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REV. F. C. HIPKINS M.A. F.S.A.

AND

W. J. ANDREW

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RULES.

I.—NAME.

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

II.—OBJECT.

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

III.—OPERATION.

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

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

IV.—OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President and Vice-Presidents, whose elections 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 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.—SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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 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 the 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.

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 Glossop and District Archæological Society—R. Hamnett, 24, Norfolk St.
 Glover, E. M., Pear Tree House, Ockbrook.
 Goode, Mrs.
 Goodey, W. H., 40, Ashburne Road, Derby.
 Goodman, G. D., Compton Road, Buxton.
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 Goodwin, Rd., 52, Hartington Street, Derby.
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*Wright, Charles, Wirksworth.

York, The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of, Bishopthorpe, York.

REPORT OF THE ACTING HON. SECRETARY.



THE Twenty-second Anniversary of the Society was held, by kind permission of the Committee, in the Technical College, on Monday, April 2nd, 1900.

Sir Henry H. Bemrose, Vice-President of the Society, took the Chair. The Report of the last year was read and adopted. The Meeting confirmed the provisional appointment, by the Council, of Mr. C. E. B. Bowles to the seat on the Council vacant by the death of Mr. E. Greenhough. All the retiring members of Council (under Rule V.) were re-elected, *viz.*, Messrs. W. Bemrose, Bailey, Cade, and Gallop, Revs. R. J. Burton, Dr. J. C. Cox, and F. C. Hipkins; as were also the Hon. Secretary, Hon. Secretary of Finance, the Hon. Treasurer, and the Auditors. The Hon. Secretary, owing to business engagements, wished to be temporarily relieved of his duties, and the Hon. Finance Secretary undertook to take his place until such time as Mr. Cox's engagements should enable him to resume his office. Messrs. A. V. Davies, Stephen Darby, F. A. Wadsworth, C. A. Peters, and W. H. Turton were elected members of the Society. A paper was read by Mr. John Ward on "Roman Roads in Derbyshire," and Mr. H. Arnold-Bemrose gave an address, illustrated by magic lantern slides, on "Evidences of Volcanic Action, Earth Movement, and Ice Work seen in some Railway Cuttings near Ashburne."

The twenty-first volume of the Society's "Proceedings" was distributed.

An expedition of the Society was held on June 27th to visit Melandra Castle. The party left Derby in saloon carriages at 10.30 a.m. for Marple, where brakes met them, and they were driven to Glossop. After luncheon they drove to the site of Melandra Castle, some two miles distant, and Mr. R. Hamnett, of Glossop, kindly explained the traces of the old Roman Camp which has been uncovered during the recent excavations undertaken by the Glossop and Neighbourhood Antiquarian Society. Afterwards the members inspected the numerous interesting articles in the Glossop Museum which had been discovered in the area of Melandra Castle; and after partaking of tea, drove back to Marple, where they joined the train at 8.8 p.m. to Derby.

During the course of the year the above-mentioned "Glossop and Neighbourhood Antiquarian Society" has been definitely affiliated with your Society, and the negotiations mentioned in the Report for the previous year have been completely successful.

The past year has seen important changes in the persons of the officials of your Society. At the beginning of the year, the Rev. Chas. Kerry, who for some time had ably acted as Editor of the *Journal*, was compelled to resign his office, owing to failing health, much to the regret of your Council. A successor was appointed—the Rev. F. C. Hipkins, M.A., F.S.A., of Repton.

In October, Mr. Arthur Cox intimated to the Council that he saw no prospect of being able again to resume his duties

as Honorary Secretary of the Society, and wished definitely to resign the office. It is almost needless to point out to the members of our Society the serious loss it will be to us to be deprived of the valuable services of our late Hon. Secretary, so freely and ably given for many years. Appointed to the office at the commencement of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society in 1878, his abilities, interest in all questions relating to Archæology and Natural History, courtesy, and tact have done not a little to secure the continued prosperity of our Society. No one, who has even a little experience in the working of a Society like ours, can fail to appreciate the immense amount of time and trouble freely given to the cause of Archæology, and the interests of our County Association by Mr. A. Cox during the twenty-two years of his term of office. I am sure that every one of our members will cordially agree with the resolution of their Council, passed on October 25th, 1900, that "The hearty thanks of the Council be given to Mr. Arthur Cox for the valuable services rendered by him to the Society as Hon. Secretary since its formation twenty-two years ago. The Council receive his resignation with deep regret, and wish to place on record their grateful sense of the efficient manner in which he has managed the affairs of the Society for so many years"; and will heartily endorse the Council's recommendation that the name of Mr. A. Cox be added to the list of our Vice-Presidents.

The Council suggests to the General Meeting that Mr. Percy H. Currey be asked to take the vacant office of Hon. Secretary.

A movement which promises to have important results in connection with the Northern part of the County, in arousing

interest in Archæology, and strengthening our County Society has taken shape during the course of last year. Your Council have given the matter their careful consideration, and, after friendly conference with those interested in the subject in Buxton and the neighbourhood, it has been arranged that Northern and Southern Sub-committees be appointed by the Council to take charge of local business, and arrange expeditions and meetings, with power to elect their own Hon. Secretaries. Mr. W. J. Andrew, of Cadster, near Whaley Bridge, as representing the northern part of the County, has been appointed co-editor with the Rev. F. C. Hipkins. Already forty-eight new applications for membership have been received from the Northern Branch, through its Hon. Sec., Mr. W. R. Bryden, and it is hoped that the total may soon reach a hundred.

Emboldened by this accession of strength, a room has been hired over Mr. Frost's shop in the Market Place, adjoining the offices of the Hon. Secretary designate, Mr. P. H. Currey, to serve as headquarters of the Society, as a meeting-place for your Council, and as a library where the important collection of Transactions of other Societies received in exchange for our own can be readily accessible to our members.

Your Council has again lost one of its members, during the course of the year, through the death of Dr. G. H. Milnes.

W. MALLALIEU,
ACTING HON. SEC.

*Swallows' Rest,
Ockbrook, Derby.
March, 1901.*

Derbyshire Archæological and

Dr. REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR

1900.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	To Printing <i>Journal</i>	51	10	0
	„ Editing <i>Journal</i>	20	0	0
	„ Printing and Stationery	8	9	10
	„ Acting Hon. Secretary, Expenses of Meeting and Postage	4	5	9
	„ Two years' Subscriptions to the Congress of Archæological Societies	2	0	0
	„ Expenses of Change of Investment	0	12	6
		<hr/>		
		£86	18	1
		<hr/>		

NET REVENUE

1900.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	To Balance, being Deficiency on Revenue Account at this date	141	13	3
Dec. 31.	„ Balance deficient on Revenue Account, 1900 ...	2	6	9
		<hr/>		
		£144	0	0
		<hr/>		

BALANCE SHEET,

1900.	LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	Capital Account as per last Balance Sheet	354	5	0			
	Add Life Compositions (3) received in 1900	15	15	0			
	„ Entrance Fees (7) received in 1900	1	15	0			
		<hr/>			371	15	0
	Less Deficiency on Revenue Account ...				144	0	0
		<hr/>			£227	15	0
		<hr/>					

Examined and found correct,

28th Jan., 1901,

C. BARROW KEENE.

Natural History Society.

ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.		Cr.	
1900.		£	s. d.
Dec. 31.	By Subscriptions	72	9 0
	„ Sale of Bound Copies and <i>Journals</i>	4	8 0
	„ Interest on Investments	7	14 4
	„ Balance, being Deficiency on year	2	6 9
		<hr/>	
		£86	18 1
		<hr/>	

ACCOUNT.

1900.		£	s. d.
Dec. 31.	By Balance carried forward	144	0 0
		<hr/>	
		£144	0 0
		<hr/>	

DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.

1900.	ASSETS.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Dec. 31.	Investments—				
	Derby Corporation Stock, 4 % ...	120	0 0		
	Derby Corporation Stock, 3 % ...	100	0 0		
				220	0 0
	Crompton & Evans' Union Bank, viz.:				
	In hand on Capital Account ...	151	15 0		
	Overdrawn on Revenue Account ...	144	0 0		
				7	15 0
				<hr/>	
				£227	15 0
				<hr/>	

W. MALLALIEU,

Hon. Finance Secretary,
24th Jan., 1901.



DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The Court Rolls of Baslow, Derbyshire,
commencing Anno 13 Ed. II. (1319=20).

[Continued from Vol. xxii., p. 90.]

By the REV. CHAS. KERRY.

(By the kind permission of His Grace the Duke of Rutland,
Lord of the Manor.)

HE following Rolls for the 9th, 10th, and 11th years of Richard II. are on paper. The first sheet has a singular paper mark. There are two circles and two crosses arranged horizontally and alternately, the straight line passing through the centre of each: the arms of the crosses, including the line passing through the intersection, form estoiles.

Great Court of John de Herlaston. held at Baslow. on Thursday next after S. Luke's Day. 9 Rich^d. II.

Milicent de Horsley owed John Grymbald xxviiij^d.

William Noble and Rob. de Shirbroke cut of "Gogstes" the others before named dug turves and grubbed the heath on the moor.

Will. of Huklow burnt (lead ore) on the common for Thurstan del Bour without licence.

John Smyth fished in the lords waters with an "*Angelyerd*" (Ang. Sax. *Anzel*, a hook, and 'yerd' from A.S. *zerd* from *Gyrdan*, to gird, to surround. An Angelyerd was probably some kind of hook with a girding or protection;—? for concealment.) A *rod* with a *hook*. (ED.)

John Eliot stopped the water with a weir.

✠ Henry de Coupland died holding a croft and cottage. Margery Coupland succeeded as tenant.

Baslow Court, held on behalf of Juliana de Vernon, on Thursday next before Epiphany. 9 Ric. II.

Thomas & John de Shatton & Will Smyld plaintiffs concerning the peace against John le Tailleur & other tenants under pain of C^s. Pledges: Rog. Burgoyne & Rob Bolar.

Baslow, Court of John de Herlaston and his companions. Wed. next after the Feast of S. John, ante port Latinam. 9 Ric. II.

Inquest Jury:—Rog. de Boterals	Rob. Boler
John de ReyLOW	Will Pope
Thom. de Wollow	John Bagard
Rog. Burgoyne	Rob. Notte
Will. Webster	Ric. Hicdon
Rob. Watson	Will Schylley

Milicent de Horsley had to repair her house against last Easter and has not done. It must be amended by Michaelmas under penalty of vi^s viij^d.

Baslow Court. Wednesday, S. Peter ad Vincula. 10 Ric. II.

Henry de Coupland held a mess & an acre of land, at his death it was taken by Margery Bele and at her death Raynold Walchemon became tenant at xij^d per ann. beginning at Michaelmas next ingress II^s,

Robert Watson brewed once and sold in basons and did not send for the taster. James North sold also in "*discis*" or bowls not measured.

Will. de ffolow took a mess & a bovate of land called the messuage in Le Woro. Ingress fine 16^s. 8^d.

Milicent de Horsley surrendered a cot & a rod of land to the use of Joan, dau. of Thomas.

Every one is ordered to repair his fences and they ought to make "*Ledzates*" against the Feast of Trinity. The horizontal bar of a gate or stile is termed the *ledge*. A "*ledzate*" may possibly mean a "*climb stile*" with two or three bars across. Observe, the intimation about making "*Ledzates*" follows the order for repairing the "*prostrate*" hedges—inferring that gaps would not be made if stiles were duly provided.

The following appears to be a schedule or "*Bill*" of the third part of the Haddon or Vernon estate assigned for the dower of *Juliana Vernon*.

Baslow. "*iiij Bill.*"

Item. She shall have the rent and service of the holding v^s of Sir Thomas de Wennesley, Kt. (Wendesley) and formerly of Sir Will. Wyn Knight.

The holding of Ralph Leche v^s. The holding of Rob. Sadeler ii^s x^d.

The holding of the heirs of Godfrey ffoliambe ii^s.

Item, called Torshurst of the part of Dionis de Wode.

The holding of Roger de Boterales xiiij^s ob. Of Rob. Jesson ii^d.

Do. of John le Smyth viij^s vj^d. Do. of Rich^d Hekedon viij^s vi^d.

NOTE.—Sir Thomas Wendesley was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403. See Cox's "*Churches*," II., 18, where are some interesting particulars of him and his turbulent doings.

Do. of Roger de Boterals viij^s vj^d. Do. of Thom. le Milner ix^s.

Do. of Richard Hebedon half a bovate of land iiiij^s iij^d.

Do. of Robert Watson half a bovate iiiij vj^d.

Do. of Raynald Machon j. cottage xii^d.

Do. j. cottage and the Stonyfeld, and one cottage & lands which Robert Webster formerly held lately in the tenure of Milicent de Horsley.

The lands of Rich. Hebedon (xvij^d) in Henshawe.

Itm. One acre of land and j rood of meadow now in the tenure (xvij^d) of the s^d Rich. Hebedon.

For a dungyard in the tenure of John Bagard.

Item. A cottage in the holding of the Guild of S. Mary (of Baslow) vj^d. It. j. at flat.

Itm. The land of Roger Burgoyne xii^d called Hoggefild.

It. Half a bovate of land held by Ibote Hervy v^s.

It. A cottage held by Tho. Mulner called Leggerhouse xi^d.

It. The Bromeclyf formerly in the tenure of Ralph Leche; it renders bonepenny at Michaelmas viz. for Robert Webster's holding. A cottage i^d of William de ffron. A cott: of Roger Borgoyne and for Thomas Milner's Hoggefild—and for a cottage ii^d called Leggerhous. Ibot Hervy holds a cottage formerly Rob. Watson's—Rob. Watson's holding i^d and William Brough's i^d.

It. For Lynnlye which formerly paid ij^d.

Itm. A third part of the profits of the water mill & the fisheries of lord de Vernon. The third part of the quarries there of lord de Vernon. The third part of the profits of Hackedwode, Wolleyschagh, Stonyfeld, Walclyf, Le Held, and Le Haughe, and part of the agistment of the moor, and pannage, and the *bolles* (lead kilns) there of lord de Vernon's.

The following has been crossed through with a line of ink of a rusty brown colour.

It. The third part of the fulling mill under the court, with the common fishery.

The third part of the rents and services with the profits of the holding of the Abbot "de Rupe"* as of his grange in ovage—or egg rent

And of the holding of the Abbot of Leicester as of his grange of Meduplot

And of the holding formerly William le Wyn's in Nether Haddon

And of the holding of Margaret de Marchinton the daughter and heiress of Hen. de la Pole in Nether Haddon

And of the holding of Ralph ffremer in Rollesley.

It. The third part of the pasture of ffarndale, Pipgrenes and Harthullclif

 And the Courtyards on both sides (*ex utraque parte*) of the Hall are in common to the use of the said Richard and Juliana

And the third part of Stopping.

Itm. For her dowry is assigned in the middle of the wood of Haddonffrith viz: between two banks
(The MS. ends here.)

The chamber at the end of the hall with the "ffawse" chamber, with all the chambers beneath the said chambers towards the north, together with the Bakehouse and the way and the granary near the kitchen.

It. She will have lix butts of land abutting upon *Harweldale-medewe*: Ten selions of land called *Grehulflat*: One small culture upon *Grehull-copp*: one culture called *Porterflat*, with a little culture called *The Mulnelandes* near

* A Cistercian Monastery in Yorks, founded by Richard de Builli in 1147, in the Soke of Maltby.—*Dugdale, Mon. Ang. I.*, 835.

- the land of John Basset: Itm. one culture called The Blakeacre, with a culture called Pesegrenes. It. xij selions of land upon the *Bolehull*, with xij selions upon Hangwelldalefflat, with all lands at the end of the same near Hanwelldale. It. one culture of small . . . ? in Hangwelldale head, with an acre there abutting upon *Rasteres*? Itm. a culture called the Red schethes. It. xvij selions of land upon Wheytleyhull, with xi butts abutting upon Pippegroves. It. one culture called The Stonyflat. Another called Watcroft, one called Cronkesforland. It. a culture called Nytebuttes.
- Itm. Ladyholm & a mead called Mersmedewe. It. An acre of meadow called Vernon's acre in Stantonmedewe One acre & a half of meadow in iij places in Swetacre medewe divided by an acre called 'Thomas le Smyth's. One acre of mead called the Swetacre and v roods of mead under Pipgrene called Dodwode.
- It. j mess. of xi^s and a bovate of land now in the tenure of John le Banford.
- It. j mess. of x^s and a bovate in the tenure of Hugh le Smyth.
- It. Half a cott. of v^s, and half a bov. of land now in the tenure of Hugh le Ffisher.
- It. j mess. of x^s and j bov: formerly in the ten. of Will. Gamele.
- It. Will. Russel j cot. of ij^s iij^d and i acre of land.
- It. j mess. and iij acres of land formerly in the ten. of John Shepherd.
- It. i cot. with a curtilege ⁱⁱs now in the tenure of Cecil Clerk.
- It. i mess. of x^s and a bov. of land now in the ten. of John le Schether. x^s.
- It. j mess of x^s & j bov: of land now in the tenure of John Walche.

It. j mess. of iiiij^s iij^d now in the ten. of John Athelard with a croft, called Cecily Croft—a third part v^s rent by the service of Ovagium (an egg rent) at Martinmas.

It. Half a toft, and half a bovate of land formerly in the tenure “ffithyel.”

[? A.S. *Fithela*, a fiddle. May this have been a musical tenure of minstrelsy? It is more likely to be connected with “*Fith*,” which occurs in the laws of Henry I. “In *Fith* vel in socna est, quod ab ipsis, qui in domo sunt contubernales, agitur, &c.” (*Du Cange*).]

It. j cotag ij^s now in the ten. of Elisot Borgone.

It. She will have the third part of all the yearly profits issuing from iij separate pastures called Oxheyes, viz. Ffarnedelves, Pippegrenes, & Harthulclyf: and of a pasture & meadow in Aldeport which is called The Stokkyng: and from the fishing of the water at the Fulling Mill: Lead mines, & marl pits; and the third part of all the yearly profits issuing from the rents and services of the holding which the Abbot of Leicester holds in the Grange of Medowplet: and the third part of the yearly profits issuing from the holding which Sir Thomas de Marchinton Kt & Sir Will Wyn K^t formerly held in Nether Haddon: and the third part of the yearly profits arising from the tenement which *James?* ffremon and John Dawson hold.

**An undated Rental on two paper sheets apparently
coeval with the preceding domry assignment.**

Of John North for i mess & j. bov: of land with bonepeuny iiiij^s ix^d.

— Roger Leche for Stonehallelone v^s per ann.

— Of the same Roger for j mess. & j bov. of land viij^s per ann.

- Of the same Rog. for v acres of land in Bramley xv^d per ann.
- Henry Thaylour for j mess & a half bov. of land iij^s per ann.
- John North Jun^r j mess & j bov: of land at iij^d per ann. “ut unū par saltarum.”
- Matilda Leche for a mess. & adjacent land xviii^d per ann.
- The holding of Godfrey ffoliambe jun^r, called Torshurst on the part of Dionisius atte Wode ii^s.

Item. The aforesaid lady will have the third part of the fishery and the third part of the water-mill on the part of the lord Richard Vernon, and the third part of the quarry and the third part of the profits of the woods, viz: Hakedwode, Wollowschaw Stonfeld Wallecliffe Le Held & Le Haugh and the third part of the moor on boll & pannage on the part of lord le Vernon.

- Of William Clarke for a mess and a bov. viij^s vj^d per ann.
- John Mawe for a mess and a bov. of land viij^s vj^d p ann.
- John Baggare for a mess & a bov. of land viij^s vj^d p ann.
- John Taylor sen. for a mess. & a bov: of land viij^s vj^d p ann.
- William Pope, for a toft & half a bov: of land iiij^s iiij^d „
- Will Mulner for a mess. & half a bov: of l. v^s.
- Roger Burgoyne, a mess. & half a bov. of l. iiij^s vj^d „
- Will. Webster for a mess & land adjoining xx^d per ann.
- Will Pope for a cott. and i quarter of land ii^s x^d.
- John Taylour sen^r for a Forland in Bromley vj^d.
- Henry Taylour for Forland in divers places ij^s.
- John Baggar for a Myddingsted (dungyard) i^d.

Cordborgß.

John Baguly holds a bovate of land w^t iij houses paying yearly (at Lady Day & Michaelmas) ix^s i^d.

The same John holds a croft there at ix^d yearly, and he gave viij^s for his ingress.

Ulmericus Wolstencroft holds half a bovate of land with ij houses paying yearly iiij^s vij^d.

John Mellor holds a bovate of land & two houses at ix^s & i^d per ann. Paid vj^s for his admission.

John Mellor holds half a bov. with one house & pays iiij^s vij^d. He gave xx^d for his ingress.

John, youngest son of Thom. Hobson, holds half a bov. of land, with iij houses at v^s i^d per ann. Paid nothing for his ingress.

John Berdhalgh holds half a bov. of land w^t ij houses and one little chamber at v^s i^d per ann. and vj^s viij^d for his admission.

Basselowe.

Roger Pope holds a bov. of land w^t ij houses at xii^s xi^d and gave xiiij^s iiij^d for his admission.

Will. Boterhals holds a bov. of land w^t ij houses at viij^s vij^d., and gave vj^s viij^d for ingress.

John Clerk holds a bov. of land w^t ij houses and pays viij^s vij^d and gave for ingress vj^s viij^d.

John, son of Ric. Hobson, holds a bov. w^t ij houses and pays viij^s vij^d.

Rich^d. Penyston holds a bov. w^t houses at viij^s vij^d and gave nothing for ingress.

Will. Baslow holds a bov. & a half of land with a forelond and iij houses and pays xvj i^d p ann.

Roger Cok holds a bov. & two houses at viij^s viij^d. He also holds half bov. of land & two cottages with two houses at ix^s v^d per ann. And he paid vj viij^d for his admission.

Roger, son of Will. Jackson, holds a bovate & two cottages with certain lands with three houses for xij^s v^d per ann.

Roger Vescy holds a fourth part of a bov. with two houses at ij^s per ann. He gave vj^s viij^d for his admission.

Dyoclesian Taylor holds one house w^t a garden at xij^d per ann.

Bovenhull.

Henry Wright holds half a bovate of l. with ij houses at iiij^s j^d per ann.

John Andrew holds j bov. of land with no edifices at vij^s vij^d. He offered to the jury . . . so that he might not be burdened with any buildings. He also holds a parcel of meadow at 3^d.

In dorso—Thom. Grygge took up a mess. and half a bovate of land formerly in the tenure of John Cocke at v^s iiij^d per ann. And he gave vj^s viij^d for his admission.

In the accounts of William Ffolowe of 13 & 14 Ric. II. we find that the stone quarry only produced £4 that year, having stood unworked for a time for want of purchasers.

Mention is made of a house formerly the Chapel of the Blessed Mary which was let for vj^d the half year, but which was in a state of decay.

At the back of the preceding accounts have been copied those of Roger Burgilon for 3 Ric. II. :—

“For parchment purchased for the Rolls for this year iij^d and for parchment bought for the Roll of Accounts for this year & last, for the manor of Baslow, vj^d. Delivered to Lady Johanna de Vernon lxxix^s by indenture for rents & profits from Lady Day. Altogether xiiij^{li} x^s.”

Baslow Court. Thursday next after SS. Pet. & Paul. 3^o XIII. Ric. II.

The follow persons were presented for their ruinous tenements &c.—William del Burg, John Taillour, Rog. de Butterhales, Rob. Boler, Milicent de Horsley, Will Pope, Will.

de Folowe & John de Malcome, all to be repaired by a fixed time under penalties of vj^s viij^d.

Baslow Court. S. Luke's Day. 14 Ric. II.

The jury presented that all the lands & tents which Thomas de Wombwell holds during the life of his wife (besides a bovate of land which was formerly Thomas Smyth's) he holds as that which after the decease of Will. de Calvor fell to Cecily his daughter and next heir.

Baslow Court. Wednesday next before Purif. B.C.M. 15 Ric. II.

John Michel and six others were reported for trespass in "*Deppedale Wode*" throwing down & carrying away the timber and two others for trespassing in *Wolleshawwe*.

It was ordained as well by the lord's council as by the village community, that if any "labourer" departed from the demesne in summer and did not return by the feast of the Assumption for the measuring* of the growing crops, in the autumn, he should give xj^d to the lord for each offence.

The ale taster presented that John Taillour sold ale without the view of the Taster, and all the aforesaid sold by "*bolt*" & *cups*, i.e., by false measures.

The Jury:—James North.	Rog. Burgon.
Ric. Swan.	Rog. de Boterhale.
Will, son of Robt.	Thom. Mullener.
Ric. Hykedon.	John Taillour.
Henry Taillour.	Rob. Saddeler.
John Bagard.	John Pope.

Baslow Court. Wed. July 16. Anno 16 Ric. II.

Sir Thomas de Metham plaintiff, by Ralph his attorney, opposed himself against Will de Ffowlowe on the plea of debt.

* Reaping assignment, when each man received his allotted task.

Alice le Wright of Calver sued Thomas le Milner for viij^d, for wool thread which he owed her. She recovered a pound & a half of thread and iiij^d damages.

Robert Watson sued Nicholas del Hay because his dog had worried ("momordebat") a pig at his house to the damage of v^s. The accused denied the charge. In mercy.

Elena, dau. of Will. took up a cottage at Quonborough called Leger-house to hold for life. Ingress xij^d.

Adam le *Partrykhunter* has a ruinous house. (? A nickname for a poacher.)

Baslow Court. S. Mark's Day. XVI. Ric. II.

Roger Burgon through his attorney Ralph Lech surrendered a mess. & a bovate to the use of John, son of Hen. le Taillour. Yearly rental ix^s & 1 bonepenny. Ingress vj^s.

Baslow Court. Wednesday next after S. John Baptist. 16. Ric. II.

Thurstan del Bour paid the sum of xij^d per ann. for having and burning boles—"habendi & cremendi suos Boles," *i.e.*, places or mounds for smelting lead ore. (See Court under S. Luke's Day, 8 Ric. II.; also under the Court of S. Michael, 17 Ric. II.) There are numerous deeds at Belvoir having reference to Thurstan, *e.g.*, Anno 17 Ric. II.—John Yonge and Felica his wife dwelling in Borwē by charter gave & confirmed to *Thurstan del Bour* of *Tideswell* a mess. in Tideswell between the mess. formerly Henry Dawson's, and the mess. of John Smith "Marchal" with 3 acres in the open fields of "Tydd," which belonged to John son William Hañesone Androwe de Tyddeswell brother of the said Felicia & which descended to Felica by heirship after the death of the said John. Given at Tideswell S. Thomas' Day. Again John le Smyth of Tyddeswell Chaplain & John de Burton Vicar of Bawkewell demised & conf^d. to *Thurstan del*

Boure all those lands &c &c which they had of the gift & concession of Thomas Gombrey & Rich^d Gombrey,* clerks, which they (the Gombreys) had of the gift & concession of Elizab. dau. of Henry Dawson of Tyddeswell in the fields of Tyddeswell to be held of the chief lords of the fee. Given at Tideswell 13 January Anno 13 Henry IV. (A.D. 1412.)

The following deed (condensed) is more illustrative:—

“ Robert ‘Ayre’ (Eyre) Henry Mapleton parson of the Church of Bonsdale’, Thomas Baret & Rich^d Walkdene, chaplain, deliver concede and by this charter confirm to Robert del Boure son of John del Boure of Qwytfeld (Whitfield) all messuages lands &c in the vill & field of Tyddeswell which they had of the gift and feofment of Thurstan del Boure (except four tents, with their appurts. & buildings adjoining & belonging thereto, viz. ; one tenement in which Henry son of Robert dwells, a tenement called Throwley Place and two tenements likewise adjoining in the tenure of John Webster). Having & holding the same of the chief lords of the same by the accustomed services, and if the said Robert del Boure die without lawful heirs of his body, then, we will & concede that all the said messuages shall remain to John de Boure & the heirs male of his body : and if the said John should die without lawful male issue, then we will that all the said estate shall remain to William del Boure of Tatyngton (Taddington) & the heirs male of his body with remainder to the heirs male of the said Thurstan del Boure for ever.† These

* The seal of Richard Gombrey attached to another deed given at Dronfield 22 Ric. II. has a stag’s head attired, cabossed, having between the attires the letters “r.” “g.” for Rich^d Gombrey.

† In the Charter of the Refoundation of the Foljambe Chantry in Tideswell Church (*vide* Cox’s “Churches of Derbyshire,” II., 287 A.D. 16 Ric. II.) mention is made of “Thurstan o’ Boure and Margaret his wife and Margaret mother of the same Thurstan” as having an interest in the prayers of the same Chantry. It seems that there was a chapel or chantry also belonging to

witnessing: Edward Ffoliambe Knight, Thomas Ffoliambe Rich^d de Lytton, Rob. de Mellour, Hugh de Bredbury and others. Given at Tyddeswell on Lord's Day next before the feast of S. James the Apostle, Anno 2 Henry VI.

Baslow Court. Wed. aft^e S. John Bap. day. 16 Ric. II.
 Roger Borgoyne has ij "gappes" which require mending. Will. Pope j "gappe." He also cut down ii "*Strangles*" of his lord's wood.

Great Court of Baslow. Thursday next after All Saints' Day. 16 Ric. II.

Inq. Jury:—James le North.	John le Taillour.
John le North.	Will. de Ffroggote.
Rog. Boterhals.	Will. le Pope.
Rog. Burgon.	Ric. le Swan.
Hen. le Taillour.	Will. de fflowlowe.
Ric. Hokdon.	John de Mulcane.

Nich. del Haye sued Adam le Partriker on the plea of trespass because with his horse he had destroyed his barley to the damage of xij^d, and that with his sheep he had destroyed his growing corn to the val. of ij^s and with his cows and sheep he had destroyed his barley to the value of xij^d. The jury declared that the said Nicholas had made an unjust complaint. Wherefore in mercy.

Adam le Patrikhunter, Nich. del Hay, John Taillour had ruinous houses and Rob. le Boler a farmstead out of repair. The jury said the wife of William le Webster

the Bower family. Dr. Cox writes, II., 293, "The parclose of the De Bower Chapel has recently been restored in exactly the same position it previously occupied." The tomb of Thurstan, bearing the recumbent effigies of himself and his wife Margaret, still remains. This memorial was replaced in its original position in 1873 at the advent of the present vicar, when it was worthily restored by J. Bower Brown, Esq., J.P., of Woodthorpe Hall, near Sheffield, a descendant of this ancient stock.

had incurred a pain or penalty of xl^d, in the lord's grace, because she went out of the demesne in Autumn and did not return before the feast of the Assumption; so also did Isolda del Gryffis, and the wife of Robert Cudy, and his daughter Alice, likewise Johanna de Rugeley, Joan de Wheatcroft, Joan le Smylter, and Elena the dau. of William.

Baslow Court. S. Michael's Day. Monday. Anno 17 Ric. II.

Roger de Boterals took up a mess. formerly Henry le Osteller's at viij^s vj^d per ann. & i^d called Bonepenny. Ingress vj^s viij^d.

Rob. le Boler fined v^s for deterioration of the house held by him, now in the tenure of John del Mulcane.

The jury said that Thurstan del Boure xii^d for licence to have the Boles within the demesne. Thomas son of Henry de Litton similarly vi^d. Richard de Litton similarly. Roger de Wormhill iij^d similarly. Ralph le Barker iij^d similarly. Here, clearly, we have a company of lead workers all from Tideswell and its immediate vicinity.

The jury presented that Nicholas del Haye did not grind his grain at the lord's mill nor had he paid his multure from Easter until now to the loss of the lord. It was ordained by the lord's advice that the mill roof ought to be repaired by the tenants during the two weeks after the feast of S. Martin next future: everyone in default to pay xij^d to the lord.

The bailiff presented John Chapman of Calvour for digging turves in The Moss he being an extern and Joan Meveral, Will Hogson, Thomas de Brodbotham for the same fault. Henry Leyr of Midleton had agisted vij sheep.

The jury said that Elena wife of Adam le Partriker is a woman of strife and breaks the appointment of the lord & the tenants. She is amerced v^s. Elena le Courfur Filota

wife of Thomas le Milner, and Adam le Partriker are equally as bad.

Adam de Brometon mowed the lord's common in Leveresen. In mercy xij^d. Robert Jeffeson fined xij^d for fishing in the lord's waters by a weir.

Baslow Court. Tuesday after S. Mark's Day. 18 Ric. II.

It was agreed by the inquest that the whole time of the tenure of Thomas Wombwell in Bobenhull was x years, and they said that Cecilia de Calvour occupied (the same) vij years.

It was ordained by the lord and all the tenants that no tenant in the demesne should keep a pig worth xij^d un-rung after Michaelmas for a week until the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross under a pain of 4^d for each pig.

Thomas Pope by his attorney Ralph le Lech came & took up a garden called "Le Prestes-zerd" (*yard*) holding the same for life at the yearly rental of xij^d with two suits of court. Ingress nil.

Baslow Court. S. Matthew's Day. 18 Ric. II.

Thomas son of Robert Watson took up a mess. & half a bovate which his father holds in order to help his father, holding according to the custom of the manor, paying yearly iiij^s vj^d and bonepenny, the s^d Thomas to maintain the said mess. & lands at his own expense in all things, timber excepted. Ingress xij^d.

Baslow Court. S. Clement's Day. 19 Ric. II.

✠ The inquest jury presented that Will. de Calvour died seised of vj bovates of land in the fee of Baslow of which Emma wife of the said Will. was seised at the end of her life of three bovates & a half which she held of the lord there. And Cecilia dau. of the said William & Emma ought to have had ij bovates of land

of the tenure of Lord le Vernon whence Robert de Hethcote purchased the dower. And they said that she Cecilia entered those two bovates and took seisin as the heir by authority of Lord Richard le Vernon because that Emma mother of the s^d Cecily wished to make alienation beyond her power for the space of xx years of the land she Cecily occupied & now has held for viij years. And they said that John de Penyston occupied one meadow called Depedale parcel of the said land for a year, after which an arrest was made of the whole land of Will. de Calvour for the arrerages of the s^d John de Penyston—the arrest extended to half an acre of grain crop.

Baslow Court. Tuesday after the close of Easter. 19 Ric. II.

Jury :—Rog. de Boterhals.	Rich. Hikdon.
John le North.	John Grymball.
Robert Labbot.	John Eliot.
Hen. le Taillour.	John Taillour.
Rob. le Sadler.	Will. le Pope.
Rich. Hobbesson.	Will. le Webster.

The house of Thomas Pope to be repaired against next court day, as well as the house of John Taillour of Quordburg, Nich. Dawson, Will. del Fowlowe, Will. le Clerke, Rog. & Will. Pope, Will. de Chinley and others.

Nicholas son of William son of Philip de Grendelford dwells outside the demesne and trespasses in the lord's wood (in mercy). Thomas le Milnour felled trees on his land without licence. William del Pirke felled a tree in le Stonfeld. John del Malcane made a purpresture ploughing the lord's common. He must desist under penalty of half a mark.

Baslow Court. Wednesday next after Mar. 25. 20 Ric. II.

The Bailiff was in mercy, because John de Peniston sen^{or} was not present to answer to a plea of debt to the Guild

of the Blessed Mary of Baslow, and he was ordered to distrain.

Baslow Court. Wed. next after Feast of SS. Philip & James. Anno 20 Ric. II.

The house of Thomas le Milner was ruinous for want of timber: he was ordered to repair it and the lord would find the material required.

William Pope had a ruinous sheepfold, which he was ordered to repair under penalty of *iijs* *iiij^d*. "Welleysagh." John de Ruilley occupied the lord's water with a dam or weir (for fishing). John Burgon ground elsewhere without licence: so also did Will. le Milner, Nich. Dawson, Adam le Fowler, Thomas son of Robert, & Rich. Hikden.

Baslow Court. Wed. in Feast of S. Margaret. 21 Ric. II.

The jury presented that John de Ruilley occupied the lord's waters with a "*leppe*" ("*Leap*" (Ang. Sax.) *a weel, a kind of long twigger basket snare to catch fish*), and so did Ralph Tibbeson & Rob. Jefferson.

Baslow Court. Tuesday next after S. Hillary. 21 Ric. II.

The following persons came and did fealty for the lands and tenements they held in Baslow, Rob^t. Labbot, Rog. de Boterhals, Ric. Hebdon, Rog. le Pope, Rich. fil Robert, Will. del Fowlow, John Oserynne, Will. de Chynley, John Grymbald, Thom. fil Robert, Nich. Dawson, Thom. le Milner, John le Smyth.

Robert Labbot was at the inquest to respond to Ralph le Lech, for Ralph had impounded Labbot's sheep which he had taken in his corn, and the said Labbot had broken the pound by taking his sheep out to the value of 40^s. Lech further complained that Labbot had destroyed his corn with his sow and pigs, and his white corn too last year, to the value of *iijs* *iiij^d* & that no

inquest was taken. Also his pigs had destroyed his corn to the value of xx^d, and that two cows had destroyed his oats in his croft to the damage of xii^d, that an ox had destroyed his growing corn to the loss of xii^d and that eighty of his hog lambs had destroyed his . . . everywhere in his field to the loss of xii^d.

It was ascertained by the jury that Robert Labbot vj^d has made a *rescue* upon Ralph le Lech and that Ralph le Lech might recover of the same Robert vij^d, and a strike of white wheat for the trespass of the sow & pigs in two complaints, and i^d for trespass on the Rescue. And he might recover ij of oats or vj^d for two complaints, and he might recover j bushel of oats for the damage done to his oats in the Holme and ij^d more for the trespass of the sheep and lambs. (*In mercy.*)

Ralph le Lech Alderman of the Guild of the B. Mary complained against William de Chynley on the plea of debt, the latter came & confessed to ij^s vj^d. In mercy. Also against John le Taillour of Quordburg on the same plea. He was summoned but came not, wherefore he was placed under a pain.

**Baslow Court. Tuesday next Before S. John Baptist Day.
Anno 21 Ric. II. (1397.)**

Jury :—Rog. de Boterhals.	John de Bagshagh.
Hen. Taillour.	John Bagard.
John Grymbald.	Joh. of Eryn.
Will. Pope.	John Taillour.
Tho. le Milner.	Rog. Pope.
Will. le Milner.	Joh. del Malcane.

It was agreed by the tenants that the tenants of the Lord of Metham did not make an arrangement in old times concerning litigation if an affray was made.

Robert Botralles & John Pillesley were the collectors of the Vernon rents in the 13th of Henry IV. (1412) and the

“Chapel of Haddon” occurs in their accounts. William Blackwell, bailiff of Hadon then. Paid to Robert Botralles and Henry Penyston for the carriage of a pair of millstones from Baslow to Harleston, in the month of December, x^s.

John Horsley, collector of rents for Baslow. 1 Hen. V.

John Taillour, collector of rents in Baslow in the place of John Contasse. Anno 4 & 5 Hen. V.

“*Jakflatt*,” and “*Lynelech*,” names of fields.

Basselowe and Bobenhull.

RENTAL renewed upon the oaths of John Taillour, Will. Penyston, Rog. Scotte, Rob. Botralles, John Pillesley, John Horsley on Thursday next after the Feast of S. Barnabas Apostle. A^o R.R. Hen. V., after the conq., the third.

Sir Roger Leche K^t holds in Bobenhull by military service &c. heriot & two appearances per ann. and other services of court as it appears from the old customary one mess. and a moiety of a bovate formerly Nykke Dawson's, and long since given to the Guild of S. Mary and he pays iij^d ob per ann. of true rent.

The same Roger holds there a mess. and a bovate of land called Gristefeld long since given to the said Guild by the same services and iij^s v^d rent per ann.

The same Roger holds there a mess. and a bovate of land called Stonehall by the same services and v^s rent per ann.

He also holds there a mess. & a bovate of land formerly Thomas Wombwell's by the same services & v^s rent per ann.

He also holds there a mess. and half a bovate of land formerly John de Ryley's by the same services and v^s rent per ann.

The same Roger holds there a piece of land called Bromeclyf at iiij^d per ann.

Also v acres of land in Bromley of the Gilde land by the same services and pays xv^d per ann.

Also a mess. & a bovate of land in Basselowe formerly Robert Leche's at viij^s per ann.

Also a bovate of land called Dyllefeld by the same services at a half-penny per ann.

Roger Swan holds a mess. & a bov. of land by the same service & pays v^s per ann.

Nich. Dawson holds half a bovate & half a mess. in Froggote by the same service at ij^s iij^d per ann.

John Elot holds a mess. & a bovate of land of the land of Will. Wyn K^t in Curburg by the same service & vj^s per ann.

John North senior holds a mess. & a bov. by the same service at iij^s ix^d per ann.

Roger Leche holds half a mess. & a bov. of land by same service and iij^s per ann.

John North jun^r holds a mess. & a bov. of land by the same service and renders *one pair of boots* price iij^d per ann.

Felicia Penyston holds ij mess. and a bov. & a half of land in Basselow by the same service & pays viij^s v^d per ann.

Rob. Sadeler holds a mess. & a bov. of land by the same service & pays xij^d per ann.

Will. Leche holds a mess. & a bov. &c. & pays xvij^d per ann.

John Boterhals holds a mess. & half a bov. of land freely called Ffordefeld by the same serv. & pays xij^d half-penny per ann.

Isabel, dau. of Giles holds half a bovate of land called Wyfelde by same serv. at xv^d per ann.

She also holds a parcel of land & meadow in the Greneway by &c. & pays iij^d per ann.

Robert de Plumpton Knight (*miles*) holds a parcel of land & wood Toursthurst by the same serv. & pays ij^s per ann.

The aforesaid John North sen^r holds half of Dillefeld as a bovate of land by the same service & pays a half-penny per ann.

John Comitas holds at will one mess & half a bovate of land and pays v^s j^d per ann. with the bonepenny.

Thomas Brodbotham holds a mess. and a bov. of land and pays ix^s j^d with the bonepenny.

Thomas Hobson holds a mess. & a bovate of land formerly Thom. Miller's at ix j^d per ann. with bonepenny.

He also holds a cottage formerly his father's and pays xvij^d w^t the bonepenny.

Thomas Elot holds a mess. & half a bovate of land formerly William Soler's and pays per ann. with the bonepenny v^s.j^d.

Rich. Burgoyne holds a mess. & half a bovate and pays per ann. with the bonepenny iiij^s vij^d.

John Marshall holds a mess. & half a bovate and pays with the bonepenny iiij^s vij^d.

John Taillour holds a mess. & half a bovate & pays with the bonepenny iiij^s j^d.

Of one mess. & ij bov. of land now in the tenure of John Meverell in Basselow in exchange for j mess. & half a bovate formerly in the tenure of John Taillour of Bobenhull per ann. with the bonepenny iiij^s j^d.

Of one field called Hoggefild which pays with the bonepenny xij^d—but nothing now because it is in the hands of the lord.

Of one cott. formerly in the tenure of Elena Cosour which used to pay xj^d w^t the bonepenny—but nothing now because in the hands of the lord.

Of one parcel of land called Lynelegh which paid ij^d but now in the hands of the lord.

John North jun. holds x acres of land of Forland in Bobenhull
feld of which iiij acres lie upon Lomblowe at ij^s vj^d
per ann.

Roger Pope Custumar of Basselow.

Baslow Court held 16 Decemb. Anno 19 Henry VI.

Jury :—Roger North.	Hen. Wright.
Roger Pope.	John de Wales.
Rog. Vessy.	John Eagyle.
Rog. Wilkenson.	John Hendman.
Ric. Paton.	John Hokekynson.
John Cok, sen ^r .	John Clerk.
Will. Passelew.	

Christopher Talbot 4^d, John Leek 4^d, John Wylde 4^d, owe
suit.

Oliver Wolstancroft is out of repairs, former pain xl^d, to be
repaired under pain of xx^s.

The roof of Will. Passelows house to be amended by S.
Hilary under pain of xij^s iiij^d.

John Hendman's house roof to be repaired by Xmas next
under pain of vj^s viij^d.

Robert Malderych has a horse & colt feeding on the
common without license.

Roger Elleson, Cecil Colyer, Cecil Moteclogh, Will. Gregory,
Rog. Mellour, John Meverell.

Roger Boterhales unpleaded Rog^r Vessy.

**Baslow. Court of Sir William Vernon K^t held on S.
James Day. Anno 38 Henry VI.**

John de Schawghe (Shaw) of Somersale acknowledged that
he held in right of Alice his wife the daughter & heir
of Roger de Wodehouse, a croft called *The Weyfeld*
at xv^d per ann. with suit of court only on Lady Day
& Michaelmas; and the same Roger as in right of his

wife Alice holds half a bovate called Grenewey in Basselowe at iij^d per ann. & suit of court and land in socage. Ordered to shew his evidences at the next court; and he did fealty on those conditions.

John Penyston acknowledged that he held of the lord freely a mess. and a bovate & a half of land w^t the appurts. formerly in the tenure of Henry Penyston his father, deceased, at viij^s iij^d per ann. with suit of court and military service of Sea-ward, or as "Warden maratime," with relief and heriot when it should fall. Ordered to shew his evidences at the next court.

Roger Boturhales held freely one mess. with the appurts. formerly in the tenure of Robert Boturhales his father, deceased, at xij^d per ann. w^t suit of court. Ordered to produce his title deeds. He did fealty.

William Dawson acknowledged that he held of the lord freely a mess. & a bovate of land formerly his father's, deceased, at ij^s per ann. Did fealty. Ordered to produce his evidences.

William Andrewe acknowledged that he held freely j mess. & iij acres of land formerly in the tenure of John Northwood at viij^d per ann. & suit of court. Had a day assigned to produce his evidences.

Roger Boturhals holds i mess. & i bov. in the tenure of John Andrewe at viij^s vij^d per ann. viz.—a parcel called The "Old," a piece of arable called Stonfield at ij^s j^d & a parcel called Welleford at xij^d.

William North holds at the will of the lord according to custom a mess. & a bov. of land formerly in the tenure of John Bagulley at ix^s x^d and suit of court & repairs.

William Hobson holds a mess. & a bov. at the will of the lord formerly in the ten. of Roger Cobbe at ix^s j^d. He pays suit of court & does repairs & other customs. He did fealty.

John Cootlowe holds j mess. & a virgate of land at the will of the lord formerly John Dale's at v^s j^d.

John Hyndemon holds of the lord a mess. & half a virgate formerly John Thomson's at v^s j^d per ann. He is responsible for repairs. He holds at will an open field called Hogkynfeld *for the church?* & pays xiiij^d per ann.

A mess. & a bovate of lard of the Duchy of Lancaster is mentioned as being in Corburg which pays v^s yearly to William Vernon.

Will. Goton holds a mess. & a bovate at will formerly held by Roger Merchelond at iv^s vij^d per ann. & repairs.

Roger Whetecroft holds a mess. and a bov. at will formerly in the tenure of Will Johnson at iv^s vj^d and a croft called Hychecroft at xvij^d.

Roger Basselow holds a mess. & a bov. formerly Rich. Penyston's at viij^s vij^d—with repairs, fealty & other services.

John Hobson holds a mess & a bovate formerly his father's at viij^s vij^d with repairs, fealty & other services.

John Clerk holds a mess. & a bov. at viij^s vij^d.

Robert Hyndeman holds a mess. & a bov. at viij^s vij^d.

Robert Gloshop a mess. & a bov. formerly Rich^d Penyston's at xij^s xj^d.

Thom. Paynton holds a mess. & a bov. at the will of the lord formerly Thomas Trygge's at v^s iiij^d per ann.

John Basselowe holds a mess. & a bov. at xvj^s ij^d with repairs & other services.

Alice Cobb (Thom. Hayward) formerly wife of John Cobbe holds a mess. & a bovate at viij^s viij^d.

John Penyston holds a mess. & a bov. & ij cottages at xij^s xj^d & other services.

Richard Paton holds ij cottages & half a bov. at v^s ij^d & other services.

John Rudyard holds at will of lord j mac at ij^s with j croft at v^d and half an acre called Abnecote.

Henry & Roger Wright hold a mess. & a bov. at iv^s j^d.

✠ Presented that Thomas Trygge who held a mess. at will died since last court. A heriot is due of which the provost there had notice.

Thomas Poynton elected Ale-taster for the foll^o year and sworn.

Mem^d for the next court concerning xij rents paid by the heirs of Godfrey Foliambe jun^r who held by charter of Rich^d Vernon, to and for Thornshurst viz. for the part formerly Dionis at Wode.

Enquire on behalf of the lord whether Robert Barley unjustly occupies & holds a parcel of meadow called Pyggeburgmedew of the lord's land lying in the demesne of Baslow, and if the same Robert unjustly occupies & holds another parcel of meadow in "le Trust" there and at the rent yearly paid from of old—iij^s viij^d.

Court of Sir William Vernon at Baslow. Thursday next after S. Mary Magdalene "m^lccccxvi."

(No regnal assignment—a critical time.)

The jury presented that John Penyston's house is not sufficiently repaired, and the houses of Tho. Ponnton, Will Andrewe, Rob. Clark, Roger Whetecroft, John Motelow are in the like condition.

John Gugate Innkeeper sells bread and ale contrary to the assize.

Shakespeare makes Jack Cade, when vowing a reformation, to say, "There shall be in England seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops: and I will make it felony to drink small beer."—Hen. VI., pt. 2, Scene II.

Roger Whetecroft broke an arrest made by the 'Headman' regarding a pair of millstones.

Baslow Court, held Wed. before S. Edward the King's Day. Anno 8 Edward IV.

The jury said on their oath that John Earl of Shrewsbury, Thom. Wyld, Rob. Dawson, John Revell, Rich. Leche, & John Wright formerly of the lands of William Wyn Knight now in the hands of the Duke of Clarence being free tenants, owe suit and have not come. In mercy.

Thom. Horseley, John Giles, Will. Stacey, Tho. Gregorie, Henr. Gregorie, John Gregorie, Hen. Havringham, Henr. Doume, John Harrison, John Doume, Will. Watkyn, Ric. Brentkoll, John Borough, Rob. Gregorie, Tho. Hayward, and Will. Hayward have trespassed on the moor digging turf and carrying it away without licence. In mercy.

John Soller & John & Will. his sons presented for trespass collecting "le Corke."*

Baslow Court, Wed. after S. Edmund the King. A° 9 Edward IV.

Roger Whetecroft, John Heit, Ric. Orme, John Soller, John Cooke, Thom. Milner, Henr. Heyward, Rob. Gregory & John Wyld broke down gaps round about the open field.

Baslow Court, anno 12 Ed. IV. Monday after S. Luke's Day.

John Earl of Shrewsbury Sir Will. Plumpton K^t Thom Wyld Ric. Leche the heirs of Rog. North Nich. Dallison & John Penyston jun^r free tenants owe suit, and have not come. In mercy.

* In Lancashire *cinders* are sometimes called "Corks": may the word refer to cinders from the bole-hills? or even *bark*? Perhaps, by transposition, the word has evolved from *Croc* from Croy—mud, slime, much used in those days for stopping the chinks in wattle work, of which the houses of the poorer sort was mainly composed. This is perhaps the true solution, because the burden of house repair fell upon the tenants themselves, the lord only providing them with building timber. These "wattle and dab" walls were usually *within* the building, but when employed for outer work, the clay, when dry, was covered with a thin coat of plaister, which rendered it impervious to rain.

A pain was imposed by the lord that all the tenants of this Manor holding under Henry Vernon should have

1. a '*Jack*'—A very strong leather jerkin made of the thickest whit-leather—reaching to the thigh.
2. a '*Sallet*,' or Salate, a kind of helmet which succeeded the bascinet, and specially distinguished by a projection behind to protect the neck; the earlier salades had visors.

Cade—"Many a time but for a sallet my brain pan had been cleft with a brown bill, and many a time when I have been dry and bravely marching, it hath served me instead of a quart pot to drink in."—Hen. VI., pt. 2, Scene X.—(Shakespeare.)

3. "*a sword*,"
4. "*a bow & arrows*,"

Against the feast of Christmas next, under pain of every one of them 40^s.

Baslow Court. SS. Simon & Jude's Day. Anno 13 Ed. IV.

✠ William Horton has died since last court—an ox was seised for a heriot—his house is ruinous: xx^s.

✠ Thomas Shaw of Somervale is dead.

Baslow Court. Wed. 29 May. Anno. 16 Edw^d. IV.

Roger Whetecroft viij^d, Thom. Pighells xij^d the two sons of John Seller. The two sons and daughter & servant of Rog. Boterall, the dau. of John Cook, John Hart & his two daughters & wife, John Rudyard. Wife of Thom. Dekon John Elotte xij^d and the two sons and two servants of Will. Mather collected "*Corkes*" without permission. In mercy.

Rich^d Basselow has been occupied in the quarry without leave.

Robert Brentknoll v^s Thom Pighell v^s and Will Roworthe
broke and arrest made there upon certain millstones.
In mercy.

The jury said Hackewode was enclosed and made separate
to the prejudice of the lord and the injury of his
tenants.

Baslow. "Visus." Thursday next after Feast of Transl.
of S. Edward the King. Anno 18 Edward IV.

Roger Wheatcroft complained that Thom. Horton had detained
four pairs of millstones to val. of xxvj^s viijd. He also
complained that Rich. Basselow had detained 2 pairs of
stones to val. of xiiij^s viij^d.

John Elliott with two servants had collected "*le Corke*" upon
the moor. In mercy.

Alice North iiij^d made an assault upon Margery Ragge &
drew blood.

John Seler vj^d & Will Seler made Hue & cry and Home-
sokon upon Roger Decon contrary to the peace. In mercy

Hue & Cry.—An outcry or alarm raised to incite to
the pursuit and capture of a felon or robber.

Homsoken.—The immunity of a house or habitation;
the privilege of the dwelling, so that he who breaks
or infringes that security is said to commit Hamsocen.
Hamsoken is commonly defined as an invasion of
the dwelling, or an assault made on a house. (*Vide* :
Der lange.)

Hackewodde which was enclosed by Rich^d Eyre and kept
separate by him, now ordered to be opened under pain
of vj^s viij^d.

Baslow: Frank Pledge in Festo S. Petronille. 20
Ed. IV.

Christ. Dervyle Roger Northe Ric. Leche John Revell owes suit.
The wife of Geo. Ffyssher is a common trespasser in the

demense "rasyng and pullyng"* without licence. In mercy.

Henry Doume & John Gregorie cut down the underwood at Utterhagh.

Baslow: Frank Pledge & Court, Wed. after S. George's Day. Anno 22 Edw. IV.

John Penyston jun^r collected "le Corke," "Russelhedde."

Rob. Shemel for fishing with "Roddenetts," ij^d.

John Gregorie for fishing with "Troutsperes" iij^d.

Roger Whetecroft against Roger North on the plea of his detention of one horse val. xiiij^s, one pair of spurs, one pair of hunting boots, val. ij^s vj^d, one Gorget, val. ij^s, one pair of gauntlets, iij^s iij^d, one Salade or Salett, val. v^s. Verdict—The said R. North ought to deliver to the aforesaid Roger the Salett, and viij^s at the feast of S. James and S. Michael.

And afterwards they said that they had the driving of the whole moor of Baslow and had been accustomed to do so once, viz., after the feast of the Invention of Holy Cross (May 3), and another time at the feast of S. Michael every year, and to fine all trespassers taken there according to the number & nature of their offences, within their own court. (*See next court.*)

Robert Gregorie ploughed a butt-land on the common ij^d. He placed a "priests weir" (see Court held 1 Ric. III.) through the Derwent river which never was there before.

Henry Elotte ploughed from the common to Calvore bridge, which never was done before.

Inquire whether the land Roger Boterals has appropriated at Stokeholes belongs to the lord.

* Committing small thefts. Raise=a robbery N.—syn.—"lifting;" pulling=picking.

Baslow: Frank Pledge. SS. Eyb: & Valer: G.D. 1483.

Roger Dervyle made an attack upon Rog. Whetecroft, John Hobbeson and Will Selar and raised the "hue" there contrary to the peace.

Twelve persons were fined for trespassing on the moor collecting "*Corke*."

✠ Rob. Lyome died since last court: yearly rent, ix^s vij^d. Heriot a brass pot—house out of repair, ij^s.

The jury said that lately the Earl of Shrewsbury by Robert Eyre his seneschal had held two great courts by usurpation, one after the feast of Easter, & another after the feast of S. Michael: and in the said court they took the dues & perquisites of Henry Vernon, Esq., against his title & hereditary right; because neither the said Earl nor his seneschal ought to have nor hold any court save that of Court Baron of the tenants belonging to said Earl, and no other court was used of old times because it was found by Verdict before the justices itinerant in the Co. of Derby in the time of Edward III. that all the amercements pertaining to the View of Frank Pledge belonged to the ancestors of the said Henry Vernon, Esq., with all the profits issuing from the same, from the time to which memory did not extend.

And similarly they said that as regarding the driving of the whole Moor in Baslow demesne twice a year, viz., after the Invention of Holy Cross, and after the Feast of Michaelmas, the ancestors of the said Henry Vernon were accustomed to take and drive the moor aforesaid, and all the sheep then found thereon, pertained to the said Henry, and his ancestors from ancient times, & to no other person.

And afterwards they said that Richard Eyre made a driving of the moor this year contrary to the right, title, & heirship of the said Henry Vernon. In mercy. xl^s.

"ihc Marin."

Baslow: View of Frank Pledge with Court. 14 Octob.
Anno 1 Richard III.

Rich^d Ragge has a gurgit (*a weir or dam-head*) at floggote.

Nich. Dalleson similarly.

Rog. Habbergham has a gurgit at Corborough.

Thom. Hyndeman the like.

Rob. Coke has a gurgit between Corborough & Bubnell.

Thurstan Elotte has a gurgit at Wolloshagh.

Thom. Ruyley has a gurgit under Bubnall.

Ric. Eyre has a gurgit there.

Ric. Paton has a gurgit in Baslow brook.

Ric. Eyre has a gurgit there.

Richard Doune, *priest*, has one there likewise, viz., i gurgit there under Cumter, without licence. (*See Court 22, Edw^d IV.*)

The servants of Richard Eyre by his command made trespass in cutting wood & underwood at Lychemere without licence.

Baslow: View of Frank Pledge. Saturday after the Close of Easter. An^o 2 Rich. III.

A pain of xl^s was imposed on Roger Levet that he should amend the quarry above the water of Derwent by 24 June.

✠ Richard Paton deceased since last court, his black cow was sent to Haddon for a heriot. Joan Paton his widow succeeded to his messuage & half bovate and j pykke within the lord's quarry there. Yearly rent for mess. & land v^s x^d and for the quarry xiiij^s iiij^d.

Nich. Dawson came & took up one pick within the quarry at xiiij^s iiij^d yearly rent, and one pair of millstones.

The tenants to make a Pinfalder by 1 Feb. next under a penalty of 40^d each.

Baslow: View of Frank Pl. with Court Baron. Wed.
next after Corpus Christi. Anno 1 Hen. VII.

(All the Rolls representing this reign are on paper.)

✠ The jury presented that Will. Andrewe who held a messuage with the appurts. in Baslow of the lord by military service & a yearly rent of viij^s & other services had died since last court & that John Andrew is his son & next heir & is of the age of 21 & more. The Bailiff ordered to make distraint on the said John that he may do to the lord homage, relief, & other services due.

The lands and tents. formerly held by Ric. Page had been entered upon by John Revell as the next heir. The jury said the property was held by military service—and John Revell was of the age of 18 and more, and he entered upon the same because he was under age.

Baslow: Visus. Anno 4 Henry VII.

✠ John Shaw who held of the lord by Charter one messuage & divers parcels of land & meadow is dead. John Shaw is his son & heir.

Presented that Philip Leche entered Baslow Moor and within its bounds between Dawkynwaste and Reddebonk the same Philip & his servants found certain sheep & heifers and drove them to Chattesworth, and put them in the park there, to the injury of the lord, because the said Philip had no right so to do. In mercy, xl^s.

Baslow Court & Visus. of Sir Hen. Vernon. Co 15
Henry VII.

Roger Gregory for digging & carrying away turf & peat on the moor iiij^d.

Rich. Staley for a similar offence viij^d.

Presented that "*Dominus*" Edward Fox chaplain placed a "Leppe" (= *a leape*) in the lord's water at the end of Cumtor. In mercy.

Richard Newbold placed two "leppes" in the lord's water at Berebroke. In mercy.

These "leppes" appear to have been baskets placed under the weir to catch the salmon which failed to leap the fall. (From A.S. *Leap*—a basket, hamper or pannier of osiers.)

Philip Leche was presented for digging and acquiring stone on Baslow Moor.

It is ordained by the xii (jury) that no one henceforth shall lead or carry any millstones over the bridge of Basselowe under pain of vj^s viij^d to the lord for every pair of millstones so carried.

Baslow: Visus. 16 Henry VII.

John Sellar kept a pasture called Grysteley-ffeld separate, when it should be common & open to all the tenants, xij^d. He also kept Lytyll Toft in the same way.

Roger Butterals reserved Lytyll Wodecroft in the same manner.

Robert Tune likewise excluded the tenants from Brygefurlong in Bubnell and all other pastures near the Hall of Bubnell which lie common & open to the tenants of Baslow.

John Hynge man reserved Newland to himself.

Richard Bayle treated Butterals Close in the same manner.

Roger Wood excluded the other tenants from Derecroft & Madecroft.

Will. Milne of Tottenley presented for collecting "*Corke*."

Will. Malyn raised & placed a weir in the Derwent on the lord's ground. Richard Newbold also placed one in Berebrook on the lord's land.

John Haregreyne raised a weir on the lord's land in Umberley broke without leave.

George Earl of Shrewsbury raised & placed a weir on the lord's ground in the Derwent, and stopped the water-course between the lord's mill of Baslow. (? Between the Derwent & the mill.)

Robert Gregorie ploughed upon the lord's ground at Shollebrodes in North field. Thomas Pethell did the same at Bridgefurlong & Brode Rodes.

Rob. Gregorie of Baslow stopped the common way at Dykestone hille. Roger Butterhals stopped a water-course at Lydde-yate.

Thomas Harrison incurred the pain of vjs viij^d because he carried millstones over Basselow Bridge contrary to the order made.

Roger Whetecroft made his ditch upon Aston Clyff justly & rightly on the lord's ground and the quykesete stands on the lord's ground too & not otherwise.

Baslow: ffrank p. Visus. of Sir Hen. Vernon. Co 17 Hen. VII., held Monday next after the Feast of Invention of Holy Cross.

Presented that Robert Tune had inclosed a pasture called Hakedwode by command of George Earl of Shrewsbury which is the sole property of Sir Henry Vernon lord of Baslow against the will of the said Henry, and thus he holds it distinct as belonging to the said George against the Form of Right which it never was originally. In mercy. The said Robert is commanded to throw the fence down and lay the said pasture open against next court day under pain of xl^s forfeit to the lord. The said Rob. Tune cut down the trees & thorns in Hakewode. In mercy.

Because this roll is so tattered, it is desirable that the following particulars recorded therein should be preserved.

“Presented that the s^d George Earl of Shrewsbury holds by force (vim.) 6 acres of land in Bromley Field, and 5 acres of land in Bubnell field, which is near the ground of the said Sir Henry Vernon K^t, and the aforesaid Henry and all his ancestors ever had it time out of mind and the said Earl and all his ancestors never before had it but the said Earl of Shrewsbury now occupies it by force contrary to the form of right. In mercy.

It. The said Earl of Shrewsbury raised and placed a “Weere” upon the ground of the lord in the Derwent to the injury of the same lord and tied or bound it (*ligavit*) to the ground of the s^d lord against his will and it never was so before. In mercy.

It. The said George Earl of S. lately by his power occupied & held the mill of Bubnell and received the whole multure of the same which the said Henry Vernon and all his ancestors always had a moiety of the multure of the same mill without any interruption from time immemorial, and the said earl lately by his power received the said multure contrary to the form of right, &c.

The said George Earl of S. by his might lately occupied & holds a selion of land called Whiteley and another selion which John Penyston holding of the said Henry Vernon formerly occupied & held in right of the said Henry, and a parcel of meadow there which the said John P. held from time immemorial, and now the said Earl has taken the aforesaid two selions, and occupies by his power contrary to the form of right. In mercy.

John Parker purchased of Robert Coke a messuage & divers lands which the s^d Robert held in Bubnell and which were held of the lord of Baslow by military service, for which there fell to the lord homage relief fealty & other services with a heriot. The bailiff ordered to make seisure until &c.

The said George Earl of S. purchased of the said John Parker the aforesaid messuage with certain lands in Bubnell which s^d messuage with the appurts. were held of the lord of Baslow by military service whence there fell to the lord homage relief fealty & other services with a heriot, &c., &c.

Baslow: Vis. Franc Pledge. of Henry Vernon *lit* held on Tuesday next after the Feast of S. Luke. *Co* 19 Hen. VII.

Will. Hallingworth of Bubnell, Rich. Bageshaw of Corborowe.

Rog. Gregorie dug turf & peat on East moor. As also Lady Catheline Eyre.

Thurstan Lowe of Hassop, Henry Hasalam, do., Ric. Bardalfe, do., Thom. Barley of Stoke.

It. presented William White Chaplain (and others) for fishing in the lord's waters, and raising a weir in the same, and attaching it to the ground of the said lord without leave, to the injury of the lord's mill.

Rog. Butterals holds Grysteleyffeld to himself which is common & open to all the tenants.

Emmota Wright the same with Dilfield.

Roger Wood the same with Bronley pasture.

Ric. Newbold keeps Le Flattes which is also common.

John Haregreve the same with Fforde filde.

Henry Dawson the same with Derecroft & Maddecroft.

Robert Cune holds Brigeforlong separate.

John Cokke holds John Cokke Weyre separate.

Rob. Gregorie keeps to himself a pasture on Bakestone Hill

John Gregory cut "Asshe plantez" in Lechemeyre wood under Derwent.

✠ Roger Butterals died since last court. Roger his son & heir is of full age.

**Basselowe: Court of Frank Pledge of Hen. Vernon R^t
Wed. next after All Saints' Day. Anno 20 Henry VII.**

Robert Cune incurred a pain of xx^s for not casting down
a bank at Piebrige Meadowe.

Thomas Haywarde holds Bukerale close separate when it
should be in common.

Robert Cune holds Brode close against Bubnell Hall (*aulam*)
and a pasture called Bubnell Dale separate when they
should be common.

Lady Katherine Eyre of Hassop fined iij^d for collecting
"Fferne" in Bubnell Dale. (Probably for bedding cattle.)

George Leche (*of Chatsworth*) was presented for diminishing
a moor called Basselow Moor and now called Chatsworth
More, being part of the said Basselowe More and such
(right) he has not. In mercy. iij^s iij^d.

John Dawson keeps Derecroft Pasture separate when it should
be common. Ordered to be thrown open again.

Baslow Court. Visus. Sr. Pleg. 16 Oct. 23 Hen. VII.

Robert Kutton was presented because he set the common
on fire to the general injury of the tenants dwelling
there. In mercy.

John Cocke enclosed a pasture called "Le Wer" against
the Form of Right. To be thrown open.

✠ John Hendeman died since last court. Heriot a cow
with her calf.

✠ John Matley died since last court. Heriot due.

Ordered that if any tenant make, hold, or dismiss a sub-
tenant without the lord's leave he shall pay a fine of
vj^s viij^d.

Here follows an undated Rental of the Manor, but
obviously about 3 Henry V., comprising the districts of
Baslow, Cordbourg, and Bobenhill.

There are rolls for 1, 8, Hen. VII.

In the 12th year of Eliz. it was provided that:—

'Evy pson aboue x or betwyxt xii yere of age and xx yere, to haue a bowe & ij arowes before the Trynyty Soday & vse thē dayly, in payne of enly one xij^d."

Rolls exist for 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 41 Elizab. Also for 1, 8, 9, 10, 11 (a suit Roll for 1614), 16. 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, "a suite Rowle" 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, James I.

Of Charles I. there are rolls for 1629, 1630, 1632, 1633, 1635. Of Charles II. 1663, 1664-5, 1673, ending with a list of suitors for 1673.

Notes on a Pre-historic Burial-Place at Megdale, near Matlock Bridge.

JOHN WARD, F.S.A.

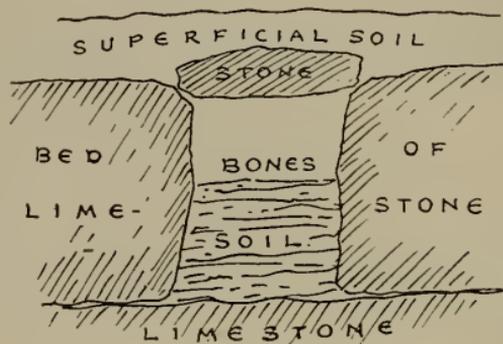


ABOUT the middle of April, 1893, a sensational story went the round of the local press. The heading of the version as given in the *Derbyshire Times*—"Horrible Discoveries at Matlock: Human Bones found in Rock Crevasse"—will at once indicate its nature and recall the event to the reader's memory. This "horrible discovery" was made at the Cawdor Quarries, opposite the gas works, near Matlock Bridge Station; and the circumstances that attended it were as follows:—The proprietors, Messrs. Constable and Co., had decided to extend their workings in the direction of Megdale Farm, and this necessitated, as a first step, the removal of the superficial soil. In doing this, the men (to quote the above newspaper account) "came to an excavation in the rock, probably naturally formed, and one which ran a distance of several yards, but this was filled with loose stones, believed to have been placed there. On removing a large stone, it was found that there was a number of human remains underneath," which proved to belong to four skeletons. The firm immediately reported the matter to the police, who in their turn submitted the best-preserved skull to a medical gentleman. The opinion given was that it was the skull of a middle-aged man; that a fracture, not of recent date, on the left temple was proof of a violent death; and that the skeletons had been buried some thirty or forty years.

Naturally, the discovery caused much excitement, particularly so when it was learned that the quarrymen had previously found a knife and a coin in the vicinity of the skeletons. There was no longer doubt in the public mind that a horrible murder had been perpetrated, and that somehow the knife and the coin would turn out to be important links in the solution of the mystery. *Then* it was remembered, that "years ago, men were missed in a peculiar way in a wood which runs near to the quarry, and that these disappearances were never solved at the time." The coin "had nothing on it" to indicate its date; and as the knife was fifteen feet away from the skeletons, its connection with the "horrible find" will not appeal to the readers as very cogent. Nor is what follows conclusive,— "Thirty years ago, the rock at the quarry extended right up to the railway, and the site where this cave has been discovered would then be on the top of a barren waste and far away from any human dwelling, this place being severed from the main road leading to Bakewell by the River Derwent." Murderers, surely, would not drag their victims from the cover of a wood to an open and conspicuous waste to dispose of them. But apart from this, the statement is not correct. The old village of Matlock is hardly half-a-mile away; while the Ordnance Survey of 1836—64 years ago—shows the Bridge as already surrounded with houses, with Megdale Farm close to the spot, as at present. The pressman, however, consolingly assures his readers that "there will in no case be any necessity to raise a hue and cry for the perpetrators of the old-time murders, as the whole of them have probably followed their victims and paid the debt of nature."

The fact is, the "horrible find" was a pre-historic interment. Dr. Moxon, of Matlock, kindly sent the writer some particulars, a few days after the discovery, which go far to prove this. The rough diagram which he appended by way of illustration is here reproduced. "The bones," he stated, "were not found in a cave, but simply about two or three feet below the surface, between two vertical beds of limestone, and

resting on some soil. . . . The soil for some distance below the bones and the limestone on each side, had a distinct *red* tinge, quite different from any other soil in any other part of the quarry or the neighbourhood." The space occupied by the bones was about two feet square, and was covered by a



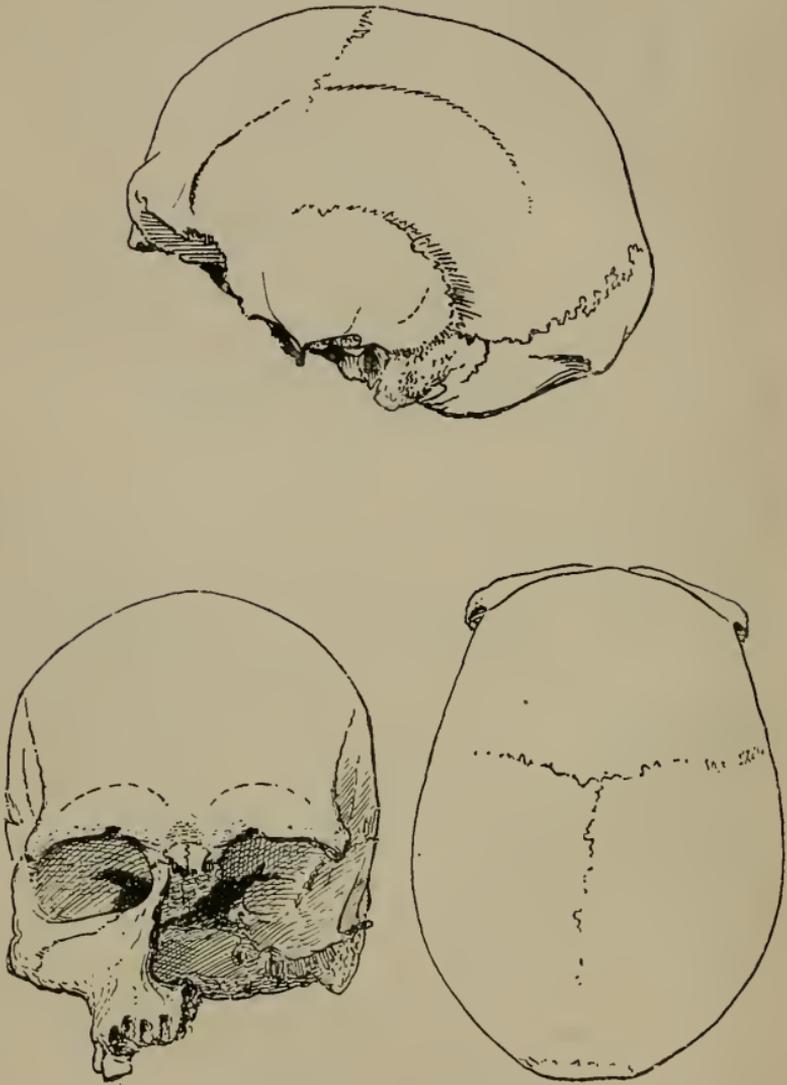
large stone weighing about two cwt., which was not fashioned in any way. The superficial soil was of "a peaty character," about eighteen inches thick. When the Doctor saw the bones, "there were portions of four different skulls, together with some of the long bones."

Burial in natural clefts or fissures in the rock was common among the primitive folk of the Peak. For example, I refer the reader to Mr. Salt's exploration of barrows on Grinlow and Stoop High-edge, near Buxton (*Proceedings Soc. Antiq. New Series. XV., p. 422, and XVI., p. 262*), the only difference being that the graves of these were not covered with slabs of stone, but simply filled and covered with the materials of the mounds. No mound, it is true, was observed at Megdale, but these ancient mounds have often been removed in modern times for the sake of their stone. Such a mound seems to be implied in the newspaper account, which states that the fissure beyond the limits of the grave was filled with large stones, "believed to have been placed there." If a cairn had been raised over the site, its stones would of course fill the fissure; and it is likely enough that those who removed it

would stop short with the natural surface, and not go below it. The interstices of these ancient cairns are often filled with black vegetable mould, and the removal of the stones might well leave behind on the spot a thick deposit of this mould, such as Dr. Moxon observed over the grave. The red tinge mentioned by the Doctor, was perhaps the effect of fire. The presence of charcoal and other signs of fire have frequently been noticed in pre-historic graves.

Apparently no implement or other object of human manufacture accompanied the skeletons; evidence, therefore, from this source as to their antiquity is denied us. The pressman, indeed, made *this* a strong point against these skeletons being ancient, but pre-historic interments are frequently found to lack such accompaniments. He also attempted to throw doubt upon their orderly burial in consequence of their muddled condition. It is obvious, however, that in a space only two feet square, the bodies must have been buried in a contracted attitude, which is the usual attitude in ancient British interments; and the bones of such interments always present a mixed-up appearance to the inexperienced observer. The position of the skeletons, on the brow of an eminence, was a favourite one for burial purposes with the ancient Britons.

With data so slender, it is hardly safe to attempt to assign a narrower period for this sepulchre than that just broadly expressed as pre-historic. All the skeletons appear to have been together. It would help us if we could know whether they were all buried *at one time*, or *successively*. If the former, we should have good grounds for attributing them to the Bronze Age; if the latter, we might be inclined to suggest the preceding era of the chambered tumuli. But the half-natural recess in which the skeletons were found was so small compared with the grand chambers of these tumuli, that we may well hesitate to associate it with them. It is safer to assign it to the Bronze Age, to which the great majority of our Derbyshire pre-historic burial-places belong.



SKULL A., MEGDALE.

One-third full size.

The interments of this period usually consist of one individual each; less frequently, of a man and wife, or a parent and infant; and rarely, of more than two adults. It is difficult to understand the occasional instances of several adult skeletons occupying the same cist or grave, unless we suppose that the receptacle was re-opened for later burials. To speculate whether this was the case or no at Megdale would be a mere waste of time.

All the bones which were recovered have been lent me by Mr. R. Parker, of Buxton, the owner of the property in which the Cawdor Quarries are situated. In condition and outward appearance they exactly agree with barrow bones generally, and thus further prove the pre-historic age of the burial place. They consist of one skull *minus* its face bones; fragments of three other skulls; two perfect mandibles and one fragment; portions of three maxilæ; several long bones, and sundry other fragments.

The most perfect skull (skull A)* is shown on page 44, one-third full size, in the usual *normæ*, and drawn as described in Vol. XII., p. 131. This skull presents, horizontally, a symmetrical oval outline. In the side view, the supraciliary ridges are seen to be bold, the forehead tolerably full, the calvarial vault lofty, and the occiput protuberant. The sides

* The following measurements and indices of this skull accord with those given in the JOURNAL for other skulls. Measurements in inches:—

Extreme length	7·4	Measurements from the	
Do. from glabella	7·45	auditory meati—	
Extreme breadth	5·3	Radius to nasal suture ...	3·84
Vertical height	5·7	Bregmal radius	4·9
Basi-cranial axis	4·1	Parietal radius	4·78
Circumference	20·4	Bregmal arc	13·05
Frontal arc.. ..	5·15	Parietal arc.. ..	12·9
Parietal arc.. ..	5·4	Cephalic index	71·61
Occipital arc	4·65	Do. from glabella	71·14
Total longitudinal arc ..	15·2	Measurements of face—nasio-	
Least frontal width	3·62	alveolar line	2·74
Greatest frontal width ..	4·53	Height of orbit	1·5
Greatest occipital width ..	4·35	Width of do.	1·08
		(Other measurements not possible).	

are upright and parallel, and the points of greatest breadth are low down, abutting upon the temporal sutures. The sutures are partially obliterated. A loose right maxillary, with its malar bone, evidently belongs to this skull, and is shown replaced in the front view on the plate, from which it will be seen that the face was long and narrow. The teeth are moderately worn. I hesitate to venture an opinion as to sex and age, but it seems to me that a man in early middle life and of small and slender build is indicated.

Skull B is less perfect, lacking both base and temporal regions. Like the preceding it is dolichocephalic, but the forehead and vault are low, and the supraciliary ridges moderately developed. Of Skull C, only the frontal remains. It appears to have closely resembled A. Its supraciliary ridges are confluent and very pronounced (a strong male characteristic), and the nasal bones spring forward in such a way as to suggest a "Roman" nose. Of D, only the vault is left, and this indicates a thick, dolichocephalic skull, with unusually intricate sutures.

One of the perfect mandibles is strongly built, and has a bold and deep chin. The other is slight, and its wisdom teeth have not appeared. Both of these jaws are too wide for Skull A. The teeth of the various upper and lower jaws are free from decay, and exhibit varying degrees of wear, some, as those which certainly belonged to the last-mentioned skull, exhibit a degree of wear which, while only moderate for a pre-historic individual, would be deemed excessive or impossible in the case of a modern Englishman.

Among the long bones, is one perfect femur and portions of several others, relating in all to four individuals. The perfect bone is somewhat slender, and in consequence of the great projection of the *linea aspera*, the shaft has an ill-filled appearance. It is 17.6 in. in length, which, taken as 27.5 per cent. of the stature in life, give 5 ft. 4 in. for the latter. With the exception of one shaft, which has a very youthful look, the other fragments closely resemble the above. There is one

imperfect tibia, and it has the flattening of the shin (platycnemism) frequently noticed in these ancient remains.

So far as we can judge from these imperfect skeletons, the people buried in this Megdale vault were dolichocephalic, slight in build and short in stature. None, certainly, attained to old age; it is doubtful whether we can say that any of them even reached the later half of middle life. One—the owner of Skull D, the jaw without wisdom-teeth, and the juvenile femur—appears to have died in early youth.

With these human bones, as sent by Mr. Parker, were a few teeth and fragments of bones of various animals, among which the boar, the ox, a young deer, and possibly the horse, were represented. Presumably these teeth and bones were found on the site more or less associated with the human bones, in which case we may regard them as relics of the funeral feast or of food offered to the dead.

So far from being the victims of a direful tragedy half a century ago or less, these skeletons, if they were still living among us in their dotage, would be garrulous in reminiscences of the Roman legions, and would date their first grey hairs from the Battle of Hastings.

Royal Aids for the County of Derby, temp. Eliz.

By W. A. CARRINGTON.



THE following is a list of loans levied upon the gentry and others within the County of Derby, by virtue of Privy Seal, with the amounts paid and collected by John Manners, Esq., of Nether Haddon, in the years 1589, 1591 and 1597:—

Derb. ff. A noate of all suche psons as were appointed by vertue of the Quenes Ma^{ty} ords of pryvie Seale to lend money to her highnes wth in the County of Derb declaringe w^{ch} of them have payde and the somes and w^{ch} of them have made defalt and there answeres.

Marche 26 : 1589.

	£
Received at Derb the xxvj th of Marche 1589 :)	
of John Harpur Esq;	1
of Thomas Gell Esquire	1
of John Bullock Esquire	1
of John ffrancis of fformark Esq;	xxv
of Leonard Shallcrosse of Shallcrosse gent ...	xxv
of James Abney of Wilsley Esq;	xxv
of M ^{rs} Constance Edmondson of Sawley)	
Widowe	xxv

of Thomas Leighe of Eggington Esq;	xxv
of Willm Blackwall of Alton gent	xxv
of Walter Horton of Catton Esq;	xxv
of Michael Willoughbie of Rysley gent.....	xxv
of Willm Colledge of Steede gent	xxv
of John Merry of Barton gent.....	xxv
of Humphrey Dethicke of Newall Esq;	xxv
of Arthur Porter of Howne gent	xxv
of Richard Dale of Osmaston.....	xxv
Received at Derby the xxvij th day of Marche of S ^r Tho: Cocken Knight.....	} 1
of John Dethicke of Bredsall gent.....	xxv
of Thomas Knyveton of Myrcaston Esq;	xxv
of M ^{rs} . ffrechwell of Staley (Staveley) Widdowe	xxv
of Robt. Cytwell of Staveley gent	xxv
of Henry Bagshawe of Ridge gent.....	xxv
of Robt. Beynbrige of Calke gent.....	xxv
Received at Derby y ^e iij th day of Aprill of Thomas Gresley of Drakeley Esq;	} xxv
of M ^{rs} ffeelding of Derby Widdowe	xxv
of Henry Wigley of Middleton gent	xxv
of Thomas Mosley of Eyam the v th of Aprill at Derby	} xxv
of Thomas Eyre of Highloe the same daye ...	xxv
of Richard Kirklond of Normanton	xxv
of Henry Kendall of Smithsbie gent	xxv
of Willm Bassett of Langley Esq;	xxv
of John Cley of Wakebridge gent	xxv
of Godfrey ffoliambe of Walton Esq;.....	1
of John Longe of Howme gent	xxv

of Willm Botham of Derby draper.....	XXV
of Richard ffletcher of Derby butcher	XXV
of George Revyll of Normanton gent.....	XXV
Received at Haddon the vij th day of Aprill of xpofer Slater of Barlbrough yom	XXV
of John Gyll of Norton yom	XXV
Received at Haddon y ^e ix th of Aprill of John Parker of Norton gent.....	XXV
of John Rodes of Staveley Woodthorpe Esq ³	XXV
Received at Derby y ^e vij th of Aprill of Edward Smyth of Derby butcher.....	XXV
Received at Haddon the vij th of Aprill of James Lynacre of Linacre Esq ³	XXV
of Roger Columbello of Darley Esquire	XXV
of Robt. Spencer of Glapwell at London the xx th of Aprill.....	XXV
of Aden Beresford of Birchover Esquire	XXV
of Walter Powtrell Esquire and his mother at Derb. the xvij th of June	XXV
of M ^{rs} ffances Leek of Sutton Esquire at London the ix th of July	1

Sm total — [£]xij lⁱ

One of the ffoure tellors acquittances for receipt of the said lone money.

Com
Derb.

Received of John Manners Esquire Collector for the lone wthin the Countie aforesaid the some of one thousand twoe hundreth pounds vizt the xvijth of Aprill 1589, eight hundreth, and xxijth of the said Aprill foure hundreth pounds to her Ma^{ts} vse as parcell of his Collection assessed vpon divers gente and others wthin the said County.

M. CC¹

In wittnes wherof I have hereunto put my name vizt.....

W. Sugden.

vii^o die Julij Anno xxxj^o Rñe

Elizabeth, 1589.

Received more of the said John Manners
Esq³ parcell of his colleccion the sum of one } C^{li}
hundreth pounds to her Ma^{ts} vse vizt
W. Sugden.

xxj^o Nouemb^r A^o xxxj^o Rñe

Eliz. 1589.

Received more of the said John Manners
Esquire as parcell of his said Collection the } I^{li}
some of fffitie pounds to her Ma^{ts} vse
W. Sugden.

^u Sm total — ^ƒ xiiij I^{li}

A particular noate of all their names w^{ch} lent
money to the Quenes Ma^{tie} wthin the Countie
of Derby by vertue of her highnes Pryvie
seales to them directed, together wth their
severall somes Collected by my M^r John
Manners of Netherhaddon Esq³ in the
monethes of Aprell Maye and June 1591.
And paide into her Ma^{ties} Court of Exchequer
in the beginning of July next following vizt.

Imp ^{ms} Received of Henry Sacheverell of Morley Esq ³ the xxvij th daye of Aprell at Ayleston	} XX
It ^m Received of Edward Mondaye of Marton gent the xxvij th of Maye at Derby.....	} XXX
It ^m Received of Edward Hoult of Stanton gent	XX
It ^m of Robt. Eyre of Baslow x. Patrick Chap- man v. C John Greaves v.	} XX
It ^m of Thomas Villers of Wylne gent	XX
of Henry Howden of Wylne	XX
of Antony Lytsler of litle Chester	XX

Itm Received at Chesterfield the first of June of Godfrey Clarck of Brampton gent.....	} XX
Itm of John Watkinson of Brampton.....	XX
of John Brelesford of Stretton.....	XX
of Roger ffrietwell of Heathe ..	XX
of James Bullock of Norton	XX
Itm Received of John Revill of Brakenfeld gent the iiij th of June at Haddon	} XX
of Adam Woolley of Matlock.....	XXX
of Humphrey Small and John Youle of Boul- sover	} XX
of Willm Cavendish Esq; the v th of June	C
of William Bradwine of Edegtall Esq; at Haddon the vj th of June	} XX
of Charles Agard at Haddon the x th of June ...	XX
Itm Received of Hugh Revill of Scarclif	XX
of Arthur Cartwright and John Owtram	XX
Itm of Robt. Eyre of Hope Esq; the vij th of June	} XX
of Edward Bullock and x ^{por} Stevenson at Haddon the xiiij th of June	} XX
Itm Received of Adam Eyre of Crokehill the xv th of June	} XX
Itm of John Staveley of Redseats at Tiddes- wall the xviiij th of June.....	} XX
of Arthur More and Robt. Cooke of Cowley at Haddon the xxj th of June	} XX
Itm of Henry Beresford of Allsop	XX
of Thurstan Dale of Hartington.....	XX
of ffancis Gilbert of Yoolgrave and George Yeaveley the xxiiij th of June at Haddon.....	} XX

Received by me Richard Stonley Esquire
 one of the foure tellors of her Ma^{ts} receipt of
 the Exchequor of John Manners Esquire
 Collector of the last lone money made to her
 Ma^{tie} in the xxxiiijth yeare of her Raigne
 wthin the County of Derb. vppon the seuerall
 dayes insuyng the particular somes following
 vizt. tertio die Julij 1591 / ccc^{li}—ix^o Julij—
 vj^e xxx^{li} / et xix^o Nouembris 1591 / lx^{li}.
 Amountinge in all vnto the some of
 ix^c iiiij^{xx} x^{li} (990) of lawfull money of England.
 In Wittnes wherof I haue hereunto subscribed
 my name viz.....

^{li}
^{xx}
 Ric :
 Stonley

Edward Stonley.

Received : 15 August 1597.

Derb. ff. The names of them that have lent money
 vppon their pryvie seales together wth the
 somes they lent vizt.

Peter ffretchuille Esquire of Staueley.....	xxx
Willm and George Gill of Norton yeomen.....	xx
Leonard Shallcross of Shallcross gent	xxv
x̄por Sclater of Barlebrough yom	xxv
Robt Syttwell of Staueley gent	xxv
Aden Beresford of Byrchouer Esq ³	xxv
Wallter Powtrell of Westhallam Esq ³	xxv
Willm Knyueton of Bradley Esquire	xx
Thomas Newton of Chaddesden gent.	xx
John ffrancis of fformark Esquire	xxv
Hughe Revill of Scarcliffe gent	xxx
Humfrey Dethick of Newall Esq ³	xxv
Henry Merry of Barton gent and Agnis his mother	xx

John Bentley of Bredsall gent	XX
John Bullock of Darley Esq;	l
Anthony Bate of Little Chester	XX
Willm Botham of Derby Draper	XXV
Edward Smyth of Derby Butcher	XXV
Thomas Walker of Derby Butcher	XX
M ^r John Wallton of Derby Archedecon.....	XX
Henry Sacheuerell of Morley Esquire	XX
Henry Tryckett Vicar of Marston	XX
Adam Woolley of Rybar yom.....	XXX
John Harpur of Swarkeston Esq;	XXV
Robt Woollhowse of Glapwell gent.....	XX
Willm White of Duffield gent	XX
Mary Staley of Redseats widoe	XX
Adam Eyre of Crookhill gent	XX
ffrancis ffitzharbart of Tyssington Esq; ; Henry) Beresford of Allsop lent x ^{li} w th him	XXX
Henry Wigley of Middleton gent	XXV
Richarde Greene of Longson gent ; Rc' t) Rowland of Ithirse (Hathersage) lent x ^{li}) w th him	XX
ffrancis Leek of Sutton Esquire	l
George Radford of Criche yom	XX

Sⁿ — c^c viij xv

paid into the Exchequor: 13: September 1597.

The Coppie of the Tellars acquittance.

Derb. ff. xiiijth die Septembris Anno xxxix^{mo}
regni R^{ne} Eliz : 1597.

Received the same daye and yeare by me
S^r Edward Carye Knight one of the Tellors
of her Ma^{ts} excheaquor of John Manners
Esquire collector of the money lent to her
Ma^{tie} by pryvie seales in the County of
Derby the some of eight hundred fiftene
pounds of Currant money for her Ma^{ts} vse
as parcell of his said collection I say
received the some of
viiij^c xv

Edwa : Carye.

The names of them that have lent money
vppon their pryvie seales together wth the somes
vizt.

Received : 26^o Octobris 1597 :

of George Sutton of Overhaddon Esquire	xx
of James Abney of Willersley Esq3.....	xxv
of Willm Bradwine of Edellstall Esq3	xx

Received : 29^o Octobris 1597 :

of John Rodes of Barlbrough Esq3

Received : 31^o Octobris 1597 :

of Willm Myllward of Eytton Esq3	xx
of Willm Cauendishe of Hardwick Esq3	l
of Nichōls Langford of Langford Esq3	xx

^uSm clxxx^{li}

paid into the Exchequor : 26 : November 1597.

The coppie of the Tellors acquittance xxvijth
die Nouember Anno xl^{mo} R^{ne} Eliz : 1597 :

Derb. Received the same day and yeare by me
 S^r Edward Carye Knight one of the tellors of
 her Ma^{ts} Exchequer of John Manners Esq³
 collector of the money lent to her Ma^{tie} by
 pryvie seales in the County of Derby the
 some of one hundred foure score pounds of
 Currant Englishe Money for her Ma^{ts} vse as
 parcell of his said Collection. I saye Rec the
 sum of } clxxx

Edwa: Carye.

Received 20: August 1598.

of M^r Richard Sale parson of Weston super }
 trent } xxx

The Ornithology of Derbyshire.

A RETROSPECT.

By the REV. FRANCIS C. R. JOURDAIN, M.A.,

Member of the British Ornithologists' Union.



BRIEF review of some of the changes that have taken place of late years in the ornithology of the County may not seem out of place at the beginning of a new century. Derbyshire, like most parts of the British Islands, is changing in many of its external features, and the natural result is the disappearance or diminution of many prominent species and the increase of others. To a naturalist, the total disappearance of any species is a thing to be deplored; but, at the same time, it is well to recognize the fact that in many cases it is inevitable, as when the increase of cultivation necessitates the destruction of feeding-grounds. An even more potent factor is the ubiquitous gamekeeper, with gun in hand, ready to shoot, on sight, any bird which shows the slightest resemblance to a hawk or attracts attention by its rarity. Our keepers are not at present, like the German Foresters, trained to discriminate between the useful and noxious birds of prey, and many a harmless Buzzard or Kestrel has paid with its life for the misdeeds of a felonious cousin. Of late years, some attempt has been made, by means of Wild Birds Protection Acts, to restrict the indiscriminate slaughter, but, as a rule, I regret to say that the Act is practically a dead

letter. Here and there one does, it is true, meet with a landowner who insists on game-preservation being carried out intelligently: or a keeper who spares the Kestrels and Owls and reserves his charge for the Sparrow-hawk, but these exceptions are few and far between.

Some idea of the difference between the Derbyshire of a hundred years ago and to-day may be gathered from the study of the shooting diary of the Rev. Francis Gisborne, of Staveley, from 1761 to 1784. This paper was published in the volume of the *Journal* of the D.A. and N.H.S. for 1892, but the notes appended are those of an antiquarian rather than an ornithologist.

The great feature of that day was, of course, the presence of some of the larger Raptorial Birds. The Golden Eagles had gone long before that time; but the Kite, the Common Buzzard, and the Hen Harrier, still glided and soared over the heaths and waste lands. Pilkington, writing in 1789, says:—"Perhaps there is a greater variety of falcons found in Derbyshire than in the same extent of country in any other part of England." After mentioning as common the Kite, Common Buzzard, Kestrel, and Sparrow-hawk, he goes on to refer to other and rarer species. Even as late as the sixties, Sir Oswald Mosley says that within his recollection the Buzzard was so numerous that over twenty might be seen on the wing at the same time over Etwall and Egginton Heaths. At the present time the Kite has entirely disappeared, and the Buzzard only appears as an occasional visitor, especially on the grouse moors to the North of the County. The Merlin, one of the daintiest of the smaller hawks, still attempts to breed on the moorlands, and perhaps occasionally brings off a brood in the wilder parts; but generally one or both of the parents are trapped at the nest and the eggs or young destroyed. The Kestrel and Sparrow-hawk manage to hold their own, though in diminished numbers; but the Hen Harrier, which once bred in some numbers, is now a rare visitor.

The Sea-Eagle was never a resident species with us, although many immature birds have visited Derbyshire, but the rapid diminution of its numbers in its breeding haunts in Scotland and Ireland will probably render such occurrences very rare in the future.

It is interesting to note that Messrs. Coward and Oldham, in their recently published work on the "Birds of Cheshire," record an instance of the breeding of the Hobby (always a rare summer visitor) as late as the year 1894, on the north-western border of the county.

The Short-eared Owl has probably ceased to breed with us, although it still occasionally visits us in the autumn; and though the Brown Owl is fairly numerous in our woodlands, the useful Barn Owl appears to be getting scarcer, and the Long-eared Owl is very local.

Turning to the Crow tribe, which, equally with the Hawks, share the enmity of the gamekeeper, we find that the largest of the group, the Raven, has become extinct as a resident, though a stray bird still visits us from time to time. Strangely enough, one of the last nests ever built in the county still exists, although exposed to wind and weather for forty years. It has quite a historic interest, for H. Seebohm visited it, and mentions it in his work on "British Birds." During the spring of 1900, I happened to be at Howden Chest, and was surprised to see that the sticks which formed the foundation of the nest were still plainly visible from the rock opposite. Some part of the overhanging rock had evidently given way recently, and the additional exposure to the weather will, no doubt, hasten the destruction and decay of what still remains of the nest.

The Magpie, Carrion Crow, and Jay, though common enough locally, where game preservation is not strict, are absent from many parts of the county, especially if thinly wooded. The first two species are easily killed from the nest, but the Jay is more difficult to extirpate, and survives even in such game-

producing counties as Norfolk and Suffolk, where a Magpie is as rare as a Peregrine Falcon.

The disappearance of the Goldfinch is probably the result of improved methods of cultivation, though the taking of the nest with young for cage purposes has contributed to the same end.

All the foregoing species may be said to have diminished in numbers or disappeared from the county, but certain other species have increased their range during the latter years of the past century. The most remarkable instances are those of the Hawfinch, Turtle Dove, Red-legged Partridge, and Tufted Duck. It is only within the last century that these birds have established themselves as regular breeding species in the county. Owing to its extreme shyness and caution at the nest, the Hawfinch often rears a brood without attracting attention, until the autumn comes, when its visits to the rows of peas and cherry trees bring down upon it the vengeance of the gardener. In spite of this, its range is evidently increasing, and although not known to breed in England till the days of Hewetson and Doubleday, it is now quite a common bird in many parts of England.

The Turtle Dove has also increased its range to some extent northward. A few have always been found in the south of the county, but they appear to have worked their way up the valley of the Dove, and though exceedingly local, are numerous in one or two places.

The Red-legged Partridge seems to be establishing itself as a resident in S.W. Derbyshire, and more nests were found in the summer of 1900 than in any previous year.

The Tufted Duck is perhaps the most remarkable instance of all. Previous to 1850 there is no record of this bird having bred in our Islands, but about that time a few pairs began to nest in Nottinghamshire, and now the ponds in the "Dukeries" may be said to be the headquarters of the species. In 1876, a nest was identified in Norfolk, where they have since become common, and now Scotland and Ireland have

been colonized. As far as I can ascertain, regular breeding commenced in Derbyshire about 1886 or 1888, and though the birds have been too closely shot down to allow of any great increase in their numbers, there is a tendency to start fresh colonies. A few years' protection of this most useful and ornamental bird would result in its establishing itself all over the county.

A regrettable feature in reviewing the bird life of Derbyshire is the gradual diminution or disappearance of our old-established heronries, and the great increase in the number of Rooks. The latter, when allowed to increase unchecked, are particularly destructive to the eggs of game birds, and the attention of the gamekeeper might well be diverted from the destruction of such birds as the Owls and Kestrel to keeping down the number of Rooks within reasonable limits. On the other hand, the Heron, although a fish-eater, is equally fond of rats, frogs, etc., and at the same time is such an ornament to any scenery that it seems a pity that the few we have left cannot be left undisturbed.

In conclusion, I would express a hope that members of the Society would contribute to a more exact knowledge of our local birds by furnishing exact particulars of any rare bird at the time of its observation or capture. For several years past I have been accumulating material for a vertebrate Fauna of the County, but there still remains much work to be done. In cases where a bird has been killed it is desirable to ascertain the sex, if possible, by dissection, and to make accurate notes on the spot of the place, time, and circumstances under which it was obtained. I need hardly say that any such assistance will be acknowledged by me. With regard to the mammals, a fine field is open for research. The Bats of the county have never been thoroughly investigated; the Polecat is disappearing; and the smaller rodents are but little known. Our Society has done little in past years to deserve the title of a "Natural History" Society; but, perhaps, now that attention has been called to the fact, Derbyshire will not prove to be behind the sister counties in possessing keen and reliable observers.

Records of the County of Derby.

By W. A. CARRINGTON.



THE following is a copy of an original Indenture, dated 15th April, 1618, in the possession of the Duke of Rutland, with schedules annexed, between John Stevenson, servant of Sir George Manners, of Haddon, late Custos Rotulorum for the County of Derby, of the one part, and William Deane, Clerk of the Peace, under Sir William Cavendish, of Hardwick, then Custos Rotulorum, of the other part, reciting the delivery by the said John Stevenson, on behalf of the said Sir George Manners, late Custos Rotulorum, unto the said William Deane, on behalf of the said Sir William Cavendish, of all the County Records mentioned in the schedules annexed thereto.

WM. DEANE.

This Indenture made the xvth day of Aprill in the yere of the raygne of our soueraigne Lord James by the grace of God of England ffrence and Ireland Kinge defender of the faith, &c. the sixteene and of Scotland the one and fiftieth Betweene John Stevenson servant to S^r. George Manners of Haddon in the County of Derby Knight late Custos Rotulorum of the said County of the one parte and William Deane gentleman Clerke of the peace of the same County vnder S^r. William Cavendishe of Hardwicke in the said County of Derby Knight now Custos Rotulorum of the said County of the other part Wittneseth that the said John Stevenson by the appointment of the said S^r. George Manners hath delivered

vnto the said William Deane for and in behalf of the said S^r. William Cavendish att and before the ensealing and deliury of the presents All the Records Inrollments wrytings escripts and mynuments touchinge and concerninge the Sessions of the peace and office of Custos Rotulorum which are mentioned and expressed in the Schedules hereunto annexed And also that the said William Deane hath receyved of the said John Stevenson All the said Records Inrollments wrytings and mynuments touchinge the said office and Sessions of the peace expressed and entred in the seuerall Schedules herevnto annexed as aforesaid. In wittnes whereof the said partyes to these presents have interchangeably hereunto put their hands and seales the day and yeere first above written. 1618

WM. DEANE.

Endorsed :—

Sealed and deliuered in the p^rsence of

John Rowlandson

W^m Gregsoun

Geo : Daken

William Deane, Jun^r.

A Schedule Indented Contayninge the Indictments recognizances and other Records of the Sessions of y^e peace for the County of Darbie as followeth :

ffowerteene Bundells of wrytinges contayninge the Indictments and other Records and matters handled at all the generall Sessions of the peace houlden at Darbie in the ffirst fflower-teene yeares of the Raigne of our dread soueraigne Lord Kinge James of England, &c.

One Bundle Contayninge the Records of one generall Sessions houlden at Easter in the xvth yeare of his ma^{ties} raigne.

fforty three Bundles of Records and other wrytinges, contayninge all the matters handled at all the generall Sessions of the peace houlden at Darbie in fforty three yeares of the raigne of the late Queene Elizabeth begining with y^e second year of her raigne.

One Bundle containyng the Records of the generall Sessions of the peace houlden at Darbie on Tuesday after the feast of Epiphanie in fferty ffueth yeare of the raigne of the said Queene.

One great Paper booke beginyng at Epiph: in the 44^o of Elizabeth; and ended at Easter in the ffifteenth yeare of James, of England, &c. wherein are entered diuers Records of the generall Sessions houlden duringe that tyme.

One other Paper booke containyng like matters beginyng at Easter in the seventh Edward the vjth and ended at Epiphanie in the ffifth yeare of Elizabeth.

One other like Paper Booke beginyng at S^t Margret in the ffirst yeare of Elizabeth and ended at Epiphanie in the ffifth yeare of Elizabeth.

One Bundle of wrytynge Contaynyng the Records of escripts and other matters of diuers speatall and private Sessions of the peace, and also of seuerall Gaole Deliueries.

One Bundle containyng presentmentes of Recusantes, and diuers Certificates of the names of such as hadd taken then the oath of Aligiance.

Three seuerall Rowles of Parchmentes containyng the Rates of servantes wages.

One Bundle concernyng the Extracts of seuerall Sessions.

ffower great Bundles of wrytynge containing Recognizances, and seuerall other matters concernyng alehouse keepers, made in the yeares of the Raignes of our soueraigne Lord Kinge James, And of the late Queene Elizabeth, Kinge Phillip, and Queene Marye, and also of Kinge Edward the sixt.

ffower Bundles Containyng sixty-ffiu seuerall Commissions of the Peace.

One Bundle Containyng diuers presentmentes, notes, and other lost pages concernyng Session business.

Md. that within diuers bundles of the Records of the generall Sessions of the peace are included Certaine wrytynge concernyng Goale deliueries.

W^m Deane

A Briefe containd in these Schedules of all the Indentures and Deedes inrolled comprehended in three Rolles of parchment and one paper booke being in number 174 as hereafter followeth, vigt:

- 1 One Indenture made between Anthony Kirkham of Steynson in the County of Derby, yeoman, of the one part, and Richard ffoster of Twiford in the said county, yeoman, of the other part. Dated 5 September, 14 Jac. 1.
- 2 An other Indenture between Anthony Kirkham, yeoman, and Richard ffoster, yeoman. Dated 24th August, 14 Jac. 1.
- 3 Robert Wood, yeoman, and others, and Robert Allen, and others. Dated 2^d October, 14 Jac 1.
- 4 William Knyveton, baronet, and Gilbert Knyveton, knight, Dated 26th March, 14 Jac 1.
- 5 Robert Baynbridge, Esq:, and Henry Harpur, Esq: Dated 16th January, 12 Jac 1.
- 6 John Whey (?), husbandman, and Edward Beyley, husbandman. Dated 9 January, 12 Jac 1.
- 7 Robert Bowley, gent:, and Hugh Rattcliffe, yeoman. Dated 1st July, 14 Jac 1.
- 8 Peter Radford, husbandman, and Edward Crofts, yeoman. Dated 10th January, 12 Jac 1.
- 9 William Smythe, yeoman, and Thomas Allestree, yeoman. Dated 15 December, 12 Jac. 1.
- 10 Robert Baynbrig, Esq:, and others, and John Harpur, Esq: Dated 1st November, 12 Jac 1.
- 11 Godfrey Heathcote, brasier, and others, and William Boote, Mayor. Dated 15th October, 12 Jac 1.
- 12 Thomas Gisborne, nayler, and Thomas Brownell, husbandman. Dated 16th July, 12 Jac. 1.
- 13 Walter fferrers, Esq:, and others, and Thomas Gerrard, Knight, and Baronet. Dated 11th November, 11th Jac. 1.
- 14 Thomas Aspinall, gent:, and Henry ffisher, baker. Dated 20th August, 11 Jac. 1.

- 15 George Mower, tanner, and Richard Badman, yeoman.
Dated 1st June, 11 Jac. 1.
- 16 George Mower, tanner, and Robert Bateman, yeoman.
Dated 1st June, 11 Jac. 1.
- 17 Thomas Allsopp, gent., and others, and James Chapman,
husbandman. Dated 22^d. . . . , 10 Jac. 1.
- 18 Thomas Allsopp, gent, and others, and George Stubbinge,
yeoman. Dated 22^d. . . . , 10 Jac. 1.
- 19 William Tomlinson, yeoman, and William Harries,
yeoman. Dated 8th January, 10 Jac. 1.
- 20 Walter fferrers, Esq., and others, and Thomas Gerrard,
Knight, and Baronet. Dated 2^d January, 10 Jac. 1.
- 21 Robert Taborrer, yeoman, and Thomas Taborrer, baker.
Dated 8th October, 10 Jac. 1.
- 22 Laurence Wright, gent, and others, and Juhtan (?)
Ashbornie. Dated 13th January, 11 Jac. 1.
- 23 Thomas Bagshaw, gent., and Peter Kirke, blacksmith.
Dated 7th July, 10 Jac. 1.
- 24 Thomas Winfield, draper, and ffancis Goodwyne, glover,
and others. Dated 18th April, 10 Jac. 1.
- 25 German Ireton, Esq. and Edward Sleigh, gent. Dated
18th April, 12 Jac. 1.
- 26 Richard Eyre, gent., and Robert Ryley, husbandman.
Dated 25th february, 8 Jac. 1.
- 27 ffancis Needham, Esq., and others, and Anthony
Hopkinson, yeoman, and others. Dated 2^d October,
8 Jac. 1.
- 28 ffancis Needham, Esq., and others, and Rowland Higget,
blacksmith. Dated 2^d October, 8 Jac. 1.
- 29 Henry Gee, yeoman, and Thomas Wigley, gent: Dated
12th July, 8 Jac 1.
- 30 George Gresley, Esq., and Symon Jasson, gent., and
others. Dated 1st August, 8 Jac. 1.
- 31 William Hill, yeoman, and others, and Lady Sara
Hastings, widow. Dated 5th July, 8 Jac. 1.

- 32 Edward Pyme, yeoman, and others, and John Munday, Esq: Dated 1st May, 8 Jac. 1.
- 33 John Bullocke, Esq:, and Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury. Dated 30th September, 7 Jac. 1.
- 34 George Strelley, Esq:, and others, and George Peckham, Esq: Dated 22^d January, 6 Jac. 1.
- 35 William Stone, baker, and Francis Brunt, yeoman. Dated 19th December, 6 Jac. 1.
- 36 William Fowler, yeoman, and Thomas Fowler, tanner, and others. Dated 6th December, 7 Jac. 1.
- 37 Edward Alton, yeoman, and Robert Mellor, yeoman. Dated 19th August, 7 Jac. 1.
- 38 William Bacon, yeoman, and George Hodgkinson, yeoman. Dated 25th September, 7 Jac. 1.
- 39 John Ferrers, Knight, and William Parker, gent: Dated 1st August, 7 Jac. 1.
- 40 John Bullocke, Esq:, and Richard Hanson, carpenter. Dated 7th August, 7 Jac. 1.
- 41 Robert Baynbrigg, Esq:, and Henry Sacheverell, Esq: Dated 19th July, 7 Jac. 1.
- 42 Thomas Levinge, gent., and William Parker, gent. Dated 1st May, 7 Jac. 1.
- 43 Philip Stanhopp, Knight, and Ann Gilbert, widow. Dated 20th March, 6 Jac. 1.
- 44 Zouch Dale, yeoman, and John Clarke, tanner. Dated 3^d March, 6 Jac. 1.
- 45 William Bradshawe, butcher, and other, and Thomas Knyveton, chandler. Dated 9th February, 6 Jac. 1.
- 46 William Bradshawe, butcher, and others, and Humphrey Robbinson ats. Randall, yeoman. Dated 9th February, 6 Jac. 1.
- 47 William Wombwell, merchant, and Samuel Parker, baker, and others. Dated 12th February, 6 Jac. 1.
- 48 Richard Dale, Citizen of London, and John Lord, gent., and others. Dated 25th January, 6 Jac. 1.

- 49 Thomas Charlton, yeoman, and others, and Elizabeth Harpur, wife of John Harpur, Knight. Dated 20th December, 6 Jac. 1.
- 50 John Harpur, Knight, and Henry Wigley, gent., and others. Dated 2^d November, 6 Jac. 1.
- 51 Thomas Bagshaw, gent., and Thomas Kirke, yeoman. Dated 20th July, 6 Jac. 1.
- 52 Thomas Bagshaw, gent., and Miles Bennet, yeoman. Dated 20th July, 6 Jac. 1.
- 53 Thomas Bagshaw, gent., and John Bennet. Dated 20th July, 6 Jac. 1.
- 54 Thomas Bagshaw, gent., and Thomas Bennet, yeoman. Dated 19th July, 6 Jac. 1.
- 55 Thomas Bagshaw, gent., and George Lowe, yeoman. Dated 20th July, 6 Jac. 1.
- 56 Thomas Bagshaw, gent., and Robert Carrington, yeom. Dated 20th July, 6 Jac. 1.
- 57 Thomas Bagshaw, gent., and Charles Kirke, yeoman. Dated 20th July, 6 Jac. 1.
- 58 Thomas Bagshaw, gent., and William Padfield, yeoman. Dated 20th July, 6 Jac. 1.
- 59 One Deed made by Robert Newton, gent., unto John Shyrley. Dated 20th August, 6 Jac. 1.
- 60 Thomas Bagshaw, gent., and John Hadfield, yeoman. Dated 1st March, 5 Jac. 1.
- 61 Thomas Bagshaw, gent., and John Carrington, yeoman. Dated 26th february, 5 Jac. 1.
- 62 Thomas Bagshaw, gent., and William Dewsnopp, yeoman. Dated 26th february, 5 Jac. 1.
- 63 Thomas Bagshaw, gent., and Nicholas Booth, yeoman, and others. Dated 26th february, 5 Jac. 1.
- 64 Thomas Bagshaw, gent., and Thomas Barber, yeoman. Dated 26th february, 5 Jac. 1.
- 65 Thomas Bagshaw, gent., and John Bower (Bore ?), yeoman. Dated 26th february, 5 Jac. 1.

- 66 Thomas Bagshaw, gent:, and Thomas Gee, yeoman.
Dated 29th June, 6 Jac. 1.
- 67 Thomas Bagshaw, gent:, and William Bower (Bore ?)
yeoman. Dated 26th ffebruary, 5 Jac. 1.
- 68 Thomas Bagshaw, gent:, and Nicholas Challesworth,
yeoman. Dated 26th ffebruary, 5 Jac. 1.
- 69 Thomas Bagshaw, gent:, and Nicholas Hadfield, yeoman.
Dated 26th ffebruary, 5 Jac. 1.
- 70 Thomas Bagshaw, gent:, and George Wood, yeoman.
Dated 26th ffebruary, 5 Jac. 1.
- 71 Thomas Bagshaw, gent:, and Edward Creswell, yeoman.
Dated 26th ffebruary, 5 Jac. 1.
- 72 Thomas Bagshaw, gent:, and Anthony Creswell, yeoman.
Dated 26th ffebruary, 5 Jac. 1.
- 73 Thomas Bagshaw, gent:, and Robert Bromhall, yeoman.
Dated 20th July, 6 Jac. 1.
- 74 Thomas Bagshaw, gent:, and William Wagstaff. Dated
20th July, 6 Jac. 1.
- 75 Thomas Bagshaw, gent:, and Thomas Smith, yeoman.
Dated 20th July, 6 Jac. 1.
- 76 Thomas Bagshaw, gent:, and George Garlicke, yeoman.
Dated 20th July, 6 Jac. 1.
- 77 German Ireton, Esq:, and Humphrey Vicars, yeoman,
and others. Dated 14th May, 6 Jac. 1.
- 78 Robert Newton, gent:, and Robert Wyllymote, yeoman.
Dated 19th March, 5 Jac. 1.
- 79 James Campion, tanner, and William Bradshaw, and
others. Dated 27th ffebruary, 5 Jac. 1.
- 80 Richard Lyster, gent:, and Nicholas Smyth, yeoman.
Dated 12th November, 5 Jac. 1.
- 81 Thomas Walker and Edward Walker, and others. Dated
1st July, 5 Jac. 1.
- 82 One Deed made by John Marryott to Thomas Marryott.
Dated 4th September, 5 Jac. 1.
- 83 Anthony Dillon, Esq:, and Michael Ovyngs, gent:, and
others. Dated 10th June, 5 Jac. 1.

- 84 George Bradbury, husbandman, and John Malton, yeoman.
Dated 14th March, 4 Jac. 1.
- 85 John Asteley, yeoman, and Walter Horton, Esq. Dated
29th December, 4 Jac. 1.
- 86 John Steere, yeoman, and George Busswell, and others.
Dated 10th September, 4 Jac. 1.
- 87 Robert Baynbrigg, Esq.; and Richard Walker, tyle-
maker. Dated 27th October, 4 Jac. 1.
- 88 William Mower, yeoman, and George Beresford, gent:
Dated 10th January, 4 Jac. 1.
- 89 Anthony Strelley, of the first part, Gervase Strelley, of
the second part, and Thomas More and others, of the
third part. Dated 31st October, 4 Jac. 1.
- 90 Nicholas Longford, Esq.; and others, and Edward Poole,
gent:, and others. Dated 20th July, 4 Jac. 1.
- 91 Henry Willson, and Rowland Eyre, gent: Dated 15^t
., 4 Jac. 1.
- 92 Walter Hastings, Esq.; and others, and George Gresley,
and others Dated 10th April, 4 Jac. 1.
- 93 George Raworth, yeoman, and Richard Corbett, Knight,
and others. Dated 2^d December, 3 Jac. 1.
- 94 George Parker, yeoman, and John Urton, als. Stephen.
Dated 4th July, 3 Jac. 1.
- 95 Rowland Eyre, gent:, and Thomas Eyre, gent: Dated
8th March, 2 Jac. 1.
- 96 Edward Cockayne, Knight, and Baptist Trott, gent:
Dated 6th November, 1 Jac. 1.
- 97 Thomas Bagshaw, gent:, and others, and Edward
Cockayne, Knight. Dated 1st November, 1 Jac. 1.
- 98 Richard Harpur, Esq.; and others, and John Brownlow,
gent: Dated 30th September, 1 Jac. 1.
- 99 Richard Harpur, Esq.; and others, and John Steere,
yeoman. Dated 30th September, 1 Jac. 1.
- 100 Richard Harpur, Esq.; and others, and William Sales,
Merchant Tailor. Dated 20 September, 1 Jac. 1.

- 101 Edmund Sleigh, Merchant, and others, and Edward Smith, yeoman, and others. Dated 10th February, 44 Elizabeth.
- 102 Robert Baynbrigg, gent:, and Richard Sale, Clerk. Dated 16th July, 44 Elizabeth.
- 103 William Werden, yeoman, and others, and Christopher Cundy, weaver. Dated 8th June, 44 Elizabeth.
- 104 Francis Fullwood, gent:, and others, and George Fullwood, Esq: Dated 15th April, 44 Elizabeth.
- 105 John Peryns, gent:, and Rowland Eyre, gent:, and others. Dated 17th March, 44 Elizabeth.
- 106 George Newbould, yeoman, and Philip Gill, yeoman. Dated 14th March, 44 Elizabeth.
- 107 Robert Allen, yeoman, and Rowland Eyre, gent:, and others. Dated 5th October, 43 Elizabeth.
- 108 Elizabeth Gerrard, widow, and Richard Harpur, gent: Dated 19th October, 43 Elizabeth.
- 109 Francis Fullwood, gent:, and Francis Cooke, Esq:, and others. Dated 25th July, 43 Elizabeth.
- 110 Henry Wigley, and others, and Henry Wigley, gent:, and others. Dated 10th January, 43 Elizabeth.
- 111 Henry Wigley, and others, and Edward Mellor, and others. Dated 27th March, 43 Elizabeth.
- 112 Henry Wigley, gent:, and others, and Thomas Taylor, yeoman. 18th March, 43 Elizabeth.
- 113 Henry Wigley, gent:, and others, and Christopher Pegg, and others. Dated 10th January, 43 Elizabeth.
- 114 Henry Wigley, gent:, and others, and George Somers. Dated 10th January, 43 Elizabeth.
- 115 Anthony Smalley, gent:, and George Smalley. Dated 5th May, 43 Elizabeth.
- 116 Robert Baynbrigg, Esq:, and Christopher Ludlow, surgeon. Dated 1st September, 42 Elizabeth.
- 117 Edward Cockayne et Baptist Trott, gent: Dated 20th December, 43 Elizabeth.
- 118 Robert Glossopp, gent:, and others, and Robert Bate, Citizen of London. Dated 26th October, 42 Elizabeth.

- 119 Henry Wigley, gent:, and George Wigley and Ralph Wigley. Dated 24th September, 42 Elizabeth.
- 120 Thomas Smith, and others, and Gervase Sleigh, Merchant. Dated 26th July, 42 Elizabeth.
- 121 John Harrison, yeoman, and Robert Rowe, Citizen of London. Dated 3^d August, 42 Elizabeth.
- 122 William Litton, gent:, and Adam Slacke (Clarke?) yeoman. Dated 7th July, 42 Elizabeth.
- 123 Robert Allen, yeoman, and Rowland Eyre, gent: Dated 23^d March, 42 Elizabeth.
- 124 John Palmer, gent:, and Henry Myllward, yeoman. Dated 16th May, 42 Elizabeth.
- 125 Henry Calton, yeoman, and Adam Wolley, gent: Dated 1st April, 42 Elizabeth.
- 126 Thomas Sacheverell, Merchant, and Thomas ffisher, Merchant. Dated 26th October, 42 Elizabeth.
- 127 Peter Bate, gent:, and Thomas Hollingworth, yeoman, and others. Dated 30th August, 41 Elizabeth.
- 128 Humphrey Chadwicke, yeoman, and William ffawne, yeoman. Dated 18th August, 41 Elizabeth.
- 129 ffrancis Cooke, Esq., and William Fowler, yeoman. Dated 19th March, 41 Elizabeth.
- 130 Anthony Fitzherbert, gent:, and Robert Gargreave, gent: Dated 1st July, 41 Elizabeth.
- 131 Robert Harries, yeoman, and Anthony Fitzherbert, gent: Dated 20th July, 41 Elizabeth.
- 132 Roger Goodwyn, gent., and James Colepepper, gent.: Dated 23^d October, 40 Elizabeth.
- 133 Gilbert Ratcliffe, gent:, and Thomas Bagshaw, gent.: Dated 4th May, 40 Elizabeth.
- 134 Henry Poole, gent:, and Edward Poole, gent: Dated 28th April, 40 Elizabeth.
- 135 German Poole, gent:, and Edward Poole, gent: Dated 28th April, 40 Elizabeth.

- 136 Edward Poole, gent., and Edward Poole, gent.: Dated 25th April, 40 Elizabeth.
- 137 Henry Hunlocke, gent., and Edward Cocke, gent.: Dated 2^d April, 40 Elizabeth.
- 138 William Ireton, Esq., and John Cholmeley, gent.: Dated 3^d May, 39 Elizabeth.
- 139 Robert Roper, gent., and others, and Roger Goodwyn, gent.: Dated 18th July, 39 Elizabeth.
- 140 Rowland Eyre, Esq., and Michael Eyre, gent.: Dated 26th January, 39 Elizabeth.
- 141 Gervase Eyre, gent., and Thomas Eyre, gent.: Dated 16th September, 38 Elizabeth.
- 142 Marmaduke Tirwitt, Esq., and others, and Rowland Eyre, gent.: Dated 10th September, 37 Elizabeth.
- 143 Richard Blackwall, yeoman, and Henry Smith, and others. Dated 31st March, 36 Elizabeth.
- 144 Richard Kirkland, yeoman, and others, and Edward Pyme, yeoman. Dated 28th March, 36 Elizabeth.
- 145 Ann Crane, and William Whittakers, yeoman. Dated 28th June, 35 Elizabeth.
- 146 Thomas Eyre, gent., and Edward Moore, yeoman: Dated 5th June, 33 Elizabeth.
- 147 Thomas Bawden, Clerk, and others, and George Bawden, and others. Dated 1st January, 32 Elizabeth.
- 148 George Hyde, yeoman, and Aden Berisford, Esq.: Dated 18th September, 31 Elizabeth.
- 149 Francis Babington, Esq., and George, Earl of Shrewsbury. Dated 14th July, 31 Elizabeth.
- 150 Reginald Knyveton, gent., and Charles Agard, gent.: Dated 18th December, 31 Elizabeth.
- 151 Henry ffuliambe, Esq., and Ralph Wigley, yeoman, and others. Dated 13th August, 30 Elizabeth.
- 152 William Selyocke, gent., and William Dickenson, yeoman. Dated 28th June, 29 Elizabeth.

- 153 John Savage, gent:, and Thomas Knyveton, gent:
Dated 1st May, 27 Elizabeth.
- 154 Michael Turner, and Robert Baynbrigg, gent: Dated
3^d September, 27 Elizabeth.
- 155 Thomas ffitcher aſs ffuche, gent:, and Edward Burnell,
gent: Dated 20th March, 27 Elizabeth.
- 156 William Beard, gent:, and ffancis Leeke, Esq: Dated
11th December, 26 Elizabeth.
- 157 Nicholas Langford, Esq:, and John Bullock, Esq:
Dated 1st January, 24 Elizabeth.
- 158 Robert Haslam, and others, and William Cavendish,
Esq: Dated 26th March, 22 Elizabeth.
- 159 Edward Bentley, gent:, and Robert Whitehall, gent:
Dated 1st July, 21 Elizabeth.
- 160 Robert Whitehall, gent:, and Edward Bentley, gent:
Dated 1st July, 21 Elizabeth.
- 161 One deede made by William Baynbrigg, gent:, unto
Clement Leaper. Dated 1st December, 21 Elizabeth.
- 162 George, Earl of Shrewsbury, and ffancis Leeke, Knt;
Dated 22^d December, 21 Elizabeth.
- 163 Edward Bland, and others, and Roger Columbelle, Esq:
Dated 13th May, 20 Elizabeth.
- 164 One Deede made by John Harpur, Esq:, unto Richard
Coke, gent: Dated 16th ffbruary, 20 Elizabeth.
- 165 Henry Poole, Esq:, and William Basset, Esq: Dated
30th October, 19 Elizabeth.
- 166 Edmund Semper, and others, and Thomas Gerrard, Knt:
Dated 3^d January, 19 Elizabeth.
- 167 Henry Cavendish, Esq:, and George Walker, and others.
Dated 1st October, 18 Elizabeth.
- 168 Nicholas Langford, Esq:, and ffancis Leeke, Knt:
Dated 3^d January, 18 Elizabeth.
- 169 Henry Sacheverell, Esq:, and William More, gent:, and
others. Dated 11th September, 18 Elizabeth.
- 170 George, Earl of Shrewsbury, and others, and Rowland
Eyre, gent: Dated 24th January, 17 Elizabeth.

- 171 John Manners, Esq:, and Roger Columbello: Dated
1st October, 13 Elizabeth.
- 172 Thomas Mellor, yeoman, and Robert Smith, yeoman.
Dated 8th December, 12 Elizabeth.
- 173 John ffretwell, and others, and John Savage, Knt. Dated
2^d April, 10 Elizabeth.
- 174 Marmaduke Babington, and William Cavendish. Dated
13th May, 20 Elizabeth.

W^m. Deane.

The Lost Manor of Mesteforde.

BY BENJAMIN BRYAN.



HERE has probably been no more scholarly historians of Derbyshire than the Lysons, and none who had at disposal more original sources of information, and yet when the volume on Derbyshire in the "Magna Britannia" was written, on coming to deal with Mesteforde—now Matlock—they said the site of it was not now certainly known.

It is superfluous to say that a manor could not be substantially lost—the land of which it was composed must remain; therefore it could only be the title of the manor which had been lost or changed. The parish of Matlock, which stands on the site of Mesteforde, is an interesting piece of territory, not alone because, as the late Mr. William Adam so aptly termed it, it is "The Gem of the Peak," but also because it was in this parish that was settled for generations the interesting family which gave to the county Mr. Adam Wolley, the man who collected and left such a priceless legacy of manuscripts in elucidation of its history as is now deposited in the British Museum. From an antiquarian point of view, the Manor and Parish of Matlock must also be regarded as interesting, because since the time of the Domesday Survey their name has been changed, the old designation having disappeared so mysteriously, and so far so inexplicably, as to create a definite and attractive archæological problem for solution.

To begin at the beginning. The official translation of the record in Domesday as to this manor is as follows:—

“In Mestesforde King Edward had two carucates of land without geld. It is waste. There are eight acres of meadow and a lead work. Wood, pasturable in places, three miles long and two wide. Adjoining this manor lie these berewites: Meslach, Sinitretone, Wodnesleie, Bunteshale, Ibeholon, Teneslege. In these are seven carucates of land paying geld. Land for seven ploughs. There, eleven villeins and twelve boors have six ploughs and twenty-two acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, two miles long and one mile wide. Underwood as much.”

As to the origin of the name of Mestesforde, the Rev. Dr. Cox, in his *Churches of Derbyshire*, Vol. II., page 517, quotes the following note from Ll. Jewitt’s extension and translation of the *Domesday Book* of Derbyshire (1871):—

“Mestesforde, or Nestesforde, I believe to have been near what is now called Matlock Bridge, which was formerly a ford. ‘Nestes,’ ‘Nestus,’ or ‘Nesterside,’ are names of the mountain now known as the ‘Heights of Abraham,’ on which is situated the Nestor Mine (now called the Rutland Cavern), which is undoubtedly a Roman mine, and was probably the one alluded to in the *Domesday Book* as ‘one lead work.’ The little village at the foot of the hill has always been known by the name of Nestes or Nestus.”*

There is a note to much the same purport in Adam’s *Gem of the Peak* (1838), though that of Jewitt is fuller, and for a time I regarded the late Mr. William Adam, of Matlock Bath, as the author of the idea it contains. Further search, however, has convinced me that this was a misapprehension,

* What village is here referred to it is difficult to say, as that at the foot of the south side of the hill, the side on which the Rutland Cavern is situate, never bore any recorded name but Matlock Bath. On the north-east side of the hill there is no great mine.

for, in Lysons' book, which bears the date of 1817, it is stated that Mestesforde "is supposed to have been at a place now called Nestes or Nestus, a little mining village at the foot of a high hill on the north side of the old bath"; *i.e.*, Masson. But even Lysons' book was not the first to promulgate the idea, for in Davies' *History of Derbyshire* (1811) there is the statement that although Mestesforde "was the head of the manor in the time of the Conqueror, it is not now known," and that "there is a hill near Matlock Bath called Nestes, which was formerly celebrated for having several rich lead mines upon it, from whence it is supposed there was a ford across the river Derwent, which was at the foot of the hill, which ford, or the houses of the miners—which were built near it—probably gave the name to the Manor of Metesforde or Netesforde."*

Step by step, the supposition about the word Nestus has been converted into an assumed fact. It is true that there is a mine on the south side of Masson Hill, the name of which is given as "Nester's" or "Nestus" mine,† and which, during living memory, has been known as the Rutland Cavern, but Matlock Bridge, where there might have been, and probably was, in ancient times, a ford, which furnished the second half of the name of Mestesforde, is on the east side of Masson Hill, and a distance of a mile away. Further, if we were to accept the view of Messrs. Jewitt, Adam, Lysons, and Davies, there would still be the difficulty of the difference between the initial letters of Nester's and Mestesforde to be overcome. On the whole, I am inclined to the view that the name "Mestesforde" originated from the fact that the first part of the place name, that is Mestes, was originally applied to a restricted locality about the ford at Matlock Bridge on the west side of the river.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Mestesforde was a self-contained manor, with six berewicks, one of them called Meslach. The time occupied in the compilation of that great national record is usually designated as from 1080 to 1086.

* The name as written in Domesday is clearly Mestesforde.

† See Farey's *Derbyshire*, Vol. I., pp. 263-4.

According to the Rev. Dr. Cox,* there were a church and rectory at Matlock in 1291, but he had reason to believe that the church had then existed for some time.

It is proposed now to show that the present boundaries of Matlock are coterminous with those of Mestesforde, and its berewick of Meslach, which, since the change of name, has disappeared. Taking the Ordnance plan, and beginning on the north-east, we have—

1. Ashover.
- 2 Tansley (in Crich).
3. Dethick and Lea.

Here comes the river Derwent, which, for some distance forms the southern boundary. South-west of this is

4. Cromford.

Ascending, still on the west, to the north of Cromford, is

5. Bonsall,

which the boundary leaves to the west, going north over Masson Hill, and passing

6. Wensley and Snitterton (now one parish).

Crossing the valley of the Derwent and the river itself, the line runs to

7. Farley (then, as now, part of Darley) and
8. Darley.

Across Darley and Matlock moors it runs, north inclining to the east, till we come back to the place from whence we started, namely, the boundary of Ashover, at Canada Nursery.

In the *Domesday Book* we have all these places outside the boundaries of Mestesforde and its berewick Meslach, thus—

1. Essovre,
which belonged to Ralph Fitzhubert.
2. Teneslege (then, as now, in Crich), but a berewick of Mestesforde (i.)

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, Vol. II., p. 517.

3. (Dethick and) Lede,
as parts of Ashover, the former undistinguished by
the present title, but the latter identified as the
Lea of to-day.
4. Crumforde,
A berewick of Wirksworth.
5. Bunteshale (Bonsall),
a berewick of Mestesforde (ii.)
6. Sinitretone, Wodnesleie.

Berewicks of Mestesforde (iii. and iv.)

7. Farleie,
now, as then, part of Darley.
8. Dereleie (Darley Dale).

The boundaries of Matlock at the present day and of Mestesforde (with Meslach) at the time of Domesday, have thus been traced and shown to be synonymous. But only four of the six berewicks have been accounted for. The fifth berewick was Ibeholon, easily identified as Ible, beyond Bonsall on the west; and the sixth, most important of all, was Meslach; most important of all because it seems beyond question that it was this sixth berewick that provided the foundation of the name under which the manor and parish have, since, at least, the thirteenth century, been known.

My hypothesis as to the change of name is this: The boundaries of parishes, as is well known, were, wherever possible, marked by watercourses. It might, therefore, well have been the case that the berewick of Meslach (which seems to have disappeared at the time of the adoption of the name Matlock for the manor and parish) was bounded by the watercourse known as Bentley Brook, which comes down from Tansley, by the corn mill, across the Green, past Knowlestone Place, below the rock on the north side of the church, and into the Derwent. As the name of Mestesforde, as I assume, was local to the crossing about Matlock Bridge, the berewick of Meslach might have comprised the whole of the present parish to the east of the

Derwent and the south of Bentley Brook. Thus Riber, Starkholmes, and Willersley—the latter subsequently erected into a separate manor—all local names of circumscribed areas, names which have come into being since the date of Domesday, or were then unrecorded, might well have been included in the berewick of Meslach.

The Church having been built where it is—that is in Meslach—that name would be appropriately given to it, and consequently to the parish allotted to it, and that is the parish which, with the manor, has come down to modern times.

My suggestion, then, is, that the name of Mestesforde was, if not purely local to the ford about the site of the present Matlock Bridge, at best limited to the parts of the manor on the west side of the river Derwent and to the north and west of Bentley Brook. The bridge having been erected—perhaps about the same time as the church—and the ford abolished, the old name was no longer appropriate, and Meslach, altered to the more euphonious Matlock, became the name of the whole parish and manor. Thus, the manor of Mestesforde is not lost, but still exists within the parish of Matlock.

Proceedings taken in **W**inster Church
 regarding the Consanguinity of the
 Parties to the Marriage of two of the
 Staffords of **E**yam. Deed dated 1308.

Contributed by CHARLES E. B. BOWLES.

THE Staffords were influential landowners in Eyam a very early period (see *Reliquary*, Vol. II., p. 222, for their pedigree). Among the "Wooley Charters" in the British Museum is a Grant, undated, but about A.D. 1200, from Eustace de Morteyne, Lord of Eyam, to Richard de Stafford, of land situated in Eyam, "to be held by him and his heirs of me and my heirs by hereditary right for the Free Service of finding one Lamp burning before the Altar of St. Helen in the Church at Eyam throughout the year, during Divine Service" (vij 38). Humphry Stafford, the last of the family, died about 1550, leaving his immense possessions between his four daughters, one of whom married, in 1555, Francis, son and heir of Godfry Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, when a lad of ten. Through him has been transmitted to the writer of this article, among many other Stafford MSS., an interesting document in Latin, of which the following, slightly abridged, is a translation:—

The Production of Evidence on behalf of Richard de Stafford de Eyam touching the consanguinity which is said to exist between Richard, his son, and Isabella, his wife, taken in

the Parish Church of Winster, on the Tuesday next after the Feast of all Saints (5 Nov.) A.D 1308.

William le Proude del Fowlowe (Foolow, near Eyam), Sexagenarian of Free Condition, having been sworn, carefully examined, and questioned, upon the libel of the accusation against those who were united, and who were present, declared that the contention in the same was true, and he says that he knows this because he is of the said kinship, and knew well all the descendants on both sides. When asked who was the (stipes) Common Ancestor, he said that a certain Richard de Stafford, who had a certain wife named Matilda, was the Common Ancestor, who had two sons named Richard and Ingeram. Richard has issue a certain Roger. From Roger proceeded Richard de Stafford. From Richard proceeded his son Richard, concerning whom was the dispute on the one side. From Ingeram proceeded a certain Lecia. Lecia had issue Richard de Eyam. From Richard proceeded Isabella, concerning whom was the dispute on the other side. When asked whether he had seen all those parties before, he said that he had, except the one who was the Highest (in the pedigree). When asked if he believed that they were relations, he said that he knew it well. When asked from whom he had learnt at first that relationship, he said from his mother; that he knew it the better because Ingeram was his grandfather. When asked whether he had learnt of that relationship before the litigation was commenced, he answered that he knew it forty years before. When asked whether the said Richard pursued that litigation from love or from hate, he said he believed from love, lest the couple should continue the irregular connection. He is ignorant, however, what the accusation precisely is, and says all those persons mentioned have always regarded themselves as relations. When asked whether he is the more affected by the divorce or by the marriage between them, says he holds himself indifferent. When asked whether

he had been induced by anybody to depose against the truth, said he had not; that he had neither been influenced nor prompted.

Philip de Hope, full sixty years of age, of free condition, when carefully examined upon oath, and questioned upon his own evidence, given when examined before, says the same thing as the first witness, that he is not of the aforesaid family, but that touching the matter before them he had learnt of the said relationship from the said Lecia, whose daughter he had married.

William le Chapman, of Eyam, sexagenarian of free condition, when carefully examined, etc., upon his former evidence, says the same thing as the first witness, that he had learnt the said relationship from his father and mother, but says that he had not seen the two brothers who had made the first step.

Eustace de Leyun (Leam, in the parish of Eyam), sexagenarian of free condition, when examined on oath, gave the same evidence as at his former examination, and said that he had learnt of the said relationship from his mother, who was the daughter of Richard (the son of?) Ingeram, and that as regards the matter in hand, he had not seen Ingeram.

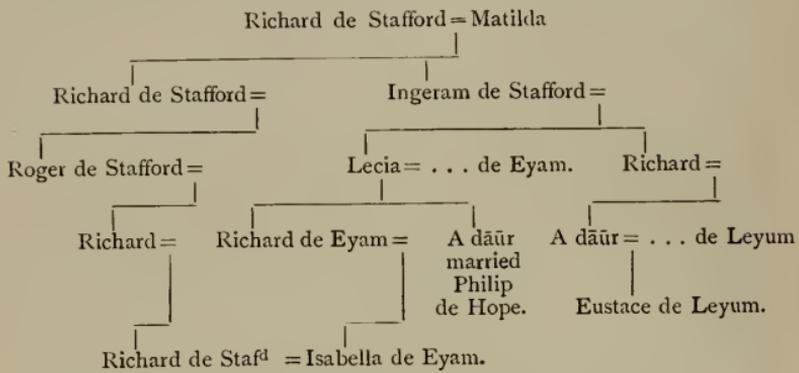
Henry, the son of Richard de Geldacre, forty years of age, of free condition, examined on oath touching all the above evidence, gives the same evidence as before, but says that he had not seen the two brothers who descended from the common ancestor, nor Roger, the son of Richard.

Richard del Hawe, sexagenarian, etc., gives the same evidence as Philip, at his first examination, gave touching the matter, and says that Roger and Ingeram were brothers, and that he had learnt of this relationship from his father and mother.

Richard Freeman, sexagenarian, gives the same evidence as Eustace, when first examined, that he is of the said family, and that he had learnt of that relationship from his own family.

Subsequent events prove that the divorce was carried out.

PEDIGREE OBTAINED FROM THE ABOVE :



(The deed, which has been faithfully reproduced by Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, is evidently a palimpsest. Our Society has to thank Mr. Bowles for its production as a frontispiece to this volume. ED.)

**Depositions in action for trespass brought
by Henry Furniss against Robert Eyre.**

By CHARLES E. B. BOWLES.

D. vj.
1611.



ENRY Furniss, Pl^t } In action de Tresp^s
Robert Eyre, Df^t }

Instruccons for the Pl^t Counsell

The Pl setteth forth that the def^t the last daie of March 9^o Jacobi wth force and armes his close called Wallhead at Abney did breake & enter & (a) 30 pearce) (30 perch) of stonne wall of the said Henryes in the said close did cast downe and overthrow the hedges of the said close did likewise pull downe to the damage of 20^l

The Def^t justifieth the breakeinge and pullinge downe of the said fence for that the place called Wallhead is p[']cell of a certen More or Wast called Abney More & that def^t is seised of a messuage & 30^{tie} acres of land 20 acres of meadow & 40^{tie} acres of pasture wth the appurtenances in Offerton als Awferton & that he & his ancestors have had coñon upon Abney More for all mañor of cattall as appen^t to the said messuage in Offerton & for that the Pl^t had enclosed the said place the Def^t Justifyeth the puttinge down thereof for the useinge of the said coñon

To this the Pl^t replyeth & saith that the def^t did pull downe the same of his owne wronge— & soe a^{ll} yssue

coñon as coñoners because of vicinage yet have they been all amerced as appeareth by the ancient Court Rolls viz:

In an old Court Roll at a Court held at Abney for that manor the Inbahitants of great Hucklowe Bradwall Offerton (beinge the place in question Brough Shalton were amerced for~ trespassings upon Abney coñon

37 H^y At an other Court held at Abney 37 H^y 8 Robert Glossop & Ralphe Bockinge of the freeholders in Offerton were then amerced for trespassings upon Abney coñon

Nota. The Defend^r challengeth coñon upon Abney more for all manor of cattell belonginge to his messuage in Offerton first that is a question whether the def^r hath D. vi. a messuage theire or onlie a cottage & his cattell hath beene questioned for usinge of Offerton coñon by the freeholders of Offertoñ Witnes Ralphe Bockinge

Nota. Offerton is a manor of it selfe & now in the tenure of Henrie Cavendishe Esq^r & the meares & boundes thereof are well known & severed from Abney & the def^r & the rest of the freeholders in Offerton pay Cheeffe Rent to M^r Cavendish

Nota. Francis Bradshawe now Lord of the Manor of Abney did amongst his evidence fynd a note bearinge date 29^o die July 1594 of the sayinge of Peter Bagshawe concerninge the meares of Abney wherein he saith that the Inhabitance (of) Offerton Shatton & Brough have been amerced 40th yeares agoe for gettinge turves upon Abney Coñon

Nota. that Abney wast hath been measured & conteyneth above 800 acres of coñon & the place in question is not an acree & will hardlie grease a calfe for the quantitie of the Coñon George Wood

Melandra Castle.

By JOHN GARSTANG, B.A., Oxon.

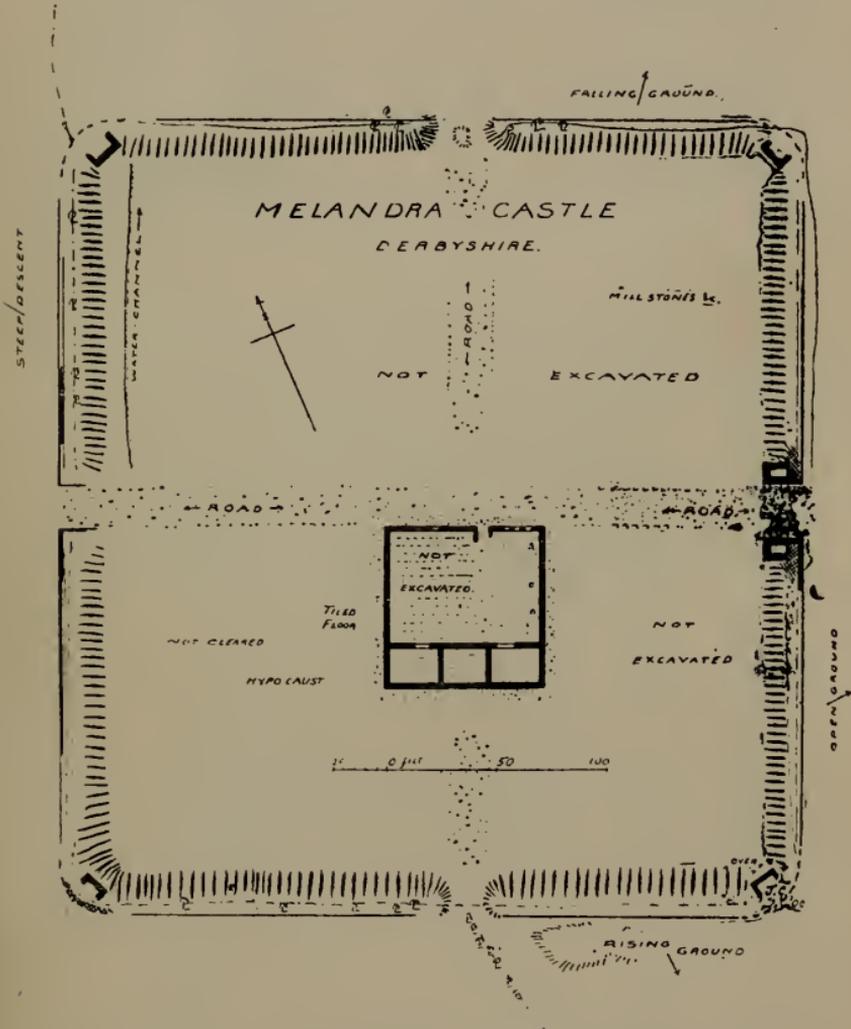


THE Roman station which has become known to us by the curious name of Melandra Castle, is to be found marked on the Ordnance Map No. II., 11, for the County of Derbyshire. It is on the confines of that county, at its extreme north-west, near to Dinting, and some thirteen miles from Manchester.

Archæological research in the surrounding districts, particularly with regard to the Roman works, has not yet been sufficiently advanced to enable the exact military or strategic local situation of this outpost to be realized. A mass of material exists for the history of the vicinity, though scattered through a hundred volumes, and requiring to be stripped of many superstitions; but the district is one that has naturally attracted chief attention to itself on account of other and earlier archæological and geological interests. The Roman remains have, therefore, been for the most part overlooked, or examined only in cursory fashion.

From information that may be accepted without serious questioning, the site selected for this fortress would seem to have been, as usual, a knot in the network of military roads that formed a chief feature in the defences employed by the Romans throughout the north of Britain. Its situation with reference to its surroundings is more remarkable. To the north-west rises War Hill, now occupied by Mottram Church, and on which traces of early earthworks are still to be seen; to the

north-east is the wooded top of Mouselow, a reputed stronghold of the British; while the east and south-east again are hemmed in by the fastnesses that lie away towards the Peak, and so much abound in traces of the earlier inhabitants. The Romans chose,



as the site for their fortress, a piece of land almost under shadow of these heights, where a gentle slope from the south breaks away steeply to the junction of two streams. The position was thus naturally defended on the one hand and some-

what overlooked on the other, yet this fact does not seem to have caused any change in the regular formation of the enclosure. With the single exception of a marl-pit, somewhat supplying the place of a fosse on the southern side, there appears to have been no special strength of defence in that direction, while the same nature of wall and rampart appears to have enclosed the whole.

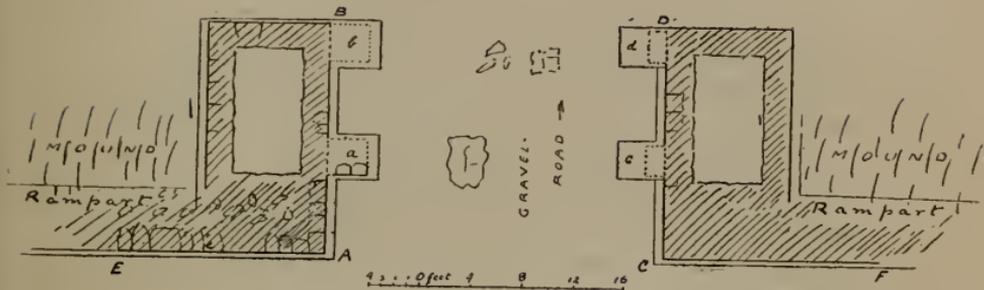
The nature of this chief defence is somewhat remarkable. It was doubtless faced around on its outer side with a stone wall, though the traces of this now remain near the chief gateways only. This was seemingly backed by a mound of rubble, earth, and marl. Several sections made through each side, well into the original surface, have one and all failed to reveal any sign of an inner retaining wall. A form of rampart unusual in Roman works is thus disclosed.* The outer shell of masonry has a thickness of little more than a foot, which the backing of rubble increases to four or five feet at its lowest course. With the base of the mound included the width is increased to twenty feet or more. The nature of the rampart-walk, if any such there were, and its association with the towers which surmounted its four corners, remains an unsolved problem. The top of the mound, which probably might be gained from any point of the interior, may have been used by the sentries, to whom the wall, rising somewhat higher on the outer side, would thus serve as a protection.

The outer wall having been previously stripped from around the three corners where the towers are otherwise well shown, and at the fourth (the western) the tower itself being not clearly defined, it is not now possible to examine the exact connection between these features of the masonry. The mound seems, in one or two instances (at least), to have been piled against the side walls of the towers, and in no case had a tower, whether in a corner or flanking a gate, a masoned floor at the ground level, nor any definite appearance of an entrance. This bears out the conjectures made elsewhere in the restoration of similar

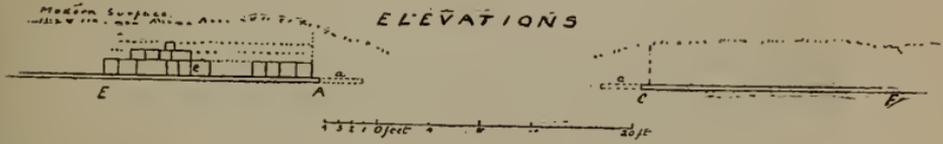
* The ramparts of the lately excavated fort at Gelligaer, near Cardiff, are somewhat similar. Earthen ramparts seem to have been commonest in the first century A.D. (F. Haverfield.)

EASTERN ENTRANCE

PLAN



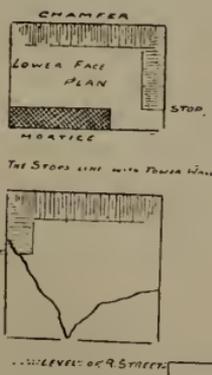
ELEVATIONS



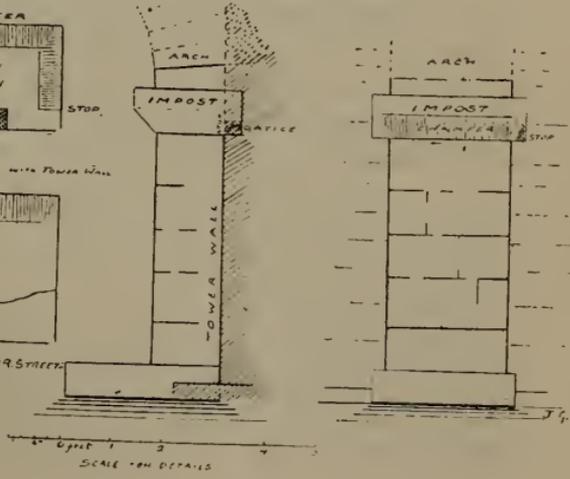
DETAILS

- VOUSSOIRS.
- 1 DOOR
CIRCULAR SPAN
2 ft 6 in
 - SMALL ARCH.
SPAN 25 in
 - SPAN 27 in
 - MAIN ARCH:
SPAN 8 feet

IMPOSTS



PILASTER RESTORED



towers, as some of those along the "Limes," where it is considered that these turrets were provided, in many cases, with a useful chamber only in the upper storey which might be entered directly from the sentry-walk upon the rampart.

The "camp" is similar in area and shape to other Roman forts of the smaller type. Being nearly square its entrances are found about the centre of its sides: each was flanked on either hand by a tower, and each seems to have been spanned by a double arch, with the exception of that behind the *prætorium*, that is to say, to the south of it, which was probably simpler in form. Of the latter, not much remains, nor indeed has it been sufficiently excavated as yet. Of the others, that to the east, that is the right hand when looking down the enclosure from the *prætorium*, may best be taken as the type; for while it is well preserved in almost every feature of its plan, the other two retain only such points as render it probable that they resembled it in every way.

The foundations disclosed in the excavations were those of the towers which guarded the entrance on either hand, and their junctions with the main wall and rampart, with the bases of the pilasters which supported the outer and inner arches, were all in position. The bed of the central "spina," which supported the weight of the double span in the centre, alone was difficult to locate. By reference to the plan of this entrance, it may seem that the gateway was recessed a little from the frontage of the camp-wall. *a, b, c, d,* are the bases of the pilasters abutting against the masonry of the towers, from which the arches sprang on either side. The elevations represent the stones as actually found on excavation. At *c* is an interesting little point, the superposition of two joins in the lowest and second courses of the wall, at a point exactly in line with the outer face of the tower wall on that side, thus showing, to some extent, how the design was carried out.

Of greater interest are the worked stones that for some years had been noticeable, lying about near this entrance. Several are *voussoirs* from the main arches of the gate and from a smaller door or window. Others, again, from their chamfer and

dimensions are identified as the actual imposts from these pilasters. Two are complete, and fragments of others were found in the enclosing wall of this field, and near a farmhouse in the neighbourhood. Other large squared stones had undoubtedly been masoned into these pilasters. A mortice and a stop in the chamfer of one of the imposts, readily give its alignment with the tower wall, and accordingly its projection, as represented in the detailed diagram. The spans of the *voussoirs*, too, correspond satisfactorily with the width of the entrance, and with what is otherwise theoretically required to invite and render possible a restoration of the whole gateway up to the spring of its arches. It seems probable that on the right hand was the main arch spanning a broad way for traffic, while on the left was a narrower gate for the entrance of those on foot. This type of gateway is very unusual in northern forts, and seems only to have been known at Hardknott Castle, but it is still to be seen in the Roman gate at Lincoln,* and Mr. Haverfield speaks of a similar construction in some of the smaller Roman forts of Northern Africa.

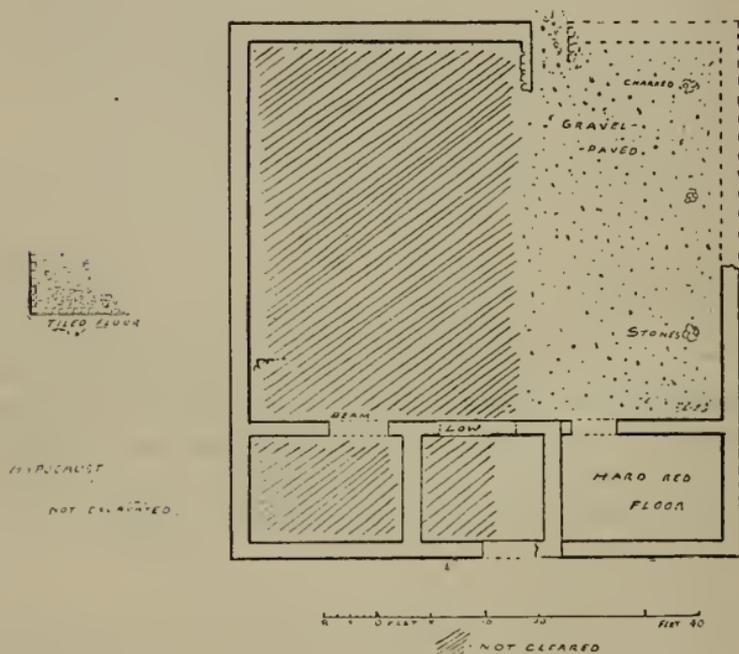
[In the restoration of the pilaster *c*, which was actually effected on the ground, by some oversight the line of the stop and mortice was built a little way from that of the tower wall, thus giving the whole pilaster a projection somewhat too great. Owing to the weight of stone, it was deemed inadvisable to place it aright until the restoration of that opposite to it is taken in hand.]

None of the other gates are so well preserved, and it is possible that this one to the east, leading to more level land, was the most used and best built. But both that opposite to it across the enclosure, and that to the north also, seem to have been similar in plan. The fourth may have been smaller and spanned by a single arch, or even enclosed by a wooden frame, of which there is some suggestion in various stones found in a cursory examination of it.

* The Lincoln gate, however, is not really analogous. It is interesting to compare the later work of the western gate at Richborough, excavated last year. *Archæ Cantæ*, XXIV. (J.G., 1901.)

The interior was crossed from gate to gate, as usual, by a "cobbled" street. That leading from north to south was necessarily interrupted by the prætorium which, as is usual in these works, is situated in the upper part of the enclosure, fronting the main street which passes from the East gate to the West. This building, with its chambers and courtyard, encloses an area nearly square. Its internal construction, while re-

THE PRÆTORIUM.



sembling that of other prætoria in general principle, inasmuch as it contained a series of rooms, the official headquarters, opening into a court, is not exactly like any that has yet been excavated.

Like other features of the fort, it most nearly resembles that previously mentioned at Hardknott, in Cumberland, and, indeed, upon complete excavation, it may prove to have been

exactly similar. Other features of these two forts are worthy of comparison. Each is of nearly the same area, with the same number of entrances, similarly situated. The chief quarters, too, occupy the most prominent position in each, and there is in both a conspicuous absence of stone buildings other than those of official necessity.

At Melandra, no definite trace of a granary has yet been discovered, but to the west of the prætorium one or two pilæ of a hypocaust have been found, though not in association; and near to them was a very curious "tiled floor," about a dozen feet square, edged with halved roofing tiles, the rims of which were turned upwards and in line. The enclosed space was covered miscellaneously with small tiles, broken and whole, many fragments of pottery, and the round segments of tiling that were wont to protect the joints of the roof-tiles. The utility of this curious floor is not yet made obvious.

There are several traces of ovens within this fort: the tiles forming the floor of one near the turret in the south corner show particularly well the part reserved for the baking and that allotted to the fire. Even the ashes, as raked out, remained in a pile close at hand.* Other interesting finds of smaller objects, grindstones, and the like, continue to be made. The area was drained by the Romans after their usual manner, and their water-courses are still most serviceable for carrying away the excess of rain and spring water that constantly arises.

Quantities of broken pottery of several kinds have been met with, some of them interestingly marked with hardly legible graffiti. One type of pot, of black ware with round spout and rim, and circular body of oval section, seems to be new to Roman Britain. But all such points may be better dealt with when the excavation is completed.

Some of the land to the west of the fort, forming a terrace on the brink of the slope which then descends to the river below,

* Similar hearths have been found at the Saalburg. They may be connected with the soldiers' tents, which have naturally left no definite traces, (F. Haverfield.)

seems to have been used by the Romans for some purpose, and is also worthy of examination.

The scheme for the excavation of this interesting, and in many features remarkable, Derbyshire camp, which Mr. R. Hamnett, of Glossop, initiated by the formation of the local Society for the purpose, has met with a conspicuous and gratifying success at its commencement, and it may be hoped that its further researches will be equally rewarded. The object of excavation should be to uncover only, and not to disturb, for every stone had its purpose, and it is by its position *in situ* alone that such purpose can now be ascertained. Excavations of ancient and valuable antiquities can only be justifiable when conducted strictly upon these lines, and the local Committee who have the Melandra work in hand are entrusted with a responsibility not to themselves only, but to the entire antiquarian and historical community.

Report of the Excavations in 1889=1900.

By ROBERT HAMNETT, Hon. Secretary to the Melandra
Excavation Fund.



AT the Annual Meeting of this Society in March, 1898, I had the honour of reading a paper on Melandra Castle, and in speaking of the proposed excavation of the site said, "If this Society and the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society were to join hands in assisting a local committee, I am sure funds could be raised for the carrying out of this project." The paper was printed in the local newspapers and copies were sent to gentlemen interested in antiquarian research with the result that an excursion was arranged, and on the 9th of July, 1898, a representative number of gentlemen visited the site. Professor Boyd Dawkins and others expressed their opinion that an excavation would lead to important discoveries, and suggested that a fund should be raised for that purpose. The Lord of the Manor, the Right Honourable Lord Howard of Glossop, having been asked, and given his permission for the site to be thoroughly excavated, circulars were sent out by both the Derbyshire and Lancashire and Cheshire Societies to their members and to local gentlemen.

At the outset the response was tardy, but ultimately a considerable amount in subscriptions was paid into the fund by the two Societies and various gentlemen interested in our enterprise. A local committee was formed, viz., S. H. Wood, Esq., J.P., D.L., Mayor; Alderman J. Barnes, Deputy-Mayor; Rev. A. P. Hamilton-Wilson; Rev. H. T. Dudley; Rev. E. C. Collier; Rev.

Canon C. W. Tasker ; Mr. T. Barlow, J.P. ; Mr. H. Weetman, J.P. ; Mr. C. E. Knowles, J.P. ; Councillor J. Beeley ; Dr. W. J. Bowden ; Messrs. H. Broadhurst, C. Ellison, J. Hardman, T. T. Kenyon, J. Merry, R. B. Robinson, A. E. White, H. Wright. Hon. Treasurers : Rev. A. P. Hamilton-Wilson, Vicar of Glossop, and Mr. T. T. Kenyon, Bank Manager. Bankers : Manchester and Liverpool Banking Co. ; and Hon. Secretary, myself. The tenant of the farm was seen, and terms agreed upon as to the amount to be paid for compensation for disturbance and damage. Delay from various causes took place, and it was not until the 10th of August, 1899, that operations were commenced by digging a trench on the west side of the station which disclosed the boundary wall, the first course of stones (12 inches) being for 15 feet intact. The foundation consisted of large boulders embedded in clay, with three courses of flagstones on the top. The wall was four feet thick. The remains terminated at the western gateway. The foundation of the wall was traced for a considerable distance on this side, but the dressed stones had been taken away. The road, 18 feet wide from the west to the east gate, formed of gravel and lime, very hard and durable, was covered, near the entrance, with broken roofing tiles from the towers which flanked the gateways. Fragments of Roman pottery were found at the level of the foundation of the wall.

On the 17th of August, at the suggestion of the Rev. H. T. Dudley, a trench was dug on the east side, with the result that the wall on this side was found, and proved to be in better preservation than that on the west, three courses of stones still being *in situ*. Further examination brought to light the eastern entrance, the roadway being of the same width, and composed of similar material as the one on the west side, and the fragments of roofing tiles were more numerous. A piece of ornamented Samian ware was also found here. These discoveries being made known to the public through the medium of the local and Manchester newspapers, large numbers of visitors flocked to view the remains. Advantage was taken of this means of spreading forth what the intention of the Societies were. Lectures

were given on the site, and a collecting box provided, which eventually brought in the sum of £21 11s. 3d., and enabled the local committee to extend their operations. Mr. John Garstang, B.A., of Oxford, the well known Roman student, who was excavating the Roman Station at Ribchester, was strongly recommended by the Society as a most suitable authority to superintend and direct the work. He was, therefore, approached, and from the 24th of August to the 5th of October had the sole direction. Owing to being engaged in the Egyptian explorations, he could no longer spare the time, and the work was continued under my supervision until the 18th of November, when the weather becoming unfit and the funds being nearly exhausted, excavations were discontinued for the year. The members of the Derbyshire Society subscribed £6 5s., and the members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Society also gave us a very handsome contribution, but it was a pity that these subscriptions were not received sooner, as more men could have been employed whilst Mr. John Garstang was present, and the weather was most favourable for outdoor work.

The discoveries made are very interesting, and have far exceeded our initial expectations. The eastern entrance has been cleared to the foundations, which were found perfect, the guard chamber on the left, and a small tower on the right, having their lower courses of stone still remaining. The gateway was a double-arched one, and many of the arch stones were found in the *debris*, which enabled a portion of one of the pillars of an arch to be restored with the original stones found at its base. The towers at the four corners of the station were found, the north and south ones being in good preservation. Opposite and near to the south tower was discovered the floor of an oven; a complete tile and portions of others still remain. A considerable quantity of charcoal, the remains of the last fire, was strewn around. In the southern half of the camp was unearthed the *Prætorium*, which is twenty-five yards square, the walls in some instances coming within a few inches of the surface. The inner walls were two feet, and the outer walls three

feet, in thickness. Three rooms and a courtyard have been partially cleared, but much remains yet to be done. To the west of the Prætorium was found a tile floor fourteen feet by thirteen feet; probably the floor of the granary. The floor had evidently at some time been repaired with roofing and other tiles. Some of the original tiles, eight inches square and two inches thick, still remain in their original position. A complete tegula, or roofing tile, though in two parts, is very interesting, and probably unique. The walls uncovered have all been cemented with Earle's cement to protect them from the weather and from being damaged by visitors. Long trenches have been dug in all directions, revealing the clay floors of the soldiers' huts, roads, and workshops. From these have been recovered a considerable quantity of Roman pottery, iron nails, knife, discus or quoit, lead weights for weighing purposes and for fishing lines, sheet lead with nail holes in it, lead spindle whorl, fragments of glass tumblers, bottles, and window glass, the edges bevelled, a proof that the window-panes were made to standard sides. Similar glass has been found at the Roman "Station" at Wilderspool, and elsewhere. Various beads, probably belonging to ladies' necklaces, a silver denarius of Domitian, A.D. 81-96, a third brass coin of Hadrian, A.D. 117-139, and others not yet identified; whetstones, querns, and millstones, charcoal, the outer portions of bracken, which was most likely used for bedding purposes, bones and teeth of animals, oak spars and tiles, one marked V.V., possibly for the well-known motto of the 20th Legion.

The Roman pottery consists of nearly every kind of domestic article, such as amphoræ, ampullæ, ollæ, pateræ, mortaria, etc., many with potters' marks, but mostly in fragments. The Samian ware is ornamented with fowls, dogs, deer, boars, trees, etc., several pieces bearing the name of the potter. The Upchurch ware is of the usual network pattern, the meshes varying in size. A small portion of black ware, having a series of pellets arranged in squares, circles, and lines, may most probably be later British, probably portions of cinerary urns. The white

(made from pipe clay), red, grey, and black ware are mostly plain. There is also a portion of a loose strainer for straining wine.

A stone conduit, flagged, was uncovered for over sixty yards, but it is not yet traced to its full extent; it may possibly lead to a well, or source of the water supply, but is more probably the main drain of the camp. Outside the station, near to the west tower, was found a gravel road of nine feet wide, leading to a plateau in an adjoining field; compare the "Parade Ground" at Hardknott.

The Right Honourable Lord Howard of Glossop has consented to lease, at a nominal rental, for ten years, with power to renew at the expiration of the lease, two fields, the site of the Roman Station and the plateau not yet examined, to four trustees, viz., the Rev. A. P. Hamilton-Wilson, Mr. C. E. Knowles, J.P., Mr. Cyril Ellison, and myself. There will, therefore, in the future, be no compensation due to the tenants, and the excavation can be carried on in accordance with the amount of funds subscribed. It is desirable that every inch of the soil down to the level of the untouched or natural soil should be dug up and examined, except where there are buildings or roads.

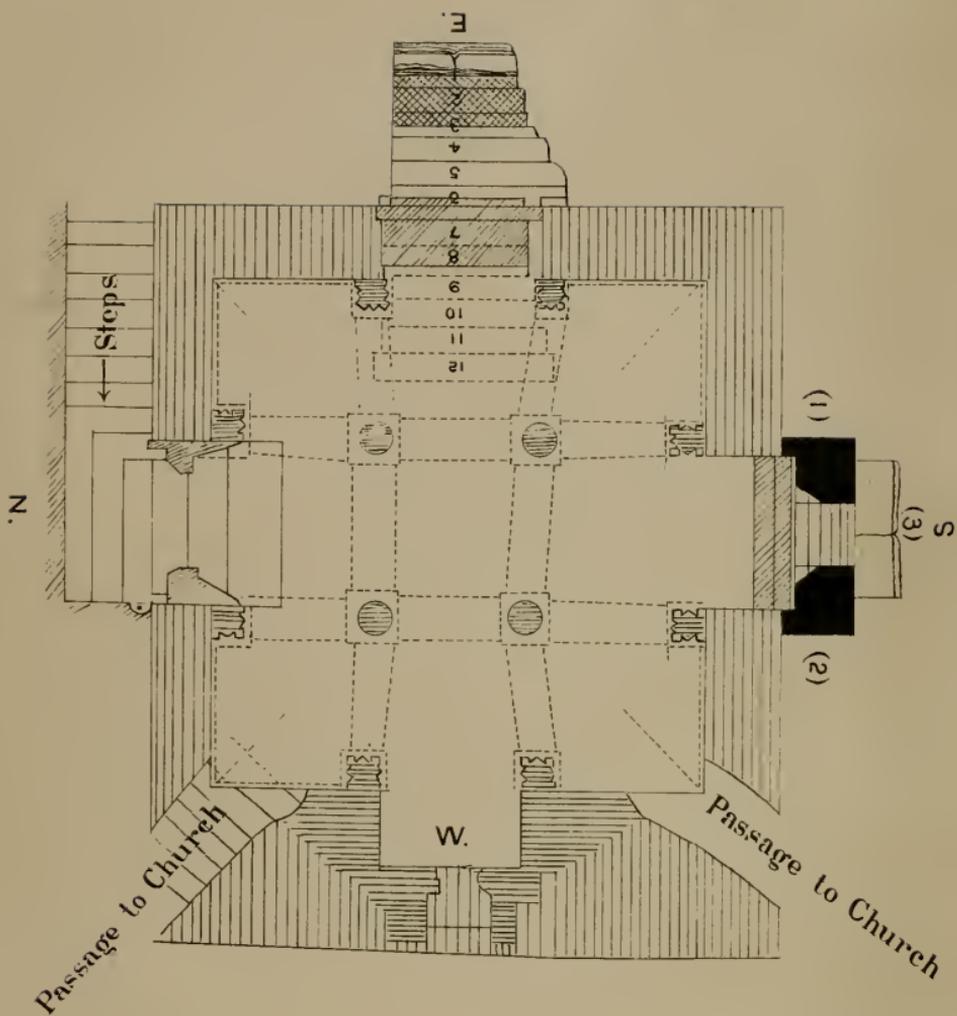
Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A. Oxon., F.S.A., and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Secretary of the Society of Antiquities, have visited the excavations and expressed themselves satisfied with the work being done, their advice and suggestions being valuable and useful.

The local committee, to supervise better and carry out the work, and to give confidence to the public, have resolved themselves into a Society, "The Glossop and District Antiquarian and Natural History Society." Many local gentlemen have joined it, and there is every prospect of the antiquities of the district being searched out and permanently recovered. Photographs, to scale, have been taken by Mr. Sharpe of the important finds, and copies sent to "The National Photographic Record Association," who have deposited, with full details, a copy of each at the

British Museum. Plans have also been carefully drawn of the remains and site, so that when the work is completed, a description can be given of this Roman Station, which ought to prove interesting to all antiquaries and throw some light upon the Romans who were for several centuries in this part of North Derbyshire. Lord Howard of Glossop has removed the centurial stone from the farmhouse to a safer place; also the stones from the gable end of the house at Hatfield, which were found prior to 1846 at Mouslow Castle by the Rev. George Marsden. Mr. Charles Roeder and Mr. Joseph J. Phelps, of Manchester, have taken casts of them, and Mr. Phelps is devoting much time and study in endeavouring to fathom their meaning. Some of the symbols are certainly very early Christian, proving, without a doubt, that they had no connection with Melandra Castle, as has generally been supposed.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Our own inspection of this work fully bears out its interesting character, and whilst we must accord the highest praise for the care and thought which has been devoted to it, we would prefer to see less attempt at restoration and a more rigid adherence to Mr. Garstang's rule that no stone should be removed from the position in which it is found, nor even disturbed.]





Plan of Repton Church Crypt



-  SAXON.
-  NORMAN.
-  EARLY ENGLISH.

J. T. I. }
F. C. H. }

A Note on the most recent Discoveries in Repton Church Crypt.

By F. C. HIPKINS, M.A., F.S.A.



IN Vol. V. of our JOURNAL there is a very interesting article "On the Crypt beneath the Chancel of Repton Church, Derbyshire," by the late J. T. Irvine, Esq., F.S.A., Scot. I am very sorry to write that he died on June 6th, 1900, at the age of seventy-five. All the members of our Society, who had the pleasure of knowing him, or had read his most interesting articles in our JOURNAL, will agree with me that by his death, antiquaries and archæologists have suffered a great loss. He made a special study of Repton Crypt, and when he heard that excavations were about to be made to find out the extent, etc., of the recesses in the Crypt he most kindly sent me his plans, with permission to use them, which I have done—with additions—in the plan opposite. He also attended the expedition our Society made to Repton on June 3rd, 1899, and gave us a most interesting lecture in the Crypt, pointing out its various and unique details. He was most interested in the excavations, and expressed himself as much pleased with the result.

In Vol. LIII. (Dec., 1896) of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain, there is another most interesting article by J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., entitled "Something about Saxon Church Building." Ground plans of about thirty Anglo-Saxon Churches are given, among them two of Repton, one of the Church and another of the Crypt, which he compares

with those at Wing and Brixworth. "The Crypts at Wing and at Repton, and what there is of that at Brixworth, differ considerably in form, but have much in common, and I think they cannot be far apart in date, which the last-named (Brixworth) seems to fix in the seventh century. Each has had *arcosolia* or arched chambers intended to receive tombs . . . of these there were three—towards the east, north, and south—at Repton and Wing; and two—towards the north-east and south-east—at Brixworth." The recesses at Brixworth are only in the thickness of the wall, those at Repton and Wing extend some distance outside. It was in order to find how far they extended at Repton, and what they might contain, that I made excavations in the month of September, 1898. A trench, eight feet deep, was dug on the south side of the Chancel. Starting about three feet from it, the trench was continued in a south-westerly direction for some yards; several skeletons were discovered, but nothing else. Then the earth was excavated towards the Chancel wall. 2 ft. 2 in. from it, 2 ft. 3 in. below the surface of the ground, two blocks of stone were discovered (*see plan*) measuring respectively (1) 1 ft. 10 in. long, 1 ft. 5 in. broad, and 1 ft. 5 in. deep; (2) 2 ft. long, 1 ft. 4 in. broad, and 1 ft. 9 in. deep. Both are chamfered off on the inside. Between them is an opening 2 ft. 2 in. wide. These blocks were the foundations on which were built "triangular arches"—traces of which are to be seen on the surface of the three sides of the Chancel—which served as roofs to the recesses and buttresses to the walls, as at Barnack and Brigstock churches. The two blocks, with the opening between them, extend 6 ft. 2 in. They are supported by a slab of stone. On a level with this stone are two other stones (3) under which was a skeleton; the two stones had originally been one, which had probably been broken when someone had raised it up to see what was underneath it. Nothing was found with the skeleton; perhaps the person who inspected the remains removed what might have been there? Might this have been the remains of the Saxon Prince referred to in Mr. Irvine's article?

The excavations on the east side revealed a set of six stone steps, which had taken the place of the blocks, etc., like those on the south side. The steps are single roughly-hewn stones of varied length, resting on the earth, without mortar. Six more would be required to reach the floor of the Crypt. Dr. Charles Cox, who inspected the excavations, writes (see the *Athenæum*, October 1st, 1890), "These steps are of neither of the Saxon periods, and are probably the work of the Austin Canons who came here in 1172, and whose Priory was (is) immediately to the east of the parish church which they served." They would gain a quicker entrance to the church down the steps.

The recess on the north side was destroyed when the stone steps—with holy water stoup on the western wall—and door were made, probably in the thirteenth century. Although the "finds" were not considerable, they settled one fact, the recesses were rectangular, and not apsidal. Further, they corroborate Mr. Micklethwaite's theory, so well argued out in his article referred to above, that the apsidal owe their origin to Roman influence, represented by that "Roman of Romans," St. Wilfrid, of York, who followed the basilican form of building, and the rectangular owe their origin to Scottish influence, represented by Benedict Biscop, of Northumbria. It was from Northumbria that Diuna, first bishop of the Middle Angles, came, sent by Finan, Bishop of Lindisfarne, to preside over the newly-converted Mercian race, and, if "Feppingum" was one of the names that Repton bore, he "died and was buried among the Middle Angles there."

The Early Defensive Earthwork on Comb Moss.

By I. CHALKLEY GOULD.



IN 1899, I had the pleasure of saying somewhat about early defensive earthworks, at the Buxton meeting of the British Archæological Association.

On that occasion, though reference was made to remains in various parts of Britain, special attention was drawn to examples to be seen in Derbyshire, a county rich in pre-historic relics, though not containing so many early forts as one finds in some districts, a fact to be accounted for by the poor character of the soil, and consequent sparse population in those hilly parts* which provide such admirable sites for defensive works.

To fix a chronological order in the date of certain types of earthwork forts which remain in this county is impossible in the present state of our knowledge, and in the ever-to-be-regretted absence of accurate record of the articles found by excavators in past times. Bateman did much to bring together such scattered information as he obtained, as well as to record his own observations; but, speaking broadly, it is to be said

* Celia Fiennes, a quaint but inaccurate diarist, says: "Indeed all Darbyshire is but a world of peaked hills, which from some of ye highest you discover ye Rest Like steeples or tops of hills as thick as Can be, and tho' they appear so Close yet ye steepness down and up takes up ye tyme."—*Through England on a Side Saddle in the Time of William and Mary*. London, 1888.

that no systematic attempt has been made to record the "finds" in a way to enable us to decide upon the relative age of the fortresses.

Form of construction alone will not always give the required basis for judgment, as the most simple forms adopted by early men were also on occasion used by the invaders of the eighth to the tenth centuries. In fact, when we examine forts of a time before the Roman dominion we are unable to fix a date, and must veil our ignorance by calling them pre-historic.

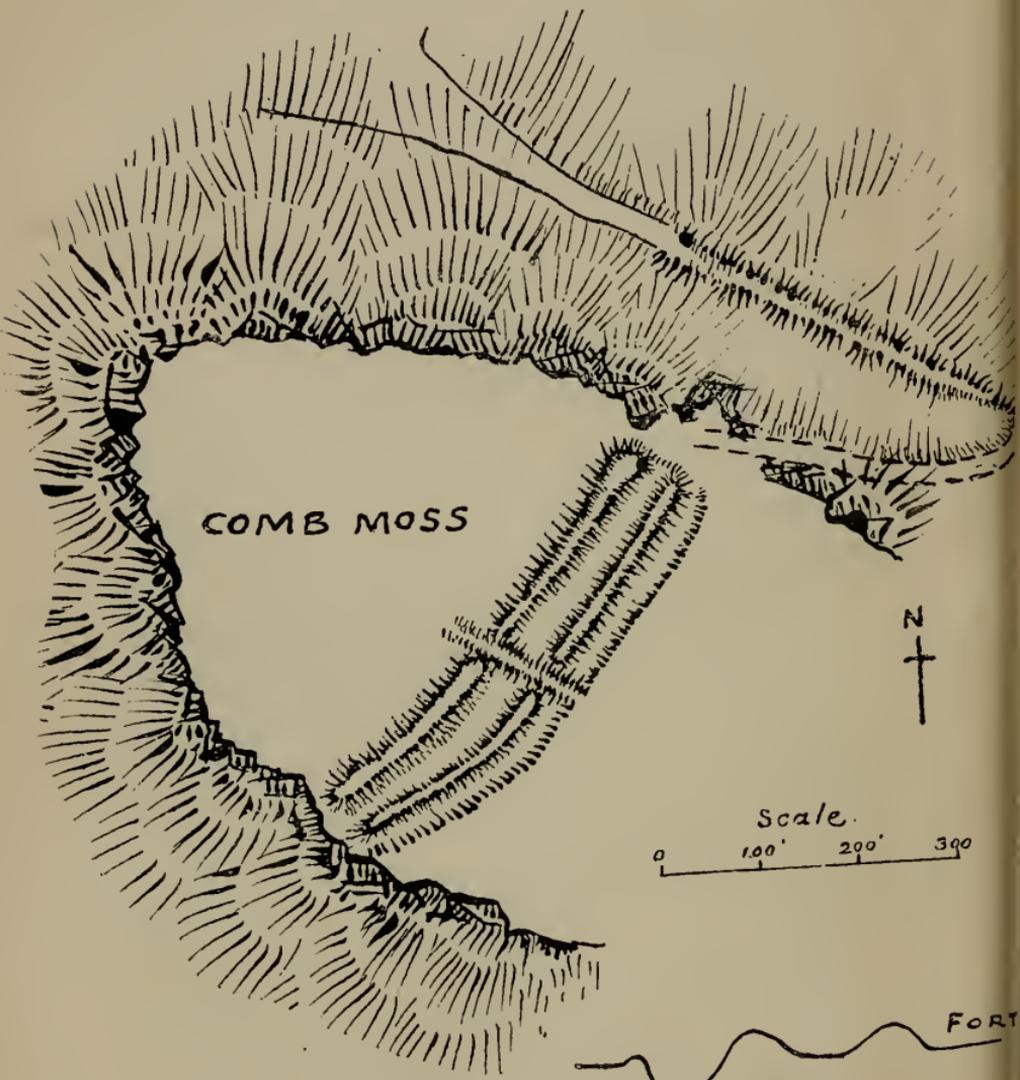
There are, however, certain characteristic features which distinguish early hill-forts. The entrance ways to these works were marked by difficulty of approach, for early man liked something circuitous, as at Ardoch; dangerous, as at Comb Moss; or involved, as at Maiden Castle.

The situation of a fort on a great hill 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the vales also indicates origin at a time when the tribes who lived on the lower ground needed, near by, a camp of refuge for men, women, children, and cattle, to be used only when tribal enemies were on the war-path.

Noticing the skill with which many of the early entrance ways were arranged, in some cases involving a passage along the outer fosse for many yards before arriving at the opening through the inner rampart, one cannot but be reminded of those stone-built works of far later days which the Normans reared, guarding every passage, sometimes leaving a gap between the fore-building and the keep door, into which an enemy might fall; sometimes carrying a winding stair up to a higher floor, making it necessary to descend another stair to reach the lower rooms, and so on.

Much more might be said than space will allow, and it is necessary to pass to the Derbyshire example which is selected for illustration of the work of early man.

Occupying a bold promontory high above Chapel-en-le-Frith valley and the surrounding country, Comb Moss fort is an interesting work of the "refuge" type. In shape triangular; nature has defended two sides by cliffs or precipitous slopes



COMB MOSS



Scale.
0 100' 200' 300'

FORT

SCALE 1 inch = 40 feet

dropping four or five hundred feet. Across the base of the triangle the makers threw a double rampart and fosse to protect the one side which was approachable on a level, so arranging their work that the only space left for an entrance to the fort was on the edge of a precipice at the North-east corner, a spot easily defended by a handful of men.

The dimensions of the fort and its defences are given thus by Mr. Sainter, in his *Rambles Round Macclesfield* (1878):—

Length of fosse and ramparts	547 feet.
Width of outer fosse at top of cutting	30 "
Depth of ditto from level of ground	10 "
Height of first or outer rampart from bottom of outer fosse	20 "
Width of inner fosse at top of ramparts	50 to 65 "
Depth of ditto from top of ditto	10 "
Height of inner rampart	10 "
Length of West side of camp	450 "
Length of North-north-east side of ditto	466 "
Length of entrance to camp, including the path	366 "

Major Rooke sent a communication (published in *Archæologia* IX., 139, 1789), in which he claimed a Roman origin for the fort, but, indeed, all remains were either Roman or Druidic to the archæologists of that day!

As his letter is interesting, I quote a portion of it:—

“Whilst the Romans frequented these baths [Buxton], it is natural to suppose that they would take possession of the heights and strong posts in the neighbourhood. Accordingly we find an exploratory camp on a high moor, called Combes Moss, about four miles from Buxton, which is seen from the hill where the temple stood.

“As this Roman work (which is called Castle dikes) has never, I believe, hitherto been taken notice of, I have given a plan of it. The South side, which is on a level with the moor, is strongly secured by a double ditch and *vallum*: here the entrance appears to have been. The East and West sides are inaccessible from a rocky declivity, which on the West side goes down to a brook from whence the camp was supplied with water, as appears by a passage cut through some rocks at B.*

* The spot indicated by B on Major Rooke's plan is about 150 feet from the point of the promontory, on the West side.

“Length of the South end 163 yards. The East side, where there is now a well, is about 162 yards; width of the inner ditch 7 yards; and of the outward ditch 5 yards. . . .

“The construction of the *vallum* (see the section) is different from any I have ever seen; being formed of long stones placed diagonally, so as to press inward towards the centre, and then covered with earth: the base of the *vallum* is 12 yards.”



Section copied from *Archæologia*, IX. (1789).

Certain depressions of the surface have been thought to indicate stone huts, but their presence does not vitiate the theory of the early “refuge” purpose of Comb Moss, for such a wet and windy exposure would necessitate shelter during even the most temporary occupation.

In common with many other early works, the defences have suffered by alterations at the hands of those who occupied the fort in after years.

The straight pass through the ramparts, giving easy access from the plateau, was no part of the scheme of the original constructors, but is usually attributed to the Romans, who may have occupied the place for a time.

Granting that there was already a strongly defended fort here, the Romans are exceedingly likely to have seized upon and occupied a place which enabled them to command the road from their settlement at Buxton (Aquæ) to Manchester (Mancunium), the way from Brough to the same road, and possibly local track-ways for conveyance of material from the mines and quarries of the Peakland.

Probably in early days a wall of stone crowned the edge of the two precipitous sides pretty much as the partly modern wall now does to prevent cattle from falling over the cliffs.

Many early forts exist which show no signs of water supply, suggesting that, as in a New Zealand *pā*, it was often necessary

to carry up water for days beforehand when the fortresses were likely to be needed—a task allotted by the Maories to their women.*

It is, however, recorded by Mr. Sainter† that at Comb Moss “there is a good spring of water in about the centre of the area,” and, as we have seen, Major Rooke refers to water supply.

A cursory examination (in a downpour of rain) of this interesting fortress' made one long for the opportunity to conduct a systematic exploration under favourable conditions, which might tell us at what period the great ramparts were raised; a task which one may hope will some day be undertaken by Derbyshire archæologists.

GEOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE *Geological Survey Memoir on North Derbyshire*, 2nd edition, p. 15 (1887), says:—

“The large flat-topped hill of Comb Moss is capped by an outlier of Third Grit, while round its flanks the outcrops of the Fourth, Fifth, and Shale Grits run in concentric rings.”

THE *Geological Survey Memoir on the Stockport District*, p. 61 (1866), says:—

“At the top lies a hummock of shales, and the little coal at the junction [with the Third Grit] has formerly been worked . . . Round the flanks of the hill run the outcrops of two grit beds, the Fourth and Fifth Grits, representing the Kinder Scout Grit. The upper is mostly a coarse red grit, the lower not so coarse, and flaggy. . . . Below these is found the Yoredale Grit, a fine-grained brown sandstone. . . . The Third Grit . . . ends off sharply in a line of crags, broken here and there by large landslips, while below we may trace three fainter lines of cliff, marking the outcrops of the Fourth, Fifth, and Yoredale Grits.”

* *Old New Zealand* (1887).

† Sainter (J. D.), *Rambles Round Macclesfield* (1878).

For the benefit of readers who are not geologists, it may be well to intimate that the region belongs to the Millstone Grit division of the Carboniferous series, and that the Geological Survey mapped and named separately each bed of stone, thick belts of shale parting the several members.

The Memoirs from which the quotations are taken contain a mass of technical information, and to them those who are interested in geology are referred.

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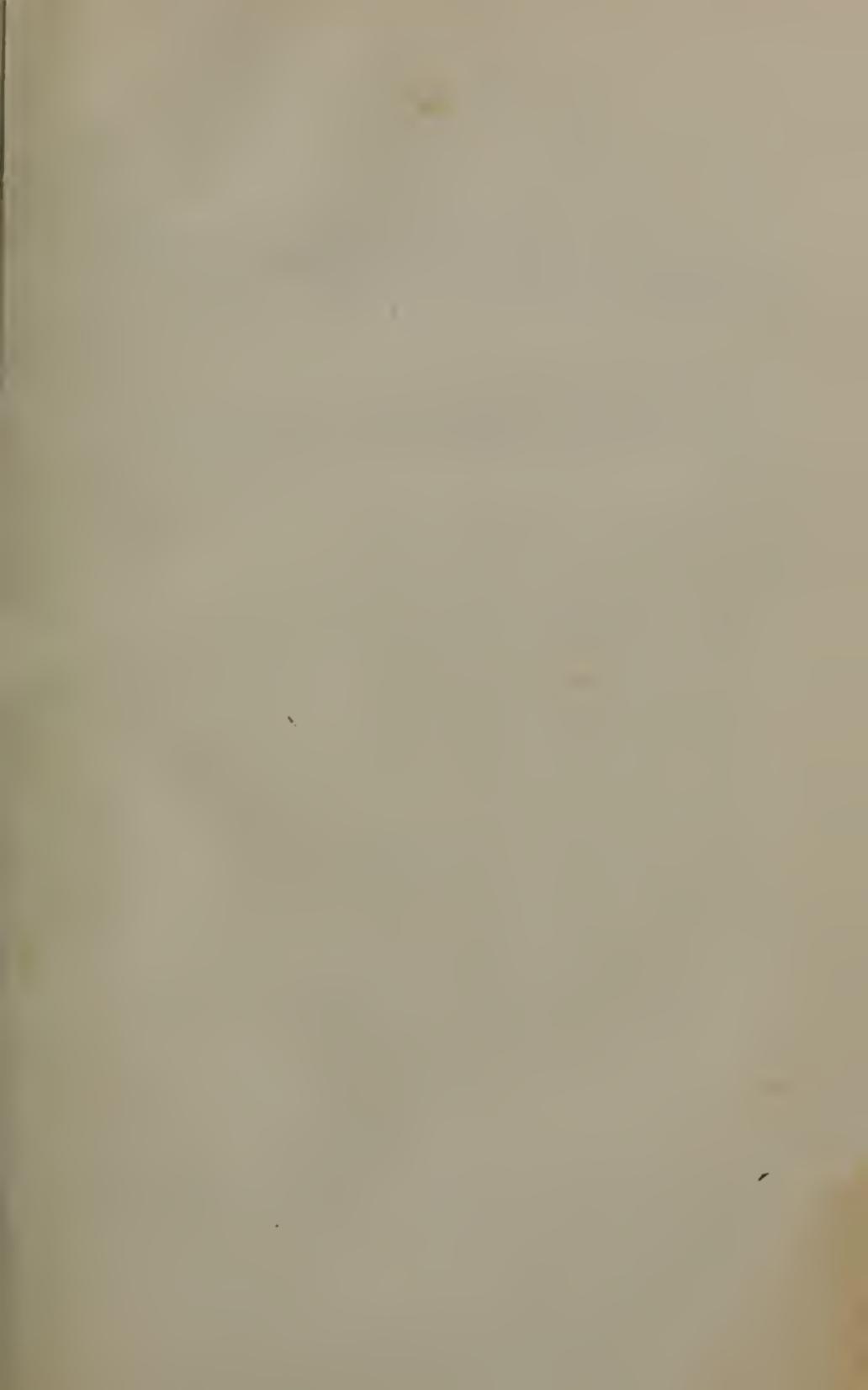


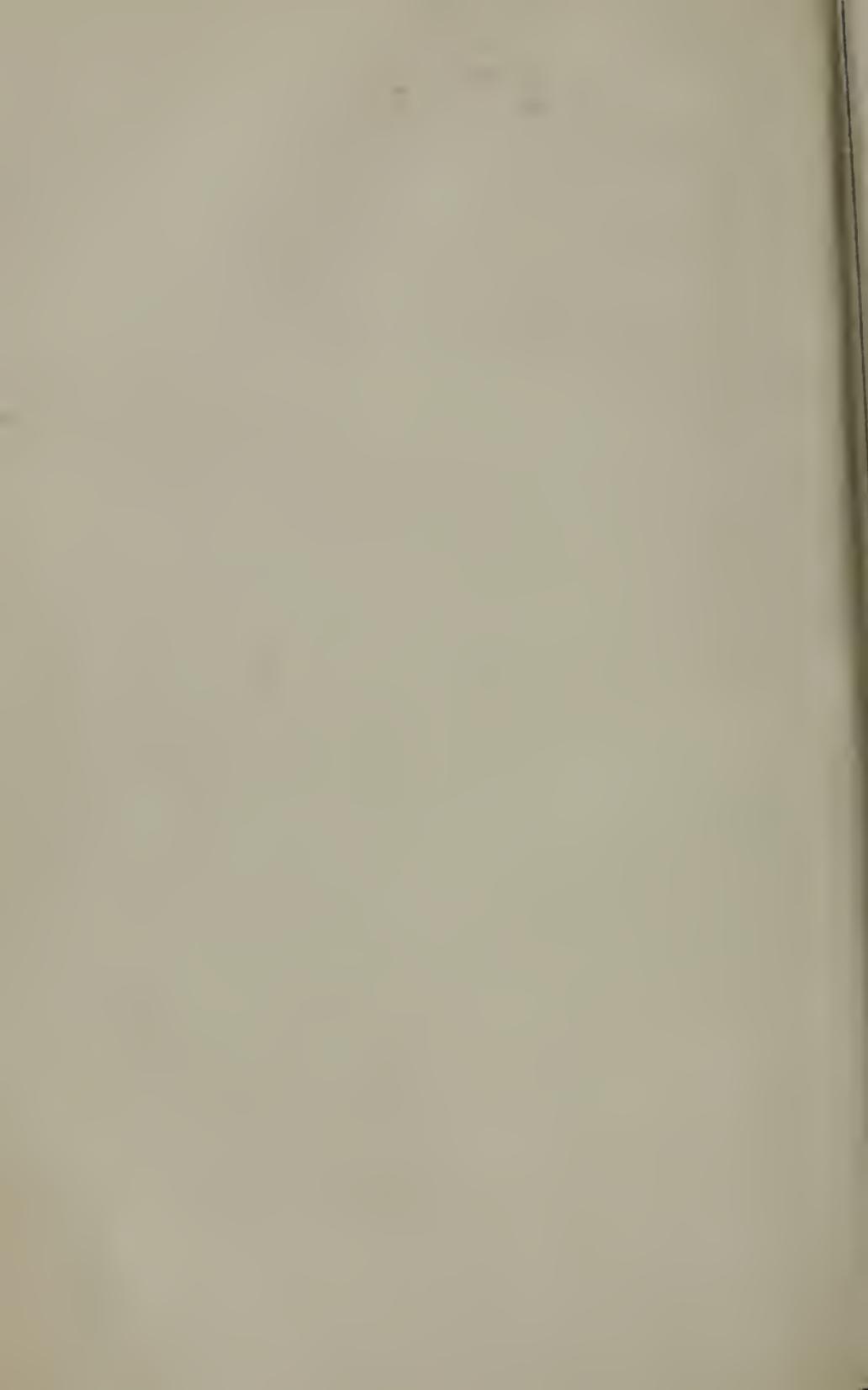
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TISSINGTON WELL-DRESSING. THE HALL WELL.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Tissington Well-dressing.

By MRS. MEADE-WALDO.

IN these days of change, when so many things which link the present with the past are being swept aside and forgotten, and the old speech, the old customs, are becoming rarer every day, it may be appropriate to give some account of the well-dressing which takes place every year at Tissington, and hazard an attempt to show how it may have come down to us from the very remote past—a legacy from our predecessors who, two thousand or more years ago, peopled the hills and valleys of this country of ours, and rejoiced over the bountiful supply of good water, as do their successors at Tissington to-day.

On Ascension Day, or, as it is often called in these parts, Holy Thursday, the wells at Tissington are all decorated. Frames made of thin board are filled with clay, and on this foundation all kinds of designs are worked in flowers, berries, and lichens. Mottoes, elaborate borders, even pictures, are to be seen. At the well-dressing in 1900 one well had a medallion portrait of the Queen, whose birthday fell on Ascension Day that year, and another had a view of Windsor Castle. This

last was worked out almost entirely with elder catkins and grey lichens, and was very effective. The same wells have for years been decorated by the same families, and great pride is taken in the execution of the various designs.

There are five wells, called respectively the Hall Well, opposite to the Hall, and only separated from the front gate by the road which runs through the village; the Coffin Well, so called from its suggestive shape; Hand's Well, named after the family of Hand, who lived at the adjacent farm for some two hundred years; the Town Well; and the Yew Tree Well. This last name is quite modern; the well used to be called Goodwin's Well, from a family of that name who, till forty or fifty years ago, owned, and lived in, the house close by.

After a service in the Church, the clergy, choir, and congregation go in procession to the wells. At each, a portion of Scripture is read, or a Psalm chanted, and a hymn sung. At the last well the hymn is usually the "Old Hundredth," and then the Benediction is pronounced, and the crowd disperses.

Everyone in the village keeps open house for his friends. Neighbours from all the country side come for the festival, and the day is observed as a holiday. Farm servants in the district used always to stipulate, when hired, for leave to attend the well-dressing. It is interesting to observe that, unlike the "wakes" in most parts of the country, which have degenerated into mere pleasure fairs, this festival has never lost its religious character. The service in the Church and the procession with its Psalms and hymns form the principal part of the day's celebrations, and even now, when railways bring more strangers into the village to see the decorations at the wells, they, when joining in the procession, catch some of the reverent and attentive demeanour of those who, all their lives, have been used to look on the well-dressing as a religious festival. Long may the pretty old custom retain the simple religious character which now marks it!

Everything regarding the origin of the well-dressing is pure conjecture. Tradition says that in the fifteenth or sixteenth century there was a great drought in the land, and when every

other place lacked water, Tissington alone, had a plentiful supply, and the festival was instituted as a thanksgiving at that time, and has continued ever since. It is the writer's opinion that we should have to go back to Neolithic times to find the origin of what is now a Christian festival.

It is believed that well-and-water worship—that is to say, the worship of the spirits of wells and springs—was prevalent among our Neolithic precursors, for, wherever Neolithic remains are plentiful, there we find also vestiges of water worship—holy wells, wishing wells, etc., and, even to this day, it is customary to hang rags, and sometimes wreaths, to the bushes near by, or to the sides of such wells, or to drop a pin or a coin into them. Not to mention other instances, this is notably the case in Ireland, where the Neolithic period was of very long duration, and during which the people rose to a height of culture and civilization unsurpassed elsewhere.

The hill country of Derbyshire abounds in Neolithic remains: tumuli, stone circles, and single "standing stones" are of frequent occurrence. It seems possible that the well-dressing at Tissington may be the representative of an ancient prehistoric custom. When the Romans came they would bring their own religion, and they were always ready to adopt gods and ceremonies belonging to other beliefs. May we not suggest that they assimilated to their own Floralia the custom they found already in existence?

As time went on, Christianity spread over the hills and valleys of our country, and we find that it has always been the method of the Church to christianize heathen customs, rather than do away with them. The holy wells in Ireland have usually received the name of some saint, and we find heathen gods transformed into Christian saints, S. Elias, for instance, a saint much venerated in parts of Greece, being a Christian form of the Greek god Helios. Thus it seems possible that the well-dressings may have assumed something of their present form when, *circa* 460 A.D., the Rogation Days were instituted by Mamertus, Bishop of Vienne. It is also possible that the procession to the wells may have been added or

adopted, as tradition says, as a thanksgiving for the plentiful and unfailing water supply with which Tissington is blessed, a good supply of water being by no means the rule in the limestone country. The water at Tissington must come from a considerable depth, as may be proved by the fact that the temperature is the same—about 47 degrees Fahrenheit—both in hot or cold weather, and it is likely that it is “held up” by rocks of volcanic origin, there being evidences of volcanic action in many parts of the immediate neighbourhood.

It is not known that this festival ever fell into disuse, and it is much to be hoped that the pretty old custom may long survive, and keep its religious character, linking us, who take part in it, with the untold generations of thankful people who for so many centuries, have walked in procession to the wells in the little hill village.

We are indebted to the Rev. Reg. H. C. FitzHerbert, M.A., for the loan of the typical photograph,* which is reproduced in our illustration. He also furnishes us with the following early reference to the custom.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF NICHOLAS HARDINGE, M.A., CLERK
TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1758.

“Next day we decamped for Dovedale. The roads were good, and the face of the whole country picturesque. At Tissington, Fitzherbert’s village, we saw the springs adorned with garlands; in one of those was a tablet inscribed with rhymes, composed by the schoolmaster, in honour of these fountains, which, as Fitzherbert informs me, are annually consecrated upon Holy Thursday, the minister, with his parishioners, praying and singing over them. In this town the old parochial custom of acting Plays is also observed, though I never had the good fortune of being present at any of these Interludes. Have you more superstition interspersed with poetry in your Italian villages?”—*Poems, etc., by N. Hardinge, 1818. B.M., 79; d., 2.*

* By Mr. Robert Bull, Sturston Road, Ashbourne.

Subsidy for the Hundred of Scarsdale, 1599.

By W. A. CARRINGTON.

SUBSIDIES, or Aids, were granted by Parliament to the Crown, on various occasions, for royal or imperial purposes, and were levied upon landowners in respect of the annual value of their lands at the rate of 4s. in the pound, and upon other persons in respect of their movable goods, including crops on the gross value, at the rate of 2s. 8d. in the pound. Persons having goods of less value than £3 were exempted.

The Subsidy Rolls for the county of Derby are very defective in comparison with many other counties. The first is for the first year of Edward III. It was granted by his Parliament, for the defence of the kingdom against the Scots, and is in a very imperfect condition; some of the membranes are missing, and many of the entries are illegible. Not until the 14th year of Hen. VIII are there any intervening rolls of importance, and again, after this period the collection is very imperfect.

3. September. 1599.

a subsidy booke for one entier subsidy Collected wth in the Hundredē of Scarsdale and Heigh Peake. Derby ff. The Hundredē of Scarsdale and Heigh Peake.

The Estreatē Indented for the payment of the second subsedy granted vnto our soueraigne lady the Queenes Ma^{tie} that nowe is by Act of Parliam^t holden at Westm^o in the XXXIX yeare of her Ma^{tie} raigne contayning the names and fs'names of euery pson

wth their somes chargable and contributory to the same payment Made by John Manners John Rodes ffraunce ffitzharbert and John Bentley Esquires comissioners appointed wthin the said hundrede by Vertue of her Ma^{tie}e comission to vs and others directed in that behalf. Thone pte of w^{ch} estreat wee the said comyssoners haue deliuered to Raufe Ashenhurst of Beard in the said county of Derb^{sh} gent. (heigh Collecto^r wthin the said hundrede) to receiue the same. Thother pte therof wee doe send in to the Queenes Ma^{te} court of excheque^r according to the teno^r and effect of the said act. Giuen vnder our hande and Seales the third day of September in the one and ffortieth yeare of the raigne of our soueraign Lady Elizabeth by the grace of god of England ffraunce and Ireland Queene Defendo^r of the faithe &c. 1599.

Scarsdale Hundred.

Staueley Barley and Aston.

Name	Assessment			Tax		
	^{li}	^s	^d	^{ll}	^s	^d
Peter ffretchville Esquire in land	xxvj	xiiij	iiij	v	vj	vij
Elizabeth Syttwell wydoe in goods ...	x ^{li}			xxvj ^s		vij ^d
Henry Hewytt in goods	x ^{li}			xxvj ^s		vij ^d
Godffrey Godley in goods	x ^{li}			xxvj ^s		vij
Margarett Bowman wid. in land	iiij ^{li}				xij ^s	
Robt. Blythe in goods	iiij ^{ll}				vij ^s	
Peter Bylby in goods	iiij ^{li}				vij ^s	
John Ancrofte in goods	iiij ^{li}				vij ^s	
Henry Tvnrner in goods	iiij ^{li}				vij ^s	
Henry Mellar in goods	iiij ^{li}				vij ^s	
Richard Cadman in goods	iiij ^{li}				vij ^s	
Peter Parker in goods	iiij ^{li}				vij ^s	
Robt. Tvnrner in goods	iiij ^{li}				vij ^s	
Ollyver Marshall in goods	iiij ^{li}				vij ^s	
Robt. Wattson in goods	iiij ^{li}				vij ^s	

Name	Assessment li s d	Tax s d
George Wright in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Dorothie Kent widoe in goods	iiij ^{li}	x ^s
Margery Kent widoe in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Willm̃ Barlowe in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Willm̃ Cooke in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Willm̃ Gladwyn in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Agnis Blythe widoe in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Robt. Hitche in land	xl ^s	viiij ^s
xpōfer Stevenson in goods	v ^{li}	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
W ^m Owtram in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
John Callton in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Elizabeth Lache widoe in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Arthur Mowre in land	iiij ^{li}	xvj ^s
John Goustree in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Thomas Tvrner in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Rowland Revill in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
	Sm ^u.....xx ^{li}	x ^s

Chesterfield.

John Longe gent. in goods	x ^{li}	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Thomas Heathcote in goods	iiij ^{li}	x ^s viij ^d
Margaret Woodward in goods wid. ...	iiij ^{li}	x ^s viij ^d
Godffrey Heathcote in land	xl ^s	viiij ^s
Hugh Whelldon in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Thomas Reynshawe in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Roufe Clarke in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Thomas Ingman in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Martyn Bretland in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Thomas Rollynson in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
George Lache in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
James Bretland in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
John Dobbe in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
John Knottę in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Davyd Allen in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Leonard Mathewe gent. in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s

Name	Assessment li s d	Tax li s d
Anthony Typman in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
George Diccons in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Richard ffletcher in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
George Trowte in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Peter Needham in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Richard Somersall in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Willm̄ Laurance in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Thomas Wells in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
	Sm ^u	ix ^{li} ij ^s
Eckington.		
George Blunt in goods	x ^{li}	xxvj ^s viij ^{li}
George Poole gent. in land	xl ^l	viiij ^s
Richard Tomson in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Willm̄ Leigh in land	xl ^l	viiij ^s
Vrseley Wigfall wid. in land	xl ^l	viiij ^s
Leonard Rotherham in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Henry Sauage in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Elizabeth Bromley widoe in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
ffrancis Syttwell in land	v ^{li}	xx ^s
Alice Treeton wid. in goods.....	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
W ^m Kent in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
John Lethwick in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Thomas Stanyforth in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
W ^m Tvrner in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Richard Jackson in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Henry Tvrner in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
John Pyndar in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
John Rotheram in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
James Lee in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Raufe Smyth in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Edward Willson in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Willm̄ Kirkby in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Henry Wigfall in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
ffrancis Cade in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
John Tvrner in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Thomas Sale clarke in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s

Name	Assessment li s d	Tax s d
Godfrey Staniforth in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Robt. Colley in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Thomas Hobson in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
	Sm..... ^u	ix ^{li} x ^s viij ^d
Stenesby and Heath.		
Willm̄ Cauendish Esquire in land	xxx ^{li}	vj ^{li}
Roger ffretwell in goods	vj ^{li}	xvj ^s
John Bacon in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Roger ffretwell Junio ^r in goods.....	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Michael Stone in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
James Cowpe in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Reignald Hardwicke in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Mathew ffox in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
John ffreake senior in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
John Owldam in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
	Sm..... ^u	ix ^{li} xvj ^s
Wallton Caloe & Brampton.		
S ^r . Willm̄ Bowes Knight in land	xl ^{li}	viiij ^{li}
Gilbert Linacre Esquire in land	v ^{li}	xx ^s
Godfrey Clarke gent. in land	iiij ^{li}	xvj ^s
Thomas ffoliambe gent. in land	xl ^s	viiij ^s
John Ashe in land	xxx ^s	vj ^s
Dorothie Kinder widoe in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
John Watkinson in goods	iiij ^{li}	x ^s viij ^d
Jervis Shawe in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Thomas Crofte in land	xl ^s	viiij ^s
George Heathcote in land	xl ^s	viiij ^s
Ellen Swyndell widoe in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
George Bradshawe in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
John Duckmanton in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Robt. Shawe in land	xxx ^s	vj ^s
Margarett Stevenson widoe in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Thomas ffreake in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Godfrey Stvbbing in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Thomas Tvnrner in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
	Sm..... ^u	xiiij ^{li} xiiij ^s viij ^d

Name	Assessment			Tax		
	li	s	d	li	s	d
Southnormanton & Pinxton.						
George Revill gent. in land	vj ^{li}			xxiiij ^s		
Isabell Kirkland widoe in land		xl ^s		viiij ^s		
Richard Cooke in land		xx ^s		iiij ^s		
Hugh Wood in land		xx ^s		iiij ^s		
Robt. Whitworth in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Edward Revill gent. in land		xl ^s		viiij ^s		
Edward Wood in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
	Sm ⁿ			iiij ^{li}	iiij ^s	
Norton.						
John Parker senio ^r gent. in land	vj ^{li}	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d	xxvj ^s		viiij ^d
John Parker Junio ^r gent. in land	iiij ^{li}	vj ^s	viiij ^d	xiiij ^s		iiij ^d
George Gill in land	vj ^{li}			xxiiij ^s		
John Vrton in land	iiij ^{li}			xvj ^s		
John Parker of Okes in land		xx ^s		iiij ^s		
Gerome Rollinson in land		xx ^s		iiij ^s		
Willm̄ Blythe in land	iiij ^{li}			xij ^s		
James Bate in land		xxx ^s		vj ^s		
John Parker of Little Norton in land		xxx ^s		vj ^s		
Thomas Barton in land		xxx ^s		vj ^s		
Willm̄ Rollinson in land		xx ^s		iiij ^s		
George Mowre gent. in goods	vij ^{li}			xviiij ^s		viiij ^d
John Poynton in goods	iiij ^{li}			x ^s		viiij ^d
Edward Owtram in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
xpōfer Chapman in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
John Barten of greenhill in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
John Allen in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Edward Gill in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Nichlas Strelley Esq. in land		x ^{li}		xl ^s		
	Sm ^u			xj ^{li}	xj ^s	iiij ^d
Brymyngton Whittington c Dunston.						
M ^{ris} Jane Eyre widoe in goods	vj ^{li}			xvj ^s		
Edward Sclater gent. in goods	vj ^{li}			xvj ^s		
John Bolar in goods	v ^{li}			xiiij ^s		iiij ^d

Name	Assessment li s d	Tax s d
Margery ffletcher wid. in goods	iiij ^{li}	x ^s viij ^d
John Chapman in goods	iiij ^{li}	x ^s viij ^d
Godffrey Somersall in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
George Stvbbing in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
John Tvrnar in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Richard Cowpe in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Richard Brokesop in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Willm ffayles in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Thomas Smyth in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
	Sm ^u	vj ^{li} ij ^s viij ^d
Glapwell c Rowthorne		
Robt. Woollhouse gent. in goods	x ^{li}	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Willm Doffe in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
	Sm ^u	xxxiiij ^s viij ^d
Ellmeton c Creswell.		
ffrancis Westby in goods	iiij ^{li}	x ^s viij ^d
Richard ffretwell in goods	iiij ^{li}	x ^s viij ^d
Thomas Smyth in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
George Westby in goods	vj ^{li}	xvj ^s
John Westby in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
	Sn ^u	liij ^s viij ^d
Boulsover c Clowne.		
Humfrey Small in goods	iiij ^{li}	x ^s viij ^d
Henry Scott in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Henry Spittlehowse in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Thomas Butcher in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
John Youle in land	xl ^s	viiij ^s
Raufe Kitchen in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Henry Small in land	xl ^s	viiij ^s
Anne Dvtton widoe in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
James Newton in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
John Peace in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Richard Butcher in land	xl ^s	viiij ^s
Edmund Woodhead in land	xl ^s	viiij ^s

Name	Assessment		Tax	
	li s d	li s d	li s d	li s d
Richard Woodhead in land	iiij ^{li}		xij ^s	
Willm̄ Barker in land	xx ^s		iiij ^s	
Henry Kitchen in land	xx ^s		iiij ^s	
Robt. Thornell in land	xx ^s		iiij ^s	
Edward Masten in land	xx ^b		iiij ^s	
Humfrey Thorneley in land	xx ^s		iiij ^s	
	Sm.....	v ^{li}	xviiij ^s	
Howmesfield.				
Anne Croft widoe in land	xx ^s		iiij ^s	
Adame Hawkesworth in land	xl ^s		viiij ^s	
xpōfer Wood in land	xxx ^s		vj ^s	
Willm̄ Owtram in land	xxx ^s		vj ^s	
James Mowre in land	xx ^s		iiij ^s	
Willm̄ Kesters in land	xx ^s		iiij ^s	
Robt. Worstenholme in land	xxx ^s		vj ^s	
Michaell Harris in land	xx ^s		iiij ^s	
Robt. ffanshawe in goods	vij ^{li}	x ^s	xx ^s	
John Mowre in goods	iiij ^{li}		x ^s	viiij ^d
Robt. Haslam in goods	iiij ^{li}		x ^s	viiij ^d
Raufe Whelldon in goods	iiij ^{li}		x ^s	viiij ^d
George Newbold in goods	iiij ^{li}	x ^s	xij ^s	
Henry Hemyngs in goods	iiij ^{li}		viiij ^s	
	Sm.....	v ^{li}	xiiij ^s	
Pleysley.				
Willm̄ Kitchine in land	xx ^s		iiij ^s	
Thomas Sherwyn in land	xx ^s		iiij ^s	
Willm̄ Peace in goods	iiij ^{li}		x ^s	viiij ^d
Willm̄ Nobell in goods	iiij ^{li}		x ^s	viiij ^d
Richard Roger in goods	iiij ^{li}		viiij ^s	
John Johnson in goods	iiij ^h		viiij ^s	
Humfrey Daye in goods	iiij ^{li}		viiij ^s	
Hercules Stvffyn in goods	iiij ^h		viiij ^s	
xpōfer James in goods	iiij ^{li}		viiij ^s	
	Sm.....	iiij ^{li}	ix ^s	iiij ^d

Name	Assessment			Tax		
	li	s	d	li	s	d
Southwingfield c Okethorpe.						
Richard Smythehurst in goods	iii	j	li	x ^s	vii	j ^d
Robt. Shawe in goods	ii	j	li	vii	j ^s	
			Sm..... ^u	xvii	j ^s	vii ^d
Blackwall.						
Willm Dawson in goods	ii	j	li	vii	j ^s	
Robt. Richardson in goods	ii	j	li	vii	j ^s	
John ffrithe in goods	ii	j	li	vii	j ^s	
xpöfer ffrithe in goods	ii	j	li	vii	j ^s	
Margarett Bate wid. in goods	ii	j	li	vii	j ^s	
Agnis Willson wid. in goods	ii	j	li	vii	j ^s	
			Sm..... ^u	xlviii	j ^s	
Moreton Pillesley Northwingfield cū pcell Brampton.						
Willm Bacon in goods	ii	j	li	vii	j ^s	
John Cley of Morton in goods	ii	j	li	vii	j ^s	
Edward Haberiambe in goods	ii	j	li	vii	j ^s	
Thomas Dobbe in goods	ii	j	li	vii	j ^s	
John Eyre in goods	iii	j	li	x ^s	vii	j ^d
John Cley of Pillesley in goods	iii	j	li	x ^s	vii	j ^d
Thomas Cowper in goods	iii	j	li	x ^s	vii	j ^d
Thomas Breylesford in goods	ii	j	li	vii	j ^s	
Richard ffreake in goods	iii	j	li	x ^s	vii	j ^d
Thomas Cowpe in goods	ii	j	li	vii	j ^s	
Richard Allwood in goods	ii	j	li	vii	j ^s	
Willm Cowley in goods	ii	j	li	vii	j ^s	
Rowland Mosley in goods	ii	j	li	vii	j ^s	
Robt Cooke in goods	ii	j	li	vii	j ^s	
Thomas Greaves in land			xx ^s	iii	j ^s	
			Sm..... ^u	vj	j ^{li}	vj ^s vii ^d
Barlebrough c Whittwell.						
John Rodes Esquire in land	xx	li		iii	j ^{li}	
Henry Leek Esquire in land	v	li		xx	j ^s	
Willm Routhe gent. in land			xx ^s	iii	j ^s	
xpöfer Sclater in land	iii	j	li	xvj	j ^s	

Name	Assessment <small>li s d</small>	Tax <small>li s d</small>
Willm Wood in land	xl ^s	viiij ^s
George Edeson in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Willm Kent in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Thomas Barker in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Henry Westby in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Willm Marshall in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Robt. Raynes in goods	iiij ^{li}	x ^s viij ^d
James Gesling in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
George Harrison in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Robt. Johnson in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
George Hordren in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
George Smythe in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
John Jepson in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Joane Parr widoe in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
	Sm ^u x ^{li}	xiiij ^s viij ^d
Ashouer.		
Elizabeth Criche wid. in land	xxx ^s	vj ^s
Richard Dakyn in land	xxx ^s	vj ^s
Robt. Callton in land	xl ^s	viiij ^s
Godffrey Bvnting in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Anthony Wagstaffe in goods	iiij ^{li}	x ^s viij ^d
George Holme in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Leonard Cowley in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Robt. Viccars in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
John Allsebruck in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Thom. Rowbotham in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Robt. Haslam in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
Thom. Crofts in goods	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^s
	Sm ^u iiiij ^{li}	x ^s viij ^d
Dronfield.		
Hercules ffoliambe Esquire in land ...	x ^{li}	xl ^s
James Barley Esquire in land	v ^{li}	xx ^s
ffrancis Gowre gent. in goods	v ^{li}	xiiij ^s iiiij ^d
John Owtram in goods	vj ^{li}	xvj ^s

Name	Assessment			Tax		
	li	s	d	li	s	d
ffrancis Cvtloffē in land	iiij ^{li}			xij ^s		
Willm̄ Topham in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Edmund Hancocke in land		xxx ^s		vj ^s		
Robt. Poynton in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Robt. Cooke in land		xl ^s		viiij ^s		
Grace Staynor widoe in land		xx ^s		iiij ^s		
John Wright in land		xx ^s		iiij ^s		
Willm̄ Lowcock in land		xx ^s		iiij ^s		
Robt. Sykes in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Henry Hancock in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
John Morton in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Robt. Cley in land		xxx ^s		vj ^s		
ffrancis Dvrrant gent. in land	iiij ^{li}			xij ^s		
Rowland White in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Raufe Rotherham in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
John Poynton in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
John Stanley in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Edward Hvssy in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Robt. Stansall in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
ffrancis Caloe in land		xx ^s		iiij ^s		
Ollyver Creswell in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Richard Newbold ats Parkinson in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Willm̄ Litsler in land	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Willm̄ Staynrode in land		xx ^s		iiij ^s		
	Sm ^u			xiiij ^{li}	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
Wingerworth Typton c Ownston.						
Anthony Blythe gent. in land	viiij ^{li}			xxxij ^s		
Edward Bullock gent. in land	vj ^{li}			xxiiij ^s		
Henry Hvmlock gent. in land	x ^{li}			xl ^s		
Edmund Stevenson in goods	vj ^{li}			xiiij ^s		iiij ^d
Robt. Cvrtesse in land		xl ^s		viiij ^s		
Willm̄ Mowre in land		xl ^s		viiij ^s		
Robt. Tomson	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Robt. Gladwyn in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Robt. Maden in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		

Name	Assessment		Tax	
	li	s ^s d	li	s ^s d
Thomas Spencer in land		xxx ^s		vj ^s
Edward Bradshawe in land		xx ^s		iiij ^s
Thomas Stevenson in goods	iiij ^{li}		viiij ^s	
Thomas Doe in land		xx ^s		iiij ^s
John Breylesford in land		xx ^s		iiij ^s
Thomas Cley Senio ^r in goods	iiij ^{li}		viiij ^s	
John Ryley in goods	iiij ^{li}		viiij ^s	
Ellen Wagstaffe widoe in goods	iiij ^{li}		viiij ^s	
Thomas Cleye of Hill in goods	iiij ^{li}		viiij ^s	
Rowland Watson in goods	iiij ^{li}		viiij ^s	
	Sm ^u	x ^{li}	xv ^s	iiij ^d

Beighton.

John Newbold in land		xl ^s		viiij ^s
Robt. Scales in land		xl ^s		viiij ^s
Willm Rollinson in land		xl ^s		viiij ^s
Margarett ffox widoe in land		xx ^s		iiij ^s
Jane Creswick widoe in land		xx ^s		iiij ^s
Thomas Newbold in goods	iiij ^{li}		viiij ^s	
George Shert in goods	iiij ^{li}		viiij ^c	
Edward Hobson in goods	iiij ^{li}		viiij ^s	
George Jessop in goods	iiij ^{li}		viiij ^s	
	Sm ^u		iiij ^{li} iiij ^s	viiij ^d

Shurland c Heigham.

Richard Crvmpton gent. in goods	vj ^{li}		xvj ^s	
Robt. Newton in goods	iiij ^{li}		x ^s	viiij ^d
Willm Barker in goods	iiij ^{li}		viiij ^s	
	Sm ^u		xxxiiij ^s	viiij ^d

Killemarshe Totley and Dore

ffrancis Ashton gent. in land		xl ^s		viiij ^s
Robt. Syttwell in land		xl ^s		viiij ^s
Willm Warde in land		xx ^s		iiij ^s
John Hewytt in goods	v ^{li}		xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
George Ball in goods	iiij ^{li}		viiij ^s	
John Harry in goods	iiij ^{li}		viiij ^s	
Willm Morton in goods	iiij ^{li}		viiij ^s	

Name	Assessment <small>li s d</small>	Tax <small>li s d</small>
Robt. Newbold in goods	ij ^{li}	vij ^s
Thomas Callton in goods	ij ^{li}	vij ^s
Edward Barker gent. in land	x ^{li}	xl ^s
Anthony Bright in goods	vj ^{li}	xvj ^s
John Badger in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Robt. Bright in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Edward Mowre in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
	^u Sm.....	vij ^{li} j ^s iiij ^d
Stretton.		
Robt. ffowler in goods	ijj	vijj ^s
John Sympson in goods	ijj ^{li}	vijj ^s
John Cvrtes in goods	ijj ^{li}	vijj ^s
Roger Hobby in goods	ijj ^{li}	vijj ^s
John Kitchine in goods	ijj ^{li}	vijj ^s
ffrancis Breilesford in goods	ijj ^{li}	vijj ^s
Willm̄ Mowre in goods	ijj ^{li}	vijj ^s
Henry Wheatcrofte in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Richard Sympson in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
	^u Sm.....	ijj ^{li} iiij ^s
Brakenthwate Wasshington and Ogeson.		
Robt. Collyer gent. in land	vij ^{li}	xxiiij ^s
Robt. Oredishe in goods	ijj ^{li}	vijj ^s
Thomas Renalds in goods	ijj ^{li}	vijj ^s
Mawde Woodward widoe in goods ...	ijj ^{li}	vijj ^s
ffrancis Breylesford in goods	v ^{li}	xij ^s iiij ^d
Willm̄ Renalds in goods	ijj ^{li}	vijj ^s
	^u Sm	ijj ^{li} xij ^s iiij ^d
Svttton and Dvuckmanton.		
ffrancis Leek Esquire in land	l ^{li}	x ^{li}
Robt. Beveridge in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
John Allwood in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Thomas Bennytt in goods	ijj ^{li}	viiij ^s
Thomas Scorer in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Willm̄ Rogers in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
John Stvbbing in goods	ijj ^{li}	vijj ^s
	^u Sm.....	xj ^{li} xij ^s

Name	Assessment			Tax		
	li	s	d	li	s	d
Allferton.						
Edward ffitzrandulphe in land		xl ^s		viiij ^s		
Robt. Wood in land		xx ^s		iiij ^s		
Michaell Eyre in goods	iiij ^{li}			x ^s	viiij ^d	
Charles Gesling in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Willm Okeland in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Richard Bland in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Leonard Svtton in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij		
		^u Sm	.....	liiiij ^s	viiij ^d	
Scarcliffe and Pallterton.						
Willm Reason gent. in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Willm Cocks in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Willm Tomson in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
John Bvtcher in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
John Woodhouse in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Thomas Woodhouse in land		xxx ^s		vj ^s		
John Sampson in land		xx ^s		iiij ^s		
John Bvtcher in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
ffrancis Raynshawe in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Thomas Willson in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
		^u Sm	.....	iiij ^{li}	xiiij ^s	
Tybshelf and Oxcroft.						
Humfrey Harrison in goods	v ^{li}			xiiij ^s	iiij ^d	
Jeffrey Watson in goods	iiij ^{li}			x ^s	viiij ^d	
Humfrey Morley in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Thomas Renalds in goods	iiij ^{li}			x ^s	viiij ^d	
Richard Clarke in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Robt. Dvckmanton in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Anne Marryott widoe in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
		^u Sm	.....	iiij ^{li}	vj ^s	viiij ^d

^uSm totat of the Hundred of Scarsdale is... 194^{li}: 14^s: 8^d

Name	Assessment li s d	Tax s d
------	--------------------------------	-----------------

Beigh Peak Hundred.

Darley.

John Manners Esquire in land	xl ^{li}	vij ^{li}
Roger Columbell Esquire in land	x ^{li}	xl ^s
George Svtton Esquire in land	x ^{li}	xl ^s
John Pott gent. in land	iij ^{li}	xij ^s
Willm Pydcock in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Peter Bradwall in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Robt. Steare in goods	iij ^{li}	vij ^s
Francis Stevenson in goods	iij ^{li}	vij ^s
Thurston Broadhurst in goods	iij ^{li}	vij ^s
John Wheelwright in goods	iij ^{li}	vij ^s
Sm ^u		xiiij ^{li} xij ^s

Chapple pish.

Nichas Browne gent. in land	iiij ^{li}	xvj ^s
Thomas Bagshawe gent. in land	vj ^{li}	xxiiij ^s
George Bowdon gent. in land	iiij ^{li}	xvj ^s
Godffrey Bradshawe gent. in land	iij ^{li}	xij ^s
Thomas Barbo. in land	xl ^s	vij ^s
Thomas Yeoueley in land	iiij ^{li}	xvj ^s
Robt. Ollerenshawe in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Edward Ollerenshawe in land	xl ^s	vij ^s
George Thornell in land	xl ^s	vij ^s
John Wood in goods	iij ^{li}	vij ^s
George Bagshawe in goods	iij ^{li}	vij ^s
Nichas Kirk in goods	iij ^{li}	vij ^s
Arnald Kirk in goods	iij ^{li}	vij ^s
Sm ^u		vij ^{li} iiij ^s

Ashford.

Hugh Shelldon in land	xl ^s	vij ^s
W ^m Wright in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
James Harrison in land	xx ^s	iiij ^s
Hugh Eyley in goods	iij ^{li}	vij ^s
Raufe White in goods	iiij ^{li}	x ^s vij ^d

Name	Assessment li s d	Tax s d
Richard James in goods	ii ^{li}	vii ^s
Thomas White in goods	ii ^{li}	vii ^s
Raufe Harrison in goods	ii ^{li}	vii ^s
George Harry in goods	ii ^{li}	vii ^s
	Sm..... ^u	ii ^{li} vj ^s vii ^d
Wormehill.		
Leonard Shallcross gent. in land	vj ^{li}	xxvii ^s
John Tvnstyde gent. in land	xx ^s	iii ^s
Thomas Dakyn gent. in land	xl ^s	vii ^s
George fferne in goods	ii ^{li}	vii ^s
Rowlande Swanne in goods	ii ^{li}	vii ^s
Willm̄ Hodgekinson in goods	ii ^{li}	vii ^s
Robt. Heald in goods	ii ^{li}	vii ^s
Thomas Chapman in goods	ii ^{li}	vii ^s
Thomas Dakyn in goods	ii ^{li}	vii ^s
Thomas Nicollson in land	xx ^s	iii ^s
Raufe Orme in goods	ii ^{li}	vii ^s
Robt. Innocent in goods	ii ^{li}	vii ^s
	Sm..... ^u	v ^{li} vii ^s
Myddlecale.		
George Needham gent. in land	v ^{li}	xx ^s
Raufe Ashenhurst gent. in land	v ^{li}	xx ^s
Willm̄ Cleyton in land	xx ^s	iii ^s
Thomas Rollinson in land	xx ^s	iii ^s
Nichas Bradbury gent. in land	xl ^s	vii ^s
Catherine Platts widoe in land	xx ^s	iii ^s
Raufe Bradley in land	xl ^s	vii ^s
John Dand in land	xl ^s	vii ^s
Anthony Cleyton in land	xx ^s	iii ^s
Willm̄ Bennytt in land	xx ^s	iii ^s
Robt. Ridge in land	xx ^s	iii ^s
Thomas Dand in goods	ii ^{li}	vii ^s
Thomas Kirke in goods	ii ^{li}	vii ^s
Robt. Hadfield in goods	ii ^{li}	vii ^s
Thomas Marryott in goods	ii ^{li}	vii ^s
Robt. Slacke in goods	ii ^{li}	vii ^s
	Sm..... ^u	vj ^{li} vii ^s

Name	Assessment			Tax		
	li	s	d	li	s	d
Tyddeswall.						
Steven Longesden in land		xx ^s			iiij ^s	
Edithe Hodgekinson widoe in land ...		xx ^s			iiij ^s	
Willm̄ Poynton in land		xx ^s			iiij ^s	
Edward Allen in goods	iiij ^{li}				x ^s	viiij ^d
Thomas Bocking in goods	iiij ^{li}				x ^s	viiij ^d
Mathewe ffvrnes in goods	iiij ^{li}				viiij ^s	
Richard Marshall in goods	iiij ^{li}				x ^s	viiij ^d
Robt. Astbury in goods	iiij ⁱ				viiij ^s	
Nichas Hill in goods	iiij ⁱ				viiij ^s	
Ellis Blackwall in goods	iiij ⁱ				viiij ^s	
Richard Blackwall in goods	iiij ⁱ				viiij ^s	
Thomas Cantrell in goods	iiij ⁱ				viiij ^s	
Raufe Barker in goods	iiij ⁱ				viiij ^s	
Edmund Hill in goods	iiij ⁱ				viiij ^s	
Ottywell Bagshawe in goods	iiij ⁱ				viiij ^s	
				Sm ^u	v ^{li}	xvj ^s
Hope.						
Robt. Eyre Esquire in land		v ^{li}			xx ^s	
Thomas Ballgey gent. in land	iiij ⁱ				xij ^s	
Steven Staley gent. in land	iiij ⁱ				xij ^s	
Edmund Woodroofe senior gent. in land	iiij ⁱ				xij ^s	
Robt. Warde in land		xx ^s			iiij ^s	
Elliz Marshall in land		xx ^s			iiij ^s	
George Howe in land		xx ^s			iiij ^s	
Willm̄ Glossop in land		xx ^s			iiij ^s	
Marke Trickett in land		xx ^s			iiij ^s	
Adam Eyre in goods		v ^{li}			xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
Nichas Barbor in goods	iiij ^{li}				x ^s	viiij ^d
Edward Barbor in goods	iiij ^{li}				x ^s	viiij ^d
Robt. Hage in goods	iiij ⁱ				viiij ^s	
Henry Barbor in goods	iiij ⁱ				viiij ^s	
Henry Bocking in goods	iiij ⁱ				viiij ^s	
Richard Barbor in goods	iiij ⁱ				viiij ^s	
Thomas Yellott in goods	iiij ⁱ				viiij ^s	
Anne Willson widoe in goods	iiij ⁱ				viiij ^s	
Willm̄ Woodcocke in goods	iiij ⁱ				viiij ^s	
				Sm ^u	viiij ^{li}	vj ^s viiiij ^d

Name	Assessment			Tax		
	li	s	d	li	s	d
Chellmarton.						
Humfrey Dakyn in goods	iiij ^{li}			x ^s	viiij ^d	
Edward Buxton in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Robt. Dale in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Thurston Dale in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Andrew Morewood in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Robt. Dakyn in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
George Torre in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
Willm Barghe in goods	iiij ^{li}			x ^s	viiij ^d	
	^u Sm.....			iiij ^{li}	ix ^s	iiij ^d
Yeolgreau.						
ffrancis Gilbert gent. in land	iiij ^{li}			xij ^s		
M ^{ris} Barbara Allen widoe in land			xl ^s	viiij ^s		
Willm Wagstaffe in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
W ^m Wattson in land			xx ^s	iiij ^s		
Thomas Woodward in land			xx ^s	iiij ^s		
Robt. Meynell gent. in land			xl ^s	viiij ^s		
Thomas Tayler in land			xx ^s	iiij ^s		
Humfrey Barge in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
ffrancis Bradbury in land			xx ^s	iiij ^s		
Mary Byrds widoe in land			xx ^s	iiij ^s		
M ^{ris} Anne Cockayne widoe in land ...	vj ^{li}			xxiiij ^s		
Richard Callton in land			xx ^s	iiij ^s		
	^u Sm			iiij ^{li}	xij ^s	
Baslowe.						
Rowland Eyre gent. in land	viiij ^{li}			xxxij ^s		
M ^{ris} Dorotheie Eyre widoe in goods ...	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
John Greaves in land	iiij ^{li}			xij ^s		
Robt. Gregory in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
John ffroggott in land			xx ^s	iiij ^s		
Patrick Chapman in land			xx ^s	iiij ^s		
John Lees in land			xx ^s	iiij ^s		
Henry Heyward in land			xx ^s	iiij ^s		
Robt. Wood in land			xx ^s	iiij ^s		
Robt. Deane in land			xx ^s	iiij ^s		
Robt. Stafford in goods	iiij ^{li}			viiij ^s		
	^u Sm.....			iiij ^{li}	xiiij ^s	

Name	Assessment			Tax		
	li	s	d	li	s	d
Glossoppe.						
Willm Ratcliff gent. in land	iiij ^{li}				xij ^s	
M ^{ris} Elizabeth Stafford widoe in land	iiij ^{li}				xvj ^s	
Anthony Stafford in land		xx ^s			iiij ^s	
John Hadfield in land		xx ^s			iiij ^s	
Charles Garlick in goods	v ^{li}				xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
Thomas Hollinworth in goods	iiij ^{li}				viiij ^s	
Thomas Dewsnop in goods	iiij ^{li}				x ^s	viiij ^d
Henry Botham in goods	iiij ^{li}				viiij ^s	
	^u Sm.....			iiij ^{li}		xvj ^s
Eyam.						
Robt. Eyre Esquire in land	vj ^{li}				xxiiij ^s	
Humfrey Padley in land		xx ^s			iiij ^s	
ffrancis Braye in goods	iiij ^{li}				x ^s	viiij ^d
Nichas Hill in goods	iiij ^{li}				viiij ^s	
John Willson in goods	iiij ^{li}				viiij ^s	
ffrancis Sharpe in goods	iiij ^{li}				viiij ^s	
Thomas Willcockson in goods	iiij ^{li}				viiij ^s	
xpōfer Abell in goods	iiij ^{li}				viiij ^s	
ffrancis Bradshawe gent. in land		xx ^s			iiij ^s	
	^u Sm.....			iiij ^{li}	ij ^s	viiij ^d
Bakewell.						
Willm Sandford gent. in land		xx ^s			iiij ^s	
ffrancis Burton in land		xx ^s			iiij ^s	
Thomas Bretnor in goods	iiij ^{li}				x ^s	viiij ^d
Willm Twigge in goods	iiij ^{li}				viiij ^s	
	^u Sm.....			xxvj ^s		viiij ^d
Hathersedge.						
Willm Jessop gent. in land	x ^{li}				xl ^s	
Richard Skynner in goods	iiij ^{li}				x ^s	viiij ^d
Thomas Eyre of greanefote in goods	iiij ^{li}				x ^s	viiij ^d

Name	Assessment			Tax		
	li	s	d	li	s	d
Nichas Yellott in goods	ii			vii	s	
Thomas Eyre of Dingbancke in goods	ii			vii	s	
Sm.....				ii	xvii	iiij ^d

^uSm totā of the Hundred of Heigh Peake is 76^{li}: 17^s: 4^d

^uSm totā of both the said Hundreds of } 271^{li} 12^s
 Scarsdale c Heigh Peake is

Recognisance.

(Translated.)

John Manners, John Rodes, ffancis ffitzharbart, John Bentley.

Derby. To-wit. Memorandum that on the third day of September in the forty-first year of the reign of our Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. Ralph Ashenhurst, of Beard, in the County of Derby, gentleman, came in his own proper person before us, John Manners, ffancis ffitzharbart, and John Bentley, Esquires, Commissioners of the said Lady the Queen (amongst other things) for the assessment, collection and payment of the second Subsidy, within the said County of Derby, granted in Parliament, at Westminster, in the thirty-ninth year of the said Lady the Queen, &c., and acknowledged himself bound to the said Lady the Queen in five hundred and forty pounds of good and lawful money of England, of his goods, chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of the said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, to be made and levied under the following conditions:—

The Condiçon of this Recognizaunce is suche That where the aboue bounden Raufe Ashenhurst is by vs the said John Manners ffrançe ffitzharbart and John

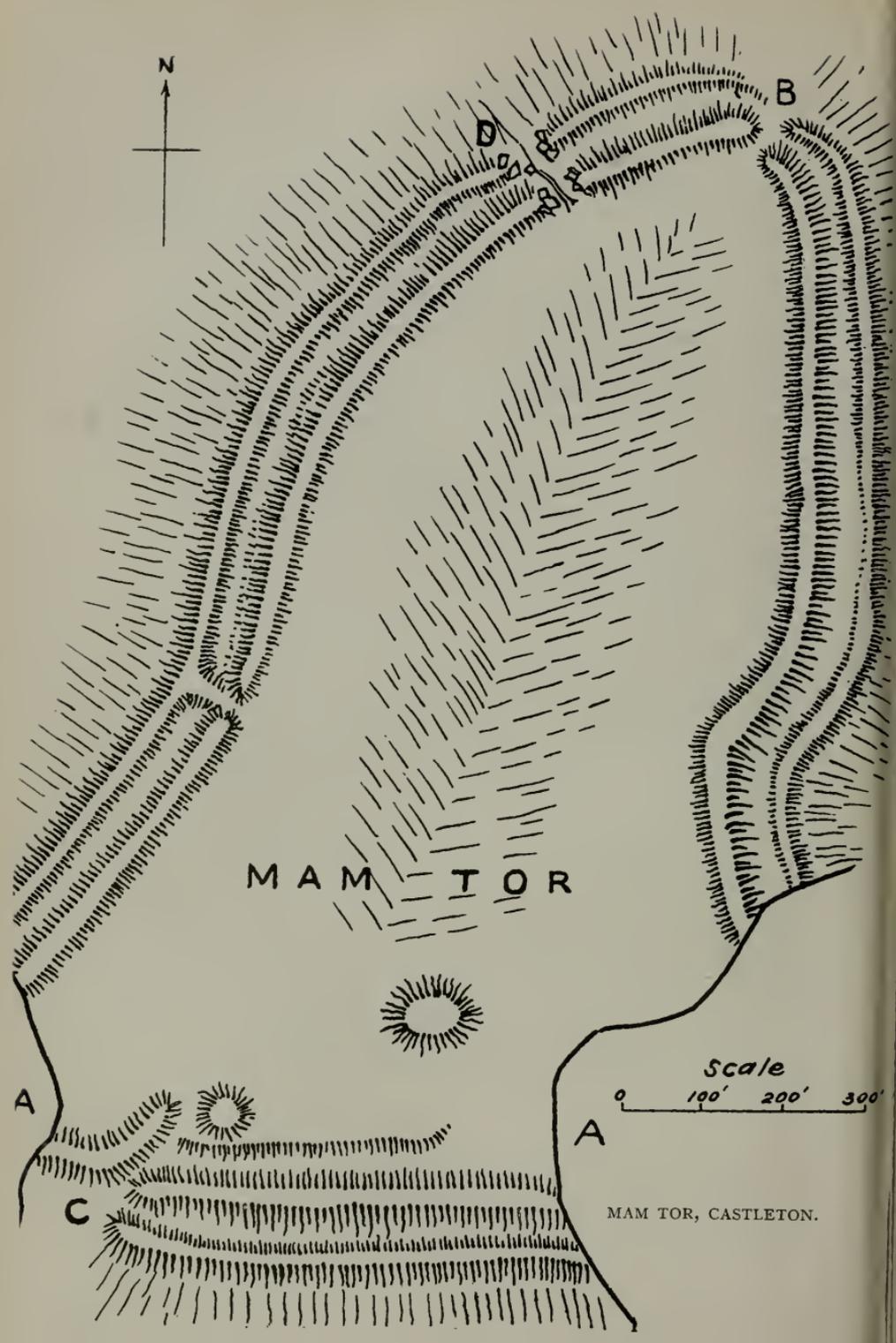
Bentley elected nomynated and appointed heigh Collector of the payment of the said second Subsedy wthin the Hundreds of Scarsdale and Heigh Peake in the said County of Derby: Yf he the said Rauf Ashenhurst his heires or Executors doe trewly content and paye to the vse of the Queenes Ma^{tie} her heires or successors in her receipt of Exchequer at or before the twelfth day of february next comyng after the date hereof so muche of the said some of money allotted and appointed to his collection wthin the said Hundreds of Scarsdale and Heigh Peake as he shall Collect and gather and content and pay the residue of his Collecçon and chardges wthin one moneth next after suche tyme as he hathe gathered and collected the same residue That then this recognizance to be voyde or els to stand in full strength and virtue.

Raufe Ashenhurst.

Capt^e et recognit^e coram nobis.

John Manners ffrance ffitzherbert

John Bentley



MAM TOR

Scale

0 100' 200' 300'

MAM TOR, CASTLETON.

Mam Tor, near Castleton.

By I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

IT may be permissible to commence this article by quoting from my paper, read at Buxton in 1899,* with reference to the defensive earthworks of man in the dim ages of the remote past.

“It is evident to everyone who has studied these works, that their makers could have been no mere savages, but men with intelligence enough to scheme their fortresses to the greatest advantage. Cæsar’s words would lead us to suppose that the Britons depended on forests for their defence; but Cæsar’s visits here in B.C. 55 and 54 were very short in time and range. Let me quote the words of General Pitt-Rivers, in his paper on Mount Caburn, by Lewes, in Sussex:—

‘The skill displayed in the selection of their sites negatives the supposition that they could have habitually been situate in the midst of woods. We find they are, for the most part, erected on the summits of hills, which, from the nature of the soil, could never have been thickly wooded. The careful manner in which their ramparts are invariably traced, so as to command the slopes, proves that these slopes could never have been covered with wood, otherwise the advantage of the arrangement would have been nullified.†

“Belonging to this early period is that wonderfully-situated earthwork known as ‘Mam Tor,’ or the ‘Shivering Mountain,’ near Castleton. No words, that the most fluent of speakers could use, would do more than justice to the beauty of the scene from the commanding height of this great hill, with its prospect into the charming Derbyshire dales, and far over Peakland. At about 1,700 ft. above the sea level, 1,200 yards of double rampart defended the ridged summit, which nature itself

* *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 1901.

† *Archæologia*, vol. xlvi.

had rendered almost inaccessible, save on the north, where it is linked to the ridge of Lose Hill. Not content with double ramparts on the south, we find that the makers threw up a third bank, and it is on that side that the original entrance appears; a low sunken path, beginning far in the valley below, climbs its way to the south-west corner of the precipitous height, where a great massive bank commands the entrance. A tumulus is here, too, but whether it formed any part of their scheme, or whether it is older than the banks, or not, it is singularly well placed to aid in fighting the foe at the gate."

Mr. Thomas Bateman, in his book *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, says:—

"The summit of Mam Tor, near Castleton, was extremely well adapted for a military station, as the ascent on every side, excepting the north-east, is very steep, and the height of the mountain is nearly one thousand three hundred feet above the level of the valley.* The camp upon its summit was surrounded by a double trench, which is, for the most part, in excellent preservation, save where the decomposition of the shale, of which the mountain is composed, has caused the lines to be broken.† It extended from north-east to south-west, along the ridge of the eminence, and occupied rather more than sixteen acres of ground, the circumference being nearly one thousand two hundred yards. The inclosed area is very irregular, but, on the whole, approaches to an oblong form. The principal entrance was from the west. At the north-east corner is a perennial spring, and near the south-west side are two barrows, one of which was opened some years ago, and a brass celt and some fragments of an unbaked urn were found in it."

Beyond the reference closing this extract, we have no record of any "finds," and must be content to form what opinion we may of the age of this fortress, by its form and position, at the same time regretting that, as was pointed out in this *Journal* (vol. xxiii. p. 109), "form of construction alone will not always give the required basis for judgment, as the most simple forms adopted by early man were also, on occasion, used by the invaders of the eighth to the tenth centuries."

Nevertheless, there are, frequently, certain characteristic features which are indicative of early work, foremost among them, being the nature of the approach and entrance.

* Bateman was not quite correct in this. The O.S. shows the height of Mam Tor a few inches less than 1,700 feet above sea level, the Edale Valley 696 feet, and the vale east of the hill about 1,100 feet, above the same datum.

† Surely the popular belief in the original continuity of the ramparts is unwarranted, for the disintegration of the shale would commence *ab initio*.—ED.

When we find, as at Mam Tor, the artificial banking carried round the hill, which within the enclosure rises rapidly to a hog-back ridge, we may judge that the work is of earlier date than those more regularly-formed examples where the banking surrounds a flat-topped hill suitable for a "camp" or military post. The entrance way, at "C" on the plan, is quite in accord with the methods used in early fortifications, and as there is no reason to suppose that the cutting through the protection, at "B" on the plan, is original, we may assume "C" to have been the only entrance of any importance.

We have, then, this fortress placed on a hill nearly a thousand feet above the dales, with but one track to its entrance, and that a path of precipitous character, easily obstructed from above; these facts, in addition to the ridged nature of the enclosed land, lead to the conclusion that this, like so many hill forts, was a camp of refuge rather than a continuously occupied *oppidum*, for we cannot imagine the tribes who toiled in the vales ascending and descending such a hill in the ordinary course of their daily lives.

The *tumuli* are probably burial barrows, but their presence in no way suggests the occupation of the fortress for the constant dwelling-places of the living, but rather the contrary, for we know the habit of early men was to bury their dead upon lonely heights.

Often we find hill forts devoid of water supply, suggesting the parallel case of some New Zealand fortresses, formerly used by the Maories, up to which, it was the duty of the women of the tribe, to carry water to cisterns therein, for days before it was anticipated that the refuge would have to be occupied (*see* vol. xxiii. p. 113). But on Mam Tor, close to the western defence, there is a spring which must have been of extreme value to the refugees and their flocks. No doubt, some method was adopted by which sufficient water could be held back within the ramparts, and the surplus carried off by a culvert, but, in later ages, the water has broken through the ramparts on its way to the Edale Valley, as shown at "D" on the plan.

The most casual observer, following the lines of the work, will note the weakness of the defence at the northern apex, where the modern entrance is shown at "B." The precipitous slope which guards the rest is lacking here, and one is tempted to think there must have existed an outer protection of which no evidence remains, or that some other fort rendered assault at that point unlikely or impossible. An interesting feature is the break through the inner rampart on the western side, leading, by a causeway over the fosse, to the outer bank, thus enabling the occupants to rush to its defence on occasion.

In numerous fortresses, timber stockades or palisades crowned the earthen ramparts, but here, stone would be so much more available, that it is highly probable a rough, dry-built wall of stones may have been placed along the outer edges of the tops of both inner and outer ramparts, the stones having long since found their way into field walls, (a modern wall stretches along the length of the enclosure,) or fallen far below to side, or foot, of the precipitous slope. Though the slipping away of the hillsides at "A" has created picturesque cliffs, the falls are to be deplored, as they have carried down so large a slice of the defensive work, breaking the continuity of the ramparts and fosse.

The alternative appellation, "Shivering Mountain," is derived from this action of nature, which is well described by Mr. J. D. Sainter in *Rambles Round Macclesfield*, 1878.

I am favoured with the following geological note by Mr. W. H. Dalton, F.G.S., formerly of the Geological Survey:—

"From the top, down 250 feet or thereabouts, the hill consists of Yoredale sandstones, constituting a precipitous face overlooking a steep slope of shales with occasional seams of impure limestone, whilst on the road below, near the old "Blue John" mine, is seen the thick, white limestone that forms the basis of the entire county.

"The steep slope and precipice are both due to the character of the shale, which is hard, brittle, flaky, and traversed closely by joint-fissures, which absorb water by capillary attraction. Apart from the expansion of this water by frost, the mere lubricant effect of its presence, under the pressure of the overlying mass, tends to perpetual disintegration, covering the slopes with detritus, and giving rise to the local name of the "Shivering Mountain." The

compact sandstone above, with its vertical joint-faces, being deprived of support by the crumbling of the shale, breaks off in large masses, which join the *débris* at the foot of the precipice."

Mr. Gould is anxious that the plans accompanying his articles on "Earthworks" should, for convenience of comparison, be drawn to the same scale, and as a standard he adopts that of the 25 in. Ordnance map. It is to be hoped that this system will become popular in archæological literature, for nothing is more misleading than variations in scale. Mam Tor is the largest of our Derbyshire earthworks, and its plan would, otherwise, have been reduced, to avoid the somewhat crowded effect of the plate.—ED.

Concerning the Commons & Waste Lands in various Townships in the High Peak.

By CHARLES E. B. BOWLES.

(From MSS. in his possession.)



THE Humble Peticon of S^r Simon Degge Knt. John Shallcrosse Esq^r John Bradshawe Esq^r Henry Bradshawe Esq^r & Samuel Bagshawe Freeholders within the Townships of Bowden Chappell ats Chappell in le Fryth Shallcrosse Ferneleigh and Fairefield within your Mat^{ies} (Majesty's) Mann^r of High Peake in the County of Derby p^{cell} (parcel) of your Ma^{ties} Duchy of Lancaster for & on the behalfe of themselves & the rest of the freeholders & others that have right of Comon in the Wastes within the said Townships.

In most humble Manner

Shewinge to your Ma^{tie} that your Peticoners and their Ancestors and Predecessors have had right of Comon in and through the Comon & Waste Grounds of your Ma^{ties} said Manor of High Peake within the aforesaid Townships and by an Agreem^t between your Royal father and your Peticoners or those under whome they clayme. Your Royall Father was to improve one Moyety of the said Comons and Waste grounds and your Peticoners and those under whome they respectively clayme were to have the other Moyety of the same granted to them and their heyres and whereas your Royall Brother was graciously pleased to grant his Moyety of the said Comons & waste grounds to Thomas Eyre Esqr who hath divided and sett forth the same and quietly enjoyed

your Ma^{ties} Moyety by virtue thereof and of a decree made in your Ma^{ties} Court of Duchy Chamber at Westm^r and in regard the rest of the Comons & Wast grounds within the said Townshippes remayninge for your Peticoners Moyety might be improved to some considerable advantage if the same were enclosed.

Your Peticoners therefore humbly pray that your Maj^{tie} will be graciously pleased to graunt to them & their heyres the remaining Moyety of the said Comons & wast grounds within the said Townshippes in trust for themselves & the rest of the Freeholders, & others that have right of Comon therein and your Peticoners as in Duty bound will ever pray &c.

Att the Court att Windsor June the 12th 1687

His Ma^{tie} is graciously pleased to referr this peticon and the paper annexed to Mr. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to examine the Allegacons thereof and report the state of this case with his oppinion in the matter to his Maj^{tie} who will then declare his further pleasure.

Sunderland.

Lodged with the Chancellor

27 June 1687.

The case of the Freeholders of Bowden Chappell alias Chappell in le Fryth Shallcrosse Fairfeild & Fernely within the Lordp^p. Manno^r & Forest of High Peake in the County of Derby parte of the Duchy of Lancaster for the Moyety of the Comons & wast ground within the said Townshippes & Villages.

King Charles the first in right of his Duchy of Lancaster was seized of the Lordp^p & fforest of High Peake within which were & are many large wastes.

That the ffreeholders being desirous to bee freed from the fforest Lawes & inconveniences of the fforest and to have the same wastes improved about the year 1639 did peticon King Charles the first to improve the said wastes, and hee consented thereunto And comissioners yssued forth to inquire

what parte thereof might be improved for the Kinge for his right of fforest & soyle & what parte thereof the Tenn^{ts} might have for their right of comon upon which comission it was returned that the King might improve one moyety and the ffreeholders to have the other moyety, and the ffreeholders consented thereunto.

That Kinge Charles the second granted the said Lordp & fforest amongst other things for 99 years in trust for the now Queene Dowager during her life—put pat p tra'o pat.

That Mr. Eyre made a discovery of the premises and the same were leased to him for severall termes of yeares and were afterwards granted to him and his heyres.

That long suites have been prosecuted in the Duchy Court by, and upon the information of Mr. Eyre against the ffreeholders of Bowdon Chapell Shallcross ffairfield & fferneley & other Townes & Villages within the said Lordp & fforest to enforce an execucon of the said Agreem^t & to recover the Kings Moyety of the said Coñons

And thereupon it was decreed in the said Duchy Court that the said Agreem^t for the King to have a moyety of the said wast grounds should be confirmed and that the said Leases & Grant made thereof to Mr. Eyre are well granted & decreed to the said Mr. Eyre according to the purport of the said leases & grant, & that the ffreeholders shall conforme thereunto & permitt the said Mr. Eyre to enjoy the Kings moyety of the said wastes according to the Agreem^t.

That since the pronouneinge of the said Decree the ffreeholders of some of the Townes menconed in the said decree did appeale to the high Court of Parliament to be releived against the said Decree.

That in November 1685 the said Decree was ratyfiyd & confirmed by the High Court of Parliament and Mr. Eyre now quietly enjoys the said moyety of the said Comons & waste ground soe to him leased granted & decreed.

That Mr. Eyre the King's Patentee now quietly enjoyinge the said moyety of the said wastes & coñons divided allotted

& sett forth for the Kings right of fforest & soyle within Bowdon Chappell alias Chappell in le ffryth Shallcrosse ffairefeild & fferneley being some of the Townes & Villages which are comprized within the said Agreem^t the ffreeholders thereof are desireous to procure the other moyety of the said Comons & waste ground to be granted to them & their heyres in satisfacion of their right of Comon that they may inclose & improve the same.

Depositions on oath.

M^r Attorney Generall by y^e Relacon of Tho. Eyre Esqr
Pet^o

1693. Henry Kyrke & others in Chappel parrish Deft^s
About May y^e Twelfth one thousand six hundred seventy five I Peter Barker of Darly in y^e parish of Darly & County of Derby Gent' maketh oath that hee together wth one Thomas Stubbing did Survay & lay out y^e Wastes and Comon in Chappel parish in y^e County of Derby into two parts share & share alike according to y^e best of their knowledge & that there is a certaine parcell of Land then claimed both by Chappel parrish & ffairefeild w^{ch} goeth from Durrance Loe to Nunbrookehead & soe wth a straight line to Doveholes & from thence by a straight line to Hobtorrs containeing 18^o.0.30^p or there about & y^t there was nothing then laid out as a thing in differant, & ffurther Deposeth yt one M^r Heggbothom of Shalcross & y^e s^d Mr. Eyre being together I then told him y^e same thing

Peter Barker.

Jurat apud Chappel in le Frith in Comit Derby
Vigessimo octavo die Aprilij Anno Reg^o Rs^o et
Rnce Willi et Marice quinto Annoque Dom 1693
Coram me Laurentio Hollingworth

In the same court on the 10th of May 1693. The following gave their evidence on oath before Laurence Hollingworth John Cooke of Fernelee in the parish of Hope Yeoman aged

79 servant to John Redfearne of Healy in the parish of Chappel had driven "his Masters sheep & other Cattell unto "& upon Corbor or any other of y^e Right of Comons belonging "to ffearefeild ffernelee or Chappel parish" & had never known any disturbance "made for entring Commoning joyntly." Edward Lingard of Chappel in le Frith surveyor, having surveyed "the best part of the Comoning belonging to y^e Relator Thomas Eyre & y^e freeholders in Chapell parish" found that Thomas Eyre had enclosed above 20 acres of the best Land more than he had left "for y^e ffreeholders to equalize it."

Humfrey Marshall of Cowmbshed junior in the parish of Chappel had with Edward Lingard surveyed Lands "lying 10 "chaines length from Castle-Nase South West within y^e Relators "Thomas Eyre fence being part of Bealott Edge & part of Pye "greve Edge containeing twenty acres & upwards to y^e best of "our knowledge" which land "is of that Moyety which his "Surveyor Mr. Peter Barker laid out for y^e Towne" that they had also surveyed "another parcell of Land containing 40 "Acres & upwards from ye Topp of y^e Brinke against y^e "Cowmbshead feild corner & so to Archers Wall & soe by a "straight line to y^e Womans Crosse & y^e Healy Marsh New "ffence w^{ch} said parcell of Comon by severall old Mapps & "all agreeing was laid out for y^e Towne which now y^e Relator "Thos. Eyre claymes."

Ralph Lomas of Hilltopp aged 86 John Green of "ye Coumbs" aged 75 Thomas Bagshaw of Ridge aged 70 "husbandmen of Chappel parrishe" & Roger Daine of Glossop aged 69, swear that they never knew of any disturbance made by Fairfield & Fernelee freeholders for y^e Chapel le Frith freeholders "entring & joyning Comon of pasture wth them "from Shorthead, Hobbtors, ye Reapes, & Black Edge, y^e "narrer Ball-greave, & the further Ball-greave, Knowle, & y^e "Durrante Loe, & Nun Brooke, Haagshaw, & Corbor, soe farr "as our right of Comon joynes together till they were "disturbed by y^e Relator Thos. Eyre."

A Meeting was held 28 Feb^r 170^o₈ by the Freeholders in the Townships of Bowden & Chapel, for the better management of public affairs, & the following Rules were Agreed to by those whose names are subscribed.

1. Whosoever shall bury any person in Linen contrary to a late Act of Parl^r shall pay 50^{sh} to the Overseers of the poor "w^{ch} shall be disposed on toward y^e putting forth "of a poor child Apprentice pursuant to an order made "18 June 1703 by two Justices of the Peace."
2. That whereas several not only Inhabitants but Parishoners abuse the Commons by putting thereon a greater number of cattle than their proportion of Land will bear whereby others have little or no benefit of the Freeholders part It is agreed that for ye year ensuing & until a better method can be found out that the Co^mons in Bowden & Chappel shall be stinted according to the proportion everyman's Lands will bear viz. 2 sheep to every 20^{sh} Annual Value & 5 Sheep to a beast 1 beast $\frac{1}{2}$ to a Horse & so proportionally for other Cattle.
3. That persons should be chosen vpon Easter Tuesd^y to assist in making Assessments Inspecting Accounts & other such matters.

And if any, whose names appear below should act contrary to the above Agreement 20/ for each offence will be paid by them for the Poor.

Signed by John Shallcross Thos. Bagshaw Henry Bradshaw Sam Bagshawe John Carrington W^m Cooper Ger. Buxton Geo. Allen Thos. Gee Peter Gascoign Henry Mellor Rob^t Thornhill Thos. Meller Nicholas Cresswell Arnold Kirk Thos. Moulton Adam Fox Edward Warrington John Bennet of Silk Hill Geo. Kirk Thos. Kirk of Whitehills Thos. Harrison Ed. Garnet Thos. Kirk [? of the] Hollin Nicholas Lumhouse John Morten Anthonie Bluebot Geo. Bagshaw Henry Trickett Thos. Barbut.

At a Meeting held 26 March 1706 the following were appointed to inspect the accounts—

For Bradshaw Edge Mr. Ger. Buxton Thomas Gee & John Bagshaw for Bradshaw—For Bowden Edge Nich. Cresswell Thos. Meller—For Combes Edge Henry Kirk & Geo. Allen.

Signed by Rob Ollerinshaw.

Philip Marchington.

1704.

Bowden—Chapell.

We y^e Freeholders within ye Townships & Hamlets of Bowden Chappell &c. within y^e Mannor or Lordsp of High Peak in the County of Derby whose hands are here subscribed do for ourselves severally our several Heires executors & Administrators mutually & reciprocally promise & agree each with other That for y^e perpetual quieting settling & establishing of our Title Interest & demands of in & unto the Moiety of y^e waste & commons wthin y^e said Mannor or Lordsp as they are now set out & sett to us and the rest of y^e ffreeholders of y^e said Town & Hamlets as their shares & proportions belonging to y^e ffreehold estate there so as y^e saide moiety of ye said wasts & commons afore-said may not hereafter in any maner or on any pretence be liable or subject to any claim or demand of Her Majesty's heirs or successors that a grant thereof under the Seale of ye Dutchie of Lancaster shall be forthwith had & procicuted wth w^t convenient speed may be & y^t such grant shall bee made and passed to A B C D E & theire heires as to ye sevrall & respective Shares proportion & interest thereof & therein & we do funder for ourselves severally & our Several heires executors & Administrators likewise mutually & reciprocally Grant & agree each to other to pay our respective shares & proportions of y^e charge of prosecuting & passing y^e said grant according to y^e Rates & proportions we pay

in our Taxes & Assessments for our Lands & Tenements within ye said Townships and Hamlets aforesaid as the same shall be demanded from time to time for the purpose aforesaid w^{ch} said Rates & proportions of and for the said Land & tenements we do hereby mutually and reciprocally agree as aforesaid shall be rated assessed & ley'd from time to time be made by A B And it is further agreed by & between all y^e said parties to these Presents that y^e said A B C D E &c. or the majority of them & their heirs shall & may at their descretion manage & lay out the s^d several sums of money so assesed as aforesaid Provided always that if any sum or sums of money shall be assesed & gathered that shall remain over and above w^{ch} shall be paid to y^e uses aforesaid that then & in such case all such sum or sums of money shall be repaid to y^e P'sons & Townshipp respectively according as the sums now assessed & gathered—For Witness whereof we have hereunto set our Hands this 4th Day of December Anno Doñ 1704.

Sam^l Bagshaw Geo. Thornhill Thos. Gee John Bennet
Thos. Harrison Ar. Kirke Geo. Allen Thos. Kirke
Anthonie Ward Tho. Mosley John Bennet [? of] Silkhill
James Carrington Anth. Bellet sen^r Robt Bagshaw
Robt Morten John Walker Thos. Meller.

Something of a method for stinting the Common
within the Chappel Parish for y^e year 1706.

Suppose 5 Sheep to a whole Beast. A Beast and halfe to a Horse so in proportion to all younger cattel & horses And 2 Sheep gates to every Pound according to their accustomed Rents or value of their respective Lands Farms &c. Q. For a man to be hired by the payment of a farthing or $\frac{1}{2}$ ^d for a sheep gate to look that everybody doth right & to drive other sheep away that have no Title there By this means I hope (they) that have not sheep or cattel of their own may dispose of their gates or part of them to others.

Q. If it were not requisite at Lady Day or Mayday to give an Account to y^e Heardsman what Cattel & Sheep be put on, & whose they are, and take care they are marked regularly.

Freeholders part of Common is $973 \overset{A}{.} \overset{R}{.} \overset{P}{.} 1 \overset{.}{.} 9$

One ley is £9 . 6^s . 7^d $\frac{1}{2}$

Wthout Common w^{ch} have no part about £9.

Value of y^e whole Chappel Parish according to y^e Assesment of 1^d per £ is £2160.

Qu. How many Acres to keep a Beast?

Chapel=en=le=Jrith Enclosures.

From a MS. in the possession of W. H. G. Bagshawe Esq^r of Ford Hall.

Dated 25 June 1711.

Between Adam Bagshawe Radulph Nicholson
George Kirke of Bowden Middlecale Gent
James Cheetham of Mellor & Richard Bagshawe of
Hope Gent.

Adam Bagshaw jun^r of Wormhill Gent
Rowland Swann William Ferne Joseph Fearnie
Johan Dakin Nich. Hill de Fearfield Gent
Edmond Warrington, & Henry Longden of Fearnlee
Arnold Kyrke of Bowden.

The Petitioners set forth that Charles I in the tenth year of his reign was seized in fee of the Manor of the High Peak & of the ancient forest or Chase & that they wishing to be freed from the severity of the Forest Laws & the incomodiousness of Deers lying & feeding in their Corn & Grass & other inconveniences did petition his late Majesty Charles the First to improve the sayd waste, & who accordingly appointed a Commission to say what part to the King & what part to the people.

1640. That the Forest was disforrested & the Deer destroyed
1640 but nothing further was done in consequence of
the Civil Wars. Charles II. granted his share to the
Earl of Chesterfield in trust for Queen Catherine and
Thomas Eyre by some grant from the Queen obtained
1684. them at a Yearly Rent, 1684 including Waste Lands in
Castleton Hope Bradwell Wormhill Bowden Chapel
Shalcrosse Fairfield Fernelee Mellor Thornhill & Aston.
1711. In this tenth year of Queen Anne 1711 the Chancellor
decreed that the Plaintiffs & all other the said Tenants
Freeholders & Copyholders of these several Townships
may for ever hereafter peaceably enjoy their Moiety of
the said Commons &c. and the Soyle thereof.

A Lease of Bradshaw Hall & Lands, in
lieu of a Will, from William Bradshawe
to Henry his son & heir—1478.

By CHARLES E. B. BOWLES.

(From the original in his possession.)



HIS endentur made on y^e Tusdey next astur y^e
Assumption of owre Lade y^e xvij zere of y^e reyne
of Kÿge Eduard y^e iij^e betwene Will Bradesha*
of ye Bradesha on ye ton p'tye (one part)
& Hare Bradesha† y^e son of ye sede Will on y^e tod^r
(other) p'tye Witnesse y^t (that) ye seyde Will has set to
ferme to y seyde Hare his place calde ye Bradesha and
all y^e lāde (land) and meydo with y^e apurtenances lōgÿg
yerto (belonging thereto) except a Wode calde y^e greyve
crofte‡ unto y^e Terme of xxi zere frely to occupy to his
moste advanteghe peÿng yer for yerly xxs duryng y^e terme
aforseyde at ij tymes in y^e zere yat is to wit at ye fest of
Synt John Baptiste and at y^e fest of Synt Marten in Wyntur be
even porcions or wit in (within) x deys aftur & ye seyde Hare
to pey y^e Kÿge his dute for y^e whole lyuelode (livelode=
income) and also y^e seyde Hare shall fynde & suffyshundely
(sufficiently) kepe his mod^r (mother) at things to hyr necessare

* William was the son of John de Bradshawe. He died 1483 (*Reliquary*
viii., p. 236).

† Henry Bradshaw died 1523 (see his will, *Reliquary*, April, 1890).

‡ "The Greyve Croft" still forms a portion of the Bradshaw Lands in
my possession.



BRADSHAW HALL, CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.



to hyr degre aftur his power wyll it plesse hyr to be at his fyndyge (finding)* & if so be y^t it plesse her bettur to be in any od^r (other) plase y^t yen ye seyde Hare shall pey to hyr xxs at y^e deys afor seyde & be dyscharget (discharged) of hyr fyndinge and y^e seyde Will grāts (grants) and is greabull (agreeable) to gyffe to ye seyde Hare his son all his stuffe of Howsholde wit all things of his y^t longus to husbādry (that belongs to Husbandry) except his beddīg (bedding) and y^t that longus to hys owne bede in reyñet (raiment) and also he giffus (gives) y^e seyed Hare al ye cōrne of his stuffe tylthe (produce of tillage) yat is on ye plase at his entre y^t is to wyt at Cādulmas (Candlemas) next comynge aftur ye date above wryten unto all thes forseide countes well and truly to be keppet & not to be inkeppet (=neglected) and eyd^v of ye seyde p^tyes yey (they) bothe to fyde suffyciade surte be obligacion—(sufficient surety to be bound) in x li of y^e wheche ye dat is y^e dey & zere above seyde. Unto ye witnes wher of eydur to odur (either to other) interchange abutt have set to yer sey^lus (their seals) gyffn̄ (given) at y^e Chapell in ye Frythe the dey & zere above seyde.

* *i.e.*: Her son to provide for her maintenance—"To find" is still in use at Harrow when boys in the Upper Forms "find" with two or three friends, or provide breakfast and tea in their own rooms.

Proceedings Prior to the Divorce of Godfrey Bradshawe and Margaret Howe—1554.

By CHARLES E. B. BOWLES.

I.

THE following are exact copies, except in the spelling, of two original MSS. which were in my possession. Unfortunately they were in a library drawer—apart from the other Deeds—for the purposes of this article, and consequently perished in the fire which, on 19th Dec. last, destroyed nearly the whole contents of my house—The Leas, Wirksworth—otherwise the transcripts would have been revised and the old spelling more correctly rendered. Three other, like Deeds, shared the same misfortune. They certified as to the carrying out of these decisions—the delivery to Margaret Howe of her goods, even to the baby clothes, &c., provided by her parents, the payment of the money on “the high Altar” of the Church at Chapel-en-le-Frith and other like matters.

William Bradshawe of Marpul Co: Chester* to pay £100 to Thos. Savage of Castleton at the feast of Mary the Virgin dated xx day of Jany 3 Edw: vj The Conditions of this Obligation is first That whereas Godfrey Bradshawe † son &

* Was second son of Henry Bradshaw (see p. 42), by Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Eyre (second son of William Eyre, of North Leics, Co. Derby), married Margaret, daughter of Christopher Clayton, of Stryndes, Co. Chester, succeeded his nephew Richard in the Bradshaw Estates, 1543, and died about 1562.

† Born 29th September, 1531. Obtained his divorce, and eventually married Emma, daughter of Anthony Shallcross, of Shallcross, by whom he had Francis, who married Anne, daughter of Humphry Stafford (see vol. xxiii., p. 83).

heir apparent to above bounden William Bradshawe & Margaret Howe daughter to Roger Howe late of Ashop in the County of Derby yeoman in their infancy by the only means & procurement of their near friends are espoused & married either to other & whereas at theis present the before named Godfrey doth not lovingly entreat agree & acord with the said Margaret by means & occasion whereof controversy is like to ensue between the friends of both the said parties for avoiding whereof the said William Bradshawe & Godfrey Bradshawe or either of them on their behalf do stand to obey perform fulfil and keep the awarding arbitrament Dome and Judgement of John Davenport of Chadkyrke in the County of Chester John Savage of Edale Ellys Staley of Castleton* & George Bowden of the Chapel en le Frith in the said County of Derby gentleman Arbiters by the said parties indifferently elect & chosen to agree the said Godfrey and Margaret & to cause them to continue lovingly together as man & wife if they by their wise doing can bring it so to pass or otherwise to award arbitrer deme & judge as well what goods Chattels Household Stuff & sum or sums of money the said William Bradshawe his heirs executors or administrators shall restore deliver & pay or cause to be restored delivered & paid unto the above named Thomas Savage to the only use of the said Margaret her executors & assigns as also of & upon all, & all manner accounts querrels demands greffs & other matters had managed scered & dependyng between the sayd parties by reason of for & concerning the premisses, so that the sayd award arbitrement dome & judgement be by the arbyterers made yn writing sealed & delivered by either of the sayd parties on this side the last day of February next coming That then this present obligation to be voyd & of none effect or else to stand in his full strength & virtue

Wyllm Bradsha

* His daughter Margaret had married the above Richard Bradshawe, nephew to William. [See note on previous page.]

II.

To all evie (and every) Christian men to whom this present writing afterwards indentyd shall come to be seen or read we John Davenport of Chadkyrke in the County of Chester gent. John Savage of Edale George Bowden Ellys Stalye of Castleton in the County of Derby gent send greeting in our Lord God everlasting for as much as before this time Godfrey Bradshawes dett is depending between Thomas Savage of the Spytell in the County of Derby gent on the one parte William Bradshawe of Marple in the County of Chester gent on the other part of for & concerning the undoing & moyding (voyding) of a marriage had and made between Godfrey Bradshawe son & heir apparent to the said William, & one Margaret Howe cousin to the said Thomas Savage at the time of which marriage the said Godfrey & Margaret were both within the age of consent & yet cannot agree for the ending whereof, & to the mene that a fynal peace unity & concord shalbe had between the sayd parties, the sayd parties & either of them have agreed & bonded themselves to stand to & abide the arbyter's award ordinance & Judgement of us the said John Davenport John Savage George Bowden Elys Stalye & for the accomplishing & fulfilling thereof have bonded themselves other to other in the sum of cli (£100) as by their obligacons bearing date the xx daie of January in the 3rd yeare of the reigne of our sovereign lord Kyng Edward the sixth more plainly appeareth. Know you that the said John John Savage George & Elys have made decreed & decided this prest award & Judgement in manner & form following— First we award ordain & dome that the said Thos: & William Bradshawe shall before the feast of S^t George next ensuing the date hereof at theyre equal cost sue or cause to be sued such a Divorce between the said Godfrey & Margaret that they may marry another if the laws of this realm will suffer. Also we award ordain & judge that the said William Bradshawe or his heirs before the feast of Philip & James next ensuing the date hereof shall pay or cause to be peyed to the said Thomas or his lawful attorney in the porch of the chapel aforesaid between viij of

the Clock before noon and iv of the clock at afternoon of the same day the sum of vj £ 13 sh & 4 pence, & in the feast of Philip & James the next following in the same Church & within the same hour £vj 13 sh & 4 pence, in the feast of Philip & James which shalbe in the yere of our Lord God MDLiiij 1554 xiiij £ vj sh: in the same Church between the hours of eight before noon & iiij afternoon as is above said to the use & behoof of the said Margaret & in the name of a full recompense & agreement of all such goods & chattels as the said William hath had & enjoyed of the said Margaret or her friends to her use & behoof also in full recompense & discharge of all such things as she can or may claim either of Lands or goods by reason of the same marriage Provided always that if it fortune the said Margaret to be married to any other man after the said Godfrey be married and before the feasts before lymited then wee award ordeyne & judge that the said William for the Presents of the said marriage shall pay the said £13.6 sh: & 4 pence decreed to be paid in the feast of Philip & James which shalbe in the yere of our Lord MDLiiij in the Church Porch in the fest of Philip & James between the hours before limited Provided that if the Divorce cannot come to effect according to this our award then will this our award be voyd and of no effect anything therein conveyed to the contrary notwithstanding. In witness whereof to other part of this our award we have set our seals hereon the last day of June in the fourth year of the reign of Edward the sixth by the grace of God &c

The Recent Discovery of Gravestones at St. Peter's Church, Derby.

By GEORGE BAILEY.

DURING the partial relaying of the chancel floor of St. Peter's Church, Derby, a number of gravestones have been brought to light. It appears that when the last known interment was made, in 1834, the whole floor of the church was of one level; there was no step at the entrance from the nave, neither was there any at the extreme east. The communion table stood on the unraised floor. This is certain, because the interment of George Hubball was found to be under the raised steps upon which that table had stood, and was on the same level as all the other gravestones. They had been buried under the floor when the church was restored, many years ago, at which time the alteration in the level took place.

When Bassano visited the church, about 1711, he made notes of some stones which he saw, and his notes have been copied by Simpson and Glover, who also mention other stones seen by them. Their works were published in 1826 and 1833, at which dates they speak of those which Bassano saw, as being destroyed. It turns out, however, that this was not the case, but that they were hidden under the new floors. Several of them prove to be of interest, so it has been thought

desirable to put them all on record, for future reference, in this *Journal*, and the more so, because most of them have again been hidden by the handsome encaustic tile floor which now lies above them.*

The descriptions of the stones have been arranged in chronological order for easier reference to dates, and those of two are added which were mentioned by Bassano and others, as seen by them, and copied by Glover and Simpson.

I.

Mary Burton died 15

In the Ninety-ninth Year of her age.

The Burtons were an ancient Derbyshire family. Samuel, who was Sheriff in 1719, and died in 1751, lies in St. Alkmund's, where there was a monument bearing the following arms: *az.* a crescent, *arg.* within an orle of mullets, *or.*

II.

Here lies the Body of Eaton
baptized November the 6.th. 1644. Age 72 Years.

Also Rebecka Eaton Baptized June 8th. 1661
Aged 67 years.

Likewise Elizabeth Eaton Aged 77 years.

"The late Thomas Eaton's Executors" are given by Glover in the list of inhabitants of St. Peter's parish in 1831. In 1806 a William Eaton, of the County Jail, paid 5s. rent to the Derby Corporation Estate. Others of this name were living in St. Alkmund's and St. Werburgh's, and the names of Richard and Thomas Eaton are on the list of subscribers to the Derbyshire Infirmary for 1830. Thomas Eaton was Mayor in 1771.

* This re-burial of memorial slabs seems a most unfortunate proceeding.
—ED.

III.

[H]ic Jacet
 Elizabethæ[a]
 uxor Percivale
 Willughby
 filia
 Francisci
 Coke de Trusley
 milit̄ ipsa
 ob̄it 15 Feb
 [Ætatis] suie[æ] 67.*

This is cut in sandstone, and lies in the south-east corner of the chancel, close to the wall. Bassano saw this and the following stone, and made, not very correct, copies. Simpson and Glover give them, erroneously stating that the stones were destroyed.

IV.

Hic
 Iacet corpus Per
 civali Willughby
 M.D. fillij Percivalli
 Willughby De Wool
 larton in comitatu
 Nottingham̄ Militis
 Obijt 2º. Die Octõb
 Anno Salutis 1685
 Ætatis suæ 89.

At the end of this, on a shield, are the arms of Willoughby of Parham, from which family all the Willoughbys descend. No colours are given on the stone, but correctly they would be as follows:—"Or, fretty azure, with a mullet for difference in the

* Elizabeth, seventh child and third daughter of Sir Francis Coke of Trusley, was born Nov. 11th, 1599, and the Trusley Register gives the same date as that of her baptism. She died Feb. 15th, 1666. See *History of Coke of Trusley*, by Major J. T. Coke, privately printed 1880,—Ed.

middle chief." Bassano says within a bordure, but we cannot find, although the Willoughbys used many variations, that a bordure was one of them.

This stone is of thick marble, and has now been placed in the floor, at the entrance to the chancel.

Dr. Willoughby was the third son of Sir Percival, of Woollaton, who sat for Nottingham in the first Parliament of James I.

Katharine Willoughby, of Parham, Duchess of Suffolk, with her second husband, Richard Bertie, had to fly the country from Queen Mary's persecution, and wandering, almost as a mendicant, in the low countries, she gave birth to a son in the porch of the church of St. Willebrod, Wessel. That son became the famous Lord Willoughby, hero of Zutphen, and whose feats of arms were the subject of a once-popular ballad. There remains a part of the moated hall at Parham, now used as a farmhouse.

V.

Here lieth the Body of Richard Carter Gent. who departed December 1693 aged 72. Years.

A Thomas Carter served as Mayor of Derby for part of the year of 1698, the then Mayor having died, and he was again Mayor in 1701.

VI.

Sub Hoc Marmore Lapide
 Conduntur Reliquiæ Georgij
 Jacson M: D: Cujus Pietatem,
 Charitatem, Aliasq': Virtutes
 Insignes satis Morunt et Experti
 Sunt Præsentes: Credant Fu-
 turi Et Imitentur
 Ad Superos Evolvit Anima
 28^{vo} Die Maij
 Anno Dom. 1699.
 Ætatis Suæ 52.

Memoria Justi In Benedictione.

The above is in capitals. What follows is in lower case;—

Sub Hoc etiam lapida Anna
 predicti Georgii Vidua
 spectatissima post Vitam
 omnimode Virtutis Studio
 feliciter exactem mortales
 Exuvias tandem deposuit
 Ad Charissimi Mar[i]ti in Cœli^s
 Consortum non ultra
 dirimendum, preparavit
 Anima 8^{vo} Die Aprilis, Anno Do^m.
 1726 Ætatis 77.

This stone of Dr. Jackson is of blue marble, and finely cut. Bassano appears to have seen it, but he only gives part of the inscription. It has also undergone a resurrection, and is now placed in the church on the opposite side to that of Dr. Willoughby. Dr. Jackson was a benefactor to St. Peter's Parish. It formerly lay in front of the Communion Table, north side. The churchwardens intend to place a brass plate, stating where these two stones were found

VII.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. George Busbage
 who departed this life the 29th of May
 1721 in the 50th year of his age.

VIII.

Here Lyeth the body of Edward Marshall Gent, who
 departed this life the 25th day of August 1729. In
 the 81st year of his age.

Also Mary relict of the above Edward Marshall died
 19 September 1713. Aged 77.

Likewise Hannah Alney, His Sister, Died in August
 1710.

IX.

Elizabeth, wife of Henry Eyre, of *Rowell* [this is, no
 doubt, a mason's error for Rowtor] in this County, Esq.,

daughter of Sir Willoughby Hickman of Gainsborough in Lincolnshire, Baronet.

She died

29th* February 1741

Aged 47.

This is of black marble. It lies just within the chancel steps. Glover says it "was near the chancel." The above-named lady gave the Communion Cup to St. Peter's in 1666. The plate was re-cast in the time of the Rev. W. Hope, as is stated in the inscription engraved upon the present service. Henry Eyre was High Sheriff in 1723. By his first wife he had one daughter, who married Clotworthy Skeffington, Earl of Massareene; and "from them are descended the Eyres of Rampton Manor" (*Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 356). Other members of the family were also Sheriffs: Robert, 1481; Thomas, 1621; Robert, of Highlow, 1658; William, 1691.†

X.

Here lieth the Body of George Beardsley of Nottingham, Gent., who departed this life Ye 26th day of February Anno 1707

in the 39th year of his age.

Here lieth also Richard Beardsley the

Son of George Beardsley, who departed this life

The former was a Trustee of the Liversage Charity, chosen with six others, March 27th, 1706. His daughter, Sarah, was the first wife of Thomas Gisburne, who lies in St. Alkmund's Church. The Beardsleys had a house in Cockpit, formerly Castle Hill, at the corner of the street now called East Street, formerly Bag Lane. In 1660 John Beardsley gave the third bell to Horsley. In 1687 Alexander Beardsley was buried in Egginton Church. In 1680 John Beardsley was appointed Rector of Egginton. In 1709 he buried his wife, Mary, there.

* Glover gives the 26th, which is an error.

† Glover V., I. Appendix, p. 19.

XI.

Here lieth buried the Body of Samuel
Froggart, who died the 10th of October, 1776.

Aged 64.

Also, Sarah his Wife Died August 2nd 1789 aged 73.

XII.

In the chancel, on a flagstone (Glover). This stone may still be in the chancel. There were several stones which could not be got at in consequence of the cost of removing the cumbrous choir stalls under which they undoubtedly were, portions of them being visible.

Anne Lowe, daughter of the late Rev. John Lowe, and granddaughter of the late John Lowe, Esq., of Denby Park Hall, died 5th February, 1825, aged 48.

The Lowes of Denby have been represented by the Drury-Lowes of Locko Park, since 1790.

XIII.

Beneath this stone lie the remains of Beatrice, the Infant Daughter of Ernest Augustus and Beatrice Percival. Born July 2nd, 1831. Died April 13th, 1832.

XIV.

To the Memory Of George Hubball of this Parish, Esquire, who departed this life on the 15th of February, 1834, aged 48 years.

This stone lies under the Communion Table.

XV.

In the west end, middle aisle, on a marble gravestone:—
Reliquæ Thomæ Cantrelli, A.M. Scholaichæ Derbiensis.

Reader, here lyes the dust—deny 't who can—
Of a learn'd, faithful, and well-natured man.*

No date of his decease is given, but he must have died about 1706. The Rev. Anthony Blackwell, M.A., who

* Simpson, p. 409.

succeeded him, was at Derby School in that year, and he married Cantrell's widow, by whom he had four sons. Blackwell died at Market Bosworth on the 5th April, 1730. This stone was copied by Bassano, and it is probably still underneath the present pavement.

XVI.

Here lyeth the Body of Mary Allsop.

This was on a broken piece of sandstone of very ancient date, near the east wall of the chancel, north.

The writer is indebted to Mr. John Norcross for copies of these inscriptions, which he made by permission of the Vicar and Churchwardens, except those of Elizabeth Willoughby and Dr. Willoughby, and Elizabeth Eyre and Dr. Jackson.

This completes the list. It has of late years become a common practice to grass over our churchyards. It is not the intention of the writer of this article to enter upon the question of the desirability or otherwise of the practice. One thing, however, may be said. When these places are so transformed, it seems only right and fair that a record should be kept of all monuments and gravestones thus covered or removed.

In vol. xxi., p. 90, there appeared a notice of the taking down and removal to Loughborough for repairs, etc., of the old bells of St. Peter's Church, Derby. They have now been returned. The following is a list of the peal as it now is, together with the weights of the bells. Several are new, and two have been re-cast. The inscriptions are as follows:—

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
No. 1.	4	1	25.	"Venite, Exultemus Domino." The gift of Sir Henry Bemrose, M.P., 1900.
„ 2.	4	2	13.	"Te Deum Laudamus." The gift of E. T. Ann and R. B. Chambers, Churchwardens, 1900.

	cwt. qrs. lbs.			
No. 3.	5	1	16.	"Deo Jubilate." The gift of Sir Thomas Roe (Churchwarden 1862-1890), 1900.
„ 4.	6	1	10.	"Jesus be our Speed." John Daye, T. H. 1636. Re-cast at the cost of H. M. Holmes, 1900.
„ 5.	7	0	23.	"God save the King." 1636. Re-cast at the cost of Sir A. Seale Haslam, 1900.
„ 6.	6	0	16.	Jos. Taberer and Hen. Every, Churchwardens A.  R. 1738.
„ 7.	7	3	4.	"Gloria Deo in Excelsis." William Duffield and Thomas Skinner. C. W., T. H. 1636.
„ 8.	11	1	14.	"I to the Church the living call, and to the grave do summon all." 1769.

Deeds, &c., Enrolled, County of Derby.

By W. A. CARRINGTON.

ENROLMENTS of Deeds of bargains and sales of lands and tenements in one of the Courts at Westminster, or before the *Custos Rotulorum*, two justices, and the Clerk of the Peace for the County in which the lands lay, were first required by Statute of 27 Hen. VIII.

Enrolments of Deeds, &c., were ordained by divers statutes of later date, as instance:—Deeds in Corporation, &c., 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. Writings in the Counties of Lancashire and Cheshire, 5 Eliz. Grants from the Crown of felons' goods, &c., 4 & 5 William and Mary. Deeds and Wills of Papists, 3 Geo. I.

No enrolments of deeds are extant at Derby prior to 26 Eliz.

References to Indentures enrolled on the Close Rolls for the County of Derby, from 1 Edw. VI. to part of 14 Eliz. :—

No. of Roll.	Date.	Parties, whom between.	Names of Places in the County mentioned.
453	1 Edw. VI.	Tenerye & Beaumonte.	Long Giton.
456	2 Edw. VI.	Apleby & fforster ...	Appleby manor, Leicester, & Derby (2 deeds).
461	3 Edw. VI.	Agard & Cavendish	Chatsworth manor.
467	4 Edw. VI.	Beaumont & Rolleston.	Ashover.

No. of Roll.	Date.	Parties, whom between.	Names of Places in the County mentioned.
467	4 Edw. VI.	The King & Bishop of Chester.	Weston manor.
"	"	Bereford & Alen ...	Birch manor.
470	5 Edw. VI.	Holls & Pype ...	Barlbrough manor.
471	"	Hollys & ffitzherbert	Moiety of Hathersege manor.
472	"	Lord Clinton & Hardwyk.	Tithes in Dronfield & Barley.
473	"	Holborne & Pyreson	Derby.
474	"	ffynes & Hardwyk...	Chesterfield.
"	"	For Will ^m . Wynlove	Rectory of Barrow-on-Trent.
"	"	For John Tylney, Esq.	Derby town.
478	6 Edw. VI.	Darcy and Pope ...	Syndefen.
480	"	Heather & Pykering	Derby town.
482	"	Swift & West ...	Elmeton.
"	"	Rollesley & Harman	Bawkewell.
484	"	Holborne & Pierson	Derby town.
488	7 Edw. VI.	Briggs R ^t . & Dethyk	Chilcot manor.
"	"	Howe & Eyre ...	Little Asshopp.
489	"	Brown & Eyre ...	Chapel le Frith.
"	"	For W ^m . Allestrye...	Derby town, The Stonehouse, Derby.
490	"	For Henry Fanshawe	Tithes of Orniston, Hownesfield, Dronefield Woodhouse, Dore, Totley, Hundallane, Somerley, Appiol Poweye, Colley, Coleaston, Hallowmarche, Stubley & Dirchet.
491	7 Edw. VI.	For Thomas Holmes	Derby town.
"	"	For Thomas Alsop	"
492	"	For Robert Browne	Blakewell Church.

No. of Roll.	Date.	Parties, whom between.	Names of Places in the County mentioned.
495	1	Mary Paget & Cowper ...	Brysyncote manor & Tithes of Newhall, Staunton, Stauntonwarde, Drakelowe, Willington, Tyckwell.
495	„	Leeke & Hewett ...	Staveley.
497	„	Howe & Savage ...	Little Ashopp.
498	„	Duke of Suffolk and Willington.	Overlockoo manor.
„	„	Hardwyk & Knyght	Wynston manor.
501	„	Newton & Sharpe...	“The Angel,” Derby.
505	1/2	Philip & Rollesley & Bludeworth.	Bawkwell Chantry land & Over Haddon.
507	„	Sacheverell & Barley	Barley manor.
512	„	Holmes & Porte ..	Dalbury.
516	2/3	„	Holborn & Pyerson Derby.
„	„	Williams & Freston	Uptoft.
532	„	Leece & Sutton ...	Cawlow.
542	4/5	„	Wennesley & Cavendish.
			Chatsworth, Assheford, Longstone, Lytton, Cromford, Meadowplek, Dovebridge, Holte Church, Broughton, Tutbury, & others, Derby & Stafford, Grynlowe, Chelmerlden, Hollyngton, Goldclyff, Repton, Yellowgreve.
„	„	Temple & Watts . .	Ashover.

No. of Roll.	Date.	Parties, whom between.	Names of Places in the County mentioned.
542	4/5 Mary	Cavendish & Veel...	Blackwell manor, Ashford, Topclyffe, Kingsternedale, Cowdale, Stayden, Chelmerton, Fairfield, Bradwell, Buxton, Shalcrosse, Hasyllbecke & Monyash tithes.
"	"	Ibid.	Ibid.
544	"	Parrott & Munday	"Head of Michelmeadow," Mackworth.
545	"	Mountjoy & Adderley.	Colton, Hanbery, Faulde, Draycotte, Scropton, Derby, & Stafford.
546	"	Holborn & Pyreson	Derby town.
"	"	Mountjoy & Browne	Yeverley ats Stede manor.
547	"	Blount & Merry ...	Sutton manor.
548	"	Pagett & Cockeram	Tithes in Staffords. Tithes in Newthall, Staunton, Drake- lowe, Wyllington, Tyckenall, Derbys.
555	1 Eliz.	Glassor & Sackville	Etwall manor & church.
556	"	Hardwick & Altham	Wynster & Aldwarke manors, Boncesall (2 deeds).
559	"	Chowne & Wood ...	Cherry Hall manor, Overtharwarston & Nethertharwarston.
"	"	Wennesley & Fleet- wood.	Wennesley manor.

No. of Roll.	Date.	Parties, whom between.	Names of Places in the County mentioned.
559	1 Eliz.	Cavendish & Wennesley.	Ryppindon manor, Hollington, Gryndloo, Yellogreve.
560	„	Wholborne & Pyreson	Derby.
561	„	Holborn & Pierson	„
564	„	Earl of Salop & Blunte.	Glassopdale manor & Church, Glassop Church.
„	„	Law & Boswell ...	Denby.
568	2 Eliz.	Lord Paget & Altham.	Bryssingcote manor & Braebye.
571	„	Howard & Fanshaw	Chesterfield.
572	„	Harrington & Gerrard	Stanton manor.
„	„	Reve & Knyght ...	South Wynkfeld.
576	„	Frevell & Altham	Bryssyngcote manor.
581	„	Gerrard & Pylkyngton.	Stanton manor.
583	3 Eliz.	Horseley & Adderley.	Rocettour, Denston.
586	„	Babington & Hunt	Bradshall, Chaddesdon, Normanton.
587	„	Duckbert & Bysoner	Stapenell, Ashbourne, Stretton, North Wingfield, Ticknall, Smythesby & Walton.
598	„	Lord Paget & Gresham.	Great & Little Over & Findern manors.
„	„	Lord Paget & Paget	Rents in Derbyshire. Knt.
„	„	Warner & Wendesley	Snytterton Chapel.
600	„	Lawe & Kytchen	Denbysall.
605	4 Eliz.	Lawe & Savyle ...	Denbie Park.
608	„	Russell & Mylward	Eyton in Dovedale manor.

No. of Roll.	Date.	Parties, whom between.	Names of Places in the County mentioned.
612	4 Eliz.	Alsopp & Benbrige	"Blackfriars," Derby town.
613	"	Chowne & Gregson	Overthurvaston, Netherthurvaston.
621	"	Benbrige & Alsopp	Derby town.
630	5 Eliz.	Pickerill & Bickerton	Lee.
"	"	"	Osmaston (2 deeds).
631	"	Whalley & Hewett	Whitwell & Barley-brough advowsons.
639	"	Rye & Whalley ...	Whitwell manor.
651	"	Horne & Russell...	Melton.
"	"	Curzon & Backhouse	Croxsall.
653	6 Eliz.	Munday & Munday	Marketon, Mackworth, Alestrye & Derby.
655	"	Robson & Browne	Albaston.
659	"	Pylkyngton & Holte	Stanton.
661	"	Earl of Salop & Earl of Pembroke.	Glossop manor & Church.
664	"	Needham & Wendesley.	Wendesley.
665	"	Caldwall & Boylston.	Bretley (Bretby?), Derby & Stafford.
666	"	Gryce & Brokesby	Ticknall, Wyrksworth, Repington, Mylton, Measame, & Tithes of Derby town.
"	"	Leeke & Leeke ...	Staveley.
671	"	Vaughan & St. Loo	Shothull Park.
681	7 Eliz.	Vaus & Morgan ...	Belaie manor.
682	"	Nedeham & Wendesley.	Wendesley manor.
"	"	Langford & Sheriff	Newton Solney manor.
686	"	Backhouse & Curson	Croxsall.
"	"	Sackville Rt. & Glasier.	Etwall manor.

No. of Roll.	Date.	Parties, whom between.	Names of Places in the County mentioned.
689	7 Eliz.	Backhouse & Curson	Croxsall.
"	"	Whalley & Hewett	Whytwell manor.
692	"	Earl of Hunts. & Curson.	Repington Church.
693	"	Whalley & Griffyn	Sawlleymanor & Church, Hopwell Church, Eaton & Lockington, Notts., Derby & Leicester.
"	"	Watwood & Boylston	Newton Solney, White-wall.
695	"	Babington & Leigh	Eggynton manor & Church, Marston.
"	"	Croke & Barley ...	Osmaston.
"	"	Buckerton & Croke	"
764	8 Eliz.	Castelyn & Feilde	Ekyngton.
705	"	Latus & Dygby ...	Spowndon, Borrowes- ashe, Chaddesdon, The Over Lockoo, Standley.
709	"	Gryce & Browne...	Yolegrave given for a priest-Chapel, Elton.
712	"	Brokesbye & Bicker- ton.	Ticknall, Wirksworth, Measam Church, Cheleston, Reping- ton, Milton.
715	"	Hothome & Stanhope	Cubley, Hylton, Hylso- mersall, Marson Montgomery, Potter Somersall, Wandley (Waldley?), Wood- houses, Church Somersall, Snelles- ton, Sudburye, Mackley(Makeney?) Mousdon? Derby & Staff.

No. of Roll.	Date.	Parties, whom between.	Names of Places in the County mentioned.
721	8 Eliz.	Watwood & Bowtell	Brampton, Fenney Bentley, Derbytown, Whitwell, Derby, Ashborne in Peak.
723	„	Lord Clinton & Earl of Salop.	Yolgrave, Leigh.
„	„	Fulliamb & Fitzherbert.	Hauersuch (Hathersage)
726	„	Downinge & Slighe	Heythcote, Bigging, Herttington.
732	9 Eliz.	Mundy & Marshall	Marketon Park.
737	„	Lytton & Osborne	Tydswall, Champeyn forest.
739	„	Wendesley & St. Lowe.	Beley manor Tithes & Bakewell.
745	„	Carter & Bodye ...	Ashborn.
751	„	Rodes & Burrowes	Lands in Derby & Yorks.
765	10 Eliz.	Wykes & Lattysam	Chesterfield, Newbold manor.
769	„	Granby & Jekes ...	Stansyshe, Hartyngeton, Hethcote.
783	„	Downinge & Wendesley.	Thurbecke.
784	„	Rowlston & Haywarde.	Lee manor, Ashover.
792	11 Eliz.	Holborne & Brandon.	Derby.
797	„	Agard & Colledge	Boylston.
„	„	Castelyn & Parker	Hymesworth (Hems- worth), Norton.
„	„	Ibid	Ibid.
809	„	For John Richardson.	Thurlaston, Ambaston, Elbaston (Elvaston).
822	12 Eliz.	Harvey & Greysley	Lullington & Castle Grisley manors.

No. of Roll.	Date.	Parties, whom between.	Names of Places in the County mentioned.
822	12 Eliz.	Greysley & Harvey	Ibid. Morton manor, Colwiche.
823	„	Langford & Moseley	Newton Solney manor.
824	„	Gifford & Manners	Ewton (?) tithes, &c.
841	13 Eliz.	Browne & Piersone	Stretton manor.
846	„	West & Avery ...	Greenhill, Bradwaye, Burchett, Woodceyttes, Little Lees, Lyttle Norton.
850	„	Peers & Whalley...	Whitwell manor.
851	„	Fynes & Wortley...	Beighton manor, Waterthorpe, Hawnthorpe, Birley, Toodehoole.
863	„	Selyock & Fanshaw	Dronefeld.
864	„	Bradborne & Ferrers (2 deeds — one cancelled).	Lea, Bradburne, Boylston, Partwyche (Parwich), Knyveton, Bentley, Hognaston, Hylton, Taddington, Priestcliffe, Hollington, Weston, Attlowe, Assheborn, Offecote, Ireton, Underwood, Overborrowes, Netherborrowes, Bowbrige, Somershall Herbert, Broughton, Sturson, Holland, Bradley.
867	„	Selyock & Drables	Dronefeld.
869	14 Eliz.	Marsh & Tunstyd	Tiddeswall.

No. of Roll.	Date.	Parties, whom between.	Names of Places in the County mentioned.
873	14 Eliz.	Leyche & Agard...	Chatsworth & Cromford manors, Byrchylls, Bakewell, Calton ats Dalton, Edynsor, Pyllysley, Bely ats Beley, Chestrefeld, Bontesall, Matlock, Wyldersley, Abney, Lytton, Doore ats Dorre, Tyddeswall, Wheston, Repyngden, Totenley, Wardlowe & Property in Stafford & Salop.

VARIOUS REFERENCES TO DOCUMENTS RELATING TO
DERBYSHIRE.

NOTE.—Some are full transcripts of the underwritten references.

Patent Roll, James 1st, No. 1719. For Richard Roberts, Rectory of Norton.

Patent Roll, 1543, m. 25, Robert Booth & Butler, Hartington .Manor and Grange of Pillesbury, Moiety of Croxton, &c.
16 Car. 1, Inquis. p.m. after the death of Francis Coke, Manor of Pinkeston.

Do. Do. after the death of Ralph Langford, Manor and Advowson of Langford.

Wills.

1670/1. John Badgley of Matlock.

1639. Sir John Rodes of Barborough.

1683. Sir Aston Cokaine of Derby.

1666. Henry Powtrell of West Hallam, admoñ.

1608. John Longe of Chesterfield.
1584. Richard Brey of Bredsall.
1676. William Baddeley of Norton.
,, Abraham Baddeley of Hethersage, adm̃on.
1674. George Pole of Derby.
1666. William Bullock.
1636. Sir Richard Harpur, Knt., of Littleover.
1686. German Pole of Barlborowe.
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Deeds of Hayne of Oslaston & Ashborne, 1659, 1673, 1682.
, John Agarde of Oslaston, 1628.

The State of Repton Manor from the Reign of Henry I. to that of Henry V.

BY THE REV. F. C. HIPKINS, F.S.A.



HIS very interesting chronicle (which our Society owes to the kindness of Sir Henry Bemrose, who allowed me to make a copy of it from one in his possession), contains an account, as the title sets forth, of "the state of the Manor of Repingdon," from the 21st year of the reign of Henry I., *i.e.*, the year 1121, to the first year of Henry V. (1413-14), when, or, at least, within the first half of that century, the original may be assumed to have been compiled. Although records of this class were usually called Chronicles or Histories of the Abbeys to which they referred, they were, in reality, *quasi*-legal documents, and equivalent to the modern Abstracts of Title. In the instance before us, the object, clearly, was to prove the Title of the Prior of Repton to a "fourth part, and a fourth part of a fourth part, of the Manor of Repton."

In the record are enumerated the many benefactors to the Church of St. Gyles, at Calke, to the Church of St. Wystan, and to the Priory at Repton. Also the transference of the Canons of Calke to Repton, by Maud Countess of Chester, and her son Hugh Kenelocke.

"Richard, surnamed Lupus, second earl of Chester," was "drowned in the sea," in November, 1120, when Prince William, son of Henry I., and many other nobles went down in the ill-fated "White Ship," whilst attempting the passage from Normandy. Few of our early records can vie

with this little-known—perhaps hitherto unpublished—muni-
ment in its wealth of historical genealogy.

The Manor was divided in the reign of Henry III. into
five main sub-divisions, which, with the various owners' names,
and names of the portions granted to them, are "plainelie sett
forthe." These names are still in use; Southwood, Lostescoc
(Loscoe), Mealtune (Milton), Tycknall, &c., are marked on our
Parish map.

The State of the Manor of Revingdon.

In primis note well that vicesimo primo henrici primi
Anno dni millesimo Centesimo vicesimo bothe the mannor and
also the hundred of **Revingdon** were entier in the p̄ssession
of **Richard Surnammed Lupus** second erle of Chester
who marryed **Mavd** the daught^r of **Stephane** erle of **Wloys**
Chaters and **Campane** syster of **Kynge Stephane** and
founded the Chyrche of **S^t. Gyles** of Calke of certaine
cannons geving unto them and the said chyrche hys woode
wherein they dwelled betwene **Segesbrooke** ande **Alrebrooke**
Little gilborrowe and the **Tyllage** betwene **Alrebrooke**
and **Sudwood** the **Little milne** of **Revingdon** ande fower
oxgange of lande in **Tycknall** he lyved erle of Chester ninetene
yeres ande dyed being drowned in the sea wyth his brother
Ottymwell ande divers of the kinges children vicesimo quinto
Novembris anno predicto, After whose departure wythout issue
then succeeded him in the earldome **Kanulphe** the first of
that name surnamed both **Bohune** ande **Mestheyns*** the
said **Rechard** his cosen germane that ys to saie sonne of
margaret syster of **Hughe Lupus** first erle of Chest^r and of
John Bohune whiche **Kanulphe** lyved erle about tenne
yeres and dyed Anno Dni 1130 in whose possession also the
said mannor ande hundred of **Revingdon** remaynedde entier
he hadde yssewe **Kanulphe** the seconde.

* Meschin.

Ranulphe the seconde surnamed bothe **Bohun** and **Gernops*** gave to the said chirch ande channons of **Calke** one Bote in the fysshing of Chester wythe libtie to fyssse where and howsoev^r in the same they wolde wythe one Stalnet and a dwelling for the fysher his lande of Lostescoc and the corners of the same as then they weare bounded. moreover **Curiam tam plenariam Quam ipse habebat in Rapendune Cum toll et tem et infangthef† et cum oibz consuetudinibus et Libertatibz** whyche he the saide erle or anie of hys annseters might best and most amply give in woodes plaines meadowes waters heighwayes pathwaies market ande mylnes ande in all places ande in all thynges wythe store of woode in **Southewood** then called **Sudwood** sufficient for all Buylldinges hedgewoods and fyrewoode ande to Cole besydes sufficient for one forge or harthe. also he gave theym, **Reginald** the sonne of **Alfwyne** of **Rapendune** wyth hys seate or dwelling and twoe oxgange of lande to the same belonginge and the same **Reginald** and hys heys free and quyte from all secular services and customes belonging to hys hundrede of Repingdone and . . . of pleas at **Halmote** ande all playntes and citations and from **tol** and **pannage**‡ Ande furthermore he gave unto theym **Servicium Nicolai armigeri comitis Ranulphi de quator bovatis terrae in Meakton** This Ranulphe or Randle the seconde helde bothe the mannor and hundrede of Repingdon entier lyved erle of Chester twentie and nyne yeares Dyed Anno Dni 1153; or therabout leaving yssue **Hughe Bohune** seconde of that name Surnamed **Kenelocke**.

Hughe Kenelocke fyft erle of Chester holding both the mannor and hundrede of **Repingdon** entyer at the instance of his mother **Maud** countesse of Chester gave unto the said Channons of **Chalke** the Chyrche of Repingdone wyth all th' appurtances and libties in ppetuall Almes so that the Channons

* De Gernons.

† A civil and criminal Court with jurisdiction of life and death over thieves and malefactors.

‡ Dues from the swineherds in the forests.

Reguler of the Calke (all the wholle convente of them) convenient oportunitie the^rto serving sholde transferre themselves to the chirche of **Repingrdn et ibidem deo et beatae Marice et sco whistano in perpetuum degentes regulariter serviant** whyche was the first foundation and erection of the **Priorpe of Repingdon** ande Calke ever after was subjected to Repingdon and made a member of the same Pryorie. The sayd **Hughe Kenelocke** lyved erle of Chester twentie and eyght yeares and leaving yssue **Ranulphe** surnamed both **Bohune** and **Blundevyle** departed this lyf Anno Dni 1181.

Ranulphe the 3 of that name surnamed both **Bohune** and **Blundevyll** syxt erle of Chester lyved erle fyftie and one yeares holding entyer in his possession bothe the mannor ande hundred of Repingdon gave unto **Wylm ferrers erle of derbie** in Kinge **Johns** tyme the moytie or one half of the said hundred of Repingdon in marryage wythe **Agnes** his syster, and afterwards Anno xvij^o. RR henrici 3 Anno Dni millesimo Ducentesimo tricesimo scdo, gave unto the same **pryorpe of Repingdon** by the names of the Chühes of the holy trinitie of Repingdon and S^t. Gyles of Calke and to the Cannons Reguler of Saynt Augustine in the same the **Chirche of S^t. Whistane** in Repingdon wythe all the Chappells ande all th' appurtiñces ande libties ande the seate of the **milne** ande ponde and Damme under ther Courte in Repingdon unto the water descending from the house of **Willyam Gatebred** unto trent wythe attachem^t of the same dame to the lande whiche **Reginald** fysher sometime held wythe the wholle wat^r there descendinge ande all the lande called flaxelandes lying betwene the waye ande the wat^r course from the River descending from Shepeshmore to the lande of **Willyam Belnac** ande all the arable lande of the Quarrell of Repingdon* neare Trent wythe codn in the waste of Repingdon according to the quantitie of all their landes in Repingdon ande the lande in whyche the

* Now known as Repton Rocks—a disused stone quarry.

said Channons their Barne ys sett in Tycknall. **Ande** because the former grauntes made to the said Cannons of the Calke by his predecessors semed not strong enoughe in some things to Amende the same he Gave unto the said Cannons of Repingdon and Calke all the lande ande woode lyinge betwene **Schegwarbrooke** ande **Alrebrooke** (except the **great gil: borrome**) wyth th' appurtunces libties and easementes to the same belonginge the sytuacion ande attachm^t of their pondes ande dammes of Calke ande the lande betwene their twoe nether mylnes, and betwene Bolhaghe and the water Course and iiij^r Oxganges of lande in Tycknall wyth th' appurtunans wh Wylyam the sonne of **Swane** sometye helde ande other ij oxganges of lande in the same towne w^{ch} Alyna wydowe sometye helde, the lande also of **Loftescoe** and th' arrable called **Hunger Hill** ande th' attachem^t of their of Lostecoe and the lande and S'vice of Nic sometye Squier of erle Ranulphe the seconde in Mealtune wyth th' appurtunance and **iv** of the Milne of Repingdon yearly at Michelms S^t. Andrewestyde ladie daie in Lent ande Mydsomer enie feast daie ij^s iij^d. **Moreover** Curiam suam plenariam preterquam de furcis et propriis hoibz suis. **Also** everie weake thre lodes of his woode off Sudwudde nowe Southwoodde. After all w^{ch} gyftes and grauntes w^{ch} aforementioned the said **Randle** the thirde xxvj^o Die Octobris anno RR henrici tertii Supdto 1232^o. Dyed wythout yssue leavinge the said mannor and moytie or one half of the said hundred of Repingdon to the Countesse Clemence his wyfe amongst other thinges in dower the Remainder thereof and all other his landes in fee unto fflower System in copenie **Maud** married to David (brother of Will^m Baylloill kinge of Scottes) erle of Auguyshe (Angus) and of Huntingedonne, and Lorde of Gallowaye in Scottelandde.

Mabell married to Wylyam Dalbeney erle of **Arrundell**. **Agnes** married to W^m ferrers of **Derbie** and **Hawpse** married to Robert **Quincepe** erle of **Lincolne**. Amongst whome the said mannor of Repingdon wythe the moytie of the said hundred of Repingdon after the deathe of the said Countesse Clemence by

vertue of a Mandamus to Henrie de Batona and Geffrey de Langley Directed the tenth daie of August Anno RR Henrici tertij xxxvij^o weare devyded pts ande didde remaine in use as herafter more at large ensewythe.

In whiche perticion John Bailloll sonne of Davidde brother of William Kinge of Scottes erle of Augwyche Huntingdon lord of Gallowaie ande afterwarde the seventh and last erle of Chest^r of that line of **Lopus** and **Bohune** in Right of his mother **Maud** eldest syst^r ande one of the coheys of the said erle Ranulphe the third w^{ch} John Baylloll surnamed also **John Scotte** hadde his iiij^t pte of all the demeane meadowes and Pastures of the said mannor of Repingdon lying towards the east **Th'erle of Arundell** in right of **Mabell** his countesse mother of the saide Coheys hadd hys iiij^t p^t towards the west **Th'erle of Derby** in Right of **Agnes** hys countesse another of the saide iiij^t Coheys has hys iiij^t p^t assigned next to the p^t of John Baylloll and **Th'erle of Lincolne** in Right of **Hamise** hys countesse another of the said iiij^t coheys hadde hys iiij^t p^t assigned and laydeforth next to the iiij^t p^t of th'erle of **Arundell**.

Item the Parc of Repingdon by lott chanced unto Th'erle of Derby so did Newhaye ande Scrubbe.

And all the **Owtwood cum Alneto et Bercaria** sorted by lott fell to the rest of the thre coheys to be devided amongst them. So that **nevertheles** the freholdes and tenantes of the erle ferrers ande Derby and the Pryor and channons of Repingdon and Calke and their tennantes might have their commen in the foresaide woodes as they wear meant when the foresaid mannor of Repingdon was and Remayned entier.

Item the Wapentacke or **hundred** (the moytie for the other halph was geven awaie to erle ferrers and derbie before) The **milne** the **fysshinge** and the coen **Bacchehouse** remained stille in coen to all the said iiij^t Coheys to be kept by their one or more comen **Servauant** or **Svauntes** sworne, ande that enie of the said coheys sholde be of lyke & equalle in pting the proffetts thereof, and taking of the same.

Item concerninge the capitall **Messuage** of Repingdon wyth th'advowson of the **Priory** there at the daie & place aforesaid noe p̄tions cold be made because the Countesse of Lincolne, John Bailloll and the heysr of Arrundell complained that the said capitall messuage wythe th'advowson of the Pryorye of Repingdon was lesse valewed and extended then they ought wheruppon was demanded of the said iiij^r coheysr by the said Henry de Batona and Geffrey de Langley comissions to howmuche they wolde have the said capitall messuage and advowson extended unto. Th'erle ferrers & Derbye sayd he wold take the iiij at the valewe of tenne marke ande more. John Baylloll and the heysr of Arrundell said they wold not take them at above twelve marke a yeare at the most, and so said the countesse of Lincolne that by noe meanes they wolde . . . to that extent. To w^{ch} Erle ferrers and Derbye replyed he wolde take them at tenne poundes by yeare, w^{ch} when aine of the other wolde come unto nor yet accorde to erle ferrers to have yt at that vallew. Daie was given to the p̄ties before the K Councell in xv^o Mictus at Westm^r where when before the Ks Councell yt appeared howe John Baylloll the heyre of Arrundell ande the countesse of Lincolne had refused and that th'erle ferrers and Derbye was readie always to take the said capitall messuage and advowson of the said Pryorye at tenne poundes p Anum, some of the said Coheysr beinge then under age ande in the Ks possession as his wardes, whose pt therfore were to be the rather bett^r seying th'erle of Derbye had offred so muche more for the said capitall messuage and advowson then the rest. By advise of the court yt was adjudged the same sholde remaine to Erle ferrers and Derbye for xⁱⁱ. **So that** the said erle of Derby sholde therefore retne to the rest of the Coheysr that ys to saie John Baillyoll the heysr of Arrundell and countesse of Lincolne fytye shillinges in some convenient place out of his pt of lande in Lindezey **and** forsomuche as the countesse of Lincolne was willing and readie to abyde that ordre he had assigned unto her the

capitall mess^e of Waddington in the countie of Lincolne and th'erle of Derby retñed her 2^s of his pt in that towne, ande so a wryt of seasime made to the said erle of Derby of the said capytall messuage and advowson of the said Pryorye of Repingdon. Teste Henrico de Batona ap^d Westmonasterium 21^o die Octobris a^o Regni Dni Regis Henrici tertij tricesimo septimo.

Note well that after thys John Bailloll whose mother beinge eldest syster of all the copceners disdaygning therfore that anie but he sholde have the saide capitall messuage and advowson of the said Pryorye of Repingdon af^r he came of age beinge in the Ks s'vice in Gascoigne procured an enjunction against the said erle of Derby for the said capitall messuage and advowson. Teste dño Rege H. 3. apud vascon 28^o die Novembris a^o Regni sui 38^o.

And a Seisure was theruppon made by the Scheator* of the Countie of Derbye by vertue of a wrytte to him directed. Testibus Regina Aet Richardo com. cornub fratre dñi Regis apud Wyndsover. 13^o februarij a^o Regni H. 3. 38^o ideo quere, howe the said fell owt aft^r.

Note also that as you have harde the first devysion of the said mannor of Repingdon was into iiij partes. **So** weare there five maine subdivysions at **first**. **John Scott** dying wythout yssue hys iiij parte of the manor of Repingdon came to be devided amongst thre of hys systers Margaret married to Alane erle of gallawaye whoe had issue. Denergulde married to John Baillioll of Bernerd Castle in Englande and had issue John Baillioll aft^r Kinge of Scottes. Isabell seconde sist^r married to Robert Bruce lorde of Annandale in Scotlande and of Clevelande in Englande whoe had yssue Robert Bruce lorde of annandale whoe had yssue Robert Brus erle of Carrycke by his wyf. Ada the fourthe Syst^r (for Mawde the thirde sist^r dyed wythout issue) was maryed unto lorde Henrie Hastings.

* The Escheator, an officer appointed by the Lord Treasurer to enquire into the titles of lands under escheat.

Secondlye the erle of **Arundell** his p^{te} was devyded amongst iiij^r daughters w^{ch} he hadde by Mabell hys wyf wherof the eldest named Mabell was maryed to Robert tateshall whoe hadde yssue Robert tateshall whoe hadde yssue Robert tateshall that gave his p^t to Richard sometime Pryor of Repingdon. Nicolaa the seconde daughter married to Roger Someroye whyche brought him iiij^r daughters whose partes came to the handes of Kinge Henrie the thirde whoe thereafterwarde dydde insesse one Thomas of Wesenham and hys heysr. Cecilia the thyrd syster married to Roger de Montealto hadde yssue Robert de Montealto whoe hadde yssue Roger de Montealto w^{ch} insessed William Hewardine in his parte. Isabell the iiij^r syster maryed to John the sonne of Alane whoe hadde yssue John the sonne of Alane whoe hadde yssue Richard fytzalne.

Thirdlye the erle ferrers and Derby hys iiij^t pt of the mannor and moytie of the hundred w^{ch} he hadde in Right of Agnes hys countesse was by Robert erle ferrers and Derby their sonne forfayted unto lorde Edmund erle of Lancaster w^{ch} erle edmund gave the same his parte of the saide mannor unto Nicholas of S^t Maure.

Sourthelye the erle of Lincolnes iiij^t part of the said mannor of Repingdon w^{ch} he hadde in right of Hawyse hys countesse was by their daughter Margaret Quinceye countesse of Lincolne given to Robert de Hansacre.

Nowe is to be noted that John Bailloill gave his part beinge a third parte of a iiij^t part of the Mannor of Repingdon unto the first of the iij in the Subdyvision unto penbroke hall in Cambridge* or rather came from him to Marie Saint Paule countesse of penbroke whoe at the foundation of the said colledge amongst other landes gave this p^l also w^{ch} the M^r ande fellowes of that house aft^r exchanged wythe William Maynesin Pryor of Repingdon and the convent of the same for an Annuitie of xvj marke yearly rent charged uppon their mannor of Gransden in the countie of huntingdon as by there dede appeareth dated 28^o Junij a^o RRegis H. 4. 12^o.

* Pembroke College, Cambridge, founded in 1343 by Mary, Countess of Pembroke.

Note also that Robert Brus lorde of annandale in Scotlande gave unto the Pryor of Repingdon and the convent of the same **totam terram et tenementum quam et quod habuit in villis de Repingdon et Milton et ticknall cum pertinentijs tam in dincis quam villanis et eorum sequelis et homag et s^rvic libere tenent prout in charta eiusdem Apparet** &c w^{ch} was the seconde thirde p^l of a iiij^t p^t in the Subdivision.

Note further that lorde Henry Hastings third p^l of the iiij^t part in the first subdivision (as by quartering of his cote sholde seme) came to the lorde Graye of Ruthen ande Reginald lord Graie 5^o H. 4. past yt unto John findern esq^r whoe primo H 5th past yt to pet^r Melburne Rob^t Tyllot ande John Draycot whoe aft^r that Decimo Die Julii a^o Regni Regis H. 5th primo Assured the same to the Pryor and convent of Repingdon ande their successors w^{ch} came from finderne in exchange for th^ravowson or patronage of leek ande cxx^{ll} in money besydes payde unto fyndern by the said Abbot or pryor and convent of Repingdon as By an indent^r betwixt them thereof made maie Appeare dated p^mo die Octobris anno RR h iiijth xiiij^o.

And Robert tateshall gave unto the said Pryor and Convent of Repingdon **totam terram suam et tenementum quam et quod habuit jure hereditario in manerijs de Repingdon et ticknall cum omnibus pertinentijs suis tam in dominicis quam villanis** &c as in hys dede thereof more at large ys contained w^{ch} also was the first iiij^t part of the seconde iiij^t part viz the erle of arrundels in the subdivision.

Soe Appeareth the Plainetie the Pryor of Repingdon hadde gotten to him and his Successors one wholle iiij^t part, ande a iiij^t part of a iiij^t pt of the manor of Repingdon.

A Derbyshire Brawl in the 15th Century.

By HENRY KIRKE.

IN the year of grace 1428—three years before Jeanne d’Arc was cruelly done to death in the market place of Rouen—an unseemly and murderous deed was done in the High Peak of Derbyshire. Such deeds of blood could not have been uncommon in an age which was one of violence and bloodshed, when private wars were ordinary occurrences, when gangs of ruffians held the roads, and murders were open and organised, when even the scholars of Oxford and Cambridge “arrayed themselves in habiliments of war,” and exercised a reign of terror and blackmail over the neighbouring counties. There are, however, some traits about the narrative of this particular brawl which are unusual, and which give rise to certain speculations—not without wonder.

The story as set forth in a MS. in the British Museum, catalogued as Add. MSS. 28,111, is as follows:—

“8th Henry VI. (1429-30) Robert Eyre, of Padley, in Co. Derby, gentleman, was indicted before John Dunbaben, one of the King’s Coroners for the said county of Derby, for the murder of William Woodrove, of Hope, in the said county, gentleman, and on his trial before Peter Pole and Gerard Maynel, the King’s Justices assigned to deliver his gaol at Derby of the said Robert Eyre on Monday next after the feast of St. George the Martyr, 8 H 6, the following circumstances appeared:—

“On the Sabbath day next after the feast of the Holy Cross on the 7th year of the reign of the King, the said Robert and

William were riding friendlily together from the town of Chesterfield to the town of Holme, when a quarrel arose between them, and some opprobrious words passed, and the said Robert wishing to put an end to the quarrel said to the said William : ‘ Friend, you well know that we are kinsmen, and called honest men, and therefore it is disgraceful for us to fight, and for the whole country to hear us quarrel.’ On which the said William got off his horse, drew his sword, and struck the said Robert on the back part of his head, and would have killed him but for a large red handkerchief which was tyed several times round his head ; and the said Robert being in fear of death retreated to a hedge, and when he could get no further, in order to save his life, he drew his sword to defend himself, and struck the said William on the head, of which wound he languished without speaking till the second day, and then died

“ The jury found the said Robert Not Guilty of the death of the said William, but said upon their oaths that one Peter Swordman, of Brecknock, in Wales, labourer at Holme aforesaid, the day and year aforesaid the said William feloniously did kill.

“ Thereupon the said Robert was thereof quit, and the said Peter Swordman taken.

“ Names of the jury between the
King and the said Robert Eyre.

“ Henry Langford, of Chesterfield, Esq. ;

“ Roger Wolley, of Derby ;

“ John Stokkeley, of Derby ;

“ William Bate, of Sallowe ;

“ John Elton, of Ashbourne ;

“ William Orme, of Derby ;

“ John Tytchet, of Chesterfield ;

“ Thomas Calcroft, of Chesterfield ;

“ John Taillour, of Chesterfield ;

“ John Carre, of Chesterfield ;

“ John Forthe, of Calbrook ;

“ John Halok, of Calbrook ;

“ John Coteler, of Chesterfield ;

“ John Strelley, of Derby ;

“ Richard Cadman, of Hertyndon.

“ Sheriff : John Cokfield.

“ Coroners : John Dunbaben,

Thomas Bradshawe.”

There is no clue in the MS. to the lost history from whence this story was rescued. It has the aspect of truth, and its perusal excites reflections, in the legal mind especially.

In the first place, it is singular that such an occurrence should have been noticed at all. A crowner's quest must be held ; but why refer the case to the Criminal Sessions ? If all the fights, personal or otherwise, which led to fatal results had been sent on for trial, the King's Justices would have been the hardest-worked men in England. Quarrels of all kinds were common ; all men went abroad armed, ready to slay or be slain on the slightest provocation. The times were troublous : it was on the eve of the Wars of the Roses, when faction ran high, North arrayed against South, and the champions of the rival parties ready to close in the death grapple.

Again, the verdict of the Jury strikes one as peculiar. The evidence is clear and probable. A ride home, probably after a convivial entertainment and much wine bibbing, an altercation by the way ending in a personal encounter which terminated fatally for the aggressor. One would have thought that the Coroner's jury would have settled the matter at once on such evidence.

As far as the record shows, similar facts were adduced before the King's Justices, and the verdict given was in accordance with the evidence, were it not for the extraordinary rider added by the jury, who found a verdict of “ Not Guilty,” but added that, although they found Robert Eyre was guiltless of the murder, one Peter Swordman was the guilty man. Of this Peter Swordman there is not a word in the evidence.

Robert Eyre was a member of a distinguished Derbyshire family. He had fought at the battle of Agincourt under the banners of his father, Nicholas Eyre, of Hope. He had married Joan Padley, sole daughter and heiress of Robert de

Padley,* and through her he had become one of the largest landowners in the Hope Valley. He rebuilt the church at Hathersage, in which he and his wife lie buried. He died on the 20th of March, 1459, and his wife followed him to the grave in 1463. The Woodroves or Woodruffes were a family of some note at Hope, and no doubt allied to the Eyres, as stated in the narrative.

But who was Peter Swordman? He is described as a Welshman, native of Brecknock, and labourer at Holme, but there is nothing in the narrative to show that he was in Eyre's retinue, or took any part in the fatal affray. Swordman is not a Welsh name. Is it a generic title? Was he Peter, a swordman in Eyre's company? Perhaps he had no existence at all—was only a fictitious character, like the "John Doe" and "Richard Roe" of later legal lore.

A man had been killed in a brawl: someone must have killed him. The Jury find Robert Eyre not guilty, but, to satisfy the claims of justice, declare that Peter Swordman is guilty, and a bench warrant is issued for his arrest. He was only a labourer, a foreigner from Brecknock, one of the hated Welsh. "Thereupon the said Robert was thereof quit, and the said Peter Swordman was taken." So ends this veracious chronicle. It would be interesting to know what became of Peter Swordman. Perhaps, as Betsey Prig said of Mrs. Harris: "I don't believe there's no sich a person."

* Of this marriage the Author of *The Old Halls, Manors and Families of Derbyshire* says, Vol. I., p. 184:—"She [Joan Padley] had plighted her Troth with Robert Eyre, third son of Nicholas Eyre, lord of Highlow. Now Sir Nicholas was under the ban of the Church for some dark deed (tradition says it was murder), and Joan's father had forbidden the union of the young people." Does not Mr. Kirke's story, possibly, throw light on the dark deed of tradition?—ED,

The Chartulary of the Abbey of Dale.*

BY THE REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



THE fine chartulary of the abbey of Dale among the Cottonian manuscripts of the British Museum (Vesp. E. xxvi.), is a small quarto vellum volume of 196 leaves, in the handwritings of the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., with rubricated initials. The copies of the charters are arranged under the places to which they relate. The chartulary proper ends with f. 177^b. The latter part of the volume is of varied later dates, and seems to have been bound up with the chartulary (which is imperfect at the beginning and in one or two other places) when the Cottonian library was being formed. The names of witnesses to the different charters are not given until f. 46^b is reached.

To some, so many pages of apparently dry statements and repetitions of personal and place names will seem wearisome; but this abstract will be valued by those who take genuine interest in the old personal or local history of the counties of Derby and Nottingham.† Explanatory notes of various refer-

* The abstract of this chartulary was prepared twenty-five years ago, when it was intended to bring out a Derbyshire *Monasticon*. Subsequently, in 1881, in conjunction with Mr. St. John Hope, it was proposed to issue a full monograph on Dale Abbey; but this project got no further than the prospectus. I have now (Jan., 1902) carefully collated it with the original, for the second time, for publication in the *Journal*.

† [In presenting the Society with the result of this laborious translation and study, Dr. Cox need offer no apology. That a generous proportion of the pages of this journal should be devoted to popular subjects is only fair to the general reader, but there is a graver object to be remembered, viz., the compilation of original materials for the future histories of Derbyshire. —ED.]



ences could have been readily given, but they will scarcely be required by antiquaries. Certain matters are of general interest; such are the several references to subterranean Nottingham and the Saturday market of that town; the weekly market and the St. James's fair of Derby; the street names and the ovens (*furnus*) of both towns (there was no free baking on certain manors and townships); the bequest of a godfather; or three-pence as the price of a pair of shoes, and a halfpenny for a pair of gloves.

It has been thought best to give the exact spelling of personal and place or field names, even to beginning them with a small letter. Much pains has been taken to secure accuracy, but in dealing with thousands of old manuscript names it is probable that there are some mis-readings.

The following is an English abstract of the whole of the chartulary, with a brief account of the rest of the volume.

Extended transcripts of some of the more interesting charters are given as specimens.

- fo. 1. (Fly-leaf). "Registrum Cartarum sive Cartularium
Abbatihæ de Dale in agro Derbiensi."
- fo. 2. (Fly-leaf). "Ex dono Anchitelli Gray de Risley in
com. Derby: Armigeri."
- ff. 3, 4. Index of places mentioned in the chartulary, in
late seventeenth century hand.
- f. 5. An inserted fragment of the original account of the
founding of the monastery (subsequently given in
full), in a cramped thirteenth century hand.

STANLEY.

- fo. 6. Grant (imperfect at beginning) from — to the
church of St. Mary de Parco Stanley of lands at
Sandiacreweya, Brakenhul, Mere, Portewaye, abutting
on Thorneclif, Smalleyforde, Moreforlong, Mulne-
forlong, &c. *n.d.*

Grant from Walter Laundri de Stanley, mason, to
the church de Parco Stanley, of lands in Stanley
(Moreforlong, Netherinland). *n.d.*

- fo. 6^b. Grant from Walter de Stanley, mason, to the same church of his right to lands in Stanley (Schoraspeland, Wetelandesike, Long Wetelandis, Lindis, Beligrave, Hullidoles, Longebenelandes, le Cokedhaler). *n.d.*
- Grant from Everard son of Richard Husselande of Stanley, to the same church, and to the canons of the Premonstratensian Order, of lands in Stanley (Colemanland). *n.d.*
- fo. 7. Grant from same to same of an annual rent of 12^d. from lands in Stanley. *n.d.*
- Grant from Geoffrey son of William de Boyhawe to same of lands in Stanley, abutting upon Inlond and Inmedue. *n.d.*
- Grant from Geoffrey son of William de Boyhawe (with his body and that of Matilda, his wife) to the same church, of lands in Stanley (Longebrakenhul abutting on Southwode towards Brakenhul). *n.d.*
- Grant from William son of Richard de Boltone to same church of lands in Stanley. *n.d.*
- Grant from Gena, son of William de Spondone, to the same church, of his right to lands in Stanley, which his father William and his mother Cristiana held. *n.d.*
- fo. 8. Grant from Lucas de Derby son of Gena son of William de Spondone, to the same church of lands in Stanley (torn). *n.d.*
- fo. 8^b. Grant from William de Stanley to the same, of lands in Maperley. *n.d.*
- Grant from Hugh son of Robert son of Bela de Stanley, to the same, of lands in Stanley (Morforlonge). *n.d.*
- fo. 9. Grant from Geoffrey Wyteman of Stanley to the same, of lands in Stanley (Dedemangrave, Aspland, Southweteland, Northbrech, Smalleyweye, Morley). *n.d.*

Grant from same to same, of lands in Stanley (Jakebrigge, Kyrkeforlong, Brakenhul, Brakenhulhanedes). *n.d.*

Grant from Geoffrey Wyteman de Stanley, to the same, of land in Stanley (Dederodis, Mireputtes, Wete-land). *n.d.*

fo. 9^b. Grant from Geoffrey Wyteman, of Stanley, to same, his claim to land called Suthwode. *n.d.*

fo. 10. Grant from Richard son of Rachele de Stanleye, to the same, of land in Stanley (Suthboscus, Westhalum, Myreputtes). *n.d.*

Quit-claim from Richard son of Rachele de Stanley, to the same, of his right to lands in Stanley, dated at Stanley 11th Kal. Apr. 1270.

fo. 10^b. Covenant, dated 1270, on the feast of St. Benedict between Simon, abbot of Parco Stanley, and Richard (son of) Rachele of Stanleye, respecting an exchange of lands called Suthwode for lands next Dedemangrave.

Quit-claim from William son of John, and William son of Hugh de Stanley, to the abbot and canons of Dale, of lands reaped by them, and of meadows which they mowed in Stanley, saving common of pasture after the corn &c. was carried. *n.d.*

fo. 11. Grant from Richard son of Richard de Stanley, to the church of St. Mary de Parco Stanley, of his claim to lands in Stanley. *n.d.*

Grant from Adam Scriptor de Stanley to the same, of his right to land in Stanley, which land they held in the 38th year of Henry III.

Bond from William son of Geoffrey de Boyhawe for an annual payment of a pound of incense to the church of St. Mary de Parco Stanley at the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, and, in default, to pay in addition 2s. towards the fabric fund of the said church.

Extended transcript :—

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Willelmus filius Galfridi de Boyhawe salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me et heredes meos obligatos esse ad reddendum unam libram incensi domui Sancte Marie de Parco Stanleye, annuatim die Assumpcionis beate Marie super Altare majus ibidem vel infra octavas ejusdem. Et si non fecero persolvam pretium hec ij solidos ad opus fabrice ejusdem ecclesie quocienscunque defecero in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Et hoc fide media pro me et meis successoribus repromisi. Hiis testibus, etc. [Between 1270 and 1272.]

fo. 11^b. Grant from William *faber*, de Stanley, son of Henry the priest, with the assent of his wife, Anothe, dau. of Richard Balle of Stanley, to the same, of lands in the field of Stanley and near the bridge of Morley, and at Thorneclif. *n.d.*

Grant from William, son of Anothe de Stanley, to same, of his right to land called Southewode, saving common of pasture after removal of the grain, and when the land shall lie fallow. *n.d.*

fo. 12. Grant from Geoffrey son of William de Stanley, to William his brother, of lands which Matilda their mother held in Stanley, also in Maperleghe, Weteland towards Maperley, Hullydoles towards Spondon—for an annual rent of ij^d. *n.d.*

Quit-claim from Joan, relict of Sir William de Poyngtone, to the same church of his right to lands, woods, &c., which the said church held of the gift of his ancestors. Dated at Poyngtone, 10 Kal. Apr. 1272.

fo. 12^b. Grant from William son of Ralph to Geoffrey de Salicosâ-marâ and Matilda, daughter of the said William, and wife to the said Ralph, of his lands in Stanley, for £100 sterling. *n.d.* [Given in full, Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vi., 895, No. 2.]

OKEBROKE.

fo. 13. Grant from William FitzRalph to Serlo de Grendon, of his wood of Okebroke named Little Haye [*nominatim parvam Hayam*], near the park of Thomas Bardolf, with liberty to enclose the same. *n.d.* [Dugdale, vi., 865, No. 3.]

Grant from Serlo de Grendon to the church of the Blessed Mary de Depedale, of his land of Boyhayes and Yatthemor, with food for 20 pigs at Okebroke. *n.d.*

Grant from Geoffrey de Salicosâ-marâ to the church de Parco Stanley, of the gift which Serlo de Grendon made to them of his lands of Okebroke. *n.d.* [Dugdale, vi., 895, No. 4.]

fo. 13^b. Grant from William de Grendon, for the safety of his soul and that of Jordan his brother, to the church de Parco Stanley, which William FitzRalph, his lord, founded in his park of Stanley, by concession and will of the said William, of the house of Depedale and also an annual rent of 6^s. *n.d.*

Grant from William de Grendon, for the safety of his soul and of that of Serlo his father and of Margaret his mother, and of Jordan and Fulcher his brothers, together with his body and that of Bertram his brother, to the church of Stanley of his land of Okebroke. *n.d.* [Dugdale vi., 896, No. 5.]

fo. 14. Grant from Geoffrey de Salicosâ-marâ, for the safety of his soul and of that of his wife Matilda, to the church of Stanley, of the gift which William de Grendon made to them of his land of Okebroke. *n.d.*

Grant from Geoffrey de Salicosâ-marâ and Matilda his wife, daughter of William FitzRalph formerly seneschal of Normandy, to the church de Parco Stanley, of the gift which William de Grendon made to the said

church, namely the house of Depedale and 6^s. annual rent and 6 bovates in Okebroke. *n.d.* [Dugdale, vi., 896, No. 6.]

- fo. 14^b. Grant from Hubert FitzRalph to the same church of the gift which William de Grendon made to them of his land of Okebroke. *n.d.* [Dugdale, vi., 896, No. 8.]

Grant from Serlo de Grendon, for safety of his soul and of Juliana his wife, and of Serlo and Margaret his father and mother, and of William de Grendon and Jordan and Fulcher his brothers, to the same church of all his land of Okebroke. *n.d.* [Dugdale, vi., 896, No. 9.]

- fo. 15. Grant from Geoffrey de Salicosâ-marâ for the safety of his soul and of that of Matilda his wife, to the said church of the gift which Serlo de Grendon made to them of his land of Okebroke. *n.d.*

Grant from Engenulf son of Henry de Braylesford, to the same church of the gift which William de Grendon and Serlo his brother, uncles to the said Engenulf, made to them of their land of Okebroke *n.d.*

Grant from Geoffrey de Salicosâ-marâ to the same church of his land of Sandiacre, and 6 bovates in Okebroke which John de Wyburvile gave him in exchange for his land in Normandy. *n.d.*

Grant from Peter Pycothe, *dominus de Burgo*, to William de Grendon son of Serlo de Grendon, of the mill of Burgh (Borrowash) and all alders (*almis*) of the island of Burgh growing or to be grown, for the repair of the mill pond, at a yearly rent of 2^s. in silver. *n.d.*

- fo. 16. (MS. imperfect at this place). Fragment of a grant to the same church of a mill which belonged to Gilbert de Frayino, for an annual rent of 2^s. *n.d.*

Grant from Peter Pigotes to the same church of lands in Burgh, and also from William son of Steynulph who held the land, with all their goods. *n.d.*

Grant from Sir Thomas Bardulf to the abbot and convent de la Dale, of his claim to nine mills of Burgh upon Derwent, built by the said abbot, respecting which there was a suit in the 53^d. year of Henry son of John. *n.d.*

fo. 16^b. Grant from Sir Thomas Bardulf to the same, of lands in Okebroke, which lie next Derwent, above the site of the nine mills of the said abbot, binding himself, in case of the recovery of the said abbot of the said house de la Dale from his infirmity, or of the appointment of another abbot, to levy a fine of the same. *n.d.*

Extended transcript :—

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Dominus Thomas Bardulf salutem in domino. Noveritis me concessisse confirmasse de me et heredibus meis inperpetuum quietum clamasse domino Abbati et Conventui de la Dale et eorum successoribus, unam acram terre arabilis cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in Okebroke, que jacet juxta Derewenter et lanceat se versus orientem super situm nonorum molendinorum dictorum Canonicorum pro una acra terre arabilis quam inde habeo in escambium in territorio ejusdem ville quam scilicet Galfridus prepositus quondam tenuit. Habendum et tenendum dictis Canonicis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Et insuper obligavi me et heredes meos mea spontanea voluntate quod quam primum dictus Abbas dicte domus de la Dale de infirmitate sua convaluerit aut alius abbas creatus fuerit et voluerit, coram Justiciariis domini Regis itinerantibus comparebo, et finem levare faciam inter me et dictos Abbatem et Conventum de dicta acra terre in Curia domini regis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. In hujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui—Hiis testibus, etc.

fo. 17. Grant from William Burdone to the church de Parco Stanley of his right to a wood called Heppewood in the territory of Okebroke. *n.d.*

Quit-claim from Henry son of Thomas de Wylne to the church of Stanley, of his right to land called Heppewode which he had of William de Grendone. *n.d.*

fo. 17^b. Grant from Robert son of Thomas de Wylne to the same of his right to land called Hepwode which he had of the gift of William de Grendone. *n.d.*

Grant from Alan son of Thomas de Wilne to the same of the land called Hepwode which he had of Sir William de Grendone. *n.d.*

fo. 18. Grant from William de Grendone to Robert son of Ralph de Okebrokes, forester, of land in Okebroke, for an annual rent of 12^s. *n.d.*

Grant from Robert son of Ralph de Okebroke, to the church of Stanley, of land in Okebroke, under Haregrene, and beyond the path of Draicote, and of land lying towards Burgh. *n.d.*

fo. 18^b. Confirmation from Geoffrey son of Robert Strekehalse of Okebroke to the same, of land which Robert his uncle sometime held in Okebroke and half the dower held by his mother of the same land, at her decease. *n.d.*

Grant from the same to the same, of land in the same village. *n.d.*

fo. 19. Quit-claim from Walter de Strettone to the abbot and convent de la Dale, of the gift which Sir William de Crendone, his uncle, made to them of his land of Okebroke. *n.d.*

Confirmation from Patrick de Saucheverel to the church of Stanley, of the land in Hopwelle which they hold of the gift of Nicholas, son of Hugh de Strelley. *n.d.*

Covenant, dated "ad natalem domini" 1255, between the abbot and convent "de parco Stanley" and Johanna, relict of Patrick de Saucheverel, son of Robert le Vavasour, of a grant by the said convent of land in the town of Hopwelle, to the said Johanna, for an annual rent of 2s. in silver.

HOPWELL.

- fo. 19^b. Grant from Nicholas, son of Hugh de Strelley, to the same of his land in Hopwelle, in exchange for land in Sandiacre.

TROWELL.

- fo. 20. Grant from William son of Richard de Trouelle to the same of lands in Trouelle, and the woods of Estlound, and Broxhale. *n.d.*

Grant from William son of Ralph de Trouelle to the same, of the homage and service of Hugh Balokes of Trouwell and his heirs, together with a rent in Trouwell. For which grant the said William received from Robert de Esseburne, seven marks in silver. *n.d.*

Grant from William son of Richard de Trouelle to the same, of lands which his father held in Trouelle, with the woods of Estlund and Broxsale. *n.d.*

- fo. 21. Grant from William son of Richard de Trouelle, for the safety of his soul and of Sibilla wife of his father, to the same, of the homage and service of the above named William for lands in Trouelle. *n.d.*

Grant from Richard de Trouelle to the same, of the homage and service of Hugh, son of Thomas de Cossale, with an annual rent which he used to pay for land in Cossale. *n.d.*

- fo. 21^b. Grant from Richard de Trouelle to the same, of an annual rent of 3s. of William de Stanley, for lands in Trouelle. *n.d.*

Grant from Robert son of Walter de Strelleye for safety of his soul and of that of William de Dyna, to the same, of lands in Trouelle, also of a meadow in the park of Kyrkehalum. *n.d.*

ALVASTON.

- fo. 22. Grant from Matilda de Salicosâ-marâ, daughter of William FitzRalph formerly seneschal of Normandy, for the safety of her soul and that of Sir Geoffrey de Salicosâ-marâ her husband, and of Robert the

bishop her brother, and of William, and of Adeline her sister, to the same, of her lordship of Alwoldistone. *n.d.* [Dugdale, vi., 896, No. 10.]

fo. 22^b. Grant from Geoffrey de Salicosâ-marâ and Matilda his wife, daughter of William Fitz-Ralph, seneschal of Normandy, to the same, of his right to the mill of Bruces. *n.d.*

Grant from Geoffrey de Salicosâ-marâ, for the safety of his soul and of Matilda his wife, to the same, of lands in Alwoldestone, at an annual rent of 6d. *n.d.*

fo. 23. Grant from Matilda de Salicosâ-marâ daughter of William (etc., etc.), for the safety of her soul and (as before), and of William de Tylli and of Adeline her sister, to the same (parco Stanley), of a grant made to them by Geoffrey her father of land in Alwoldestone, together with half of the mill of Burgh (Borrowash). *n.d.*

Grant from Matilda de Salicosâ-marâ, in her widowhood, to the same, of land which Geoffrey le Chamberleyne held in Alwoldestone. *n.d.*

fo. 24. Grant from Johanna de Poyntone widow, to the same, of an annual rent from lands in Alwaldestone, Aylwaldestone (Elvaston), Ambaldeston (Ambaston), and Thurlestone. *n.d.*

CHELLASTON.

Grant from Peter son of Robert the constable of Chalardestone (Chellaston) to the same, of lands in Chelardistone, lying towards Boltone, Brademere, Estone upon Wyteleyes, le Glerynsoubs, long hole, longwesthul, schortwesthul, and Croxunblondis. *n.d.*

fo. 24^b. Grant from same to same of lands in Chelardistone "super campum fontis," Redecliffe, Dovecot, Swellesmar', Bolton, Middilbochin, Lutecol', Derbichef, Westunesti', and Estone. *n.d.*

fo. 25. Grant from Peter constable of Chelardestone to the same, of land in Chelardistone, Thurleston, forlong. *n.d.*

Grant from the same to the same of lands in Chelardestone, viz., Hallesflate, and Boleton. *n.d.*

- fo. 25^b. Grant from Mabill formerly wife of Ralph de Boltone, to the same, for safety of her soul and of Ralph her husband and William, her son, of lands in Chelardestone, viz., Mernines, flates, "Rubeum Montem," towards Swerkestone, Snellesmere, Brademerehokes, and Otehul. *n.d.*

Confirmation from Peter the constable of Chelardeston to the same of a gift from Mabel formerly wife of Ralph de Boltone, of lands in Chelardestone. *n.d.*

BOLTON.

- fo. 26. Grant from William son of Richard de Bolton to the same of lands in Boltone and Alwaldestone, viz., in Oxendoles, Swetegrene, Acrelondes, Hanekeresdole, and Riggesdales. *n.d.*

Grant from William son of Richard de Boltone to the same of lands in Alwaldestone and Bolton, abutting upon Swynesmere. *s.d.*

- fo. 26^b. Grant from William son of Richard de Boltone to the same of lands in Boltone in Fayrwellesikes between Brakenes and land of the prior of Schelford. *n.d.*

ALVASTON.

Grant of Walter Clericus de Aylwoldestone to Geoffrey de Salicosâ-marâ of all his messuage in Alwaldestone, for an annual rent of 6d. and 5 marks in silver. *n.d.*

Confirmation from Walter Clericus de Alwaldestone for safety of his soul and of Emma his wife to the same (Parco de Stanley), of a grant from Geoffrey de Salicosâ-marâ of a messuage in Alwaldestone, for an ann. rent of 6d. *n.d.*

- fo. 27^b. Similar grant. *n.d.*

Grant from the same to the same of lands in the same place, viz., in Sydenfen, towards Onnestale and next Salteresty, also towards Osemundistone, Aylburttes Thornes, Estfeld and Acrelondes. *n.d.*

Grant from Robert de Haregrene to the same, of land in Alwaldestone upon Ferihule, and between Bolton and Cokerfen. *n.d.*

- fo. 28. Grant from the same to the same of lands in Alwaldstone and Bolton called Henneacre and Fullwelle. *n.d.*

Grant from the same to the same of land in Westfeld to Weynford. *n.d.*

- fo. 28^b. Grant from the same to the same, of lands in Alwastone, near the meadow of the prior of Schelford. *n.d.*

Grant from Geoffrey de Haregreve to the same, of land next the messuage which Stephen Fitz Burge gave them towards the grange of the abbot of Derley. *n.d.*

BOLTON.

- fo. 29. Grant from William son of Richard de Boltone, to the same of lands in Bolton. *n.d.*

Grant from the same to the same of lands in same at Rudicheweve, lying between them and le Henedinges. *n.d.*

- fo. 29^b. Confirmation from the same to the same of lands in Boltone, which Robert his brother held there. *n.d.*

Grant from the same to the same of land in Bolton and Alwaldestone, viz., in Bernardeswelle, and next Osemundestonmere, also in Ryssemere. *n.d.*

- fo. 30. Grant from Richard son of William son of Richard de Boltone to the same, of land in Bolton. *n.d.*

Grant from William son of Richard de Boltone, to the same, of lands in Bolton, towards Breche. *n.d.*

- fo. 30^b. Grant from the same to the same of lands in Alwoldestone, next Weynford. *n.d.*

Grant from the same to the same of lands in Bolton and Alwoldestone called Dale acre, and in Holme towards Sydenfen. *n.d.*

Grant from Geoffrey de Deyckes to the same of his right to land in Bolton. *n.d.*

ALVASTON.

- fo. 31. Grant from Geoffrey de Haregreve to the same, of land in Alwaldestone in Smethelancrofte. *n.d.*
- Grant from the same to the same, of land in the same place. *n.d.*
- Grant from Stephen son of Burge of Alwaldestone to the same of lands in Alwalde' lying upon Lambecotes near the land of the abbot of Dale. *n.d.*
- Grant from Stephen son of Burg' de Alwaldestone to the same, of lands in Alwaldestone in Chelardistone, lying between le clines and the lands of the abbey. *n.d.*
- Grant from the same to the same of lands in Alwoldestone, between the meadow Lambekyn and the meadow of Robert de Haregraves. *n.d.*
- fo. 32. Grant from Hugh de Gurney to the same of lands in Alwoldestone. *n.d.*
- Quit-claim from the same to the same of lands in Alwoldeston. *n.d.*
- fo. 32^b. Quit-claim from Stephen son of Burge de Alwoldeston, to the same, of the homage and service of Robert de Etwelle for a messuage in Alwodestone. *n.d.*
- Grant from Henry son of Peter de Boltone to the same of lands in Alwaldestone and Boltone. *s.d.*
- fo. 33. Grant from the same to the same of lands in Alwoldestone. *n.d.*
- Grant from the same to the same of lands in Alwaldeston next the meadow Ternagaunt'. *n.d.*
- fo. 33^b. Grant from the same to the same, of land in Lyttelmedue, lying upon Cleyforlong'. *n.d.*
- Grant from the same to the same of lands in Boltone, abutting upon Brakemere, and half an acre beyond "le mor." *n.d.*
- fo. 34. Grant from the same to the same of an annual rent in Alwaldestone. *n.d.*
- fo. 34^b. Grant from Robert son of Walter de Alwoldeston to the same, of lands in Alwoldestone, upon Brakemere, and at "le pitta," and at "le holm." *n.d.*

fo. 35. Grant from same to same, of his right to a tenement in Alwoldestone.

fo. 35^b. Grant from Robert, son of Walter, clerk of Alwoldeston, to the same, of lands in Bernardeswelle, and Alwoldeston. *n.d.*

Confirmation from Henry, son of Walter clerk of Alwoldeston to the same, for safety of his soul and of that of Emma his mother, of the lands given to the same by Walter his father in Alwoldestone, viz., in Sydenfen towards Tunstall and Salteresti and Osemondston, and in Aylbutthornes, Estfeld and Arelondes. *n.d.*

fo. 36. Quit-claim from Ralph de Fretchvile to Elianore daughter of Geoffrey le Chaumburleyn, of lands in Alwaldestone for a sum of 3 marks in silver. *n.d.*

Grant from Eleanora formerly wife of Robert Prendegeste to the monastery of Stanleye, of lands in Alwoldeston which belonged to Robert de Chaumburleyn her uncle. *n.d.*

fo. 36^b. Quit-claim from Roger son of Geoffrey le Chamberleyn to the church of Stanleye, of lands in Alwoldeston, lying in longforlong. *n.d.*

fo. 37. Grant from Anckerus son of Ralph de Fretchenvile to the same of his right to half the mill in Alwoldeston called the mill of Burgo with the osieries called Mulneker and le Cletiholm, and with appurtenances in Aylwaldestone, Ambaldestone, and Thurlestone, and wood to repair the ditches to be taken from the woods of Stanley, Okebroke, or Gothay. Saving to said Anckerus fishing in Spondone and Gothay. Dated at the abbey of la Dale on the feast of St. John Bapt. A^o. dni. 1261.

Extended transcript:—

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Anckerus filius Radulphi de Fretchenvile, salutem in domino. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et pro animabus omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse et concessisse et

hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et Ecclesie beate Marie de Parco Stanleye, et canonicis ordinis premonstratensium ibidem deo servientibus in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam, Totam medietatem meam quam habui in molendino de Alwaldestone quod vocatur molendinum de Burgo, cum toto alneto quod vocatur Mulneker et alio alneto quod vocatur le Cletiholme que pertinent ad ipsum molendinum cum situ ipsius molendini, et cum tota sequela omnium hominum meorum de Alwaldestone, Aylwaldestone, Ambaldestone et Thurlestone, et cum operatione hominum eorundem cum dicti canonici viderint sibi necesse est, dummodo ultra noctem per servientem dictorum canonicorum fuerint summoniti, videlicet quod cum stangnum in aliqua sui parte fractum fuerit, dicti canonici invenient meremium in bosco suo de Stanleye vel de Okebroke vel de Gothay, et dicti homines qui debent sectam illud cariant sumptibus suis usque ad molendinum, et in ipso stangno in necessariis operabunt quousque bene molere possit dictum molendinum, ipsumque stangnum cum necesse fuerit scurabunt et mundabunt. Et cum viis semitis et cum libero introitu et exitu cum aqua stagno et piscacione ad ipsum molendinum pertinentibus, salvo mihi et heredibus meis et familie nostre passagio per batellum et vadum sicut solebamus, et salva mihi et libere familie mee multura cujuslibet bladi, cum ego et libera familia mea ibidem apud Alwaldestoneprehendinaverimus, et salva multura capitalis servientis mei ibidem in absentia mea. Ita scilicet quod ego cum presens apud Alwaldestone fuero, vel serviens meus cum absens fuero primi molemus post ipsum cujus bladus est super molendinum sicut solebamus. Et predicti homines mei facientes sectam ad molendinum illud molent ad multuram sicut molere consueverunt, tempore antecessorum meorum, videlicet ad tercium decimum granum. Et salva mihi et heredibus meis piscacione inter vadum de Spondone et Gothay, sicut piscari solebam, Et si homines mei predicti molantes alibi quam ad dictum molendinum, nisi sit ex licencia abbatis et coventus dicte domus vel pro defectu molendini puniantur sic quod equus capiatur ad opus Ankeri vel heredum suorum, et saccus et farina abbati remaneant. Et si dictus abbas voluerit dictum molendinum alibi amovere, liciat illi illud construere et stangnum suum attachiare nisi melius et commodius sibi viderit expedire in terra sua super predictas divisas, salvis mihi et heredibus meis libertatibus meis prenomatis. Habendum et tenendum dictis canonicis totam dictam medietatem dicti molendini cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sicut predictum est, in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Et ego dictus Ankerus et heredes mei dictam medietatem dicti molendini cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sicut predictum est, dictis canonicis et successoribus

contra omnes gentes Warantizabimus et defendemus et de omnibus ad quietabimus in perpetuam. In hujus autem rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, etc., Actum apud abbaciam de la Dale ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste anno domini M^o. CC^o. lx^o. primo.

fo. 37^b. Quit-claim from the same to the same, for safety of his soul and of Johanna his wife and Gwillem his mother, of all actions, etc., with respect to lands they hold of the gift of Elianore daughter of Geoffrey Camerarius, in Alwaldestone, at a yearly rent of 12^d. *n.d.*

fo. 38. Grant from Hubert son of Ralph, for safety of his soul and of Adeline his wife, to the same, of lands in Alwastone. *n.d.*

Grant from Thurston de Tregan and Elianora his wife daughter of Geoffrey Camerarius of Alwoldestone, to the same, of lands the s^d Geoffrey gave them in Alwoldestone, in Estone. *n.d.*

fo. 38^b. Grant from Robert son of Roger son of Godwyne of Alwoldestone, to the same, of lands in Alwaldestone, viz., at Lydgate between the lands of the abbey of Dale and the land of Stephen son of Burge. *n.d.*

Grant from Stephen son of Robert de Alwald' to the same, of lands in Alwold'. *n.d.*

fo. 39. Grant from Roger son of William le Hostiler of Alwald', for safety of his soul and of Matilda his mother, to the same, of lands in Alwold' lying in Brakenmere. *n.d.*

Grant from the same to the same, of lands in Alwoldestone between the lands of the abbot of Derley and those of Henry Deth'. *n.d.*

fo. 39^b. Grant from Geoffrey le Sonwere of Alwoldeston' to the same, of lands in Alwoldestone, lying in Alberchthornes. *n.d.*

Grant from Serlo son of Robert de Derby to the same, of lands in Alwoldestone, viz., at the head of the town towards Luccherche next Polleford. *n.d.*

fo. 40. Grant from Hugh, dean, son of Simon de Derby, for the safety of his soul and of Simon his father and Steinware his mother, and of lord Alexander, bishop of Coventry (1224-1238) and of Hugh his (grantor's) son, and of Emma de Schardeclive and Isolda his daughters, to the same, of land in Alwaldestone. *n.d.*

Grant from Cecilia daughter of Ralph, son of Ernisius de Chadisdene, to the same, of lands in Alwaston', viz., in Tunges, and Stinkandesike, and between the land of the canons of Schelford to Crumbedesike. *n.d.*

fo. 40^b. Grant from Avice de Salicosâ-marâ formerly wife of William de Benigwit, widow, to the same, of lands in Alwastone. *n.d.*

Grant from Robert de Muskham, for the safety of his soul and of Agnes his wife, to the same, of a rent of lands which he received in marriage with the said Agnes, in Amboldeston. *n.d.*

fo. 41. Grant from Hugh son of Robert de Muscham, for the safety of his soul and of Ydonia his wife, to the same, of lands in Ambaldestone, together with an annual rent. *n.d.*

Grant from Hugh de Muskham to the same, of lands in Ambaldestone. *n.d.*

fo. 41^b. Grant from Ralph son of Ernisius de Chadisdene, to the same, of rent of lands in Alwaldestone, which Cecilia his daughter held. *n.d.*

Grant from the same to the same of land in Alwaldestone, in exchange for land in Burge. *n.d.*

fo. 42. Acknowledgment by J. abbot of Stanley, of lands in Alwaldestone, Aylwaldestone, Ambaldestone and from Sir Walter de Senynton, Thurlestone, for the support of a canon saying the mass of the Blessed Mary, and of land in Stanford, for similar purpose, in the house of la Dale. *n.d.*

- Grant from Robert son of Roger le Parker of Alwaldestone to the same, of the gift made to them by Robert son of Walter clerk, of land in Bernardewelle in Alwald'. *n.d.*
- fo. 42^b. Grant from Andrew son of Cecilia "ad fraxinum de Alwald'," to the same, of lands at le Blachemild'. *n.d.*
- Grant from Amalric de Gassi, Knt., to the same of a rent from lands in Amboldestone, which Robert de Muscham had in marriage with Agnes his wife sister to the said Amalric with the patronage of the church of Egintone. *n.d.*
- fo. 43. Grant from William son and heir of Thomas Young of Derby, to the same, of a tenement in Alwaldestone, that viz. which he had at the death of Henry chaplain and vicar of St. Wereburge of Derby, his uncle. *n.d.*
- Covenant in the 47 year of Henry III. between William son of Roger de Chelardestone and the abbot of Stanleye, respecting a grant of land in Alwold', butting upon the moor of Boltone, lying between the lands of the canons and Downe Rockes, in exchange for lands in Chalardestoné. *n.d.*
- fo. 43^b. Release from William de Alta Rypa to the same canons, of lands in Alwold' and of rents of lands in the same, to be received from various persons, for four marks in silver. *n.d.*
- fo. 44. Grant from Paganus son of Roger de Alwoldestone to the same, of lands in Alwold', lying in le Portford between the lands of the abbot of Darley and those of Robert fitz Peter. *n.d.*
- fo. 44^b. Grant from Henry Swyftes son of Peter Swyftes of Derby, to the same, of land in Aldwold', lying upon Estfeld. *n.d.*
- Grant from Geoffrey de Salicosâ Marâ and Matilda his wife, to the same, of lands in Alwoldestone. *n.d.*
- fo. 45. Grant from Stephen de Yrtone for the safety of his soul and of William his son, to the same, of lands in Normantone. *n.d.*

Grant from Robert de Cardoyl in Spondone to the same, of an annual rent of 2s. from lands in Lockay. *n.d.*

fo. 45^b. Grant from Robert son of Henry son of Peter de Bol-tone to the church of the Blessed Mary de la Dale, of his rights in the holme of Alwaldestone. *n.d.*

Grant from Roger son of William formerly marshall of Alwoldestone, to the church of Stanley, of lands which belonged to William his father in Alwoldestone. *n.d.*

fo. 46. Covenant between brother John de Lincoln, abbot of la Dale and Hugh de Haregrene respecting common of pasture in Alwoldestone in a place called le Holme, and also in Stokwelles flats. Dated at Derby on Monday next before the feast of S^t. Bartholomew the Apostle, A^o. 28 Edw. I.

fo. 46^b. Grant from Philip de Tuke to the church of Stanley of a messuage in the town of Leke, and land at Eneedeford and at Sandfurlong and Renyandesyke also at Wodhondiche, Wadhon, Wadhonsiche Brakenfurlong, Staingate, and Swynestiht.' *n.d.* (Names of witnesses given for the first time.)

fo. 47. Bond from Robert son of William de Leke to the canons of Stanley, for 5^s. rent respecting lands in the town of Leke. *n.d.* (Witnesses.)

fo. 47^b. Grant from Philip de Toke to the same of lands in Leke. *n.d.* (Witnesses.)

"Memorandum de pecunia Molendini de Alwaston."

[Entered by a later hand.]

KIRK HALLAM.

fo. 48. Grant from Richard the knight of Sandiacre to the church of Stanley of lands in Kyrkehalum next the lands given them by him to make a quarry. *n.d.*

Grant from Richard son of Peter de Sandiacre, knt. to the same of a toft in Kyrkehalum, with the patronage of the church. *n.d.*

fo. 48^b. Grant from Ralph son of Hugh de Halum, to the same of lands in his culture of Weteskate in Kyrkehalum lying between le fildingesgate and le fernisflate. *n.d.*

Confirmation from John, son of Richard de Sandiacre knight, to the same, of lands which they held of the gift of Sir Richard his father, in Kyrkehalum, together with the patronage of the church, and the culture which is called Yunridinge, etc. *n.d.*

Extended transcript:—

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Johannes filius Ricardi de Sandiacre militis salutem in domino, Noverit universitas vestra quod ego pro amore dei et pro salute anime mee et pro animabus omnium antecessorum, et successorum meorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi et omnino de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamavi Deo et Ecclesie Beate Marie de Parco Stanleye, et canonicis ibidem deo servientibus, omnes terras, culturas et incultas, redditus et tenementa que habent et tenent de dono domini Ricardi patris mei tam in villa parco et in territorio de Kyrkehalum quam alibi. Concessi etiam et omnino de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum quietum clamavi predictis ecclesie et canonicis unum toftum in villa de Kyrkehalum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis illud scilicet quod Robertus Carpentarius tenuit et totum jus patronatus Ecclesie de Kyrkehalum quod predictus Ricardus pater meus eisdem Ecclesie et canonicis contulit cum tofto supradicto. Concessi insuper et confirmavi dictis Ecclesie et canonicis de Parco Stanleye totum tenementum quod habent et tenent in parco ejusdem ville de Kyrkehalum et extra, de donis Radulphi de Halum et domini Roberti de Stretleya et culturam que vocatur Yunridinge cum pertinentiis uam habent de dono Walteri de Morley, cum homagiis et serviciis libere tenencium, wardis, releviis, escaetis, et aliis proficiis que ad ipsos canonicos pertinent in eadem villa de Kyrkehalum cum toto jure et clamio que in supradictis omnibus aliquo modo habui et habere potui. Habendum et tenendum predictis ecclesie et canonicis et eorum successoribus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni servicio seculari, sectis curie, ex accione et demanda quacunque, sine aliquo ritementum mei vel alicujus ex parte mea inperpetuum, Ad majorem autem hujus in securitatem presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui in testimonium premissorum. Hiis testibus, etc.

Covenant between Richard, knt. son of Peter de Sandiacre and the abbot of Stanley, by which the said

Richard demises to the said abbot lands in his park of Kyrkehalum in exchange for lands next le Flitgore as far as "Siketam del sal," and thence to a trench between it and the wood of Stanton, and thence ascending as far as the said Flithgore, for 30 years, beginning at Michaelmas 23 Henry III. Rent 12d. and a sum of 16 marks "ad quietandum de Judaismo versus Davit Judeum de Notingham et liberos ejus."

fo. 49^b. Grant from Richard de Sandiacre to Ralph, son of Nicholas, for the homage of Walter de Morley and 2s. for lands in Kyrkehalum. To hold "infra servitium" which the said Ralph is held to render for the town of Cheylmardone. *n.d.*

fo. 50. Power of attorney from Robert son of Ralph son of Nicholas to John Blund his seneschal to place the abbot of le Dale in full session of his rights in Kyrkehalum, viz., the fealty of lady Johanna, widow of Walter de Morley in Kyrkehalum, and of the profits, etc., arising from tenements held by the s^d Walter and Johanna in Kyrkehalum. Dated A^o 48 Hen. III.

Bond from Walter de Morley to Sir Ralph son of Nicholas for 2^s yearly for lands in Kyrkehalum held of Sir Richard de Sandiacre, and the said Walter requests the favour of being attorney to the said Ralph for the yearly payment of the same, and if he cannot obtain that favour then he will give to the said Ralph, 100^s.

fo. 50^b. Grant from Robert son and heir of Ralph son of Nicholas to the church of Stanley of his lordship in the town of Kyrkehalum and the homage of the heirs of the late Walter de Morley. *n.d.*

fo. 51. Grant from Ralph son of Hugh de Halum to Nicholas son of Hugh de Wermundesworthe, of lands with wood, from the wood of the abbot of le Dale to land of the said Ralph, from Stantone to the wood of Mathew the mason of Sandiacre. Saving a certain right of way. Rent a pair of white gloves. *n.d.*

Grant from Nicholas son of Hugh de Wermundesworthe to the church of Stanley, of lands in Kyrkehalum, with villeins etc. Rent 1 lb. of cummin. *n.d.*

fo. 51^b. Grant from Nicholas son of Hugh de Wermundeswerthe, for safety of his soul and of Johanna his wife, to the church of Stanley, of lands and wood growing thereon in Blakeker, between the lands of the Abbey and the lands of Ralph de Halum and from Stantone to the wood of Mathew the mason, etc., saving the angle of the Alderham where there is a spring of water. Warranty against all people Christians and Jews, in his manors of Breydestone and Wyvelesthorpe. *n.d.*

fo. 52. Grant from Roger son of Hugh de Wermondsworthe, to the church of Stanley, of lands in Kyrkehalum, which Nicholas his brother gave him in exchange for lands in Graneberge. *n.d.*

fo. 52^b. Grant from Matilda de Jorz widow of Hugh de Wermundesworthe to the same, of her claim, by reason of dower, to lands which they held in Kyrkehalum, of the gift of Nicholas her son. *n.d.*

Acknowledgment from William son of Geoffrey de Boyhawe of his obligation to pay 1 lb. of incense to the church of Stanley annually, and otherwise 2^s. towards the fabric fund of the said church, whenever required. *n.d.*

Ordination made by authority of Alexander, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, between the abbot of le Dale, patron and rector of the church of Kyrkehalum and Henry, vicar of the said church on one part, and
fo. 53. Hugh de Strelleye and Matilda his wife, on the other, the said abbot having granted permission to the said Hugh and Matilda to have a chapel within the boundary (septa) of the house of Maperley in which divine service should be celebrated. There was to be no celebration in the chapel on the principal

feasts, when Hugh and Matilda were to attend the mother church, unless hindered by sickness or other urgent cause. The chaplain was not to suffer any parishioners save the household to use the chapel unless with the assent of the vicar. *n.d.*

Grant from Richard de Sandiacre, knight, to the church of Stanley, of lands in Kyrkehalum. *n.d.*

Grant from Nicholas son of Hugh de Strelleye to Roger his son, of lands in Kyrkehalum, which Hugh his father bought of Richard de Sandiacre, with villeins, etc. Rent 1d.

- fo. 54. Grant from Richard de Sandiacre son of Peter de Sandiacre to Ralph son of Hugh de Halum, of lands in Kyrkehalum, in his demesne called le Weteflate. *n.d.*

Letters from Simon de Aslactone, sheriff of Nottingham and Derby notifying, that at the request of the abbot of la Dale, he had been present on the day of Sts. John (? Peter) and Paul in the 44 year of Henry III., when Nicholas son of Hugh de Wermundesworth, enfeoffed the said abbot, in all his land in the park of Kyrkehalum, called le Blakeker, with wood growing thereon. Witn. Walter de Morley, Richard de Westone, Hugh de Stapulforde, etc.

- fo. 54^b. Covenant, 44 Henry III., between the abbot of parco Stanley and Ralph son of Hugh de Halum, by which the said Ralph grants, to the feast of Nativity of St. John Bapt. following, and for 12 marks in silver, all his arable land in the park of Kyrkehalum, as well as that of Siffonhul as that which extends itself ("lanceat se") to Stantone, with the osier-bed called le Berneker.

- fo. 55. Acknowledgment by Ralph son of Hugh de Halum, of a debt of three marks and a half to the abbot of la Dale, on the day of the Invention of the Holy Cross, and in case of non-payment, the canons to retain his land in the park of Kyrkehalum, lying

between the lands of Walter de Morley and the hedge beyond le Waterfalsike, and between the hedge where his house stands and le Echengrene, etc. A° 1263.

- fo. 55^b. Promise from Nicholas son of Hugh de Wermundes-worthe to the abbot of Stanley, that he will neither give nor alienate, without consent of the said abbot, the wood which is called le Blakeker. And if, at any time, he should desire to sell it, the abbot for the time being, as next lord, shall have it on the estimation of Henry Tenery, Walter de Morleye, etc. Dat. at la Dale, at Pentecost, A°. 1260.

Agreement by brother Hugh, called abbot de parco Stanley, that, whereas, Ralph de Halum is bound to them in xij marks, by which they have delivered him from the Jews (*a Judaysmo*), the said abbot, at his request, agrees, that in case the said sum be paid on St. Martin's day in winter next ensuing, the lands in the park of Kyrkehalum, enfeoffed to them, shall revert to him without dispute. Dated, at la Dale, the vigil of Sts. Peter and Paul A°. 1260.

- fo. 56. Grant from Ralph son of Hugh de Halum, to the church of Stanley, of lands in the park of Kyrkehalum, called le Syffonhule, with head lands extending towards Stantone, etc. *n.d.*

Grant from Ralph son of Hugh de Halum, to the ch. of Stanley, of lands in Kyrkehalum, with wood growing thereon, lying between the land of Walter de Morley and the hedge beyond le Waterfalsike, and his house and le Echingrene. *n.d.*

- fo. 56^b. Grant from Ralph son of Hugh de Halum, for safety of his soul and of Agnes his wife, to the same, of lands in the park of Kyrkehalum. *n.d.*

Grant from Walter de Levedale in Halum for the safety of his soul and of Johanna his wife, to the same of lands lying near the quarry of Halum. *n.d.*

- fo. 57. Grant from Richard de Sandiacre to the same, of a culture called Hetiflate in Kyrkehalum. *n.d.*

fo. 57^b. Grant from Richard, son of Peter de Sandiacre to Ralph son of Hugh de Halum, of his land in the park of Kyrkehalum. Rent 12d. *n.d.*

Grant from Ralph son of Hugh de Halum, for the safety of his soul and of Agnes his wife, to the church of Stanley of the withy-ham called le Blakeker in the park of Kyrkhalum: saving a withy-ham called Cinderhulker. *n.d.*

fo. 58. Grant from Richard de Sandiacre, knight, to the same, of the homage and service of Ralph Burge, viz., 6d. for a tenement in Kyrkehalum and the service of Richard Sneype, viz., 6d. annually for lands in the same place. *n.d.*

Grant from Richard de Sandiacre, knight, to the same of lands in Kyrkehalum, lying between the quarry and his park of Halum. *n.d.*

fo. 58^b. Grant from Walter de Morley, to the same, of half a toft in Kyrkehalum. *n.d.*

Confirmation from Hugh, son and heir of Ralph de Halum, to the same, of lands, woods and tenements which they had of the gift of Ralph his father in the park, town and territory of Kyrkehalum, etc., etc. *n.d.*

fo. 59. Quit-claim from Hugh, son and heir of Ralph de Halum to the same, of lands etc. (as in the preceding deed). *n.d.*

fo. 59^b. Grant for 6^s. from Richard de Sandiacre, knight, to the same of lands in his wood of Kyrkehalum, lying towards Westhalum and extending to the quarry towards Kyrkehalum as far as Flatgore, for 40 years from the year 1234. Rent 9d.

fo. 60. Grant from Richard, son of Peter de Sandiacre to the same, of land in his park of Kyrkehalum, in exchange for 30 acres, the said land lying next le Flatgore and extending eastward to "siketam de le sal'," and thence to the wood of Stantone, etc. *n.d.*

Grant from Richard, son of Peter de Sandiacre to Ralph, son of Hugh de Halum, of lands in Kyrkehalum. *n.d.*

Grant from Richard Miles son of Peter de Sandiacre, to the church of Stanley, of land in his park of Kyrkehalum to make a fish pond upon siketa next le sal, for 30 years from Michaelmas day A°. 23 Henry III.

fo. 61. Grant from Richard de Sandiacre to the same, of lands in his wood of Kyrkehalum, extending from the quarry of the abbey to the wood of the canons. *n.d.*

Grant from Richard de Sandiacre, knight, to the same, of his capital messuage in Kyrkehalum, as far as Nutebrokes, and all his land in his park of Kyrkehalum, between Stantone and le Waterfalsike, and le Blakeker and the trench of Syffonhul. *n.d.*

fo. 61^b. Grant from Richard de Sandiacre son of Peter de Sandiacre to the same, of his mill of Kyrkehalum, and lands in Halum. *n.d.*

fo. 62. Grant from Richard son of Peter de Sandiacre, to the same, of all his lands in his park of Kyrkehalum, between the assart of the abbot of la Dale and Stantone. *n.d.*

fo. 62^b. Grant from Richard de Sandiacre, knight, to the same, of all his land in his park of Kyrkehalum, lying between Stantone and the hedge beyond le Waterfalsike, and between le Blakeker and Syffonhul', and all his culture in the wood of Kyrkehalum called Alnivelee. *n.d.*

fo. 63. Grant for one mark in silver, from Simon Barets of Nottingham to Walter de Morley, of the use of the lands which the said Walter bought of Ralph de Herford. *n.d.*

fo. 63. Grant from Richard de Byrone, to the church of Stanley, of his right to William son of Geoffrey de Boyhawe with his goods. *n.d.*

Grant from Richard son of Peter de Sandiacre to Ralph son of Hugh de Halum, of land in his park of Kyrkehalum, etc. Rent 1d. *n.d.*

- fo. 63^b. Bond from Ralph son of Hugh de Halum, to
45 Hen. the church of Stanley, for 2 quarters of wheat
III. and half a quarter of oats, and 16s., to be paid on
the feast of St. John Bapt. A°. 45 Henry III. (Con-
ditions follow.)
- fo. 64. Grant from Ralph son of Hugh de Halum to the same,
of all his land in the park of Kyrkehalum, lying
between the ditch of Walter de Morley and the hedge
beyond le Waterfalsike, and his house and le Ethene-
grene. Also a meadow formerly belonging to William
son of Robert le Vavasur, to the coming of age of
the heir of the said William. With right of way from
Syfonhul to Stantone for the cattle of Johanna widow
of Walter de Morley and Roger her son, and no others,
and the said wood is called le Cinderhulgrenes. *n.d.*
- fo. 64^b. Grant from Richard son of Peter de Sandiacre to
Walter, son of Thomas de Henovere, of all the land
which Peter son of Robert Carpenter of Kyrkehalum,
held of him, in le Wytesflate and upon Rihul', and
upon Plumbtreleye, Wetemedue, and Blakegrene.
Rent 1d. *n.d.*
- fo. 65. Grant from Walter son of Thomas de Henovre to the
church of Stanley, of lands which Peter son of Robert
de Kyrkehalum formerly held, viz. in Wyteslate,
Rihul, Plumbtreleye, Wetemedue, and Blakegreve.
n.d.
- Lease from Richard son of Peter de Sandiacre to Peter
son of Robert de Halum of lands in Kyrkehalum.
Rent 30d. *n.d.*
- fo. 65^b. Covenant made A°. 45 Henry III., between the abbot
of Stanley and Mathew de Sandiacre, mason and
Christiana his wife, of a grant to them of land in the
park of Kyrkehalum [a long deed, and imperfect, the
following leaf or leaves being wanting].
- fo. 66. Grant from Ralph de Hereford to the church of Stanley
of a place of land called Westmedue with the
withyham as far as the park of Kyrkehalum. *n.d.*

Grant from Ralph son of William de Hereford to Ralph son of Hugh de Halum of his wood in Stauntone lying between the wood of Robert de Muskham and the trench of Kyrkehalum park and le Middilbroke. Rent 1d. *n.d.*

STANTON.

fo. 66^b. Grant from Ralph de Hereforde to the church of Stanley of lands in Stantone. Rent 7s. *n.d.*

fo. 67. Grant from the same to the same of lands in the same place called Westmedue, etc. *n.d.*

Grant from the same to the same of lands in the same place called Westmedue, etc. *n.d.*

fo. 67^b. Grant from the same to Walter de Lovedale and Johanna his wife and their heirs, of 44 acres of land, with all springs (fontibus) within the park of Stantone, part abutting upon Grenesike, etc., etc. Rent one mark in silver. *n.d.*

fo. 68. Grant from Ralph son of William de Herford to Henry son of Nicholas son of Aldred of Derby, chaplain, of all his lands in Stantone called le Brodeker, between Kyrkehalum and le Kersike, and le Kerbrigge and the lands of Walter de Morley. Rent 1d. *n.d.*

Grant from Ralph de Hereford to Walter de Lovedale of a moiety of a croft in Staunton, viz. between le Kerres abutting upon Syffonhulsike, and between le Brodakerres and Lowesike. Rent 12d. *n.d.*

fo. 68^b. Grant from the same to the church of Stanley of a bovate of land in Stantone with William fitz Alwyn and his goods. Rent 6s. etc. *n.d.*

fo. 69. Grant from the same to Walter de Morley, of a culture of land between le Grenesike and the wood "del Grenesikehened'" towards the park of Kyrkehalum. Rent 6d. *n.d.*

fo. 69^b. Grant from William de Herford to Thomas, his brother, of two bovates of land in Stantone. Rent 12d. *n.d.*

Confirmation from Ralph son of William de Hereford to the church of Stanley, of a grant from William

son of Thomas de Syxtenby to them of 2 bovates of land in Stantone which Adam Aquarius held. Rent 12d. *n.d.*

fo. 70. Sale by Thomas de Hereford to William de Castellum, *sic.* of 2 bovates of land in Stantone, for 6 marks and 3s. Rent 12d. *n.d.*

Grant in tail from Ralph de Hereford to Walter de Morley and Johanna his wife, of 20 acres of land in Stanton Wood, etc. Rent 12d. *n.d.*

fo. 70^b. Sale for 10s. from the same to Walter de Morley, of herbage growing upon the same land, between the part of Kyrkehalum and the mill of the said Walter, etc., with free entrance and exit for the making of charcoal (*ad faciendum carbones et omnia ejus explicua facienda*). *n.d.*

Grant from Hugh son of Ralph to the church of Stanley of a bovate of land in Stantone together with William son of Alwin and his goods, and 7s. rent. *n.d.*

fo. 71. Grant from Hugh son of Ralph for safety of his soul and of Agnes and Idonea his wives and Ralph and Hugh his sons, to the same, of an acre of arable land in Stantone upon Wetehul. *n.d.*

fo. 71^b. Grant from the same, to the same, of the homage and service of Walter de Morley for a tenement in Stantone, viz. 15s. 10d. *n.d.*

Grant from the same to the same of the spring (*fonte*) called Wyhtlokeswelle, and a rood of land around the same, in Stanton. *n.d.*

fo. 72. Grant from the same to Walter de Lenedale and Johanna his wife and their heirs of lands with fountains, in the park of Stantone, in the culture which abuts upon Grenesike, with pasture for 200 sheep, etc., in Stantone, also other lands between le Kerres and abutting upon Syffonhulsike and lying in le Brodekerres, etc., and others abutting upon Lawesike. Rent 14s. 4d. *n.d.*

fo. 72^b. Grant from the same to the same, of the homage and service of Walter de Morley, for a tenement in Stantone. *n.d.*

fo. 73. Quit-claim from the same to Walter de Morley of the homage done for a tenement in Stantone, which Hugh gave to the church of Stanley. *n.d.*

Confirmation by the same of a gift from Ralph de Hereford to Robert, mason, of Stanton, of lands in Westmedue. Rent 2s. *n.d.*

Bond from Alexander son of Emma, Gellus and Feykinus, of Stanton, to the effect that since the abbot of la Dale has paid to Nicholas de Ros and Amice his wife, 40s. for her dower, appertaining to tenements which the said Abbot held in Stanton, which sometime belonged to Ralph de Herford husband of the said Amice, the said Alexander Gellus and Feykin have voluntarily agreed, that if, at the decease of the said Nicholas, the said Amice should implead the said abbot respecting the said dower, they would answer to the same, etc. *n.d.*

fo. 73^b. Grant from Thomas son of Robert le masun of Stanton to the church of Stanley, of lands which he held of them in Westmedue in Stantone. *n.d.*

fo. 74. Grant from Mathew son of Robert the mason of Stantone, to the same, of land in Westmedue, in Stanton. *n.d.*

Confirmation from William, son of Thomas de Leggesby to the same of a bovate of land in Stantone, which William de Syxtenby gave them. *n.d.*

fo. 74^b. Grant from Walter de Levedale to Robert de Muscham, of a toft in Stanton, lying between the . . . of the said Robert and Gatemotewai, and extending towards le Kersike and abutting upon le Grenesiche, in return for right of common excepting common of pasture after harvest and mowing. *n.d.*

fo. 75. Grant from John abbot de Parco Stanley to Hugh de Muskham of half an acre of land in Stanton, which they bought of Amyoth the Jew, in exchange for lands in Brodeker. *n.d.*

Grant from Nicholas de Henovere to the church of Stanley, of his right to the park with trench in Stantone. *n.d.*

Grant from Walter de Morleye and Johanna his wife to the church of Stanley, of a spring (fontem) called Wythlockeswelle, with a rood of circumjacent land, to enclose it. Also transit to the said conduit (conductum) through his lands, etc. *n.d.*

fo. 75^b. Grant from Ralph son of Hugh de Halum, for the safety of his soul and of Agnes his wife, to the church of Stanley, of a meadow in Brodeker in Stantone. *n.d.*

fo. 76. Grant from Robert le Westreys of Stantone to Richard de Jorz, of lands in Stanton, and free common there. Rent 2s. *n.d.*

Covenant made between the abbot of Stanley and Hugh son of Robert de Muskham in Stanton, and Ydonea, his wife, for a grant by the said Abbot of a place of his withyham called le Berneker, which was enclosed in that year by a ditch, for the increase of his park of Westmedue. Rent, a pair of white gloves at la Dale. For which grant the said Hugh and Ydonea agree to give, at their decease, the said place of land to the said abbot and canons, and have made a deed of feoffment to that effect, etc., etc. A^o 1263.

fo. 76^b. Grant from Geoffrey de Dethekes to the church of Stanley, of lands in Stantone. For which he received at the hands of Master William Young of Derby, in the name of the abbot, 50 marks for the support of a canon to celebrate mass for his soul, etc. *n.d.*

Grant from Geoffrey de Deyek to the church of Stanley of lands in Stanton, with homage and service of free men, etc. For which gift he received (as in the preceding). *n.d.*

fo. 77^b. Powers of attorney from the same to Robert his son to deliver seisin to the Abbot of Stanley, of lands in Stanton. Dated at Nottingham Friday the feast of S^t. Giles, A^o 1272.

Grant from William de Morteyn, knight, to the church of Stanley, of lands in Stanton of the gift of Geoffrey de Dethekes. Rent, 4s. Dated A^o 1272.

fo. 78. Grant from William de Morteyn to the same of lands (as preceding).

fo. 78^b. Grant from Emicina de Morteyn to the church of Stanley, of lands in Stanton which she had of Geoffrey de Deyekes. Rent 4s. Dated at Nottingham, on Monday, S^t. Martin's Day, A^o 1272.

fo. 79. Receipt from William de Morteyn of 10 marks in silver paid to him by brother Thomas de Muskham, canon, on behalf of the abbot of la Dale, for ingress and warrant of lands in Stanton. Dated at Dunnesby, on Nativity of B.V.M.

Grant from Hugh, son of Robert de Muskham of Stanton, for the safety of his soul and of Ydonea his wife and of William his brother, to the church of Stanley, of a bovate of land in Stanton, which he had by exchange of the master of the hospital of St. John, in Derby, with Herveye his native and all his goods. And a culture of lands in Stanton, formerly Walter de Morley's to provide a yearly support to the said canons on the day of his anniversary and of those of Ydonea his wife and William his brother (other conditions). *n.d.*

fo. 79^b. Grant from brother Hugh, abbot of Stanley to Andrew, son of Robert de Muskham, in Stanton, of a culture of arable lands, in Stanton, in return for a certain writing of confirmation. Likewise that the said

Andrew should make reasonable dower to Ydonea, widow of Hugh de Muskham. *n.d.*

- fo. 80. Confirmation from Andrew son of Robert de Muskham, in Stanton, to the abbot of Stanley, of the grants made to them by Hugh de Muskham, his brother, viz. the park he held in Stanton and Kyrkehalum, the land of Westmedue and lands in Berneker, etc., also a bovate of land which Hervey held in villeinage, also the spring called Wythlockeswelle and that called Oxwelle, with other springs circumjacent, and ingress to the same. *n.d.*
- fo. 80^b. Grant from Hugh, son and heir of Robert de Muskham, in Stanton, and Ydonea, his wife, to the church of Stanley, of their park in the territory of Stanton, and Kyrkehalum, viz. Westmedue, enclosed, and a part of the Berneker. *n.d.*
- fo. 81. Confirmation from Robert son of Robert de Muskham in Stanton, of grants made to the abbot of Stanley, by Hugh de Muskham his brother, of all his park in Stantone and Kyrkehalum (as previously stated) with springs, etc. *n.d.*
- fo. 81^b. Grant from Hugh de Muskham to the church of Stanley, of his meadow in Brodeker, in exchange for half an acre in Stanton purchased of Amyoth, the Jew. *n.d.*
- Quit-claim from Robert de Muskham brother and heir of Hugh de Muskham in Stanton, to the church of Stanley, of lands which they have of the gift of Hugh his brother in Stantone, viz. the parks of Stantone and Kyrkehalum (etc., as before given), springs, etc. *n.d.*
- fo. 82. Quit-claim from Robert de Muskham to the church of Stanley, of half an acre of land in Stantone, in exchange for land in Brodeker. *n.d.*
- fo. 82^b. Grant from Robert son of Robert de Muskham, in Stantone to the same, of lands in Stantone, between le Kerres and the lands of Ydonea widow of Hugh his brother, jutting towards Kersike. *n.d.*

- fo. 83. Grant from the same to the same of William son of Henry de Stantone, his native, with his goods. *n.d.*
 Grant from the same to the same of a toft in Stantone called Stoffecroft' and a rent of two pair of white gloves and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to be received of the master and brethren of St. Helen's Derby, in exchange for a toft formerly master William de Muskham's. *n.d.*
- fo. 83^b. Grant from Henry, son of Roger de Buttone to the church of Stanley, of a bovate of land in Stantone which William de Sixtenby gave them, for the soul of Richard de Jors his uncle. *n.d.*
 Grant from William son of Thomas de Sixtenby to the same of a bovate of land in Stauntone which Adam son of Thomas de Stantone sold to Richard de Jorz, his uncle. Rent 2s.
- fo. 84. Confirmation from Roger, son and heir of Walter de Morley in Kyrkehalum to the church of Stanley of the grant made by his mother Johanna to them of a tenement she held of them in Stantone. And also a culture near the quarry of Halum which Walter his father gave them. *n.d.*
- fo. 84^b. Grant from Johanna, widow of Walter de Morley, in Halum, for her soul and that of her husband and Roger her son, to the church of Stanley. *n.d.*
- fo. 85. Grant from Nicholas de Ros and Amice his wife, in Stanton, to the abbot of la Dale, of their right, by reason of her dower, to all lands and tenements in Stantone, which belonged to Ralph de Herford, her husband, and, in consideration of the sum of 40s. they agree to relieve the abbot from molestation in time to come, or to forfeit 100s. to the bishop. *n.d.*
- fo. 85^b. Grant from Henry son of Robert the mason, of Stantone to Hugh de Muskham in Stantone, and Ydonea his wife, of his right to a place of land with wood growing thereon, called Westmedue in Stantone, viz. as far as the park of Kyrkehalum, to enclose, ditch and park the same. In exchange for 7 roods of land in Stantone. *n.d.*

fo. 86. Grant from Mathew son of Robert the mason of Stantone to Hugh de Muskham in Stantone and Ydonea his wife of a place of land and the wood growing thereon called Westmedue (as before), in exchange (as before).

n.d.

Grant from Hugh son of Ralph de Halum to the church of Stanley, of lands in Stantone, which Ralph de Herford gave to Ralph his father, between the park of Kyrkehalum and le Middilbroke, with pasture for 200 sheep, etc. *n.d.*

fo. 86^b. Grant from same to Walter de Morley, of 20 acres of land in the wood of Stantone, "ad sarcandum, hayandum et fossandum," etc. *n.d.*

fo. 87. Covenant made 1275, on feast of St. George the A.D. Martyr, between Laurence abbot of Stanley and

1275. Thomas, son of Robert le Masun of Stantone, by which the said abbot granted to him, a culture of lands in Stantone, abutting upon Syssonhulsik. Rent 12d., in exchange for lands which the said Thomas formerly held in Westmedue.

fo. 87^b. Bond from William son of Henry de Stantone to the abbot of la Dale for payment, annually, of a lb. of cummin, at le Dale, for exoneration from native service. *n.d.*

fo. 87^b. Grant for 6 marks from Henry de Lexinton clerk to Richard, nephew of Geoffrey de Jorz, of two bovates of land in Stantone. Rent 12d.

fo. 88. Grant for 5 marks from William de Castellimus (?) to Henry son of Richard de Laassintone, of two bovates of land in Stantone. Rent 12d. *n.d.*

fo. 88^b. Letters from Thomas son of William de Syxtonby addressed to Hugh abbot of Stanley, of a grant by him to the church of St. John the Apostle and Evang. of Croxton and to the abbot and canons there, of a rent of 10s. which he and his father William held, viz. 4s. in Stantone for 2 bovates of land, and 6s. in Wynnefeld and in Pillisley for 2 bovates of land, and

requesting the said abbot Hugh to pay the same, he and his heirs being nevertheless held to warrant the said lands, etc. *n.d.*

fo. 88^b. Sale for 4 marks, from Adam son of Thomas de Stanton, with the consent of Juliana his wife, to Richard de Jorz, of a bovate of land in Stanton, and 3 roods upon Grenehul', and a toft which Robert le Westreys gave him in marriage with the said Juliana. Rent 2s. *n.d.*

fo. 89. Grant from Ralph de Herford to Walter de Levedale and Johanna his wife, and their heirs, of all his land in his park of Stanton, with appurtenances, viz. as far as Middilbroke, and thence to the old ditch of Grenesike, and thence to parkhul and so *usque ad viam sub cruce* of Hugh de Muskham, etc. And also his culture abutting upon Grenesike with all springs, also the mill stream of Stanton between that place and Kyrkehalum, with free ingress and egress, etc., with pasture, etc. Rent 1 mark in silver. *n.d.*

fo. 90. *Inserted in a later hand:*

"Memorandum quod Robert Sallowe de Stanton impetravit de Thoma Fox has terras subscriptas, viz."

"Super quibus omnibus et singulis predictes
. . . . licitum est Abbati at conventui de la Dale distringere""

SANDIACRE.

Grant from Peter de Sandiacre and Peter his son and Aelina his wife, of the land about Heworhtheyes which Alan de Wylne held, with the wood of Driskowe and tofts and crofts in Sandiacre as far as the water of Yrewys [Erewash], to John nephew of W. bishop of Coventry. Rent 5s. "Excepto eo quod si necessitas hujusmodi exegerit, mihi faciat auxilium ad redimendum corpus meum et ad faciendum heredem meum militem, et ad maritanda bona ex filiabus meis." And

for this grant "mihi recit homagium suum," and 2 marks, and to my heir a ring of gold and to my wife a bezant (bissantium). *n.d.*

fo. 90^b. Grant from Peter de Sandiacre, for his soul and that of his wife Isabella, to the church of Stanley, of a rent of 5s. "ad redimendum" (as in preceding). *n.d.*

fo. 91. Confirmation for 12s. from Peter de Sandiacre to the house of St. Mary of Depedale, of those four acres which his ancestors gave them.

Grant from Richard son of Peter de Sandiacre to the ch. of Stanley of his right to Driskhowe and Fligore. *n.d.*

fo. 91^b. Grant from Hugh de Wermundsworthe to the same, for his soul and of Matilda his wife, of 7 cultures of land in Sandiacre. *n.d.*

Grant from Richard Sneyf of Sandiacre to the same of all his land in Sandiacre, for 1 mark in silver. *n.d.*

fo. 92. Grant from Matthew de Sandiacre and Cristina his wife, to the same, of their claim to Driskowe. *n.d.*

Confirmation from Elias son of Robert de Stapulford to the same, of a grant which Philipp de Tonke made to them, of land in Thormundeston. *n.d.*

fo. 92^b. Confirmation from the same, for his soul and of Robert his father, to the same of 4 bovates of land in Sandiacre which Philipp de Tonke gave them. *n.d.*

Quit-claim from Geoffrey, son of Richard de Stapulford, to the same, of his right to 7 bovates of land in Sandiacre. *n.d.*

fo. 93. Confirmation from Peter de Sandiacre to Robert son of William, of his father's grant of 7 bovates of land in Sandiacre. Rent 3s.

Grant from William de Grey to the church of Stanley, of his culture in Wete hul, in exchange for 24 roods in the field of Sandiacre, of which 2 roods are in Adestotes, 5 in Flaxlondes, 2 in Ulfredale, and 14 in Botham "et supra montem ultra le Bothem." *n.d.*

fo. 93^b. Grant from William de Grey son of Henry de Grey to the same, of 23 selions of land in Sandiacre, lying near Portweye, and beyond le Clif (a third selion) lies "ad furcas juxta portweye," others in le Flinty, Coclisdale, Grenesike, Erblondes, blakethorne, Lavedy Crosse, subtus foxholes, and Heworthe, in exchange of 23 selions in Sandiacre, lying in Portwey forlong, Andelesbrige, Adleharghe, Flinty, Coclisdale, Malman-yates, Erberelondes, blakethorne, Waterforkes, super foxholes, Thorbernecroft, and Ryseley "juxta le mere." Also other 2 selions "subtus le Cludes" and at Heworth," ultra le Suthporteweie. *n.d.*

Grant from Richard de Grey to the church of la Dale of his right to a place of pasture upon Dristouwe which Laurence formerly abbot of la Dale, together with another near the grange, of Boyhaghe, ploughed and sowed, and afterwards granted to him [Richard]. *n.d.*

fo. 94^b. Grant from Ralph Percehay to the church of Stanley, of 4 selions in Sandiacre. *n.d.*

fo. 95. Grant from William son of Thomas Percehay of Sandiacre, to the church of Stanley, of 2 roods of land in Sandiacre next Grenesike in Wersnapes. *n.d.*

Grant from Hugh de Hayd of Sandiacre to the same of 2 selions in Sandiacre, one at Grenesike and the other "subtus regiam stratam versus Ryseleyam." *n.d.*

fo. 95^b. Confirmation for 5 marks from Peter de Sandiacre to Richard son of Robert de Stapulford, of a grant by his father of 7 bovates of land in Sandiacre. Rent 3s. *n.d.*

Confirmation from Peter de Sandiacre to the church of Stanley, of 7 bovates of land in Sandiacre, which Richard son of Robert de Stapulford and others gave them, etc., excepting 4 tofts with crofts which the canons gave the said Peter for a quit-claim of 3s. *n.d.*

fo. 96. Confirmation from Richard son of Robert de Stapulford, for his soul, and that of Elizabeth his wife, to

the church of Stanley, of 4 bovates in Sandiacre which Philipp de Tonks gave them. *n.d.*

Grant from the same to the same, of 3 bovates of land in Sandiacre. *n.d.*

fo. 96^b. Confirmation from Richard son of Robert de Stapulford to the same, of 4 bovates in Sandiacre, given by the aforesaid Philipp. Rent 2s. to be paid by the hand of Elias his brother. *n.d.*

fo. 97. Confirmation from Robert, son of William de Stapulford, to Adam his son, of 4 bovates in Sandiacre. Rent 2s. *n.d.*

fo. 97^b. Grant from the same to Elias his son, of 4 bovates in Sandiacre. Rent 2s. *n.d.*

Confirmation from Elyas son of Robert de Stapulford, for his soul, and that of Robert his father, to the church of Stanley, of 4 bovates in Sandiacre which Phillip de Tonks gave them. Rent 2s. *n.d.*

fo. 98. Confirmation from the same to the same of four bovates in Sandiacre (as last). *n.d.*

fo. 98^b. Grant from Philipp de Tonks, for his soul and that of Juliana his wife and of Henry de Tonks, his nephew, to the same, of 4 bovates in Sandiacre. *n.d.*

fo. 99. Grant from Richard son of Robert de Stapulford, for his soul and that of Elizabeth his wife, to the same, of 3 bovates in Sandiacre. Rent 12d. *n.d.*

fo. 99^b. Grant from Richard de Sandiacre to the same, of 5 selions of land in Sandiacre, viz. 2 selions beyond Cliksarkes, and 2 extending to Haresty and one upon Blakemild. *n.d.*

Grant from Richard son of Peter de Sandiacre to Geoffrey de Salicosâ-marâ, of his right in Flitgore which belongs to his demesne of Sandiacre. *n.d.*

fo. 100. Grant from Mathew de Sandiacre to the church of Stanley, of an acre of arable land in Sandiacre, viz. 3 selions next Heworthe, and one next Wersnape and

one upon Portweye "contra" Heworth, and one selion "subtus le" Portweye, in exchange for one acre of which 2 selions lie upon Sopiakerhendes, one upon Sopiacris, etc. *n.d.*

fo. 100^b. *Nil.*

RISLEY.

fo. 101. Grant from Adam de Mosteyn to Fulcher de Codinton, of his fee of Stantone for 4s. and watch and ward, and quittance of forensic service "que vadunt per hidas et per hundredas." *n.d.*

Grant from Simon Baret of Notingham to the church of Stanley, of an acre of land in Ryseley. *n.d.*

Quit-claim for 20s. from Robert de Ryseley son of Hugh Blundel, to Simon son of John de Notingham of an acre of assart in Ryseley, between the culture of the Abbot of Dale upon Haddeleye towards the north and the culture of Will de Ryseleye, towards the south. Rent, a pair of gloves price a halfpenny. *n.d.*

fo. 101^b. Confirmation from Robert Blundel to the church of Stanley, of an acre of arable land in Ryseley, which they have of the gift of Simon Bareth, and 1d. rent. *n.d.*

fo. 102. Grant from William de Ryseley to the same, of ten acres of land "cum corpore meo" in Ryseley, lyeing at Haddelegyatis, jutting towards Topunhowe next the way of Sandiacre. *n.d.*

Grant from Elyas son of Gilbert de Rysley to the church of Stanley, of a place of arable land in Ryseley, which William his father gave, with his body (as before given). *n.d.*

fo. 102^b. Grant from Alice widow of Elyas son of William de Ryseleye to the church of Stanley, of her right, by reason of dower, to lands held by them of the said Elyas, her husband. *n.d.*

fo. 103. *Nil.*

BATHLEY (NOTTS.).

- fo. 103^b. Grant from William son of Ralph de Batheley to the same of lands in Muskham, Holme and Batheley, also the homage of Henry de Batheley his brother and of Hugh de Holm and Adam clerk of Muskham. Rent 4s.
- Confirmation from Thomas de Muskham, Knt., to the same of the grant made to them by the last donor of the lands named in the preceding deed. Rent 3s. *n.d.*
- fo. 104. Confirmation by Thomas de Muskham to the same, for his soul and that of Margaret, his wife, of the preceding grant. Rent 4s. *n.d.*
- fo. 104^b. Confirmation from Henry son of Ralph de Batheley of the preceding grant. *n.d.*
- fo. 105. Confirmation from Thomas son of Thomas, Knight, of Muskham, for his soul, and of that of his father Thomas and of Margaret his mother, to the church of Stanley, of the preceding grant. Rent 4s.
- fo. 105^b. Confirmation from Thomas de Muskham son of Thomas, knight, to the same, of his right to the lands mentioned in the preceding grant, with other concessions, viz. that his tenants should clean the mill-stream of Basker, also granting fisheries, and remitting the rent of 4s. *n.d.*
- fo. 106. Grant from Thomas son of Thomas de Muskham to William son of Nicholas Granncurtes of Suwelle of two selions of arable land in Muskham and Batheley upon Calvecrosse between the land of the prior of Shelford, and that of Isabella, mother of the said Thomas, abutting upon Walleronay, etc. *n.d.*
- fo. 106^b. Grant from Thomas son of Thomas de Muskham to the church of Stanley, of 18 selions in Batheley and Muscham. *n.d.*
- Grant from Robert son of Thomas son of Alexander de Muskham to the same, of a moiety of the mill of Bathker, with fishery, etc., and 3 selions extending from Batheley to the highway. *n.d.*

fo. 107. Grant from Robert son of Thomas, knight, of Muskham, to the same, of a moiety of the fisheries in the Trent with a site between Goscelinmes and the island called Crophul. *n.d.*

Confirmation from Thomas son of Thomas son of Alexander de Muskham, to the church of Stanley, of a moiety of the mill of Batheker, granted to them by Robert, his son. *n.d.*

fo. 107^b. Grant from Robert, son of Thomas, son of Alexander de Muskham, to the same, of a moiety of the mill of Batheker, with fisheries, etc. (as before stated). *n.d.*

fo. 108. Grant from Thomas son of Thomas in Northmercham to the same, of a place in Batheley called Gosewonges, in which the grange of the canons is situated. *n.d.*

Quit-claim from Margery widow of Thomas de Musckam to the same, of all that reasonable part of her dower which came to her "ex successione" of Thomas de Muskham, in Muskham, Batheley and Holme. *n.d.*

fo. 108^b. Grant from Gilbert son of Henry de Northmerkham to the same, of 4 selions in Batheley upon Swyftesclif abutting upon Loskou. *n.d.*

Grant from Gilbert son of Henry de Northmerkham, to the same, of 4 selions in Bathley. *n.d.*

fo. 109. Grant from the same to the same, of a selion of land in Batheley, lying between the lands of William Gildegreyne and the land of the prebend abutting upon fildinggate. *n.d.*

Grant from Gilbert, son of Henry de Northmusham, to the church of Stanley, of 2 selions upon Stanihalf acres. *n.d.*

fo. 109^b. Grant from Gilbert son of Henry de Northmuskham, for his soul and that of Agnes, his wife, to the church of Stanley, of 2 selions in Batheley lying in longehege and abutting upon Loskehouwe. *n.d.*

Grant from Gilbert son of Henry de Muskham to the same, of 3 selions in Batheley. *n.d.*

fo. 110. Grant from the same to the same, of 8 selions of land in the field of Muskham, viz. 4 next Kyrkegate and 1 near the furrow of the prior of Schelford, one towards the bridge of the church, and one at Brendemere, and one next Gosewonges, in exchange for 9 selions in Trenteforlong, and one abutting upon Crossesike, and two between Rogergate and Trente, and one in Bulwood acres abutting upon Roggergate and one abbutts upon Littelfulford and one next Kyrkegate, and one upon Lynlond and one in Geradmere. *n.d.*

fo. 110^b. Grant from the same to the same, of the land which Peter Cocus held in Batheley. *n.d.*

Grant from the same to the same of 2 selions in Batheley, abutting upon the chief selion of the prebend of Suthwell in Kerforlong and descending to the rivulet of Northwelle. *n.d.*

Grant from the same to the same, of all his land in Brakenholme, and a selion across clinegate. *n.d.*

fo. 111. Grant from Gilbert son of Henry de Batheley to the same, of 2 selions in Batheley, lying between the selion of the canons at Helmedwelle and the path which leads to Calveton. *n.d.*

Grant from Gilbert son of Henry de Northmuskham, to the same, of ten selions in Batheley, viz. 6 upon Loskowe, 4 upon Northcliff, viz. his portion of Carterewonge. *n.d.*

fo. 111^b. Grant from the same to the same, of 2 selions of land in Northmuskham, in two places, lying upon le Lynges, one viz. between le Walranbrigge and le Middilbrigge, abutting upon the major moor and the minor, and the other nearer to the north abutting upon the moor at Levegrimbrigge and towards le Skottesgate, both within the lands of the church. *n.d.*

Grant from Gilbert son of Henry de Muskham to the same, of 9 selions in Batheley, viz. chiefly abutting upon the wood of Adam de Deyoile, etc., one selion called lindic abutting upon fildingate. *n.d.*

fo. 112. Grant from the same to the same, of 2 selions in the field of Muskham, lying in Brakenholm between the lands of the prior of Schelford and abutting upon those of Richard de Suttone then parson of Muskham, extending upon Brakenholmdyc. *n.d.*

Grant from the same to the same of 3 selions in Batheley, viz. one at Heselnynndwell, butting upon the wood of Adam de Eyvile, one butting upon hastihegge. *n.d.*

fo. 112^b. Grant from William son of Adam de Muskham to the same, of a place of land in loskowe abutting upon the culture of Boldewyn de Panntone. *n.d.*

fo. 113. Grant from Adam de Muskham son of Gwydo to Roger son of Ralph de Batheley, of a culture called Goseholme, on both sides of the way. Rent 12d.

Confirmation from the same, for his soul and that of Matilda his wife, to the church of Stanley, of a grant from Roger de Batheley to them of lands in Batheley. Rent 12d.

fo. 113^b. Grant from the same to the same of a rent of 12d. in Batheley. *n.d.*

Grant from Thomas son of William son of Geoffrey de Batheley, to William de Suthwelle son of Nicholas Grantcurt of 5 selions in Muskham and Batheley, one lying upon Brakenholm between the culture of the abbot of la Dale and the land of Robert Hoyboy, abutting upon Brakenholm dyc and upon Kyrkesike, and one upon le Brendemere, abutting upon fildingate, others are said to lie in Wilwebuske, and Northwalle (conditions). *n.d.*

fo. 114. Bond from William son of William son of Geoffrey de Batheley, to defend the abbot of la Dale in all their possessions which they hold of the gift of William his father and Thomas his brother in Muskham,

fo. 114^b. Batheley, and Holme of the fee of the earl of Lincoln (a long deed, with numerous conditions). *n.d.*

fo. 115. Grant from William son of Geoffrey de Batheley to William* de Suthwelle son of Nicholas de Grantcurte of 5 selions of land in Northmuskham and Batheley, one selion in le pitte lying between the lands of the prior of Selford, etc., and one butting upon le morhened, and 2 in le Brendmere, extending to fildinggate, etc. *n.d.*

Grant from William son of Geoffrey de Batheley to the church of Stanley of — selions in Batheley. *n.d.*

fo. 115^b. Quit-claim from William son of Geoffrey de Batheley to the same, of his claim to the place of Gosewonges in Batheley, where the grange of the canons is constructed, with permission to ditch and enclose, etc. Also all lands which they hold in Batheley, Holme and Muskham. *n.d.*

fo. 116. Grant from William de Batheleye son of Geoffrey for his soul and those of Emma and Matilda his wives, to the same, of a selion upon Suthclif in Batheley, abutting upon le Waterfuhrened. *n.d.*

Grant from the same to the same of 3 selions in Batheley lying upon Suthclif and butting upon Guberthe Waterfor and upon the land of the prebend. *n.d.*

fo. 116^b. Grant from the same to William de Suthwelle son of Nicholas Grantcurtes, of 6 selions in Northmuskham and Bartheley, viz. 3 selions upon le Kerforlong lying between the land of the abbot of la Dale and that of *dom.* Robert de Lysur then parson of Crumwelle, extending upon Northwelle dic, and others in Benefroft. Rent a rose. *n.d.*

fo. 117. Grant from the same to the church of Stanley, of a selion upon le Suthclif of Batheley, and abutting upon le Buttes of William son of Richard son of Philipp, and 2 selions abutting upon fildinggate. *n.d.*

fo. 117^b. Grant from the same to the same, of a place called Gosewonges in Batheleye, with right of enclosure, etc. *n.d.*

* Note that wherever this person is mentioned he is always called *quondam filius N. de G.*

- fo. 118. Grant from the same to William de Suwell (as before), of 40 selions with common of pasture in Northmuskham, and Batheley, some of which selions are said to
- fo. 118^b. lie upon Kerforlong towards the lands of R. de Lisurs parson of Crumwelle, on Nortwelledikes, Middildikes, le Westker, Oddedole, and the land of the prior of Schelford, etc., etc. (a very long deed, fo. 119. shewing the boundaries). *n.d.*
- fo. 119^b. Grant from the same to the same, of 33 selions in Northmurskham and Batheley (a very long deed, fo. 120. stating boundaries, etc.). *n.d.*
- fo. 120^b. Grant from the same to the same of 7 selions of land in the same places (in every instance "pro quadam summa pecunie," and in *this* "quam in necessitate mea mihi dedit pre m̄anibus"), lying under Middilclif and upon le Westker. *n.d.*
- fo. 121. Grant from the same to the same of 5 acres and 3 roods in the same places, lying upon Brakenholm, etc. (long deed). Rent a rose.
- fo. 122. Grant from same to same of 6 roods of land in Batheley which Alexander and Hugh de mora, his natives, held of him in Batheley, 2 of which lie upon Brakenhole, and 2 abut upon le Kyrkesike, and upon Saxegalle and Wulrimhay. *n.d.*
- fo. 122^b. Grant from same to same of 3 acres in Batheley and Murskham, viz. at le Morheved and in Odedale, next the land of the prior of Schelforde, also in Brakenholme and Kyrkesike. For 30s. "in magna necessitate mea." *n.d.*
- fo. 123. Grant from same to same, of 10 selions in Northmuskham and Batheley (boundaries stated). Rent a rose. *n.d.*
- fo. 123^b. Confirmation from William son of William son of Hervey de Muskham to the church of Stanley, of a culture and 13 selions in Muskham and Batheley, which William de Suwelle gave them, and 2 selions which

he had of the feoffment of Miriel mother of the said William fitz William. *n.d.*

fo. 124. Confirmation from the same of the grant which William de Suwelle gave to the church of Stanley, of a culture and 13 selions (and other lands) which he had of the gift of William the father of said William and of Miriella his mother. *n.d.*

fo. 124^b. Grant from the same to the church of Stanley, of 2 cultures in Batheley, one of 13 selions lying in Saxegalle, and the other lying in Bradholme. *n.d.*

fo. 125. Grant from the same to the same, of a selion in Batheley, lying near a pasture called Stilford. *n.d.*

Grant from the same to William de Suwelle the whole culture of his demesne next the high-way leading to Calnetone. *n.d.*

fo. 125^b. Covenant made 1262, between William son of Hervey A.D. de Batheley and William de Suwelle, respecting a 1262. demise by the former of 18 selions of land in Batheley, lying in Kyrkebrigge, and in ye Wodewroe next the land of the abbot of la Dale, which said selions William son of Richard native of the said William formerly held. For which demise said W. de S. gave the said W. "in necessitate sua" 14s. *n.d.*

fo. 126. Quit-claim from Mirielda widow of William son of Hernic de Muskham to the abbot of la Dale and William de Suwelle, of her right, by reason of dower, to lands which from some cause, they held of her late lord William son of Hernic. *n.d.*

fo. 126. Grant from William son of Hernic of Muskham to William de Suwelle, of 3 selions and 3 cultures in Muskham and Batheley (boundaries given, the names are) Suthclif, Wodegate, and Middilclif. Rent, a rose. *n.d.*

fo. 127. Grant from William son of Nicholas de Grantcurtes to the church of Stanley, of 40 selions held of William son of Geoffrey de Batheley in Northmuskham and

Batheley (and other lands) amongst others of 2 selions held of the feoffment of miriel, dau. of Heric Spic-fates. *n.d.*

fo. 127^b. Grant from same to same (apparently a repetition of the preceding). *n.d.*

fo. 128. Grant from same, for the soul of Hugh de Mortone, to the same, of a culture and 13 selions in Muskham and Batheley. *n.d.*

fo. 128^b. Agreement from the same to make good any deficiency that might occur in 40 acres of land which he had sold to the abbot of la Dale, in Muskham and Batheley, who had bound himself to pay 10s. per acre. *n.d.*

Grant from William son of Adam de Muskham to the church of Stanley, of 13 selions in Batheley and Muskham, lying near fildinggate, Kyrkesike, Wylebuske and Holm. *n.d.*

Covenant made A^o 1251, between the abbot of Stanley and William son of Adam de la Venene respecting 4 selions of land abutting upon Trente at Milnedale, and two against the mill, and one at Maydenescote, given by the said abbot in exchange for 4 selions, abutting upon the head of the moor, and upon fildinggate, and Kyrkesike, and another upon Brakenholme diyke.

fo. 129. Grant from William son of Adamson of Jollan de Batheley, to the church of Stanley, of three selions in Brakenholme in Batheley. *n.d.*

fo. 129^b. Grant from Baldewin de Panntone to Robert son of Sir Roger de Ayncurtes, of a toft in Batheley, etc., and 16 acres and 1½ rood in Batheley and Muskham, viz. at Calnecroft, Ulnesich, Astihegge, Quenesgrave, Ulfrecbuskes, Wodegate, Wodewra, Longehafeacre, Schorteker, Langeker, Wylnebuskes, grene in Northwellegate, Redewonges, Tunges, Wyenbuskes, Northdale, Schawebuskes, Benecroftdale, sub colle,

Landameregate, Grenegate, Leyrpittes, Brakeholme, Gosewanges, Brendemere, Lindike, Nes, ad domum Gotte, Stodfeldewath, Crossike, Wytebrinkes, Bolnortacre, Scotgatehened, Bathekermilne, Holm, Crokeswathe, Westingaphul, Tungge, and Steynlandhende (the word *ad* precedes nearly every name). Rent 1d. *n.d.*

fo. 130. Confirmation from Baldwyn de Panntone to the church of Stanley, of the grant from Robert de Ayncurtes, of a toft and croft, and 16 acres and a rood in Batheley and Muskham, etc. And he further grants them the service of Roger Bunning and 12d. rent. *n.d.*

fo. 130^b. Grant from Robert, son of Sir Roger de Ayncurtes, to the church of Stanley, of a toft in Batheley, lying between Reginald Fraunceys and Hugh son of Cnute, also 16 acres and 1 rood in Murskham and Batheley. Rent 1d. *n.d.*

Grant from the same to the same, of a toft in Batheley (same as preceding). *n.d.*

fo. 131. Confirmation from Philipp son of Baldwin de Panntone to the same, of 18 acres 5 roods which they hold of the gift of Gilbert son of Henry de Northmuskham, and other lands in Muskham and Batheley and Holm, with the site of their grange of Gosewonge. *n.d.*

fo. 131^b. Grant from the same to the same of 7 selions in Batheley, upon Brakenholm (boundaries given), in exchange for 6 selions in Batheley, upon Coshou, Greteforlong, and abutting upon Trent. *n.d.*

fo. 132. Grant from Robert le Petyte of Suth Muskham for his soul and that of Alice his wife, to the church of Stanley, of 3 acres in North Muskham lying in Calnecroftes. *n.d.*

Grant from William son of Ralph de Batheley to the same, of all the lands held by him in Holm, Muskham and Batheley, and likewise the service of Henry de Batheley his brother, and of Hugh de Holm and Adam clerk of Muskham. Rent 3s. *n.d.*

fo. 132^b. Grant from William de Batheley to Roger his brother, of a toft in Batheley. Rent 12d. *n.d.*

Grant from William de Batheley to the same of a toft and croft which Robert plumbarius held in Muskham with half an acre at Wytebusk, for 20s. Rent 4d. *n.d.*

fo. 133. Grant from Adam son of Robert de Northmuskham to the church of Stanley, of two parts of his culture in Saxedale in the fields of North Muskham. *n.d.*

Grant from same to same, of 3 selions of land in Batheley upon le Schorteker abutting upon North Wellegate, and a Swayht upon West Stanigaphul, abutting upon Gosolfmere and upon Stayngaphuldike. *n.d.*

Covenant made before the chapter of Suwelle, between brother Walter abbot of Stanley and Nicholas proctor of *dominus* Octoman, canon of Suwelle, respecting a grant by the s^d Nicholas to the s^d abbot of a selion wh. Roger de Batheley held near their house, in exchange for an acre and a rood of land in Blacht-hornul and half an acre in Middilcristing, in Holme. *n.d.*

fo. 134. Confirmation from the chapter of the B. Mary of Suwelle, to Roger de Batheley, of a selion. Rent 8d. rendered annually to Octavian, chamberlain to the pope and chancellor of the said chapter, as contained in the concession of the proctor; "ad emendacionem prebende ipsius de Muskham." *n.d.*

Grant from Reginald le Fraunceys to the church of Stanley, of 2 selions in Batheley in exchange, one viz. next Gosewonges abutting upon le More, and one upon the same furlong abutting upon le More. *n.d.*

fo. 134^b. Grant from William de Holme, father-in-law of Gilbert de Muskham, to abbot John of Stanley (del Parkes de Stanley), of 6 selions of land in Batheley, lying in Wylgbuskes, butting upon the way proceeding to Northwelle, in exchange for five selions in the field of Northmuskham. *n.d.*

Quit-claim from Thomas, son of Ralph de Batheley, to the abbat of Stanley, of his rights to lands in Batheley, Holm and Muskham which William his brother gave them. *n.d.*

fo. 135. Grant from Mirield daughter of Henry Spitfates, widow, to William de Suwelle, of 2 selions of land in Northmurskham and Batheley (boundaries given) names are, Kerforlong, Northwellemore, and Schelford. Rent a rose. *n.d.*

fo. 135^b. Grant from Simon son of Geoffrey, seneschal of Holme to William son of Nicholas Grantcurtes, of Suelle of a selion of land in Batheley, lying next le Wodegate butting upon Northwellegate. Rent a rose. *n.d.*

fo. 136. Covenant between the abbot of Stanley and William son of Herney de Muskham, with regard to a grant from them to the s^t William of 3 selions of land lying upon the moor and le Suthclif, and abutting upon le Redegate, in exchange for 3 selions lying near le Kyrkegate abutting upon moor, and near fildingate. A^o 1251.

Grant from William son of Adam de Muskham to the church of Stanley, in exchange, of 9 selions in Batheley and Muskham, abutting upon fildingate and Gildehenedland, and in Northcristing, and abutting upon Deregate and Roggergate, and extending as far as the pool of Batheker, and in Bulworthacres abutting upon Roggergate. *n.d.*

fo. 136^b. Grant from Adam son of Jollan de Batheley to the church of Stanley, of 2 selions butting upon Northwellegate. Rent $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *n.d.*

Quit-claim from Robert son of Thomas son of Alexander de Muskham to the same, of 4 selions extending from Trente to the high-way, and one crossing the high way, and a fourth upon Deregate. *n.d.*

fo. 137. Grant from Adam son of Jollan de Batheley, to the same, of 2 selions in Northmuskham, upon Trente-forlong, and one abutting upon Wytebrinc' upon

Roggergate, and half an acre in Holm, viz. in Suthtreg' abutting upon fildinggate, and ennepol. Rent $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

NOTTINGHAM.

fo. 137^b. Grant from Robert Ruffus le Tyler of Nottingham with the assent of Alice his wife, to Augustin de Haneworthe and Isabella his wife, of a place of land in Nottingham and lying upon the ditch of Nottingham. Rent a grain of pepper. *n.d.*

Grant from the same to the same, a place of land in Nottingham. Rent a rose. *n.d.*

fo. 138. Grant from the same to the same, of a toft in Nottingham. Rent $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *n.d.*

fo. 138^b. Grant from the same to the same, of a shop in Nottingham. Rent $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *n.d.*

Grant from the same to the same of a cellar underground "Cum Joiace" with appurtenances in le Barkeregate in Nottingham, with free ingress and egress towards the ditch of Nottingham at the said cellar and Torance. To hold from the 18 Edw. I. for 12 years. *n.d.*

fo. 139. Grant for 5 marks, from the same to the same, of a messuage with edifices "tam terraneis quam subterraneis" which lies upon the cornera (super corneram) in Barregate Street in Nottingham. Rent a clove of garlick. *n.d.*

fo. 139^b. Grant from Augustin de Haneworthe in Nottingham and Isabella his wife to the church of Stanley, of a messuage with buildings "super terram et subtus" in le Barregate in Nottingham. *n.d.*

fo. 140. Grant from Robert de Vilers to Robert Siglar (Siglario) of Nottingham, of a toft in le Barkeregate next the ditch, extending to the highway. Rent 4s. *n.d.*

Quit-claim from Gervase son of Alice daughter of Laurence de Ayilwelle to the church of Stanley, of 7 acres, etc., which his mother held in Ayilwelle. *n.d.*

fo. 140^b. Grant from Gervase son of Alice (etc.) to the same of land (as in preceding). *n.d.*

Covenant between Laurence, abbot of Stanley and Gervase de Ayilwelle, of a demise to the said Gervase, for his life, of 7 acres of land in Ayilwelle, which he formerly held of the abbot. Rent 20d. A° 1278.

fo. 141. Quit-claim from Gervase son of Alice de Ayilwelle to the church of Stanley, of 7 acres (as preceding). *n.d.*

Grant for 30s. from Alice daughter of Laurence de Ayilwelle, widow, to Stephen Rotar' of Lentone, of a toft in Ayilwelle, and her land in Lentone and Notingham. Rent 7d. *n.d.*

fo. 141^b. Grant from Stephen Rotarius of Ayilwelle, to the church of Stanley, of a toft and croft in Ayilwelle and 7 acres in the same place, which he had of the gift of Alice daughter of Laurence de Ayilwelle. *n.d.*

fo. 142. Quit-claim from John son and heir of Agnes de Ayilwelle to the same, of land which Alice, daughter of Laurence de Ayilwelle, and sister of Agnes his mother held in Ayilwelle. *n.d.*

Quit-claim from John son of Ralph faber of Lentone, to the church of Stanley, of land which Alice his mother held in Willa in Ayilwelle. *n.d.*

fo. 142^b. Quit-claim from Matilda Cochenine, widow, to the abbot of la Dale, of a burgage in Notingham, lying in Saterdag Marchates. *n.d.*

Sale from Roger Almari and Alice his wife to Gilbert Ywen of land with buildings in a street (here a leaf or leaves is missing).

fo. 143. Grant from Thomas Landri of Notingham for his soul and that of Matilda, his wife, to the church of Stanley, of a messuage with buildings in Notyngham. *n.d.*

Grant from Ralph Bugge of Notingham, to Isabelle de la Grene, of 2 acres 1 rood of land in Notingham, one lying in Ash Dale and one in Lyngwelledale, abutting

upon Hungerhul' one rood at Wytstone between the land of the hospital of St. John and that of the abbot of la Dale. Rent 18d. *n.d.*

fo. 143^b. Grant from Annote daughter of David le Lombard to William de Bottesford of a messuage and buildings, "et cum le Bouthe," lying "in foro Sabate" in Notingham. Rent 3s. 6d. and 3 hens and 1 cock. *n.d.*

Quit-claim from Robert Dast of Notingham, to the abbot of la Dale, of 2d. rent, which he had of the gift of Ralph de Frecheville in Notingham. *n.d.*

fo. 144. Quit-claim from Ralph de Radeford and Matilda Cochenine his wife, to the same, of a burgage in Notingham lying in Saterdag marcates. *n.d.*

Grant from Peter Marč to the church of Stanley, of a moiety "duorum furnorum," in Notingham, which he held of the king. Rent (to the king) 3os. *n.d.*

fo. 144^b. Confirmation from G. prior of Grandmount, to Peter Marc, of a moiety "duorum furnorum" which they held of the king, in Notingham, as is contained in a charter of brother Sanccius prior of our order in England. *n.d.*

Grant from Ingeram Biscop in Notingham and Cassandra his wife, to the church of Stanley, of a curtilage in Notingham. And have moreover quitted claim of a rent of 12d., etc. *n.d.*

fo. 145. Grant from the same to the same (as preceding).

fo. 145^b. Grant for 16 marks from Simon Fenekel of Notingham, chaplain, to Nicholas son of Hugh de Wermundesworthe, of a messuage in Notingham, viz., a ground floor of stone with cellars and garden, lying opposite the hospital of St. John at Notingham. Rent 1d. *n.d.*

fo. 146. Grant from Geoffrey Cade of Notingham to the church of Stanley, of a rent of 6d. from a messuage which Juette daughter of William son of Gervase de Notingham held. *n.d.*

fo. 146. Grant from Alice widow of Benedict Chapman of Notingham, to the church of Stanley, of a rent of 6d. *n.d.*

fo. 146^b. Grant from Geoffrey Baldewyn of Notingham, to the church of Stanley, of a rent of 12d. from a messuage in Notingham. *n.d.*

Grant from William son of William de Barregate to the same, of a rent of 12d. from a tenement in Notingham. *n.d.*

fo. 147. Grant from Geoffrey de Salicosâ-marâ and Matilda his wife, daughter of William son of Ralph, to the same, of their lands in Notingham, excepting a rent of 20s. *n.d.*

Quit-claim from Robert de Curson and Agnes la Archere, his wife, to the same, of a toft in Notingham with buildings, lying between the land of the church of Stanley, and le orgerlane. Rent 12d. *n.d.*

fo. 148. *Blank.*

DERBY.

fo. 148^b. Covenant made between the abbot of Stanley, and the brethren of the hospital of St. Leonard, of Derby, of a confirmation by them to the said abbot of a messuage in Derby, lying next a messuage of Nigel fitz Baldwin. Rent 2s. 6d. *n.d.*

Grant from William Juvenis, son of Thomas Juvenis, to the church of Stanley, of a rent of 4s. from a messuage in Derby opposite the Friars Preachers, as a perpetual alms to assist in sustaining a lamp, burning night and day, in the said church, before the altar of St. Wereburge. *n.d.*

fo. 149. Grant from *magister* William Juvenis of Derby, to the church of Stanley, of a rent of 4s., from a tenement in Derby. Also 2s. rent, from a bovate of land with toft and croft in Alwaldistone. *n.d.*

fo. 149^b. Letters of attorney from *magister* Willelmus son of Thomas Juvenis, of Derby, to William his chaplain,

to deliver seisin to the abbot of la Dale, of 10s. rent in Derby and Alwaldistone, from a messuage in Derby. Dat. at la Dale, on the day of St. Severin, 1275.

Grant from Thomas Juvenis of Derby, to the church of Stanley, of a messuage in Derby. Witn. Andrew son of Peter, and Peter col, then bailiffs of Derby, John le Ferur, Nicholas son of Aldred (and many more). Dated in the court of Derby 16 Hen. (III.).

fo. 150. Sale for 35s. 2d. from Robert Gos to Thomas Juvenis, of Derby, of all his land in the street of the Blessed Mary. Namely the third part of a toft which belonged to Alfured Gos, his father. Witn. Hugh son of Philipp, Nicholas son of Aldred, John le Ferur (and many others).

Confirmation from William Juvenis to the church of Stanley, of 12d. rent, from a toft held by Alan le de lucre of Hugh father of s^d William, "in extremis laborans." *n.d.*

fo. 150^b. Grant from Henry son of William Juvenis of Derby, to the church of Stanley, of a rent of 1d. from a toft in Derby. *n.d.*

Grant for 17s. from Sighdrida daughter of Roger and Goda her sister, to Ralph Crispyn of Derby, of a certain part of their land in Derby, next the path that leads to the cell of St. James. Rent 1s. *n.d.*

fo. 151. Grant for 9s. from Sighdrida, dau. of Roger of Derby, to Ralph Crispyn of Derby, of a certain part of her lands in Derby (as preceding). Rent 1s. *n.d.*

fo. 151^b. Grant from Ralph Crispin to the church of Stanley, of a rent of 2s. 6d. with two hens, from a toft in Derby. *n.d.*

HILTON.

fo. 152. Quit-claim from Ralph son of Nicholas de Hiltone to Robert son of Margery de Hiltone, of a rent of 4s., for 2 bovates of land in Hiltone.

Grant from Ralph son of Nicholas de Hiltone to the church of Stanley, of an acre and a half of land in Hiltone, viz. one upon Riecroft and half near the gate of the canons, also a rood upon Lebreche towards aysse, and one rood upon Knapehyl extending towards le botham. *n.d.*

fo. 152^b. Grant from Ralph son of Nicholas de Hiltone, to the church of Stanley, of an acre and a half of land in Hiltone, viz., upon le breche extending to pot loch, next the lands of the s^d church. *n.d.*

fo. 153. Grant from Ralph son of Nicholas de Hyltone to Henry de Stewelle, of a messuage in Hyltone and 19 acres in the same place, lying upon le Wyldemarflat, and others extending to the meadow of Suttone, others upon le breche towards Ges and upon Knapin hul, viz., upon Smithesforlonge, and Neweye, le lecelondis, le breche towards Etewalle, and upon potlak, and Wyteslade. Rent 12d. *n.d.*

fo. 153^b. Grant for 5 marks from Ralph son of Nicholas de Hiltone, to the church of Stanley, of his culture of braystreu. Rent a lb. of pepper "ad nundinas Derb" on the feast of St. James. In default of such grant the said Ralph agrees to give 4 acres of land in Hiltone, viz., upon le Wildemerflat, and upon le blakeflat, and upon the meadow of Sutton. *n.d.*

fo. 154. Grant for 5s. from the same to Stephen, clerk of Egintone, of a messuage in Hiltone. Rent 4d. *n.d.*

Confirmation from the same to the same of a messuage which the said Ralph, and others, sold to William, vicar of Merstone, viz., which Stephen the clerk gave to William "filiolo suo quem de sacro fonte levavit." *n.d.*

fo. 154^b. Grant for 2 marks from the same to Walter, son of Adam de Ustone, of an acre of land in Hiltone, lying in a meadow called potlak. *n.d.*

Confirmation from the same to the church of Stanley of a grant made to them of land in Hiltone. *n.d.*

- fo. 155. Grant from William, vicar of Merstone, to William son of Stephen clerk of Egintone his godson "quem de sacro fonte levavi," of a messuage in Hilton, extending towards the cemetery in the east. The same William to keep a lamp burning at the celebration of mass in the chapel of Hilton, according to a charter made between the mother church and the lords of Hilton. And at the cessation of the celebration in the said chapel, then a lamp burning in the mother church of Merston during the hours of celebration of mass only. *n.d.*
- fo. 155^b. Letters from William son of William, formerly living in Hiltone, of Totebery, remitting and pardoning all transgressions and quarrels that had existed of old between the abbot and convent of la Dale and the said William and his father, and binding himself to defend, at his own cost, all future actions against the said house. Dat. Derby, day of St. John of Beverley, A^o 1281.
- fo. 156. Grant from Robert de Pyru to the church of Stanley, of a half bovate of land in Hiltone, and 6 buttes of land next the bridge of Etewelle, and 8 buttes at Sladehilles, and 6 buttes near the torrent (torrentem), 2 buttes upon Holm and 2 at le Crumbelondes, and 2 acres of land at hestcrofyatis and 1 place called Haylgrenes, butting upon le Nortdik and miclemedue and potlak, le formedue, and one gore at portlakdik. *n.d.*
- fo. 156^b. Bond from Hugh Brun of Hiltone to pay to the abbot of la Dale, 1 lb. of cummin. *n.d.*
- Grant from William son of Richard de Batheley to the church of Stanley, of a selion of land in Hilton at Blakelowe. *n.d.*
- fo. 157. Covenant between Laurence, abbot of la Dale and Walter de Morlege and Elianor his wife, by which the said abbot grants to them for 20s. six acres of land in

Hilton, lying in Dÿ, part of which adjoins Alwetone-
weye, etc., and part upon the field of Suttone. Rent
30d. *n.d.*

fo. 157^d. Grant from William son of the chaplain of Hilton, to
the church of Stanley, of 3 acres in Hiltone, lying in
Suttone, brademere furlang, and in snapehil, extending
upon the road to Alvetone, and toward Egintone, viz.
in Haverholmhirst, and in milnefurlong. *n.d.*

fo. 158. Grant from John son of Henry, formerly parson of
Etewelle, to the church of Stanley, of 3 acres of land
in Hiltone, viz. in Haregreneforlang, and upon Knape-
hil and Welleforlong, and upon Barweswey and le
stonilandes. *n.d.*

Grant from Hugh son of William clerk of Hilton, to the
church of Stanley, of a mansion which belonged to
his father in Hilton, and an acre of land at benelondes
and Ruicroft, stonilowe and Wildmerflat, and a
meadow in Mikelmde. Rent 1 lb. of cummin at the
fairs of Derby. *s.d.*

Quit-claim from Alice widow of William son of Richard
de Hilton, to the church of Stanley, of a bovate of
land in Hiltone. *n.d.*

fo. 159. Quit-claim for 15s. from Isabella widow of William
Cocus, to the same, of her claim, by way of dower
to a tenement in Hilton. *n.d.*

Grant from Robert son of Walkeline de Egintone to the
same, of a portion of a culture at lambecroft dik
towards the town of Egintone, and Wilington, etc.
n.d.

fo. 159^b. Grant from Margaret de Hiltone widow, to the church
of Stanley, of 3 acres of land in Hiltone, viz. upon
haregreveforlong, extending to Sutton, and upon
Knapehil, and Welleforlong, and under barwesweye,
and upon Stanilondes. *n.d.*

Grant from William, son of John Cocus of Tuttebery,
to the church of Stanley, of 2 bovates of land in

Hiltone, which his father had in exchange of lands in *buissivis*. Rent 2s. and a pair of shoes or 3 pence. *n.d.*

- fo. 160. Grant from William, son of William clerk of Hiltone, to Hugh his brother, of the service rendered by William Swift of Hilton, viz. 3d. and a pair of white gloves, etc. *n.d.*

Grant from Robert de Parer to the church of Stanley, of a bovate of land in Hilton. *n.d.*

- fo. 160^b. Quit-claim from Robert Wildegos to the church of Stanley, of 2 bovates of land in Hilton, for 12 years. *n.d.*

Grant from William Swift of Hilton, to the church of Stanley, of a meadow in Potlak in Hilton. *n.d.*

- fo. 161. Grant from Matilda widow of William Swyft of Hilton to the church of Stanley, of a meadow in Hilton, forming part of her dower. *n.d.*

- fo. 161^b. Confirmation from Henry de Beke, son of Geoffrey de Beke, to the church of Stanley, of a culture of land in Hiltone, upon beysterne. Rent 1 lb. of pepper at the fair of Derby, viz. on the feast of St. James *n.d.*

Grant from Henry son of Geoffrey de Beke, to the church of Stanley, of a bovate of land in Hilton. *n.d.*

- fo. 162. Confirmation from Geoffrey de Beke, knt. to the same, of three acres of land in Hilton, which William son of the chaplain of Hilton gave them. *n.d.*

Grant from Hugh son of Ralph, for his soul and that of Agnes and Ydonea his wives, and of Ralph and Hugh his sons, to the same, of 7 bovates in Paynestrorpe and Seleston, and other lands there and in Wandeslege etc. for the support of a canon ministering there. *n.d.*

LITTLE HALLAM.

- fo. 162^b. Grant from Hugh son of Ralph (as above) to the same of 10 bovates in Little Halum, in exchange for 10 bovates in Selistone. *n.d.*

fo. 163. Quit-claim from the same to the same, of 14 acres of land, which he held in exchange for 10 bovates in Selistone. *n.d.*

fo. 163^b. Grant from the same to the same, of a bovaté of land in Seliston and Wandesley, and a bovaté called Standelfcroft, and 24s. 8d. Rent payable by different persons, etc. *n.d.*

fo. 164. Grant from the same to the same, of 10 acres in Wandesley. *n.d.*

Grant from Symon de Ver son of Walter de Ver, for his soul and those of Wido and Gundred de Ver, to the same, of his land of Halum, viz. 14 bovates which Hugh de Muscham gave to Wido de Ver in marriage with Margaret his daughter. For the support of 3 canons, priests, perpetually celebrating, and for the repairs of the hostel of the same house. *n.d.*

fo. 164^b. Grant from the same to the same, for his soul (as before with the addition of Margaret, and of Robert de Muschamp), of lands (as in preceding).

fo. 165. Grant from Nicholas de Chauencurt, for his soul and of that of Gundred his wife, and of Wido de Ver, his father, and of Robert de Muschamp, his uncle, also of Robert de Chauencurt his father and Erneburge his mother, to the same, of his land in Halum, viz., 14 bovates which Hugh de Muschamp gave (as above). And in case of inability to warrant, then, in exchange, 100 marks.

fo. 165^b. Memorandum from Wido de Ver, that he had given to Adam son of Robert son of Hernisius with Gundreda his daughter, his land in Halom, being 14 bovates which he had in free marriage with Margaret, his wife. *n.d.*

DERBY.

fo. 166. Quit-claim from Letice widow of Reginald Pupeth, to the church of Stanley, of all tenements which Reginald Popeth held in the lane of St. James in Derby. *n.d.*

Grant for 2s. from Henry son of Thomas de Derby and Beatrix his wife, to the same, of a meadow called Warnifen. *n.d.*

Acknowledgment from Robert son of Nicholay le somenure of Derby of a grant made of his messuage in Derby to Geoffrey, chaplain of Breydissale, also that he is bound to pay for the same to the church of Stanley, yearly, 3s. whether the s^d Geoffrey holds the s^d messuage or not. *n.d.*

fo. 166^b. Grant from Cristiana daughter of Peter son of Mabile of Derby, for her soul and that of Nicholas son of Aldred her late husband, to the church of Stanley, of a toft in Derby with buildings. Rent 6d. *n.d.*

fo. 167. Grant from Geoffrey de Barwe in Derby to the mass of the B. Mary at le Dale, to be celebrated for her soul, of 6d. rent, from a place of land in the parish of St. Peter in Derby, etc. *n.d.*

Grant from Peter son of Colbein of Derby to the church of Stanley, of a rent of 6d. from a toft which belonged to Colbeyni his father in Derby. *n.d.*

YOXALL.

fo. 167^b. Grant from William de Ferrers, earl of Derby to Thomas de Edneshovere for service, 4 marks in his mills of Voxhale. Rent $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *n.d.*

Grant from Thomas son of Fulcher de Ednesovere for safety of the soul of his lord William earl of Ferrers and William his son, and that of Fulcher and Agnes, his father and mother, and of Lucie, Margery and Mabel his wives, to the church of Stanley, of a rent of 4 marks derived from the mills of Yorkeshale which he had of the gift of the said earl. *n.d.*

fo. 168. Confirmation from William de Ferrers, earl of Derby (after reciting, in full, the preceding grant), to the said church, of a rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. which he used to receive from the above-named Thomas.

fo. 168^b. Confirmation from William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, to the church of Stanley (as preceding). Dat. at

Toteb' [Tutbury] Eve of St. Valentine, 37 Hen. son of John.

Quit-claim from Mabel de Curzun widow of Thomas de Edneshoverè to the church of Stanley, of a rent of 17s. 9d. which she received by way of dower out of 4 marks derived from the mills of Yoxale. *n.d.*

DERBY.

fo. 169. Grant from Robert clerk son of Robert Wrin of Derby to the same of lands in Derby (boundaries given). Some of these lie near the cemetery of St. Werberge and in Fulstrete, others in Waldwik next the place where the "furnus" used to be, others in Walstrete and next dikfurlange, an acre at Mariwelle and an acre upon Osburgesholm, also at foxholes and in Warnifen. Witn. Symon Tuschet, parson of Machwithe, Sir Philipp de Tuke, Walkelin fitz Peter, Hugh son of Philippe, Nicolas fitz Aldred, Robert son of Collinge, then bailiffs, and others.

EGINTON.

fo. 169^b. Grant from Amalric de Gasci, knt., to the church of Stanley, of 1d. rent from 2 bovates of land in Amboldestone, of which Robert de Muschamp had, in marriage, with Agnes his wife, sister to Amalric, with the patronage of a moiety of the church of Egintone. *n.d.*

Grant from Geoffrey de Mustris, with consent of Avice his wife daughter of William son of Ralph de Alwoldestone, formerly senechal of Normandy, to the church of Stanley, together with the patronage of a moiety of the church of Egintone which is known to belong to him (Geoffrey). *n.d.*

EGYNTONE.

Extended transcripts:—

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris: Amalricus de Gasci miles, salutem in domino. Noveritis universi me pro amore dei, et pro salute anime mee, et pro animabus patris mei et matris mee et pro animabus

omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse deo et Ecclesie beate Marie de Parco Stanleia et canonicis ordinis Premonastratensium, ibidem deo servientibus, Redditum unius denarii de duabus bovatis terre in Amboldestone a dictis canonicis annuatim percipiendum quas Robertus de Muschamp habuit in matrimonio cum Agnete uxore sua, sorore mea. Cum toto jure patronatus medietatis ecclesie de Egintone, quod habui valere habere potui. In liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, etc.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Galfridus de Mustris Salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me consensu Avicie uxoris mee, filie Willelmi filii Radulfi de Alwoldestone quondam senescalli de Normannia, Intuitu dei et pro salute animarum nostrarum, et antecessorum et successorum nostrarum dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et Ecclesie Beate Marie de Parco Stanleia et canonicis ordinis Premonastratensium ibidem deservientibus, jus patronatus medietatis Ecclesie de Egintone quod ad me dinoscitur pertinere. In cujus rei testimonium, presenti scripto sigillum meum una cum sigillo predictae Avicie Uxoris mee apposui. Hiis testibus, etc.

fo. 170. Grant from Henry son of Nicholas de Chambris to the church of Stanley, of 2 bovates in Brinolvestone. Those which Swain held of Nicholas his father, with Galiena widow of s^d Swain and her goods. *n.d.*

Agreement from Henry de Chambre' to warrant to the abbot of Stanley, two bovates of land in Brynaldistone, free of all service (etc.). *n.d.*

ETWALL.

fo. 170^b. Sale from Henry son of Peter de Boltone to Gilbert, chaplain, son of John son of Engenulf de Etewelle, for 7 marks and 40d., 8s. of rent which he received of 3 bovates in Etewelle. *n.d.*

fo. 171. Grant from Gilbert de Etewelle, chaplain, to the church of Stanley, of 8s. rent, for 3 bovates in Etewelle. *n.d.*

HILTON.

fo. 171^b. Grant from Jordan de Touke, for his soul and that of Henry his grandson ("filii filii mei"—perhaps an error), to the church of Stanley, of his lordship of

Hyltone, excepting 3 acres nearer the field of Suttune, which he had previously given to the canons of Trent-ham, and half a meadow in Hilton. *n.d.*

Grant from Robert de Touke to the church of Stanley, of a bovate of land in Hyltone. *n.d.*

fo. 172. Confirmation from Peter de Touke to the church of Stanley, of 3 bovates of land in Hyltone, which Hugh de Mackeley held, together with the same rustic [rustico] and his goods. *n.d.*

fo. 172. Grant from Jordan de Toka to the church of Stanley, of a tenth of his fishery of Potlac. *n.d.*

fo. 172^b. Grant from Peter son of Robert de Touke, to the same, of Richard son of Richard ad le Grene of Hyltone, his native, with his goods, and lands which said Richard held "in vinelayis" of the same place. *n.d.*

fo. 172^b. Grant from Robert de Pyrce to the church of Stanley of 3 bovates in Hyltone, viz. 2 bovates which Hugh de Mackeley held, together with the same rustic and his goods, and one bovate held by Ralph Kare. *n.d.*

fo. 173. Grant from Robert de Pyrce to the church of Stanley, of two bovates in Hilton (as last).

Grant from Robert son of Margery de Hyltone to the same, of 4d. rent in Hyltone. *n.d.*

fo. 173^b. Grant from William, clerk, of Thorpe to the same, of his chief mansion in Hylton, and lands at benelondes, Rucroft, Stanilone, Wildemerflat, and Muclemede. Rent 1 lb. of cummin at the fair of Derby. *n.d.*

fo. 174. Grant from Hugh son of William, clerk of Hyltone to the same, of the service received from William Swift of Hyltone, viz. 3d. and a pair of white gloves. *n.d.*

fo. 174. Grant from the same to the same, of a rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to be received from Richard Latheman for a tenement in Hiltone. *n.d.*

fo. 174^b. Confirmation from Ralph son of Nicholas de Hilton to the church of Stanley, of a messuage and 2 selions extending to the way of Ryecroft, in Hyltone, also an annual rent of 6d. *n.d.*

- Grant from Ralph son of Nicholas de Hyltone, to the church of Stanley, of the homage of Ysabelle le Foun in Hyltone, viz. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. annually from a tenement in Hyltone, also an acre in Potlake in same place, and a rent of 1d. *n.d.*
- fo. 175. Manumission from William, son of Herebert knt., to the church of Stanley, of Richard son of William Cooper (Coopertoris) of Hylton and Godladde his brother, natives of the said William, with their goods. *n.d.*
- fo. 175^b. Grant from Ralph son of Nicholas de Hiltone, to the same, of the service of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to be derived from a tenement in Hiltone. *n.d.*
- Grant for 5 marks from Ralph son of Nicholas de Hiltone to the same, of the culture of baystreu with meadow, common of pasture, etc. Rent 1 lb. of pepper at the fair of Derby. *n.d.*
- fo. 176. Grant from the same to the same, of an acre of land in Hiltone which Cecilia his mother held in her widowhood, viz. upon Otirsoythul, in le daltflat, upon la brendhet, upon Nochacreslade. *n.d.*
- fo. 176^b. Grant from Robert son of Margery de Hiltone, to the church of Stanley, of a tenement in Hiltone. Rent 4s. and two quarters of *n.d.*
- Grant from Robert son of Margery de Hiltone, to the same of a tenement in Hiltone. Rent 4s. (at various seasons). *n.d.*
- fo. 177. Grant from Robert son of Margery de Hiltone, to the church of Stanley, of 2 selions containing one acre in Hyltone, lying upon Mildelbarche in exchange of 3 selions, containing one acre in Hilton. *n.d.*
- fo. 177^b. Grant from the same, to the same, of 2 selions in Hiltone, abutting the cemetery on the west. *n.d.*
- Bond from Ralph son of Nicholas de Hiltone, to Henry de Thok, for 20d., which the s^d Henry was accustomed to receive from a tenement in Hiltone. *n.d.*

[Here the chartulary ends.]

- ff. 178, 179. A list of abbots, with brief annotations as to each, beginning "Memorandum et posteris nostris," in a fourteenth century hand. It was apparently written about 1438, when John Spondon, the sixteenth abbot, began his rule. The seventeenth and eighteenth abbots are entered by another pen. This list, with translation, and various additional particulars as to the abbots, was contributed by Mr. St. John Hope to the fifth volume of the Journal of this Society in 1883.
- fo. 179^b. *Blank*.
- ff. 180-187^b. The old chronicle of the founding of Dale abbey, by Thomas de Musca, a canon of the house. The fragments on ff. 5 and 195 are almost certainly portions of the original version in the handwriting of the compiler. This copy, when compared with the now indistinct original fragments, has been somewhat carelessly done; nevertheless it is peculiarly interesting, and one of the most vividly written and picturesque accounts of the founding of any English religious house now extant. A copy of it was made by Nicholas Charles, Lancaster herald, in 1611, which is to be found in the Cotton MSS., Julius C. vii., ff. 265-268; there is a later copy in Harl. MSS. 5804, ff. 278-284. It is printed in Latin in Dugdale, but with many errors, and was given in an English dress by Glover; but the only good critical version, with a faithful translation, is that which was given by Mr. St. John Hope in the fifth volume of this Journal.
- ff. 188-194^b. List of tenants and rents, in an early sixteenth century hand.
- fo. 195. Another fragment of the original chronicle.
- fo. 196. Fly leaf, with notes of accounts, nearly indecipherable.

There are but few original charters of Dale extant; but one, in private hands, of John Grauncourt, the third abbot, who ruled from 1233 to 1253, is a beautiful example of the deeds of that

period. The impression of the first conventional seal of the abbey is nearly perfect. The following is an extended transcript:—

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, frater J[ohannes] Abbas et Conventus de Parco Stanle, salutem in domino. Noveritis nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Johanni de Lokintone pro homagio et servicio suo duas bovatas terre in Breidestone cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, unam scilicet quam idem Johannes aliquando tenuit de nobis et aliam quam vitarius tenuit in eadem villa. Tenendas et habendas sibi et heredibus suis libere quiete et pacifice. Reddando inde annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris decem solidos ad duos terminos, videlicet quinque solidos ad Pentecosten et quinque solidos ad festum Sancti Martini pro omni servicio excepto omni (?) forinseco. Nos vero et successores nostri Warantizabimus predicto Johanni et heredibus suis predictas duas bovatas terre contra omnes homines. In cujus rei testimonium, presenti scripto sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Teste sigillo Capituli nostri.

Endorsed. Carta Abbatis de Dala de ij bovatis terre in Breidestone.

Our first illustration to this chartulary is a *fac-simile* reproduction of a page of the original, namely, fo. 36 of the present pencilled numbering, and it will, at least, convey some idea of the difficulties of the task undertaken by Dr. Cox. The curious caricature at the foot—probably an addition by some idle novice—tends to corroborate the date of the MS., for it portrays the hooded hauberk, which was superseded, in England, by the bascinet in the reigns of Edward II. and III.

Our second is a similar representation of a thirteenth century deed and seal of Dale Abbey; the latter being, perhaps, the best of the very few extant. Its description is as follows: Within the legend “✠ S’ : ECCLESIE : SANCTE : MARIE : DE : PARCO : STANLEE,” a half-length figure of the Virgin Mary bearing the Holy Child in her arms; in base, beneath a trefoiled arch, pinnacled at the gables, a half-length figure of an abbot praying.—EDITOR.

The Ancient Font of Smalley Church.

BY PERCY H. CURREY, HON. SECRETARY.



WHEN the ancient chapel at Smalley was demolished in 1790, the old font was removed, and disappeared. The Rev. T. B. Charlesworth, Vicar of Smalley, has, however, recently discovered, and proposes to restore to the church, what would appear to be the bowl of this old font. It was used as a cattle trough on the farm of Mr. Barber, who bought it at the sale of the effects of the late Mr. Purvis, of Flamstead; and we know that other stones from the church have been sold and used in neighbouring buildings.

The bowl in question is a plain, circular vessel, 2 ft. 1 in. in diameter, and 1 ft. 9 ins. in height, pierced for a drain, and the lower part has apparently been dressed off to give it a flat base. In a description of the original, supplied by an old inhabitant to the Rev. Chas. Kerry, and given in *Dr. Cox's Churches of Derbyshire*, there is said to have been an ornamental band round the top. But such sources of information are often unreliable, and, in view of the great lapse of time since the font was removed, it probably is so in this case; or it is even possible that the top of the bowl may have been dressed down in a similar way to the base. On the one hand, it is certainly difficult to believe that this heavy circular bowl, drained in the centre, can have been made for a cattle trough

or for any secular purpose; and, on the other, it has every appearance of being in reality the ancient Norman font. Another font (now disused), made by a mason who remembered the old one, is said to be an imitation of it, yet its bowl is quite plain.

[Mr. Currey's description of the newly-discovered bowl would seem to tally almost exactly with that of the ancient font at Mottram in Longdendale, which, curiously enough, has passed through similar vicissitudes.—ED.]

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

Under this heading, it is proposed to call attention to a selection from current literature relating to the archaeology or natural history of our county. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Editor.

Early Renaissance Architecture in Derbyshire.*

By the REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



MR. GOTCH, who has long ago proved himself to be a master on the subject of the architecture of the Renaissance in England, has recently produced an admirable historical and descriptive account of the Tudor, Elizabethan, and Jacobean periods, in a volume that is generously illustrated with aptly chosen examples. Text books have been almost unduly multiplied with regard to the development and evolution of English architecture down to the close of the fifteenth century. Many a fairly well-read Englishman has more or less correct notions of the successive periods of Gothic architecture, particularly as displayed in what the "restorers" have left us of our parochial churches; but from Tudor times downwards there is for the most part considerable ignorance. The time for sneering at everything that was not Gothic has happily gone by, and Mr. Gotch has opportunely stepped in at the beginning of a new century

* *Early Renaissance Architecture in England.* By J. A. Gotch, F.S.A. Price, 2s. net. B. T. Batsford, High Holborn.

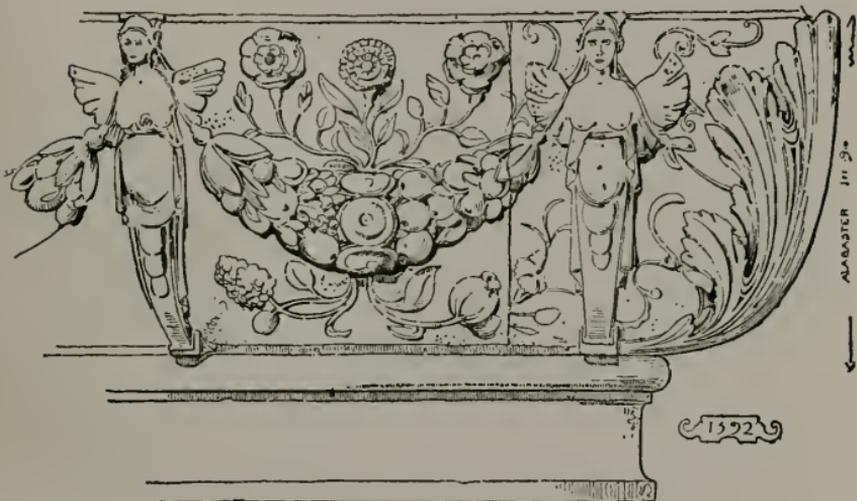
We are much indebted to Mr. Batsford for the loan of the blocks that illustrate this notice.

with a work that is of artistic and technical value, and at the same time popularly written, to supply information as to the architecture of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

The intention of this short notice, in addition to drawing general attention to a noteworthy book, is to point out to Derbyshire folk the interest that attaches to their own county in the buildings of this period. Mr. Gotch has found far more material to illustrate his work in this county than in any other English shire of a like size. This must not be looked for in the church fabrics. The English Reformation unhappily imbibed not a few of the extravagant notions of certain continental enthusiasts—those “poor withered souls,” as Sir W. B. Richmond recently termed them at the Nottingham Church Congress—who were convinced that the worship of the Great Designer of the Universe ought to be divorced from everything connected with skilful handicraft or beauty of design. The movement in England, associated as it was with the spoliations of Henry VIII., and more particularly of Edward VI., not only put a rude check on church building or extension that lasted for some three centuries, but also worked the destruction (outside the religious houses) of a vast number of interesting ecclesiastical buildings. In Derbyshire alone, as has been pointed out,* upwards of one hundred churches or chapels fell into desuetude and consequent ruin during the reign of Elizabeth. Mr. Gotch boldly asserts that there is no ecclesiastical architecture of early Renaissance character in England. This is undoubtedly the fact, for when we think of the instances of pre-reformation churches of the first thirty years of the sixteenth century, they are all entirely Gothic in treatment. Moreover the two or three isolated examples of church building or church extension of the Stuart days are all of a debased imitative Gothic style. The only instance that we know of genuine Renaissance stone work in connection with an English church during the whole of the long reign of Elizabeth was at Holdenby, Northamptonshire, where Sir Christopher Hatton employed John Thorpe to build the vast and magnificent Holdenby

* *Notes on Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iv, 537-8.

House, *circa* 1580-5. The workmen not only beautified the interior of the adjacent church with a classical screen, and adorned the walls with richly bordered texts, but they built a new and handsome south doorway after a fashion exactly harmonising with the House. This rare if not unique church embellishment of Elizabethan days was ruthlessly swept away in the "seventies," by Sir Gilbert Scott, to give place to an ordinary doorway and porch of Gothic imitation, in order that the whole church might "harmonise"!



Frieze of the Foljambe Tomb (1592). Chesterfield Church.

The influence, then, of the new classic style had no opportunity for many a long year of shewing itself in English church building for the simple reason that Englishmen had ceased to build to the honour and glory of God. Folk had, however, still to be buried, and the great ones had not lost their desire to be specially commemorated, if not by prayers, at least by costly tombs within consecrated walls. The new style, introduced with consummate and costly skill on the monument of Henry VII., began gradually to make its way throughout England in the memorials of the wealthy dead. In more remote districts, such as Derbyshire, the old idea of the table

tomb, with recumbent effigies and hands piously folded in prayer, lingered on till towards the close of the sixteenth century. The Bradbourne tomb, of 1581, in Ashbourne church, of which Mr. Gotch gives an illustration and description, is a late example of this survival. The Foljambe tombs, however, in Chesterfield church, show marked originality of treatment. One of them, dated 1592, in the form of a sarcophagus, shows much beauty and grace of pure classical design, as is shewn by a drawing of a portion of the alabaster frieze. (See illustration, p. 155).

Illustrations are also given of the Cokayne tombs, Ashbourne, and of the tomb of Sir George Vernon, Bakewell.

The fittings and furniture of churches, which often required renewal, gave scope for the development of the new style. This was particularly the case with pulpits. Many handsome pulpits date from 1603, when the canons ordered a pulpit to be placed in every church which was not already provided with one. Derbyshire has but few examples of church wood-work of Mr. Gotch's period, the Elizabethan Holy Table of Bread-sall church being the most noteworthy. This escaped, however, the writer's attention, but the well-designed and rather exceptional pulpit of Chesterfield church is described and illustrated. It almost borders on the impertinent to differ with the writer on questions of probable dates, but from the nature of the ornament of this pulpit we are inclined to think that it is most likely of Restoration (1660) date, and therefore just outside the limit of this book. The illustrations of this volume are for the most part excellent, especially those which are reproductions from Mr. Gotch's camera. But the picture of Chesterfield pulpit is disappointing. The fine design of this good piece of woodwork is spoilt by its adjuncts. Perhaps Mr. Gotch lacked the courage to ask for the temporary removal of the obtrusive brass sermon rest of church furnishers' design, or the unhangings of the still more obtrusive hymn notice board on the wall behind!

Although the providing of buildings for religious purposes came to an almost complete standstill during the long reign of Elizabeth, there was an extraordinary development of domestic architecture not only on a noble scale, where the new style often had full sway, but also in buildings of lesser dimensions, and in the smaller manor houses, where the old native traditions were slower in yielding to the foreign ideas. Derbyshire has no magnificent examples such as are to be found at Burleigh and Kirby in Northamptonshire, though Bess of Hardwick left behind her a sufficiently pretentious and effective effort, where both comfort and grace were sacrificed to the overweening desire for abundance of glass, wherein it had been her intention to have a magnificent display of heraldic ornament. Its appearance is well summed up in the old jingle that says:—"Hardwick Hall, more glass than wall!" Mr. Gotch dealt generously with Hardwick in his former great portfolio work; and in these pages will be found a plate of the presence chamber with its remarkable plaster frieze between six and seven feet deep, ornamented with figure subjects in relief, and another plate of the marble panel over one of the bedroom chimney-pieces richly carved with an allegorical design.

Haddon Hall, the most interesting piece of domestic work in all England, whose every style from early Norman to later Renaissance is blended in the one diversified but most harmonious building, has, if possible, been too much illustrated; until certain parts, such as the doorway of Dorothy's fabled exit, have become almost hackneyed. But no one of taste can regret that Mr. Gotch's cultured eye was caught by such details as a door-latch, a window fastener, a leaden rain-head spout, a corner of the great hall, the wooden fittings of the chapel, or a beautiful pattern on a ceiling in the gatehouse.

Far less known than Haddon or Hardwick, are Bolsover Castle, and Barlborough Hall. At Bolsover, a square house was built in 1613, on the site of the ancient Norman keep. A ground plan is given of this symmetrical house with its forecourt and lodges, as well as a photographic plate of the

somewhat plain entrance front. "The house itself is full of
 "interest; all the rooms on the basement and principal floor
 "are vaulted, and the vaulting ribs and corbels are managed
 "with such care as was seldom bestowed upon those features
 "even in the days of stone vaulting. This method of con-
 "struction was rapidly going out of fashion, most of the houses
 "of the sixteenth century having floors of joists and boards,



Stone Corner Chimney-piece, Bolsover.

"the underside being ceiled in the early part of the century
 "with wood, and in the latter part with plaster. But at
 "Bolsover, as late as 1613, we have stone vaulting beautifully
 "wrought. There is a large amount of good panelling also
 "left, and the chimney-pieces are unrivalled in any house of
 "the time for their beauty and variety."

Barlborough Hall, 1583, is a house of unusual plan among Elizabethan builders. The ground plan shows that it was built round an extremely small central court (now filled with a modern staircase) after a fashion common enough in sunny



Barlborough House.

Italy, but ill-suited for our duller weather. The hall is on the principal floor and is approached from outside up a long flight of steps. The actual classic treatment is confined to the entrance, which is flanked with columns, and to the intervening

details of the battlements of the turrets. With respect to the interesting front of this house, Mr. Gotch well remarks that—"picturesqueness of outline, which was always sought for, is here obtained by carrying up the bay windows as turrets, a treatment which lends much distinction to an otherwise simple exterior." There is an excellent plate of the remarkably fine chimney-piece in Barlborough Hall, the upper part of which records the personal history of the original



Gateway of the Old Hall, Highlow, near Hathersage.

owner, Francis Rodes, Justice of the Common Pleas, married twice as there narrated. His own arms and those of his two wives are set forth with emphasis. The upper cornice is supported by two caryatides, one of whom represents justice, in allusion to the owner's calling.

Derbyshire has also a variety of smaller halls or manor houses than that of Barlborough, particularly in the north of the county, invisible to the speeding cyclist and known only

to the patient Rambler. Two of these have been noted and described by Mr. Gotch, and well illustrated with his camera.

The gateway of Highlow Hall, near Hathersage, one of the seats of the many-branched Eyre family, is a characteristic example; whilst the modest steps that lead from a square forecourt to the wide-paved terrace that extends along the whole front of Eyam Hall have a charm and quiet dignity that had hitherto been unobserved.



Terrace Steps of the Old Hall at Eyam.

It is understood that Mr. Gotch not long since made a summer sojourn in the north of the county. Derbyshire men, we feel sure, would rejoice to hear of another visit, and he has probably learnt enough already of the county, to know that there is yet much of interest in the shire of his own special period, impatiently waiting for notice from his pencil, pen, or camera.

It is much to be hoped that ere long Mr. Gotch will be induced to bring out a companion volume to the one now under notice, extending from the Restoration to the end of the Georges. Such a descriptive handbook is at present entirely lacking. If undertaken in the power and spirit that animates these pages, the period would prove to be far more picturesque and interesting than is usually or fashionably supposed to be the case, and Derbyshire would again be well to the fore in variety of examples. The shelters that man has occupied, or has contrived for his convenience and delight can never lack in interest to the intelligent, from the caves of our palæolithic ancestors to the villas of modern suburban life.

Some Derbyshire Fonts.

BY G. LE BLANC SMITH in *The Reliquary*, October, 1901.

BY W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.

IN the above paper Mr. Le Blanc Smith has selected for notation six fonts which will appeal to the sentiment of every true Derbyshire ecclesiologist, and by the courtesy of the proprietors of *The Reliquary* we are enabled to reproduce an illustration of each,



Fig. 1.—Font at Youlgreave.

remarkable for its clearness of photographic detail. The author deals with his subject throughout in a confident and concise method peculiarly his own, and welcome, even in theoretical archæology.

I.—The font at Youlgreave, we are told, is of the Norman period, and “unique in the possession of a projective ‘stoup’ or ‘chrismatory,’ and, unlike the font at Pitsford, Northants



Fig. 2.—Font at Winster.

(which has a ledge), it possesses one hollowed out in the same manner as the font itself.” Mr. Smith calls attention to “the somewhat rare device of a ‘salamander,’ or species of dragon-like lizard,” and to the ornamentation of the fleur-de-lys. The latter is interesting in that it was the favourite design upon the Norman coinage of England, and yet almost unknown upon our Saxon money. It may be added that the particular form

of the fleur, as embossed on the font, seems to have been popular towards the close of the reign of Henry I and in that of Stephen.

II.—The font at Winster is peculiar in form, and its illustration will convey a better idea of its appearance than any detailed description. According to Mr. Smith, it is of the Transitional Norman period of architecture, and its probable date 1200.



Fig. 3.—Font at Ashbourne.

III.—The font at Ashbourne is a very good example of the Early English period, and “the most probable date is 1241, for that is the year in which the church was dedicated to S. Oswald, of which only the chancel remains in the Early English style.”

IV.—The font at Bakewell is octagonal in form, and “affords a remarkable illustration of the work of the Decorated period.” According to Dr. Cox (*Notes on Churches of Derbyshire*)

the figures sculptured in the panels represent S. Paul, S. Peter, Edward the Confessor, or David, S. Augustine, a figure with scroll, S. John the Baptist, a figure which might be any saint, and S. Chad.

V.—The font at Tideswell belongs to the Perpendicular period, and Mr. Smith adds that the church has one of the earliest Perpendicular towers in the country. He tells us the story of the restoration of the font by the late rector, Canon

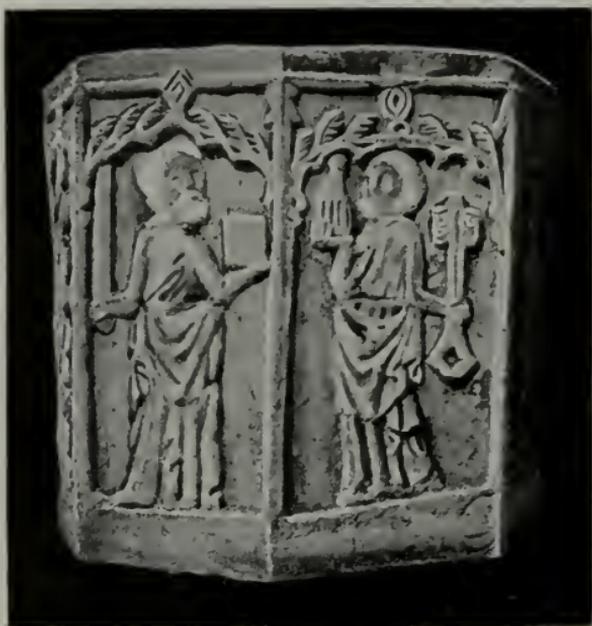


Fig. 4.—Font at Bakewell.

Andrew, who discovered it “turned upside down in a rubbish heap,” which reminds us of that of the Smalley font, told in a previous page of this volume. “On the middle panel is an open book, on the left a chalice, and on the right an uncharged shield. All the other sides have various devices on them.” Mr. Smith would seem to have relied for his descriptions upon his excellent photographs, as otherwise he would no doubt have completed his details, and in the Youlgreave instance he says “there are three fleur-de-lys, as will be seen from the

illustration," whereas, if memory does not betray us, there are but two fleurs, for the third space is occupied by a figure of much archæological interest.



Fig. 5.—Font at Tideswell.*



Fig. 6.—Leaden Font at Ashover.

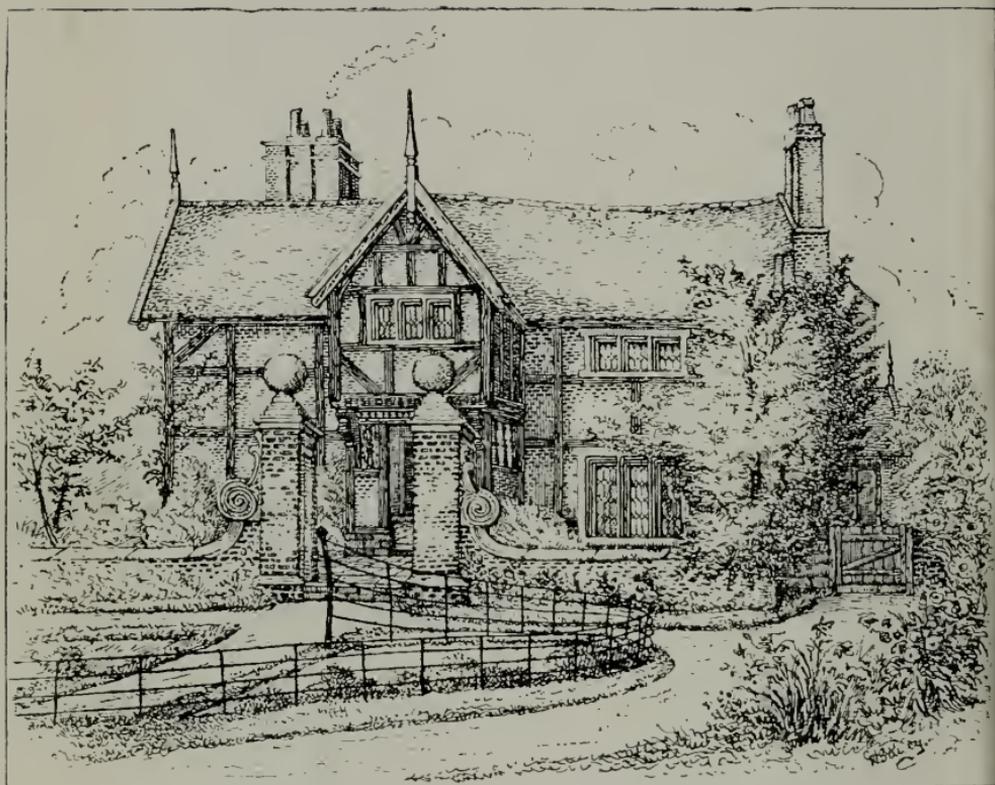
VI.—The font at Ashover. “This font of the Norman period is made of lead, and is one of the twenty-nine now in existence

* For the loan of this block we are indebted to the Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher, Vicar of Tideswell.

in England. These lead fonts are all very similar. . . . The height is about 1 ft. and the diameter about 2 ft. Round the outside are twenty figures of men, all dressed alike, under precisely similar canopies, which run round in the form of an arcade." Its dimension, as 1 ft. 2 ins. and 1 ft. 11½ ins. respectively, and fuller details of this interesting relic of Derbyshire plumbery are given by Dr. Cox in Vol. IX. of this *Journal*, where he supplies a list of thirty leaden fonts in England, twenty-one of which he assigns to the Norman period.

Derbyshire has many fonts worthy of Mr. Le Blanc Smith's attention, and we trust that this selection is but the commencement of a series.





THE OLD HALL AT MICKLEOVER, NEAR DERBY.

Ramblings of an Antiquary.

“THE OLD HALL AT MICKLEOVER.”

BY GEORGE BAILEY in *The Antiquary*, February, 1902.

BY W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.

MR. BAILEY commences the story of his ramblings with a description of a little-known hall at Mickleover, within three or four miles of his home at Derby.

That he is no mean artist of his subject will be apparent from his illustrations, which accompany this review, and which are printed from blocks kindly lent by Mr. Elliot Stock, the publisher of *The Antiquary*. The author takes us through the picturesque half-timbered house, which, he tells us, is still in



NISI DEVS FRVSTRA 1648✝

Fig. 2.—Inscription on the lintel, Mickleover Hall.

excellent preservation. We pass between imposing gate-posts of characteristic design, and facing us is the quaint porch, with its very uncommon feature of balustered and open sides. On the lintel, deeply cut in solid oak, is the inscription “NISI DEVS FRVSTRA 1648 ✝” (fig. 2), which, as Mr. Bailey reminds us, also occurs on the battlements of Castle Ashby. Crossing the inner threshold, we enter what, originally, had been the hall, for on the right is the handsome oak staircase, and

opposite us is the old fireplace, "6 ft. 7 ins. by 5 ft. 4 ins. deep" (fig. 3). "Two rooms open into the hall: one now used as the kitchen has "the usual old-time . . . chimney and

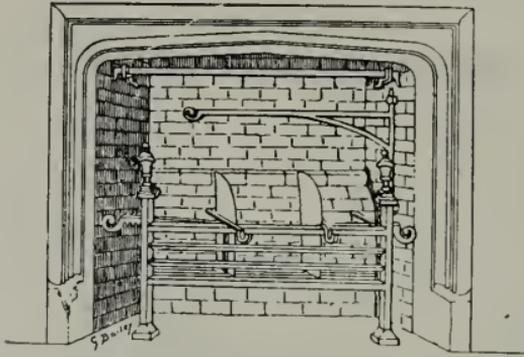


Fig. 3.—Fireplace, Mickleover Hall.

ingle nook"; the other, which is panelled with oak, has a fireplace similar to that in the hall, but the base of the stonework frame is rather more elaborately moulded. Above it is

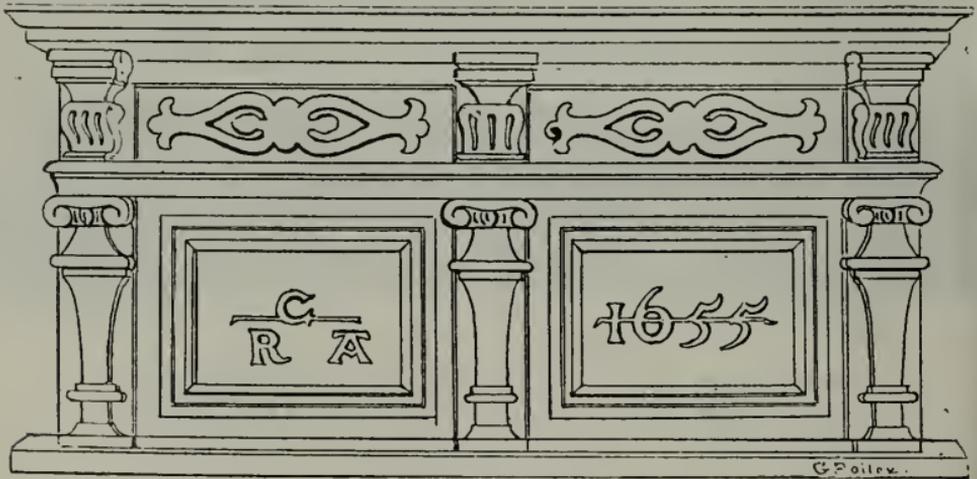


Fig. 4.—Mantelpiece, Mickleover Hall.

the neatly-designed mantelpiece (fig. 4), bearing the letters "C" (although the upper letter may be "G"), and the date 1655. "From the arrangement of the brickwork it can be seen

that alterations and adaptations have from time to time been made, and the question arises, can these apartments have belonged to a larger house which was adapted to the requirements of later times?" If Mr. Bailey has in mind a hall of larger dimensions at some period prior to 1648, we should reply in the affirmative, because the massing of the chimneys and the stonework of the fireplaces are indicative of earlier date. Of the latter, counterparts may be seen at Haddon and at the Chetham College, Manchester. These alterations were probably completed at the date given on the porch, when, in all likelihood, some weather-beaten quadrangular building was reduced to its present form and thoroughly restored. That there was a hall at Mickleover before 1648 seems certain, for in 1601 "Richard Harper, of Mickleover, gentleman," contributed fifteen shillings as a levy for three horsemen towards an expedition to Ireland.

Mr. Bailey regrets that he is not able to give any reliable account of the ancient owners of the Hall. He, however, connects the inscription over the porch with the execution of King Charles I. on January 30th, 1649, or, as he correctly points out, 1648 under the old style. He also suggests that the letter "c" on the over-mantel may be the initial of Charles, Cromwell, or Curzon, but prefers to allocate it to Cromwell, "for about that time he received the title of Lord Protector of the Commonwealth." From these coincidences he ventures the assumption "that the builder of this house wished to make it tell a tale of the times." But we hesitate.

In some future number of the *Journal* we hope to deal with the history of Mickleover and its owners more in detail, but no better description of the quaint old hall itself could be desired than that so carefully written and pleasingly illustrated by Mr. Bailey in the pages of *The Antiquary*.

Editorial Notes.



NATURAL HISTORY.—It is a matter of regret that, for some years, this section of the objects of the Society has been sadly neglected in the pages of the Journal. Although fewer, perhaps, in number, those of our readers who are interested in the subject are, surely, not less zealous than our archæologists, and from them papers dealing with the natural history of our county are now invited. It may be mentioned that in response to this appeal, Professor Boyd Dawkins has already promised, for our next volume, his notes upon the recent important discoveries in Derbyshire of prehistoric mammalian remains.

DISCOVERY OF A NEOLITHIC CELT ON ROWARTH MOOR.—Whilst levelling a marshy field, immediately to the west of his house, Mr. Abner Froggatt, of Ring Stones Farm, near Hayfield, discovered a stone celt of unusual interest. It is a beautiful specimen of the late polished series, measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long by $2\frac{7}{8}$ ins. at the broader, but diminishing to 2 ins. at the narrower end, and has a perfect oval section, with a rounded edge. When found it bore neither chip nor scratch on its highly-polished surface, and therefore may be presumed to have been almost unused. Mr. Froggatt states that there were no signs of a mound or tumulus above it, although it lay amongst some large stones, but he did not notice their position. These stones have been credited, in the newspapers, with Druidical origin, and one of them has even been seriously described as “the Arch-Druid’s chair of sacrifice”—whatever that may mean—but, of course, they are merely the result of Nature’s handiwork, untouched by the chisel of man.

THE PURSGLOVE BRASS AT TIDESWELL.—To the *Athenæum* of October 12th last Dr. Cox contributed an account of the recovery, by the Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher, Vicar of Tideswell, of a small brass plate inscribed to the memory of Lawrence Brierley, Vicar of Tideswell 1662-1680. It is, however, a palimpsest, for upon the back are fragments of the original epitaph formerly placed below the well-known brass to Bishop Pursglove in Tideswell Church, but believed by Dr. Cox to have been removed in 1587-9, "when fierce action was taken against the recusants, who were so strong a body in North Derbyshire." The mutilation and re-use of monumental brasses would seem to have been by no means infrequent, for the writer has two similar examples, one of the fifteenth and the other of the eighteenth century. The Pursglove fragment is worthy of illustration in this Journal, and perhaps Dr. Cox will favour us with a paper upon it.

EXCAVATIONS AT ARBOR LOW.—With the object of ascertaining the age of stone circles, the British Association appointed a Committee, consisting of Dr. J. G. Garson (Chairman), Mr. H. Balfour (Secretary), Sir John Evans, Professors Boyd Dawkins and R. Meldola, Dr. R. Munro, and Messrs. C. H. Read and A. L. Lewis. The Committee, after careful consideration, selected Arbor Low as the most suitable for their exploration, and after obtaining the necessary sanction of the Duke of Rutland and the First Commissioner of Works, accepted the honorary services of Mr. H. St. George Gray to conduct sectional excavation in the ancient monument. A geometrical plan of the whole was first prepared, detailing, with the nicest accuracy, the position, dimensions, and form of every stone visible upon the surface and the contours of the earthworks. Then certain sections were excavated through the fosse and in the plateau, which resulted in the discoveries of various flint implements and of one almost perfect, and several imperfect, human skeletons, but neither Roman vestiges nor pottery were disclosed. It is, however, intended to continue the exploration, and as the subject is one of momentous interest

to Derbyshire archæologists, it is thought advisable to postpone a detailed report of the proceedings until our next year's volume, in which Arbor Low and its mysteries will assume a special prominence. To this end, Mr. St. George Gray has kindly promised to contribute a paper upon his researches, with copies of his diagrams and photographs; Mr. Arnold Bemrose will treat of the geological points of interest; and Mr. Hubbersty will deal with the origin and transit of the great limestone slabs.

THE FIVE WELLS TUMULUS, MILLER'S DALE.—Attention is directed to an account, in *The Reliquary* of October last, by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., of the exploration of this interesting chambered barrow by Mr. M. Salt, of Buxton, and his sons. "They found that the whole mound, where not disturbed, was *built* of thinly-bedded *quarried* limestones, rudely coursed, and that the podium was simply the facing of the general construction." The article is replete with interest to the prehistoric antiquary, and the discoveries which have resulted are unusually comprehensive from a single tumulus. Finally, it is with pleasure that we read "I can assure the reader that in our various diggings on the venerable site we did not knowingly disturb a single stone of the original construction."

MEMBERS will greatly assist the objects of our Society if they will kindly forward particulars or newspaper reports of any incidents, apparently important or otherwise, which come under their notice, relating to the archæology or natural history of our county, to

W. J. ANDREW.

Cadster,

Whaley Bridge.

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27 MAY 1935

1901.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1878.



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REPORT OF THE HON. SECRETARY.



THE Twenty-third Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on March 25th, 1901, in the Guildhall, Derby, by kind permission of the Mayor of Derby, Mr. Edgar Horne, who presided. The report of the past year's proceedings was read by the acting Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Mallalieu, and adopted. The election of Colonel Sidebottom, Colonel Cotton-Jodrell, and Messrs. Arthur Cox and W. H. Greaves Bagshawe as Vice-Presidents of the Society, and of Mr. H. A. Hubbersty as a member of the Council, were confirmed by the meeting. The Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Secretary of Finance, and the Hon. Auditor were re-elected, as also were all the members of the Council retiring under Rule V., viz., the Revs. Kerry, Arkwright, and Brodhurst, and Messrs. Cade, Gallop, Holland, Mallalieu, and Ward. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the late Hon. Secretary, Mr. Arthur Cox, for his valuable services to the Society during the past twenty-two years, and the election of Mr. Percy H. Currey as Hon. Secretary was confirmed. Mr. W. J. Andrew was appointed a member of the Council in place of the late Dr. G. H. Milnes. The following new members were elected: Mrs. Meade-Waldo, Dr. Wrench, and the Rev. E. M. Evans.

An interesting paper was then read by Mr. W. J. Andrew on "Buried treasure: some traditions, records, and facts," and an

address was given by Mr. H. Arthur Doubleday on the forthcoming history of Derbyshire in the "Victoria Histories of the Counties of England." The Chairman expressed his willingness to become a life member of the Society, and was elected.

The usual number of meetings of the Council have been held, at which several matters of interest have been under consideration. A partial excavation of Arbor Low has been made under the auspices of the British Association, but your Council regret that they received no intimation of the matter from the persons concerned, nor did they hear of it until the work was practically completed. A description of the results of this excavation has, however, been promised for publication in the Society's *Journal*. Attention was called in the local papers to the condition in which the ground was left after the excavation, but your Council has made enquiries, and has received an assurance that the turf, etc., will be restored to its original condition as soon as the ground has settled sufficiently to enable this to be done. Your Council have also had under consideration the condition of the remains of the ancient village cross at Pleasley, and funds are now being raised, locally, to put it into proper repair.

The Society's headquarters at No. 3, Market Place, Derby, have now been furnished, and the books arranged. A catalogue will be found at the end of this *Journal*. The valuable collection of the Transactions of other Societies, affiliated with our own, are thus, for the first time, accessible to our members, who, it is hoped, will make full use of them.

An excursion was made on June 29th to Arbor Low, Hartington, and Alstonefield, in which members of both the Northern and Southern sections took part. The parties travelled by rail

to Parsley Hay station, and met at Arbor Low. Mr. H. A. Hubbersty kindly, at a very short notice, gave an interesting address on the present condition and probable origin of this ancient work, favouring the idea of its sepulchral origin. The party drove by Long Dale to Hartington Old Hall, where lunch was provided, after which the Church was visited and described by the Vicar, the Rev. W. Fyldes, who pointed out its unusual plan and many interesting details. The drive was continued to Alstonefield Church, through which the party was conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. W. H. Purchas. The remains of Saxon crosses and the elaborately-carved seventeenth century wood-work attracted much attention, and the church, in its history, design, and detail, proved to be one of exceptional interest. The members were hospitably entertained to tea in the beautiful garden of the Vicarage, and then returned to Parsley Hay in time for the 6.7 p.m. trains to the North and South.

A second excursion was made on September 28th. About twenty members and friends travelled by the 2.25 p.m. train from Derby to Chellaston, and drove on to Swarkeston Church, through which they were conducted by the Rector, the Rev. C. H. Carlisle. The church has been almost entirely rebuilt, but contains an interesting series of monuments to the Harpur family. The drive was continued through Ingleby to Foremark, Anchor "Church" being visited on the way. The Rev. T. Orrell explained the features of interest at Foremark Church, and kindly produced the communion plate, etc., for the inspection of the visitors. The church proved of unusual interest, being a perfect specimen of the work of the Restoration period, and practically unaltered since it left the hands of the builders in 1662. By the kind invitation of Mrs. Lawson, the party

were entertained to tea at Foremark Hall, and greatly appreciated the hospitality and the opportunity of seeing this fine eighteenth century mansion. Continuing the drive to Willington Station, they returned by the 6.10 p.m. train to Derby.

Your Council has received with great regret the resignation, under his doctor's advice, of the Editor of the *Journal*, the Rev. F. C. Hipkins. The thanks of the members are due to him for the work that he has done, and all will hope that his health will allow him to continue that deep interest in the Society that he has always manifested. Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A., who, a year ago, was appointed co-editor with Mr. Hipkins, has kindly promised to undertake the duties of Hon. Editor. The Council trust that all members who have the will and the ability to supply information of interest in the departments of archæology or natural history will not hesitate to communicate with him. By the death of Sir Henry Wilmot the Society will regret the loss of an original member, who was also one of its Trustees. Mr. H. Arnold-Bemrose has been appointed Trustee in his place.

The Rev. R. H. C. FitzHerbert has expressed a wish to resign his seat on the Council, and Mr. W. R. Bryden has been nominated by the Council to fill the vacancy.

PERCY H. CURREY,
HON. SECRETARY.

*Market Place,
Derby.*

Derbyshire Archaeological and STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Dr.		REVENUE
1901.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To Printing Journal	47 13 9
	„ Editing Journal—paid to former Editor ...	20 0 0
	„ Printing and Stationery	6 9 9
	„ Hon. Secretaries' Postage and Petty Cash ...	6 6 1
	„ Annual Subscription to Congress of Archaeological Societies	1 0 0
	„ Expenses of Northern Section—Printing, &c. ...	6 0 0
	„ Expenses of Excursion to Arbor Low and Hartington	3 2 0
	„ Balance in hand on Revenue Account, 1901 ...	13 15 7
		£104 7 2

NET REVENUE

1901.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1.	To Balance, brought forward	144 0 0
Dec. 31.	„ <i>Less</i> Balance Revenue Account	13 15 7
		£130 4 5

BALANCE SHEET,

1901.	LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	Capital Account as per last Balance Sheet	371 15 0	
	Add Entrance Fees received in 1901 (4)	1 0 0	
	„ Life Compositions „ „ (2)	10 10 0	
		383 5 0	
	<i>Less</i> Deficiency Revenue Account ...		130 4 5

£253 0 7

Examined and found correct,
C. B. KEENE, Hon. Auditor.
April 2nd, 1902.

Natural History Society.

TO DECEMBER 31st, 1901.

ACCOUNT.	Cr.
1901.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31. By Subscriptions	91 11 0
,, Sale of Journals and Bound Copies	5 14 3
,, Interest on Investments	7 1 11

£104 7 2

ACCOUNT.

1901.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31. By Balance carried forward	130 4 5

£130 4 5

DECEMBER 31ST, 1901.

1901.	ASSETS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	Investments, viz. :—						
	Derby Corporation Stock, 4 %	...	120	0	0		
	Derby Corporation Stock, 3 %	...	100	0	0		
					220	0	0
	Furniture in Society's Room (purchased 1901)				12	2	3
	Crompton & Evans' Union Bank, viz. :						
	In hand on Capital Account ...	...	151	2	9		
	Overdrawn on Revenue Account ...	...	130	4	5		
					20	18	4
					£253	0	7

W. MALLALIEU,
 Hon. Finance Secretary,
 29th March, 1902.

RULES.

I.—NAME.

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

II.—OBJECT.

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

III.—OPERATION.

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

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

IV.—OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President and Vice-Presidents, whose elections 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 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.—SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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 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 the 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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Kerry, Rev. Charles, West Hallam, Derby.	
Wrottesley, General The Hon. George, 75, Cadogan Gardens, London, S.W.	

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Allsopp, The Hon. A. Percy, Battenhall Mount, Worcester.

Andrew, W. J., F.S.A., Cadster, near Whaley Bridge.

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Arkwright, Miss Florence, The Hall, Wirksworth.

*Arkwright, Rev. W. Harry, Nether House, Wirksworth.

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Bagshawe, W. H. Greaves, Ford Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith.

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Bateman, F. O. F., Melbourne, Derby.

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JOHN BRADSHAW,
SERJEANT-AT-LAW.

*President at the Trial of King
Charles I., 1649.*

Jo: Bradshawe

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EDITED BY
W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.

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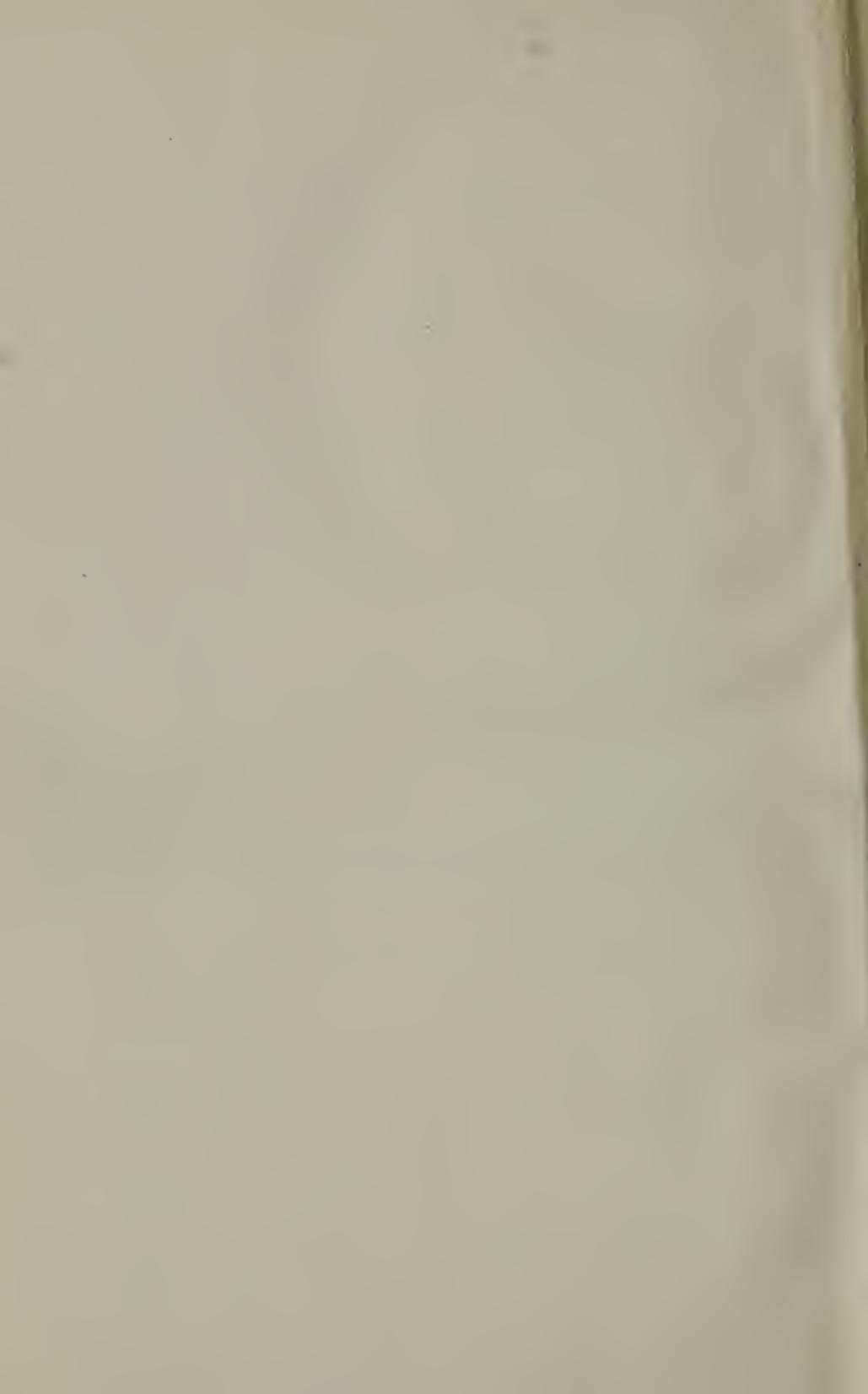
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DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Bradshaw Hall and the Bradshaws.

I.

THE HALL.

BY ERNEST GUNSON.

BRADSHAW HALL is beautifully situated on the southern slope of Eccles Pike, about a mile and a half from Chapel-en-le-Frith, and commands extensive views on three sides. Old as the present Hall is, it originally replaced a far more ancient building, as to which a few suppositions may be offered.

When Henry II., in 1156, "caused nearly all the castles which had been erected in England in the time of King Stephen to be demolished,"* the building, without special licence from the Crown, of stone or embattled castles or mansions was prohibited, which accounts for the frequent entries in the history of many of our old families that during the following centuries a license was granted to them to erect stone walls and embattle their residences. Hence the country gentry and yeomen returned to the custom of their forefathers, and built those half-timbered

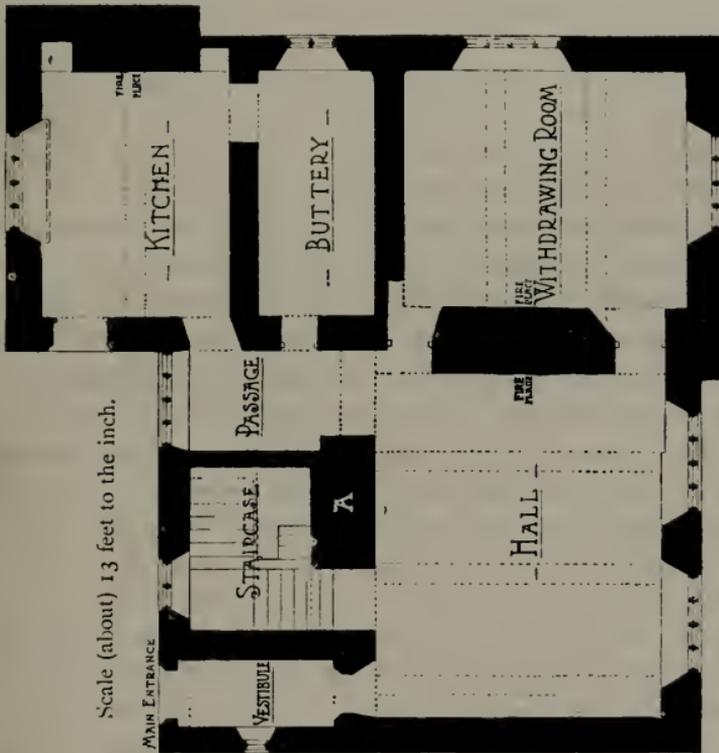
* Roger de Hoveden.

structures of which so many still, fortunately, remain to us. In Derbyshire, however, as in other counties where stone is the plentiful building material, and timber comparatively scarce,



they are rare, for when in Tudor times the prohibition was removed, or no longer observed, the fashion arose to rebuild with the materials nearest to hand, rather than to continue to

uphold those wooden structures to which fire was, and still is, always an imminent danger. This latter reason was brought prominently to the fore at that time, for it was not until the advent of the Tudors that the chimney was introduced into usual domestic architecture in England, and it naturally necessitated great changes in internal arrangement, and added no



BRADSHAW HALL, AS ORIGINALLY PLANNED IN 1610-20.

little to that danger until its construction was perfected by experience.

The present Hall at Bradshaw is an interesting instance of such rebuilding, for its very plan tells us that it has been built upon the foundations of its half-timbered predecessor. Taking the ground plan of the hall and of the withdrawing room

together, we have a parallelogram of 42 ft. by 18 ft., which closely compares, as to length at least, with that of the old home of the Lancashire Radcliffes, which until recent years upheld its oaken structure of 43 ft. by 26 ft.

Such was the original plan of the mediæval hall of the Bradshaws in, perhaps, the thirteenth century—a plain hall, open to its high-pitched roof, with a hearthstone in the centre from which the smoke ascended to the rafters and found its way out through a hole in the tiling called the “*louvre*.” The entrance would be at the lower end of the hall, and is again evidenced on the original ground plan of the present building, where the position was retained. At the upper end of the hall, where the “*Withdrawing Room*” is marked on the plan, would be the raised dais, where the head of the house and his family dined and lived. As time progressed, the requirements of civilization prompted the addition of kitchens to the lower end of the hall, which would be added on the site of what is now “*Kitchen No. 1*” on the modern plan, and private rooms for the gentry would be built, or at least partitioned off, at the upper end of the hall. This was the usual plan of a mediæval hall, and a typical example may still be seen at Baguley, near Cheadle, where the kitchen and private rooms alone have been rebuilt, leaving the grand old half-timbered hall in its original condition as it was before chimneys were thought of.

The advent of the chimney caused immediate structural changes; the introduction came from the Continent towards the close of the fifteenth century, and in the days of Henry VIII., if not earlier, the custom of adding stone stacks to the existing buildings became prevalent throughout the country. These were usually built outside one of the sides of the hall, and contained a broad archway, opening into the room, in which the log fire was kindled. This seems to have been the case at Bradshaw, for on the line of what was formerly the outside wall of the hall is still standing a great stone chimney-stack, marked A on the plan. That it was the chimney to the ancient Hall, and is the oldest portion of the present building, there

can be little doubt, for it plays no part in the later design. Moreover, a portion of the top, where the plaster "parging" of its flue (there tapered to about 2 ft. in diameter) can still be seen, has been taken down to allow the main timbers of the present roof of 1610-20 to pass over its head; it has been filled in and its archway beneath built up. When the architect designed the later building, he found that this old stack fell into line with his plan and served as a support for the great staircase which he built around it. Hence, it has survived as a solitary memorial to mark the site of the structure, which has almost vanished. One other memento, however, we have. The staircase is supported on bearing timbers made of principals from the old high-pitched roof, in which the mortices and oak pins still disclose their previous use and design; these, after serving their original purpose for generations, were yet sound enough to be used to sustain the heavy staircase—a remarkable testimony to the quality of the oak selected for such purposes some six centuries ago, and still apparently as good as ever.

It is very possible that at the date when the chimney-stack was added, the old wooden kitchens were replaced by a small single-storied or low stone building on the site of the present kitchen, marked "Kitchen No. 1" on the modern plan, for tradition says that a wing of Bradshaw was pulled down, perhaps a hundred or a hundred and fifty years ago, and its materials used to build an inn at Chapel-en-le-Frith.* This is the only position from which any portion of Bradshaw could then have been removed, and that it was but a very small building is evidenced by the fact that there are original windows in the present Hall confining its breadth and height to the confines of the present kitchen, and its length could not have been greater because of the falling away in the level of the natural ground. There is a little confirmatory evidence, too, that these Tudor kitchens were preserved in use, at least after the main hall was rebuilt, in that the 1610-20 design was not completed quite contemporaneously.

* The "Royal Oak" Inn has been mentioned, but little reliance can be placed on this.

The hall was evidently completed before the new kitchens, and perhaps the present Withdrawing Room, were added, for there is a curious miscalculation in the breadth of the kitchen wing, which has consequently slightly overlapped the jamb of the passage window, and which would not have occurred if the angle had been built in one piece. Therefore, it is probable that the old kitchens and living rooms were retained and used until the new dining hall was erected, and that subsequently the old kitchens (only) were retained for general purposes, for at that date they would be less than a century old. These would naturally be the first to decay, and probably their removal became necessary in the eighteenth century.

The foregoing description, imperfect, perhaps, in some of its deductions, will serve to convey a general idea of the ancient Hall as it existed in the closing years of the reign of Elizabeth. Then the main dining hall itself had probably stood for more than three hundred years, and the time had arrived when fashion or decay, though probably the former, demanded its reconstruction.

Between the years 1600 and 1620, but more probably within the latter of the two decades, Bradshaw Hall was entirely rebuilt, with the sole exceptions of the great chimney and, probably, the kitchens, as previously explained. The result of that rebuilding is well illustrated in the photographs before us, and, so far as the outside is concerned, as its architect left it nearly three hundred years ago, so it stands to-day, save that economies in avoidance of the old window tax have, unfortunately, induced the filling in of many of the windows, and on the south side a vandalism which can be felt, and is, therefore, not illustrated, has substituted four nineteenth century sash windows. The architecture, although of this date, is still in the Elizabethan style, but, as is usually the case where hard gritstone is used, owing to the difficulty of its working, the details are as simple as possible. The windows are beautifully proportioned examples of the plain mullioned and transomed type, so frequently seen in buildings of that period, especially in this county. Most of



A. Victor Hustam.

BRADSHAW HALL, FROM THE NORTH.

them are composed of four lights with a transom, and contain, or have contained, tinted glass within diamond-shaped leaden panes. The proportions of the mullions and transoms convey the idea of strength and lightness combined, and the straight label mould, over the window head, is as effective as it is simple. Those windows which have been filled in, still, in most cases, retain their jambs, heads, and sills, and, therefore, but await the light of restoration.

The gable coping is of neat design, and, without being obtrusive, assists to give that air of solidity to the building which is one of the characteristics of the Elizabethan style. The door heads are simply plain lintels, segmental in shape, with a deep splay, which is continued down the jambs, terminating in neat stops. As neither of them (for there are two) bears any inscription, the main entrance was probably protected by a porch, and this is the more likely because, if its doorway were turned towards the kitchen entrance, the arrangement would bring the main gateway and approach into a straight line with the centre of the small courtyard so formed, instead of, as at present, in line with neither doorway. Whilst upon the subject of this porch, it should be mentioned that, built into one of the farm buildings adjoining, is a stone which may well have been preserved from its gable, for it is inscribed with the initials of Francis Bradshawe, the then owner of the Hall, and of his wife, Barbara Bradshawe, *née* Davenport, namely "F B B B 1619," above a design somewhat resembling the linen-fold pattern, so often seen on oak furniture of that and of an earlier period. If this were the true position of the stone, it suggests that the Hall was completed in 1619, which would agree with the date, one year later, upon the main gateway, for that would probably not be erected until the extra, and bulky, traffic necessary during the building operations, no longer prohibited a restricted approach.

The gateway, which stands some 80 ft. away, on the old bridle road leading to the ancient highway on Eccles Pike, is, as will be seen from its illustrations, of an exceptionally neat and

picturesque character. Above the arch, on the north side, it is embellished with armorial bearings, and on the south side is ornamented with a shield within floriated scroll work below the inscription, "1620, FRANCIS BRADSHAWE." There are indications that originally the archway was enclosed with double gates, and rebates for which still remain in the upper section, but the lower has evidently been slightly restored, perhaps some half-century ago. A feature of the walling round Bradshaw is its heavy double coping. The eastern boundary wall has been removed, but its line is traceable between the Hall and the present road, and was continued to the terraces on the south side. In the field, in front of these, can still be seen the outlines of the old gardens or orchards.

Entering the Hall by the principal entrance—that is, speaking figuratively from the original plan, for the doorway is now built up—we notice a quaint little window on the right, about 1 ft. 8 ins. by 1 ft. 2 ins., which gave light to the vestibule, but which now merely opens into a modern addition to one of the two farmhouses, into which Bradshaw has been divided, perhaps, fifty years ago. Hence we pass through a splayed doorway into the dining hall. This was (for it is now divided by partitions) a spacious room, 22 ft. by 18 ft., lighted by a pair of four-light windows, now, alas, as previously mentioned, replaced by modern work. Above, to support the floor of the upper storey, and the rooms at Bradshaw are unusually lofty, are massive oak beams about 16 ins. deep by 14 ins. wide, moulded and stopped on the lower edges. On the left is a very fine segmental arch over the entrance to the staircase; it has a span of 4 ft., and its depth from front to back is 4 ft. 1 in., being deeply splayed on the outer side; altogether, the design is striking, and if the old window, lighting the staircase behind it, were but opened out, the effect would be distinctly quaint and picturesque. This archway springs from the ancient chimney, through which it may have been cut, which here, for the greater part of its length, forms the side of the hall, and no doubt, to the mind of its seventeenth century



BRADSHAW HALL, DETAIL OF GATEWAY, NORTH SIDE.

A. Victor Haslam



architect, added much to the stability of the building; but, speaking as one of his modern successors, this, his work, was too sound to require. Further, on the same side, is another archway leading to the kitchen, and at the top of the hall was the original great fireplace and a door leading into the withdrawing room. There seem to be some indications of a door in a similar position at the opposite end of the same wall, but whether it was a second door into the withdrawing room,* designed, perhaps, for the purpose of an even effect in the interior detail of the hall, or whether it was merely a cupboard in the thickness of the wall, is not now apparent.† Above it, certainly, although now plastered over, is a large cupboard, which opened into the withdrawing room. Of this we are told, in *Secret Chambers and Hiding Places*, that there is, or was, a secret chamber, high up in the wall, large enough to hold three persons. Probably the cupboard would hold three persons, but, alas for the romance, much of the space which it now occupies was formed by the modern alterations to divide the Hall into two farmhouses, and comprises the space over the low internal porch or passage to the door, then opened for access to the garden. A “*priest hole*” in the Puritanic house of Bradshaw would indeed have been an anomaly. The withdrawing room is lighted by similar windows, but that to the east has been built up. Identical beams cross its ceiling, but in a different direction to those of the hall, showing that it never formed part of the same room, as was once thought; moreover, its chimney-stack separates the two.

Turning to the left into the passage, ornamented with a moulded cornice, which leads to the kitchens, we notice the fine four-light window at the end, cruelly mutilated to form the modern main entrance. On the right are the doorways to the kitchen and larder, to the former of which there is no door nor any trace of there ever having been anything of the kind.

* The splay of the jamb supports this alternative. See next paragraph.

† It must be remembered that all these observations were made within plastered and papered walls which, therefore, cannot be disturbed for theoretical enquiry.

A feature of Bradshaw is that all the door jambs have been splayed off, both in the same direction, and those of the kitchens are severely treated in this manner. The direction always follows the line of general traffic, and the idea evidently was to cut off the corners and, especially in the case of the kitchens, no doubt to facilitate the carriage of the heavily-laden trenchers to the dining hall. The kitchens are similarly lighted, and the fireplace is contained in a large outside chimney-stack, as shown on the photograph taken from the north-east.

Returning through the hall to ascend the main staircase, we pass, on the right, under the stairs, a store room or very small cellar, but it is now little lower than the level of the rest of the flooring; it may, however, have been the entrance to the old cellars, of which more anon. The massive staircase is about 4 ft. in width, and consists of solid oak steps; it is supported by the ancient chimney-stack, and opens into a small landing on the first floor, from which access is given to various bedrooms, and through them to others. This landing, which originally was lighted by the usual four-light window, now partially built up, has a remarkable ceiling, cornice, and frieze in plaster work (see illustration). Around the latter, in raised letters, is the following verse or verses:—" : LOVE · GOD · BVT · NOT · GOLD* : A · MAN · WITH · OVT · MERCY · OF · MER · * CY · S†HALL · MISS · BVT · HE SH*ALL · HAVE · MERCY · THAT · MERCYFVL · IS.*"

It will be noticed that the words are separated by single pellets and the sentences by colons—a custom which, I am told, was observed on the coinage of the period. The proverbs have a biblical ring, but the Concordance does not assist one's memory to find them in the Bible, nor are they known to Dr. Cox in his extended ecclesiastical researches. The first, however, suggests a Puritanic variant for "Love God and honour the King," and the second would seem to be the favourite motto of the Bradshawes, for it is carved on the bedstead of President

* At these points occur the angles of the walls.

† This letter is almost obliterated.



BRADSHAW HALL, CEILING OVER THE STAIRCASE.

J. Victor Haslam.



Bradshawe at Marple Hall; and Mr. Isherwood, of that Hall, writes that it is also to be seen on a window at Bradshaw Hall, Lancashire. That it should ever have been the motto of the famous President at the trial of Charles I. is a curious corollary in the study of human nature.

On this floor, over the kitchen, still remains a fine example of a panelled room. The design of the panelling, which is of oak, and extends from floor to ceiling, is similar to that at Bolsover, illustrated on page 158 in last year's volume of this *Journal*, and the effect, aided by the quaint and perfect four-lighted window, with its tinted leaden lights, is everything that an archæologist could wish.* Probably other rooms were similarly treated when the Hall was in the heyday of its prosperity.

The staircase is continued to the attics, still with the solid oak steps, which, coupled with the windows (now blocked) in the gables, suggests that here the men servants slept, although the pitch of the roof allows little head room, as we are accustomed to require it. In the bulkhead covering the stairs, the laths are also of oak; a typical instance of the attention which our forefathers devoted to every detail, so that their building might be a credit to them long after they themselves had ceased to take any interest in the matter—a sad contrast to the methods of too many of their modern successors.

One only of the out-buildings need be mentioned, namely, the old cow byre. This is of the same date as the Hall, and its windows are of the same design; if the rest of the old farm buildings were of the same excellent quality, one can gather that the farm would constitute a model of what was considered best in those days.

On the modern plan will be noticed the letter "X" in a position very nearly in the centre of each of the original rooms

* Unfortunately, owing to the presence of large cheese-drying frames, which, having been constructed in the room, were too large to be removed through the doorway, it was impossible for Mr. Haslam to obtain a photograph of this room.—ED.

on the ground floor. This letter marks the spot where we have excavated, or, in the case of the withdrawing room, where the floor is boarded, bored, to a depth of five or six feet in search of the old cellars of Bradshaw, which, as will be proved from the inventory of their contents, given by Mr. Bowles on p. 68, certainly existed in the seventeenth century, but we failed to discover them. Under the floor of the dining hall, however, which has evidently been flagged at a later date than the rest of the building, the ground is composed of loose material, and this suggests that the cellars may have been here, but since filled in and flagged over. Elsewhere we found pieces of a deeply-moulded cornice, which perhaps came from the dining hall.

Had the Bradshawe family but continued to reside at the old Hall it would have been preserved to us as the fine building which, for its size, it undoubtedly was, and might have been to-day one of the choicest examples of Elizabethan architecture* in the county, and, to those who know Derbyshire thoroughly, this is praise indeed.

One fact about Bradshaw is almost unique. From the days of Henry III., when the lands were reclaimed from the forest, until to-day, Bradshaw has never been sold out of the family or forfeited, but has passed down by descent alone to its present owner, Mr. C. E. Bradshaw Bowles, as heir to the founder of its ancient Hall.

* I have explained that this type of architecture was continued in Derbyshire after the death of Queen Elizabeth.



A. Victor Haslam.

BRADSHAW HALL, FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

II.

THE BRADSHAWES OF BRADSHAW.

BY C. E. BRADSHAW BOWLES, M.A.



CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH— or the Chapel in the Forest—in its very name, not only suggests to the antiquary the origin of some of our old Peak families, but also conjures for him, in vivid colours, the picture of what life must have been in North Derbyshire soon after the Norman Conquest, when it probably closely resembled the more modern life of settlers in some of our colonies, for it entailed the laborious clearance of the rough timber and undergrowth, which, we can imagine, clothed our valleys, and the lower part of the hills, before any tillage was possible, followed by the erection, perhaps, of timber-built dwellings, by-and-by to develop into the picturesque stone hall of the Tudor and Stuart period, our interest and delight to-day. The Church of Chapel-en-le-Frith, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, was built on Crown Land, purchased from William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, in 1225, by the foresters and keepers of the deer in the King's Forest of the Peak, after they had grown into a settlement sufficiently important and wealthy to build a church, and sufficiently thoughtful to require one. These foresters and verderers had been originally appointed by William Peverel when, on behalf of his royal master, he converted into a hunting ground the territory of the High Peak, which at the time of the Domesday survey is said to have been little more than rough wood and waste-land, profitless alike for man and beast. "The whole of Longdendale" (the division or ward which contained Chapel-en-le-Frith), says the Domesday Book, "is waste. There is

a wood there, the pasture of which is not fit for deer."* The tillage, however, which was gradually accomplished by the foresters, soon brought about a different state of things. Grants of land were from time to time made by the Lord of the Manor to the foresters by way of payment for service done in the forest of the High Peak, or De Campana, as it was styled in legal documents. The Conqueror had granted the custody of the manor of "Alto Pecco," as it was commonly called, to William Peverel. His son William succeeded, whose son, William Peverel III., was banished, and his estates confiscated, *circa* 1155, by Henry II., in consequence of his alleged murder, by poison, of Ranulf de Gernons, Earl of Chester. A portion of his estates was then granted to Robert Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who had married Ranulf's daughter. The manor was bestowed by Henry II. or Richard I. upon John, and from the time when he succeeded to the throne, with the exception of short periods during the reigns of Edward II., Edward III., and Richard II., the manor of the High Peak has always been owned by a royal lord, as it is to-day. Edward III. granted the manor first to his wife, and at her death to his son, John of Gaunt, and thus it became parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, reverting to the crown on the accession of his son as Henry IV. The forest, however, was much neglected in the Civil Wars, and the deer having been destroyed by a heavy snow,† 10 Charles I., the freeholders petitioned the king to disafforest it.‡—this was eventually done by Charles II. By these grants of land, made at various times by the sovereign as lord of the manor for service rendered, the foresters in fee became tenants *in capite* of the king, and held the land granted to themselves and their heirs for ever, by the service, also hereditary, of guarding the king's forest. Thus not only did portions of the land become cultivated, but the foresters, the landed gentry of those times, gradually grew in prosperity and importance, until in 1611, when St. George's visitation was taken,§ more than thirty families which had thus risen were

* *Reliquary*, viii., p. 35.

‡ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. xxiv., p. 32.

† *Reliquary*, vol. viii., p. 43.

§ *Reliquary*, vol. viii., p. 43.

found worthy of bearing arms. Most of these, either by their name, coat-of-arms, or crest, showed their descent from the ancient foresters of the Peak. The very early history, as will be conceived, of these first progenitors of the High Peak families is not easy to read for lack of documentary evidence. The Record Office, however, helps us somewhat with regard to those dwelling in the district in the time of King John, the first royal lord of the manor, for in that inedited collection is a huge bundle of skins fastened together, which forms a portion of the rolls of the forest of the High Peak, and which has proved a wealthy mine of information to the antiquary and genealogist. The roll contains the names of those foresters and deerkeepers who were convicted and punished for "Vert and Venyson" offences, or offences against the game laws on the royal lands during the reigns of King John and Henry III., as well as the Assarts and Purprestures made by them, in respect of clearances of the forest, for the purposes of agriculture and the building of houses, which they were enabled to do by the grants made to them by the king. For the knowledge that these records existed, as well as in what way to obtain access to them for the purpose of making extracts from them, the writer of this article was indebted, some years ago, to the kindness of Mr. Pym Yeatman, who since then has made the work of research comparatively easy, by including his own transcripts from these valuable rolls in his "*Feudal History of Derbyshire.*" Section VI. of that history will be found to contain clear and certain evidence that the Bradshawes were among the earliest of the residents in that portion of the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith called Bowden, which still retains its name as one of its townships. This Assart Roll practically upsets the theory which has been more than suggested at various times, and which has obtained some credence, that this family is descended from a scion of the house of Bradshawe, of Bradshaw, near Bolton, in Lancashire, who settled in this county about the time of Henry IV. Earwaker, in his *East Cheshire*,* asserts that this

* Vol. ii., p. 61.

theory is partly based on a pedigree now in existence at Marple Hall, co. Chester, where a branch of the Derbyshire Bradshawes settled in the sixteenth century. The same theory found a place in an elaborately executed pedigree on vellum, fabricated about the year 1694, with each coat-of-arms emblazoned in colours, and which perished in the fire at The Leas, December, 1901.

In this parchment pedigree, worthless except as an ancient and beautifully illustrated work of fiction, John Bradshawe, the first in St. George's visitation, was made to descend through a long line of perfectly fictitious members of the Lancashire house, from a Saxon ancestor, who was reinstated in his Lancashire lands by the Norman Conqueror, and whose portrait, red-haired, with bow in hand, appeared at the head of the roll, with a wonderful coat of many quarterings below his feet. Far more truth probably lies in the statement made by Anthony Bradshawe, of Duffield, in a conference on 1st May, 1603, between himself and an old Oxford friend, who was also his fellow-student at the Inner Temple, styled "W. N., of C., co. Suffolk," which is quoted in *The Reliquary* (vol. xxiii., p. 137) by the Rev. Charles Kerry, a former editor of this journal, from a MS. said, at that time, to be in the possession of Mr. Barber, of Smalley. In answer to his friend's question as to "What is that, w^{ch} you call Bradshaugh Edge wherein your brother now dwelleth"; he replied, "I take that to be a c^{ten} part of the p^{ishe} of Chapell de le Ffryth w^{ch} the King of England in time past gave unto one of my Auncestors for service done as p^{tly} appereth in some evidences of my brothers w^{ch} are without date, afore the Conquest of England, and I fynd that the p^{ish} conteyneth three edges vidlit Bradshaugh Edge, Bowden Edge, and Cambis (Coombs) Edge, and that so the said Edge called the Bradshaugh Edge conteyneth Ashford p^{ts} of the said p^{ishe}, and was all graunted to my auncestors though my former auncestors were of like vnthrifitie and have in tymes past sold away most of the same and so my brother hath but a small remaynd^r therein." The curiosity which led to this statement was occasioned by a visit they paid together from Duffield "to Buxton Well, and so to Bradshaugh

Hall in Bradshaugh Edge, where the said A. B. (Anthony) was born, and his aucestors, whither the said A. B. verie willinglie accompanied him and the better occasioned to visit his brother and friends there."

The proof of any connection between the Lancashire and Derbyshire Bradshawes, if it ever existed, lies hidden in the mists of time, and will probably never be found. It is not impossible, but there is no sign that it is probable.

The name of Bradshawe, signifying as it does Broad Glade, might have been assumed originally by either family from the nature of the lands they held, or the two families, both of whom were certainly landowners in their respective counties in the time of Edward I., may have had one and the same sire, who is quite as likely to have had his birth in the Peak of Derbyshire, as in the wilds of Lancashire.

It is now as hard to determine whether they had a common, and that a Saxon, origin as it is to decide whether they derived their name from the lands they owned, or whether they called their lands after their own names. Considering, however, that in the thirteenth century, when their names occur in County Records, they are invariably described as "*de* Bradshaw," the former alternative is probably correct.

As "the evidences without date afore the Conquest" alluded to by Anthony Bradshawe have apparently disappeared, it is to the Assart Roll that we must turn for the first members of the Bradshawe family, who are recorded as living in the part of the Peak now known as Chapel-en-le-Frith; and as there is evidence in it of more than one who had received grants of land, and who was probably descended from the original Derbyshire settler, it is not possible to determine for certain which of them was the actual progenitor of the line of Bradshawes, of Bradshaw. In this roll, under date 18 John to 6 Henry III. (1215-1221),* Ivo de Bradshawe is recorded to have made an assart of 14 acres in Whitehall. In the same place and at the same date Walter de Bradshawe† is found to be the tenant under the king of 9 acres which had been formerly

* Section vj., p. 260, of *Feudal Hist. of Derbyshire*, by Pym Yeatman.

† *cf. Archeological Journal*, vol. xv., p. 87.

assarted by his father, Walter de Bradshawe, who was then dead. This Walter* was accused of building, without a warrant, a house in Bowden, in 36 Henry III. (1252), and at the same date Randolph de Bradshawe was also found to have built a house in Bowden.

We also ascertain from the roll that about the time of 18 John—6 Henry III. (1215-1221), William de Bradshawe was found to have, at some previous date, made an Assart of 22 acres in Whitehall, that he was at that time dead, and that Richard de Bradshawe was then tenant, who himself subsequently, namely about 19-21 Henry III. (1235-1237), assarted half an acre, and again, about the years 1237-1242, another four acres of meadow, all in Whitehall. In 36 Henry III. (1252), he is found to be the possessor of a house, which he had built with the licence of the bailiff, within the king's domain. Again, either he or another Richard was accused of a game trespass in 3 Edward I. (1275). In the year 1257, Thomas de Bradshawe is occupying, as tenant, two acres in "courses,"† and in 5 Edward I. (1277) he is holding a Burgage tenure in Chapel-en-le-Frith, and is a juror in 1283; while during the same period William de Bradshawe is occupying land in Coombes. Thus we find that about the year 1215 there were living in what is now the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith (i.) Ivo de Bradshawe; (ii.) Richard, the son of William de Bradshawe; and (iii.) Walter, the son of Walter de Bradshawe, all occupying land as tenants of the king in Whitehall.‡ That Walter de Bradshawe is also the occupier of a house in Bowden in 1252, unless he be another of the same name; as is also a fourth member of the family, namely, (iv.) Randolph de Bradshawe. That not long afterwards, namely, in 1257, Thomas de Bradshaw is resident in the same parish, and is apparently still living there in 1283; while at the same date William de Bradshawe is occupying land in Coombes, of which his descendants were in possession two hundred years later.§ That these six men all

* Section vj., p. 249.

† Still known as The Courses, Chapel-en-le-Frith, where "Hall Hill" probably now records the site.

‡ Whitehall and Whitehough adjoin and are about a mile from Bradshaw.

§ See page 25.

undoubtedly sprang from one and the same stock, and were therefore closely related to each other, it is easy to surmise, but not so easy is it to determine the most likely progenitor of the Bradshaws of Bradshaw.

Apparently there are no Plea Rolls of the forest in existence between the years 12 Edward II. and 22 Richard II. (1319-1398). Thus few, if any, rays of light would have penetrated the mists which, at this time, envelop the mountain home of the Bradshaws if it were not for a deed of grant* which has descended to the writer, "dated at Chapel-en-le-Frith the Thursday after the Feast of St. Michael, 6 Edward III., 1332," in which "Richard son of John de Bradeschawe grants to John de Bradeschawe my Father and to Mary his wife my Mother" certain lands in Bowden, of which a portion are stated to be situated in Thornylye, and a portion in Wytehalnfeld;† while a piece of land called Perts Acre is described as being near the Holumedue,‡ which latter, as will be seen, eventually gave rise to an important dispute.§

Now, though Ivo, Walter, and Randolph de Bradshawe are all proved to have been in the possession of land in the same locality, namely, in Bowden and Whitehall; yet as their Christian names are never repeated the most probable progenitor of the above-mentioned John de Bradshawe must be looked for in Richard, the son of William, who assarted the twenty-two acres at Whitehall. If this surmise be correct, little more than fifty-five years intervenes between the mention of the two Richards, suggesting the possibility that John de Bradshawe, father of Richard (II.), might be son of Richard (I.), and therefore grandson of William de Bradshawe, who was dead in 1215—1121. There is also the possibility that the house built by Walter in Bowden has descended to this family, and was the original Bradshaw Hall.

Again there falls an impenetrable curtain of mist, and a period of utter silence succeeds in which no member of this

* Now in the possession of the writer, as are all other deeds cited or quoted, unless otherwise stated.

† Whitehall Field—Whitehough. A. S. *hóf*=hall.

‡ Or "Hollmedow." It is still called the Hollow Meadow, and lies between the Turncroft and Bradshaw Hall.

§ See page 23.

family is either seen or heard. This is due, without doubt, to the carelessness of their descendants in the guardianship of "the evidences," though it is true that a disastrous fire early in the nineteenth century is known to have destroyed a certain amount of deeds and MSS., together with plate and portraits, a calamity repeated a year ago. The silence is broken after a lapse of sixty-six years by a charter dated at Chapel-en-le-Frith, Monday next after the Feast of St. James, 21 Richard II. (1398), in which "John, son of John de Bradshawe, senior, grants to William, son of John de Bradshawe, junior, seven acres of land lying in Turncroft."* This is the first reference to this croft, which, as will be noted, is specially mentioned in several of the deeds, and, with the Hollow Meadow, still forms part of the Bradshaw domain. There is nothing, however, to show the relationship of the parties to this deed with those to that dated 1332. It may be that John de Bradshawe, sen., was son of Richard, or he may have been his brother. The Heralds Visitation† begins the pedigree with a John de Bradshawe, who by his marriage with Cicely, daughter of Thomas Foljambe, was father of William. He would be doubtless the John de Bradshawe, jun., of the deed, who granted the Turncroft to his son William.

But Heralds Visitations are very fallible and give no dates, and from two deeds we ascertain that the mother of William was Joyce, while the following proves that Cicely Foljambe, who, as is not unusual, is here called by her maiden name, had a life interest in the estates, which being released from it by her death, her son, John de Bradshawe, re-settled in 1408. It is dated at Baudon, 6th May, 9 Henry IV., and being translated reads thus: "I, John de Bradshawe, grant, etc., to Roger Leche, Knt., John Stafford Armiger, John Alot Chaplain, all the lands, etc., in the Ville of Bauden, which lately descended to me in right of heirship after the death of Cicely Foljambe."

The pedigree, corrected by the light thrown on it by these two muniments, would therefore probably run thus: "John de Bradshawe, sen. (who may have been the son of Richard, living

* See Note, p. 19, where it will be seen that the name is still retained.

† See Appendix A, page 50.

in 1332), had issue by Cicely Foljambe, his wife, John de Bradshawe, jun., whose wife's name was Joyce, and in 1408, his father and mother being both dead, John de Bradshawe, jun., was in possession of the estates."

For twenty years, however, nothing can be discovered which relates either to him or to the estate; but in the year 1429 there is reference made to both. In a deed of 1429 occurs the first mention of Bradshaw as a place name. It is a conveyance by John de Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, to William Bradshawe, for trust purposes, of land called Bradmersh.* In the same year he executed two entail deeds. Both are dated "at Bradshawe, on the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, 8 Henry vj" (1429). In one were settled "two messuages of 40 acres of land lying in Bradshawe and Turncroft, in the township of Bowden," to the use of William, his eldest son, and his heirs male (subject to his own life interest), and in default for the use of his three other sons, John, Robert, and Henry, successively in tail male. In the other deed a settlement is made on himself for life and then on his sons, John, Robert, and Henry, in tail male, of one messuage and 43 acres of land lying at Lightbyrches.

From these deeds, the sole available sources of information as regards both John de Bradshawe and his family, we can only ascertain the names of his sons, whom he had, presumed, by Joyce his wife, and of these:

- I.—William, who succeeded to the Bradshaw estate.
- II.—John, who succeeded to the Lightbyrch estate, which he sold to Reynold Legh, of Blackbroke.† He and his son John were living at Lichfield in 1497.
- III.—Robert, most probably the father of Hugh Bradshawe, of Moorebarn,‡ Co. Leicester, called as a witness in the Hollow Meadow case in 1497. Hugh is the first in the visitation of that county, 1619, and was the father of two sons, John and Robert,

* This land, still a portion of Bradshaw, retains both the name and character of the Broadmarshes, and skirts the main road not far from the present Chapel-en-le-Frith Union.

† See Appendices B and E, pages 50, 56. Blackbrook is at Chapel-en-le-Frith.

‡ Appendix E, p. 56.

both of which names, it is to be noticed, frequently occur in the Leicestershire pedigree.

IV.—Henry, most probably the ancestor of the Bradshawes of Wyndley,* near Duffield, from whom doubtless descended, later on, the Bradshaws of Barton Blount.†

I.—William the eldest son, succeeded to the Bradshaw estate under the entail of 1429, and is described as “William Bradshawe, of Bradshawe,” in four leases, three of which were granted to Roger Cooper, tailor. The first is dated 5th July, 1444, and is a lease of “The Bradmersh Lands,” settled in 1429, which are here described as being in the township of Bouden.

The second, dated 25th March, 1457, is a lease of the same lands for twenty years subject to the annuity settled on Joyce, mother to the said William.

The third, dated 2nd March, 1458, is a lease of lands called “Holyhmedo,” without doubt identical with the Hollow Meadow of to-day, the Holumedue settled by the deed of 1332, and the Holle Medow, the ownership of which, twenty-five years later, was destined to produce so much controversy.

The fourth, granted 4th October, 1458, to William Redfern and Emmot [Emma], his wife, is a lease for ten years of “the Turncroft” (which had been settled in 1398 and again in 1429), “by Joyce Bradshawe, widow, and William Bradshawe, her son, of which one quarter of the rent was to be paid to the former during her life, and afterwards to revert with the other three-quarters to William.”

Twenty years later, namely, on 25th March, 1478, William Bradshawe executed a lease for ten years in favour of his son “Harry.” The substance of this lease, which appeared in full in last year’s *Journal* (vol. xxiv., p. 40), makes it evident that he intended it to take the place of a will. It provides, after his death, for the maintenance of his wife, Elizabeth,‡ daughter of Edward Kyrke, of Whitehough, in Chapel-en-le-Frith—but for no other child than his son and heir. Both his name, as “William, the son of John Bradshawe,” and that of his brother,

* Appendix C, page 51.

† Glover’s *Derbyshire*, II., p. 90.

‡ *Reliquary*, viii., p. 238.

“John Bradshawe,” as the owner of Lightbyrches, appear in the list of those who paid rent to the king in the Duchy Rental of 10 Edward IV., 1471.*

The writer has assumed that he who as William Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, executed the leases of the Turncroft, Broadmarshes, and Holle Medow is identical with William, the son of John de Bradshawe, jun., upon whom the Turncroft was settled in 1398. If this be so, and no other suggestion seems possible, he must have been very young when the settlement was made. But a post-nuptial settlement to guard the interests of the eldest son was not uncommon. He is most certainly identical with the William upon whom the estates of Bradshaw and the Turncroft were entailed in 1429, because he alludes in the depositions taken on his deathbed to the Light Byrch estates as belonging to his *brother* John. He must, therefore, have been very old when he died, in 1483—too old to have been worried with the controversy which arose as to the ownership of the Hollemedow.

This land (of which Perts Acre, settled in 1332, was at this time doubtless a portion, unless it be identical with Light Byrch), had some association with the Light Byrch estate, which had been entailed by John Bradshawe in 1429 on his second son, John, who sold it, probably after 1471, to Reynold Legh, of Blackbroke,† in Chapel-en-le-Frith, and Leonard now wrongfully claimed the Hollemedow as part of the estate which he had bought.

The dispute, which lasted for more than seventeen years, involved much trouble and expense before it was finally settled in favour of the Bradshaws in 1500.

The first step, of which there is any evidence, was taken on 2nd August, 1483, when Nicholas Dickson, parson of Claxbe, Co. Leicester, took the depositions of William Bradshawe, of “the Bradshaw,” on his deathbed, to the effect that the Hoole Medow had never been part of the Light Birch estate, and had

* *Feudal Hist. of Derbyshire*, sec. vi., p. 374.

† About the middle of the sixteenth century, Lightbyrch belonged to the family of Mosley, and descended to Sir Oswald Mosley, who built “Mosley Hall” upon it, after which it was sold to Mr. Gisborne. *Reliquary*, vol. viii., p. 233.

not been given to his brother John (see Appendix D, p. 55). But not until fifteen years later was it, apparently, found necessary to take the evidence of John Bradshawe himself, the owner and vendor of the Lightbyrch estate, which suggests the possibility that during that period Reynold Legh had left the owner of the Hoole Meadow in undisturbed possession. Then, as we gather from the document, given in full in the Appendix E (p. 56), John Bradshawe made a statement to Robert Worth, Thomas Auby, Hugh Bradshawe, of Morebarn, and John Bradshawe, the younger, of Lichfield, to the effect that John Bradshawe, senior, had on the 6th March, 1498, stated in his own house at Lichfield that the land in dispute had neither been owned nor sold by him, but that Reynold Legh had endeavoured, ineffectually, on three separate occasions, to obtain an admission from him that it had been included in the Lightbyrch purchase, first by sending a servant with a document for him to sign, then by himself coming, on which occasion he became so pressing that he had found it necessary to leave him and to refuse to speak again with him on the matter, and finally by requesting Thomas Auby, who happened to be at Blackbroke on other business, to go to Lichfield and endeavour to obtain the admission he had himself failed in obtaining.

The next step taken was on 28th August following,* when Henry Bradshawe, who since his father's death in 1483 had been in possession of the land in dispute, obtained a warrant against Reynold Legh to answer for a trespass "upon a meadow in Bowden called Holmedowe," which was followed by an order made to the sheriff, 1st May, 14 Henry VII. (1499),† at the instance of Reynold Legh himself, to summon a jury to try the right of Henry Bradshawe to the land. In the panel of the jury are Peter Pole, gent., Thomas Bradshawe, gent., Judde Stafford, gent., John Gell, of Hopton, and Nicholas Eyre, of Redreth. The case was tried early in 1500,‡ and a certificate was addressed to the king (Henry VII.) by Sir Ralph Longford and Thomas Meyverell to the effect that both disputants had

* Wolley Charters, xii., 42, dated 28th Aug., 14 Henry VII. (1498).

† Wolley Charters, xii., 66, dated Westminster, 1st May, 14 Henry VII. (1499).

‡ Appendix F, p. 57.

appeared before them at Ashbourne, and had promised to abide by their decision; that they had, after hearing all the evidence, decided in favour of Henry Bradshawe, who had appeared before them and abided the result, but that Reynold Legh had refused to again appear as soon as he had heard the nature of the evidence.

The result of the trial was a bond, dated 2nd March, 1500,* in which Reynold Legh was bound over in £20 to respect their decision. Henry Bradshawe—who was now left in peaceful possession of the Hoole Meadow—had succeeded his father in the Bradshaw estates on his death in 1483. As we have seen, a lease of those lands had been granted to him in his father's lifetime. In 1484,† a power of attorney was granted to him and Oliver Kyrke to deliver seisin of lands in Le Gyves *alias* Hordron‡ in Bowden. William Bradshawe, of Coombs, is one of the witnesses.

On 20th September, 8 Henry VIII. (1516), Henry Bradshawe was a party to a deed of settlement of lands lying in Trumflete, Co. York, on the issue of Edward Knottesford and Alice Bradshaw, but there is nothing to show whether or not Alice was his daughter. Her husband probably belonged to the Knottesfordes of Knottesford (Knutsford), co. Chester, a member of which family,§ Ellen, daur. and co-heir of Roger Knottesford, married as his 2nd wife Roger Jodrell of Yeardsley, co. Chester, a near neighbour of the Bradshaws, who died Feb. 1548. In 1519,|| 17th April, a power of attorney was granted to Nicholas Bradshawe, of Chapelle-in-le-Frith; Robt. Gee, of Lydeygate;¶ and Walter Marchington, to receive seisin of lands which they held of Henry Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, in Bowden. His will, which was made 2nd March, 1521,** and proved April 30th, 1523, in the peculiar Court of Bakewell, left the estates to his sons William and Henry in trust for Richard

* Wolley, xii., 53.

† Wolley, iii., 23.

‡ A. S. *heorder*—a keeping. Hence both words bear the same meaning, *viz.*, a fold.

§ Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. ii., p. 534.

|| Wolley, xii., 69.

¶ Now Lydgate.

** Appendix G, page 58.

Bradshawe, the son of his eldest son John, a minor, with instructions that until he was twenty-one he was to be kept at school if possible. The Turncroft and Broadmarches were to provide the jointure for his widow.

Henry Bradshawe married Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Eyre, who was the second son of William Eyre, of North Lees, near Hathersage,* himself the second son of Nicholas Eyre, of Hope. She survived him, and died about 1537, as shewn by the lease of the Turncrofts mentioned below.

By her he had issue:—

I.—John, who died in his father's lifetime. There is no record of his wife's name or family except an erroneous statement,† and there is no record of any issue beyond his son and heir, Richard Bradshawe, who succeeded to his grandfather's estates.

II.—William, who succeeded his nephew Richard.

III.—Henry, who had a lease of the "land and tenements called Turncrofts" granted to him and his wife Elizabeth for his life by his nephew Richard, "from the 25 March next after the decease of Elizabeth Bradshawe, grandmother to the said Richard." It is dated 1st December, 29 Henry VIII. (1537). He was living 15th September, 1543,‡ when he is included in the settlement of the estates made by his brother William in default of issue. Henry Bradshawe and Edward Bradshawe of Townscroft (the Turncroft), are witnesses to a deed executed by Godfrey Bradshawe, of Bradshaw, 20th November, 1568.

I.—Margaret, unmarried in 1521.

II.—(?) Alice, married to Edward Knottesford, of Trumflete, in the parish of Kirk Sandal, Co. York. A deed, dated 20th September, 1516, settles lands lying in Trumflete and in Tickhill, both in Co. York, on the issue of Edward Knottesford and Alice Bradshawe, but no mention is made of her parentage. The parties to this deed are Richard Wayet and Alice his wife, Thos. Eyre, Henry Bradshawe, and Godfrey Foljambe.

III.—Elizabeth, married — Bruckshaw,§ probably John

* Hunter's *Familie Minorum Gentium*, Harl. Society, vol. ii., p. 544.

† Appendix C, p. 52.

‡ Wolley Charters, xii., 80.

§ Appendix A, p. 50.

Bruckshaw, who died about 1547,* leaving two daughters, his co-heirs, (1) Alice, married John Passey, of Torksay, Co. Lincoln, who died 1554;† (2) Grace, married Hugh Cartwright, of East Retford, Co. Notts.

IV.—Anne, mentioned only in the visitations.

I.—Richard Bradshawe, the son of John, succeeded as a minor to the Bradshaw estates on the death of his grandfather in 1523. He attained his majority probably about 15th February, 1534, the date of a monetary transaction between him and his uncle, William Bradshawe, of Marple. In this document he is described as “Richard Bradshawe, of Bradshaw.” The following year, in an acknowledgment of the payment to him of certain money by his uncles William and Henry, as his grandfather’s executors, he styles himself “Richard, son and heir of John Bradshawe deceased.” This is dated at Marple 27th June, 27 Henry VIII. During his minority, Bradshaw Hall had been in the occupation of his uncle, Henry Bradshawe, to whom, in 1537, as mentioned above, he granted a lease of the Turncroft lands. It seems questionable, however, whether Henry did not still continue to make Bradshaw his home for some time afterwards; while his nephew may have been living either with him or with his uncle William at Marple, which is about eight miles away. The alternative that Richard was living alone at the Hall forces on us the question why in that case should William Bradshawe, living at Marple, have become, in 1533, the lessee of Bradshaw Hall? This latter fact is gathered from an indenture‡ dated 20th April, 33 Henry VIII. (1541), which quotes a former lease executed (25 Henry VIII.) by his nephew, granting to him for thirty-one years Bradshaw Hall and lands, then in the occupation of Henry Bradshawe and Elizabeth, his wife, with the power of re-entry after a year’s notice. This power is now exercised and a new arrangement is made by which the uncle has a twenty-one years’ lease, with the reservation to the nephew of half the

* Pages 28 and 29.

† Deed of Release from his widow to Wm. Bradshawe.

‡ Appendix H, page 59.

land and farm buildings for his own occupation. Richard* had, however, already entered upon his extravagant and downward career, and his frequent appeals to his uncle for money resulted in, first a mortgage and finally, the absolute sale† of his interest in the whole of his paternal acres to his uncle, William Bradshawe. This necessitated the usual arrangements being made for the dower of his wife, who is mentioned in several documents, some in the writer's possession, and others among the Wolley Charters, between July, 1543, and 14th November, 1549. His wife was Katherine, daughter of Elys Staley (or Stavely), of Redseats, near Castleton, Co. Derby, by whom he had one son, Thomas Bradshawe, of Swindels, co. Chester, living 19th January, 1582, which is the date of a release to Francis Bradshawe of any right he might possess "in the capital messuage commonly called Bradshaw, which formerly belonged to Richard Bradshawe, my father."‡ The last that is known of the unfortunate Richard is gathered from a deed dated 20th October, 1547, in which he is described as of Marple. It is the sale of an annuity to James Bullock, of Stockport.

II.—William Bradshawe, second son to Henry Bradshawe (who died in 1523), acquired, as we have seen, from his nephew Richard, all his interest in his father's estates, in April, 1541. He is described as of Marple, Co. Chester, as early as 15th February, 25 Henry VIII. (1534), and as late as 14th November, 3 Edward VI., 1549.§ The lands called "Hole Meadow lying in Bradshaw, Co. Derby," the subject of so much litigation sixty years before, were leased by him to John Gee, of Chapel, for twenty years, on 5th February, 1543.

In a deed dated 15th July, 1 Edward VI. (1547), he, as "William Bradshawe, of Bradshawe," acknowledges the receipt of £20 paid to him from lands in Blythe, Co. Notts., in the occupation of William Ingleby of Blythe, to whom they had been leased in 1533 by John Brockshaw, presumably William

* Appendix J, p. 60.

† Appendix K, p. 61.

‡ Appendix L, p. 61.

§ Wolley Charters, xii., 78.

Bradshawe's brother-in-law, whose representatives in 1547 were "John Passey, of Torksay, Co. Lincoln, and Alice, his wife, and Hugh Cartwright, of East Retford, and Grace, his wife, daughters and co-heirs of John Bruckshaw (previously mentioned), of East Retford, Co. Notts., deceased." These lands William Bradshawe purchased in 1548. In 1561, he leased* a portion of them to Edmond Eyre, of Lyttle Hodsock, Co. Notts., reserving to himself "one honest chamber in the same messuage or house to lye in or to laye in corne or other things." He married Margaret,† daughter of Christopher Clayton, of Strindes Hall, near Marple, Co. Chester.

He had issue:—

I.—Godfrey, his son and heir.

II.—Henry, of Marple Hall, Co. Chester,‡ born 6th September, 1535. He probably succeeded his father as tenant of Marple,§ which estate he purchased from Sir Edward Stanley, 4th July, 1606. His name was inserted in his brother Godfrey's entail deed of 1570. He was buried at Stockport, 17th January, 1619-20, leaving, by Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of George Bagshawe, of the Ridge, Co. Derby, a son and heir, Henry, named in the deeds as Henry Bradshawe, the elder, who was buried at Stockport 3rd August, 1654, leaving issue by Catherine, daughter and heir of Ralph Winnington, of Offerton, whom he married at Stockport 4th February, 1593-4.

(1) Henry Bradshawe, of Marple and Wibersley, Co. Chester, named in the deeds as "the younger," from whom descended the Bradshaws of Marple Hall, now represented by the Bradshaw-Isherwoods.

(2) John Bradshawe, bapt. at Stockport 10th December, 1602,|| M.P. for Co. Chester, better known as the President of the High Court of Justice which tried and sentenced

* Wolley Charters, xii., 47.

† *Reliquary*, vol. ii., p. 224.

‡ Appendix M, p. 62.

§ Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. ii., p. 65.

|| The entry in the Register is: "December: 1602. John sonne of Henrye Bradshaw of Marple baptized the: 10th Traitor"; the last word having been added by some loyalist, probably after the Restoration.

to death King Charles I. John Bradshawe died 31st October, 1659, S.P., and was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey.* His body was, however, on 31st January, 1661, exhumed with those of Cromwell and Ireton, and all three were hung and buried at Tyburn.

III.—Francis,† born 14th June, 1543. Had children living 1625.

IV.—Anthony Bradshawe, born 3rd February, 1545,† at Bradshaw, of the Inner Temple and of Farley's Hall, in Duffield, owned the Duffield Mill,‡ which he held under the Duchy of Lancashire, as well as other lands in Duffield and Holbrook. Certain land§ in Crych, called Barowcote, was granted by "William Butler to Anthony Bradshaugh, of Duffield, and another on 1st April, 1604." He was the author of various MSS., a portion of which was printed by the Rev. Charles Kerry in *The Reliquary*.|| He and a friend paid a visit to his brother Godfrey at Bradshaw Hall, in May 1603.¶ He was a great benefactor to Duffield, where he founded an alms-house. To quote his own words, "Being in** 38 Elizabeth's reign by the Honble. Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, her Mat^s High Stew^d of the Honour of Tutbury, charged trusted and deputed to be understeward there, and also having spent above 30 years time partly in the Inner Temple and partly in the C^t of the Com. Pleas at Westminster, where I also practised above 30 years as attorney . . . for the better instructing of my sons and clerks which I employed under me in that office, I collected certain little books . . . concerning my service doing in the said courts. I have often meant, and in my little monument standing in the church of Duffield do shew, that I would provide for harbouring of four poor persons to continue in," etc., etc.

The alms-houses, which stood in the Town Street between

* See *Frontispiece*. Of him Milton, in *Def. Sec. pro Pop. Ang.*, p. 106, says, "Johannes Bradscianus, nobili familia, ut satis notum est ortus."

† Appendix M, p. 62.

‡ Wolley Charters, iv., 56.

§ Vol. xxiii., p. 137.

|| Vol. xxiii., p. 137.

¶ Page 16.

** *Reliquary*, vol. xxiii., p. 137.

Duffield Hall and the road, were pulled down in 1804. A stone commemorating their dedication, in a rhyming acrostic, which formed his name, was in 1816 still part of a fence in the pleasure grounds at the Hall. "The little monument" still stands in the church.* Above it is the Bradshawe coat. "Across its centre, between the inscription proper and an acrostic, are the small incised effigies, half-length, of himself, his wives and children, distinguished by their respective initials." He created it in 1600 to himself, his two wives, and twenty children, but before he died, in 1614, he had added three more children to his large family. His two wives were Griselda, daughter and heir of Richard Blackwall, of Blackwall, and Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Haughton, one of the family of Haughton, of Haughton Towers, Co. Lancaster. Several of his twenty-three children settled in the neighbourhood, not only at Duffield, but at Makeney, Idridgehay and Belper, and the Duffield† registers record their existence during the whole of the seventeenth century. His poem‡ of fifty-four verses on Duffield, one of which is quoted in Appendix C, page 53, has been published in *The Reliquary*. He made his will 16th Sept., 11 James I. It was proved at Lichfield 3rd May, 1614. He leaves his signet ring, furniture, books, and MSS. to his son Jacynth, who, with his own wife Elizabeth, is his executor, legacies to nephews Henry Hunlock, Francis Bradshawghe of Bradshawghe, Esq., Peter Bradshawghe and Henry Bradshawgh, and to John Curzon of Kedleston a ring. His children, Peregrine, Cassandra and Penultima were minors. The other children who are mentioned are:—Sons: Joseph, Exuperie, Erasmus, Vicesimus, "Jackson and his wife, Dawking and his wife, Crewe and his wife"; daughters: Athanasia, Mildred, Brandina, and Milicent; Overseers, H. Hunlock, Thos. Bradshawe, Hy. Bradshawe.

I.—Elizabeth, born 24th August, 1533,§ married John

* Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 138.

† *Reliquary*, vol. xxiii., p. 134.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 69.

§ Appendix M, p. 62.

Bagshawe,* by whom she had a son, John, mentioned in his uncle Godfrey's entail deed, 1570.

II.—Margaret, born† 10th July, 1539.

I.—Godfrey Bradshawe, eldest son and heir, was born 15th September, 1531.‡ He is brought upon the scene, before he is of age, by the troubles arising from a too early marriage. At what date he married Margaret, the daughter of Roger Howe, of Ashop, his distant cousin through the Eyres, it is impossible to say, but as early as 1550 he and his wife are quarrelling like the children they undoubtedly were, and after ineffectual attempts "to cause them to continue lovingly together as man and wife," their respective parents took the necessary legal proceedings to separate them,§ so that each of them might be enabled to marry again. After they were divorced Godfrey Bradshawe did not go far afield for a second wife, for he married, about 1554, Emma, the daughter of Anthony Shalcrosse, of Shalcrosse,|| Co. Derby, and Shallcross Hall is not more than two miles away. She is mentioned in her brother Leonard's will¶ as "my sister, Em^e Bradshawe," to whom he left £10.

Soon after the death of Godfrey's father a lease was executed, namely, on the 2nd February, 1562, "by Margaret, relict of William Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, to Godfrey Bradshawe, her son, of her dower in the Ville of Bawdon called Bradshawe, and in Turncroft, Co. Derby, as also in Blyda (Blythe), Co. Notts."

In 1568 a lease of lands in "Maynstonfields *alias* Chynley" was executed by him in favour of his brother, Anthony Bradshawe. The deed is between Godfrey Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, on the one part, and Anthony Bradshawe, of the Inner Temple, his brother, on the other part, and Francis and Leonard Bradshawe, his own sons, Henry Bradshawe and Edward Bradshawe of Tounscroft, are witnesses.

* Appendix A, p. 50.

† Appendix M, p. 62.

‡ Appendix M, p. 62.

§ Appendix N, p. .

|| Appendix V, p. 71.

¶ Dated 9th Nov., 1603. Proved in P.C.C. 10th Feb., 1605.

A year later, namely, in 1569, a great trouble arose about the enclosure of the Chinley lands, and serious riots took place there. Godfrey was very roughly handled, and was forced to take proceedings against various persons for breaches of the peace. An account of the examination held prior to the trial,* which took place in the Court of the Star Chamber, was transcribed by the writer of this article for the *Journal* in 1899.† There are in existence several leases of the Chinley lands granted by Godfrey, of which one, dated February, 1580, is a lease of lands in Chinley to Sir Edward Trafford, of Trafford. A special grant‡ of the Chinley estate was made by Godfrey shortly before his death to Francis, his son and heir, dated 18th December, 1606. On the 10th April, 1570, Godfrey executed a deed of entail of Bradshaw on himself for life, with remainder to Francis, his eldest son, and then to Leonard, Godfrey, Peter, and Henry, his other four sons, in tail male, in default to his three brothers, Henry, of Marple, Francis, and Anthony, and their issue male, with remainder to his uncle, Henry Bradshawe.§ His nephews, Edward Bradshawe and John Bradshawe, are the "lawful attorneys." In a list of the principal landowners in the Hundred of the High Peak in 1570,|| appear the name of Godfrey Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, and that of his wife's brother, Leonard Shalcrosse, of Shallcross. On the 24th April, 1584, "one close called the waste parte of the Bradmarshe of the demenes of Bradshawe was granted to Anthony Barber by Godfrey and Francis, his son and heir."

Godfrey Bradshawe must have died early in the year 1607, for on 22nd April in that year letters of administration¶ were granted by the official of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield in the peculiar jurisdiction of Bakewell to Ottiwell Meller, of Tideswell, at the solicitation of Emote Bradshawe, widow of Godfrey Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, in Chapel-en-le-Frith, to the goods of the said Godfrey.

* Star Chamber Bills, 1569.

† Vol. xxi., p. 61.

‡ Appendix O, p. 63.

§ See page 64 note.

|| *Reliquary*, vol. viii., p. 189.

¶ *Wolley Charters*, xii., 75.

Godfrey had issue by Emma, his wife:—

I.—Francis, his son and heir.

II.—Leonard, part proprietor of the Chinley Lands in 1568.*

III.—Godfrey, who bought the manor of Abney in conjunction with his eldest brother, Oct., 1593. He married Blanche, by whom he left no issue on record. She re-married Alexander Glover, of Westminster, in or before 1610.†

IV.—Peter Bradshawe, who appears by his will to have made an immense fortune by trading in what were called Manchester goods, taking, latterly, as partner his nephew George.‡ There is a petition in the Calendar of State Papers, dated 2nd July, 1609,§ from Sir Peter Bradshawe and others to Lord Salisbury concerning the stay in assigning an extended lease of their farm in Chinley, *alias* Maystonfield, which they purchased; but there appears no other evidence that he was ever knighted. He|| seems to have been ejected from these Chinley lands by James I. in 1622, who, for a considerable sum of money, granted them to two "London gentlemen." He bought¶ the manor of Litton, near Eyam, 1620, which was sold by his descendants in 1686.

He made his will 23rd May, 1625,** devising property in Ulster in Ireland, Duffield, Bonsall, Castleton, Ferneylee, Coombs, and Bentley Mills, and other estates in Derbyshire, besides property in Staffordshire, Leicestershire, and London. He left his personalty to his wife, Amy, sister of John Johnson, and Lady Burd, and to his children, Edward, Peter, Francis, Paul, Thomas, William, and Elizabeth. He died Sept., 1630.‡

(1) Edward, his son and heir, inherited the manor of

Litton,†† and although he fled from Litton when the plague

* *Archæological Journal*, vol. xvi., p. 61.

† Deed quoted, p. 38.

‡ Page 43.

§ *Reliquary*, vol. x., p. 107.

|| *Reliquary*, vol. ii., p. 146.

¶ Lyson, p. 279.

** Glover's *Hist. of Derbysh.*, vol. ii., p. 219.

†† Edward Bradshawe, in a lease (Wolley Charters, xi., 8), in which he is described as "of Graie's Inn," in conjunction with Peter, Francis, Paul, Thomas and William Bradshawe, his brothers, sons of Peter Bradshawe, deceased, granted the Manor of Litton to John Bradshawe and William Ellis, of Graie's Inn, for five hundred years, at a pepper-corn rent. This is dated 24th May, 1640, and was no doubt for the purpose of a settlement.

visited Eyam, following the widow of his cousin George Bradshawe to the neighbourhood of Brampton, Co. York, yet he died, by the irony of fate, that same year, in his "City of Refuge," December, 1665. *S.P.**

(2) Peter had the lease of Duffield Mill assigned to him in 1632.

(3) Francis, alive in 1638.†

(4) Paul, concerned in the trial of the Chinley rioters, inherited Bonsall Mill under his father's will.

(5) Thomas.	}	Mentioned in their father's will, May, 1625.
(6) William.		
(7) Elizabeth.		

V.— Henry.††

I.— Amy.††

II.— Grace.††

III.— Mary.††

IV.— Bridget.††

V.— Ellen married — Ash, by whom she had issue named in their Cousin Francis's will, 1632.‡

(1) Francis Bradshawe, the eldest son and heir, was born 17th February, § 1555-6, probably at Bradshaw. He married Anne, one of the four daughters and co-heiresses of Humphrey Stafford, of Eyam, the last heir male of a family who had been landowners in Eyam from the time of King John. || Her father being dead, she was at this time in the wardship of Robert ¶ Eyre, of Edale, who had received her from the guardianship of George, Earl of Shrewsbury. The marriage must have taken place when both Francis and Anne were young children, a custom by no means unusual then. Indeed, he was little more than nine years of age, for his father's covenant with Robert Eyre, dated 12th April, 1565, obliged him not only to settle on his son the Bradshaw estate, but also to carry out the marriage on or before

* Appendix Y2, p. 72.

† Appendix T, p. 66.

†† Appendix A, p. 50.

‡ Appendix S, p. 65.

§ Appendix M, p. 62.

|| *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxiii., p. 83, in which the correct date of the marriage, 1565, has, by a clerical error, been put ten years too early.

¶ Appendix P, p. 63.

the 7th May next. Probably the exact day was 4th May, 1565, this being the date of the receipt of "three score and ten pounds" which was paid by Godfrey Bradshawe to Robert Eyre.

In 1568, a deed was executed to enable Francis Bradshawe and Anne, his wife, peaceably to enjoy a fourth part of the lands lately the inheritance of Humphrey Stafford, and on the 10th September, 12 Elizabeth (1569), an order was made by George, Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord of the Manor of Eyam, binding Godfrey Bradshawe "to assure to his eldest son Francis all his lands after his death to him and his heirs male," certain arrangements being made with respect to the lands the latter acquired with his wife.

In 1575, a bond was signed with respect to the division of the Stafford estate by John Savage, Rowland Eyre, and Rowland Morewood, the respective husbands of Alice, Gertrude, and Katherine, the other three daughters and co-heirs of Humphry Stafford.

There is no evidence to show what became of the two children after their early marriage. It may be presumed that the husband went to school, and that his wife either went back to her guardian, or, more probably, lived with her husband's parents. Nothing more appears with respect to their joint lives until 8th January, 18 Elizabeth (1576),* when an arrangement was made by which Eyam Hall and its lands, the old residence of the Staffords, was settled upon the young couple and their eldest son, and as in the original deed, the place for the Christian name of their son and heir is left blank, it may be presumed either that he was not as yet born, or—and this is perhaps the more probable explanation—that he had not been at that time baptized. Eyam Hall thus became the residence of Francis Bradshawe and his wife.

As regards the right which his wife had in the manor of Rowland, in Great Longstone, Francis Bradshawe received, on 19th April, 1578,† £60 from Rowland Eyre, to whom John

* Appendix Q, page 64.

† *Reliquary*, vol. x., p. 236.

Manners, who seems to have had the duty of dividing the estates of Humphrey Stafford, had apportioned that manor as part of the share of his wife Gertrude.

In conjunction with his brother, Godfrey Bradshawe, Francis, in October, 1593, bought the manor and township of Abney, in the parish of Hope, which joined his wife's estates. The deed of conveyance is dated 16th October, 35 Queen Elizabeth, and made between Nicholas Bagshawe, of Farewell, Co. Stafford, of the one part, and Godfrey Bradshawe, of London, and Francis Bradshawe, of Eyam, of the other part. Among the witnesses are the names of Peter and Anthony Bradshawe, William Simpson, and George and Rowland Eyre. Under date 28th June, 1604, there is an item of receipt, called a pardon, for the subsidies collected for James I. paid by Francis Bradshawe, of Eyam." The fine on inheriting the estates at his father's death is dated 5 James I., 1607.

In 1610,* he was engaged with the settlements on the marriage of his eldest son and heir to Barbara, daughter of Sir John Davenport, of Davenport, Co. Chester. After this date history is curiously silent with respect to his life in consequence of the non-existence of any original deeds or MSS. between 1610 and 1619. Even the approximate date of his death cannot be ascertained, and he appears to have died intestate, as there are no signs of a will in any of the possible Probate Courts. He probably died at Eyam† where he had lived.‡ He left issue by Anne Stafford, his wife, who was dead in 1606:—‡

I.—Francis, eldest son and heir.

II.—Humphry, named in his brother's deed of entail, 1619, probably dead before 1635. S.P.

III.—Godfrey, probably dead in 1619, had a daughter and heir, Frances,§ who married Samuel Orton, of London, gentleman, and was found in the *Inq. p.m.* of her uncle Francis to be his legal heir.

IV.—George, eventual heir to his brother Francis.

* Wolley Charters, xii., 87 and 89.

† The earliest entry in the Eyam Registers is that of the death of Robert Talbot, Rector, 20 Augt, 1630.

‡ Appendix O, p. 63.

§ Appendix T, p. 66.

V.—Anthony.*

VI.—Rowland.*

VII.—William.*

I.—Lucy† married Nicholas Cresswell, of Ford Hall, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, by whom she had Francis and Barbara, named in their Uncle's will.† Marriage settlement,‡ dated 24th September, 1621, of Nicholas, son and heir-apparent of Anthony Cresswell, of Ford, gentleman, and Lucy, sister of Francis Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, Esq., £160 settled.

II.—A daughter married to — Stephenson, by whom she had a son, John,† and two daughters, mentioned in their uncle Francis' will, 1632.

III.—A daughter, married to — Bennett, by whom she had Francis† and Barbara, mentioned in their uncle's will, 1632.

IV.—A daughter, married — Buxton, by whom she had Simon† and Anne, mentioned in their uncle's will, 1632.

I.—Francis Bradshawe, eldest son and heir, was probably born in January,§ 1576, and at Eyam, in which place his father, Francis the elder, so far as can be ascertained, spent the whole of his life, living, as before explained, in the old Hall, the residence of his wife's ancestors. As only three years intervened between the death of Godfrey Bradshawe and the marriage of his eldest grandson, it seems more than probable that Francis the elder, not caring to leave Eyam on his father's death, gave up Bradshaw Hall to his son Francis on his marriage in 1610.

On the 19th May, 8 James I. (1610), Francis Bradshawe, the younger, was in London, as in an Indenture bearing that date he is described as of the Inner Temple. This indenture, which is between himself and Alexander Glover, of Westminster, and Blanche, wife of the latter, and "late wife to Godfrey Bradshaw," is a conveyance of land in Abney which Francis Bradshawe

* Appendix V, p. 71.

† Appendix S, p. 65.

‡ Original in possession of W. N. G. Bagshawe, Esq., of Ford Hall.

§ Appendix Q, p. 64.

bought from the widow of his late uncle Godfrey and her second husband, and was that portion of the manor of Abney which had belonged to his uncle, and which had been settled by the latter on his wife Blanche and their heirs male on the 20th August, 3 James I. (1606).

In an indenture* dated 30th September, 8 James I. (1610), "Francis Bradshawe senr of Eyam Co. Derby in consideration of a marriage between Francis Bradshawe junr his son and heir to Barbara Davenport daughter of John Davenport of Davenport Co. Chester Esqr agrees to enfeof Sr Richard Wilbraham of Woodye Co. Chester Knt and the said John in lands in Abney Hope Eyam Foolowe and elsewhere in Co. Derby together with the mansion house of Bradshawe and lands in Chapel-in-le-Frith and Bowden." This marriage probably took place on that day, or certainly on or before 10th October following, which is the date of a lease† for 40 years of the manor of Abney at the rent of a peppercorn, granted by Francis Bradshawe, junr., of Eyam, Co. Derby, to his father, Francis Bradshawe, sen., of the same place, in fulfilment of an agreement made previously to his marriage with Barbara his wife. On the 10th June, 1619,‡ he executed a deed of entail of his various estates on his brother and other relations. This same date, namely, 1619, is carved under his own and his wife's initials on a stone which was found many years ago under the stairs at Bradshaw, and probably either formed part of an old archway now demolished, which, says tradition, used to be the entrance into the terraced gardens below the hall, or, as is suggested on page 7, was over the original porch entrance. The date is probably that of the completion of the hall, which he must have been for some time engaged in rebuilding, but of which there is no documentary proof. The place which gave him and his wife shelter during the process is a matter for speculation. The old hall at Eyam may very probably have been their home at that time, and this, too, during his father's

* Wolley Charters, xii. 87.

† Wolley Charters, xii. 89.

‡ Appendix R, p. 64.

lifetime. Over the old gateway at Bradshaw, which is in good preservation, his own name and the date (1620) have been carved on the side facing the Hall over a shield, on which is a curious device which has puzzled every modern student of heraldry who has seen it. Lord Hawkesbury, who has recently been kind enough to search into the question, is of opinion that it is a badge or cognizance, and Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, of London, adds that he should describe it as "a thorn between six nails." With this assistance, a possible solution suggests itself, which, if correct, is at least amusing. That the device is a rebus on the name Bradshawe, viz., six nails for the plural "Brads," a species of nail, and the thorn for the old English "Haw," hence Brads-haw. This suggests a further possibility, viz., whether the scroll of foliage surrounding the shield may not be a spray of barberry, the whole being in honour of Barbara Bradshawe, whose name would thus appropriately follow that of her husband, as her initials did upon the stone of the previous year. This would account for the otherwise curious absence on the main gateway of any reference to her. We must not forget in this relation the acrostic of Anthony Bradshawe at Duffield. On the outer side of the gateway is a shield, bearing a coat-of-arms, as follows:—

Argent, two bendlets between two martlets sable (Bradshawe). Impaling, or, a chevron, gules, between three martlets, sable (Stafford), with crest above, a stag at gaze proper under a vine tree, fruited, proper (Bradshawe).

The tricking of the arms bears the impress of the work of an amateur. The Stafford arms, borne by his mother as an heiress, ought to have been quartered by Francis Bradshawe, with the Bradshawe arms on the dexter shield; while the Davenport arms, as borne by his wife, should have been impaled.

This error has misled genealogists into a supposition that the hall and arch were built by his father. This, however, would not help matters, for apart from the initials and date on the stone found in the cellar, which proves that the Francis who married Barbara built the hall, his father's coat ought to have



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BRADSHAW HALL GATEWAY, SOUTH SIDE.



borne the Stafford arms on a scutcheon of pretence, and thus they would not be impaled.

The 8th of May, 1622, is the date of a receipt of £5 "paid by Francis Bradshawe, Esq., for a voluntary contribution to the king" (James I.). It is signed by Thomas Gilbert, collector. On the 27th September, 1624, a note was made of the amount of land which lay between an enclosure of Thomas Moulton and the Router Field, in Chinley, and among the respective owners of such land, the names of "Mr. Bradshawe de Bradshaw" and "Mr. Bradshawe de Marple" occur. Francis bought, 20th October, 4 Charles I. (1628), a farm in Abney for £110 from Sir Thomas Foljamb, Bart., of Walton, Co. Derby, and a few days later a lease is granted by him to Sir Thos. Foljambe, of the Manor of Abney.

In the deed of conveyance Henry Bradshawe, the younger, is named as attorney, and in the lease he is described as Henry Bradshawe, "of Bradshaw." A possible explanation of this is that, in conjunction with him, Francis Bradshawe was then commencing proceedings to bar the entail on his property. The usual fictitious sale was made, in this instance, by Bargain and Sale, dated 11th May, 1630, to Henry Bradshawe of all the Derbyshire estates, a recovery was suffered, and, finally, by a deed dated 20th November following, it was declared by Henry Bradshawe and the parties to the Recovery that the "true intent and meaning" of the Bargain and Sale, and of the Recovery, were, that the estates should "be seized to the onlie use and behouf of the said Francis Bradshawe his heirs and assigns for ever." Thus Francis Bradshawe, from being the tenant in tail, became absolute owner.

This course would enable him, if necessary, to raise whatever funds were required for the rebuilding of the old hall at Eyam, and the expense which would be entailed by him in serving the office of High Sheriff for the county, which office he held during the year (1630-1), succeeding Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, Knt.* He appointed as his Under-Sheriff John

* Glover's *History of Derbyshire*, vol. i., Appendix, p. 21.

Jackson, of Stansop, Co. Stafford, gentleman, to which appointment Edward Pegg, of Ashbourne, Robert Hume, and German Buxton are witnesses. He was succeeded as High Sheriff by Humphrey Oakover, of Oakover.

During his year of office he lost his wife, who was buried* in the chancel of the church of Chapel-en-le-Frith, 18th September, 1631, under the name of "Barbara Bradshawe the wife of Francis Bradshawe of Bradshawe Esqr High Sheriff for this countie this yeare."

On the 31st July, 1632, he married,* at Chapel-en-le-Frith, Lettice Clarke, widow, "stepdaughter of Sir Harvey Bagott, Knt." She was the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Dilke, of Maxstoke Castle, Co. Warwick, by Anna, widow of Clement Fisher, † of Packington Magna, Co. Warwick. On the 24th day of January, 8 Charles I., 1632, a deed was executed between him and Peter Bradshawe, second son of Peter Bagshawe, late citizen and Merchant Tailor, of London, by which the assignment of "Duffield Miln, held under the Duchy of Lancashire by Elizabeth, late wife and executrix of Anthony Bradshawe, of Duffield, was made over to Francis Bradshawe, one of her husband's executors, and from him to Peter Bradshawe, junr, according to his father's will dated 23rd May, 1625." The deed quotes many former owners of Duffield Mill.

Francis Bradshawe died 25th March, 1635,* and was buried in the chancel of the church at Chapel-en-le-Frith 27th March. His will made ‡ 3rd September, 1632, left two-thirds of his residue to his brother George, and one-third to his widow. To his nephews and nieces he leaves legacies, and it is perhaps not remarkable, under the circumstances, that many of them are named after their wealthy and childless uncle Francis and aunt Barbara.

To Frances, the daughter and heir of his brother Godfrey, he devises an estate in Cheshire, and she is found to be his

* Registers.

† Visit of Warwickshire Harl. Soc., p. 217.

‡ Appendix S, p. 65.



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heir at his inquisition* *post mortem*, though, considering that her uncle George succeeded to the real property and divided the residue with the widow, it is doubtful whether she profited much by her legal position.

An inventory† of the contents of Bradshaw Hall was taken after his death, on the 30th March and 3rd of September, 1635. His widow appears to have lived on there till 1637-8,‡ but soon after that date she married as her third husband Sir John Pate, of Sisonby, Co. Leicester, who was created a baronet 1643, and died 1652,§ aged 67, leaving two daughters his co-heirs. Bradshaw was never again occupied by its owners, and appears to have been let as early as 1637, for on 15th October in that year the registers state that "Lettice Wigstone daughter of Mr. Thomas Wigstone of the Bradshawe was baptized." He, probably, was related to Mrs. Bradshawe, but in 1640 Nicholas Lomas died there, who must have been a tenant.

IV.—George Bradshawe, the fourth son of Francis Bradshawe and Anne Stafford, succeeded to the estates on the death of his brother, Francis Bradshawe.|| He was born 7th August, 1587,¶ probably at Eyam. From 1st January, 1620, to 1st January, 1627,** he was in partnership with his uncle, Peter Bradshawe, merchant in cloth, and other "Manchester goods." Their warehouse was in St. Augustine's, in London. During that time, however, he was constantly engaged in personally managing the estates which his uncle had bought in Ulster, in Ireland. He also made two journeys thither in 1628 and 1629, after the termination of the partnership, besides one in the interests of the widow after his uncle's death, which occurred in September, 1630. While in Ireland he evidently met and married his wife, who is described in the Visitation of Derbyshire,†† 1634 (which is signed by himself, for

* Appendix T, p. 66. † Appendix U, p. 66. ‡ Appendix T, p. 66.

§ Nicholls' *History of Leicestershire*, vol. ii., pt. 1, p. 823.

|| Appendix X, p. 71.

¶ Bible belonging to George Bradshawe, destroyed in the fire of Dec., 1901.

** Appendix W, p. 71.

†† Appendix V, p. 71.

his brother, who was then probably on his deathbed), as being Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Culham, of Ireland. In his Bible, till lately in the possession of the writer, the date of his birth was followed by these words: "I did marrie my wyfe y^e 12th daie of Marche 1626." The baptism of his eldest son is recorded in the registers of Chapel-en-le-Frith, on 20th February, 1630, as "Francis the son of George Bradshawe gent. and his wife of the forde, born the 17th day of Feby." It must be assumed, therefore, that either he and his wife were staying with his brother-in-law, Nicholas Cresswell, the owner of Ford Hall, or that the Hall had been lent or let to them for that special event. There appears no actual proof that he had any settled home until after his brother's death, 1635, but as his daughter Mary was buried at Eyam, 1633,* it is more than probable that he then had already taken up his abode in the old hall of his mother's family, where his father had lived, where he was probably born, and where he most certainly eventually lived and died. It is not at all improbable, as before suggested,† that about the year 1630 Eyam Old Hall was being rebuilt, which would be during the period he was living at Ford Hall, as there are proofs that tradition is correct in its statement that the old Hall of the Staffords was pulled down and rebuilt by a member of the Bradshawe family.

On the 11th July, 12 Charles I. (1636), he executed deeds of settlement of the Abney and other estates. Among the parties to the settlements are "Henry Bradshawe the younger, son and heir-apparent of Henry Bradshawe the elder of Marple, and John Bradshawe, the younger brother of the said Henry, and Philip Cullum of London, Merchant Tailor." Of these, as before remarked, John Bradshawe became the notorious President of the High Court which sent King Charles to the scaffold. His well-known neat signature taken from this deed is placed beneath his portrait, which appears as the frontispiece to this volume. Philip Cullum was probably his wife's brother. In a deed dated 16th June, 16 Charles I. (1640), he settled on his nephew, John Stephenson, "all his lands in Hope Eyam

* Registers.

† Page 41.

Glossop Folowe Hucklowe and Chinley and elsewhere in the County of Derby especially naming 'the Messuage or chief Mansion House at Eyam wherein the said George now dwelleth' in trust for his wife during her life and afterwards for the use of Francis Bradshawe his son and heire."

In his will, made 17th June, 1646,* proved by his widow in London, 21st November, 1646,* he leaves certain lands and tenements to Peter, his second son, with remainder to "Francke Bradshawe, his son and heir." To the said Francis Bradshawe he bequeaths "all the reste and residue of his mannors mansion houses capital messuages farmes tenements cottages milne lands etc. within the Realme of England," and he is to pay, subject to the settlements made upon his mother, the portions bequeathed to his father's "younger children, Peter, Anne, Mary, and Elizabeth, which portions are to be increased at the death of Lettice, now wife of John Pate, Esq."

To Francis he specially bequeaths "his silver Bason and Ure and his two silver Flaggons,† saving that Elizabeth wife of the testator is to have the use of them at his Mansion house at Eyam during her natural life." To her he leaves his dozen silver plates. To his sister, Lucy Cresswell, £5, and to each of his servants 15s. His wife and eldest son are appointed executors and residuary legatees. He names as his overseers "My noble friend and father-in-law‡ Michael Joanes of Lincoln's Inn Esqr. and my loving cousins Henry Bradshawe the younger and John Bradshawe Esqr. of Grayes Inn his brother." Thos. Bray and Nicholas Cresswell witness his signature. The will is endorsed with an acquittance by John Garland to John Bradshawe, Esq., for £300, bequeathed to his wife Mary, daughter of the testator.

He died soon after the will was made, and was buried at Eyam,§ probably in the chapel of St. Helen, the burial-place of his Stafford ancestors, on 25th June, 1646.

By Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Hugh Cullum, who

* Wolley Charters, xii., 91.

† These are also specially mentioned in Francis' will, Dec., 1659.

‡ This suggests that Lady Culham had remarried. § Registers.

died 9th November, 1677,* and who was buried in Treeton church, Co. York, he had—

I.—Francis, his heir, born at Ford Hall,† near Chapel-en-le-Frith, at the house of his uncle, Nicholas Cresswell, 17th February, 1630-31. He was married at Braithwell, Co. York, 20th January, 1652,* to Elizabeth, elder daughter and co-heir of John Vesey, of Brampton, Co. York.‡ He held a great Court Baron of the Manor of Abney, as Lord of the Manor, 20th October, 1654. He died 21st December, 1659,§ leaving issue—(1) Francis, born at Brampton, 1st April, 1654,|| for whom, during his minority, his mother held a Great Court Baron of the Manor of Abney, October, 1664, and again in October, 1669. He died unmarried 29th December, 1677, and was buried in Treeton Church.¶ (2) John, born at Brampton,|| 27th June, 1656, successor to his brother.

II.—Peter, baptized at Eyam 4th February, 1640-1; † buried there 13th September, 1655.

III.—“Cullum,”† buried 12th August, 1638, “son of Mr. George Bradshawe Bapt. in Dec^r last.”

I.—Anne, married at Eyam† 20th April, 1665, to Rev. Michael Adams, rector of Treeton, Co. York; died, S.P., 27th** January, 1665-6, and was buried in Treeton Church. In the marriage†† licence her age is stated to be 23 and his 27, in November, 1664.

II.—Mary,† buried at Eyam, 28th September, 1633.

III.—Elizabeth,† baptized at Eyam, 23rd May, 1635; buried there, 19th November, 1637.

IV.—Mary,† baptized at Eyam, 19th November, 1639; married, probably at Treeton Church, John‡‡ Garland, of Todwick, Co. York; died 20th October, 1681, and was buried in Todwick Church, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth, who died unmarried 20th November, 1683.

V.—Elizabeth,† baptized at Eyam, 14th June, 1646; buried

* Appendix Y, 3, p. 72.

† Registers.

‡ For a History of the Family of Vesey seated at Brampton, Co. York, from the year 1320, see *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. xvii., part 66; also *Hunter's South Yorkshire*, vol. ii., p. 170.

§ Appendix Y, 4, p. 72.

¶ Appendix Y, 4, p. 72.

†† Faculty Office, H. rl. Soc., xxiv., p. 84.

|| Bradshaw Bible.

** Appendix Y, 1, p. 72.

‡‡ *Familioe Minorum gentium* (Hunter). Harl. Soc., p. 1074.

there 23rd May, 1647. Entry in the Bible, "Elizabeth Bradshawe was borne the 6th daye of June 1646, about tenne of the clocke aforenoone and was Chrissyened the 14th daye."

Mrs. Bradshawe, after her widowhood, continued to live at Eyam. In the following May her youngest daughter, who had been born three weeks before her father's death, died, under a year old. Five years later, namely, 20th January, 1652, her eldest son, Francis Bradshawe, married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and co-heir, with her sister Sarah, of John Vesey, of Brampton, Co. York. This was undoubtedly the first step which eventually led to the final abandonment by the Bradshawes of a Derbyshire home. Bradshaw Hall was probably let,* and Eyam Hall had been left to his mother for life, so he was forced to find another home for himself and his wife, and he found it with his widowed mother-in-law at Brampton, Co. York, in the old hall, which for over three centuries had been the residence and property of the Veseys, and which eventually formed part of his wife's possessions. There he lived, and there he died.

This marriage had doubtless been brought about by the presentation, in 1642, of the living of Treeton, Co. York, in which parish was Brampton, to the Rev. Shoreland Adams, the rector of Eyam, Co. Derby. It is not unnatural to suppose that the two families living at the hall and at the rectory were closely associated, and that their friendship was not broken by the departure of the rector for Treeton, a village not far distant from Sheffield. Not only did Francis Bradshawe, however, in visiting his old friends, find a wife in that neighbourhood, but his eldest sister, Anne, found there a husband in her old companion, Michael Adams, the son of the late rector of Eyam, which marriage took place at Eyam, 20th April, 1665, just four months before the plague broke out, which swept through the village with such dire results†; indeed, the record of their

* Page 43.

† Wood's *History of Eyam*.

marriage is the first entry on that page of the registers, in the middle of which begins the pitiful proof of the destruction it wrought. Her experience of married life was but short, for she died the following January.*

Tradition relates that on the first appearance of the plague in Eyam Mrs. Bradshawe, with Mary, her only surviving child, fled from the village. Nor is this improbable, though there is no absolute proof beyond the fact that she lies buried in Treeton church, having died 9th November, 1677.† In any case, she would most naturally have been with her daughter Anne at the rectory in January, 1666,* when her first child was born, and which event ended so pathetically and so fatally. Imagination easily fills in the last ten years of her life; that, when she had seen her eldest daughter laid to rest in Treeton church, she lived on at the rectory with her widowed son-in-law until his re-marriage,‡ and that then she was unwilling to return, a solitary old woman, to the home at Eyam, which from that time, like the hall at Bradshaw, was forsaken by its owners. She probably from henceforth made her home at Brampton, and having seen her youngest and only surviving daughter, Mary, married, interested herself in the bringing up of her three grandchildren until her death, which occurred only seven weeks before that of her eldest grandson, Francis Bradshawe, on whose death, in December, 1677, the estates devolved on John Bradshawe, his only brother and heir. In April, 1683, John Bradshawe held the Great Court Baron of the Manor of Abney, and a year later he bought more land in the county of Derby, at Great Hucklow, which is two miles

* Appendix Y, 1, p. 72.

† Appendix Y, 3, p. 72.

‡ He left at his death, 27th Dec., 1680, a wife and seven children. Overtaken by a storm at Brassington, co. Derby, he perished, and was buried there, and the curious inscription on a brass tablet to his memory in that church has been recorded by Dr. Cox in his *Derbyshire Churches*, vol. ii., p. 445.

from Abney. He executed a lease of Bradshaw Hall and lands for twenty-one years to John Lowe, 18th October, 1693. The hall had been let by his mother during the minority of his brother, 22nd May, 1660, for fourteen years, to Edward Ash and Thomas Wright. Land called Pleasleys, in Chapel-en-le-Frith, was let by him, March, 1716, to Jasper Fryth.

In 1717, he was High Sheriff for the county of Derby. He died in November,* 1726, having left by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Anthony Eyre, of Rampton, Co. Notts., the descendant and representative of the Eyres of Hope, Co. Derby, whom he had married 15th July,* 1680, (1) George, his son and heir, and (2) Elizabeth, who married, 1706, Joshua Galliard, of Bury Hall, in Edmonton, Co. Middlesex, and whose son Pierce eventually succeeded to the estates. George Bradshawe was appointed Recorder of Doncaster December, 1707, where he died, 23rd December, 1735. He was buried in the old parish church, now destroyed by fire, in which his widow put up a monument† in his memory. On his death, intestate, the whole of the estates were inherited by his nephew, Pierce Galliard, of Bury Hall, in Edmonton, Co. Middlesex, as heir-at-law. Pierce was the eldest son of his sister Elizabeth Galliard, and it is through his daughter and co-heir that the estates were transmitted to the present owner and representative of this family.

It is a curious coincidence that the last official act of George, the last Bradshawe, of Bradshaw, of which there is any evidence, was three months before his death to execute a lease, dated 13th September, 1735, for eleven years to Robert Low and John Jackson of the old hall of his ancestors, in which it is described as "all that capital messuage with the appurtenances lying and being in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith commonly called or known by the name of Bradshaw Hall."

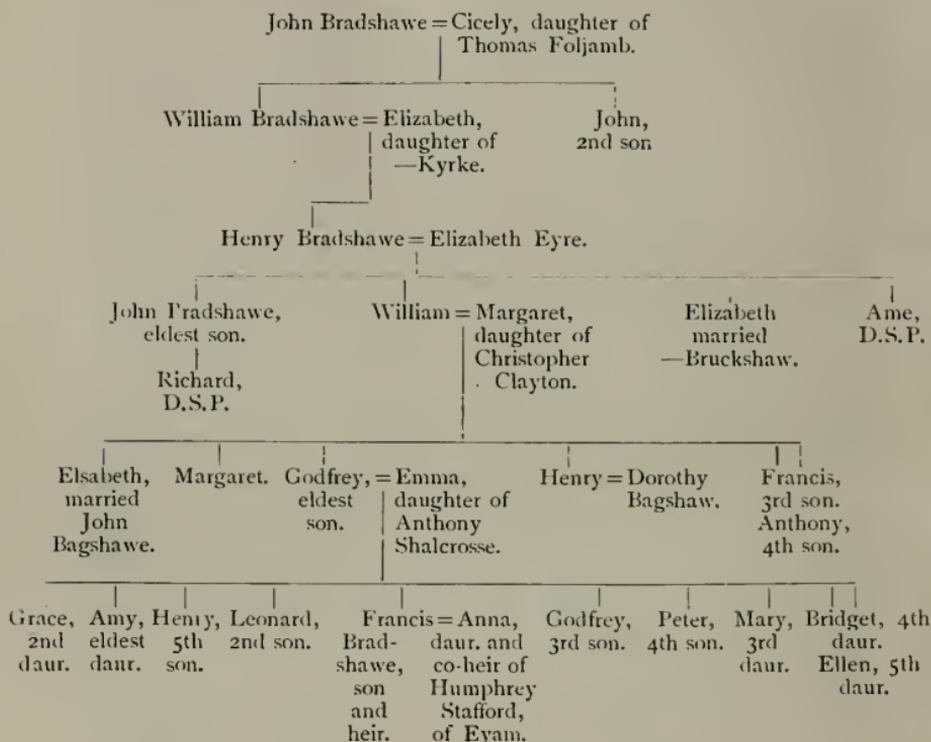
* Registers.

† Appendix Z, p. 72.

APPENDIX A.

PEDIGREES FROM THE HARLEIAN MSS.

The pedigrees of Bradshawe of Bradshaw in Flower's *Visitation of Derbyshire*, taken in 1569,* and in that of St. George† (Norroy) taken in 1611-12, both among the Harleian MSS., are much the same. The following is compiled mainly from Flower's *Visitation of 1569*.



APPENDIX B.

BRADSHAWES OF Co. STAFFORD.

John Bradshawe, the second son of John de Bradshawe, living at Lichfield in 1429, was not the first member of the family to have made a settlement in Staffordshire. Thomas and John de Bradshawe‡ are mentioned as early as 1345 in that county. William de Bradshawe,§ son of Henry,

* *Harl. MSS.* 886, f. 14.

† *Ibid.*, 1093, f. 61b.

‡ *Historical Collection of Staffordshire*, Wm. Salt Society, vol. xii., p. 122.

§ *Ibid.*, vol. xiii., p. 92.

46 Edward III. (1373) was found to be the heir, through his grandmother, of Richard Lord. He or another* William is mentioned as living in 11 Henry IV. Roger de Bradshagh† was living 34 Edward III. (1361), and he or another Roger, of the county of Stafford, by marrying a Derbyshire heiress, as will be seen below, acquired an interest in the county of Derby, and was returned as Member for the Shire‡ in 8 Henry IV., 1407, as was Thomas Bradshawe in 1451.

Roger Bradshawe,§ and Elizabeth, his wife, John Dethick, and Margaret, his wife, Reginald Dethick and Thomasia, his wife, daughters of Ralph, the son of Hugh Meynil, held the manor of Longley Meynil, co. Derby, as heirs to Hugh Meynill, deceased.

In 11 Henry IV.|| (1410) the name of Roger, the son of John de Bradshawe, and Elena, his wife, occurs in the recovery of land in Boturton, co. Stafford.

In a fine during the Easter Term, 12 Henry IV. (1411), Nicholas Bradshawe is complainant, and Roger Bradshawe and Elizabeth, his wife, are deforcients of the Manor of Langley, four parts of the Manors of Newehall, Yerelay, and Helyngton, co. Derby, and of places in the counties of Leicester, Stafford, and Worcester.

In the Hilary Term,¶ 5 Henry V. (1418), Roger Bradshawe, armiger, and Richard Bradshawe and Richard, his son, were the administrators of the goods and chattels of Nicholas Bradshawe, armiger, who died intestate. Debts were sued for at Kirk Langley and other places in Derbyshire.

In 4 Henry VI. (1426),** Robert, son of John Bradshawe, of Leek, was living.

In 39 Elizabeth (1597)†† John Bradshawe and Katherine, his wife, were living at Newcastle-under-Lyne; and John Bradshawe and Alice, his wife, at Burton-on-Trent two years later.

APPENDIX C.

BRADSHAWE, OF WYNDLEY (NEAR DUFFIELD), CHESTERFIELD, TIDESWELL, AND WIRKSWORTH.

Most of the writers who have either published pedigrees of the Bradshawes of Bradshawe, or, like Dr. Cox, have made allusions to them, have probably been misled by Wolley. He, in his MSS. on the history of Derbyshire, at times confuses the Bradshawes of Bradshaw with the Bradshawes of Wyndley, near Duffield, who, though not identical with, have without doubt sprung from, the former family. Lyson asserts this as a fact, and there is nothing apparently to conflict with the

* Vol. xvi., p. 70.

† *Ibid.*, vol. xiii., p. 7.

‡ Glover's *History of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 33. Appendix.

§ *Historical Collection of Staffordshire*, vol. xvi., p. 55.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 72.

¶ *Ibid.*, vol. xvii., pp. 61 and 62.

** *Ibid.*, p. 113.

†† *Ibid.*, vol. xvi., pp. 169 and 187.

writer's suggestion that the Henry of the entail deed of 1429 is the most probable progenitor of the Wyndley branch, as he would be, also, of the Bradshawes of Alderwasley and Wirksworth, from whom it is stated sprang the Bradshawes of Barton Blount.

The earliest known mention of a member of the Bradshawe family in connection with Wyndley is of one Henry Bradshawe, and is to be found in a deed only two years later than that of the entail. It is possible, though not probable, that he is also identical with Henry Bradshaw of Alderwasley, 1483.* The charter† is dated at Wyndley, Oct. 1st, 1431, and is a re-grant of lands in Wyndley and Mugginton by Henry Bradshawe, Richard Bee, rector, and Thomas Bradshawe to Richard Prince and Matilda, his wife.

In 12 Henry VI. (1433),‡ Robert and Edward Bradshawe, of Wyndley, are returned in the list of gentry for the county of Derby.

Nearly fifty years later,§ Robert Bradshawe, of Wyndley, probably son or grandson of Henry, was a party to an indenture dated April 1st, 1480, concerning the Bradbourne Chantry at Hulland, near Ashbourne.

In 1500,|| the presentation to the living of Osmaston was made by Thomas Bradshaw, who, also, unless he were another¶ Thomas, together with Robert Bradshaw, presented to the living of Crich in 1542. The presentation to Osmaston was undoubtedly made by Thomas Bradshaw, as the heir of Robert Folger|| (or Foucher), who in 1357 had founded a chantry within the Chapel of St. James at Osmaston. "He endowed it with certain lands and tenements in Osmaston and Normanton," and the inquisition giving permission for the alienation states that the founder retained other lands in Osmaston as well as in Duffield and in Colton, a sub-manor of Normanton."

"John Bradshaw, Esq., who died in 1523," says Lyson,** was seised of a moiety of the Manor of Wyndley and of the manor of Champeyne, in Duffield, inherited by his family from the Fouchers, who had married the heiress of Champeyne. The Fouchers had a park here in 1330." This John Bradshawe, of Wyndley, so often confused with John, the son of Henry Bradshawe, of Bradshaw, who died in his father's lifetime, before 1521,§§ married Isabella,†† daughter of Thomas Kinnersley, of Loxley, county Stafford. "The Visitation of 1611‡‡ mentions a glass window in Mugginton Church with the following inscription: 'Orate pro anima Johis Bradshaw filiorumque suorum defunctorum ac etiam pro bono statu Isabellæ uxoris ejus,' and a coat of arms: *Arg.* between two bendlets, as many martlets sable (Bradshawe); erm. on a bend *gul.* three bezants (Fulcher) impaling; *arg.*, a fesse *vaire or* and *gul.* between three eagles displayed of the last (Kinnersley)."

* Glover's *Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 90.

† *Wolley Charters*, i., 85.

‡ Glover's *Derbyshire*, vol. i., Appendix, p. 60.

§ Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 412.

|| *Ibid.*, vol. iv., p. 165.

¶ *Ibid.*, vol. iv., p. 52.

** Page 139.

†† *Shropshire Archæol. Soc. Journal*, vol. vi., pt. 1 (October), p. 6.

‡‡ Cox's *Churches*, vol. iii., p. 222.

§§ See page 26.

John Bradshawe died before* May 22nd, 1523, the date of a covenant by which Roger Meynours, Serjeant of the King's Cellar, had the custody of the Park of Postern during the nonage of Henry Bradshawe, son and heir of John Bradshawe, deceased. By Isabella, daughter of Thomas Kinnersley, of Loxley, county Stafford, he left, besides a daughter, Anne,† who married John Fowke, of Gunston, county Stafford, a son and heir, Henry, who died‡ 4 Edward VI. (1550), leaving by his wife, Eleanor,§ the daughter of Richard Curzon, of Kedleston, county Derby, by his wife, Helen, daughter of German Pole, of Radburn, a son and heir, German Bradshawe, an idiot, who died 33 Elizabeth (1591). The will of Ralph Bradshaw, of Osmaston, was proved at Lichfield, 1562, who was probably related to him.

It is worthy of notice that the Christian names most frequently occurring are Henry, Robert, and John, the names of three of the sons of John Bradshawe, of Bradshaw, 1429 (page 21), whose wife, Joyce, may quite possibly have been the heiress of the Fouchers, through whom the Wyndley estate was acquired.

The Bradshawes, of Wyndley, were Foresters of Fee in Duffield Frith, and the list of the foresters taken *temp.* Henry VII.,|| include the heirs of John Bradshawe and the heirs of Brukesshaw. This fact is stated in the fourteenth verse of a wonderful poem by Anthony Bradshawe, of Duffield:—

“ This fforest hath fforesters of fee wch p'tly hold their land
By svrices there in to do, as I do understand;
There names be Bradborne, Bradshaw, Bruckshaw, and the heirs
of stone,
All which at forest corts must be with others many a one.”¶

BRADSHAWES OF CHESTERFIELD.

In the Chesterfield district, the Bradshawes were settled as early as the reign of Edward I.,** when Alexander de Bradshawe was living at Chesterfield.

John Bradshawe†† witnessed a Chesterfield charter, 6 Henry IV. Five years later, Thomas de Bradshawe‡‡ and William Bradshawe were summoned to a great Court Leet held at Waiton, on the Monday after the Feast of St. Barnabas, 11 Henry IV. (1410).

* *Wolley Charters*, iii., 95.

† *Shropshire Archaeol. Jour.*, vol. vi., pt. 1, p. 6.

‡ Add MS. 6,695, p. 282. In his will proved at Lichfield 1520 he is described as of Mugginton.

§ *Collins' Peerage*, vol. vii., p. 297.

|| *Reliquary*, vol. xi., p. 194.

¶ *Ibid.*, xxiii., p. 70. See also the paper on “Duffield Forest” in this vol., p. 181.

** *Feudal History*, by Pym Yeatman. sec. iii., p. 241.

†† Sec. vi., p. 16.

‡‡ *Ibid.*, pp. 57 and 58.

William Bradshawe,* of Chesterfield, was living from 1443 to 1461. In 1501, William† Bradshaw, of Wadchelf, was appointed attorney concerning lands in Brampton. Godfrey‡ owned land at Brampton 1523-4; and either he or another Godfrey§ Bradshawe was possessed of land at Wadshelf, 1570. The will of John Bradshaw, of Brampton, was proved at Lichfield 1595-6.

George|| Bradshaw held land in Brampton, 1598, and in 1624 he paid 2s. 6d. for his lands in Walton-by-Brampton,¶ when the Prince of Wales was knighted in 1609.

From 1600 to 1621 Edward Bradshawe was living at Wingerworth, near Chesterfield.

BRADSHAWS OF WIRKSWORTH.

The Bradshaws were also settled in the parish of Wirksworth as early certainly as 1556, the date when the will of Robert and Ellen Bradshaw, of Idrighay, in parish of Wirksworth, was proved at Lichfield. They were possibly descended either from the Chesterfield or the Windley branch, or more probably from those of Alderwasley. Thomas Bradshawe, of Wirksworth,** in his will, proved Oct. 24th, 1615, desires to be buried in the churchyard at Wirksworth, "near my ancestors." He gives to Anthony Bradshawe, sen., such money as he hath in his hands and which are in his house at Wirksworth; Anthony, son of his brother Richard, Arthur and Edward Bradshawe, and the poor of Alderwasley have legacies. One Anthony Bradshawe, of Wirksworth, died 1608, when his will was proved at Lichfield.††

Thomas Bradshawe, whose will was proved Feb. 16th, 1617, leaves a legacy to mend the roads, residue to Dorothy, his wife, and is to be buried in the churchyard "on the south side of the chancel, where divers of my kindred lye."

Thomas Bradshawe‡‡ was churchwarden of Wirksworth, 1662, and his initials are engraved on the font in the south transept.

BRADSHAWS OF TIDESWELL.

Descended without doubt from the Bradshawes of Bradshaw, which is not ten miles from Tideswell, a branch was settled here in the reign of Henry VI., in the twelfth year of whose reign (1433) William§§ and Nicholas were returned among the principal gentry. In 1442||| the house

* Pym Yeatman, section vi., p. 316.

† *Wolley Charters*, iii. 66.

‡ Pym Yeatman, sec. vi., p. 30.

§ Sec. iii., p. 211.

|| Sec. vi., p. 31.

¶ *Ibid.*, p. 62.

** Sec. iii., pp. 457 to 464.

†† Lichfield Probate Court.

‡‡ Cox's *Churches*, vol. ii., p. 552.

§§ Glover's *History of Derbyshire*, vol. i., Appendix, p. 60.

||| Pym Yeatman, sec. vi., p. 344.

of Nicholas and Henry Bradshawe was broken into by men armed with bows and other weapons. Among the rioters were members of the Kirke, Bagshawe, and Shalcrosse families, and a William Bradshawe who, when the occupants could not be found, "stretched their bows and went into the Church at Tideswell before the altar of the Mass, and sought there for them to the great disturbance of the people."

Thomas Bradshawe* was living at Tideswell 1473. William Bradshawe,† the uncle, to whom Robert Pursglove, of Tideswell, Suffragan Bishop of Hull, owed so much, probably sprang from this branch. He was a London merchant in 1509.‡

The two members of the family who fought at Agincourt (1415)—Ralph Bradshawe, in the retinue of John, Lord Grey, of Codnor, and Oliver in that of Philip Leche, of Chatsworth—though undoubtedly Derbyshire men, cannot be identified. Nor can a positive ancestor be found for Anthony Bradshaw, whose pedigree is recorded in the Visitation of London,§ 1633, and who is there stated to have sprung from William Bradshaw, of Duffield and Derby. There was, however, one Anthony Bradshaw, of Duffield, son of William, and who had a brother William, of Breadsall, whose will was proved at Lichfield 16th August, 1604, with whom he was probably connected. He doubtless belonged to the same family as Thomas Bradshaw, of Duffield, whose will was proved at Lichfield, 21st April, 1544, and must not be confused with Anthony, son of William Bradshawe, of Bradshaw, who founded the Almshouse at Duffield, and died 1614 (page 30).

APPENDIX D.

From Wolley Charters, xii., 74.

Nicholas Dikson, parson, of Claxbe; Henry Bagshawe, of the Ridge, gent.; Thomas Bowdon, of Bowdon, yeoman; Robert Ridge, of the Nether Cliffe, yeoman; Robert Kyrke, of the Milneton, yeoman, testify and bear witness that 2nd August, 1483, William Bradshawe, of the Bradshaw, county Derby, yeoman, said plainly on his death-bed, in his whole mind and reason, and took it straightly on his charge before the above-named; and Rolyn Browne, Edward Bagshawe, gent., Oliver Kyrke, and Peres Browne, yeoman, late deceased, "as he shuld on sware before God at his hegh Judement when the body and the soule were departyd that the hoole medowe was never of the Lyght birches Land ne was never geven to John Bradshawe, his brothere, and by cause that the foresaid William Bradshawe desirid and requirid vs upon oure truth and in the way of charitie to testifye, etc. . . . We the forsayd Nicholas, gostely, father of the foresyd William Bradshawe, have putte oure seales."

cf. An original MS. published in *Reliquary* viii. 236, which gives, almost verbatim, the same evidence.

* Pym Yeatman, section vi., p. 367.

† *Reliquary*, vol. xviii., p. 33.

‡ *Feudal History of Derbyshire*, sec. iii., pp. 141 and 142.

§ *Harl. Society*, vol. xv.

APPENDIX E.

From the original in the writer's possession.

“To all true Christen people that this present writing schall so rede or here Robert Worth Baile of Criche in the Counte of Derby gentleman Thomas Awby of Kings Bromley in the County of Stafforde yoman Hugh Bradshawe of the Morebarne in the Counte of Leycestre yoman and John Bradshawe the younger of Lychfeld in the Counte of Stafforde yoman send greting in oure lord evlasyng for as moche as it is meritore and nedfull to eny true Christen man to testifie and bere record in eny mater of trouth and in especially touching man's inheritance.

“We therefore the said Robert Thomas Hugh and John of our owne feightfull and true mynd with oute mede labor or corrupcion testefye and beyre wytness that the vijth day of M^{che} the xijth yere of the Reign of oure Sovereigne lord Kyng Henry the viith (1498), John Bradshawe the elder of Lychfeld in the Counte of Stafford yoman seid playnly at his owne howse at Lychfeld aforesaid that he solde to Raynold Leegh of Blakbroke in the Courte of Derby Squier no maner of land nor tenements except onely a meese with the appurtenance in the Township of Bawden with in the Counte of Derby called Lightbyrche and toke it straitle upon his charge as he shuld answere afore God when the body and the soule shuld depte [depart] that the hoole Medowe was noo pcell of Lightbyrche land nor that ever the said John Bradshawe by reason of the seid mease nor never had it in his possession nor never noo title therto pretended Moreover he seith that the seid Raynold send unto him a servante of his called Nicholas Stonys to Lychfeld with certen wrytyngs desyryng hym to have sealed the same the whiche wrytyng the seid John at all tymes uttly refused and denyed And after this the foreseid Raynold come to Lychfeld hymself to have moved the seide John to have been conformable to the same extent and the same John Knowing his singular and over true desire and mynd therein withdrewe hym from his company and wold in noowise speyke with hym in that mat^r And aft^r this Thomas Awby before named come to Blakbroke unto the seid Raynold for odr maters nothyng pteignyng to the premisses And the seid Raynold desyred the same Thomas faithfully to enquere the forseid John Bradshawe weydr the hoole medowe were any pcell of Lightbyrche land or not and the seid John Bradshawe made full answere unto the said Thomas and upon his charge toke that the hoole Meydow was nev^r non of the Lyghtbyrch land nor that ever he had any ryght or title theyto nor possession of nor in the same as he shuld answer afore God at his hie Judgement and by cause the forseid John hathe desyred and requyred us of oure trouthes and in the wey of Charite to testefye and record the promisses for divers causes hym thereto movyng and to the entent that ye tought myght bettr be knowen to this present Wrytyng accordyng to oure heryng and pleyne knowlege Wee the forsaid Robert Thomas Hugh and John Bradshawe the younger have put oure seals youen at the place the day and yere abofe seid.”

N.B.—This document, apart from the interest of the subject-matter, is important as being the only evidence known to exist of the connection between the Derbyshire and Leicestershire Bradshaws. Although the Heralds, in the Visitation of Leicestershire, state that “Hugh Bradshawe of Moore Barne in Com’ Leic: descended out of Lankesheir,” this is fairly conclusive evidence that he descended out of Derbyshire, or his evidence with respect to the dispute would not have been taken. That he was the son of Robert is almost self-evident.

APPENDIX F.
FROM WOLLEY CHARTERS XII. 75.

(Undated—about 1500.)

“To the Kyng our Sovereigne lorde the Certificat of Sir Rauf Longford Knyght and Thomas Meyverell accordyng to the Kynges letter to them directed. Sewen [suing] to your most noble and habundant grace your pore Subiectes Sir Rauf Longford and Thomas Meyverell that whereas one Herry Bradshawe hath surmysed by his complaynt to your said grace made that one Reynolde Lee pretendid tytle to ij partes of a medowe callyd Holmedowe lyeing in the Chapell in the Fryth and hath by dyverse synyster suetis troblyd and vexed the seid Herry for the same. We certifyen your seid grace that the said Reynold and Harry have apperyd before vs your seid subiectes at Assheburne where the seid Reynolde answeryd to the seyde complaynt and seid that one John Bradshawe was seasid of a Mease callid lyght byrches lyeing in the seid parisshe of the seid Chapell in the Fryth in his desmesne as of fee and so seasid gafe the seid Mease with thappurtenaunces to one John Bradshawe his younger sone in fee by force whereof the same John was therof seasid in his desmesne as of fee and so seasid gafe the seed mease with thappurtenaunces by his dede before vs sewyd to the seyde Reynolde in fee by force wherof the seid Reynolde was therof seasid in his dssmesne as of lee and furthermore the same Reynolde seid that the seid ij partes of Holmedowe be appendant to the seid mease and that he was therof seasid as appendant to the seid mease by force of the seid gyft unto the tyme that he was by the seide Herry disseysed and Harry Bradshawe seid that the seid Reynolde nor John Bradshawe the yonger were never seasid of the seid ij partes of medow callyd Holmedow and that the same ij partys of Medow be not appurtenaunt nor appendant to the seid mease and for the prove of the seid premysse the seid parties promysed vs your seid subiectes that they wolde abyde the triall of suche persons of the contray as hadde longe knowen the seid growndes and to abyde the rule of us your seid subiectes and of Roger Vernon and Thomas Babyngton and after dyverse persones whose namys ben comprisyd in ij byllys whereof one is synyd with the hands of Roger Vernon ane other sygned with the handes of Thurston Alen and William Coke seid that the seid John Bradshawe the yonger never was possessid of the seid medow but that William Bradshawe eldyr broder to same John was contynuelly seased of the same ij partes duryng his lyfe withowte interruption

or clayme of the same John Also we the seid Sir Raufe and Thomas Meyverell certefye your seid grace that the seid Herry hath ben redy to abyde such apoyntmentes and commyng casiou as we have assignyd him and avisyd hym to and the seid Reynold wolde never come before us after the seid persons hadde witnessid and testified in manner above reheryd In wisse whereof your seid subiectes to this present certificat hath sette their seallys."

APPENDIX G.

WILL OF HENRY BRADSHAWE, 1521.

(From the original Probate copy in the writer's possession).

"In the Name off God Ame. In ye zere off ore lorde God Mo Do xxj^{te} the Secunde dey off ye Mone off March I henr Bradsha off ye bradsha Woll off Mynde & In gud remēbrans nott Knowyng My last deys Ordē & make my Testamēte In Manr & forme flowloyng.

"flrst I beqweythe my solle to God to Owre blessyd lady & to all they santes In hevyn My body to be beryyd In ye Chyrch off Sant Thomūs In ye Chapell off ye flyrth It I Beqweyth to my Mortuary as vse ys In ye contre It' I beqweyth to Sant Mare howse off Covetre iiij^d It' to Sant Chaddes howse off lychff' iiij^d It' I beqweyth to my too sonnes Wyllam Bradsha & henre my fferme off ye Tonstyd Mylpe* wych I have by Indētr to me & to my Assyngnes as the Indētr doyth pleynly expres & sow It' I beqweyth to my sayd sonnes Wyllam & henre my fferme off ye Eyvys wych I toke off trystrem Reyvell by Indētr & peyrd hym xs off Income & vjs iiij^d off Rentt befowr hond ffor x zeres terme Bye worth off record as In ye Indēt doth pleynly apere and ye sayyd Trystrem Kepyd In ye Tenāde yt was In a zere afft qtrary to hys couand Soo yt I had neu' Entre theyroff It' I beqweyth to my wyff Elsabayth Bradshaw to hyr dowary & Joyntre A Mesne place off land callyd ye Tornecroftes wt all the Aportenas and all ye Bradmarchys wt the Aportenās vnto the Ede off hyr lyffe & Afftr to ye performacyon off my Wyll yt ys to Wytt vnto my too Sonnes Wyllām & Henr' vnto ye tyme that Rycd Bradsha son off John Bradsha cū to ye Age off xxj^{te} zeres fully It' I beqweyth to my Sonnes Wyllām & henre All my londes & tenymēttes wt ye a portenas lyyng wt In ye Conte off Derby or Elseweyre to ye vse & behovs off Theyme or theyre assyngnes & ffor Watt off lyffe off other off my sayyd sonnes to the vse & behove off ye other ye longer leur & hys assyngnes vnto ye tyme yt Rychard bradshaw a lowr Sayyd Cū to ye age off xxj^{te} zeres fully as In a dede off ffeffmēte made by me henre Bradsha ye Eldr Mowr pleynly doth expresse & show It' I wyll that my wyffe & my sayyd sonnes Wyllām Bradsha & henr' kepe to scole the sayyd Ryc' bradshaw vnto he Come to ye Age off xxj zeres fully yff he Wyll & mey be att theyr kepyng & yf noo I wyll yt my wyffe & my sayyd sonnes Wyllām & henre gyffe to ye sayyd Ryc' Bradshaw xls off gud money zereley to hys flyndyng vnto ye tyme yt Ryc' bradsha Cū to ye age of xxj zeres fully.

* Now Tunstead Milton, adjoining Bradshaw.

" It' I wyll yt my godes and dettes nott bequethyd be Eqwally departyd In iij partes Won partt vnto me Another vnto my wyffe Elsabayth bradsha & ye oder tred part eqwally to be departyd Anoge my iii Cyldr Wyllām henre & Margaret they Resydew off all my godes &c nott bequethyd my dettes peyyd & my flunfall expences done I gyff & bequethyd to my sonnes Wyllām Bradsha & henre bradshaw to Order & dysposse ffor ye helth off my Solle as ye thynke beyyst It' I make my sonnes Wyllām & henre my trew & laffull Executors to pfferme & fulfyll thys my presand Testamēt & last Wyll yt hytt may be trewly fulfyllyd It' I beseke Maysr S^r Godfrey ffoljamb off Waltō Kyth and S^r Georg' Savadg off ye Spetyll pson to be ye Oursears off thys sympull testamēt & last Wyll & to be gode Maysturs to my Wyffe & too my sonnes ffor goddes sake & trew preyars ffor them qwycke & ded Mayd att ye Bradsha they dey & ye zere a fflowr sayyd theys beyryng Wytnes S^r Wyllām Bagshaw Vykar off hope S^r Steñe Bagsha Curatt off ye Chapell In ye ffryth S^r John Bredbery Owre Lady prest Nichol bagsha off ye Chapell Watr Marchyntō Rob' Gee & Edward Kyrke wt Moo.

H sūt Debet' q mī debētr.*

In p^ms John Bradsha my eldyt son hys heys & hys executurs vijli xijs iiij^d ye qwych I lantt hym att hys necessete It' Wyllm Rydge xvli ix^s iiij^d qwych he howth to me ffor corne & a flat Coe John Beyrnys vj^s ffor dett Omfrey Alē xvij^s for a fatt Coe Wyllam lomals xxxvs ffor ij Oxyn Ryc' Bagshaw vij^s ffor a Coe Wyllam beynett ix^s ffor Woll Otnell Crofte vs I lantt hym.

" Also All ye dettes that be Woying ffor Corne of ye Mylne wych be contenyd In ye Mylne boke.

"p me RDULFFUM BLACKWALL."

The document is endorsed:—

" Probatu approbatum et insinuatam fuit presens testamentum coram nobis commissario exempte Jurisdictionis de bakewell In Ecclesia parochiali omnium sanctorum de Yowolgreve penultima die mensis Aprilis Ao Dmi Millesimo quingentesimo xxiiij^o Et Commissa est administratio omnium et singulorum bonorum dicti defuncti concernentium executoribus infra scriptis In forma juris juratis onerat' ac per eosdem admissis Dat sub sigillo nostro officii dictis die anno et loco supradictis."

Also, in another hand: " The last Wyll & Testam^t of henrye Bradshaw father vnto Wyllm Bradsha my great grandfather."

APPENDIX H.

LEASE OF BRADSHAW.†

The witnesses to this indenture, dated 20 April, 33 Henry VIII., are Otwell Bredbury, of Barkshead, gentleman; Nicholas Bredbury; Robert

* "Hæc sunt debita quæ mihi debentur."

† In the writer's possession.

Ridge, of Heyfield; Peter Olernshaw, of Chapel; Anthony Olernshaw, of Olernshaw; Charles Bagshaw. Immediately following these names is the division of the lands as below:—

“The above William and Richard Bradsha have rated all the above lands to enable Richard to occupy any of them at any time as follows:—

“One hall of the Howsing, The Hollow Mead (Hole Meadow), the Browde Marshe Meadow, and the Little Broad Marsh, xxs yearly.

“The other half of the Housing, the New Mede, the Greyve Croft,* and the Orchard, xxsh yearly.

“The greater Brad Marsh, xxijsh 4d yearly.

“The Flatt, the Hobmarsh, and Hob Hollyns, xxijsh iiijd yearly.

“The Overfield, the Ridding, and Alott Croft, xxijsh iiijd yearly.

“The Nether Heyses, altogether xxijsh iiijd yearly.

“Agreed to by Richard Bradshawe in the presence of James Foljamb of Walton Knt Francis Leek of Sutton Esqr Godfrey Foljambe of Skeybe John Berd of Berd and Nicholas Bridbury gentlemen.”

The document is signed by William and Richard Bradshawe.

N.B.—The names of all the above enclosures are still retained, and form part of the present domain of Bradshaw.

APPENDIX J.

TROUBLES OF RICHARD BRADSHAWE.†

The following is one of many monetary transactions between Richard Bradshawe and his Uncle William. It is undated and in every way less formal than the rest, most of which are legal documents:—

“Itm borod off my Uncle Wylliam ffor to by hey . . . vijsh vjd

“Itm borod off my Uncle iiijsh vjd

“Itm of the sam vsh

“It Thys ys the last Money that I receyvvd of you and so I prey you to make thys that (I) owe xxsh for my edyng (?)‡ for I have no money bott off you nor I cannot boro non bot of you nor I wyll not and therefore I prey you to be good to me of thys.”

Below this, written in an exceedingly neat and far better hand-writing, is the following:—

“Cozen Rychd I have sent to you by this beyrer iiijsh.||—W. B.

“It to Rych Bradsha at John berde housei xijd

“It to pey Robt Cleyton xvjd

by me Wylliam Bradsha.”

|| It will be observed that Richard obtains from his uncle just the sum for which he begs, viz., what was required to make his debt the even sum of £1.

* *cf. Archaeological Journal*, vol. xxiv., p. 42, footnote.

† In the writer's possession.

‡ Probably 'eating.' A. S. *eddyse*—household food.

APPENDIX M.

FAMILY OF WILLIAM BRADSHAWE.

On a long strip of parchment* (probably an official copy of entries in a family Bible), endorsed:—"The sevrall ages of Wm. Bradshawe's children."

In another hand:—"The day & hower of my birthe."

Natus Godfridi Bradshawe xxix die Septembris.

hora secunda post nonam Año Dñi 1531.

Natus Elizabeth Bradshawe 24^o die Augusti.

mane A^o Dñi 1533.

Natus Henrici Bradshawe 6^o Die Septembris.

hora octava ante nonam A^o Dñi 1535.

Natus Margarete Bradshawe 10^o die Julij.

hora tertia post nonam A^o Dñi 1539.

Natus Francisci Bradshawe 14^o die Junij.

hora sexta post nonam A^o Dñi 1543.

Natus Antonii Bradshawe 3^o die.

Februarij hora nona post nonam A^o Dñi 1545.

Natus Francisci filius Godfridi Bradshawe 17^o die Februarii
hora 8^o post nonam A^o Dñi 1555."

APPENDIX N.

GODFREY BRADSHAWE AND MARGARET HOWE.

Wolley Charters, xii. 65.†

"Bond by Thomas Savage of Castilton gent to William Bradshawe of Marple Co: Chest: gent in £100 for the observance by Margaret daughter of Roger Howe of Asshope wife of Godfrey Bradshawe son and heir of the said William of an award Dated 20 Jan. 3 Edward VI. (1550).

"The condycion of this obligacyon ys suche that wher Margaret Howe dowghter to Roger Howe late of Asshope, and Godfrey Bradshawe sonne and heyre apparaunt to the saed William Bradshawe in their infancye by the only means and procurement of ther near frendes are espoused and maryed eyther to other and wher at this present the before named Godfrey doth not lovyngly intreat agree and accorde wyth the sayd Margaret by means and occatyon wherof controversye ys lyke to ensue betwene the frendes of bothe the sayd partyes for avoydyng wherof yf the sayd Margaret Howe on her behalf do stonde to obey performe fulfille and kepe the awarde arbytrement dome & judgement of John Davenport of Chadkyrke Co: Chest: John Savage and others arbytrers by the seyd partyes indifferently elect and chosen to agree the sayd Godfrey and Margaret and to cawse them to contynew lovyngly together as man and wyff yf they by ther wysdomes can bryng yt so to passe or otherwise

* In the writer's possession.

† *cf. Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. xxiv., p. 44, where the date 1554 in the heading is a clerical error for 1550.

to awarde arbytrer dome and judge as well what goodes cattalles howsehold stuffe and somme or sommes of monye the above named Wyllyam Bradshawe his heyres etc. shall restore delyver and paye or cause to be restored delyvered and payd to the above bounden Thomas Savage to the only use of the seyd Margaret her executors etc. As also of and upon all manner accyons querelles demandes greffes and other matters had moyvd stered and defendyng betwene the sayd partyes by reason of for and concerning the premysses so that the sayd awarde dome and judgement be by the sayd arbitrs made in wrytyng sealed and delivered to eyther of the sayd parties on this syde the last day of Feb: next that then this present obligacion to be voyd and of none effect or ells to stand, etc."

APPENDIX O.

SETTLEMENT BY GODFREY BRADSHAWE.

Wolley Charters, xii. 73.

Grant by Godfrey Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, for the natural love etc. which he bears to Francis his son and for the better preferment and advancement of the younger sons and daughters of the said Francis, and especially in regard of various sums of money received by the said Godfrey which rightly belonged to the said Francis in right of Anne his late wife of all his goods and chattels implements etc. hereafter mentioned viz: 8 oxen 80 of his best sheep 8 kine two parts of all his husbandry mares all his calves half of all his corn and hay all his term of years and interest in the herbage of Chynley and all rights and cottages, a moiety of his bedding pewter brasse etc.

"Dated 18 Dec: 4 James I. 1606."

APPENDIX P.

MARRIAGE OF FRANCIS BRADSHAWE AND ANN STAFFORD.

* Indenture between Robert Eyre of Edall of the one part and Godfrey Bradsha of Bradsha of the other part. Dated 12 April 7 Elizabeth (1565).

Robert Eyre grants, bargains, and sells to Godfrey Bradsha "the wardship and maryage of Ann Stafford daür and heir of Humfrey Stafford of Eam deceased," now being in the wardship and custody of the said Robert Eyre by bargain gift etc. of George Earl of Shrewsbury by his deed dated 11 Oct. 4 Eliz. with all deeds writings etc. touchling the same An. And Godfrey Bradshawe covenanteth and granteth to and with the same Robert Eyre that Francis Bradsha son and heir apparent of the said Godfrey at or before 7 May next shall marry and take to wife the said Ann Stafford, and that he the said Godfrey shall settle on them "certain lands and tenements in Chapel-en-le-Frith of the clear annual value of £5 6s. 8d.," and also within four years shall convey to trustees all his manors heritaments etc. in Chapel-en-le-Frith, which William Bradshawe his father had by grant or purchase from Richard Bradshawe

* *Wolley Charters*, xii., 41.

except certain lands above mentioned to the use of Godfrey for life and on his death to the said Francis and his heirs male or in default to the right heirs male of the said Godfrey.

* The feoffment in accordance with the above agreement (12 April 7 Eliz:) by Godfrey Bradshawe to the Trustees, of the capital messuage, etc. of Bradshawe with power of Attorney to Edward Bradsha and John† Bradsha to give seisin is dated 3 April 9 Elizabeth.

APPENDIX Q.

SETTLEMENT OF EYAM.

‡ “Deed of Sale dated 8 January 18 Elizabeth (1576) from John Savage, of Castleton gent and Alis his wife and Roland Eyre of Hassop gent and Gertrude his wife to Francis Bradshawe of Bradshawe gent and Anne his wife and . . . || Bradshawe sonne and heir apparent of the same. Francis and Anne of all their partes and porcions of their capital messuage of Eam called Eame Hall and all those parcellis of land or pasture of Eam called the Newe Close Sheppards Flatt Brumehill§ and 7 acres of land in the feildes of Eame 2 messuages in Eam, and all their partes etc. of all their lands etc. in Bretton in the same parish of Eam and one other messuage in the same parish, one other messuage in Huxlow, and a cottage in Lengesden. To hold to the said Francis and Anne Bradshawe and . . . || their heire and assyns for ever,” &c.

APPENDIX R.

ENTAIL OF THE BRADSHAWE ESTATES.

This indenture¶ entailing the Bradshaw lands is dated 10 June, 17 James I., and is between Francis Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, in the county of “Dearby,” Esq., of the one parte, and Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, Co. Chester, Knight; Peter Bradshawe, of London, Merchant Tailor; and Henrie Bradshawe the younger, of Marple, Co. Chester. The lands settled are described as being in Abney Hope, Eyam, Foolow, Great Hucklow, Longsdon, Moniash, Bowden, Bradshawe Edge, Chapel-in-le-Frith, and elsewhere in the Co. of Derby. These lands he settles on himself and the heirs of his body lawfully to be gotten. In default, on his brother Humphrey and his heirs male; in default, on his brother

Wolley Charters, xii., 50.

† Probably sons of Henry Bradshawe, who had a lease of Turncrofts, 1537, and was living in 1543 (page 26). John might be identical with the John whose initials are cut with those of Francis over the date (1595) on the oak seats of the Stafford Choir in Eyam Church. See *Derbyshire Churches*, vol. ii., pp. 194-5, by Dr. Cox, whose suggestion that the initials J. B. represent those of John, the first in the visitation, is impossible, as till the Stafford marriage took place the Bradshawes had no connection with Eyam.

‡ *Wolley Charters*, xii., 46.

§ Broomhill is now a portion of the Shepherds Flat Farm, and is in the possession of the writer.

|| The space for the Christian name is in both cases left blank in the original.

¶ *Wolley Charters*, xii., 93.

George and his heirs male; in default, on his Uncle Peter, party to the trust, for life, and then to devolve on his third son, Francis, and his heirs male. In default, to Edward, eldest son, Peter and Paul, the second and third sons, and to each other son of his Uncle Peter in tail male. In default, to Henry Bradshawe, party to these presents, and his heirs male, and in default to the rightful heirs of Francis Bradshawe himself. The settlement is subject to his own powers of otherwise disposing of the estates by will or deed.

John Bradshawe, the President, is one of the witnesses. It is endorsed with the words "Francis Bradshawe's former Entayle, 17 Jac. Since cut off by the Recovery, 5th Car."

APPENDIX S.

WILL OF FRANCIS BRADSHAWE, MADE 3 SEPTEMBER,

1632. Proved at London,* 27th April, 1635, by George Bradshawe, one of the Executors, power being reserved to Lettice, the widow, the other Executor.

"To Lettice, his wife, £600 and her own plate and jewels.

"Godson Francis, son of his Uncle Peter, and heirs for ever, all his cottages, etc., in Glossop.

"To Brother Godfrey deceased his daughter and her heirs for ever, the copyhold land in Kedlesonne † Co. Chester.

"To Nephew and Godson Francis Bennett, 40s.; to his sister Barbara, £20.

"To Nephew and Godson Francis Cresswell, 40s.; to his sister Barbara, £10.

"To his sister, Lucie, £5. To his nephew, Simon Buxton, 20s. and to his sister Ann, £20. To his nephew, John Stephenson, and his two sisters, £20 in equal shares. Cousin Henry Bradshawe the elder, 20s. to buy a ring. His two sons, John and Francis Bradshawe, 20s. for rings. 'To Henry Bradshawe, the younger, eldest son of my cousin Henry the elder,' £5."

Small legacies are left "to the children of my Uncle Peter Bradshawe except his two sons, Edward and Francis, my godson. To my Aunt Ash and her children, £10, & to my cousin, Elizabeth Young, 40s."

"To the Poor of the Parishes of Chapel-en-le-Frith and Eyam, £20, and 10s. yearly to the Poor of Chapel-en-le-Frith. To the Preacher of My Funeral Sermon, 40s. Small legacies to Cousins Peter and Sarah Ashenhurst, ‡ Randolph, John, Thomas, William, Barbara, Elizabeth, and Anne Ashenhurst, small legacies. To a base child of my brother-in-law, Randolph Davenport, deceased, £20.

"Brother George, two parts of the rest.

"To wife Lettice, the other third part.

"To my Nephew and Godson; Francis, son of my brother, George Bradshawe, £10.

"Servants, Anne Marchington, &c."

Witnesses—Edmond Hodrell, Nicholas Bagshawe, Myles Bennett, etc.

* 43 Sadler.

† ? Kettlehulme, Cheshire, five miles from Bradshaw.

‡ The Ashenhursts were Davenport relations. Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. ii., p. 388.

APPENDIX T.

INQUISITIONS AS TO FRANCIS BRADSHAWE.

There were three Inquisitions Post Mortem* taken of Francis Bradshawe, one on 7 Sept., 1635, at Bakewell; a second, 18 January, 1637, at Duffield; and a third taken at Derby, 3 Sept., 1638, in which "the heir is found to be Frances Orton, wife of Samuel Orton, of London, gent., daughter and heir of Godfrey Bradshawe, brother and heir of Francis, who died at Bradshaw 25 March, 10 Charles, 1635, leaving Lettice, his wife," who is described as then living at Bradshaw, while his brother, George Bradshawe, the father of Francis, was living at Eyam. Francis Bradshawe, the son of Peter, is also alive at the date of this Inquisition.

A deed is cited dated 31 July, 8 Charles I., which was executed in anticipation of the marriage of Francis Bradshawe with Lettice Clarke, widow, for the purpose of making provision for her and entailing the Manor of Abney and other lands on himself for life, with remainder successively to his brother, George Bradshawe, and Francis, son of Peter Bradshawe, in tail male.

APPENDIX U.

INVENTORY† OF GOODS OF FRANCIS BRADSHAWE, 1635.

"A True and perfect Inventorie of all suche Goodes Cattell and Chattells of Francis Bradshawe late of Bradshawe in the parishe of Chappell in le Frithe in the said County of Darbie Esqr deceased as were by John Flackett of Hanson Grange Esqr Ralph Bagnold Robert Bagshawe Henrie Mellor Edward Wright and William Bryan viewed valued and prysed the Thirteenth day of Marche and the third day of September In the eleaventh yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles by the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland King Defendor of the faithe &c. Annoque Dni Millesimo Sexcentesimo Tricessimo Quinto.

	£	s.	d.
"Imprimis In Gould and Silver in the Cheste of the said decedent	919	6	3
"Itm in goodes in the Halle vidlt Three Tables Three Formes and a loose Board valued att	1	6	8
"Itm in Goodes in the Parlor vidlt one Bedd Furnished a liverie Table and Cloth for itt Two Chaires Nyne Stooles Two Cushions a Closse Stool Fire Pann and a pr of Tongs	13	0	0
"Itm in Goodes in the Dyninge Roome vidlt One Double Table Three liverie Cupboards,‡ Fower Green Cloath Carpettes Eleaven Chaires Thirteen Stooles Eighteen Cushions a Table att the Staire head a pr of Tables Fire pann a pr of Tongs and two pr of Snuffers	19	0	0

* Chancery Inq. p. m., 11 Ch. I., part 3, No. 173.

† In the writer's possession.

‡ Open cupboards with shelves, from which the liveries were given out.

£ s. d.

“ Itm. in his Bedchamber one Bedstidd wth Curtaines and Vallances and all other Furniture a Truckle* Bedd and Fether bedd thereon Two tables one Standinge Cupboard Three Chaires two plaine Chaires Nyne Joynt Stooles two litle ones a Close Stoole Six Tables and Cupboard Cloathes Two Skreenes a Lookeing Glasse Three Brushes a pr of Snuffers fire pann and Tongs	15	0	0
“ In the best Chamber one Bedstidd wth Curtaines Vallances a Downe Bedd and all other Furniture answerable thereto a liverie Cupboard with a Clothe Cover ymbroadered one Chaire two stooles a windowe cushion ymbroadered two windowe Curtaines and rods two other Cushions a litle plaine stoole a Lookeinge Glasse fire pann and a pr of Tongs	30	0	0
“ In the Inner Roome belonginge to the said Chamber a Canopie Bedd readie furnished a litle stoole and a Close Stoole	5	0	0
“ Itm. In the Buttrey Chamber one Bedstidd wth Curtaines and double vallances two fethr Bedds and all other furniture thereunto a Truckle Bedd readie furnished a Court Cupboard† another plaine one wth a Cloath Cover Fower Chaires Three Stooles Curtaine and rodde Fire pann and Tongs	19	10	0
“ Itm. In the Gallerie Chamber one seeled Bedstidd readie furnished one other Bedstidd a Rugg a plaine Table and a plain Chaire	7	10	0
“ Itm in the Clocke Chamber Two Bedstidds wth Curtaines and vallances two Fether bedds and all other furniture thereunto a plaine Chaire Three Stooles Fire pann and a pr of Tongs	14	10	0
“ In the litle chamber adioyninge therto a Bedstidd wth Curtaines and Vallances and all other Furniture for the Bedd a plaine Chaire and two litle Stooles	2	10	0
“ Itm in the Maides Chamber three plaine Bedstidds readie furnished	6	0	0
“ Itm in the Menservants lodgeinge fyve Bedstidds all readie furnished and foyer loose Boards‡	7	1	4
“ Itm Goodes in the Clockhowse two old Clocks and a Sheet of Lead	1	0	0
“ Itm Goodes in the Gallerie vialt Three Chests Three Joynt Stooles one Chaire Nyne Boards‡ and a Course presse or Cheste	1	16	8

* A small bedstead on wheels made to run under a bigger one.

† Movable sideboard.

‡ Shelves.

	£	s	d
“ Itm Goodes in the Store Chamber vidlt Seaven fitches of Beef Twentie two fitches of Bacon Seaven Stone of Greasse & Tallowe Two Stone of Woll Twentie nyne Yeardes and a halfe of Lynen Cloath or thereabouts Twentie fower Sacks Three pieces of haire Cloathe a Windoweinge Cloathe fowerteen vessells for Milke Two Cheese Tupps hopps and other sorts of Treen Ware	36	10	0
“ Itm a Chest and Candles therein Fyve Truncks a deske & Box	2	18	0
“ Itm Goodes in the Brewhouse vidlt Two Brasse pannes one greate Brewinge Fatt Tenn othr Vessells for that purpose an old Chest Two Measures two Burne Irons a Wiskett* a Stoole a pr of Tongs & a Bakeinge Stone	6	0	0
“ Itm Goodes in the Utter & Inner Dryhowses vildt one Greate Ark two Cheese presses Butter & Cheese and their vessells & Sevrall other sorts of Lead and Wodd vessells & Boards for the uses there & two Stills	16	3	4
“ Itm Goodes in the Wett Larder vidlt Two Beefes & fower greate vessells for the uses there	10	0	0
“ Itm Goodes in the Sellar † vidlt one greate Tuninge Vessell & three lesser Vessells and twentie Barrells	2	13	4
“ Itm Goodes in the Buttrey vidlt Twentie six Stone of piewter Two Tables Two formes Twelve Dozen of Trenchers Canns Bottles Seaven Candlesticks Three Basketts & a Trea for Water	17	13	4
“ Itm in Silver plate there of several sorts valued att	114	3	2
“ Itm in Goodes in the Kitchen vidlt Six Brass panns Twelve Brass potts an Iron Pott a posnett ‡ Fower Kettles Six Skelletts § fyve Brass ladles a Brasse Morter an Iron pestell eight Broaches || Three Iron Drop-pinge pannes a little Brass Morter a pr of Iron Racks a Foulinge peece & a fire Forke	18	14	0
“ Itm in Goodes in the Pastry vidlt a Safe a Greate Vessell for drincke a Cofer a Box a dishcradle and Pastie prale Three Pignons ¶ a wodd platter and fower boardes	0	10	0
“ Itm in Grocerie of severall sorts thereof	2	0	0

* A straw basket.

† See p. 12.

‡ A little pot.

§ Small pots with long handles.

|| Spits.

¶ Probably piggins, which were small wooden tubs.

£ s. d.

" Itm Goodes in the Closett vidlt a greate Cofer Three Searceinge Sives* Bosketts potts Glasses and severall sorts of necessarie banquettinge dishes & other particular vessells	6 13 4
" Itm in Goodes in the Studie vidlt in Books a greate presse a table a deske a Cofer Three Boards & a pr of Gould Waights	12 0 0
" Itm in Lynens of severall sorts	42 9 4
" Itm in Oates & Oate Meale	75 0 0
" Itm in Barley Malt	1 10 0
" Itm Goodes in the Barne vidlt one greate double Graner a Fann and a Wheele	3 16 8
" Itm in Goodes in the Stable vidlt fyve sadles Two Pillions Three Horsecloathes & a Chest	3 10 0
" Itm in Horses in the Stable Three for the Hackney & Three for the Husbandrie	30 0 0
" Itm in Goodes in the Stable Chamber vidlet fower Arks two Cofers Three packe sadles Sithes Shovells axes Mattocks Muck forks Cowpr† Timber pick forks hamers an Iron Crowe A stone Malle‡ & severall other sorts of ymplement ^s provided for husbandry & for the Gardeyn	7 8 8
" Itm in Goodes in the Workehowse vidlt fower paire of wheeles Iron bound & Waynes To them belonginge fower Sleades§ Eight Yoakes Eight Teames two pr of Bridles Fyve paire of Clevies|| Three plowes & two harrowes	13 7 0
" Itm in Cattell of theis sorts vidlt six Yoake of Oxen six oxē Twentie six heifers Fyfteen Kyne Nyne Stirks Two Calves a Stallfedd Oxe & a Bull. Itm Twentie Seaven Ewes and a Ramm	216 0 0
" Itm in Hey and strawe	40 0 0
" Itm six Swyne	6 0 0
" Itm in Poultreys and fuell	11 10 0
" Itm in Corne on the ground sowed in the decedent his lief tyme	14 0 0

*Sieves for siftings.

† Cut-up timber.

‡ Hammer.

§ Sledges or trucks on four wheels.

|| Draught irons for ploughs.

	£	s.	d.
" Itm in Stone Slate & Planches*	7	2	0
" Itm in Plate wch the said decedent hadd & Received to and wch Lettice his wief one of his nowe Executors & by him left whollie unto her amountinge to the value of	66	13	4
" Itm in weareinge appell late belonging to Barbara Bradshawe the decedent his first wief.			
" Itm in a parcell of Newe Lynen Cloathe a Satin peticote Six Silver Spooones & a Trencher Salt	10	10	0
" Itm one Leasse from one Francis Ashton to the decedent for fower yeares or thereabouts from the Anūciacon of Blessed Marie wch shalbe in A ^o Dni 1639 valued att	17	5	0
" Itm another Leasse from the same Ashton for Twentie and one yeares or thereabouts from the said Anūciacon of blessed Marie valued att	15	0	0
" Itm an Assignemt from one Rowland Eyre dated 30 ^o Maij 5 Caroli for Tenn Yeares or Thereabouts from the 26 th of Marche then last past valued att	30	0	0
" Itm a Defeasance from one Nicholas Browne th' elder whereupon onlie to be paid	12	0	0
" Itm a Leasse dated 26 ^o Martij 19 ^o Jacobi from Nicholas and John Bagshawe to the decedent For about 21 ^{ty} yeares from the said Anūciacon then last past valued att	46	0	0
" Itm a Leasse from one Nicholas Bradshawe dated 30 ^o Maij 3 ^o Caroli & made also to the said decedent for 9 yeares or thereabouts from the date thereof valued att	6	0	0
" Itm in Arrerages of Rents due to the Decedent att severall dayes & tymes nowe paste amountinge in the whole to about	24	15	11
" Itm the said decedent his apparell purse and girdle	40	0	0
" Itm in Debts pte whereof were due to the decedent in his lief tyme & the rest to be due at severall dayes & tymes & in severall yeares yett to come as by divers Specialties from severall p'sons therefore made may more fullie appeare amountinge in the whole to about	2,328	3	4
Sum Total	£4,396	00s.	4d."

* Boards

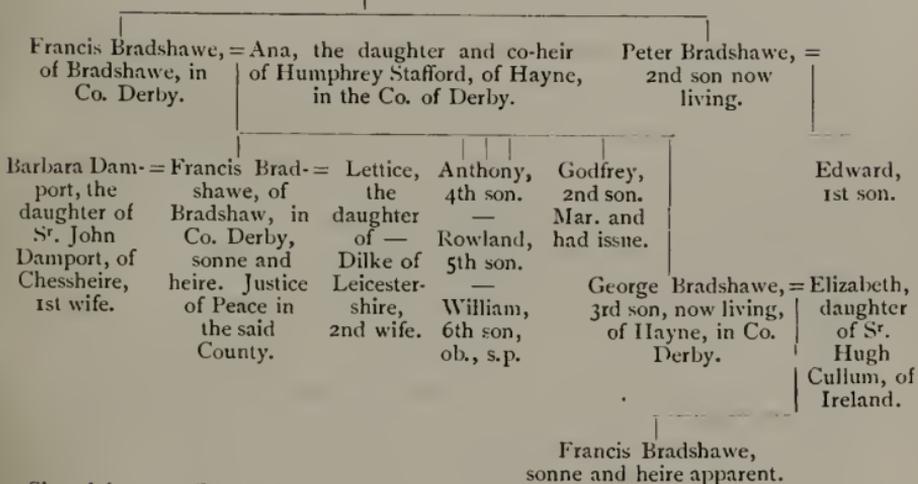
APPENDIX V.

PEDIGREE OF BRADSHAWE, OF BRADSHAWE.

Extracted from The Visitation of Derbyshire, 1634, Heralds College, C33.

Arms : Bradshawe,
quartering Stafford. (See p. 40).

Godfrey Bradshawe, = Eme, the daughter of — Shawcrosse,
of Bradshawe, in the Co. of Derby. | of Shawcrosse, in the Co. of
Derby.



Signed by me, George Bradshawe,
for my brother, Mr. Ffrancis Bradshawe.
Edward Bradshawe.

p^r me George Bradshawe.

APPENDIX W.

PETER BRADSHAWE OF LONDON.

Bills of Complaint* dated 6 Charles I. (1630) and 10 Charles I. (1639), in a suit of George Bradshawe against Amy Bradshawe, relict and executrix of the last Will and Testament of Peter Bradshawe, late Citizen and Merchant Tailor, of London, deceased, now the wife of Francis Munday, Esq., for certain moneys due to him, George Bradshawe, as partner in the business carried on by his uncle, the said Peter Bradshawe.

APPENDIX X.

SUCCESSION OF GEORGE BRADSHAWE.

The fine* by which George Bradshawe became legally possessed of the Estates on his brother's death, is dated at Westminster, 28th Nov., 11 Charles I. (1635). The Estates are described as land lying in Abney, Hope, Eyam, Foolow, Middleton, Hucklow, Moniash, Bretton, Glossop, Bradshaw, Chapel-en-le-Frith, and Bowden, all in the County of Derby.

* In the writer's possession.

APPENDIX Y.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE STONES OVER THE VAULTS IN THE CHURCH OF TREETON, CO. YORK.

1. "Here lieth the body of Mrs. Anne Adams wife of Mr. Michael Adams rector of Treeton who died 6 days after the delivery and death of a male child. Jany. 27, 1665."

Arms: A cross for Adams impaling two bendlets between as many martlets for Bradshawe.

2. "Hic jacet Edward Bradshawe Armiger in occiduo sinere expectans eum cui nomen est oriens Qui xxii die Decemb: MDCLXV occubuit."

Arms: Bradshawe with crescent for a difference.

"A mural tablet,"* says Hunter, "used to hang on the north wall of the church, with a Latin inscription, which gave an explanation as to the cause for his burial in Treeton Church. The inscription may be thus rendered: "Edward Bradshawe late of the Society of Gray's Inn in London and one of its oldest members, also of Litton in the County of Derby Esq. who, sojourning in this County while a plague was raging, died full of years and honour 22 Dec: 1665 and was buried near this place."

N.B.—It will be noticed that he died in the December of the same year in which he must have fled from Litton at the time of the Eyam plague.

3. "Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Bradshawe, relict of George Bradshawe late of Eyam in the County of Derby Esqr who died on the ninth day of December Anno Domini 1677 Ætatisque Sux 64."

4. "Here lieth the body of Francis Bradshawe of Brampton in the Co: of York Esqr who departed this life the twenty-ninth day of December Anno Domini 1677."

APPENDIX Z.

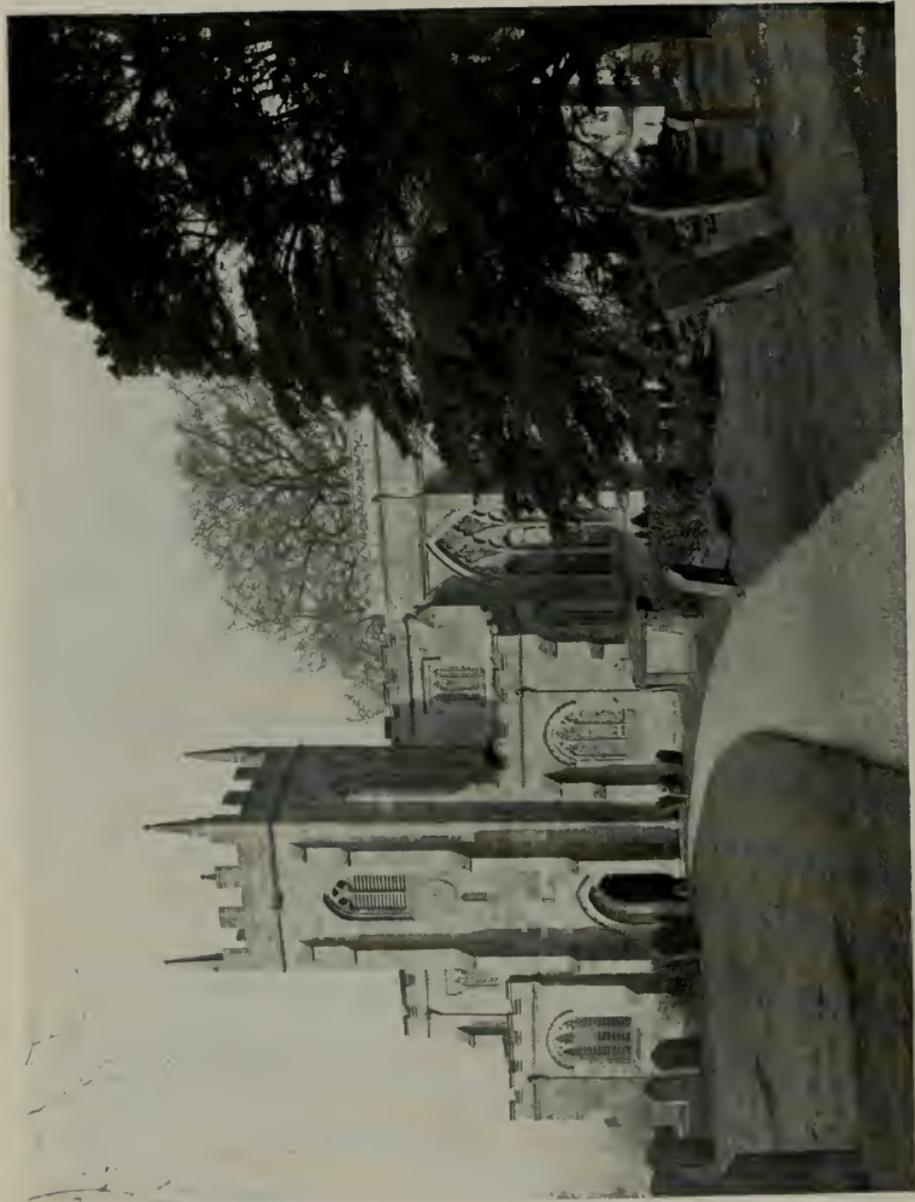
EPITAPH OF GEORGE BRADSHAW.

Formerly in the Parish Church at Doncaster.

Georgii Bradshaw, armigeri, hujusce municipii proprætoris; qui proavorum de Bradshaw-Hall in agro Derbiensi, longo ordine tam in regis quam in patriæ emolumentum honeste degentium, agmen claudit. Vir in sermonibus miscendis comis et facetus: in litibus dirimendis sagax et integer: in legibus exequendis fidus et intrepidus, Uxorem duxit Elenam, Roberti Roper de East Derby in comitatu Lancastriensi, generosi, filiam unicam; ex quâ suscepit filium in ipso vitæ limine abreptum. Obiit Dec. 23, A.D. 1735. Ætatis suæ 52. Marmor hoc extrui curavit Elena in officii conjugalibus monumentum.†

* Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 496.

† *South Yorkshire*, by Joseph Hunter, 1828, vol. i., p. 43.



A. Victor Haslam.

NORBURY CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH.

The Church of Norbury.*

By REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



THE Derbyshire manor of Norbury formed part of the great estates of Henry de Ferrers when the Domesday Survey was compiled. At that time (1086-7) mention is made of a church and a priest. A few years earlier, Henry de Ferrers, when founding the priory of Tutbury (1080-1), had given this church and its tithes to the monks of that Cluniac house. His grandson, Robert de Ferrers, confirmed to them the town of Norbury, which his father had given to the priory, together with the towns of Edlaston and Broughton, in exchange for the town of Stamford.

But in the year 1125, the prior of Tutbury gave Norbury in fee-farm to William Fitzherbert, on a yearly rental of 100s. It was further agreed that William Fitzherbert should pay five shillings a year to the priory in lieu of the tithe of the lordship and of two oxgangs of land pertaining to the church.

From that date, the Fitzherberts held the manor and a portion of the tithes of the priory up to the year 1422, when Nicholas Fitzherbert and Ralph, his son and heir, gave to

* It is more than twenty-five years ago since I first wrote about Norbury church (*Churches of Derbyshire*, iii., 229-247); it has always had a special fascination for me, and I could not but comply with the somewhat urgent request of the Hon. Editor that I should write about it again for the *Journal*. There is not much to be added to what has already been written; but this account is amplified in some places, and curtailed and corrected in others, as the result of three subsequent visits and of further study. The fourth volume of the *Journal* had an article by Mr. Hope on "Anthony Fitzherbert's brass"; the fourth and fifth volumes, illustrations of the "Manor House Glass," by Mr. Bailey; the seventh, a long article by myself on the "Manor House and the Troubles of the Fitzherberts"; and the nineteenth and twentieth volumes "Fitzherbert Wills relative to the Church," by Rev. Reginald H. C. Fitzherbert.

Thomas Gedney, prior of Tutbury, all their lands at Osmaston, together with lands at Foston and Church Broughton, in exchange for the fee-farm rent of 100s. and other services due to the prior out of the manor of Norbury.

Meanwhile, the advowson of the rectory remained uninterruptedly in the hands of the Fitzherberts, as successive lords of Norbury, from the time of William Fitzherbert, in 1125, down to Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, who died in 1538, seized of this advowson. After his death, the troubles and absolutely monstrous persecution of the Derbyshire Fitzherberts for recusancy or adherence to the unreformed faith began, and they became incapable as Romanists of presenting to the rectory.*

The patronage of Norbury after the death of Sir Anthony reverted in the first instance to the Crown, but it was soon disposed of, and the patronage has subsequently changed hands by purchase on several occasions.

In a previously printed list of the rectors of Norbury, the name of the earliest rector given, which was the first mentioned in the diocesan registers of Lichfield, is Roger Fitzherbert, who was presented to the living in 1320 by Sir John Fitzherbert, sixth lord of Norbury.† An earlier instance can now be added. About 1250-60, one Ralph Heylyn granted to William Wertt a small parcel of arable land in the field of Norbury, which is described as being near the Little Cross (*parvam crucem*) and adjoining the land of Jordan, late rector of Norbury. This undated charter is witnessed, *inter alia*, by William Fitzherbert, of Norbury, Nicholas Fitzherbert, and Henry, clerk of Norbury.‡

* The treatment of this family throughout Elizabeth's reign was one continuous drama of outrage and cruelty, in addition to persistent fining and general injustice. They had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the foulest of all tools of the Council, that unprincipled ruffian, Richard Topcliffe, over whose infamies in Norfolk Dr. Jessopp has waxed eloquent since I first wrote on this subject. Recently I have had occasion (many years after writing on the Derbyshire Romanists in the *Church Quarterly* and in this *Journal*) to take up the question of the treatment of the recusants in Elizabethan days in Hampshire, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, and Essex, and after following the matter up from the original documents in the Public Record Office and elsewhere, I have no hesitation in saying that the conduct of those in power towards the Derbyshire Fitzherberts is the sorriest tale of them all.

† *Churches of Derbyshire*, iii., 231-2.

‡ *Brit. Mus., Woll. Charters*, ix., 74.

A later insertion can be made in the long list of rectors, between the death of rector John Fitzherbert, who died in 1551, and the institution of Thomas Harpur in 1627. Richard Brown occurs as rector of Norbury during the intervening period, when there is a gap in the diocesan registers.*

Any account of the fabric of a church usually and appropriately opens with a statement as to its dedication or invocation. In the case of Norbury, the church has generally been assigned to the Blessed Virgin, and this is the dedication given in Eaton's *Thesaurus* (1742) and in Bacon's *Libcr Regis* (1786).

In the light, however, of definite statements in pre-Reformation wills, this generally-accepted invocation must be re-considered. If anyone in the fifteenth century was likely to know the true and ancient dedication of this church, it would assuredly be members of the Fitzherbert family who had lived under its shadow and been its patrons and benefactors for so many generations. The exact terms of two of these Fitzherbert wills were given by the Rev. Reginald H. C. Fitzherbert, from the originals preserved at Swynnerton, in the volumes of this *Journal* for 1897 and 1898.

Ralph Fitzherbert, by will dated 20th December, 1483, left his body to be buried in "the church of St. Barlac of Norbury." Elizabeth, his widow, by will dated 20th October, 1490, desired that her body might be buried "in the Church of saint Barloke byfore the ymage of saint Nicholas by syde the body of Rauffe Fitzherbert late my husband."

I used to suppose that this "church" of St. Barloke, before I knew the real phraseology of the wills, was the name of the small south chapel of the nave to the east of the tower; but that idea must now be abandoned. This notion seemed confirmed by the presence in the centre light of the south window of this chapel of a figure with a pastoral staff in left hand, and a book in right, with the words *Sanctus Burlok Abbas* below; but it has been pointed out by Mr. Fitzherbert that the windows

* Unfortunately I cannot now lay my hands on the reference or references to this appointment; but I know that I obtained it from some authoritative source.

of the north aisle are of exactly the same size and shape as those of this chapel, so that the figure of St. Burloke may quite possibly have been moved to the chapel during one of those unhappy general shiftings of the glass of this church in the first half of last century.

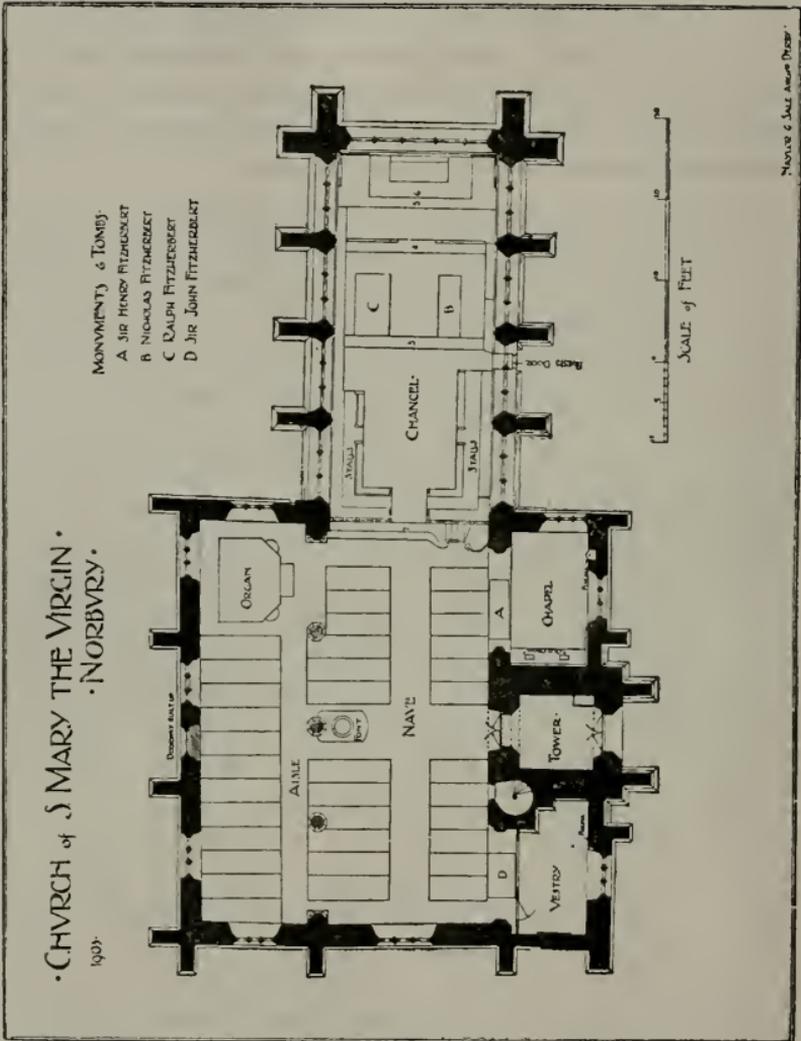
In the face of the express declaration of these two wills by members of the patronal and residential family, every ecclesiologist of experience will agree that the old and true dedication of Norbury was in honour of St. Barloke. Efforts that had previously been made to identify St. Barloke have recently been renewed with assiduity. In addition to a fresh and thorough search through the mighty tomes of the *Acta Sanctorum* of the Bollandist fathers, as well as those which deal specially with the saints of the Benedictine order, the best-known ecclesiologists, both English and continental, have been consulted, and without result. As St. Barloke is described in the glass as an abbot, every known list of early abbots of British and Continental foundations has been searched, but in vain. It may, however, be remembered that the term abbot used from time to time to be applied in early days to almost any priest of fame who followed the Benedictine rule, even if the community under him had been very small or of vague historic probability.

The only possible solution of the difficulty—and it is set forth briefly, in default of anything better—is that St. Barloke may be identical with St. Barrog or Barroc, a British saint of some repute of the sixth century. St. Barrog, who was commemorated on November 29th, was a British saint of high birth, of the age of St. David; he became an anchorite, and was buried on the island of Barry, which is said to have taken its name from the recluse who hallowed it. The church of Bedwas, Monmouthshire, is dedicated in his honour. The recent discovery of early pre-Norman crosses, which were built up into the fabric of Norbury Church, make its dedication to an early national saint all the more probable; for in those days it was customary to dedicate churches in honour of saints who had first preached Christianity in the particular place or district, or whose names

were held in reverent and real or recent memory by the first founders. Such dedications were often disturbed by subsequent Norman re-buildings, but where they are met with they are frequently in association with the remains of ancient Christian crosses. Thus in Derbyshire there are, among the few old dedications of English origin, those of St. Werburgh at Blackwell and Spondon; St. Alkmund at Derby; and St. Chad at Wilne; and in every one of these cases there are highly interesting remains of pre-Conquest crosses.

A further slight correction to the list of rectors given in 1877 should be made. John Drope was then inserted between rectors who were respectively instituted in 1627 and 1639; but a certain doubt was expressed as to his right to that position, as no mention of him could be found either at Lichfield or in the returns of the Augmentation Office. The matter can, however, now be set at rest. John Drope's plain table-monument used to stand against the south wall of the chancel, but was ejected in the 1842 "restoration." It now stands in the churchyard near the south entrance. It used to bear on the top slab the simple words, "A.D. 1629. John Drope, Septem. 29." To these were added, about 1875, the words, "Rector of Norbury, formerly Demy, of Magd. Coll., Oxford." John Drope was a member of a Northamptonshire family distinguished in the seventeenth century annals of Magdalen College. He was, in conjunction with his two brothers, educated as a boy in the Magdalen choir school, and was one of the chapel choristers. He subsequently became a Demy of the college, took his B.A. degree, and became a fellow of the college in 1608-9; M.A., 1612; proctor, 1618; B.D., 1619; Vice-President of Magdalen, 1620; licensed preacher, 1623; rector of Grindon, Staffordshire, 1626; and rector of Norbury, Derbyshire, 1628. He held this rectory for a very short time, for he died, as stated on the monument, on September 29th, 1629.*

* Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*; and Bloxam's and Macray's *Magdalen Registers*.



The church of St. Barloke consists of chancel, nave, north aisle, and tower between two chapels on the south side of the nave, forming a most unusual ground plan.*

A careful examination of the squared stones of the fabric, made by me in 1887, brought to light the fact that at least a score bore obvious traces of the characteristic "axeing" of Norman masons, proving that the present structure is largely composed of material that had been used in the Norman church of the twelfth century, which was doubtless erected on the site of the previous ruder church of Saxon origin. For, if Norman stone dressing could be detected on so many stones, there would doubtless be very many more whence the axeing had worn off in course of time, or in which the dressed surface had been turned inwards or re-trimmed.

Three moulded stones of Norman workmanship have also recently been noted. One of these is just above the south-east chapel arch, and the two others were placed in the south-west chapel. †

The substantially built twelfth century Norman church, consisting of nave and chancel, apparently sufficed for the worship of this retired village until the fourteenth, when a new chancel was erected on a large scale. At the west end of the nave are some remains of the internal splays of a doorway, which may have been part of some slight modification or alteration of thirteenth century date. But there seems to be no doubt that an aisleless Norman nave was extant when the chancel was rebuilt on so grand a scale. The length of the nave was then, as now, about 50 feet, and as the builders of the twelfth century were generally fairly uniform in their dimensions, it may be assumed that the length of the former chancel was about 25 feet, or not much more than half that of its successor.

When Mr. Henry Bowman wrote and illustrated his most useful and timely quarto volume on *Specimens of the Ecclesiastical*

* For the ground plan (page 78) we are much indebted to Messrs. Naylor and Sale.

† For this information I am indebted to the Rev. Douglas Adamson, who became rector of Norbury in 1894, and in whom this much-misused church has at last found a faithful and zealous custodian.

Architecture of Great Britain (Parker, 1846), he took the remotely situated but "very interesting and beautiful church" of Norbury as the most suitable one he could find wherewith to begin the work, and gave the first and, indeed, the only critical architectural account of it that has been published. Taken as a whole, Mr. Bowman considered that the architectural composition of the church was "exceedingly pleasing," notwithstanding the somewhat "glaring discordance" between the chancel and the rest of the edifice. His actual phrases with regard to the exterior of the chancel and its buttresses may with advantage be reproduced. "The general character of the exterior of this chancel is at once bold and chaste, an effect more of outline and proportion than of deeply cut mouldings or elaborate workmanship, for not the least remarkable peculiarity in its composition is the great simplicity and elegance, not only of the general features, but also of the details. The dignity and boldness of the buttresses, and the chaste simplicity of the parapet harmonize admirably with the light, elegant, and just proportions of the windows, and the whole composition is calculated to produce a very pleasing impression on the mind. The buttresses are peculiar, though divided into two stages above the string course: these are both of equal projection, so that there is, in fact, no set-off; and, again, the pyramidal cappings with which the buttresses are surmounted are unlike anything we have before met with of the same period; those of the angle buttresses are different from the rest, but still peculiar, being splayed off on two sides only, without any projecting mouldings."*

With regard to the date of this remarkable chancel, it requires some boldness to differ from one of our very first ecclesiologists, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A.; but in this case,

* Mr. Bowman's plates of this church are ten in number: (1) ground plan; (2) view from south-east; (3) external elevation of south side of chancel; (4) a window on south side of chancel, coloured; (5) coloured glass of same in detail; (6) interior view of chancel; (7) internal elevation of south side of chancel; (8) details of stalls, double piscina, parapet, and other mouldings; (9) window, north side of chancel, coloured; and (10) coloured glass of same in detail.

as the result of nearly a dozen careful and critical visits to this church, independently of close research into its printed and manuscript history, I have not the slightest hesitation in doing so, and am quite confident that Mr. Micklethwaite would himself reverse his opinion on further consideration. In a report that he made on this church when about to be restored at the close of the year 1898, which was published in the county papers, he stated that—"Except some small remains at the west end, the oldest part of the church is the chancel, which is of very unusual character and very fine. I think it was finished and the windows glazed before the great pestilence of 1349."

As to the architectural style, it would be exceedingly difficult to produce any English work known to be prior to that great check on building and on every other work of man's hands—the Black Death of 1348-9—which would compare with the main features or with certain details of Norbury church. There is, for instance, an awkwardness in the arrangement of the tracery in the upper part of the centre of the large east window, which clearly speaks of an approach to the style that is usually termed Perpendicular, and which would have been almost impossible in the first half of the fourteenth century.

With respect, too, to the glass, which is obviously coeval with the fabric, there is no room for doubt that the treatment shows a considerable advance on the grisaille designs of York, Exeter, and other examples in England of the first half of the fourteenth century, as well as on those in use during a like period in France.*

Mr. Bowman's conjecture as to the date of the chancel, knowing nothing of the history of the fabric and judging solely on comparative architectural lines, was that it was built between 1370 and 1380. If this surmise errs, it is in putting the date rather too late, and possibly 1360 would be nearer the mark.†

* Westlake's *History of Design in Painted Glass*, 4 vols. (Parker, 1881-1894); F. de Lasteyrie's *Histoire de la peinture sur Verre d'après ses monuments en France*, 2 vols. (1857).

† The heraldic display in the windows also favours the second half of the fourteenth century; but this is too big a matter for present discussion.

Coming to history, the episcopal registers show that Henry Kniveton was instituted to this rectory in 1349, the very year of the awful pestilence, on the presentation of Sir John Fitzherbert, and that his successor was not instituted until 1395. Between these two dates the chancel of Norbury must have been erected. The Meynell MSS. and the Rawlins MSS., as the result of visits made to this church in the respective years 1817 and 1823, make mention of the fact of an inscription on a slab in the floor of the chancel to the memory of Henry Kniveton, wherein it was stated that he was the builder of the chancel. This slab was apparently ejected and never replaced during the restoration of 1842.

In addition to that which has been cited from Mr. Bowman's discriminating remarks as to this somewhat peculiar and beautiful example of a fourteenth century chancel, a few other brief remarks may be permitted. Its interior measurements are 46 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft. A particular feature of its nine large windows, for it has four on each side, is the insertion in each case, at the central intersection of the upper tracery, of a well carved double flower or rose of twelve petals. It should be noticed that the five lights of the large east window are of unequal width, the centre one being 3 ft. 6 in. in breadth between the mullions, the two next lights 2 ft. 9 in., and the outside lights 2 ft. 7 in. The arcade work of the interior of the chancel also deserves mention. The walls below the window strings, save at the east end, are filled in with a series of slightly sunk cinque-foil headed arches, five below each window. One of these arches in the south wall is occupied by the piscina niche, which has a double drain and a double credence shelf. Against the same wall are three sedilia of equal height, but without any canopies over them.

The simple old Norman church had been doubtless content with a mere bell gable turret, for one or two bells, at the west end of the nave, and this continued to serve for some time after the erection of the splendid chancel by Rector Kniveton, who was a man of considerable wealth. In the early years,

however, of the fifteenth century there was a desire for better accommodation for bells, and a small tower was built for their accommodation. Mr. Micklethwaite considers that it was erected "about a hundred years after the rebuilding of the chancel . . . and that it is a good ordinary work of the time." At all events, this tower was built some time in the first half of the fifteenth century. Its position in the middle of the south wall of the nave is decidedly unusual, and the lower story was utilised to form a porch. There is a good reason why such a position should have been chosen, which has not, I believe, been hitherto noted by anyone. There used to be a covered entrance or gallery from the adjacent manor house immediately to the west of the church, which allowed the Fitzherberts to enter a loft at the west end of the parish church without going into the open air. The old tenant of the manor house, whose family had been there for several generations, more than once pointed out to me, in the "seventies," the exact position of this passage, much of which was still standing when Mr. Meynell visited the church early in the nineteenth century.* This communication at the west end of the fabric was probably the reason why the new tower was not built in the usual place. Somewhat later, towards the close of the fifteenth century, further great changes were made in the fabric. The nave was rebuilt, and a north aisle added, as well as a clerestory. The position of the tower rendered a south aisle impossible; but chapels were designed east and west of the tower to produce as near an approach to an aisle as was possible without the removal of the tower. This work was designed and most of it carried out by Nicholas Fitzherbert, tenth lord of Norbury, who died in 1473. By the side of his monument, which originally stood in the south-east chapel, was the following epitaph, which has now been copied anew from Le Neve's manuscript collection of inscriptions:—

"In Northbury church in Derbyshire, on a tombe in a little chapel, on the right hand—

* Such a communication with the parish church was not uncommon in old days, in cases where the manor house adjoined the church, and where the family was devout. There was another Derbyshire instance at Morley.

(An *CCCC seventy and three
 Yeres of our Lord passed in degree
 The body that beried is under this stone
 Of Nichol Fitzherbert Lord and Patrone
 Of Norbury with Alis the daughter of Henry Bothe
 Eight sonnes and five daughters he had in sothe
 Two sonnes and two daughters by Isabel his wyfe
 So seventeen Children he had in his lyfe
 This Church he made of his own expence
 In the joy of Heaven be his recompence
 And in moone (*sic*) of November the nineteenth dey
 He bequeathed his Soule to everlasting jey.)

M. S. P. L."†

In the chancel is an alabaster slab with the incised figure of a priest under a canopy, in eucharistic vestments, and holding a chalice. The stone is much worn, and only parts of the marginal inscription are legible; but sufficient remains to show that Henry Prince, who was rector from 1466 to 1500, re-roofed the chancel. This re-roofing and reconstruction of the western end of the chancel became necessary owing to the rebuilding of the nave, and a lower pitch of the chancel roof was adopted to make it harmonise with the clerestoried nave. It would probably be at this time that the chancel arch disappeared. The absence of a chancel arch is a decidedly uncommon feature of an old church in the Midlands, but the fifteenth century church builders of Cornwall and North Devon usually did away with this arch, and thus gave greater facilities for the erection of elaborate screens and rood-lofts that were then becoming so fashionable. When the chancel roof was lowered the side walls were slightly raised, but the pointed edge to the battlements, of peculiar and effective design, which I believe to be of fourteenth century date, was happily retained and replaced. It was suggested about the middle of last century, and is now sometimes repeated, that the exceptional form of this parapet was an imitation of the heraldic *vaire*, which occurs in the arms of Fitzherbert of Norbury (*Arg.*, a chief *vaire*, *or* and *gules*, over all a bend *sable*). But irrespective of the extravagant idea of imitating a mere fur, which was only equivalent

* *Sic*, the M being omitted.

† *Harl. MSS.* 3606, f. 21.



NORBURY CHURCH. INTERIOR FROM THE EAST.

A. Victor Haslam.



to a colour and formed no part of an heraldic design, a close inspection of the actual design will show that the supposed similarity does not really exist, and has at most but a vague resemblance.

The work of reconstruction designed by Nicholas Fitzherbert was accomplished by his grandson, John Fitzherbert, twelfth lord of Norbury, who built the south-west chapel. He did not die until 1531, but by his will, dated September 21st, 1517, he left his body to be buried in the parish church of Norbury "under the newe made arche benethe the Steple or elsewhere God shall otherwyse dispose it." The plain table tomb to his memory, with alabaster sides, now stands again in its original position, namely, under the arch into the chapel to the west of the tower. A brass plate on the upper slab is thus inscribed:—

"Hic jacet corpus Johis Fitzherbert Armigeri quondā Dñi hūs manerii q' obiit in vigilia Sancti Jacobi apostoli auno dī MCCCC tricesimo primo cūs aie ppiēt de' amē."

As to the interior of the church, there is one important detail, which is older than any of the monuments or other remains, save a few uninscribed coffin lids or old memorial stones, and that is the thirteenth century font, which is of simple but effective design. It is figured in Paley's *Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts* (1844), where it is thus described:—"The design of this font is that of a short Early English clustered pillar, the bell capital forming the bowl. The shafts of which the pillar is composed make a square, those of the angles being filleted. It is a plain but very good specimen of its style, and is most probably about the same date as the font at Ashburne."

This church is rich in monumental remains. The oldest definite monument is the stone effigy of a knight, which was made the subject of many journeyings up and down the church during last century. In the "seventies" it was placed in the most inappropriate place of all, namely, in the very centre of the chancel, as though to be as effective an obstacle as possible to decency of worship. It has now been happily placed under the archway leading into the south-east chapel of the nave,

where it formerly stood for a long time. Its original position cannot be known, for it is older than any part of the present fabric. The figure, which is of a hard stone, and in fairly good preservation, represents a knight clad in chain armour, with a hood of the same on his head, whilst over the armour is a surcoat. The right hand is on the hilt of the sword, and on the left arm is a shield. This is the monument of Sir Henry Fitzherbert, fifth lord of Norbury. He came into his inheritance in 1267; the exact year of his death is not known, but he was living in 1310. He rebuilt the manor house at the beginning of the fourteenth century, and to him was probably due the gallery that led into the church.

There are but few parish churches in England that possess two such beautiful effigy-bearing table-tombs of the fifteenth century as those of the tenth and eleventh lords of Norbury. The tomb of Nicholas Fitzherbert* (1473) bears his knightly effigy delicately carved in alabaster, in plate armour of the period. His head, with short-cut, straight hair, rests on a helmet surmounted by the crest of a clenched gauntleted hand. Round the neck is the collar of suns and roses, with a lion pendant, which was the badge of Edward IV. There are not many effigies extant wearing this collar; Derbyshire, however, has another example, which occurs on the brass to Roger Bothe (1476), in Sawley church. Roger was brother-in-law to Nicholas of this monument. The long sword rests by the knight's left side, and of all the beautifully finished details of the monument none show more care than the particulars of the sword belt. There can be little doubt that such effigies as this were not only designed by the sculptor as portraits, but that the actual armour and ornaments were faithfully copied from those worn by the deceased. The feet rest upon a lion, with the curious addition of a minute angel on the lion's back supporting the tip of the right foot. The east end of the tomb is blank, and was probably so originally as a necessity of its position. At the west end are two female figures, which were certainly intended

* Styled in error *Sir* Nicholas in *Churches of Derbyshire*.

to represent his wives, Alice Bothe and Isabel Ludlow. Originally, names were painted beneath these figures, as well as below all those on the sides of the tomb. In 1871, on the occasion of my first note-taking visit to this church, fragments of the lettering could still be detected, as well as traces of red, blue, green, and gold on various parts of the monument. Below one of the two figures at the west end the letters "Al—" could be plainly read. The sides of the monument are panelled into numerous niches to contain, beneath crocketed ogee canopies, small figures of the large family born to Nicholas Fitzherbert. On the south side are the eight sons of Nicholas by his first wife Alice. They are represented as (1) a man in armour, with a mauble having a cross patée on the left shoulder; (2) a lawyer, with a scroll in his left hand; (3) a monk, with a book under the left arm; (4) a figure in a long gown, but the head gone; (5) a man, bare-headed, in a long gown; (6) a man in civilian dress, with gypciere at the girdle; (7) a civilian like the last, but wearing a collar of roses; (8) the same as the last, but the head gone. Of these eight sons, the following are to be found in old pedigrees:—Ralph, the eldest son and heir; John Fitzherbert, of Etwall, who married Dorothy Babington; Robert, of Uphall, Hertford, who married Elizabeth Jocelyn; Roger, the fourth son; and William, the fifth.

There were also five daughters by Nicholas's first wife, and two sons and two daughters by the second wife. These nine appear on the north side of the tomb—the two sons in civilian dress, six of the daughters in the usual dress of ladies of the period, and one daughter as a nun, with veil and rosary.* Beneath the nun are (or were) traces of the name Millicent. The five daughters of the first marriage were: Joan, the wife of John Cotton; Elizabeth, the wife of Edward Crosby; Isabel, the wife of Anthony Babington; Dulcibella, and Anne.

* I have just (March, 1903) found, in searching the London diocesan registers, the name of Dorothy Fitzherbert, in a 1489 list of nuns of the important abbey of Barking, Essex, and have little or no doubt that she was another of the daughters of Ralph Fitzherbert.

The epitaph that used to pertain to this monument has been already cited. This monument now stands on the south side of the chancel. On an alabaster slab is the incised effigy of a lady with a reticulated head-dress. It is much worn, but enough of the inscription remains to show that it was in memory of Alice Bothe, the first wife of Nicholas Fitzherbert.

The other fine alabaster table-tomb, on the north side of the chancel, bears the effigies of Ralph Fitzherbert,* son and heir of Nicholas, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Marshall, of Upton. This monument is so precisely similar in its whole treatment to that of Nicholas that it is not only obviously the work of the same sculptor or school of Nottingham sculptors in Chellaston alabaster, but was also probably executed at the same date, namely, subsequent to the death of Ralph in 1483, when it would appear that John Fitzherbert, twelfth lord of Norbury, gave orders for the erection of tombs to both his father and grandfather. Ralph's effigy is very similar in arrangement to that of his father, one of the few points of difference being that the tip of the right foot is sustained by the diminutive crouching figure of a bearded bedesman. The collar found by Edward IV. is also round his neck, but with a boar as pendant—the cognisance of Richard III. His lady wears a close bodice and gown, which have been painted green, and a mantle painted red. The hair is arranged in a pointed, reticulated head-dress, on which are some traces of gilding. Encircling her neck is a chain, on the pendant of which are the Blessed Virgin and Child. There are two small dogs at the foot of her robe, and the cushion beneath her head is supported by two angels. The east end of this tomb is also blank, and at the west end are three angels holding shields. On the north side are six niches under crocheted canopies—(1) A man in armour, with mantle of the Knights of Rhodes; (2) an ecclesiastic with tippet or hood; (3) a pilgrim with hat on left shoulder; (4) a civilian; (5) a boy in a long gown; and (6) two boys. On the south side are eight daughters under

* He was not a knight, as stated in error in *Churches of Derbyshire*.

six canopies, four of them wearing head-dresses like their mother, and the other four in younger attire. All the children hold shields, which were formerly emblazoned. Ralph's sons were: John, the eldest son and heir; Henry, a mercer of London; Anthony, the famous judge; Richard, knight of Rhodes; Thomas, D.C.L., rector of Norbury and Northwingfield, and precentor of Lichfield; William, prebendary of Hereford and Lincoln, Chancellor of Lichfield, and rector of Wrington, Somerset; and a seventh son, who died in his youth. The five daughters who married were: Dorothy, wife of Thomas Comberford; Edith, wife of Thomas Babington of Dethick; Agnes, wife of Richard Lister; Elizabeth, wife of . . . Foljambe; and Margaret, wife of Nicholas Purefoy. One of the unmarried daughters was Alice, abbess of Polesworth, Warwick.

Le Neve's manuscript collection of epitaphs supplies the following, which has long ago disappeared:—

“ In Northbury Church in Derbyshire.—

(The dart of Death that no man may flee
Nay the common laws of mortallitie
Hath demanded to be buried here
The body of Rafe Fitzherbert Squiere
Patrone of this Church and of this towen lord
The which deceased yeares of our lord

1483

Of Marcs the second dey thus parted hee
With him is layd upon this sepulture
Elsabeth his wyfe begon in sure
Daughter of John Marshall
Esq. lord of Upton and of Sedsall.

7 sonnes 8 daughters they had in fere
In this lyfe together whilst that they were
Merciful Jesu that pitiest mankind
In thy blysee graunt them a place to fynde.
Prestes ambobus requiem Deus.)

MS. P. L.”*

This monument used to stand under the easternmost arch of the north aisle arcade, and was moved to the chancel in 1842. On the floor of the chancel, also moved from the north

* *Harl. MSS.* 3607, f. 8.

aisle, is a separate memorial to Elizabeth, the wife of Ralph Fitzherbert. It represents a figure tied up in a shroud. The inscription is now almost quite illegible. Elizabeth survived her husband, dying in 1491. By her will, of the previous year, she left her body to be buried, as has been already stated, in "the Churche of Seint Barloke," before the image of St. Nicholas.

The two beautiful tombs to Nicholas and Ralph Fitzherbert, which were two of the very finest of their kind and date ever made in England, have suffered scandalously during the thirty and odd years that I have known them. In their present condition they are still beautiful remnants of works of art, but their maltreatment in recent years has been most grievous. On this point, however, it will be better to let someone else speak.

When Sir Ernest Clarke, F.S.A., visited this church in January, 1893, he found the Christmas "decorations" in position. He described to the Society of Antiquaries how "the fine effigy of Sir Henry Fitzherbert, situated in the centre of the chancel, was practically smothered with boughs and twigs of fir, which had been stuck in every crevice. The chancel was decorated all round with the same gruesome material; and as the two magnificent altar tombs to Sir Nicholas Fitzherbert (1473) and of his son Ralph (1483) were fixed very close to the north and south sides of the chancel, it could hardly be expected that they would emerge unscathed from the depredations of the Christmas decorators. We counted on one tomb alone twenty-five recent chippings of the alabaster, especially on the side nearest the wall, and a further search would doubtless have revealed more."*

John Fitzherbert, twelfth lord of Norbury, who died in 1517, had one son Nicholas, who predeceased his father, so that Norbury then reverted to his younger brother Anthony—a man of much celebrity and probity. Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, who became a most distinguished judge, was born in 1470, called

* *Proceedings of Soc. of Antiq.* xv., 97.

to the bar in 1511, knighted in 1516, and made one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in 1522. He died in 1538.

The monument to Sir Anthony, a large blue stone with brasses, used to be in the gangway of the nave, but was moved into the chancel in 1842. In the centre are effigies of Sir Anthony and his second wife, but the head of the judge is missing. In addition to shields of arms there is a group of five girls below the dame, with their names at their feet—"Dorothe & dame dorothe, Elyzabethe, Alys, & Katheryn." The first and fourth of these daughters died in childhood, and they are represented of smaller stature than their three other sisters. The indent for the figures of five sons below the father remains, but the brass is missing. Dorothy Willoughby, the judge's first wife, does not appear on this memorial; there is an inscription to her memory in Middleton church, Warwickshire. The lady by the judge's side is Maud Cotton, his second wife, by whom he had ten children. Below the figures is a Latin epitaph in fourteen lines of Elegiac verse. The composition was originally completed by a marginal inscription, with the evangelistic symbols at the angles. Of this inscription only a few fragments remain, but the whole can be recovered from Le Neve's collections.* This remarkable brass was perfect in all its parts until it was removed during the unhappy and destructive restoration of 1842. At that time several of the brasses got loose, and the figure of Sir Anthony and the plate with the Elegiac verses were for a long time lying neglected at the rectory;† and other smaller pieces got stolen. In 1871 I made the discovery that some of the then loose pieces were "palimpsests" or re-used fragments of older brasses. These prove to be portions of brasses of fourteenth and fifteenth century date that had been despoiled from other churches, one of them being the epitaph of one Thomas, the prior of some religious house. The spoiling

* It is not necessary to give copies of these inscriptions, or to describe the heraldry and the palimpsests, as this was done thoroughly by Mr. St. John Hope in D. & N. H. S. *Journal*, iv., 48-56.

† A distinguished lady writer, niece of the then rector, has told me how she used to play with them.

of the monasteries, and the sale of their memorials, was in full swing at the time of Sir Anthony's death.

The best thanks of all Derbyshire antiquaries, and of ecclesiologists at large, are due to Sir Ernest Clarke, through whose protests it came about that the proper fixing of the loose parts of this brass was undertaken by the Society of Antiquaries in 1895. Rubbings of the reverse sides of the different brasses are now kept in the vestry.

Sir Anthony Fitzherbert was considered the greatest lawyer of his day, and was pre-eminently distinguished for his uprightness. He published various standard legal works. Sir Anthony has also long been credited with the authorship of notable books on husbandry and surveying, but Sir Ernest Clarke has now proved, beyond any possible gainsaying, that the author was his elder brother John.

A floorstone, formerly in the north-east chapel, but now in front of the priest's door, is inscribed to the memory of the last of the Fitzherberts buried at Norbury:—"Here lyeth the body of Ann Fitzherbert, wife of William Fitzherbert, Esq., and eldest daughter of Sir Basill Brook, of Madely, in the county of Salop. She had seven sons and four daughters, and deceased the 9th of July, 1653."

Striking as are the monuments of Norbury church, it is yet more remarkable for its wealth of old glass.

In Warrington's great folio work on painted glass, published in 1848, Norbury is cited first among the few parochial churches which afford "remarkably good examples" of the lighter styles of coloured glass of the fourteenth century.* Mr. Winston also formed a high estimate of the exceptional interest of the glass in this church, though he was in error in fixing the date of the chancel glass in the first half of the fourteenth century.†

Though its beauty and age have sometimes been exaggerated, I am fully prepared, after far greater experience, to repeat what was written more than a quarter of a century ago, namely, "there certainly are not six parish churches in the kingdom

* *The History of Stained Glass*, p. 39.

† Winston's *Hints on Glass Painting*, 2nd edit. (1867), plate xx.

that have so fine and extensive display." It suffered, however, most grievously during the nineteenth century. The great east window of the chancel, which had far the finest glass of all, got into bad repair about 1800, when the then rector, Mr. Mills, actually blocked it up with lath and plaster, in order to save the expense of repairing it, for which he as rector was legally liable. His successor, Rev. Thomas Bingham, was offered a large sum of money by a Roman Catholic family of Yorkshire, for permission to remove what remained of this east window glass to a private chapel. The offer was at first (1823) declined, but seems afterwards to have been accepted. At all events, this beautiful figure glass disappeared shortly afterwards, and cannot now be traced.* At this time all the clerestory windows of the nave, the large west window, and the windows of the north aisle—in fact, all the windows of the church—retained their coloured glass in but a slightly damaged condition.

When, however, the time came for the well-intentioned, but reckless and disastrous, restoration of 1842, the east window was again opened, and it was decided to remove the glass from the body of the church to fill it up. This unfortunate decision not only caused much damage and loss to the old glass in course of removal, but it effectually destroyed the harmony and consistency of the scheme of the chancel colouring by placing fifteenth century glass in juxtaposition with work of a very different style, and at least a hundred years earlier in date. On some of the quarries of the east window, as at present glazed, may be noticed the initials N. and A., and others the golden star or *rose en solcil*, the badge of Edward IV., showing that it was glass put in by Nicholas and Alice Fitzherbert, *circa* 1450. Other pieces, taken from the south-west chapel, bear J.F., representing the initials of John Fitzherbert, *circa* 1500. In the centre light is a representation of the Holy Trinity, which was taken from the south-west chapel, and below it are the

* The date of its disappearance almost exactly synchronises with the robbery of good glass from the chapel of Haddon Hall, a fact that can scarcely have been accidental.

figures of Saints Peter, Andrew, Philip, and James the Great; in the lower part of the two lights to the left are Saints Thomas, John, Bartholomew, and Simon; and in the lower part of those on the right are Saints Matthew, James the Less, Jude, and Matthias. These figures of the twelve Apostles were taken from either the north aisle or the clerestory windows. There were only ten heads left when the removal was effected, and much of the drapery of some of the figures was either missing or broken up in the process. Over their heads were the different clauses of the Apostles' Creed in Latin, in accordance with the early tradition that attributed each sentence to a different apostle; but these have got confused and wrongly arranged in the course of transfer. In the upper part of the side lights are four saints, which are probably intended for Saints Chad, Margaret, Fabian, and Edward; they were removed from the south-west chapel. In the tracery lights of this great window are six coats-of-arms—Cotton impaling Fitzherbert, Pole impaling Fitzherbert, Fitzherbert impaling Babington, and two others, about which there is some uncertainty.

The eight large windows in the side walls of the chancel still retain, for the most part, their original glazing. They are filled with grisaille glass, covered with scroll-work and leaf ornament, and admirably conceived interlacing patterns, relieved with occasional colouring in red and blue, and having a shield of arms inserted near the top of each of the main lights. In 1842, certain parts were found to be missing, and they were clumsily reproduced on the cheap by mere brush daubing, which has already worn off in parts. The window that contains most of this smear work is the easternmost window on the south side. The patterns in the tracery lights, except most of the effective borders, are modern inventions, save in the second window, counting from the westward, on the north side.

The due identification of the heraldic shields in each of these lights, together with the probable explanation for their presence at Norbury would take up more space than can be spared.*

* I should now be able to make some slight corrections and several additions to the account given in vol. iii. of *Churches of Derbyshire*.

There is some interesting glass in the south-east chapel, though a good deal of it proves, on examination, to be the more imitative smear work of 1842. In the centre of the three-light east window is St. Anne teaching the Blessed Virgin to read, with a small crucifix above them; to the left is St. Winifred; and to the right St. Scytha or Osyth.* In the base of this window are the arms of Fitzherbert impaling Bothe, with the figures of eight kneeling boys on one side, and five girls kneeling behind a lady on the other. The centre light of the south window has a figure of *Sanctus Burluk abbas*; to the left is St. John Baptist; and to the right St. Anthony. At the base of this window are a squire and two sons kneeling, and a lady and two daughters in the same attitude. These windows are obviously in commemoration of the two wives and two families of Nicholas Fitzherbert.

In the west window of the nave are some quarries of glass, with the initials N. A. and a kneeling female figure, intended for St. Mary Magdalen. As late as 1823 there were representations of the three Marys in this window. Here, also, are seven coats-of-arms of Fitzherbert alliances.

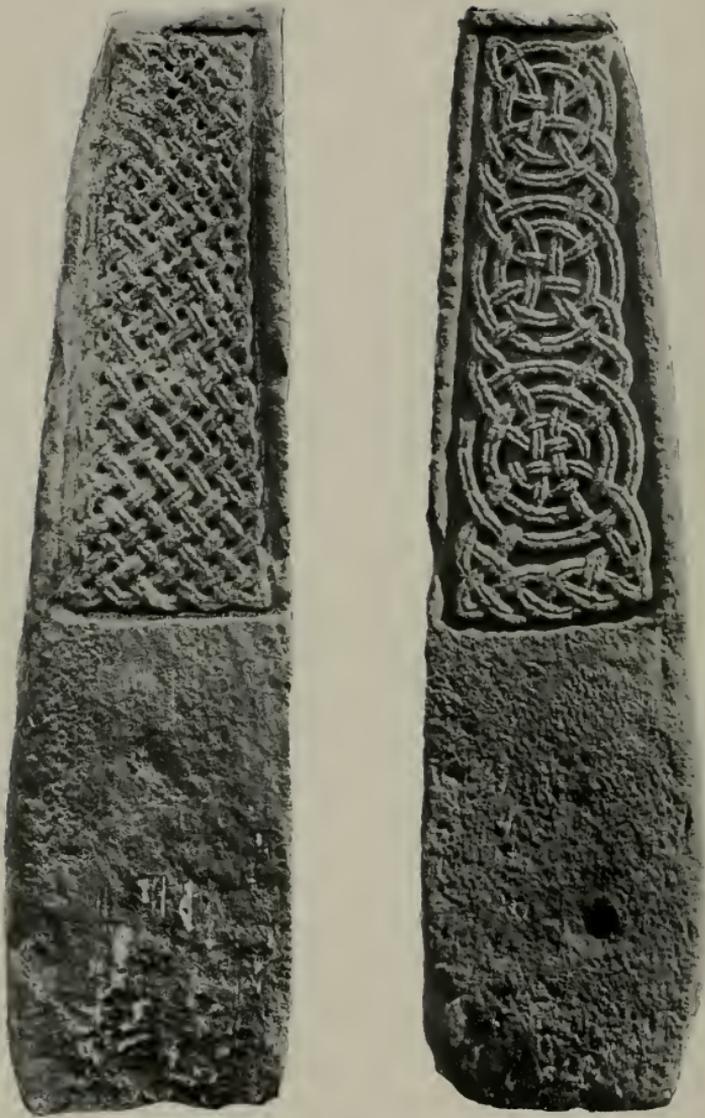
Towards the end of 1898 an absolutely necessary reparation of the nave of the church was begun and carried to a most successful issue by Messrs. Naylor & Sale, at the expense of the patron, S. W. Clowes, Esq., and his family. The roofs of nave and aisles were in a dangerous condition and the walls cracking in many places. The church was re-opened early in 1900.

Meanwhile, the chancel roof began to give way, and the walls to fail in places. The rector was successful in obtaining substantial help from the Bishop of the diocese and from general contributions, and a contract was signed with the same architects on January 21st, 1901, for the substantial repair of the chancel. In 1902 this work, with liberal help from the present patron, Capt. H. A. Clowes, was also carried to a successful issue

* Not St. Agatha, as I said in error in vol. iii. of *Derbyshire Churches*, a mistake corrected in the addenda to vol. iv.

after the best and most conservative fashion. Since then, Mrs. H. A. Clowes has offered to defray the cost of re-leading the old glass, which, being in an unsafe condition, is now being re-set by Messrs. James Powell & Sons, of Whitefriars. The total cost of the restoration of the Church was nearly £7,000.

During the repair of the chancel a most interesting discovery was made. It became necessary, for due security, to take down and rebuild the buttress on the north side between the first and second bays from the east end in order to rebuild it. The result was, that two of the large base stones were found to be the shafts of beautifully ornamented pre-Norman crosses. The Society is fortunate in having the description of these crosses from my friend, Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., the great expert on such matters.



PRE-NORMAN CROSS-SHAFT, NO. 1, FOUND AT NORBURY. FRONT AND BACK.
Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

Notes on Two Pre-Norman Cross Shafts found at Norbury, Derbyshire, in 1902.

BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A.



THE village of Norbury, Derbyshire, is situated on the south-east side of the river Dove, about half-way between Rocester and Ashbourne. The church is five minutes' walk uphill from the railway station.

The two pre-Norman cross-shafts, which are hereafter described, were found at the end of 1902, during the restoration of the church, built into the foundations of one of the buttresses of the north wall of the chancel. The north-east corner of the chancel is supported by two buttresses—one against the east wall, and the other against the north wall. The buttress into which the cross-shafts were built is the one next to the corner buttress on the west side of it. The foundations of this buttress were about 6 ft. deep, and the cross-shafts were found 1 ft. 6 in. above the bottom. The longer cross-shaft formed one of the face stones on the west side of the buttress, and the shorter one occupied a similar position on the east side. The outer ends of the cross-shafts formed the two corners of the buttress, and the inner ends were bonded into the north wall of the chancel. The information here given was kindly supplied by the contractor for the restoration, Mr. William Gould, of Tutbury.

The Gothic architects seem to have had a very wholesome contempt for the art of their predecessors; so much so, that they felt no scruple whatever in chopping up an Anglo-Saxon

cross into blocks of convenient size, and utilizing the pieces thus obtained as building material. There are numerous instances of this practice in different parts of the kingdom, as at St. Andrew's Cathedral in Scotland, Durham Cathedral in England, Gosforth church, Cumberland, Leeds parish church, and in many other cases. However much we may regret the mutilation of the pre-Norman sculptured monuments by the church builders of a later period, it must always be a source of satisfaction to the antiquary to think that portions of crosses which would otherwise have inevitably perished by long exposure to the weather have, in consequence of their usefulness as building material, been preserved, with the details of the ornamental carving as perfect now as it was nearly a thousand years ago.

We will now proceed to describe the two pre-Norman fragments found at Norbury.

No. 1 is a cross-shaft of sandstone, 5 ft. 3 ins. high by 10 ins. wide at the top and 1 ft. 3 ins. wide at the bottom, by $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick at the top and $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick at the bottom, sculptured in relief on four faces, thus:—

Front.—A single panel of ten-cord plaitwork with double-beaded cords.

Back.—A single panel of interlaced work, composed of circular rings and would-be rings, with four pointed loops joined together, and the same pattern repeated three times. In the upper two repetitions of the pattern the circular rings are double, and in the bottom one they are treble. The circular rings are concentric in each case, and the cords forming the other would-be rings with four loops are crossed over and joined where each of the pointed loops meet, so as to make the interlaced design continuous. The design terminates at the bottom in a small bit of three-cord plaitwork placed horizontally, leaving two cords with loose ends. All the cords are double-beaded.

Right Side.—A single panel containing, at the top, a piece of interlaced work composed of figure-of-eight knots with double-beaded cords; and at the bottom the figure of a man holding an object resembling a staff in his hand.

Left Side.—At the top, a small horizontal band of twisted work, forming the top of a single panel containing double-beaded interlaced work, composed of an undulating cord with Stafford knots in each of the bends. The lower part is defaced.



PRE-NORMAN CROSS-SHAFT, NO. 1, FOUND AT NORBURY. TWO SIDES.
Scale, $\frac{1}{12}$ linear.



No. 2 is a cross-shaft of sandstone, 3 ft. 9 ins. high by 10 ins. wide at the top and 1 ft. 3 ins. wide at the bottom, by 7 ins. thick at the top and 1 ft. thick at the bottom, sculptured in relief on four faces, thus:—

Front.—Portion of a single panel, much defaced, containing at the top a piece of four-cord plaitwork with double-beaded cords; and below the figure of a man with his hands upraised in the ancient attitude of prayer.

Back.—Portion of a single panel containing interlaced work, with double-beaded cords, composed of Stafford knots, having an additional cord interwoven with each, placed with the points of the knots facing outwards and repeated in two vertical rows.

Right and Left Sides.—Portions of single panels containing interlaced work, with double-beaded cords, formed by repeating figure-of-eight knots. On the angles of the shaft there is a peculiar hollow cable moulding.

Only two kinds of decoration are made use of on the two Norbury cross-shafts, namely, interlaced work and figure subjects. The most elementary form of interlaced work is the simple plait. On shaft No. 1 there are plaits of ten and three cords, and on shaft No. 2 a plait of four cords. It is very unusual, either on the Celtic or Anglo-Saxon sculptured stones, to find so large a surface entirely covered with plaitwork as on the panel on the front of shaft No. 1. The only other instances I have come across of anything like such a large panel of plaitwork are on the Maen Achwyfan* in Flintshire, on a cross at Stonegrave† in Yorkshire, and on a cross-shaft at St. Neot‡ in Cornwall. In the case of the Stonegrave cross, figures of men are introduced amongst the plaitwork, thus somewhat relieving the sameness of the pattern. In fact, plaitwork used thus in broad masses belongs rather to the Roman art of the first four or five centuries A.D. than to Celtic or Anglo-Saxon art; not, of course, on that account I wish to suggest anything like so early a date for the Norbury stones.

* *Archæologia Cambrensis*, ser. v., vol. viii., p. 76.

† Bishop G. F. Browne's *Theodore and Wilfrith*, p. 231.

‡ A. G. Langdon's *Old Cornish Crosses*, p. 406.

I have shown elsewhere* how the two most common knots in pre-Norman work, namely, the Stafford knot and the figure-of-eight knot, are derived from a plait of three and four cords respectively. Now, a knot, like the Stafford knot, which is derived from a plait of an uneven number of bands, has this disadvantage when used for purposes of decoration: that if repeated in a single row, the ends cannot be joined up so as to complete the pattern. One way out of the difficulty was to connect the interlaced work into the body of a serpentine creature, with the head of the reptile terminating one of the loose ends, and the tail the other. Another way (as the *Cookery Book* has it) is to introduce an additional cord pursuing an undulating course between the knots, as on the left side of shaft No. 1, in which there are no loose ends. This peculiar pattern occurs elsewhere in the following instances:—

On a cross at Aycliffe, county Durham (E. L. Cutts' *Sepulchral Slabs*, pl. 77).

On a coped tombstone at Bexhill, Sussex (*Jour. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*, vol. xli., p. 267).

On a cross at Sancreed, Cornwall (A. G. Langdon's *Old Cornish Crosses*, p. 41).

On a cross at Lanherne, Cornwall (*ibid.*, p. 376).

On a cross-shaft at Water-Pit Down, Cornwall (*ibid.*, p. 376).

In all of these the interlaced work is zoömorphic—that is to say, the cords are converted into a serpentine creature with a head at one end and a tail at the other. The head of the serpentine creature is at the top of the panel; the body, which is made broader than the tail, then traverses the panel in undulating curves from side to side, until it reaches the bottom, where the direction is reversed, and it makes the return journey from the bottom to the top in a series of Stafford knots, each filling one of the spaces between the undulating body of the creature and the sides of the panel. Lastly, the end of the tail goes into the creature's mouth. It is more than likely that the design on left side of shaft No. 1 was

* *Archæologia Cambrensis*, ser. v., vol. xvi., p. 33.



PRE-NORMAN CROSS-SHAFT, No. 2, FOUND AT NORBURY. FRONT, BACK, AND TWO SIDES.
Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.



of a similar kind, the head of the creature being on the lower part of the panel, which is now defaced.

The figure-of-eight knot is so common a stock-in-trade of the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon decorative artist that it would be tedious to enumerate the number of sculptured monuments upon which it occurs.

The interlaced pattern, composed of Stafford knots with an extra cord interwoven through each on the back of shaft No. 2, is a very effective bit of decoration. It occurs elsewhere on sculptured monuments at Ilam and Checkley* in Staffordshire, Glamis in Forfarshire, and Govan near Glasgow. On the fragment of a cross-shaft at Alstonfield in Staffordshire, a modification of this pattern may be seen, in which a pair of twisted cords are introduced in the middle between the knots.

The interlaced design on the back of shaft No. 1 belongs to an entirely different kind from those hitherto described, because it is not derived from a plait, but from a device composed of a circular ring combined with a ring having four pointed loops. This device, in its simplest form, is probably of Scandinavian, rather than Celtic, origin. It occurs on the walrus-ivory chessmen from the Island of Lewis,† now in the British Museum, and on some of the Norman fonts of Norfolk.‡ The pattern on the back of the Norbury cross-shaft No. 1 is evolved from this device by increasing the number of circular rings and joining the corners of the other rings, which have four pointed loops, so as to make the design continuous when the interlaced rings are repeated in a row one below the other. It is possible that these devices composed of interlaced rings may have had some symbolical meaning‡ attached to them in the first instance. As far as I know, the

* G. F. Browne "On Basketwork Figures of Men represented on Sculptured Stones" in *Archæologia*, vol. 1., p. 287. See also Bishop Browne's paper on the pre-Norman sculptured stones of Derbyshire in the *Journal* of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, vol. viii., p. 164.

† *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv., p. 214.

‡ *Reliquary* for 1902, p. 119.

peculiar pattern on the back of Norbury cross-shaft No. 1 is only to be found elsewhere on the pillar-crosses at Ilam and Checkley in Staffordshire.*

There is not much to be said about the human figures on the Norbury cross-shafts, as their meaning is somewhat obscure.

I have already pointed out the remarkable similarity which exists between the designs of the sculptured monuments at Checkley, Ilam, and Alstonfield in Staffordshire, and those at Norbury in Derbyshire. I venture to call the whole of these the Dove Dale sub-group of the larger Mercian group of pre-Norman crosses. If casts of all the Mercian crosses were to be taken and arranged in the museums at Sheffield, Nottingham, or Derby, it would be possible to compare the whole group in a way that is not now possible. Most of the crosses are still exposed to the disintegrating effects of the weather, and the sculpture upon them is slowly, but none the less surely, being obliterated. How could a few hundred pounds be better spent than in preserving some permanent record of these priceless treasures of early Christian art in England before it is too late?

* A similar, but not identical pattern, occurs on the fragment of a cross-shaft at Stowe Nine Churches, Northamptonshire. (See C. A. Markham's *Stone Crosses of Northamptonshire*, p. 108.)





THE COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY

"BESS OF HARDWICK."

From the original picture in the possession
of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

Catalogue of the Pictures at Hardwick Hall;

IN THE POSSESSION OF
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.

1903.

To which is appended a short account of the Heraldry in the various rooms and on the Tapestry at Hardwick.

By THE RIGHT HON. LORD HAWKESBURY, F.S.A., F.R.G.S.



HIS Catalogue is copied, with necessary corrections and additions to bring it up to date, from one made in 1860 by Lady Louisa C. Egerton (then Lady Louisa C. Cavendish), the only daughter of William, seventh Duke of Devonshire, and sister of the present Duke; and that Catalogue was taken from one made by the late Lord Dover. During the sixth Duke of Devonshire's last visit to Hardwick, the Catalogue made by Lord Dover was cut up and pasted on to the frames of the pictures. This being insecure, Lady Louisa re-wrote the Catalogue, adding dates and other information, which she obtained chiefly from Collins's "Peerage." The Catalogue made by her, being the only one now in existence, it seems advisable to place it on record in some more permanent form, so that it may be more easily accessible to all who are interested in this very valuable collection of historical portraits, and the offer of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society to print it in their forthcoming volume, in reply to my suggestion, made with the present Duke's approval that this should be done, seems an

excellent way of carrying this out. I have, therefore, extended it by adding considerably to the notes, dates, and other information connected with the persons represented in the portraits, and have appended an account of the heraldry in the various rooms throughout the house, and also on the tapestry, with a few notes concerning the latter.

I must offer my best thanks to Lady Louisa Egerton for the invaluable aid she has so kindly given me, without which this work could never have been done; and also to the Rev. F. Brodhurst, Vicar of Heath with Ault Hucknall, who has most kindly lent six blocks to illustrate the Catalogue, which add much to its interest.

HAWKESBURY.

N.B.—The names of the portraits which are fixed to the frames were placed there, in 1879, by order of the present Duke, then Lord Hartington.

THE CATALOGUE.

GALLERY.

SOUTH END.

1. Queen Anne of England.
2. William Russell, 5th Earl of Bedford, and afterwards 1st Duke of Bedford, being so created 11 May, 1694 (father of William, Lord Russell). He married 11 July, 1637, Anne, daughter and sole heir of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, and he died 7 Sept., 1700, in his 87th year.
3. Queen Elizabeth of England; dressed in a gown embroidered with figures of animals. Full length.

4. Queen Mary II. of England, wife of King William III. Full length.
5. John, 9th Earl and 1st Duke of Rutland, son and heir of the 8th Earl, born 29 May, 1638, at Boughton, Northants; was created Marquess of Granby and Duke of Rutland 29 March, 1703. He died at Belvoir 10 January, 1710-11. Full length; in coronation robes.

WEST SIDE OF GALLERY.

6. Full-length portrait of a man in red; *temp.* Charles I.
- 6A. Oval portrait of Henry Clifford, 5th and last Earl of Cumberland; born 28 Feb., 1591, died 11 Dec., 1643.
(Same as at Bolton Abbey)

- 6B. Princess Henrietta, daughter of King Charles I.
7. Queen Elizabeth. Half length, by Zuccherò.
8. Queen Mary I. of England. Half length.

N.B.—Mr. L. Cust thinks that this is the portrait of Margaret, Countess of Lennox, daughter of Margaret, Queen of Scotland, and mother of Henry, Lord Darnley, and Charles, Earl of Lennox.

9. Henry FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel; small whole length, on horseback. He was born about 1513; married (1) Catherine, daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquess of Dorset; (2) Mary Diana, Countess of Sussex, daughter of Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne. He died 24 February, 1579-80. His only surviving child married Thomas, 4th Duke of Norfolk, and their eldest son, Philip, was Earl of Arundel.

There are two shields painted on this picture—the one to the dexter: gules, a lion rampant or, *FitzAlan*, with Earl's coronet above; and the one to the sinister—quarterly (1) *FitzAlan*, as before, (2) barry of 8 or and gules, *FitzAlan* ancient, (3) Argent, a fesse and canton gules, *Wydvile*; (4) quarterly 1-4, sable a fret or, *Maltravers*; 2-3, argent a chief azure, *Clun*.

10. Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of Cork; born 3 October, 1566 (being the second son of Roger Boyle, of Preston, near Faversham, Kent). He died at Youghal, 15 September, 1643. Four of his sons became Peers, and the fifth was Robert Boyle, the philosopher.

11. Full-length portrait of a man; unknown; a troop of cavalry in the distance, with a banner or standard, barry argent and gules, a canton of the first.

N.B.—This picture came from Burlington House.

12. George Cavendish, gentleman Usher to Cardinal Wolsey; head.

There are four coats-of-arms painted, one in each corner of the panel:—(1) Cavendish, with a crescent or for difference; (2) Scudamore; (3) Brecknock; (4) Smith, of Podbrook, co. Suffolk.

13. Thomas Cavendish, who died 1477. He married Catherine Scudamore (heiress of the Scudamore family). He was grandfather of George Cavendish and of Sir William Cavendish. Head; reddish brown beard; dressed in dark blue, with brown fur.

On this picture is written:—"Thomas Caundishe, 24 April, 1453."

14. William Cecil, Lord Burghley, Lord High Treasurer, from 1572 till his death, 4 Aug., 1598, in his 77th year; wearing the Collar of the Garter, and holding the Treasurer's wand of office. Half length. See No. 138.

The original of this portrait is at Burghley.

15. Sir William Cavendish, Kt., second son and principal heir of Thomas Cavendish and Alice Smith, his wife. He married (1) Margaret, daughter of Edmund Bostock; (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Conyngesby; and (3) in 1545, Elizabeth Hardwick, and died in 1557. Half length.

16. Elizabeth Hardwick, daughter of John Hardwick, of Hardwick, the celebrated "Bess of Hardwick," Countess of Shrewsbury, who married (1) Alexander Barlow, of Barlow; (2) Sir William Cavendish; (3) Sir William St. Loe, of Tormarton, Co. Gloucester; (4) George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, whom she survived. She died 13 February, 1607-8, aged 87. Her estate was worth £60,000 a year, and she built five great houses—Worksop, Bolsover, Chatsworth, Hardwick, and Oldcotes, the latter being unfinished at her death.



GEORGE—SIXTH EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

From the original picture in the possession
of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

- 16B. Princess Henrietta, daughter of King Charles I.
Moved and re-numbered 6B, which see.
17. Sir William St. Loe, Captain of the Guard to Queen Elizabeth and Grand Butler of England. He was the third husband of Elizabeth Hardwick, having married her (as his second wife) 25 October, 1557, and she induced him to leave his estates to her children, to the exclusion of his own daughters.
18. George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, K.G., Earl Marshal. He was the fourth husband of Elizabeth Hardwick, having married her (as his second wife). He died 18 November, 1590. *See Illustration.*
19. Arabella Stuart, half length, as a child.
Inscription on the picture as follows:—"Arbella Cometissa Levenox ætatis suæ 23 menses. Anno D^o 1577."
Moved to the Drawing Room, and No. 29, William 1st Earl of Devonshire, brought here.
20. Mary Cavendish, Countess of Shrewsbury. She was youngest surviving daughter of Sir William Cavendish and Elizabeth Hardwick, afterwards Countess of Shrewsbury, and wife of Gilbert Talbot, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury, whom she married 9 February, 1567-8. She died in 1632, and was buried at Sheffield 14 April, 1632. Half length.
21. Gilbert Talbot, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury. He was second, but eldest surviving, son of George, 6th Earl, by Lady Gertrude Manners, his first wife. He was born 20 November, 1552, and died at his house in Broad Street, London, 8 May, 1616, leaving three daughters. Half length.
22. William Cavendish, 2nd Earl of Devonshire. He was the second, but eldest surviving, son of the 1st Earl, and was born 1590. He was educated by the celebrated Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, and died at his house, near Bishopsgate Street, London, 20 June, 1628. Head.
23. Elizabeth Hardwick, Countess of Shrewsbury. This portrait was painted at a later period of her life than No. 16. Half length. *See Illustration, page 103.*

24. Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland (probably the 2nd Earl, who was born 1517, being aged 25 at his father's death in 1542). He married (1) Eleanor, younger daughter and coheiress of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary Queen Dowager of France, sister of King Henry VIII.—she died 1547, leaving an only daughter—and he married (2) Ann, daughter of William Lord Dacre, and widow of Christopher, Lord Conyers. He died 8 January, 1569-70.
25. Jane Seymour, Lady Clifford, youngest daughter of William Seymour, 2nd Duke of Somerset, by his second wife, Frances, daughter of Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex. She was born 1637, and died 23 November, 1679, aged 42 years 2 months and 17 days, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, in St. Nicholas' Chapel, 8 December, 1679.
26. Charles Boyle, Lord Clifford, second (but first surviving) son and heir-apparent of Richard, 1st Earl of Burlington, born December, 1639; summoned to the Irish House of Lords in his father's title of Viscount Dungarvan, 28 January, 1662-3; M.P. for Yorkshire 1679-89, when he was summoned to the House of Lords as Lord Clifford of Lanesborough. He married (1) Lady Jane Seymour [No. 25], and (2) Lady Arethusa Berkeley, sixth daughter of George, 1st Earl of Berkeley, and he died in his father's lifetime, 12 October, 1694.

These two portraits have been moved to the North Recess in place of No. 100 (William III.) and No. 155 (Lady Grace Talbot) moved here.

152. William Cavendish, 3rd Earl of Devonshire. Date on picture, "1638," when 20 years of age.
- 151 Colonel Charles Cavendish.
See No. 28 and No. 154.
27. Christian Bruce, Countess of Devonshire, wife of the 2nd Earl [No. 22], daughter of Edward Bruce, 1st Lord Kinloss, Master of the Rolls, and sister to Thomas,



THE LADY ARABELLA STUART.

From the original picture in the possession
of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.



1st Earl of Elgin. She was born 28 December, 1595, married at the Rolls Chapel, 10 April, 1608, at the age of 12 years and 3 months, to William Cavendish, afterwards 2nd Earl of Devonshire, whom she survived. She died 1 January, 1674-5.

28. Charles Cavendish, 2nd son of the 2nd Earl of Devonshire, Lieut.-General of Horse under his cousin, William, Marquis and afterwards Duke of Newcastle. He was killed at Gainsborough 31 July, 1643, buried at Newark, and moved to the Cavendish vault in All Saints' Church, Derby, on the day of his mother's burial there, 18 February, 1674-5.
29. William Cavendish, 1st Earl of Devonshire, second son of Sir William Cavendish and Elizabeth Hardwick. He was born 27 December, 1552, created in 1605 Baron Cavendish of Hardwick, and on 7 August, 1618, Earl of Devonshire. He married (1) Anne, daughter and coheir of Henry Kighley, or Keighley, of Keighley, and (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Boughton, and widow of Sir Richard Wortley, son and heir of Francis Wortley, of Wortley, and Mary Swyft, his 1st wife. The 2nd wife, Frances Burdet, his stepmother, married (2) Francis Foljambe, of Aldwark. He died 3 March, 1625-6. Head.

- 29A. Arabella Stuart. Painted by Carl von Mander. Full length.

This picture was given by the 6th Duke of Devonshire to Mr. Cribb, the picture cleaner, from whom it was bought by the 7th Duke of Devonshire. See article in *The Athenæum* of 12th February, 1859. This picture was exhibited at the Scottish Exhibition in 1888, and then again restored and re-framed by Haines in 1900. See *Illustration*.

30. Thomas Cavendish; probably the "Navigator," who was a distant cousin (fifth cousin twice removed) of Sir William Cavendish. Head.

On this picture is "Thomas Cavendishius."

N.B.—It may possibly be Thomas Cavendish, younger brother of Sir Wm. Cavendish.

31. Dorothy Sidney, Countess of Sunderland, eldest daughter of Robert Sidney, 2nd Earl of Leicester, by Lady Dorothy Percy [No. 32]. She was the "Saccharissa" of Waller's poem, and was born at Sion House, 1617, and married (1) 20 July, 1639, Henry Spencer, 1st Earl of Sunderland, who was killed at the battle of Newbury, 1643. She married (2), 1652, Robert Smythe, of Bidborough, and died his widow in February, 1683-4. Half length after Van Dyck.
32. Dorothy Percy, Countess of Leicester, wife of Robert Sidney, 2nd Earl of Leicester, to whom she was married in January, 1615. She was the daughter of Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland, by Dorothy, daughter of Walter Devereux, 1st Earl of Essex. She was born 1598; died 19 August, 1650. Half length.
33. Portrait of a man; unknown. Erroneously named in the old Catalogue: "Henry Clifford, 5th Earl of Cumberland."
176. Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards 1st Earl of Salisbury, and father of Frances, Countess of Cumberland. He was born 1 June, 1563, knighted 1591, and was created Baron Cecil in 1603, Viscount Cranborne 1605, and Earl of Salisbury 4 May, 1605, and died 24 May, 1612.
34. George Savile, 1st Marquess of Halifax; born 11 November, 1633; died 5 April, 1695. Half length; said to be by Mireveldt.
- No. 34 moved to the place of No. 98, and re-numbered No. 98A.
35. Elizabeth Clifford, Countess of Burlington, daughter and heiress of Henry, 5th and last Earl of Cumberland, by Frances, daughter of Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury; married 5 July, 1635, in the Chapel in Skipton Castle, Richard Boyle, afterwards 1st Earl of Burlington and



THE FIRST DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

From the original picture in the possession
of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

RD. KEENE, LTD., DERBY.



2nd Earl of Cork. She died 6 January, 1698, in her 77th year. Half length by Van Dyck.

No. 112, Lord Bruce of Kinloss, brother to Christian, Countess of Devonshire, brought here to replace No. 35.

No. 35 moved to the North Recess under No. 99.

36. Lady Elizabeth Percy, only daughter and heiress of Josceline, 11th and last Earl of Northumberland. Married (1) Henry Cavendish, Earl of Ogle, who died 1 November, 1680, in his 18th year; (2) Thomas Thynne, of Longleat, who was murdered 12 February, 1681-2; and (3) on 30 May, 1682, at Montagu House, she being then only in her sixteenth year, Charles Seymour, 6th Duke of Somerset, as his first wife. She died 23 November, 1722, aged 55. Half length.
37. William Cavendish, 3rd Earl of Devonshire; born 10 October, 1617; succeeded 20 June, 1628; died 25 November, 1684. Full length.
38. William Cavendish, 4th Earl and 1st Duke of Devonshire, K.G., born 25 January, 1640-1; died 18 August, 1707. Half length; thought to be by Mytens. *See Illustration.*
39. Elizabeth Cecil, Countess of Devonshire, wife of William, 3rd Earl of Devonshire. She was second daughter of William, 2nd Earl of Salisbury, by Catherine Howard, daughter of Thomas, 1st Earl of Suffolk; and she married in March, 1638, at the age of 19, William, 3rd Earl of Devonshire. She died his widow 19 November, 1689. Half length, copied from the portrait of her by Van Dyck at Chatsworth.
40. Anne Cavendish, Countess of Exeter, only daughter of William, 3rd Earl of Devonshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of William, 2nd Earl of Salisbury. She married (1) Charles, Lord Rich, son and heir of Charles, 4th Earl of Warwick, who died, *s.p.*, 16 May, 1664, aged 20; (2) 1670, John, 5th Earl of Exeter; and died his widow 18th June, 1703, in her 54th year. Half length.

41. Mary Butler, Duchess of Devonshire, second daughter of James, 1st Duke of Ormonde; born 1646; married at Kilkenny Castle, 26 October, 1662, William, Lord Cavendish, afterwards 4th Earl and 1st Duke of Devonshire. She died his widow 31 July, 1710, and was buried in the Ormonde Vault in Westminster Abbey. Half length.
42. William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Devonshire, K.G. Full length.
See No. 38.
43. Lucy Harington, Countess of Bedford, daughter of John, 1st Lord Harington of Exton, by Anne, daughter and heir of Robert Kelway, and coheirress of her brother, John, 2nd Lord Harington. She married, 12 December, 1594, Edward Russell, 3rd Earl of Bedford, and she died without surviving issue 26 May, 1627 (twenty-three days after her husband's death). She had been in her youth the companion of Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I., at Combe Abbey. Half length.
44. William Cavendish, 2nd Duke of Devonshire, K.G. Born 1673; succeeded 18 August, 1707; died at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London, 4 June, 1729. Half length, sitting.
45. William, Lord Russell, second (but first surviving) son and heir of William, 5th Earl of Bedford [see No. 2], by Anne, daughter and heir of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, and was born 29 September, 1639. He married, in August, 1669, Rachel, widow of Francis, Lord Vaughan, and second daughter and at length coheirress of Thomas Wriothesley, 4th Earl of Southampton. He was tried for complicity in the Rye House Plot, condemned and attainted, and beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 21 July, 1683, in his father's lifetime. His attainder was made void by Act of Parliament passed 16 March, 1688-9. Half length.

46. Rachel Russell, Duchess of Devonshire, eldest daughter of William, Lord Russell, and sister to Wriothesley, 2nd Duke of Bedford; born January, 1674; married 21 June, 1688, in the Chapel of Southampton House, St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, at the age of fourteen, to William Cavendish, afterwards 2nd Duke of Devonshire. She died 28 December, 1725. Half length.
47. Rachel Russell, Duchess of Devonshire. Same as No. 46. Full length; probably by Michael Dahl.
48. Charles Cavendish, second son of the 3rd Earl of Devonshire; died unmarried 1670. Head; painted when asleep. On a similar picture at Burghley is written that it "was painted after he was drowned."
49. Elizabeth Cecil, Countess of Devonshire. Head; probably by Anthony Russell.
See No. 39.
50. Catherine Hoskins, Duchess of Devonshire, wife of the 3rd Duke. She was daughter of John Hoskins, of Red Lion Square, London, by Catherine, third daughter of William Hale, of King's Walden, Herts, and Mary Elwes, his wife; which John Hoskins was second son of Charles Hoskins, of Oxted, Co. Surrey, Esqre., and Ann Hale, his wife. She was heir to her brother, John Hoskins [see No. 76]. She was married 27 March, 1718, and died 8 May, 1777. Half length.
51. William Cavendish, 2nd Duke of Devonshire, K.G. Full length, standing; probably by Michael Dahl. This picture has been engraved.
See No. 44.
52. William Cavendish, 3rd Duke of Devonshire, K.G. Born 1698; Lord Privy Seal, 1731-33; Lord Steward, 1733-7, and again, 1744-9. He died 5 December, 1755. Half length; by Sir Joshua Reynolds. This picture has been engraved.

53. William Cavendish, 3rd Duke of Devonshire, K.G., when younger. Half length.
54. William, 4th Duke of Devonshire, K.G. Born 1720; Prime Minister, 16 November, 1756, to 2 July, 1757; Lord Chamberlain, 1757-62; died at Spa, 2 October, 1764. Half length. Written on the back "by Alan Ramsay."
55. Charlotte Boyle, wife of William, 4th Duke of Devonshire, daughter and heiress of Richard, 3rd Earl of Burlington, and Baroness Clifford in her own right; died 4 December, 1754, aged 23. By Hudson.
56. William, Marquess of Hartington, and his sister, children of William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire.
57. Two daughters of William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire.
Now moved to the passage near the north end of the Gallery.
58. James Butler, 1st Duke of Ormond, father of Mary, Duchess of Devonshire. Born 19 October, 1610; died 21 July, 1688.
59. A son and daughter of William, 2nd Duke of Devonshire.
61. Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland. Born 4th July, 1644; died at Turin $\frac{21}{1}$ May, 1670. Half length.
62. William Cecil, 2nd Earl of Salisbury. Born February, 1591; died 3 December, 1668. He was father of Elizabeth, Countess of Devonshire, wife of the 3rd Earl. Half length.
63. Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton, K.G. Born 6 October, 1573; died 10 November, 1624. Half length; by Mireveldt.

See some lines by Samuel Daniel, addressed to Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton, April, 1603. They are quoted in Mr. Sidney Lee's *Shakespeare*, from "Daniel's Certaine Epistles, 1603."

64. James Douglas, Duke of Queensberry and Dover. Born 18 September, 1662; he married, 1 December, 1685, Mary Boyle, second daughter of Charles, Lord Clifford of Lanesborough; and he died 6 July, 1711. Half length.
65. Anne Boyle, Countess of Sandwich, fourth daughter of Richard, 1st Earl of Burlington, and wife of Edward Montagu, 2nd Earl of Sandwich, whom she married January, 1667-8. Half length (same as a head at Chatsworth).
66. Henrietta Boyle, Countess of Rochester, fifth daughter of Richard, 1st Earl of Burlington, and wife of Lawrence Hyde, 1st Earl of Rochester, whom she married 1665. She died 12 April, 1687. Half length; by Sir Peter Lely.
67. Mary Boyle, Duchess of Queensberry, second daughter of Charles, Lord Clifford, of Lanesborough (*i.e.*, Londesborough), eldest son of Richard, 1st Earl of Burlington, and wife of James, 2nd Duke of Queensberry, whom she married 1 December, 1685. She died 2 October, 1709, in her thirty-ninth year. Half length.
68. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough. Born 24 June, 1650; died 16 June, 1722. Half length.
Lord Spencer gave this picture to the 6th Duke of Devonshire.
69. Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, K.G. So created 29 November, 1682; died 2 May, 1711, in his sixty-ninth year. Half length.
He was Ambassador to John Sobieski in the year 1676.
70. John Cecil, 6th Earl of Exeter. Born 15 May, 1674; died 24 December, 1721. Half length.
Written on this picture: "John, Lord Burleigh, son of Anne, Countess of Exeter."
71. William Savile, 2nd Marquess of Halifax. Born 1665; died 31 August, 1700. Half length.

72. Dorothy Savile, Countess of Burlington, daughter and coheirress of William, 2nd Marquess of Halifax. Born 13 September, 1699; married 21 March, 1720-1; died 21 September, 1758. She was the friend and patroness of Garrick. Half length.
73. Lord Henry Cavendish, second son of William, 1st Duke of Devonshire. Died 10 May, 1700, aged twenty-six. Half length.
74. Mary Finch, Marchioness of Halifax, second wife of William, 2nd Marquess of Halifax, to whom she was married 2 April, 1695, was born May, 1677; died 19 September, 1718, having married (2) 1 January, 1708, John Ker, 1st Duke of Roxburgh. Half length.
75. Richard Boyle, 3rd and last Earl of Burlington. Born 25 April, 1694; died at Chiswick, 3 December, 1753. Half length.
76. John Hoskins, Esq., brother of Catherine, Duchess of Devonshire, son of John Hoskins, of Red Lion Square, London; the friend and adviser of Lady Russell. Half length.
77. Lord Charles Cavendish, third surviving son of William, 2nd Duke of Devonshire, and father of Henry Cavendish, the philosopher and chemist. He married Anne, 3rd daughter of Henry Grey, Duke of Kent, and he died 28 April, 1783. Half length.
78. Penelope Wriothlesley, Lady Spencer, eldest daughter of Henry, 1st Earl of Southampton. She married, in 1617, William, 2nd Lord Spencer, of Wormleighton, father of the 1st Earl of Sunderland. She died his widow 16 July, 1667. Half length.
Lady Sarah Spencer thinks this picture is erroneously called Penelope, Lady Spencer.
79. Lady Elizabeth Montagu, fourth daughter of Edward, 2nd Earl of Sandwich, and Lady Anne Boyle, his wife. Died unmarried. Half length.

80. Robert Boyle, the celebrated philosopher and chemist, fifth son of Richard, 1st Earl of Cork. Born 25 January, 1626; died 30 December, 1691, unmarried. Half length.

This picture was removed to Bolton Abbey in August, 1895. Robert Boyle spent much time at Bolton, which came to his eldest brother, Richard, 1st Earl of Burlington, by his marriage with Elizabeth Clifford. Robert Boyle decorated the hall at Bolton with classical drawings, built the Boyle Schoolroom, and, I believe, the present Rectory also. Many of his books are in the Dining Room at Bolton Abbey. The news of the death of his favourite sister, Lady Ranelagh, threw him into convulsions, which carried him off.

- 100A. Charles, Lord Clifford of Lanesborough (*i.e.*, Londesborough), eldest son of Charles, Lord Clifford, and heir of his grandfather, Richard, 1st Earl of Burlington and 2nd Earl of Cork, whom he succeeded 15 January, 1696-7, as second Earl of Burlington. He married, 26 January, 1687-8, Juliana, daughter and heiress of the Honble. Henry Noel, of North Luffenham, Co. Rutland, 2nd son of Baptist, 2nd Viscount Campden, and he died at Chiswick 9 February, 1703-4.

There is a picture at Bolton Abbey of a boy (one of the sons of Charles, Lord Clifford, by Jane, daughter of William, Duke of Somerset), in the character of the "Boy of Egremont," which probably represents him, or his elder brother, Richard, who died 9 April, 1675, aged 9.

81. Elizabeth Boyle, Countess of Thanet, third daughter of Richard, 1st Earl of Burlington, and 2nd Earl of Cork, and wife of Nicholas Tufton, 3rd Earl of Thanet, to whom she was married 11 April, 1664, and she died 1 September, 1725. Half length.
82. Henry Boyle, Lord Carleton, so created 19 October, 1714 (younger brother of Charles, 2nd Earl of Burlington, being second surviving son of Charles, Lord Clifford. Died unmarried 14 March, 1725. Half length.
- Carlton House was named after him, and he left it by will to Frederick, Prince of Wales.
83. Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish, afterwards Earl of Burlington, third son of William, 4th Duke of Devonshire. Born 21 March, 1754; died 9 May, 1834. Half length; painted by his cook.

NORTH END OF GALLERY.

84. Lady Charlotte Hill, Countess Talbot, third daughter of William, 1st Marquess of Downshire, and wife of John Chetwynd Talbot, 2nd Earl Talbot, whom she married 7 May, 1776. She was born 15 May, 1754, and died 17 January, 1804. By Hoppner.

This portrait, painted by Hoppner, was bought by the 6th Duke of Devonshire from Sir William Boothby or his son, Sir Brooke, and was for many years in the Drawing Room at Chiswick.

85. William (Herbert), 3rd Earl of Pembroke, K.G., born 8 April, 1580. Married 4 November, 1604, Mary, eldest daughter and coheirss of Gilbert, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury, by Mary, daughter of Sir William Cavendish. He died, *s.p.*, of apoplexy 10 April, 1630. Full length.

This portrait was erroneously named "Thomas, 8th Earl of Pembroke and 5th Earl of Montgomery."

86. William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Devonshire, on horseback. Full length; by Wissing.

See Nos. 38 and 42.

87. Georgiana Spencer, Duchess of Devonshire, eldest daughter of John, 1st Earl Spencer, by Margaret Georgiana, eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Stephen Poyntz; first wife of William, 5th Duke of Devonshire. Half length. Copy of the portrait of her by Gainsborough at Althorp.

88. William Cavendish, 5th Duke of Devonshire, K.G. Born 14 December, 1748; died 29 July, 1811. Half length by Maron, Rome; signed.

89. Georgiana Spencer, Duchess of Devonshire. Born 9 June, 1757; married 5 June, 1774; died 30 March, 1806. Full length; by Hoppner.

This portrait was bought by the 6th Duke at the same time as No. 84, and also was formerly hung in the Drawing Room at Chiswick.

90. Philip Herbert, 4th Earl of Pembroke, and 1st Earl of Montgomery. He married (1) 27 December, 1604, Susan, third daughter of Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of

Oxford; and (2) 3 June, 1630, Anne, daughter and heir of George, 3rd Earl of Cumberland, and widow of Richard (Sackville), Earl of Dorset. He was born 1584, and died 23 January, 1649-50. Full length.

EAST SIDE OF GALLERY.

91. Portrait of a young man, long wig, full sleeves, and white cravat, his hand on a dog's head. Date about 1700. Three-quarter length.
92. Lord Henry Cavendish, second son of William, 1st Duke of Devonshire.
 Moved to the staircase, in place of No. 280.
 See No. 73.
- 92A. A Portrait of a Lady, called "Lady Dorothea Spencer, Countess of Halifax."
 "Lady Dorothea Spencer, Countess of Halifax." This portrait, so named, was given to the 8th Duke of Devonshire by Sir Matthew Wilson, Bart., of Eshton, in 1895, who supposed it to be Dorothy, daughter of Henry, 1st Earl of Sunderland, and first wife of George (Savile), afterwards Earl and Marquis of Halifax, whom she married 29 Dec., 1656. She died, however, 16 Dec., 1670, and he was only created an Earl in 1679, and Marquess in 1682. The dress is of very much later date. If it is a Countess of Halifax, it *may possibly* represent the wife of George Montagu, 2nd Earl of Halifax, who was Miss Ann Dunk, daughter of William Richards, afterwards Dunk, and heiress of Sir Thomas Dunk. She died 1753. This picture was moved to the Library.
94. Dorothy Savile, Countess of Burlington, and her eldest daughter, Lady Dorothy Boyle.
 Moved to the window in the Library.
95. Dorothy Savile, Countess of Burlington, daughter and coheirress of William, 2nd Marquess of Halifax, and wife of Richard, 3rd Earl of Burlington. At a later period of life than the other portraits. Head; by Hogarth.
 Moved to the window in the Library. Sec No. 72.
96. Queen Anne of England, and her son, William, Duke of Gloucester.
97. Queen Caroline, wife of King George II., with her son, William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. Half length; by Enoch Seeman.

98. Two Children, with a bird.
This picture moved to the Cut Velvet Dressing Room, and re-numbered 260A.
- 98A. George Savile, 1st Marquess of Halifax.
This portrait is No. 34, moved here and re-numbered.
99. Frederick, Prince of Wales, and his brothers and sisters.
Full length; by Enoch Seeman.
35. Lady Elizabeth Clifford.
Moved here, and placed under 99.
26. Charles, Lord Clifford.
Moved here.
25. Jane (Seymour), Lady Clifford.
Moved here.
100. William III., King of England. Full length.
- 100A. Charles, Lord Clifford, afterwards 2nd Earl Burlington.
See on page 87, between Nos. 80 and 81.
101. Richard Boyle, 3rd and last Earl of Burlington, and his sisters. Full length; when young.
102. Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of Cork. (See No. 10.)
103. Stephen Gardiner, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards Bishop of Winchester, 1531 till 1550, when he was deprived and committed to the Tower by King Edward VI. He was restored by Queen Mary, 1553, and died 12 November, 1555.
He was godfather to one of Sir William Cavendish's children. See pocket-book at Welbeck Abbey.
- 103A. Virgin and Child (a small picture), by Lucas Cranach.
Mentioned in Lady Shrewsbury's inventory.
104. King Henry VIII.
105. Lord Darnley.
Moved and re-numbered 139.
106. Cardinal Pole.
The late Sir George Scharf identified the portrait of Cardinal Pole, now in the National Portrait Gallery, from this one, which he considered most interesting.
107. King Edward VI.
Moved to the Drawing Room.

108. Thomas, Lord Cromwell.
This portrait is no longer here.
109. King Henry VII.
Moved to the Drawing Room.
110. King Henry VIII.
Moved to the Drawing Room.
111. Georgiana Spencer, Duchess of Devonshire, first wife of William, 5th Duke of Devonshire; represented as "Diana." Full length; by Mrs. Cosway.
112. Thomas, Lord Bruce of Kinloss, afterwards, 21 June, 1633, created Earl of Elgin. Born 2 December, 1599; died 21 December, 1663. Brother to Christian, Countess of Devonshire. Full length.
Moved and hung above No. 36.
117. Master Montague, a child. One of the sons of Robert, 3rd Earl of Manchester, probably the Hon. Heneage Montagu, his third son, who was Master of the Jewel Office 1676, and who died at Venice 1698, where he had accompanied his brother, Charles, Earl of Manchester, in his Embassy. Full length.
118. Portrait of a Man, unknown; thought to be Lord Danby, viz., Thomas Osborne, born 1631; created Earl of Danby in 1674, and afterwards, in 1694, Duke of Leeds, for the active part he took in bringing about the Revolution.
119. James, Earl of Arran and Duke of Hamilton, created Duke of Brandon in 1711. He was killed in a duel with Lord Mohun.
120. Lord Charles Cavendish, third surviving son of William, 2nd Duke of Devonshire.
See No. 77.
121. Portrait of a Lady; dressed in pink; looking to the spectator's right; a cup in her hand. Date, apparently, the end of the seventeenth century. Three-quarter length.
122. Dorothy Savile, Countess of Burlington, daughter and coheirress of William, 2nd Marquess of Halifax, and wife of Richard, 3rd and last Earl of Burlington.
See No. 95.

123. Portrait of a Lady, unknown; dressed in yellow, and sitting; *temp.* George I. Three-quarter length.
124. William Cavendish, 4th Duke of Devonshire, K.G. Born 1720; died at Spa 2 October, 1764, aged 44.
See No. 54.
124. William Spencer Cavendish, Marquess of Hartington in 1805, aged 15; son of the 5th Duke of Devonshire and afterwards 6th Duke of Devonshire. By Sir M. A. Shee, 1805.
This picture was moved to the Dining Room, January 19th, 1858, and re-numbered 246.
125. Lady Georgiana Cavendish, elder daughter of the 5th Duke of Devonshire, afterwards Countess of Carlisle. She was born 12 July, 1783; married 21 March, 1801, George, afterwards 6th Earl of Carlisle, K.G.; died 8 August, 1858.
126. Head of a Man, unknown; long fair hair.
127. King James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, when a boy, with a hawk on his wrist. Full length.
This picture is mentioned in the inventory of pictures in Lady Shrewsbury's will, and was doubtless sent to Mary, Queen of Scots, while she was here.
128. This portrait—the head of a man—was said to be Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, the favourite of James I.; but there is little doubt that it is the portrait of James Stuart, Duke of Richmond. There is a similar portrait at Castle Howard. He was born 6 April, 1612; created Duke of Richmond 8 August, 1641; died 30 March, 1655.
129. Mary Butler, Duchess of Devonshire, wife of the 1st Duke. Half length; by Wissing or Van der Vaart.
See No. 41.
130. James Stanley, 7th Earl of Derby. Born 31 January, 1607; married 26 June, 1626, Charlotte de la Tremouille, daughter of Claude, Duke of Thouars, by Charlotte, daughter of William of Nassau. He was beheaded 15 October, 1651. Half length; by Van Dyck.

131. Portrait of a child; probably James, Duke of York, the child in the background of No. 170. Full length; by Van Dyck.

Nos. 131 and 126 transposed.

132. Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford. Born 26 August, 1676; was Prime Minister 1715 to 1717, and 1721 to 1742; and died 18 March, 1744-5. Half length.

This picture brought from Devonshire House.

133. Edward Montagu, 2nd Earl of Manchester. He was born 1602, was five times married, and died 5 May, 1671, in his 69th year. Half length.

134. "Lord Southampton"; so named in the Catalogue; Henry, 3rd Earl, born 1571, died 1624, aged 51 (see No. 63); or perhaps Thomas Wriothlesley, 4th Earl, who was born 1607, and died 16 May, 1667.

135. Oval portrait. Head of a lady; unknown; looking to the dexter (the spectator's left).

136. Portrait of a Boy; probably the 2nd Duke of Devonshire when a boy.

137. Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam and Viscount St. Albans. Born 22 January, 1561; died, *s.p.*, 9 April, 1626.

138. Lord Treasurer Burghley, viz., Sir William Cecil, Lord Burghley. Born 13 September, 1521; Lord Treasurer 15 September, 1572, till his death, which took place at Burghley House, 4 August, 1598. Head. See No. 14.

139. Head of a Boy, Henry, Lord Darnley. Identified by Lady Louisa Egerton from the portrait in the Queen's Closet at Windsor Castle.

140. The Hon. Robert Cecil, third son of William, 2nd Earl of Salisbury, K.G. [No. 62], and Catherine (Howard), his wife, daughter of Thomas, 1st Earl of Suffolk. He was brother to Elizabeth, Countess of Devonshire.

Mr. Lionel Cust thinks this portrait is by Maubert.

See Nos. 39 and 49.

141. Mary, Princess of Orange, mother of King William III., and daughter of King Charles I. By "Hanneman."

There are two smaller portraits of her in the possession of the Earl of Clarendon at the Grove.

142. James Butler, 2nd Duke of Ormonde, K.G., nephew of Mary, Duchess of Devonshire. He was born 29 April, 1665; died $\frac{5}{18}$ November, 1745, at Avignon. Half length.

143. William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

See Nos. 38, 42, and 86.

144. Portrait of a young man in armour, called the "Count of Bulloyn."

Can it be a fancy portrait of Godfrey de Bouillon?

145. Portrait of a Young Man, with a Marshal's bâton, thought to be a Dauphin of France.

Nos. 145 and 148 transposed.

Mr. Lionel Cust thinks it is certainly Louis XIV., and it has since been indentified by an engraving at the British Museum.

146. Portrait of a man looking to the spectator's right, in a wig; dressed in red, and with a white neckcloth. Unknown.

147. Gilbert Cavendish, eldest son of William, 1st Earl of Devonshire; author of a book called "*Horæ subsecivæ*." He died young. Head; by Jansen.

Gilbert Cavendish died in his father's lifetime, *i.e.*, before 3 March, 1625-6.

148. William Cavendish, 3rd Earl of Devonshire. Head.

See No. 37.

149. Portrait of a Man; full face; dressed in brown and blue. Unknown. Half length.

150. Princess Henrietta, daughter of King Charles I. By Van Dyck.

Moved and renumbered 16B, and afterwards again renumbered 6B, which see.

- 6A. Oval portrait of Henry Clifford, 5th and last Earl of Cumberland. Moved here.



MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

From the original picture in the possession
of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.



151. Colonel Charles Cavendish, second son of William, 2nd Earl of Devonshire, and Christian Bruce, his wife. Born 1620. He was Lieut-General of Horse to his cousin, William, Marquess (and afterwards Duke) of Newcastle. He was slain in the fight at Gainsborough, 31 July, 1643, buried at Newark, whence his body was afterwards removed, and laid in the Cavendish vault in All Saints' Church, Derby, on the day of his mother's funeral, 18 February, 1674. Head, after Van Dyck, by Hanneman.

Moved to opposite wall.

152. William Cavendish, 3rd Earl of Devonshire. Date on this picture 1638. Head.

Moved to opposite wall.

See Nos. 37 and 148.

153. Catherine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II. By Sir P. Lely.

154. Colonel Charles Cavendish, second son of William, 2nd Earl of Devonshire. Full length.

See No. 151.

221. King James V. of Scotland, and Mary of Lorraine.

Moved here from the Hall to replace 155.

155. Lady Grace Talbot, third and youngest daughter of George, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, by Gertrude (Manners), his first wife. Married Henry Cavendish, eldest son of Sir William Cavendish and Elizabeth Hardwick (her stepmother).

Small full length, with a feather fan in her hand.

Moved to take the place of No. 26; and No. 221, James V. of Scotland and Lorraine moved here from Hall. On No. 155 is written on one side in capitals:—"MORS POTIVS QVAM DEDICVS." On the other side: "ANNO DNI 1591. ÆTATIS SVÆ 19." And on a lozenge, the following arms, viz., azure a lion rampant within a bordure or; the ancient arms of the Earldom of Shrewsbury.

She is dressed in black. Her prayer book is open at Psalm xvi.

156. Mary, Queen of Scots. Whole length; and in one corner is this inscription (*See Illustration*):—

"Maria D.G. Scotiæ piissima Regina Franciæ Doweriæ Anno Ætatis Regni 36 Anglice Captive 10 S.H. 1578."

Signed (on the table-cloth), "P. OVDRY, PINXIT."

- 156A. The Duke of Brunswick, viz., Augustus, Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel. Born 10 April, 1579; died 17 September, 1666. By Honthorst.

This picture, originally at Londesborough, brought here from Bolton Abbey, 1860.

157. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, daughter of King James I. A full length portrait by Honthorst similar to one at Combe Abbey.

- 157B. Charles Stuart, Earl of Lennox (brother of Lord Darnley), and Elizabeth Cavendish, his wife, parents of Arabella Stuart.

This picture was given by the 6th Duke of Devonshire to Mr. Cribb, the picture cleaner, from whom it was bought by the 7th Duke. It was formerly called the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, but the strong likeness to the Darnley type leaves no doubt of its identity.

- 157A. Prince Charles Louis, Elector Palatine, son of the Queen of Bohemia. Born 22 December, 1617; died 28 August, 1680. By Jansen; dated 1632.

This picture, originally at Londesborough, was brought here from Bolton Abbey in 1860.

158. William Paulet, 1st Marquess of Winchester; so created 11 October, 1551; died at Basing House 10 March, 1571-2, in his ninety-seventh year.

Moved to the Drawing Room.

- 158A. William FitzWilliam, Earl of Southampton, K.G., Lord High Admiral. Second son of Sir Thomas FitzWilliam, of Aldwarke, county York, and Lucy, his wife, daughter and coheirress of John Nevill, Marquess of Montagu. He was born 1490; created Earl of Southampton 18 October, 1537, having married, in November, 1513, Mabel, sister to Henry, 1st Earl of Cumberland, but he died, *s.p.*, October, 1542, when his nieces, Alice, wife of Sir James Foljambe, and Margaret, wife of Godfrey Foljambe, the daughters of his elder brother Thomas, were his coheirresses.

This picture was erroneously named Sir Thomas More, but it undoubtedly represents William FitzWilliam, Earl of Southampton, and is one of the pictures mentioned in the inventory in Elizabeth, Lady Shrewsbury's, will.

It has been moved to a place beside the portrait of Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury (No. 172).

160. King George III., when young. Small full length; painted by Dorothy, Countess of Burlington.
161. Princess Amelia, second daughter of King George II. Painted by Dorothy, Countess of Burlington, who wrote under it:—

“Let others seek the Royal Maid to prize;
See what Emilia is in Saville’s eyes.”

162. King Richard II. This picture is no longer here.
163. King Henry VI. }
164. King Henry IV. } These are mentioned in Lady
165. King Edward III. } Shrewsbury’s Inventory.
166. King Henry VII.
167. King Henry VIII.
168. Thomas Cavendish, father of Sir William. On it is written, in contemporary writing:—

“Thomas Cavendishe de Cavendishe
A.D. MCCCCCXV.”

- 169 Henry Cavendish, eldest son of Sir William Cavendish and Elizabeth Hardwick. He married his mother’s step-daughter, Lady Grace Talbot, and died, *s.p.*, 12 October, 1616. He was buried at Edensor, in which church is a monument to him and his next brother, William, 1st Earl of Devonshire.

On this picture is written:—

“Henricus Cavendificius de Chatsworth.”

170. The family of King Charles I. Full length; after Van Dyck.
171. Algernon Percy, 10th Earl of Northumberland, and Anne Cecil, his wife. Half length. In the same picture, by her stands a little girl.

A copy from Van Dyck. The original is at Petworth, and there is one at Hatfield. This is a very good replica, and perhaps by Stone. One at Althorp has only a man’s figure.

172. Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, tutor successively to the 2nd and 3rd Earls of Devonshire. Died 4 December, 1679, in his ninety-first year, and was buried in Ault Hucknall Church.

173. Mary, Queen of Scots. }
 174. Katharine of Aragon. } Moved to the Drawing Room.
175. Portrait of a Boy, unknown; dress of the time of George I. or II. Full length.
176. Sir Robert Cecil.
 Moved to opposite wall in place of No. 34.
177. Portrait of a Girl, unknown; dressed in grey. Full length.
178. Portrait of a Man dressed in black, standing, glove in his right hand; left hand on a table, on which lies a roll of paper. In the upper right-hand corner of the panel is written:—

AN^o 1604. ÆT SUÆ 55.

Probably Sir Henry Savile, judging from the date and the likeness to the portrait of him at a later period of his life which is at Rufford, in the possession of Lord Savile. He was born at Bradley 30 November, 1549, was Greek tutor to Queen Elizabeth, and was Warden of Merton College, Oxford, and Provost of Eton College, 1596. He annotated, printed and published the works of St. Chrysostom at his own cost (£8,000). Knighted by James I. at Windsor 21 September, 1604, and died at Eton 19 February, 162½, buried in Eton College Chapel. Three-quarter length.

The portrait of Sir Henry Savile at Rufford represents him at a later period of his life, shortly before his death, for on it is written: "AN^o 1621 ÆT SUÆ 72."

LIBRARY.

188. Sir Jeffrey Hudson, born 1619, died 1682. (The Dwarf.)
189. Frances, Countess of Roscommon, eldest daughter of Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of Burlington, and 2nd Earl of Cork, by Elizabeth, Baroness Clifford, his wife. She married (1) Colonel Francis Courtenay, and (2) in April, 1662, as his first wife, Wentworth Dillon, 4th Earl of Roscommon. By Sir Peter Lely.

On the back of this picture, which was erroneously named "Mrs. Middleton" in the Catalogue, was found written, "Frances, Countess of Roscommon, daughter of the Earle of Burlington, married to the Earle of Roscommon. By Sir Peter Lely."

190. Katherine Bruce, Countess of Dysart, wife of William Murray, 1st Earl of Dysart (so created 3 August, 1643), whom she married before June, 1636. Lord Dysart died without male issue, and his eldest daughter, Elizabeth, succeeded as Countess of Dysart in her own right. Katherine, his widow, was of the family of Bruce, of Clackmannan.

There has been some doubt about this picture. The 6th Duke of Devonshire, in his handbook, suggests that it might be Louise de Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth. Sir Geo. Scharf thought it might be Mrs. Porter, whose portrait is at Knole, and another at Petworth; but Lady Louisa Egerton has compared it with the portrait at Peckforton in Lord Tollemache's possession, called "Katherine Bruce, Countess of Dysart," and seeing that she was related to Christian, Countess of Devonshire, thinks it probably represents her.

191. Portrait of a man, probably "Monsieur," brother of Louis XIV. (viz., Philip, Duke of Orleans, son-in-law of King Charles I.). Head.

- 191A. Portrait of a Lady called Dorothy Spencer, Countess of Halifax.

See note to No. 92A, which is this picture now moved and re-numbered 191A.

192. King James V. of Scotland. More probably King James VI. of Scotland.

Mr. Lionel Cust thinks this is James VI. of Scotland, not James V.

193. Catherine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II. By Sir Peter Lely.

Moved to the Gallery, and renumbered 153.

194. A Dutch Family; unknown.

Moved downstairs.

- 194A. The Hon. Louisa O'Callaghan, eldest daughter of Cornelius, 1st Lord Lismore, and wife of William Cavendish, Esq., to whom she was married 18 July, 1807. She was born 5 August, 1779; and died 17 April, 1863; she was mother of William, 7th Duke of Devonshire.

195. Charlotte Boyle, Marchioness of Hartington, and Baroness Clifford in her own right. Only surviving daughter and heiress of Richard, 3rd Earl of Burlington, and Dorothy Savile, his wife. Born 27 October, 1731; married 28 March, 1748, William, Marquess of Hartington, afterwards 4th Duke of Devonshire. She died 8 December, 1754. Small portrait, on horseback; painted by Kent; the landscape by Orizzonte (J. F. Van Bloemen).
94. Dorothy Savile, Countess of Burlington, and her eldest daughter, Lady Dorothy Boyle. Moved from the Gallery.
95. Dorothy Savile, Countess of Burlington, daughter and coheiress of William Savile, 2nd Marquess of Halifax, by Mary, his second wife, daughter of Daniel Finch, 7th Earl of Winchilsea, and wife of Richard (Boyle), 3rd and last Earl of Burlington, to whom she was married 21 March, 1720-1. She was born 13 September, 1699, and died, his widow, 21 September, 1758. Head; by Hogarth. Moved from the Gallery.

DRAWING ROOM.

158. William Paulet, 1st Marquess of Winchester; brought here from the Gallery.
19. Lady Arabella Stuart; brought here from the Gallery.
282. Brought here from Staircase.
110. Henry VIII.
107. Edward VI.
109. King Henry VII.
173. Mary, Queen of Scots.
174. Queen Katharine of Arragon.
- } Brought here from the
Gallery.
200. John Milton, the Poet. Born in Bread Street, London, 1608; died at his house in Bunhill Row, 1674; buried in the Parish Church of St. Giles', Cripplegate. There is a monument to him there and in Westminster Abbey.

- 200A. Mr. Roper, tutor to the Earl of Burlington's daughters.
- 200B. The Hon. Richard Cavendish, afterwards Lord Richard, youngest brother of William, 7th Duke of Devonshire. Born 3 July, 1812; died 17 November, 1873.
201. The Rev. Lewis Sneyd, Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, 1827, and Rector of East Lockinge, died unmarried, 21 Feb., 1858. He was son of the Rev. Ralph Sneyd, who was 2nd son of Ralph Sneyd, Esqr., of Keele and Willaston. By Barber.
202. The Right Hon. Charles James Fox. Half length. Copied by Rising from the portrait at Wolterton.
203. The Hon. John Talbot, fourth son of Charles Chetwynd, 2nd Earl Talbot. Born 31 May, 1806; died 26 May, 1852. By Rothwell.
204. William Spencer Cavendish, 6th Duke of Devonshire, K.G. Born 21 May, 1790; died, unmarried, 18 January, 1858.
205. Sir Joseph Paxton, born at Milton Bryant, Beds., 3 August, 1803, came to Chatsworth, 9 May, 1826, designed the great conservatory there, from which he developed the idea of the Building of the 1st Exhibition in Hyde Park, 1851, now the Crystal Palace; M.P. for Coventry in three Parliaments, from 1854 till his death, which took place at Rockhills, Sydenham, 8 June, 1865, and he was buried at Edensor, as also was his widow, Sarah Bown, whom he married in 1827, and who died in 1871. By H. P. Briggs, R.A.
206. Lord Richard Cavendish, second son of William, 4th Duke of Devonshire. Born 19 June, 1751; died, unmarried, 7 September, 1781. Painted at Rome by Pompeo Battoni.
207. The Rev. Richard Smith, Vicar of Edensor, 1804 to 1837, when he died. He married Charlotte, daughter of Thos. Hyde, Esq., of the Hudson's Bay Company. He was with Wm. Cavendish, the 7th Duke's father, at the time of his fatal accident. By Barber.

208. Margaret Georgiana, Countess Spencer, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Stephen Poyntz, of Midgham, Co. Berks. Born 8 May, 1737; married, 20 December, 1755, John Spencer, afterwards 1st Earl Spencer. She died 18 March, 1814. Unfinished; by Gainsborough.
209. The Venerable Francis Hodgson, born at Croydon, 16 Nov., 1781, Vicar of Bakewell, 1816 to 1840, and of Edensor, 1837-40, Archdeacon of Derby, 1836, and Provost of Eton, 1840. He died 29 Dec., 1852, in his 72nd year, having married, 3 May, 1838, Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of Thomas, 1st Lord Denman, who died 2 August, 1880. By F. Grant.
210. Mary Beatrice D'Este, of Modena. Painted by Sir P. Lely when she was Duchess of York, about 1678-9. She was the second wife of King James II., and died at St. Germain, 1718.
211. Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland.
This is doubted.
212. Portrait of a Lady in red, with white sleeves; *temp.* Charles II.
213. James Hare, Esq., M.P. for Knaresborough from 1781 till his death, which occurred at Bath, 17 March, 1804. He married in 1774 Hannah, only daughter of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., and sister of Sir Abraham Hume, 2nd Bart., and of Alexander Hume, who married Frances, only daughter of William Evelyn of St. Clere, Kent, and who took the name of Evelyn. Mrs. Hare survived and died in 1827.

“ Shall wit enchant no longer from his tongue
Or beam in vivid flashes from his eye?
Ah, no! the mind, for every purpose fit,
Has met, alas! the universal doom.
Unrivalled fancy, judgment, sense, and wit
Were his, and only left him at the tomb. . . .
. . . . Benevolence allayed the force
Of the keen darts his matchless satire threw.”

—From Hare's Epitaph, by the Duke
and Duchess of Devonshire.

- 214A. Oval portrait of a young Girl, probably Charlotte Boyle, Lady Hartington. Brought from Devonshire House.
- 214B. Portrait of a Boy. Probably the 5th Duke. Brought from Chiswick.
- 215A. Small oval portrait of a Lady. Bought by Lord Hartington as Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire.
- 216A. Portrait of a Boy. Probably one of the sons of the 4th Duke. Brought from Devonshire House.

ENTRANCE HALL.

220. Henry VIII. when Prince of Wales. Behind him, on the left, stands his father. Full length cartoon in Indian ink, by Holbein
221. King James V. of Scotland, and Mary, his wife, Princess of Lorraine, half length in the same picture. At the top are the arms of Scotland, and at the bottom the arms of Scotland impaling those of Lorraine.
Moved to the Gallery.

DINING ROOM.

223. Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, second daughter of William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire. Born 24 April, 1723; married, September, 1743, the Hon. John Ponsonby, and was mother of William, 1st Lord Ponsonby, and of Lady Lismore. She died 1796. Oval. Head.
- 224A. Harriet, Duchess of Sutherland, daughter of George, 6th Earl of Carlisle, and Georgiana Dorothy Cavendish, his wife, and wife of George Granville, 2nd Duke of Sutherland. She was born 21 May, 1806; married 28 May, 1823; and died 27 October, 1868.
224. The Hon. John Ponsonby, second son of Brabazon, 1st Earl of Bessborough. He was Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. Born 29 March, 1713; died 16 August, 1787. Oval. Head.
225. The Right Hon. Henry Pelham, Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1743 to 1746, and again 1746 to his death, which took place 6 March, 1754. He was younger brother to Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Prime Minister 1754-6 and 1757-62.

226. Charlotte Boyle, Marchioness of Hartington, and Baroness Clifford in her own right. Only surviving daughter and heiress of Richard, 3rd Earl of Burlington, and wife of William, afterwards 4th Duke of Devonshire, to whom she was married 28 March, 1748. She was born 27 October, 1731, and she died 8 December, 1754, before her husband succeeded to the Dukedom.
227. Mr. Richard Montagu, in a grey velvet coat, satin waist-coat embroidered in silver, and a short wig; almost the same dress as the 4th Duke of Devonshire's when he first married. I have been unable to identify him.
228. Portrait of a Lady; probably Lady Dorothy Boyle, afterwards Countess of Euston. She was the elder daughter and coheiress of Richard, 3rd Earl of Burlington, and wife of George, Earl of Euston, to whom she was married 23 September, 1741. She was born 14 May, 1724, and died, *s.p.*, 2 May, 1742.
See No. 259.
229. Thomas Wriothsley, 4th and last Earl of Southampton, father of Rachel, Lady Russell. He was born 1607, and married (1) 18 August, 1634, Rachel, widow of Elysée de Beaujeu, Seigneur de la Maisonfort in Perche, sister of Henry, Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval, and eldest daughter of Daniel de Massue, Seigneur de Ruvigny, afterwards Seigneur de Raineval in France, by Madeleine, daughter and coheiress of John de Pinot, Seigneur de Fontaines and de La Caillemotte. She was born 1603; died 16 February, 1639-40. He married (2) April, 1642, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheiress of Francis Leigh, Earl of Chichester; and (3) Frances, daughter of William Seymour, 2nd Duke of Somerset, and widow of Richard Molyneux, 2nd Viscount Molyneux, of Maryborough. He died, without male issue, 16 May, 1667, aged 60.

230. Lady Rachel Cavendish, Lady Walpole, third and youngest daughter of William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire, and wife of Horatio, 2nd Lord Walpole (See No. 232), to whom she was married 12 May, 1748. She was born 7 January, 1727, and she died 7 May, 1805. Head, in an oval frame.
231. William Ponsonby, 2nd Earl of Bessborough. Born 1704; married, 5 July, 1739, Lady Caroline Cavendish, eldest daughter of William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire. He died 11 March, 1793.
232. Horatio, 2nd Lord Walpole, of Wolterton. Born 12 June, 1723; married, 12 May, 1748, Lady Rachel Cavendish, third daughter of William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire. He was created Earl of Orford 10 April, 1806, and he died 24 February, 1809.
233. Cecil Brooke Boothby, Esq., second son of Sir William Boothby, 9th Bart., by his first wife, Fanny, only daughter of Colonel John Jenkinson, and niece of Charles, 1st Earl of Liverpool. Born 18 November, 1813; died unmarried, 8 January, 1883. By Ellerby.
234. Constantine Henry Phipps, 1st Marquess of Normanby, K.G., created Marquess 25 June, 1838. Born 15 May, 1797; died 28 July, 1863. By John Jackson, R.A.
235. Francis, 7th Duke of Bedford, K.G. Born 13 May, 1788. Married, 8 August, 1808, Lady Anna Maria Stanhope, eldest daughter of Charles, 3rd Earl of Harrington. He died 14 May, 1861.
236. The Right Hon. William Saunders Sebright Lascelles. Born 29 October, 1798; died 2 July, 1851, having married, 14 May, 1823, Lady Caroline Georgiana Howard, eldest daughter of George, 6th Earl of Carlisle. By John Jackson, R.A.
237. George James Welbore Agar Ellis, Baron Dover, so created 20 June, 1831. Born 14 January, 1797; married, 7 May, 1822, Lady Georgiana Howard, 2nd daughter of George, 6th Earl of Carlisle. He died, *v.p.*, 10 July, 1833. By Hayter; copied from the portrait by Lawrence.

Note.—Lord Dover made a catalogue of the pictures at Hardwick, on which this catalogue is founded.

238. Lady Caroline Lamb, daughter of Frederick, 3rd Earl of Bessborough, and Lady Henrietta, his wife, daughter of John, 1st Earl Spencer. She was born 13 November, 1785; married, 3 June, 1805, the Hon. William Lamb, afterwards 2nd Viscount Melbourne, Prime Minister July to November, 1834, and again 1835 to 1841. She died 26 January, 1828.
239. Henry Greville, Esq., third son of Charles Greville and Lady Charlotte (Bentinck), his wife, daughter of William, 3rd Duke of Portland. He was born 28 October, 1801; died, unmarried, 12 December, 1872. By John Jackson, R.A.
240. Lady Margaret Kennedy, third daughter of Archibald, 1st Marquess of Ailsa. She was born 6 June, 1800, and married, 14 November, 1817, Thomas Francis, Viscount Kynnaid, afterwards 7th Earl of Newburgh (which title his father and he bore under the impression that the descendants of a daughter married to a foreigner could not inherit it). He died 22 May, 1833. She died 3 September, 1889, in her ninetieth year. By Manara.
- Moved to the Cut Velvet Room, and again moved, 1895, to the Steward's Room.
241. John, 2nd Earl of Clare. Born 10 June, 1792; succeeded his father 28 January, 1802; and died, *s.p.*, 18 August, 1851, having married, 14 April, 1826, Elizabeth Julia Georgiana, third daughter of Peter, 1st Lord Gwydyr. By John Jackson, R.A.
242. James Abercromby, 1st Lord Dunfermline (so created 7th June, 1839). He was born 7 November, 1776; was Auditor of the Estates of the Duke of Devonshire; Master of the Mint, and a Cabinet Minister; Speaker of the House of Commons, 1835 to 1839; and died 17 April, 1858, having married, 14 June, 1802, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Egerton Leigh, of High Leigh. By John Jackson, R.A.

243. The Hon. Edward Frederick Leveson-Gower, second surviving son of Granville, 1st Earl Granville. Born 3 May, 1819; married, 1 June, 1853, Lady Margaret Compton, younger daughter of Spencer, 2nd Marquess of Northampton. She died 22 May, 1858, leaving an only son. He is living, 1903. By Manara.
244. Lady Harriet Elizabeth Cavendish, Countess Granville, younger daughter of William, 5th Duke of Devonshire. Born 29 August, 1785; married, 24 December, 1809, Lord Granville Leveson-Gower, who was created Earl Granville 10 May, 1833, and who died 8 January, 1846. She died 25 November, 1862. By Barber, of Nottingham.
245. Georgiana Spencer, Duchess of Devonshire, daughter of John, 1st Earl Spencer, and first wife of William, 5th Duke of Devonshire. Head; by Downman.
246. William Spencer Cavendish, Marquess of Hartington, afterwards 6th Duke of Devonshire, aged 15; by Sir M. A. Shee. Moved from the Gallery the day after his death by his (the 6th Duke's) desire, 19 January, 1858, and renumbered 246.
- See No. 124.
247. Caroline Cavendish, Viscountess Duncannon, eldest daughter of William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire, and wife of William Ponsonby, Viscount Duncannon, afterwards 2nd Earl of Bessborough, to whom she was married 5 July, 1739. She was born 22 May, 1719, and she died 20 January, 1760. Half length.
248. Charles Compton Cavendish, 1st Lord Chesham (so created 15 January, 1858), 4th and youngest son of Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish, who was created Earl of Burlington in 1831. He was born 28 August, 1793, and died 12 November, 1863. By Barber, of Nottingham.

- 248A. Lord John Cavendish, fourth and youngest son of William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire. Chancellor of the Exchequer 1782-3. He died, unmarried, 18 December, 1796, aged 64. Copied from the portrait at Wentworth Woodhouse.
249. William Cavendish, Esq., eldest son and heir of Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish (afterwards created Earl of Burlington) and father of William, 2nd Earl of Burlington and 7th Duke of Devonshire. He was born 10 January, 1783; married 18 July, 1807, Louisa, eldest daughter of Cornelius, 1st Lord Lismore; and he died in his father's lifetime, being thrown from a dog-cart at Holker, 14 January, 1812. Copy by Sanders from the portrait by Hoppner.
250. Lady Catherine Susan Gordon, Lady Chesham, wife of Charles Compton (Cavendish), 1st Lord Chesham (to whom she was married 16 June, 1814), and eldest daughter of George, 9th Marquess of Huntly, and Catherine Anne Cope, his wife, half sister to the 3rd Earl of Liverpool. She was born 22 December, 1792; she died 14 December, 1866. By Barber, of Nottingham.
251. William Cavendish, 4th Duke of Devonshire. Died 1764. Half length.
See Nos. 54 and 124.
252. Elizabeth Hardwick, Countess of Shrewsbury.
This picture was formerly at Bolsover Castle, and was a present from the 4th Duke of Portland to his first cousin, the 6th Duke of Devonshire.
- 252A. Lady Elizabeth Compton, only child and heiress of Charles, 7th Earl of Northampton, by Anne, daughter of Charles Noel, 4th Duke of Beaufort, and wife of Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish, who was created 10 September, 1831, Earl of Burlington, and to whom she was married 27 February, 1782. She was born 25 June, 1760, and died his widow 7 April, 1835.
Copy of the portrait at Latimer by Sir Joshua Reynolds.
253. William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Devonshire.
Moved to the window recess.
See Nos. 38, 42, 86, and 257.



SIR WILLIAM CAVENDISH.

From the original picture in the possession
of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

254. Sir William Cavendish, second husband of Elizabeth Hardwick, and father of William; 1st Earl of Devonshire. (*See Illustration.*)

See No. 15.

255. Charlotte Boyle, Marchioness of Hartington, wife of William, Marquess of Hartington, afterwards 4th Duke of Devonshire.

See No. 226.

256. Lord George Augustus Cavendish, second son of William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire. Born 1728; died, unmarried, on his journey to Holker, at Bullock Smithy, in 1794.

He was known as "Truth and Daylight."

257. William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Devonshire. An excellent portrait. Oval; Head; by Sir Peter Lely.

See Nos. 38, 42, 86, and 253.

258. William Spencer Cavendish, 6th Duke of Devonshire. Born 1790; died 18 January, 1858. By Manara.

See No. 246.

259. Lady Dorothy Boyle, afterwards Countess of Euston, and her sister, Lady Charlotte Boyle, afterwards Marchioness of Hartington.

See No. 228.

CUT VELVET DRESSING ROOM.

260. Portrait of a Man; believed to be Sir Henry Savile.

This portrait moved to the Gallery, and now numbered 178.

See No. 178.

260A. Portrait of two Children with a bird. Unknown.

260B. Landscape; let in over door.

260C. Landscape; let in over door.

260D. Landscape; let in over door.

RED ROOM.

Entered in the old Catalogue as the Duke's Bedroom (*i.e.*, the 6th Duke's room).

261. Oval head of a Man; probably Charles Cavendish, second son of the 3rd Earl of Devonshire, and brother of William, 1st Duke of Devonshire. By Sir Peter Lely.

Entered in the old Catalogue as being supposed to be the 1st Duke of Devonshire, but there seems little doubt that it represents his brother Charles, who died young. See No. 48.

RED DRESSING ROOM.

- 261A }
 261B } Three copies of Italian pictures, landscapes, let in
 261C } over the doors and chimney-piece.

STAIRCASE.

263. William Kent, the architect, painter, and landscape gardener. Born in Yorkshire, 1684; died at Burlington House 12 April, 1748, in his sixty-fourth year; and was buried in Lord Burlington's vault at Chiswick.
264. Lady Henrietta Boyle, Countess of Rochester, fifth daughter of Richard, 1st Earl of Burlington, by Elizabeth Clifford, and wife of Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, to whom she was married in 1665. She died at Bath in her forty-second year, 12 April, 1687; and was buried in Westminster Abbey, 16 April.
265. Lady Charlotte Boyle. Not now here.
266. Head of a Man; unknown; dressed in russet robe, with white necktie, and wearing a wig. Oval.
267. Group.
268. Head of a Man in armour; unknown.
269. Mary, Queen of Scots, at Fotheringhay Castle, receiving the news of her death sentence. It has always been so called, but it more probably represents Penelope and her suitors.
270. "Atlas," a racehorse belonging to the 5th Duke of Devonshire.
 Moved to the Audit Room.
271. Portrait of a Lady; dressed in blue; *temp.* George I. Three-quarter length; sitting.
272. Lady Massareene, wife of John Clotworthy, Viscount Massareene, viz., Margaret, eldest daughter of Roger Jones, 1st Viscount Ranelagh, and Frances, his first wife (and sister-in-law of Lady Ranelagh, who was daughter of the 1st Earl of Cork).

273. Charles, Lord Clifford, afterwards 2nd Earl of Burlington, and 3rd Earl of Cork. (See No. 100A on page 87.)
He was son and heir of Charles, Lord Clifford.
See No. 26.
274. Mrs. Nott, Maid of Honour to Queen Catherine of Braganza; dressed in blue, with red hood.
275. Titian and a Venetian Senator.
276. Portrait of a Lady in blue, holding an orange flower in her right hand. Three-quarter length; sitting.
- 277 }
284 } Four curious paintings on panels, supposed to have
285 } come from the old Hall.
286 }
278. Mr. Richard Montagu.
I have been unable to identify him.
280. Flower piece.
This is moved to replace No. 265, and No. 92, Lord Henry Cavendish, moved here to replace it.
281. Head of a Man. An oval, in a square frame.
Moved to replace No. 270.
282. Portrait of a Man, with this inscription:—
“Memorare novissima anno ætatis suæ XL.”
Moved to the Drawing Room.
283. Lord Hartington and his Sister; children of William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire.
See No. 56.
- 283A. Flower-piece from downstairs, to replace No. 281.
- 283B. Flower-piece from downstairs, to replace No. 282.

CUT VELVET BEDROOM.

287. Portrait of a Lady; unknown; in oval frame.
288. Picture of a Cherub.

PAVED ROOM.

289. Landscape, with Cupids with bows and arrows.

GALLERY DRESSING ROOM.

290. Portrait of a Child asleep (or dead), in a cradle; probably a child who died in infancy of William, 3rd Earl of Devonshire, and Elizabeth Cecil, his wife.

SMOKING ROOM.

270. "Atlas," a racehorse owned by the 5th Duke of Devonshire.
 291. "Scamp," a racehorse, and the 3rd Duke of Devonshire, by whom it was owned.

HOUSEKEEPER'S ROOM.

- 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301. Ten oil paintings; landscapes, sea pieces, etc.

The following pictures at Hardwick were named, amongst others, in the inventory in the will of Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, dated 27 April, 1601, and proved 15 March, 1607-8:—

*King Henry VIII. (See No. 110.)

*King Edward VI. (See No. 107.)

*Queen Mary. (See No. 8.)

*Queen Elizabeth. (See No. 3.)

The Duke of Alva.

Charles the Emperor.

Cardinal Wolsey.

*Cardinal Poole. (See No. 106.)

*Stephen Gardner. (See No. 103.)

The above all in one room.

*Queen Elizabeth. (Perhaps No. 7.)

Edward II.

*Edward III. (No. 165.)

Richard II. (See No. 162, now gone.)

*Henry IV. (See No. 164.)

Henry V.

*Henry VI. (See No. 163.)

Edward IV.

Richard III.

*Henry VII. (See Nos. 166 and 109.)

*Henry VIII. (See No. 167.)

*Edward VI. (Perhaps No. 107.)

*Queen Mary. (See No. 4.)

*Queen Elizabeth. (See No. 7.)

Picture in a less Table.

The King of France.

*The King of Scots. (See No. 127.)

*The Picture of Our Lady the Virgin Mary. (See No. 103A.)

Queen Anne.

Henry III. of France.

*The Duke of Bulloign. (See No. 144.)

Philip, King of Spain.

*Queen Katherine. (See No. 174.)

*The Earl of Southampton. (See No. 158.)

Matthew, Earl of Lennox.

Charles, Earl of Lennox. (See No. 157B.)

*George, Earl of Shrewsbury. (See No. 18.)

*And his Lady who made this will. (Nos. 16 and 23.)

*Lord Bacon. (See No. 137.)

*The Marquess of Winchester. (See No. 158.)

*The Lady Arabella. (Probably No. 19.)

*Mr. Henry Cavendish. (See No. 169.)

The Lord Strange.

The Lord Cromwell. (No. 108; gone.)

Mrs. Anne Cavendish.

The Duke of Somerset.

Sir Thomas Wyat.

*The Lord Burleigh, Lord Treasurer. (See Nos. 14 and 138.)

*Margaret, Countess of Lennox. (See note to No. 8.)

*Sir William Cavendish. (See Nos. 15 and 254.)

*Mr. William Cavendish the Elder. (See No. 29.)

*Mr. William Cavendish the Younger. (Perhaps No. 22.)

*Mr. Thomas Cavendish, father of Sir William Cavendish.

(See No. 168.)

And, it is added, "a great number of other pictures," etc., in Collins's *Noble Families*, p. 19.

Note.—The pictures against which an asterisk is placed are still at Hardwick.

As the heraldry in the various rooms at Hardwick has never yet been fully described, it may be well to give an account of it here.

IN THE HALL.

Over the fireplace, in plaster, are the arms of Hardwick on a lozenge, viz., argent, a saltire engrailed azure, on a chief of the second three roses of the first. Above the lozenge is a Countess's coronet, and the supporters of the lozenge are two stags proper collared azure, the collars charged with three roses argent.

At the east end of the Hall, under the statue of Mary, Queen of Scots, by Westmacott (which stands beneath the portrait of Henry VIII., No. 220) are her arms. To the dexter: in chief, the arms of the Dauphin of France, quarterly 1 and 4 France modern, 2 and 3 a dolphin hauriant embowed, for her first husband, Francis II. of France; and in base the royal arms of Scotland for her second husband, and over all a demi-escutcheon of pretence (*i.e.*, the dexter side of the escutcheon only) with France modern in chief and England in base; the whole impaling her arms quarterly quartered, 1 and 4, Scotland, 2 and 3 quarterly; i. and iv. France modern; ii. and iii. England. Underneath the shield is this inscription:—

“MARIA SCOTORUM REGINA

Nata 1542

A suis in exilium acta 1568 ab hospita neci data 1587.”

On the worked hangings of the screen on the south side of the Hall, near the front door, on the outer side, on the left, is a shield with the arms and quarterings of Lord Shrewsbury surmounted by an Earl's coronet. The nine quarterings (five in the upper row and four in the lower) are:—

1. Shrewsbury (viz., the ancient arms of Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury); azure, a lion rampant within a bordure or.

2. Talbot, gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed or.
3. Talbot ancient, which is bendy of ten pieces argent and gules, but only gules four bends argent shown here.
4. Valence, barry of ten argent and azure, an orle of martlets gules.
5. Nevill, gules, a saltire argent, a martlet sable for difference.
6. Furnival, argent, a bend between six martlets gules.
7. Audley, or, a fret gules.
8. Strange, gules, two lions passant argent.
9. Lovetot, argent, a lion rampant parti per fesse, gules and sable.

Below the shield in a panel is a figure, "MAGNANIMITAS." In the centre of the screen on a larger panel is the figure of "ZENOBIA," and on the right, above a panel with the figure "PRUDENTIA," is the Talbot crest; on a cap of maintenance, a lion statant, tail extended or. Along the border at the top of the screen, three times repeated, is the monogram (G.G.E.).

On the back of the same screen, above panels with figures, "CONSTANS," "ARTEMISIA," and "PIETAS," are: on the left, the arms of George, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, and Elizabeth Hardwick, his wife, with Earl's coronet above.

The arms are: Talbot, quarterly of nine, the same as on the other side of the screen, except that here 1 and 2 are transposed, 1 being Talbot, gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed or; and 2 Shrewsbury (or Montgomery), azure, a lion rampant within a bordure or. The remaining quarterings are as already given; the whole impaling the arms of Hardwick.

On the right, over the figure "Pietas," are the arms of Henry Cavendish (Lady Shrewsbury's eldest son) impaling those of his wife, Lady Grace Talbot, and over the shield the date 1573. The arms are Cavendish, sable, three stags' heads caboshed argent, a crescent or for difference* impaling Talbot quarterly of nine, as before, but in this case (1) is Shrewsbury or Montgomery, and (2) Talbot. Along the border at the top, is the before-mentioned monogram, "G.G.E.," three times repeated, as on the other side of the screen.

* The crescent was the difference borne by Sir William Cavendish as a second son, and his elder brother's descendants were still living at this time.

On the worked hangings of the screen which extends across the Hall at the east end, are, on the west side of the screen, and on the left of the opening, panels with figures "PERSEVERANS," "PENELOPE," and "PACIENS," and above the former a shield with the arms of Talbot impaling Hardwick, with Earl's coronet above.

On the right, corresponding with the shield just mentioned, and over the figure "Paciens," is a roundel per pale gules and sable, over all, a talbot argent langued azure (the badge of Lord Shrewsbury), and above these, on the border along the top of the screen, is the monogram (G.G.E.), three times repeated.

There is no heraldry to the right of the opening, but only the figure "TEMPERANTIA," and on the back of this screen, on the left of the opening, is the figure "FIDES," and on the right-hand side of it, in three panels, the figures "CHASTETY," "LUCRECIA," and "LIBERALITAS." Above the first of these three, in a roundel, are the arms of Hardwick on a shield, with Earl's coronet above, and over the third, in a similar roundel, is a stag passant, collared, similar to the supporters already mentioned. On the border along the top of the screen is the same monogram (G.G.E.), three times repeated.

On the wall behind the statue of Mary, Queen of Scots, on either side, in plaster, is the Cavendish badge, the snake nowed, with "CAVENDO TVTVS" on a scroll encircling it.

PAVED ROOM.

The date 1588 is over the door, a figure over the fireplace, and these arms on the wall, in plaster: On a lozenge, the arms of Hardwick, with Countess's coronet; and to the dexter, a stag passant, collared as were the supporters, with an Earl's coronet above it; and to the sinister a monogram (E.S.), with the Countess's coronet above it.

IN THE DINING ROOM.

No arms, but this inscription, on a panel on the fireplace, in five lines:—

" THE CONCLVSION
OF ALL THINGES
IS TO FEARE GOD
AND KEEPE HIS
COMMAVNDEMENTES."

Underneath are the Countess's coronet and initials, and the date 1597.

IN THE CUT VELVET ROOM

is an elaborate arrangement of arms worked in plaster over the fireplace, shewing the marriages of the six children of Elizabeth, Lady Shrewsbury, by her second husband, Sir William Cavendish. In the centre, at the top, is a shield with the arms of Hardwick, with Earl's coronet, and the two stags collared as mentioned, as supporters, and the motto, "CAVENDO TVTVS," on a scroll beneath. Under this shield is a quartered shield, with the Cavendish crest, a snake nowed, and on the shield only the blazon of the 1st quarter (Cavendish with crescent or for difference) remains; the field argent of 2 and 3, and gules of 4, being all there is now in those quarters. No doubt, when repainted at some time, the charges being indistinct, have been painted over with the plain colours of the field. It is easy, however, to make out that it has had the early quarterings of Cavendish, viz. :—

1. Cavendish, sable, 3 stags' heads, caboshed argent, a crescent or for difference.
2. Smith, argent, a chevron gules between 3 crosses crosslet sable.
3. Brecknock, argent, a chevron between 3 lions gambes erased sable.
4. Scudamore, gules, 3 stirrups or 2-1.

It may be mentioned here that, correctly speaking, the order should be 1, Cavendish; 2, Scudamore; 3, Smith; 4, Brecknock.

Under this shield is a stag passant ppr., collared azure, the collar charged with three roses argent, the same as the supporters. On each side are a series of three smaller shields on panels, one above the other, with roundels connecting them and four other roundels connecting them to the centre panel. On ten of the roundels are the initials "W.E." (in monogram), for William and Elizabeth, and on the remaining two (the second from the top on either side of the centre panel) are the initials ^{C.}W.E. for Sir William and Elizabeth Cavendish. The three smaller shields on the dexter side are as follows:

the upper one has the arms of *Talbot* impaling *Cavendish*, with crescent or for difference, and Earl's coronet also; this represents Lady Shrewsbury's youngest daughter Mary's marriage to her step-son, Gilbert, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury. The middle shield has the arms of *Cavendish* with crescent, as before, impaling *Talbot*, for her eldest son, Henry, who married Lady Grace Talbot; and the lower one has *Cavendish*, as before, impaling argent, a fesse gules (it should be a fesse sable, but has been wrongly coloured gules at some later date) for *Keighley*, her second son, William, afterwards 1st Earl of Devonshire, having married Anne, daughter and coheirress of Henry Kighley, or Keighley.

The three corresponding shields on the sinister side are as follows: the upper one has the arms of Charles, Earl of Lennox, azure three fleurs de lis or within a bordure gules, charged with eleven buckles of the second (so blazoned here), and with the bordure extending all round (which is incorrect, in an impaled coat), impaling *Cavendish*, with crescent for difference as before, with an Earl's coronet above, to shew the marriage of Lady Shrewsbury's second daughter, Elizabeth, with Charles, Earl of Lennox, younger brother of Lord Darnley, the only child of which marriage was Lady Arabella Stuart.

The middle shield has the arms of *Cavendish*, with crescent, as before, impaling *Ogle*, argent, a fesse gules (it should be argent, a fesse between three crescents gules, but the crescents have been painted over at some later time). This shews the marriage of her youngest son Charles with Catherine Ogle, daughter and coheirress of Cuthbert, Lord Ogle, and Baroness Ogle in her own right.

The lower shield has evidently had the arms of *Pierrepoint* impaling *Cavendish*, as before, shewing the marriage of the eldest daughter, Frances, with Sir Henry Pierrepoint, of Holme Pierrepoint. The Pierrepoint arms are: argent, a lion rampant sable, within an orle of cinquefoils gules, but here they have been painted over at some date, leaving the dexter half of the shield plain white.

CUT VELVET DRESSING ROOM.

No arms in this room, but the monogram "E.S." over the fireplace (Elizabeth Shrewsbury).

DRAWING ROOM.

Over the fireplace in plaster, is a lozenge with the Hardwick arms and a quartering, and the supporters, stags collared, as already described, and Countess's coronet above.

The arms on the lozenge are quarterly: 1 and 4, argent, a saltire engrailed azure, on a chief of the second three roses of the first *Hardwick*. 2 and 3 are blazoned (wrongly), gules, a fesse sable, between six mullets argent, but, of course, this is incorrect heraldry, and it should be: argent, a fesse, and in chief, three mullets sable; but has evidently been repainted wrongly at a later date.

Under the shield, on three panels, is the following inscription:—

SANGVINE CORNV
NOBILIS AT CLARO.

CORDE OCVLO
PONDERE.

PEDE CERVVV ET AVRE
NOBILIOR.

THE 7TH DUKE'S BEDROOM

Called the Turret Room in the 6th Duke's Handbook.

Over the fireplace, in plaster, is a large shield with Lord Shrewsbury's twelve principal quarterings within the garter, and surmounted by helmet and Talbot crest; the cap of maintenance, with the lion statant tail extended or. The supporters are two talbots argent, and the motto on the scroll beneath is "PREST DACOMPLIR."

The twelve quarterings are arranged in three rows:—

1. Talbot, gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed or.
2. Shrewsbury, azure, a lion rampant within a bordure or.
3. Talbot ancient, bendy of ten pieces argent and gules.
4. Comyn, gules, 3 garbs, 2 and 1 within a double tressure flory counterflory or.

5. Valence, barry of ten argent and azure an orle of martlets gules.

6. Montchensi, or, 3 inescutcheons barry of 6 gules and vair, 2 and 1.

7. Strange, argent, 2 lions passant gules. It should be: gules 2 lions passant argent.

8. Nevill, gules, a saltire argent. There should be a martlet sable for difference.

9. Furnival, argent, a bend between 6 martlets gules.

10. Lovetot, argent, a lion rampant parti per fesse gules and sable.

11. Audley, or, a fret gules.

12. Clare, or, 3 chevrons gules.

Above this are two smaller shields, side by side, that to the dexter, *Talbot* impaling *Hardwick*, with Earl's coronet above, for George, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury and Elizabeth Hardwick, his second wife; and that to the sinister, *Talbot* impaling *Cavendish*, with crescent for difference, and Earl's coronet above, for Gilbert, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury, and Mary Cavendish, his wife.

THE RED ROOM,

the 6th Duke's bedroom, and called the Duke's Room in his Handbook. There are no arms over the fireplace, but on some appliqué work on the wall there are monograms in the four corners, viz.: (1) of Henry Pierrepont (H.P.), (2) Elizabeth Shrewsbury (viz., E.S.E. and her coronet above), and again (3) E.S. over a stag passant, collared azure, and (4) E.C. under a Countess's coronet, for Elizabeth Cavendish, whilst in the centre is a shield bearing the arms of *Hardwick*, with the initials E. and S. on either side, and the Countess's coronet above.

IN THE RED DRESSING ROOM

(or 6th Duke's Dressing Room), no arms, but on the worked hangings on the walls many initials and monograms, and this coat of arms: *Shrcwsbury*, azure, a lion rampant, within a bordure or, impaling *Hardwick*, argent a saltire engrailed azure, and on a chief of the second three roses of the first, with Earl's coronet above, and underneath the shield is the monogram E.C.S. and the date 1579.

ON THE LANDING OF THE GRAND STAIRCASE,

going up towards the Presence Chamber, on the tapestry, are the arms and quarterings of the Duke of Devonshire, within the garter, and with ducal coronet and motto, in two places near the top of the tapestry. The quarterings are:—

1. Cavendish, sable, three stags' heads caboshed argent.
2. Smith, argent a chevron gules between three crosses crosslet sable.
3. Brecknock, argent a chevron between three lions gambes erased sable.
4. Scudamore, gules three stirrups or, 2 and 1.
5. Hardwick, argent, a saltire engrailed azure, and on a chief of the second three roses of the first.
6. Keighley, argent a fesse sable.

And near the bottom of the same tapestry is the Cavendish crest, on a wreath argent and sable, a snake nowed ppr., surmounted by a Duke's coronet.

On the landing above, just outside the Presence Chamber, over the door, and in plaster, uncoloured, are the arms of Elizabeth, Lady Shrewsbury, viz., the arms of Hardwick on a lozenge, with supporters and Countess's coronet.

PRESENCE CHAMBER.

On the walls are the arms of Queen Elizabeth, within the Garter and with supporters, lion and dragon, and Imperial crown. On the inlaid table are inlaid, two coats-of-arms, *Talbot* impaling *Hardwick*, for George, 6th Lord Shrewsbury, and Elizabeth Hardwick, and *Cavendish*, with crescent, impaling *Talbot*, for Henry Cavendish and Lady Grace Talbot, his wife; there are also representations of various musical instruments inlaid in different kinds of wood, and in the middle of the table is this inscription:—

THE . REDOLENT . SM^LE
 OF . ÆGLENTYNE
 WE . STAGGES . EXAVET
 TO . THE . DEVEYNE

There being on either side a stag as a supporter.

On the Canopy of State at the north end of the Presence Chamber are the following twelve sets of initials and arms worked on the vallance going round it, four on each side and four in front; beginning on the left:—(1) G. T. (Gilbert Talbot); (2) M. T. (Mary Talbot); (3) the arms of Cavendish; (4) G. C. (Grace Cavendish); in front:—(5) W. C. (William Cavendish); (6) the arms of Cavendish impaling Hardwick; (7) a worked figure; (8) C. L. (Charles Lennox); and on the East side:—(9) ^{P.}_{H.F.} (Henry and Frances Pierrepont); (10) the arms of Cavendish; (11) H. C. (Henry Cavendish); (12) ^{T.}_{G.M.} (Gilbert and Mary Talbot). Underneath the canopy in the middle are the initials E. S.

There are twenty paintings on the wood panelling of the bow (ten on each side).

LIBRARY.

Over the chimney-piece, figures in the middle, and on the dexter side, Queen Elizabeth's arms, with supporters and crown, and on the sinister side, the initials E. R. in red surmounted by the crown.

GREEN ROOM.

No arms. Figure over chimney-piece with "CHARITAS" under it.

The quilt of the bed in this room, made of patchwork of all the materials covering the furniture in the 6th Duke's various houses, was given to him by his housekeepers, who had made it for him, on the 21st May, 1849.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS', ROOM.

Over the chimney-piece, in plaster, on a lozenge, the arms of *Hardwick*, with stags as supporters and Countess's coronet above, and above it on either side, just over the supporters, are two shields; that to the dexter *Hardwick* impaling *Leeke*, argent on a saltire engrailed sable, nine annulets or; the arms of Lady Shrewsbury's father and mother, John Hardwick and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Leake, of Hasland, of a younger branch of the Leakes of Sutton Scarsdale; and the shield on the sinister side has the arms of *Cavendish*, with crescent for

difference, impaling, argent, a fesse gules (incorrectly coloured, it should be, argent, a fesse sable), *Keighley*—the arms of William Cavendish, Lady Shrewsbury's second son (afterwards) Earl of Devonshire, and Anne Keighley, his wife.

Near the door are the arms of Mary, Queen of Scots, viz., the Royal arms of Scotland, with supporters (two unicorns holding banners with the arms of Scotland), crown, crest, and motto above, "IN MY DEFENS," and the initials "M. R." (one on either side), all within a semi-circle, on which is inscribed, "Marie Stewart par la grace de Dieu Royne de Scosse, Douariere de France."

BLUE ROOM.

No arms except on the head of the bed, embroidered just above the pillows, two shields, one with the arms of Christian Bruce, Countess of Devonshire; the other with those of the 6th Duke of Devonshire, viz., on the shield to the dexter *Cavendish* impaling *Bruce*, or a saltire and chief gules, on a canton argent, a lion rampant of the second, and earl's coronet above, and underneath the shield, the letters "C D" (Christian Devonshire), with the date 1629 under them; the other, *Cavendish*, quarterly, 1 and 4, *Cavendish*; 2, *Boyle* per bend embattled, argent and gules; 3, *Clifford* chequy or and azure, a fesse gules, with a Duke's coronet above, and below, are the letters "WSD" (William Spencer Devonshire), and the date, 1852, under them.

NORTH BEDROOM (OR CORNER ROOM).

There are no arms in this room, but in the adjoining passage over the North door into the Gallery, on four oak panels:—

1. On the first (the one to the dexter), a Talbot argent (the Talbot badge).
2. On the second, Lord Shrewsbury's arms, quarterly of 11 within the garter, with Earl's coronet above. The eleven quarterings arranged in three rows, 4, 4, and 3, are:—
 1. Shrewsbury, azure, a lion rampant within a bordure or.
 2. Talbot, gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed or.

3. Talbot ancient, bendy of ten argent and gules.
(The argent has been here re-painted azure in error.)
4. Comyn, gules three garbs or, 2 and 1.
5. Valence, barry of ten argent and azure, an orle of martlets gules.
6. Butler, or a chief indented azure.
7. Strange, argent two lions passant gules. (The argent has been here also re-painted azure in error.)
8. Nevill, gules a saltire argent. (The saltire has been re-painted azure in error.)
9. Furnival, argent a bend between six martlets gules.
(The argent has been turned to sable.)
10. Audley, or a fret gules.
11. As No. 1, azure, a lion rampant within a bordure or.
3. On the next panel a larger shield, with the same eleven quarterings placed in the same order, impaling *Hardwick*, and with an Earl's coronet above.
4. On the fourth panel is a stag passant proper, collared azure, the collar charged with three roses argent, and the collar being edged with gold.

There are four plain panels above these.

GALLERY.

There are coats-of-arms on some of the pictures, most of which have been alluded to in the foregoing Catalogue. The large looking-glass at the south end has the arms of the 1st Duke of Devonshire at the top, viz., *Cavendish* impaling *Butler*, with supporters and coronet. Over the fireplace nearest to the south end is a figure of Justice, with "IVSTITIA" under it; and over the fireplace towards the north end a figure of Mercy, with "MISERICORDIA" under it.

* BEDROOM IN THE SOUTH-EAST TURRET,

Called the Lawn Room in the 6th Duke's Handbook.

Over the fireplace is a shield, with the arms of *Hardwick* quarterly with, argent a fesse gules (this quartering in the second and third quarters should be, argent a fesse and in chief three

mullets sable, but is wrongly painted, as here stated); under the shield are the initials "E. S." and above, on a helmet and wreath (the wreath incorrectly painted azure and gules, instead of argent and azure), the crest, a stag passant ppr., collared azure, the collar being charged with three roses argent. Above this shield are two smaller shields, one on either side—that to the dexter, *Talbot* impaling *Hardwick*, with Earl's coronet above it; and that to the sinister *Lennox* azure, three fleurs de lis or within a bordure gules charged with ten buckles or, impaling *Cavendish*, with the crescent or for difference, and Earl's coronet above it.

There are no arms in the Dressing Room to this room or in the small Bedroom near the Chapel.

In the staircase up the North Tower is a shield painted on panel, *Cavendish* impaling *Howard*.

Going on to the roof, the arms of *Hardwick* on a lozenge in plaster are over the fireplace in the room in the north-east tower.

In the room in the south-west tower, over the fireplace, in plaster, is the Cavendish crest, a snake nowed.

It may seem hardly appropriate to describe the Tapestry now, but seeing that an interesting discovery was made during the past year (1902) in connection with the arms upon some of it, it may be well to record that before concluding this account.

On the tapestry which covers the walls of the gallery, and is also in the drawing-room, there are at intervals in the border, shields, repeated, bearing the arms of *Hardwick*, and its quartering, viz.: Quarterly 1 and 4, *Hardwick*, argent a saltire engrailed azure, on a chief of the second three roses of the first; 2 and 3, argent a fesse, and in chief three mullets sable, with the crest above, on a wreath argent and azure, a stag passant ppr., collared azure, the collar charged with three roses argent. It was therefore supposed that this tapestry had been specially made for Lady Shrewsbury, till the discovery was made that these shields were not part of the tapestry, but simply pieces of flannel on which the above arms were painted, the pieces having been cut to the exact size of the shields already in

the tapestry, over which they were fastened and which they hid completely, and that the crest in the tapestry, a hind *statant* had been altered into the stag *passant*, etc., as above-mentioned, by painting in a fore leg, and horns, and collar. The arms underneath prove to be those of Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and are the arms of Hatton, quarterly of eleven (the eleven quarterings being in three rows of 4, 4, and 3). They are as follows:—

1. Azure, a chevron between three garbs or (*Hatton*).
2. Argent, a cross botonné between four martlets gules (*Golborne*).
3. Argent, an eagle displayed sable (*Bruyn*).
4. Argent, on a bend sable, three covered cups of the first (*Rixton*).
5. Sable, a cross engrailed ermine (*Hallam*).
6. Or, a saltire sable (*Helsby*).
7. Azure, on a chevron between three garbs or, a crescent sable for difference (*Hatton*).
8. Sable, a fesse argent, and in chief a crescent or (*Bostock*).
9. Azure, five cinquefoils in cross argent (*Holdenby*).
10. Argent three bendlets sable, and on a canton of the last a tower of the first (*Carvell*).
11. Argent, on a chief gules three fleurs de lis or (*Washingley*).

The crest, a hind *statant*, as already mentioned.

These shields are repeated some seven or more times along the border of the tapestry in the gallery, and also appear on that in the drawing-room in more than one place.

These arms and quarterings shew that the tapestry was undoubtedly made for Queen Elizabeth's Lord Chancellor, Sir Christopher Hatton, who held that office from the 29th April, 1587, to his death on the 20th November, 1591. He had built two large houses in Northamptonshire; Kirby, and Holdenby, or Holmby, and dying unmarried, left his property to his nephew (the son of his only sister), Sir William Newport (who took the name of Hatton), with remainder to his godson and heir male,

Sir Christopher Hatton, who succeeded to it on Sir William's death, without male issue, on the 12th March, 1596-7. It is very probable that Lady Shrewsbury may have purchased this tapestry from him, for, as he made Kirby his home, and obtained an Act of Parliament (in 1605) to enable him to dispose of Holdenby and other estates, which he thereupon conveyed to the King's Trustees for the use of his Majesty for life, remainder to Charles, Duke of York, his second son, etc., it is most likely that he had previously dismantled the house at Holdenby and disposed of some of its contents.

TAPESTRY.

The fifteenth century hunting tapestry, to which attention was drawn by the Rev. Charles Kerry in a treatise upon Derbyshire tapestries, and which has been restored, consists of four large panels, of the first of which, now temporarily hung in the gallery, an excellent description and illustrated account was given in the *Art Workers' Quarterly*, Vol. I., No. 3, July, 1902.

In the Lawn Room the "Judgment of Solomon" has a beautiful border of fruit and leaves.

In the windows of the *Drawing Room* are pieces evidently representing the "Parable of the Talents."

In the Smoking Room are pieces of the same tapestry as in the Blue Room, called fifteenth century verdures in Mr. Kerry's book already mentioned.

In the Presence Chamber, "The story of Ulysses," mentioned in the Countess of Shrewsbury's will.

In the North or Corner Room the tapestry represents the history of Tobias and the meeting of Jacob and Esau.

In the Drawing Room are four framed pieces of tapestry work, on one of which are the arms of *Keighley*, argent a fesse sable, hanging from a tree; also a screen, with work and the arms of Hardwick on a lozenge, with supporters and a Countess's coronet; also a frame with painted glass, on which are three shields—*Hardwick*, with helmet and crest, a stag passant, and

above, to the dexter and sinister, two shields, both with the following arms: *Talbot* gules, a lion rampant within a bordure (not engrailed) or, impaling *Hardwick*.

In the Minstrel Gallery are eleven similar frames with work, on one of which are the arms of *Shrewsbury*, azure, a lion rampant within a bordure or. There are nine framed pieces of work (one large and eight small) in the gallery not yet hung, and three more at the top of the grand staircase. But I must not touch further on this subject, which will, I hope, be fully dealt with by an abler hand than mine.

NOTE.—The monogram “G.G.E.,” on the screens in the Hall, so often referred to, is composed of a central E. between two G.s, that on the left being reversed as on the famous monogram of Charles II. which has two C.s similarly arranged. The E. is, of course, for Elizabeth Hardwick, Countess of Shrewsbury, and the two G.s for the 4th husband, George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, for it seems hardly probable that one of them would be intended for his first wife, Gertrude Manners, eldest daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Rutland.

Notes on Old Buxton and District.*

By W. TURNER, F.S.S.



HAT Buxton was a Roman Station called Aquae has been confidently stated. At or near St. Anne's Well various relics have been found, such as baths, the ruins of a temple on the Terrace (Stane Cliffe), and a Roman milestone at Silverlands. (See *Derbyshire Arch. Soc. Journal* for 1885.) Mr. Salt has, himself, found several Roman coins and other relics of the Roman occupation in the neighbourhood. Several archæologists have urged him to note down, for permanent record, various indications around Buxton of an archæological nature, with a view to assist the researches of future explorers in that field of investigation. They are as follows:—

(1) There are indications of a Roman road having existed between the centre of Buxton and Burbage.

(a) About fourteen years ago, when some pipes were being laid in Green Lane, Burbage, a piece of "pitching" was laid bare at a point near to Sycamore Cottages. From its worn, but workmanlike, construction, it appeared to be Roman. A coarse jar of pottery was embedded alongside. It was discovered by one of the workmen, who sold it (the pottery jar) to a passing visitor. The information was given to Mr. Salt by a foreman of the works.

(b) When Lismore Road was constructed, about eleven years

* The information contained in this paper has been supplied by Mr. Micah Salt, of Buxton.

ago, Mr. Gilman, foreman of the works, stated that he came upon an old pitched road, a few feet below the surface, at a point about three or four yards from Burlington Road. A broken piece of dressed millstone grit was discovered. It was about 21 inches by 14, and had a hole drilled in the end of it, and was perhaps the remains of a Roman altar. It was conveyed to Mr. Salt's premises, and placed outside; but, unfortunately, a severe winter ensued, and the frost split it into fragments.

(c) Mr. Gilman also informed him (Mr. Salt) that about the year 1892, when laying pipes in Macclesfield Road, he came upon another piece of pitched road, close to where the bill-posting station now is.

Therefore, taking a bee-line from the centre of the Crescent at Buxton to Burbage, at points indicated, the measurements, through gardens and fields, are as follows:—

Crescent to Lismore Road	...	...	1,720	feet.
Lismore Road to Macclesfield Road	...		1,400	„
Macclesfield Road to Sycamore Cottages			1,500	„
			<hr/>	
Total	...	...	4,620	„
			<hr/>	

or seven-eighths of an English mile.

(2) The Ordnance Map indicates that a road, from "Little Chester" (Derby) to Buxton, existed. Parts of it are traceable, parallel with the Ashbourne Road, near Buxton, but it seems to disappear nearly opposite to the Cemetery. But in a field (opposite to Buxton College) on the south side of Green Lane, there are indications of such a road and what would seem to be foundations of ancient buildings. The swelling of the ground, suggesting a causeway, can be traced east until past the line of "The Ferns," and pointing to the junction of the present-day highways in front of "Sherbrook House." Coming back westward, the road (if it is one) seems to run through the next three fields, to cross the turnpike, near Poole's Cavern, and to pass through the Golf Links, keeping parallel with and

near to the highway (Green Lane), until opposite to Sycamore Cottages, where it would appear to have joined the road (No. 1) from Buxton to Burbage. This is likely enough, because it is supposed that a Roman highway went by Burbage and Axe Edge, and on to Kinderton—the Roman “Condate.”

(3) It has also been thought that the Roman Road from Derby came straight into Buxton. There is, however, no reason why it should not have forked. That is probable, because about twenty-five years ago a piece of solid pitched road was disclosed in the London Road, Buxton, opposite the Primitive Methodist Chapel, when digging the foundations of a building. This information was supplied by the builder.

In this connection, the Roman milestone* might be mentioned which was found at Silverlands, and described in this *Journal*, 1885, page 79, for the Roman road in question may have curved round in that direction to suit Roman engineering plans, and to approach the Bathom Gate Road via Fairfield, as well as to reach the centre of Buxton.

(4) As a further proof that the Romans used Buxton as a bathing place, what appeared to be a bath was found at the back of Clarendon Buildings, Manchester Road, by Mr. Webster, the owner, about twenty years ago. Mr. Salt was invited to see it. The Chalybeate spring rises about this site, and may have been utilised for the purpose of the bath.

(5) About twenty-five years ago, Mr. Brittain, auctioneer, made an excavation at the side of his garden at Fairfield, near Buxton. He found a piece of pitched road, which was dug up and the stones utilised. Amongst them was a Roman milestone, which, ultimately, was built into the foundation walls of his new stables in Spring Gardens, Buxton. His house at Fairfield is nearly opposite to the “Bull’s Head” Inn, on the main road. Again, at about five hundred yards from the “find” of pitching just recorded, in a north-eastern direction, another piece of old pitching was found. A line taken from one to

* This valuable relic of our country’s history is the property of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, and is *on loan* to the Public Museum at Derby, but will shortly be exhibited at the Buxton Museum.—ED.

the other may, possibly, determine the exact course of the "Bathom Gate," as it points to Bradwell and Brough.

In connection with this road, there is apparently another which may have started from the same point, but at an acute angle to it, and which kept a north course to Dove Holes and onwards. It is discernible to the left of the turnpike leading to that village, but is lost to the north of the great lime-ash heap there. But its continuation would be a road—the old road from Dove Holes to Chapel-en-le-Frith—which is called "Roman Road" by the villagers to this day.

Again, at right angles, or nearly so, to the road just mentioned, and at Dove Holes, there is another striking off to the east, which is still termed "Roman Road." It seems to proceed in the direction of the "Bathom Gate," and if it did so in ancient times, it is evident that a near course would be obtained for military changes from the Roman road in the direction of Whaley Bridge to the station at Brough (Navio).

(6) At Castle Bottoms, Fough Farm, near Hollinsclough, there are traces of extensive foundations, divided into compartments, sufficient for some old castle or hill fort.

(7) At Crowdicote, near Hartington, there are remains of foundations of an old castle. A passage like a cave had been made under them. In it were found, about twenty years ago, a number of relics, as follows: Silver coins (one of Henry III., others unknown), an iron arrow-point, bronze key, frame of a buckle, piece of lead with loop-hole in it, piece of bronze buckle, figure of a man in lead $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long, two other pieces of bronze, bronze rowel for spur, a dressed grit-stone. The latter has a socket, and may have been either a "capital" or "pedestal" for a pillar. The cottages near the spot are partly built of sandstone, evidently from the ruins, for they are in a limestone country, and the grit-stones must, otherwise, have been brought from a distance.

(8) On the west side of Staker Hill (two miles south of Buxton) there are the foundations of walls, enclosing several

pieces of ground, each of about 60 yards by 15 yards wide. which may have been the site of a large building, and they are evidently not modern.

(9) In a field between "Heathfield Nook" and Cowdale (2½ miles east of Buxton) there is a triangular piece of earth-work, rising about two feet above the original surface, and not modern.

[As this goes to press comes the news that Mr. Salt and his son, Mr. V. Salt, have discovered the remains of an extensive occupation of Romano-British times, on the site of the new road, known as Holker Road, leading from Spring Gardens, Buxton. These remains are within about a hundred yards of where the Silverlands milestone was found, and where a previous discovery of four bronze axes was made. They comprise some five hundred pieces of Samian shards (two bearing potters' names), and of coarser ware, pieces of Roman glass, fragments of bronze, iron and lead, charcoal and charred bones of animals, and also an area of 30 feet by 10 feet rudely paved with blocks of limestone. The explorations are being continued, and the results are watched with great interest. It is almost needless to add that Mr. Turner is one of the explorers.—ED.]

Bowden of Bowden.

By HENRY KIRKE, M.A., B.C.L.



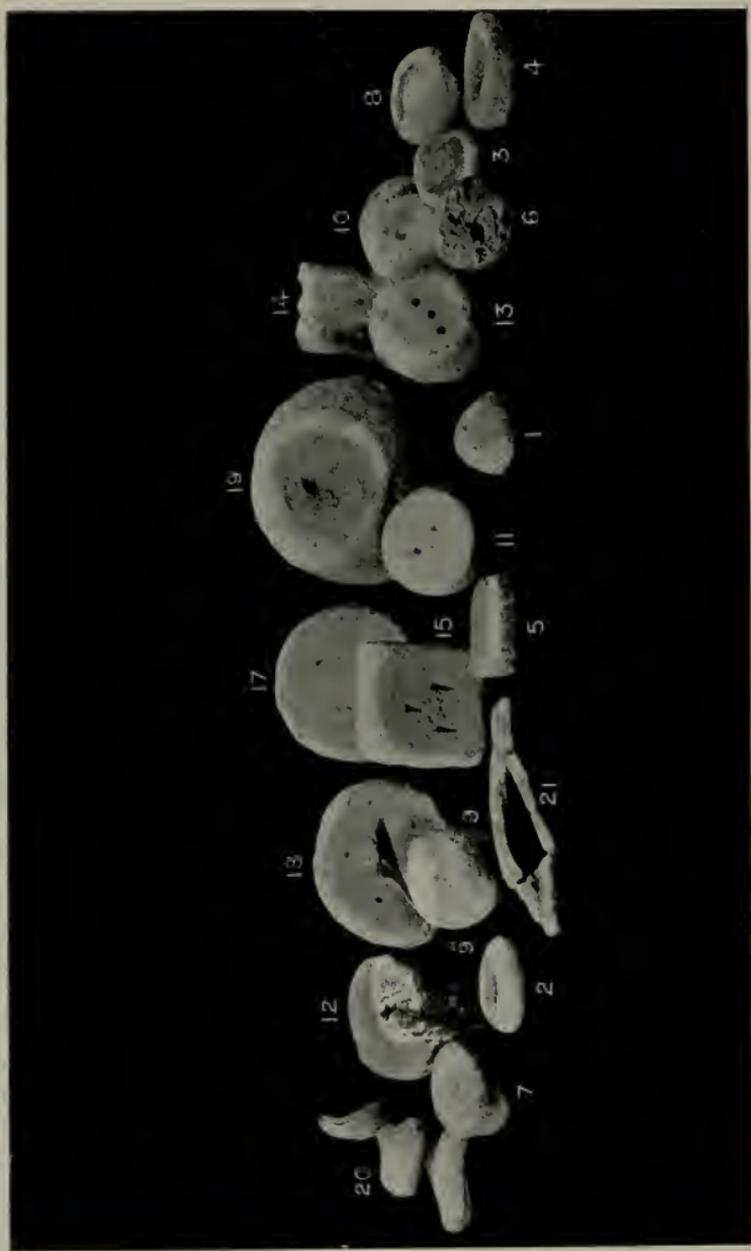
WHILST turning over the leaves of Add. MS. 24,460, in the library of the British Museum, I came across the following note upon one of the Bowdens, of Bowden Hall, near Chapel-en-le-Frith:—

“Thomas Bowden, son of Nicholas Bowden, of Bowden, by his first wife, is said to have died April 15th, 168., attributed (*sic*) to the effect of excessive drinking in which he was engaged. Mr. Milward, a Derby gentleman, and Mr. Rawlinson getting their deaths on the same occasion.

“George Bowden, uncle of Thomas, was author of a volume of poems printed about 1680: he married Ellen, daughter of Augustine Poole, of Langley. Thomas Bowden married Elizabeth, who died 1706.”

This statement does not agree with the accepted pedigrees. Thomas Bowden, who was born in 1654, was a son of Nicholas Bowden by his second wife, daughter of Thomas Barnby, of Barnby, co. York. He was married on the 5th February, 1694, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Bosville, of Gunthwaite, co. York, Colonel in the Parliamentary Army, so he could not have died in 1681.

I have not been able to find any volume of poems written by George Bowden. It was George Bowden's great grandfather, of the same name, who married Ellen, daughter of Augustine Poole, of Langley. I know not whom George Bowden married, if he married at all. It is probable that he died unmarried, as he was entered as eldest son and heir of Thomas Bowden, of Bowden, in St. George's Visitation of 1611, whereas Nicholas, the second son, succeeded to the family estate.



ROMAN WEIGHTS FOUND AT MELANDRA.

J. J. Phelps.

Roman Weights found at Melandra.

By THOMAS MAY, F.E.I.S.



ALTHOUGH little definite information can be derived from the examination of the small weights, recently found at Melandra, owing to their diversity among themselves (a defect which has been observed in all the extant weights of the Roman period), yet they form an interesting study as illustrating the systems of weights and coins introduced into this country by the Romans, which still form the basis of our present denominations, and the relationship between the two systems as they originally subsisted.

They are twenty in number, and, with the exception of No. 9a which is of bronze, are all of lead. They were found close together in the north-east corner of the Roman encampment at Dinting, near Glossop, known as Melandra Castle (the supposed *Zerdotalia* of the Ravennate), which is now in process of excavation under the care of Mr. Robert Hamnett, and are in a nearly perfect state of preservation, though covered with a thick coating of oxide.

Our illustration, which is reproduced from a photograph by Mr. J. J. Phelps, of Manchester, represents nineteen of them in a group, the one omitted, No. 16, having been discovered after the photograph was taken. It includes, also, placed on the extreme left, a curious conical helix of lead, of uncertain use, found on precisely the same site. See No. 20.

They are all whole multiples of the scripulum, but they do not form a complete series or conform to one standard, as will be seen from the subjoined lists. In these are given their present and presumed ancient weights in grains, the number of scripula and drachmæ or denarii represented by

each, and the norm or weight in grains of the *libra* to which they severally conform. It will also be seen that there are three sets of duplicates, of which two, Nos. 7 and 8, weighing 18 scripula, conform to different standards. The denomination of two can be determined by the marks upon them. No. 15,* weighing 1,188* grains, and marked — (3 *uncia*), is the *quadrans*, which gives a norm of 4,752 grains for the *libra*, or 396 grains for the *uncia*, which is more than two hundred grains below the average of the trade weights of the Higher Empire, namely, 4,956 grains, and nearly one hundred grains below that of the later Latin standard of 4,819 grains—a decrease of one-fortieth occurring from imperial to Byzantine times. No. 16, weighing 1,712.5 grains, and marked IIII (4 *uncia*), is the *triens*, giving a norm of 5,137 grains for the *libra*, or 428 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains for the *uncia*, which is nearly one hundred grains higher than the average gold standard (5,053 grains) of the earliest and best period of the coinage. The total difference between the two normals, deduced from the Melandra weights, is 385 grains.

There is found, however, to be as great a diversity between other sets of weights of the same age. Those, for instance, in the British Museum marked "Ad Augusti temp." range from 4,971 to 5,535 grains to the *libra*; and in another instance, a single set varies from 4,700 to 5,168. For the purpose of comparison, a table is subjoined, giving, in adjoining columns, the weight in grains of (1) a set in the British Museum; (2) the normal weights derived from the coins given in Dr. W. Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*; (3) the like from the coins in Mr. Hill's *Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins*; (4) and (5) the like from the two weights above mentioned, Nos. 15 and 16 of the Melandra set.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	grains.	grains.	grains.	grains.	grains.
Siliqua, $\frac{1}{144}$,	2'87	2'92	2'92	2'75	2'97
Scripulum, $\frac{1}{24}$,	17'2	17'534	17'55	16'5	17'83
Sextula, $\frac{1}{6}$,	68'7	70'138	70'2	66'	71'34
Uncia, Unit	412'	420'833	421'12	396'	428'05
Libra, 12,	4950'	5050'	5053'32	4752'	5137'

* These numbers refer to the plate and the table on page 168.

Two bronze weights of the Roman *uncia* standard found by Professor Flinders Petrie, at Naukratis, in Egypt (Tanis, *Fourth Mem. of the Egyptian Exploration Fund*, 1888, pt. II., p. 93) weigh 396.7 and 400.9 grains respectively. The former approximates very closely to that of the *uncia* derived from No. 15 of the Melandra weights; and a leaden weight marked \mathcal{C} (*semis* or 6 *uncia*), weighing 2,573 grains, recently discovered during my own excavations at Wilderspool, gives an *uncia* of 428.8 grains, which is an equally close approximation to that obtained from No. 16.

Though numbered progressively in one series according to weight, those under consideration are grouped in two tables, each containing 10. These are respectively headed, "Trade Weights, *libra* 4,752 grains," and "Coin Weights, *libra* 5,137 grains," according to their approximation to either standard derived from the two marked weights, Nos. 15 and 16, on the supposition that they form separate sets, intended for different purposes.

The standard of the coinage was always higher and more uniform than that of the ordinary trade weights or mean standard, as will be perceived by a comparison of the following averages, taken from the article on "Weights and Measures" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*:—

<i>Trade Weights.</i>	Weight of <i>libra.</i>
100 of the Higher Empire	average 4,956 grains.
42 later Greek	" 4,857 "
16 later Latin	" 4,819 "
<i>Coin Weights.</i>	Weight of <i>libra.</i>
The oldest coins	average 5,056 "
The Campanian Roman	" 5,050 "
The Consular gold	" 5,037 "
The Imperial gold (<i>auri</i>)	" 5,037 "
The <i>solidi</i> of Constantine I.	average 5,053 grains.
Justinian gold	" 4,996 "

Coin weights of glass of the Byzantine period, found in Egypt, average 68 grains to the *solidus* or *sextula*, giving a *libra* of 4,986 grains.

WEIGHTS FOUND AT MELANDRA.

TABLE I.—TRADE WEIGHTS, *Libra* 4752 GRAINS.

Prog. No.	Present Weight, Grains.	Name and Mark.	NO. OF SCRIPULA. $\frac{1}{24}$ <i>uncia</i> .	NO. OF DRACHMÆ. $\frac{1}{8}$ <i>uncia</i> , OR DENARIIL.	Divisions & Multiples of UNCIA.	Ancient Weight, Grains.	NORM. LIBRA, Grains.	Description.
1	148·32		9	3	$\frac{25}{24}$	148·5	4746	Hemispherical.
2	148·8		9	3	$\frac{25}{24}$	„	4761	Plano-convex, pierced.
6	241·92	.	15	5	$\frac{65}{24}$	247·5	4798	Discoidal, punctured.
7	299·52		18	6	$\frac{35}{12}$	297	4792	Flat disc.
9	331·2		20	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{65}{6}$	330	4769	Discoidal, recessed on top. ($\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Avoir.)
9A	405·6	<i>Uncia</i>	24	8	1	396	4867	Bronze, cylindrical, notched across one end.
13	918·7	...	56	$18\frac{2}{3}$	$2\frac{1}{3}$	924	4724	Double conic section.
14	921·12		56	$18\frac{2}{3}$	$2\frac{1}{3}$	„	4737	Square prism, notched across one end.
15	1188	<i>Quadrans</i>	72	24	3	1188	4752	Cubical.
19	4744·32	<i>Libra</i>	288	96	12	4752	4744	Oblate-spheroid.
						Average ...	4769	

TABLE II.—COIN WEIGHTS, *Libra* 5137 GRAINS. ANCIENT GOLD, *Libra* 5053 GRAINS.

Prog. No.	Present Weight, Grains.	Name and Mark.	NO. OF SCRIPULA. $\frac{1}{24}$ <i>uncia</i> .	NO. OF DRACHMÆ. $\frac{1}{8}$ <i>uncia</i> , OR DENARIIL.	Divisions & Multiples of UNCIA.	Ancient Weight, Grains.	NORM. LIBRA, Grains.	Description.	
3	177·12	.	10	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{5}{24}$	Anc't Gold. 175	III. 178	5101	Discoidal, plugged.
4	192·5		11	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{11}{24}$	193	196	5040	Flat ring.
5	218·88	<i>Semuncia</i>	12	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	210	214	5253	Square. ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Avoir.)
8	314·4		18	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	315·8	321	5030	Discoidal, recessed on top.
10	435·36	.	25	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{17}{24}$	438·6	445	5224	Do. (1 oz. Avoir.)
11	535·2	...	30	10	1	526·8	535	5137	Flat disc.
12	625·44	<i>Sescuncia</i>	36	12	$1\frac{1}{2}$	631·5	642	5003	Do.
16	1712·5	<i>Triens</i>	96	32	4	1684	1712	5137	Do.
17	1728	<i>Triens</i>	96	32	4	„	„	5184	Discoidal.
18	1882·08	$\div\div\div$	108	36	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1894·8	1926	5040	Flat Oval.
						Average ..		5115	

It is evident, from the small size of the majority of these weights, that they were not employed for weighing copper coins, eight of their number being of less weight than a bronze *sestertius*; and the low standard to which ten of their number included in Table I. conform, makes it evident that the latter were not used for weighing coins of any description, except, perhaps, as bullion. Yet the fact that so many small and irregular weights have been found together in a military encampment strongly suggests that they were employed for some special purpose, such as the apportionment of the various defective and alloyed silver and gold coins forming the pay of the garrison. If so, they probably correspond to definite numbers of gold or silver coins, but whether these were *aurci*, *solidi*, *denarii*, *argentci*, *miliarcensia*, or *sestertii*, or their sub-divisions, could only be determined by a more definite knowledge of the period to which the weights belong, which, however, was probably late.

No doubt the Roman *quæstor* and *stipendiarius* were as much alive to the necessity of weighing worn, defaced, and imported coins as the money-changer and banker of the present day. They likewise possessed special weights marked and adjusted to the official standard; and at Rome, the standard weights were deposited in the temples of Ops, Mars Ultor, Hercules, Castor, etc. Evidence also exists, in the form of an inscription upon a *statera* (steelyard), that a central office was provided for adjusting such instruments. The counterpoises used in connection with the latter found in this country are often patched with lead for a similar purpose. The want of sensibility in the extant examples of the *statera* and *trutina* (beam and scales), however, of which the support is obtuse and above the centre of gravity, may explain the diversity of these weights among themselves which is so confusing to us, and perhaps suggests that no great precision in weighing was attained.

The Roman monetary system was based upon the *libra* weight of bronze (*æs*), the earliest circulating medium being the *as libralis*, with its sub-divisions, viz. :—

<i>As libralis</i> ,	mark of value I	12 <i>uncia</i> .
$\frac{1}{2}$, <i>Semis</i> ,	„ S	6 „
$\frac{1}{3}$, <i>Triens</i> ,	„	4 „
$\frac{1}{4}$, <i>Quadrans</i> ,	„ . . .	3 „
$\frac{1}{6}$, <i>Sextans</i> ,	„ . .	2 „
$\frac{1}{12}$, <i>Uncia</i> ,	„ .	1 „

The silver coinage was based upon the *denarius* introduced in B.C. 269, weighing one *sextula* (70 grains) or four *scripula*, which was then worth 10 bronze *asses*, the weight of the *as* having fallen to 4 *uncia* (*triental*). The *denarius* was subdivided into its half, the *quinarius*, and fourth part, the *sestertius*; and later the *victoriatas*, equal to two-thirds of the *denarius*, was introduced.

The earliest gold coins, dating from about B.C. 217, were the scrupular *aurei*, weighing 1, 2, and 3 *scripula*, valued at 20, 40, and 60 *sestertii*; subsequently, B.C. 207, a gold *aureus* of one-fortieth *libra* (126 grains), valued at 25 silver *denarii*, or 100 silver *sestertii*, or 250 bronze *asses* (*sextantal*), was employed.

In the time of Augustus, B.C. 15, the *sestertius* of yellow brass (*orichalcum*), worth double its weight of ordinary red bronze,* and weighing about one *uncia*, first came into use, and was reckoned equal to a quarter *denarius*, or four bronze *asses*, the weight of the *as* having fallen to half an *uncia* (*senuncial*).

The principal coins of the early Empire were: (1) the gold *aureus*, one-forty-second of the *libra* (120 grains); (2) the silver *denarius*, one-eighty-fourth of the *libra* (60 grains); the brass *sestertius*, 1 *uncia*; the *aureus* being reckoned at 25 *denarii*, 100 *sestertii*, or 400 *asses*.

A larger and smaller silver coin, the *argenteus*, one-sixty-fourth of the *libra*, and the *denarius minutus*, one-ninety-sixth of the *libra*, were added by Caracalla in A.D. 215.

After Severus Alexander, A.D. 222, "begins a period of hopeless confusion, such that the scales must have been necessary

* Hill's *Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins*, p. 50.

in all transactions in which gold passed" (*Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins*, p. 54). By the time of Diocletian, A.D. 284, successive debasements had reduced the principal gold coin to one-sixtieth of the *libra* (84 grains), the silver to one-ninety-sixth of the *libra* (52.6 grains), and the brass *sestertius* had disappeared. The restorations by the latter emperor in A.D. 296, and by Constantine the Great in A.D. 306, established (1) the gold *solidus* or *sextula* of one-seventy-second of the *libra* (70 grains), which remained long in use; (2) the silver *miliarensis*,* of equal weight, but alloyed to equal in value, one-twelfth of the *solidus*; and (3) the bronze *folles*, worth one-twenty-fourth of the *miliarensis*. In A.D. 301, the nominal value of *libra* of gold (5,053 grains) was 50 *aurci*, or 1,000 *miliarensia*, or 25,000 *folles*, or 50,000 *denarii*; the latter denomination being merely money of account. The standard weights of the gold *aureus* and silver *miliarensis* were consequently 101 grains and 70 grains respectively. The silver *folles* or purse was equal to 250 *miliarensia*.

Under the early Empire, silver *denarii* were the coins actually used in the payment of large amounts, which were generally reckoned in *sestertii*; the unit *sestertium* meaning 10 *aurci*, or 250 *denarii*, or 1,000 *sestertii*.

During the Republic there was a separate military coinage, the earliest gold coins, issued about 217 B.C., being for that purpose.† Under the emperors this series of the coinage was included in the general system. According to Polybius (vi., 37), in his time the foot soldier received 2 *oboli* ($3\frac{1}{3}$ *asses*) a day. He uses the word *ὀψώνιον*, which Luke (iii. 14) also employs in the passage "and be content with your wages." It is equivalent to the Latin *stipendium*, a unit paid three times a year. The soldier's annual pay was, therefore, 1,200 old standard *asses* or 120 *denarii*, the *denarius* being always reckoned as 10 *asses* in such payments (Pliny, N.H. xxxiii. 45),

* So named from its original value being equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a *libra* of gold. *Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins*, p. 53.

† *Ibid.*, p. 99.

and the *stipendium* or unit was 400 *asses*, or 40 *denarii*, or $1\frac{3}{5}$ *aureus*.

Under Augustus the annual amount was 3,600 new standard *asses*, equal to 225 *denarii*, or 9 *aurei*, and the *stipendium* was 1,200 *asses*, or 75 *denarii*, or 3 *aurei*.

Domitian added 25 *denarii* or 1 *aureus* to the *stipendium*, making it equal to 1,600 *asses*, or 100 *denarii*, or 4 *aurei*.

The foregoing data furnish the means of estimating the actual weight of the gold and silver coins equal to a *stipendium* at those three periods of Roman history. In the time of Polybius (*circa* 150 B.C.) its nominal weights in silver and gold were (60 grs. \times 40 =) 2,400 grains and (126 grs. \times $1\frac{3}{5}$) = 201.6 grains; in that of Augustus (60 grs. \times 75 =) 4,500 grains and (126 grs. \times 3 =) 378 grains; and in that of Domitian (52.6 grs. \times 100 =) 5,260 grains and (112 grs. \times 4 =) 448 grains respectively.

The fact that Nos. 5, 9, 10, and 17 in the list of weights from Melandra are practically equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., 1 oz., and 4 oz. avoirdupois must be merely an accidental coincidence, for there can be no doubt as to their Romano-British origin and antiquity. The equality shown to exist between those in Table II. and a certain number of *drachma* or *denarii* stated in column 5 is in accordance with the Roman system, whereby coins were manufactured to weigh a definite fraction of the *uncia* or *libra*; and the same name was frequently applied to both weight and coin, *c.g.*, *as* or *libra*, *scmis*, *quardrans*, *siliqua*, *sextula* or *solidus*, *drachma*, *obol*, etc. The average weight of the unit in column 5, computed from the total of the ten weights in Table II., is 53 grains, which coincides very nearly with that of the *denarii* of Trajan and Hadrian.

To prevent confusion, these weights are distinguished by both punch-marks and differences in shape. No. 18 is a flat oval, and is marked by five small punctures peculiarly arranged, and by a deep groove along its transverse diameter, thus: $\frac{\circ}{\circ} \cdot$. It may be shown to equal 5 *stipendia* of the age of Augustus, or 15 gold *aurei*, in the following way:—

No. 18. Present weight, 1882.08 grains;
 ancient weight ($\frac{18894}{5} = \cdot$) ... 378 grains.

Stipendium, 3 gold *aurei* ($126 \times 3 =$) ... 378 grains.

The same weight may be shown equal to 36 imperial *denarii* of one-ninety-sixth of the *libra*; ($\frac{5053}{96}$ grains =) 52.63 grains $\times 36 = 1,894$ grains. It is also the largest of three weights in multiple progression, Nos. 8, 12, and 18, corresponding in weight to 18, 36, and 108 *scripula*; 6, 12, and 36 *denarii* or *drachma*; and $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, and 15 *aurei* respectively.

The denotation of the marks upon Nos. 10, 11, and 13 (one, two, and three punch-marks respectively) is still a matter of conjecture, since the unit of weight is in each case different and does not correspond to any ordinary denomination.

The foregoing suggestions as to the uses of these weights are submitted tentatively, and they are probably incomplete, but the subject seems to be worthy of further research and enquiry.

That like needs give rise to like contrivances or survivals in widely distant ages and localities is well seen in the resemblance of our own principal coinage—pounds, shillings, and pence—in size, weight, and material to those of the Romans; and their names also are recalled by the abbreviations, £ s. d., for *libra*, *solidus*, and *denarius*, at the head of our accounts.

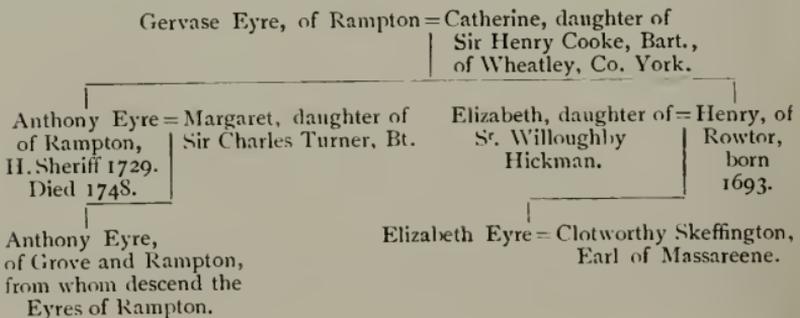
Gravestones at St. Peter's, Derby.

[SUPPLEMENTAL.]

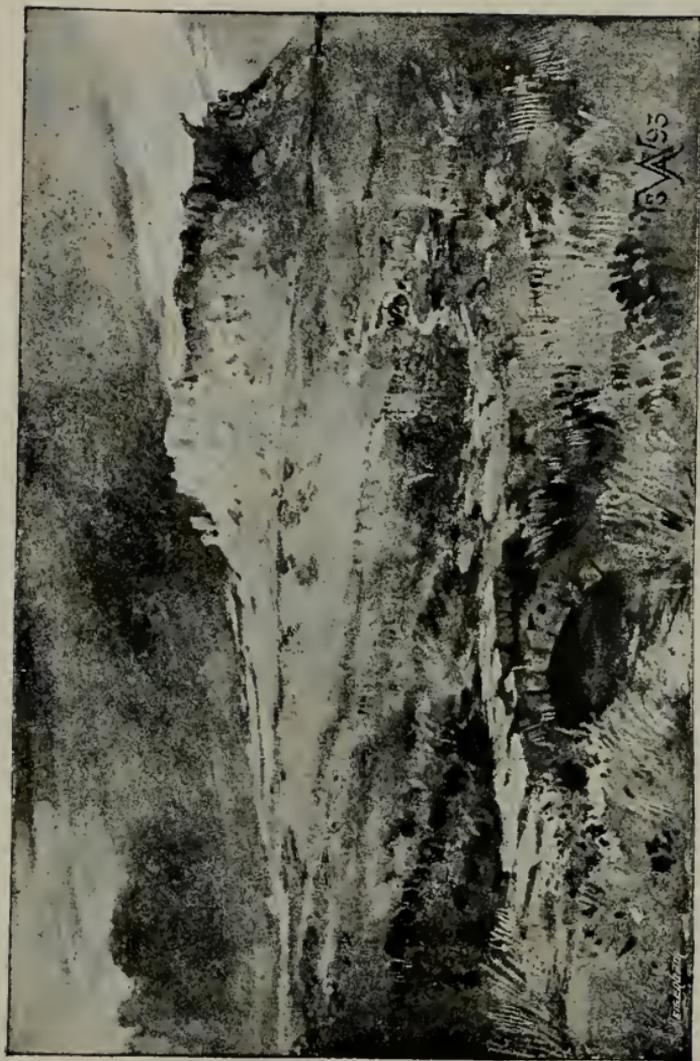
By GEORGE BAILEY.

IT has been pointed out that the remarks in a note appended to the copy of gravestone of Elizabeth Eyre (No. ix., p. 53) in the last volume of this *Journal*, are wanting in clearness; and as there is some reason in this, the following supplementary remarks will perhaps remove the ambiguity, and make the note more easy to understand.

The Elizabeth Hickman (mentioned in the note) was the first wife of Henry Eyre, of Rowtor, and by her he had one child, a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the second wife of Viscount, afterwards Earl of, Massareene, and by her the Earl had six sons and two daughters. It may be added that Henry Eyre inherited the Rowtor estate from his distant cousin, Thomas Eyre, of Rowtor, who was the eldest son of Roger Eyre, of Rowtor, the fifth son of Rowland Eyre, of Hassop.







CARL'S WARK FROM THE MOOR PATH.

Carl's Wark.

By I. CHALKLEY GOULD.



HIS prehistoric fortress occupies the rock-strewn summit of an outcrop of millstone grit on Hathersage Moor, nearly two miles east of the village of that name, and close to the border of Yorkshire.

Seen under gloomy atmospheric conditions, so unusual—I am told—on the High Peak moors, Carl's Wark presents a striking picture of loneliness and desolation; while viewed from the moorland path on the eastern side, with the black rocks of Higger Tor for a background, this ancient fort seems to stand sphinx-like defiant of time and man, yielding no evidence of its story, and more like to "an immense blackened altar" than to a shelter which may have teemed with life when, with infinite labour, it had been made impregnable against armed foes. Some idea of its weird, dark, almost uncanny aspect may be formed from the illustration reproduced, by permission, from Mr. S. O. Addy's book, *The Hall of Walthcof*.

How long a time has passed since the spot was fortified we cannot say, but there can be no doubt that the Norseman's christening "Carl's Wark" is evidence that, to him, it was an archaic work belonging to a misty past, long anterior to his own era.

Mr. Addy shows that Carl and Odin are synonyms; in old Norse, Karl=man, also an old man. Carl's Wark, then, is the Old One's fort, or Odin's fort.

"Just as the one-eyed Cyclops, according to the ancient fable, built the great walls of the Greek hill-forts so the one-eyed Odin was the fabulous builder of this strong hill-fort on the Hathersage moors. Its very name is proof of its vast age."

The name has led some to suppose Carl's Wark a Scandinavian work, but as already shown, this prehistoric fort existed long before Dane or any Norseman touched our land.*

Lacking the invaluable evidence of pick and spade, we know not whether Neolithic or bronze-age man left relics here, and it is vain to speculate as to the length of time the fort existed ere the Romans came, and whether it played any part in the long resistance of the northern tribes to the march of the imperial legions.



The solid lines on the west indicate walls of dry-built stones.

Leaving the question of its date till some happy time when careful excavations may throw light on the darkness of our ignorance, I pass to the characteristics of the fortress.

Various writers have essayed to describe them since Hayman Rooke wrote to the Society of Antiquaries in 1783†—Bateman,‡ Wilkinson,§ Pennington,|| Addy,¶ myself,** and others; but it

* Perhaps the variants of the name may suggest Celtic origin, as the fortress has been known also as Caer's or Cair's Wark; Caer signified a fortified place.

† *Archaeologia*, vii., p. 175. *A Further Account of some Druidical Remains in Derbyshire* (two plates), 1785.

‡ *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, 1848.

§ *Reliquary*, i., p. 159. *On some of the Vestiges of the Britons near Hathesage*, 1860.

|| *Notes on the Barrows and Bone Caves*, 1877.

¶ *The Hall of Walthoof*, 1893.

** *Journal of British Archaeological Association* N.S. vii. *Early Defensive Earthworks*, 1901.

must be admitted that the subject is difficult to treat without the aid of ample illustrations. Imagine a vast table, with a top area of about 600 feet by 200 feet (narrowing to less than 150 feet at the western end), rising high above a boggy moor, its rocky sides of dark millstone-grit perpendicular on the north, and partly so on the east and south, while on the west a more gradual slope descends to the moor.

The morass-like character of the immediate surroundings no doubt aided defence, and to this day, in ordinary seasons, care is needful if one would arrive dry-shod on the spot.

The forces of nature have dealt terribly with this moorland fortress: great stones, once component parts of the wall, lie scattered upon the slopes below; but on the northern side the huge natural wall is practically perfect, towering perpendicularly, high above the surrounding moor. The rock-strewn



Section of western wall

surface of the fort is nearly level with the top of these walls, excepting on the narrow western side, where we find that the builders cast up a rampart of earth, about 20 feet in thickness, facing it outside with a wall of stones.* This remarkable wall is dry-built, and remains tolerably perfect on this, the one weak side of the fort, which was further protected by scarping the western slope. Along the base of this scarping, the way of access wound up to a path which is hedged by walls of masonry, passing at the south-west angle into the fort. Huge stones were added to the natural wall on the southern side where necessary, some being from 6 ft. to 9 ft. in length, and possibly the southern and eastern sides have been strengthened by earth thrown up outside; but, in the main, Carl's Wark may be said

* Unfortunately a portion of the wall and rampart has been removed to make an approach at the north-western end.

to have had natural defence save on the western side, where we find the before-mentioned rampart and wall. The above section is given in Mr. S. O. Addy's book, wherein he says, referring to the masonry:—

“The average length of each stone is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., its depth, or thickness, 1 ft., and its width, 3 ft., that being the width of the wall, which consists of one course of stones only. These stones also, like the stones in the southern wall, are fitted together without mortar, and without smaller stones to fill up the interstices.”

Probably this wall had, originally, a parapet or breastwork of stones carried above its present level, affording protection to the besieged while they resisted the approaching enemy.

Where nature had not provided continuous protection the builders piled stones to render the fort impregnable on all sides, devoting special care to the entrance way, which still retains enough original work to render it a remarkable example of early defensive methods. Sir Gardner Wilkinson says* :—

“It is 7 ft. 2 ins. in breadth, and as the road ascending from the valley below passed between the two curvilinear faces of the wall, which formed the entrance passage, an enemy advancing to force the gate was exposed to the missiles of the besieged on both sides; while the portion of it to the west, projecting like a round tower, raked the face of the wall to right and left, and formed an advanced work over the ascent. . . . In the approach by the ascending road, it may be observed that the assailants were brought up with their right or unshielded arm exposed to the missiles of the besieged, long ere they reached the gateway.”

There is no sign of water supply on the fortress, but there is some semblance to a small, ancient way at the eastern end which may have led to the water, at no great distance on that side, or the occupiers may have depended on stone cisterns to hold a sufficient supply for the occasional use of a camp of refuge, such as this may have been, an idea to which the presence of an old stone trough at the west end lends some colour.†

There are strange cup, line and other markings on some stones on the summit, and a notable basin is so decorated that the hand of man seems evident, but modern studies have

* *Reliquary*, i, 1860.

† On the subject of temporary water supply, see article on Mam Tor in this *Journal*, xxiv., p. 29.

taught that all may be attributed to the action of frost and snow, and wind and rain. That the old antiquaries did not take this scientific view is evident from Hayman Rooke's paper,* where he not only notes the wonderfully overhanging stone, weighing many tons, which still projects beyond the wall-like escarpment of the northern side of the fort, and is partly supported by small stones, artificially inserted, but goes on to see Druidical remains all around, till one imagines he regarded the place as a sort of fortified temple of the Druids. He speaks of several rocking-stones, and after referring to the overhanging stone, says:—

“On the top is a large rock bason 4 ft. 3 ins. in diameter, close to which, on the south side, is an hollow cut like a chair, with a step to rest the feet upon. This, the country people say, has always been called Cair's chair; from whence we may suppose this to have been a seat of justice, where the principal Druid sat, who being contiguous to the rock bason, might have recourse to appearances in the water, in doubtful cases. It is natural therefore to imagine, from the many sacred erections, that this place must have been intended for holy uses, or a court of justice.”

We, of course, dismiss all notions of Druidic purposes and look upon Carl's Wark as a small fortress of a remote past, remarkable for the evidence it retains of the care which was exercised to render the place practically impregnable. As Mr. Pennington says: “The rampart, I should think, could hardly be improved on by modern engineers. . . . Thus every weak point is secured, and I know of no ancient fortress which so strongly conveys to the mind the ability in design, and the skill in execution of the long-forgotten people by whom this citadel was constructed.”

GEOLOGICAL NOTE.

Both Carl's Wark and its neighbour, Higger Tor, are outliers from the main mass of the bed known geologically as the Third Millstone Grit. These isolated patches may be described as islands left when all the surrounding mass had been disintegrated by atmospheric action and gradually washed away.

* *Archæologia*, vii., p. 175.

The near-by escarpment—Burbage Rocks, with its continuation to the north-west, known as Stanage Edge—represents the main body of the Grit and runs wall-like, from 20 to 50 feet in height, for some four miles. The rocks there, similarly to those which form Carl's Wark, are jointed and split into sections, giving the cliffs much the appearance of artificial masonry on a Cyclopean or gigantic scale. The vast number of detached grit-stones which lie around is evidence of the former extension of the main mass over the present moorland. These loose blocks have been worked into millstones, but, to judge by the quantity of worked and partly worked stones lying in recent years on the moors a mile or more west of Carl's Wark, the industry has largely decayed. For much information on the geology of the district, see *Memoirs of the Geological Survey, North Derbyshire*, 1869, and 2nd edition, 1887.

Duffield Forest in the Sixteenth Century.

By the Hon. FREDERICK STRUTT and
the Rev. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.*



THE Forest of Duffield, though one of the smallest of England's royal forests, was of no mean extent, for its considerably reduced area at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign was contained within a circuit of thirty miles. It was usually known as Duffield Frith; frith being the old name for a forest, which still survives in this county in Chapel-en-le-Frith.

The history of Duffield Frith has yet to be written; nothing whatever has been printed on the subject save three pages in the *Reliquary* (April, 1871), and a doggerel poem on the forest written by Anthony Bradshawe in 1588 and reproduced in the same quarterly magazine in 1882.† The materials, however, for such a history are bewildering in their amplitude. They are chiefly to be found in the great stores of the Duchy of Lancaster muniments at the Public Record Office; but also among the Woolley MSS. of the British Museum, the Talbot papers at the College of Arms, the Shrewsbury papers at Lambeth Library, as well as among various private manuscript collections.

All that it is proposed to do in the present article is to give some of the surveys and other documents that treat of the extent and condition of the Frith in the reigns of Henry VIII.

* The two members of the Society who contribute this article have long had the intention of bringing out a history of the great parish of Duffield, and have made considerable collections with that object. The materials are almost overwhelming and so much work is involved before such a project could be brought to a successful issue, that it is thought well to give in this *Journal* some of the hitherto unpublished matter relative to Duffield Forest.

† See, however, the various references to Duffield and to Anthony Bradshawe, in this vol.—ED.

and Elizabeth, with a few introductory remarks, reserving for some future occasion both the earlier and later history. It is also hoped that a map of this forest will be supplied, with a subsequent article, on which the exact positions of the various parks and other important sites within its limits may be marked.

In writing of this or any other forest district of England, it is well to recollect that the term never implied, in medieval English history, a mere tree-clad extent of country; it meant a certain defined area, reserved in the main for the purposes of the chase. Old Manwood, in his *Forest Laws*, thus defines it:—"A forest is a certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pasture, privileged for wild beasts and fowls of forest chase and warren to rest and abide in the safe protection of the king, for his princely delight and pleasure; which territory of ground so privileged is meered and bounded with unremoveable marks, meers, and boundaries; and also replenisht with wild beasts of venery or chase, and with great coverts of vert, for the succor of the said wild beasts to have their abode in; for the preservation and continuance of which said place, together with the vert and venison, there are certain particular laws, privileges, and officers belonging only to the same."

The manor and forest of Duffield were assigned to the great family of Ferrers after the Conquest, and remained with them until their rebellion in the time of Henry III., when their vast estates were confiscated in 1266. Duffield Frith was then granted by Henry to his third son, Edward, Earl of Lancaster. It continued in the Duchy of Lancaster until the days of Charles I., having come into the immediate hands of the crown in 1399, when Henry, Duke of Lancaster, became king.

The particularly interesting nature of the early account rolls of this portion of the Duchy of Lancaster, which was a member of the Honor of Tutbury, will become apparent when two or three facts are taken from a single one of these altogether unexplored contributions to Derbyshire history, namely, the roll from Michaelmas, 1314, to Michaelmas, 1315. From this document

it becomes apparent that there was a great larder at Belper, where the venison of the deer killed off for winter stores about Martinmas was salted down, £2 2s. 8d. being paid that year for salt; that there was a great cow-house (*domus vaccaria*) in the lower part of Shottle, by the Ecclesburn, at the place still called Cowhouse Lane, and two much smaller cow-houses at Belper and Postern; that a dairy was associated with the great cow-house where the cattle were stalled during the winter, and that the milk of eighty-eight cows realised £10 1s. 3d. in the year; that the sheep were milked, but that the profits from that source, as they were few in number, were added to the accounts of Hartington in North Derbyshire, another member of the Duchy, where there was a large sheep walk; that ninety-six does and twenty-five bucks were killed that year, of which number thirty-one does and one buck were salted down at Belper; that sixteen large oaks and six smaller ones were felled by special order of the Earl of Lancaster; that the names of all those to whom timber or venison was sent are entered; that the Earl's residence (and subsequent royal shooting box) was at Ravensdale, and not at Belper, as hitherto universally stated; that much building or re-building was then in progress at the great house, for 7s. 6d. was paid for 1,300 roofing shingles and for 200 rafters, and 16s. for glazing the windows of the chapel, with 10d. for iron bars for the same, together with 30s. for pales to enclose a small park round the mansion (*mancellus*); and that the road between the parks of Shottle and Postern was repaired for the carriage of coal to the lord's forge.

One instance may be quoted of a visit of the Duke of Lancaster to his Ravensdale residence. He was there in August, 1375, and issued therefrom several warrants, including one to the Master Forester of Duffield Frith to deliver two oaks to the Carmelite Friars of Nottingham, and thirty oaks to the Dominican Friars of Derby, for building purposes. The same official was also instructed to permit the Abbot of Darley to take some dead wood for fuel out of the woods of the chase.

In 1411 a warrant was issued to the Master Forester to deliver to the tenants of Duffield sufficient wood for the rebuilding of their bridge over the Derwent. This and other entries relative to wood for river bridges does not necessarily imply that they were wooden bridges, but rather that the timber was used for piles, and for frames and supports during their repair or reconstruction in stone.

By the time that that great sportsman Henry VIII. came to the throne, the stock of deer in Duffield Frith had materially diminished. During the fifteenth century, there were constant proceedings against the tenants and neighbours in good positions for taking the king's deer in this forest. Nevertheless they remained in large numbers at the Wirksworth end of the forest, especially in the parks of Ashleyhay and Alderwasley. That they were still fairly abundant in 1541 is clear from a letter that the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Chief Forester, wrote to the Earl of Southampton on July 6th, hoping that the king, at his coming to Nottingham, would visit his poor house at Wynfeld (Wingfield Manor House) and hunt in Duffield Frith. But before the end of the month the Earl was dead.

In 1540 a special commission was appointed, under the direction of Sir George Gresley, to take evidence and report by jury as to the waste of wood in this forest during the three previous years. The following is their report *in extenso**:—

D. S. RENTALS AND SURVEYS —.

The presentement of the Jurye in Duffild ffrith within the County of Derby taken at Duffild Towne on Saynt Lucke day anno Regni Regis Henrici viij the xxxij before Sir George Greyseley knyght Roger Wigston Mathew Knifton Rouland Babyngton esquiers And William Wigston and John Hercoin gentlemen as consernyng wastes of woods don within the said ffrith and parkes by the Kepers ffosters and other officers within the space of iij yeres past as herafter more playnly appereth presentyd by John Ball Thomas Bradshawe Thomas Chawner

* Duchy of Lancaster, Rentals and Surveys 24.

John Blysworth Robert Sowter Thomas Odame John Jonson
 John Eggington John Chetham Gefferaye Spendelowe James
 Wilkynson Robert Asshemoore Robert Strete Richard Dole
 John Norman Homfraye Webster John Milnes Thomas Mellors
 Thomas Starer (?) William Daye Thomas Wylkoeson Thomas
 Brew . . . Thomas Blake John Orchard Robert Harrison
 Hugh Milnes John Wyllett Thomas Smythe Thomas Blount
 John ffletcher Richard Wernay John Spenser and Robert
 ffletcher Sworne.

THE PARKE OF SHETTELL.

Sir John Hiron Knight Chefe Keper Robert a Wodd William
 Parker and George Brockshawe his depute Kopers ther.

Inprimis the said Jurye present to be ffallen within the saide
 parke of Shettell within the space of iij yeres by the
 kepers vj trees.
 Item ffallen more by theym xv Rampickes*.
 Item ffelled more by them xxiiij loades of wode.
 Sum of trees and loades of wodde ffelled in Shettell
 parke xlv loades & trees.

MORLEY PARKE.

My Lorde ffrainces Erle of Shrewesbery Chef Keper and
 Thomas Doughty deputie.

The said Jurye present to be ffallen ther by the Kopers vj trees.
 Item ffallen more by the said Kopers xiiij Rennelles. †
 Sum of trees ffelled ther xix trees.

Belper parke and wood William Cokkes keper. The said
 Jurye present to be ffallen within the parke of Belpere to the
 kepers own use viij trees. Item more ffelled within the said
 parke for hymself and his deputie called ffe trees vj trees. Item
 ffelled more within the warde of Belpere to the kepers own vse
 xxxviij trees. Item ffelled more in Rampickes in the said

* A ram-picked or stag-headed tree was an old overgrown oak, having the stumps of boughs standing out on the top.

† *Rennales* or Rundles (variously spelt) was a name for hollow pollard trees.

Warde xiiij trees. Item ffelled more ther An Asshe and an Elme ij trees. Item ffelled more within the saide warde of vnderwood xxxiiij loades. Item ffelled more ther by Christofer Chettam viij trees.

Sum of all the Loades of wodds and trees solde out of Belpere parke and warde v^{xx} x loades.

DUFFILD WOODE.

Rauffe Brockshawe ffoster of ffee. The saide Jurye present to be ffelled within the said warde by the said Rauff xxx loades of wodd. Item ffelled more by the said of Crepping wodde xxxv loades. Jamys Else claymithe yerely ffee wodde whiche has ffelled within the said wodde for iij yeres past xlvj loades. My Ladye Minors clamyd yerely ffee woode within the said warde which ffelled for oon yere xxx loades. Thomas Jonson clamythe ffee wodde within the said warde which ffelled for iij yeres past xviiij loades. Ellen Brockshawe claymithe also ffee wodde within the said warde, which ffelled for iij yeres past xxx loades.

Sum of all the loodes of woodde solde and ffelled out of Duffild woode ix^{xx} ix loades.

POSTERNE PARKE.

Harry Brockshawe Keper. The said Jurye present ffelled ther by my Ladye Mynors Commaundement nowe beyng dede for the reparation of the King's fferme within the said parke of Posterne called the Cowe house xiiij trees.

HOLLOND WOODE.

William Camyll keper. The said Jurye present ffelled within the said warde of Holland by my Ladye Minors in her tyme which she clamyd as ffee woode for her ffuell for iij years past lvij loades. The same Jurye present ffelled within the said warde by Mr. Humfrey Bradburne oon of the ffosters of ffee for iij yeres ffuell xv^{xx} loades. The said Jurye present ffelled within the said woode of Hollond by Mr. John Knyfton oon of the ffosters of ffee for iij yeres ffuell vij^{xx} loades.

The said Jurye present felled within the saide woode by the said keper William Gamyll xviiij loades.
 The said Jurye present ffelled within the said warde of Crepping woode which the Kinges tenantes clayme of Custome yerely for ther ffuell and cattail xj^{xx} loades.
 Sum of all the loodes of wodde ffelled within Holland warde for iij yeres past vij^e xv loodes.
 Sum total of all the woodes ffelled by the keepers and other officers within Duffeld ffrith for iij yeres past that we can have knowledge of Mⁱ xxxij trees and loades of wood.

- George Greysley knight.
- Roger Wigston.
- Mathew Knyfton.
- Roland Babyngton.
- William Wigston.
- John Harwar.

A viewe taken by the said Commissioners within the said parke and wardes of Duffeld what wodde may be solde to the King's most graciouse proffitt.

SHETTELL PARKE.

The said parke of Shettell extendithe in compas vij miles wherein is no tymber nor yett other wodde but oonly Thornes olde Rennelles and Rampickes wherfor as we thincke ther may be non solde.

POSTERNE PARKE.

The said parke of Posterne extendithe in Compase iij myles wherin ther is moche ffayre wodde as oke and ashe And we thincke ther maye be spared and solde to the Kinges proffitt specially of Asshe and some oke of Crepping wodde to the value of xx merkes.

MAUNSYLL PARKE.

The said parke of Maunsill extendithe in compase iij miles And standithe all by hollyes and hassill wherin we thincke ther maye be spared and solde to the King's proffitt xx nobles.

MORLEY PARKE.

The said parke of Morley extendithe in compase by estimacion iij myles wherin is moche fayre tymber wodde of okke And ther maye be solde to the King's proffitt xx merkes or xx^{li}.

BELPERE PARKE.

The said parke of Belpere extendith in Compase A myle and standith all by Birche wher as maye be made to the Kings most proffitt vⁱ or vj^{li}.

RAUNSDAYLE PARKE.

The said parke of Raunsdayle extendith in compase iij myles wherin is non other wodde but olde Rennylls and Rampickes and ollers* whereof we thincke ther may be solde of the sande ther to make in money a vⁱⁱ or vj^{li}.

Mathew Knyfton.

Roland Babyngton.

William Wigston.

In 1560 an elaborate Survey was taken of all the wood and underwood of the Honor of Tutbury, within the counties of Stafford and Derby. This Survey of Duffield Frith is of much interest as showing the nature and extent of the timber.† The large trees were entirely oak; there is just a single mention of an oak and an elm. The underwood included white thorn, black thorn, hazel, holly, maple, crab-tree, alder, and birch. The totals of the forest timber, if correctly described at so many per acre, work out to the large amount of 111,968 trees; of which 59,412 were large oaks, 32,820 small oaks, and 19,736 oaks in more or less state of decay, and only suitable for fuel.

* "Oller" or Aller was an old variant in spelling for Alder.

† This return is a reproduction of a copy in the possession of Lord Scarsdale, kindly lent to Mr. Strutt. It was taken from the original in the Public Record Office in 1882 by the late Mr. Bland of Duffield, by whom it was "written out as read by one of the transcribers there." From the spelling it is clearly not an exact copy, but we suppose the main points and figures are reliable. It was at that time numbered "Duchy of Lancaster, class xix, No. 8." The Duchy documents have since been rearranged on a much better plan. Considerable search, aided by authorities, has been made to find the original for purposes of collation, but all in vain; in the rearrangement it has got mislaid.

DUFFELDE FRITH.

The following are the particulars:—

First, the said frith containeth in circuit by estimation 30 miles, and it is divided into 4 small Wardes, *i.e.*, Duffelde Warde, Colbroke Warde, Beaurepa Warde, and Hollande Warde; and amongst the said wardes ther are sundry Parkes, as particularly appeareth hereafter.

I.—DUFFELDE WARDE.

Also there is one warde called Duffelde Warde within the said Duffelde Frith wherein is one woode named—

(a) *Cheven bancke* containing 90 acres slenderly set with small holly, hazel, whitethorne, and blackthorne of an old growth and of evil wax, for it is common to divers towns adjoining to the said wood. It is so eaten and kept down by cattle that it is very little worth, and there groweth in every acre 30 old oakes for building timber, and 12 oakes of a younger sort for building timber and 6 dottard* oakes for fire wood.

(b) *Depedale*.†—Also there is in the said Warde one wood called Depedale, containing 70 acres slenderly set with small holly, hazel, whitethorne and blackthorne, of the age aforesaid and there groweth in every acre 40 old oakes for building timber, and 8 oakes of a younger sort and 4 dottard oakes.

(c) *Holme*.—Also there is in the said Warde called the Holme containing by estimation 46 acres slenderly set with hazel, holly, whitethorne, and blackthorne of the age aforesaid, and there groweth in every acre 60 small oakes for building timber.

(d) *Hameley bank*.—Also there is in the said Warde one wood called Hameley bank, containing by estimation 76 acres, set with holly, hazel, whitethorne, and blackthorne, and there groweth in every acre 36 oakes and 14 dottard oakes.

(e) *Bruntreholme*.—Also there is in the said warde another wood called Bruntreholme, containing by estimation 220 acres, set with holly, hazel, maple, whitethorne and blackthorne, and there groweth in every acre 40 oakes and 6 dottard oakes.

* Dottard or dotard was a term applied to trees beginning to decay.

† Depedale, a steep declivity or narrow valley in the present parish of Hazelwood, now known as the "Depths of Lum."

(f) *Reydebanck*.—Also there is in the same warde one wood called Reydebanck, containing by estimation 92 acres, set with hazel, holly, whitethorne, and blackthorne, and there groweth in every acre 24 oakes.

(g) *Collewayes*.—Also there is in the same warde one wood called Collewayes, containing by estimation 60 acres, set with hazel, holly, crabtree, and whitethorne, and there groweth in every acre 36 oakes and 6 dottard oakes.

(h) *Owkerhill*.—Also there is in the same Warde one wood called Owkerhill, containing by estimation 38 acres, set with holly, hazel, maple, and crabtree, and there groweth in every acre 24 oakes and 6 of a smaller sort, and 6 dottard oakes.

(i) *Wollens Cliff*.—Also there is in the same Warde one other wood called Wollens Cliff, containing by estimation 120 acres set with hazel, holly, whitethorne, crabtree, and blackthorne, and there groweth in every acre 44 oakes and 6 dottard oakes.

(j) *Stanley Wey*.—Also there is in the same Warde one other wood called Stanley Wey, containing by estimation 95 acres, set with small holly, and there are 160 fair old oakes, 80 oakes of a smaller sort, and 40 dottard oakes.

(k) *The Turnditche*.—Also there is in the same Warde one other wood called the Turnditche, containing by estimation 24 acres, set with hazel, holly, whitethorne, and blackthorne, and there groweth 20 oakes in every acre.

Also the rest of the said Warde is slenderly set abroad with small crooked oakes, holly, whitethorne, and blackthorne, all for tynsell and hedgebote.*

And there groweth abroad in the said Warde 3,000 small oakes for building timber, and 1,700 dottard or decayed oakes for firewood.

Also the said Warde is platted with many laundes and plaines whereon groweth no timber nor underwood.

Also there is in the said Warde 16 acres lying abroad in diverse places in the said warde, in some place 2 acres, in some other

* "Tynsell" was an old term for small firewood suitable for ovens. "Hedgebote" or haybote was a right to cut wood for the repair or making of hedges.

place 3 acres, and in some other place 6 acres, and in some other place 5 acres well set with young ollers, some of 3 years' growth and some of 4 years' growth, lately sold in the time of King Philip and Mary.

Memorandum.—The underwood in the same Warde is very thin, and evil thriven, and not like to amend.

Also there goeth yearly for trees out of the said Warde to divers persons whose names particularly follow:—

(a) To Thomas Ireton, bow-bearer of the aforesaid frith under the Earl of Shrewsbury, one tree.

(b) To Richard Holland, ranger of the same under Thomas Cocker, one tree.

(c) To Rauffe Brokesbye, keeper of the warde, one tree.

Also there is in the same Warde one tenement in the tenure of Thomas Wýnson, called the Bromefeld, and there groweth in the same 80 small oakes for building timber.

II.—POSTERN PARKE.

There is in the said Warde one parke called Postern parke, containing 3 miles about, and there is in one part of the said park a place called

(a) *Cowhouse park*, containing 14 acres well set with underwood, as hazel, oller, whitethorne, and blackthorne, and some crabtrees of the age of 16 years, and there groweth in every acre 16 oakes for building timber, and 10 oakes for firewood.

(b) Also *Foxholes bank* containeth 10 acres, slenderly set with small hazel, whitethorne and oller of the age of 12 years, and there groweth 6 oakes and 10 dottard oakes in each acre.

(c) Also the *Hill* containeth 6 acres, and there groweth 8 small oakes and 12 dottard oakes in every acre.

(d) Also *Welhole* containeth 4 acres, and there groweth 16 small oakes and 8 dottard oakes in every acre.

(e) Also *Hilla-toppe* containeth 7 acres, set with hazel and whitethorne of 16 years' growth, and ther are 5 oakes in each acre.

Also there groweth in the said Park abroad 80 small oakes for building timber and pale, and 220 old dottard oakes for firewood.

Also there groweth in the Ring of the said parke 30 old oakes and 54 dottard oakes for firewood.

Thomas Wynston Esquire is farmer there.

Memorandum.—That all such fee trees as have been accustomed to be taken out of the said park are now stayed.

III.—COLEBROKE WARD.

No wood of any value in this Warde, for that most part of the said wood did grow in a place called Alderwasley, which was given to Edward Lowe, Esquire, and to his heirs in fee farm yielding the rent accustomed.*

IV.—SHOTHELL PARK is 7 miles about, and there is in the

(a) *East End* of the said parke one place called *Herkeninge place*, and in the same there groweth a few small bush thorns and 38 small dottard oakes for firewood. Also in the

(b) *West End* of the said park a few small thorns of little value and 80 dottard oakes. Also in the

(c) *South Part* there are 30 acres, slenderly set with small brushwood, whitethorne, blackthorne, and briars of an old growth, and of small value, and 90 dottard oaks. Also in the

(d) *North Part* there are 4 acres, slenderly set as above, and 28 small old dottard oakes.

Also there groweth abroad in the said Park 160 dottard oakes for firewood. Also 8 acres well set with young oller of 4 years' growth, which was sold by commission.

Also there groweth in the Ring† of the said Park and near unto the Pale,† 40 fair old oakes for building timber, 20 oakes of a small sort, and 24 dottard oakes, and 44 fair old oakes for building timber.

Thomas Wynston Esquire is farmer there.

* The manor of Alderwasley, a parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster and a member of Duffield Frith, was given by Henry VIII. to Anthony Lowe, his standard-bearer. He died in 1555, and was succeeded by his second son and heir, Edward Lowe.

† The Ring was probably a small inner enclosure within the Pale of the whole Park.

V.—BEAUREPER WARDE.

In Beaureper Warde there is one wood called

(a) *Swinney Wood*, adjoining to Beaureper town, containing 114 acres, slenderly set with holly, birch, hazel, maple, whitethorne, and blackthorne of an old growth and evil thriven, for that all the said wood is common to divers towns adjoining. The said wood is kept down with eating of cattle. There groweth in every acre 40 small oakes for building timber, and 8 dottard oakes for firewood. The said wood standeth in such craggess that it is evil to be gotten from thence where it groweth. Also

(b) *Elesegg*, containing 20 acres set with birch, holly, hazel, and whitethorne, and there groweth in every acre 30 oakes and 6 dottard oakes. Also

(c) *Another Wood*, adjoining to the lands of Edward Firth, containing 24 acres, set with birch, holly, hazel, and whitethorne, and there groweth 46 oakes and 6 dottard oakes in every acre. Also

(d) *Another Wood*, in the East end, near to the Barr Gate, containing 64 acres, set with holly, birch, hazel, and whitethorne, and there groweth 24 old oakes and 10 oakes of a younger sort in every acre. Also

(e) *Holling cliffe*, containing 110 acres set with hazel and whitethorne. And there groweth 36 small oakes and 8 dottard oakes in every acre.

(f) Also *Whitemore*, containing 16 acres set with birch, holly, hazel, and crabtree; and there groweth 24 old oakes and 14 dottard oakes in every acre.

(g) Also *Morly hole*, containing 68 acres set with birch, hazel, and whitethorne; and there are 20 old oakes, 14 of a younger sort, and 4 dottard oakes in every acre.

(h) Also *Heygate*, containing 256 acres, set with birch, holly, hazel, and crabtree; and there are 34 oakes and 8 dottard oakes in every acre.

(i) Also a *Wood* adjoining to Heighedge, containing 7 acres well set with oller, sold by commission. There are 16 small crooked oakes in every acre.

(k) Also *another Wood* adjoining to the said ollers, containing 90 acres, set with birch, hazel, whitethorne, and blackthorne. There are 38 small oakes and 4 dottard oakes in every acre.

Also rest of the said Warde is slenderly set abroad with crooked oakes, whitethorne, and small holly, and blackthorne; all for tynsell.

And there groweth abroad in the saide Warde 4,000 small oakes for building timber, and 658 dottard and decayed oakes for firewood.

Also the said Warde is platted with many laundes and plaines, whereon groweth no timber nor underwood.

Fee Trees.—Also there goeth of the warde divers fee-trees, viz. :—

(a) To Thomas Ireton, deputy bow-bearer of the said Frith—one tree.

(b) To the said Thomas for keeping the Queen's axe—one tree.

(c) To Richard Holland, deputy ranger of the said Frith—one tree.

(d) To Thomas Brokesbey, keeper of the said Warde—one tree.

(e) To John Greye, his deputy—one tree.

VI.—BEAUREPER PARK, containing one mile about, and there is next adjoining to Beaureper town 12 acres, very slenderly set with old birch, and some hazel of 50 years' growth, and 4 small dottard oakes.

Also there is in the midst of the said Park one fair old oak with a large top for building timber, and it is called the Raven Oak.

Also the rest of the said Park is overgrown with small thorns and briars for tynsell.

Also there groweth in the Ring of the said Park 6 small oakes for building timber, and 4 small dottard oakes for firewood.

Thomas Brokesbey is deputy keeper there to Thomas Cokes.

VII.—MORLEY PARK containeth 3 miles about, and there is one wood in the East end called

(a) *The Hyrne*, containing 20 acres very slenderly set with small whitethorne and blackthorne for tynsell of 20 years' growth, and 30 old oakes fair and large in every acre, and 12 fair young oakes, and 16 old dottard oakes.

(b) Also the *High Edge* containing 48 acres, with whitethorne, blackthorne, crabtree, and holly for tynsell. There are 16 fair and large oakes, 8 young oakes, and 46 dottard oakes.

(c) Also in the *North End* one wood containing 34 acres, set with small hazel, whitethorne and blackthorne. There are 10 fair oakes, 6 young oakes, and 26 dottard oakes in every acre.

(d) Also the *Oller Carr* containing 6 acres, well set with young ollers and old by commission.

Also there groweth in the Ring of the said Park 54 fair old oakes and 6 dottard oakes.

Also there groweth in the Park the fairest timber for any building that is within all Duffield Frith.

Thomas Eytun is deputy keeper to John Poole.

Fcc Trccs.—Also there goeth of the said park yearly fee trees, viz. :—

(a) To Thomas Ireton, deputy bow-bearer, one tree.

(b) To said Thomas having the custody of the Queen's Axe—
one tree.

(c) To Thomas Eytun, deputy to John Poole, one tree.

VIII.—BRADLEY LEYNES.

Also there is in the same warde of Beaureper one tenement called Bradley Leynes, in the tenure of Henry Sacheveril, Esquire, and in the same there is 8 acres indifferently set with hazel, whitethorne, and blackthorne of the age of ten years' growth, and in the same there groweth 18 small oakes for building timber.

IX.—HOLLANDE WARDE.

There is in the same warde one wood called

(a) *Twyforthefield*, in the tenure of John Rospere, containing

14 acres set with small blackthorne and briars for tynsell, and there groweth in every acre 24 fair old oakes for building timber, and in the said wood there groweth 30 small dottard oakes for firewood.

(b) Also *Irceton Syde* containing 42 acres set with holly, hazel, whitethorne, and blackthorne; and for that it is common to divers towns, it is eaten with cattle, and there groweth in every acre 26 old oakes, and 20 young oakes, and 8 dottard oakes.

(c) Also *Buttreley Carr* containing 30 acres well set with young holly and 30 small saplings.

(d) Also *Black Carr* containing 32 acres well set with holly, and 16 small oakes in the same.

(e) Also a *Wood* adjoining to Butterley plain containing 160 acres set with hazel, birch, and whitethorne, common to divers towns and kept down with cattle. There groweth 40 oakes and 8 dottard oakes in every acre.

(f) Also *Thick* of Butterley, containing 230 acres set with small holly, birch hazel, and whitethorne. There are 30 oakes and 8 dottard oakes in every acre.

(g) Also *Water Banck*, containing 80 acres set with small holly, hazel, and whitethorne; and in every acre there are 26 oakes and 10 dottard oakes.

(h) Also *Redymyre*, containing 160 acres set with small holly, birch, hazel, and whitethorne. In every acre there are 34 small saplings, and in the said wood 120 dottard oaks.

(i) Also *Shoughtonsyde*, containing 34 acres, and set with hazel, holly, birch, whitethorne, and blackthorne. In every acre are 26 oakes and 10 dottard oakes.

(k) Also one *Wood* adjoining Showtonsyde, containing 80 acres, and set with birch, holly, hazel, and crabtree. In every acre there are 16 oakes and 8 dottard oakes.

Also rest of the said Warde is slenderly set abroad in divers places with small crooked oakes, whitethorne, small holly and blackthorne, all for tynsell. And there groweth abroad in the said Warde 4,000 small oakes for timber, and 800 dottard oakes.

Also the said Warde is platted with many loundes* and plaines wherein groweth no timber nor underwood.

Ecc Trees (a) To John Ireton, deputy bow-bearer, one tree.

(b) To Francis Curzon, ranger of the Frith, one tree.

(c) To the keeper of the Warde, one tree.

Memorandum.—Sir Humphrey Bradburne, knight, is one of the foresters in fee, and John Topylffe is his deputy, and claimeth to have in the same ward firewood for his house, but he taketh none and is quietly so content.

Thomas Knyfton, Esquire, is another forester in fee, and he taketh firewood in his own hand and delivery for his house, and timber likewise.

X.—RAVENSDALE PARK containeth 3 miles about.

(a) In the *West End* there is a wood containing 12 acres well set with young oller of 4 years' growth, lately sold to the use of King Philip and Mary.

(b) The *Rest of the Park* is very slenderly set about with holly and some whitethorne, and there groweth abroad in the said Park 130 small dottard oakes for firewood.

Also in the Ring there are 12 old oakes for building timber or pale, and 12 old dottard oakes.

Ecc Trees (a) To Thomas Ireton, deputy bow-keeper, one tree.

(b) To the said Thomas who keepeth the axe, one tree.

(c) To Richard Holland, deputy ranger, one tree.

(d) To the Deputy Keeper there, one tree.

Sir Thomas Cokayne, knt., is the keeper there.

XI.—MARNSHULL PARK containeth two miles about very well set with fair large Hollynge (holly) almost throughout, and there groweth abroad 210 old dottard oakes.

Also in the Ring there are 16 small oakes for timber, and 24 dottard oakes.

Also on a Little Hill there are 12 old oakes decayed, but they bear fair tops.

* Lounde, or Launde, was the term for a patch or parcel of unploughed land clear of trees, in the midst of a wood or forest. It is still occasionally used, e.g., Belper Laund, and it survives in several field names on old township maps of the Duffield district.

Sir William Sayntlowe Knight is keeper there.

Fee Trees (a) To Thomas Ireton, deputy bow-bearer, one tree.

(b) To Richard Holland, deputy ranger, one tree.

(c) To the deputy-keeper, one tree.

It seems possible, however, that there is some miscalculation in the number of the timber trees, for another briefer Survey, though it omits a considerable section of the Frith as given in the 1560 survey, produces such much smaller totals. Otherwise there must have been a most extraordinary waste of timber in the course of a quarter of a century. This latter survey, which follows, is of interest inasmuch as it gives the money value of all the wood, and also from the difference of nomenclature. Only 2,764 large oaks and 3,032 small oaks are mentioned. The total value of the whole wood of the Frith was somewhat under £2,000, according to this return:—*

Com. Derby. The foreste or chace of Duffield frithe ys divided into three wardes viz Imprimis Duffield Warde alias Chevine which lyethe in parishe of Duffield in the countie of Derby aforesaid it conteyneth in compasse 4 myles there groweth within thys ward of tymber trees—1040 everie tree worthe one with another—10^s—which amounteth to the some of —520^{li}.

There groweth also within thys ward of pollingers or younge timber poles—440 everie pollinger worthe one with another—5^s— which amounteth to the some of 110^{li}.

There groweth also within thys ward of stubbed trees—97 everie stubb worthe one with another—2^s—which amounteth to the some of—9^{li} 14^s.

There is growinge also within this ward underwoodes of hasell hawthorne birche older and hollies to the quantitie of 60 acres which have not bine used to be incopized nor any sale to be made therof everie acre worth to be sould 20^s which amounteth to the some of 60^{li}.

* *D. L. Misc. Books*, 114, pp. 63-5.

BROMEFEILDE.

A pasture inseparable lying within Chevine.

Bromefeild ys a pasture inseparable lying within the said warde. There groweth herein of timber trees—40—every timber tree worth one with another 6^s 8^d which amounteth to the some of 13^{li} 6^s 8^d.

There ys also growinge in Bromefield of pollengers or younge timber poles—80—everie polenger worth one with another 3^s 4^d which amounteth to the some of 13^{li} 6^s 8^d.

HOLLAND WARDE.

Item Holland Warde which lyeth in the parishe of Duffild in the said Countie it conteynith in compasse—6—myles. There growethe within this warde of timber trees—480—everie tree worth one with another 6^s which amounteth to the some of 144^{li}.

There groweth also within thys warde of pollengers or younge timber poles—1740, everie pollenger worth one with another 3^s which amounteth to the some of 261^{li}.

There groweth also within Holland Warde of stubbed trees—300—everie stubb worth one with another 2^s which amounteth to the some of—30^{li}.

There is also growinge within thys warde vnderwoodes of hasell hawthorne hollies &c. in severall places of the warde to the quantitie of 40 acres everie acre worth to be sould 20^s which have not bine used to be incopized nor any sale therof to be made and they amounte to the some of 40^{li}.

There ys also growinge within thys ward underwoodes of older to the quantitie of 40 acres which have bine heretofore sould and are nowe of the growth of eighteene yeares everie acre worth to be soul 20^s which amountith to the some of 40^{li}

TWYFORDFEILD.

A pasture inseparable lying in Holland Warde Twyfordfield is a pasture inseparable lying within the said warde conteyning 60 acres. There is growing herein of timber trees 400 everie tree worth one with another 5^s which amounteth to the some of 100^{li}.

There groweth also in Twyfordfield of pollengers or younge timber poles 200 everie pollenger worth one with another 2^s 6^d which amounteth to the some of 25^{li}.

There groweth also in Twyfordfeild of stubbed trees 200 everie stubb worth one with another—2^s which amounteth to the sum of—20^{li}.

There ys also growing in Twyfordfield of underwoodes of hasell hawthorne &c. to the quantitie of 4 acres everie acre worth to be sould—6^s 8^d which have not bine used to be incopized nor any sale therof to be made and they amounte to the some of 1^{li} 6^s 8^d.

There ys also growinge in Twyfordfield vnderwoodes of older to the quantitie of 4 acres which have bine heretofore sould and are nowe of eighteen yeares growth everie acre worth to be sould 10^s which amounteth to the some of 2^{li}.

BELPAR WARDE.

Item Belpar Ward which lyeth in the parishe of Duffeild in the said Countie yt conteyneth in compasse—5 myles and a halfe. There groweth within this warde of timber trees 584 everie tree worth one with another 5^s which amounteth to the some of 146^{li}.

There groweth also in thys ward of pollengers or yonge tymbre poles 452 everie pollenger worth one with another 2^s 6^d which amounteth to the some of 56^{li} 10^s.

There groweth also within Belpar warde of stubbed trees 405 everie stubb worth one with another—2^s which amounteth to the some of 40^{li} 10^s

There is also growing within thys ward on a bancke called Swynney on a bancke called Dunge and on a banke called Todmere banck underwoods of birch older hawthorn &c. to the quantitie of 68 acres which have not bine used to be incopized nor anie sale heretofore to be made thereof and they are worth everie acre one with another to be sould 1^{li} 10^s which amounteth to the some of 102^{li}.

There is also growing within thys ward on a banck called Shawebanck like underwood to the quantitie of 40 acres everie acre worth one with another to be sould 2^s which amounteth to the some of—4^{li}.

BELPAR PARKE.

Belpar parke lyeth in the parishe of Duffield in the said Countie yt conteyneth in compasse 1 myle Ther ys growinge only in this parke underwoodes of older hasell hathorne &c. to the quantitie of 80 acres everie acre worth one with another to be sould 6^s 8^d which amounteth to the some of 2^{li} 13^s 4^d.

RAVENSDALE PARKE.

Raunsdale parke lyethe in the parishe of Muggentone in the said Countie yt conteyneth in compasse 3 myles. There groweth in thys parke of stubbed trees 240—everie stubb worth one with another 1^s which amounteth to the some of 12^{li}.

MAUNCELL PARKE.

Mauncell parke lyeth in the said parishe of Muggentonne in the countye aforesaid yt conteynith in compasse 2 myles ther groweth in thys parke of stubbed trees 80 everie stubb worth one with another 1^s which amounteth to the some of 4^{li}.

POSTERNE PARKE.

Posterne parke lyeth in the parishe of Duffield in the said countie yt conteyneth in compasse 3 myles. There groweth in thys parke of timber trees 220 everie tree worth one with another 10^s which amounteth to the some of 110^{li}.

There groweth also in thys parke of pollengers or younge timber poles—320 everie pollenger worth one with another 2^s 6^d which amounteth to the some of 40^{li}.

There ys also growinge in thys parke of stubbed trees 80 everie stubbe worth one with another 2s. which amounteth to the some of 8^{li}.

In 1581 a Commission was issued to Edward Stanhope and other gentlemen to survey and fully report on the condition of the Frith and its capabilities. At this time there were only a very few deer left in Maunsell Park; Alderwasley was no longer reckoned as part of the Frith. Their return is of quite sufficient interest to be cited in full.*

The Certificate of Edward Stanhope Willm Agard and Simon Arden esquiers upon their veiw and survey of the waste of Duffield frith and other things to them and to George Abell gent comitted to view and certifie by virtue of the Quene's Majestie's Commission bearing date the xxiiij day of ffebruary in the xxiiij year of the Quene's Majestie reign.

1.—By virtue of the Quene's Majestie's Commission to us directed under her Majestic seale of the Duchy of Lancaster bearing date the xxiiij day of ffebruary in the three and twentieth yere of her highnes reign We came the third day of April last past to the place mentioned in the saide Commission in the county of Derby and calling before us the woodwardes and collectors of the wardes being the wastes of Duffield ffryth mentioned in the said Commission and divers also of her Majestie's Tenantes copyholders and free holders of her mannors within the saide frithe of Duffield with the members to the number of Thirtie and upwarde We doe finde as well by our owne viewe perambulation and survey As by their Confession That there are within her Majestie's free chase of Duffield frithe aforesaid Three great wastes or comon groundes whereof thone is called Holland Ward thother Duffild Ward the third Bellparr warde And that of eche of the said wardes there is one woodward Collector or forester in fee viz. John Roper who claymeth the patent to be collector of Holland warde, Roger Brokeshawe who claymeth to be forester in fee of Duffild warde and Collector of the same by patent And George Sellers who claymeth to be Collector by patent of Bellparr warde Whiche wardes appeare and are likewise confessed as aforesaide That they were and are a free chase of ffallow deare vnto her Majesties honor of Tudbery

* Duchy of Lancaster. Special Commissions, 305.

and were till of late yeres replenished with game of fallow deare and had divers other officers and ministers of chase as ffosters in ffee Bowbearer and suche like. Some of which offices divers gentlemen and others of those partes of that Countrey did clayme to them and their heires in ffee And to have by their grauntes thereof houseboote hedgeboote and fierboote* within the said chase But because the said game is utterlie destroyed and gone we did not call for the sight of any suche their graunts or further presse of the same.

2.—And as unto the vnderwoods groweing upon the said wastes and woodsoyle therof mentioned in the saide Commission we do finde by our view perambulation confession of the Tenantes and conferens with them and with the saide officers of the saide wardes That within the said Holland Warde there is a great deal of playne grounde and a great quantity of woody and bushy ground The estimate of the acres whereof we cannot sett downe because it consisteth chieffie and is but thinn sett thorow out the saide waste with scrubby hollyns, white thorne, old okes but litle timber some hassill and other vnderwood here and there in Tufts And a good quantitie of alders groweing in sundry plattes.

3.—Item that there is in Duffild Ward likewise a great deale of playne ground and a great deal also of wood soyle some part wherof is knowen by the name of Chevyn The quantitie of which wood ground by acres we cannot likewise sett downe because it is but thinn sett with wood and yet semeth to have ben better preserved then the former woods consisting chieffie of the vnderwood of hollyns mapill hassell white thorn and other underwood And there are also many great okes wherof divers of them are tymber.

4.—Item that there is in Bellparr warde likewise a great deale of playne ground and a great deale also of woodsoyle the quantitie of which woodground by acres we cannot likewise sett downe because it is but thim sett of wood consisting chieffie of birkes hollyns and some other underwood but in divers bankes

* *i.e.*, Wood for building, hedging, and fuel.

and places therof the most store of underwood is birkes And there are also divers okes whereof some of them are tymber trees.

5.—And furder we do fynde by the clayme demaund and confession of the saide Tenantes and officers That the woodes within the saide wardes have ben thus vsed by Her Majesty's Tenantes and Copyholders bordering upon the same have vsed to have every thirde yere reasonable hedgeboote to hedge those partes of their comon corne fieldes that do abutt upon the saide woodes or waste groundes And further that they have used in winter yerly to cropp browse or topp of the hollyns and of some other of the saide vnderwoods groweing within the said wardes by a good quantity yerly for browse and relieff of the Quene's game when there were deare there and the Tenantes for their Cattail and shepe for which cropping and relieff for their cattaill and shepe they are yerly amerced, having regard to the quantity, that is yerly so cropped Which wood notwithstanding so cropped browsed and topped The collectors have used towards the latter end of winter to view and deviding the same into parcells to sett unto the Quenes Majesties use to her Tenantes aforesaid as he and they could agree for fierwood accompting for the same at her Majesties Auditt at Tudbery And that all borderers and straungers not being Tenantes taking away any of the saide woodes or Tenantes taking away any without the sale of the saide Collectors are for the same amerced in her Majesties Courtes of Duffield called Woodmotes.

And furder we do finde as aforesaide That all the Alders within the saide Wardes have ben felled and sold by the ground to her Majesties use of late yeares And that all her Majesties Tenantes of Duffild Bellparr, Makely, Hasselwood, Windell and Turneditche, Howbroke and Southwood Holland Ideridghey Byggin Ireton wood Bellparr Hiege, and other houses within the precinct of the saide Duffild frith do clayme and use comon of pasture for their shepe and all other cattaill within and thorow out the common soyle of all the said wardes namely those chiefly in eche of them which do abutt and boundes vpon the same

Item we do funder finde as aforesaide That small benefite may arise to her Majestie by encorsing of the saide woodes as well for that the same be for the moste parte but thinn sett upon the saide wastes as aforesaide as for that they consist chiefly upon hollyns which being old trees do well renewe in Topp wood after cropping and browsing And are doubtfull they would not in long tyme arise to any good wood being felled at the roote ffor that also the Alders by being loked unto from stelthe and cutting will sufficientlie rise againe without encorsing, being felled by the roote And for that the birkes which be chieffie in Bellparr warde being felled by the rootes eche yere bear a reasonable portion and being loked unto by a woddward appointed to kepe great cattaill of from the spring thereof three or foure yeres after they be felled will rise sufficientlie to be trees againe.

The chief reason also why we thinke none of the premises convenient to be encorsed is for that the encorsing thereof would be more prejudiciall to her Majesties tenantes dwelling within the said frith being a great manred* of men and many of them pore men living chiefly upon the relief of the pasturage of the commons for their cattaill and shepe then avaylable for the increase of the said woodes But we do finde as aforesaide That her Majestie may make to herself suche yerlye renew and profit as hereafter enseweth by making a lease of the said vnderwoods So as the same may be used in maner and forme hereafter ensewing That is to say the said Alders within all the saide three wardes and the wastes of the same to be letten for yeres to such as shall devide them or proportion them into Tenn partes or haggest† selling every yere one hagge only not encorsing the same nor selling any suche hagge after the first fall vnder tenn yeres groweth.

Item the said hollyns and other vnderwoodes to be letten for yeres to suche as shall devide and proportion by markes and boundes only without any other partition the woodsoyle of euery

* Manred = dependence, or vassalage.

† "Hagge" or hag was the name given to a certain portion of wood to be felled assigned to a single woodman, the whole fall was termed a "flag."

of the said three wardes into tenn partes or haggess not encorsing the same And after the same so proportioned To begynn with one hagge that shall lye at one end or side thereof Topping the bowes of the said hollyns within the said hagge vsually to be topped at the height they have ben usuallie Topped betwixt the first day of December and the first day of Marche onlie yerlie And letting every of the said toppes lye after it be topped one monethe at the least for the cattaill of her Majesties tenantes to browse upon the leaffe and barke of the saide toppes Permitting also any of her Majesties tenantes commoners within the said ward to topp any of the hollyns within the saide hagge of the said warde that yere by her said Tenantes appointed to be topped at any time betwixt the said first day of December and the said first day of Marche yerlie The said Tenantes commoners letting the said Toppwood lye for the browse of their cattaill onlie And the wood thereof to remayne to him to whome her Majestie shall demise the said Toppwood which order of Topping of the saide hollyns we have thought in favour of her Majesties tenantes and copyholders there convenient to advertise and certifie that it is requisite for the Tenante that shall be of the saide woodd to obserue in his said graunt, because we do finde the browse thereof to be a great relieff for the Quenes Majesties tenantes and Inhabitants of the said frieth for cattaill And in like maner to deale withall maner other vnderwood standing within the saide hagge that yere appointed to be topped Saving that there is to be allowed and felled onlie by her Majesties tenantes and copyholders out of the Toppes of the said vnderwood that yere to be topped except hollyns Suche reasonable hedgeboot for their ancient hedges boundinge upon the same as they have vsuallie had by the view of the woodwardes of the saide woodes Or as shall be by a furder inquiry or Survey found that they have customablie had and convenient to be enjoyed All which other underwoods to be topped above the height or reache of ordinary beastes for destroying the spring of the hedd there And so the next yere to procede with the next hagge to the same adjoyning And in like order to go

thorow the hole ward not topping in any one hagge after it is once topped till the toppes be againe of tenn yeares growethe Item that in every suche proportion or hagge within the said Bellparr wardle That the tenante thereof may fell all the birkes that yere groweing within the same by the ground appointing a carefull overseer of the said woods that shall for the space of three years after any of the said birkes be felled kepe of noysome and hurtfull beastes for suche wood till the saide birkes shalbe of iij or iiij yeres groweth ffor all which saide Alders topwood of hollyns and ther onderwood aforesaid and birkes to be topped and felled yerelie in maner and forme aforesaide we do certifie that we thinke her Majestie may reserve the yerlie rent of five poundes.

6.—Item We do furder finde as is aforesaide That there is in his saide lease to be excepted and allowed vnto the collectors woodwardes and other officers of eche of the said wardes so many loades for ther fierwood or hedgwood as shall hereafter by certificate upon a furder survey be found That either by graunt or customable use hathe belonged or ben dewe unto them for the execution of the saide offices and that hath ben so vsuallie had and taken out of the underwoods aforesaid Or in default of such commission and survey suche as they shall hereafter in the honorable court of the Duchy prove to be dewe and belonging to the said Offices They attending and regarding the saide wardes and the woodes as well standing as to be felled or topped as aforesaid from spoyle waste destruction stealing or carieing away in suche sorte as hertofore they have vsuallie done or ought to have done.

7.—Item the aptest places that we do finde within any of the saide wastes for the erecting or setting up of any bloweng mill for the melting of lead ower (the same intended to be a water mill) is in Holland wardle at one litle broke called Holland broke or the broke in Holland ward rising within the same of two or iij small springes And in Chevyn or Duffeld ward at one litle broke called black broke about the bottom and lowest falls of eche of the said brokes which said brokes are thought will serve

for that purpose So there may be one small overshot mill at eche of them and will haue water to furnish worke one day at thone and an other day at thother onles it be in the drought of somer And which we are rather inclined to thinke because that nere unto the broke which is in Holland ward we do see one or two great and auncient heapes of Iron slagg or Cinders whereby it should seem there hath ben some water worke there for melting of Iron stone* therefor if any will take upon him to erect suche a mill upon eche of the saide brokes we do finde that without any great prejudice to any of her Majesties tenantes there, there may be taken in of the soyle for the seate of the saide mill at eche of the saide places and for necessary yerdes backsides and easements to be used with the same and passage to the mill damme or dammes two acres of grounde And we do find that he may then yeld to her Majestie for the said soyle and milles so to be erected at his own charges five shillings a pece by the yere so as he may have some allowaunce of timber for the building thereof and libertie to gett aswell stone for his damme and other workmanship aboute his saide Mills and fierstone if any be, or other stone for his harthes and furnisses from tyme to tyme to be taken digged or gotten within any of the saide wastes.

8.—Item We do finde by conferens with some of the tenantes and with some others at the same time that haue had to do in matter of lead melting and buyeng of ower That divers lordes and owners of mannors within the said County of Derby haue used to haue the preferment of buyeng of such ower as is gotten within their saide manors by the Mynors And that the moste lordes and owners of mannors within the saide Countie of late yeres that haue ben disposed to buy ower and make the led themselves have had the preferment of buyeng of suche ower as is gotten within their saide manners offring to pay and payeing at the meet dayes redy money for the same as muche as the vsuall price is and as others do geve And we do therefore likewise and upon viewe of some other matters concerninge mynerye

* See the reference to a forge in the cited account roll of the Frith for 1313-14.

thinke and finde that the same preferment is and may be in like sorte used within her Majesties mannors and groundes aswell within her Majesties Wapentake of Wirkesworth as els where within her countie of Derby being parcell of the possessions of her honor of Tudbery or Duchy of Lancaster And it is worthe to be geven for every loade of ower so to be bought by pre-emption one halfe peny of which loades every twelve do comonlie make a fother or there aboutes and In witness of which this our Certificate for the execution of the said Commission we whose names be hereunder written have hereunto sett our handes and seales.

E. Stanhope.

Wm. Agard.

Symon Arden.

In 1587 the inhabitants of Duffield Frith sent the following Petition to the Queen through the Duchy official.

Most humblie besecheth your honor your poore suppliantes the inhabitantes and borderers of the Quene her Majestie's Chase called Duffelde ffrith being her Majestie's waste of her mannor of Duffield and of her highnes honor of Tutberie in the Countie of Derby that where your honours humble suppliantes inhabiting and borderinge the same Chase being of Coppie houlders free houlders and auncient Cottagers and householders In number five hundred and nine and of their wifes children and families in number eighteen hundred all which freeholders coppie houlders and all those whose estates they haue beyng her Majestie's tenants have tyme out of mynde hade taken and quietly enjoyed free comon of pasture for their catle without number in the same Chase and waste ground called Duffield fryth and have also used by all the same tyme every yeare from the feaste daye of saint Martine in winter to crope and browse of her Majestie's said woods in the said Chase reasonable and sufficient bowwood of all maner underwoodes therfore their saide Catle so oft as snoe froste or any harde wether sholde hapen to be and as their Catle needed vntill the ende of februarye nexte following the said feaste daie of Sainte Martine And in thende of every winter

the said cropping and browseedes have been soule in the said inhabitants and borderers by her Majestie's officers of the same Chase and the prices thereof answered to her Majestie And also by all the time of mans remembrance some of the said inhabitants and borderers have used taken and hade in the same her Majestie's chase by grantes or custome as in right of her manor and howses howsebootes heybootes plowebootes and hedgeboote with convenient and reasonable firewood to burne in their dwellinge howses and maner places besides the great relief of the said poore auncient Cotagers inhabitinge and borderinge the said her Majestie's Chase whiche they have hade of the comon and woodes in the said chase by her Majestie's goodnes and good favour of the honorable Chauncellors of her Duchie of Lancaster your honours predecessors and quietly in reasonable sorte enjoyed to their great eade and comfort and meinteining of their lives tyme out of mynde Nowe if it may please your honor we your humble suppliants the said inhabitants and borderers are put in feare that some haue or seeke to haue by lease or otherwise her Majesties woods and vnder woods in same Chase from us your poore supliants and so as not only therby all your honors poore suppliantes having any right or interest in the same woodes by auncient custome or other wayes are like to be molested and grevously troubled and put to extreme charges in suite for the same but we and all the reste of your honours suppliants brought to great needines and povertie if those her Majestie's woodes or comon of pasture in the same chase be graunted from us for Right honorable suche is the barrennes of our soil there and so stande our habitations as her Majestie's woodes or our comon of pasture in the same chase taken from us we and all ours shall be utterly impoverished therby and constraigned to seeke dwellinges other where In tender consideration whereof as your honor hath bene alwayes a moste carefull majestret for the honor of her Majestie and preservation of her comon wealth then which her highnes nothing more intendeth nor regardeth our humble petition is that it may please your honor of your meare accustomed pitie and tender

love towardes us her highnes faythfull loyall people who without redrese by your honor are in great feare least we and all ours shalbe made poore and unable to abide where we are not only by your honors wysedom and authoritie vnder her highnes to assist and shield us her majestie's people from that extremitie sought against us and so order our cause as to your wysedom maye seme meetest for her Majestie and us her poore subjectes but also to move her highnes most honorable and gracious favor towardes us so as her Majestie's graunt of these woodes if any be by bill assigned or otherwise paste from her Majestie as we feare ther is her Majestie by your honors good meanes may be moved to revoke the same And we her Majestie's people prayinge for her highnes as we alwayes have done shalbe bound to praye also for your honors longe contynuanee in the state of government vnder her Majestie wherein your faithfull service to her highnes hath bene and with all care and dew respecte to her Majestie moste honorable employed.

Endd. 2 Sept. 1587.

The petition of the inhabitants and borderers of Duffield fryth in the County of Derryb.

In June, 1588, Mr. Edward Stanhope was appointed by the council to enter into the grievances of the tenants of the Frith, and wrote them the following letter:—

I commende me hartely unto you and as the bearer can informe you it is Mr. Chauncellors expresse pleasure that I should appoint a tyme when half a score of you best acquaynted with the state of your liberties may come in the behalfe of you all unto me to Nottingham where I may make you acquainted with his honours intention in a late sute made unto him for some comodite to be raysed to her Majestie of some of the woods and underwoods in Duffield ffrith as well how farr forth the same is meant to be done as wherein the same may prejudice you or any of you her Majestie's tenantes wherein his honour will I hope be drawn to graunt litle or no more then was about five or sixe yeres past certified by a Commiseion directed to me and

others what might be done without great prejudice to you whereof at that tyme I had speciall care, and so will still have if I may finde you inclinable to my good conformity Theis shalbe therefore to will you to send unto me against ffriday morninge nexte being the vth of July by viij of the clocke to Nottingham about the number of viij or x of yourselves as is before specified to whome I may imparte Mr. Chauncellors pleasure further at large and may heare of them in all your behalves how farr forth the same may any way justly greve you and to debate and conclude what shall seme further reason upon conferens therof, wherof faile you not for I shall go presentely after that day to York to serve her Majestie there and shall hardly have any other tyme till Michelmas. From Grays Inn the xxvijth of June 1588.

Your loving ffrinde,

E. Stanhope Supervisor.

Endd.—To his loving ffrindes the Quenes Majestie's Tenantes of Duffield ffrith.

The representative tenants appeared before Mr. Stanhope at Nottingham in the following month, and the following Report was then forwarded to the Chancellor of the Duchy:—*

By your honors appointment for me to deale with the Tenantes of Duffield to call them before me and heare what they could alledge why your honor for thadvancement of her Majestie's revenewe might not demise the woods of Duffield ffrith especiallie in such sorte as was certified upon a former commission dated the xxijth day of ffebruary in the xxijth yere of her Majestie's reigne and returned into the Court Or els to heare what they would yeld to those whome her Majestie meant to bestowe it of, if the Tenantes might have it graunted to themselves to vse and pay as that certificate dothe direct, I did warne them to be with a competent number of the better sorte of them before me at Nottingham the vth of July last past whither came

* Duchy of Lancaster, Special Commission, No. 305.

Roger Brockshawe	}	The Quenes Majestie's Tenantes of Duffield ffrieth in the busines of themselves and the rest.
John Roper		
William Bradshaw		
Henry Wetton		
George Alestrye		
William Johnson		
Roberte Mellors		

And after I had imparted your honors good intent towards them and also read unto them the saide Certificate declaring that I was assured, and that they could not well denye but that your honor might so graunt it according to the Certificate without wrong doeing to them any way And therefore wished them not to refuse the great favour was offred them And that if they would not deale with it themselves That they should then shewe what they could that was inconvenient in that Certificate which I then read vnto them.

Vpon long debating the matter and shewing suche reasons as they had before preferred in writting to your honour which in truth nothing impeached that certificate when they were conferred together yet they semed not willing to deale for it themselves And the chieftest inconvenience of our former certificate which they could alledge was That if the felling should be in tenn haggess so that every yere all should be felled in any one place of eche ward. The browse thereof could not pleasure all the Comoners dwelling iij or iiij miles compas To which was answered that some provision in their favour might be made to remedy that point and yet not in dewtie for that their having the browse was but of curtesy since the deare were decayed in the ffrieth.

But they concluded that they were not willing to deale to redeame the lease or his good will that should have it for that the Comoners being many, divers would not contribute and many would be unruly in felling and taking if it were devided emongest a multitude And therefore in the end required that they might have a furdur day to conferr to offer some reasonable consideration to have the same remayne as it hath done, and to know

their customes of fines heriottes and suche like duties from them to her Majestie and for them to enjoy of her Majestie to be confirmed and enjoyed as they should be dewlie proved by inquisition and othe To whiche end they toke respite till the xxth of July At whiche time the said Roger Brockshawe George Alestry William Johnson together with Antony Bradshawe James Spendlove and Thomas Eton came in the behalfe of themselves and the rest of her Majestie's Tenantes there Who as unto the lease that was motioned concerning the woods say They do no further aunswere then before they have done And that they themselves could not convenientlie deale with it for the respects aforesaide but deferred the same to be done or vsed as should seme good to your honour hoping you would have consideration of their greves in their former petitions exhibited And for the rest being the confirmation or putting in certaine of their customes neither did they make any offer to be accompted of neither did I urge them further in that point being no part of the substance of my comission So that I perceive your honour's lenytye and favourable hearing them doth rather annymate them to hope they may enjoye still the spoile and waste of her Majestie's woods yelding litle for it whereof her highness may make some better Commodity lawfully and orderlie without wrong or just prejudice to them it being used in suche sorte as is particulerly sett down and directed in the saide certificate made by myself Mr. Agard and Mr. Arden upon the former commission the whiche I have herewith likewise returned to your honour together with this my aunswer of the service you commaunded me in that behalfe which I deferred to aunswer in the vacation in hope they would have ben better advised and have come to me with some further resolution by Michelmas But I hard no further of them And so I humblie cease to trouble your honour this xth of October 1588.

Your honours humbly to commaund

E. Stanhope supervisor.

Endd.—To the right honourable S^r ffrancis Walsingham Knight
her Majestie's principall Secretarie and Chauncello^r of the
Duchie of Lancaster.

The last document for which space can be found in this issue of the *Journal*, shows that there was another commission appointed to secure true measurements of the "wood grounds" in the Frith, a task which the jury appointed for the purpose found impossible to execute.*

The Answere of the Jury after thrice meting with the Commissioners taken the vth of January 1592.

We cannot admeasure the wood grounds within the wardes of Holland Duffield and Belpar because there is divers barryn and stony places therein not being woodgrounds where the cattaill of the Quenes Majestie's Tenantes and Inhabitantes who have common within the said woodes cannot for the barrenes and coldnes there ioist (agist) nor gett foode in the time of winter and cold weather but are forced to go into the wood groundes for foode and warmenesse And also within the said wood groundes there be divers playnes where no woodes growe.

The meates meares and boundes for the saide woodgroundes we cannot present because of the barren places and playnes therein.

We cannot present how many ookes like to make tymber have ben vsuallie vpt or lopt, but divers of them have ben cropt for some browse for the cattaill of the Quenes tenantes and inhabitantes who have common there in the tyme of hard weather without which otherwayes they were not able to relieve them and her Majestie hathe ben answered as we thinke for the saide browse at her Majesties Auditt.

Also the abovesaid tenantes and inhabitants have had therof tynsell byndinges and stakes for the ryng hedges and so have used to have tyme out of mynde.

Also divers trees have ben felled and some lopped and topped for repaire of her Majesties tenantes Milnes weares pales

* Duchy of Lancaster, Special Commission, No. 404.

gates fences and suche like the certaynty wherof we knowe not neither can certainlie present but we thinke the same have ben and still ought to be so necessurilie used.

And touchinge the waste done or number of trees felled by the space of theis tenn yeres now last past and some other poyntes in the said articles and commission we can no further present or certifie then afore we and others upon former commissions and inquirys have certified.

E. Stanhope.

William Monday.

It will be noticed that every family of importance in Derbyshire was more or less closely connected with the administration of the affairs of Duffield Frith. Any account of the officers and their duties must be held over for another occasion.

Derbyshire Fonts.

By G. LE BLANC SMITH.



THE following does not pretend to be in any way original, but is written with the intention of illustrating and comparing several early fonts in Derbyshire, and, it is to be hoped, of classifying them in order of date.

THE FONT AT WILNE.

The Saxon-worked stone, in which this font is hollowed, originally formed the base of what must have been a fine example of one of the numerous cylindrical crosses which are to be found in Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire. Similar instances may be seen at Melbury Bubb in Dorsetshire, Dolton, Devon, and Penmon, Anglesey.*

The Rev. G. F. Browne (now Bishop of Bristol), in Volume VII. of this *Journal*, p. 185, gives a most lucid and interesting description of the specimen at Wilne. The font is remarkable for its total absence of the well-known knot and interlaced work, what interlacing there is being in the somewhat unusual form of dragons or large birds. In this it may be compared to that, of later date, at Bridekirk, Cumberland. The rubbing of Bishop Browne (Vol. VII., plate 13) shows these very distinctly, far more so than the font itself. The writer has twice endeavoured to see them on the font, but the fact that the lower part of the cross is reversed perhaps complicates the inspection, for the result on each occasion was without avail.

* *The Reliquary*, October, 1902, p. 243.

The photograph shows the south-east side and the base, which has a broad beading or moulding round it, and upon which the font was mounted in Norman times. In all, there are six compartments, all of which, with the sole exception of that on the left of the photograph, contain the aforesaid dragons or bird-like creatures. It will be noticed that below these six compartments there is a plain border, and below which again are



G. Le Blanc Smith.

FONT AT WILNE.

six little panels which were once supposed to contain runes. These runes, as Bishop Browne demonstrated, are nothing more nor less than the inverted feet of men, the bottom of whose tunics are just to be seen. Between the compartments on the upper part are rude pillars having, to coin a new word, fleur-de-llys-like capitals; one is to be seen in the centre of the photograph, upside down, of course. These columns have been

compared by the same writer in Vol. VIII. of the *Journal* with those at Ilam, in Staffordshire, but the similarity is not apparent. The original cross of which the font at Wilne is composed must have been a magnificent example. Some idea of its proportions may be arrived at by a comparison with Clulow Cross, near Macclesfield, which is 9 ft. 4 ins. high, and one of the largest extant of its class; yet the diameter of Clulow is but 21 ins., whereas that of Wilne was 27 ins.; or with the Saxon cross at Stapleford, five miles from Wilne, the base of which is similarly elliptical and very nearly of the same dimensions.

Bishop Browne suggests that the figures whose lower extremities are to be seen were, possibly, the four Evangelists, St. Chad (the patron saint of the church), and Our Lord, but, of course, this is pure conjecture. He gives the dimensions as 82 ins. in girth at the top, and 77 ins. at the bottom, with a height of about 23 ins. Fonts strikingly resembling this in general feature, but without any ornamentation, are not uncommon. A local example of Norman date is to be seen at Brassington.

The original cross was probably of much the same stamp as the smaller of the two crosses now standing in the churchyard at Ilam. This latter is circular below, tapering towards a band of projecting moulding about one-third of its height from the ground. Above this the shape is oblong, the longer sides facing East and West. At about two-thirds of its height from the ground is another band of moulding, above which is a very short-limbed cross head, much weather-worn. The carving on this cross, however, is of the interlaced variety.

Where and when the Wilne cross originally stood are subjects for interesting speculation. Speaking of it and others of similar design, Mr. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., says, "Judging from the relative number of monuments of this class in each county, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the type had its origin in Cheshire or Staffordshire, and it is therefore Mercian rather

than Northumbrian."* Bishop Browne assigns it to a much earlier period than that of the Ilam example, and, apart from its workmanship, there seems every probability that it is an early specimen. We have evidence in its present base that it was already converted to a font in Norman times, and it is improbable that this would occur until either the cross had fallen into decay or its memories and associations had been effaced by time.

THE NORMAN FONT AT MELLOR.



G. Le Blanc Smith.

FONT AT MELLOR.

This is but little removed from the Saxon period; in fact there is nothing distinctively Norman about it except that there is no attempt at intertwining the animals with knot work and stiff foliage.

* *Chester Archaeological Journal*, v. 145.

The photograph reproduced shows the side facing east, but the font stands in a very obscure position, and a better result was hopeless. To add to the difficulties of observation, a semi-circular wall has been built at the back, or west, of the font, which most effectually prevents a thorough examination being made or photograph of that side taken. A brass tap, green and old, projects from the side on the north-west.

On the side illustrated is a rude carving of a fore-shortened figure riding a very long-nosed horse, which has a large protruding eye, and a long drooping ear hanging over its forehead, giving it a most dejected look. On the south is a sort of lion-like animal with a long curly tail; it is so sketchily carved that it might be a bull. The other subjects, of which there are two, cannot be clearly seen, but one appears to resemble a pig. The whole was probably intended to represent a hunting scene.

Grotesque animals were popular Norman eccentricities. Very similar figures of the lion, bull, and pig type are to be found on various tympana throughout the country, and in Derbyshire at Hognaston, Parwich, and Ashford-in-the-Water, while figures similarly fore-shortened are also at Tissington and Hognaston on the tympana, of which Derbyshire has a rich selection.

The font, of which it is quite out of the question to give a further account, is placed on two steps, stands at the west end of the wide nave, and is lined with lead.

THE NORMAN FONT AT TISSINGTON.

There is a most striking resemblance between the font at Tissington and that at Mellor, both in shape and general ornamentation. Rumour has it that Derbyshire had yet another specimen of this type, in the font at Thorpe, the parish adjacent to Tissington, but want of forethought, and gross disregard for objects of a sacred nature, allowed it to be exposed to the inclemency of the weather, with the result that the outer shell of the stone peeled off. It is now quite plain but for two modern

lines which are incised round it. The font at Tissington nearly suffered the same fate, as for years it lay uncared for in the churchyard.

The shape is circular, much damaged at the top, and with lumps of plaster inserted on the western side. Our photograph shows the eastern face. On it, beginning on the right, is a bird, which, judging from its beak, appears to be of the hawk family. Only one leg and no wings are to be seen.



G. Le Blanc Smith.

FONT AT TISSINGTON.

Behind it, and in the centre of the photograph, is a creature which in all probability is a lion. The thick, sturdy neck is evidently intended to represent its mane. It has two forelegs, the right foot of which is supplied with three claws, which are more like the talons of a bird of prey. It is looking over its shoulder at its tail, which is brought up between its hind legs. These also terminate in claws. On the tympanum at Parwich,

near to, is a tail almost exactly similar. This finishes the ornamentation of the eastern face. The side facing west is quite filled up with a huge dragon or other fabulous animal. It has a large head, resembling that of a lion, two forelegs and tail, which in proportion would be twelve or fourteen feet long, and is looped round the hinder extremity of its body. There are no hind legs.

It is really impossible to give a fuller or more lucid description, as it is much too quaint and grotesque to allow any serious attempt at identification of the subject. Round the base is a bold semi-circular moulding, while the whole stands on a square block of stone. It is lead lined, and placed in the centre of the nave.

It should be remembered that these two curious fonts are in a district which bounded a royal hunting forest in Norman times.

Discovery of a Hunting Sword within the Forest of the Peak.

By W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.



IN June, 1900, in constructing the new line of the Midland Railway in Furness Vale, where the new and the old lines diverge, was found :—

An Iron or Steel Hunting Sword, with heavy mushroom-shaped pommel, the remains of one of the quillons springing towards the pommel for the Knuckle-bow, the grip wanting, the tongue tapering from $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in breadth. The blade, 16 inches long, slightly tapering from $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide and single edged. The length of the whole is 21 inches, and it bears evidence of having been buried in its sheath, for the grain of its wooden lining and the impression of its upper ferrule are distinctly corroded into the blade.

Viscount Dillon, President of the Society of Antiquaries, has kindly given me the following information: "It is clear that the turned up end of the quillon is part of a knuckle-bow and, as Hewitt has shown in *Archæological Journal*, xix., p. 310, the Knuckle-bow, or finger guard, does not appear before the fourth quarter of the fifteenth century. But the small depth at which it was found and the existence of remains of the wooden lining of the sheath, both seem to me to indicate that a somewhat later date must be assigned to it."

Mr. Joseph Brassington, who presented the relic to me, noticed that, when found, it was lying amongst some bones. Were these the bones of its owner, or of the deer which he, some sixteenth century hunter in the then Royal Forest of the Peak, had slain? Or was it merely such a case, as Pepys records in his famous diary: "This day my cousin Thomas dropped his hanger, and it was lost"?

The Saxon Window in Mugginton Church.

By PERCY H. CURREY, *Hon. Secretary.*

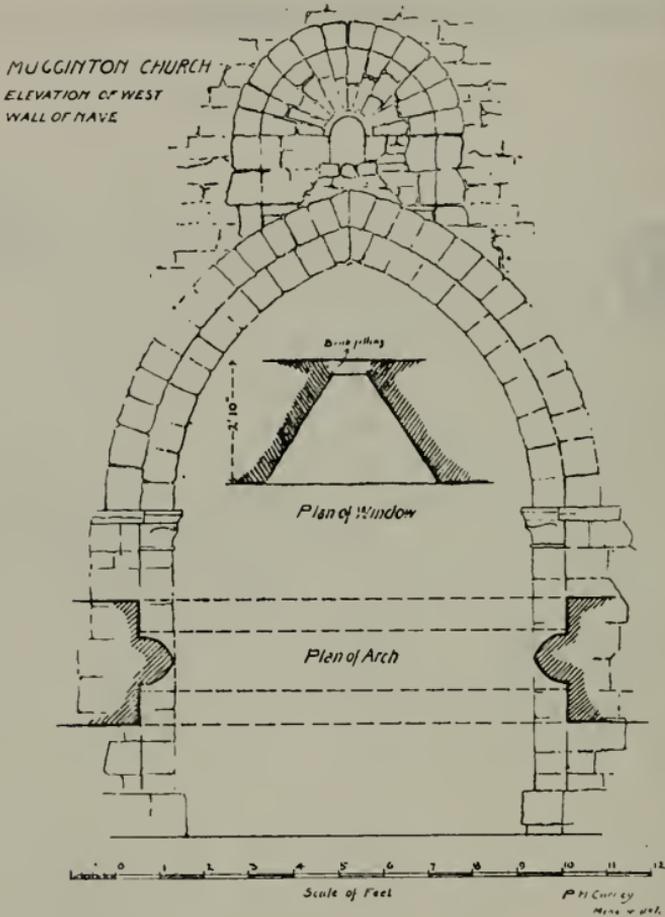
I.



ON the removal of the plaster from the west wall of Mugginton Church in 1897, the Rector (the Rev. R. Feilden) discovered and had re-opened a tower arch of the transition (Norman—Early English) period, and above it the upper part of a window of very early date; it would be bold to make a definite statement as to whether it is Saxon or early Norman work, but as it is obviously of great antiquity, and as it was not apparent when Dr. Cox wrote the *Churches of Derbyshire*, I have thought that a notice of it might be worth a place in our *Journal*, and prove of some interest.

There was a church in Mugginton at the time of the Domesday Survey (1086 A.D.), and it seems likely that this window is the original west window of the church standing at that period. The window consists of a narrow opening on the outer face of the wall, with widely-splayed jambs and arch inside; the external head appears to be of one stone, but unfortunately it cannot be properly examined, being covered by a wooden casing in the tower, and blocked up with bricks; the plane of the glass or wooden shutter must have been close to the outer face of the wall. These characteristics are consistent either with Saxon or early Norman work, but the jointing of the arch stones and the general appearance of the wall are certainly suggestive of the earlier period. The wall itself is 2 ft. 10 ins.

thick—1 ft. less than the other walls of the tower. This point, again, does not lead to any certain conclusion, the thickness being less than was common in Norman work, but not so little as to point definitely to the Saxon period. The construction of the wall is rough rubble work. The date of the tower itself



is a little puzzling; it is faced with good ashlar, the walls being 3 ft. 10 ins. thick. In the west wall is a circular headed doorway, now blocked up and nearly covered by a later buttress. In the north wall is a belfry window, having a plain circular un moulded arch, enclosing two narrow-

pointed lights. Above this window is a cornice of distinctly Norman character. The arch into the nave is of very similar character to the belfry window, but if it is part of the original design of the tower, it is difficult to understand why the old wall was retained at all, as it is nearly all cut away; possibly it was cut through after the tower was built, unless it is one of those singular feats of under-building in which the mediæval masons, though having little reverence for the work of their predecessors, seemed to take such a strange delight. The towers in this particular corner of Derbyshire are worth noting as an instance of the prevalence of local feeling among mediæval builders: Mugginton, Hognaston, Kirk Ireton, Bradbourne, Brassington, Tissington, and Thorpe, all adjacent parishes, possess churches with low square-looking towers, very similar in general appearance, and all apparently built in the twelfth or very early in the thirteenth centuries; whether this is a case of mere copying, or due to the employment of the same architect or master mason, is an interesting problem. Similar instances of local characteristics in different periods may be noted in several cases, even within so small an area as the single county of Derby.

By the REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

II.

Having had the advantage of seeing Mr. Currey's drawing of the interesting early window uncovered at Mugginton church in 1897, and having read his careful paper, I have little or no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that it is of the pre-Norman period. It is probably of tenth or early eleventh century date. One reason, in addition to those advanced by Mr. Currey, for this conclusion is that it would be highly improbable that substantial work of a post-Conquest date would be upset at so early a date as about 1200, which I take to be the approximate year of the transition tower arch. I have more than once noted pre-Norman work in a like position, that is, in the east wall of the tower, which had originally served

as the west wall of the first stone church when there was no tower. There is a most interesting early Saxon window in this position hidden away in the tower of the small church of Wansford, Northants, and known only to very few.

The practical ecclesiologist is on the look-out for pre-Norman work in elevated positions, particularly over nave arcades. During the current year I found two cases of this kind in country churches in Norfolk. There are many more remnants of Saxon stone churches than are usually suspected; I have learnt much since I wrote on the churches of Derbyshire.

With regard to the curious and ingenious underbuilding, in which, as Mr. Currey remarks, the mediæval church builder seemed to delight, and which can be seen in massive minsters such as Beverley, as well as in so many parochial churches, I think the following is the true explanation. The mediæval priest dare not suffer the continued round of Eucharistic and other services to be interrupted when there was rebuilding or an extension of the fabric; he could not take a holiday at such times, nor had he a schoolroom for temporary purposes. Hence much skill was used in sustaining, as far as possible, the fabric whilst the alterations were in progress, and in causing them to be undertaken in sections.

December, 1902.

The Lepidoptera of Derbyshire. (Butterflies—Rhopalocera.)

By the REV. FRANCIS C. R. JOURDAIN, M.A.



THE Lepidoptera form such an attractive order for entomologists that it is somewhat surprising to find that up to the present time only one list of the Butterflies and Moths of the county has been published, and even this did not appear till 1895. On the other hand, it must be confessed that while a more than respectable list of moths can easily be compiled, the number of butterflies which are regularly to be found within our limits is exceedingly small. In fact, the greater part of the forty species included in the present list can only be regarded as rare or accidental visitors, and only about fifteen species can be considered really common anywhere.

Unproductive though it is in Rhopalocera, Derbyshire has been the collecting ground of several well-known workers. The Rev. Joseph Greene was Vicar of Doveridge (1858-68), and the late Rev. H. Harpur Crewe, who communicated many of the Derbyshire records to Newman's book, frequently collected in the Breadsall district.

But perhaps the most productive part of the county and the most thoroughly worked, is the Trent Valley and the district between it and the Leicestershire border. Here, since the days of Mr. Edwin Brown and Mr. W. Garneys, quite a long list might be compiled of entomologists who have helped in the systematic study of the Lepidoptera of this district. Amongst the best-known names we may mention Mr. P. B. Mason, Mr. J. T. Harris, and the Rev. C. F. Thornewill. Under the

auspices of the Burton-on-Trent Natural History Society, two lists of the Macro and Micro-Lepidoptera of the country round Burton were published in 1885-9 and 1892 respectively, and these lists, which include the records of Messrs. Brown and Garneys, form the foundation of our county list. In 1895, Mr. F. W. G. Payne published a paper on the Macro-Lepidoptera of Derbyshire in *The Entomologist*. Lists from the Bakewell district by the Revs. C. F. Thornewill and R. H. Fuller were incorporated for the first time, as well as some notes from Chesterfield, and, in spite of some errors, it marks a distinct increase in our knowledge of the northern part of the county.

Since the publication of this paper, Mr. J. Hill has kindly furnished me with an authorized list of Lepidoptera, chiefly from Little Eaton; Mr. Hugo Harpur Crewe has contributed notes on the Melbourne district; and Mr. E. A. Cockayne from the moors between Ashopton and Baslow. The Rev. R. H. Fuller, Mr. G. Pullen, and others have also provided much useful information.

Abbreviations used in the following list:—

J.G.: Joseph Greene (Doveridge, 1858-68).

E.B.: Edwin Brown (*Natural History of Tutbury*, p. 185, 1863).

W.G.: W. Garneys (*Wild Flowers, etc., of Repton*, 2nd Ed., 1881, including notes by F. Spilsbury).

P.B.M.: P. B. Mason. J.T.H.: J. T. Harris. G.B.: G. Baker. H.A.S.: H. A. Stowell. G.A.S.: G. A. Smallwood. T.G.: T. Gibbs. C.F.T.: C. F. Thornewill.

W.J.P.: W. J. Pickering (*Ent.*, 1885, and *Trans. Burton-on-Trent Nat. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. I., p. 114, 1889).

W.G.S.: W. G. Sheldon (*Ent.*, 1885) (Breadsall, Repton, etc.).

R.H.F.: R. H. Fuller. E.M.A.: Miss E. M. Alderson.

J.H.: J. Hill. F.W.P.: F. W. Payne (*Ent.*, 1895).

W.H.P.: W. H. Purchas (Alstonfield).

H.H.C.: Hugo Harpur Crewe (Melbourne district).

G.P.: G. Pullen (Little Eaton, Derby, etc.).

E.A.R. : E. A. Rhodes (Ashburne and Heanor).

J.R.B.M. : J. R. B. Masefield (Dovedale).

E.A.C. : E. A. Cockayne (Ashopton, Baslow).

The nomenclature adopted is that of R. South's list (1884).

RHOPALOCERA.

PAPILIONIDÆ.

[The Swallow-Tail (*Papilio machaon*, L.). Glover mentions this insect in his history of the county (Vol. I., p. 175, 1829), and possibly it may have existed at that time in the marshes of the Trent and Sinfyn Moor, but little dependence can be placed on this record. Two were taken near Matlock by Mr. T. Lighton; but Mr. J. Wolley afterwards wrote to the *Zoologist* (1st §, p. 944) to explain that he had turned out many hundreds during the springs of 1843 and 1844, chiefly in the Matlock district.]

PIERIDÆ.

1. The Black-veined White (*Aporia crataegi*, L.). The only record of this species is a note by the Rev. F. M. Spilsbury to the effect that a nest of larvæ were found by him in his garden at Barrow-on-Trent, feeding on apple.

2. The large Garden White (*Picris brassica*, L.). Very common and universally distributed.

3. The small Garden White (*P. rapa*, L.). Also very common everywhere. A yellowish variety is said to have occurred occasionally at Repton (W.G.).

4. The Green-veined White (*P. napi*, L.). Common and generally distributed.

5. The Orange-Tip (*Euchlœe cardamines*, L.). This is a dale-haunting species, and does not, as a rule, occur on high ground. It appears to be also absent from the head waters of the Derwent (not found north of Bamford (E.A.C.), and the upper valley of the Dove, but is common enough everywhere else.

6. Pale-clouded Yellow (*Colias hyale*, L.). A very rare accidental visitor. One was taken many years ago in the Via

Gellia by the late Mr. J. Wolley; two are said to have been taken near Melbourne in 1859, and one near Calke in 1901 (H.H.C.).

7. Clouded Yellow (*C. edusa*, Fb.). Occurs at irregular intervals, sometimes in considerable numbers, in south and south-eastern Derbyshire. Clover fields, Repton (W.G.); Newton Solney and Brizlincote (J.T.H.); Winshill (G.B.); Melbourne district, abundant in 1877, and frequent in other years (H.H.C.); Little Eaton, plentiful, 1877, absent since (J.H.); Little Eaton about 1898 (G.P.); Kirk Langley, one seen 1900 (R.H.F.); Bradley, one taken Sept. 2nd, 1900 (E.A.R.), etc. Var. *helice*, Hb., has only been once recorded, from Repton (W.G.).

8. Brimstone (*Gonopteryx rhamni*, L.). Occurs occasionally south of a line drawn from Hartington through Matlock, usually in the valleys; and more frequently in the Trent Valley and the south. In the Dove Valley it has been observed as high as Dovedale and Alstonfield, and in the Derwent near Cromford.

NYPHALIDÆ.

9. The small pearl-bordered Fritillary (*Argynnis sclene*, Schiff.). Apparently now extinct, although formerly recorded in abundance from Repton Shrubs (W.G.) and Dovedale (J.T.H.).

10. The pearl-bordered Fritillary (*A. cuphrosync*, L.). This species was also formerly common at Repton Shrubs and Seal Wood (E.B., W.G.), though not found there at the present time. One was taken in the Melbourne district in 1865 (H.H.C.) and another reported from near Cromford, June, 1891 (R.H.F.).

11. The dark green Fritillary (*A. aglaia*, L.). Not recorded since Mr. E. Brown gave Dovedale as a locality in 1863.

12. The high-brown Fritillary (*A. adippe*, L.). The Rev. H. Harpur Crewe gave "Breadsall, Dovedale, Matlock, and Cromford" as localities for this species, but the only recent capture is that of a single wasted specimen in 1894 or 1895, about three miles south-west of Melbourne (H.H.C.).

13. The silver-washed Fritillary (*A. paphia*, L.). Like the other fritillaries, this species appears to be less frequent than

in former years. Repton Shrubs and Seal Wood (E.B.); Repton Shrubs and Anchor Church, but not in late years (W.G.); wasted specimens occur occasionally in the Melbourne district (H.H.C.); one seen, Burnaston, 1901 (R.H.F.).

14. The greasy Fritillary (*Melitæa aurinia*, Rott.). Cromford (Rev. H. H. Crewe, quoted by E. Newman); one was taken at Burton by G. H. Whitlock; and another is said to have been caught at Repton.

15. The Comma (*Vanessa C.-album*, L.). A scarce, accidental visitor. Several at Little Eaton in 1858 (J.H.); Breadsall (Rev. H. H. Crewe); scarce (E.B.); on ripe fruit and Michaelmas daisies, Repton (W.G.); Little Eaton, one, many years ago (G.P.); Calke Abbey (H.A.S., H.H.C.); one Handley, near Eckington, 1893 (Mr. Hooke).

16. The large Tortoiseshell (*V. polychloros*, L.). Scarce; near Hartshorne and Calke (W.G.); Breadsall (Rev. H. H. Crewe); Calke Abbey (H.A.S.); Dovedale (J.T.H.); one Burton (W.J.P.); one Barrow (G.A.S.); worn specimen, Calke (H.H.C.); several Little Eaton in 1858 (J.H.); one (G.P.); one Alstonfield 1875 (W.H.P.).

17. The small Tortoiseshell (*V. urtica*, L.). Common throughout the county, and in some years abundant.

18. The Peacock (*V. io*, L.). Much less common than *V. urtica* or *V. atalanta*, especially of late years, though still widely distributed and fairly numerous in fine autumns in the Dove Valley, etc.; only once Bakewell (R.H.F.); Little Eaton not common (J.H.); near Derby scarce, one Chester Green 1902 (G.P.); only one seen Kirk Langley, 1902 (R.H.F.).

19. The Camberwell Beauty (*V. antiopa*, L.). A rare straggler, which has occurred several times. Seen at Burton, and taken at Repton (E.B.); one near Milton (probably the same) (W.G.); one taken at Melbourne Hall in 1872 by Mr. Pearce; one seen at Stanton-by-Bridge 1872; altogether ten taken in Derbyshire during 1872 (C. G. Barrett); one seen in Little Eaton Park in 1886 or 1887 (J.H.); one seen within the borough of Derby Sept. 16th, 1899 (H.H.C.). In addition

to the above records, several were seen and two or three taken not far from the county boundary in north-east Staffordshire in 1872; also one taken at Worksop, Sept. 21st, 1846 (*Zool.*, 1846).

20. The Red Admiral (*V. atalanta*, L.). Common and widely distributed throughout the county; very numerous in some autumns, such as 1893 and 1900.

21. The Painted Lady (*V. cardui*, L.). This species affects high ground, and is most numerous on moors and rough pastures, especially in the Peak. To the south it is an occasional straggler, though common in some seasons at Little Eaton (J.H.).

SATYRIDÆ.

22. The Wood Argus (*Pararge ægeria*, L.). Occurs in wooded districts: Seal Wood, etc. (E.B.); scarce, Repton Shrubs, flying in shade (W.G.); once at Calke in 1867 or 1868 (H.H.C.); seen once in Lathkill Dale, 1892 (not Bakewell) (R.H.F.).

23. The Wall Butterfly (*P. mcgara*, L.). Formerly common in the south, and still appears occasionally in some numbers. Common (E.B.); scarce since 1861 (W.G.); three seen, one taken (R.H.F.); some years abundant in Melbourne district, others very rare (H.H.C.).

24. The Grayling (*Satyrus semele*, L.). Only recorded from Dovedale (E.B., J.T.H.).

25. The Meadow Brown (*E. pincphle ianira*, L.). Generally distributed over the southern half of the county; not seen north of Matlock (R.H.F.).

26. The large Heath (*E. lithous*, L.). Occurs throughout south, much less frequently than the preceding species; scarce north of the Trent; once Allestree (J.H.).

27. The Ringlet (*E. hyperanthes*, L.). In the wooded districts south of the Trent; common in woods (E.B.); Repton Shrubs and Findern Covert, but not lately (W.G.); Repton Shrubs (G.B.); Melbourne district (H.H.C.).

[The Marsh Ringlet (*Canonympha typon*, Rott.). This species is said to occur on the moors near the Cat and Fiddle, Buxton, but no definite record of its capture is forthcoming, although it might naturally be expected to occur there.]

28. The small Heath (*C. pamphilus*, L.). Generally distributed over the whole of the county, and especially common on hilly ground.

LYCÆNIDÆ.

29. The White Letter Hairstreak (*Thecla w.-album*, Knoch). Very local: Darley and Calke Abbey (Rev. H. H. Crewe); one Cubley (J.G.); Burton and Brizlincote, but rare (E.B.); Repton (P.B.M., W.G.S.); Repton Shrubs, abundant (G.B.); Repton Wood (J.H., G.P.); Hoofies Wood (T.G.).

[The black Hairstreak (*T. pruni*, L.). Mr. J. R. Hind found one in a box of insects from the Chesterfield district (*Intelligencer*, IX., p. 27, quoted by Newman).]

30. The purple Hairstreak (*T. quercus*, L.). Only common near the southern border of the county: Repton Shrubs, etc. (E.B.); Seal Wood (G.B.); always common in Melbourne district, and sometimes very numerous (H.H.C.).

31. The green Hairstreak (*T. rubi*, L.). Dovedale, plentiful (E.B.); *ibid.* formerly (J.T.H.); *ibid.* 1900-01 (R.H.F.); Alderwasley (J.H.); several seen for first time on Breadsall Moor, 1902 (G.P.).

32. The small Copper (*Polyommatus phlœas*, L.). Generally distributed over southern Derbyshire, and fairly common. Once seen Bakewell (R.H.F.); Ashburne fairly common (F.J.); Burton, common (E.B.); Repton (W.G.); Bretby, etc. (T.G.); Melbourne (H.H.C.); Kirk Langley, occasional (R.H.F.); Little Eaton, common (J.H.); Heanor (E.A.R.), etc.

33. The brown Argus (*Lycana astrarche*, Bgstr.). Absent from the High Peak, but found in most of the Dales of mid-Derbyshire. Dovedale (E.B.); plentiful in Monsal, Lathkill, and other dales (R.H.F.); Dovedale (F.J., E.A.R.); Monsal and Lathkill Dale, common (C.F.T.); fairly common Miller's Dale (J.H.).

34. The common Blue (*L. icarus*, Rott.). Common everywhere, except the High Peak district and the northern moors.

35. The azure Blue (*L. argiolus*, L.). Scarce, but has occurred at Repton (W.G.); in the Melbourne district (H.H.C.); and at Kirk Langley in 1901 (R.H.F.).

36. The little Blue (*L. minima*, Fues). Formerly common Dovedale (E.B., J.T.H.); Dovedale (C.F.T., F.J.); *ibid.*, very rare (J.R.B.M.); Middleton Dale (E.M.A.).

ERYCINIDÆ.

37. The Duke of Burgundy (*Nemobius lucina*, L.). Only recorded from the Via Gellia by the Rev. H. H. Crewe (quoted by Newman).

HESPERIIDÆ.

“ [The grizzled Skipper (*Syrichtus malvæ*, L.) is included in Mr. F. W. G. Payne's list in error, apparently mine, R.H.F.] ”

38. The dingy Skipper (*Nisoniades tages*, L.). Common along hillsides, etc. Dovedale (E.B., J.T.H.); Lathkill Dale, common (W.G.S., C.F.T.); Longstone Edge (J.H.); common in Dales (R.H.F.).

39. The small Skipper (*Hesperia thauwas*, Hufn.). Not uncommon in the south (E.B., F.W.P.).

40. The large Skipper (*H. Sylvanus*, Esp.) Occasional in the district south of the Trent. Not uncommon (E.B.); Melbourne district, but rare (H.H.C.).

Editorial Notes.



THE ROMAN CAMP AT BROUGH.—In the interests of archæological research, Col. Leslie, of Hassop, has granted permission to the Society to excavate this camp, which is on the banks of the river Noe, near Hope station. Mr. W. Thompson Watkin, in his excellent account of “The Roman Stations of Derbyshire” (Vol. VII. of this *Journal*, p. 70), identifies it with *Navio*, and, with some reason, argues that the river Noe, or Now, as it is sometimes written, is a survival of that name. Brough is practically untouched, and it is more than probable that the pick and shovel will unearth inscribed stones and memorials sufficient, not only to settle its own history, but to throw light on the whole story of the Roman conquest of this district. It is in the usual form of a parallelogram, with rounded corners, measuring about 103 yards by 90 yards, and to-day, the mounds beneath which lie the foundations of its gates and *prætorium*, are clearly to be seen. The Council of the Society have not lightly entered into so responsible an undertaking as the excavation of this important station, but they feel justified in so doing, for they will have the advantage of the assistance during this summer, at least, of Mr. John Garstang, the well-known Egyptian and Roman excavator, in the supervision of the work. He will be in residence at Brough, and, in consultation with them, will have charge of the operations.

It will be apparent that a special fund will be necessary, and it is confidently trusted that most of those who are interested in the archæology of our county will gladly contribute

a guinea or half-a-guinea towards it. Subscriptions should be sent as early as possible (for the work should commence in June) to the Financial Secretary, Mr. W. Mallalieu, Swallows' Rest, Ockbrook, Derby, and all will be duly recorded in the next volume of the *Journal*, under the heading of "The Brough Exploration Fund."

"A HISTORY OF MATLOCK," by Mr. B. Bryan. This work, to be published by subscription through Messrs. Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., will treat with the early history of Matlock as part of the "Mesteforde" of Domesday, and with its later notoriety as a fashionable watering-place, as the home of Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning jenny, and as the birthplace of Adam Wolley, whose name is so familiar to the readers of this *Journal*, under the reference of "The Wolley Charters," from the wealth of MS. records which he bequeathed to the British Museum.

"A GUIDE BOOK TO DERBYSHIRE."—Messrs. Methuen are shortly publishing one of their charming series of well-illustrated *little guides* on the county of Derby. The author is the Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., so that it may not only be safely said in anticipation that antiquaries can rely on its archæological accuracy, but that it will have a charm of its own, independently of the series of which it will form part.

"THE VICTORIA HISTORY OF DERBYSHIRE."—Good progress is being made with this section of the great national scheme of the Victoria County Histories. The greater part of the first volume is already accomplished. Mr. Ward will be responsible for the prehistoric portion; Mr. Haverfield will write on Roman Derbyshire; Mr. Round on the Derbyshire Domesday; and, as was only to be expected, to the experienced Dr. Cox is left the ecclesiology of our county. He is one of the most active of the distinguished consultative committee of this important scheme, and is already similarly engaged in writing the ecclesiastical history of Hampshire, Essex, Warwickshire,

and other counties now in hand, for the principal control of the ecclesiology seems, by general consent, to have been placed in his hands. Mr. St. John Hope will, however, prepare the account and plans of the cathedral churches and the more important monastic remains, and as such, the Derbyshire abbeys of Dale and Beauchief will be the work of his pen and pencil.

“THE ROMAN FORT OF GELLYGAER,” by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A. (Messrs. Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., 7s. 6d. nett). The publication of this excellent work comes opportunely to those who are interested in the proposed excavation at Brough, for it is the outcome of similar work by the Cardiff Naturalists’ Society, and is from the pen of a well-known Derbyshire archæologist, and one who is a member of the Council of our own Society. Gellygaer, which is situated midway between Cardiff and Brecon, bears a remarkable similarity to Brough, for not only are its dimensions (about 134 yards by 126 yards) and plan of the same order, but its outlying position on the Roman lines and the mountainous nature of its surroundings bring the parallel closely home. Mr. Ward’s work is always as reliable as it is interesting.

“A HANDBOOK TO HARDWICK HALL,” by the Rev. F. Brodhurst, Vicar of Heath and of Ault-Hucknall, in which latter parish Hardwick Hall is situated. This much wanted guide-book, which will shortly appear, is the result of many years of study and interest in a subject with which the author is peculiarly competent to deal. It will describe the tapestry, principal portraits, and chief objects of interest at Hardwick, and will be well illustrated; yet, it is expected that the price will not exceed a very nominal sum. Mr. Brodhurst is a member of the Council of this Society, and he has not hesitated to allow some of his plates to be used in this volume for Lord Hawkesbury’s paper on the “Portraits at Hardwick,” although by so doing he is forestalling their publication in his own book, a generosity which will be appreciated by the members. He has also a larger and more historical work in

progress, dealing in detail with the same subject, and especially with matters of interest connected with Sir William Cavendish, the second husband of Elizabeth Hardwick, afterwards Countess of Shrewsbury, which will contain several interesting letters and manuscripts hitherto unpublished, and will be worthy of a place in the history of Derbyshire.

OTHER NEW BOOKS.—Dr. Cox is editing, for Messrs. Methuen, a new edition, much revised and enlarged, of Joseph Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, which was originally issued just a century ago. It will appear in quarto size, and with facsimiles of the original plates, a totally different result to the cheap reprints of William Hone may safely be anticipated. The same publishers have recently issued a remarkably handsome quarto volume on *Ancient Coffers and Cupboards*, by Mr. F. Roe (£3 3s.). It is profusely illustrated, and until its appearance there was absolutely no book to be consulted on our old Church chests and coffers. Derbyshire readers will gladly welcome its pages, and particularly the fine illustrations of the thirteenth century chest in Wilne Church and that of the following century in St. Peter's at Derby. But they will miss—although, perhaps, in consideration of the excellence of the book in all other respects, they may forgive the omission of so important a subject—the great heraldic chest in the chapel at Haddon. Messrs. Methuen, in their archæological enterprise, are also bringing out a literary series at popular prices, under the heading of *The Antiquary's Library*, with Dr. Cox as the general editor. This will comprise such works as *The Roman Occupation*, by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A.; *Celtic Art*, by Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., whose paper on the Saxon crosses of Norbury is before us; *Prehistoric Man*, by Professor Windle, F.R.S.; *Comparative Archaeology and Unauthenticated Antiquities*, by Dr. Munro; *Folk-Lore in Early British History*, by Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A.; *The Growth of the Parish Church*, by the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, F.S.A.; *Old Church Furniture*, by Dr. Cox and Dr. A. Harvey;



THE ROWARTH CELT.
Reduced about one-fourth ; actual length, 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.



English Monasticism, by Abbot Gasquet; *Ancient British Shrines*, by Mr. J. C. Wall; *The Castles and Walled Towns of England*, by Dr. Harvey; *English Seals*, by the Rev. J. H. Bloom; and other works of a similar character.

THE ROWARTH CELT.—By the courtesy of the owner, Mr. Abner Froggatt, we are now enabled to give an illustration of this remarkably fine specimen of a polished stone axe. Its discovery was described on page 172 of our last year's *Journal* and little more need now be added. Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., is of opinion that it is of igneous rock, possibly Andesite or Andesitic ash, as such it probably came, either as an "erratic" or in its present form from the Lake district; and curiously enough, the celt most similar to it amongst the illustrations in the great work on early stone implements, by Sir John Evans, is one which was discovered in Cumberland. In Derbyshire he only records the discovery of one polished example, namely, at Hopton, and none illustrated by him seem quite equal to this in their symmetry and finish.

EXCAVATIONS AT ARBOR LOW AND THE DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF A MASTODEN AT DOVE HOLES.—The insertion of these two papers in our *Journal* has to be postponed, lest they should forestall the claims of the societies primarily entitled to the publication of the results of the explorations, and which have not yet appeared.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.—Members are mainly indebted for the increase in the number of these to Mr. Victor Haslam, a member of the Council of the National Photographic Record Association, who has generously placed his art and his camera at the service of the Society, with the results shown in the photographs of Bradshaw, Norbury Church, and its Saxon crosses. Mr. G. Le Blanc Smith has kindly contributed the photographs of the early fonts; Mr. Gould has furnished the plates for his paper on Carls Wark; and, as previously

mentioned, the Rev. F. Brodhurst has lent the blocks for the series illustrating the pictures at Hardwick. Mr. C. E. Bradshaw Bowles has generously contributed more than half the cost of reproducing the illustrations of Bradshaw, and the proprietors of *The Builder*, and Messrs. Bemrose & Sons, Limited, as proprietors of *The Reliquary*, have, by a reciprocal arrangement for reproduction, shared with us the cost of our illustrations of Norbury and the Saxon crosses.

Cadster, Whaley Bridge.

W. J. ANDREW.

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27 MAY 1935

1902.

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OF THE



DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1878.

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REPORT OF THE HON. SECRETARY.



THE Twenty-Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Friday, April 18th, at the Crescent Hotel, Buxton. The Hon. F. Strutt, Vice-President of the Society, presided. The Report of the past year's proceedings of the Society was read and adopted. The election of two new members of the Council, appointed provisionally under Rule V., viz., Messrs. W. R. Bryden and A. P. Shaw, was confirmed by the meeting. The Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Secretary of Finance, and Hon. Auditors were re-elected, and also all the members of the Council retiring under Rule V., viz., Sir A. Seale Haslam, Messrs. H. Arnold-Bemrose, G. Bottomley, W. R. Bryden, W. A. Carrington, H. A. Hubbersty, C. B. Keene, and J. R. Naylor. The Chairman made an announcement as to the sale of back numbers of the *Journal*, and the proposed collection of Derbyshire prints, engravings, etc. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

In the evening of the same day, the members dined together at the Crescent Hotel. Afterwards, a *Conversazione* was held, at which Mr. H. A. Hubbersty gave a most interesting lecture on "Derbyshire Scenery and antiquities," illustrated by lantern slides.

On April 19th the members visited Haddon Hall, the whole of which was, by kind permission of the Duke of Rutland, President of this Society, thrown open for their inspection. The party was conducted through the building by the Hon. Secretary, and a paper was read by him upon its architectural details.

On July 12th an expedition was made, in conjunction with the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, to Norbury. The members of the latter Society and our own northern members travelled by Buxton and Ashbourne, the southern members went by the 11.10 North Stafford train to Uttoxeter, and after lunch at the Cross Keys Hotel, drove to Norbury. The Church and Manor House were visited under the guidance of the Rector, the Rev. D. Adamson, and proved of great interest to the visitors. The northern party were kindly invited to tea at the Rectory, and then returned by rail to Buxton and Manchester. The southern party drove back by way of Doveridge to Uttoxeter; at Doveridge they were hospitably entertained and then conducted over the interesting Parish Church by the Vicar, the Rev. Canon Madan.

Six meetings of the Council have been held, at which several matters of interest and importance have been discussed. Your Council regrets that their efforts to secure the repair of the remains of the Pleasley Cross have so far resulted unsuccessfully. Permission has been obtained from Col. C. L. Leslie for the exploration of the Roman camp at Brough, and the services of the well-known Roman excavator, Mr. John Garstang, have been offered for its supervision. It is hoped that funds may be raised for this important work during the coming summer. The condition of the ancient Market House at Winster has been under discussion.

The hearty thanks of the Society are due to Mr. H. Arnold-Bemrose for the great amount of time and patience that he has devoted to the exploration of the recently discovered caves at Long Cliff. The amount of labour involved may be judged from the fact that though the examination is not yet completed, 4,407 bones have been already washed, glued, and numbered, ready for naming.

In response to the appeal for gifts to the Society's Portfolio, issued after the last general meeting, a number of interesting old engravings have been received from the Hon. F. Strutt, Mr. Wm. Bemrose, F.S.A., and Mr. Frank Murray, to whom the thanks of the Society are due. The Council would like to again call the attention of members to the scheme of the Portfolio, in order that, with their generous assistance, it may become a really valuable collection of all that relates to our county. A list of the books in the Society's library is now printed in the *Journal*. The large number of volumes of the journals and transactions of the societies allied with ours, representing all parts of the kingdom, are most valuable for reference, and should be more appreciated by the members than, so far, it has been. Whenever the Society's Room is closed, the key can always be obtained on application at the hon. secretary's office, which adjoins.

The Council records with great regret the death of one of our life members, Mr. C. D. Fane, of Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, formerly of Melbourne Hall.

PERCY H. CURREY, Hon. Sec.

Derbyshire Archæological and STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Dr.		REVENUE
1902.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To Printing Journal	77 9 10
	„ Expenses—Hon. Editor	2 7 6
	„ Printing and Stationery	6 7 1
	„ Postage and Petty Cash—Hon. Secretaries ...	7 14 10
	„ Annual Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies	1 0 0
	„ Rent of Room (Two Years)	15 0 0
	„ Repairs to Furniture	0 9 6
	„ Expenses of Annual Meeting	1 3 6
	„ Expenses of Northern Section	2 3 9
	„ Cheque Book	0 6 6
	„ Balance in hand on Revenue Account, 1902-3...	25 18 4
		£140 0 10

NET REVENUE

1902.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1.	To Balance or brought forward	130 4 5
Dec. 31.	Less Balance Surplus on Revenue Account ...	25 18 4
		£104 6 1

BALANCE SHEET,

	LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1902.			
Dec. 31.	Capital Account as per last Balance Sheet	383 5 0	
	Add Entrance Fees received in 1902 (5)	1 5 0	
	„ Life Compositions „ „ (1)	5 5 0	
		389 15 0	
	Less Deficiency Revenue Account ...		104 6 1

£285 8 11

Examined and found correct,

Dated this 28th March, 1903,

C. BARROW KEENE, Hon. Auditor.

Derby.

Natural History Society.

TO DECEMBER 31st, 1902.

ACCOUNT.

Cr.

1902.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	By Subscriptions	116		
	„ Sale of Journals and Bound Copies	1	1	
	„ Interest on Investments	6	4	

£140 0 10

ACCOUNT.

1902.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	By Balance carried forward	104	6	1

£104 6 1

DECEMBER 31ST, 1902.

1902.	ASSETS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	Investments, viz. :--						
	Derby Corporation Stock, 3½ % ...	120	0	0			
	Derby Corporation Stock, 3 % ...	100	0	0			
					220	0	0
	Furniture in Society's Room, Market Place				12	2	3
	Crompton & Evans' Union Bank, viz. :						
	In hand on Capital Account ...	157	12	9			
	Overdrawn on Revenue Account ...	104	6	1			
					53	6	8
					£285	8	11

W. MALLALIEU,

Hon. Finance Secretary,
27th March, 1903.

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

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