white gloves, and performing the scutage pertaining to the same manor; and after his decease, of the heirs of the same Ralph, at the yearly rent of £4, but the said Alienor refused to perform these services. Release therefore, on a plea of fine levied, by the said Ralph, in consideration of 15 silver marks, to Alienor, and to the heirs of Oliver, of the same manor, and also of all claim of the £4 yearly, or any other services for the same manor, for ever. Saving to Ralph, and the heirs of his body, one oxgang and 3 acres of land, and one acre of meadow, all of which were held by him in the same manor, on the day of the date of this fine, at the yearly rent of 1d. at Easter for all service, with remainder to the said Alienor in fee. And all instruments previously made between them concerning this manor were to be amended by this fine.

1256 Derby. Within the octaves of S. Hilary, 40 Henry III.

January 13-20. Between Walter, Abbot of Derleg', Plaintiff, and Robert de Wynnefeld, Deforciant.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant to Plaintiff and his church of S. Mary, Derleg', in frankalmoign, of 6 oxgangs of land in Wystantone, free from all secular service. Plaintiff took Deforciant and his heirs into all the benefits and prayers which should thenceforth take place in their church.

April 16-30. Westminster. Within 15 days of Easter, 40 Henry III.

Between Geoffrey de Langeleg[h], Plaintiff, and Robert de Wyleby in Ketstevene, Deforciant.

Grant by Deforciant, in consideration of £40 sterling, to Plaintiff and his heirs begotten of his wife Matilda, or in default, to other his nearest heirs, in fee, of 18 librates of land in Ashover, together with the advowson of the church of the same vill., at the yearly

rent of one pair of gilt spurs, or 6d., at Michaelmas, and performing the foreign service due. Release, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiff to Deforciant of all right and claim which he had in all the lands and tenements previously held by Plaintiff of Deforciant in Pleselleg[h] from Deforciant's demise and grant, and likewise in the marriage of Robert, son and heir of Deforciant, or of the other heirs of Deforciant, for ever. And be it known that the fine previously made between the same parties concerning the same lands and tenements in Pleselleg[h] and Ashover, is by this fine annulled.

1257 Westminster. Within 15 days of the Holy Trinity, 41 Henry III.
June 3-17. Between Aldeluya, widow of Robert le Sauvage, *Plaintiff*, and John le Sauvage whom Jocelin de Steynesby vouched to warranty, and who did warrant him.

Release by Plaintiff to John le Sauvage and his heirs, of the third part of 6 oxgangs of land in Herdwike, of 2 oxgangs of land in Hertistoft, of one messuage and one oxgang of land in Eshveyt, of 2 oxgangs of land in Thorneweyt, of 3 oxgangs in Nerthorp, of 40 acres of land in Westwode, of one messuage and one oxgang of land in Steynesby, of 2 oxgangs of land in Heth, of one messuage and 2 oxgangs of land in Holecote, of 100 acres of assart in Nortwode, of 50 acres of land in Brodewode and Tharllecrof, of 30 acres of land in Le Hallesclyf, of 30 acres of land in Soudherdevik, of 30 acres of land in Frythewode, of 12 acres of wood in Gryves, all of which she claimed as dower. And also release by the same to Joceline and his heirs of all right and claim which she had to dower in all other lands and tenements which Joceline and William son of Petronilla of Heth held in fee in the soke of Steynesby. Grant, in consideration thereof, by John le Sauvage to the aforesaid Aldeluya, for her life, of 40 shillings annually. Grant also by Joceline to the same, for her life, of 3½ silver marks.

September 29—October 13. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. Michael, 41 Henry III.

Between Anker de Frescherville, *Plaintiff*, and Walter, Abbot of Derleye, by Robert de Makeneye, his attorney, *Deforciant*.

Release, on an assize of last presentation, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 15 silver marks to Deforciant, in frankalmoign, of the advowson of the church of Alwoldestone as a chapel pertaining to the mother church of S. Michael, Derleye.

November 11-25. Nottingham. Within 15 days of S. Martin, 42 Henry III.
Between Robert de Clamorgan, *Plaintiff*, and Robert Fitz Walkelin and Emma his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciants, in consideration of a sparrow hawk, to Plaintiff, in fee, of a messuage, and an oxgang of land in La Forde, at the yearly rent of 6d. for all service, suit of court, custom, and exaction.

1258 Derby. Within the Octaves of S. Hilary, 42 Henry III.

Jan. 13-20. Between William son of William Tysun, *Plaintiff*, and William Tysun, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Plaintiff to Deforciant, for his life, of 3 messuages, and 2 virgates and 9 acres of land in Pulteneye, at the yearly rent of a clove gillyflower at Christmas, and performing to the chief lords of the fee all other services pertaining to the aforesaid tenements.

Jan. 13-20. Derby. Same date.

Between William son of Henry of Athelwyk, *Plaintiff*, and William son of Henry of Breydestone, *Tenant*.

Grant, on a recognizance of great assize, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 4 silver marks, at the request of Tenant, to master John de Derby, in fee, of 3 oxgangs, and 10 acres of land in Breydestone, at the yearly rent of 2s. This fine was made in the presence, and with the consent, of Alice, Tenant's wife, who was enfeoffed of the aforesaid land together with her husband.

Jan. 13-20. Derby. Same date.

Between William son of Henry of Athelwyk, *Plaintiff*, and Elias Fitz Odo, Henry Attegrene, Roger de Angulo, Alan son of Geoffrey of Breydestone, and Nicholas Fitz Elias, *Tenants*.

Grant, on a recognizance of great assize, by Plaintiff, in consideration of 10 marks sterling, to Tenant Elias Fitz Odo, in fee, of 2 oxgangs of land, except $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, in Breydestone; to Tenant Henry Attegrene, in fee, of 2 oxgangs of land, except $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, in the same vill; to Tenant Roger de Angulo, in fee, of 2 oxgangs of land, except $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, in the same vill; to Tenant Alan son of Geoffrey of Breydestone, in fee, of one oxgang of land, except 1 rood, in the same vill; and to Tenant Nicholas Fitz Elias, in fee, of 3 oxgangs of land, except 1 acre, in the same vill, at the yearly rent of 6d. for each oxgang, and performing the foreign and all other services.

Nicholas de Wermundesworth doth put in his claim.

Jan. 13-20 Derby. Same date.

Between William son of Henry of Athewyk, *Plaintiff*, and

Roger Duredent, whom Nicholas de Wermundesworth vouched to warranty, and who did warrant him.

Grant, on a recognizance of great assize, by Plaintiff, at the request of Roger Duredent, to Nicholas de Wermundesworth, in fee, of 4 ogangs of land in Breydestone, at the yearly rent of 2s. and performing all other services. And release by same Roger to Plaintiff and his heirs of all claim in the same land, and also in the homage and services of said Nicholas and his heirs for ever. And moreover the same Roger gave to Plaintiff 40s. sterling.

Jan. 13-20. Derby. Same date.

Between Hugh de Stredleg[h], *Plaintiff*, and Adam de Camera and Albrede his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciants, in consideration of a sparrow-hawk, to Plaintiff, in fee, of 4½ acres of land, and the moiety of a toft in Wardelawe, at the yearly rent of ½d. at Pentecost, and performing to the chief lords of the fee all other services.

Jan. 13-20. Derby. Same date.

Between Alexander Le Mercer of Esseburne, *Plaintiff*, and Simon de Combrugge and Sarah his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciants, in consideration of 13 silver marks, to Plaintiff, in fee, of 2½ ogangs of land in Helintone; at the yearly rent of one pound of cummin at Michaelmas, and performing to the chief lords of the fee all other services.

Jan. 13-20. Derby. Same date.

Between William Fitz Gamel and Margery his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Richard le Keu, *Tenant*.

Grant, on a plea of mort d'ancestor, by Plaintiffs, in consideration of 24s. sterling, to Tenant, in fee, of a toft in Esseburne.

The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln and the vicar of Esseburne do put in their claim.

Jan. 13-20. Derby. Same date.

Between Hugh de Akovere, *Plaintiff*, and Nicholas de Wermundesworthe and Joan his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant by Deforciants, in consideration of 55 silver marks, to Plaintiff, in fee, of 3 carucates of land, 50 acres of wood, and a mill in Snellesthone. And Deforciants did deliver up in court to Plaintiff all the muniments which they had relating to the aforesaid tenements.

Jan. 13-29. Derby. Within 15 days of S. Hilary, 42 Henry III.

Between Roger Duredent, *Plaintiff*, and Nigel de Langeford, *Deforciant*.

Release by Plaintiff to Deforciant, in fee, of the reasonable estovers exacted by Plaintiff in Deforciant's woods in Langeford, to wit, in his park, and in all other his woods in the same vill, for housebote, haybote, and for burning and inclosing; with liberty to inclose the same park with a ditch and haw, and to make his profit thereof, at his pleasure, without any estovers, or any common which Plaintiff or his heirs could claim in the same park, so that if Plaintiff's cattle, through any defect in the ditch or inclosure, entered the same park, they should not be imparked, but should be driven back, without any detriment, or without making any amends for the damage they might do. Grant also by Plaintiff that Deforciant and his heirs might at his pleasure rebuild all buildings, and likewise re-inclose by a haw all assarts, by him previously made and inclosed in Langeford and Wudehuse, and which, at Plaintiff's suit, were, by the judgment of the King's Court, afterwards thrown down, saving to Plaintiff and his heirs common of pasture in the same assarts, for all kinds of cattle, with free ingress and egress with the same, after the hay and corn are carried.

Grant, in consideration thereof, by Deforciant that Plaintiff and his heirs might have and take his reasonable estovers in all other woods and moors of Deforciant in Langeforde and Bubeldene, without the view of his foresters, for building, burning, and inclosing, in perpetuity, except a certain place called Le Parrok, in which Deforciant's fowlries are situate, where it shall not be lawful for Plaintiff or his heirs to cut down or take any estovers. And moreover Deforciant gave to Plaintiff, in fee, one mark of yearly rent out of a certain water mill in Langeforde called Bubeldene-mylne, with power to distrain on the iron of the same mill, in case of non-payment; and in case the mill should fail at any time, then to distrain on chattels of Deforciant found in the aforesaid assarts.

A Literal Transcript of the Oldest Register of West Hallam, Derbyshire.

Made for this work by REV. CHARLES KERRY, Curate in Charge
of Stonebroom.

By the kind permission of Rev. Nigel Madan, Rector.

HE original is a coverless document, consisting of thirty-nine leaves of parchment, and measuring eight inches by five and a quarter. The second and third leaves, containing entries between 1545 and 1557, have been torn out apparently many years ago. The entries on the first page, from wear and exposure, are nearly obliterated.

“LIBER WEST HALLAMIE”
 “WILLS. SMADLEY”
 “PEDAGOGE IBIDEM”
 “TRANSCRIPT,”

“ANNO DOMINI”

1620.

· · · · ·

1538

November 24 Johanneswson baptiz.....
28 Guillelms Stalye filius Richard

1539

June 3 Jone
24 Johannes Walliā.....
30 Mathew Baldock filius..... baptizatus
August 1 Margareta,
November 7 Brigit Hutchinson,
14 Margareta Sylcock filia (*Francis?*)

January 12 Nicholas (*Hoodlet...?*) fillis Guillelms bap
March 20 Richardus Turner fillis
1540
April 19 Johannes field
May 12 Ffrancisca (*Hayton?*) filia Roberti bap
August 6 Brigitta son

(End of first page.)

..... Smyth filia Ricardi baptizata fuit
..... Rowlandus Stayley filius Nicholi baptizatus fuit
..... 4 Nicholias Lowson filius Nicholi baptizatus fuit
..... 18 Ffrancisca Gregory fillia Johannis baptizata fuit

1545 March 18 Edwardus Doughtie filius Guillelmi baptizatus suit

1546
April 13 Thomas Wawen filius Jacobi baptizatus fuit
20 Elsabeth Gregory fillia Johanni baptizata fuit
Septemb. 21 Anna Widdeweis fillia Johannis baptizata fuit
March 15 Anna Newton fillia Johanni
22 Isabella Salfourd fillia Johanni

1547
April 1 George Gregory filius Johanni
10 Robertus Doughtie filius Guillielmi
July 1 Radulphus Hutchynson filius Guillelmi
22 Henricus filius Riccardi Staley

| | | |
|----------|-------------------|--|
| 1545 | | |
| 1 | Walter Powtherell | fillius Thome baptizatus fuit |
| 29 | Maria Powtherell | fillia Mr. Thome baptiza fuit |
| 3 | Margareta Eton | fillia Johanni visitatio in Darbie |
| | | fillia Johanni } baptizati } fuerunt. |

(Here two leaves have been torn out. On the margin of the first is the date 1547, with the words "November," "December," and "Ffbruary," each representing a single entry. On the margin of the second leaf is "1552," followed by "Octobr" and "Decemb'r" and "1553" with single entries for April and May.)

1557
January 13 Maria fillia Johanni
14 Johnis Carrington filius Guillelmus

1558
June 26 Richardus filius Johñi Saunders
October 9 Johanna filla Renaldi Hallingworth
Novembr 6 Gulielmi Colley flüs Gülmi
7 Aña Turpin filā Johāni

- 25 Walterus Hallingworth filius Ranaldi
- 1559
May 17 Maria Shaw filia Ricardi
June 20 Walterus "Cowop" fitus Johñi "Cooke"
- 1560
March 30 Margeret Hollingworth filia Johni
May 31 Gulelmus Turpin filus Richardi
- 1561
Novemb' 14 Johnes Watken filiū Wilmī
January 27 Gulelms Hollingw^{rth} filiū Renaldi
28 Maria Sanders flā Nicholi
February 20 Maria Wright flā Olvi ?
- 1562
April 12 Gittmi Mosley flūs Bartholomi
14 Margareta Cowope
May 14 Johannes Hollingworth
Sept 18 Margareta Sshawe
February 16 Johnis Hollingworth
- 1563
April 6 Margareta Hutchinson
May 18 Maria Turpin
Novemb' 22 Thomas Hollingworth
February 8 Oliverus Wright
- 1564
May 4 Walterus Sanders
August 21 Jokes Hychenson
February 5 Robfus Moore
Marcy 1 Alicia Hill
- 1565
July 18 Walterus Hallū
January 7 Thoma Shaw
- 1566
April 2 Maria Wright
March 16 Cassandra Hollingworth
- 1567
June 7 Johañs Sanders
March 22 Johana Hill
- 1568
July 3 Catharina Moore
- 1569
Aprile 6 Willielmus Hollingworth
- 1570
Decemb^g 9 Robert Sanders

baptizati fuere.

- February 22 Johūs Wright
 1571
 October 22 Thoma Hallū
 1572
 April 16 Johana Turpin
 Decemb^r 16 Gulim Sand^r s flūs Nicholij
 21 Thoma Hollingworth filūs Johnis
 January 21 Helenor Powtherell fta Walteri
 25 Walterus Webster flūs Johās
 1573
 Novemb^r 26 Gulifl Hill flūs Georgii
 March 16 Agnes Barnabie
 1574
 June 5 Walterus Hallū filius Gabrili
 Octob^r 13 Dorothi Powtherell flā Walteri
 1575
 January 2 Elizabeth Turpin flā Richardi
 1576
 March 3 Gulielmus Humston flūs Edwardi, et Rachael Hutchenson flā
 Gulielmi
 July 11 Rosa Hollingworth flā Johāni
 Novemb^r 4 Jana Powthrell flā Walteri ařm
 1577
 June 2 Elnor Hallū fītā Gabrielis
 1578
 Juley 7 Thomas Powtherell flūs Walteri arm^r
 Novemb^r 21 Richardus Hill fitus Georgi
 March 23 Agnes Hollingworth flā Gulielmi
 1579
 Decemb^r 10 Jana Burbige fītā Johanis
 January 20 Richardus Turpin flūs Richardi
 1580
 May 2 Johāes Stayley flūs Gūlmi
 July 30 Johānes Powtherell fītus M^r Walteri Arřm
 August 14 Henricus Hallū fītus Gabrielis
 Septemb^r 19 Henricus Weston filus Henrici
 January 7 Regnoldus Ward fītus Percivali
 1581
 March 30 Gulhelms Burbige filius Johānis
 April 3 Gulielms Prettie filius Henrici
 31 Agnes Smethley flā Nicholi

baptizati fuere.

1582

March 10 Gulielm Smethley filus Nicholi

1581

April 23 Elizabetha Staley filia Willielmi

May 6 Elizabeth Prattie filā Henrici

June 5 Daniell Drenor filūs Rob̄i

July 4 Gulielmus Heatherlie filus Rob̄i

Decembr 9 Elizabeth Wilson filia Henrici Scot

January 10 Elizabeth Hunston filā Edwardi

1583

August 8 Mariā Staley filia Gulielmis

Octob^r 7 Maria Askey filā Johannis

February 3 Elizabetha Sandam filā Johannis

30 Gulelmus Noden filūs Thoma

March 3 Agnes Greves filā Ricardi

1584

April 11 Gulielmus Hichinson filūs Gulelms

12 Gulielms Hallū filus Gabrielis

Septemb^r 4 Henricus Askey filus Johannis

29 Gulielms Cowley filus Johannis

1585

July 4 Henricus Prettie filūs Henrici

6 Walterus Staley filus Gulimi

August 4 Johannes Noden filūs Thomæ

1586

Septem. 4 Thomas Hollingworth filūs Johānis

Novemb^r 2 Elizabetha Snell filā Jacobi

13 Elinor Humston filā Edwardi

1587

Decemb. 21 Thomas Renor filūs Adami

January 1 Thomas Hallū filūs Gabrieli

Ffbruary 14 Johannes Powtherill filūs Walteri Armig

March 5 Johanes Cowley filus Johanni

1588

Decemb^r 22 Ffrancisca Prattie filā Henrici

1589

March 29 Henricus Cowley filūs Johanis

30 Willielmus Staley filūs Gulielmi

June 12 Cassandra Wowin filia Thomæ

July 1 Anthonius Smyth filus Anthoni

1589

June 8 fanna Humston filia Edwardi

baptizati fuere.

- 30 Elizabetha Coxkil filā Richardi
- 1591**
- Decemb^r 2 Johannis Burbige filus Johannis
10 Margareta Hallū filia Gabrieli
- January 10 Johannes Horne filius Gulielmi
12 Johannes Cowpe filūs Walteri
- March 10 Willm' Sha filus Thomæ
- 1592**
- Octobr 10 Dorithia Mountnay filia Gulielmi
- 1593**
- March 20 Gulielmus Cowpe filia Walteri
- 1594**
- Februar 8 Elenor Cowley filia Johannis
- 1595**
- June 5 ffrancisca Jacson filia Thomæ
Novembr 6 Elizabetha Horne filia Gulielmi
12 Elizabetha Huchenson filia Richardi
30 Johannes Shaw filūs Thomæ
- 1596**
- Januar 26 Gulielmus Horne filus Gulielmi
- 1597**
- June 2 ffrancisca Cowley filia Johannis
- 1598**
- January 1 Anna Hichinson filā Ricardi
- 1599**
- February 14 Anna Horne filia Gulielmi
- March 2 Mariā Hollingworth filā Walteri
- 1600**
- August 15 Willielm' Shaw filus Ḡielmi
- Januar 26 ffrancisca Hollingworth flā Johannis
- 1601**
- Februari 2 Anna Cowope filia Walteri
Richardus Hutchinson filius Richardi
- 1602**
- January 4 Anna Roo filia Nicholi
- 20 “γυλλιελμς φιλς Ιοῆς Αλσωπ ετ καθεριν Δαρόασιρε
διε [νατυς ερατ] βαπτισατυς εστ.”
- “ William the sonne of John Alsop and Katharine Derbyshire ”
- 1603**
- Apriill 1 Tacia Lion filia Johañis
- Novemb^r 11 Johñes filius Walteri et Joanes Hallam bap.

- 1604
Aprill 1 Maria Horne filia Gulielmi
- 1605
January 2 Dorathea Roo et Tacia filia Nicholi
- 1606
Octobri 28 Anna Hichinson filia Walteri
- Decembris 10 Johns Hunt filius Henrici
- 1607
July 20 Johannes Hollingworth filius Johanni
March 2 Robstus Lamb filius Patrici
- 1608
July 30 Thomas Horne filius Gulielmi
- 1609
June 24 Johanes Hallū filius Robsti
- 1610
- 1611
- 1612
May 15 Edwardus Hallū filius Roberti
- 1613
- 1614
- 1615 (sepultus in Calend Junii 1666)
Septemb. 14 Henricus Powthrell filius Johnis armigeris
- November 4 Johnes Stayley filius Gulielmi
- Aprill 20 fffranciscus Hallū filius Robsti
- 1616
June 24 Matheus Stayley filius Gulielmi
- 1617
January 6 Robertus Stayley filius Gulielmi
- 1618
August 23 Maria Hallū filia Robsti
- 1619
- 1620
January 27 Dorithea Stayley filia Gulielmi
February 2 Gulilfī Wheilwright filia Gulielmi et Elizabetha
- 1621
May 2 Thomas filius Gulielmi et Anne Humston
- June 5 Martha Horne filia Johannis Horne
- 1622
ffebuary 14 Maria Staylye filia Gulielmi
- 1623
May 7 Maria Horne filia Johannis nata

1624

March 5 Robertus Hallū filūs Roberti

June 4 Thomas filius Thomæ Wowin bapt.

“ 1635 ”

Feb : 7 Katherina Horne filia Johannis nat

1626

Septemb : 27 Elizabetha et Maria filiae Thomæ Wowin bap. fuer :

Sept. 5 Dorothea filia Johannis Horne nata

March 18 Elina Darbshire filia Gulielmi

1627

1628

June 29 Johannes filus Thomæ Wowin

1629

August 2 Maria ffarmer alia Whinrow filia Edwardi

December 28 Elina fillia Radulphi Taylor in pche Dalie

Februarii 24 Thomas filius Roberti Wheatley de Mappleay

1630

1631

August 9 Cassandra Horne filia Johannis Horne nat.

1632

1633

Novemb. 15 Anthoni^e flūs Henrici Hollingworth wat^e est.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|----------|
| Williā Derbyshire | } | gardiani |
| Richard Hutchinson | | |

January 10 Maria filia Thomæ et Margareta Handley baptizata fuit

1636

January 24 Walterus filius Richardi et Mariæ Hutchinson baptizata fuit

July 10 Johannes filius Guilielmi et Isabellæ Cooke baptiz : est

Decemb. 27 Henričus flūs Willielmi Brunt baptiz. est

March 7 Johanna filia Richardi et Mariæ Hutchinson baptizata fuīt

1636

| | |
|---------|---|
| Nat. 19 | Elizabetha flā Hennerii et Joonna Arneston baptizata fuit |
| Bap. 26 | |

1637

May 18 Thomas Wowin Sepultus est

June 10 Joanna filia Thomæ et Mariæ Scattergood sepulta est

June 17 Maria uxor Thomæ Wowin p̄fat̄ sepulta est

1637

Septemb, 7 Anna filia Henrici Powtrell sepulta est

January 28 ffranciscus filius Roberti et Fortuna Thompson Baptizatus fuīt

Anne Shawe uxor Gulielmi Shawe sepulta fuit vicesimo quinto die Septembris

Anno Dom. 1638

- Robertus Hallam maritus Isabellæ sepultus est juxta sedem eius Oct. 18, 1638
 REGISTERU DE WEST HALLAM continens noīna et cognomina omniū
 baptizatorū sepulturū nuptiorū ob hoc presenti anno 1639
 per Richardum Allestryū curatu a Junis 24
- Bap. Maria Filiam Willielmi et Elizabethæ Row baptizata fuit vicesimo
 tertio Junii anno 1639
- Bap. Laurantius filiū Henrici et Esterhæ Hollingworth baptizatus fuit decimo
 die Augosti anno 1639
- Bap. ffranciscus filiū Thomi et Margareta Hanly baptizatus fuit decimo quinto
 die Augosti 1639
- Sep. Infans Willielmi et Annæ Dayes sepulta fuit decimo septimo die
 Augosti an^o 1639
- Bap. Dorothea filiā Roberti et Ffortunæ Tomson baptizata fuit decimo quarto
 die Septemb. 1639
- Bap. Johannes filiū Johanni et Sarahæ Turton baptizatus fuit undecimo die
 Octobris anno 1639
- Sep. Marcus filiū Henrici et Esterhæ Hollingworth sepultus fuit decimo
 quinto die Novembris a^o 1639
- Bap. Maria filia Georgii et Annæ Morlye baptizata fuit sexto die Januarii
 anno 1639
- Bap. Maria filiā Richardi et Mariæ Hichinson baptizata fuit 31^o die Januarii
 anno 1639
 "ffrom the 25th day of March anno 1640."
- Sep. Nicholas filium Thome et Annæ Inggam sepultus fuit decimo die Aprilli
 anno 1640
- Bap. Willielmus Webster filium Willielmi et Doratheæ Webster baptizatus
 fuit undecimo die Aprilli 1640
- Sep. Isabella Hunt uxor Henrici Hunt sepulta fuit duodecimo die Aprilli
 anno dñi 1640
- Sep. Henricus Hollingworth sepultus fuit vicesimo quarto die Junii anno
 1640
 Elizabeth Boote uxor Johannis Boote pochie de Ilston (relicto marito)
 decimo die Augosti; et sepulta fuit in Pochia nostra decimo dñe Augosti
 a^o 1640
- Isabella filiā Richardi et Mariæ Hutchinson baptizata fuit decimo die
 Septemb. anno dni 1640
- Maria Burbage vidua sepulta fuit decimo tertis die Januarii anno 1640
 Anna Gibson relicto marito et sepulta fuit vicesimo quarto die
 februarii anno 1640
- Thomas Rowe filiū Willielmi and Elizabethæ Rowe baptizatus fuit
 vicesimo quinto Martii 1641
- Elizabetha Tomson filiā Roberti et ffortunæ Tomson baptizata fuit
 vicesimo octavo Martii anno 1641

1641

25 Sep. Dennis Rainer baptized

WEDDINGS, NUPTIALS—1638.

Henry Holmes Rect'.

| | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| April 4 Thomas Hauley aliis | } | Nepti fuere in Ecclesia Wést |
| Shaldley, familius | | Hallū inter horis nona et |
| Mrs. Cossand, Powth : et | | undina ante meridie die |
| Margareta Hutchinson de West Hall, filia Walteri | | p'di. |

Richardus filius Thomae Scattergood baptizatus

Robert Tomson filius Rob. et Ffontinaiah Tomson baptized anno 1631

BURIALL.

yeare & day
of monthe.

1623

Decemb. 19 Radulphus Shirley sepultus fuit

1624

May 23 Johannes Powthrell sepultus fuit

1629

April 8 Katherina Darbyshire sepulta fuit

January 17 Guilielmus Turton sepultus erat

January 24 Guilihelmus Humston sepultus erat

fiebruaria 28 Elina Wilson sepulta fuit ancilla Mrs. Powtrel

1630

1631

1632

1633

1634

1635

Novemb. 3 Robet Bird servus Annæ Vay sepulſ

Decemb. 29 Edwardus fitus Richardi et Elizabethæ Cowley sepulſ fuit

January 27 Walf flüs Richardi Hutchinson sepulſ

1636

July 19 Johannes Louke sepultu

October 12 Johannes fitis Guilehelmi et Isabellæ Cowpe

| | | |
|---------------|---|----------|
| Robert Hallā | } | Gardiani |
| Walter Cowley | | |

1636

October 21 Anna quondā uxor Guiłmi Humston et nūc uxor ffrancisci Halling-
worth uxor Guilielmi Darbshire sepulta

1637

Maii 18 Thomas Wowin

Sep. 27 Anna fillia Henrici Powtrell armiger sepulta fuit
 feb. 17 Thomas Higgins servus domini Vaux sepultus est
 1638 Charles Turton baptized at New Yeers day 1638
 October 25 Joane filā Richardi & Marie Hutchinson baptizata fuit
 Easter. William the son of William Brunt and Dorothy his wife baptized
 (The autograph of Martha Horne here occurs on a blank page.)

“CHRISTENINGS, MARRIAGES, BURIALL.”

ANNO DOMINI 1641.

Chr.

1641 John the son of John and Dorothy Hodges baptized on the 2d of Ffeb.
 1641

Mar.

1641 John Gilson & Anne Holmes were marryed in Whitsunweke 1641
 George Taylor & Elinor Hodges marryed about the 16 day of Octob.
 1641

1642

Octo. 6 Ffrancis the son of John Howess and Elizabeth his wife baptized
 Mary the daughter of Robert and Dorothy Smith baptized about 18
 of May 1642
 Anna the daughter of Nicholas and Isabel Revel baptized about Mar.
 25, 1642
 Katharine the daughter of William and Dorothy Brunt baptized about
 June 24, 1642

Chr.

1643 Elizabeth the daughter of Richard and Anne Hunt baptized about the
 20 day of July 1643

Chr.

1644 Mary the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Coley baptized about Septem.
 22, 1644

James the son of John and Eliz Howess baptized about August 8th 1644
 Martha daughter of William and Mary Rayner baptized about August 10
 1644

John son of Nicolas and Isabel Revel baptized about May 1, 1644

Mary daughter of Richard Hutchinson and Mary his wife baptized about
 July 24, 1644

Nov :

1644 William Wheelwright and Elizabeth Bralby marryed Novemb. 4. 1644
 CHR: MAR: BAR: A D. 1645

Chri

1645 Rebekah the daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Hodges baptized about
 the 15th of Sep: 1645.

Mary the daughter of Witt & Eliz : Wheelwright baptized feb : 3. 1645

Barbary daughter of Tho: & Anne Roe baptized about July 24. 1645.

Richard son of Rich : & Anne Hind baptized about Sep. 15. 1645

Sarah daughter of Thomas Humstone & Anne his wife baptized about Mar : 16. 1645.

Henry the son of (*name never inserted*) & Eliz : Turton baptized about feeb : 2. 1645.

Thomas son of Tho : & Anna Smith baptized about Octob. 15. 1645.

Richard son of Tho : & Eliz : Coley baptized about Aug. 6, 1645.

Ann Vaudry baptized on S. Clem^{ts} Eve 1645.

Mary daughter of Ralph & Anne Hodges baptized about Sep. 6. 1646.

Ffrances daughter of John & Ellen Coley baptized at Whitsunday 1646

Mary daughter of William & Anne Day baptized about June 24. 1646.

Mar. Thomas Boothers and (*blank*) marryed Ffeb. 2. 1646.

Martin Brownlow & Anne Wilcox marryed about Nov : 15. 1646.

Mary the daughter of Leonard & ffrances Hawlly baptized about April 1. 1647.

Thomas the sonne of Will : & Mary Raynor baptized about June 6. 1647

Elizabeth the daughter of Tho : & Anne Roe, baptized about July 24. 1647.

Mary daughter of Tho. & Eliz : Coley baptized about Sep. 15. 1647

John y^e son of John & Eliz : Howess baptized about Nov : 20, 1647.

Jane y^e daug : of y^e said John & Eliz : Howess baptized about Nov 20. 1647.

Randulph the son of Witt & Elizab : Wheelwright baptized feeb : 12. 1647.

John Ward & Mary Hodgkinson marryed before Lent 1647.

Robert Wheatley & Eliz. Gambler marryed about July 10. 1647

Thomas Clarke & Sara Hodges marryed on Easter Munday 1647

Thomas son of Walter Bullock baptized in Dec : 1647.

Anne the daughter of (*blank*) Allen & Bridget his wife baptized about July 10 1648.

Cassandra daughter of Richard Hunt & Anne his wife baptized about June 24. 1648.

1666 John Smaley deceased who was the sonn of John Smaley and Anne his wif the yeere

1670 John Smaley y^e sone of John Smaley and Anne Smaley* was borne the 22 Aprill

* Ann Smaley took a very active part in the concealment and protection of the Rev. George Busby, a victim of the Titus Oates' plot, in Mr. Powtrell's house at West Hallam, as appears from the evidence given at Busby's trial at Derby, on the 25th of July, 1681. An account of this trial, copied from an original broadsheet of the period, was contributed to the Derbyshire *Advertiser and Journal* (March—May, 1875) by Mr. Edwin Cooling. *Vide also "State Trials."* Another original broadsheet is in the possession of the Transcriber.

(See under 1666, 1669, and 1670 in the yearly sequence of this register.)

Mary y^e daughter of George Orrage & Mary his wife baptized Teusday before Easter 1649

Anne daughter of John & Anne Day baptized about Apr : 7. 1649.

Rebekah daughter of Ralph Hodges & Anne his wife (*sic*) at S. Matthias day 1649.

Nicolas Revel baptized about Dec : 18. 1649.

Thomas the son of Tho : & Anne Roe baptized in Christmas 1649.

Thomas Brentnall & Helen Darbshire marryed in Whitsunday weeke 1649.

Richard the son of Witt & Dorothy Brunt baptized in Octob. 1649.

Anne daughter of Robert & Elizabeth Coley baptized March 10. 1649.

Jane daughter of Thomas & Jane Cooke baptized Dec : 2. 1649.

John the sonne of Henry & Mary Vawdry baptized in August Anno Dom. 1650.

Hester the daughter of Richard Hodges & Eliz : his wife baptized about Octob. 15. 1650.

Robert the son of John Coley and Helen his wife baptized on Sep. 29. 1650.

Anne the daughter of John Cooper and his wife baptized about midlent 1650.

John the son of Thomas Coley & Elizab. his wife baptized a little after Candlemas 1650.

Robert Shaw and Eliz : Roe married on Tuesday in Easter weeke 1650.

John the son of Rich. Hunt & Anne his wife baptized on March 28. 1651.

Thomas the son of Witt & Dorothy Brunt baptized in Dec. 1651.

Robert the son of John Day and Anne his wife baptized about Sep. 15. 1651.

Joseph the son of Charles Werden & Mary his wife baptized Mar. 21. 1651.

James the son of Thomas Cooke and Jane his wife baptized Jan. 21. 1651.

Jane daughter of George Orrage & Mary his wife baptized about August 1. 1651.

Sara daughter of Thomas Coley & Eliza his wife baptized on Ash Wednesday 1651.

Dorothy daughter of Tho : Roe & Anne his wife baptized Nov : 16. 1652.

Richard & Thomas Coley sons of Sarah Coley baptized Octob. 27 1652

John, son of Henry Ffrith and Anne his wife baptized Nov : 8. 1652.

William, son of Will : & Mary Wheelwright baptized Aug. 1. 1652.

William, son of Rowland Ellis & baptized Nov : 13. 1652.

Henry Swift & Sara Parker married April 19. 1652

Stephen flamstead & Elizabeth Bates marryed Octob : 19. 1652

Mary daughter of Edward Brown baptized August 25. 1653.

Cassandra daughter of William Desney & Mary his wife baptized feeb : 22. 1653.

William son of John Turton & Sara his wife bap. Nov : 17. 1653.

Thomas Hollingworth & Pascul Cocker marryed Apr. 28. 1653.

Helen daughter of Richard Hunt & Ann his wife baptized March 28. 1654.

Anne daughter of William Cordon and Ffrances his wife baptized May 16. 1654.

Ffrances daughter of Thomas Coley & Eliz : his wife bap. July 10 1654

Mary daughter of Thomas Handley & Ester his wife bap. Jan : 26. 1654.

Joseph the son of John Howess & Eliz : his wife bap. Ffeb. 26. 1654

Samuel the son of George Orrage & Mary his wife bap. Ffeb. 18. 1654.

Thomas the son of William Wheelwright & Mary his wife baptized Aug. 5. 1655.

Mary the daughter of Tho : Roe & Ann his wife baptized Aug : 19. 1655.

Mary the daughter of Witt : Desney and Mary his wife baptized Sep. 9. 1655.

Paul the son of John Coley & Ellen his wife baptized Ffeb. 14. 1655.

Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Coley & Eliz : his wife baptized Octob. 12. 1655.

Luke, the son of Luke Wright & Ffrances his wife baptized July 1. 1655.

Mary the daughter of Charles Werden & Mary his wife bap. July 29. 1655.

Henry Norman & Mary Carver marryed Jan : 12. 1655.

Anne the daughter of Richard & Anne Hunt bap. July 17. 1656.

Mary daughter of Roger Braddall & Mary his wife bap. Apr. 17. 1656.

Katharine daughter of Nicolas Roe and Katharine his wife bap. May 4. 1656.

Edward son of Anthony Wagstaff and Cordelia his wife bap. May. 27. 1656.

Mary daughter of Witt. Mekin and Mary his wife bap. May 27. 1656.

Elizabeth daughter of Luke Wright & Ffrances his wife bap. Jan. 19. 1656.

John son of John Day & Anne his wife bap. July 13. 1656.

Witt. Wheelwright buried Jan. 22. 1656.

Thomas Scattergood buried Octob. 21. 1656.

Richard son of Tho : & Eliz : Coley buried Oct. 19. 1656.

1657. Elizabeth daughter of William & Jane Clower baptized Aug : 27. 1657.

Elizabeth daughter to Rowland Ellis baptized Mar : 15. 1657.

John Holland son of Phillip Holland & Sara his wife bap. May 20. 1657.

- Sara daughter of William Mekin & Mary his wife baptized Dec. 6. 1657.
 Mary daughter to Tho. Smith and Ann his wife was baptized Dec : 17.
 1657.
- Sara daughter of George Orrage & Mary his wife bap Jan 10. 1657.
 John son to Roger Braddal & Mary his wife bap July 1. 1657.
- 1658 Robert Hodges baptized June 14 1658 being son of Robert Hodges &
 Joane his wife.
 Anthony son of Anthony Wagstaffe & Cordelia his wife bap Jan. 24,
 1658.
- Elizab. daugh. to David Hardy & Brigit his wife bap. Octob. 17. 1658
 Anne daugh to William Wheelwright & Mary his wife bap. Aug. 1. 1658.
 Mary daughter of Phillip Holland & Sara his wife bap. Jan. 9. 1658
 Thomas Clay son of Tho : Clay & Eliz : his wife bap. FfFeb. 17. 1658
 George son of Roger Braddall & Mary his wife bap. Nov : 10. 1658
 Grace daughter to Witt Desney and Mary his wife bap. May 30. 1658.
 Elizab. daugh. to John Day & Anne his wife bap. Mar. 2. 1658.
 Hodgkinson & Mary Moore were marryed May 27. 1658.
 Stephen Sattle & Eliz : Collumber were marryed July 4. 1658.
 Robert Carryer & Eliz. Topplice were marryed Octob. 7. 1658.
 Robertus Horne de Nuttall rector et ffrancisses Baiber (Barber?) de
 Arnold in comitatu Nottinghamiæ in matrimonio conjuncti fuere in
 parochiali Ecclesia Bullwell ejusdem 'comitatus' decimo tertio die
 Novembris. Ann. Dom :
- 1658—Witt son of Witt Wheatley & Ann his wife baptized about Apr. 2.
 1659
- Will Wheatley son of Tho. & Elizab. Wheatley baptiz : about June 26.
 1659.
- Margaret daughter of Tho. Handley & Ester his wife baptized Sept. 12.
 1659
- Helen daughter of Richard Scattergood and Mary his wife bap. Oct. 13.
 1659.
- Hanna daugh of Leonard Hawley and ffrances his wife bap. Nov. 3 1659.
 Samuel Newton and Hellen Holland marryed May 3. 1659.
 Richard Boothers and Jane Mekin marryed May 11 1659.
 Arthur Barton & Joane Hutchinson marryed Octob. 27. 1659.
 George Oldfield & Mary Flamstead marryed Dec. 15. 1659.
- 1660 Hester the daught of Charles Werden & Mary his wife bap. Jun. 3.
 1660.
- Henry son of Phillip Holland & Sara his wife bap. Nov. 15. 1660.
 Thomas son of Richard Scattergood and Mary his wife bap. Nov. 24.
 1660
- Dorothy daughter of William Cooke & Elizab. his wife bap. Dec. 29.

1660

Mary daughter of Robert Steenson & Katharine his wife bap. Jan. 28.
1660

.....vicesimo primo die
Maiæ Ann Doni 1660

John the sonne of ffrrancis & Bridget Hollingworth was borne July 25.
Robertus Horne et Maria Crofts de Long Eaton in agris Derbiensibus
nupti fuere in Ecclesia de Billborrow comitatu Nottingh' decimo octavo
die Octobris ann. 1660

John Godber & Mary Holland married Jan. 10. 1660

Mary daughter of Ralph Tayler & Joane his wife baptized July 19. 1661

Helen daughter of Will. Osborne & Mary his wife bap. Aug. 11. 1661

Michael Turton son of John Turton & Margaret bap. Oct. 6 1661

Thomas Smith son of Thomas Smith and Ann bap. Oct. 8. 1661

Mary daughter of Luke Wright & Ffrances his wife bap. Jan. 20 1661

Anne daughter of Henry Ffrith & Anne his wife bap. Feb. 9. 1661

Thomas son of Tho. Borebank & Helen his wife bap. feeb. 10. 1661

Helen daughter to Thom. Borebank & Helen his wife bap. feeb. 11. 1661

Mary daughter of Rob. Boswell & Mary his wife bap. feeb. 23. 1661

Arthur son of Arthur Barton & Jone his wife bap. Mar. 2. 1661

Ffrances daugh. of Hen. Powtrel & Ann his wife buried Nov. 7. 1661

Helen wife of Thomas Borebanke buried Feb. 11. 1661

Helen daughter of Thomas Borebanke buried feeb. 14. 1661

Robert son of Anthony Wagstaffe & Cordelia his wife bap. Apr. 13 1662

Susanna daughter of Wilt. Clower & Jane his wife bap. June 22. 1662

William son of Will. Wheelwright & Mary his wife bap. June 11. 1662

Ffrancis son of Richard Scattergood & Mary his wife bap. July 15. 1662

John the sonne of John Smith & Joyce his wife bap. July 20. 1662.
And buried July 21. 1662

Ffrancis Archer buried April 24. 1662

Anne daugh. of Hen. Powtrel & Anne his wife buried Apr. 26. 1662

Mar. Rob. Wicksteed and Dorothy Fflamsteed married Aug. 21. 1662

Ffrancis the sonne of Ffrancis and Brigett Hollingworth was borne
feeb. 15

Johannes Scargill * Rector Venerabilis Ecclesiae Nujus West Hallam
sepultus est Januarii 18 A.D. 166²₃

* The following inscription is on a slab on the south side of the chancel, now covered by the choir stalls:—

“Here lieth the body of John Scargill Gent. Rector of this Church.
He died a Bachelor January 17, 1662.

He built a Schoole here for XII. children poore
VI. of this Towne and VI. of III. Towns more

To whom he gave besides their learning fee
IXd. a week to each boy paid to bee.

Aged 74.”

Robertus Horne parochialis Nuius Ecclesiæ de West Hallam Rector debitam et Legitimam accepit possessionem tricesimo primo die Januarii anno domino 1662

Robert Horne Rector of this church buried february 20th 1668

Samuell Cramton Minister died at Mapply and was buried at West Hallā the 2^o Day of January 1668

William Darbyshire * Curat of Standly buried Aprill 10th 1674

Will. the son of Robert & ffrances Powtrelle was borne August 15th 1663 Georgius filius Thomæ & Hester Handley baptizatus fuit January 20.

AD. 166 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Anna filia Phillippi & Sara Holland baptizata fuit Ffeb. 22. A.D. 166 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Gulielmus Horne filius Roberti et Marie natus in Alefreton et baptizatus decimo nono Ffebruarii Anno Dom : 166 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Memorandum Nujus Ecclesia vicesimodie Martii Anno Dom : 1663.

Joseph filius Johannis et Margaretta Turton..... Martii 2.

James nelli sepultus in Calendas Junii An : Dom : 1663.

Robert Cox de Kirkhallam et Ann Revell de Westhallam nupti fuere in festivi S. Johannis Baptiste 24 June An. D. 1663.

Mary the wife of William Wheelwright buried

Maria uxor Gulielmi Wheelewright sepulta Julij 8. 1663.

Thomas Cowley sepultus June 26. '63.

Elizabetha Cowley filia Thomæ Cowley sepulta Julii 27

{ Gulielmus Staley, Thom. Cater Henri Cater Ann Morley vidua,
Gervasius Driver Michal Driver, Joice Smith Excommunic'.

{ Gulielmus Staley, vidua Morley, et Henricus Cater a lata et promulgata
excommunicationis sententia absolvantur.

Elizabeta Snell sepulta vicesimo die December '63.

* The monument of William Darbyshire, on the east wall of the tower, is thus inscribed :—

“ M.S.

Gulielmi Darbshire
de Stanley generosi viri docti
in sacros ordines dignati et in
arte medendi periti jam scientia quam virtute præstantis

Qui fatis cessit

IX. Aprilis A°. Xpi. MDCLXXIV.
oetatis LXXIV.

Hoe illi posuit amoris
monumentum
Johānes Stansby
generosus.”

The little bell at Stanley Church has—

“ WILLIAM DARBESHIAR MINISTER 1661
RICHARD BRIGS, C.W.”

- Rich filius Sara Cowley ignotus sepultus
 Martha uxor Roberti Kirkby de Trowell sepulto.
- Anno Domini 1664
 Sarah filia Caroli & Maria Werden baptizata 27 die Martii
 1664
 Ricardus filius Ricardi et Mariæ Scattergood baptizata 31 die Martii
 Maria Holmes vidua sepulta quinto die Aprilis
 Maria Day vidua sepulta decimo septimo die Aprilis
 Georg filius Thomæ et Ann Cutler baptizatus quinto die Maii
 Ann filia Richardi et Eleanor Cox baptizata eodem die
 Maria filia Arthur et Joan Barton baptizata
 Thomas filius Roberti et Mariæ Horne baptizatus decimo nono die
 Julii Ann : Dom. 1664
 Robertus filius Johannis et Margaret Turton baptizatus primo die
 Novembris Ann. Dom. 1664
 Elizabetha fillia Roberti et Anne Cox baptizata August 29.
 Frances filia Luke Wright baptized January 3.
 James the sonne of Phillip and Sarah Holland baptized feeb y^e 6.
 William Staley buried feeb. y^e 10.
 John the sonne of John & Anne Tomson baptized Septemb. 3.
 Millicent Horrid the daughter of George & Mary baptized November
 y^e 4.
 Henry the sonn of Anthony & Cordelia Wagstaife baptized Jan. 1. 1664.
- March 30 {
 1665 } Thomas the sonne of Nicolas & Isabell Roe was baptized.
 William Wheelwright and Anne Locko was married Aprill 4th
 Richard Pritty and Elizabeth Gregory was married May 4.
 Jane Humston was buried May 22^d.
 William the sonne of Rob. Kerkby was buried May 27.
 Anne the daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Shaw was baptized May 7th
 Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Clay & Elizabeth his wife baptized
 y^e same day.
 George Cutler the sonne of Thomas & Anne was buried May 17th
 Thomas Jonson sepultus decimo nono die Mensis Octobris.
 Edward (Dalime ?) buried Decemb. 10.
 John Gellson buried feeb. 10. 1665.
 Thomas Borebank sui feeb. 18.
 Anne Holland buried feeb. 25.
 1665 { John the sonne of Richard and Mary Scattergood Baptized Decem-
 ber 11th.
 Mary the daughter of Robert and Mary Horne Baptized December 13th
 Georg the sonne of Ffrancis & Brigett Hollingworth baptized August
 5th and was buried Decemb^r 22.

- Elizabeth Rosell buried March 11th
 William Day buried March 18th
 1666 William Wheelwright buried March 20.
 Ffrancis the sonne of william & Anne Wheelwright Baptized 28 March
 1666.
 William Hodges the son of Ffrancis & Anne Hodges baptized Aprill first.
 Phillip Holland buried May 25.
 Henry Powtrel Esq buried June the first. 1666.
 Steeven the son of Richard and Elline Cox was baptized June 10th
 Robert Donan & Sarah Humston married July 3rd
 Eas^f the wife of Thomas Handley jun^r was buried June 28th
 Mary Scattergood widd. was buried June 29.
 Anne the daughter of John & Margaret Turton was baptized August 12th
 William the son of William & Elizabeth Lee baptized September 11.
 1666.
 Joseph Roper and Ann Wright married Septem. 4. 1666.
 Thomas the sonn of Thomas Roe died Sept. 14. 1666.
 Ralfe the sonn of Nicolas Roe died October 4, 1666
 Ffrances the daughter of Elizabeth Cowley died October 13th 1666
 William Roe died October 21th 1666.
 Anne Smaley was buried Novemb^r 5th
 John the sonne of Robert & Anne Cox baptized Novemb^r 1666
 Mary the daught' of Nicolas & Isabell Roe baptized Novemb^r 15th 1666.
 Thomas Scat^fgood buried Novemb^r 16th 1666.
 Thomas the sonne of Richard and Mary Scat^fgood buried December
 9th 1666.
 Mathew Staly buryed January 9th
 John the son of Charles & Mary Werden baptized Ffeb. 24
 Mary the daughter of Niccolas & Isabell Roe was buried March 3^d
 Elizabeth Couly widd. sometimes wife to Richard Cowly buried Aprill
 10. 1667.
 Barbary Roe ye daugh^r of Tho : buried May 10
 Thomas Jackson the son of Hugh buried May 14
 Katharine ye daugh^r of Ffrancis & Brigett Hollingworth baptized
 June 20.
 John the son of Robert Horne Rect^r & Mary his wife baptized July 21th
 Robert ye son of Robert & Sarah Doman baptized Aug. 2
 Elizabeth ye daughter of William & Anne Wheelwright baptized
 October 2^d
 John the son of Joyce Hallam buried October. 15.
 John the wife of Arthur Barton buried October 18.
 Anne the wife of John Day buried October 19.

THE OLDEST REGISTER OF WEST HALLAM, DERBYSHIRE. 113

Thomas the son of Richard Scat^{fgood} baptized Octob' 14 & buried the 20th

Marg. ye daughter of John & Marg. Daken buried October 27th

Hannah the daught' of Luke and Ffrances Wright baptized Decemb: 5th
George Orrid buried Novemb 22^d

Ffrancis the son of Ffrancis & Brigett Hollingworth buried Dec. 24th

Jane the wife of William Horne buried December 25th

1668

George Bold buried January 19th

Thomas Cater buried January 24th

John the son of Robert & Mary Horne buried feb. 2^d

Allice the daught' of William & Mary Day baptized May the 17th

Sarah the daught' of Joseph and Mary Clay baptized May 27th

Anne the daugh^f of Thomes & Elizabeth Clay baptized June 14th

James the sonn of Richard & Hellen Cox baptized September 24th

William the Sonne of Thomas & Sarah Borebanke baptized September 27th

Ralph Rosill buried October 8th

John Day buried Ffbruary 7th

Francis the son of John & Margaret Turton baptized the same day.

Isabell Baker buried March 10 1669

Katherine the wife of Michaell Dig^u buried Novē.

Anne Archer buried ffebruary 23^d

Anne the wife of William Shaw. (sic)

1669.

William Day buried May 16th

Robert Horne the son of Mary Horne Widd. baptized May 3^d

Anne the daugh^f of Ffrancis & Brigett Hollingworth baptized May 10th

Meriall the daught of Robert & Anne Cox baptized May 12th

Mary the daughter of Robert & Sarah Doman bap' ffeb'. 10.

Joseph Hodges & Cassandra Hunt married June 29th

John Smaly & Anne Horne married June 27th 1669.

Mary the daughter of George & Elizabeth Shipstone baptized August first

Wit^m the son of Wit^m and Anne Wheelwright baptized Dec : 21.

John Smaly buried ffeb. 10.

Isabell Cater widd. was buried March the 12th

1669⁹⁰ Mathew the son of Joseph & Cassandra Hodges baptized March 16th

Henry Normanton buried March 21st

John Howis & Mary Hodges married April 12.

1670 John the son of Anne Smaly baptized about May the first.

Anne the daughter of John & Rebeckah Turton baptized May 12th

- George the son of Richard & Elizabeth Lee alias Deeper baptized May 22^d
- Thomas the son of Richard and Mary Lane baptized July 3^d
- Thomas the sonn of Richard & Ellinn' Cox baptized Dec : 26
- 1671 Isabell Revill widd. buried Januari ye first
- William Roe buried Jauuary 10.
- William the Sonn of Luke & Ffrancis Wright baptized January 22^d
- William the son of Richard & Mary Scat^fgood Ffeb. 4th buried Ffeb. 12th
- Thomas the son of George & Elizabeth Shipston baptized March 20.
- John the son of John Tinsley of Hartford buried August 13th
- Thomas Handley buried October ye 12th
- Charles the son of Richard & Mary Lane baptized September ye 18th
- Richard Bancroft & Mary Cuttler married November ye 9th
- William Horne buried October 21.
- Hutchinson buried Novemb 26.
- George Dakin buried Decemb^r 13th
- 1672 Benjamin the son of William & Anne Wheelwright baptized January 13th
- Catharine the daughter of John & Margarett Turton baptized May 28th
- Mary the daughter of Richard & Mary Scat^fgood baptized August ye 2^d which
- Mary was buried August ye 24th
- Mary the wife of Richard Scat^fgood buried August the 20th
- Richard the son of Richard & Mary Bancroft baptized August the 29th
- Thomas Borebank buried Ffeb. ye last
- Rob. the son of Rob. & Anne Cox baptized March 23^d
- 1673 Joseph the son of Joseph & Cassandra Hodges baptized Septemb^r ye 28th
- Lemuell Wright baptized Novemb. 29.
- Robert Bancroft Novemb. 30. Baptized
- Sarah the daughter of Tho. & Annie Gannell baptized Ffebruary ye first
- Mr. William Horne buried Ffebruary 7th
- Thomas the son of Tho. & Elizabeth Handley baptized March 15th
- 1674 Richard Hunt & Anne Chrishby married Aprill 28th
- Peter Benett married May 12.
- Elizabeth the daughter of George Shipston & Elizabeth his wife baptized May 3^d
- Elizabeth the daughter of Jasper Ottiwell & Mary his wife baptized Decembr 29th
- Richard Granger buried Januarie 4th
- Thomas the son of Peter & Martha Benett baptized Ffebruary 23^d 1675

- Parnell Dakin buried March 9, 1675
- 1675 Susanna the daughter of William & Anne Wheelwright baptized November 14th
- Richard the son of Joseph & Cassandra Hodges baptized Decemb^r 15th
1671 borne Dec. 4th
- Timothy the sonne of Joseph & Cassandra Hodges baptizd November
the 28th 1675
- John Chrichley & Anne Hunt married April 27th 1676.
- Samuel Shotto & Elizabeth Kilby married July 5th 1675.
- John the son of Samuel & Elizabeth Shotto baptizd Aprill ye seventh
1676
- Mary the daughter of William & Rachel Reasby baptizd Decemb^r
29th 1676
- Mary ye daughter of John & Rebecka Turton baptizd January 30th
1676.
- Elizabeth the daughter of Richard & Anne Hunt baptizd March 18th 1677
- 1677 Thomas the son of Samuell & Elizabeth Shotto baptizd October 7th
- Mary the daughter of Richard & Mary Bancroft baptizd November the
11th 1677
- October 30th Tho : Brunt & Mary Orrid married 1677.
- 1678 Widd : Darbyshire buried Jan : 8th
- Dorowthy the daught^r of Jasper & Mary Ottiwell baptizd feeb. 24
- Dorowthy the wife of Robert Cutler buried March 4th
- George the son of Rob : & Dorothy Wilson baptizd Arill 23^d
- 28 Mary the wife of Henry Shaw buried.
- Elizabeth the daughter of Tho : & Anne Gannell baptizd August 8.
- Mary the daughter of Richard & Mary Lane baptizd September 22.
- (The register has been extended from this point by the addition of
four leaves).
- 1678 Edward the son of Edward and Mary Gregorie baptizd Novemb^r ye 3^d
- 1679 John the son of Richard & Anne Hunt baptizd feeb. 2^d
- Rebeckah the daughter of Joseph and ffrances Brentnall baptizd feeb : 27.
- 1679 Aprill Tenth John Botham Phisicion & Redith Wiggly was married
- Aprill Twenty Seaventh Thomas Turton & Jane Doughty was married.
- May eighteenth Elizabeth the daughter of Peter & Martha Bennet
Baptized.
- Joseph the son of Richard & Mary Bankcroft was baptizd September
7th
- John the Son of Tho : & Jane Turton Baptized November the 16th
- Hest^r the daughter of Rob : & Rebeckah Cotshett Baptized Novemb^r
23^d

- Mathew Cutler & Mary ffrances Married february 2^d 167⁸₀
- 167⁹₀ Thomas the son of Edward and Mary Gregory Baptized feb. 23.
Ann the daughter of Mary Clay baptized Aprill ye fourth.
Dorothy the daughter of Michael and Ann Shaw baptized ye same day.
William the Son of Joseph & ffrances Brentnall baptised July 11.
Thomas the son of John & Margrett Holmes baptized October 17.
- 168⁰ William the Son of John & Elizabeth Walker Baptized January 30th
Thomas the Son of Will : Richardson & Ellinn his wife baptizd feb:
27.
- 1681 Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas & Sarah Clay baptized Aprill 17.
William the Son of Richard & Mary Bankcraft Baptized June 29
Benjamin Nadin & Cassandra Hodges married July 2^d
Elizabeth the daughter of Richard and Mary Lane baptized July 3^d
Timothy the son of Thomas and Jane Turton Baptized August 25.
Henricus filius Henrici Greatrex Bap. Jul. 19.
Ffrances ye daughter of Joseph & Ffran : Brentnall Baptized Novem-
ber 2.
- 1682 John the son of John and Margrett Holm..... Baptized february 5.
Thomas the Son of Michael and Anne Shaw Baptized March 19th
1682. Anne the daughter of Thomas & Anne Gannell Baptized March 26
John son of Peter & Martha Bennet baptized Aprill 20
John Hudson & Elizabeth Handley married May 17
Dorothy ye daughter of John & Elizabeth Walker baptized July 5th
Thomas the son of Thomas & Mary Cater baptized September 14th
Johannes filius Henrici Greatrex Bap. Nov^ris 1.
Elizabeth ye daughter of Richard and Hes^t Kox baptized Novemb^r 12.
Samuel Heathcoat & Katharine Haywood both of the Parish of All St^s
in Derby marryed January 21^{mo}
William the son of William & Hellen Richardson baptized December
the 14th.
- 1683 Samuel the son of William & Mary Jackson in the parish of Dale
baptized April 15th
Anna et Roberta filiae Josephi et Fra : Brentnall Baptiza : May 10^{mo}.
Johannes f^s Willielmi & Hanna Derbyshire Baptizat Maii 15^{to}
Thomas White de villa Nottingham & Dorathea Greatorex de Derby
matrimonis conjuncti Mai 27^{mo}.
Thomas filius Thomæ et Mariæ Cater Baptizat. Novemb. 3^{tra}
Thomas filius Thomæ et Janæ Turton Baptizat Novemb: 21
Margaretta filia Wilhelmi et Anne Wheelwright baptizat. Nov: 24.
Thomas fils Johannis & Annæ Critchloe de Parkhall Baptizat. Nov: 24
Anna f^{la} Johis & Eliz : Walker Baptized Decemb. 10.
Samuel filius Henrici et Elizabethæ Greatorex Baptizat January 2^{do}

- 1684 Dorothea filia Roberti et Dorathea Wilson baptizata Octob : (sic).
 Joseph filius Richardi et Marie Bancraft baptizat. Sept. 27.
 Richardus filius Henrici et Elizabethæ bapt. November 7.
 Johannes fts Willielmi et Helenæ Richardson..... (sic)
1685. Maria fta Petri et Marthæ Bennett baptizata fuit April 7^{mo}
 Richard the son of Richard & Anne Hunt baptized March 11.
- 1686 Thomys Jannell & Katharine Houghton matrimonis conjuncti May 1.
 Maria filia Michælis & Annæ Shaw Baptizata Novemb. 4^{to}
 Susanna fta Johannis & Elizabethæ Walker Baptizata Novemb. 14^{to}
 Elizabetha fta Roberti et Elizabethæ Day Baptizata Novemb. 23^{ts}
 Parva fta Georgii et Ann Handly baptizata Novemb. 30^{mo}
- 1687 Radulphus Howis et Mil. Orrid matrimonia conjuncti Sept 4. 1687.
 Georgius filius Georgii et Bradwell de Mapperley Baptizat
 Septemb. 4^{to}.
 Daniel fts Henrici et Elizabetha Greatorex baptizat Decemb. 14. 1687.
 Richardus filius Petri et Marthæ Bennet May 10. 1688.
 Robertus fts Roberti et Dorothe Wilson Baptizata Junii 28. 1688.
 fts Richardi et Annæ Hunt baptizat Septemb. 17. 1688
 Elizabetha filia Georgii et Handley Baptizat Octob. 19. 1688.
 Yokes fts Richardi et Elizabethæ Clower de Dale Baptizat. Octob. 22
 1688.
 Anna fta Wilhelmi et annæ Wheatley de Mapperley baptizat :
 Novemb. 5. '88
 Josephus fts Johannis et Saræ Marshall Baptizat' August 4. 1689.
 fts Chrichloe de Parknall baptizat Feb. 19.
 Johannes fts Johannis Hollingworth et Fortuna baptizat. April 16. 1690.
 Franciscus fts Edwardi et Mariæ Gregory baptizat July 29^m
 Maria fta Johannis et Thompson baptizat August 3^{to}
 Matthæus fts Matthei et Mariæ Smith baptizat. Octob. 26.
- 1691 Johannes fts Gulielmi et Helenæ Richardson Baptizat. May 30. 1691
 Josephus fils Richardi et Annæ Hunt Bap. Julii 21. 1691.
 Dorathæa fta Richardi et Elizabethæ Clower de Dale Bap. Sep. 1. 1691.
 Johannes fts Richardi et Mariæ Allen de Mapperly Baptizat. Septem.
 8. '91
 Johannes fils Johannis et Saræ Marshall baptizat : Jan. 9. 1691.
 Patientia Hodges fta Jacobi et Hodges de Dale Baptizat Mar.
 20. '91
 Millisent fta Radulphi et Howis Bapt. Junii 9^{no} 1692.
 Edwardus fts Farmer de Dale eodem die
 Maria fta Gulielmi Borebank et uxoris Baptized Novemb 3^{to} 1692
 "exhibit" in primeria Vist. episc.
 Tho : et Mariæ Whatley de Dale bap.

Duffield Castle; its History, Site, and recently found Remains; with some account of the seven Earl Ferrers who held it.

By J. CHARLES COX, LL.D.

I.—THE SEVEN LORDS OF DUFFIELD CASTLE.

HENRY DE FERRERS, the son of Walkelyn de Ferrers, Lord of Ferrieres St. Hilaire, near Bernia, where he had great ironworks, accompanied the Conqueror on his triumphant expedition to England. He was one of the chief favourites of his sovereign, and his ability and integrity caused great trust to be reposed in him. The Conqueror at once made him master over a considerable section of the subdued territory, a very large share of Derbyshire falling to his lot. In the fourteenth year of his reign, Henry de Ferrers was appointed one of the Commissioners to make a general survey of the kingdom, an appointment of the greatest importance. From this survey, known as the Domesday Book, it appears that he at that time (1086-7) held 114 manors or lordships in Derbyshire, 35 in Leicestershire, 20 in Berkshire, 3 in Wiltshire, 5 in Essex, 7 in Oxfordshire, 6 in Warwickshire, 2 each in Lincolnshire, Herefordshire, and Buckinghamshire, 1 in Gloucestershire, 3 each in Hampshire and Nottinghamshire, and 7 in Staffordshire, besides the castle and borough of Tutbury. Having thus become possessed of a great territory in the Midlands, that had just previously been in the hands of a large number of semi-independent Saxon lords, it was only natural that De Ferrers should require some central residence wherein his power might be focussed, and from whence the territory, that had been won by the sword, might be retained for himself and his royal master.

ERS,
ant, held Duffield Castle.

Engenulph (1);
Duffield Castle red.
s. p.

Emmeline.

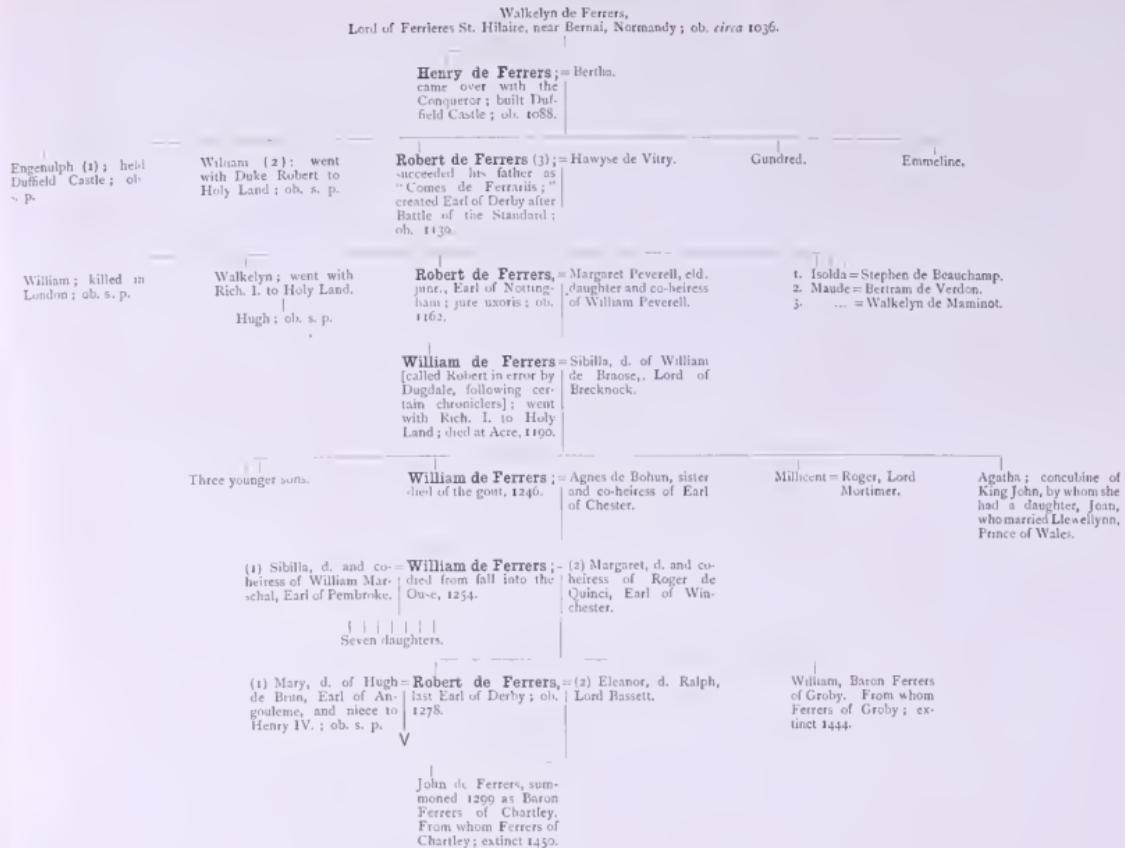
William ; killed
London ; ob. s
1. Isolda = Stephen de Beauchamp.
2. Maude = Bertram de Verdon.
3. = Walkelyn de Maminot.

llicent = Roger, Lord
Mortimer.

Agatha ; concubine of
King John, by whom she
had a daughter, Joan,
who married Llewellynn,
Prince of Wales.

William, Baron Ferrers
of Groby. From whom
Ferrers of Groby ; ex-
inct 1444.

OUTLINE PEDIGREE OF FERRERS,
Showing the seven successive Earl Ferrers, who, in direct descent, held Duffield Castle.



Nay, it may be almost positively asserted that it was a condition of the De Ferrers' tenure from his sovereign that a strong fortress should be erected and maintained; for he was the most powerful Baron in Mercia, and the king absolutely trusted to his loyalty. It has been assumed that such a centre for his government was established at Tutbury;* but Tutbury was on the verge of his possessions rather than in the centre. Moreover, although Henry de Ferrers did rebuild the ruined Saxon fortress of Tutbury, and also founded a Priory hard by, still the remains of that which is Norman about the old castle of Tutbury, as compared with the recently uncovered remains of the castle of Duffield, show that the former was almost insignificant in defensive proportions when compared with the Derbyshire stronghold.

Duffield formed a fairly convenient centre for obtaining access to all his Derbyshire, nay all his Mercian, manors. It was but a little distance from that great main thoroughfare of England, the Rykneld Street, with which it was connected by a well-used cross-road. Duffield commanded a ford over the Derwent, whence started the road that led from the south to the invaluable lead mines of Wirksworth, and thence to the upper, or High Peak district. A knoll, partly natural and partly artificial, that had been occupied by the Romans throughout the centuries of their sojourn here, and subsequently utilised by the Saxons as a centre of colonization and as a strategically important place for an entrenched fortress, was the very site that would at once suggest itself to the practical mind of Henry de Ferrers for the erection of an imposing castle. Not only would such a site be invaluable to him and to the cause of the conquerors, both from a military and commercial point of view, but the moral effect in the neighbourhood, of the holding by one of these fierce Normans of the very spot whence, as a burh, justice had been administered, and whereon some of the last victorious struggles of the Anglo-Saxons against the Danes had taken place, cannot be over-estimated. The weighty immensity of the great square stone tower,

* *History of Tutbury*; by Sir Oswald Mosley, 1832, p. 5.

of a character hitherto undreamt of by the inhabitants, as it rose course by course, would almost by its very existence on such a spot crush out all hopes of a successful rising.

The building of the Duffield stronghold seems to have been begun very soon after the Conquest. Henry de Ferrers, by his wife Bertha, had three sons, Engenulph, William, and Robert. This great nobleman was very frequently in attendance on his sovereign, and towards the end of his life seems to have preferred to reside at Tutbury, where, in the Priory church of his founding, his remains were buried on his death in 1089. To his eldest son, Engenulph he entrusted the charge of Duffield castle,* and there Engenulph resided until his death, which almost immediately preceded that of his father. The second son, William, accompanied Robert Duke of Normandy to the Holy Land ; he, too, died in the lifetime of his father.

Robert de Ferrers, the third and youngest son, succeeded to the great estates of his father, and was, like his father, a man of supreme importance in the councils of the nation. He was one of the witnesses to the laws put forth by Stephen, in the first year of his reign. In the famous battle fought against the Scotch, on August 22nd, 1138, near Northallerton, Robert de Ferrers commanded a powerful contingent of Derbyshire men, who played no small part in securing a definite victory to the English. The engagement is well known as the Battle of the Standard, from the remarkable character of the erection round which the troops rallied, and which was constructed according to the directions of Thurstan, Archbishop of York. It consisted of the great mast of a vessel strongly secured to a waggon ; in the centre of the cross which

* Of absolute documentary evidence of this we have no first-hand proof, having hitherto searched in vain for it ; but the secondary evidence is strong, and we know of no reason whatever to doubt it. Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, in the introduction to the *Domesday Book of Derbyshire*, says :—“Henry de Ferrers . . . founded the church of the Holy Mary near the castle at Tutbury, and built Duffield castle.” And again :—“Engenulph had Duffield castle.”

That singularly accurate writer, the late Sir Oswald Mosley, says in his *History of Tutbury*, when enumerating the children of Henry de Ferrers,—“Engenulph, to whom he gave a castle at Duffield.” The footnote that he gives to this statement is unfortunately very vague ; it is merely—“MSS. in Duc. Lanc. Off.”

rose from its summit, was placed a silver pyx, containing a portion of the Blessed Sacrament, and below waved the consecrated banners of SS. Peter, Wilfrid, and John of Beverley, the three patron saints of Yorkshire, which had been brought for this purpose from within the walls of their great Minster. The aged Archbishop, too ill to leave his city, deputed the duty of addressing the English to his chief suffragan, the Bishop of Durham, who harangued them from beneath the standard, in glowing language, to repel the barbarous invaders, promising an eternal inheritance to all who fell. At the end of his address, the whole of the army fell upon their knees whilst the Bishop delivered the words of absolution. Then, with a shout of "Amen," they rose to receive the shock of the enemy. To the religious promises made by the Bishop, Robert de Ferrers added, so far as his Derbyshire contingent were concerned, one of temporal value, for he pledged himself to make a grant of land on the most frequented side of his forest of Needwood, to that man who should most distinguish himself by valour and daring. The troops from Derbyshire played a considerable part in bringing about a complete victory over the invaders, and one Ralph secured the promised grant at Needwood from his commander.*

Robert de Ferrers, for his great services in this memorable and critical battle, was created by the king Earl of Derby, but he did not live long to enjoy his additional honours, for he died in the year 1139. By his wife, Hawyse de Vitry, he had three sons; William, the eldest, was killed at his lodgings in Lombard Street, London, during the lifetime of his father; Wakelyn, the third son, accompanied Richard I. to the Holy Land, but afterwards married and settled at Locksley; and Robert, the second son, was his father's heir, and was usually known as Robert, Earl Ferrers the younger.

This Robert, Earl Ferrers the younger also assumed the title of Earl of Nottingham, in right of his wife Margaret, who was the

* Hist: Prioris Hagustald, p. 162; Rieval de Bello Standardico; Matt: Paris; MSS. from Duchy of Lancaster, quoted in Mosley's Hist: of Tutbury, etc., etc.

eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Peverel, Earl of Nottingham and Derby, who died in 1137. He founded the Priory of Derby, afterwards translated to Darley, as well as a Cistercian Abbey at Mirevale, Warwick; at the latter of which religious houses he was buried in 1162, wrapped in an ox-hide.

He was succeeded by his son William. William Earl Ferrers joined the king's sons in a rebellion against their father, Henry II., and was deprived of his Earldoms of Derby and Nottingham. He plundered and burnt the town of Nottingham, driving out the king's garrison, but when he found that Tutbury was besieged by Welshmen, and that the king was advancing against him with considerable forces, he submitted himself to the royal clemency at Northampton. It is at this time that we get further direct mention of the castle of Duffield. Dugdale* tells us that the Earl Ferrers, in the 19th year of Henry II. manned his castles of Tutbury and Duffield against the king, and marched to Nottingham and burnt it; but that submitting himself afterwards to the king, rendering his castles of Tutbury and Duffield, and giving security, he was pardoned, though "so little did the king trust him that he forthwith demolished those forts."

Among the Wolley MSS. at the British Museum, is a small 4to. volume entitled "*Reynolds' Derbyshire Collections.*" Mr. Reynolds, a well-known Derbyshire antiquary, resident at Crich, thus writes of this event, adding a comment as to the site of the old castle :—

"(Robt.) de Ferrariis, Earl of Derby, manned his castles of Tutbury and Duffield against King Henry the Second, in favour of his son. But was quickly reduced to such straits, that he went to the king, and begging his pardon, submitted himself, and surrendered his castles to him. The king taking security for his future fidelity pardoned him and gave him his estate; but not daring to

* Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. I., p. 259. The marginal reference is to Rad. de Diceto, 588, n. 20. Dugdale, following an error of the chronicler Roger de Hoveden, mistakes the Christian name, and calls this Earl of Ferrers Robert instead of William. Mr. Ll. Jewitt has made the same error in his introduction to the *Domesday Book of Derbyshire*, making it Robert instead of William who sacked Nottingham.

trust him any more, demolished his castles, anno regni sui 19^o, Annoque Domini 1173. *Atlas Geogr.*, vol. v., p. 9.

"Duffield Castle stood upon an eminence of ground betwixt ye upper end of the town of Duffield, and the River Derwent (partly over against Makeney), the scite whereof is still called *The Castle Orchard*, but no visible ruins are now left" (written in 1769).*

In Lyson's *Derbyshire*† it is stated that:—"Duffield castle is said to have been garrisoned by (Robert) Earl Ferrers, junior, when he took up arms on behalf of Prince Henry against his father, King Henry II. It is probable that it was one of those castles which were soon afterwards demolished by the king's command." As a reference to this statement, a note at the bottom of the page says—"See J. Bromton"—a note which puzzled us not a little for some time. Eventually it was found to refer to the seldom cited chronicle of John Brampton, Abbot of Jervaulx, which extends from 588 to 1198. It is printed in the large folio edition of Twysden's *Historicæ Anglicanæ Scriptores*. The chronicler recites that on July 25th, 1173, the king with his army proceeded to the castle of Fremyngham, which was yielded to him by Hugh Bigott, and at the same time submission was made of the castles of Leicester, Groby, and Mountsorrel; he then continues:—"et eadem die venit ad eum Rogerus de Moubray et reddidit castrum suum de Thresk, et ibidem etiam Comes de Ferers ad eum veniens castra sua de Tuttesbery et de Duffelde suæ tradidit ditioni."‡ But it will be noticed that this statement says nothing as to the demolition of the Ferrers' castles. It is possible that some order may have been issued hastily for their destruction by the distrustful monarch, and afterwards countermanded,§ or that the order merely

* Add. MSS. 67071, f. 116. After every possible search, the reference "Atlas, etc.,," cannot be identified; but the statement is clearly derived, though perhaps at second hand, from Dugdale.

† *Magna Britannia*, Vol. V., p. 136.

‡ Twysden's *Scriptores*, Vol. I., p. 1095.

§ There are many instances of the issue of orders of this nature and their subsequent repeal. Powys castle was ordered by the Commonwealth to be demolished, but a counter order was afterwards issued, which, however, provided for a sufficient breach to be made in the walls so as to make it far easier of capture.

involved their being deprived of troops. At all events, so far as Duffield castle was concerned, the order of demolition by Henry II. if ever issued, was certainly never carried out, for it stood for another century. Perhaps the most reasonable conjecture is that Dugdale and others confused this rebellion in the time of Henry II., with the rebellion in the time of Henry III., and attributed the demolition carried out at the latter date to the former event.

After this, Earl Ferrers seems to have regained the confidence of his sovereign ; he was one of the witnesses, in 1177, to King Henry's decision as arbitrator in the dispute between Alphonsus, King of Castile, and Sanctius, King of Navarre.* On King Richard's arrival in England on the death of Henry, he is said to have received the powerful baron with disfavour, and he conferred the Earldom of Derby on his brother John ; but soon after they were reconciled, and William Earl Ferrers accompanied the king to the Holy Land, and died at the siege of Acre, 1190. He was married to Sibilla, daughter of William de Braose, lord of Abergavenny and Brecknock. By her he had six children, the eldest being named after his father.

William Earl Ferrers was thoroughly loyal to Richard. When John Earl of Morton, during his brother's captivity, on his return from the Holy Land, spread a report of his death and laid claim to the crown, Earl Ferrers united with the Earl of Chester in raising the standard of their absent monarch, and leading the Derbyshire men against Nottingham castle, which was being held by John's confederates, successfully besieged it. On Richard's return, Earl Ferrers was, for his fidelity, appointed a member of his Great or Privy Council, and was one of the four who carried the canopy over the king's head on the occasion of his second coronation.† But on John's accession the Earl readily gave him his allegiance, and was present at the coronation in Westminster Abbey on Ascension Day. Recognising the value of retaining the aid of this sturdy baron, King John, on the 8th of June of the same year, when at North-

* Rymers' *Fœdera*, Vol. I., p. 23.

† R. Hoveden, pp. 418-420, etc., etc.

ampton, restored to the representative of the Ferrers' family the title of Earl of Derby, girding the Earl with a sword with his own hands, which was the first precedent of such an investiture.* Nor was this any mere barren honour, for it was accompanied by a charter conveying the lucrative grant of every third penny arising out of all the pleas made before the Sheriff of the county of Derby. By another charter, of July 11th, he received from the Crown the manors of Wirksworth and Ashbourn, together with the whole of that Wapentake, upon an annual payment to the Exchequer of £70. He also received many other royal favours and grants, the most singular of which was one granted by John in the 15th year of his reign. By this charter the king gave to the Earl and his heirs a house in the parish of St. Margaret, within the city of London, which had been forfeited by one Isaac, a Jew of Norwich, to be held by the service of waiting upon the king at dinner, on all festivals yearly, with head uncovered, save for a garland of the breadth of the little finger.† The Earl was very constantly with the king, and accompanied him on many of his itineraries ; his name appears as a witness to upwards of one hundred and twenty of the important royal charters of this reign.

He was one of the four chief men of the realm who were bound in 1213 for the king's keeping the articles of agreement made with the Pope for all matters for which he stood excommunicated, and on the performance of which the sentence of excommunication was to be void. In the same year, he was one of the witnesses to that memorable instrument signed by King John in St. Paul's Cathedral, on October 3rd, and sealed with a golden seal, whereby he resigned to the Papal See the kingdoms of England and Ireland for pardon of his sins, agreeing to hold the same in fee of the Pope at the yearly tenure of 1000 marks. Moreover, Earl Ferrers, by his bond dated June 17th, 1214, became one of the king's securities for the due payment of this yearly tribute.

In 1214 the king granted to him the royal castle of Harestan

* Selden's *Titles of Honour*, p. 653.

† Rotuli Chartarum, 15 John, mem. 6-4; Rotuli Lit. Claus., 15 John, 1st part, memb. 5.

(Horsley), Derbyshire, reciting that it was granted to him for the purpose of placing his wife there.* The wife of William, Earl Ferrers, was Agnes de Bohun, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Chester, and sister and co-heiress of Ralph de Blundeville ; she brought to her husband the manor and castle of Chartley, as well as the seigniory of all the lands between the rivers Ribble and Mersey. The reason for this assignment of his wife to the stronghold of Horsley (not noticed by any previous chronicler of the Ferrers family), seems to us to have been from his desire, in those troublous times, of leaving his wife in a place of special security during his absence in the Holy Land, for which he was then preparing in order to accompany the king. But an armed rising of the barons prevented their departure, and then William de Ferrers, putting himself at the head of the royalist forces, wrested the castles of Peak and Bolsover, by assault, from the rebels, and was thereupon (1216) made governor of both of those royal fortresses,† so that he then held every Derbyshire stronghold of any importance.

When Henry III. came to the throne, a few months after these grants, William Earl Ferrers was for a third time present at a coronation, the ceremony taking place at Gloucester, on the eve of SS. Simon and Jude. He was immediately engaged under his new monarch in suppressing rebellious barons in Leicestershire and Lincoln, and received new patents for the custody of the castles of Bolsover and the Peak, holding the government of them for six years.‡ He was again made governor of Bolsover later on in the same reign.§ Throughout the first half of Henry III.'s reign, there is not a single State document of importance for which this sturdy zealous Earl Ferrers was not either a witness or a bondsman ; but his loyalty was not indiscriminating, for in the 11th year of Henry he threatened, and with success, to take up

* Rotuli Lit. Pat. 16 John, memb. 2.

† Rotuli Lit. Pat. 18 John, memb. 5. John, a Canon of Beauchief, was sent by the king with letters patent to Gerald de Furnivall, to whom he had granted a temporary tenancy of Bolsover castle for the security of his wife and children, ordering that he should at once make way for the Earl of Ferrers.

‡ Rot. Lit. Pat. 1 Henry III., m. 6 and 15.

§ Rot. Lit. Pat. 19 Henry III., m. 13.

arms unless the king abided by the charter pertaining to the Liberties of the Forest, which he had suddenly cancelled at Oxford. And ten years later, we find that the Earl was one of the three counsellors recommended by the barons to the king for reconciling their discontent with reference to the royal violation of the Magna Charta.* At length the Earl succumbed to frequent attacks of the gout, dying in 31st Henry III., 1247, and was followed to the grave in a few months by his wife Agnes.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, being the third Earl Ferrers who bore the name of William. He inherited not only the vast estates of his father and mother, but also the former's tendency to gout. This disease assumed so bad a form, that, when quite a youth, he was quite unable to use his feet, and was conveyed about, after a very unusual way for those days, in a two-wheeled chariot or horse-litter. As he was passing over the bridge of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, through the carelessness of the drivers, the carriage was upset and the earl thrown into the water. The accident, though not immediately fatal, bruised him considerably; he never recovered the shock, but died at Evington, near Leicester, on April 5th, 1254, and was buried on the 11th at Mirevale Abbey.† Matthew Paris speaks highly of the Count, and describes him as "vir discretus et legum terræ peritus" He was married twice; firstly to Sibilla, daughter and co-heiress of William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, by whom he had seven daughters; and secondly to Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Roger de Quinci, Earl of Winchester, by whom he had two sons, Robert and William.

Robert de Ferrers was only fifteen years old when his father died. When but nine years of age, he had been betrothed at Westminster to Mary, infant daughter of Hugh le Brun, Earl of Angouleme, and hence niece to King Henry III. On the 15th of May following his father's death, we find the Queen and Peter de Savoy covenanting to pay the king 6000 marks for the custody of the lands of Robert, son and heir of William de Ferrers, Earl of

* Rymer's *Fœdera*, Vol. I., p. 373.

† Matthew Paris' *Hist. Angli.*, p. 884; and *Annals of Burton Abbey*.

Derby, until he is of legal age.* No sooner had Robert Earl Ferrers come of age, and the restraints of guardianship removed, than his strangely wayward and violent disposition asserted itself with much impetuosity, and he began a career that soon involved him in universal reprobation and distrust. Matthew Paris sums up his political character most tersely, as “fidus nec Regi nec Baronibus.”† In 1263, when civil war broke out between the king and some of the discontented barons, Earl Ferrers, forgetful of the fine example of loyalty set him by his father, and oblivious of the claims of near kinship by marriage to the Crown, collected his Derbyshire men-at-arms and marched upon Worcester. He sacked the city, destroyed the Jewry, plundered both religious and private houses, and overthrew the fences of the royal parks in the neighbourhood. On the news reaching London, the king sent an army, under the command of his son Edward, into Derbyshire to lay waste his lands. His castle of Tutbury was demolished, and it is reasonable to assume, as we know the army marched over the Derbyshire manors, that Duffield castle was attacked, but was found to be too strong for any sudden capture.

We next find him acting in union with Montford, Earl of Leicester, and Clare, Earl of Gloucester and the other rebellious barons, who were in arms against the king. He took part in the battle of Lewes, when the king and his son were taken prisoners. Then came the dispute between Montfort and Clare ; Earl Ferrers siding with the latter, was captured by Simon de Montfort, but speedily escaped. This was soon followed by the battle of Evesham, August 14th, 1265, when the Earl of Gloucester rescued the king from his detention by the Earl of Leicester ; but, with the extraordinary fickleness that seems to have been so peculiarly his own, Earl Ferrers refused all assistance to Clare, and though not at the battle, was waging war against the royalists in another part of the kingdom.

The king seems to have acted with much clemency towards the

* Rot. Lit. Pat. 41 Henry III., memb. 9. Add. MSS. 15663, f. 152.

† Matt. Paris *Hist. Angl.*, p. 992.

rebellious lords, but two were exempted by name from the royal pardon, Simon de Montfort and the youthful Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. On the 23rd of October, 1265, Earl Ferrers was formally charged with high crimes and misdemeanours, and a day fixed for his trial ; but his conscience telling him of the certainty of a conviction, and having no longer courage to resist, on the 23rd of the following February, at Westminster, he threw himself upon the king's mercy, with abject terms of submission—"de vita et membris terris et tenementis suis gratiae Regis se totaliter apposuit."* Whereupon the king, in consideration of a cup of gold set with precious stones (to obtain which he mortgaged his manor of Piry, Northamptonshire), and on his undertaking to pay a further fine of 1500 marks, to be paid within a year by four several payments, granted him a full pardon † Moreover, the king undertook to secure him against Prince Edward and all others whom he might have wronged, during the year of payment, and for the rest of his life when the payment was made. But, as though even then distrusting him, it was further expressly stated, that if the Earl again took up arms against the king, that he should be at once disinherited without any hope of favour. The Earl, apparently with the view of dispelling this distrust, voluntarily sealed a special charter for a strict adherence to the performance of the agreement, and, at his own request, took formal solemn oath that he would faithfully observe its provisions.

The infatuation and treachery of Robert de Ferrers seem almost unparalleled, for, notwithstanding the solemn character of his engagements, no sooner did he find himself back again among his own tenantry of Derbyshire, than he instantly returned to the occupation of a plotter and a rebel. He speedily armed his men, and, in conjunction with Baldwin de Wake, at the head of a contingent from Lincolnshire, and with John d'Ayville, a turbulent Yorkshire baron, laid plans for assembling a considerable force of rebels in Derbyshire. The king immediately dispatched his nephew, Prince

* Rot. Lit. Pat. 49 Henry III, memb. 22, No. 96.

† Rot. Lit. Pat. 50 Henry III., memb. 40, No. 109.

Henry, with a large body of troops to chastise the daring insurgents. On the approach of the royalists, Earl Ferrers collected his forces round his castle of Duffield,* raising forced contributions from the neighbourhood, and especially from the town of Derby, apparently hoping that he might be attacked with Duffield castle as his base. But Prince Henry proceeded first to Tutbury, and to the Earl's possessions in the south of Derbyshire; when hearing that a body of Yorkshire rebels, under d'Ayville, were on the march to join de Ferrers, he advanced across the ridges of the Lower Peak to the north of Wirksworth, thus avoiding Duffield, with the intention of intercepting the junction of the two insurgent forces. Earl Ferrers was therefore compelled to draw off his troops from the neighbourhood of Duffield, and, gaining the great road to the north, marched hurriedly for Chesterfield, where he arrived on May 15th (1266), just as the royalists were attacking the Yorkshire forces that had arrived there from Dronfield. Thereupon ensued the fiercely fought battle of Chesterfield; the conflict lasted till evening, and resulted in the complete defeat of the rebels. The remnant of the Yorkshires made their way across country to join Simon de Montfort the younger, at Axholm, but the Earl and others took refuge within the walls of Chesterfield. Shortly after midnight, Prince Henry, having rested and refreshed his forces, approached the gates and demanded the surrender of Robert de Ferrers, under pain of the destruction of the town. The inhabitants were mostly favourable to the royal cause, and he soon gained admittance. The soldiers quickly dispersed themselves over the borough, but the Earl could nowhere be found, when at length his hiding-place was revealed by a young woman, whose lover had been compelled to fight on the rebels' side, and who had fallen in the battle. He had concealed himself among some bags of wool in the nave of the parish church, which had been deposited there for safety, according to a not infrequent custom of

* In the historical introduction to Glover's Derbyshire, it is said that this Robert de Ferrers had rebuilt Duffield castle; but the assertion is unsupported, and the ruins prove the contrary. The historical introduction in question, though well written, is full of inaccuracies and quite untrustworthy. Glover's *History of Derbyshire*, Vol. I., p. 393.

those troublous times, by the traders at the Whitsuntide fair. The perfidious Earl was soon dragged forth from his hiding-place, and under a strong escort, was conveyed to London, and thence to Windsor Castle, where he was first imprisoned.

Within a few weeks, Earl Ferrers was formally attainted of high treason, and, though his life was spared, his lands were confiscated to the Crown, and bestowed, by two grants, bearing date June 28th and August 5th, upon Prince Edmund, afterwards created Earl of Lancaster. By the first of these, the king granted to his son Edmund all goods and chattels of which Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, had been possessed on the day of the battle of Chesterfield. By the second grant he conveys to his son all castles, lands, and tenements formerly pertaining to Robert de Ferrers, and assigns them to the custody of William Bagod.*

In that splendid two-volumed chartulary, containing such beautifully written copies of all the early charters and evidences pertaining to the Duchy of Lancaster, now kept at the Public Record Office, and called the Great Cowcher, these royal grants to Edmund

* As these grants, from the Patent Roll 50 Henry III., membs. 12 and 9, have never yet been printed or quoted in full, it will be interesting to give them *verbatim* :—

Pro Edmundo filio Regis.

Rex omnibus &c. salutem. Sciatis quod de gracia nostra speciali concessimus Edmundo filio nostro karissimo omnia bona et catalla que fuerunt Roberti de Ferri Comitis Derb die conflictus apud Cestrefeud. Ita quod de eisdem nobis respondeat ad mandatum nostrum. In cuius &c. Teste ut supra (Rege apud Kenilworth xxviii die Juñ).

Pro Edmundo filio Regis.

Rex omnibus &c. salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus Edmundo filio nostro karissimo castra et omnes terras et tenementa Roberti de Ferrar cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Habend quamdiu nobis placuerit. In cuius &c. Teste Rege apud Kenilworth v. die Aug.

De castris et terris Comitis de Ferrar Commissis.

Rex militibus liberis tenentibus et omnibus aliis tenentibus de castris terris et tenementis Roberti de Ferri salutem. Sciatis quod commisimus dilecto et fideli nostro Willelmo Bagod castra et omnes terras et tenementa predicta cum omnibus pertinentiis suis custodiend' quamdiu nobis placuerit. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod eidem Willelmo tanquam custodi eorumdem in omnibus que ab custodi illam pertinent intendentis sitis et respondentes sicut predictum est. In cuius &c. Teste ut supra.

Et mandatum est Ade de Gesemuth quod castra terras et tenementa predicta prefato Willelmo liberet custod sicut predictum est. Ita quod de exitibus inde provenientibus Regi respondeat ad Scaccarium Regis. In cuius &c. Teste ut supra.

of the confiscated Ferrers' estates are given in full; the original Kenilworth charter, with a fragment of the royal seal still appended, is also preserved at the same place. The exact terms of the grant of the king are—"Castra et omnes terras et tenementa cum pertinentiis que fuerunt Roberti de Ferraris quondam Comitis Derbye, qui Simoni de Monteforte quondam Comiti Leycestrie inimico et felonii Regis et imprisiis suis adhesit tempore guerre que super in Regno mota fuit per ipsum Simonem et dictos inprisios suos ad exhereditationem Regis et destructionem Corone sue," etc. From the same source, we find that there was an intermediary grant between those of June and August, not entered on the Patent Rolls; it is dated July 12, Kenilworth, and conveys to Edmund the Honor of Derby forfeited by Robert de Ferrers, and the Honor of Leicester forfeited by Simon de Montfort.*

In the second volume of the Great Cowcher there is the copy of an interesting deed whereby Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, grants to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, the castle and honor of Tutbury, the castle and honor of Chartley, the castle and honor of Duffield, the castle of Liverpool, with all the land between the Ribble and the Mersey, the Wapentake of Wirksworth and Ashbourn, and all the lands which he holds, or will descend to him after his mother's death, in the realm of England, with all franchises and free customs, as devised by King William the Bastard, and confirmed by his successors.† The charter bears no date, but it seems most probable that it was drawn up by Robert de Ferrers during the brief period that he was on friendly terms with Gilbert de Clare, shortly before the battle of Chesterfield, with some vague idea that, by thus putting his great inheritance into a kind of trust, through the operation of this sham conveyance, he might be able to evade an anticipated attainer, if the worst came to the worst. But be this as

* Great Cowcher, Vol. I., f. 3, No. 12.

† Great Cowcher, vol. ii., f. 98, No. 41. The document is in Norman-French, and speaks of "Le Chastel de Duffeld." The witnesses are—Willame de Mouchens de Edwardeston, Wauter de la Hyde, Henri de Boner, Henri de Humfraumule, Phelipe de Colevile, David de Offinton, and Johan de Sechevile.

it may, the grant is of much interest to us, inasmuch as it affords proof positive, if any was needed, of the existence of Duffield Castle at this period, notwithstanding its alleged demolition a century earlier.

Robert de Ferrers did not remain long in confinement at Windsor. An old MS. thus tells us of the successive places of his custody :—“ Robert Erle Ferrers was by mightie hand taken of the kyngs soldyers at Chesterfeild, and committed forthwith to strayte prison, first in the castell of Wyndsore, then Chippenham, a place within two myles thereof now ruynated, and lastly from thence lede still prisoner to Wallingford Castell.”*

After he had been imprisoned for nearly three years, at the intercession of several of the most powerful of the barons, Robert de Ferrers was set free on the 1st of May, 1269, and the grant of his lands to Prince Edmund repealed† on the payment of a fine of £50,000 to Edmund in lieu thereof, within 15 days of the feast of St. John the Baptist next ensuing. He obtained as sureties for the payment of this bond Prince Henry (who had defeated him at Chesterfield), the Earls of Pembroke, Surrey, and Warwick, Roger de Somery, Thomas de Clare, Robert Walraund, Roger de Clifford, Hamor le Strange, Bartholomew de Sudley, and Robert de Briwer, granting to them, as counter security, all his lands, excepting Chartley in Staffordshire, and Holbrook in Derbyshire.‡

* Lansdowne MSS. 205, f. 158. “ Heraldic and Historical Collections.”

† The following is a copy of the writ to Edmund, directing him to deliver to Robert de Ferrers seisin of his lands because he had found pledges to satisfy the king for his transgressions :—

PATENT ROLL 53 HENRY III., M. 16.

Pro Roberto } R. Edmundo filio suo salutem Quia Robertus de Ferar' de Ferariis. } invenit nobis salvos plegios de satisfaciendo nobis de omnibus transgressionibus sibi impositis tempore turbacionis nuper habite in regno nostro per quod ei terras suas reddidimus et ipsum a prona liberavimus vobis mandamus quod eidem Roberto vel ejus attornato de omnibus terris et tenementis suis in manu vestra occasione transgressionum predictarum existentibus plenam seisinam sine dilacione habere faciatis. In cuius &c. Teste Rege apud Windēs primo die Maü.

PER IPSUM REGEM EDWARDUM.

R. WALERAUND ET TOTUM CONSILIJUM.

‡ Full transcripts of all the documents relative to this transfer of property, and of the security given by the bondsmen, are printed in Mosley's *History of Tutbury*, pp. 20-27.

The raising of so enormous a sum within the given time was not, however, accomplished, and the sureties, therefore, in consequence of such default, conveyed the estates once more to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and his heirs for ever.

Notwithstanding this forfeiture, Robert de Ferrers exhibited his bill in the Court of King's Bench, in the year of his release, and again at the beginning of the reign of Edward I., complaining that his estates were unjustly withheld from him. He could not get behind the various bonds that he had signed before so many witnesses at the time of his release, but his chief argument was that he had signed them through fear when in custody at Chippenham, "in quadam camera ubi jacuit sub stricta custodia," and that therefore they were not binding. He seemed to forget that if it had not been for his signatures and assurances, the question of restoring to him his lands forfeited for repeated rebellion would never have been even entertained. The judges dismissed the suit, and amerced the complainant for a false claim.*

In the year of his release, 1269, Robert de Ferrers married, for his second wife, Eleanor, daughter of Ralph Lord Bassett, by whom he had a son, John. Robert died in 1278, whereupon his widow instituted a futile suit for a third part of the forfeited lands of her late husband as dowry. But as he was not possessed of them at the time of his second marriage, the Court did not entertain the question.†

John de Ferrers eventually received again from the king the castle and honor of Chartley. He was summoned to Parliament in 1299 as Baron Ferrers of Chartley. From him were descended the Ferrers of Chartley, who became extinct in the time of Henry VI.‡

* Placita coram Rege, 53 Henry III., and 3 Edw. I., rot. 6.

† Placita coram Rege, 7 Edw. I., rot. 49.

‡ In putting together these notes, Dugdale's *Baronage*, the first edition of Collins' *Peerage*, Mosley's *History of Tutbury*, and the chronicles of Matthew Paris, Hoveden, Brompton, Knighton, etc., have been freely consulted, but no statement that could possibly be tested by consulting the original documentary authority has been accepted without going to the original source. Every roll or document mentioned in the previous notes has been consulted at first hand.

II.—SUBSEQUENT HISTORY; THE RUINS DISCOVERED.

Meanwhile, what became of Duffield Castle on the forfeiture of the last Earl Ferrers? Tradition says that it was demolished, and though as yet we have failed to find any order for its demolition, there is little or no doubt that tradition is in this respect accurate. We believe that the work of demolition was carried out by the royal forces immediately after the battle of Chesterfield, so as to leave no strong centre for future disaffection in the county. The troops set out on their march back to London immediately after their victory. They would proceed by the great road to the south that passed so near to Duffield, and whilst a portion of them hurried on with their important prisoner, the bulk of the forces would turn aside to lay siege to the powerful stronghold of Duffield. The garrison that Robert de Ferrers had left behind him would most likely immediately yield when they knew the fate of their lord, and the troops would simply have the work of demolition to accomplish.

At all events there is plenty of negative evidence to prove that the castle of Duffield was non-existent shortly after the time of Robert de Ferrers. Among the possessions of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, at the time of his death, 1297, were the manor, forest, and advowson of Duffield, but there is no record of the castle; and it is impossible but that it would have been specifically mentioned if it had been existent.* Again, on the 21st of June following, the king grants to Blanche, Queen of Navarre, widow of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, Duffield manor, and its members as assignment of dower, but no mention is made of the castle.

There are several rent rolls of the Duchy of Lancaster at the Public Record Office that include Duffield of the 14th and 15th centuries; they prove that there was in those times only the site of the castle remaining. For instance, in the year 1401, among the Duffield tenants for that year in a list of rentals

* *Inquisitio post mortem*, 25 Edw. I., No. 51.

and knights' fees, in the Cowcher of the Honor of Tutbury, occurs the following :—

“Nicholas Jakson 1 acre in Castelfeld ad finem ville 1^d”

In the year 1588, Anthony Bradshawe, of Duffield, wrote a most interesting local poem, entitled—“A Frends due Comendacon of Duffeld Frith.”* It opens thus—

“O auntient prety Duffeld frith my love & commendacon
Of due defect I yeld to thee for pleasant habitation
The stately hono^r of Tutbury includeth thee as part
And of the Duchy of Lancast^r a member fine thou art.”

The eighth stanza runs as follows, and shows how entirely, in Elizabeth's days, the castle was a thing of the past :—

“At Duffeld Placehead, placed was a statlye Castly & Cortyard
Whereof the seyte yet beareth name now called Castly Orchard.
The Duke there had great royalties of fforest p'ks of warren
And wards and pleines of waters store, of grounds not very barren.”

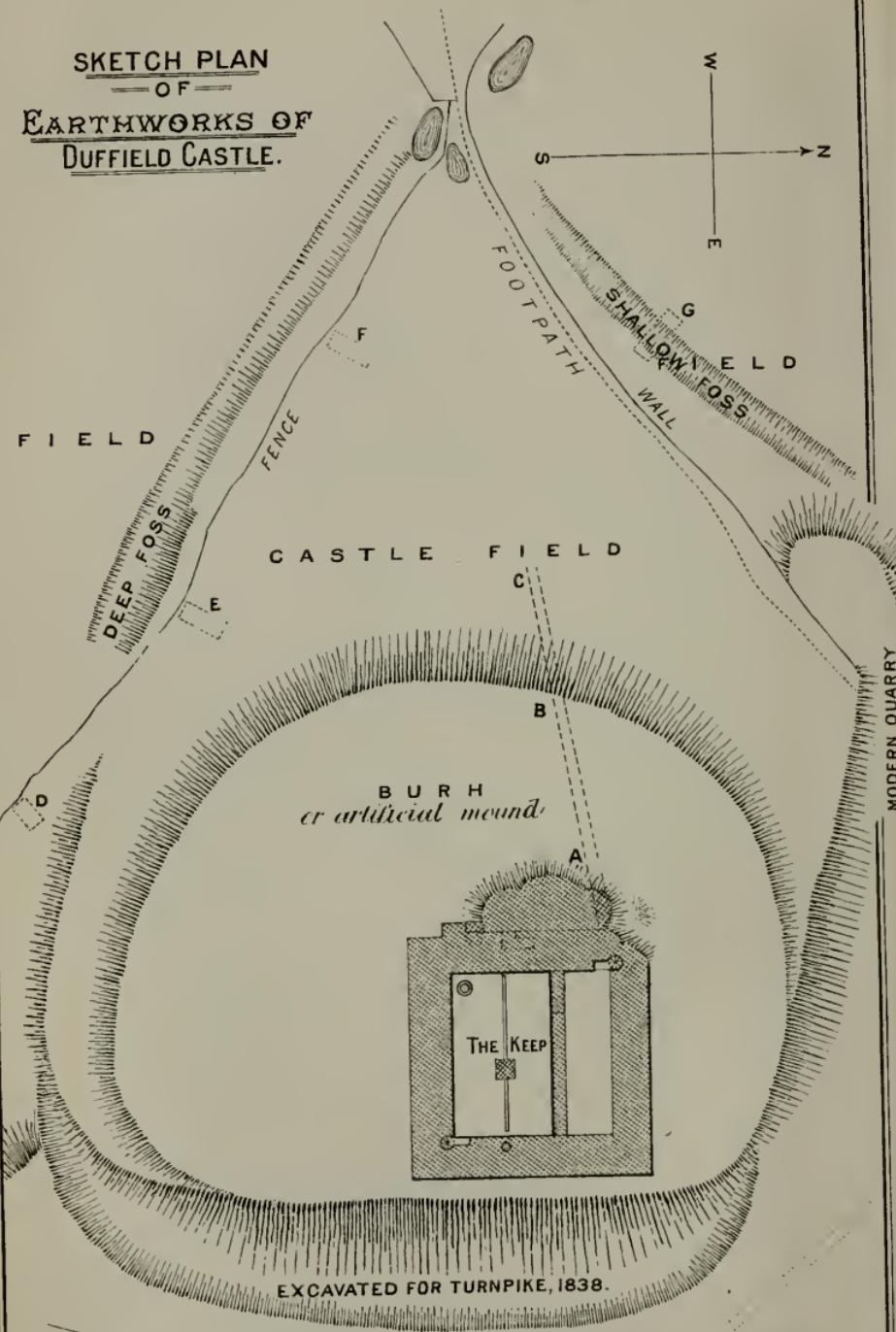
In 1769, as has been already stated, the careful eye of Mr. Reynolds, so used to antiquarian observation, could detect no visible ruins of the castle above the sod. But there, beneath the ground, where cattle had grazed for more than six centuries, lay silently concealed the massive remnants of this great Norman fortress.

On Easter Monday, 1886, Mr. H. J. Harvey, son of the owner of the Castle Field, being desirous of repairing one of the stone fences, sought for stone where it seemed to be near the surface. In so doing some old masonry was uncovered, which proved to be part of the east wall of the keep. The hole thus made would probably have been filled up again, and this ancient stronghold might have again slumbered in oblivion, had it not been for the wakeful zeal and energy of Mr. Bland, of Duffield, who, recognising the importance of the discovery, obtained the necessary permission from the owner for systematic excavation. A local committee was soon formed, and, with the extended support gained by the assistance of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, funds were raised to carry out the work of exploration to a successful issue, under the painstaking supervision of Mr. Bland.

* Printed in the *Reliquary*, vol. xxiii., pp. 69-74.



SKETCH PLAN
—OF—
EARTHWORKS OF
DUFFIELD CASTLE.



Second only in interest to the uncovering of the Norman masonry, and the proof thereby afforded of the magnitude and importance of the work, is the evidence (that has accumulated in connection with the excavations) of the successive occupations of this commanding knoll by different waves of the conquerors or colonists of Britain. Although more interesting and more perfect records of various nationalities of the past have been uncovered in many other parts of our country, we doubt if there is any other plot of ground throughout Great Britain that has yielded so varied a return of all that contributes to the "making of the English" as has been the case with the few acres at Duffield, termed castle field.

We now ask that attention should be given to the sketch-plan of the earthworks round Duffield Castle (Plate VII.) The castle field is immediately to the left of the present turnpike road from Duffield to Belper, to the north of the village, and separated on the east from the river Derwent by the road, a single small field, and the railway. It rises boldly on the east, and also on the south and north; but on the west, after a slight depression, is connected with the ground that gradually rises towards Hazelwood and the Chevin ridge. The exact height of the highest part of the Castle field above the turnpike is 46·09 feet, and of the same above the level of the Derwent 76·72 feet.* The earthworks contain within them an area of upwards of five acres. The measurements of the deep foss on the south-west side, in its widest and deepest part, is 35 feet at the top, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the bottom, and 7 feet in depth. The foss on the north-west side is far shallower as it now remains, and is clearly of a different date and construction to the deeper one. Modern quarrying has interfered with the earthworks on the north side. The eastern end, too, of the deep foss, has also been obliterated by the lawn-tennis ground of a modern villa residence. On the east side the configuration of the ground has been much altered, and the slope rendered much steeper by the construction of a new turnpike in 1838, some

* For these levels, and for the carefully measured ground plan (Plate VIII.), we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. G. C. Greenwell, civil engineer, of Duffield.

hundred yards further west than it had hitherto run, which was necessitated by the making of the North Midland line from Derby to Leeds.* The declivity then formed was planted with trees. The partly artificial circular mound, on which the Castle stood, is, in its present condition, from 10 to 12 feet above the level of the western part of the field.

III.—CELTIC OCCUPATION OF THE SITE.

The explorations, recently conducted on the castle hill at Duffield, have yielded small but sufficient proof that this site was originally occupied by some Celtic settlement. Here they had one of their communistic camps, and near by they interred their dead. Further trench-cutting would, in all probability, bring more of interest pertaining to this period to light. A few small pieces of cinerary urns or other pottery have been found in different parts, of the peculiar and almost unmistakeable hue and texture of this date, and the fragment with the dotted and thumb-nail patterns (fig. 1) here drawn, was found by us in the trench marked G on the plan; the other pieces found there were Romano-British, but this seems to us to be Celtic in design. It is represented half the size of the original. If this is the case, the Romans when making their camp probably disturbed a Celtic interment, for we believe the shallow foss to be unmistakably their (Roman) work.

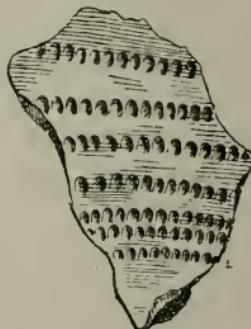


Fig. 1.

Six stone implements, often known by the generic term of "celts," have been found on the site. Three of these are drawn on Plate IX., at a scale of half the original size.

Number one has an axe head shape, but it is of light weight, and of nearly natural formation. However, it has been sufficiently shaped and improved artificially to come under the category of stone implements, for whatever purpose it may have served. Its size is four inches long, and tapers nearly to a point

* See Williams' *The Midland Railway; Its Rise and Progress*, 1877.

from a breadth of two inches. We do not know the exact spot where this was found by the workmen.

Number two is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide ; the thin side has been chipped and cut away to a comparatively fine edge, though it can scarcely be called a cutting instrument. It is of a dark slaty stone, and has been used, we think, for the scraping of hides. Mr. Franks, of the British Museum, who most kindly interested himself in several of these Duffield "finds," and gave us most valuable information, thought that this and two other stone implements, of somewhat similar though rather wider form, might have been used in the shaping of pottery, and showed us some similar-sized pieces of hard wood now used by the natives of Madagascar for this object. This stone was found by us 5 feet 3 inches below the surface, in the long trench, near the place marked B on the plan.

Number three measures four inches by two in the broadest part. It is a whitish, rather porous, but hard stone, with a sharpened though dull edge. Its use has probably been the same as that last described. This we saw dug up by the workmen, together with a small whetstone, a little more than two feet below the surface, at one end of the short trench marked D on the plan.

Though not so interesting or so early as many of the highly polished stones of the neolithic age, or the paleolithic flints found in other parts of the county, these stones all pertain, we believe, to the latter days of Celtic inhabitants, when stone implements were more sparingly used. Such poor tools as these would have been scorned by the Romans, and by those also in Britain who came under their immediate influence ; nor do we think that they are of a character that could possibly have recommended them to Anglo-Saxon settlers on this site.

IV.—THE ROMANS AT DUFFIELD.

After various attacks and withdrawals, the island of Britain finally passed into Roman subjection about fifty years after the beginning of the Christian era. When the Emperor Hadrian visited England, A.D. 120, the marvellous system of roads,

radiating from London over the surface of the island, was completed in its main features. Some of the cross roads were made at a later date ; but there can be no doubt that a road leading from Wirksworth and its lead mines (which were long before then in the hands of the conquering forces) to that great artery, the Rykneld Street, for the Southern ports, was at that time constructed.

The bed of a river, especially one so near to high ranges, and so subject to sudden floods as the Derwent, is liable to many and remarkable changes when utilised for various commercial purposes. Dams and weirs at varying places materially affect its flow, and bring about complete changes in fords. Thus, before the cotton mills of Milford were erected, there was a ford at the upper side of Milford, now altogether indistinguishable. Some eighteen centuries ago, the Romans first forded the Derwent on their way to Wirksworth, and finding a fordable place (already perhaps discovered and used by the Celtic tribe settled on the brow above it) determined to make this their permanent passage. The great lapse of time, the formation of new weirs at Milford and Little Eaton, the removal of old fishing dams in other places, the embanking against floods, and the prevalence of systematic drainage, have all combined to obliterate many of the traces of the Roman ford, and to destroy the possibility of crossing at the place where the Roman legionaries, and the slaves of the Roman lead merchants were at one time so constantly passing.

We have invented no plausible theory of a Roman ford at the spot immediately opposite the castle, in order to fit in with the now proved Roman settlement of such long duration above it ; for, ten years before the unearthing of the castle, when resident in the neighbourhood, we had marked this site as a Roman ford, for the simple reason that the Roman cross-road to the Rykneld Street seemed to run straight for it. Place-names, and other indications, had pointed out that this road ran on high ground from Wirksworth, dipped down from Knaves Cross into Black-brook, and thence ascended to the ridge of the Chevin. An unusually dry summer showed us, in what seemed then an unmis-

takable way, that the road thence led off somewhat to the south, crossing the Derwent a few hundred yards north of the present railway station. The fact that the 1791 Enclosure Map of Duffield shows a ford then used, with lanes to it on each bank, lower than this Roman ford, and almost opposite the railway station, does not in any way disprove our former supposition.

Since attention was drawn to the Duffield discoveries, careful examination has been made of the west bank of the river, and almost at the exact place where we thought the road crossed, some long stones, like rough shallow steps, are to be noticed close to the water. These may have been placed here for the convenience of cattle watering in comparatively modern days, or they may have been bedded there for centuries ; but on digging with a mere scraper close to them and between the joints, we found two pieces of Roman tile or brick, and seven pieces of pottery, including one perfect base of a small vessel. All of these were at once pronounced to be Roman by that very careful and most eminent antiquary, Mr. Franks, of the British Museum.* With the route of the road on the other bank, we have now but little concern. It had seemed to us most likely that it passed at right angles into Rykneld Street, near Horsley Castle ; but Mr. Ward's suggestion that it passed into that main artery obliquely at Breadsall, following the course of the present road from Duffield Bank to Little Eaton, where it would be connected with Camp Hill at that village, seems well worthy of investigation.

The Romans in defence of this ford would naturally establish a camp, and subsequently, in times of peace, the nature of the settlement might to some extent change, though we expect that it would be always garrisoned. The shallow foss of the plan is the only certain trace, we think, of their rectangular earthworks, which were subsequently so much altered. This site has yielded many pieces of Roman tile.

In order to test the composition of the mound on the castle hill, and to see how far it was artificial, a trench a yard wide was driven,

* We are quite ready to admit that these by themselves might only be indications of a much used Roman watering-place.

last July, from the keep almost due west out into the field for a length of 179 feet, when the ordinary level of the ground was reached. The natural rock was found $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep at A. Throughout this section pot fragments were found, some at a depth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. They were most numerous some two feet below the surface, for two or three yards, about midway between the points marked A and B on the plan. Smaller trenches were cut in other parts, at D, E, and F, when searching for remains of an outer or curtain wall of Norman date: in each of these fragments of pottery were found. Immediately to the north of the keep, the workmen, when digging holes for the supports of the iron fence that now encircles the castle, found a variety of pieces. In all some two or three pecks of potsherds must have been gathered together, but nothing approximating to a perfect vessel. The very best authorities have examined these pots, with the result that nine-tenths of the fragments were pronounced to be Romano-British; and they represent a great variety of styles of pottery brought from

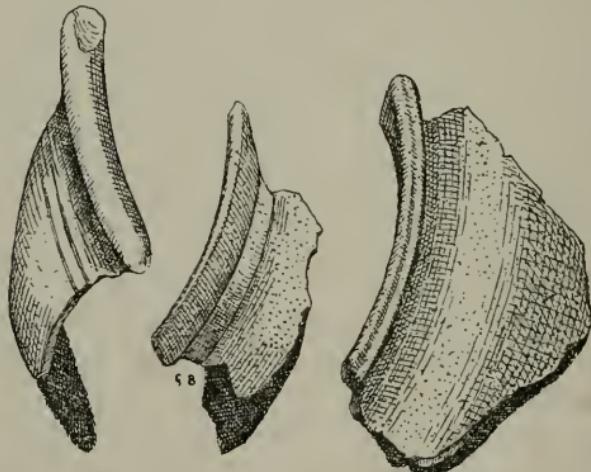


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

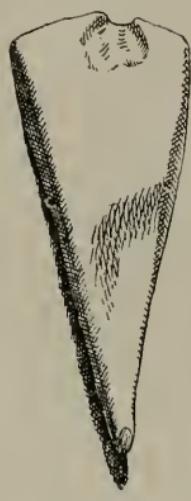
Fig. 4.

many different localities, and extending very probably in time over the three-and-a-half centuries that the spot seems to have been held by the Romans. Figs. 2, 3, 4, are drawings of three

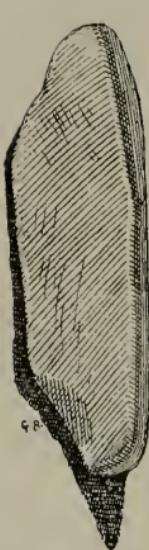


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No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.



"CELT," FROM CASTLE FIELD, DUFFIELD.



NO. 4. BASE OF ROMANO-BRITISH POT, FROM ROMAN FORD AT DUFFIELD.

specimens of this Romano-British ware, showing different rims of the vessels, the scale being half of the full size. This drawing (fig. 5) shows the upper side of the rim of one of the larger vessels or pans, with the handle broken off.

Several of the fragments of the bottoms of the pots show interesting spiral curves, worked by the rapid revolution of the potter's wheel. Of the most perfect of these bases, a sketch is given, exact size of original (No. 4, Plate IX.), and it possesses special interest, as it is the one found by the margin of the ford over the Derwent.

Only a few of the pieces have any ornamental pattern. Two of the most effective, showing a good result produced by nebuli or waving lines, are here given (figs. 6, 7), on the same scale. Another piece, also drawn of half size, shows double incised lines encircling the vessel (fig. 8); whilst others of early date, and of dark texture, have lighter marked lines, with still fainter diagonal crossings.



Fig. 5.

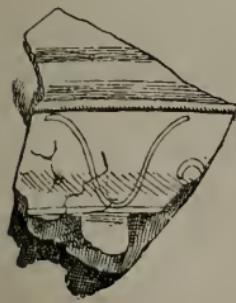


Fig. 6.

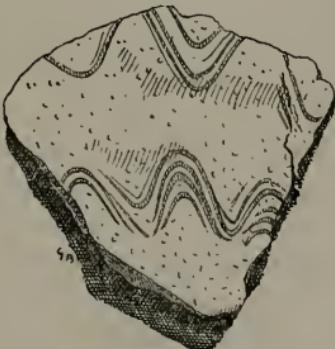


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

Another interesting piece is the handle of a jug or pitcher in reddish ware, with punctured ornaments (fig. 9). It is said to be Romano-British, but we think that there is a later look about it, and very probably Anglo-Saxon. It is drawn on half scale.

But perhaps the most interesting of the pot "finds," small as they are in bulk, were those turned up in the trench G, which was dug across the shallow foss, ten yards long by one yard wide. Here were discovered the only two pieces of Samian ware yet found on the castle

hill. It would indeed have been strange if this invariable memento of Roman legionary occupation had not been brought to light somewhere in the area. The so-called "Samian" has now

been proved to have been chiefly made at Auvergne, and brought with them from Gaul by the Romans. This beautiful ware is mostly of a bright, deep red colour, and is glazed or polished on the surface. It is found bearing a great variety of designs, animated nature as well as foliage, fruit, and conventional treatment.

One of the two fragments found here was quite plain, and about two inches by one; of the other, bearing a handsome design, a full size drawing is given (fig. 10).

From the same trench whence this Samian came, was also upturned that which at first sight appeared to be only a nodule of whitish clay. After being cleared from the earth, it proved to be the tip of a vessel of cream-coloured dull ware. It is here drawn at half size (fig. 11). It is the tip or mouthpiece of a remarkable culinary vessel of the Romans, often found at their camps and villas in this country, termed a mortarium. Mortaria resemble in shape modern milk pans, being shallow circular

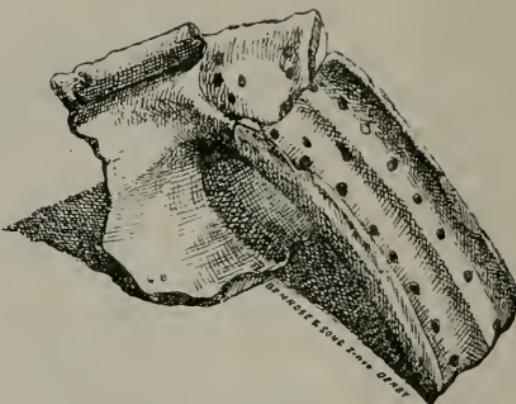


Fig. 9

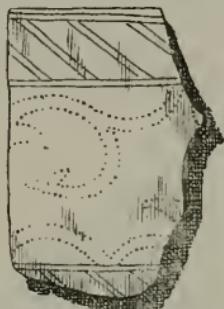


Fig. 10.

vessels, with overlapping edges, and a grooved spout in front.

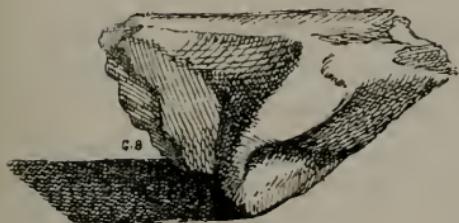


Fig. 11.

At the bottom of perfect specimens are sharp, angular pebbles sticking up, embedded in the ware, and placed there by design, probably for the purpose of triturating vegetable substances. They

are generally of a pale yellow or creamy white paste, resembling modern stone-ware. In size they are about four inches deep, and vary in diameter from seven inches to twenty-three. Some of the best specimens found in England came from Lyons, several bearing the stamp of that city. The paste of this fragment seems to be precisely similar to Gaul examples that we have examined, and we have no doubt that it came from there. They were sometimes made of white Broseley clay in England, and quite recently a considerable number of these mortaria, whole and in pieces, have been found at a Roman kiln in Colchester.

The chief sites where the Romans made pottery in this country, or taught the trade under their supervision to the conquered inhabitants, were at Castor, Northamptonshire, on the Nen ; at Broseley, Salop, on the Severn ; and at Upchurch, Kent, on the Medway. But further investigation proves that there were other localities suitable for the trade, which were thus used by the Romans, those masters of the fictile art. Specimen pieces that experts assign to all the varying known Roman centres of the pot trade, have been identified in the debris from Duffield castle hill.*

* On the subject of Roman British Pottery, and early pottery in general, see Llewellynn Jewitt's *Ceramic Art*; also a good introductory chapter to Chaffer's *Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain*; 7th Edition, 1886. But the best book is Birch's *History of Ancient Pottery*.

V.—THE ANGLO-SAXON BURH.

To comprehend the altered character of this site after the Romans had left our shores, and after those tribes which for convenience sake we term Anglo-Saxon had permanently settled down in the land they had invaded, we must remember the social changes and different habits of the new comers. Accustomed to life in the open air, in a climate on the whole similar to our own, they disdained to use Roman towns or Roman buildings, which they mostly burnt or destroyed ; and even when occupying sites previously used, cared not to restore broken walls or ramparts, but covered them with great banks of earth. Nor had they the same communistic principles that animated the Celtic inhabitants. Though accustomed to hold most of their fields in common, and though possessed of strong family and clannish instincts, the house and the homestead were strictly regarded as private property. On this subject, and on the nature of the later English earthworks and their connection with previous encampments, we cannot do better than quote from the very able chapter on “ Post Roman and English Earthworks,” in the great work of Mr. Clark on Mediæval Architecture * :—

“The British encampments, intended for the residence of a tribe, having all things in common, were, both in position and arrangements, utterly unsuited to the new inhabitants. The Roman stations, intended for garrisons, save where they formed part of an existing city, were scarcely less so, nor were the earlier works of the Northmen suited to their later wants. These were mostly of a hasty character, thrown up to cover a landing or to hold at bay a superior force. No sooner had the strangers gained a permanent footing in a district than their operations assumed a different character. Their ideas were not, like those of the Romans, of an imperial character ; they laid out no great lines of road, took at first no precautions for the general defence or administration of the country. Self-government prevailed. Each

* *Mediæval Military Architecture in England*, vol. i., pp. 16-19, by G. T. Clark ; a work to which we are also much indebted for subsequent references to Norman Castles, and their comparative size.

family held and gave name to its special allotment. This is the key to the plan of the later and greater majority of purely English earthworks. They were not intended for the defence of a tribe or territory, nor for the accommodation of fighting men, but for the centre and defence of a private estate, for the accommodation of the lord and his household, for the protection of his tenants generally, should they be attacked, and for the safe housing, in time of war, of their flocks and herds.

"These works, thrown up in England in the ninth and tenth centuries, are seldom, if ever, rectangular, nor are they governed to any great extent by the character of the ground. First was cast up a truncated cone of earth, standing at its natural slope, from twelve to even fifty or sixty feet in height. This "mound," "motte," or "burh," the "mota" of our records, was formed from the contents of a broad and deep circumscribing ditch. This ditch, proper to the mound, is now sometimes wholly or partially filled up, but it seems always to have been present, being in fact the parent of the mound. Berkhamstead is a fine example of such a mound, with the original ditch. At Caerleon, Tickhill, and Lincoln it has been in part filled up; at Cardiff it was wholly so, but has recently been most carefully cleared out, and its original depth and breadth are seen to have been very formidable. Though usually artificial, these mounds are not always so. Durham, Launceston, Montacute, Dunster, Kestormel, Nant Cribba, are natural hills; Windsor, Tickhill, Lewes, Norwich, Ely, and Devizes are partly so; at Sherborne and Hedingham the mound is a natural platform scarped by art; at Tutbury, Pontefract, and Bramber, where the natural platform was also large, it has been scarped, and a mound thrown up upon it.

"Connected with the mound is usually a base court, or enclosure, sometimes oval or horseshoe-shaped, but if of the age of the mound always more or less rounded. This enclosure had also its bank and ditch on its outward faces, its rear resting on the ditch of the mound, and the area was often further strengthened by a bank along the crest of the scarp of the ditch. Now and then, as at Old Sarum, there is an additional but slighter bank placed out-

side the outer ditch, that is, upon the crest of the counterscarp. This was evidently intended to carry a palisade, and to fulfil the conditions of the covered-way along the crest of one of Vauban's counterscarps. Where the enclosure is circular, the mound is either central, as at Pickering or Mileham, or at Old Sarum, where it is possibly an addition to an older work, such as Badbury, or it stands on one side, as at Tutbury. Where the area is oblong or oval, the mound may be placed near one end, as at Bramber. At Windsor and Arundel it is on one side of an oblong enclosure, producing a sort of hour-glass construction, and where this is the case a part of its ditch coincides with the ditch of the place. Where the court is only part of a circle it rests upon a part of the ditch of the mound. At Sarum there are two ditches concentrically arranged. At Berkhamstead the mound is outside the court. On the whole, as at Tickhill, Castle Acre, and Lincoln, it is most usual to see the mound on the edge of the court, so that it forms a part of the general enceinte of the place. Where the base court is of moderate area, as at Builth and Kilpeck, its platform is often slightly elevated by the addition of a part of the contents of the ditch, which is rarely the case in British camps. At Wigmore and Builth, where the mound stands on the edge of a natural steep, the ditch is there discontinued. The base court is usually two or three times the area of the mound, and sometimes, as at Wallingford or Warwick, much more. No doubt the reason for placing the mound on one side rather than in the centre of the court was to allow of the concentration of the lodgings, stables, etc., on one spot, and to make the mound form a part of the exterior defence of the places.

"The mound and base court, though the principal parts, were not always the whole work. Often there was on the outside of the court and applied to it, as at Brinklow and Rockingham, a second enclosure, also with its bank and ditch, frequently of larger area than the main court, though not as strongly defended. It was intended to shelter the flocks and herds of the tenants in case of an attack. At Norham the castle ditch was used for this purpose as late as the reign of Henry VIII. There are several

cases in which the mound is placed within a rectangular enclosure, which has given rise to a notion that the whole was Roman. Tamworth is such a case, and there, fortunately, the mount is known historically to have been the work of Athelflaed, as is that of Leicester, similarly placed. From this, and from the evidence of the earthworks themselves, a like conclusion may be drawn as to the superadded mounds at Wareham, Wallingford, and Cardiff. At Helmsley, as at Castle Acre, Brougham, and Brough, the earthworks stand upon part of a Roman camp, and at Kilpeck and Moat Lane, near Llanidloes, part of the area may possibly be British.

"East Anglia contains some fine examples of these moated mounds, combined with rectangular encampments. Castle Acre is an excellent example, as are, in a less degree, Mileham and Buckenham.

"When the English lord took up his abode within a Roman camp or station, he often turned the Roman works, whether of earth or masonry, to account, and threw up his bank in one corner, altering the contiguous banks and ditches to suit his new arrangements. Thus at Pevensey, Leicester, Cambridge, Lincoln, Southampton, Winchester, Chichester, Caerleon, and Chester, English mounds and base courts are placed within Roman enclosures, which either are or were walled. At Auldchester, near Bicester, the Roman Alauna, is a mound of later date than the camp. At Plessy, Tamworth, Wallingford, Wareham, and Cardiff, are found mounds decidedly of later date than the enclosing works. There are also cases where the mound is placed within an earthwork with something of a tendency to the rectangular, though scarcely to be pronounced either Roman or Romano-British. Such as Clare, Hereford, Eaton-Socon, where the mound is very small indeed, and Lilbourne. Tempsford is very peculiar; it is a small rectangular enclosure close to the Ouse, and in one corner, upon the bank, is a small mound.

"The group of works, of which the mound was the principal feature, constituted a burh. The burh was always fortified, and each inhabitant of the surrounding township was bound to aid in

repair of the works, almost always of timber, a material which the Saxons, like other German nations, appear usually to have preferred for building purposes to stone, though some of their towns were walled, as Colchester and Exeter, and Domesday records the custom of repairing the walls of Oxford, Cambridge, and Chester.

"In these English, as before them in the British works, the ditches were sometimes used to contain and protect the approaches. This is well seen at Clun and Kilpeck. At Tutbury the main approach enters between two exterior platforms, and skirts the outer edge of the ditch, until it reaches the inner entrance. The object was to place the approach under the eyes and command of the garrison."

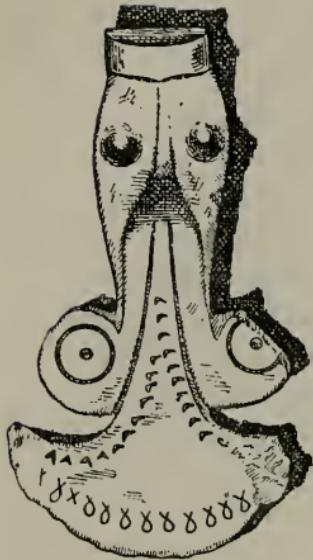
The chroniclers of the ninth and tenth centuries afford abundant proof of the number and extent of the earthworks that were then thrown up during the fiercest part of the Danish incursions. We doubt not that this Duffield hillock was held for some time in comparative peace by successive Duffield lords in earlier Anglo-Saxon days, and that they altered and combined the previous earthworks and Roman ramparts to suit their convenience and needs. Leaving the now shallow foss of Roman origin on the north west much as it was, they seem to have deepened materially the foss on the south west. Modern interferences with the surroundings of the site on other sides prevent us tracing their work all round, but it would certainly appear that they raised a circular mound at the eastern side of the enclosure, which nature had already partly constructed for them, for the rock juts out on the northern side of the Norman keep, as will be noticed later on. The mound would also at that time be many feet higher. The small trenches cut at D, E, and F, as marked on the plan, in each instance exposed, some two feet below the surface, charred wood and black ash. This seems to point to the fact of a stockade having been burnt on that line. The more domestic nature of the burh and its defences on this site, of the earlier days, would probably be much changed in the later period, as the conflicts with the Danes in this district thickened in frequency and

fierceness. Fresh stockades would probably be erected, backed by new earthworks, and the configuration of the deep foss changed more than once as seems to have been the case. Some out-lying earthworks on the north side seem to be of this date.

From little known field-names, as well as from a few of the better known place-names, the degree of settlement that the Danes obtained about here can be readily gauged. They can be more readily traced right up the valley of the Ecclesbourn, leading from Duffield to the lead mines of Wirksworth, than in any other part of the county, and this is just what we should have expected. That the Danes for a time held this site, and that it was the scene of more than one fierce encounter between them and the English there can, we think, be no manner of doubt. In 868-9 the Danish army was at Nottingham, where it was besieged by the West Saxons. When Alfred died in 901, and was succeeded by his son Edward, there was again much warfare in this district. Ethelfleda, sister to Edward, and a kind of Queen of the Mercians, was most energetic in her operations, in throwing up fresh earth-works, and in strengthening old ones, as bases for her troops in their operations against the Danes. In 913 she built the military burhs of Tamworth and of Stafford, and in 914 that of Warwick. In 917 Derby, which was held by the Danes, fell before the onslaught of Ethelfleda's soldiers, the gates of the town being burnt. In the following year she obtained from the Danes the town of Leicester by capitulation. There can then, we think, be no doubt that Duffield, too, was held at this period by the Danes, and that they were driven out about the year 917, when the Mercian troops were so successful in the immediate neighbourhood.

The excavations that have been already undertaken on this site have yielded several interesting details of Anglo-Saxon occupation.

In the north-west angle of the keep a few human bones were unearthed ; they were the only human remains discovered during the excavations. They were pronounced by two doctors to whom they were submitted to be parts of the skeleton of



a young woman. In confirmation of this a good-sized amber bead* was found close at hand, and also the lower portion of a large bronze Anglo-Saxon brooch. Of this portion of a brooch a full-sized drawing is here given. When perfect, it would be about 7 inches in length, and would spread out into side wings so as to assume somewhat the shape of a cross. In fact these brooches are known as cruciform fibulæ, to distinguish them from the smaller and commoner circular fibulæ. They have been found

varying in dimension from four to ten inches in length. They denote the burial of women of wealth and position, and are usually found in pairs, in undisturbed interments. It appears that these brooches were worn on each shoulder, and were used to fasten up the drapery of the outer gown or mantle.† There can be little doubt that in levelling the summit of the mound for the purpose of erecting the keep, the Norman workmen dug down to and somewhat disturbed the interment of an Anglo-Saxon lady of position, probably the wife or daughter of the lord of this burh, who had been buried there two or three centuries before the Conquest.

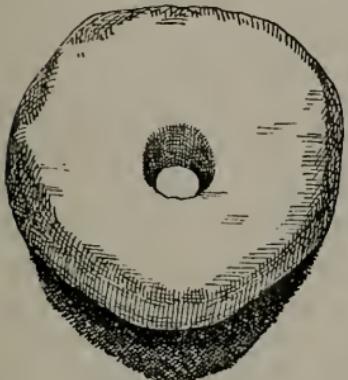
Another incidental “find,” which also tends to prove that this hill was the centre of a settlement and not merely held for offensive or defensive purposes, is the discovery of one of those interesting mementoes of early textile art, a spindle whorl. When the

* This bead was unfortunately crushed to powder in its transit through the Post.

† Several of these cruciform fibulæ were found in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire. See *Saxon Obsequies*, by Hon. R. Neville, 1850, and the excellent plates I., II., and IV. to X. There are several good and varied examples of these fibulæ in the cases of the British Museum, but not one exactly corresponding to the pattern of the Duffield example.

distaff was in use, and before the introduction of the spinning wheel, the spindle and its accompanying whorl (or whirl) were common domestic appliances. In the process of spinning the thread was inserted in a nick on the top or side of the spindle, so as to keep the part that had been spun firm in its position, while

the newly-drawn portion of the wool was being twisted. The thread was then released from the slit, an additional portion wound on the spindle, and a new portion spun or whirled round as before. In order to give the necessary impetus or spin to the yarn in the revolutions that twined it into thread, a heavy perforated disc was used, and it is this that is termed the "spindle whorl."



Through the central hole of the disc was fastened the sharpened end of the wooden or bone spindle, the part below the whorl tapering to a point, so as to be readily twirled between the finger and thumb. They have been found of bone, glass, crystal, lead, stone, and ware. Their appearance has given rise to various whimsical suggestions from those unacquainted with their real use. In some parts of Ireland, where they have been often found, they are known as "fairy mill stones," and in Cornwall as "Pixy's grindstones," and an able modern antiquary seems to have thought that some of them were great-coat buttons!

Spindle whorls vary much in size and weight, as well as in material, being usually from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter, though occasionally as thick as even three inches. The Duffield example, here drawn in full size, is one and a half inches in diameter, and of red ware. The whorls of ware are either of Roman or Saxon origin, and from the roughness and general character of this one, there is no hesitation in assigning it to the latter race. Spindle whorls are now in use among some of the South American tribes.*

* On the general subject of Spindle Whorls, see Hume's "*Ancient Meols*," pp. 151-7, and Evans' *Ancient Stone Implements*, pp. 390-4. A Roman whorl of red ware was found at Caerwent in 1855. *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi., p. 430.

At the short trench dug at D on the plan, a certain quantity of iron refuse and dross, such as might be the rubbish of a smithy, was found, together with a rough and much corroded horse-shoe, apparently flung away as of bad make ; at the trench at F a still larger supply was found, and several barrows full could doubtless have been obtained if desired. In each instance the upper part of the dross was from two to three feet below the surface. We do not ourselves believe that these remains had anything to do with the subsequent Norman settlement here, but were traces of the later period of the Anglo-Saxon occupation of this site, and that they betokened that here, within the stockade, worked the smiths of the settlement under the direction and protection of the lord. If we are right in this conjecture, the horse-shoe now broken in two, may be added to the few anglo-Saxon relics at present discovered.‡

Anglo-Saxon pottery is usually dark coloured, a deep brown or dull slate, and sometimes nearly black. There has not been very much found that can be positively identified as pertaining to that nationality, but the pottery which is indubitably of that period is, for the most part, coarse in texture and poor in design. Some coarse, almost black, pieces of pot, slightly flecked with red, that we personally dug up three feet three inches below the surface, at the end of the long trench, marked C on the plan, are said to be Anglo-Saxon, and there seems no reason to doubt the surmise. We account for their presence there at this depth, by the opinion, already expressed, that the Normans threw off the upper part of the burh when seeking foundations for their keep, spreading out the earth thus removed to some little distance, and carrying with it and burying amidst it debris which had previously been on the surface or very near to it.

VI.—THE NORMAN CASTLE.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, as Mr. Clark remarks, it may be too much to say there were no castles of masonry work in England ; but it is reasonable to suppose so, and at all events it

‡ Meyrick laid it down as an axiom that the Normans introduced the art of horse-shoeing into England ; but later knowledge has modified this opinion. Horse-shoes, pierced for nailing, have been found in ancient barrows in Germany.

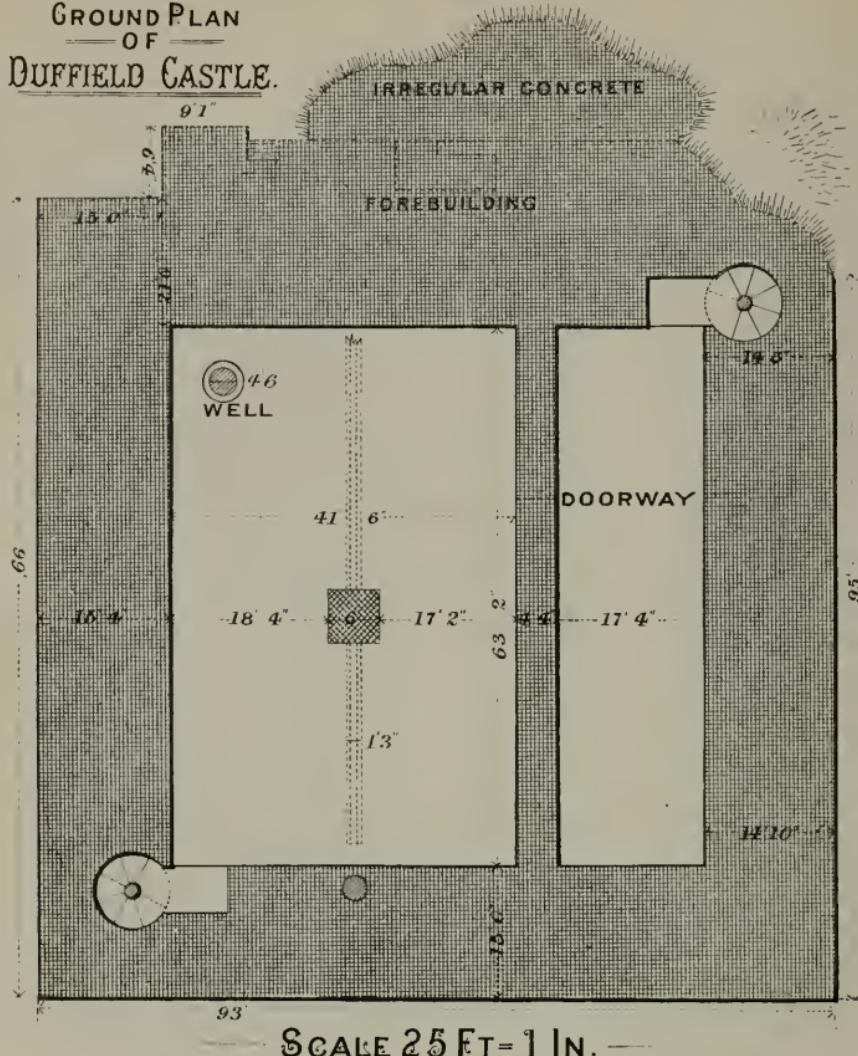
may be safely asserted that, with the exception of a fragment of a wall at Corfe, no military masonry of English work older than the Conquest has yet been discovered. It was only within the century in which they embarked on their conquest, that the Norman nobles began to erect more durable castles, substituting stone, especially in the central work or keep, for the timber and earthwork defences. When William had gained his footing in England, and had speedily overrun so large a portion of the island, his next great care was to make permanent the conquest he had achieved. Accordingly he set about seeing to the defence of each capital city or town, or of each division and district that he had secured, in order that there might be a stronghold to aid in its retention, and to be the nucleus of his forces or of those of his great territorial barons. In the great majority of cases, the sites selected for these castles were naturally the same that, for geographical and other reasons, had been previously chosen for a like purpose by the defeated English or their predecessors. To this rule Duffield was no exception. A great number of the castles were placed on the old demesne lands of the Crown, and the custodians of them were mere officers of the sovereign and removable at will. But others were in private hands, for every baron or great tenant-in-chief was expected by the Conqueror to construct or to repair castles for the security of the lands allotted to them. Henry de Ferrers, the great Mercian landowner under William, selected Duffield, as we have already seen, as the central fortress of his conquered lands. The moral effect on the cowed inhabitants would be considerable, when they saw a gigantic pile being slowly reared upon the knoll that had so long been held for defensive purposes by their own lords. Several of the castles first erected by the Conqueror and his barons were undoubtedly of timber strengthed by earth ramparts, and were merely a slight improvement on the forts they found in such abundance in the conquered land. But in other instances, the newly-acquired art of stone castle building was speedily utilised by the Normans to overawe the island—such were the castles of London, Malling, Guildford, Carlisle, Bramber, Chester, Goderich, Walden, and Wolvesey. We take it that the great baron of Derby-

shire soon made his plans for the erection of an imposing fortress at Duffield. It would not only be a costly but a tedious work, for the architect, overlookers, and probably most of the masons would have to be brought there from Normandy. Probably the great work of the keep was finished towards the end of the Conqueror's days, though its completion may possibly not have been thoroughly accomplished till the next reign.

The Norman castles, whether erected in England or in Normandy, were of two types; the one had a rectangular, and the other a circular or shell keep. The rule seems to have been that where the site selected was a new one, the keep should be rectangular, for so massive and heavy a tower could only with safety be founded upon substantial ground or rock; but that when it was proposed to build upon a spot already used for a like purpose, the shell or circular keep was adopted as the lighter style, and having a more evenly distributed weight, and therefore better suited for erection on a burh or artificial mound. The latter style was much the commoner of the two, though, as the former was more durable, many rectangular examples remain to the present time. But there are exceptions to the first half of this rule, and Mr. Clark gives six instances—Christchurch, Guildford, Clun, Saffron Walden, Mileham, Bungay, and Bramber, in each of which rectangular keeps have been erected on old sites. To these Duffield may now be added; and the reason why it was safe to do so in this instance is readily explained. The English burh was only partially artificial; and on the north side the rock cropped up, and was only covered to the depth of a few feet. This the Norman workmen cleared off, and exposing the rock, built about one-half of their great keep on the rock itself, most of the remainder being founded on shale, and in one part, near the well angle, on firmly “made” ground.

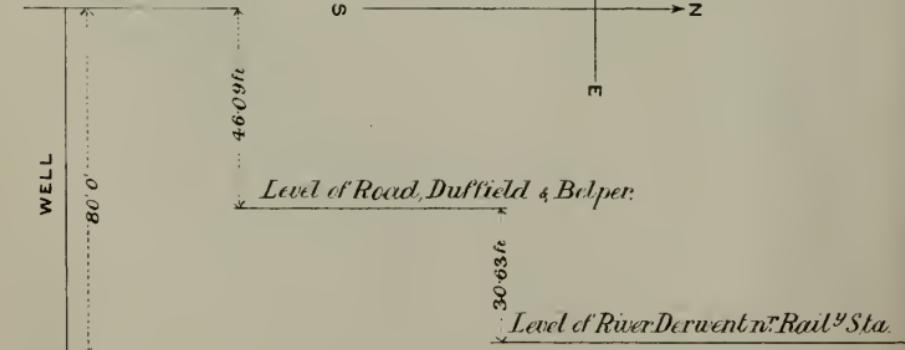
“The rectangular keep,” says Mr. Clark, “is of all military structures the simplest in form, the grandest in outline and dimensions, the sternest in passive strength, the most durable in its design and workmanship, and in most cases, by some years the earliest in date.” These keeps differ in dimensions from 25 feet

**GROUND PLAN
OF
DUFFIELD CASTLE.**



SCALE 25 FT = 1 IN.

Level of Castle.



G.C.GREENWELL.
SEP. 21ST 1886.

to even 100 feet square, and vary in height from about 50 to 125 feet.

Let us now look at the scale upon which Henry de Ferrers determined to erect his great Derbyshire stronghold. When the excavations of the summer of 1886 were complete, and the sods, soil, and loose rubble removed, for a depth of several feet, from the surface of the permanent masonry or foundations, a ground plan became exposed, which is carefully depicted in Mr. Greenwell's plan (Plate VIII.). The only fault that can possibly be found with this plan is, that it gives us a little too regular idea of the whole as now extant. For instance, the outer ashlar has in many places been removed right down to the foundation; especially is this the case on the east side, where a considerable inroad was made into the outer surface of the massive wall at the time when the course of the turnpike to Belper was moved in the year 1838. The outline of the inner front of the walls is better preserved than the outer; in several parts more than a single course of stones runs for several yards clear above the set-off of the foundations; whilst in two places there are no less than five courses of very regularly laid masonry, the stones averaging seven inches in depth, so that they give, with the intervening mortar, a height exceeding three feet.

The outer measurements of the rectangular keep show that it was almost a perfect square, being 95 feet by 93 feet, exclusive of certain irregularities on the west or "forebuilding" side. The outer walls are of surprising massiveness, and are formed in the centre of a singularly well-set and substantial concrete, made of rubble stones, with a plentiful admixture of mortar. The east wall is fifteen feet thick; the south wall fifteen feet four inches; the north wall varies from fourteen feet ten inches to fourteen feet six inches; and the irregular west wall is about twenty-one feet in thickness.

Before proceeding with any further details of the ground plan, let us see how these measurements compare with those of other Norman rectangular keeps, so far as they are known, of about the same date, that is of the eleventh century. The Tower is 107 feet by 118; Bramber, 40 feet square; Carlisle, 66 feet by 61; Guild-

ford, 52 feet by 46. Colchester keep exceeds even the Tower in size, but then it cannot fitly be compared with others, as its structure and arrangements are different to those of other rectangular keeps, and the uncertainty as to its date does not seem to have been yet cleared up. Or compare it with the largest of the rectangular Norman keeps of the next century. The well-known noble instance of Rochester is 70 feet square; Castle Rising is 75 feet by 64; Kenilworth is 87 feet by 58 feet; Bowes, 82 feet by 60; Middleham, 100 feet by 80; Scarborough, 56 feet square; Norham, 86 feet by 64; Corfe, 60 feet square; Porchester, 65 feet by 52; and Dover, 98 feet by 96. These measurements show that Duffield castle very far exceeded in magnitude any other defensive masonry throughout the kingdom in the eleventh century, save only the Tower of London, at the centre of government. And of all the numerous castles built in the twelfth century, both royal and baronial, it still held a decided lead over them all, with the single exception of Dover, planted, as Matthew Paris says, to be "the very front door of England," and even in that instance the excess in size over Duffield is merely trifling.

With regard to solidity of the outer walls, those of Duffield are by far the thickest of any Norman walls of any date throughout the kingdom, Dover only excepted.

Duffield keep, as was usually the case with the large ones, is divided into two great apartments by a cross wall, and this wall probably ascended to the summit, being pierced in each floor, and with wide arches on the State floor. The Duffield cross-wall is 4 feet 4 inches thick, and divided the inner area into two great apartments, measuring respectively 63 feet 2 inches by 41 feet 6 inches, and 63 feet 2 inches by 17 feet 4 inches. The position of one small doorway in this wall is shown on the plan, and there was no doubt another at about equal distance from the east wall. About the centre of the great apartment is the base of a central pillar six feet square, the upper angles are chamfered off, and from the marks on the present surface it is clear that a great circular shaft sprang from it. There was no groining of places of this size in those days, and the object of the shaft or pillar was obviously to

receive the ends of the great oak beams that supported the floor, for the span would have been too wide without such intervention.

There was some little difficulty in finding the well when the labourers were at work, as there was no sign on the surface when the area was first cleared, but a proffered reward quickened their perceptions, and by the aid of an iron bar a spot was found where the ground seemed to be loosely "made." This was in the south-west angle, and a few hours digging proved it to be the right spot. The well had evidently had a square top for about some ten feet down, probably built round with masonry, and at this distance below the area the circular opening was found. The opening is four feet six inches in diameter, and is sunk with singular truth plumb down for eighty feet, or two or three feet below the level of the Derwent. The remarkable point about this well, is that it is not in any way lined. At first it was thought that it had been lined with stone, and that the stone had been carefully removed elsewhere at the time of the demolition, but a personal examination that we have made of the sides of the well right down to the bottom proved that they had never been lined in any way. Another remarkable feature is the nature of the soil or strata through which it is sunk, which makes the tenacity of the sides all the more extraordinary. A few feet to the north of the well, the solid rock juts out. Almost the whole of the narrower of the two keep apartments is built upon the rock, and its floor is of the natural stone. And yet the well is sunk, after the first few feet of the square opening are passed, right through a continuous bed of dark slate-coloured shale.

Mr. John Ward, of St. Peter's Bridge, Derby, has most kindly explained this geological peculiarity, and made it clear by the accompanying section from his pen.



"The section is N.E. and S.W., that is in the direction of the dip, which in this district ranges from 10° to 15° N.E.

1 is the road to Hazelwood ; 2 the castle hill, with keep and well indicated ; 3 the Derwent ; and 4 Milford House.

The rocks are :—

- A. Millstone grit.
- B. Yoredale Shales.
- C. Yoredale grit, a very variable rock.
- D. Yoredale Shales, again.

The black is alluvium. The castle hill, it will be noticed, is capped by the Yoredale grit, but very unequally so, on account of the dip ; the south end being entirely free from this grit, while the north end is almost wholly of it. Hence there must be a line across the top of the hill where the grit thins out altogether. As to the position of the keep, the larger part of the foundation rests upon this grit, and the only part likely to escape it is the south wall ; but in all probability this rock thins out beyond this wall, so that the keep is wholly on the grit. Taking this latter supposition for granted, since the well is towards the S.W. angle of the keep, its first few feet, at least, must be sunk through this grit, but ere the well takes its circular form, it has passed into the black Yoredale shale, into which it is sunk for the rest of its depth."*

The well was completely choked up with stones, and nearer the bottom the masonry was intermingled with numerous charred pieces of wood. One great beam of oak was brought up, several feet in length, that had evidently been one of the floor joists. Every piece of wood, without exception, showed strong traces of the action of fire. The best chiselled and cleanest cut dressed stones were those recovered from the well, as well as several bearing interesting mouldings, which will presently be noticed. The slow, costly, and dangerous work of clearing out this old well

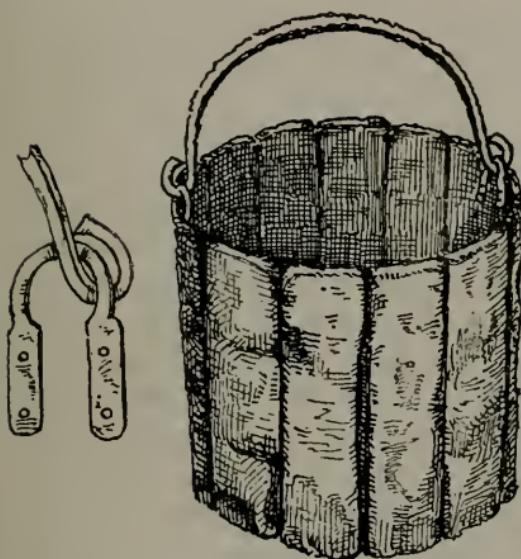
* We do not quite hold with Mr. Ward's surmise as to the grit thinning out beyond the south wall of the keep, for we helped to dig, and saw a hole dug in the south-east angle of the keep, as well as one about six yards nearer north, where the trough ends, in each case some four or five feet down, and found no grit. We think that the line where it thins out must be but a little to the south of the partition wall.

was at last finished, and the reward of the labour, beyond the good stones that were recovered on the way down, seemed but to be small, for beyond a few pieces of small pottery and one very large fragment, and the wooden blade of a once iron-tipped spade. nothing was found at the bottom, save the disjointed and crushed staves of the well bucket and its iron handle.

However, even a bucket that has lain buried eighty feet deep in the ground ever since the Battle of Chesterfield, more than six centuries ago, possesses some interest of its own, and is here represented after having been carefully restored to its former shape by a local cooper, who has fitted it round a new light inner case. It will be noticed that the two thin iron bands round the circumference are missing;

only a few small bits of those were found. The outside depth of the bucket is 11 inches, and the diameter $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The well was a most important and essential accessory of a Norman keep ; the fortress being specially designed to withstand a siege. Sometimes the mouth is on the ground level ; more frequently, for additional security, the well pipe is contained within the wall and opens into a small special well chamber. At Rochester it is in the cross wall, the pipe ascending to the summit, with an opening at each floor. At Arques, in Normandy, where the well is near one angle, a pipe has been built over it, raising the mouth to the first floor. This is what, we feel sure, was done at Duffield, judging from the condition of the upper sides of the



well, namely that a square piece of masonry, enclosing in its centre the well pipe, was built up in the south west angle of the keep, which was carried up to the first floor.

We now come to the special *crux* of this keep, a shallow trench (shown by dotted lines on the plan) which runs from west to east across the floor of the great apartment, dipping slightly to the east. This trench or trough is made of stone, and is 14½ inches wide inside, by 8 inches deep. The most remarkable thing about it is that it runs right through and under the base of the central pillar. It ends a little distance from the east wall, as shown on the plan; at least so we were assured by the workmen, who had moved some of the stones composing it at a time when no member of the committee happened to be present.

Various conjectures have been offered as to its meaning and use, but almost each one has been disproved (such as the idea that it was a trough for cattle penned here for safety), when the construction of the building was remembered, and that there was no access to the basement, save down screw stairways. The best idea that we can offer, and one to which at present we see no sound objection, is this—the water being taken up from the well through solid masonry to the first floor, it was requisite that there should be some special means of supplying the basement (part of which may have been used as a kitchen, and most of it, probably, as a guard room by the garrison,) where it would be the most required. It was also necessary that there should be some means of discharging any overplus water that might be drawn, and this without attracting the attention of besiegers to the position of the well by an outward discharge. Had the west wall been perfect, we expect we should have found a narrow down cast pipe, either in the wall or affixed to it, with a wide mouthed aperture at the top near to the opening of the well, down which bucketsfull could be poured; those below being able either to receive it at the beginning of the long trench or trough, or to allow the trench to be filled or partly filled according to their requirements. There would be some exit at the east end of the trough, though we are bound to say that digging did not discover it. The circle marked in the masonry on the

plan, near to this end of the trough, is a round hole going a little distance into the rubble work. It has been suggested that it is the base of a *garde-robe* shaft. If this is so, could it have been intended occasionally to flush it from the well? But we scarcely think that sanitary engineering had arrived at that point in the days of the Normans.

Six or seven of the shaped stones that had evidently formed part of the casing of a well or screw staircase were found, a little outside the area of the keep, at the south-east angle. The circle of which they formed a part was seven-and-a-half feet in diameter, a size somewhat under the average of Norman well-stairs. Subsequent examination of the exposed surface of the ground plan proves that there were two of these well-stairs down to the basement, one at the south east angle, and one at the north east, as shown on the plan.

The basement chambers would be used for stores, for kitchen purposes, and probably for a guard-room, dimly lighted high up by a few very narrow loops. In a keep of this size the basement would probably be at least fifteen feet high. The next floor would have small mural or wall chambers, and the window apertures would be a little wider than those below; its chief use would be as a barrack for the soldiers, and its height rather greater than the basement. The second floor would comprise the chief or state apartments. Here there would be sure to be a wealth of interior mouldings, and chiefly on the window jambs and arches, and also on the archways that would probably pierce the cross wall on this story, so as to permit of the whole forming one immense hall on special occasions. But at Duffield the largest apartment would, if undivided, be of such noble proportions that arches in the cross wall might be a superfluity. There would be subdivisions by brattices and hangings on the various storeys. The height of these state rooms, in a keep this size, would probably be thirty feet. Above this would be a third, or upper floor, divided for private occupation by wooden partitions into various chambers. The roof would be inclined at a very slight pitch, just sufficient to carry off the water from the wooden shingles, of which at that

early date it would be constructed, the gables not rising above the parapet walls. If the keep was strengthened or reconstructed in any way during the reign of Henry II., as seems not improbable, a flat lead roof, that permitted the use of military engines from the summit, would be substituted. This use of lead for castle roofs came in rather suddenly towards the end of the Norman period. The great keep of Windsor castle was roofed with lead from the Derbyshire mines in the year 1176. This lead would be carried on pack horses close by the foot of Duffield castle hill, and across the ford that it commanded. Would not the sight of this traffic be sure to suggest this newer and better way of roofing-in his great keep to the powerful Ferrers, even if the method had not already been adopted. The height of Duffield keep to the top of the parapets could not have been under one hundred feet, and probably somewhat exceeded it.

Perhaps the most interesting and cunningly contrived feature of these rectangular keeps is the fore-building, wherein one side of the keep was materially increased in width, in order to provide a well protected entrance. There never was any outer entrance to the basement, which was only gained by coming down a well staircase, a single one usually sufficing, and not two, as at Duffield. Nor in the larger keeps was there any outer entrance to the first floor, but admission was gained on the second or chief floor. The fore-building was an extended structural part of one wall, sometimes only a third of the breadth of the side of the keep, though sometimes extending the whole length, and about two-thirds of the height of the main building. At one end, on the ground level, a straight stairway began, which ascended on a slope to the other end, terminating in a landing or platform, which was the vestibule of the actual entrance into the tower. Over the beginning of this stairway were a low arch and a strong door; half way up the stairs was often a second doorway, and sometimes in this situation, and sometimes just in front of the final platform, was a considerable gulf or break crossed by a drawbridge, which would, as a rule, be kept drawn up to form a screen to another doorway behind it. The vestibule at the head of the stairs was

usually a fair-sized chamber, and was often vaulted. The basement below it would contain a small cell or cells, used, perhaps, as a prison; for, contrary to general opinion, the Norman keeps were always destitute of underground dungeons. In several of the large keeps, such as Dover, Newcastle, and Middleham, the upper part of the forebuilding contained the chapel. Perhaps this was the case at Duffield; that it possessed a chapel is a matter of absolute certainty, but its situation is conjecture. There is very little to be added about the Duffield fore-building, beyond what the plan shows, namely, that it was on the west side of the tower. The whole of the ashlar has been removed from this part, only the rubble and concrete foundations remaining. It is obvious, however, that there has been a small cell or mural chamber in the lower part of it, probably under the stairs. The piece marked on the plan "irregular concrete" is apparently beyond the regular foundations, and may have been only a kind of paved approach for the firm standing of horses.

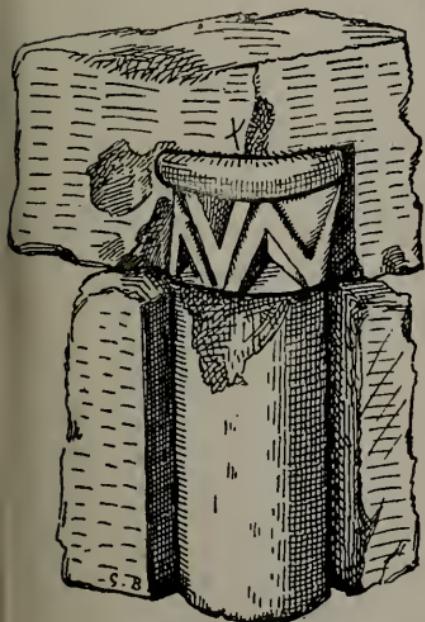


Fig. 1.

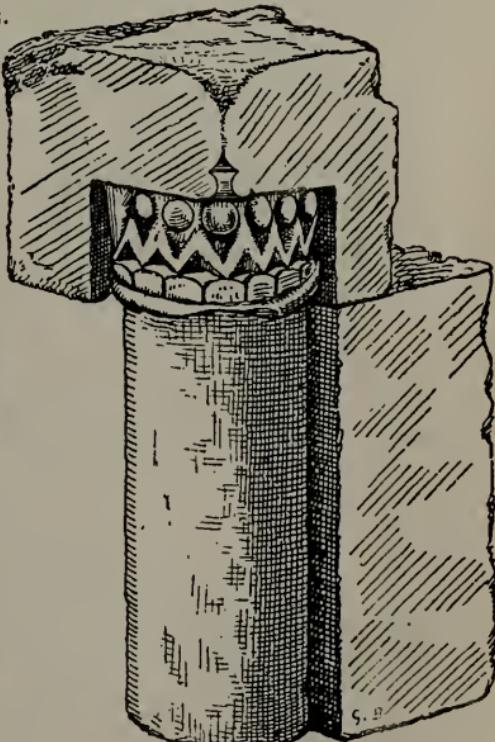


Fig. 2.

The few sculptured stones that remain were all obtained, as has been stated, from the debris wherewith the well was choked. Of the more important of these we give drawings.

The two stones here represented (fig. 1) were found apart, and have only been placed together for effect. But it is quite possible that the engaged shaft of the lower one may have been originally below the carved impost of the capital, though not immediately beneath. These stones seem to have come from a window jamb of the State rooms, and those of fig. 2 from a doorway on the same floor. It may here be noticed, as is roughly shown in the drawings, that whilst a good many of the dressed stones show the diagonal marking known as "Norman axeing," others, apparently for interior use, are most regularly and effectively chisel-dressed in parallel interrupted lines. This latter dressing is, we believe, very exceptional, but it does not denote any different period or date to those of the usual diagonal axeing, for

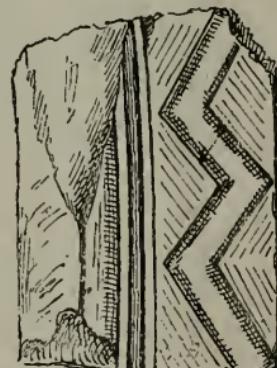
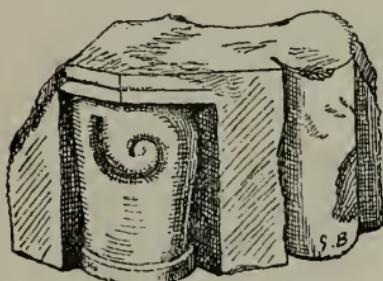
we noticed two or three stones upon whose different faces both treatments might be observed.

The next piece of moulding seems to be from the side of a wide doorway, possibly the entrance from the vestibule of the fore building.

Then we have a plain piece of chevron moulding, which has been part of a wide arch, and has most likely run above two double lights of the State floor, of course in the interior.

The last small portion here drawn is a fragment of good and unusual moulding formed by a series of

small elliptic arches. It resembles some of the late Norman



moulding of this character, though not so highly finished, at Oxford cathedral.*

This last example of moulding has undoubtedly a late look about it, and probably pertains to some later repairs or embellishments. The other mouldings are not of the character that one would expect to find previous to 1100, but they are somewhat rudely treated, and, for our own part, we think it quite possible that they may be of that date.† But supposing that these mouldings are all of the next century, it merely proves that certain additions and improvements, such as we have already indicated as taking place with the roof, were brought about after the castle had been standing for many years. There is not a single known instance of an early rectangular Norman keep, still standing, that was not repaired and altered, sometimes most materially, later on, but yet within the Norman period.

One or two critics have thought that the masonry was too closely jointed for early Norman days, but they seem to have been only guided by the well-known and often-drawn example of the widely-jointed masonry of the White Tower, London. The baronial architect and masons employed at Duffield would not be at all likely to be the same as the royal ones in London; and it is not well to criticise (nor to theorise) until more than one example of a particular date has come under observation. Masonry joints depended then, as now, very much upon the nature of the stone and the nature of the mortar. A comparative study of eleventh century masonry at Malling, Guildford, Carlisle, Chepstow, etc., establishes beyond all doubt the possibility, at all events, of the Duffield masonry being of the date that on historical evidence we are inclined to assign to it.

VII.—MASON'S MARKS.

On several of the best dressed stones, chiefly those obtained from the well, a variety of well-preserved Masons' Marks have

* Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*, vol. iii., plate 80.

† One out of three experts in early architectural mouldings whom we have consulted confirms our own view; the other two believe them to be of the time of Stephen or Henry II.

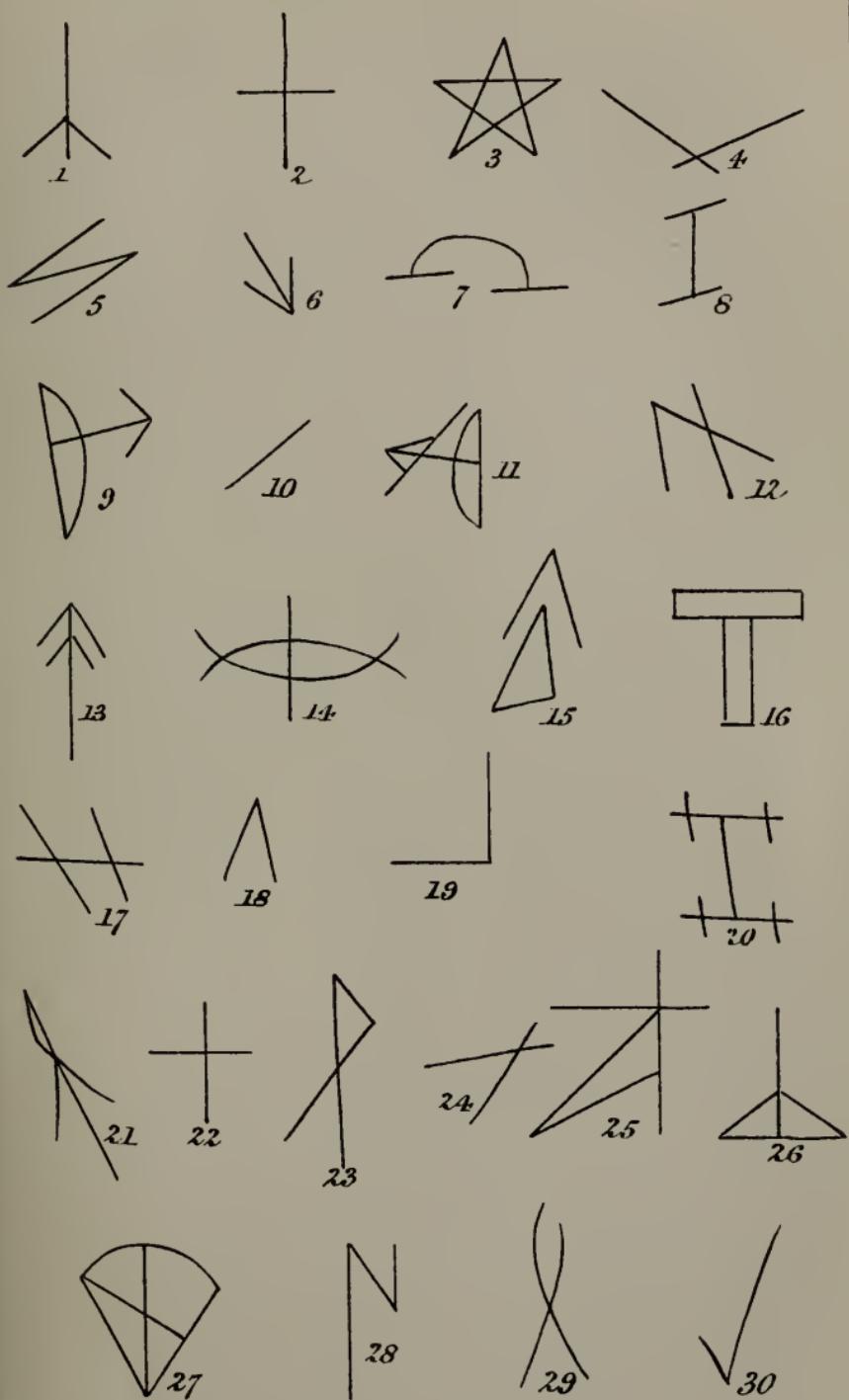
been noted. To Mr. Bland, who has taken much interest in these marks, and who first suggested special attention being given to them, we are indebted for the thirty drawings of these marks figured on Plate X.

A variety of books that deal incidentally with the question of Masons' Marks,* most of them giving illustrations, have been consulted, and to these have been added a few marks that we have collected, or have been given us by Mr. St. John Hope, from the Peak Castle, Scarborough Castle, Dale Abbey, Hartington Church, and Lichfield Cathedral,† Rochester Cathedral, etc., with the result that the following table has been compiled of places where the same marks as those at Duffield have been noted :—

1. Lichfield Cath. ; Strasbourg Cath.
- 2 and 22. Lichfield Cath. ; Dale Abbey ; Baalbec ; the Temple ; and *passim*.
3. Kilwining Abbey ; Lichfield Cath. ; Crusading churches and castles of Syria ; many parts of India ; Westminster Abbey ; St. Nicholas (Great Yarmouth) ; the Temple ; Canterbury Cath.
4. Lichfield Cath. ; Carlisle Cath. ; Scarboro' Castle.
5. Hartington Ch. ; Peak Castle ; Strasbourg Cath. ; Sea Castle, Sidon ; the Temple ; Canterbury Cath. ; Rochester Cath. ; Dale Abbey (High Altar).
6. Rose Castle (Carlisle) ; Dale Abbey ; Sea Castle, Sidon ; the Temple.
8. Rose Castle ; Peak Castle.
10. *Passim*.
12. St. Giles' Cath. (Edinburgh) ; Mount Grace Priory ; Rochester Cath.
14. Hartington Ch. ; Lichfield Cath.
17. Lichfield Cath. ; Dale Abbey ; Damascus.
18. Lichfield Cath. ; Westminster Abbey.
19. Scarbro' Castle ; St. Nicholas (Great Yarmouth) ; Burkush (Lebanon) ; Baalbec.
20. Peak Castle ; Damascus.
23. Scarbro' Castle.

* *Freemasonry in Scotland*, by Murray Lyon (4 plates) ; *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. ; a Paper by Mr. George Godwin in the *Builder*, March 27th, 1869 ; *Reliquary*, vol. xi., p. 189 ; *Notes and Queries*, 3rd series, vol. xii., 431, 415 ; 4th series, vol. v., 202 ; vol. vi., 26, 152 ; Palmer's *Great Yarmouth*, vol. ii., p. 281 ; *Proceedings of Soc. of Antiq.*, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, vol. ii. (1886), pp. 246-7 ; publications of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, especially quarterly statement, No. vi., March to June, 1870 ; King's *Recent Discoveries on the Temple Hill*, pp. 44-52 ; and Conder's *Syrian Stone Lore* (1886), pp. 209, 439.

† Mr. Yend, the late head verger, once showed me a note-book of his, in which he had upwards of 170 of these marks from the Cathedral.





24. Lichfield Cath. ; Scarboro' Castle ; Kalats-ab-Shukif (Lebanon).
26. Lichfield Cath. ; Peak Castle.
27. The Temple.
28. Lichfield Cath. ; Peak Castle ; Dale Abbey ; Baalbec ; the Temple.
29. Canterbury Cath.
30. Strasbourg Cath.

The subject of Masons' Marks is an intricate one, and has sometimes been made the vehicle of much wild talk and random writing. Though much of it may be rightly explained in a satisfactory and rational way, other sides of the subject evade elucidation, the difficulties being increased by the widespread use of these marks, as is to some extent illustrated by the foregoing table of the places where the Duffield marks are found.* The fact is, that no one or two theories will explain it, for their use has arisen from a variety of causes, and represents a variety of original intentions.

Freemasons, at a very early period, were unions or guilds of masons, who, having possessed themselves of a knowledge of the leading principles of architecture and building, sought to retain this knowledge as an impenetrable secret, so as to perpetuate a monopoly in building, to the exclusion of all others who were not of their society. To check this, so far as England was concerned, an Act was passed in 1424 making such combinations penal, and forbidding their congregations and chapters. But they still met at their lodges for improving themselves in liberal arts pertaining to building. The Reformation put a summary check to their chief occupation, which had been to so great an extent connected with the Church, and from that period it seems that the fraternity began to cease to be practical masons. Henceforth the society was composed in the main of mere nominal masons, but, to justify their title, they retained, in their allegorical proceedings the tools and marks of real masons, as distinguishing figures of various degrees.

* The Rev. Canon Taylor, LL.D., the learned author of the great work on the Alphabet, and better acquainted with all known letters and characters than any living Englishman, writing to us on this subject, says :—“ You will not make much out of the Masons' Marks, or, if you do, you will have earned a title to indelible fame.”

The best account of Masons' Marks with which we are acquainted, occurs in Lyon Murray's *History of Freemasonry in Scotland* (Blackwood, 1873), which has justly been spoken of as "the only historical history of Freemasonry." It is there shown that the possession of marks or devices were common alike to all apprentices, fellows, or masters who chose to pay for having them enrolled. "They were also adopted by the theoretical part of the fraternity, in imitation of their operative brethren." "Whatever," says Mr. Murray, "may have been their original signification as exponents of a secret language, there is no ground for believing that the 16th century mason was guided in the choice of a mark by any consideration of their mystic or symbolical quality, or of their relation to the propositions of Euclid." A large proportion of the earliest registered Scotch marks were rough initials, or an initial of the owner's name, or some sign typical of his name. They were all of a sufficiently simple character to admit of their being cut upon the tools of operative masons, and upon the productions of their handicraft, or used as signatures by such as had not been taught to write. That which Mr. Murray conclusively proves to be true of the Scotch masons of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by their registered marks, we believe to have been in the main true of the masons working in England in the eleventh or twelfth centuries, when the marks on Plate X. were produced.

Mr. Murray mentions an interesting mark, booked in the records of St. Mary's Chapel, Edinburgh, on St. John's Day, 1667, to one David Salmond. It is composed of lines so arranged as to form the outline of a fish (*salmon*), and the christian name is represented by the *delta* shaped head of the fish. May it not be, in the same fashion, that fig. 9 of our Plate X. simply represents a Norman mason of the name of Archer? And this, although a similar sign, may have been used elsewhere to betoken something else.

It would seem, however, that some of these marks originated with signs or characters of numerical signification, denoting the size, or indicating the situation of the stone, and that afterwards

these signs, as effective and simple ones, were continued and adopted by others, after their original signification had been forgotten.

Nor should it be denied that some ideas of luck or superstition may have blended, now and again, with the use of these marks, even by Christian masons. Captain Conder, in writing just recently (*Syrian Stone Lore*), on the masons' marks to be observed on different churches and castles of crusading origin in Syria, several of which resemble those of Duffield, says that "They are sometimes letters of the alphabet of Gothic form, and sometimes signs like the pentacle, the scutum David, the fish, the arrow, etc., which appear to have been used as luck marks. They are not apparently the signs of individual masons in all cases, and they certainly do not indicate the position of the stone in the wall."

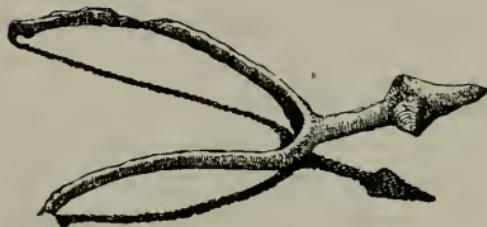
No. 3, Plate X., is the well-known pentacle or Solomon's seal, and is the most likely one of any of this collection to have a possibly mystical or symbolical signification. But if once the region of magical mysticism be entered, we might soon find ourselves in cloudy space infinitely remote from Duffield Castle stones or anything tangible. The last book that has been published on this subject, excellently got up, and apparently gravely intended throughout by an undoubted scholar, tells us of this sign, that it "expresses the mind's domination over the elements, and by it we bind the demons of the air, the spirits of fire, the spectres of water, and the ghosts of the earth. It is the star of the Magi, the burning star of the Gnostic scholar, the sign of intellectual omnipotence and autocracy. It is the symbol of the Word made Flesh, and, according to the direction of its rays, it represents good or evil, order or disorder, the sacred lamb of Ormuz and St. John, or the accursed goat of Mendes. It is initiation or profanation, Lucifer or Vesper, Mary or Lilith, victory or death, light or darkness. With two horns in the ascendant, it represents Satan, or the goat of the Sabbath, and with the single horn in the ascendant it is the sign of the Saviour. It is the

figure of a human body, with the four members and a point representing the head ; a human figure head downwards naturally represents the demon, that is, intellectual subversion and folly, etc.”*

Surely when the Norman mason placed the stone bearing this mark in the foundations of Duffield Castle, he must have blundered and reversed it ; hence the upheaval of the Castle, and the ruin of the Ferrers !

VIII.—TRACES OF THE CASTLE OCCUPANTS.

The iron details of Norman date found within the keep, or in its immediate vicinity, are numerous and varied. There is a considerable supply of nails of varying kinds, from the short, square-headed clout nails used for the



strengthening the stout oak of outer doors or gates for defensive purposes, to the ordinary spike nail of different sizes. There are also several hinges, some from doors, and others that have been used for the shutters to windows or window openings. One of the most interesting iron relics is a Norman spur, of which an illustration is here given, about a third of the true size. The rowel spur did not come in till a later date. The Anglo-Saxon spur was a goad or prick spur like this, but the goad was closer to the spur itself, and not separated, as in this example, by a long neck. In the Norman spur the point is like a spear head, though thick and pyramidal ; the Roman spur was also somewhat of this character, but more like an obtuse spike or nail. The Duffield spur closely resembles those shown on the Bayeux tapestry as worn by the Norman Knights.

* *The Mysteries of Magic*, by Arthur Edward Waite (1886), pp. 136-7.

Three knives have been found. The largest of these is fifteen

inches long, and its horn handle, though separate, was found close by; the second is eight inches in length; and the smallest is five and a half inches. There have been several jests about

these knives from visitors since their discovery, owing to their somewhat modern look; one gentleman gravely contending that they were the upset from some comparatively modern picnic-basket. But they were found several feet below the surface, mingled with the masonry of the keep, and there is not really the slightest doubt but that they are Norman. Round the haft of each is tightly and closely twisted, so as to be almost welded together, many twists of bright brass wire. This is a specially Norman treatment; an iron spur of that period has been found with similar wire wound tightly round it, as a kind of ornament, as well as for strengthening purposes. The second of these four instruments in the drawing is the head of a spear, not of one used in warfare, or it would have been curved or shaped in some way, but of a boar or hunting spear of a small description.



Our next illustration also reminds us of the Norman Knight or horseman, for it represents (half size) a horse's bridle-bit. It is five inches long, and is twisted or convoluted. It is of a simple

kind, though hinged snaffle-bits, as well as elaborate curbs, were occasionally used in those days.

Several potsherds found near the surface are of Norman date, and chiefly bear a thin yellowish-brown glaze. Others of a dull slate colour and unglazed may be of the same date. No fragments were found of any special size or pattern, save that in the well was a very large piece of a big pan, used for salting or some other culinary purpose, but it had become discoloured, and of a dullish grey, from its centuries of sojourn in the water. Some of the Norman pieces were very similar to those found in 1861 at Burley Hill, in Duffield parish, about a mile and a half to the south of the castle, when a medieval pottery kiln was uncovered.*

A considerable supply of bones were found when clearing the site of the keep, chiefly at parts adjacent to the well. With one or two exceptions, they are merely kitchen refuse. Rev. J. Magens Mello was kind enough to draw up a brief report on these bones, and described them as belonging to the following species:—
(1) Common short-horned ox (*bos longifrons*), (2) sheep (*ovis aries*), (3) red deer (*cervus elephas*), (4) roe deer (*cervus capreolus*)
(5) hare or rabbit (*lepus timidus* or *cuniculus*), (6) domestic hog or wild boar (*sus scrofa*), (7) dog (*canis familiaris*), (8) domestic fowl (*gallus domesticus*), (9) a larger bird, goose or swan, and (10) man.

For the presence of the last of these we have accounted when dealing with Anglo-Saxon interment. Red deer abounded in the forest of Duffield, and in many other parts of the county to a far later period than the demolition of Duffield Castle; they are represented in these remains by a variety of bones, as well as by fragments of antlers, and also by a few teeth. The roe deer were also once common throughout the mountain ranges extending from Derbyshire into Scotland; and we know that there was an abundant supply in Derbyshire in the reigns of John, Henry III., and the first three Edwards. With regard to the ox bones, which were in considerable abundance, and consisted chiefly of the long

* *Reliquary*, vol. ii., pp. 16-18.

bones of the limbs and ribs, Mr. Mello noticed that the leg bones (*femora, tibiae, and humeri*) have been invariably artificially split open for the purpose of extracting the marrow, and that some of the ribs show knife cuts on their surface.

IX — EXTENT OF THE CASTLE, AND ITS DEMOLITION.

When the foundations of the great keep were being exposed, it was not unnaturally expected that some traces of the *enceinte*, or curtain walls of the ballium, together with the bastion entrance, would be capable of discovery. But so far, though neither time nor money were spared, all trace of them in masonry has escaped observation. Not only were the most likely places tested immediately in and around the castle field, but in one place, at some little distance to the south-east, where persistent late tradition affirmed that massive foundations had existed, several men were at work for two or three days cutting a long trench down to the natural soil. But no masonry was anywhere found. A current idea that the buildings of the castle extended over the top of the next knoll to the south, and that some old paving found when digging the foundations of the new Duffield Vicarage was connected therewith, cannot for a moment be accepted by anyone who has studied Norman military architecture. The keep was emphatically, not only the centre, but the chief consideration in castle building of that period, and though it is true that for the most part they had walls (against which would be low lean-to buildings) enclosing an outer and inner court, with strong defensive work at the gateway, still it must always be remembered that the ordinary notion of a castle with towers at frequent intervals round a considerable circuit, almost rivalling in strength the tower or towers, and other defences of the central block of buildings, was a much later development, and never prevailed until Edwardian days.

With regard to Duffield, so far as explorations have at present been carried out, we are forced to the conclusion that nothing further of note was attempted in stone, save the immense central keep. A mere question of cubic area shows that a powerful garri-

son could with ease be maintained within its walls in time of siege. Although there seems to have been no outer defence of stonework, there would no doubt have been a ballium enclosed within a stockaded rampart, and round it sheds and buildings of timber. Duffield, though much stronger than Tutbury, does not seem to have been acceptable to the Ferrers' as a place of residence for the family after the times of Engenulph, so that the State chambers of the keep would be free for the occupation of the castellan and officers of the garrison, and less barrack room in the base-court would in consequence be required.

It seems highly probable, as has already been stated, that the king's army, under Prince Henry, was employed in the demolition of the castle in 1266. What would be impossible to a small body of men can often be effected by great numbers. But even an army in those days, when explosives were unknown, would find the pulling down of this mass of masonry a great and serious undertaking. Fire was obviously one of the chief agents employed. A thick deposit of charcoal was found on all sides of the keep ; every piece of wood and timber rescued from the well were partially burnt ; and in many places the stones and masonry showed unmistakeable traces of having been exposed to intense heat. It would almost seem as if the forests hard by had supplied stacks of fuel to make a great conflagration in the midst of and around the keep. When the great joists of the floors had blazed up, and when many of the poorer stones had crumbled away from the intensity of the heat, the overthrow of the walls would be far easier. On the north side of the keep, close to the foundations, are several tons of overthrown masonry which had been dislodged in a single piece. Ten or twelve men, during the excavations of last summer, were kept constantly employed for many weeks in wheeling away, and throwing down the steep bank on the north, the rubble of concrete and masonry found on and around the site. Yet some surprise has been expressed by one or two at the smallness of the debris left on the site ; and a strange conjecture has been offered by another, that Duffield castle was never completed, and only carried a little way up. But instead of sharing in their surprise,

our surprise, on the contrary, has been that so much waste material still remained. It should be remembered that an army most likely achieved its destruction; and to thoroughly remove the greater part of the material, in order to offer no temptation for the re-building of the castle, and still more to impress the Ferrers' tenantry with the complete subversion of their rebel lord, would be a material part of the scheme. That careful observer and well-known Derbyshire antiquary, Rev. Charles Kerry, believes that the old half of Duffield Bridge is of Henry III.'s time, and that much of the castle stone was used therein. Stone bearing undoubtedly Norman axeing can still be found in various fences and old cottages of the neighbourhood. Moreover, when the lofty bridge over the railway, hard by, was constructed in 1838, those living, who can recollect it, assure us that a good deal of ashlar was uncovered on the east-side of the foundations, and was used in the bridge building.

Though unfortunately the order for the demolition of Duffield Castle is not extant or not forthcoming, it is well-known how completely the work of castle demolishing was carried out by Henry III., when it was resolved upon, and when he had got forces sufficient for the purpose. The expression, *funditus prosternendo*, used in more than one Letter Patent of this reign, to sheriffs when it was desired to level a stronghold, evidently indicates the mode in which Duffield was treated. Not long before the overthrow of the Ferrers, Henry III. resolved on the capture and destruction of the Norman Castles of Bedford and Biham, both described as "very strong places." Both were stiffly defended, but were taken. "Of Biham, no trace remains; of Bedford, a fragment of wall and a mound, reduced almost to a mole-hill, still shows that Henry's work was not done negligently." Instead, therefore, of wondering at the little that is left, we are thankful, for the sake of archaeology and history, that Henry's forces, when in Derbyshire, left us so much of Duffield Castle.

A very hard stone bullet, about two inches in diameter, was found a few years ago close to Duffield Vicarage, on ground commanding the castle. When Henry III. issued orders to the

Sheriffs of the Midlands to provide and forward material of war for the attack on the castles of Bedford and Biham, part of his directions were to place quarrymen under requisition for the dressing of stone bullets.

Here must end our notes on Duffield Castle, and on the site so rich in interest. The absolute historical facts respecting the castle are very meagre, but that is a matter that will surprise none who have ever tried to search for documentary evidence prior to the time of Henry III.; and it must also be remembered that it was a baronial and not a royal castle, and hence obtained little or no notice in the Public Records. The contemporary Derbyshire castles of Horsley, Bolsover, and the Peak, were far smaller and of much less importance than Duffield, but they find a place, brief though it be, in not a few of the earliest National Records, for they were repaired at the nation's expense, and were governed by castellans appointed by the Crown.

If, however, there is but little hope of further discoveries pertaining to Duffield from parchment rolls or charters, there surely is yet lying concealed within the castle-field much of yet older interest, which the generous enthusiasm of Derbyshire men can hardly suffer to remain dormant, when so much has already been gained by partial investigation.

On some Fragments of English Earthenware lately Discovered at Derby.

By L. M. SOLON.

WHILE digging for the foundations of the new buildings of the Midland Drapery Company, in East Street (formerly Bag Lane), the excavators came unexpectedly upon some fragments of old pottery, which no doubt came to light precisely in the same state as they were when, a couple of centuries ago, they had been thrown away on this spot, as broken and useless shards. The place, in effect, must have been a waste land, where, on the refuse heap, were deposited the litter and rubbish coming from the neighbouring houses. Had it marked the site of an old pot work, the find would have been of another kind; it should have consisted of numerous fragments of pieces, similar in shape and in colour, such things as the potter has to cast away after an unsuccessful firing; instead of that, the odd fragments that were found brought together are varied enough to represent, as it were, all the principal types of the different kinds of pottery manufactured at the time.

In the large field of the Midland counties the potter's craft had developed itself more than in any other part of England; historical documents, supplemented by the yieldings of numberless excavations, testify to the importance that the industry of the pot-maker had attained in these localities, and especially along the valley of the Trent. All over the country could be found, ready at hand, the most available and best sorts of clay, as well as the coals

required for firing the ovens ; this alone accounts for so many potters settling there for centuries. Several districts, to which preference seems to have been given at first, lost, however, in the course of time, the prominence they had quickly reached at the start ; the exploring potter, bent on finding places the situation of which would prove more favourable to the practice of his trade, removed gradually a little farther on. Amongst the places which were doomed to be abandoned, the most conspicuous was the territory which lay in the neighbourhood of Derby, and which was once a very important centre of manufacture. At Tickenhall alone, the area occupied by pot-works is said to have been immense ; if we can judge by the quantity of fragments scattered all over the ground, it must have extended over two miles. Philip Kinder, who visited it in 1650, reports that from there “pots and panchions were carried all East England through.” Farther on, going towards the North, small tenements of potters were still found, although at longer intervals, until at last, Lane End, Hanley, and Burslem were reached. These latter were steadily attracting the largest conglomeration of masters and operatives, coming to settle there from all the other points.

At first the work was not, however, conducted collectively, as it was to be in the succeeding period ; each man owned his primitive kiln ; alone, or with the assistance of his wife and children, he had to fill it with goods made with his own hands, and then proceed to the firing. Improving the state of the craft under such adverse circumstances, and in the wild and lonely countries where it was carried on, was, we need not say, next to impossible. We can picture to ourselves the miserable conditions of the worker in clay. He must have been one of the lowest labourers in the land. His daily toil was hard and thankless ; the man had to dig deeply into the soil to extract the marl, which was afterwards to be painfully marched with the feet ; the coals required for the baking of the ware had to be fetched and carried on his back to the mouth of the kiln ; then, the firing once commenced, he had to attend to it night and day, up to the moment when he could at last hastily snatch out his ware from

the still red hot embers. The kneading and fashioning of his crocks was, indeed, a sort of relaxation to him ; although the paltry price he obtained for his product obliged him also to go through this part of his work with relentless haste. His burned hands, his ragged clothing bespattered with mud, made him a repulsive object, even to the common labourer of the fields. Shunned by all, he led a semi-civilised existence, and it was seldom, if ever, that he was seen in the towns of the neighbourhood. Yet this same man, who for so long remained an outcast amongst the sons of toil, was one day to emerge from obscurity, and, transforming his debasing labour into an art beautiful and refined, gain for himself fame, fortune, and universal consideration. We cannot follow him here up to the brilliant period of his success ; the fragments to which we have now to return belong to the intermediate stage, when the potter was no longer a mere kneader of mud, but was just entering on the way of improvements, which were subsequently to bring forth his handicraft to the level of the most prominent branches of decorative art.

Individuality is not yet to be detected in the various potteries discovered in the Midland counties ; everyone seems to have followed the same traditions ; shapes and processes are almost identical, therefore it would be a difficult task to identify any special article as coming from a particular pot-work, or even from a certain locality. Yet if we consider in what place the present fragments have been found, and that they are all pieces of daily use in the households of the time, we may safely surmise that they were of local origin. Those to which we want to call the reader's attention are six in number, and each, separately, is deserving of some appropriate remarks.

(No. 1.) A large pitcher, unfortunately much damaged, but still showing its whole shape, must, we think, be considered as the most rare and curious item of our little lot, insomuch as it belongs to an epoch that we believe to be somewhat anterior to that of the rest. The annexed sketch dispenses us from describing the form, or the rude attempt at decoration, consisting of six rosettes, produced by the impression of the finger tip in the wet material.

Made of rough reddish clay, the jug is thrown on the wheel, and fired at a high degree of temperature, which makes its

hardness approach that of the stone ware; the surface is smeared with a plumbiferous glaze, containing some oxide of copper, the green colour of which is only partially developed. A fine jug, discovered a few years ago at Burley Hill, in Duffield parish, near Derby, presents all the same characteristics; as far as clay, glaze, and making are concerned, both bear to each other a striking similitude. The Duffield jug shows a large fire-crack, which had made it unfit for use, and caused it to be thrown away by the maker, very likely in the

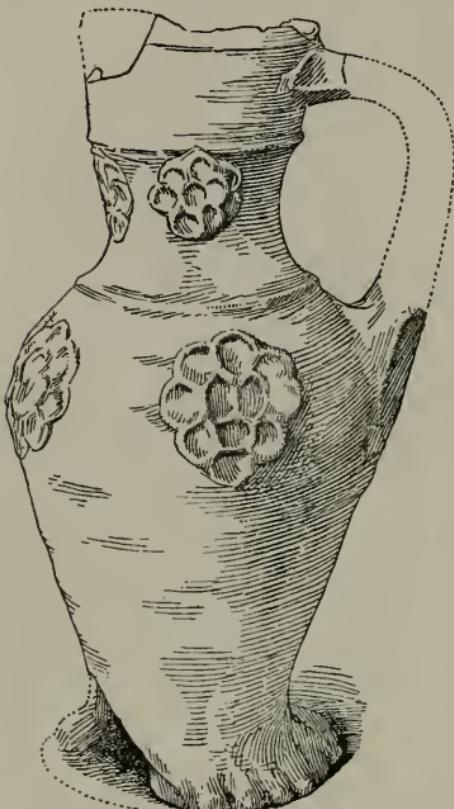


Fig. I.

vicinity of the kiln where it was baked. It was found associated with a great agglomeration of broken pots, which denoted the former existence of some pot-works on the spot. Five horse shoes and two buckles, worked in high relief on the surface, have at one time been thought sufficient to connect it with the Norman Earls of Ferrers, and consequently to bring back its antiquity to the medieval ages; but as the Augustinian Priory, at Darley, near Duffield had also the same horse shoes in its coat of arms, it may with more probability be referred to some of the priors. It is not uncommon to discover remains of ancient kilns round the precincts of old convents. The monk may be said to have been everywhere

the potter's friend. Not only were the earthen vessels used most extensively in the religious communities, but they were also often made on the premises. We all know the admirable tile pavements executed in the abbeys for the adornment of the sanctuaries. In England their date goes back into the medieval ages, as far as those of any other country of Europe. Tiles were doubtless the earliest instance of pottery applied to a decorative purpose ; but the good friars, who knew so well how to mix and combine clays of various colours for their earthen mosaics, must have occasionally turned their hand to the making of such cups and jugs as were required to answer their daily wants. They appreciated the modest clay pitcher which keeps wine and beer so fresh and cool, and costs so little. In the ale-house, or in the guard-room, jugs of metal, wood, or leather were preferred ; the fragile earthen vessel could not stand the rough use it was there put to. Such objection could not be raised in the refectory, or the private cells of the monastery, where all was so sedate and quiet. But if, as it appears, the monks worked the clay with their own hands, they had to call to their assistance some labourers, to whom were entrusted the coarsest parts of the manipulations. By and by, these helps becoming acquainted with the different processes of potting, must have settled for themselves ; either remaining under the immediate patronage of their masters, or carrying their teachings into distant parts. To this the origin of many pot works might, we think, be traced.

We suppose the large Burley Hill jug, evidently an exceptional piece, to have been intended as a present, destined to be offered by the poor potter to his powerful neighbour, the prior. Its date still remains an unsettled question ; but if we take into account the similarity it bears to the one discovered at Derby, and if we consider that the latter was found associated with other fragments which cannot, to our knowledge, be older than the second half of the seventeenth century, we should feel inclined to believe that they both belong to a period much nearer to us than had at first been surmised. Should the Burley Hill jug be attributed to Norman time and make, this one should also be taken as being its contem-

porary ; then nothing would account for its being found in such a place together with comparatively modern potteries.

Before leaving our interesting specimen, we must notice the peculiar indentations strongly marked at the base ; the same impressions are to be seen on the feet of the most ancient pieces of German stoneware ; they served a special purpose. Strange as it may appear, the old potter did not know the simple process of cutting off with a thin wire the pot which had just been shaped on the wheel, but he had to wrench it off with his hand ; thus, the bottom of the foot became much warped, and to make it stand straight again, the workman placed it upon a flat stone, and impressing his thumb round the edge, made the under part resume its former flatness.

A large and coarse handle, rudely incised with a knife, made of the same red clay, coated over with dullish green glaze, and belonging therefore to the same sort of pottery as the jug described above, was found at the same place. Notwithstanding its broken condition, it offers nevertheless some interest, as showing that green glazed pottery may be found where we do not expect to meet with anything so ancient as Norman utensils.

The fig. 2 reproduces a fragment of some large dish which brings us to the second part of the seventeenth century ; many of these dishes have been preserved up to our time ; they are generally inscribed with dates ranging from 1650, for the earliest ones, to 1780. This one is of a bright red colour, obtained by a thin coat of red clay, laid over the lighter clay of which the body of the dish is formed. It is decorated with cursive lines of yellow clay, by the process known under the name of "Slip Decoration." A rough tracery of dots and lines, light or dark according to the colour of



Fig. 2.

the ground worked upon, was formed on the surface by pouring through a quill a jet of diluted clay. This simple way of ornamenting earthenware was much used in England at the time when Dr. Plot described it at length in his "History of Staffordshire" published in 1686.

We must acknowledge that our sketch does not commend itself to admiration: but it puts us in mind of the numerous and important examples of the same ware, now preserved in the Museums and private collections, and which all bear witness to the skill with which the slip process has been handled by the English potter, and to the decorative effects he could obtain by its various combinations. Not far from the place where our fragment was disinterred stood the Cock-Pitt Hill works, where slip decorated dishes have been made in great number; the one of which we are now speaking may, perhaps, be attributed to that once important factory.

The find included also two small drinking cups. We give (Fig. 3) the reproduction of one of them. Both are almost identical in shape. From the particular disposition of their three handles they could be ranged amongst the vessels which went by the name of Tygs in Staffordshire and some of the Midland Counties. An indefinite number of handles constituted the Tyg. They were, as a rule, of large size, and on festive occasions the "posset" was brewed in them. As the common cup stood on the



Fig. 3.

middle of the table, the handles were so disposed, it is said, on every side of the cup, in order that each guest might more conveniently draw it to himself. This cannot be the case with our specimens. They are so small as to show plainly that one of

them was to be placed at the banquet before each person. Here, consequently, the three handles were nothing more than a mere ornamentation, reproducing on a reduced scale the characteristics of a well-known vessel of larger dimensions. At Tickenhall small tygs of the same description have been frequently discovered. Like ours, they were made of dark clay, thickly coated over with a rich glaze, coloured in brown with oxide of manganese. Brown and black ware, to which the English people always showed a great partiality, was produced all over England in a similar style ; but we cannot trace it much farther back than the period of slip ware, which was made conjointly with it—that is to say, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. From our sketch, it can be seen that the form departs somewhat from the simple and traditional outlines of the Staffordshire Tyg. Its high and elegant foot, and its upper part opening as a calyx, recall the shape of the drinking glasses of the time, from which it was probably borrowed. A great number of handles ingeniously disposed round the centre, are often to be noticed on old glass vessels.

Lastly, we have to mention a huge knob, which accompanied the piece described above, and appears to have formed the top of some piece difficult to identify. We may perhaps venture the supposition that it made part of one of those curious contrivances in earthenware which crowned the roof of the dove-cotes that our forefathers liked to erect in their gardens. The piece of quaint design represented a small edifice, perforated on the sides, with big holes to allow the coming in and out of the birds, and, placed at the top corner of the gable, it terminated the building in a tasteful manner. We remember having seen one of them in a good state of preservation ; and the reproductions of such pieces, on a reduced scale, are to be seen in many collections. It is not perhaps useless to say that this knob is made of a clay perfectly white, covered with a glaze of sulphide of lead, which imparts to it a yellow tint. This clay is peculiar to Derbyshire, and does not exist in the district of the “Potteries.” There, when the first attempts at a white ware, glazed with salt, were

undertaken, the lack of white clay on the spot obliged the potters to obtain from Dorsetshire the requisite materials.

Independently of the interest attached to each of the specimens we have briefly described, and which can be now seen in the Derby Museum, the whole of the find has a great value as supplying us with new documents towards the history of the potting trade in Derbyshire ; and we feel sure that all those interested in the study of the past industries of the county will welcome the discovery of such pieces, which can unquestionably be considered as being of local origin.

The Bradburne Chantry, Ashbourn.

By W. D. FANE.

THE two following deeds, relative to the Bradburne chantry, founded by John Bradburne, of Hough (Holland), in 1483, within the church of St. Oswald, Ashbourn,* I have transcribed *litteratim* from the originals in Lord Cowper's muniment room at Melbourn Hall. It seems that perpetual chaplains and their patrons began to make away with chantry property as early as 27 Henry VIII.

Sciant p̄sentes et futuri q^d ego Rōb̄tus Hasylhurst Capellanus Ppetuus Cantarie Johis Bradburne et Annē uxoris eius in ecclia pochiali de Assheburne ad altare sc̄l Oswaldi in Arcu Australi eiusdem ecclie dedi conc̄ssi et hac p̄senti carta mea indēntata confirmavi Thome Sutton Gefloso unū messuagiū cum ptiñ in Ov̄haddon in Com̄ Derb nunc in tenura eiusdem Thomē ac omnia tr̄ et tef̄ mea cum suis ptiñ in Ov̄haddon p̄dict̄ cum omnibz comoditatibz libērtatibz et pficuis eidem messuagio ptiñ sive sp̄ctafl que h̄eo in iure cantarie p̄dictē h̄endz et tenendz p̄dictū messuagiū et cetā p̄missa cum ptiñ p̄fato Thome heredz et assigni suis in feodi firma imp̄petuū de capitalibz dñi feodi illius p servicia inde debita et de iure consuet reddendz inde annuatim michi p̄fato Rōb̄to et successoribz meis quindecim solidos bone et legalis monēte Angle ad festā sc̄l Michis Archī et Annunciacōnis btē marie virginis p̄ equales porcōnes solvendz Et si contingat p̄dictū annualem reddi quindecim solidorū aretro fore in pte vel in toto non solut post aliquod festum festorū p̄dictorū quo solvi debeat p̄ tres menses integros modo debito petat et nulla sufficiens districō (*sic*) ibm̄ inveniri potī tunc bene licebit michi p̄fato Rōb̄to et successoribz meis in p̄dictū messuagiū ac ceta p̄missa cum ptiñ reintrare ac

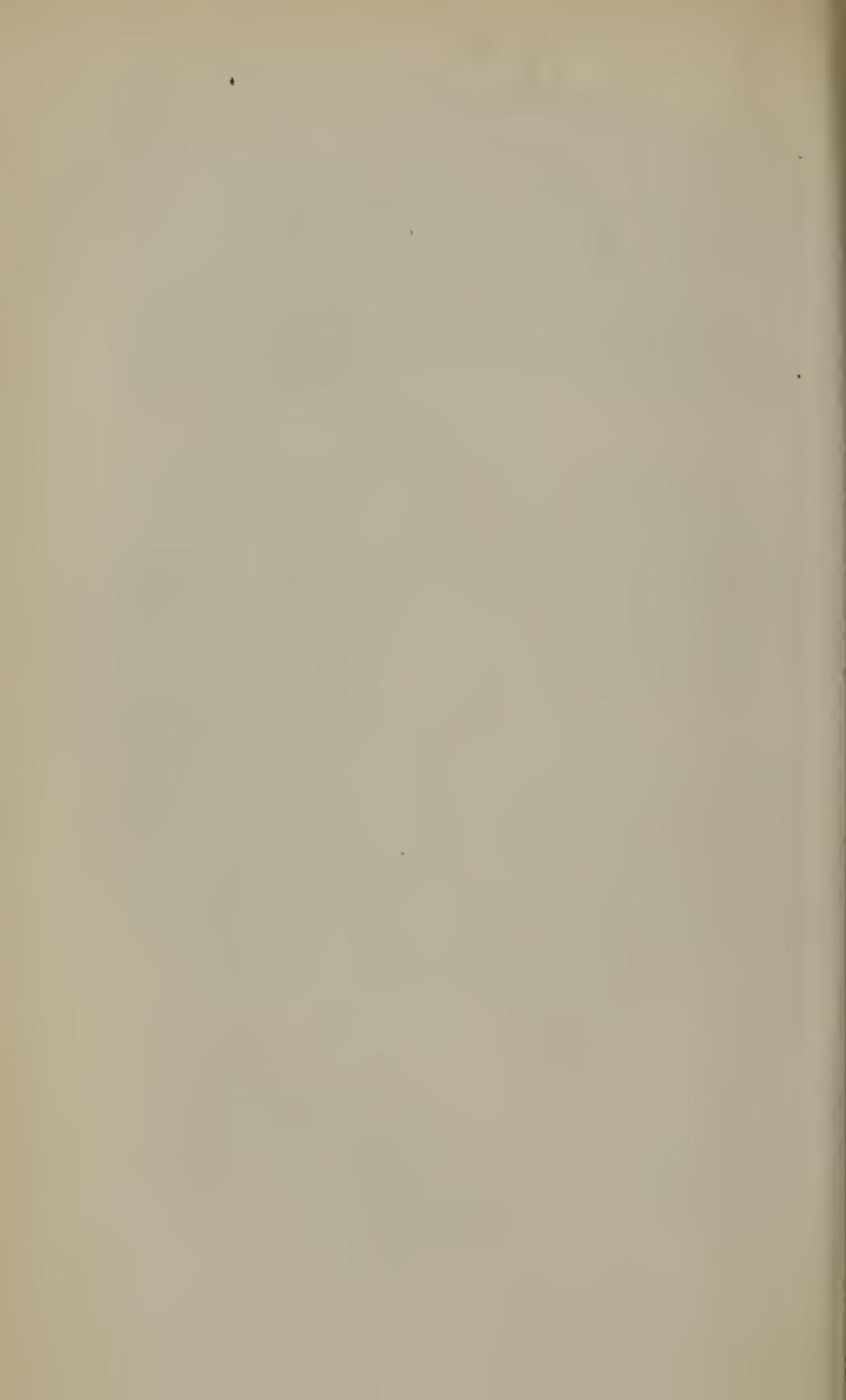
* See *Churches of Derbyshire*, Vol. ii., p. 370, etc. ; and Vol. iv., p. 514.

illa rehēre in pristino statu suo ēundem que Thomam heredē et assigñ suos abinde expellere et amovere p̄senti carta in aliquo non obstante Et ēgo vō p̄dicē Roþtus et successores mei p̄dctū messuagiū ac cetā p̄missa cum ptīn p̄fato Thomē heredē et assigñ suis in forma p̄dicē con̄ oñes gentes Warrantizabim̄ et imppetuū defendem̄ In cuius rei testimoniuū uni ptī istius carte indentate penes p̄fatū Thomam remañ sigillum meum apposui Alīi vō ptī istius carte indentate penes me p̄fatū Roþtum resideñ p̄dcūs Thomas sigillum suum apposuit Dañ vicesimo die Decembris anno regn henrici octavi Angle et ffran̄ Regis fidei defensoris dñi hibñ et in tra suþmi capitisi Anglicane ecclie post conquestū Angliȝ vicesimo septimo.

[A seal—no signature.]

Oñibus Xpi fideliȝ ad quos hor psens scriptum pveñit humfr̄s Bradburñ de hough in Coñ Derb Armiȝ ñus et indubitus p̄onus ppetuus Canterie Johis Bradburñ et Anne uñis eius in ecclia pochiali de Assheburñ in Arcu Australi eiusdem ecclia Saltm̄ Cum Robtus hasylhurst Capellanus Cantarie p̄dcē p cartam suam indentatam dederit et concederit Thomē Sutton Genēs unum messuagiū cum ptīn in Oñhaddon in Coñ p̄dcō ac om̄na t̄ et teñ sua cum suis ptīn in Oñhaddon p̄dicē cum ðibȝ comoditatibȝ libertatibȝ et p̄ sicuis eidem messuagio ptīn sive sp̄ctañ que hūit in iure Cantarie p̄dict hēndȝ et tenendȝ p̄dictū messuagiū ac cēta p̄missa cum ptīn p̄sat Thome heredibȝ et assigñ suis put p̄ eandēm cartam plenius apparet cuius quidem carte tenor sequitur in hac ñba Sciant . . . vicesimo septimo [The whole of the deed of 20th December is here set forth.] Novitis me p̄fat humfr̄m̄ dictm̄ cartam legisse et examinassē ac eandam cartam ac seriam inde liþrat nēcnon totum ius et statum eiusdem Thome in eodem messuagio ac cēfis p̄missis cum ptīn p̄sat Thome heredē et assigñ suis imppetuū approbassē ratificasse et in ðibȝ quantum in me est confirmasse p̄ p̄sentes In cuius rei testimoniuū huic p̄senti scripto sigillum meum apposui Dañ vicesimo sexto die Decembris Anno regni henrici octavi Angliȝ et ffran̄ Regis fidei defensoris Dñi hiþ et in trā suþmi capitisi Anglicanē ecclie post conqñm Angliȝ vicesimo septimo.

[A seal. (signed) humfrey bradburne.]



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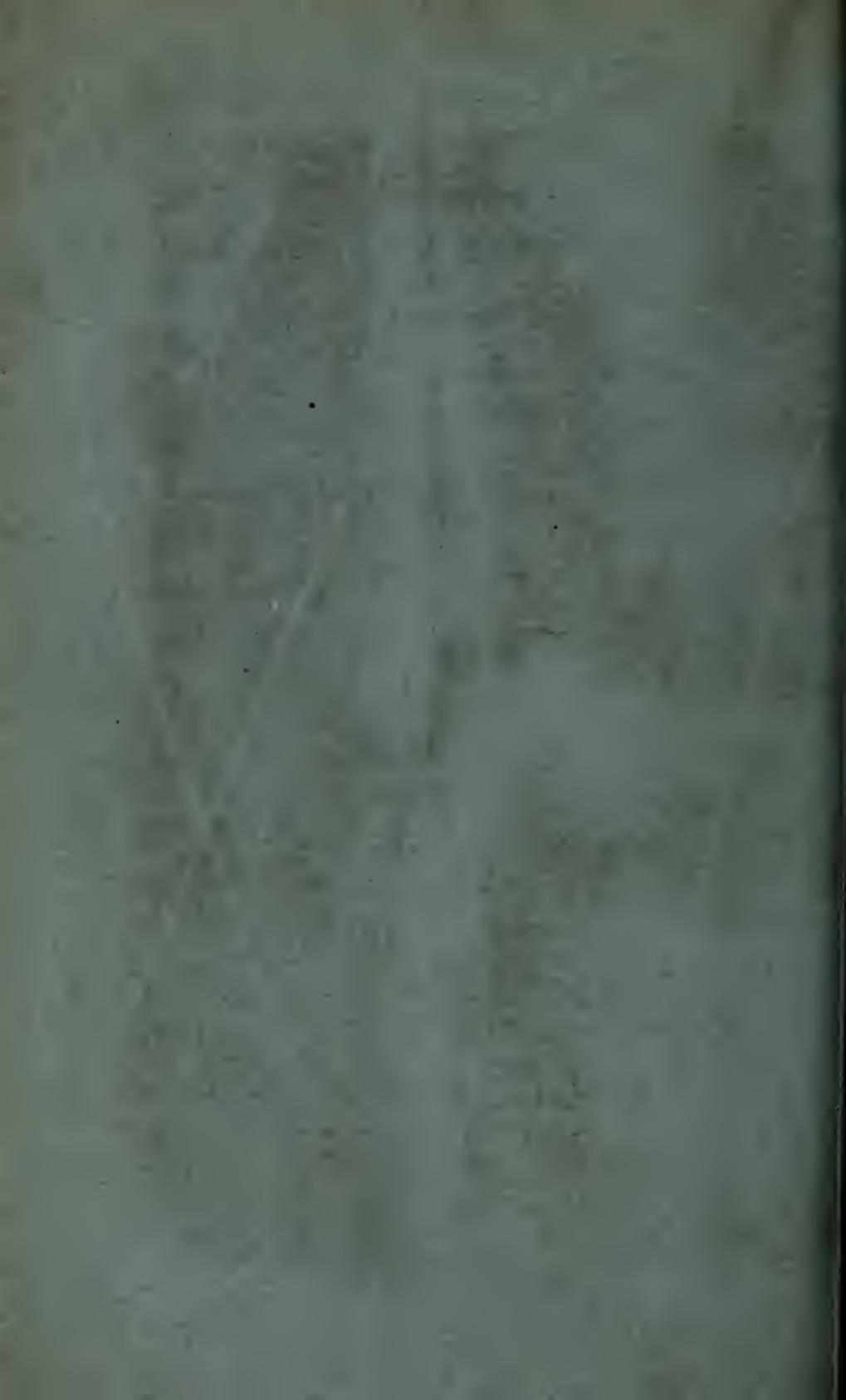
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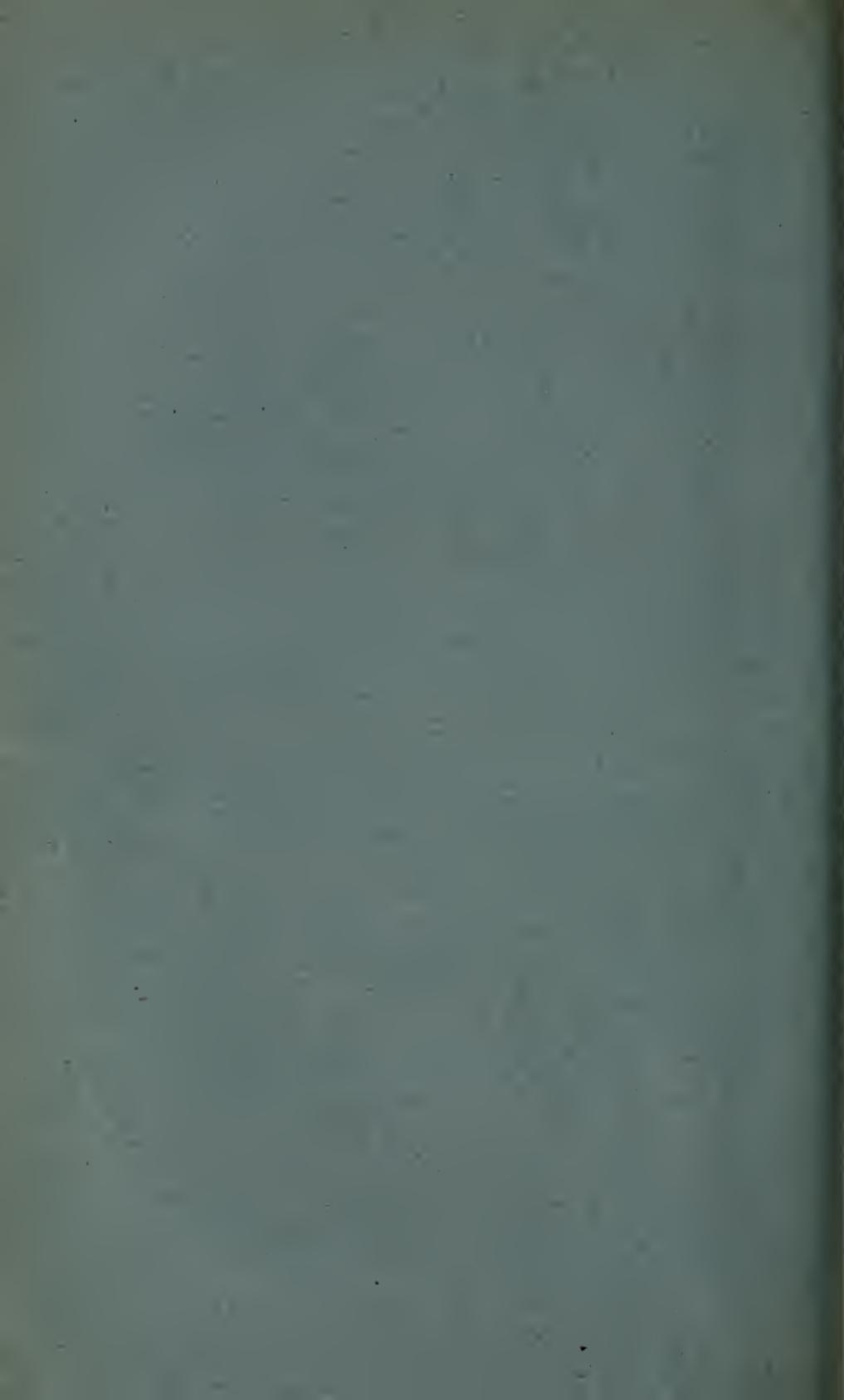
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RULES.

I.—NAME.

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

II.—OBJECT.

The Society is instituted to examine, preserve, and illustrate the Archaeology 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 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 privilege shall be the same as those of Ordinary Members.

IX.—MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

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

X.—SUB-COMMITTEES.

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

XI.—GENERAL MEETINGS.

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

XII.—ALTERATION OF RULES.

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

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| Bloxham, M. H., F.S.A., Rugby. | |
| Cox, Rev. J. Charles, LL.D. F.S.A., Barton-le-Street Rectory, Malton. | |
| Hart, W. H., F.S.A., Public Record Office, Fetter Lane, London. | |
| Fitch, R., F.S.A., Norwich. | Honorary Members. |
| Greenwell, The Rev. Canon, F.S.A., Durham. | |
| Irvine, J. T., 167, Cromwell Road, Peterborough. | |
| Watkin, W. Thompson, 242, West Derby Road, Liverpool. | |
| Wrottesley, General The Hon. George, 55, Warwick Road, South Kensington, London. | |
| Abney, Captain W. de W., F.R.S., Willesley House, Wetherby Road, South Kensington, London. | |
| *Abraham, The Right Rev. Bishop, Lichfield. | |
| Addy, S. O., George Street, Sheffield. | |
| Alexander, Rev. C. L., Stanton-by-Bridge, Derby. | |
| Alleyne, Sir John G. N., Bart., Chevin House, Belper. | |
| Allport, Sir James, Duffield, Derby. | |
| Alsop, Anthony, Wirksworth. | |
| Allsopp, The Hon. A. Percy, Streethay Lodge, Lichfield. | |
| *Arkwright, Rev. W. Harry, Vicarage, Cromford. | |
| Arkwright, James C., Cromford. | |
| *Arkwright, F. C., Willersley, Cromford. | |
| Bagshawe, F. Westby, The Oaks, Sheffield. | |
| Bailey, John, The Temple, Derby. | |
| Bailey, George, 32, Crompton Street, Derby. | |

- Balguy, F. Noel, 9, Pelham Street, South Kensington, London.
 Balston, The Ven. Archdeacon, D.D., The Vicarage, Bakewell.
 Barnes, Capt., Beaconsfield, Bucks.
 Bate, James O., Gerard Street, Derby.
 Bateman, F. O. F., Breadsall Mount, Derby.
 Battersby, T., Kedleston Road, Derby.
 Beamish, Major, R.E., 28, Grosvenor Road, London, S.W.
 Beard, Neville, The Mount, Ashburne.
 Belper, The Right Honourable Lord, Kingston Hall.
 Bemrose, H. H., Uttoxeter New Road, Derby.
 Bemrose, William, Elmhurst, Lonsdale Hill, Derby.
 Bennett, George, Ironton, Derby.
 *Bickersteth, The Very Rev. E., D.D., The Deanery, Lichfield.
 Bishop, E. J., Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Blackwell, J. B. E., Biggin, Wirksworth.
 Bland, Wm., Duffield, Derby.
 Blandford, Rev. H. E., Ockbrook.
 Boden, Richard, Grove Terrace, Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Boden, Walter, Gower Street, Derby.
 Boden, Rev. C. J., Morley Rectory, Derby.
 Bogonschevsky, The Baron Nicholas Cassimir de, Pskov, Russia.
 Borough, John, The Cedars, Belper.
 Bowring, Chas., Duffield Road, Derby.
 Bradbury, Edward, 16, Arboretum Street, Derby.
 Bridge, Rev. T., Poyton, Stockport.
 Bridgeman, O. Granville, Bilton Hall, Rugby.
 Brigden, Geo., Ironton, Derby.
 Brindley, Benjn., South Parade, Derby.
 Brooke, Rev. Wm., 70, Bloomfield Street, Derby.
 Bromwich, Rev. C. T., S. Werburgh's, Derby.
 Brushfield, T. N., M.D., The Cliff, Budleigh-Salterton, Devon.
 Bryan, Benjn., 1, Victoria Street, London, S.W.
 Buchanan, Alexander, Wilson Street, Derby.
 Burton, The Right Hon. The Lord, Rangemoor, Burton-on-Trent.
 Busby, C. S. B., Duffield Road, Derby.
 Butler, W., Smith's Bank, Derby.
- Cade, Chas. James, Spondon.
 *Cammell, G. H., Brookfield Manor, Hathersage.
 Campion, Frederick, Ockbrook, Derby.
 Campion, Frank, Duffield Road, Derby.
 Cantrill, Mrs. W., Charnwood Street, Derby.

- Carter, F., Irongate, Derby.
Chancellor, Rev. J., S. John's, Derby.
Charlton, Thomas W., Chilwell Hall, Notts.
Christian, Rev. F. W., The Vicarage, South Wingfield.
Clark, G. D'Arcy, Highfield House, Derby.
Clark, Rev. Walter, B.D., St. Helen's, Derby.
Clayton, Mrs., Queen Street, Derby.
Clay, T. Spender, Ford Manor, Lingfield, Surrey.
Clowes, Wm., Norbury, Ashburne.
Clulow, Edward, Junr., Victoria Street, Derby.
Cokayne, Andreas E., Bakewell.
*Cokayne, G. E., F.S.A., College of Arms, London.
*Coke, Colonel, Debdale Hall, Mansfield.
Coke, The Hon. Edward Keppel Wentworth, Longford Hall.
*Coke, Major Talbot, Hardwick House, Richmond Hill, Surrey.
Cooling, Edwin, Irongate, Derby.
Cooke, Charles, Spondon.
Copestake, T. G., Kirk Langley.
Cottingham, Rev. Henry, The Vicarage, Heath.
Coulson, J. B., Friar Gate, Derby
Coulson, G. M., Friar Gate, Derby.
Cox, William, Brailsford.
Cox, Arthur, Mill Hill, Derby.
Cox, F. W., Priory Flatte, Breadsall, Derby.
Cox, Miss, The Hall, Spondon.
Crompton, J. G., Lilies, Derby.
*Cross, Robert, Bakewell.
Croston, James, F.S.A., Upton Hall, Prestbury, Cheshire.
Crowther, William, Free Library, Derby.
Curgenven, W. G., M.D., Friar Gate, Derby.
Currey, B S., Little Eaton Hill, Derby.
Currey, Percy H., Little Eaton Hill, Derby.
*Curzon, Nathaniel C., Lockington Hall, Derby.

- Dalton, C. B., Grove Terrace, Derby.
Davey, John, Gerard Street, Derby.
Davis, Frederick, F.S.A., Palace Chambers, S. Stephen's, Westminster.
Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Chatsworth.
Disbrowe, Miss, Walton Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
Downing, Wm., Olton, Birmingham.
Dunn, C. B. Noble, The Tors, Crich, Derby.

- Eckett, S. B., *Advertiser* Office, Derby.
- Eddowes, C. K.
- Eddowes, Mrs. C. K.
- Eddowes, Miss
- Edmunds, Wilfred, *Derbyshire Times*, Chesterfield.
- Egerton, Admiral the Hon. F., Devonshire House, London.
- *Evans, Sir T. W., Bart., Allestree, Derby.
- Evans, Walter, Darley Abbey.
- *Evans, John, Highfields, Derby.
- Evans, Henry, West Bank, Derby.
- Evans, Robert, Eldon Chambers, Nottingham.
- *Eyre, Lewis, 78, Radcliffe Gardens, Kensington, London, S.W.
- *Fane, William Dashwood, Melbourne Hall.
- Feilden, Rev. Randle, Mugginton, Derby.
- Fyfytche, Lewis, F.S.A., The Terrace, Freshwater, I.W.
- Fisher, Edwd., Abbotsbury, Newton Abbot, Devon.
- *FitzHerbert, J. K., Twynham, Bournemouth.
- *FitzHerbert, Rev. Regd. H. C., Somersal Herbert, Derby.
- *Foljambe, Cecil G. Savile, M.P., F.S.A., Cockglode, Ollerton, Newark.
- Forman, Rev. T. R., S. Alkmund's, Derby.
- Forman, Hy, Chellaston, Derby.
- Fox, Rev. W., The Rectory, Stanton-by-Dale.
- *Freer, Rev. T. H., Sudbury, Derby.
- Frith, Rev. M. K. S., The Vicarage, Allestree.
- Furneaux, Rev. W. M., Repton Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
- Gallop, Joseph, Normanton Road, Derby.
- Garbutt, Horace, 31, Friar Gate, Derby.
- *Gisborne, Miss, Allestree Hall, Derby.
- Gisborne, T. M., 64, Canning Street, Liverpool.
- Goldie, Rev. A. R., The Grange, Thulston, Derby.
- Goodall, Thomas Sorby, 5, S. Peter's Street, Derby.
- Goode, Mrs.
- Gregory, Henry, Duffield Road, Derby.
- Greenhough, Edward, Parkfield, Willersley Road, Matlock.
- Greensmith, L. J., Longcliffe House, Charnwood Street, Derby.
- Greenwell, Geo. C., F.G.S., Elm Tree Lodge, Duffield.
- Gresley, Rev. L. S., Ashover.
- Groves, Rev. C. W., Grammar School, Risley.
- Hall, W. S., 39, Hartington Street, Derby.
- Hall, J. Payne, Uttoxeter.

- Hall, Rev. Tansley, Boyleston, Derby.
Hambly, C. H. Burbidge, Holmside, Hazelwood, Derby.
Hamilton, Rev. C. J., The Vicarage, Doveridge.
Hartington, The Most Noble the Marquess of, M.P., Devonshire House,
Piccadilly, London.
Hartshorne, Albert, Bradbourne, Wirksworth.
Harwood, James, Corn Market, Derby.
Harpur-Crewe, Lady, Spring Hill, East Cowes, I.W.
*Harpur-Crewe, Hugo, Chantrey House, Melbourne.
Haslam, A. Seale, Duffield Road, Derby.
Haslam, W. Coates, Ripley, Derby.
Heather, Rev. W. M., Cauldon, Ashburne.
Hefford, T. N., 46, Queen Street, Derby.
Henley, Mrs. A., 145, Uttoxeter New Road.
Hindlip, The Right Hon. the Lord, Hindlip Hall, Worcester.
Hipkins, Rev. F. C., Priory, Repton.
Hodges, W. H., Osmaston Road, Derby.
Holland, W. R., Ashburne.
Hollis, H. W., F.R.A.S., Butterley.
Holly, Wm., Ockbrook.
Holmes, Major, Makenev Lodge, Derby.
Holmes, H. M., London Road, Derby.
Holmes, II. M., Jun., London Road, Derby.
Holmes, G. E., London Road, Derby.
Holoran, G. B., Osmaston Road, Derby.
Hope, Rev. William, S. Peter's, Derby.
Hope, W. H. St. John, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
Hope, R. C., F.S.A., Albion Crescent, Scarborough.
Hope, Miss Rose E., 13, Ashburne Road, Derby.
*Hovenden, R. Heathcote, Park Hill Road, Croydon.
Howard, The Right Hon. Lord, of Glossop, Glossop Hall.
Howard, W. F., Cavendish Street, Chesterfield.
Howe, W. E., Fernie Bank, Matlock Bath,
Huish, Darwin, Wardwick, Derby.
Hunt, J. A., The Poplars, Ockbrook, Derby.
Hunter, John, Field Head House, Belper.
*Hurt, Albert F., Alderwasley, Derbyshire.
Hurt, Miss, 46, Clifton Gardens, Maida Hill, London, W.

Jackson, John P., Stubbing Edge, Chesterfield.
*Jervis, The Hon. W. M., Quarndon, Derby.
Jervis, Hon. E. S. Parker, Aston Hall, Sutton Coldfield.

Jeudwine, W. W., Hollywell House, Chesterfield.
 Jobson, J., The Cottage, Spondon, Derby.
 Jobson, Godfrey, Derwent Foundry, Derby.
 Johnson, E. S., Littleover Hill, Derby.
 Johnson, Rev. Wm., Repton.
 Jolley, William, Eldon Chambers, Nottingham.
 Jones, Joseph, Babington Lane, Derby.
 Jones, Rev. T. J., Tickenhall, Derby.
 Jones, T., Jun., 10, Edge Hill Road, Nether Edge, Sheffield.
 Joseph, Ferguson, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Jourdain, Rev. Francis, The Vicarage, Ashburne.

Keene, Richard, Iron Gate, Derby.
 Kerry, Rev. Chas., Stonebroom, Alfreton.
 Keys, John, London Road, Derby.
 Kingdon, Clement B., Ednaston Lodge.
 Kirkland, Capt. Walter, 3, West Terrace, Eastbourne.

Lamb, John, Corn Market, Derby.
 Langdon, W., The Lawn, Belper.
 Leacroft, Rev. C. H., The Brackenfield, Alfreton.
 Leader, J. D., F.S.A., Moor End, Sheffield.
 Lichfield, The Dean and Chapter of—Chas. Gresley, The Close, Lichfield.
 Lichfield, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Lichfield.
 Lindsay, J. Murray, M.D., Mickleover, Derby.
 Litherland, Hy., Ravenshoe, Burton Road, Derby.
 Livesay, Wm., M.D., Sudbury, Derby.
 Lomas, J., Marble Works, King Street, Derby.
 Longdon, Frederick, Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Lott, Edward, Corn Market, Derby.
 Lott, F. B., Huddersfield.
 Lowe, Major A. E. Lawson, F.S.A., Shirenewton Hall, Chepstow.
 Lowe, William Drury, Locko Park, Derby,

Mackie, John, Cliffe House, Crigglestone, near Wakefield, and Watford Villa,
 New Mills, Stockport.
 Maclean, Hugh, Ashburne.
 Madan, Rev. Nigel, West Hallam.
 Mallalieu, W., Swallows' Rest, Ockbrook.
 Manton, J. O., Wharfdale Villa, Swinburne Street, Derby.
 Marriott, J. C., Darley Abbey, Derby.
 Maunsell, J. Poole, *Mercury* Office, Derby.

- McInnes, E., 100, Osmaston Road, Derby.
Meakin, Miss } Spondon.
Meakin, Miss Harriette }
Mellor, Rev. T. Vernon, Idridgehay Vicarage, Derby.
Mellor, H. Vernon, Idridgehay Vicarage, Derby.
Meynell, Godfrey F., Meynell Langley, Derby.
Milligan, Colonel, Cauldwell Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
Mills, Henry, Laurels, Etwall.
Milnes, Rev. Herbert, the Vicarage, Winster.
Milnes, E. S., Culland Mount, Derby.
Mole, R. L. Homer, Full Street, Derby.
Molineux, Rev. C. H., Staveley Rectory, Chesterfield.
Morley, Henry, London Road, Derby.
*Mundy, Meynell, 30, Green Park, Bath.
Mundy, Edward Miller, Shipley Hall.
Mundy, Rev. T. B., Wilne, Derby.
Murray, Frank, London Street, Derby.
- Naylor, J. R., Charnwood Street, Derby.
Neal, Thos., Chestnut House, Highfield Road, Derby.
Needham, E. M., Duffield, Derby.
Newdigate, Colonel F. W., West Hallam, Derby.
Newmane, Madame Cavania, George Street, Derby.
Newton, C. E., The Manor House, Mickleover.
Nodder, Miss Jemima C., Marsh Green, Ashover, Chesterfield.
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.
Olivier, Rev. Alfred, Normanton, Derby.
- *Paget, Joseph, Stuffywood, Mansfield.
Portland, His Grace the Duke of, Welbeck, Notts.
Pountain, Lieut.-Colonel, Barrow-on-Trent.
- Ratcliffe, Robert, Newton Park, Burton-on-Trent.
Redfern, James, Etwall.
Robinson, F. J., Darley Slade, Duffield Road, 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.
Scarsdale, The Right Hon. Lord, Kedleston.
*Schwind, Charles, Broomfield, Derby.
Seely, Charles, Sherwood Lodge, Nottingham.
Shaw, John, Normanton House, Derby.
Sheldon, T. G., Congleton, Cheshire.
Shuttleworth, John Spencer Ashton, Hathersage Hall, Sheffield.
Sitwell, Sir Geo., Bart., Renishaw, Chesterfield.
Slack, J. B., Ripley, Derby.
Sleigh, John, Eversley, Matlock.
Smith, F. N., Wingfield Park, Alfreton.
Sneyd, Dryden, Ashcombe, Leek.
Sorby, Clement, Darley Dale.
*Southwell, Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, Thurgarton Priory, Notts.
Spilsbury, Rev. B. W., Findern, Derby.
Statham, Geo. E., Matlock Bridge.
Stephenson, M., 3, Rowden Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.
Storer, Charles John, Market Place, Derby.
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.
Swingler, Henry, Ireton Wood House, Derby.
- 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.
Trubshaw, Chas., St. Aubyn Villa, Osmaston Road, Derby.
Trueman, H., The Lea, Esher, Surrey.
Turbutt, W. Gladwyn, Ogston Hall, Alfieton.

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

*Vernon, Right Hon. The Lord, Sudbury.

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

Waite, R., Duffield, Derby.

Walker, Sir A. B., Bart., Osmaston Manor, Derby.

Walker, J., Old Uttoxeter Road, Derby.

Walker, Benjamin, Spondon, Derby.

Walker, William, Lea Wood, Cromford.

*Walthall, H. W., Alton Manor, Wirksworth.

Ward, John, S. Peter's Bridge, Derby.

Wardell, Stewart, Doe Hill House, Alfreton.

Waterpark, The Right Hon. Lord, Doveridge.

Watson, F. W., William Street, Derby.

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, Mrs. Edmund, Edge Hill, Derby.

Wilson, Arthur, Melbourne.

Wood, H. J., Breadsall Priory, Derby.

Wood, Rev. Sumner C., Cromford, Derby.

Woodforde, W. B., Breadsall Lodge, 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. W., Full Street, Derby.

Wright, Fitz-Herbert, The Hayes, Alfreton.

*Wright, Charles, Wirksworth.

Yeatman, Pym, Cedar Villa, High Barnet.

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

REPORT OF THE HON. SECRETARY, 1887.

HE ninth anniversary of this Society was held in the School of Art (kindly lent by the Committee for the occasion) on the 3rd of February, 1887. The chair was occupied by Lord Waterpark, who, in opening the proceedings, said—"What I most admire in this Society is the breadth and extent of its undertaking. Nothing comes amiss, architecture, heraldry, natural history, public and private records, in fact everything useful and instructive. How many incidents in history would be dark and illegible but for the light flashed upon them by societies such as this. When monumental remains are discovered this Society is exceedingly useful, coming forward to see that the old lines are preserved intact, not altered according to modern ideas, but that they should remain as real monuments of the past. This Society has done considerable work in the matter of church restoration, and now that it is recognised as a competent authority on that important subject, it is to be hoped we shall hear no more of that species of church restoration which means only destruction."

The Report of the Society's proceedings for the past year was read and adopted. The officers for the year commencing were elected. The one vacancy on the Council, caused by the resignation of Mr. St. John Hope, was filled by the election of Dr. Webb. All the members of Council retiring under Rule V., viz., Messrs. Campion, Cade, Cooling, Gallop, Charlton, Greenhough, Sir J. Allport, and W. H. Hodges, were re-elected, as were the Hon. Treasurer and the Hon. Sec. Mr. Mallalieu was elected Hon. Sec. of Finance in the place of Mr. Cade resigned; and

Messrs. W. Bemrose and J. B. Coulson were elected auditors, in the place of Messrs. Lingard, deceased, and Pountain, resigned. Eleven new members of the Society were elected.

The Rev. Charles Kerry read a paper, illustrated by drawings, upon the "Babington Tomb in Ashover Church."

Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., read a paper upon "Holy Wells." A paper was announced to be read by the Rev. Dr. Cox, but he was prevented at the last moment by domestic affliction from being present. Diagrams of Duffield Castle and specimens of the various "finds" were exhibited in the room.

During the past year there have been five meetings of the Council, with a regular but not too numerous attendance of elected members. The Council has had the pleasure of again welcoming at one of its meetings a vice-president who has always been ready to help in all work of the Society, the Hon. Fred. Strutt.

The first expedition of the Society during the past year was held on Wednesday, May 18th, to Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The party left Derby in special saloon carriages attached to the 2.15 p.m. train for Ashby. From the station the party at once proceeded to the Church of S. Helen, where the Vicar, the Rev. John Denton, received the visitors, and conducted them over the building, pointing out and describing the various interesting details, calling special attention to the fine series of monuments chiefly to members of the Hastings family. From the church the party adjourned to the Grammar School, where the Rev. Charles Kerry read the following paper upon the history of Ashby-de-la-Zouch :—*

THE MANOR.

THE earliest account of Ashby is in Domesday, in which record we find that in the reign of Edward the Confessor, this lordship, consisting of 14 yardlands, was valued at 10s., and that at the Survey it was worth 40s., and was held by Ivo under Hugh Grantesmainell (ancestor of the Meynells of Langley, Derbyshire).

Shortly afterwards the manor of Ashby was held by Robert Beaumeis, a Norman, of whose family was Richard Beaumeis, founder of the Abbey of

* The historical portions of this paper are mainly derived from Nichols' *Leicestershire*, but the writer is responsible for the survey of the fabric.

Lilleshull, which was further endowed by his brother, Philip de Belmeis. This Philip had issue Philip, whose only daughter and heiress, Adeliza Beau-meis, brought this manor into the "possession of the Zouches by marriage with Alan le Zouch, son of Geoffry le Zouch, Viscount of Rouen, by Constantia, his wife, daughter of Conan the Gross, Earl of Bretagne, and his wife, Maud, natural daughter of Henry I. Geoffry le Zouch, the father, bore *gules*, 10 mascles pierced, *or*, and Alan bore *gules*, 10 bezants, *or*.

The name Zouch signifies a "stock," because in the reign of Hen. II., Geoffry, coming over into England, became the founder of another stock here propagated from him. The Zouches of Somersetshire had for their crest, "On a staff (or stock) couped and raguly, *or*, sprouting, at the dexter point a raven with wings expanded, *arg.*" This crest was probably adopted in allusion to the family name.

There are two seals depicted in Nichols' *Leicestershire*, each inscribed with the name "Alan le Zouch," bat bearing different arms. One has, "Gules, 10 bezants, *or*," and the other, "Gules, a fesse, *or*, between 3 pears, *ppr.*"

The Zouches of Haringworth (descended from Eudo, younger brother of Roger, great grandson of the first Alan of Ashby) bore, "Gules, 12 bezants, a canton, *ermine*."

This quarter *ermine* was adopted because of descent from the daughter and heir of Conan the Gross, Duke of Bretagne, who bore a shield *ermine* only. This, too, was the cognizance of the Zouches of Codnor Castle, Derbyshire, descended from Sir John Zouch (second son of William le Zouch, of Haringworth), which Sir John married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Lord Grey, of Codnor. Six generations of the Zouches were lords of Codnor. Five generations of Zouches of the senior branch were lords of Ashby. Alan, the last of this line, had no male issue, and he, instead of bequeathing the estates to his cousin, William le Zouch, of Haringworth, son of his uncle Eudo, his nearest of kin, traced his next heir through his remote ancestor Geoffry le Zouch, Viscount of Rouen, to William le Zouch, of Mortimer and Richard's Castle, passing through no less than nine descents. Of this line, four generations were lords of Ashby, the last of whom (Hugh) died in 1399 without issue.

The next heiress was Joice Botetourt, also descended from William le Zouch, of Mortimer and Richard's Castle. She was the wife of Sir Hugh Burnell, who took possession of all the estates, and died in 1420, seized of Ashby.

This Sir Hugh had two sons, the younger of whom left three daughters, Joice, the wife of John Erdington, Margaret, the wife of Edward Hungerford, and Katharine.

After the death of Sir Hugh Burnell in 1420, the history of the transmission of the estates is not very clear.

James Butler, fifth Earl of Ormond, a Lancastrian, taken prisoner at Towton in 1460, died seized of Ashby, but how he got it is unknown. After his death, Ashby was granted to Sir William, afterwards Lord Hastings, in 1461.

It is an interesting fact that Catharine Nevil, the wife of this William, Lord

Hastings, was a lineal descendant of Alan le Zouch, the seventh of the Zouches lords of Ashby. The descent runs thus :—Catharine Nevill was the daughter of Richard, Earl of Salisbury (beheaded at Pomfret, 1460, and the father of the celebrated “King Maker”), by his wife Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.

This lady was the daughter of Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, by Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Holland and Lady Joan (grand-daughter of Edward I.), which said Sir Thomas was the son of Sir Robert Holland and Maud le Zouch, daughter of Alan aforesaid, who died in 1346.

William, Lord Hastings, was in high favour with Edward IV., who appointed him his chamberlain, Master of the Mint in the Tower, Steward of the Honour of Leicester and Donington, and Constable of those castles, including Higham Ferrars. He was created Lord Hastings in 1461. In 1474 he obtained licence to impark 3,000 acres of land and wood in Ashby, 2,000 acres in Bagworth, and 2,000 more at Kirkby, with liberty of free warren in all. He was beheaded by command of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., on Tower Hill, in June, 1483, and was buried in St. Stephen's Chapel on the north side of the choir of St. George's, Windsor, where a magnificent screen, with the arms of Hastings (*arg.*, a maunch, *sab.*) on the cornice, still remains. His wife Katharine, Lady Hastings, desired to be buried in the Parish Church of Ashby, in the Lady Chapel there, between the image of Our Lady and the place assigned for the vicar's grave.

This William, Lord Hastings, founded a chauncry in St. George's, part of the endowment coming out of the manor of Alveston, Yorks. This fact, no doubt, accounts for his interment at Windsor, and it is perhaps by no casual coincidence that his body reposes so near to that of his great benefactor.

Dr. Fuller relates that in 1475, William, Lord Hastings, had 2 lords, 9 knights, 58 esquires, and 20 gentlemen of note retained by indenture during their lives to take his part against all persons whatever, the king only excepted.

The last of the name of Hastings of Ashby was Elizabeth, who succeeded to the estates on the death of her brother, Francis, tenth Earl, in 1789. Her hand was sought and won by John, Lord Rawdon, of Ireland, who was created Earl of Moira in 1761. His lordship died in 1793, leaving issue. Thus the descendants of the Beaumais, the Zouches, the Hastings, and the sister of the great Earl of Warwick, “the King Maker,” are still lords of Ashby and the owners of their once stately home.

Nichols relates some very curious particulars about Henry Hastings (second son of George Hastings, the fourth Earl of Huntingdon), lord of the manor of Piddletown, in Dorset, living 1636. He was by no means distinguished for piety, but exceedingly hospitable, and was greatly addicted to rural sports. The pulpit in the chapel attached to his mansion was his private cupboard, and never wanted a cold chine of beef, venison pasty, gammon of pasty, or a great apple pie, with thick crust extremely baked.

He rode to the death of the stag at the age of 80 as well as the youngest of his band, and died at the age of 100 with his sight unimpaired.

Col. Henry Hastings, second son of Earl Henry, took a very active part on the side of his Royal master in the civil wars. At the head of his troop was displayed a remarkable banner—"Gules, from the fesse, and in pale, nearly extending to the top of the chief, an arch masoned *ppr.*, representing a burning oven fiery furnace. In fesse, or a little under it on a scroll, its ends raised and then bending inwards, points downwards and turned, *arg.*, and shaded *vert.*, lined *or*, in Roman letters, *sable*, "Quasi ignis conflatoris," fringed *arg.* and *purple*."

This Henry died in 1666, and was buried near his ancestor, Lord William, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

THE FABRIC AND HISTORY OF THE CASTLE.

Having traced the descent of the Manor, with your permission I will say a few words on the Castle.

The erection of the present building is usually attributed to William, Lord Hastings, because he obtained leave to crenelate his house in or about the year 1474. It is quite true that the greatest part of the fabric was constructed by this nobleman, but there are much older portions remaining.

There are features within the Kitchen Tower of the Decorated period of architecture, viz.: the inner arches and lining of the two east windows—the rising of the vaulting from the corbels, etc. The butteries and the great hall are of a still more remote age; indeed, the inner masonry of "broad and narrow work" must have been constructed by the Belmais family about the end of the 12th century. The treatment of the masonry is very like the work in the lower part of the tower of Mansfield Church, erected about 1150. The grand dining hall is especially interesting. Here, the "broad and narrow work" is visible on every side, shewing its venerable antiquity; and its ample dimensions silently bear testimony to the grandeur and the hospitality of its earliest possessors.

At each end of the hall are two engaged shafts or columns of the Decorated style, inserted in the older masonry about the year 1300—showing that at that time the roof was supported by two series of arches, giving it the appearance of the nave and aisles of one of our old churches. At the western end was the minstrel's gallery, the approach to which was from the rooms above the butteries. Beneath this gallery was a passage connecting both courtyards, as at Haddon. A porch was constructed at each end of this passage in later times.

A buttress of the Decorated period, c. 1300, supports the north wall of the great Dining Hall. Indications of windows of the same period appear on the outside of the south wall close to the outer margins of the present windows, which were probably inserted about the year 1550, by Francis, Lord Hastings, second Earl of Huntingdon, who married Katharine, daughter of Henry Pole, Lord Montacute, whose magnificent tomb, with their effigies,

still adorns the church close by. I attribute these *Renaissance* windows to him, because, when Simmonds visited Ashby in 1645, they were chiefly adorned with shields of painted glass commemorating this alliance.

The Chapel also exhibits features earlier than the time of William, Lord Hastings, e.g., the piscina is of the 14th century, c. 1370. The doorway too, in the north wall of the chapel, is of the same period; it was blocked by the recasing of the outer face of the wall at the time of the enlargement and adornment of the castle in 1474.

This recasing of the old work is a very marked feature in Ashby Castle, and is very misleading to the casual observer. There is an old niche for a crossbowman in the south wall of the castle enclosure near the Earl's Tower; it is of 14th century work, whilst its surroundings would indicate a later period of construction. It appears to have defended an angle of the earlier wall.

Leland relates that for the building or repairing of this castle at Ashby, Lord Hastings took the lead off Belvoir Castle, which had been committed to his keeping. He also plundered another seat belonging to the same Lord Roos called Stoke D'Albanye, and carried part of the materials to Ashby.

From what remains, it is quite clear that the structure was quadrangular, and that it was enclosed within high and massive walls, with battlements, parapets, and embrasures for artillery.

In the centre of each outer wall was a high tower, crowned with battlements and machiolations, standing half in and half out of the enclosure, so as to cover (in a military sense) the outer face of the wall.

At each angle, and gathered out of the wall at a considerable elevation, was erected an octangular projecting tower subordinate to the greater towers, but serving also to defend the outer walls.

Between the angle turrets and the towers were sheltering recesses in the outer walls, with embrasures for crossbowmen.

The old entrance to the castle is to me clearly indicated by the *direction* of the town streets. It would not be on the eastern or western sides, because a gateway tower would be superfluous in these walls. I am firmly of opinion that the approach to the fortress led through "Church Street," across the western portion of the churchyard (enclosed and consecrated of late years), and so to the gateway tower standing in the north wall, probably at its western corner.

The present long range of buildings from the Kitchen Tower to the chapel divided the enclosure into two courts, a north and a south. The outer or entrance court (three sides of which have entirely disappeared) contained (as was usual in such buildings) the necessary offices for servants, stowage, fuel, and other requisites. The inner court included lodgings for more distinguished visitors, and the last retreat (the High Tower) in case of imminent danger.

A subterranean passage extends from the cellar of the kitchen tower to a triangular structure in a field on the eastern side of the castle, about 300 yards distant. This passage is now closed.

There can be no doubt but that both towers were connected by the same underground channel, which would thus form a "bolt hole" for each in time of emergency. The high tower commonly called the "Earl's Tower," but which I may term the *keep*, was guarded by a portcullis, the grooves for which may still be seen.

One account of the castle states that this tower was inhabited by the garrison, and was fortified for the general defence of the whole building, and that the West, or Kitchen Tower, was inhabited by the lord's family. On what grounds these statements are made I cannot tell. The Kitchen Tower had but one story above the kitchen vaulting, whereas the High Tower has four stories, the three uppermost of which were of a most ornate character. The lowest consisted of a gloomy cellar. The second was a lofty vaulted chamber or hall, with windows adorned with beautiful tracery. The third story may have contained the best sleeping rooms, whilst in the uppermost were rooms of no ordinary character, as may be seen by the ornate decorations of a mantelpiece in the north wall.

The small tower adjoining the newell on the east side of the keep consists of six stories, besides the basement chamber, and was probably occupied by servants or subordinate officers of the household when necessary.

The windows of the Great Hall were adorned with shields of arms in the time of Charles I. Mr. Simmonds, a great herald and antiquary, accompanied the King to Ashby, and has left an interesting memorandum of it in his collections. He observed in these windows several coats of the arms of Hastings "newly set up," and also Hastings impaling Quarterly—1st and 4th quarterly *arg.*, 3 *mascles* in *fesse*, *gules*, for Montacute; 2nd and 3rd per pale, *or* and *sable*, a *saltire* engrailed counterchanged, for Pole; 2nd *gules*, a *saltire*, *arg.*, with a label of 3 *points gabonné*, *arg.* and *azure*, for Neville, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick; 3rd as the 2nd, and 4th as the 1st.

In the recess of a fireplace in the Queen of Scots' apartment are the arms of Hastings quartering Plantagenet (Margaret, sister to Edward IV.) Pole, and Hungerford, carved in stone, and placed there for safety.

There are three more shields of arms in stone near the top of the staircase of the Earl's Tower. The two outer shields have simply the "maunch," the arms of Hastings; but the inner shield has a *fesse* between six birds, apparently "rising," impaling the arms of Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.

For a short time Ashby Castle was one of the lodging houses or prisons of Mary, Queen of Scots; she came here the last week of November, 1569, when on her way from Tutbury to Coventry, and, as appears by a letter dated December 20, from Sir Walter Mildmay, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, she was then in the joint custody of the Earls of Huntingdon and Shrewsbury. The Queen was detained at Ashby more than two months. The Earl of Huntingdon's trust continued until August, 1572. She was afterwards removed to Buxton, then to Sheffield, 1576; to Chatsworth, 1577; to Buxton, 1580; to Worksop, 1583; to Wingfield Manor, 1583-5; to Tutbury; to Chartley, 1585; and finally to Fotheringay, 1586.

James I. was entertained at Ashby, by the then Earl of Huntingdon, with his whole court for many days, during which time dinner was served by thirty poor knights, wearing velvet gowns and gold chains. The cost of this visit was defrayed by the sale of twenty-four manors and thirty-two lordships.

The Earl was also favoured by a visit from Anne, the Queen of James I., and his son Prince Henry.

In the time of the Civil Wars, Ashby Castle was fortified for the king by Col. Henry Hastings (second son of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon) before mentioned, afterwards created Lord Loughborough, who maintained frequent skirmishes with Lord Grey of Groby.

During these troublesome times, the Castle served as a place of refuge for several learned divines of the Church of England who had been hunted out of their benefices.

On the 25th of May, 1645, the king marched to Ashby on his way to Leicester to invest the garrison there commanded by Lord Grey.

After the surrender of the town, on the 1st June, the king appointed Lord Loughborough governor of the garrison at Leicester.

Very soon afterwards, after the king's disastrous defeat at Naseby, on the 14th of the same month, the chronicler writes—"Towards night on that dismal Saturday we marched (for we had left running) to Ashby about ten in the morning, and went to Lichfield that night, and thence to Wales."

On the 18th, after the surrender of Leicester, Lord Loughborough returned to Ashby, and on the 20th Sir Thomas Fairfax's army sat down before Ashby, which for several months after was closely besieged. In September the garrison was reduced to 60 men. At the end of October 600 more of the king's forces joined them. In January, 1645-6, the garrison made several successful sallies, but on the 7th of February, at night, a strong party of horse came from Leicester undiscovered, surprised the sentinels, fell in at the turnpike, broke the chain, and entered the town, where they took 100 horse with much pillage, and returned to Leicester without opposition.

On Saturday, 28th February, the articles for the surrender of the Castle were agreed to by Parliament. By these articles it was appointed that on Tuesday, March 3rd, 1645, Col.-General Hastings should begin to slight the works and fortifications of the town and garrison of Ashby, and that at the end of three months Col. Hastings should deliver the Castle into the hands of his brother the Earl of Huntingdon.

"At the end of November, 1648, the Parliament then sitting at Leicester, having sent some of their members to view Ashby Castle, employed divers persons to demolish these goodly towers by undermining. William Bainbrigg, of Lockington, commanding a party of horse for that occasion, and having the oversight thereof."*

After this event the family of Hastings fixed their abode at Donington Park.

* Nicholls' *Leicestershire*.

At the conclusion of the paper Mr. Kerry conducted the party over the ancient Castle of Ashby, explaining the different architectural features. After a careful examination of the Castle ruins, the visitors were hospitably entertained at tea at the Manor House, by Mr. Hemsley.

The return journey was made via Burton-on-Trent, Derby being reached at 7.48 p.m.

Mr. Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A., who was prevented from being present at this expedition, contributed the following paper upon the pilgrim effigy in the Church :—

MOST of the antiquaries who have taken up the study of monumental effigies soon discover that it is occasionally desirable, and by no means unprofitable, to turn from the contemplation of figures of warriors, ecclesiastics, or statesmen, in which the same general armour, vestments, or costumes may be observed with only that variety which changes in fashion or individual caprice brought about, to consider the effigies of a smaller class, each of which represents a distinct type of dress. One of these figures has been fortunately spared to us in the Church of Ashby-de-la-Zouche.

To this special class belong such effigies as that of a knight at Connington, in Huntingdonshire, who is shown wearing the cowl of a Franciscan friar over his hauberk of mail; that of a forester, at Glinton, Northamptonshire, in the full habit of a Verderer; that of Sir Peter Leigh (1527) at Winwick, Lancashire, habited in a chasuble over his armour; that of Sir Thomas Tresham (1559) wearing the mantle of a Hospitaller over his harness; and that of Sir John Crosby (1475) wearing an alderman's gown over his armour. Perhaps the most interesting of figures such as these is that now before us, and it is the more attractive to students of costume, because it is quite unique of its kind.

In the case of Sir Peter Leigh, we know the knight in the latter part of his life joined the priesthood. In that of the knight at Connington, we gather from the peculiar costume that he was one of those who, as the great seventeenth century poet has it—

. “To be sure of Paradise,
Dying put on the weeds of Dominic,
Or in Franciscan thought to pass disguised.”

As a notable instance of this custom, the remains of the historic friar's weed, the passport of the worst, though the ablest of the Angevins through Purgatory, were found on the head of King John when his coffin was opened at Worcester, in 1797. Another remarkable example is the monument of Robert the Wise, died 1343, in the church of Santa Chiara, at Naples. A few days before his death the King assumed the habit of a Franciscan, and

he is represented on his monument in two characters. In the upper part of the structure he is seated in his royal robes, and below he lies in effigy upon a tomb, clothed in the garb of a Franciscan, and holding his crown.

Clement V., Pope 1305-1314, remitted to those buried in the habit of a friar the fourth part of all their sins. In a letter from Latimer, he says—"I have thought in time past that if I had been a friar, and in a cowl, I could not have been damned, nor afraid of death." Gilpin, in "The Beehive of the Roman Church" (translated by him from the Dutch), says in his pretended reproof of the heretics, "They do not greatly glorie to bee buried in a monke's greasie hood." Many other quotations might be given illustrative of the practice.

But to return to the effigy at Ashby. Here we have a full-sized alabaster effigy of a man in the full garb of a pilgrim. Now, what is a pilgrim?

A pilgrim is a person who travels for the purpose of visiting the shrines or tombs of holy men. He was in no way bound by his religion to go; indeed, St. Gregory says that pilgrimages are not enjoined by the Scriptures; and St. Augustine says that our Lord did not command us to go to the East to seek justification, or to sail to the furthest West to obtain forgiveness.

The earliest pilgrimages were made in the time of Constantine, to the Holy Land. The Empress Helena proceeded to Palestine, according to Eusebius, and built the church of the Holy Sepulchre. In the course of time the practice increased and expanded to other places,—to the shrine of St. Peter and St. Paul at Rome, to that of St. James of Compostella, to that of St. Gregory at Tours, to that of Our Lady of Loreto, to the tomb of Thomas à Becket at Canterbury, and to several other places.

Those men who journeyed to Palestine came to bear a palm leaf in their hats, hence called "Palmers," and such as went that ancient and renowned pilgrimage to Compostella wore the scallop shell.

Why did a man go on a pilgrimage?

In the early days the main reason was to obtain forgiveness; in later times, in order for a pleasant trip in sunny lands in fine weather with some definite and harmless object at the end of it. Thus Chaucer:—

"Whanne that April with his shoures sote
The droughte of March hath perced to the rote.

And small foules maken melodie,
That slepen alle night with open eye,
So priketh hem nature in his courages,
Than longen folk to gon on pilgrimages."

What sign or proof did he bring back with him to show his friends that he had actually made the journey to the great shrine at Compostella?

He there obtained, if he was wealthy and of rank, a jet *Signaculum* of the saint, duly blessed, or, if of humble condition, a leaden or pewter sign. The former are objects of high rarity, the latter have been commonly found in

different parts of the country, and, in divers forms, such as crosses, ampuls, shells, &c., have been attributed to different shrines and places.

With more particular reference to the Ashby Pilgrim, the effigy represents, in all probability, Ralph, second son of that Leonard Hastings who flourished in the time of Henry VI. Beyond the fact that he seems to have been attached to the person of Edward IV. (1461-1483) and made the journey to Compostella, nothing is known of him. He wears a *scavine* with wide open sleeves over the *tunic*, his hair flows freely to the shoulders, and on the left side is slung the *scrip*, fastened with two straps, and decorated with *scallop shells*. He carries a *bourdon*, or staff, under the left arm, his legs are clad in *hosen*, and his feet shod with *boots* laced in front. Under the right shoulder appears a broad-brimmed hat, ornamented with a scallop shell. A mutilated string of beads or rosary—probably obtained from Compostella—hangs transversely from the left shoulder, and round the neck is a collar of SS, the mark of the wearer's attachment to the person of the king. The *gourd*, or bottle, does not appear. The whole dress has been originally painted black, with the exception of the *hosen*, which have been red; the hair has been a dark brown. The Vision of Piers Plowman, written about the time when this individual was living, gives the following description of a pilgrim and his travels:—

“Appareled as a paynin
In pilgrymes' wise,
A bowl and a bag
He bar by his side;
And hundreds of ampuls
On his hat setten—
Signs of Sinai,
And shells of Galice,
And many a crouch on his cloak.
For men should know
And see by his signs
Whom he sought had.
The folks frayned him first
Fro whennes he come.
'From Sinai,' he said,
'And from our Lord's sepulchre,
In Bethlem and in Babiloyn,
I have been in both;
In Armory and Alisandre,
In many other places;
You may see by my signs
That sitten on mine hat,
That I have walked full wide
In weet and in dry,
And sought good Saints
For my soul's health.””

Leonard Hastings seems to have been an extensive traveller.

The following lines, said to be by Sir Walter Raleigh, apply very well to the effigy at Ashby :—

“ Give me my scallop shell of quiet,
My staff of faith to rest upon,
My scrip of joy, immortal diet,
My bottle of salvation,
My gown of glory (hope's true gage)
And thus I'll make my pilgrimage.”

And we can imagine him saying, when his life's pilgrimage was coming to a close—

“ Here down my wearied limbs I'll lay,
My buttoned staff, my weed of grey,
My palmer's hat, my scallop shell,
My cross, my cord, and all farewell.”

And here we may safely leave him.

The next expedition of the Society was held on Saturday, August 13th, to Castleton. The party left Derby at 9.27 a.m. in special saloons attached to the train for Hassop. From Hassop Station breaks (provided by Mr. Greaves, of Bakewell) conveyed the party via Hope to Castleton. Luncheon was taken at the Bull's Head Hotel, after which the party proceeded to the Peak Castle, where Mr. St. John Hope read a carefully prepared and most valuable paper upon the history and architecture of the Castle.*

After examining the ruins the party dispersed, some visiting the Peak Cavern, others the Church with its library attached.

Mr. Keene meanwhile took several platinotype views of the Castle from different points. At 5.15, the breaks left Castleton for Buxton, whence the return journey to Derby was made at 7.45.

A third expedition was made by the Society on Wednesday, October 19th, to Horsley. The party left Derby in special saloon carriages attached to the 1.30 p.m. train for Coxbench. From Coxbench Station the party walked to the site of Horsley Castle, where the Rev. Charles Kerry read a valuable paper upon the history of the Castle. This paper will be found as a separate con-

* This paper, at Mr. Hope's special request, is held over until some further research can be made in the records, and by possible excavations on the site of the Castle. An abstract of part of the paper has been printed in the *Reliquary*.

tribution in another part of this volume. From Horsley Castle the party walked to Horsley Church, where the Vicar, the Rev. G. Thompson, received the visitors and conducted them over the building. After viewing the Church, the party walked to Kilburn, where tea was provided at the Hunter's Arms Hotel. The return journey was made from Kilburn Station at 4.34 p.m.

During the past year the attention of your Council has not been called to any specially important point of archæological interest. Advice has been asked and given upon several questions, all tending to prove, we may hope, an ever-growing confidence in the value of this Society's work. The Council would again urge upon all members, and particularly upon newly joining members the importance of keeping a constant look out for any proceeding of interest bearing upon the work of the Society, and of reporting the same at once.

We have to record with deep regret the removal by death, in the past year, of two of our elected members of Council. The first of these, Thomas Evans, F.G.S., H.M. Inspector of Mines, was perhaps the most regular attendant at our Council and all our other meetings; always most keen in his interest in our work, and wise in his sterling good advice, we valued his presence amongst us on all occasions, and we sincerely feel his loss. The second member of Council who has been taken from us is Dr. Dolman, one of our more recently elected members, but a regular attendant at our meetings, and one who took a real interest in the work of the Society.

The Editor desires to express his regret that the further instalment of the Calendar of Fines for the County is so very short in this volume of the Journal. It is hoped that fresh arrangements will be made for its continuation in a more rapid manner for the future. The failure of this promised continuation, and the non-arrival, until too late, of two other promised papers, has made this volume of less bulk than was intended.

In placing two of the papers that were read to the Society in the smaller type of the Report, rather than among the separate papers of the Journal proper, it is merely intended to note the

distinction between papers relative to the County, and those that it may be occasionally right to print with regard to outside subjects of interest. It seems right to maintain the position, which it would be well if more of our County Archaeological Societies followed, that the chief aim and object of the association should be to elucidate and illustrate matters within the shire whose name the Society bears.

The illustrations of this year's Journal are not so costly as usual, as the expense of three of them has been shared with another publication, and Lord Vernon has most kindly contributed the two plates that illustrate the Vernon chronicle.

The Editor wishes to state to the general members, as he has already done to the Council, that, though he shall always take the greatest interest in this Society, and in the county of his birth, he is quite willing at any time to yield the editorship to a Derbyshire resident, for he feels the disadvantage that at times arises through his distance from the county. Meanwhile, so long as he is Editor, he hopes the members will continue to be forward in suggesting and supplying articles of interest. There are many questions of importance, both in archaeology and natural history, that have not yet been taken up, or only imperfectly handled ; whilst as to the stores of Derbyshire history at the Public Record Office, British Museum, Bodleian, etc., they are practically inexhaustible.

Our total number of members has again increased, and if all arrears of subscription were cleared off up to the end of 1887, the balance sheet would present a far more satisfactory appearance than it does at present. Your Council has no further cause for feeling other than satisfied with the tenth year of our proceedings.

ARTHUR COX,

Mill Hill, Derby,

Hon. Sec.

January 19th, 1888.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1887.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

| RECEIPTS. | £ s. d. | EXPENDITURE. | £ s. d. |
|---|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Entrance Fees and Subscriptions..... | 101 19 6 | Balance due to Bankers | 25 5 10 |
| Bound Copies of Journal | 2 18 0 | Postage and Incidental Expenses | 8 15 11 |
| Interest..... | 8 5 8 | Accounts due, 1886 | 26 18 0 |
| Balance due to Bankers.. | 79 2 11 | Printing | 7 15 0 |
| | | Printing Journal | 99 14 10 |
| | | Editing Journal | 20 0 0 |
| | | Subscription to "Roman Cheshire?" | 1 5 0 |
| | | Interest on Over-drawn Account | 2 11 6 |
| | <hr/> £192 6 1 | | <hr/> £192 6 1 |
| INVESTMENTS ACCOUNT. | | | |
| Life Compositions and Entrance Fees to Dec. 31st, 1886 | 223 10 0 | Invested in Mortgages on Derby Corporation Rates, at 4 per cent | 170 0 0 |
| Life Composition, 1887 (1) | 5 5 0 | Do., at 3½ per cent | 50 0 0 |
| Entrance Fees, 1887 (9)..... | 2 5 0 | Balance | 11 0 0 |
| | <hr/> £231 0 0 | | <hr/> £231 0 0 |

Examined and found correct.

JAMES B. COULSON,
WILLIAM BEMROSE, { Auditors.
JANUARY 26TH, 1888.

W. MALLIEU,
21ST JANUARY, 1888.



DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Tideswell Dale Quarry.

BY GEORGE FLETCHER.

ABOUT a mile from the railway station at Miller's Dale, near the lower road towards Tideswell, is a limestone quarry. To a casual observer it appears to be very uninteresting, but a geological eye discerns much that will afford valuable aid in elucidating the past physical geography of the district.

I have said that it is a limestone quarry, but it contains a large quantity of hard, dark-coloured rock, found in many other parts of Derbyshire, interstratified with the limestone. This rock, which occupies a considerable portion of the quarry, presents features of great interest. It occurs at Miller's Dale, Matlock Bath, Ashover, Elton, and many other places in the county. The different exposures present various points of difference, but all resemble each other in certain distinguishing characteristics. For example, the rock is crystalline in structure, and examination of a thin section under the microscope proves it to be a volcanic lava. This conclusion rests, not merely upon the nature of the crystalline constituents of the rock, but upon what may be termed its macroscopic peculiarities and its mode of occurrence. Its mineralogical

constitution differs slightly in different districts. The following are the minerals which enter the composition of that found in Tideswell Dale:—Olivine Augite, and Plagioclase Felspar. Magnetite is also present. In many places, as at Matlock, the rock contains hollow vesicles, produced when the rock was in a molten condition. Water, doubtless disseminated throughout the molten mass prior to its eruption, passed on the withdrawal of pressure consequent upon ejection, into the condition of steam, expanding, and thus producing the cavities. They are common in modern lavas.

There is very good reason for thinking that the volcano which gave rise to the rock described was submarine, and in some districts the vesicles are filled with calcite and other minerals, doubtless subsequently deposited from an aqueous solution. In some places the white patches of calcite give to a freshly fractured surface of the rock a peculiar appearance, which has been considered so like the marks on the body of a toad that the rock is known as Toadstone. The name has also come to be applied to the Derbyshire basalt generally. The toadstone (dolerite) in this quarry is particularly interesting, because it well illustrates—on a small scale, it is true—several peculiar phenomena observed to accompany the cooling of volcanic lavas. It is a well-known fact that in the case of almost all known bodies, decrease of temperature is accompanied by contraction. It will be seen that in a stream of molten lava the cooling will not proceed uniformly in all parts of the mass. The upper surface will cool more rapidly than the lower surface, and the surface generally will cool before the interior. There are thus set up in the mass stresses which ultimately overcome the cohesion between the particles, and the stream becomes broken up by a number of divisional planes termed “joints.” Under certain circumstances, if the mass be homogeneous, it will, in cooling, split up into a number of prismatic columns, sometimes of remarkable regularity, and having their axes perpendicular to the main cooling surfaces. The number of sides possessed by the columns are various, but they are usually hexagonal. It is not my purpose in this short paper

to go into the question of the production of the prismatic structure, but to give several typical examples. That of the Giant's Causeway is sufficiently well known. Here, as is frequently the case, the columns are divided at regular intervals by transverse joints, the segments exhibiting a cup and ball structure, doubtless the result of further contraction. In Wales the columns are commonly used for gate-posts. A magnificent example occurs in the Horngraben Valley, in the Eifel district of Germany. In a quarry cut into a lava stream which flowed from one of the craters of the neighbouring Mosenberg, are to be seen numerous columns, some of which are over three feet in width, and considerably more than one hundred feet in length (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1.

It is worthy of note that this prismatic columnar structure can be produced artificially, and not only as a result of contraction in cooling, but as a result of shrinkage, due to loss of moisture. Fig. 2 is a sketch kindly furnished by my friend, Mr. Ward (for the use of whose notes I am much indebted), of a piece of starch, in which the columnar structure has been developed by drying. He informs me that it was not produced at ordinary atmospheric temperatures, but that if a mass of starch, which had been allowed to slowly dry, and in which the structure had not been developed,

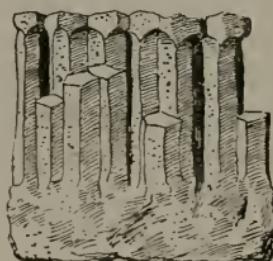


Fig. 2.

were held before a brisk fire, it would be produced. In a section by the roadside in Tideswell Dale, above the quarry, is a bed of what appears to be hardened clay, but which is most probably a volcanic mud, in which the columnar structure is exceedingly well shown on a small scale. The columns seldom exceed an inch in diameter, and run to a considerable length, being transversely divided by cracks which traverse several contiguous columns. The bed is about nine feet in thickness. This was seen on a somewhat larger scale in the quarry itself some time ago, when the columns averaged two or three inches in diameter, having a length of ten feet or more. This bed is not to be seen now. The relation of the bed on the roadside to the toadstone is not well seen, but in the quarry it immediately underlay it. There can be no doubt that the structure was produced in the mud by contact with the hot bed of lava.

Another peculiarity of structure, well seen in the quarry, is that known as "Spheroidal." Before describing it, however, it would be well to again mention the relation of the various beds in the quarry. We have, forming the floor of the quarry, a grey limestone, containing the hard parts of innumerable coral animals. This is overlaid by the bed of columnar volcanic material previously referred to, and this is followed by a rock, having a dirty black appearance—the "toadstone." The face of the quarry consists of this rock, and presents a peculiar appearance. It appears as though, when in a plastic condition, it had sustained a siege, and the cannon balls had imbedded themselves in its mass. These are the "spheroids" mentioned above (*Fig. 5, section*). If one of them be struck smartly with a hammer, one or more concentric shells or coats will fall away from the globular mass, and another knock may bring away several more. Indeed some of them possess as many as fourteen or sixteen coats, enclosing a hard nucleus or kernel—they cannot be likened to anything better than an onion. In size they range from two to nine or more inches in diameter. This structure has been observed elsewhere. The segments of columns of volcanic lavas often contain these spheroids. The drawing (*Fig. 3*) is a sketch of the famous Cheese Cellar or

Grotto near Bad-Bertrich, in the Eifel district. It is a passage cut through a lava stream which flowed from one of the neighbouring tertiary volcanos. Lava columns form the sides of the

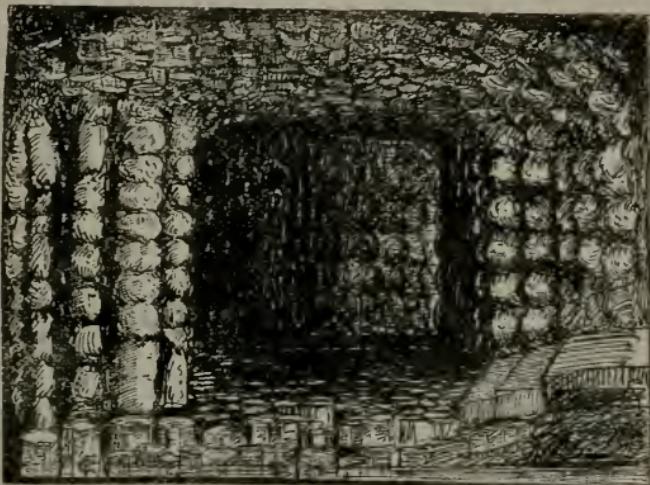


Fig. 3.

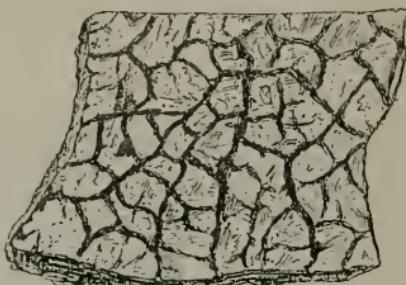
passage, the roof exhibiting transverse sections. They are divided by transverse joints at regular intervals, and the angles and edges of the sections having fallen away, the columns resemble piles of Gruyère cheeses. This falling away of the edges and angles results partly from the action of the weather, and partly from a pre-disposition in the segments to break away at these points. For my own part I cannot see how weathering can wholly account for the spheroidal structure. I append an interesting letter on the subject from Mr. Ward.

Close by the Cheese Grotto, the bed of the Uesbach is completely tessellated with the transverse sections of columns, which are remarkably regular.

The limestone strata underlying the toadstone contribute several important items of evidence as to the geographical and climatic conditions of the period. These strata, as has been said, are coralline, and there can be little doubt that they formed a coral reef in the limestone sea of the Carboniferous period.

In the quarry have been found slabs of a finely laminated limestone, the upper surfaces of which are traversed by a network of surface cracks. Their appearance is represented in Figure 4, which is a sketch of a portion of a slab, measuring about sixteen inches in length, in my possession.

The question of the origin of these cracks is extremely interesting. They resemble the cracks produced in the mud bottom of a pond dried by the sun's heat. How can we explain their production? It has been suggested that they might be produced by heated volcanic matter having been poured over the mud. This is, I think, a very unlikely explanation. The action of a stream of volcanic matter would be quite different. Instead of being quietly deposited upon it and cracking its surface, it would lead to considerable disturbance, and we might expect that the junction between the two would be anything but sharp. This seems the more certain when we reflect that, as the volcano was submarine, the material over which the volcanic matter flowed would be soft. Indeed, where we have been able to find the junction between the toadstone and the limestone, as in Ember Lane, near Bonsall, we find it to be characterised by a heterogeneous rock, consisting of volcanic matter, enclosing altered fragments of limestone. But the theory is completely and for ever disposed of, by the discovery in the quarry, of slabs of limestone, precisely similar in character to those containing the cracks, but bearing upon their surface the *casts* of the cracks. It could not therefore have been hot volcanic matter which produced the cracks. What then? The evidence is most striking and conclusive. They are undoubtedly the cracks produced by drying, and consequent shrinkage under the action of the sun's heat.



Sun-cracked Surface of Coral Mud.

Fig. 4.

I have compared the cracks with those produced in the muddy bottom of a pond. There is, however, an important point of difference. Whereas the cracks produced in the bottom of a pond (resulting as they do from the continued action of the sun's heat during a dry season) are comparatively deep, those in our coral mud are merely surface cracks, the deepest of them being, in those specimens which I have seen, never more than $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch in depth. From this, and several other considerations, I conclude that these cracks have been produced between the periods of high water. But then, why should they not have been obliterated by the returning tide? For the same reason that the ripple-marks, rain-pittings, and footprints, so well known in certain sandstones, were not obliterated. To make this clearer, let me briefly summarise the story of these stony hieroglyphics as I interpret it.

There existed in the region of our quarry, in the old limestone sea, a coral reef, on which, in the tropical climate of the period, myriads of coral polypes lived, reproduced their kind, and died. Existing coral reefs do not, however, consist entirely of the remains of the coral polypes. Large masses of the true coral rock are broken off by the action of the breakers on the outside of the reef, some of which are flung up and accumulate above high water mark. Others are ground down by the action of the waves into a fine calcareous mud. Observations on coral reefs show that a considerable portion of the shores of the lagoons are covered with this mud. Our laminated and cracked specimens are undoubtedly of this nature. The laminations indicate fresh additions of mud brought by the waves, and during one of the intervals between high water the cracks were produced. On the return of the tide a fresh layer of mud was deposited, which filled up the cracks, and protected them from the further action of the waves. The hammer of the quarryman or the geologist, has split the mass of hardened limestone along this plane of slight cohesion, and the cracks and their casts are revealed to the human eye.

It was during the time that this little page in the world's history

was being written that the volcano which produced our Derbyshire toadstone sprung into activity.

These are some of the facts which a study of this quarry discloses. It is greatly to be regretted that in a county so geologically interesting as ours is, there are not more who would take up the study. It is a reproach to the county that it has not a representative geological association. There is ample work for such a body. It is, however, consoling to remember that the work is not wholly neglected—there are several gentlemen working among us devoting themselves to the study—and it is not too much to hope that before long we shall witness the fruit of their labours.

Further Notes on Tideswell Dale Quarry.

By JOHN WARD.*

T IS several years since I was in Tideswell Dale Quarry ; but I remember it well, for it was then that I first made my acquaintance with "Spheroids." They particularly attracted my attention, for I almost at once began to doubt the usual theory of their origin—as due to the cooling and contraction of the rock in the process of solidification. Since then the occasional examination of the phenomena elsewhere, in the same rock (Toadstone) of the district, has only tended to strengthen my conviction.

I do not dispute the possibility of structures known under this name in igneous rocks, to arise from such causes as the theory implies. I have a photograph of greenstone at Cader Idris, which at the first glance is remarkably like the rock containing spheroids, at Tideswell. But upon closer inspection wide differences will be noticed between them. The spheroids of Tideswell consist of rounded cores (A, Fig. 5), each enveloped in a series of zones or shells (BB) (giving the appearance of a stony onion to the structure) ; sometimes there are as many as 14 or 16 of these zones, and the diameters of these spheroids range from two or three to nine inches. At Cader the "nodules" are much more irregular in shape, and there are no traces of such shells, in

*Mr. Fletcher also supplies us with the following further notes on Tideswell Dale Quarry and igneous rocks, by Mr. John Ward, which were written to him in the form of a letter commenting on his own notes.—ED.

fact, the tendency is to a *radiate* structure by means of more or less distinct cracks arranged in that manner, and more pronounced towards the centres of the nodules. Another wide difference is in the jointing of the two rocks, and the relation of the spheroids to them. At Tideswell, the jointing is precisely as in those parts of the same rock where spheroids are absent—an irregular arrangement of cracks (CCCC), without any apparent order, breaking up the rock into irregular polyhedral masses, each being the seat of a spheroid (when present), the subordinate (or spheroidal) system of jointing of which, gives rise to the nucleus and its succession of concentric shells. But at Cader only one system obtains—the rock-joints; and it is their peculiar curvy arrangement that break the rock up into these nodular masses—just as it is the peculiar geometrical arrangement of the rock-joints which give rise to prismatic structure in basalt. Hence, while it is right to speak of these latter as *Nodular* (I prefer this name to "Spheroidal," in this case) and *Prismatic structures*, I deem it more correct, in the former case, to speak of the *rock* as *Spheroidiferous*.

We will not enter into the difficult subject of rock-joints—sufficient it is for us that the jointing of the two varieties of Toadstone, above mentioned, is identical. How came the *Spheroids*?

1. The *Toadstone* above mentioned: as yet I have found only one variety of this rock to be spheroidiferous; and, in this, as already intimated, the presence of spheroids is by no means the rule. This variety is a dense,

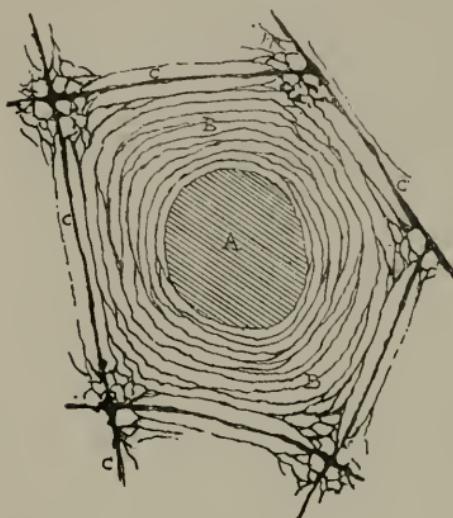


Fig. 5.

homogeneous, and hard Diabase, of a black-grey colour, tinged with green; fracture conchoidal and dull; and sound when struck metallic.

2. In each case where I have observed spheroids, the rock containing them has not only occurred near the surface (as in our quarry, where the spheroidiferous variety is found at a higher level, and near the land surface, and the other variety lower down), but under circumstances that lead to the conviction that this proximity to the surface has obtained for an immense period of time—a period comparable with that during which a considerable depth of the valleys of the district has been excavated. This proximity with the surface means that, for this length of time, the rock has been in close relationship with the gases and moistures that operate from the surface, and which, where the underlying rocks are susceptible to their mechanical and chemical energies, do so mighty a work of rock-disintegration and metamorphosis. Diabase being a complex rock of igneous origin, and containing a large percentage of potassium and sodium salts, is highly susceptible to decomposition or alteration in presence of aerial or humid re-agents. And in every case of Spheroidiferous variety of the above that I have seen, some such process has taken place,—the cores being always of *unaltered* rock; but the enveloping shells of a *looser texture*—so friable, sometimes, as to crumble into a coarse powder between

the fingers, and the colour is decidedly brownish. This change, which is undoubtedly chemical, may often be discerned in the superficial parts of stray exposed blocks of this stone, as for instance, in walls. I found some good examples in the *debris* of this quarry — blocks of the unspheroidal variety, which showed signs of having been exposed

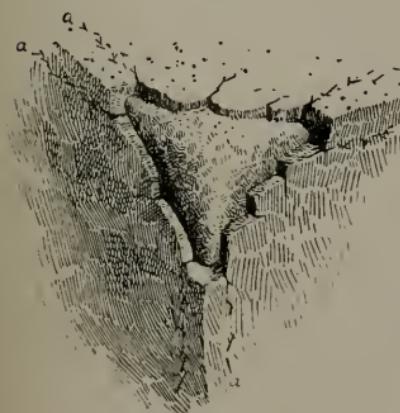


Fig. 6.

for some considerable time. They could be instantly detected by their brownish hue, or by a gentle blow of the hammer—a blow quite insufficient to break the unaltered stone—when a part of the altered material would “shell” off, leaving the sub-angular nucleus of unaltered stone exposed, which, if entirely stripped of its “shell,” would be found to approximate in shape to the original block (Fig. 6).

What this chemical change consists in I cannot say ; but, probably, the change of colour is due to the raising of ferrous into ferric salts. The fact that such chemical change has taken place is beyond dispute, and that is sufficient for us. *How* the change came about is more readily answered. It was, undoubtedly, the result of the chemical absorption of some constituent or constituents of the atmosphere or the vegetable soil, or of both, which is more probable. Whatever this re-agent, or set of re-agents, may be, it must penetrate the rock by means of the *joints*, for the material is impervious to liquids or gases ; and hence it must operate upon each block at its surface. I have seen a good example to the point in the peculiar ashy Toadstone of Ashover, where the discoloration due to chemical change follows the fissures and leading joints, sometimes for many feet below the natural surface. When a film of altered material is formed upon such a block, all further chemical change will depend upon the perviousness of this film to the re-agent : but as the altered material in our present subject is of so loose a texture, we need not hesitate to conclude that the re-agent would slowly pass through it to the surface of the unaltered part. But it would greatly retard the work of chemical change.

From what has been said, it will be difficult to escape the conclusion that the formation of these spheroids is in some way due to this subsequent work of chemical change in the rock : and this conclusion will be strengthened as we proceed.

3. Is this work of chemical change, invading each block from its superficies, competent, at any stage of its progress, to leave a *rounded* nucleus of unaltered material ? It is. Imagine a cube of our rock immersed in some re-agent capable of producing a

similar change in its material, as we have above noted. Now, it is obvious that when once a film is formed, this re-agent can only reach the surface of the unaltered part by passing through it ; and it is equally obvious that in so doing the re-agent will tend to reach this surface by the shortest "cuts." For instance, the part or area of the surface of the unaltered part, a , in Fig. 7 (which

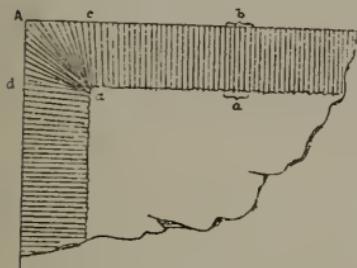


Fig. 7.

represents a section of a part of our cube) will draw its supply of re-agent from the outer surface at b , immediately superjacent to it ; and these two corresponding areas, a and b , of the two surfaces, when situated in the central region of any of the sides of the cube, will be equal in size, or approximately

so—that is, a square inch at a will draw its supply of re-agent from the square inch of outer surface at b , immediately above it. But the case is otherwise, in this latter respect, in the regions of the angles of the cube, as \acute{a} in the section ; for it is manifest that instead of \acute{a} drawing from an outer area equal to itself, it will draw from a strip in breadth equal to its own diameter, and extending from c to A , and from A to d —a surface immensely greater. But the contrast becomes still greater if we suppose \acute{a} to be immediately under one of the "corners" of the cube ; in that case, instead of supplies of a *breadth equal to its own diameter* converging upon it with an angle of nearly 90° , they will pour on to it *from all directions* within that angle. What will be the result ? The greater the supply of re-agent, the greater the amount of chemical change, and the more rapid the recession of the surface of the nucleus acted upon. Hence a rounded nucleus must at length be the result. But when this is accomplished, the broader surface which the nucleus presents to the outer angles, combined with the thicker "shell," will tend to neutralise these differences, the surface of the former receiving a more equitable supply of re-agent throughout.

I have seen a good example of the above at Mount Sorrel.

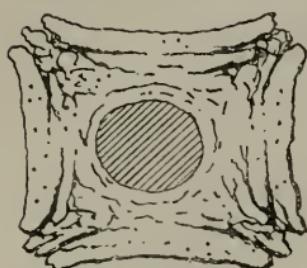


Fig. 8.

There in the sub-soil may be observed rounded blocks of granite of various sizes, packed in masses of disintegrated granite. Similar examples in other materials frequently occur, one particularly (Fig. 8) was excellent—a cubical lump of sodium had been left in a loosely corked bottle, with this result :—its section presented a

mass of the oxide, containing a small ball of the metal in the centre.

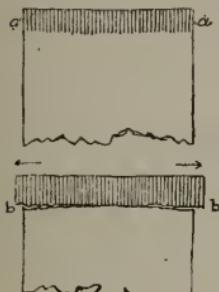
4. We now consider the concentric zones of our spheroids. Is this theory of subsequent chemical change competent to account for them? It is, I think. They may, if this change be complex—the work of many re-agents—be caused by variations in the proportions of these re-agents, due to varying seasons; hence giving rise to zones in the altered materials of slightly differing textures or proportions of constituents, which, although not obvious at first, may ultimately rupture along the lines of weaker material.

But a more satisfactory explanation is to be found in the combination of the following two circumstances :—The expansion of the altered material, and the resistance offered to this expansion on account of the closely packed condition of the rock, each block having its own expansion resisted by that of its neighbours.

That expansion does take place I had ample proof in the vicinity of the quarry, where many of the stray blocks already noticed had a line of more or less distinct cracks round each side, about one inch or more from its edge (Fig. 6, *a, a*) ; the rest of the surface being free from them. I can only account for them as the result of unequal expansion between the thicker part of the crust in the vicinity of the angles and the thinner upon the sides.

When a film of altered material (as *a a*, Fig. 9) is forming upon a body, it is free to expand in a direction *away* from the latter,

unless, indeed, this expansion be resisted by another body pressing upon it; but *sideways* it is otherwise, for as soon as the film begins to



Figs. 9 and 10.

form, its expanded particles, excepting those near the edges, are squeezed together laterally. Nevertheless, the cohesion which the film has with the unaltered material is able at first to overcome this state of lateral stress; but as the film increases in thickness, so is the number of its altered particles multiplied; and hence also this lateral stress which is exerted by the particles—the cohesion remaining a constant quantity. Hence a time must come when this cohesion of the film with the unaltered material is no longer able to hold in check this stress in all such places where the film has an opportunity of responding to the expansion of the particles, a rupture being the result (as *b b*, Fig. 10).

We must now apply this, under certain modifications, to our spheroids. Turn to Fig. 5 again, and observe that the "shells" are not continuous all round the nucleus, but *overlap*, somewhat like the petals of a garden rose. This almost explains itself:—

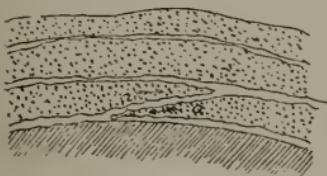


Fig. 11.

A film forms, and at length attains to such a thickness that the resultant state of lateral stress must be relieved in one of two ways—the envelope of film as a whole may be thrown off from the nucleus, or it may be sheared obliquely where it is weakest

or thinnest—the one part sliding over the other laterally (Fig. 11, *a a*). The former cannot take place on account, partly of the closely packed condition of the rock offering resistance to all expansion away from the nuclei, and partly of the unequal thickness of the film itself. When a film has thus separated, a new one is formed beneath it, to separate in due course from its parent stone in like manner, and the process may go on, till at length no unaltered material is left.

Annals of Thores顿 and Horsley.

BY REV. CHAS. KERRY.

THE BURONS AND HORSLEY CASTLE.

ORSLEY is included in Domesday in the "Land of Ralph de Buron." The account is as follows:—

"In Horsalei. Turgar had 3 carucates of land hidable. Land for 4 ploughs. There are now in demesne 2 ploughs and 19 villains and 4 borderers having 6 ploughs. There are 60 acres of meadow. Wood pasturable, one mile in length and one mile in breadth. In the time of King Edward, it was worth 100 shill., now 60 shill. A knight of Ralph holds it."

The church is not mentioned in this record, neither are the churches in the *other* lordships forming the Barony of Buron, viz.—Weston, Denby, Hallam, and Herdebi; but I think it hardly follows that there was no church in any of these places, for it appears from Dr. Cox's account of Denby church, that the arcade between the nave and north aisle (ruthlessly destroyed in 1838) was obviously of Saxon origin—and as Denby was only a chapelry in the parish of Horsley, and was dependent on the mother church for its spiritual ministrations, there can be no doubt but a church existed at Horsley in Anglo-Saxon times. In Godfrey's *History of Lenton and its Priory*, it is stated that the church of Horsley was erected by the Burons, but on what authority this statement is made I cannot find—indeed I do not think it probable; for there is not one single vestige of Norman work to be found in the present edifice. The earliest portion (erected about 1210) is

the west end of the north aisle, with its three buttresses (one in the angle by the tower), all with acutely pitched weatherings, including the lower part of the western portion of the north wall. It may be that the round columns of the south arcade are of this period too.

The tower and nave follow suit about 1310—and the next in sequence are the chancel, the south aisle, the clerestory, and the upper portion of the walls of the north aisle, all constructed about 1450.

A church erected by the Burons would not have required reconstruction so early as the 13th century—because of the very substantial character of Norman work—nor do I think that a desire to bring the church into conformity with the then prevailing style of architecture would have led the inhabitants of a poor and thinly populated district to make such sweeping and costly changes in their parish church.

It is clear, therefore, that the present building occupies the site of an edifice which *required* reconstruction at the commencement of the 13th and 14th centuries, and that this structure was the old Saxon church presented by the Burons to the Priory of Lenton.

Lenton Priory was founded in 1102, and the foundation charter was attested, amongst others, by Hugh de Buron, son of Ralph of the Norman survey. In the year 1144, this Hugh de Buron and Hugh (called Meschines), his son and heir, gave to God and the monastery of Lenton the churches of Ossington, Notts., and *Horsley*, Derbyshire, and half the church of Cotgrave, Notts., which was then held by one Nicholas. This was done with great solemnity in the chapter-house of the convent, and among the witnesses was Roger, his younger son, who much approved of the gift.

To a subsequent gift to the convent of what he had in the town of Cotgrave, the following of "his own men" were witnesses:—

Robert, son of Andrew, of Costock (*Cotingstock*).

Robert de Rosello.

Robert, son of Serlo.

Albert the knight, of Kilbourne, his steward.

Hugo de Busli, his chamberlain, and others.

" Hugo de Buron, son of Ralph, considering out of the reasoning given him of God, that the life of this transitory age was short and troublesome, and that he that giveth to the poor of Christ lendeth unto God, on the day when the lady Albreda, his wife, was buried, for her soul and the souls of his sons and daughters, and all his ancestors, by the consent of his sons Hugh and Roger, gave to the church of the Holy Trinity at Lenton, his land at Almeton, which gift he and his beloved sons laid on the greater altar, in the presence of Humphrey the Prior and the whole convent of brethren."

This Hugh de Buron had two sons, Hugh the elder, and Roger. It appears that the elder son became a monk during his father's lifetime, and that the estates were inherited by Roger the younger, who succeeded his father in 1156, when he paid 40 marks into the exchequer for his fine or "relief."

" Hugo de Buron, the elder brother of Roger, gave his body to God and the church of Holy Trinity at Lenton, and there took the habit and religion of the Cluniac monks, that God might avert the scourge of his wrath, due for the very great multitude of his sins, and for the soul of his lord, Richard I., and others, gave and granted to God and the said church of Lenton, and to the monks, the whole town of Ossington with all its appendages."

It appears that he had previously given Ossington to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, which subsequently was the cause of litigation between the monks of Lenton and the Knights Hospitallers.

We now come to Roger, the younger son, who succeeded his father Hugh in 1156. In the Red Book of the Exchequer we find his certificate or carta of his estates as follows:—"To Henry the King of England, Duke of Normandy, &c., Roger de Buron—health—concerning my knights who held land in the time of Henry I. know that they are

- (a) William de Heriz, who holds 2 fees.
- (b) Roger de Cotingstock holds in Cotingstock and Rempston 2 fees.

- (c) Patricius de Rosell holds one knight's fee.
- (d) Albertus (whom my father enfeoffed after the death of King Henry) holds one knight's fee ; and
- (e) I myself do service for 4 knights fees of my demesne.
Altogether 10 knight's fees.

Of these

Patrick Rossell held Denby, and

Albert the Knight steward to Hugh de Buron, hold one knight's fee in Kilbourn.

In 1167, Roger de Buron paid 10 marks for 10 knights' fees into the exchequer as an aid for the marriage of Maud, eldest dau. of Henry I., espoused to Henry V., surnamed the Lion (Duke of Saxony and Sardinia). The same year she was sent into Germany with a rich dower and a splendid train, where her marriage was accomplished.*

In 1176, this Roger paid another sum of 10 marks for his forest dues, probably to assist in defraying the expenses of the war with Ireland.

In 1177, Roger de Buron was fined 1 mark for being concerned in the duel of the Earl of Ferrars.

In 1187, He was laid under a fine of £10 for not accompanying the king's army into Galway.

It would seem that Roger de Buron died in 1199, in which year Peter de Sandiacre paid £100 into the exchequer for having seizin of Horsley, which he said was his inheritance, for the service of 5 knights. The same year a scutage was assessed for the coronation of King John at 2 marks per fee ; at which time Peter de Sandiacre paid 20 marks for the fees of Roger de Buron.

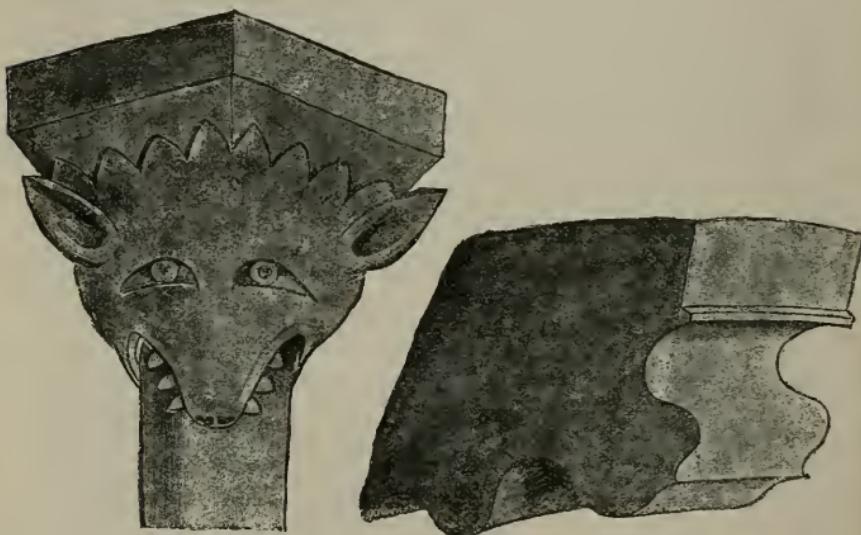
In this year, 1199, certain works were executed at the Castle of Harestan, under the supervision of William de Grendon, clerk, Samson de Stradley, Ralph de Wellbeuf, and Peter Fitz William.

This William de Grendon, "clerk," called also "advocate," of Dale, was the second son of Serlo de Grendon, who married Margery, sister to William de Hanselyn, founder of Dale Abbey.

* *Sandford's Gen. Hist.*

This William granted Depedale to that convent, and founded a chantry in the Hermitage chapel, now the south aisle of Dale church.

So little of the ruins of Horsley Castle remain, that it is impossible to say with any certainty what portions of the fabric were constructed at this time. One thing is certain, that a very large quantity of moulded ashlar and other fragments of this period now compose a part of the wall of the old park, running from what I call Roger's pond, below the pound, up the valley at the back of Horsley Park farmhouse. A stone from this wall formerly decorated the gable end of a pig-cote at Horsley Park farm at the time the old buildings were taken down. It consisted of the cap of a column, the lower portion beneath the abacus forming a wolf's head with distended jaws, the top of the column being thrust into its mouth. I have often enquired about this relic, but never could learn its fate; happily, I made a careful sketch of it at the time, which is here reproduced, together with another moulded stone.



In the year 1852, *i.e.*, 35 years ago, by permission of Edward Degge Sitwell, Esq., I made excavations on the site of the old

castle, when the basement story of a small tower was emptied. Amongst the *debris* thrown out I found a small sheep bell, which I gave to the late Mr. Fox, of Morley, a boar's tusk, fragments of rotten beams, and the lower portion of a pair of antlers with a small fragment of the skull.

Some years after this, I obtained leave of Mr. Hervey Sitwell to prosecute the work, and removed the sloping bank from the face of the masonry looking towards Horsley. The wall had been covered to a considerable height with loose stones, and the work solidified by pouring liquid mortar on the pile. We had very great difficulty in clearing this mass away from the face of the tower basenient. It must have been thrown up in a time of apprehended danger, and subsequent to the introduction of cannon, but when it is impossible to say, for I cannot find that there was a garrison at Horsley during the civil wars.

I think there can be no doubt but that the present ruin formed a portion of the keep, which appears to have been multi-angular, and apparently constructed on an outcrop of the rock at a considerable elevation above the rest of the castle buildings.

Of the extent and size of this fortress it is impossible now to speak with any certainty, but a large block of grouted rubble may be seen about 50 yards below the present ruin. It lies on a curved bank, which seems to me to indicate the course of the outer walls of a court-yard ; but I may be mistaken, for the whole surface of the hill, and specially the castle site, has been so thoroughly disturbed by quarrying that its original features have entirely disappeared.

I have heard many times of the castle well, and a few years ago there were some living who pretended to know its position, but it has long been filled with rubbish from the quarry.

A little while ago the castle hill was famous for its daffodils, and there was one kind which was identified as the daffodil of Syria, proving their eastern origin, but this variety has disappeared long ago. Of the remainder, some were planted last year in Smalley churchyard.

In 1850 I noticed a few gooseberry bushes growing in the

moat, probably the degenerated successors of those once cultivated in the castle garden.

To proceed :—In the year 1201 Walter Malet paid 20 marks for assize of mort ancestor of 10 knights fees in Oscinton, Horsley, and Cotgrave (Notts.), against the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem, Peter de Sandiacre, and Robert de Buron.

This Robert de Buron was the son and heir of the last named Roger, and his wife Nichola, who was afterwards married by the Earl of Chester to Anketina de Brikesard without the consent of the King, and was, therefore, disseized of most of her lands, for some of which she compounded about the 2nd of King John. Robert de Buron increased the possessions and consequence of his family by his marriage with Cecilia, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Richard Clayton, of Clayton, in Lancashire, where the Byrons fixed their seat until the reign of Henry VIII., when they planted their residence among the ruins of the dissolved Priory of Newstead.

In 1204 Peter de Sandiacre paid 20 marks scutage for 7 knights fees. In this year Walter Malet conceded the vill of Oscinton in free and pure alms to the brothers of the Hospital of Jerusalem, for the benefit of the souls of King John, his queen, and her heirs, and for the soul of Roger de Buron, and for the souls of his own parents; which said premises of Oscinton the said Walter Malet held by concession of Roger de Buron. And the said Walter Malet, for himself and his heirs, warranted that the said vill should remain devoted to the said house and hospital for its prayers.

In 1205 Robert de Muschamp paid 15 marks to be relieved of the custody of the Castle of Harestan.*

In 1210 certain works were executed at Harestan Castle, under the supervision of William le Vavasour, Robert de Bevecourt, John, son of Adam, and Ralph Camara.*

In 1213 Peter de Sandiacre received 100 shill. rent in Litchurch in exchange for Horsley.

In 1214 King John granted the royal Castle of Harestan* to

* Pipe Rolls.

William Ferrars, Earl of Derby, reciting that it was granted to him for the purpose of placing his wife there for security whilst he went into the Holy Land. A rising of the barons, however, prevented his departure, and having wrested the Castles of Peak and Bolsover by assault from the rebels, he was thereupon made governor of both those fortresses, so that he then held every Derbyshire stronghold of any importance. From this we may gather that Harestan Castle was a very secure stronghold—more so, perhaps, than Duffield.*

In the Calendar of Fines for 1225, there is a most interesting entry relating to Horsley. In that year Richard Sandiacre, in consideration of the sum of 8 silver marks, surrendered his tenure of 207 acres of land there to Walter Malet. This land was occupied by twenty tenants, whose names happily are given. We have William le Macun (or the Mason) with his 20 acres; no doubt a very useful man in the fortress with his mallet and chisel.

Gilbert de Castro, *i.e.*, of the Castle—perhaps some official at Harestan—20 acres.

Thomas de Wudehus, obviously from the neighbouring village—12 acres.

Roger le Parker, *i.e.*, the park keeper or ranger, having the custody of the game within the royalty—15 acres.

Lewin de Cotesgrave, without doubt an old dependent of the Burons, and from Nottinghamshire—15 acres.

Gilbert, son of Henry, or Fitz Henry, as the record terms him—20 acres.

Henry Fitz Gilbert, probably son of the last named—12 acres.

Robert le Clerc, probably the chaplain of the Castle—12 acres.

Hugh Fitz Airlul—9 acres.

Arnold the —— (his occupation defaced)—7 acres.

Ralph of Ripley—8 acres.

Godfrey Fitz Payn—8 acres.

Gilbert, son of Emma—6 acres.

Geoffry de Horsley—6 acres.

* See Cox's *Duffield Castle, Society's Journal*, vol. ix.

Henry le Minur (an old Derbyshire name)—8 acres.

Nicholas Fitz Herbert—6 acres.

Robert Fitz Gamell—7 acres.

Ralph, son of Beatrice—6 acres.

Andrew le Carboner, *i.e.*, charcoal burner—6 acres. Coal was little used at this period.

Gilbert, son of Robert—4 acres.

From a careful perusal of these names we have here clearly a list of the principal retainers of the Castle in 1225. It would be interesting to ascertain the situation of these land plots. They would hardly be within the boundary of the park, or, in other words, in the immediate vicinity of the Castle. Most likely the fields stretching from Coxbench to Horsley are the identical enclosures held by these persons. Probably some of them were married, and when not on duty resided as cottars in the neighbourhood, with their cattle, pigs, common rights, and other feudal privileges.

In 1226, Henry III. issued his mandate to the market officials of Derby that no toll was to be taken of the men of Harestan of those things that they bought for their own use, nor of those things that they personally sold there.*

In 1239, the Castle of Harestan was repaired, under the supervision of William Brien and Henry Talliatoris.†

In 1251, Peter de Montfort was appointed Governor.†

In 1256, Hugo le Despencer paid £15 into the Exchequer for the farm of the Castle and Manor of Harestan, for that and the four following years.†

In 1266, the chaplain at Harestan Castle received 50 shillings for his stipend. It appears from this that there was then a chapel within the fortress.†

In the year 1276 Thomas Normanville, of Harestan Castle, occurs in the Pipe Rolls among those who made some payment to the king. Again in 1278 he answered for the rents of Harestan.

In 1283, the advowson of the church of Horsley was granted to

* Rot. Lit. Claus.

† Pipe Rolls.

the Prior of Lenton in exchange for the advowson of the church of Felmersham (Ely) to himself and his successors.*

In 1285, John Pipard had a grant of Harestan Castle for life.

In 1287, the Abbot of Derby was seized of the mill of Horsley "Super Derwent."†

In 1291, Richard Foliot obtained a patent for a market and a fair at his manor of Horsley, in Derbyshire.‡

The old market cross, undoubtedly erected at this time, stood in the wide place near the entrance to the church yard on the east. The entire basement was remaining until about the year 1830, when the stones were removed and employed in the construction of the new parish school.

In 1299, Jordanus Foliot died, possessed of Harestan Castle, with the soke of Horsley.§

In the year 1300, Geoffry de Sandiacre paid £10 into the exchequer for half the farm of the castle and manor of Harestan.||

In 1307, John de Chaundos was appointed governor of the castle ¶

In 1312, Robert Tybetot paid £22 into the treasury for holding, amongst other estates, the soke of Horsley and Horeston.**

In 1315, Sir Ralph Shirley was appointed governor of the castle.††

In 1318, Robert Tybetot, of the castle of Nottingham, with the King's Mill there, paid £22 for the soke of Horsley and Hores-ton for the last 5 years.

In 1322, Ronald de Pembroke was appointed governor of the castle.††

In 1323, Gerard de Fanacourt seems to have had a grant of Horeston. §§

In 1324, John de Denum was appointed governor of Horeston Castle by the crown.|||

In 1328, the King licensed the Prior of Breadsall to lease for

* Charter Rolls. † Inq Post Mort. ‡ Cal. Rot. Pat. § Cal. Inquis. Mort.

|| Pipe Rolls. ¶ Abbr. Rot. Orig. ** Pipe Rolls.

†† Davies' *History of Derbyshire*. ‡‡ Abbr. Rot. Orig.

§§ Cal. Rot. Pat. |||| Abbr. Rot. Orig.

40 years to Richard Goldyngton, clerk and verger, a messuage and 20 acres of land in Horsley and Horeston.*

In 1329, a patent was issued for Thomas Goldington concerning the Castle of Horeston.†

In 1330, Edward Chaundos was given the custody of Horeston Castle and its appurtenances, rendering to the crown £20 per annum.‡

In 1330, Nicholas de Chaddesden, clerk and warden, with others of the chapel of Chaddesden, died possessed of 14 acres of land in Derby and Horsley, with the manor of Horeston, with remainder to the same Nicholas.§

In 1345, the custody of the castle and manor of Horeston was granted for life to Robert Chaundos.||

In 1348, Henry, nephew to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, created Earl of Derby, obtained a grant (to himself and his heirs male of his body) of this fortress, with the annual rent of £40, issuing out of Litchurch.

In 1375, Edward de Twyford died seized of Horeston Castle.¶

In 1392, John de Holland, third son of Thomas Earl of Kent, had a grant of Horeston Castle for life.

In the same year Henry de Coton, clerk, who held 10 acres of land in Horeston for the prior and convent of Breadsall Park, departed this life.**

In 1453, Henry VI granted to Edmund, Earl of Richmond, and to Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, the castle and lordship of Horeston.††

In 1457, Edmund Hallam, Earl of Richmond, died, possessed (inter alia) of the castle and lordship of Horeston.

In 1514, the castle and manor of Horsley were granted in special tail, to be held by the service of one knight's fee by Henry VIII. to the Duke of Norfolk, being part of his reward for his services at the battle of Flodden Field.

In 1568, Thomas Stanhope was possessed of this castle, from him it descended to the Earls of Chesterfield, one of whom sold

* Abbr. Rot. Orig. † Rot. Pat. ‡ Abbr. Rot. Orig. § Cal. Inq. Mort.

|| Abbr. Rot. Orig. ¶ Cal. Inq. Mort. ** Cal. Inq. Mort. †† Inq. Post. Mort.

the manor and estate, including the castle, to the Sitwell family about the year 1817.

ADDENDA.

Philip Kinder, in his History of Derby, writes :—*

" All y^t I can find by reading or relation about this place is that King James went one day a hunting into Horsley Parke, and from thence in progress to Derby."

In the 4th vol. of the *Reliquary* is given the following instance of longevity :—

" Frances Barton, of Horsley, Derbyshire, died in 1789, aged 107. She was a midwife for 80 years. Her husband for 70 years had been sexton of the parish. They used to say that she had twice brought into the world, and he had twice buried or taken out of the world, the whole parish. It is said she well remembered the Revolution of 1688, and that she danced at a merry making on that occasion."†

About the year 1848, the late Mr. Sam. Else, of Horsley Park, gave me a fine perforated stone hammer, which he discovered with several flint celts, when making a drain below the house some years before. The celts had been given to the children for playthings, and had been lost for years, but the hammer had been used for a "clodding mall" for 30 years, and as such I found it affixed to a long handle in a corner of the cowhouse.

" Have it, my lad? Aye — take it and welcome" was his good natured response to my petition.

In a religious census of Derbyshire, taken in 1676, Horsley is returned as having 293 conformists, with neither papists nor nonconformists.‡

N.B.—The compiler of these notes is indebted to Mr. Pym Yeatman's *Feudal History of Derbyshire* for the extracts from the Pipe Rolls and from some other early documents.

The items for the years 1226, 1287, 1307, 1322, 1324, 1328, 1330, 1345, 1375, and 1453, have been kindly contributed by the Editor.

C. K.

* Kinder's MS., *Reliquary*. † *Derby Mercury*, January 15th, 1790.

‡ *Journal VII.*, 34.

A Picture of the Iron Trade,

(IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY).

BY SIR GEORGE R. SITWELL, BART.



MONGST the MSS. at Renishaw is a letter book kept by George Sitwell, of that place, between July, 1662, and August, 1666, and containing nearly five hundred letters besides accounts. Such of these as relate to domestic life or to public events I hope this winter to print at my press at Scarborough, in a large collection of letters of my own family and of the Sacheverells. But the owner of this book was not only a country gentleman. In company with many squires in the counties of Derby, York, and Nottingham, he added to his fortune, and repaired the breaches in it made by the fines of the civil war, by the manufacture of iron. We have here a complete picture of the iron trade, and so thoroughly has the rather dry and dull subject of the growth of British industry and commerce been neglected by our historians, that I have thought it worth while to gather from this source some of the materials of history. Heavy and technical my article must necessarily be, and it must also be cramped, from the difficulty of forcibly compressing such a mass of material into a narrow and limited space, which forbids the drawing of deductions and of inferences; but it will have served its purpose if it suggests these to some future writer on commercial England.

First, as to the writer. He was born in 1600, and had a minority of about ten years, during which time his mother remarried Henry Wigfall, Esquire, who became his guardian. He was high collector of a subsidy for the hundreds of Scarsdale and

High Peak in 1624. Twice in the reign of Charles the First he was fined in the Star Chamber. His house at Renishaw was, I believe, garrisoned for the hiring ; and he had a protection, in 1644, from Ferdinand, Lord Fairfax, to prevent its being pillaged or plundered. He was heavily and repeatedly fined by the rebel party, and had to compound for his Yorkshire estate. He entered his pedigree in the visitations of 1630 and 1662, was High Sheriff in 1653, died in 1667, and was buried at Eckington, where is a monument to his memory, with kneeling figures of himself and his wife in alabaster. Amongst the men of his time, he had a great reputation for shrewdness and success ; so much so, that, though completely ignorant of the methods of copper-mining, the Earl of Devonshire insisted upon having his advice, and desired him to “ goe a parte ” in the charges and rather doubtful profits of the mines at Wotton. His dealings were on the largest scale. By one bargain, he supplied Lionell Copley with 850 tons of sow iron to the value of £4,533, and he was ready to make five thousand pounds worth of iron bullets for the navy, to buy all the trees which the commissioners were about to sell in Sherwood, paying in plank, to take 20,000 cords from the Marquess of Newcastle, or 10,000 cords and all the wood he had at Clipston. His saws, sugar stoves, and rollers for crushing the cane found a market even so far away as at Barbadoes.

I suppose that he first learnt the trade from his step-father, Henry Wigfall, Esquire (a descendant of the Wigfalls of Carter Hall, and ancestor of the Wigfalls of Renishaw), with whom he was at one time in partnership. Amongst other great iron masters, there are frequent notices of Lionell Copley, Esquire, whose name and family are well-known to Yorkshire historians. Paul Fletcher, of Walton, ancestor of the Jenkinsons of Walton, baronets, seems to have been in the trade. Sir Thomas Osborne is once mentioned as having a good supply of iron, which he was holding till Copley's was sold. Mr. Clayton was the great rival of our merchant (though he had been in partnership with him for certain bargains of wood and iron), and derived much advantage from his influence with some grandees, especially with the Duke

of Newcastle, the purchase of whose wood he monopolised. John Magson had also been in partnership with him, and was now reputed to be worth 25,000 or 26,000 pounds. Mr. Jenings (son in law to Colonel Milward) was at one time reported to have taken Clayton's works, and may well have been nearly related to the founder of the great Jennings' fortune. Captain Mazine, Mr. Westerne, Mr. Blake, Mr. Bullock, and, I think, Mr. Newton, were also manufacturers; but I find no mention of William Simpson, of Renishaw, Francis Barlow, of Sheffield, and Dennis Hayford, of Millington, Co. Chester, whom we know from Hunter to have taken over Copley's ironworks at Wadsley Forge, Rotherham Mill, and Chapeltown Furnace, in the year 1678 or thereabouts.

It was a frequent occurrence for two or more employers to become partners in some big bargain for the purchase of wood or the delivery of iron; and in such cases they conjointly hired or built a furnace or forge, and divided the tools there when the business was finished; or one would contract to supply another with iron or with wood, as, for instance, when the author of these letters undertakes in 1654 to supply Copley with 850 tons, over a period of years.

Though there was much jealousy and ill-feeling between them, yet they were sufficiently alive to their own interest to attempt, with some success, to combine for the purpose of keeping up the price of iron. Prices, indeed, were, during this period, naturally falling from over competition, and I find frequent complaints of the badness of trade. "It proves very sad," writes our merchant, "when iron will not reach £12 p. tunn." This is in July, 1663, and in the same month of the next year he repeats the complaint—"I cannot send any more iron to London this year, it sells pretty well in the country." In December, 1664, Franceys writes from London, that iron is worth £14 per ton, and that he has heard a merchant ask £16. In February, of the next year, George Sitwell says—"I saw a letter yesterday from Mr. Pellett of the rates of iron, wherein he writes some sorts are worth £17, some £16, and that ordinary iron is worth £15 per tunn; truly, I think I shall have

none to send this sumer to London, for now I can sell all I have att £14 10s. od. p. tunn in the Country."

But to get on to the subject of combination. In March, 1663, Copley writes to him, mentioning "the great noise of the cheape rates you sell iron for," and he replies that he thinks of selling no more iron at London till the market mend. In December, of the next year, Copley suggests a meeting, and his correspondent thinks it will be best "to divide the Countrys, and wthall not to undersell such a price as shall be agreed on." An agreement was already in force at this time between them and Clayton, but the latter had broken it, by paying his workmen in iron. In January, 1665, there is a letter to Copley on the same subject : "I heare you doe not like that pposition of selling iron into pticular Countryes as is expressed in the note, and say it will breed a confusion in the delivery of Iron for that wch shall be sould, because it may not be soe good as the other, to wch I answer if I sell any delivr me the worst Iron you have, pvided it be drawne into ordinary flatt barrs, and I will doe the like to you, and this will be a further meanes to restraine us." In May, he writes again to Mr. Blake :—"Mr. Newton would have us raise our Iron, viz., by the whole sale at 15*l.* p. tunn, and by the retale at 16*l.* p. tunn, if you approve of this, and write to me your concurrence, herein by this bearer my sonn, I doe hereby pmise to observe it, though Mr. Bullock decline it." In the same month he writes to Copley, confirming the proposed agreement as to bar iron ; but as concerned rod iron the former agreement was to hold good.

The position of the workmen at this period was much better and much less degraded than it was at the commencement of the "so-called" Nineteenth Century. Charitable feeling, of which there are many evidences in this letter book, is outside the scope of my article, and of course we hear more of the workmen when in trouble than we do when they were quietly satisfying their employers. The crapper, at Staveley, steals a sheep of Mr. Frechville, which his employer has to make good ; a charcoal carrier sells part of his burden ; iron pots are found at the miller's house,

and “without peradventure he hath partners.” A poor fyner is arrested for some dishonesty by Copley, and cast into prison. But the condition of the labourers was not a degraded one, nor was it hopeless of improvement. The work of a good workman commanded a higher price, and there was some, such as sawmakers and potters, who turned out articles which could not be made without them. In consequence, they knew their own value, were able to dictate their own terms, and even from small beginnings to become merchants on their own account. In November, 1664, there is a letter to Mr. Blake complaining that “yor clerke who takes in yor nailes begins very unhandsomely. He was lately at Eckington amongst my sonns workmen, and would have entised some of them away. I suppose it was without yor Maistrs or yor privity.” In April, 1665, Copley makes the suggestion that neither he nor Francis Sitwell shall interfere with each other’s workmen. These extracts show clearly the competition to secure the services of the best workmen, and that they could make their own terms the following bears witness: “When my workman (now in Staffordshire) that makes them (*i.e.*, sugar.stows) comes, that I may know what he will have for his labour.”

It was very common to make bargains by which the workmen received in return for their labour some article of commerce, and thus reaped an extra profit. As an example of this, two charcoal carriers bargain to carry from Bushy Park to Winfield furnace at 10d. per load and 10s. over, to be paid all in iron at 13*l*s per ton. In the same year Geo. and Sam. Row contracted to buy iron at £5 per ton, and to pay for it in charcoal at 18s. per load. George Sitwell makes a bargain with his best sawmaker “to let him have iron at Plesley Forge at £14 10s. per tunn, for every tunn he is to sett in eight dozen of good whipp saws, of which said eight dozen three dozen to be seven foot saws. He is to pay the charge what they shall lye in carrying to London, before he takes them away from the place where they are sett in. I am to send them to my factor in London, and to give him notice that he (the sawmaker) may goe and sell them.”

I find mention of the following furnaces and forges. Foxbrooke

Furnace, near Renishaw, was built in 1652. The ironstone for its use was fetched from Staveley, and large quantities of saw iron were sold from it to Lionel Copley, Esquire, and pots, mortars, and pans cast there. Staveley Furnace and Forge were hired from John Freshville, but the lessee was much troubled by want of wood for fuel. North Winfield Furnace was supplied with charcoal from Bushy Park, and I find 409 tons of saw iron turned out there in May, 1662, and in May, 1666, 120 tons sold at £5 3s. 4d. per ton. The Upper and the Nether Forges at Pleasley were being worked before 1655. In 1662 they were presented as a nuisance at Nottingham Assizes, by reason of the stopping of the river. Saws and brewers' squares were made here; and at one time our writer was sub-letting these forges to another ironmaster, Mr. Clayton. Lionel Copley, Esq., was renting Wadsley Forge from George Sitwell, in May, 1660, at £8 6s. 8d per month. Carberton Forge was hired by our writer from John Moseley. In May, 1662, there were 193 tons of sow iron here, and this and the tools were divided between the lessee and Mr. Clayton, they having been partners in some bargain for wood and iron. In April, 1663, the former was threatened with a fine by the Court of Justice in Eyre for the forest; but feared nothing, as no work had been done at the forge since the Act of Oblivion. Cuckney Forge was built by him in 1662, and on the abandonment of the Carberton Forge, the sow iron there was conveyed to it. The ground landlord was the Marquess of Dorchester, and it was taken for four years at a rent of £72 10s. od. per annum, and compensation at the end of the term for building and repairs.

Clipston Forges, Stanley Forge, and the Stone Forge are also mentioned, but I do not know by whom they were held. The slitting mill at Renishaw was sub-let to Isaac Fenthams, a servant or clerk.

At the furnaces the iron ore was reduced, and cast-iron goods, such as chimney plates, mortars, and sugar rollers were made. I find a payment of £127 10s. od. to the ironstone getters at Staveley, for 300 tons of sow iron, at 8s. 6d. per ton, and another for 36 dozen of ironstone brought to Foxbrooke Furnace at

7s. 6d. per dozen. Pitt coals are once mentioned, and, indeed, I am at a loss to explain the presence of three loads of pitt coles at Renishaw slitting mill in 1662; but I believe that wood charcoal was always the fuel used at furnaces, as well as at forges. A bargain for standing timber was made, and it was felled, wheeled together, and turned into charcoal on the spot; and thence carried by hand, probably in baskets, to its destination. Coles that were coled and left in the forest are mentioned in 1663, and the payment of £13 for the coleing of 130 loads of coles. On January the 19th, 1662, John Barlow, the elder and younger, were hired to carry charcoal to be made that summer, in Bushy Parke, to Winfield Furnace, at 10d. per load, and 10s. over, and to the same place from a wood, called Broome Riddings, at 1s. per load; all to be paid in iron at Plesley Forge. In June, 1662, George and Sam Row engage to sell charcoal at 18s. per load, to be paid in sow iron at £5 per ton. In one case a charcoal carrier dishonestly sold some of his burden, and was not detected till long afterwards.

Since writing the above, I have found a note in an earlier account, which I append in full. "1649. Paid for sawing wood for 5 char-cole waines, 8s. Paid for makeing 5 char-cole waines, £1 10s od. I had two charcole waines wch I made before, besides those wch formerly belonged to Staly." The cost of carriage was the greatest item, for in the same year, 1649, I find £25 paid for coleing 240 loads of coles, and £60 paid for carrying them from the Reidfield to Staveley.

Work at the furnaces was, of course, only done in the winter. In February, 1662, our iron master had made 300 tons at the furnace he was then working at, but would continue to blow a good while. On the 13th of October, 1662, he began to blow at Foxbrooke Furnace, and blew out the 6th of April, 1663, and made at this blast 358 tons and 5 stone. There are several complete lists of tools at the furnaces, comprising all the parts of the bellows and weighing machine, besides barrows, for myne, sinders, and cole; many baskets in which I suppose charcoal or ironstone had been carried: moulds, limestone hammers, lime-

stone plates, and plates to blend sand upon. On one occasion the furnace dam broke and drowned a neighbour's land, increasing its fertility, but giving occasion for a large claim for damages.

For the building of a forge a considerable capital was required. George Sitwell, in February, 1664, writes to the Marquess of Newcastle that if he may have a lease of 21 years of the land and water course necessary, he will build, at his own expense, the forge workmen's houses, with dams, gopts, and ways (Mr. Clayton saith his cost £800), pay two years' rent for a fine, and leave all standing at the end of the term. I find a list of building and repairs at Cuckney Forge in 1662 and 1663, which gives a good picture of it. Forty-seven pounds, ten shillings was spent on carpenters work, and 3s. 6d. to the labourers at the iron house ; 10s. for broom for thatch, and 12s. 6d. to the thatcher for 12½ days' work ; 3s. 4d. for leading clay ; £3 6s. 8d., and 14s. 6d. more for repairing the workmen's houses and coal place, and for stoops and reakes for it. There is a complete list of the tools in the upper and nether forge at Plesley in 1665, amongst which I notice the fyner bellows and wheels, a weigh beam to weigh sows, the hammer wheel and anvil, chafery bellows and wheels, a loop hammer, shingling tongs, morriss bars, hirsts on the helvses, breys, brasses, sledges, ringers, quasses, maundrells, a kaywedge, and a furgon hammer. At each forge there was a clerk's chamber. At one deserted forge, perhaps at Carberton, the forebays and damhead were left standing at the command of the Marquess of Newcastle, who intended to make a fishpool there. The work at the forges was done in the early part of the year, in order that the goods might go to the water in summer, for it was very difficult to carry them in winter, even at a double charge.

According to Hunter, the historian of Hallamshire and South Yorkshire, who took much of his information on this subject from Evelyn, the devastation of the English forests in the latter half of the seventeenth century, was due to the needs of the iron manufacturers. However, I find that the largest and finest trees in Sherwood were devoted to the furnishing planks for the navy ; and, indeed, in all, or nearly all, sales of standing timber the best

trees were reserved. For coleing, the cordwood offal wood, tops and lopps were made use of, and the giants of Sherwood and the Rivelin were rather sacrificed to repair the great losses in the Dutch war, or to supply timbers for building purposes.

In February, 1664, it is the intention to cut down 2000 trees in Sherwood, and all that are useful (*i.e.* will make planks) for the navy, possibly 3000 in all, the tops, lops, and offal may be worth £500 or near it. Our iron merchant was anxious to buy these trees, and would pay in planks if necessary; and a tedious course of bargaining, lasting from January, 1663, to May, 1665, or even longer, commences, and throws much light on the waste of the public service, and the extreme corruption and venality of the officials of the period, every one of whom had his price. The author of these letters was engaged in a quarrel with the Marquis of Newcastle over the woods at Clipston, which had been confirmed to him, Paul Fletcher and others, by Lord Mansfield on the 13th September, 1656; and in consequence his rival, Mr. Clayton, was able to purchase all the wood sold from the Newcastle estates, though at a lower price. In January, 1664, George Sitwell wrote to offer Newcastle £2000 for 10,000 cords of wood, saying that Clayton had had as much for only half that sum; or he would take 20,000 cords and pay £500 yearly till all was paid for. Evelyn once mentions him as buying wood in Hallamshire. "In Sheffield Parke, two years since, Mr. Sitwell with Jo. Magson did choose a tree, which, after it was cut, and laid aside flat upon level ground, Samuel Stainforth, a keeper, and Edmund Murphy, both on horseback, could not see over the tree one another's hat crowns. This tree was afterwards sold for twenty pounds." There is also an original letter, dated 10th March, 1656, from H. Howard (Duke of Norfolk) ordering George Markham to close with Mr. Sitwell's offer, and "thatt at Mr. Sitwell's calling or sending for it, a doe be kild and delivered him, wch custome I would have him take notice yt I meane to continue every winter this seven yeares at least." He had other means of supply in the park and woods of the manor of Eckington, and I find him buying wood of Captain Barber at Barlow Lees and of

Lord Scarsdale. Of the latter he had $397\frac{1}{2}$ cords on the third August, 1660, and $502\frac{1}{2}$ cords in July, 1662. Cordwood was worth from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per cord, which I suppose included the cutting at 15d. per cord, and good trees were valued at ten shillings, or above.

In 1648 wood was dearer, and I find five or six shillings per cord paid, out of which eighteenpence represented the cost of cutting, and sixpence the payment for cording it.

From the forges and fuel, I pass to the articles manufactured. When anything of a strange or new pattern was ordered, pack threads of the height and compass were sent by post, and "models" or "characters" upon paper. Specimens were sent from London by sea, via Hull, or a workman was sent up to London to view them. For the satisfaction of having a servant sent down to view the first that were made, the manufacturer was willing to let him lie at his house, and to pay half the costs of the journey, which indeed only amounted to thirty shillings for travelling down and up again. In one case moulds for chimney plates came down from town by Nottingham wagon.

SOW IRON was made in very large quantities, and ought to be of a good grey colour, and malleable to cut or drill. If it was necessary to make it tougher, the amount of "myne" was abated. By a bargain of the 28th October, 1654, our merchant contracted to sell to Lionel Copley, Esquire, 850 tons of sow iron for £5 6s. 8d. per ton, to be delivered and paid for over a period of six years, namely, from the 1st May, 1660, to the 1st May, 1666. It was made chiefly at Foxbrooke. In May, 1666, he sells to Mr. Ralph Smith 120 tons at £5 3s. 4d. A sow weighed from one ton two stone to one ton one cwt. one stone.

CHIMNEY PLATES, or chimney backs, were an important item of manufacture at the furnaces. Mr. Trubshaw, of Birmingham, and his brother, an ironmonger, of London, contracted to buy 30 ton weight in October, 1664, at £7 5s. od. per cwt. Three moulds, the king's arms, the flower pot, and the Phoenix, were sent down from London, and the work was turned out as light as could be, considering the deep cutting of the moulds. The

manufacturer writes "I stood by whilst some were cast and call'd of the ffounder to make them thin and light soe that one or two had holes in the worke, and not fitt to be sent." This bargain led to others, for, in April, 1666, 362 back plates were sent to the Trubshaws. A few were also sent into Lincolnshire. I find a list also of plates made in the blast, which began the 6th November, 1661, and given away to friends, namely, one each to Mr. Poole, Mr. Wright, Mr. Bradshaw, my son Francis, Mrs. Jardien, and two for the maker's own use. In his letter to Mr. Marriott of the 28th November, 1664, he writes "I heare you are a builder, so that I purpose to send your wife a chimney back as soon as our Derbyshire ways are passable."

SUGAR CANE ROLLERS, for grinding sugar canes, were made round and hollow like a drum, and were usually sold at £27 per set of three and weighed 18 cwt. They had to be wedged hard, so that they might be tough. In September, 1663, a specimen roller of every sort was sent from London, and a packthread of the height and compass.

SUGAR STOWS OR STOVES. In December, 1662, our merchant is bargaining to make £500 or £600 worth of stows for boiling sugar, and sends up to London a character or model upon paper of his design. They are to be 2 feet 10 inches high, 2 feet 8 inches long, 20 inches wide, 1 inch thick, and every one to weigh about 10 cwt. One side and one end is to be open. The letter is worth quoting in full.

S^r, I hope you have mine of ye 13 instant, this is cheifly to bring a Character of ye stowes, how they are to be made as I apprehend, and it is y^e enclosed paper, wch is a fourth pte of ye compass of ym. y^e height is 8 inches & $\frac{1}{2}$, ye lenth 8 inches, and ye breath 5 inches. I neither know nor can imagine wt use is to be made of ym, for nothing can be boyled in ym because one end is open, and if they were to make a fire in, and soe another vessell to be set upon ym to boyle suger, they might as well be made in severall plates, w^{ch} would be much easier to be dune; however, if they must be of yt fashion, this I say is little or nothing to purpose if I be well paid, notwithstanding I desire to be informed how they are to be used. For they seeme such uselesse things, yt if they should not bee taken when they are made I should be a vast looser in makeing ym, therefore I thinke it necessaire ye Gent. should give bond to take ym when they are made well and marchantable

without crackes : and it will be requisite to article yt ye Gent. send one downe to see ym when we begine to make ym, yt they be right and such as he would have, wch will a voyd disputes and differences when they are to be delivered, ye charge up and downe cannot be greate, and whilst he is in ye country he shall lye at my house ; ye charge up and downe cannot be above thirty shill : I will be content to leave one half of it rather then not to have one to come.

I marvaile why they should be higher then long, pray you aske whether it would not be as well to make them two foote 8 inches high, and two foote 10 inches long, wch is ye same compasse. I suppose you take ye measure within ye vessell, and yt an inch difference in ye measure anyway would make no difference, at present no more, but yt I am

yo: freind to serve you,

Renishaw, ye 16. x ber 1662.

G. S.

In February, 1663, the bargain is made for 40 tons weight of them at £16 per ton. The buyer is a sugar baker.

IRON BULLETS.—In October, 1665, some on behalf of the Navy are “tampering” with him, offering £8 10s. per ton for 200 or 300 tons of shot. In return he makes a definite offer to supply 300 or 400 tons of iron bullets at £10 per ton, delivered at Hull, and when the letter book ends he is in hope of selling 500 tons.

POTS, MORTARS, AND PANS were also cast in large quantities at the furnaces. In November, 1664, sixty pounds worth of pots and pans were sold at Foxbrooke, besides a few waster (*i.e.*, defective) pots. In the same year Will Langley, the potter, cast there pots and pans to the weight of 2 tons 18 cwt. 6 stone 12 lbs., which, at £13 per ton, comes to £38 5s. 3d. A few days after 221 pots and two mortars are sent to London.

In June, 1664, 9 tons 17 cwt. of weights were sent to London, and 1 cwt. 2 stone of rings to fit them with. The price to be paid was £8 per ton. I find also a few tons of share moulds and sow mettle brushes sold into Lincolnshire.

I now come to the product of the forges.

BAR IRON was made in large quantities, sometimes out of old hammered iron guns. In September, 1662, 1,529 bars were sent to London, and weighed nearly thirty-two tons. Clout iron

was, I suppose, a variety of bar iron ; it was 4 or 5 inches broad, and thin.

SLITT IRON.—In March, 1663, John Finch, of Dudley, in the County of Worcester, bought ten tons of slitt iron, to be delivered at Nottingham Bridge, by the long weight, at £14 8s. per ton. In April of the next year he bought fourscore ton at £14 10s.

FLAT IRON was sent to London in small quantities ; fifteen tons in August, 1662, and ten tons in September, at £12 per ton, and discount for six months. In January, 1663, our merchant offered to sell Mr. Pellet thirty tons of broad flat iron at £11 cash. In March of the same year ten tons are sold to him, two to Mr. Steel, and five to Mr. Western, at £11 per ton and one month's discount.

IRON PLATES of two kinds were manufactured, namely, thin broads and short broads. The latter were 4 feet long, and 10, 12, or 14 inches broad. Twenty tons of short broads were ordered for London, in February, 1662, of fourteen inches breadth, at fourteen pounds per ton. A year later five tons were sold in London, and in December, 1664, six tons went to Lincolnshire.

BREWER'S SQUARES.—In August, 1662, fifteen tons were sent to London, to be sold at £12 10s. or £12 per ton, and three months' discount. In September, 1663, Mr. Westerne ordered six tons of brewer's squares, some six, some seven, and some eight feet long.

SAWS, which were of many kinds, such as long saws, ordinary and block saws, whip saws, pegg saws, cross cast saws, were perhaps the most important product of the forges, and found a market in the colonies as well as at London. They were marked with letters, and as one or two workmen were more successful than the rest in making them, their saws commanded a higher price, and in consequence buyers chose by the mark and not by the goodness.

In August, 1662, six dozen of long saws were sent to London, but did not sell readily. However, on the 20th of October,

twelve dozen more (seven long and five ordinary) were despatched, and had not arrived by the 14th of March. In June, 1663, sixteen dozen were sent of large, ordinary, and block, all marked F. F., and in August thirteen dozen of the same kinds. In December twenty-nine dozen, and in June of the next year twenty-two dozen, besides three dozen of short saws, marked T. C. In the next month, twenty-eight dozen and nine dozen more "bound up with hay ropes and sallow twigs in the topp of them." In October, 1664, three dozen, and in December thirty-seven dozen. In the following year a smaller quantity was sold. Long saws were at least six feet long, perhaps longer, and I find that they sold at £2 18s. or £3 per dozen. Ordinary ones fetched £2 7s. or £2 8s.

It is of more interest to follow the saws that emigrated to Barbadoes. In 1660, George, the son of our merchant, despatched twenty-seven dozen of 6-foot whip saws, consigned to Mr. John Searle, a merchant there, and paid for freight of them £5 10s., and for "portidge and wharfidge" 7s. In May, 1663, nothing had been heard of them, and exactly a year later the father writes to Mr. Searle and Mr. Newton (who were merchants, and had furnaces for boiling sugar) hoping that they have arrived safely, and that the saws are disposed of. In November, 1664, fourteen dozen and four saws came back from Barbadoes, and as they would no doubt be very rusty, a smith was to be got to black them. Fourteen hundred weight of sugar came at the same time in payment for those that were sold; for at this time, in the absence of exchanges and foreign investments, imports and exports really balanced each other. In July, 1665, nine dozen of "those old wandering saws" were disposed of, and in August the remainder.

I suppose the sale of the sugar was profitable, as in September, 1665, 7,232 pounds weight (that is, three punches) of Muscavados sugar arrived, and six bags of cotton wool. This was a fresh deal, and I do not know with what article of commerce it was eventually paid for. One hundred weight of the sugar was to have been sent down to Renishaw, but it proved too coarse, and

though it could have been better sold at Hull, was eventually all disposed of to a grocer in London.

Of smaller articles, I find that hammers were sold at £7 per ton, and a few smoothing irons were made.

NAILS were made on a large scale by Francis Sitwell, the eldest son, at Gainsborough, and he had workmen in Eckington also. Between May, 1665, and October, 1666, his father sent iron to Bawtry for him to the value of £830; this was almost entirely slit iron, which I suppose was the raw material for nailmaking. The trade, under the management of agents, was for many years afterwards a large source of revenue to his widow and family. He sent a large consignment of nails to Barbadoes, and in May, 1666, had sugar and cotton wool in return to the value of £40 16s. 10d. This was very probably the three punches and six bags mentioned above.

GUNS were also made in Derbyshire. In February, 1662, Mr. Clayton was making guns which report said were to be sent into Holland: "Wherein its said Sir Sachevile Crew is instrumentall to him by vertue of a patent he hath from his Matie."

The iron goods, turned out by forge and by furnace, were first carried over land to Mr. Jerome Phillips, the agent at Bawtry, and this had to be in summer, for in winter it was difficult even at a double charge. I find £1 2s. paid for the carriage of ten tons of iron pots to that place. Phillips consigned them to Tomson, the agent at Hull. In September, 1662, the former is paid eight guineas for the freight of 1,529 bars and six bundles of saws (in all thirty-two tons) from Bawtry to Hull. In January following, twelve dozen saws which ought to have been delivered at Gainsborough are lost, and the sender writes, "I have a jealousie of him who receaves it and sends it from Bawtry, he is growne a careless fellow, soe that I am resolved to have noe more to doe with him." To Phillips succeeded Matthew Lambe, and in July, 1663, he is blamed for having sent iron to Hull in "open catches to the great hazard of loosing it," for, as Leonard Cowley writes, "one was run upon ground, and had continued so for four dayes,

and whether it be now gotten off or noe I know not." Robert Steele, in consequence, takes his place, and has orders to send all the iron to Mr. Tomson, at Hull, in keels, and not in open catches. In February, 1665, George Sitwell writes—"I will send one to Bawtry to hasten away the plates, but know not how longe it may be before a vessell come thither wch goes through to Hull, for usually they are smaller vessels, and unlade at Stockwith into greater, wch is about seven miles from Bawtry." In January, 1662, saws which had been long since sent from Bawtry cannot be heard of, but are lying frost bound by the way : " Its not amiss they were not at Hull, for there is a shipp cast away wherin its pbable they might have beene." The freight of saws from Bawtry to Hull was sixpence per dozen, but on another occasion 5s. 3d. for a ton containing sixteen dozen ; 12s. 3d. was paid for the carriage of two ton of pots over the same route.

The iron, upon arriving at Hull, was forwarded by Tomson to Ralph Franceys at the White Hart, Fryday Street, London, a cousin of our merchant's. The Dover dues being paid, it was landed at Porter's Quay, the porters informed Franceys, and his man came and weighed it. I find that the freight of saws from Hull to London was one shilling per dozen, the wharfage and portage came to threepence per dozen ; and Franceys or the man who procured them to be sold had the usual commission of £1 10s. per cent. for factorage, and sixpence per dozen in addition.

The ironmongers who bought were Westerne and Charles Harvey, near the Dice Key, in Thames Street ; Brice, of the same street ; John Roper, at the King's Arms, in the little Minories ; Thomas Cooper, a quaker, at the Dripping Pan, in Great Wood Street ; Andrew Trubshaw, of Cole Harber, and his brother James Trubshaw, of Birmingham ; Mr. Sled, of Southwark ; Pellet and Collier, Haver and Ingrain, Thomas Pemberton and his partner John Finch ; Nunn and Salter, Hugh Mason, James Clarke, Spencer, Strickland, Billing, Tyler, and Cromwell. I find so many tradesmen with families located at Inns in London,

that I am inclined to suspect that these were rather used as coffee houses or clubs than as residences.

But iron was sold in the country as well as at London. Large quantities were bought at the furnaces. Bar iron was sent to Sheffield, and to Boston, in Lincolnshire, and in greater amounts was delivered at Nottingham Bridge, and at Derby. The smaller articles, such as saws, were sent occasionally by wagon, in one instance from Bredsal to London.

There were no country bankers in those days, and the work which they now undertake had to be performed by every man for himself. Money was sometimes sent by the carrier, for I find fifty pounds in one journey, and nearly as much in two others, brought from London by Hemingway, the Chesterfield carrier: but bills of exchange or returns were invariably made use of. Returns from London could easily be obtained at Chesterfield or Sheffield by anyone well-known in those towns, but a comparative stranger would get a friend to send his servant to direct him to the likely people. Occasionally, however, we find someone "labouring" to get a bill without success. In order to make the process clear, I give a few extracts.

G. S. to Mr. Copley, febri: 1: 1663.

Sr, I have yours of this date wherin was this enclosed bill, wch I send you back, for I have none occasion for mony at London, but have some there wch I would gett returned for my more then ordinary occasions at prsent for mony here; yf you please to lett your servants looke about they may finde returnes:

G. S. to Lionell Copley, March 16: 1665.

" You talke of 200 li you have att London which will be due before the 24th of this moneth, why doe you not looke about to get it returnd. if you will send Tho: Blake to Chesterfield the next Saturday Tho: Starky shall goe alonge with him to assist him."

G. S. to Cosen ffranceys August 27 1664.

" This day fortnight John Finch the Ironmonger will be with you, and hath faithfully pmised to pay six hundred pounds to you, for iron wch he bought of me; I have contrived it soe that it will be noe trouble to you, but onely to goe into Paules Churchyard to one M^r Joseph Sheldon who lives at the Golden Kay there, and tell him you have order from me to see soe much paid to him for my Cosen Jnr. Roger Allestrey's use. M^r Jeremie Halfhid

Mr Porter's ptner at the Naked Boy in Paternoster Row hath entreated me to accept of a Bill from my Lord Scarsdale for an hundred pounds to be pd to Mr Halfhid, wch I entreat you to doe when you have soe much of myne : he tells me my Lord ougut it him a great while ; he hath laboured a long time to gett a bill, & now at length hath prvailed."

Occasionally the bills were not accepted ; the person upon whom they were drawn was out of town ; and when, after some delay, he returned did not find the money, though frequently called upon for it. They were usually payable at seven, eight, or fourteen days sight.

The rate of interest for borrowed money was at this time artificially kept down by legislation to 5 per cent., a figure unnaturally low for a country in which commerce and wealth were rapidly increasing. By an Act passed shortly before December, 1665, all persons who should furnish his Majesty with goods or necessities for the navy were to receive 6 per cent per annum on the value until the account were paid, an indication that the lawful rate of interest was below this figure. But economic laws, or, as we now more truly term them, economic tendencies, when banished to the planetary system have a way of returning with meteoric violence ; and we accordingly find that, in addition to this 5 per cent., a mysterious gratuity was often expected or paid. Twice I find it paid without remark, and once a borrower returns the loan, as he has heard that the lender expects something beyond the interest. Money, which was easily lent, was not, however, in general so easily recovered, as witness a shoal of letters to Lionell Copley, who invariably defaulted at the last moment, after the most convincing promises. When a lucky and experienced creditor received back the amount of his loan he returned to the bearer the purses in which it was contained.

Land was the only investment for trade profits which were not required for the enlargement of business, or for the advancement in life of a merchant's sons, and twice in the course of these letters there is a reference to the purchase of land. It is possible, however, that a large amount of ready money was kept in the curious oaken chest which has just been discovered

at Renishaw, unless this was intended for the concealment of arms in the Civil War, or of title deeds. This chest is evidently later in date than 1600, because it is an insertion between the joists of the floor, and not part of the original design. It is clamped together and to the joists on either side by strong bands of iron fastened by very ancient nails, and was probably covered by a sliding board. I have sent a short account and measurements of it to the *Reliquary*.

Barrows at Haddon Fields, Derbyshire.

BY JOHN WARD.

 F my reader has ascended the Lathkil Valley—one of the fairest in Derbyshire—he will recollect Conksbury Bridge, a short mile below the conspicuous village of Upper Haddon. The elevated tract of pasture land, bleak and uninteresting, as is usually the case with these Peak toplands, stretching out from the right-hand side of this part of the valley towards Bakewell and Haddon Hall, is known as Haddon Fields, and some 70 years ago was open moorland. The barrows were in a field immediately above the bridge, and marked Haddon Bank on the Ordnance Survey.

It was here, last August, that some labourers engaged in collecting stone to repair a wall, and to construct a “mere” (a local term for the saucer-shaped ponds of the district—usually lined with stone), broke into a cist containing a human skeleton, the skull of which was unfortunately smashed in the proceeding. Notwithstanding its careful interment, and the obviously artificial character of the cist,—constructed partly of gritstone slabs (a stone not found nearer than two miles away), it was regarded as merely the skeleton of a sheep ! The larger slabs were broken into suitable blocks for building purposes, and thrown amongst the stones which had formed the slight rising of the ground above the cist,—for the reader must know that these mounds were scarcely visible, their upper parts having been cleared away long ago—perhaps at the time of the enclosure. The smaller materials and sods were then replaced, and thus the skeleton was covered up again. Fortunately one of the men doubting this

sheep hypothesis, secured fragments of the skull and leg and arm-bones, and brought them to Dr. Greenhough, of Youlgreave, who at once pronounced them human. Without delay, he repaired to the spot, where he picked up (to quote his words) "several pieces of bone—two cervical vertebrae, and also a large lumbar one, with a portion of the scapula, and several fragments of skull; also a piece of iron, very much rusted, and in the form of a hook."

The next day he had the site carefully cleared, and found much of the skeleton still remaining; the upper parts, however, were disturbed and scattered—no doubt by the labourers in breaking the gritstone slabs; but, to judge from his sketch, the lower parts were *in situ*, and fully indicated the mode of burial. The corpse had been laid on its right side, with the head to the west, in a contracted attitude; but instead of the knees being brought up towards the chest, as is usually the case in such burials, it took the oriental attitude of sitting upon the feet, the feet being in a straight line with the body. The exact position of the arms and hands is uncertain. The skeleton lay upon a bed of chert-fragments, with a few pieces of limestone and sandstone, which showed signs of the action of fire. There were also one or two pieces of ironstone. This bed was somewhat below the natural surface, yet not deep enough to allow the depression to be called a grave. As we subsequently found elsewhere in the field scattered fragments of chert, immediately below the vegetable mould, it was suggested that this would account for the bed in question. But it is clear from Dr. Greenhough's account that it was more than a mere sprinkling of chert; and, besides, it was "made ground," since immediately below it were found the core and part of the skull of an ox, and near to it a long bone, much decayed (probably a rib of the same animal), touching which was a small lump of charcoal, which crumbled to bits when handled—a further evidence of fire. At a little distance, laterally, from the skeleton, were the lower jaw-bone of pig, and several teeth of ox,* and others of sheep or goat. Besides these were fragments of bone and several pig's teeth, in various positions, near the

*Professor B. Dawkins identifies it as *Bos Longifrons*.

skeleton, several of which appear to have been split for the sake of the marrow, and two short tubular pieces (from the leg-bones of sheep?) which, to judge from their polished and worn surfaces, must have been used as instruments of some sort.

Although the cist was entirely removed, there can be no doubt, not only of its existence the day before, but of its unusually careful construction. The limestone slabs were, as a rule, very thin, and well-shaped—ranging from 18 to 26 or more inches in length, and having no traces of trimming. The gritstone slabs were thicker, and, as already remarked, foreign to the immediate district.

No traces of pottery, or flint implements, were found. The iron hook was turned up by the men; but from what could be gathered from them, it was not in the cist, and probably had nothing to do with the interment. Although considerably rusted, it is not so much so as one would expect, if it had been underground from the date of the interment,—in fact, one has but to inspect the iron of the Bateman collection at Sheffield to see the truth of this. It is said that this Haddon Bank was a favourite gipsy camping-ground before the enclosure; and if this be so, it will furnish a reasonable explanation of its presence.

Thus the matter stood for several weeks—the iron hook figuring meanwhile in the short newspaper notices as “the handle of a sword” in one local paper, and as “part of a barrow,”—the correspondent evidently missing the exact nature of the *barrow* in this case—in another. At length the writer accompanied the Doctor to the site, when their attention was called to a fragment of a quern (to be described in due course), amongst the *débris* of the barrow; and a closer inspection of the broken gritstone slabs brought out the fact that they had been used for some purpose,—the surfaces being worn smooth, and the edges rounded. This might be attributed to “weathering,” but it must be remembered that it is a peculiarity of this stone that it either remains unaffected when underground, or else perishes *throughout* its substance, thereby becoming soft and crumbly. As an example of the former, the writer noted a small gritstone slab (that probably had formed part of the cist itself), as rough and sharp as if it had only just been

quarried. These worn slabs were perfectly sound and extremely hard, and their smooth surfaces had an earthy ferruginous discolouration, which slightly penetrated the stone; they were also dinted in places, as though by hammering. One slab (which, when the pieces were collected together, measured 19 by 18 inches, and about five or six inches thick), had several grooves from one-eighth to one-quarter inch broad on its smooth surface, evidently caused by sharpening some pointed instrument,—the hollow in breadth-section being V-shaped.

We then turned our attention to three of the other low mounds in the field. The first, a small circular mound, about 180 feet to the west of the above, gave no signs of an interment, although we cleared nearly all of it away, and dug down to the undisturbed ground. Only a few splinters of bone and stag's horn were picked up. The next, about half-way between the above, covered a larger area, the circular sweep of which was most noticeable, except on the south side, where were signs of the mound having been on some former occasion dug into. We cleared out the central region, and soon found evidence of its artificial character in two small pieces of grit-stone, one of which was smoothened on one side, and a fragment of pottery. Fragments of bone were picked up—one possibly human, and a large limestone slab, which may have formed part of a cist at one time, but it was very evident that the barrow had been previously rifled. The fragment of pottery (which is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick), has not been submitted to an expert, but all I have shown it to, consider it Romano-Celtic: however this may be, it is of quite a different colour and paste from the "Celtic" pottery of the barrows. Internally its paste is of a light brick red colour, but which changes to a pale orange at the surfaces, which are rough and devoid of glaze; and quartz-sand, to probably the extent of 25 per cent., is present. It must have belonged to a globular bowl of some eight or nine inches in diameter, and wheel-made: this is clearly indicated by *striæ* on the inner surface. Bateman records the occasional presence of "red pottery"—presumably of the same kind as the above, and also of wheel-made pottery in the barrows of the district, but in no case do we read of them as associated with "Celtic"

interments. In the Sheffield Museum is "a narrow-necked vessel of red clay" (in Bateman's "Catalogue"—"A Romano-British Vase"), which accompanied an extended interment (Saxon?) at Bruncliff, with which was an iron knife. So far as the writer recollects, its material was very similar to the fragment in question.

Our next mound was a very small one to the south of the first barrow; it gave no results at all, nor any signs of being artificial.

We must now return to the first barrow. The sex of the skeleton could not be satisfactorily determined, but it undoubtedly belonged to a person in the earlier part of middle life, of slender build and short stature,—the femur being $17 \frac{3}{4}$ inch, which, when calculated as 27·5 per cent. of the whole stature in life, gives a result of 5 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches for the latter.

All the skull fragments (of which there were several dozens) that could be found, were carefully collected by Dr. Greenhough; but it was impossible to reconstruct more than the calvaria—*less* its basal bones, and much of its sides. The writer in putting the fragments together, observed two sets of fractures,—the one recent—the work of the labourers, and the other consisting of several bold fractures (one transversely from the one temporal bone to the other), indicative of some remote breakage of the skull. It is, to use words of Sir William Turner of Edinboro', to whom it was submitted—"an excellent example of a Dolicho-cephalic skull, belonging to a pre-Saxon race"; and he decides the sex as male, his reasons being,—

1. "The massiveness of the supra-orbital arch—always more pronounced in the male skull, and well shown in this specimen;
2. The prominence of the superciliary ridges—also well seen here; and
3. The absence of a bulging outwards of the occipital bone, superior to the external occipital protuberance."*

In the lateral aspect the contour line presents the usual oval curve—at first, almost vertical for an inch above the supra-orbital arch, and then it takes a sharp, but rapidly diminishing curve until it reaches its

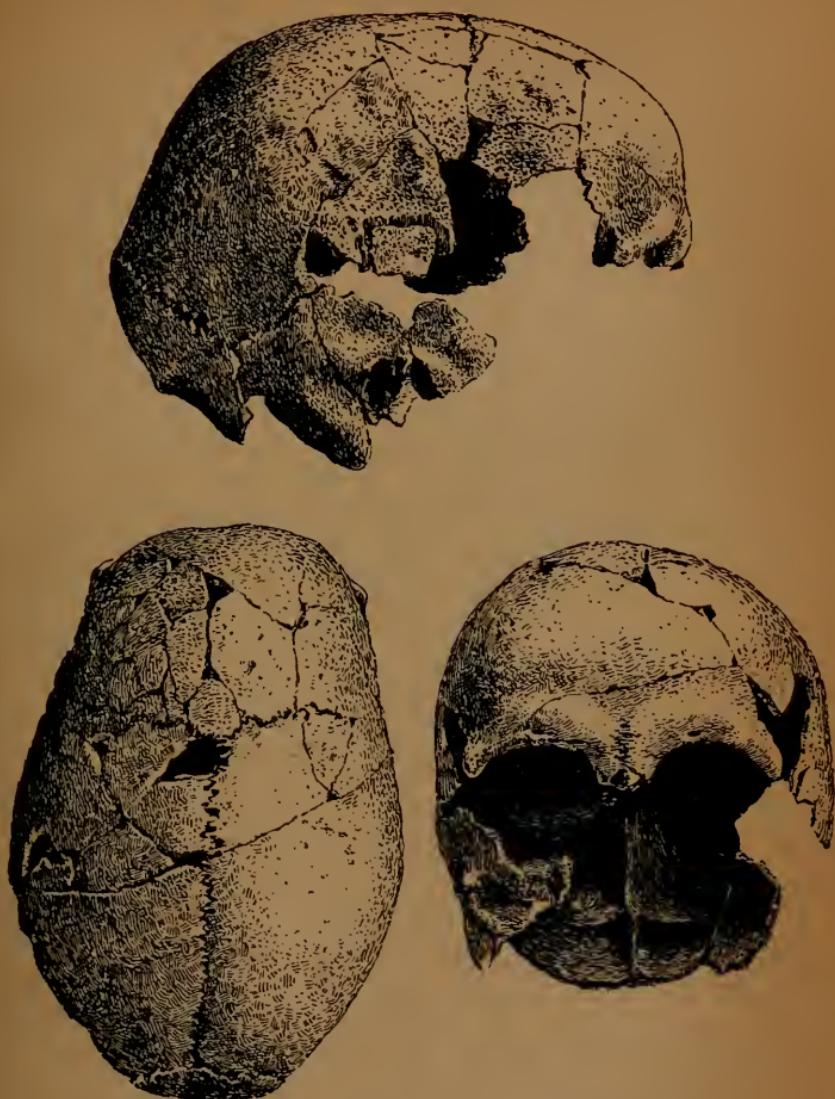
* This latter statement I do not understand: it seems to me to be just the reverse of the case.

highest level at the juncture of the coronal and sagittal sutures, which level is maintained for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. rearward, and then follows the oblique slope (so characteristic of these skulls, as opposed to the precipitous sinking of others), terminating with the prominent occipital squama. The forehead is low, but by no means retreating, and its *tubera* are full, and sinuses well developed. In its vertical aspect, the elongated oval contour is very striking, the parietal eminences, as usual, being well forward, and the forehead narrow. Altogether the calvaria has a well filled appearance, and, both in this aspect, as well as the former recalls the female skull of Sherburn Wold (page 608, Greenwell's "British Barrows"), except that in that skull the superciliary ridge is not so prominent.

There is a slight asymmetry—noticeable also in the frontal and dorsal aspects, the right side, particularly in the temporal region and the adjacent parts, being somewhat flattened. The forehead, also in the vertical aspect, is on this side a little fuller in a forward direction than on the other side (see Plate I.); and, in the frontal aspect, a decided fulness is seen in the upper parts of the right parietal and frontal bones, over and above what obtains on the opposite side. There is little doubt that this asymmetry is correlated with the discolouration and roughness of this side of the skull, and that both have a posthumous origin,—the former being brought about by the weight of the skull exerting a pressure upon this side, which, as the reader will recollect, was the side upon which it lay, and the latter by the damp earth with which it came in contact. In such a flattening-out of the temporal bone with its squama, and the lower part of the parietal, a lateral thrust would be exerted upon the surrounding parts, which would tend, especially where the skull was thin or weak, to heap it up, and thus bring about the observed fulness in these parts.

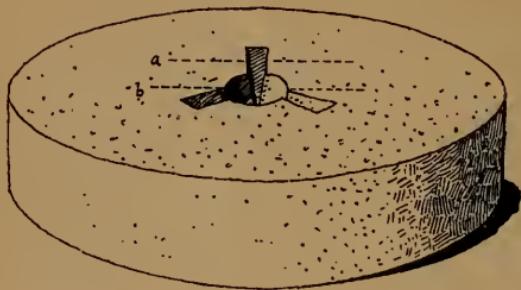
Internally, the sagittal and lambdoidal sutures are obliterated, and the coronal suture shows traces only of its existence. Externally, the former two are quite open, but the latter only partially so.

A portion of the left parietal bone is lost, leaving an open space of about 2 in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., and bounded on the one side by part of the lambdoidal suture, and on the other by the old transverse fracture above alluded to, and below by part of the squamous suture. The



J.W.

DOLICHO-CEPHALIC SKULL FROM HADDON FIELDS.



Section at b.



Section at a.



J.W.

QUERN FRAGMENT FROM HADDON FIELDS.

fractured *edge* of the remaining part of the parietal bone, that forms the top boundary of this open space, shows unmistakable signs of having been gnawed by rats. The surface of this edge is at first *vertical* to the *plane* of the outer surface of the bone (as, indeed, is the case with all the other edges of fractures of this skull), and then it becomes a bevel, consisting of a succession of hollow scollops at an obtuse angle to the outer surface, in each of which can be distinctly seen the double teeth gougeings of rats. It is clear from this that the fracture existed before the gnawings, in fact, that it furnished an edge for the rats to operate upon : otherwise, it is difficult to imagine how they could have attacked a smooth and unbroken surface of bone. Why should rats attack this skull? It seems to me to be very improbable for them to cut through into a dry and empty skull. I can only conceive of such an attack taking place while as yet the skeleton formed part of a corpse, and that their object was to reach the brains. If so, this would make the old set of fractures to be practically contemporary with the burial of the individual, and perhaps actually connected with his death.

The following calvarial measurements will interest craniological readers of this magazine :—

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----------|
| Extreme breadth | .. | .. | .. | 5'37 in. |
| Extreme length* | .. | .. | .. | 7'43 " |
| Fronto-inial length* | .. | .. | .. | 7'12 " |
| Circumference | .. | .. | .. | 20'7 " |
| Maximum frontal width | .. | . | .. | 4'5 " |
| Minimum do. | .. | .. | .. | 3'62 " |
| Parietal arch | .. | .. | .. | 5'37 " |
| Frontal do. | .. | .. | .. | 5'37 " |
| Cephalic Index | .. | .. | . | 72'2 " |

But perhaps the most interesting relic of this barrow is the fragment of quern, which is of millstone grit. It is, I believe, a part (roughly speaking, about one-fourth) of the upper stone ; and in the sketch at the foot of Plate II., the lower or grinding surface is shown uppermost. The reader will there observe part of the curved side of the central hole or "eye," which has been roughly "pecked" into shape

* These measurements are taken from a spot immediately above the "glabella."

with some pointed instrument, by which means also, the top and the outer edge of the stone have been shaped; and on each side of it a band of similarly "pecked" surface, flat, and about $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. broad, and extending from the top to the bottom of the stone. These two flat surfaces would, if produced, make with each other an angle of about 115° , and each ends laterally in a projection forward at a right angle (distinctly seen in the sketch), beyond which a fracture-surface extends to the outer edge of the stone. The stone, when complete, probably took the form indicated above on the same plate, having a central hole or "eye" with three lateral adjuncts or "gaps" arranged in a radiate manner, the stone having a diameter of 24 in. and a thickness of $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.

In section the "eye" and its adjuncts are peculiar: *a* and *b* are sections, in the directions of the dotted lines in the upper figure, which the reader must suppose to have its grinding surface downwards, as it would be in use. He will observe that while the "eye" becomes narrower upwards (being $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter at the top, and $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. at the bottom), the adjuncts or "gaps" become narrower downwards, to form three narrow slits, each about $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, on the bottom surface.

The use of these slits is somewhat puzzling. Mr. Jno. Evans (author of "Ancient Stone Implements") suggests that they were for the insertion of a "mill-rine," and that the stone was "driven by machinery from below as in modern mills, the spindle being either of the same piece as the "rine," or keyed into it." But this cannot be, for not only are these adjuncts *perforations*, instead of grooves on the lower surface as is usually the case, but they narrow in the wrong direction to allow the arms of the rine to be wedged in them so as to support the stone. Several millers who have examined the stone have acknowledged this upon fuller consideration. The Editor of this magazine seems to have hit upon a more feasible solution, he regards "the arms or adjuncts to the central piercing as perhaps intended for the corn to run through, the central hole being occupied by a pin (of oak probably) brought up from the base of the lower stone." When perfect a nave of oak, having a conical hole on its lower surface, would be driven into the central eye, and would be made to revolve upon a

peg of the same material from the lower stone and fitting into this hole of the nave. A peg, firmly wedged into the top stone near its edge, would serve as a handle, and the three wedge-shaped piercings would be fed with parched corn from the hand or a suitable vessel, and would be well adapted for allowing the grains to be caught between the stones.

So far the writer has failed to meet with any other quern of this type, and, therefore, can offer no opinion as to its age. Those to whom he has submitted photographs and sketches of it (Professor Boyd Dawkins, Mr. Augustus Franks, and the above-mentioned two gentlemen), are unanimous in declaring it to be of Roman or post Roman age. Mr. Franks regards it, as to shape, as a Roman rather than British quern ; but the material not being Nieder mendig stone, his statement seems to imply that it might be of British or Romano-British make, but after the Roman model.

Roman coins have, on several occasions, been found more or less associated with contracted interments, the earliest form of barrow interment in this district ; but the ease with which coins can slip through interstices of a cairn, or be drawn down by burrowing animals, makes them but a doubtful index of the age of the interment. Not so, however, in this case ; the close association of this stone with the interment of Haddon Fields makes it of great value in determining the antiquity of the latter.

The Recusants of Derbyshire,

BEING AN ABSTRACT OF THE ROLLS FOR THAT COUNTY.

By PYM YEATMAN.

HE history of the “Recusants” of any county is full of interest. The progress of the Reformed Church was for many years slow and insecure, and the old Romish faith was stamped out by painful degrees. Through severe punishments and continued oppressions and exactions, it progressed towards its full establishment. Of these measures we learn something from the Statute-book, but more of their results from the documents which have long remained hidden in the Record Office called “Recusant Rolls.” They are imperfect, and the first of the series is dated 35 Elizabeth, the record of these fines and forfeitures prior to this period being either lost or buried away somewhere in other rolls at present undiscovered. It is to be hoped that eventually the whole truth may be unearthed.

The fierce Acts of Henry VIII. in relation to Roman Catholics are well known, but it is not generally known that the greater part of them are still extant upon the Statute Book, and may at any moment be put in execution. One has only to turn to the edition of existing Statutes, published under the direction of Lord Cairns, to learn that by the first Act of Queen Elizabeth, which is still in force, the repealing enactments of Queen Mary, and “the Statutes, articles, and provisions made against the See Apostolic of Rome since the 20th of King Henry the Eighth were revived.”

It is not proposed now to enumerate this painful catalogue, but only to refer to the Acts of Queen Elizabeth. Her second Statute (which is still the law of the land) declares that anyone writing or speaking in derogation of the Prayer Book in any interludes, plays, songs, or rhymes, or by other open words shall forfeit 100 marks, for the second offence £400, and the third time he shall forfeit all his goods and chattels, and be imprisoned for life; and every person who did not attend church and listen to those prayers soberly and orderly was to be fined 12d.

The Queen's clemency was despised. In the preamble of Chapter I. of the fifth of her reign we learn that "for the preservation of the Queen's dignity from dangers by the fanatics of the usurped power of the See of Rome, at this time grown to marvellous outrage and licentious boldness, and now requiring more sharp restraint and correction of laws than hitherto in the time of the Queen's most mild and merciful reign," any offender, besides forfeiture of goods and liberty, was to be subject to the penalties of "præmunire," by which a man was degraded to the position of a wild beast—that is, he was put out of the protection of the law, liable to be slain by anyone. The Crown took care of his lands as well as of his goods and chattels, and if he was caught imprisoned him for life. This penalty he incurred for many matters, such as for not taking the oath, and for a second offence, though it is difficult to see what was left him except his life, he incurred the penalty of high treason, with all its appalling barbarities, which are literally too disgusting to be described. It is difficult to understand the meaning of the Statute, for, whilst it added the horrible cruelties which were enforced on a conviction for high treason, it deprived the public of the right to "lynch" offenders, which had been considered a very interesting privilege of the penalty of præmunire, for the Acts prohibited the sport of hunting a man to death—in all cases except where anyone tried to execute a sentence or summons of the Court of Rome.

In the thirteenth year of her reign death was awarded for granting absolution by writing so as to catch priests abroad, or for aiding in that sacred rite, but for bringing crosses, beads, etc.,

only the punishment of *præmunire*. These punishments are repealed, but the offences are still existing as part of the law of the land, and are punishable as misdemeanours or felonies. Still the people clung to the old faith, and it was only when these persecutions ceased that they lost their love for it. There was inaugurated a system of indulgences, against which, when practised under very different circumstances by the Church of Rome, Luther had inveighed so eloquently. This system the Queen now extended to all who were convicted of "Recusancy," a crime invented to describe the act of following the Romish faith. By these indulgences her Majesty reaped a rich reward. But so weak is poor human nature that the persons who had defied the rack and the headsman, now that they were permitted to follow the dictates of their consciences, for a pecuniary consideration soon gave up the ancient faith. By the 23rd Elizabeth, an Act which is now repealed, Catholics were allowed to compound for their offences, of not going to church, etc., by the payment of £20 a month, and subject to this might live in peace; this included all who had attained sixteen years. One-third of the sum was enjoyed by the Queen herself, one-third was given to the poor, who, since the suppression of monasteries, were becoming troublesome, and one-third was given to the informer.

The clergy were sometimes among the informers. In Lansdowne MSS., No. 153, there is a letter of the Vicar of Blackburn, always a Popishly inclined place, which is very instructive. He writes under date 17th June, 1611, giving the names of parents who had had children born under five years "not baptised in the parish church, etc., which," he adds, "I merely think were baptised by Popish priests, who do swarm in these parts." In a chapelry near there had not been twenty baptized within seven years at the church, and he winds up his letter, "non sine summo animi dolore." In a postscript, in spite of this grief, he adds, "I still hope to find out many more within these two months." One-third of the fines had evidently debauched the charity of this worthy man. In the same MSS. (1607) are recorded considerations "touching his Majesty's (James I.) revenue, answerable by recusants. By

deaths, or conformations (many having submitted themselves since last Act) the revenue must decay dailie; even if new recusants do increase, the result to the revenue will be very small because of the many graunts the king has made of Recusants not in charge, reserving only $\frac{1}{3}$ of the 2 parts of their land and $\frac{1}{3}$ of their goods." No doubt the revenue had decreased for another reason, because thousands of families were now ruined by the process. £9,000 a year revenue was to be entirely maintained, the overplus to be disposed of by the king "if it shall please his Majesty, one-fourth part to the officers and procurers thereof, the other three parts to whom it shall please his Majesty in ready money."

"Those that be noted to be able to answer £200 a year according to the Statute doe amount to £15 600 per ann. the other that be summ'd amount to £10,000 per ann. & those that are mentioned will be as much."

From the 40th Elizabeth to 11 James I. £117,063 18s. 4½d. was paid, an immense sum at that period.

The following paper shows the actual sums paid at a particular period by the Derbyshire recusants :—

Mem. of suche money as was received by Mr. Chambers & his deputies for any recusants, goods, or lands found within the Counties of Staff., Derb., &c., by virtue of His M. grant dated 24 Jun in the 7 year of his reign.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|-----|---------|---------|
| Derbyshire—Henry Lister | ... | ... | 26 6 8 |
| Thos Barlowe | ... | ... | 16 10 0 |
| Oliver Bagshawe | ... | ... | } |
| Humphrey Buckstone | ... | ... | } |
| George Lowe | ... | ... | 61 16 8 |
| Rich. Madley | ... | ... | } |
| Thos. Frost | ... | ... | } |
| John Fox | ... | ... | 15 10 0 |
| Mrs. Powtrell | ... | ... | 24 10 0 |
| Elenor & Dorothy Powtrell | ... | 20 10 0 | |
| Mrs. Bucks | ... | 20 0 0 | |
| John Hawksworth | ... | 11 0 0 | |

| | | | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|------|
| Kathe. Fox ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Kathe. Brittlebank | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry Barney | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Richard Barker | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Wm. Parson | ... | ... | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| John Pickering | ... | ... | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Fras. Jackson | ... | ... | 11 | 10 | 0 |
| Robt. Cam | ... | ... | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Croth Syddall | ... | ... | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Will. Smelter | ... | ... | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| Marg' Syddall | ... | ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Thos. Morris | ... | ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Miles Wilkin | ... | ... | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Anthony Heald | ... | ... | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| Thos. Swetnam | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Will. Hall ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jo. Frogatt | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rowland Abel | ... | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Elzth. Mansfield | ... | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mch. Elverston | ... | ... | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Mary Langford | ... | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| John Abel | ... | ... | 11 | 10 | 0 |
| Thomas Eltofte | ... | ... | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| Sum tot. | ... | ... | <u>£</u> | 433 | 18 4 |

Sig. George Chambers.

Abell Alice 41 E. 2 J.*

„ John 38 E. 35 E. Eyam

„ Alice, Eyam 35 E.

Alestra Thos. Etwall 41 E. Cathe. ux ej

Alexander als Clark Cathe. ux Wm. Etwall 41 E. 35 E.

Ailen Stephen, Gresley 3 J. & Joha. ux ej 41 E.

Allmytt Thos., Longford 2 J.

* Abbreviations—E., Queen Elizabeth ; J., King James.

- Alsop Joha. ux Wm., Longford 35, 39, 41 E.
 Isabella ux Rich., Longford
 Alte Margarette, Bubton 41 E. 2 J. & Helen, Maria, Longford 35 E.
 Alton Helen ux Robt., Wirksworth 2 J.
 ,, Joha. Norbury id.
 Arthington Rosamonde ux Cirill Norton 35 E
 Ashmore Francis 41 E
 Ashton Joha. ux Laurence Mapelton 2 J.
 ,, Richard
 Aynesworth Anna Etwall 25 E. 41
 Bagshaw Oliver Tideswell
 ,, ,, Chapel en-le Frith 40 E.
 ,, Dorothy ,,
 ,, Wm. ,,
 ,, Grace ux Wm.
 ,, Agnes
 ,, Henry
 ,, Florence
 ,, Marie
 ,, Prudence
 ,, Joha. ux John Tideswell
 Bakewell Robert Okemanton 35 41 E. Rich. Joha. John
 Cathe. Wm.
 Bakewell Richard Longford
 Bamford Marg. Kirk Langley 2 J.
 Bailey Thomas Hathersage 38 E.
 ,, Thos. Hathersage & Matilda 38 E. John Longford 2 J.
 ,, Anna ux Jo. Barton
 Barber Christopher Belsham 41 E.
 Barker Richard als Makeworth & Elzth. ux ej. 41 E. of
 Norton Joha. Maria
 ,, John Marie
 Barking Dorothy Emma Alice Okemanton 41 E. Hathersage
 Barlow Christopher 41 E.
 Bayley Jo. Barton Blount 41 E. & Agneta

- Baslow Thos. Hathersage 41 E. Matilde ux ej.
,, Christopher & Agnes ux ej. Duffield 41 E.
Beard Elz. ux Rich. Heyfield 35 E.
Bilston Anna 41 E.
Beesley John Longford 35 E.
Berde Wm. Heyfield 41 E.
,, Elizth. ux Richard
Bentlie Roger 41 E.
Beredet Frances Sutton
Blakiston Wm. 40 E.
Blackwell Dorothy ux Humph 2 J. Tideswell and Florence
Jana Longford 35 E.
Bighton Thos. 41 E.
Boswell Wm. & Edward Snelston & Jo. ux 41 Lawrence
Bowen Ed 39 E.
Bowman Edward Longford 2 J.
Bowshaw Edward 41 F.
Bradborn John Bakewell 41 E.
Bradbury Wm. & Anna 41 E.
Braddock William Norbury 41 E. & Johanna ux ej.
Bradley Margt. Snelston 41 E.
Bright Isabella West Hallam
Brinley John Longford & of Shirley 2 J.
,, Edward Snelston & Joha. ux ej. 41 E.
,, Lawrence & John Norbury 35 E. Edmund
Bromley Edwd. Norb.
Britton Jo. Gresley 3 J.
Brittlebank Hugo & Alice, Christopher, Hathersage 35 E.
,, John Brookfield 41 E. & Cath.
Brough Eleanor 35 E. 39—41 E.
Browning Maria 2 J.
Brown Mary W. Hallam 41 E.
Brownell ux Rich. Hathersage 35 E.
Buck Margaret Sudbury 2 J.
Butler Nich. Bolsover ux Wm. 35 E.
Buxton Humph. Tideswell 41 E.

- Cannel Helen Longford 2 J.
 Came Richard Longford 35 E. & Cath.
 Carden Anna Longford 2 J.
 Caune Christopher Hathersage 2 J.
 Cawood Thos. Staunford 37 E
 Champion Milo 33 E.
 Champney Nic. Hathersage 41 E. & Ezth. 35 E.
 Chittam Grace 41 E.
 Clay John 2 J.
 Clark Agnes Bretby 41 E. Cath. ux Thos. Etwall & Anna
 35 E.
 Cobstake Anthony Chesterfield 35—41 E Qy. Copestake.
 Colleson Robt. 37 E.
 Collier Rich. Sutton 2 J. & Thos.
 Conze Thos. 41 E. Hugo
 Come Roger 35 E.
 Cotton Thos. Kirk Langley & Jane 41 E.
 Cox Anna Repton ux 41 E.
 " Beatrice do.
 Crowshaw Wm. Longford 41 E.
 Dakin Margt. ux Wm. 35—41 E. Norbury
 " Robt. Shirley
 Dance ux John Norton 35 E.
 Danton Jo. 3 J. Etwall
 Daore Margt. Hathersage 41 E.
 Dawkwell Michael Longford 3 J. & Margt.
 Diacoft Edward & Cath. Roger Shirley
 Dounlow Elzth. ux Robt. 39 E. 42
 Dowman Edward Longford 37 E.
 Drabble Geo. Hathersage 2 J.
 " Jana ux Thos. Chesterfield 2—3 J.
 Dunhow Elz. Longford 37 E.
 Duke Richard S. Wingfield 35 E.
 Eaton Eleanor Wo. of Jo. Etwall 35-40 E. Marg. Marie
 " Wm.
 " John 2 J.

- Eaton, Helena
,, Francisca Repton 35-41 E. 2 J. of Hathersage
,, Richard
Ebbeth Nic Eyam 35 E.
Elde Anthony uxor Hathersage 35 E.
Eliva Nic & Francisca 35 E. Eleanor N. Wingfield 35 E.
Ellis, Robt. & Elzth.
Elmis Nic 38 E.
Elstoft Thos. Dronfield, Claria
Elson Eleonora ux Edward Sutton 35 E.
Elston Margt 2 J. Sutton
Eliza
Milicent
Elvidge Nich. Norb. 41 E.
Everard John Sudbury & Alicia his wife 2 J.
Eyre John
,, Laurence 35 E.
,, Robt. Chesterfield 35-40 E.
,, Edward 35-41 E.
,, Edmund Norton 35 E.
,, Nicho. 35 E.
,, Godfrey 35 E.
,, Marie, Jane 35 E.
Fearne Elzth Longford 35 E.
Fearnley ux Ed. 35 E.
Fidler Beatrice 35-41 E & Cathe.
Fishbourne John 37 E.
Fitzherbert Dorothy Somsall 2 J.
,, Edward Sudbury 2 J.
Foljambe Anna ux Godfrey Longfield 35-41 E. Constance
Ford John Wberly 35 E.
Fox Eleanor Marsten 35-41 E. ux Anthony
,, Cathe.
,, Anthony
,, Joha. N. Wingfield 35 E.
Freemantle Rich. Bakewell 41 E.

- Frost Thos. Longford 2 J.
 Fulbrooke Walter W. Hallam 41 E.
 Fulwood Walter „ „ 2 J.
 Ganes Thos. Hathersage 35 E.
 Garrett Martha Bentley 41 E.
 Gerrard Elzth. Dna 35-41 Etwall
 „ John „
 Giffard Roger
 Gilbert Anna 41 E. Norbury
 Gill Rich. Norb. & Anne ux ej 2 J. 3 J.
 Glossop Maria W. Hallam 2 J.
 Goodwyn John Etwall 35 E.
 Greatorex Augustine 41 E.
 Eliza ux Robt. Tideswell 2 J.
 Greaves Eleanor Wberly 35 E.
 Gree John Morley & Agusta ux ej 35 E.
 Green Lucia W. Hallam
 „ John, Hallam, Longford
 „ Mary, Longford
 Greensmith Maria ux Thos. Norb. 2 J.
 Gregory Elzth. Norbury 41 E.
 „ Emma 35 E.
 Hall uxor Thos. Hathersage 35 E.
 Hall Wm. Chesterfield 2 J.
 Hallam Anna ux Wm. Scarcleff 2 J. Joha. Longford
 Hanson Win. W. Hallam 41 E.
 Harrison Richard Norbury 35 E.
 „ Margt ux Rich. Duffield 35-41 E.
 Hawfield Alice 41 E.
 Hawksworth Jo. Hathersage 2 J. uxor Hugo 35 E.
 Heald Anthony Hathersage 2 J.
 „ Margt 35-41 E. Eyam
 „ Fras. 41 E 2 J. Eyam
 Hene Alicia ux Edward Longford 41 E.
 Hewston Ed. Rependon 41 E. & Elzth. ux ej.
 Hezall George & Maria ux 41 E.

Hide Maria 41 E.
„ Rog. Glossop 2 J.
Hickling Elz. Norb. 41 E.
Hill Alice ux Thos. Tideswell 2 J.
Hodgkinson Robt. & Edith ux ej. 41 E. ux Thos. 35 E.
Hollingsworth Wm. Longford 2 J.
Hood Fred. Norb. 41 E.
Hauxrell Edward W. Hallam 2 J.
„ William
Hunter Henry, Norton & Elzth. 35 E
Jelett Eliz. Hathersage. See Jewett 35 E.
Jenyson Maria
„ Michael Etwall 2 J.
„ Mathew
Jewett Peter Hathersage 35-41 E. 2 J. & Joha ux ej.
„ Jane Hathersage 35 E.
Johnson Adam Hathersage 35-39 E. Hathersage
„ Cuthbert Bretby 41 E.
Jorans Peter Hathersage 35 E.
Kempe Rich. Hathersage 2 J.
Kirkland Elzth. Wberley 35 E.
Kitching Joa. N. Wingfield 35 E.
Kitte Thos Longford 41 E.
Larone Robt. Wyberley 35 E.
Laurence John Foremark 41 E.
Laurence ali Giles Jo. 41 E.
Lacke Dionisius Longford 2 J.
Lea Anna ux Oliver Chesterfield 2 J.
Leake Fras. 38 E. Barley 2 J.
„ „ Sutton
Lenton Richard Bretby & Dorothy uxor
Levesey Henry 41 E.
Lester Elz. Derb. 41 E.
„ Hy.
Locke Jas. Longford 35 E. Francis of Barley

- Longdon Robt. 41 E.
 ,, Margt. ux Geo. of Tideswell
 Longford Nic. 35 E.
 Lucas uxor Robt. 35 E.
 Madeley Rich. Sutton 3 J.
 Madsfield Elz. Hathersage, 35 E. 2 J.
 Marescal Cathe. Norton 35 E.
 Mellor Thos. 41 E., Norb. 2 J.
 Merrye Margaret Barton Blount 35 E.
 ,, Margt. Sutton 41 E 2 J.
 ,, John id.
 ,, uxor Henry 35 E. Cathe. Elizth.
 Milward Agneta Sutton 41 E
 Nic ,,
 Milnhouse Frasinea ux Geo. Norb. 35, 41 E. 2 J.
 Morris Thos. Norb.
 ,, als. Turner Elz. 4 E.
 ,, Wm. Rich & F . Norb.
 ,, Thos & Joha.
 ,, Isabella Norbury & Wm. 35 E.
 Mork Geo.
 Morton Eliz. Hathersage 35, 41 E. Elzth & Anna
 Nephew Fras. Bretby 41 E.
 Newton Elezeus & Dorothy ux ej 35 E.
 Norkell Wm. W. Hallam 41 E.
 North Wm.
 ,, Thos.
 ,, Agnes Edlaston 41 E.
 ,, Anna Longford 41 E. & Agneta 35 E.
 Norton Hy. Hathersage 35, 41 E. & Maria ux ej.
 Norwell Wm. W. Hallam 2 J.
 Norwood Wm. 41 E.
 Oberling Constance Longford 41 E.
 Oldacre Robt. Chesterfield 41 E. 2 J.
 ,, Alice Norbury 35 E.
 Orrel Maria
 ,, Elz. Bretby 41 E.

- Padley Anna ux Edmund 35 E.
,, Anna & Francisca 41 E. ux Adam Eyam
,, Humphry Eyam 35 E.
Palfreyman Nic. 41 E.
Palmer Jo. Kegworth 37 E.
Parker Helen ux Jo. Derb. 3 J.
Parsons Wm.
Paselow Joha. & Elzth 41 E.
Pawson Milborn 2 & Elz. 3 ux ej
Peach Wm. Wberley & Elzth. ux ej 35 E.
Pen Edward Longford 2 J.
Plompton Anna & Francesca
,, Peter
,, Francis
Poole Maria Norb. 2 J.
,, Elzth. & Ellen in Eckington & Spinkhill 35 E.
Powtrell Cassandra ux Walter
Proudlow Agneta ux Geo. N. Wingfield 2 J.
Pudsey Elz. Longford 35 E.
Rawlin John 35-41 E. Norbury
,, Jana.
,, Joha. ux Nic. Norbury 39-41 E.
,, Wm.
Revell Edward
Reynes Nich. Stanford 37 E.
Ridge Elz. 38 E. Heyfield
,, Dorothy Glossop
,, Thomasine ux Wm. Heyfield 35 E.
Roades Jo. S. Wingfield 2 J. Joha. ux Geo. 35 E.
Roche Rowland Whittington 2 J.
Roide Maria Gresley 3 J.
Rolston Christr. & Matilde Rossington 35-40 E.
,, Arthur
Rose W. Barlbro 3 J.
Rosea Rich. Etwall 35 E.
Rowland Ed. Dronfield 41 E.

- Rushton Anna Norbury
Sandford Maria 41 E.
Sawther Jo. Etwall 3 J.
Scott Dorothy Etwall 41 E.
Sedons Charles & Nic. Pentrich 35 E see Sidons
Sewell Jo. 38 E.
,, Wm. 41 E. Elzth ux Duffield
,, Anna ux Charles 35 E.
,, Maria ux Wm. Duffield 35 E.
Shaw Geo. 41 E.
Sherwin Constantine Longford 35 E. 2 J.
Shewell Wm. Duffield 2 J. Agneta ux ej
Sheeting Constance Hathersage 41 E
Sidons Nic. Ripley
,, Char. ux Richard 41 E. Pentric
Skynner ux Rich. Norbury 35 E.
Smyth Cathe. ux Thos. 39 E. Heyfield
,, Anna Barley
Smylter Wm. Hathersage 2 J
Sorby Roger Barley 35 E. Crich 35 E.
Spyng Peter W. Hallam 41 E.
Spilman Clement Broughton 35 E.
Spencer Elzth Wirksworth 41 E
Statham Geo. senr Tansley 41 E.
Staley Elzth. W. Hallam 41 E.
Stanhoppe Anna ux Edward Etwell 35 E.
Stubley Maria , 2 J.
Steet Wm. Hathersage Margaret 35 E.
Swetman Wm.
,, Rich.
,, Anna Longford
,, Thos. Norbury and Anna ux ej
,, Dorothy
,, Alicie
Sydall Dorothy W. Hathersage 2 J.
,, ux Robert 35 E.

- Taylor Oliver Sutton 41 E.
Thomason Marg. 35 E. Kirklangley and Hathersage
Thompson ux Edward Hathersage 35 E.
Thornley Ann ux Thos. Hathersage 35 E.
Torre Helena ux Robt. Tideswell 2 J.
Tunstead Fras. Dronfield.
Turner Alice ux Jo. Norb. 2 J.
Walker Wm Hathersage 35 E.
Waterhouse Jo. Heyfield 38 E.
" Wm. Lullington 35 E.
Wheylee Thos. Longford 35-41 E.
Whaldene Joha. Hathersage 35 E.
Whitall Helena Glossop 2 J.
Whiteley Nic Hathersage 2 J. & Maria.
" ux Wm. do 35 E
Wilcockson Cathe. Hathersage 35-41 E.
Wilde ux Edward 41 E. Crich
Wildbrockson, see Wilcockson
Wilkin Milo Hathersage 41 E. 2 J.
" Elzth. 35 E.
Womersley John Chapel 2 J.
Wood Wm. Longford 2 J. Chesterfield 2 J.
Wright Isabella W. Hallam 35-41 E.
" Thomas
Yollope Frances Hawsworth 41 E.

The Rhymed Chronicle of John Harestaffe.

SUDSBURY AND THE VERNONS.

EDITED BY THE REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

NE of the most interesting manuscripts in the valuable library of Sudbury Hall is a volume of rhymed annals of the family of Vernon, written by one who for fifty years was their faithful agent and confidential clerk. The book, which is of paper with a parchment cover, is endorsed, "John Harstaff's Poetry whilst he lived at Sudbury, 1635, of the Vernon family and concerns ;" it is in good condition, and seems to have been always valued. For its better preservation, the late Lord Vernon placed it in a morocco case. In 1876 I had the opportunity kindly afforded me of making considerable extracts from the original manuscript, and of carefully examining it throughout. The present Lord Vernon (the seventh Baron) has now (1887) given generous permission for the whole of Harestaffe's poetry to be copied for the benefit and instruction of the members of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society. These annals give a singularly vivid picture of country life in the time of Elizabeth and James, and a wonderfully close insight into the tortuous and not very limpid streams of litigation ; they also afford a few most interesting glimpses into national history, giving some realistic touches pertaining to the great men of the time, such as Sir Robert Cecil and the unhappy Earl of Essex.

John Harestaffe wrote by far the greater part of his chronicle in 1615, but the latter part could not have been penned till some years later, as mention is made of the new manor house. The

whole, from the endorsement, seems to have been revised and transcribed in 1635.

It would have been pleasant to find out and to record anything of the life of this chatty and devoted chronicler, but although there are large and valuable collections of family papers and records at Sudbury, bound together in many volumes under the title "Vernoniana," there is nothing further known of John Harestaffe beyond what can be gleaned from his own writings, and from his monument in the church. The Sudbury registers only begin with the year 1673, so there is no help to be found in that quarter. He must, we think, have been a bachelor, and the rector tells us, to some extent confirmatory of this surmise, that there are none of his name in the parish nor immediate neighbourhood, nor does the name occur in the registers.

It was apparently in 1591 that John Harestaffe first entered the Vernon service, for he had "to doe in those affaires" for twenty-four years before he began to write of them. Originally the servant of John Vernon, he remained most constant to his widow Mary throughout her exceptional and cumulative troubles, and afterwards to the heir, Sir Edward Vernon. When his master died in 1600, the will bequeathed him a farm at Rodsley. Some difficulties arose about the conveyance of this freehold to him, possibly because he had so large a share in drawing up the will, but eventually it was assured to him,

"To recompence his travayles longe endured."

John Harestaffe died on December 1st, 1645. A mural monument in the Parish Church gives the following minute particulars of his characteristic will* :—

"Here lyeth the Body of John Harstaffe Gent who being very charitable in his lifetime by his last Will and Testament in writing under his hand and seall dated the 29th of April 1641 did will and declare that W^m Sherwin and Steeven Parker his Feoffees and their heires from and immedately after his decease should stand and be seized of all that his Messvage Farme or Tenement in

* For this transcript and other information I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. T. H. Freer, the Rector of Sudbury.

Roddesly with the appurtenances and all houses buildings lands tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging then in the tenure of Thomas Sherwin and John Sherwin or one of them or their assignes to the use and behoof of Sir Edward Vernon during his naturall life and after his decease to the use of Henry Vernon sonne and heir apparent of the said Sir Edward Vernon and the heyres male of his body lawfully begotten and for want of such issue to the use of the heires male of the said Sir Edward and for want of such issue to the right heires of him the said John Harstaffe for ever upon condicōn that there be yearly paid out of the rents thereof by the said Sir Edward and by every such other person and persons as thereafter shall be owners thereof the sume of £18 yearly for ever to the parson of this parish for the time being and his successors att the feast of the nativitie of our Lord the annuntiation of the Blessed Virgin Mary the nativitie of St John Baptiste and the feast of St Michaell by equal portions to bee paid ever immedately by the said parson unto the churchwardens and by them to bee bestowed in manner following that is to say $\frac{L}{12} \frac{S}{14}$ in bread and $\frac{S}{4}$ and $\frac{d}{6}$ weekly in 18 3penny loaves to be given every sabbath day after morning prayer to 18 poor In habitants within the parish to be nominated by the said Sir Edward during his life and after at the discretion of the parson and Churchwardens with the advise of the Lord of the Mannor and some of the Chiefe men of the parish from time to time $\frac{L}{2} \frac{S}{18}$ thereof to be distributed by the said Churchwardens yearly to the said 18 poor Inhabitants in manner following that is to say to every one of them $\frac{D}{xii}$ upon the Sabbath day next before Easter $\frac{D}{xii}$ the Sabbath day next before Whitsuntide $\frac{D}{xii}$ the Sabbath day next before All Saints Day and $\frac{D}{xii}$ the Sabbath day next before Christmas and $\frac{S}{xxx}$ thereof equally to be divided betwixt the parson and the Churchwardens in respect of their paines and the 18 remaining to be employed yearly towards the keeping and mainetaineing the Bells and Clocke in good order and fencing the churchyard if need require and in a Codicell annexed to his will dated the 12th day of July 1644 he further declared his will to be that in case it should fall out in after times that there bee such abatemente in the valew of lands that the said summe will not be conveniently yearly raysed out of the rents & profits of the said Farme that then such rents and profits as according to the times may be yearly raysed being rated into 4 parts three of those parts shall be yearly employed according to the tenor purport and intension of his said will—Hee departed this life the first day of December 1645 and his will was proved by Sir Edward Vernon Knite and Mastar Thomas Vernon his Executors in the Dioces of Coventry and Lichfield the 6th day of December 1646

The muse of John Harestaffe may not be very brilliant, though, compared with the literature of the age it need by no means be despised, but, at all events, the virtue of modesty is everywhere apparent, and truth and accuracy seem never sacrificed for the sake of effect or antithesis.

" I'll bringe them together as I may
Lesse reckoninge method, soe y^t truth I say "

is a couplet very characteristic of the whole chronicle.

Two and a half centuries after it was penned, we are very grateful for the leisure that came to John Harestaffe when there was peace from the warfare of the courts of law, for thus it was that he found time to be the quaint family historian : --

" Yet since I now have store of idle tyme,
Although but harsh and forced be my ryme,
I'll borrow leave to treat thereof a whyle
To please myself, and idle houres beguyle."

But still, towards the end of his rhymes, in his riper age, John Harestaffe had some perception that this faithful mirror of the part he had played for half a century in sustaining the honour of a noble family might be of some interest to coming generations, though we suspect that his vainest dreams never pictured that his records would be printed : —

" And nowe because I thinke there wilbe some,
(Though yet unborne) y^t in the tyme to come
Wilbe content to read what here I wryte,
Although but rudely I the same indyte,
Yet being done in ayde of memorie,
And for to gratifye Posterite,
A litle more I will my ryme inlarge," etc.

There is not a single line of this vivid tale of byegone days that the intelligent reader would wish left unwritten, and no one can grudge Master Harestaffe the leisure that he put to so pleasant a use.

As to the subject of his poetic efforts, Derbyshire men can readily find, and many of them well know, the particulars of the early history of the ancient family of Vernon, that derives its name from its primitive domicile in Normandy. Richard de Vernon, who came over at the Conquest, was soon after created Baron of Shipbroke, in Cheshire. In the thirteenth century a younger son of one of the Barons of Shipbroke married a co-heiress of Avenell, of Haddon, and hence obtained a footing

Richard Vernon (1
ob. 1517.

Sir George Vernon
"King of the Peak
ob. 1567.

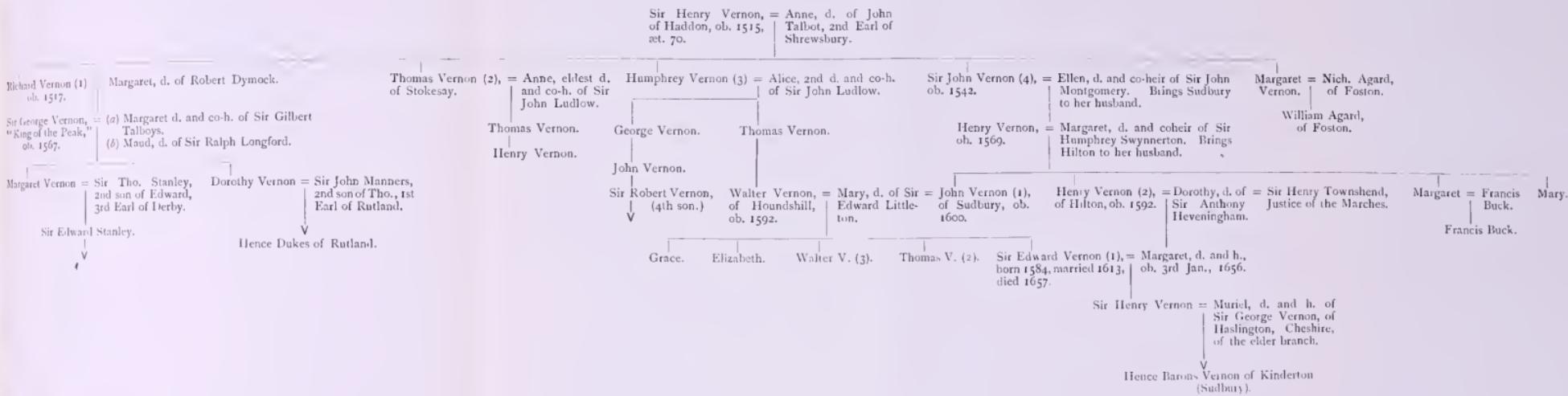
Margaret Vernon
Sir
le-

Sir Edward



Outline Pedigree of part of the Descent of Vernon, of Sudbury.

(TO ILLUSTRATE HARSTAFFE'S RHYMED CHRONICLE.)



in the county of Derby. The elder line of the Haddon branch of the Vernons became extinct in 1561, on the death of Sir George Vernon. Sir John Vernon, a younger son of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon, settled at Sudbury in the reign of Henry VIII., through a marriage with a co-heiress of Montgomery. His son, Henry Vernon, married a co-heiress of Swynnerton, and so obtained Hilton, in Staffordshire. His eldest son John Vernon, had no issue, but married Mary, widow of Walter Vernon, of Houndshill, descended from another son of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon. John Vernon, of Sudbury, made his step-son, Sir Edward Vernon, his heir, who married his cousin Margaret, and thus retained Hilton. Sir Henry Vernon, son and heir of Sir Edward, married Muriel, daughter and heiress of Sir George Vernon, of Haslington, Cheshire, by which match his posterity became the representatives of the original elder male line of the Vernons, Barons of Shipbroke.

More need not here be said of the intricate connections of the Vernons, as it comes out in the chronicle itself, is further elucidated by the notes, and is made, we trust, quite clear by the accompanying outline pedigree that has been specially drawn up. There is much that is conflicting in various printed Vernon pedigrees, as well as in some MS. ones; it is hoped that this one is entirely accurate; the great majority of its names and their connections must be correct, for they are taken from unpublished abstracts of Rutland evidences, and from documents in the Sudbury "Vernoniana."

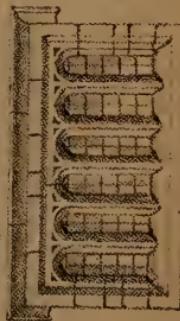
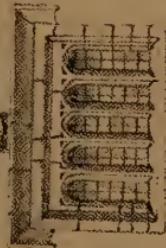
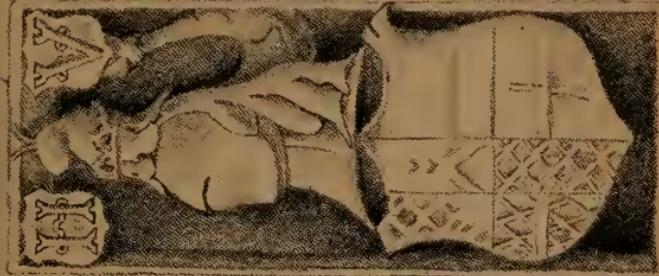
The patient, forgiving, but determined heroine of Harestaffe's song is Mary, daughter of Edward Littleton, the wife of (1) Walter Vernon, of Houndshill, and then of (2) John Vernon, of Sudbury. The villain of the plot, though to some extent Justice Townshend, is also chiefly played by a woman, Dorothy, the daughter of Sir Anthony Heveningham, and wife of (1) Henry Vernon, of Hilton, and of (2) Sir Henry Townshend. It is remarkable that the name of Dorothy does not once occur in Harestaffe's rhymes, nor does he give any clue to her family; only those who are used to genealogical research can enter into the trouble and time that

were necessary before this and other blanks and links could be filled up in the pedigree sheet.

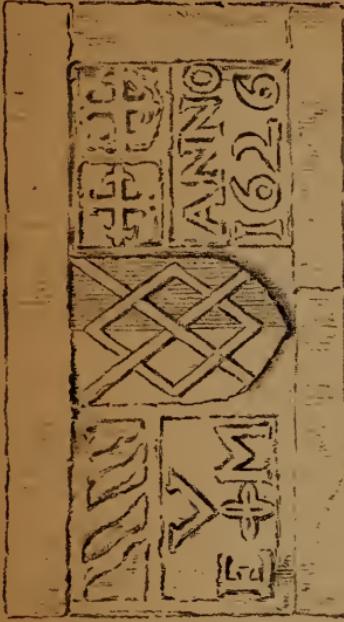
The opening pages of this chronicle give an interesting and hitherto altogether unrecorded account of Hazelbach, or Hazelbadge Hall, and its connection with the Vernons. The manor of Hazelbadge first came to the Vernons in the reign of Henry V., through the Strelleys. Whilst Sir George Vernon, the celebrated "King of the Peak," was in his minority, his uncle, Sir John Vernon, acted, by appointment of the crown, as his guardian; and after he came of age, as is testified by Harestaffe, was of considerable service to his nephew.* Sir George granted to his uncle a lease of Hazelbadge for eighty years, at a nominal rental of 1d., though worth £140 per annum. Sir John's son, Henry Vernon, who married a co-heiress of Swynnerton, and obtained Hilton, for the most part resided at Hazelbadge. The hall, or manor house, has now for some time been turned into a farm-house, and the greater part has been either pulled down or altogether modernised. But a picturesque Elizabethan gable (Plate III.) still fronts the road on the left hand side soon after leaving the

* The following call upon Sir John Vernon to furnish a Derbyshire force of 100 armed soldiers from his nephew's Derbyshire tenantry, to proceed to Dover, in the summer of 1522, will be read with interest. It is taken from the Sudbury "Vernoniana":—

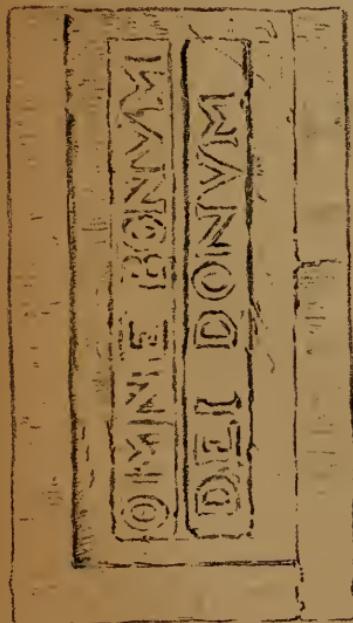
"Henry the viijth by the grace of God King of England & France defensor of the Faithe & Lord of Irland To our trusty & welbeloved John Vernon Squier and stuarde of the landes belonging to the inheritance of yong Vernon our warde, and to all & singuler the Bailifes Officers Fermors & tennantes of the same landes and to evry of theym thies our letters hering or seing greting, Wheras we have appointed our trusty and welbeloved servant William Coffyn to do unto us service of warre at this tyme with the number of oon hundred personnes to be taken of the Fermors and tennantes of the said landes, We by thies presentes auctorise the said William Coffyn and you the said John Vernon geving you expresse charge & comaundement to levye & provyde of the said Fermors & tennantes for this purpose suche & as many with harness convenient for theym as the said William Coffyn shall think good to proceed in our said warres at his leding. So as he may be with the said noumber at our Towne of Dover by the viijth day of August nowe ensuyng Charging by tenor hereof all & singuler the said Officers and tennantes that unto our said servant & to youe they be obeying & attendant in execution of this comaundment as they will answer to us at their perilles. And thies our letters shall be awel to the said William Coffyn as to you the said John Vernon & to all and every the said Officers Fermors and tennantes sufficient waraunt & discharge any acte or statute heretofore made to the contrary notwithstanding. Geven under our Signet at our Castell of Wyndesor the xxvij day of July the xiiijth yere of our reigne."



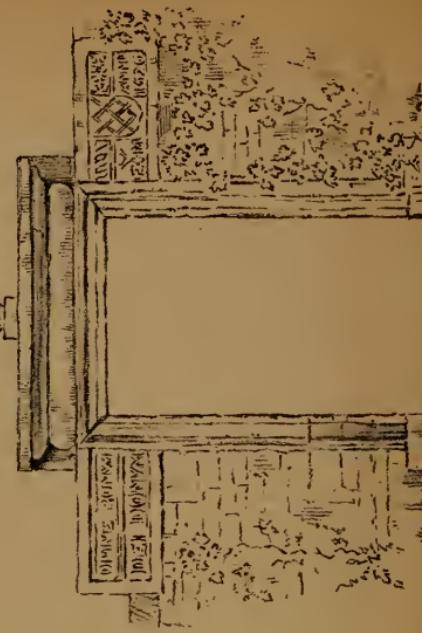
S. Bailey



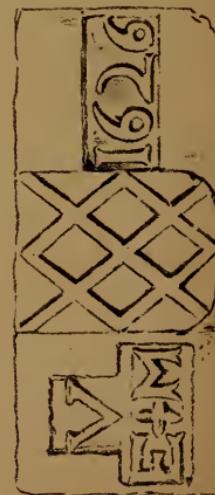
DETAILS OF DOORWAY INTO THE CHURCHYARD.



LINTEL OVER DOORWAY TO THE AMERICAN GARDEN.



DOORWAY FROM THE GROUNDS TO THE CHURCHYARD.



little town of Bradwell for Tideswell. The front of the house is of stone covered with rough plaster, and is whitewashed, except the mullions and corners. The old stone coping has been removed when the roof was slated. In the apex of the gable are the arms, crest, and lettering shown on the plate. The Vernon crest, a boar's head erased, ducally gorged, is fairly distinct. The quartered arms are much weathered, but they show the Vernon frett and the Swynnerton cross fleury. The date 1549 is very legible, and so are the initials H.V and the three strokes or I's that come after. What the III stands for is a puzzle. The most likely solution that occurs to us is this—namely, that Henry Vernon, the son of Sir John, who rebuilt this part of the manor house, did so just at the time of or immediately after the birth of his second son Henry, and signalled the birth by terming Henry Vernon the third, taking his grandfather, Sir Henry Vernon of Haddon, as the first.

Another epoch in the building history of the Vernons is elucidated by Harestaffe, and in this instance of far more importance to the main family, for it refers to Sudbury Hall. Up to the death of John Vernon, the rectory house had often been utilised by the lord of Sudbury, as for some time there had been no manor house. Soon after peace had been made between the litigants by the marriage of Sir Edward Vernon with his cousin Margaret in 1613, Mistress Mary Vernon began to plan out a new manor house, which is the present hall. It was evidently completed, according to the monument, before her death in 1622. The ornamental garden walls were erected by her son not long after. The charming doorway, surmounted by a cross, leading from the grounds to the churchyard (Plate IV.*), is flanked on the one side by a stone inscribed *Omne bonum, Dei donum*, and on the other by the initials of Edward and Margaret Vernon, with the arms of Vernon, and two crosses fleury (intended perhaps for Swynnerton) above the date 1626. The same initials, arms, and

*For the drawings on this plate we are indebted to the able pencil of Dr. Livesay, of Sudbury.

date are repeated over a door that leads from the American garden into the kitchen garden. On a stone built into the lintel of the old stable door are the arms of Vernon impaling Onley, flanked by the initials ^{V.M.}, and the date 1664. The well-known Vernon motto, *Vernon semper viret*, is below the shield, but almost illegible. George Vernon, grandson of Sir Edward, married for his first wife Margaret Onley. He inherited the property in 1658, and died in 1702.

It now only remains to give a verbatim copy of John Harestaffe's rhymes.

JOHN HARSTAFFE'S POETRY WHILST HE LIVED AT SUDBURY
1635, OF THE VERNON FAMILY AND CONCERNS.

JOHN HARESTAFFE whyls't he dwelt at Sudburie
Did write as here ensewes for memorie . . .

1615.

I here intend to make a true Relation,
According to my plaine and simple fashion,
Of manie troubles and incumbrances,
With sundrie suites and other greevances
Which hapt to Maister Vernon in his lyffe,
And after his decease unto his wyffe:
Which I (their servant) better can declare,
Because therein I had noe litle share:
'Tis nowe noe lesse than foure and twentie yeares
Since first I had to doe in those affaires:
About the whiche (I trulie may affirme)
For twelve or thirtene yeares I mist noe Terme.

Herein I purpose also to relate,
In what great danger stood his whole estate:
And lykewyse make particular narration,
Howe he disposed his lands by Declaration:
And howe his friends and servants he regarded,
Not leaving anie of theim unrewarded.

First then to shewe his name and Pedegree,*
 This worthie Esquire was Lord of Sudburie,
 John Vernon called, whose father Henry wight,
 The sonne and heire of S^r John Vernon, Knight,
 Of Haddon house a younger sonne was he,
 And married Ellen second of the three
 Coheires unto S^r John Moungomerie.
 By her came Sudbury with other landes
 And manie faire possessions to his handes :
 Whereof to treate I do not here intend,
 But onely shew they lineallye discend
 From her to Henry, and from him to John,
 Who beinge yonge did enter thereupon.
 He was by suites of lawe encumbered long,
 And by his mothers meane's endured much wrong,
 Who practized by all the wayes she might
 To injure him, and take away his right :
 Not only in such things his father left him,
 But also of his Birth-right she bereft him,
 And gave her Landes unto his yonger brother :
 Who can speak well of so unkynd a mother ?
 She was Coheire unto an auncient Squier
 Hight Thomas Swynnerton of Staffordshire :†
 Whose Landes she with a sister did devyde :

* See the skeleton pedigree prepared to illustrate, as far as possible, all the Vernons and their kinsfolk named in the chronicle.

† Thomas Swynnerton, of the ancient and distinguished family of Swynnerton, of Swynnerton, was Sheriff of Staffordshire, 1536-7; he married Alice, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stanley, of Fife, and died 1542-3. He died seized of both Swynnerton and Hilton. Hilton originally came to the family in 1311, through John de Swynnerton, second son of Roger de Swynnerton. Humphrey de Swynnerton, of Swynnerton, about 1450, brought Hilton to the senior branch of the family by marriage with Anna, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Swynnerton, of Hilton; this Humphrey was grandfather of Thomas Swynnerton, the Sheriff. His only son, Humphrey Swynnerton, of Swynnerton and Hilton, married Cassandra, daughter of Sir John Giffard, of Chillington; he died in 1562, leaving, as his heirs, two daughters. Margaret, the eldest, married Henry Vernon, of Sudbury, and brought to him Hilton; Elizabeth, the younger daughter, married William Fitzherbert, and brought to him Swynnerton. See an excellent and full account of the Swynnertons, of Swynnerton, in the 7th vol. of the *Salt Archaeological Society Transactions*, by Hon. and Rev. Canon Bridgeman.

Both Hilton, Swinnerton and much besyde*
 In Sharshill, Saredon, and in Essington,
 In Hampton, Penkridge, and in Huntington
 Aspley and Sugnell, and in others moe,
 Which I have heard of, but did never knowe.
 Hilton an auncient house fell to her share
 A Park and faire Demaines belonginge are
 Unto the same of which and all the rest
 She John depryved, yonge Henry to invest,
 Who after her decease the same possest.

But Henry did not long enjoy the same :
 For being wedded to a gallant dame,
 He leaving her with chyld did end his lyffe,
 Comitting goods and lands all to his wyffe.
 Who shortly after had a daughter faire,
 Unto her father's landes the onelie heire.

Yong Henryes match did verie much displease
 His elder brother John, who for to raise
 Their house and name did formerlie intend,
 That all his lands should after him descend
 On Henry. But that marriage chang'd his mynd
 Soe much that afterwards he was unkyned
 Both to his brother's Infant, and his wyffe,
 Soe that amongst theim soone befell great stryffe
 And suites in lawe : All w^{ch} I could declare
 For by theim I sustain'd much toyle and care
 And therfore nowe y^t labour meane to spare.

By these he was exasperated more,
 And (w^{ch} did also discontent him sore)

* Of the "much besyde" of the great Swynnerton inheritances in Staffordshire here named, lands at Hampton had pertained to the family since the time of John, and at Aspley and Sugnell since the time of Henry III.; whilst the manor of Essington, and lands at Shareshull, Sardon, Penkridge, and Huntington came to John de Swynnerton (mentioned in the last note as the first owner of Hilton) in the year 1306, through marriage with Anne, daughter and heiress of Philip de Montgomery, Seneschal of the Forest of Cannock.

One Justice Townsend* from y^e Marches came,
And did espouse the yong and loftie Dame.

They sell and cutt downe woods, great waste they make,
But then, whether it was redresse to take,
Or for his owne avayle, or else of grudge,
To theim, It fitts not me therof to judge,
He went about, and by all meanes prepar'd
To fynd his brothers heire the Prince's Wardet
And to that end he quicklie sett to worke,
One Wakeringe then, who for such praiers did lurke,
And was as faythfull as a Jewe or Turke.
Betweene theim two I think it was agreed,
That if in this affaire they hapt to speede,
The Wardship should to Vernon granted be,
And Wakeringe should in money have his fee.
All their proceedings here for to repeate,
Would be but little worth (though labour great)
Short tale to make (w^{ch} was of all y^e ground)
She was prov'd Ward, a Tenure there was found.
How truly, here I list not to decyde
Theirs be y^t charge by whom y^t poynt was tryed.
The Wardship Maister Vernon looked to have,
But Wakeringe (since made knight) proved then a ——‡
Alledginge that it lay not in his handes,
Unto their first accord as then to stand :
And good cause why, for Justice Townshend's purse
Did open wyder, and more crownes disburse :

* Sir Henry Townshend, of an old Norfolk family, was the third son of Robert, third son of Sir Roger Townshend, Justice of the Common Pleas, temp. Henry VII. His father, Sir Robert Townshend, was Justice of Chester in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary. Sir Henry was constituted Justice of Chester 21 Elizabeth, and was confirmed in that appointment on the accession of James. In 1618 he was nominated by the Council to Lord Compton, Lord President of the Principality and Marches of Wales ; he died in 1622.

† The heir of a king's tenant, that held by knight's service or *in capite*, was a royal or "Prince's Ward" during nonage.

‡ Knave. [Note in the MS.]

He therefore got y^e wardship of the Chylde,
 And Vernon by Sir Gilbert* was beguyled :
 Who made himself the Fermo^r of her landes,
 And during nonage kept them in his handes,
 And here might Maister Vernon well repent
 His labours ill-employ'd and money spent.
 But oftentimes we see it come to passe
 When men, of malice, seeke their neigbo^rs losse,
 Or worke their owne revenge, It pleaseth God,
 To beate themselves, they make a smartinge-rod :
 As in this case it afterwards befell,
 Both to himself, and those he lov'd right well.
 For nowe forthwth newe suites they doe comence
 I'th Court of Wardes against him wth pretence
 To right the Ward, whose tytle in such sort
 Was favour'd be y^e friendship of that Court,
 That they recover'd there out of his handes,
 A manie parcells of his mothers landes :
 Which for some yeares before he had enjoy'd
 As Copi-holde

Nor sought they to avoyd
 Him from y^e same.

Nor doe I thinke they could
 Had not y^e Court of Wardes therein controul'd.

Besydes they sued him in the Chauncerie
 For certaine summes of money formerlie
 Receav'd by him for lands w^{ch} by his mother
 Had beene convay'd unto his yonger brother
 In sale wher of they joyn'd the one wth th' other.

Which sumes amountinge to nyne hundred pounde
 As debte yet due to Henryes will were founde.

* We suppose this must be Sir Gilbert Talboys, whose daughter Margaret was the first wife of Sir George Vernon : see pedigree table.

They charg'd him further wth Sixe hundred more,
 Which they alledg'd he had receav'd before
 His brother's death, who mortgag'd for y^e same,
 A farm he held call'd Haselbach* by name.
 Concerninge w^{ch} sith thus it comes i' th' way
 I thinke it not amisse somethinge to say :
 This Farme of Haselbach, whereof I speake,
 Is seittuate nere Castleton ith' Peake :
 And worth (as by y^e Rentall did appeare)
 But little lesse than Seav'n score pounde a yeare :
 Part of the Vernons lands long had it beene,
 As in their auncient Deedes is to be seene.
 Sir George who of y^e Vernons was y^e last
 That held those goodlie lands, from whom they past
 By two Coheires out of the Vernon's name
 (For w^{ch} great Talbott† was y^e more to blame)
 S^r George I say of whom yet manie speake
 (For great houskeepinge termed King oth' Peak)
 Was much directed in his yonger yeares,
 In all his causes and his greate affaires,
 By 's uncle S^r John Vernon's good advyse,
 Who was a learned man, discrete and wyse :
 Wherfore S^r George to shew y^t he was kynd,
 And to his uncle bare a thankfull mynd,
 Of Haselbach he granted then a Lease,
 To him and his assignes w^{ch} should not cease,
 Until y^e terme of fourscore yeares were spent,
 Reservinge thereupon a pennie rent.
 S^r John until his death posses't y^e same :

* See Introduction.

† Is not this an error for "Talboys"? Sir Gilbert Talboys was the father of the first wife of the "King of the Peak." But the line is puzzling. The skeleton pedigree, giving the descent of Sir George Vernon, and showing that he was nephew to Sir John Vernon, of Sudbury, is one of the first times that Sir George's parentage has been rightly given. There is a strange confusion in the usual statements of the Vernon descent; almost every printed source of information makes Sir George to be the son, instead of the grandson, of Sir Henry Vernon. This part of our pedigree is compiled from Rutland evidences that were kept at Haddon as late as 1833.

And afterwards this Farme to Henry came
 His onelie sonne who held it duringe liffe
 But after his decease there fell great stryffe
 About it, through y^e practise of his wyf.
 This Henry Vernon was of great esteeme
 A man both wyse and learned (as may seeme)
 Who in his Cuntrie also bare great sway,
 And kept a worthie house, as old men say,
 Who often talke of him ev'n to this day.

It chanced (manie yeares before his death)
 He went and served in the Warres at Leath*
 In Scotland, where he was a Captaine then,
 Ore some three hundred of his cuntrimen
 But he had thought it meete before he went,
 For to ordaine his Will and Testament :
 Wherin to John his sonne he did bequeath
 The Farme of Haselbach after his death,
 When eyghteen yeares of age he did attaine
 Meane tyme ith mothers handes it should remayne
 And after y^t as seemeth true and plaine,
 He never alter'd it, but left it soe :
 But what's so foule y^t mallice will not doe ?
 He sick or dead his wyf found out y^e Will,
 (And to her elder sonne intendinge ill)
 She secreatlye y^e name of John did race,
 And put y^e name of Henry in y^e place :
 That this is true I know not who will sweare,
 Yet stronge presumptions make y^e case too cleare.
 For it was knowne not long before he dyed,
 His Will did in y^e former state abyde,
 Which was by oath of Witnesse testifyed :
 Besydes it was too manyfestlye knowne,
 She used meanes to gett herself alone

* This refers to the war of the Scottish Reformation in 1559, when Leith was for some time besieged.

Into his Studie, when she did desyre,
 And for that purpose had a crooked wyer,
 Wherwith she easlie could unlock y^e door,
 And leave it in such order as before :
 And when in private she resorted thither
 Both pen and inke sometymes she did take with her,
 And sett a maid to watch whyle she staid there
 Where both his Will and other wrytings were,
 Some servants too who were acquaynted best
 With both their handles, did on their oath protest,
 They thought it not his hand, but hers much rather,
 As by the forme oth' letters they did gather.

These things and manie other being brought
 In evidence on John's behalf, who sought
 To right himself herein against his mother
 Who helde y^e Farme and also against his brother
 (Whom she defended) gave such satisfaction
 Unto a Jury (charg'd to trye the Action)
 Ith' Court of Comon Pleas) that they had greed
 On John's behalf their Verdict should proceede.

But too much cunninge all the cause did marre :
 For as the Jurie came unto to the Barre,
 A Juror (by a compact underhand)
 In private lett a servant understand
 Gaints Vernon would their present Verdict passe :
 But Goodman Blockhead, lyke a drunken Asse
 Forgetting that his Maisters right was tryed
 Ith' name of Buck against Vernon forthwth hyed
 And tould his Maister y^t the truth was soe
 A present Verdict would against him goe :
 Who caused Buck be non-suite* thereupon :
 And lost the cause which els wth him had gone.

* "Non Suite is a renouncing of the suit by the plaintiff or defendant, most commonly upon the discovery of some error or defect, when the matter is so far proceeded in, as the jury is ready at the bar to deliver their verdict."—Cowel's *Interpreter*.

This Suite as by y^e Copies doth appeare,
 Did happen in the two and twentyth yeare
 Of our late Sovaigne Queene Elizabeth :
 About tenn yeares after y^e father's death :
 In all w^{ch} tyme and two or three yeares after
 Continewed suites twixt mother, sonne, & daughter
 For she did practize lykewyse to defeate
 Her elder daughter called Margarett,
 Of some fyve hundred marks left by her father
 Which she by changinge of y^e names, had rather
 Should come unto her yonger daughter Mary
 About w^{ch} poynt oth' Will they long did varie.
 I dare not say, that it was verie sooth,
 Though manie did beleeve it for a truth :
 For she was cunninge, could both read & wryte,
 And to her elder children had much spyte
 But on y^e yonger sett her cheefe delight.

This Farme of Haselbach did still remayne
 Ith' mother's handes Till Henry did attayne
 To eightene yeares & thenceforth he possest it
 For soe (they say) his fathers will exprest it.

But after it once came to Henrye's handes,
 In that he had noe other state or landes,
 Nor other Lyvelihood did as then enjoy,
 His elder brother would not him annoy :
 But shortlie to attonement wth him grewe,
 And then good friendship twixt them did ensewe :
 Soe that yong Henry helde it without stryfe,
 From thenceforth duringe all his term of lyffe :
 And by his Will he left it to his wyffe
 And Chylde unborne : Whereon this Suite they ground,
 Gaints Maister Vernon for six hundred pounde :
 From which I have digressed somewhat longe
 Only to shewe in part his mother's wronge.

But now I will retorne unto the same,
And here declare what end thereof became.

The severall sumes demanded did amount
To fiftene hundred poundes, by their account :
To wit, for sale of Aspley and Sugnell, nine,
And sixe for Haselbach, w^{ch} made fifteeene.

Gainst w^{ch} then Maister Vernon went about
For to declare and sett his tytles out,
Both to y^e Landes were sould, and to y^e Lease
Of Haselbach : and how he did in peace
Permitt his brother to injoy theim still,
During his lyffe of friendship and goodwill,
Intendinge to have beene to him more kynde,
If he had match't accordinge to his mynd,
Even soe farre forth as to have made him heire
To all his lands. Besydes it myght appeare
That Henryes state was not soe absolute,
But verie manye had y^e same in doubt,
Soe much that he to whom those lands were sould,
To deal with them would not have been so bolde,
Had John not joyned with his yonger brother
And given securitie as well as th' other.

For Haselbach himself did mortgage it,
With whom his brother joyned (as was fitt)
And both had equall power it to redeeme
But he best right (if conscience they esteeme.)

Thus eyther partie labour'd for to prove
Their causes good, as it did theim behoove :
Yet by the labour of some frendes at last
Some motion of agreement mongst them past
To put this matter to arbitrement,
Whereto ith' end both parties gave consent.
The arbitrato's at th' appoynted day

Awarded Maister Vernon for to pay
 To Justice Townshend these demaunds to cleare,
 Upon's owne bonds, one hundred markes a yeare,
 Until one thousand marks were fullye paid :
 W^{ch} was not hard (me thought) all things well waid :
 Yet Maister Vernon thought it was too much,
 But notwthstandinge since th' award was such,
 He gave y^e Bondes and so did end y^e stryfe
 And made one payment only in his lyffe
 For ere y^e second Payment did ensewe,
 It pleased God, he yealded Nature's due.

But while y^e Sutes were prosecuted hard
 Against him in pretence to right the Ward,
 Soe greate offence thereby he did conceave,
 That oft he did protest he would not leave
 That might descend on her one foote of's lande
 Although she was next heire. Nowe understande,
 He had noe chyld himself, nor married were
 Till he had past his one and fiftith yeare :
 Then tooke to Wyffe a Wydowe of his name,
 Who was a worthie, wyse, and vertuous Dame :
 Good Walter Vernon's wyffe once had she beene
 Of Houndhill : and had borne him children nine :
 Four were deceas'd there rested then alyve
 Three Sonnes and Daughters two, in number fyve :
 From Haddon house these Vernons (as y^e other)
 Descended also of a yonger brother,
 But from the Littletons they came by mother.
 A worthie Knight her father men did call
 Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton Hall.*

* Mary, the wife of (1) Walter Vernon and (2) John Vernon, was the daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton Hall, by his wife Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Devereux. The "three sonnes and daughters two," mentioned in the Chronicle as the children living by her first husband, will be found on the pedigree table.

Soe wyselie did this Dame herself behave,
 And unto him such faire advice she gave,
 That she procur'd him to reduce his landes,
 The state wherof had longe beene in y^e handes
 Of such a frend as he did then elect,
 When rather death than lyffe he did expect :
 One William Atkinson a Lawyer hee
 But such a one for faithe and honestie
 As of his ranke too fewe I feare there bee
 This man releas't him from Imprisonment,
 Wherin two tedious yeares wel nere he spent
 At London in the Poultrey Compter* where
 With manie executions charg'd he were,
 And Actions great, above ten thousand pound,
 On Bondes & Statutes wherein he stood bound
 For Frendes and kindsmen : But ere this was done
 He stated all his Landes on Atkinson,
 By good assurance as he could devyse,
 Without condition then in anie wyse :
 For why? his care was not on Landes but lyffe,
 Because y^t tyme the Plague† were verie ryffe
 In London, and suspected to beginne
 Within y^t Prison which he lived in :
 He stood not then on points of revocation
 But sought inlargement after anie fashion :

* Compter, or counter, was a term applied to certain prisons, originally intended for debtors, "whereinto (according to Cowel's interpretation of the term) he that once slippeth is like to account ere he can get out." The two city (London) prisons in the Poultry and in Wood Street, from the time of Elizabeth down to their demolition, were always known by this name. But other gaols, as for instance, one in Southwark, were also called Counters. The Poultry Counter had a singularly evil reputation, even in those days of bad gaols, for filth and cruel treatment; in the days of Elizabeth it was generally kept well supplied with Recusant priests and laymen, not a few of whom died from sickness within its walls. To be moved from the Poultry to any other London prison seemed always to be an acceptable change. But one imprisoned, as John Vernon was, for a civil cause, would doubtless be able to purchase his own comforts.

† In 1603-4, no less than 30,578 persons perished in London of the plague; there were also several severe attacks, in which many thousands died, during the last decade of Elizabeth's reign.

Intreatinge Atkinson most earnestlie,
To take his Landes, and worke his libertie :
Protestinge y^t it was his meaninge playne,
The same should unto him and his remayne
For soe as he might beare a seemlie porte,
And live himself in gentlemanlyke sorte
And at his end some Quillets might dispose,
Of noe great valewe, for y^e good of those
His frendes and servants whom he best affected
He car'd not for his kinne, nor heires respected.

Thus soon he Atkinson to take his land,
And his redemption so to take in hand :
Which he with earnest labour went about,
And us'd all speedie meanes to gete him out,
Discharginge manie debts wth present pay,
Compounding others for a longer day :
For parte wherof he & his frendes gave bandes,
But for the greatest he did mortgage landes :
Soe by his true endeavour with good speede
Was Maister Vernon from his thrauldom freed.
Faire fall a faithfull frend in time of need.

Ere long they both came into Derby-shire,
For there to be they had noe small desyre
Vernon to see his cuntrie and his frendes,
But Atkinson for other speciaill endes
To Sudbury this journey then did make,
His purpose was a True Survay to take,
And actuall possession of those Landes,
Which late he purchased at Vernon's handes :
And courts to keepe in his owne right & name :
But some of Vernon's frendes y^t heard y^e same,
Advysed him in nowyse to consent,
That Atkinson performe his said intent :
Who this advis'd, intreated Atkinson,
To be content wth that alreadie done :

Alledginge he should be disgrac'd for ever,
If in that purpose he did still persever.

This strange Request distastefull was indeed,
To Atkinson, and manie doubts did breed,
To see y^t crost w^{ch} was before agreed :
He suffred yet, and yealdinge to the same,
Left unaffected that for which he came :
Yet thought y^t some was therefore much too blame.
But whyle in Derbyshire he did remayne,
Vernon most kindlie did him entertaine :
And he againe (how ere wthin in doubt,)
Discreetlye made faire weather from wthout.

It would be longe for me to treate of all
The passages y^t after did befall
Betweene theim two about these great affaires,
Wherin were spent noe lesse than seaven yeares :
What landes they solde & what they did demyse,
What suimes of money did thereof aryse,
What mortgages they made, what debts they pay,
What meetings and what motions day by day,
For finall endinge and for full conclusion,
To treate at large would make a great confusion.
Wherefore omittinge much, I'le onelie tell
What in y^e later end twixt them befell,
When Vernon had betaaen him to a wyffe,
Some yeare and half before he left this lyffe.
And here tis fittinge y^t you understand
He still was in possession of the land :
And took y^e profitts and receiv'd y^e rent,
By Atkinson's permission and consent,
'Though at y^e first t'was not to his content.

And nowe being married he did seeme much more
Desyrous of an end than ere before :
His wyffe beinge carefull provident and wyse,

To that effect did often him advyse :
 Alledginge unto him if Atkinson
 Should dye as things then stood, they were undone :
 She pray'd him to consider their estate,
 And make an end before it were too late.
 To London then they goe for this intent,
 Much tyme they lost, much money there they spent :
 Though he and Atkinson meete day by day,
 Nothinge is done, they use their olde delay :
 For both of theim were verie apt y^t way.
 Which she perceavinge brought it soe to passe,
 A day of meetinge twixt them poynted was,
 What tyme by her devyse two frendes* come in,
 Men of great worth & of her husband's kin,
 Who findinge theim about this Businesse,
 Doe willinglie therto theimselves addresse :
 And beinge such as could not be refus'd,
 Such faire perwasions and good meanes they used,
 That Atkinson a finall end to make,
 Consented thirtene hundred poundes to take :
 And of the landes to make a good estate
 To him, or such as he should nominate :
 And Vernon therunto did then agree,
 (Which Sum he termed a Gratuitie.)
 Sir Robert Vernon soone their Audit made,
 Whom practise had made expert in y^t trade :
 For longe at Court, in office had he beene,
 To greate Elizabeth then England's Queene :
 Perusinge their Accompts he quicklie founde

* Sir Edward Stanley. Sr. Robert Vernon. [Note in the MS.]

The way in which Sir Edward Stanley and Sir Robert Vernon were "of her husband's kin," will readily be seen on referring to the skeleton pedigree. Sir Robert Vernon, with his cousin Henry, were coheirs, through the Ludlow heiresses, to the estate of Edward, the last Baron Powys. Henry Vernon, his grandmother being the elder sister, petitioned the Crown for the Barony through female descent. His pleadings are of much interest, and are of no small genealogical value, owing to the large number of pedigrees cited showing titles held through a female line (Harl. MSS., 305).

In Atkinson's Receipts five hundred pounde
And twentie sixe, more then he had defraied :
Soe that of thirtene hundred to be paid,
Seaven hundred Seaventie foure did then remaine
And thus he made their Reckonings straight & plaine.
Then Articles to this effect he frames,
To which both parties doe subscrybe their names :
But yet for good respects it was thought best,
That in his handes those Articles should rest :
And either partie should a Transcript have
Therof, w^{ch} unto them next day he gave.
But Maister Vernon soone himself repented,
And was at this Accord much discontented.
The cause (if I mistake it not) was this,
He thought in conscience he had done amisse,
In seekinge thus for to reduce the landes
(By this Agreement made) out of the handes
Of Atkinson, contrarie to his word
And Protestation at their first Accord.
This (I beleeve) his long delays did breed,
And was y^e cause he did not soe proceed,
As by those Articles it was agreed,
For in y^e same a day was limmited,
Before y^e w^{ch} thinges should be finished
But of the same he had soe small respect,
Both tyme and busines he did quyte neglect :
Perhaps that Atkinson might soe be free
From th' Articles to w^{ch} he did agree.

At Upton then in Essex he did lye
Where he fell sicke, and beinge lyke to dye,
His wyffe in hast for Atkinson did send,
(Who ever shew'd himself an honest frende,)
And promis'd allwaires that he would provyde,
She should be used well, what ere betyde.
He came although himself was then not well :
And into private conference there they fell,

How all things should be order'd and dispos'd
 (For he would not his mynd should be disclos'd
 Till his decease :) And sonne agreed they are,
 That under's hand and seale he should declare
 His mynd and purpose, what he would have done
 After his death by trustie Atkinson.

But well perceavinge that it would fall out,
 They could not doe y^e thinges they were about
 Without assistance of some Clarke therein,
 For Atkinson himself did then begin
 To be more sicklie: Him therefore they take,
 Whose pen thus rudelye this Record did make,
 Him they make privie to their enterpryse,
 Appoyntinge him to write what they devyse :
 Who saythfullye their doings did conceale,
 And wrought therein to manie men's avayle.

Here seemes it not unfittinge to relate,
 How some yeares past an absolute estate
 Of Aston Mannor* and some speciall groundes
 Of yearlie rent above three hundred pounds
 By Atkinson (w^{ch} Vernon so procur'd)
 Unto Sebastian Harvey were assured :
 Who with condition then passed ore the same
 To Bankes & Broughton (Vernon did theim name,
 As frendes in trust for him) To wit, yf they
 Should thirtene hundred pounds to Harvey pay.
 Vernon had paid two hundred of y^t Sume
 And for y^e rest the day was yet to come.
 Besydes one Robert Jackson then did stand
 By mortgage seized of some other lande
 In Mackley, Marston, Waldley, Somershall,†

* A moiety of the manor of Aston, near Stone, was in the Swynnerton family as early as Edward I., and hence came to John Vernon.

† The lands of the four townships mentioned in this line, as well as Rodsley mentioned immediately below, were part of the inheritance of the coheiress of Montgomery, who brought Sudbury to Sir John Vernon.

For divers debts which did amount in all
 Above nine hundred poundes, but most not due
 Until y^e first yeares end that should ensewe
 From Vernon's death. And further at y^t day
 An other Towne called Rodsley mortgaged lay
 To one Ralph Allen of whose debte was founde
 As then arrere above three hundred pounde.

First therfore he desyr'd his honest frende
 That wth these parties he would make an end :
 And satisfye them all y^t should appeare
 Upon their true accompts to be arrere
 And for y^t purpose then did him requyre
 To sell some landes y^t lay in Staffordshire.

Then he appoynted and requyrd that they
 By good estate these lands should reconvay
 To Atkinson his trustie faythfull frende,
 Whom he had chosen to y^e onelye end
 He might sole seiz'd of all from thenceforth stande
 To th' uses and intents that under's hand
 And seale in wrytinge Vernon should declare
 Wherof to treate in parte I nowe prepare :
 For worthie memorie (me thinkes) they are.

How M^r Vernon appointed his Landes to be assured and disposed of after his decease, and howe he rewarded his servants, and gratifyed his frendes, enseweth, in parte.

HIS WYFFE.

His greatest care was for his lovinge wyffe,
 To whom at first he gave for terme of lyffe,
 All those faire landes in Broughton & in Bankes
 Which (had he done noe more) deserved thankes.
 Beinge worth (as by his Rentalls did appeare)
 Above three hundred thirtie pounds by yeare.

But this de bene esse first was done,
 Because it hapne'd soe that Atkinson
 Still growing sicklie could no longer stay,
 But home to London gott him thence away :
 Where wth longe sickness he was helde soe sore
 That he to Upton could repaire noe more.
 Yet Vernon with his Servant thought it fitt
 When tyme did serve and better howers permitt
 For to proceede his Landes for to dispose,
 And to Declare what should be done for those
 Poore frends and servants w^{ch} on him depend,
 For whom well to provyde he did intend :
 Wherefore at sundrie tymes as hee thought best
 His whole intent & meaninge he exprest
 To what was past still addinge more and more
 And sometymes alteringe what was done before :
 God of his goodness and especiall grace
 To finish all did grant him tyme and space.

In further shewe of love unto his Wyffe
 He also gave to her for terme of lyffe
 Both Sudbury and Mackley wth Okes greene
 And Rodsley too, and all the lands y^t beene
 Thereto belonginge, Savinge onely those
 Hereafter mentioned, w^{ch} he bestowes
 On other frendes. He also for her sake
 And partly for y^e name, such love did take
 Unto her children, as th' had been his owne,
 Which lovinge kindnes he did well make knowne.

HIS WYVES CHILDREN.

Her eldest Sonne whom he did most respect,
 Called Edward Vernon then he did elect
 As heire to all those Landes and Manno's faire
 Which unto her for lyfe appoynted were.
 To him and's issue male he then intayled
 Appoyntinge further if such issue fayl'd

(For that to keep ith' name he did intend
 That then to Thomas Vernon they descend,
 Her second Sonne and to his issue male,
 Whereof if he' lykewyse should hap to fayle,
 Then unto Walter yongest of the three,
 And his male issue : bnt in case that hee
 Should therof fayle, Then will'd he y^t they might
 Discend unto Sir Robert Vernon Knight,
 And his heires male & in default of those,
 To th' heires of Edward doth these lands dispose.

Unto her yonger sonnes he gave lykewise
 His goodes and chattles all, w^{ch} did aryse
 To twentye eight above five hundred pounde,
 As by true Inventorie they were founde.

Next after these it fitteth y^t I place,
 Her daughters twaine, Elizabeth and Grace,
 In token of his love to theim he gave
 Fyve hundred pounds & will'd y^t they should have
 It payed to them at Sixtene yeares of age,
 Or els upon their day of marriage.

MR. FRANCIS BUCK.

He also will'd that both the Somershalls
 To's Nephew Francis Buck & his heires males
 Should be assured after her decease :
 Which Buck ere longe unwyselye did release.
 For whyle in Court of Wards this cause defended
 (Not brookinge to forbear till it was ended)
 He made a composition for the same,
 To his great damage and deserved blame :
 And of that faire estate his Uncle left him,
 Himself most unadvysedlye bereft him.

SIR EDWARD STANLEY.

Unto Sir Edward Stanley his kynd frende,
 And his heires male (if God such issue sende)

He then appoynted all his lands that be
 In Waldley, Marchington, Mountgomerie,
 And Marston Woodhouses, But if such fayle,
 To Edward Vernon then wth lyke intayle,
 And soe unto Sir Thomas Gerrard knight,*
 But last to Edward Vernons heires aright.
 Yet in y^e Court of Wards such doubts were founde,
 S^r Edward for his tytle did compound,
 And was content to take three hundred pound
 Upon y^e sale therof: Soe y^t as then
 Some favo^s might be done two of his ment
 Wherto as when all parties had agreed,
 Then by the Court of Wardes it was decreed,
 That all y^e foresaid lands be sould wth speede.
 And all y^e money y^t were rais'd therby,
 Should be employ'd y^e debts to satisfye.

MRS. MARGARET BUCK.

He further did declare and signifie
 The profits of those grounds in Sudburye
 Called Nether Eyes, Oxeclouse and Holy Well
 His sister Mrs. Buck als Meverell
 Should yearlye have so long as she should live,
 And further unto her did also gyve
 For better mayntenance a Pension fayre
 Which (for her lyffe) was Twentie pound a yeare.
 But she unrulie and her husband worse
 Were lyke to turne this Blessing to a Curse :
 Such outrages they doe, such Ryotts make,
 And such unlawfull courses they doe take

* Sir Thomas Gerard was a connection. Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir John Montgomery (sister of Ellen, wife of Sir John Vernon), was married to Sir John Port. The eldest daughter and coheir of this marriage, Elizabeth, became the wife of Sir Thomas Gerard.

+ Walter Peerson who had XL. marks paid him therupon. William Fernihough who having a Lease of his Tenement for two lyves had here-upon the fee simple. [Note in the MS.]

Had they beene delt wth all as they deserved,
 In miserie and want they might have sterv'd
 I list not treate particularlye here,
 What there lewde words and misdemeanor's were :
 It seem'd the spyte and envie w^{ch} they had
 Against their brother's wydowe made theim mad.
 But she was mylde, for had she not beene soe,
 She easely might have wrought their overthrowe :
 Yet she forgave them : and to end the stryfe,
 A yearly rent of fourtie pounds for lyffe,
 Was granted Mistris Buck : and therwth all,
 The Ferme wherein she dwelt in Somershall.
 Assur'd to her for lyffe, worth little lesse
 Then Twentie poundes a yeare, (as manie ghesse.)

SIR ROBERT VERNON.

Unto S^r Robert Vernon his good frende,
 Who had taen paynes in making such an end
 As is foresaid, twixt him and Atkinson,
 In signe of thankfulnes for kyndnes done,
 (Not that he thought him anie neede to have)
 Tenne pounds a yeare duringe his lyffe he gave.

MR. EDWARD POLE.

To Maister Edward Pole* his kindsman deare,
 Who was his kynd companion manie a yeare,
 And liv'd in House with him at Sudburye,
 He did appoint that there should leased be
 A Ferme in Mackley w^{ch} one Twist possest,
 (Of all y^e Lordship conted for y^e best)
 Duringe y^e terme of fourtie yeares and one,
 At twelve pence rent reserved therupon.

MR. EVERARD, HIS WYFFE, & SONNE.

Unto John Everard and Jane his wyffe,
 And John their sonne successivelye for lyffe,

* We have not been able to ascertain in what way either Edward Pole, or the next named, John Everard, were kinsmen of John Vernon.

He gave two Tenements in Somershall
 And that New Copie in the Wood wth all
 W^{ch} late had beene inclos'd by Harrison
 Reserving but fyve shillings rent theron.
 This Everard had serv'd him hertofore,
 A Gentleman by birth, and (w^{ch} was more)
 His godsonne, and his kinsman then growen poore.

MR. CROSBYE. MR. VENABLES.

Crosbye * and Venables, two gentlemen,
 The first his kinsman, both old servants then,
 To eyther of theim he appoynted there,
 The sume of twentie Nobles by y^e yeare
 Duringe their lyves, and after did decree,
 To Crosbye's sonne, his Syre's annuitie.

PETER POLLETT.

One Peter Pollett who was borne in France
 And came to him a lackey-boy by chance,
 He in his lyffe tyme fairlie did advance.
 And by his Declaration nowe requyres,
 Two Fermes in Rodsley (w^{ch} he held for yeares)
 Should be convey'd to him and to his heires
 For ever : and to better his estate
 He will'd that certayne grounds there seituate
 Call'd Baylie Closes should assured be
 To him for one and fowrtie yeares rent free

JOHN OLIVER ALS PATTRICK.

John Oliver whom Pattrick he did name,
 For Countries sake, when he from Ireland came
 Was first his Footboy whom he afterward
 Affected well and had in good regard :
 To him and John his sonne successivelie
 He gave for lyffe y^t Ferme in Sudburye.

* Dorothy Swynnerton, sister of Thomas Swynnerton, and great-aunt of Margaret, the mother of John Vernon, married Mr. Crosby, of Stafford.

Wherein he dwelt : And added to y^e same
 These sev'all groundes y^t followed here by name :*
 Bean Croft & Calver-croft & two they call
 Stubbridinge and High-field, in Mackley all.
 Then y^e Hall Orchard & the Cunningree,
 Both w^{ch} were situate in Sudburye.
 He added over & besydes these grounds
 That he should have a Pension of ten poundes
 To him paid yearlye for y^e terme of lyffe,
 And after his decease unto his wyffe,
 And John his sonne y^t Pension should remayne,
 And to y^e longer lyver of them twaine.

WILLIAM FERNIHOUGH.

To William Fernihough then did he give
 To have and holde as long as he should live
 Of meadowe ground one acre, and to pay
 A rose for rent, on S^t John Baptist's day.

WALTER PEERSON.

He also will'd for Walter Peerson's good,
 That Tenem^t which standeth in the Wood
 Wherein he dwelt—High Ashes call'd by name
 Should be to him assur'd and with y^e same
 An Acre which wth in Brode meadowe lyes,
 For one and twentie yeares, or otherwyse
 Until y^e full terme of three lyves were spent,
 Yealdinge a red rose yearlie for his rent.

HENRY HYDE. AGNES HYDE.

On Henry Hyde & Agnes Hyde his wyffe,
 To have and holde to theim for terme of lyffe,
 These groundes ensewinge then he did bestowe :
 The Fernie Patch, y^e Hooke, & Ledderslowe,

* Of the Sudbury field-names, mentioned here and in the following bequests, a few survive to the present time, viz., Bean Piece, Long Close, and the Hooks.

The Lane so term'd, y^e Ridd, & y^t they call
 Longe Close at Derby Lane to theim befall :
 And for all these he did appoint y^t they
 One shillinge yearly for their rent should pay.

JOHN PARKES.

John Parkes y^e Bayliffe of his husbandrie
 Who serv'd him longe and lived thriftlie.
 Two Tenements in Waldley did possesse,
 But for what terme I cannot well expresse :
 Which he inlarged then to foure-score yeares,
 Reservinge but th' old rent unto the heires.

THOMAS STOKE.

Olde Thomas Stoke of Hylton as befell,
 This tyme of sicknes did attend him well,
 And well it hapt for him he there attended,
 Whereby ere long his state was well amended.
 For by y^e declaration it appeares
 That for three lyves or one and twentie yeares
 His Tenem^t in Hylton he should have,
 And for lyke terme to him he also gave
 A Close in Essington, Bursnaps by name
 Yealdinge y^e auncient rents due for y^e same.

MICHAELL HEAPE. JOHN SAULT. VERNON TURTON.

Four poundes a yeare to Michaell Heape he gave :
 And will'd John Sault fyve marks should yearly have.
 To Vernon Turton who his name did beare,
 He fourtie shillings did appoint by yeare :
 And will'd these pensions be to theim made sure,
 That for their sev'all lyves they might endure.

DIVERS SERVANTS.

He will'd there should be paid within a yeare,
 To div's servants as enseweth hérē :

Fyve Poundes unto Joyce Marshall & lyke sume
 To Margaret Plimer by his guift should come.
 Emme Fenton fourtie shillinges should receive,
 To Ellen Abell he lyke sume did leave,
 Joane Palmer had as much & Susan Downe,
 Who had in lewe thereof, a Mourninge Gowne.
 Anthony Hyde had fourtie shillings payd,
 As much to Humphry Gellyve was defraide.

POORE OF SUDBURYE.

He further shew'd it was his full intent,
 There should be granted out a yearlie rent
 For ever : w^{ch} should issue equallye
 From Marston Lordship & from Sudburye
 And y^t the same should be distributed
 To such poore people as inhabited
 The later of these Lordships now rehers't
 But y^t Decree was afterwards reversed :
 Yet there was granted out to this intent
 For ever to endure, a yearlie rent
 Of Twentie nobles paid them quarterly
 W^{ch} issues onelie out of Sudburie.*

* Against the west wall of the addition to the north aisle of Sudbury Church is a tablet bearing the following interesting inscription as to John Vernon's bequests to the poor :—

" Amongst the many memorablie good acts performed and executed by the will and appoyntment of that worthy Gentleman John Vernon Esq whose body is here interred there was given and granted to bee issuing yearley out of the Mannor of Sudbury a rent charge of sixe pounds thirteene shillings fourpence unto sixe parishioners that is to say unto Edward Banks Thomas Banks William Allin Richard Scatergood John Turton and Thomas Witherings and to their Heires and assignes for ever to the use maintenance and relieve of the poore inhabitants of this Parish payable yearley to them or some of them at Sudbury Hall, at the feasts of Easter, Pentecost, All Saints and Christmas by even portions, the first payment whereof was to be gin and soe did accordingly at Easter one thousand sixe hundred and nine with a clause of distresse upon any part of the Mannor aforesaid, if the same be unpaid by the space of ten dayes after any of the said feasts beinge Lawfully demanded at the place aforesaid to be distributed accordinge to the direction and appoynment of Mistris Mary Vernon widow during her life, and after her desease to the direction of Edward Vernon Esq her sonn and of his Heires for Ever this Grant made by Indenture tripartite is dated the first day of June 1608 and

JOHN HARESTAFFE.

John Harestaffe had taen paines in his affaires,
 Sollicitinge his causes manie yeares :
 He did assist in this last businesse
 And writh all downe his Maister did expresse
 Amongst y^e rest a Ferme to him befell
 In Rodsley where one Sherwin then did dwell
 Whose Lease above eight yeares was unexpyr'd :
 This Tenement his Maister then requyr'd
 To Harestaffe and his heires should be convey'd
 For ever. W^{ch} although it was gain-said
 At first, yet after was it soe assur'd
 To recompence his travayles longe endured.

MR. ATKINSON.

Lastlye to Atkinson his faithfull frend
 (Besydes y^e Sume agreed on for their end)
 He gave sixe hundred pounds, If soe y^t he
 Did execute these things accordinglye.
 Which he accepted of with good content
 And to performe y^e same gave full consent.

After that he had all things thus disposed :
 One doubt possest him (w^{ch} he then disclos'd)
 Touchinge his brother's daughter then in ward,
 To doe for whom he never tooke regard.
 He did suspect when he was dead & gone,
 Her tytles would breed troubles, wherupon
 Unto y^e Court of Wards he did direct
 A faire Certificat to this effect :

was sealed and delivered and seisin given in the presence of Master Thomas Vernon Master Walter Vernon, Robert Warner and John Harestaffe who of his own Coste and Charges procured the same to be inrolled in the Chancery the 21 day of May in the 7th yeare of the raigne of the late King Charles as appeares in the last will and Testament of the sayd John Harestaffe proved in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield the 26th day of December 1646."

They would be pleas'd from him to understand,
 He never did intend her foot of 's lande
 Nor grotesworth of his goods : because that he
 By meanes of her endur'd much injurie
 In suites and troubles under faire pretence,
 To do her right, w^{ch} did him much offence :
 He humblie pray'd that after his decease,
 They would permit his frendes to live in peace,
 Whom he had laste bestow'd his lands upon,
 And not to worke their molestation.
 To this he sett his seale and writ his name
 With Witnesses to testifie the same.

When he had done his worldie businesse,
 Himself to heaven he whollie did addresse :
 Ere longe his houre of Death approchinge nie
 His latest words were prayers to God on hie,
 Into whose handes his soule he did comende
 And makinge soe a good and godlie end,
 As one in quiet sleepe some howrs he past,
 And calmlye yielded up his breath at last.
 Th' eyght of Julye ith' sixteenth hundred yeare
 From Christ his blessed birth (our Savio^r deare.)

Most frendes advys'd his bodie to interre,
 At some nere place, as Paules or Westminster :
 His mournfull wyffe in noe wyse would consent
 Thereto : because it was her full intent,
 He should in such a place interred be,
 Where after death herself might also lye.
 She therefore caus'd his bodie be prepar'd
 And drest wth odo^rs sweete noe cost she spar'd
 His Bowells to Westham* were first convey'd
 And in the Parish Church there buried :

* We have inquired if there is any record at West Ham of this partial interment, but the vicar, Rev. Canon Scott, informs us that the registers only commence in 1653

And then his Corpse with full solemnitie
 To her greate charge were brought to Sudbury
 And lye interr'd wth in a Chappell there
 As by y^e Monument may well appeare
 Which she erected to his memorie
 As soone as she had opportunitie.*

* Against the north wall of the Vernon chapel of the Parish Church of Sudbury is a handsome marble monument to the memory of John Vernon and Mary his wife. The effigy of the husband, in late plate armour, with a small ruff round the neck and wearing a pointed beard, lies under an arch, and beneath it, on a projecting table-tomb, is the effigy of the wife. On the upper part of the monument is the sixteen quartered coat of Vernon impaling the four quartered coat of Littleton :—(1) Vernon, (2) Avenell, (3) Duversal, (4) Camville, (5) Stackpole, (6) Pembrugge, (7) Vernon, with a canton, (8) Pype, (9) Treamton, (10) Hodnet, (11) Spernor, (12) Montgomery, (13) old Montgomery, (14) Swynnerton, (15) Swynnerton, within a bordure engrailed, (16) Bond,—impaling (1) Westcote, (2) Littleton, (3) Quartermayne, (4) Bretton. (The right to these quarterings is fully explained in *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 22; vol. iii., 321-2). At the east end of the tomb are the four Littleton coats on a lozenge, and at the west end Vernon impaling Littleton. On the face of the monument are the two following inscriptions :—

“Here lyeth the bodye of John Vernon Esquier the sonne of Henry Vernō sonne of Sr Jōh Vernō knight and of Hellen one of the daughters & co-heires of Sir John Montgomery by the which Hellen the mannor of Sudburie and dyvers other lordshippes & landes lineallie descended unto the said John Vernon who deceased at Upton in the Countie of Essex the 8th day of July ano dni 1600 from whence his bodye was convayed & here interred and this monument erected by Mary his wyfpe daughter to Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton hall in the Countie of Staff knightie.”

“Here is interred ye bodye of Mary daughter of Sr Edw Littletō wife first to Walter Vernon of Houndhill Esq to whom she bare 5 sonns and 4 daughters. After 7 years wydowhood she married John Vernon of Sudbury Esq. whose lands (formly past away for his redemption being enthranled for his friends by suertisship) were by her prudent endeavours redeemed and brought to his disposinge who (havinge noe issue himself) appoynted the Lordships of Sudbury and Aston with their members to her for life remainder to her 3 sonns (then livinge) and their heirs male successively. And when many assurances leases rent-charges annuities and guifts were by him appoynted to frends tenants servants and the poore which great adversaries did oppose she (as a vertuous patronesse to them) with great care & travel and at her own proper charges maintained their cause against their adversaries and brought the same to good effect to the great benefits of them all. Such was her charitie and vertuous mind she built a mannor house at Sudbury; she contributed largely to the mainaininge of this church; she gave by will x li to ye poor of the parish and xx nobles to ye poore of Marchington and rewards to every servant. And having lived vertuous matrone 22 years in her later widowhood maintaininge good hospitalite to the daily releefe of ye poore she willingly and in godly manner exchanged this life for a better the 17 day of Dec. 1622 in ye 62 year of her age. To whose memorie her eldest sonne Edward Vernon Esq. caused this monument to be erected.”

But at y^t time her cheefest care of all
 Was to provyde a comlie Funerall.*
 Therefore wth speede great store of Blacks were brought
 For mourninge weedes. Then Heraulds out were sought
 And waged well this Businesse for to speede
 Which was performed worthilie indeede,

Hen. Lont.

Wm. Segar.

By Windsor Herauld, and by Norrey Kinge,
 The Twelst of August then next followinge :
 Upon w^{ch} day was held at Sudburye
 For him a great and solemn obsequie.

Of the Troubles of MRS. MARY VERNON
 Wydowe after her husband's decease, enseweth
 in parte.

Scarce finish't was his Funerall and past,
 But troubles newe began w^{ch} long did last.
 For Justice Townshend quickly went about
 (Accordinge as this dead man late did doubt)
 To crosse his purposes and wronge his frends
 (Though rightinge of the Ward he still pretends.)
 By Information first he did declare
 In Court of Wardes how cleare her tytles are :
 That she is brother's daughter and next heire
 To all her Uncles landes the case is cleare :
 And by y^e helpe of Wakeringe gott anone,
 (Though out of Ferme) a strict Injunction,
 Comaundinge all the Tenants not to pay
 Their rents upon y^e next S^t Michaell's day,
 Nor thenceforth, till y^e Court should order take,
 Unto whose hands they should such paym^t make.
 By Privie Seale they call y^e Wydowe then,
 With Atkinson, and him that did this pen :

* The funeral certificates of the College of Arms have been searched, but the account of the officially conducted funeral of John Vernon is unfortunately missing.

Broughton & Banks lykewyse and other moe,
Which in this cause had aine thinge to doe :
And by Injunction straitly theim comaund
To alter noe estate of aine lande
W^{ch} at that tyme remained in their hand.

Then they suggest against the foremost three,
They had combyn'd together cunninglie,
Contrryvynge to themselves in secresie
Dyvers estates, against all equitie
Intendinge to defraud the Ward of all
Which by her Uncle's death to her did fall :
And manie other things they doe suggest,
To little purpose here to be exprest,
All w^{ch} by these Defendants readilie
Upon their oaths were answer'd faithfullye
As they concerned theim respectiveliye.
Then certaine cunninge questions they devyse,
T' intrappe theim if they could in aniewyse,
Intergatories clarks such questions call,
Which lykewyse on their oaths they answer'd all.

Some three & twentie were y^e wydowes taske,
And Harstaffe fyve and fiftie they did aske,
But Atkinson examin'd was to more
Which were but onlie three short of four score,
Whose Answers and their Depositions all
Agreeinge in one truth, gave comfort small
Unto their Opposites. Yet they goe on,
Workinge all meanes of molestation.
Therby to make a fearfull woman yealde,
And be unable such a cause to wield :
Knowinge her debties alreadie were not small,
For charges of her husband's funerall.
And for to further this their bad intent,
They had alreadie barr'd her of the rent

Enforinge her to borrowe upon band,
For to maintaine this cause newe tain in hand.

Besydes daies of great paym^{ts} then drew nere
To Harvey and to Jackson, landes to cleare
And wheras for y^t purpose dyvers landes
In Staffordshire (w^{ch} then were in the handes
Of Atkinson) were poynted to be sould,
That by Injunction latelye was controul'd.

These were sore crosses to begin wthall,
Yet manie more did shortlie her befall :
To treate of all would be a taske too greate,
It shall suffyce some part here to repeate :
Because to wryte at full her greate distresse,
(And her faire carriage therin to expresse)
Requyres a worthier pen I doe confesse.

Such and soe greate her troubles some were growne,
That most men thought her state quyte overthrown
The Tenants all or most did her forsake
And with her adversaries part did take :
Manie of those whose right she did defend
Against her whollye did their forces bende :
And others on whose fredship she did grounde
Did now in tyme of tryall prove unsounde
Yea some whom blood & nature should have bounde.
But Atkinson prov'd constant to the end,
On whom her chiefest hopes did then depend
He shew'd himself a faythfull trustie frende,
And he was faythfull too that this hath pen'd,
The one with fayre advyse did her assiste,
The others care and paynes could not be mist,
They comfort her and still her hopes confirme,
And in the end of Michaellmas longe terme
(In w^{ch} the Playntiffs first this suite did move
And had proceeded as is said above)

She did attempt by way of motion
 For to dissolve the first Injunction :
 That she might gett y^e rents & therw^{thall}
 Discharge such debtes as for y^e Funerall
 Of her late husband she stood bounde to pay :
 To w^{ch} the Court made answer wthout stay
 That since Sir Robert Cecill* was away,
 (Who then beinge Maister did not sitt y^t day,))
 They might not it dissolve for feare of blame
 Because himself had granted out y^e same
 Who thenceforth sate no more whyle terme did last
 Soe y^t untill y^e next all hope seem'd past.
 And thereupon she was a little mov'd
 That this attempt had then nor better prov'd :
 But Harestaffe will'd her not to be dismay'd
 When one way fay'd, other must be assayed
 And quicklie did a short Petition frame,
 Advysinge her she should prefer y^e same
 Unto the Maister of y^e Court with speede,
 Which she performinge, thereof did succeede
 Such good event, as comforted her well :
 And though it be an idle thinge to tell
 Ech circumstance thereof as it befell
 Yet since I now have store of idle tyme,
 Although but harsh and forced be my ryme,
 I'le borrowe leave to treate therof a whyle,
 To please myself, and idle houres beguyle.

* This mention of Sir Robert Cecil, the scheming favourite of the latter days of Elizabeth, and of the early days of James, is of much interest. The subsequent realistic touches of Mistress Vernon winning the favour of a chamber groom to place her in an inner room of the Master's Lodgings, instead of in the lobby ; of two other grooms lighting a fire earlier than usual in the season, and receiving four shillings for their attention ; and of Harestaffe directing the dame "to knowe this greate man by his stature small," are very charming, when we consider the figure round whom they centre, and who had so much to do with the making of English history. Sir Robert Cecil was the youngest son of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh. He was Secretary of State 1596-1609 ; in 1599 he was appointed Master of the Court of Wards, "the most lucrative office held by any subject throughout Christendom ;" created Earl of Salisbury in 1605 ; and died in 1612. From Sir Robert Cecil, the present Marquis of Salisbury is directly descended.

The Court lay at Whitehall and thither shee
 Went wth her sister* in her companie,
 And Atkinson her ever constant frende,
 Harestaffe and other servants theim attend :
 But by y^e way hapt such an accident,
 As Atkinson's assistance did prevent :
 Yet went she on, in hope some good to win,
 Although her cheefe assistant fayl'd herein
 She was desyrous for to putt in tryall
 This newe attempt, since worst was but denyall.
 And cominge to y^c Court for this intent
 Unto the Maister's Lodgings straight she went :
 He was not there whom she came to intreate
 Yet in the Lobbie manie Sutors waite,
 And wish for his retorne. Where theim amonge
 These Gentlewomen had not stayed longe
 Ere that by favo^r of a chamber groome
 They were admitted to an inner roome :
 (Where as it seem'd the Maister us'd to heare
 The Sutors y^t did unto him repaire.)
 Two Groomes because y^e weather then was colde
 Did sooner make their fyres than els they would
 To pleasure theim, for w^{ch} their kind regard,
 They did receave foure shillings for reward.

It chanced y^t whyle here she did attende,
 One Maister Ferrerſ† (who was both her frend
 And kindsman nere) cam him‡ and did salute her,
 And then inquir'd if she was there as Sutor

* Lady Repington. [Note in MS.]

Sir John Repington, of Amington, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton Hall.

+ Richard Littleton, the first of Pillaton Hall, was the second son of Judge Littleton (ob. 1481); his sister Ellen was married to Edward Ferrers, of Tamworth. Richard Littleton was great-greatgrandfather of Mistress Vernon, but we know of no more recent alliance that could make her akin to any Ferrers.

‡ Sic, query, "came in."

What was her cause and who for her made way
 She breefliie tould her cause wthout delay:
 But as for makinge way, she there had none
 But God and a good cause to trust upon.
 He shooke his head as though he would expresse
 She had not taen right course for good successe
 And seeminge sorrie for her great distresse
 Gave her cold comfort in her businesse.
 That day y^e Maister had in counsell beene,
 And rysinge thence, was gone up to the Queene.
 He was cheefe Secretaire at that day,
 And in affaires of State bare all the sway :
 The tyme runne on and candles nowe were light
 And day had given place unto the night :
 His cominge in ech minute was expected,
 Then she by Harestaffe quicklie was directed,
 To knowe this greate man by his stature small,
 And by his entringe in y^e first of all :
 For why, as yet she never had him seeme
 Nor till that tyme had she a sutor beene :
 He will'd her therefore nere y^e dore to stand,
 With her Petition readie in her hande,
 And y^t so soone as in y^e roome he came,
 She should not fayle to offer him y^e same :
 Attended wth great troupes he came anon,
 And gentlie took her supplication,
 Which then imediately without more stay,
 He did peruse in order as it lay :
 And turninge unto her attendinge nie,
 Why Mistris Vernon would you have (quoth he)
 Me to dissolve nowe an Injunction,
 Out of the terme upon Petition ?
 That nere was heard of. She (God wot) was mute.
 But Harestaffe (who sollicited this sute)
 With humble reverence then for her reply'd,
 If't please your Hono^r she y^e Courte hath try'd,

By motion in y^e terme to get releefe,
But therunto she answer'd was in breefe,
That this Injunction was from thence awarded
Upon yo^r speciall warrant, w^{ch} regarded,
They might not it dissolve for feare of blame :
And true it is you granted out y^e same
Before the terme, ith' longe vacation,
Upon their private information.
I'le prove if this be true he answer'd then,
And callinge presentlie for inke and pen,
He writh unto th' Attorney of y^e Court,
To certifie him by his true Report :
This he indors'd upon her Petition
And gave the same to Harestaffe, therupon
Comaunding him y^t he should beare y^e saime
Unto th' Attorney, Hesketh (then by name)
And that when he had certifyed therto,
He bringe it back to him y^t he may knowe,
What in this cause most fittinge is to doe.
And then to her most courteously he spake
Requyringe y^t from thenceforth she should take
No further paynes herself in this affaire,
But let her servant unto him repaire :
Who should have free accesse for y^t intent,
So humblie gyvinge thanks away she went,
Beinge well encourag'd by his curtesie,
And restinge in some hope of equitie.

As was comaunded Harestaffe did resort
Unto th' Attorney for his true report,
And gave to him the said Petition
But founde not here lyke expedition.
For Justice Townshend was his ancient frende,
Wherfore his adversaries must attende,
And wayte his leasure, come another day
And then lykewyse be answer'd with delay :

Yet at y^e last (though but wth evill will)
 He certifyed (his duties to fulfill)
 Upon y^e said Petition under's hande,
 That it was true y^t soe the case did stand :
 The Maister seeinge him y^e same confirme,
 Did then appoyn特 first Tewsdaie of next terme
 To heare this cause, touchinge receipt of rent
 Which gave the said Defendants some content.

Much toyle and troubles greate she did sustaine
 In travellinge to termes & home agayne :
 Longe winter journeys were for her unfitt,
 Had not necessitie enforced it,
 But to all Fortunes she herself did frame,
 Past expectation bearinge out the same.
 Whyle she at home ith' Cuntrie did abyde,
 He said Sollicitor did there provyde
 A newe Petition, w^{ch} should be preferr'd
 Unto the Maister when y^e cause was heard,
 This Supplication, generall he frames,
 Subscrybed wth some foure and twentie names
 Of such old servants and such other frendes,
 Whose onelie welfare on this cause dependes.
 The Terme approc'ht, for London she prepares,
 When she had order taen for home affaires.
 S' Edward Littleton her brother went
 To London wth her onelye of intente
 For to assist her : But it fell out soe,
 In stead of helpe, he wrought her further woe,
 Which ere I doe declare I meane to tell,
 Of other cumbers that to her befell
 W^{ch} should by order first have been declar'd
 Had I not meant that labour to have spar'd
 As deeminge them to be of lesse regard.

Yet since the lesser seeme to have relation,
 To greater y^t enseg'd in worser fashion

I'le bungle them together as I may
 Lesse reckoninge method, soe y^t truth I say.

Some yeare & more before her husband dyed
 For three yeares terme he fullye had agreed
 Wth Clement Austyn* (most unworthile)
 Then Rector of y^e Church of Sudburye,
 Both for y^e Parsonage house y^e Tythes and all
 The profitts w^{ch} within the terme should fall.
 This Parsonage had continued in his handes,
 Since first he entre^d on his fathers landes :
 Who held y^e same before for manie a yeare,
 Contentinge those y^t were Incumbents there
 Th' Advowson beinge theirs they did present
 Such Clarkes as yearlie Stipends did content
 Both sonne and Father kept good house thereon,
 (For other dwellinge place there had they none.)
 There did this Vernon keep his Sherifaltie,
 And did mayntayne good hospitalitie
 Duringe his lyffe : for though himself elsewhere
 Did somtymes live, his household still kept there.

This sorie Clement whom he had preferr'd
 As soone as he was dead himself bestir'd
 He would no longer to his bargaine stand,
 But he would have possession out of hande.

She who misdoubted his inconstancie
 Had sent downe Francis Buck to Sudburye
 Sir Edward Littleton was there lykewyse,
 Suspectinge y^t some troubles would aryse.
 Ere longe into y^e house y^e Parson came,
 Demaundinge then possession of the same :

* In 1563, Henry Vernon presented William Washington to the rectory of Sudbury ; W. Washington was succeeded in the rectory by Clement Austyn, on the presentation of John Vernon, but the year of Austyn's institution cannot be discovered, as there are neither episcopal nor parochial registers for the latter part of Elizabeth's reign.

They spake him faire and wisht him rest content,
 Till she came downe : wherto he gave consent.
 Harestaffe had writt to him to that effect,
 But shortlie their advyse he did neglect :
 And through ill counsell thither came againe,
 And will they nill they thither would remayne.
 But Buck could not abyde to suffer that
 But out of doores perforce he threwe him flatt.

When she came downe unto him she did send
 Desyringe him that he would not contend,
 Protestinge y^t she meant not him to wronge,
 Nor would requyre to hold the Parsonage longe :
 Nor yet would on her husbands bargaine stande ;
 But for there was noe house upon y^e lande
 Soe fitt as that, wherin she might remayne,
 Against her foes, possession to maintayne,
 She must of force continewe there a season
 And for y^e same would gyve him what was reason.

Tut, he would have noe reason, nor agree
 She should on anie termes his fermer be,
 Or there abyde : for he was link'd wth those,
 Who shortlie after did theimselfes disclose
 Though neere allyed, to be her spytefull foes.

When she p'ceaved this she tould him plaine,
 That her possession there she would mayntaine
 And for what wronge she did him, would abyde
 The Judges censure y^t should it decyde.

Soone after this Corn-harvest tyme was come,
 And sorie Clement (to be troublesome)
 To gather some tyth corne would needs assay,
 When Francis Buck and's man came by that way :
 What wordes amongst them, past I cannot tell,
 Buck's man and he by theares togeather fell,

And prov'd themselves such Maisters of defence,
That both with bloodie pates departed thence.

This accident offended her soe sore,
She will'd her servants loose y^e corne, before
Such braules were made about it anie more.

The Parson thought great vantage to have won
When as the blood about his eares did run,
Exclayminge what great outrage had beene done.
And for he would the matter aggravate,
He went alonge wth this his bloodie pate
Well nere a myle, and there upon the way
As faint wth losse of blood, he made a stay
Of purpose (doubtlesse) and an evill mynd,
That so a stranger then not far behind
In such tru-seeminge daunger might him fynd
Who p'adventure thinkinge all was truth,
Brought him to towne and tooke of him greate routh,
Soe hansomlye y^e priest did counterfet
Hopinge therby some vantage he should gett :
This furnish't him of matter to complayne,
W^{ch} lowd he threats he'll now pursue amaine
To London then he hyes for this intent,
And to y^e grave Archbyshop Whitguift* went,
Complaininge unto him what mightie wronge
And soule abuse was done him theim amone :

* Why Rector Austyn should carry his case to the Archbishop rather than to his own diocesan, Bishop Overton of Coventry and Lichfield, is at first sight puzzling? But in those days it was always considered of supreme importance to have personal knowledge of, or a good introduction to one in power. Now Archbishop Whitgift, when Bishop of Worcester, was made Vice-President of Wales, and in the absence of the Lord President (Sir Henry Sydney), took practical direction of affairs. He would then be, of necessity, brought much into contact with Townshend, as Justice of Chester; and if, as seems certain, Justice Townshend was at the bottom of Rector Austyn's litigiousness, the reason why personal appeal should be made to the Archbishop becomes obvious. It is interesting to recollect that one grand result of Archbishop Whitgift's connection with Wales and the Marches was the issuing of Morgan's translation of the Scriptures into Welsh.

To make faire tale he somtyme spar'd y^e sooth,
His labour had beene lost, had he tould truth.

The grave and learned Metropolitan.
(It seem'd) gave noe great credit to the man :
Yet lovinge Justice, and still favouringe right,
He writh his letters to th'accused Knight
And sent the Priest's Petition to y^e same,
Requyringe him if there were cause of blame,
Such reformacon might be had therfore,
That lyke complaynts should need be made no more.
Sir Edward then himself for to discharge,
By letters did informe his Grace at large
The truth of these affaires. And of this case
Did Atkinson lykewise informe his Grace :
Who was his Patrone, & to whom ere longe
The Parson came complayninge of his wronge :
Who checkt him foule for keepinge such a coyle,
In that wherein himself would have the foyle :
Advysinge him to frame himselfe to peace
Wherby both frendes and wealth he might increase.
The fickle headed fellowe then gave eare,
Unto his wordes and admonitions faire :
And promis'd resolutely he wou'd stand
Unto such ende as by his Patrones hande
Should be sett downe betwene theim for all things
And cominge home his Patrones letters bringes,
To her directed in his comendation
Requyringe he be us'd in frendlie fashion,
And of this Reference makinge faire relation.
She promis'd also to abyde the same :
Which shortlie after with his letters came,
To this effect : That she should have the thinge,
And pay all charges thereout issuinge :
Allowinge him his chamber and his fyre,
His horse-grasse too when he should it desyre,

And for his maintenance (a Pension faire)
 The Sume of two and thirtie poundes a yeaře :
 She was content : although it was much more,
 Then he or anie other had before.*
 But then S'r Domine had chang'd his mynde,
 For he was even as constant as the wynde.
 He had of late been drinkinge at a Poole†
 Whose secreat workinge caused him play the foole :
 His Patrones order he would not abyde
 Nor yeald to it whatere should him betyde
 Wherfore awhyle I'le lay the foole asyde :
 And since my leisure serves, I will not spare,
 An other yonge mans follies to declare.
 The man I mean was Maister Francis Buck
 Who might have done full well but had ill luck :
 What good his uncle meant him is declared,
 How much his aunt esteemed him afterward,
 And how she lov'd him she did well make knowne,
 By usinge him alyke unto her owne :
 Provydinge soe that nothinge he did lack,
 Crownes in his purse, faire clothinge on his back,
 Who but her Cozen Buck? cheefe at her table,
 Two Geldings she allowed him in her stable :
 His man and boy, all at her charge mayntayn'd
 And by her favoř then he also gain'd
 Present possession of a Tenement
 In Somershall w^{ch} was of yearlie rent
 Worth twentie marks. Thus kyndly she him us'd :
 But all her kyndnes shortlie he refused :
 Belyke in doubt her business would miscarie ;
 Or by inticement of some adversarie :
 A verie sleight occasion he did take
 His aunt in great displeasure to forsake :

* The annual value of Sudbury Rectory is given in the *Vaor Ecclesiasticus*
 (27 Henry VIII), as £14 13s. 1d.

† Edw. Poole the Elder. [Note in the MS.]

Because forsooth only for one nights space,
His horses did not keepe their wonted place,
By reason of some straungers cominge there,
Though in an other roome well plac'd they were.
And therupon he joyn'd himself with those
Who were her opposites, and spytefull foes :
With whom awhyle he practiz'd her to wronge,
But found great change of pasture, theim amonge,
And mist his Aunts allowance ere 'twas longe.
Not brookinge such a change, nor to live soe,
To serve beyond Sea he resolv'd to goe
Wherefore unto his Aunt he came againe,
To London, whereat she did then remayne,
Requestinge her good favor to obtayne,
And further that she would not him denye,
To wryte in his behalf to (her Allye)
S^r William Browne Lieutenant Governo^r
Of Flushing^e*, that she would the rather for
Her sake preferre him unto some good place.
All w^{ch} she granted him : And in lyke case
Did furnish him with money for his neede,
And wish't him in his journey well to speede.

This kyndnes eftsoones unto him she shew'd
For's uncle's sake : Though his ingratitude
But lately she had prov'd. Nowe who would weene
Soe great unthankfulnes should ere be seene
In anie man, as shortlie he did shewe ?
I am abash't to wryte it (though most true)
For scarce of Flushinge had he taken vewe,
But back to England he retorn'd againe,
Whether of 's owne accord, or by the meane
And lewde procurement of her Adversaries,
I wott not well : But little whyle he tarries

* Flushing, an important haven of the isle of Walcheren, was yielded to Elizabeth by the States of the United Provinces.

Ere that he came againe to Sudburie,
Where havinge gather'd much lewde companie,
Gainst whom she nere coimitted anie fault
With open force they did her House assault.

THE GREATE RYOTT.

Some frends and servants did y^e house defend,
Against theim certaine howers, but in the end
The Ryotters (increasinge more and more
Well nere unto the number of three score,)
Did break the house, and thrust theim out of doore.
He would not suffer anie one to stay,
Nor carrie anye of her goods away :
Nay scarce theire owne apparell y^t was there,
He was fierce, and did soe domineere,
Anon his mother came to him wth speede,
Who was a cheefe procurer of this deede :
The Revelles then began : They make good cheare,
They founde y^e house well stor'd wth bread & beare,
Beef, mutton, bacon, all things els besyde,
W^{ch} good housekeepers use for to provyde ;
They frolick wth their frendes, & make noe spare,
But lash out that for w^{ch} they nere tooke care.
Nor did these good housekeepers here make stay,
But secreatly some goodes convey'd away
From thence by night, such was their pollicie
Wherin they did comitt flatt felonie.
Great havock here they make a whole weeks space,
Untill such tyme there came unto the place
Two Justices their forces to remove,
As by due course of lawe did then behove :
But Mistris Buck was gott away from thence,
Leavinge her Sonne therin to make defence,
Who wth some dozen more y^t there remain'd
Against y^e Justices the force maintained

Pretendinge he had tylle to the House
 By Maister's Parson's lease (not worth a louse)
 The Justices did frendlie him advyse,
 But their authoritie he did despysse,
 And stoutlie them wth stood : who therupon
 For more assistance sent abrode anon :
 And when night came besett the house wth watch
 Then to the Sheriffe* their letters they dispatch,
 Requyring his assistance in this case,
 Who came next day in person to the place,
 With Posse Comitatus in their ayde,
 Where after Proclamation he assay'd
 With gentle wordes this will-full man to win,
 Declaringe then what daunger he stood in.
 But he stood off longe tyme : yet in y^e end
 He yealded (by persuasion of a frende)
 Unto y^e Sheriffe, and open'd theim y^e dore
 Who entringe, founde within y^e house noe more
 But him and's man, (the rest were fledde before :)
 Both whom into his charge the Sheriffe did take,
 And (as y^e case requyr'd) did Prisoners make :
 And soe I'le leave them till the next Assyzed,
 To answer then for these lewde enterpryzes.

Who all the losse and damage did sustaine,
 And nowe I will returne to her againe,
 Whyle she herself in London did remaine :
 'Tis not within my knowledge what she lost,
 But well I wott it was noe little coste
 W^{ch} she was all whyle all this sturre was here,
 For she all charge, for man and horse did beare :
 Wheroft there were such numbers here that day,
 That some have term'd it Noddie Feild† they say.

* Sir Francis Leake, of Kirk Hallam.

† "Noddie Feild" seems to be a proverbial or cant expression ; we can only conjecture that it may mean the field or assembly of many empty heads.

It was soone after Hillarie Terme begun
When newes were brought to her what Buck had done,
Howe he had broke her house, and seiz'd of all,
And turned her servants out both great and small.
These newes she did receave on fryday night,
Imagine then she was in carefull plight :
The Tewsdaie followinge should her cause be heard,
Whether she should have rents, or be debarr'd ;
These to a woman were noe burthens small,
Yet chanc't betwixt these two y^e great'st of all.
S^r Edward Littleton as is foresaid,
Was come up of purpose onlie her to ayde,
He on y^e Sonday unadvysedlie,
As manie others went for companie
In th' Earle of Essex disobeydience,*
Who entred London then upon pretence,
Against his private foes to gett defence.
Whose adversaries tooke this Acte for treason,
And caus'd it so to be proclaim'd that season :
For w^{ch} himself soone after lost his head,
And manie frendes of his were ill bestead,
Nere to Fleete Bridge she hapned then to lye
And from her windowe sawe the Earle goe by,
With him a troupe disorder'd crowdinge on,
And mongst y^e rest her brother Littleton,
Which put her all that day in great affright,
(As it did manie others) yet at night
Her brother's saffe retorno some comfort brought
Though manie feares remain'd in her thought.

* This happened on the forenoon of Sunday, February 7th, 1600-1, when the unhappy Earl of Essex passed up Ludgate Hill, with a large retinue, to St. Paul's Cross, intending to appeal to the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and city companies, at the conclusion of the morning sermon, to accompany him to the palace. He lost his head on February 25th. Harestaffe's rough estimate of the position seems fairly accurate; Essex's watchword up the streets was, "For the queen, my mistress," which was scarcely the cry of a traitor. The fall of Essex was really brought about by his constant opposition to the insidious policy of the Cecils.

The Earle in London could noe helpe obtaine
 Wherfore to Essex House he came againe
 Where he was soone besett for fleeinge thence,
 And stood awhyle upon his owne defence :
 Yet did he yeald himself ere midnight hower
 And shortlie was sent Prisoner to the Tower.

Next day betimes were manie such sought out,
 As followed him, but wist not wherabout :
 Of these, S^r Edward Littleton was one,
 To whom (beinge at her lodginge) came anon
 A Pensioner S^r Herbert Croft by name,
 Who by y^e Counsells warrant thither came
 On whose behalf he quicklie did him greete
 Comittinge him close prisoner in the Fleet.

This touch't her nere indeede & greev'd her sore,
 She never was in such distresse before :
 Stronge apprehension of her brothers danger,
 Made her respect her owne but as a stranger,
 For she avouch't she cared not what befell
 Touchinge her own affaires : So he did well ;
 For why her losse were but of goodes & lands,
 But he of lyffe and all in danger stands.

Yet for all this she lett not downe her hart,
 But what God sent tooke ever in goode part,
 Knowinge y^t he alone dispos'd of all,
 Without whose providence could nothinge fall.
 Wherfore she did provyde him then wth speede
 All necessaries for his present neede :
 And everie day some good thinge to him sent,
 To comfort him in his imprisonment,
 Duringe y^e tyme of his more close restraint.

But nowe I will goe on wth her affaires,
 Next morning came & she herself prepares

To Court of Wardes wth Atkinson her frend,
The hearinge of her cause there to attend,
Touchinge y^e Rents w^{ch} might her fate amend.
'Tis said before howe Harestaffe had p'par'd
A Supplication against y^e cause were heard :
Which havinge readie, to Whytehall he went,
And to y^e Maisters hand did it present,
Even as from out his lodginge dore he came,
Who takinge it, made offer of the same
Unto his Secretarie standinge by,
But Harestaffe then to him did signifie
That it concern'd a cause of some import
Which presentlie were to be heard in Court,
When there his Hono' should have taen his seate,
Wherfore he verie humblie did entreate
He eyther would himself y^e same detayne,
Or else deliver yt to him againe,
That in due tyme y^e same might be presented :
And therupon the Maister was contented
Himself to keepe it till in court he came,
And there before him open spread the same :
W^{ch} often he perus'd wth good regard,
Whyle Counsell on both sydes their cause declar'd,
And when at large both parties he had heard,
As if he tooke from that Petition,
Cheefe motyve of his resolution,
His order he pronounced to this effect :
Although (quoth he) yt be our cheese respect
In sittinge here the Princes wardes to right,
Beinge such as of theimselfes want powers & might :
Yet in soe doinge, we must not oppresse
Distressed wydows, nor the fatherles,
And poore old servants y^t be succourlesse :
Wherfore I see noe cause but to consent
That Mistris Vernon shall receave y^e rent,

Both to discharge her husband's funerall,
And to maintain herself and those wthall ;
This said, forthwth out of y^e court he went.
As though of only purpose and intent
To doe her favour he had come that day :
For manye thought & some did playnlye say
That for y^e same she did full soundlie pay.
Oft are they wrong'd y^t such a state live under,
Wherin true justice shall be held a wonder :
As in this case befell for 'tis most sure
That other meanes she never did procure,
But onely by Petition as aforesaid
And by good Counsell w^{ch} her cause did pleade.

Touchinge y^e Ryott w^{ch} of late was done
She did informe Sir Edmond Anderson,
Then Lord Cheefe Justice of y^e Comon Pleas,
And Judge at Deiby Syzes in those daies,
Intreatinge his assistance in the same
Who therupon his letters straight did frame
Unto the Justices of Derby Shire :
Wherin he did theim earnestlie require
They should with diligence their warrants send,
The Malefactors for to apprehend,
That they might be forthcominge at th' Assises,
There to make answere to their enterpryzes.

Her adversaries did but ill digest,
That of the Rents she should be soe possest :
It seem'd they did begin to doubt th' event,
For underhand a Friend of theirs was sent,
To make a tryall of her disposition,
Yf she would listen to a composition :
Who offerr'd her soe she would not wth stand
She should receave three thousand pounds in hand
And duringe lyffe she should enjoy the lande.

Here was an open way, a readie meane,
Wherby she might wth ease great wealth obtaine
Had she respected onelie private gaine.

But she was ever of a vertuous mynd,
Constant to truth, to frends and children kynd,
And well perceav'd y^t if she should consent
To take this offer, and rest soe content :
They purpos'd whollie to defraude the rest,
Wherfore, their offer she did much detest :
As tendinge right and truth to have supprest.
Preferringe poore men's right to private gaine,
A vertue rare, to which but fewe attaine.
And truth to say, she was provoked much
With lewde demeano^r of a manie such
Whose right she with her owne even then defended
When they against her all their mallice bended.
All whom and manie moe, had she compounded,
Their worldlie states had whollie been confounded.

When she their foresaid offer had despys'd
To vexe her still newe cumbers they devys'd
Yet after she that order had obtain'd,
To move for anie thinge they still refrained,
If that the Maister of y^e Court was there :
It seem'd they of his Justice stood in feare :
But wth th' Attorney they could worke much more,
Who was their frend, as I have said before.
They soone obtain'd an Order at his handes
That all such wrytings as concerne y^e landes
Be brought into y^e Court there to abyde,
Untill such tyme this cause may there be tryed.
That she with Atkin-on and Harestaffe both
Should be examin'd there upon their oath
Touchinge those wrytings so to be brought in :
Wherby 'mongst other things they hoped to win

Possession of those Declarations fyve,
 In w^{ch} her husband whylst he was alyve
 Had signified to whom his lands should goe,
 And did such benefitts and gifts bestowe,
 As in particular hath beene declar'd :
 But Harestaffe had of these as great regard,
 He kept theim saffe as th' apple of his eye
 Knowinge their cheefest strength therein did lye.
 Wherfore when other wrytings in were brought
 In humble termes he then the Court besought
 They would not presse him further touchinge these,
 For though he was unwillinge to displease,
 Or make contempt even in the least respect,
 Yet since those wrytings were of such effect,
 That all their strength in maner on theim stands,
 He would not part with them out of his handes :
 But rather would (if soe the Court thought meete)
 Make choice to take his lodginge in the Fleete.

The Court did not much disallowe his reason,
 Yet did they make an Order at that season,
 That he should shortlie with y^e same resort
 To Maister Hare who then was Clarke oth' Court,
 And on his oath should theim to him betake :
 That for the Ward he might true copies take
 Which done, he should receave them back againe,
 And in his custodie they should remaine.

Nowe though their order in this maner past,
 Yet Harestaffe held his resolution fast :
 He fear'd that if they once were dispossess
 Of these wherein their hope and strength did rest
 Their honest Adversaries would not stick
 To shewe them such a feate and jugglinge trick,
 By Wakeringes meane (who never wanted store)
 That from thenceforth they nere should see theim more.

Wherfore y^e Order he did not obey
But unto Justice Townshend went straightway,
And tould him, if y^t copies might content him,
They should be trulie made & shortlie sent him ;
Whereby he also might such charges save,
As Clarkes in Court would for those Copies have,
But if th' originalls he sought to gaine,
He did but spend his labour all in vaine :
And when the Justice sawe him deale so plaine
Unto his motion he did then agree,
Soe as those Copies should subscribed bee
Wth th' handes of Harestaffe & of Atkinson :
W^{ch} was accordinglie soone after done.

The Terme was wel nere spent y^e day at hand
For to redeeme from Harvey much faire lande
Eleven hundred pounds to him were due,
Ere fyve weekes ended—w^{ch} did next ensewe.
For payment of this debt (as is foretould)
Were certayne lands appoynted to be sould :
W^{ch} had ere this been done accordinglie,
Had not the Court enjoyn'd the contrarie :
Which by the Adversaries was procur'd
In pollicie, as beinge well assur'd,
That if y^e sale of landes they could but stay,
She needes must faile of money gainst y^e day.
Which subtill plott of theirs nowe tooke effect,
And they began to fayne what great respect
They had to save this lande beinge nowe in danger
To fall within y^e compase of a stranger :
They move y^e Court herof to have regard,
Alledginge what great prejudyce y^e Ward
Might take thereby, yf that against y^e day
Provision was not made this debt to pay :
Requyringe y^t y^e Court would it foresee,
And to this end some good securitie

Of her and Atkinson forthwth would take,
 That at y^e day due payment they should make.
 W^{ch} if they would not in good sort assure,
 The Plaintiff Justice Townshend would p'cure
 That sume of money to redeeme the lande,
 If with y^e Courts good lykinge it might stand
 That by their order (harmless him to save)
 Of all those Landes he might possession have,
 Till he was paid his money in due fashion,
 And ten ith' hundred for consideration.
 His onely drift was thus to gett possession,
 Though to secure y^e land he made profession.

Here was another straite, a sore distresse,
 Which she could fynd no meanes howe to redresse,
 For yet y^e Londoners were in such feare
 By reason of the troubles latelie there,*
 They would not lend their coine on anie termes :
 As Atkinson by proofe to her affirmes.

The Court to her doth nowe this poynt propose,
 Who howe to answere y^t in noe wyse knowes :
 To theim that knew her state, this case appeares,
 Lyke unto his that held y^e Wolfe by th' eares,
 She nether durst that payment undertake,
 Nor yet consent possession to forsake :
 But restinge in her patient sylence still,
 Did leave it to y^e Court to doe their will.
 Who therupon did order out of hande,
 That Justice Townshend to his offer stand,
 And that he have possession of that lande,
 Till of that Sume he should be satisfyed,
 And ten ith' hundred over and besyde.

* This, of course, refers to the disquiet caused by the execution of Essex and several of his friends, which brought the queen and her councillors into much unpopularity, and left London seething for several months.

This made her at y^e first somewhat dismay'd
But Atkinson who well this poynt had way'd
Bid her take courage, and be not affraid
For sure (quoth he) had Justice Townshend ought
A right good turne, and seven yeares had sought
To doe y^t for you 'tis perform'd this day,
By undertakinge that great sume to pay
W^{ch} we ourselves by noe meanes could defray.

And though he gett possession of some ground,
Yet are our tytles nere y^e more unsound,
In tyme there may some helpe for this be found.

Thus Atkinson her frend did cheare her well :
When presentlie an other crosse befell
W^{ch} though it was not of so great import,
But well might be deryded in dispore,
Yet did she take y^e same in worser sort.
Because she thought her credit touch't therein,
W^{ch} she esteemed more than lands to win :
To th' Court Prerogative then by Citacion
They call her t' answere 'bout th' administration,
W^{ch} of her husbands goods she late did take,
Wherto ith' Wards behalfe they tytle make.
A sence-les thinge for theim to put in stryfe
Unles they thought she had not beene his wyffe.
And peradventure some such fonde conceite
Might cause this suite wherof I nowe intreatre :
For lyke enough they had such intimation
By y^e lewde speeches and false information
Of Mistris Buck, who did affirmoe noe lesse,
In th' hearinge of an hundred witnesses :
Utteringe foule wordes of slander & defame,
Against her Sisters credit and good name :
What time y^e Ryott late before exprest
Was by y^e Sheriffe and Justices redrest :

For w^{ch} lewde termes and venome of her tonge,
 She gave a sharpe account ere it was longe :
 Beinge sued ith' Audience Court* for defamacion,
 And sclander against her Sisters reputation.
 Wheroft she justlie was convicted there
 And afterwards was cyted to appeare,
 Here sentence there pronounc't y^t she might heare.
 But shewinge contumacie in that case,
 Was excommunicate from Holy Place.
 (And soe I thinke continewes to this day.)
 Beinge tax't some twentie marks for cost to pay.
 Upon w^{ch} suite did Mistris Vernon proove
 Her marriage fullye (as did her behoove)
 By sundrie Witnesses of honest fame,
 And by y^e Priest y^t solemnised y^e same.
 And surely God for her did well provyde,
 That thus her private marriage should be tryed
 Whylst those fewe Witnesses were livinge yet,
 To testify for her the truth of it :
 For why. Her Adversaries fullye bent
 All their endeavo's her estate to rent,
 But God did still their purposes prevent.
 Nowe to retorne. When Hillarie terme was ended,
 And y^t her brother's state was well amended :
 Beinge then from close imprisonment enlarg'd :
 And in good hope ere longe to be discharg'd :
 To take her journe home-wards she doth frame
 And wth much toyle & travell thither came.
 Where she then found her house in ill array,
 Both walles and windowes broke & great decay,
 Much good provision wasted which she lefte,
 And manie things conveid away by theft :
 For they had rans-ackt Chests and Cofers all,
 Trunks, Cupboards, Deskes, with boxes great & small :

* Slander was an offence dealt with exclusively by the Church ; the Audience Court was a quasi private court pertaining to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

It could not choose but gyve her much offence
Yet for all this she still us'd patience.

The Lent Assizes came, Then she prepar'd
This Cause before y^e Judges might be heard,
Which by Petition she to theim declar'd :
When the Lord Anderson did understand
The truth thereof : he wile'd her out of hand,
She should endyte theim all of felonie,
Protestinge therwth all most earnestlie
He would not fayle to hange some two or three :
As necessarie for ensample sake,
That others might by theim good warninge take.

But she was farre from anie such intent
And in nowyse would therunto consent,
But said she would much rather be content
To put up all her losse and injurie,
And seeke therin noe further remedie
Then so to put their lyves in jeopardie,
She cheeflie did desyre by his good meane,
Such good securitie for to obtayne,
That she and hers might thenceforth live in peace
And th' other from their misdemeano's cease.
The Judge was earnest she should prosecute
In point of felonie this present suite
But she intreated still to be excus'd
In that to satisfye him she refus'd :
Who seeinge her to take revenge soe coole,
As half offended said she play'd the foole.
And then he gave directions to endyte
Upon the Ryott, such as they recyte
To have beene Acto's in this lewde attempt,
Some thirtie two, for manie were exempt
That had beene also of their companie,
By follie rather then for enmitie :

Whom she of curtesie did nowe forbear,
And would not have their names in question here ;
For w^{ch} to her they much beholden were.

Th' Indictment beinge drawne, y^e Judge did call
To see y^e same, which he perused all :
His reason why, himself did then expounde,
Lest anie error might therein be founde.
Then he comounds y^e Sheriffe to bringe in there
Buck and his man (who still his prisoners were)
For of y^e rest not anie durst appeare.
These two were placed at y^e Prisoners Barre :
And then was the Grand Jurie called for,
Th' Indictment read, & gyven to theim, wth charge
T' inquire y^e truth : Her Counsell then at large
Did open everie point of their offence,
And proov'd the same by open evidence,
A present verdict most men did expect,
But what soe vyle y^t some will not protect ?
Example here, a kinsman * of her owne,
An Auncient Squier, who nere before was knowne
To serve on anie Jurie in this place,
Had made appearance onelye for this case :
And nowe was Forman of y^e Great Enquest,
Belyke of purpose t' over-rule the rest,
Both by his credet, longe experience,
Most subtil witt, and formall eloquence.
This man endeavour'd nowe wth all his might
T' extenuate the fault, and make it light !
And through much passion went therein so farre,
He tooke upon him publiquelie at Barre
To pleade for theim : y^t seemes forgettinge howe
He was noe Advocate, but Jurour nowe.

* Mr. William Agard of Foston. [Note in the MS.]

William Agard, of Foston (in the parish of Scropston), was the son of Nicholas Agard by his first wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon. (See pedigree.)

The Judge (respectinge him) put him in mynd,
His dutie in this case was soe to fynde
Accordinge as was given in Evidence ;
But afterward the Judge took such offence,
When in his erro^r still he did persist,
That from comittinge him but little mist
And tould him openlye he was asham'd
In his behalf, y^t ere he should be nam'd
To use such misdemean^{or} in that place,
And manie other wordes of much disgrace
Were gyven him there by y^e Lord Anderson,
And more and worse by Serjeant Yelverton.
When he was thus disgrac't & sharplie check't
He humblie pray'd theim pardon his defect,
And that he might their former favor gaine
Protestinge (if he might the same obtayne.)
As he had never served there before,
So from thenceforth he never would doe more,
Then was th' Indictment found, and therupon
Yonge Buck was called, and there arraign'd anon,
And at y^e Prisoners Barre (where he did stand)
He was enforced to holde up his hande ;
And fyned at a Thousand Marks straight way :
His man fyve hundred was adjudg'd to pay ;
Beinge both of theim committed back againe
Unto y^e Sheriff in prison to remaine,
Whom till y^e Somer Syze he did retayne.
What tyme S^r Humphrey Ferrers her kynd frend
And Maister Mannors 'twixt theim made an end.
Whereby to her some goods restored were,
And th' other from imprisonment sett cleare.
Touchinge those thirtie more w^{ch} were indyted,
Although by her they could not be acquyted,
Yet theim she did forbeare to prosecute
Besydes she did lett fall another suite

W^{ch} she ith' Star-Chamber at first commenc'd
 From whence she brought downe Proces theim against,
 W^{ch} nere were serv'd : such was her clemencie,
 She pardon'd all their wronge and injurie,
 When she might have undone theim utterlie.
 I had almost forgott here to recyte,
 Howe Justice Townshend did his letters wryte
 To the Lord Anderson theim to befrend ,
 And's owne Sollicitor to him did send
 In their behalf his favour to obtayne,
 But these his faire endeavo's were in vaine :
 He dealt not wth a Judge lyke some of those
 Who in y^e Marches doe of things dispose
 But wth an upright Judge, who did despysse
 His letters and his dealinge in that wyse :
 My self by chance was witnes of the same,
 Who then into y^e Judges chamber came,
 When he those worthie letters had perus'd
 And overheard some angrie wordes he us'd
 Concerninge theim in scoine and much disdaine :
 And heard him tell y^e Priest in speeches plaine,
 He must he hang'd, if ech one had his due ;
 For of his lewde behaviour well he knewe :
 As well by reason of this late offence,
 Of w^{ch} his tytle gave the first pretence :
 And of another more notorious cryme,
 Wherof he was accus'd in former tyme :
 Noe lesse them felonie and Burglarie,
 Concerninge Vicar Tricketts* robberie :

* Henry Tryckyt was Vicar of Marston-on-Dove. He is mentioned in the Churchwardens' Accounts under the year 1605. The following extracts evidently refer to the case mentioned in the chronicle :—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| " Pd to Will Mansfide & Tristram Dantrey for a Caviat for Vicar Tryckyt | o . o . 10 |
| Layd forthe for a Latitat to Mr Browne of Marston Mon- gomrye for the Vicar | o . 5 . 0 |
| To the undersheriffe for makinge a warrante of the Latitat & for fees to tow sergeantes att Derbie to arrest the Vicar | o . 1 . 8." |

See *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., pp. 203, 207.

For w^{ch} he had beene prisoner in y^e gaole,
With others moe till they were loos'd by Baile :
At next Assyzed when they did appeare,
Indictments were preferr'd against theim there :
The Bills were found, yet Tryall was suspended,
Through Maister Vernon's purse they were befrended
For with the Vicar he made composition,
And yet because he had him in suspition,
Least he should prosecute as he stooode bounde,
He gave unto a Courtier* Twentie pounde,
And used Atkinson's assistance too,
(Who in this cause had both inough a doe)
To gett the Counsells letters in this case
To stay their Tryall for a certayne space.
And many a pound it cost his purse besyde,
In their behalf to keepe this cause untry'd
From Syze to Syze untill y^e tyme he dyed.
W^{ch} cause ith' Court defendinge at that day,
Procur'd the Judge those angrie words to say :
And me to treat thereof thus much by the way.

Our Ladies day was come, tyme did require
To sett such grounds as past from yeare to yeare :
W^{ch} Justice Townshend did not then neglect,
(For private profitte he did much respect)
Two of his men he sent to Sudburie,
Of purpose, (as his Order did decree)
Possession to receave of all those landes
W^{ch} late had beene redeem'd from Harvey's handes :
With his authoritie for to dispose
And sett the same for yearlye rent to those
That would gyve most. It seem'd he made noe doubt,
That against his Order any durst stand out.
Nor did there of y^e Tenantes anie one
Wthstand : but all agreed to theim anon :

* Mr. Ferdinando. [Note in the MS.]

Who kyndlie ask't their bondes to pay y^e rent,
And they full wyselie did therto consent.
Yet for all this his purpose much he mist,
Because that Mistris Vernon did resist,
And would not leave possession of such landes
As at that tyme she helde in her owne handes :
For when his men assai'd some grounde to dryve,
For fashion sake (not with intent to stryve)
That some contempt from thence they might derive :
She sent of hers lyke number for to stay
Her cattle in the grounde, and stop the way,
Avouchinge she therin would disobey.
W^{ch} when they heard and playnlie did perceave,
They made noe more adoe, but tooke their leave
Of her, and homewards to their Maister went,
To whom by theim her letters then she sent
For he before had written unto her
Faire admonitions there should be noe stirre :
But y^t all might be done in quiet sorte,
Accordinge as the Order did import :
She by her letters writt to this effect :
That of the Order she tooke good respect,
And helde not from him anie of y^e landes
W^{ch} had been usuallye in tenantes handes :
But what were in her owne possession,
W^{ch} she and all her household liv'd upon :
And those as heretofore she meant to holde,
And would make answere for it as she could.

When Justice Townshend sawe she was so stoute
That against the Order thus she durst stand out,
In my conceite it gave him cause to doubt
That she relied upon some powerfull frend,
W^{ch} in her rightfull cause would her defend :
And not unlyke he had in memorie
The Maister's words in pointe of equitie,

When late he did to her the rent award :
Wthall howe sleightylye she did regard
Those proffers large were made her mynd to trye,
And peremptorilye did theim denye :
Besydes he found that honest Atkinson
Would not by anie meanes from her be won,
But constantlie in open Court had say'd
(Layinge his hand on Edward Vernon's head,
Her eldest sonne, who by him there did stand)
This he to whom I will assure the lande.
These things perhaps the Justice pondered well,
And therupon to resolution fell,
That in this cause he would noe more contend,
If she would harken to a frendlief end.
Wherfore he shorlie after writt againe,
Wth shewe of marveile that she did demeane
Herself contemptuouslie against the Court :
Yet nerethelesse to doe her anie hurt
He was unwillinge : And did further wryte
That for his part, he tooke but small delight
In suites of Lawe his money for to spend
But rather wish'd some faire & frendlief end
For all their well-fare might be thought upon,
And to that purpose made a motion,
That they should meete next terme for y^t intent :
She had noe reason but to give consent
Of meetinge : for although he had not moov'd
She meant to be at Terme, as her behoov'd.

Meetinge at London, They determine then,
To choose on either part some gentlemen
Discreete and wyse to treate of this affaire,
For nowe to peace they all inclyned were :

And first of all as ground worke to y^e rest,
These gentlemen on both sydes thought it best,

To move, that for y^e endinge of all stryffe,
Her eldest sonne should take y^e ward to wyffe
Soe neithers tyle further neede by tryed :
And yet both Lawe and conscience satisfied :
For both of theim might soe their claim enjoy,
And neither of them others right destroy.
This was a pleasinge notion in the care
Of everie one that of this suite did heare.
Yet she at first to give consent made pause,
Not that she did dislyke y^t but because
It suted not with her dead husband's will,
W^{ch} she by all good meanes sought to fullfill.
And this she signfyed unto her frendes,
On whose advyse and counsell she depends.
But to that point their counsell and advyse
Was, that she should not bee therein too nyce
Yea Atkinson himself did her advyse
That in the same she should not be precyze
And some there were stood doubtfull of the end
In case she should stand off and still contend
Because the Court would still y^e Ward befrend.
Then as ore-ruled, She therunto agreed.
And soe to other points they did proceede,
Wherof in manie they accorded well :
But yet in others sundrie doubts befell,
And vāriances amongst them did aryse,
W^{ch} they could not accord in anye wyse :
Especiallye concerninge those poore frends,
And manie servants whose estate dependes
Whollye on her successe, whom she would have
To be assur'd of all her husband gave :
But Justice Townshend & those on his syde,
To yeald to y^t in noe wyse would abyde :
But sought to cutt theim short : and She againe
By all meanes sought they might their right obtaine,

These points amongst theim longe were stood upon :
But in the ende there grewe a motion,
That sith these matters were of some import,
They be referr'd to th' censure of the Court :
This Reference was full sore against her mind,
Beinge in great doubt hard measure there to fynde
Both for herself and theim : yet frends advyse
Alledginge y^t great mischiefs might aryse
Yf in this case she should be obstinate,
And bid her well to weigh her owne estate
Lest afterwards she doe repent too late.
Ore-haled thus, she yealded to y^t motion,
To w^{ch} (God wott) she had but small devotion.
Then to S^r Thomas Hesketh they resort,
Who was Attorney them and Judge oth Court.

He first applaudinge much this match intended
Did soone sett downe howe all things should be ended
And therin Justice Townshend well befrended.

Nowe though of everie one he tooke regard,
Yet speciallye inclyninge to the Ward
He did abridge a manie things of those
W^{ch} Maister Vernon latelie did dispose :
So that what she suspected came to passe,
Both to her owne and to some others losse.
And yet though some of them came short of that
Which their late Maister pointed for their lott,
There was not anie of them unregarded,
But all provyded for and well rewarded.
Through her endeavo's who was her protection.
And brought their matters all to good perfection.
Much are they bounde to such a Patronesse,
To shewe all dutie love and thankfulnes.
Yet for herself she did not soe provyde,
But by this end great losses did abyde ;

For where her husband willed y^t she should
 Have all y^e landes for lyffe ; y^t was controul'd :
 And nowe upon this match it was agreed
 (In case y^e marriage hould and doe proceede)
 She should injoy but onelie half y^e landes :
 The other half should come unto y^e handes
 Of th' heire adopted and y^e Ward his wyffe,
 To him and his heires male, to her for lyffe,
 The Mother's moytie when her lyffe did fayle
 Should also come to him and his heires male :
 For want of such all should accordinglie
 Discend, as Maister Vernon did decree,
 And thus to lose one half she did agree.
 Now in respect both heires were under age,
 And could not give consent of mariage,
 It was agreed y^t till seav'n yeares were spent,
 She take all rents and profitts of intent
 To pay y^e debts, and helpe to cleare y^e lande :
 Wherin a toyloyme taske she tooke in hande :
 W^{ch} she perform'd wth noe small care & paynes,
 Without y^e least respect of private gaines :
 For therunto she never was affected,
 But to advance her Sonne was still addicted.
 Which nowe and all tymes she declared well
 For where it was agreed, that she might sell
 To th' valewe of three hundred pounds in wood,
 (Though of much more than y^t in neede she stood)
 She lov'd her sonne soe well y^t for his good
 She spar'd y^e same, least y^t she should deface
 His woods therby, w^{ch} she would in noe case.
 Nay more, wheras y^e other syde agreed
 To further sale of lande, (as there was neede)
 She notwthstandinge did y^e same neglect,
 Unto her sonne She had so kynd respect.
 And where noe Mannor house was on y^e ground,

She built one newe w^{ch} cost her many a pounde,*
 Where may a Mother lyke to her be founde?
 Well may he say She was a lovinge Mother,
 And I dare sweare I nere knewe such an other.

CONCERNINGE SUDBURY PARKE.

When sixtene hundred and the fourteenth yeare
 Of Christ our Lord almost accomplish't were,
 And Twelve since James y^e first (great Britaines King)
 Unto a Monarchie this Isle did bringe :
 The olde Blakmore (enlarg'd with some more ground)
 Was with a strong high pale encompast rounde.
 The purpose was (as shortly did appeare)
 To make a Parke for redd and fallowe deere.
 This worke began y^e other yeare forpast,
 And till December of this yeare did last,
 The reason why the same no sooner ended,
 It was because on one man's hand depended
 The cheefest worke, for one man pal'd it all,
 Except some fourscore roods (a portion small
 Compared to y^e whole) for by accounte
 The compasse of y^e same did then amount
 One rood above six hundred if noe fault
 Was in the measuringe by Francis Aulte,
 Which by his skill and practise in that trade
 The Sixtenthe of December there he made.
 Allowinge then eight yards to every roode,
 (Accordinge as y^e workmen's reckoninge stood)
 The sume of yards (yf myne account be straight)
 Above foure thousand is eight hundred eight
 Then if a myle one thousand paces make,
 And that to every pace fyve foote you take,
 A measur'd myle of yards doth so contayne
 Full sixtene hundred sixtie sixe (tis playne)

* The Manor House, or present Hall, was built before 1622 ; see introduction to the Chronicle.

And two foote more : wherby it falleth out,
The Park is almost three such myles about,
It onely wants of Roodes some twentie foure,
Which makes in yards but twelve above nyne score.

And nowe because I thinke there wilbe some,
(Though yet unborne) y^t in the tyme to come
Wilbe content to read what here I wryte
Although but rudely I the same indyte
Yet beinge done in ayde of memorie,
And for to gratifye Posteritie,
A litle more I will my ryme inlarge,
And shewe by whose devyse and at whose charge
This worke was both begun and finished,
And afterward with deere replenished
Knowe then that Edward Vernon was his name,
That first contriyv'd and did effect y^e same.
His dignitie to learne if you desyre,
He was as then entytled an Escuyer,
Yet his estate so faire y^t when he pleas'd
To greater tylte he might soone be rays'd :
Three Vernon's lands of right expected hee,
Of Houndhill, Hilton, and of Sudburie ;
Houndhill by birth-right, Hilton by his wife,
(Both which, two mothers held for terme of lyfe)
But unto Sudbury y^e last and best,
(Wherof one moytie he as then possest)
He was elected and adopted heire,
By the late owner of that Lordship fayre :
John Vernon was he called and of that name,
He was the Third y^t did enjoy the same.
For here tis meete I lett you understand,
That Sudbury and all his other land
And faire Revennewes (beinge a great estate)
Into the Vernon's name came but of late.
They were the greate Montgomeries heretofore
Who with y^e same held manie Lordships more

And goodly Mannors, all which (as appeares)
Went by partition to the thhee Coheires,
The daughters of S^r John Mountgomerie :
Of whom was Hellen (second of those three)
To S^r John Vernon joyn'd in mariage.
And so by her a goodly Heritage
To Henry Vernon did descend and came,
Their onely sonne, and heire unto y^e same.
And after Henryes death these Lordships fayre
Discended to this John his sonne and heire,
Who spent most of his daies in single lyfe,
And in his later yeares he tooke to wyfe,
Mary y^e Widowe of his kinsman deare,
Call'd Walter Vernon who of Houndhill were.
To her such love he bore and true affection,
That where he had no chyld, he made election
Of Edward Vernon (whom I nam'd before)
Her eldest sonne whom she to Walter bore :
Adoptinge him his heire to Sudburye
And Aston mannors with all landes y^t bee
To theim belonginge, from y^e death of's mother
To whom for lyfe he gave both one and th' other.
But after John's decease, great suites did growe
About these landes : for it had falfn out soe
His yonger brother Henry beinge dead,
To whom their mother had her lands convey'd,
Both Hilton, Aspley, Sugnell, Essington,
And all her other landes, she beinge one,
Oth' daughters and coheirs of Swinnerton,
Had left one onely daughter who beinge yonge
Was made y^e Princes Warde (y^e more her wronge)
Whose Guardians then on her behalf pretended,
That all her Uncles lands of right descended
By course of comon lawe unto this daughter,
Whereby great suites and troubles followed after

To treat whereof my labour shall be spar'd,
 Because elswhere I have the same declar'd.
 At last for finall end of all their stryfe,
 Edward y^e heire adopted tooke to wyfe
 This heire at comon lawe (who Margaret hight)
 Wherby both parties might obtaine their right.
 And if without offence one may compare
 Small thinges with great, methinks this couple are
 A little modell both oth match and warre
 Twixt those great Houses York and Lancaster.
 Upon this match his mother did consent
 With half these landes to hold herself content,
 And where her husband gave her all for lyfe,
 She yeelds the moytie to her son and's wyfe :
 So kynd was she and lovinge to her sonne,
 Fewe mothers have done so as she hath done :
 A right good mother to her sonne men thought her,
 I wish the lyke had hapned to that daughter :
 Whose mother unto her was not so kynd,
 Yet that she was a Lady I doe fynd :
 For Justice Townshend then her second match
 (Who was a Judge ith' Marches) hapt to catch
 A Knighthood mongst the rest, when Knyghts were ryfe*
 A joyfull tyme it was to many a wyfe,
 As well as his, whom gladly I would praise,
 If truth would give me leave, therby to please
 Her daughter, who unwillynge is to see
 Her mothers wronges, to her great injurie :
 Which I will not recyte, though well I could,
 Who knowe theim to be great and manifolde :
 Yet one of theim I needs must here repeate,
 (For it concernes y^e poynt wherof I treate)
 This mother for her lyfe holdes in her handes,
 The whole Revennewes of her daughters lands :

* In the course of the first three months of the reign of James I. no less than seven hundred individuals were knighted.

She may alledge, That this was so agreed
What tyme y^e match was twixt y^e heires decreed ;
And true it is, her tytle growes from thence,
And she may holde them so without offence
To th' Comon Lawe : But Court of Conscience
And Natures lawe requyres great recompence,
For that, and more great things her father left her,
All which her Lady mother hath bereft her.
God grante y^t she in conscience ere she dye
May for y^t same her daughter satisfye
In some good measure, y^t departinge hence
It be noe burthen to her conscience.

FINIS.

On the Early Descent of the Ferrers.

BY JOHN BOOTH, Shotley Bridge, co. Durham,
V.-P. Surtees Society.

N the last volume* an outline pedigree of the descent of the early generations of the great Ferrers family, with some account of the first seven Earls, was given to illustrate the account of Duffield Castle. There are various points in the early Ferrers' pedigree that have not yet been cleared up. As a contribution to further definite knowledge in this direction, I give extended copies of two early Ferrers charters that have not hitherto been published, and which are in my possession.

The first of these, which is undated, is of so much interest that a fac-simile representation is given on Plate V. The witnesses supply some links, hitherto unknown or uncertain, in the pedigree. Mention is made amongst the witnesses of Robert de Ferrers, brother of the Earl, and also of the two uncles of the Earl, Robert and Henry. William, Earl Ferrers, of the body of the charter, I believe to be the second of that name; he succeeded his father, who died at Acre in 1190, and died, it is said, of gout in 1246. Lucian and Ralph de Seila, of the charter, may be the family of Shirley, who were subfeudatories of the Ferrers, and afterwards became Ferrers of Chartley and Tamworth.

The following is an extended transcript:—

“Willelmus Comes de Ferrarius Omnibus hominibus suis et amicis clericis et laicis. Francis et Anglis presentibus et futuris Salutem. Sciant omnes me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea

* *Derbyshire Archaeological Society's Journal*, Vol. iv., pp. 118-135.

Willis Comes de Ferr. hunc huius etiam frater et Lucas frater
 et anglus pleurans et frater salte. Sciant omnes me concessisse. et hoc p[ro]m[ptu]r
 area mea confirmasse uiano de Sena et Iudeis suis tenere de me.
 Hoc d[omi]n[u]s meus vocu[m] tenet[ur] quid crenit de fidelitate de seu p[ro]p[ter]e
 servit[ur] quod fecit Iudeo de Sena. sed p[er] suum dimidiu[m] exiliatus. Atq[ue]
 p[er] nos nesciis quia[nt] p[ro]dulsoff sicut addit in euentu[m] p[er] communem
 qui habuit g[ra]tuitu[m] lodi suu[m]. et unu[m] ex iusto infra p[ro]cessam ad mei fugiti
 q[ui] ipse mittet ad me. et congedu[m] ad h[abitu]m suu[m] que mittet ad me don
 habeat ex cuius d[omi]ni sui. h[abitu]m ex cuius dono ei in audience p[ro]p[ter] homagium
 et suorum suorum. huius autem confirmationis et donationis sicut refles. Hob[er] de
 ferr. fr. Boni. Broth[er] et Henric[us] de ferr auuncti e[st]im. In p[ro]p[ter] fiducia fratelli
 nicholaus fit pagatus rite dignissimus Roberto de cisterciens. Ratis de omagio. potes
 de loschau. Ratis fit habet iunior. Cures multas al. i. c. f. o. s;



FAC-SIMILE OF FERRERS CHARTER
(PENES J. BOOTH)



confirmasse Luciano de Seila et heredibus suis tenere de me et heredibus meis totum tenementum suum quod tenuit de Radulfo de Seila scilicet per idem servicium quod fecit Radulfo de Seila scilicet per servicium dimidii militis et in super partem nemoris quam Radulfo filio Radulfi dedit in escambium propter communam quam habuit per totum boscum suum et unum Cervum infra cressam ad meam fugam cum ipse mittet ad me et conredum ad hominem suum quem mittet ad me donec habeat cervum domini sui et hunc cervum dono ei in aumentum (*sic*) propter homagium et servicium suum hujus autem confirmacionis et donacionis sunt testes Robertus de Ferrarius frater comitis, Robertus et Henricus de Ferrarius avunculi comitis Henricus filius Walkelini Nicholaus filius Pagani tunc dapifer Robertus de Cureton Willelmus de Mungumberi Johannes de Boscheville Willelmus filius Hereberti Junior cum multis aliis."

The other charter is a release of right of common of pasture in the manor of Wodeham Ferrers, in the county of Essex, to William de Ferrers. It is dated 29th October, 1254, the same year in which the third earl of that name met with his death through a fall into the Ouse. But if the date of his death be correctly given as April 5, 1254, the grantee in the charter must have been his son. To this charter a parchment label is attached with an oval seal, bearing a fleur-de-lis, but the marginal legend is illegible.

"Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Willelmus Sperun salutem Noveritis me remisisse concessisse et quietum clamasse pro me et heredibus meis Willelmo de Ferrers et heredibus suis et omnibus hominibus suis et eorum heredibus et assignatis et Priori et Conventui de Bykenaker et eorum successoribus et omnibus aliis tenantibus de feodo predicti Willelmi totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui vel potero in communia pasturæ in omnibus terris et tenementis prædictorum Willelmi de Ferrers et omnium tenantium suorum in manerio de Wodeham Ferreres viz de terris et tenementis ad hunc diem sine aliqua contradictione et calumpnia mei et heredum meorum in perpetuum. Pro hac vero remissione et quieta clamatione dedit mihi pædictus Willelmus duas marcas argenti. In cuius rei

testimonium præsentes literas sigilli mei munimine roboravi Hiis testibus Johanne de Bedenestede Petro Mareschallo Radulfo de Herun Willelmo de Sencler, Sewale de Haningfeld Eadmundo filio Thomæ de Purleg. Willelmo de Marisco et aliis-Datum apud Chelmerford die Jovis in Crastino apostolorum Simonis et Judæ Anno regni Henrici filii regis Johannis tricesimo nono.”.

At the hamlet of Bycknacre in the Parish of Woodham Ferris, its modern name, stood the Priory of Bykenaker, founded by Maurice Fitz Jeffrey prior to 1189, some remains of which still exist.

As throwing further light on the early Ferrers family, I may supplement these notes by the following extracts from a MS., also in my possession, which bears the following heading, “A Register of all the noble men of England sithence the conquest created,” and which has been apparently compiled towards the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

“ William Lord Ferrys the sonne and heyre of Robart Earle Ferrys and Darbye that forfyted his lands to King Henry III was Lord of Grobye in the right of Margaret his Grandmother second daughter and one of the heyres of Robert Quincy Earle of Winchester and Lord of Groby. This William Lord of Groby after the Atteynder of his father left the beareing of the Armes of Ferrys and bare the armes of Quincy. The heyres generall (sic) that did descend of this William Lord Ferrys of Groby was maryed to Edward Gray second sonne to Renold Lord Gray of Ruthers who had issue Sir Ihon (sic) Gray Knight father to Thomas Marquis Dorsett and Edward Gray Vyscount Lysley. The heyre male that discended of the same William Lord Ferrys of Groby is John Ferrys of Tamworth.”

“ William Lord Ferrys of Chartley second sonne to William Earle Ferrys and Darby brother to the aforesaid Robert Earle Ferrys and Darbye had issue of whom there did descend as heyre generall Anne Lady Ferrys of Chartley that was maryed to Sir Walter De Vereny Knight who in her right was Lord Ferrys of Chartley.”

A Calendar of the Fines for the County of Derby, from their commencement in the reign of Richard II.*

By W. H. HART, F.S.A.

1258.

[Continued from Vol. IX., p. 93.]

- Jan. 13-29. Derby. Within 15 days of S. Hilary, 42 Henry III.
 Between Roger de Becktone, *Plaintiff*, and Adam, son of Matthew of Langesdone and Albred his wife, *Deforciants*.
 Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by *Deforciants*, in consideration of a sparrow-hawk, to *Plaintiff*, in fee, of a messuage with the appurtenances in Langesdone, at the yearly rent of 2d. for all service, custom, and exaction.
- Jan. 13-29. Same date.
 Between Hugh, Prior of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Lenton, *Plaintiff*, and Matthew de Haveresheg', by Stephen de Jorz, his attorney, *Deforciant*.
 Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by *Deforciant* to *Plaintiff*, and to his successors, and to his church, in perpetuity, in frankalmoign, of the manors of Hulme and Dunstone; at the yearly rent, during *Deforciant*'s life, of £10 sterling for all custom and exaction; such rent to cease at his death. *Plaintiff* took *Deforciant* and his heirs into all the benefits and prayers which should thenceforth take place in their church.
- Jan. 13-29. Derby. Same date.
 Between William de Breydeshale, *Plaintiff*, and Matthew de Haversege, and Anora his wife, by Stephen de Jorz, their attorney, *Deforciants*.

* The Editor much regrets that he is again only able to offer such a very brief instalment of the Calendar of Fines, as it is invaluable for the purposes of Derbyshire history. He is bound to say that the fault does not rest with him. Entirely fresh arrangements will, however, be made for their continuance.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciants, in consideration of a sparrow-hawk, to Plaintiff, in fee, of 50 acres of land, with the appurtenances in Lokhaye, at the yearly rent of 25s. for all service, custom, and exaction.

Jan. 13-29. Derby. Same date.

Between Henry de Mapylton, *Plaintiff*, and William, son of Robert Toly, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciant, in consideration of 20s. sterling to Plaintiff, in fee, of one messuage, and 60 acres of land, with the appurtenances in Knyvetone, at the yearly rent of 1d. for all service, custom, and exaction.

Jan. 13-29. Derby. Same date.

Between Henry le Lorimer, *Plaintiff*, and Peter le Flek and Matilda his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant by Deforciants, in consideration of 2 silver marks, to Plaintiff, in fee, of 2 acres of land, with the appurtenances in Littelchyrche.

Jan. 13-29. Derby. Same date.

Between the same, *Plaintiff*, and John, son of Jacob and Margery his wife, *Deforciants*.

Release by Deforciants, in consideration of 2 silver marks, to Plaintiff, in fee, of one acre of land in Derby.

Jan. 13-29. Derby. Same date.

Between Margery, Abbess of S. Edith, Pollesworth, *Plaintiff*, and William le Mortyn, *Deforciant*.

Release by Plaintiff, in consideration of 22 silver marks, to Deforciant, of 60s. arrears of an annual rent of 20s., and also all other arrears.

January 14. Derby. The morrow of S. Hilary, 42 Henry III.

Between Geoffrey de Langeleg', *Plaintiff*, and Reginald de Dyneleswude and Alice his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciants, in consideration of a sparrow-hawk, to Plaintiff, in fee, of 5 acres of land, and 3 acres of wood in Essovere; performing, therefore, to the chief lords of the fee for Deforciants and the heirs of Alice all services pertaining to the aforesaid tenements.

January 14. Derby. Same date.

Between Henry le Clerk, of Crumford, *Plaintiff*, and Henry le Eyr, of Crumford, *Tenant*.

Release by Plaintiff, in consideration of 40s. sterling, to Tenant in fee, of one messuage, and one oxgang of land in Crumford.

Jan. 14. Derby. Same date.

Between Hugh, son of Robert Iweyn, *Plaintiff*, and John, son of Brun and Matilda his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciants, in consideration of 2½ silver marks, to Plaintiff, in fee, of a moiety of a messuage in Cesterfeud.

January 14. Derby. Same date.

Between Robert de Martham and Sarah his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Robert, son of Hewey, *Deforciant*.

Of 40s. arrears of a yearly rent of 8s.

And between Gerard de Suttone, *Plaintiff*, and the same, *Deforciant*.

Of 40s. arrears of a yearly rent of 8s.

Acknowledgment by Deforciant that he owes the aforesaid rents as of the assignment of William de Ferrers, formerly Earl of Derby, who assigned them to Jordan de Suttone, father of Plaintiff Sarah, of whom she is one of the heirs; and to the father of Alice, formerly wife of Plaintiff Gerard, of whom she was another of the heirs; and release by Plaintiffs to Deforciant of all such arrears, and likewise all damages occasioned thereby.

Jan. 13—Feb. 3. Derby. Within 3 weeks of S. Hilary, 42 Henry III.

Between Thomas de Chaddesdene, *Plaintiff*, and William de Burgylum and Emma his wife, *Tenants*.

Grant, on a recognizance of great assize, by Plaintiff to Tenants, in fee, of one toft, three oxgangs, and 2 acres of land in Chaddesdene, except 3 acres thereout—viz., one acre lying towards the north in each field where the said oxgangs do lie, which are to remain to Plaintiff, in fee, at the yearly rent of 4s. 6d. for all service, custom, and exaction.

Jan. 13—Feb. 3. Derby. Same date.

Between Alan Noel, by Robert Noel his son, his attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Henry de Herlawestone and Marjery his wife, *Tenants*.

Grant by Plaintiff, in consideration of 3½ silver marks, to Tenants in fee, of one toft, one oxgang, and 40 acres of land in Duffield.

March 24—April 23. Westminster. Within one month of Easter, 42 Henry III.

Between Nicholas de Henovere and Agnes his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Geoffrey de Dethek and Hawys his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciants to Plaintiffs, and to the heirs of Agnes, in fee, of a moiety of the

manors of Henovere, Langelege, and Milnehaye ; to be holden of the chief lords of the fee by the services pertaining to the same. Grant, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiffs to Deforciants, and to the heirs of Hawys, in fee, of the manor of Lutchurche, 16s. rents in Chelardiston, and one mark rent in Thorneton, to be holden of the chief lords of the fee ; performing therefor for the manor of Lutchurche, for Plaintiffs and the heirs of Agnes one penny at the feast of S. Martin ; and for the tenements in Chelardistone 2s. at the feast of S. James the Apostle ; and for the aforesaid tenement in Thornetone 1d. at Eas'er ; and likewise performing the foreign services pertaining thereto for all service, custom, and exaction.

May 3. Westminster. The morrow of the Ascension, 42 Henry III.

Between Hugh de Gurnay, *Plaintiff*, and Hugh, son of Reginald of Kelum and Beatrice his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by Deforciants, in consideration of 35 silver marks, to Plaintiff, in fee, of one carucate of land in Cruche ; at the yearly rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at Easter for all service, suit of court, custom, and exaction to Deforciants and the heirs of Deforciant Beatrice pertaining ; and performing therefor to the chief lords of the fee for Deforciants and the heirs of Deforciant Beatrice all other services pertaining to the aforesaid land.

June 25. Westminster. The morrow of S. John the Baptist, 42 Henry III.

Between Alexander de Rammeseye and Hawys his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Matthew de Knyvetone, by Stephen de Irtone, his attorney, *Tenant*.

Grant by Plaintiffs, to Tenant in fee, of a third part of the manor of Wolethorp, with the appurts., except 14 acres of land in the same manor, and of 2 messuages, 5 tofts, a third part of a mill, 4 ox gangs, and 15 acres of land, 24s. 8d. rents in Turstone, Bradeleghe, and Knyvetone, which Plaintiffs did claim as the dower of Plaintiff Hawys in the freehold which belonged to Walter de Stratton, her former husband in the aforesaid vills. Grant, in consideration thereof, by Tenant to Plaintiffs of 17 acres of land in Bradeleghe, and 15 acres of land in Knyvetone upon Wynedone, which land they lately recovered against the said Tenant on an assize of novel disseisin, together with that toft and croft which Robert, son of Sybil, did some time hold in Bradelegh ; and with all that meadow and woods, plains, pastures, moors, waters, and ponds of which Plaintiffs were in seisin on the day of the date of

this fine; to hold to the same Plaintiffs, of the chief lords of the fee, for the life of Plaintiff Hawys in the name of dower. Grant also by Tenant that Plaintiffs may have estovers of husbote and heibote, and for firewood, that is to say, in the haw and in the little wood of Bradeleghe by the view of Tenant's presters during the life of Plaintiff Hawys. Grant also by Plaintiffs, that as often as the pond of the said mill required repair, they would provide the cost as much as doth pertain to a third part of a moiety of the same pond. And moreover Tenant gave to Plaintiff 23½ silver marks.

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

Between Robert, son of John Ingerham, *Plaintiff*, and William, son of Robert Ingerham, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of covenant, by Deforciant, in consideration of 58 silver marks, to Plaintiff, in fee, of 21s., rents in Maperlege, together with all that Deforciant held in fee of Plaintiff of the fee of the Earl of Ferrers in the same vill, and in Halun, Hanlege, and Smalege, on the day of the date of this fine; to be holden of the chief lords of the fee, performing therefor all services pertaining thereto. Grant also by Deforciant to Plaintiff, for life, of all that he held in fee in Eytone on the day of the date, at the yearly rent of 2 silver marks, 10 quarters of wheat, 10 quarters of rye, 10 quarters of barley, and 26 quarters of oats, and 6 cartloads of hay at 5 terms, viz., at Michaelmas 3 quarters of wheat, 3 quarters of rye, 4 quarters of barley, and 5 quarters of oats; at Christmas, 20s., 3 quarters of wheat, 3 quarters of rye, 4 quarters of barley, and 6 quarters of oats; at Lady Day, 6s. 8d., 3 quarters of wheat, 3 quarters of rye, and 5 quarters of oats, and at the Nativity of S. John the Baptist one quarter of wheat, and one quarter of rye, two quarters of barley, and 10 quarters of oats; and at the feast of S. James 6 cartloads of hay for all service, custom, and exaction; and performing therefor to the chief lords of the fee all other services pertaining thereto.

November 3. Westminster. The morrow of Souls, 43 Henry III.

Between Robert le Huceys, *Plaintiff*, and Henry de Esseburne, *Tenant*.

And between the same, *Plaintiff*, and the same, *Tenant*, whom Richard de Herthil and Ellen his wife did vouch to warranty, and who did warrant them.

Grant by Plaintiff, in consideration of 30 silver marks, to Tenant,

in fee, of two parts of a moiety of one knight's fee in Bradeburne, and of a third part of a moiety of one knight's fee in the same vill.

Nov. 11—18. Westminster. Within the octaves of S. Martin, 43 Henry III. Between William de Buketone, by Adam Quintin, his attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Philip Lovel, *Tenant*.

Grant by Tenant, in consideration of 30 silver marks, to Plaintiff, in fee, of one messuage, and 10 oxgangs of land in Bredestone.

Nov. 11—25. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. Martin, 43 Henry III.

Between Robert de Dukenfeld, by Hugh de Dukenfeld, his attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Henry, Abbot of S. Mary de Prée, Leicester, *Deforciant*.

Grant by Plaintiff, in consideration of 8 silver marks, to Deforciant and to his successors, and his church, in perpetuity, in frankalmoign, of the fourth part of the advowson of the church of Solgrene, free from all secular service and exaction, but rendering to Hugh, Plaintiff's son, for his life, 6s. 8d. yearly on the Quinzaine of S. Michael at the Abbey of Leicester.

1259.

Feb. 2-9. Within the octaves of the Purification, 43 Henry III.

Between William le Vavassure, *Plaintiff*, and Matilda de Stratlege, by Thomas de Quappelode, his attorney, *Deforciant*.

Release, on a plea of covenant, by Deforciant to Plaintiff, in fee, of 40 acres of land in Maperlege, and also that messuage and land held by her of Plaintiff in the same bill as dower. Grant also by Plaintiff, at the instance of Deforciant, to Quappelode, in fee, of all the aforesaid land and messuage, at the yearly rent of 4s., and performing therefor the foreign service pertaining thereto for all service, suit of court, custom, and exaction to Plaintiff pertaining, and performing therefor to the chief lords of that fee, for Plt. and his heirs, all other services pertaining thereto.

Robert, son of John Ingeram, of Nottingham, puts in his claim.
And Thomas le Sauner likewise puts in his claim.

April 13—May 11. Westminster. Within one month of Easter, 43 Henry III.

Between Alexander de Ramesey and Hawys his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Roger de Stratton, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter by Deforciant, in consideration of 32 silver marks, to Plaintiffs, and to the heirs of Plaintiff Alexander, in fee, of one messuage, one toft, 40 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, and a third part of 300 acres of wood in

Bradelege, Holaund, and Thurstone, to wit, a third part of the haw of Bradelege, and a moiety of the wood called Hallekere, together with a third part of a moiety of the fishery and mill ponds of Bradelege, and also the homage and service of Henry de Esseburne, Hugh de Snelstone, and John the baker of Esseburne, for all their holdings in Bradelege, Campedene, and Thurstone, together with 16 acres of land in Knivetone lying upon Wynedone, at the yearly rent of 6d. for all service, suit of court, custom, and exaction.

May 23. Westminster. The morrow of the Ascension, 43 Henry III.
Between Ralph Bugge, *Plaintiff*, and Richard, son of Ralph and Sarah his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant, on a plea of covenant, by Deforciants, in consideration of £10 sterling, to Plaintiff, in fee, of 15 acres of land in Leghes, at the yearly rent of 1d. at Christmas, for all service, suit of court, custom, and exaction.

June 24—July 1. Westminster. Within the octave of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, 43 Henry III.
Between Hugh, son of Ralph and Ralph his son, by Roger de Auvers, Hugh's attorney, *Plaintiffs*, and Geoffrey, Prior of Bridelingtone, by Geoffrey de Bridelingtone, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on an assize of last presentation, by Deforciant, to Plaintiff Ralph, and that Plaintiff Hugh should this turn present his clerk to the Church of Elkesdone, and grant, in consideration thereof, by Plaintiffs, that after the death or cession of such clerk, Deforciants and their successors should present their clerk; and after the death or cession of such clerk, Plaintiffs, and the heirs of Plaintiff Ralph, should present their clerk; and so alternately and successively for ever.

November 3. Westminster. The morrow of Souls, 44 Henry III.
Between Roger de Stratton, *Plaintiff*, and Matthew de Knyveton, *Tenant*.

Grant by Plaintiff to Tenant, in fee, of 1 messuage, 1 carucate, and 4 oxgangs of land, 2 tofts, 7s. 6d. rents in Wodethorpe, 5s. rents in Bradeleya, and 15s. 11d. rents in Schurstone and Fentone, and two parts of a mill, and two parts of a moiety of a garden in Schurstone, and 20d. rents in Cornelege, and 12d. rents in Urlewike, 14s. rents in Cornelege, and one messuage and one oxgang of land in Schurstone. Grant also by Plaintiff, whom Thomas de Mapeltone vouched to warranty, and who did warrant him, of 15s. 11d. rents in Schurstone. Grant

also by Plaintiff, whom Robert de Stratton vouched to warranty, and who did warrant him, of one messuage, one oxgang and six acres of land in Bradelege. Grant also by Plaintiff, whom John le Ro vouched to warranty, and who did warrant him, of one messuage and 5 acres of land in the same vill. At the yearly rent therefor and for all other which Tenant did hold of Plaintiff in the aforesaid vills on the day of the date of this fine, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at Easter for all service, suit of court, custom, and exaction.

Nov. 3. Westminster. Same date.

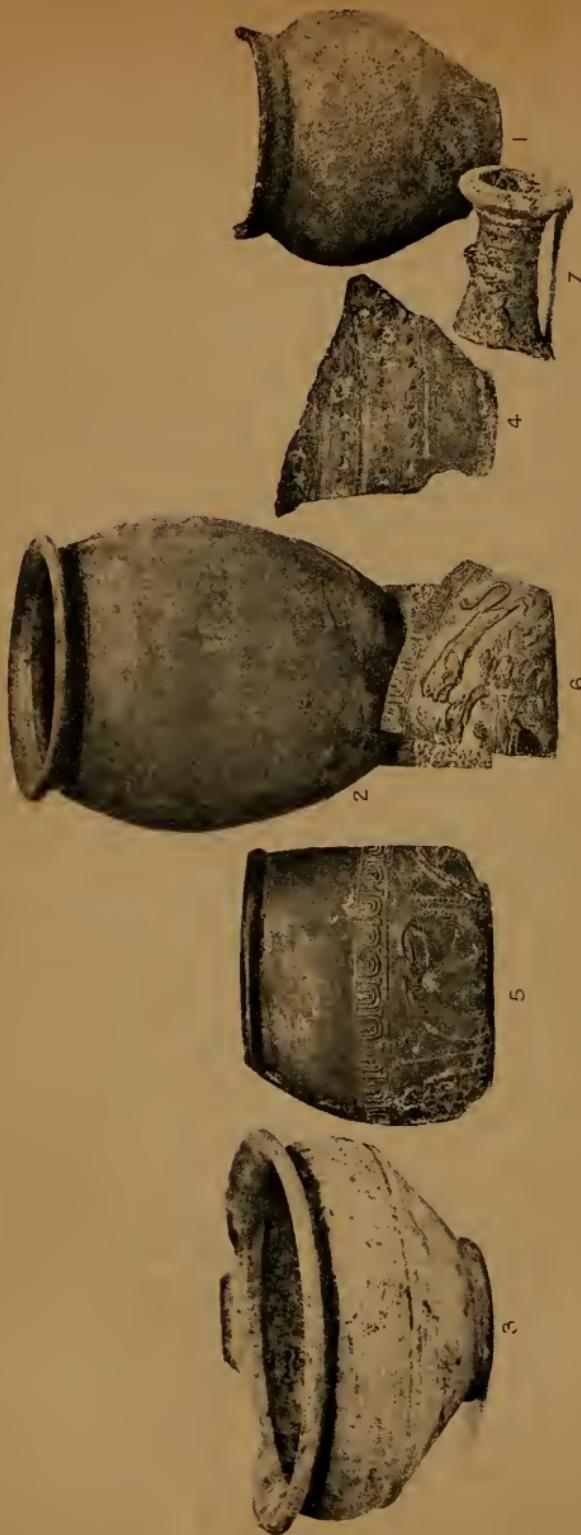
Between Ralph Bugge, *Plaintiff*, and Elias de Jorr and Isolda his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant, on a pl a of warranty of charter, by Deforciants, in consideration of a sparrow-hawk, to Plaintiff, in fee, of $3\frac{1}{2}$ oxgangs of land in Uvethorpe, performing therefor the royal service pertaining to the same for all service, suit of court, aid, custom, and exaction.

John, son of Isolda, doth put in his claim.



ROMAN POTTERY, FOUND AT LITTLE CHESTER, DERBY, JULY & AUGUST, 1886



Roman Remains at Little Chester.

By W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

N digging the foundation for some cottages,* in the summer of 1886, at Little Chester (Derventio), Mr. A. Seale Haslam found several specimens of Roman pottery, at depths varying from three to four feet from the present surface. These are represented on Plate VI.

No. I. is a vessel $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in width at the widest part. It is of pale light red ware, and from this fact, combined with the shape, it is probably of local manufacture.

No. II. is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, and $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches at the widest part. It is of a dull brown colour. It is rudely ornamented with diagonal lines, scratched upon it with some sharp instrument, forming a sort of lozenge pattern. As in other examples, these lines commence a little below the neck of the vessel. This vessel, though not of the orthodox "Upchurch" colour (a bluish black), seems decidedly of Upchurch ware. It strongly resembles the largest in Mr. Knight's group of Upchurch vessels in *Celt, Roman, and Saxon* (first edition plate opposite p. 210), and its colour is similar to three other vessels from the same site, engraved in colour in *Intellectual Observer*, October, 1865, pp. 161 and 163. When found, this vessel was about half full of calcined wheat.

No. III., which is about 4 inches high, is a bowl $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter in its widest part, and of a grayish colour. It is also

*The site of these finds can be identified, as Mr. Haslam has given to the cottages the name of "Roman Camp."

probably Upchurch ware. A good example of this class of vessel was found at Manchester, and its shape is a common one.

No. IV. is a fragment of a vessel of rather rude work, which seems to be of Upchurch ware likewise. It is 4 inches by 4 in its greatest dimensions, and darker in colour than No. III. It has a rude ornament of bands and triangular punctures.

Nos. V. and VI. are portions of "Samian" bowls. Both have the "festoon and tassel" pattern as a band in their upper portion. No. V. has the nude figures of a male and female, with a portion of a third male figure. It has been described as a "bathing scene," which seems probable. The size of this fragment is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 4, whilst that of No. VI. is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{4}$. The latter has a representation of a hunting scene.

No. VII. is the neck of a large one-handled water jar of cream colour externally, and probably of local manufacture. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

At the same time and place some coins* were found, twelve of which were sent to me by the Rev. Dr. Cox for examination. I found them to be as follows :—

DOMITIAN. 2nd brass.—*Rev.* obliterated.

ANTONINVS PIVS. 2nd brass.—*Rev.* BRITANNIA.

Figure of Britannia seated to *l.*, with spear, &c. S. C.
in exergue.

VICTORINVS. 3rd brass.—Two examples. *Rev.* of both obliterated as to legend. Both bear a standing figure to *l.*

3rd brass.—A coin which, by its style, is about the same age, *i.e.*, that of "The Thirty Tyrants," *circa* A.D. 265-270. *Obverse* totally obliterated. *Rev.* ANNONA. AVG. Annona standing to *l.*

CARVS. 3rd brass.—*Rev.* PAX. EXERCITI. Peace standing to *l.* In exergue P. xxi.

ALLECTVS. 3rd brass.—*Rev.* PROVIDENTIA. AVG.
Providence standing.

* The station of Derventio, or Little Chester, has been very prolific of coins of widely different dates, proving that the station was occupied during nearly the whole of the period of the Roman sway in Britain. See *Derbyshire Archaeological Society's Journal*, Vol. vii.; pp. 75-8.

CONSTANS. 3rd brass (or rather in size a minim).—*Rev.*
VICTORIA. D.D. AVGG. NN. Two Victories, facing
each other, holding wreaths. In exergue TRS.

There were also three "second brasses," which, by the style, are of early emperors, apparently between Domitian and Commodus, but the legends, etc., are totally obliterated. A fourth excessively worn may be Roman, but it is difficult to judge. A Scotch halfpenny of Charles II. was found on the same site. The Roman coins range over 250 years. Except that of Carus, they are in bad condition. Coins of this emperor are rare in Britain.

*In addition to the coins forwarded to Mr. Watkin, there were seven other brass coins, apparently Roman, that are absolutely illegible and corroded away; a Scotch halfpenny of Charles II.; and a thin piece of brass metal bearing on one side a crown surmounting an heraldic rose (the arms of the county of Derby), and the initials D.V.C. The last proves to be a button, with the shank on the other side worn away. It was thought that this might have been from the uniform of some Sheriff's officer of the past, the High Sheriff being termed *Vice-Comes* in official Latin, and sometimes appending to his name in the two last centuries the initials V.C. But Mr. Watkin's surmise seems far more probable, namely, that it was a uniform button of the old volunteer movement of the beginning of this century, and that the initials stand for "Derbyshire Volunteer Corp."

Besides the coins, there were two fragments of metal found, one a small, much corroded piece, that may have formed part of a brass bracelet or the rim of a coin; the other a flat piece of broken brass, about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ long by 1 inch broad, the use of which it would be idle to conjecture.

There was also unearthed a small crescent-shaped brass fibula or brooch, the pin of which is broken. It is only $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in length. The surface of the crescent is slightly raised at the edges, and it bears traces of having carried a red enamel. It has been a charming little ornament when new.

* For this and for the next two paragraphs the Editor is responsible.

*Two portions of querns or hand-mills were found at the same time and place. They are both of millstone grit, the larger being of much coarser material than the smaller.

The largest (fig. 1) measures 20 inches in diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the edges, and 3 inches at the centre. The circular hole in the centre is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

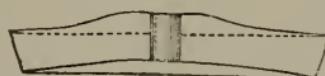


FIGURE 1.

The smaller one (fig. 2) measures 16 inches in diameter, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick at the edges, and 4 inches in the centre. The circular hole in the centre is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.



FIGURE 2.

In vertical section the grinding surface of the larger one presents a gentle swell towards the centre, the curve forming a shallow double ogee. That of the smaller one is more precipitous, and the centre conversely circumscribed to form a boss of some 3 or 4 inches in diameter. The under surfaces are roughly flaked (no tool marks being visible) into shape; that of the larger one is concave and truly wrought, while that of the smaller one is roughly flat. The sides also present a difference—that of the larger stone is extremely well and truly executed by “pecking” (as has been observed in this issue of the *Journal* with regard to the Haddon Field’s quern), and instead of being vertical it is on the taper, like that of a bung, the top surface representing the grinding surface of the stone. The smaller stone has undergone such long use, that the original shape of its side is obliterated.

The central hole of the larger stone is of equal diameter throughout, and it is of good workmanship; that of the other stone is peculiar, it seems to have been roughly ground out from

* The description of the querns has been kindly supplied by Mr. John Ward.

both surfaces with some conical instrument until the two holes met, the result being that while it is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at the surfaces, it is reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in the middle.

There can be little doubt that these are the lower stones of two querns, and that the pins that carried the upper stones were inserted in the above mentioned holes, the only difficulty being the awkward shape of that of the smaller stone. The boss of the smaller one, described above, suggests a corresponding hole or depression in the missing upper stone; the long use that this lower stone shows signs of having undergone having worn down the rest of its surface to its present condition.

The question naturally suggests itself, why are the upper stones of these two querns, and of so many others that have been discovered, missing? Was it not a frequent custom to use some hard non-gritty stone for the upper stones? If so, one upper stone might wear out many lower ones, which would then be discarded, and found in greater abundance.

The quern fragment from Haddon Fields (Plate II. of this volume) is of a ruder and more lumpy character than those of the Roman station at Little Chester.*

* In Sainter's *Rambles Round Macclesfield* is a lithograph and brief description of a quern found at Danes Moss. It resembles the Little Chester examples in lightness of appearance.

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