

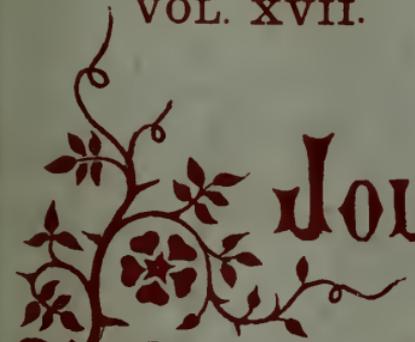
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27 MAY 1935



VOL. XVII.

1895.



JOURNAL
OF THE
DERBYSHIRE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY
SOCIETY.



PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
BEMROSE & SONS, LIMITED, 23, OLD BAILEY, LONDON;
AND DERBY.

JOURNAL
OF THE
Derbyshire Archæological
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

EDITED BY
REV. CHARLES KERRY

Rector of Upper Standon Beds.

VOL. XVII

JANUARY 1895

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
BEMROSE & SONS LTD. 23 OLD BAILEY LONDON
AND DERBY

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RULES.

I.—NAME.

The Society shall be called the “DERBYSHIRE ARCHEOLOGICAL 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 the Subscribers ; eight of such twenty-four Members to retire annually in rotation, but to be eligible for re-election. All vacancies occurring during the year to be provisionally filled up by the Council.

VI.—ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

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

VII.—SUBSCRIPTION.

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

VIII.—HONORARY MEMBERS.

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

IX.—MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

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

Five Members of the Society. Five members of Council to form a quorum.

X.—SUB-COMMITTEES.

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

XI.—GENERAL MEETINGS.

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

XII.—ALTERATION OF RULES.

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



LIST OF MEMBERS.

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

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|
| <p>Cox, Rev. J. Charles, LL.D., F.S.A., Holdenby
Rectory, Northampton.</p> <p>Fitch, R., F.S.A., Norwich.</p> <p>Greenwell, The Rev. Canon, F.S.A., Durham.</p> <p>Hope, W. H. St. John, Burlington House, Piccadilly,
London.</p> <p>Irvine, J. T., 2, Church Street, Kirkstall, Leeds.</p> <p>Kerry, Rev. Charles, Upper Stondon Rectory, Sheffield,
R.S.O., Beds.</p> <p>Wrottesley, General The Hon. George, 85, Warwick
Road, Earl's Court, London, S.W.</p> | } | Honorary Members. |
|---|---|-------------------|

*Abney, Captain W. de W., F.R.S., C.B., Willesley House, Wetherby Road,
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*Abraham, The Right Rev. Bishop, Lichfield.

Adams, A. J., Bakewell.

Adams, Miss, Belmont House, Friar Gate, Derby.

Alleyne, Sir John G. N., Bart., Chevin House, Belper.

Allsopp, The Hon. A. Percy, Battenhall Mount, Worcester.

*Arkwright, Rev. W. Harry, Vicarage, Wirksworth.

Arkwright, James C., Cromford.

*Arkwright, F. C., Willersley, Cromford.

Arnold-Bemrose, H., F.G.S., Friar Gate, Derby.

Atkinson, Rev. Canon, Darley Dale.

Bagshawe, W. H. G., Ford Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith.

Bagshawe, F. Westby, The Oakes, Sheffield.

Bailey, John, The Temple, Derby.

Bailey, George, 52, Crompton Street, Derby.

Balguy, F. Noel, Junior Carlton Club, London.

Barker, J. E., Q.C., Brooklands, Bakewell.

- Bateman, F. O. F., Breadsall Mount, Derby.
 Bateman, Miss, Rowditch Lodge, Derby.
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 Beard, Nevill, The Mount, Ashburne.
 Beaumont, Rev. E., Hartshorne, Burton-on-Trent.
 Bogonshevsky, The Baron Nicholas Cassimir de, Pskov, Russia.
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 Bemrose, H. H., Uttoxeter New Road, Derby.
 Bemrose, William, Elmhurst, Lonsdale Hill, Derby.
 Bennett, George, Irongate, Derby.
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*Cammell, G. H., Brookfield Manor, Hathersage.

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 Coulson, G. M., Friar Gate, Derby.
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 Cox, Arthur, Mill Hill, Derby.
 Cox, F. Walker, Priory Flatte, Breadsall, Derby.
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 *Cross, Robert, Bakewell.
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 Currey, B. S., Little Eaton Hill, Derby.
 Currey, Rev. R. H. S., 100, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Currey, Percy H., Little Eaton Hill, Derby.
 *Curzon, Nathaniel C., Lockington Hall, Derby.
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*Harpur-Crewe, Hugo, Spring Hill, East Cowes, I.W.

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Holmes, H. M., London Road, Derby.

Holmes, G. E., London Road, Derby.

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 Meakin, Miss M. A., Spondon.
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 Oakes, C. H., Holly Hurst, Riddings.
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 Salt, Micah, Buxton.
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 Shaw, John, Normanton House, Derby.
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Spilsbury, Rev. B. W., Findern, Derby.

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Walker, William, Lea Wood, Cromford.

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

Williams, J., Midland Railway, Derby.

Williamson, Geo. Chas., F.R.H.S., The Mount, Guildford, Surrey.

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

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Woodyatt, Rev. George, Repton Vicarage.

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Worthington, Mrs., Derwent Bank, Derby.

Wrench, E. M., F.R.C.S., Park Lodge, Baslow, Chesterfield.

*Wright, Charles, Wirksworth.

Wykes, John, Wardwick, Derby.

York, The Most Rev. The Lord Archbishop of, Bishophthorpe, York.

REPORT OF HON. SECRETARY.



THE Sixteenth anniversary of the Society was held (by kind permission of the Committee of Technical Instruction) in the School of Art on Monday, February 19th, 1894. Sir John G. N. Alleyne, Bart., presided. The report for the past year was read and adopted. The Meeting confirmed the provisional election by the Council of the Rev. G. A. Shaw to seat vacant by resignation of Mr. Burbidge Hambly, and elected the Rev. Reginald H. C. FitzHerbert to the seat vacant by the appointment of Lord Hawkesbury (Mr. Foljambe) to be a Vice-President. All the Members of Council retiring under Rule V., Messrs. Arnold-Bemrose, Fletcher, Sir A. S. Haslam, J. Bailey, G. Bailey, W. Bemrose, J. Borough, and Dr. Cox, were re-elected, as also were the Hon. Sec., Hon. Sec. of Finance, Hon. Treasurer, and the Auditors. Four new members of the Society were elected.

Mr. A. E. Cokayne gave some sketches from Dr. Denman's Diary, *temp.* 1760-80, after which Mr. Arnold-Bemrose delivered a most interesting Lecture, very fully illustrated by lantern pictures, upon "Old Volcanoes of Derbyshire."

The Council has met five times during the past year, with a fair average attendance of the elected members.

The Society held an expedition on Wednesday, June 20th, to Breedon and Langley Priory. The party left Derby at 1 p. m. in brakes, and drove to Breedon Church, where the vicar, the Rev. G. Crossley, received and conducted the visitors over the Church. Mr. Crossley read a carefully prepared and very instructive paper

upon the history and architecture of the Church, and exhibited various old plans and drawings of interest. The quaint, and all but unique family seat of Ferrers was, by permission, open to the Members, and this canopied, railed-in structure, excited much interest, as did various monuments to the Ferrers' family. The earliest register at Breedon is dated 1562, and the Church also possesses an ancient (disused) pewter flagon. After a careful inspection of the Church, inside and out, the party drove on to Langley Priory, where Mr. and Mrs. Shakespear received and hospitably entertained all at tea. All the old work of the Priory that is still visible was inspected, and the beauty of the garden and grounds was highly appreciated. Leaving Langley, the return journey was, by special permission, made through Donington Park, Derby being reached shortly after seven o'clock.

It was intended to hold an expedition to Belvoir during the past summer, but it was ascertained that the spring would be a more suitable time, and the expedition has accordingly been postponed, to take place, it is hoped, in May or June this year. A second expedition, in October, was arranged to visit Sandiacre, but an insufficient number of names being sent in, this expedition was abandoned.

So far, no further steps have been taken towards the suggested pulling down and removal of the Church and Churchyard of Osmaston-by-Derby. Your Council appointed a Sub-Committee, who visited the place, and were, if possible, more firmly convinced than before of the duty of protesting against the demolition. Interments took place in the Churchyard in 1894, and the foot-paths round are all in constant use, the Church itself being in good order, restored, and well fitted, as well as of considerable interest.

Your Council is glad to have no other destructive work to speak upon, though certainly we must all regret the disappearance, from Derby Market Place, of Storer's old bow windows, as one bit more of Old Derby gone. A photo. of the interesting old stucco work above the bow window has been secured.

Some, but small progress has been made in the proposed

transcription of the Charity Boards in the County. The names of any members or friends willing to help will be gladly received.

Our obituary this last year has been above the average. We have lost ten of our Members, including two Members of Council—Mr. A. E. Cokayne and Mr. Keene. Both were present at our last anniversary, and Mr. Cokayne spoke.

Mr. Keene had been on the Council since our Society was founded, and was very rarely absent from our meetings. No one took a truer interest in every part of our work; no one gave more kindly help, or more reliable advice. We must, one and all, miss and regret him.

The present financial position of the Society has been the subject of careful and serious consideration in the past year, and your Council has felt compelled, most reluctantly, to order, at least for this year, the issue of a decidedly smaller and less costly volume than usual. The editor has most loyally complied with the Council's decision, and has spared no more pains over the very careful production of vol. xvii. than he has over any one of his former issues. Members are asked to exert themselves to secure a large addition to the roll of our numbers, so that an increased annual income may speedily relieve the present difficulty.

If this suggestion is acted upon, your Council will have reason to be well satisfied with the result of the seventeenth year of our proceedings.

ARTHUR COX,
HON. SEC.

Mill Hill, Derby,

January 11th, 1895.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1894.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Entrance Fees, Life Compositions, and Subscriptions	104 13 6	Balance due to Bankers, Jan. 1st, 1894	63 13 10
Sale of Journals and bound Copies	2 9 0	Printing and Plates for Journal, 1894	83 7 5
Interest on Investments	8 1 1	Plates for Journal, 1892	3 10 0
Donation—Duke of Devonshire—for Plates in Journal	5 0 0	Editing Journal, 1894	20 0 0
Balance due to Bankers, Dec. 31st, 1894	60 1 7	Printing and Stationery	4 16 5
	£180 5 2	Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies, 1892-'93-'94, and other Expenses	3 10 6
		Bank Interest on Overdrawn Account	1 7 0
			£180 5 2

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.			
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Life Compositions and Entrance Fees to December 31st, 1893	302 10 0	Invested in Mortgage on Derby Corporation Rates at 4 per cent.	170 0 0
Life Compositions, 1894 (2)	10 10 0	Do. do. at 3 per cent.	50 0 0
Entrance Fees, 1894 (4)	1 0 0	Balance	94 0 0
	£314 0 0		£314 0 0

Examined and found correct.
JAMES B. COULSON, } Auditors.
WILLIAM BEMROSE, }
JANUARY 31ST, 1895.

W. MALLALIEU, Hon. Finance Sec.
JANUARY 28TH, 1895.



DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Papers relating to Derbyshire Musters temp.
Q. Elizabeth, comprising the Muster
Roll for the whole county made in 1587
in expectation of the Spanish Invasion;
from the original documents preserved at
Belvoir.*

Contributed by W. A. CARRINGTON.

By permission of His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

*(Letter from the Privy Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the
County of Derby—A.D. 1581.—150 soldiers for Ireland.)*

“After o^r verie hartie comendaçoⁿs. Whereas by our le^ts latelie
addressed unto yo^r bearing date the xixth of marche yo^u were

* The Society and the County at large are deeply indebted to Mr. Carrington for this most valuable contribution to the History of Derbyshire, none of the items having been previously published.

In the Muster Books the names of the soldiers are arranged in columns, but for economy of space we have been obliged to adopt another method.

The Editor deeply regrets that owing to the financial restrictions necessarily imposed upon him by the committee, he has been compelled to *defer* the publication of several valuable papers, for which he begs to offer his sincere apology to the contributors.

directed by the authoritie of her Ma^{ty} leſs ſentt therewth unto yo^u, to levie within that Countie of Darby the number of 150 ſoldiers, for her Ma^{ty} ſervice in the realme of Ireland and to ſend the ſame vnto the Cittie of Cheſter, ſo as they might be there by the xvth of this monethe of april, to be delivered vnto ſuche perſonnes, as the L. Deputie of Ireland ſhould ſend thither to receive them and conducte them over. fforasmuch as the victuall and other neceſſaries appointed to be put in a readines for their traſportaçon cannot be prepared ſo ſoone as we expected, We have thought good to require yo^u to deferre the repeire of the ſaid ſoldiers vnto Cheſter aforesaid untill the xxiiijth of this preſent at w^{ch} tyme they may not faile to be there, and therefore we praye yo^u to take care thereof, as yo^u will anſwere the truſte in that behaulf reposed in yo^u. And ſo we byd yo^u hartelie farewell. From St. James the ſecond of April, 1581.

Yo^r verie loving frendes,

T. Bromley: canç. W. Burghley. E. Lyncoln.

Jamys Crofts. Chr. Hatton. Fra. Walsyngham.”

[Receipt acknowledged by ſfrauncis Curson, John Harpur, Sir Thomas Cockeyn, Jhon Zowche, G. ffoliambe, John Manners.]

Addressed:—“To o^r very louing frends the ſherif and the juſtices of peace in the county of Darby to whō it may appertain or to any of them.”

*(The Queen to the Sheriff of Derbys. A.D. 1584.—
200 Footmen for Ireland.)*

“Elizabeth.”

“Trustie & welbeloued wee greate yo^u well Whereas we haue occaſion to use thē s^{vice} of ſome of o^r good ſubiects to bee ſent as a newe ſupplie into o^r Realme of Irelande, and for that purpose haue Resolved to levie & to have in good Readynes wth ther furnytures, in that o^r Counte of Derby the number of CC. fotemcn. Our wyll & pleasure ys that

Imedyatly vppon the Receipt herof aft^r yō shall haue signified & that wth spede this o^r pleasure vnto the Comysioners for the musters and to the Rest of the Justices of peace in that Counte, or to a conuenient number of them, and assembled yo^rselues at a Conuenient place wthout delay, yō shall wthout vnnecessary sturinge o^r people, appoynt, choose, name, & Inrowle the foresaid number of able men such as by ther Certēn stey in that Countie maye be forthcominge & Readie to m^{ch} forward wthin three deyes warñige, whereunto yo^r shall haue specyall Regarde, vnd^r the leading of ffraunces Leek Esquir whome we haue appoynted to be ther Capten, or in his absens, of his leutenāte, and offer ther Coate and conduct money and other things belonging to this s^rvice, o^r pleasure ys yō shall therein followe & performe the directyons w^{ch} yō shall her^{wth} Receave frō o^r pryvie Counsell, And wee wyll that of the said CC. fforescore shalbe furnyshed wth Callyu^rs, forte wth Corsletts, xl wth bowes, & xl wth halberts or good Black bylls, and of yo^r doinge herein to adv^rtyse vs or them wth sped fayle yō not as yō Regarde the weale of o^r s^rvice & wyll answer fo^r the contrary at yo^r peryll, And thes o^r lrēs shalbe yo^r sufficient warrant & dyscharge in this behalffe, Gyven vnd^r o^r sygnet at o^r man^r of Otelonds the xvith of August, 1584, in the xxvjth year of o^r Raigne.”

Copy. Addressed :—“ To o^r Trustie & welbeloued the sheryff of the Counte of Derby.”

Endorsed :—“ A schedull of svch Rates of money as armore maye be provyded fo^r, at the Cyte of Chester fo^r such soldyers as shall Repayr thither out of the Coūte of Derby.

The Callyn' furnyshed w th flaske,	) xiiij ^s vj ^d
touchboxe, laces and moulds	
The Corslett furnyshed	xxvj ^s viij ^d
The moryspyke	ii ^s ”

A Boocke of the Musters of the heighe Peake and Skarsdale made the xxvijth yeare of the raigne of our Soueraigne Ladie Queene Elizabeth, 1585.

Darbi 1585. The names of all suche men as are appointed for to be in redines in Skarsdale by John Mañers and ffraunces Leake Esquires at a musteř taken at Chesterfelde the vjth Daye of November in the xxvijth yeare of the Raigne of o^r soueraigne Ladie Queene Elizabeth, And a particular note wthall of all suche armo^r and weapons as euery Township hath in redines for the ffurnishinge and settinge forthe of the same.

CHESTERFELDE.—Ralphe Hollis, John Cleaworthe, John Lingarde, John Cocker, Thomas Hynman, John Purslowe. ij *calliu'*,* ij *archers*, j *corslett*,† j *Bill*.‡

STAVELEY, BARLEY, AND ASTOUN.—William Hiberte, Benitt Phillpotte, Ellys Potter, Richard Mycoke, John Bilbye. ij *calliu'*, j *corslett*, j *bill*, j *arch'*.

NORTTON.—Christopher Rose, John Bartyn, Reynold Cowley—(*crossed out*), Thomas Savage, Hughe Sherte, ffrancis Bate. ij *calliu'*, j *ar'*, j *corslet*, j *bill*.

SCWTHWINFELDE AND OCKETHORPE.—Robt. Mather, ffrancis Machon. j *calliu'*, j *arch'*.

* Caliver (*Calibre*, French).—A harquebuss, so called from the calibre or width of the bore, introduced in the reign of Elizabeth. The caliver in the Tower armoury, brought from Penshurst, is 4 ft. 10 in. in length. It was lighter and shorter than the musket, fired much more rapidly, and used without a rest. This piece in its turn gave its name to the troops armed with it, who were called calivers. Hexham, in 1637, writes:—"Of late yeares there are noe calivers in a foot companie." (*Planché.*)

† Corslet—another name for a breastplate. The term sometimes comprised the whole armour of a Pikeman. Anno 7 Charles I.—"For the whole corslet of footmen's armour russetted, viz:—Breast, back tassets, com'd head-piece lyned, and gorget lyned, £1 2s. Rym. Fœd. (*Planché.*)

‡ Bill—An axe-blade of iron, sometimes hooked or curved, at the end of a long staff. Compare *Bill-hook*; almost the same, but with a short handle. (*Ed.*)

- ALLPERTON.**—Henry Ripley, John Astonall, Adam Uston.
j *calliu'*, j *corslet*, j *bill*.
- BRACKENTHWATE, WASHINGTON, ET OGESTON.**—Henry Lees, George Hound. j *calliu'*, j *bill*.
- SOWTHNORMAN (sic) AND PINXTON.**—James Newton, Christopher Whitworth. j *calliu'*, j *corslet*.
- KILLEMARSHE, TOTTLEY, AND DORE.**—Thomas Mayden, Robte Herwoode, John Mertoun, Williñ Sultoon, (James More and James Bromall *crossed out*). ij. *calliu'*, j *ar'*, j *corslet*.
- BRIMINGTON, WHITTINGTON, AND DUNSTON.**—William Willey, George Bacon, Lawrance Aspin. j *calliu'*, j *ar'*, j *corslet*.
- BLACKWELL.**—John ffrithe, Ric. Reynolds, Robt. Marryote. j *call.*, j *corslet*, j *bill*.
- DRONFELDE.**—Robt. Hancoke, George Crokes, Thomas Swifte, Humphry Eyre. j *calliu'*, j *ar'*, j *corslet*.
- ASHEOVER.**—Thomas Marche, John Mower, Willi' Rowbotham, John Crofte. j *calliu'*, j *ar'*, j *corslet*, j *bill*.
- SHURLANDE AND HEIGHAME.**—Marshall Barker, Roger Clarke. j *calliu'*, j *bill*.
- MORETON, PILLESLEY, NORTHWINFELDE, CŪ P'CELL, DE BRAMPNON.**—Robte Allyn, Thomas Newton, Robt. Cley, Peteř More, Thomas Medley. ij *calliu'*, j *ar'*, j *corslet*, j *bill*.
- BEIGHTON.**—John Lee, William Smithe, John Pickeforke, (Thomas Newbolde *crossed out*). j *calliu'*, j *ar'*, j *bill*.
- SKARCLIFFE ET PALLTERTON.**—William Woodhowse, George Pease. j *calliu'*, j *bill*.
- TIBSHELFE ET OSCROFTE.**—Willi' Marryot, Richarde Clarke. j *calliu'*, j *bill*.
- EKINTON.**—John Turner, Thomas Crokes, Henry Anteley, Peter Ellys, Thomas Kyrkeby. ij *calliu'*, j *ar'*, j *corslet*, j *bill*.

- WALTON, CALOE, ET BRAMPTON.**—Leanarde Royle, William Shawe.
j *calliu'*, j *bill*.
- HOWNESFELOE.**—Henry Halterley, George Haslame, Thomas Plumtry, (William Woodhowse *crossed out*). j *calliu'*, j *ar'*, j *corslet*.
- PLEASLEY.**—Ric. Woolley, Robt. Hutchenson, Robt. Reyson.
j *calliu'*, j *ar'*, j *bill*.
- BOULSOUER ET CLOWNE.**—William Parker, William ffletcher, Henry Johnson, (Henry Spittellhowse *crossed out*).
j *calliu'*, j *corslet*, j *bill*.
- STENESBY ET HETHE.**—John Tvrner, Oliuer Reynolds, Ric. Walker.
j *calliu'*, j *ar'*, j *corslet*.
- STRETTON.**—Humphry Eyre, Willia' Prowdloye. j *calliu'*, j *corslet*.
- BALBROUGHE ET WHITWELL.**—Richarde Haye, Bryan Bullifante, Peter Hyde. j *calliu'*, j *ar'*, j *corslet*.
- GLAPWELL ET ROWTHORNE.**—Richarde Sansom, Robte Cordeley.
j *calliu'*, j *bill*.
- WINGERWORTHE, TUPTON, ET OWNSTONE.**—George Rogers, Ralphe Eyre, Peter Prestwedge. j *calliu'*, j *ar'*, j *bill*.
- SUTTON ET DUCKMANTON.**—Roger Skorer, John Stanley. j *calliu'*, j *corslet*.
- ELLMETON ET GRESWELL.**—Richarde ffretwell, Kryan Barker. j *calliu'*, j *ar'*.

Summa.—	<i>Calliu'</i>	36	}
	<i>Corsletts</i>	...	...	18
	<i>Archers</i>	...	...	18
	<i>Bills</i>	...	...	18

M^d that euey of the foresaide parsons beside theyr furniture of theyre armo^f haue swords and daggers.

Derbi The names of all such parsons as are
 1585 appointed to be in redines in the Heighe
 Peake by John Manners & Robte Eyre
 Esquirs at a muster taken at Backewell the viijth
 daye of November in the xxvijth yeare of the Raigne
 of or soueraigne Ladie Queene Elizabethē And a
 particular note wthall, of all suche armor and
 weapons as euery Towneship hath in rediness ffor
 the furnishinge and settinge out of the same.

BAWDON.—John Dewsnope, William Bramall, ffrancis Grene-
 smithe, Edwarde Boler, Humphrie Ollrinshawe,
 Nycholas Mellar, Edmund Robothom, John Bearde,
 Thomas Sowbye, John More, Ottiwell Whitwell,
 Richarde Platts. iij *calliu'*, iij *ar'*, iij *corslets*, ij *bills*.

HOPE.—Thomas Slake, Ralphe Glover, Richarde Slake, Edwarde
 Halle, Thurston Hall, Renolde Purslowe, Richard
 Needhame, Robte. Arnefeelde, Gilbarte Marshall,
 Robte. Marshall of Thornell. iij *calliu'*, iij *ar'*,
 ij *corslets*, ij *bills*.

GLOSSOPPE.—Roger Andrewe, William Smithe, Peter Woode,
 George Woode, Robte. Shipley, John Breye, (Olliuer
 Darniley & Nycholas Boothe *crossed out*). iij *calliu'*,
 j *ar'*, j *corslett*, j *bill*.

WORMEHILL.—John Wrighte, George Croslowe, Anthoni Nalle,
 Robte. Hochkinson, Anthonie Longden, Ralphe
 Baggshaw, John fferne. iij *calliu'*, j *ar'*, j *corslett*,
 j *bill*.

HATHERSICHE.—Robte. Barker, Nycholas Whittley, James Brad-
 wall, Robte Came. ij *calliu'*, j *corslet*, j *bill*.

BASLOWE.—George Hinman, William Norman, Robte Lees,
 James Gregory, Henry Peniston, Simon Sponer.
 iij *call.*, j *ar'*, j *cor.*, j *bill*.

DARLEY.—Richarde Radforde, Godffrye Balle, Henry Warde,
 James Jeffery, George Becke. ij *call.*, j *ar'*, j *corslet*,
 j *bill*.

YEOLLGREAUE.—Mychaell ffroste, Anthonie Mylner, Robte Stone, William Wayne, Ralphe Lane, Robte. Hampson. ij *call.*, j *ar'*, j *corslet*, j *bill*.

ASHEFORDE.—Edmūde James, James Rowoorthe, Ralphe Tomlinson, Ralphe Hall, Willi' Ball, Henry Hurste. ii *call.*, j *ar'*, j *corslett*, j *bill*.

EYAM.—Thomas Townsende, Edmūde Willson, Christoper Merill, Nycholas Redfferne. j *call.*, j *corslet*, j *ar'*, j *bill*.

CHELLMARTON.—Willia' Dale, Richard Smithe, Robte Platts, Thomas Downes, Robte. Jackeson. ij *calliu'*, j *ar'*, j *corslett*, j *bill*.

TYDSWALL.—Martyn Willson, Willia' Owtram, John Healde, Willi' Symson, Will Benitte, Thomas Smithe. ij *call.*, ij *ar'*, j *corslett*, j *bill*.

BACKEWELL.—Lawrance Maslande, Osemūde Mee. j *calliu'*, j *corslett*.

Summa.— <i>Shotte</i>	32	} 80
<i>Corsletts</i>	...	...	16
<i>Archers</i>	...	...	16
<i>Bills</i>	...	...	16

M^d that euery of the foresaide parsons beside the furniture of theyre armo^r haue swoordes and daggers.

The following letter is connected with the preceding muster:—

“Jesus.”

16 of Nouembr, 1585.

The words ffrauncis Leake said vnto the Erle of Shrowsbury towching John Mañers at Sheffeld Mañer the xvth daye of November, 1585.

ffirste he toulde his Lship that it was a shame that the musters were so taken at Chesterfeeld and that he was much ashamed therat for he said that moste of the men were Rogs (Rogues) and not sufficient And ther was not twentie able men amongst

them according to the Precepts And that the said John Mañers did not his dewtie therein And this he wolde justifie afore the priuie counsell if he were called And further compared himself wth the said John Mañers and said he was so good as he and defied him wth many other approbrious words besyds w^{ch} I omitte."

Without signature.

The following from the Privy Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury relates to a commission to raise a force of 300 volunteers within the counties of Warwick, Bucks, Stafford, and Derby for service in the Low Countries.

"After our right hartie comēdaçons to your good L. Whereas there is a Comission graunted to George Digbye Esquie^r to chuse wthin the Countyes of Warwik, Buckingham, Stafford, and Darbye, the number of three hundred voluntarie men to serue as soldiors to passe and to be transported into the Low Contryes where her Ma^{ty}s forces are for the seruice of the States there, and defence of those Contryes vnder the charge of our verie good lorde the Erle of Leicester as by the said Comission yō maie p'ceaeue, fforasmuch as pte of that number is to be taken wthin those Counties of Stafford and Darbye being the Countyes of yo^r L. Lieutencie, and that some persones to whom the like Comissions haue ben heretofore graunted haue greatlie abused the same in the maner of their proceedings, wee haue geuen order to Tho: Stanton gent. (deputed and appointed by the said George Digbye to prouide make choice and conuaye the said 300 men ou' vnto him into the said Low Contreyes) that he shall not deale in th'execution of the said Comission, but firste make yō acquainted wth the Comission, and thereuppon proceed wth the priuite and allowance of yō L. or of yo^r Deputie Lieutenants or of suche principall gent. as yō shall appointe wthin yo^r charge to haue care and regarde thereunto, that by their dilligence and foresight all

disorder and abuse in the chusing and collecting of the said voluntarie men be auoyded and that none be chosen to this seruice that are made readie and trained at the charges of the Contrye to serue in the same, neither that anie of them shall carrie anie armo^r out of the Contrie; to whom we trust yo^r L. will geue a speciall charge for that purpose, to th'end no iust offence be ministred to her Ma^{ty}s subiects in th'execution of the said Co^mmission, And yet neuertheles that all conuenient aide and assistance be yielded to the said thomas Stanton by yo^r L. or by suche as y^e shall so appointe, for the better furduring and aduanceing of that Seruice, whereof referring the principall care to yo^r L. we bidd y^e heartilie farewell, ffrom the Court at Greenw^{ch} the laste of April, 1586.

Yo^r L. verie assured loving freendes

Jo. Cant. J. Bromley, canc. W. Burghley.
 H. Hunsdon. J. Buckehurst.
 Chr. Hatton. Fra. Walsyngham.

Addressed.—“ To our verie good lorde the Erle of Shreusberie
 L. Marshall of England and of her Ma^{ty}s honorable priuie
 Counsell.”

“A Muster Booke of all the selected men appointed for trayned soldiers made th' seconde of Nouember in the xxixth yeare of the raigne of our Soueraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth, 1587, for the whole County of Derby.*

Hundred of the Heighe Peake.

BOWDEN townshipp.

CHAPPLE PISHE.—Edwarde Bolar, Charles Kirke, *calliu'*; Robarte Baylye, *musk.*; Anthony Beylatt, Humphry Ollershawe, *bill wth corsletts*; Thomas Bagshawe, *cor' pikemen*.

MIDDLE CALE.—John Smythe, John Dewsnoppe, *calliu'*; Willm Bramwall, *ar'*; Ric Heywarde, *ar'*; Bryan Cleyton, thomas Hadfield, *cor'. p.*; Henry Slacke, *cor'. b.* (Robt Bowdon, John Olliuer, *crossed out*).

HOPE townshipp.

Robte Halle, Victor Morten, George Needham, *call'*; Willm Morten, *ar'*; thomas Hall, *musk.*; Gilberte Marshall, *ar'*; Reignolde Purslove, Charles Hatfeeld, *cor'. p.*; Willm Stevenson, Robte ffurnesse, *cor'. b.*

GLOSSOP townshipp.

Robte Bradbury, George Wood, Peter Wood, *calliu'*; Anthony Garlike, *ar'*; Charles Garlike, *cor'. p.*; Robarte Shipley, *cor'. b.*

HATHERSEDGE township.

Robte Haukesworth, thomas Shershawe, *calliu'*; Henry Swyndell, *cor'. b.*; thomas Morten, *cor'. p.*

WORMHILL.

John Wrichte, Anthony Longsdon, Robarte Greatraks, *calliu'*; George Croslowe, *ar'*; Stephen Wrichte, Willm Pawfremman, *cor'. b.*; Willm fferne, *cor'. p.*

* “All trayned in May, 1588.”—400 men, *in anticipation of the Spanish Invasion.*

BASLOWE.

George Hynman, James Ellyott, ffances Rippon, *calliu'*; Robte Lees, *ar'*; James Gregory, *cor'. p.*; Willm Norman, *cor'. b.*; James Ragg (*crossed out*).

DARLEY.

Thomas Steare, George Bowman, *calliu'*; Anthony Bullocke, *ar'*; John Platts, *cor'. p.*; Richarde Radforde, *cor'. b.*

YEOLGREAU.

Anthony Millner, Robte Stone, Raffe Lane, *calliu'*; Robte Hampson, *musk.*; Willm Gybbes, *cor'. b.*; Willm Wayne, *cor'. p.*

ASHEFORDE.

Edmunde James, Willm Wright, Henry Greaves, *calliu'*; Henry Harrison, *ar'*; Henry Atkinson, *cor'. b.*; Hughe Stanley, *cor'. p.*

TYDDESWALL.

John Healde, James Robinson, *calliu'*; thomas Smythe, Willm Symson, *ar'*; Willm Bennytt, *cor'. p.*; Anthony Otefelde, *cor'. p.*

EYAM.

Christopher Merrell, *calliu'*; George Bagshawe, *cor'. p.*; George Hallam, *musk.*; Willm Chapman, *cor'. p.*

CHELMARTON.

Robte Dakyn, Anthony Cleaton, *calliu'*; Robte Jackson, *cor'. p.*; Raffe Hollande, *musk.*; Willm Symson, *cor'. p.*

BAKEWELL.

Willm Mee, *calliu'*; Richarde Greenhall, *cor'. p.*

Suñã totalis of the hundred
of the heighe Peake is } 80

viz : *Shott* ... 32
Corsletts, p. 16
Corsletts, b. 16
Archers ... 16 } 80

The Hundred of Clorkesworthe.

WENDSLEY AND SNITTERTON.

thomas Rowlande, *calliu'*; Willm̄ Sharwin, *cor'. p.*

ASHEBURNE.

John Spollton, *calliu'*; John Ballidon, *cor'. p.*

BONSALL.

John Hardinge, *calliu'*; James Needham, *cor'. b.*

BRADBURNE.

Willm̄ Hande, *calliu'*.

BALLIDON.

Robte Smythe, *ar'.*

BRASSINGTON.

thomas Wallwin, *cor'. b.*

CALOE AND IBELL.

Mychaell Crawshaw, *cor'. b.*

DETHICKE, TANSLEY, AND LEAY.

Robte Grenesmith, thomas Mather, *ar'*; John Statham,
cor'. b.

ELLTON.

John Robinson, *ar'.*

EYTON AND ALLSOPP.

George Hynde, *cor'. b.*; (George Mason *crossed out*).

FENNY BENTLEY.

Thomas Sherwin, *calliu'*.

HOPTON AND CARSON.

Robte flinte, *calliu'*; Rowlande Gell, *cor'. b.*

HARTINGTON SOKE.

John Bonsall, Edwarde Bateman, Anthony Slighe, *calliu'*;
John Cleyton, *musk.*; John Bonsall, thomas Crychelowe,
thomas Whelldon, *ar'*; Richarde Webster, Willm̄ Water-
fall, John Willshawe, George Goodwin, thomas Mason,
Nicholas Cleaton, *cor'. p.*

HOGNASTON.

Roger Sclater, *calliu'*.

KIRKEIRETON.

Willm Kirkelande, *calliu'*; Willm Storer, *ar.*

KNIVETON, UNDERWOOD, AND OFCOTE.

Christopher Bainbricke, *cor'. b.*; Thomas Ballidon, *cor'. b.*;
(Henry Maullton *crossed out*).

MAPELLTON AND THORPE.

Willm Clarcke, *cor'. b.*

MIDDELTON AND CRVMFORTE.

Peter Woodhouse, *calliu'*; Henry Gee, *cor'. b.*

MIDDELLTON AND SMERELL.

George Ridiarde, *cor'. p.*

MATLOCKE.

George Knooles, Edmonde Walker, *calliu'*; George Bowne,
cor'. p.

PARWICHE.

Robte Ball, *calliu'*; Tho: Heay, *calliu'*.

TISSINGTON.

Tho: Tvrner, *cor'. p.*; Robte Toples (*crossed out*).

WORKESWORTHE.

John Toples, John Noton, *calliu'*; Henry Wigley, *ar'. :* Willm
Wylde, *cor'. b.*

Suñia totalis of the hundred } 50
of Woorkesworth is

viz: Shott	...	19	} 50
Archers	...	10	
Cor'. b.	...	10	
Cor'. p.	...	11	

The Hundred of Morleston and Litchurche.**ASTON SUP. TRENT.**

John Hill, *cor'. p.*; Thomas Mee, *calliu'*.

ALLUASTON AND BOULTON.

John Randale alias Robinson, *cor'. b.*; Willm Cokeyne, *calliu'*.

BREYSON.

Edmunde Walker, *calliu'*; Thomas Towle, *ar'*.

BARROWE SUP. TRENT.

Willm̄ Barke, *cor'. b.*

CLIFTON COMPTO AND LITCHURCHE.

Wyllm̄ Tyttertton, *cor'. b.*

CRYCHE.

Robte Buntinge, *cor'. b.*; George Emott, *ar'*; (George Radforde *crossed out*).

CODNOR AND HEYNOR.

Robte Swyfte, *cor'. p.*; Christopher Clarke, *ar'*.

DREYCOTE.

John James, *cor'. b.*

DENBY.

George Warde, *cor'. b.*; (Nicholas Cocker *crossed out*).

EGGINTON.

Richarde Orcharde, *cor'. p.*; Thomas Slighe, *came not*; Willm̄ Potter, *calliu'*

ELLUASTON, AMBASTON AND THULLSTON.

Edwarde Harrison, *cor'. p.*; Nicholas Coxon, *calliu'*.

FFINDERNE.

John Cooke, *cor'. p.*

HORSLEY CUM MEMBRIS.

Nicholas Kirke, *calliu'*; Henry Gretton, *ar'*.

ILKESTON AND LITTLE HALAM.

Richarde Halley, *calliu'*; John ffamstedd, *ar'*.

KIRKELANGLEY.

Thomas Olliuer, *calliu'*.

KIRKEHALLAM.

John Newton, *calliu'*.

LONGEATON.

W^m Sherlock, *cor'. p.*; Willm̄ Mayre, *calliu'*; (Edwarde Joanes, *crossed out*).

LITTLEOUER.

Robte Champion, *calliu'*.

LITTLE EYTON AND QUERNE AND CHESTER.

John Litchefeld, *calliu'*.

MACKWORTHE.

Thomas Warde, *cor'. p.*

MARTON AND ALLESTRY.

Thomas Hardy, *cor'. p.* ; John Gilbert, *calliu'*.

MICKELOUER.

Randall Bullocke, *cor'. p.* ; Wiilñ Bothom, *calliu'*.

MORLEY AND SMALLEY.

Richarde Hassarde, *calliu'* ; Richarde Briggs, *ar'*.

OKEBRUCK.

John Piggín, *cor'. b.*

RYSLEY.

Robte Balldocke, *calliu'*.

RIPLEY AND PENTRIDGE.

Willñ Hyggott, *cor'. b.*

SAWLEY.

Edwarde Barrett, *cor'. b.*

SANDIACRE.

Robt Bostock, *cor'. p.* ; James Bosworthe & (Robt Whyte, *crossed out*).

SHIPLEY.

Henry Godkin, *calliu'*.

STANTON IUXTA DALE.

Nicholas Collinshawe. *cor'. b.*

WILLINGTON.

Robte Baker, *calliu'*.

WILNE AND SHURDLOE.

Robte Hall, *calliu'* ; John Stephenson, *ar'*.

WESTON SUP. TRENT.

Hughe Bennit, *ar'* ; Thomas Whittington, *calliu'* ; (John Welshe *crossed out*).

WESTHALAM.

John Hollingworth, *calliu'*.

WESTON VNDERWOOD.

Edwarde Bamforde, *calliu'*.

Suma of the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch	} 50
vizt <i>Shott</i> ... 22	} 50
<i>Cor'. p.</i> ... 10	
<i>Archers</i> ... 8	
<i>Cor'. b.</i> ... 10	

Derby Towne.

Tho. Brackhowse, Thomas Sowter, Willm Bludworth, Willm Taberer, Willm Hollis, Willm Myllner, John Challarton, (W^m Barker and Henry Mylnes, *crossed out*), *calliu'*.

Willm Morris, John Clarke, Mathew Sebridge, Alexander Beadesley, *ar'*.

Roger Eaton, Robt Mosley, James Walker, Robt Ekyn, Francis Buntynge (Christopher Heathcote, John Colliar, *crossed out*) *cor'. b.*

Mychaell Griffen, Thomas Levechilde, Robt Elce (John Jowillson *crossed out*), *cor'. p.*

The Hundred of Repingdon and Greasley.**APPULBY.**

Henry Earpe, *cor'. p.*

BRETTBYE.

Thomas Shepherde, *cor'. b.*

CATTON.

Willm Lakin, *calliu'*.

CHILLCOTE.

Robte Bayley, *cor'. p.*

CROXALL AND EDINGALE.

Thomas Mosley, *cor'. b.*

CALDWALL.

John Blunt, *cor'. b.*

CHELLASTON AND SWARKESTON.

Willm Smythe, *cor'. b.* ; Robte Twichell, *calliu'*.

FFORNEMARKE REPTON AND MILTON.

Nycholas Samball, John Stone, *cor'. b.* ; Willm Mekyn, *calliu'* ;
(Henry Burrowes *crossed out*).

GREASLEY CUM MEMBRIS.

Edwarde Becke, John Newboulde, *calliu'* ; Thomas Plaunt,
ar'.

HARTSHORNE AND ENGLEBY.

Thomas Hopkins, *cor'. p.* ; John Ryvett, *calliu'*.

LULLINGTON.

John Thorman, *cor'. p.* ; Peter Mowesley, *ar'*.

LYNTON.

Richarde Wakelyn, *cor'. p.*

MELBURNE AND NEWTON.

Willm Cowper, *cor'. b.* ; John Shevine, *calliu'* ; John
Mowre, *ar'*.

MESHAM.

ffrancis Morris, *calliu'* ; Willm Hunt, *ar'* ; (John Seale *crossed
out*).

NEWTON SOLNEY & WINSHULL.

Thomas Eaton, *cor'. p.* ; Robte Bladen, *calliu'* ; Richarde
Sharpe, *ar'*.

OSMASTON & NORMANTON.

Willm Dawson, *cor'. b.* ; Willm Leaper, *calliu'* ; Edwarde Car-
ter, *ar'*.

ROSLASTON AND COTON.

Hughe Malleber, *cor'. p.* ; John Myllner, *calliu'*.

STAPENHILL, STANTON & NEWALL.

Willm Graunger, *cor'. p.* ; Edwarde Warren, *ar'* ; Robt. Jack-
son, *calliu'*.

SMYTHESBIE.

Alexander Towne, *calliu'*.

STANTON IUXTA PONTEM.

Robte Heare, *calliu'*.

TYCKNALL AND CALKE.

Ralphe ffrauncis, *calliu'*; Richard Gardyner, *ar'*.

WILSLEY.

Robte Knighte, *cor'. p.*; Rowlande Stretton, *calliu'*.

WALTON SUPER TRENT.

Willm Johnson, *calliu'*; Richarde Huckyn, *ar'*.

Suma totalis of the hundred is 43

vizt. <i>Shott</i>	...	17	} 43
<i>Cor'. p.</i>	...	9	
<i>Archers</i>	...	9	
<i>Cor'. b.</i>	...	8	

The Hundred of Appeltry.**ALLDERWAISLEE AND ASHELEYHEY.**

Willm Elliott, *calliu'*; Willm Blunt, *cor'. p.*

DUCKEMANTON.

James Brindley, he refuseth to come in; W^m Allsopp and John Cooke serued for him, *ar'*.

BRADLEY AND STURSON.

Willm ffrost, *ar'*; Ralphe Kirke, *cor'. p.*

BREDSALL.

Richarde Hybberd, *ar'*; Richarde Ollerenshawe, *calliu'*.

BRELESFORDE AND EDLASTON.

John Pegg, *calliu'*; John Reve, *cor'. b.*

BOYLSON.

John Bayley, *calliu'*; Thomas Smythe, *ar'*.

BEALPER, HEIGHEDGE AND HOLBROCK.

Richarde Symes, *ar'*; John Spendlove, *calliu'*; Willm Longebacke, *cor'. p.*

CHADDESSEN.

Richarde Hollingworth, *calliu'*; Thomas Sheffield, *cor'. b.*

CUBLEY.

Robte Baker, *ar'*.

CHURCH BROUGHTON.

John fferne, *calliu'*; John Philyppes, *ar'*.

DUFFELDE.

Nicholas Deye, *cor'. p.*; Willm Browne, *calliu'*; Henry Cartwright, *ar'*.

DAWBERY LEES.

John Barke, *cor'. b.*: (Edward Botham *crossed out*).

DOWEBRIDGE.

Robte Wrighte, *calliu'*; Robte Challnor, *ar'*; Thomas Wylde, *cor'. p.*

ETTWELL AND BURNASTON.

Edmunde Mousley, *cor'. p.*

EDLASTON, WIASTON AND STEEDE.

Thomas Cavarde, *ar'*; Thomas Peche, *pike*.

FFOSTON AND SCROPTON.

Ralphe Elde, *cor'. b.*: Ralphe Wharton, *ar'*; Arthur Forde, *calliu'*; (Clement Rossington *crossed out*).

HOWNE.

Willm ffenton, *calliu'*.

HUNGRY BENTLEY.

John Lancaster, *ar'*; John Bentley, in tower.*

HILLTON.

Richarde Harrison, *calliu'*.

HOLLANDE CUM MEMBRIS.

Richarde Dvne, *cor'. b.*; Humphry Webster, *ar'*.

LANGEFORDE AND HOLLINGTON.

Willm Crashawe, *cor'. p.*; ffrances ffrithe, *calliu'*.

MARSTON MOUNTEGOMERY.

John Tvnrer, *cor'. b.*; Nicholas Northe, *calliu'*.

* "1586. Dec. 4. Order from the Court for the apprehension of Edward Bentley of Hungry Bentley, a farmer and servant of Lord Windsor. He is to be sent up in safe custody, so as not to escape or communicate with anyone. House and person to be searched for letters, and writings found to be sealed and sent. If this Edward Bentley is not to be found, a certain Mr Dennylowe could give information where he is. Bentley married a sister of Mr. Thom. Roper." (Rutland MSS. Vol. I., p. 210. Hist. MSS. Com.)

MARSTON NEXT TUTBURY.

Christopher Hynce, *cor'. p.*; John Raworth, *calliu'*; (John Gilbert *crossed out*).

MOGINTON, MERCASTON & KEDELSTON.

Thomas Hopkins, *calliu'*.

NORBURY AND ROSTON.

Robte Lowe, *cor'. p.*; Thomas Hiblin, *calliu'*.

OSLASTON AND THURUASTON.

Edwarde Heyne, *cor'. p.*; Edwarde Harrison, *calliu'*.

OSMASTON NEXT ASHEBURNE.

Willm Leadbeter, *cor'. p.*

RADBURNE.

Jo. Willcockson, *cor'. b.*; (Robte Yeoman *crossed out*).

RODDLESLEY.

George Yeoman, *cor'. b.*

SOMERSALL HERBERT.

Tho. Mosley, *calliu'*; (Richarde Stubbinge *crossed out*).

SUDBURY CUM ASTON.

Ralphe Symson, *cor'. p.*; Ralphe Wright, *calliu'*.

STANLEY AND MAPERLEY.

Willm Burton, *cor'. b.*; Willm Blake, *calliu'*.

SPOONEDON.

Willm Cowper, *cor'. p.*; Michaell Jackeson, *calliu'*.

SUTTON UPON THE HILL.

George Ancester, *cor'. b.*

SYNFEN.

Mychaell Banckroft, *calliu'*.

SNELSON AND ALTO CUM MEMBRIS.

Thurston Tvnnyclif, *ar'*; John Tomlinson, *calliu'*.

SHERLEY AND YEAUELEY.

Edwarde Rowbotham, *cor'. p.*; Humphrie Aspinall, *calliu'*.

TWYFORDE AND STENSON.

Richarde ffoster, *calliu'*; John Dawson, *ar'*.

TRUSLEY AND ASHE.

Richard Eyre, *calliu'*; (Willm Johnson *crossed out*).

YELDERSLEY.

Olliuer More, *ar'*.

Suma of the hundred of Appletry is 67

vizt. <i>Shott</i>	...	26	} 67
<i>Archers</i>	...	16	
<i>Cor'. p.</i>	...	14	
<i>Cor'. b.</i>	...	11	

Hundred of Scarsdale.**ASHEOUER.**

Thomas Marshe, *call'*.; John Bower, *ar'*.; Gyles Greenall
cor'. p..; Leonarde Lowe, *cor'. b.*

BRAKENTHWATE, WASHINGTON, AND OGESTON.

Henry Lee, *call'*.; Richarde Woodwarde, *cor'. b.*

BRIMINGTON, WHITTINGTON, AND DUNSTON.

Richard Rock, *ar'*.; Ric. Tvpman, *calliu'*.; Raffe Rygate,
cor'. p.

BLACKWELL.

Richard Ludlam, *call'*.; Richard Reignald, *cor'. p.*.; John
ffrythe, *cor'. b.*

BEIGHTON.

Humphry Hyde, *call'*.; Thomas Newton, *ar'*.; Henry Wood,
cor'. b.

BOULESOUER AND CLOWNE.

Olliuer Butcher, *call'*.; Willm̄ Parker, *cor'. p.*.; Willm̄ ffletcher,
cor'. b.

BALBROUGHE AND WHITWELL.

Arthur Reade, *call'*.; Raffe Wood, *musk'*.; Bryan Bullefant,
cor'. p.

ALLPHERTON (sic) (ALFRETON).

Henry Mason, *calliu'*.; Robt Curtesse, *cor'. bill*.; Thomas Mort,
cor'. p..; John Lawrens, *cor'. p.*

CHESTERFELDE.

Raffe Hollis, John Cleyworth, *calliu'*; John Lyngard, *musk.*;
 John Cocker, *ar'*.; Thomas Hynman, *cor'. p.*; Willm
 Bowne, *cor'. b.*

DRONFEELE.

Phillop Stansall, Arthur More, *call.'*; Robt Owtram, *ar'*;
 Robt Smallchar, *cor'. p.*

ELMETON AND CRESWELL.

Thomas Smyth, *call'*.; John Roads, *ar'*.

GLAPWELL AND ROWTHORNE.

Raffe Spollton, *call'*.; Ric Cley, *cor'. b.*

HOWNESFELD.

Richard Dand, *calliu'*; John Croft, *musk'*.; George Wood,
cor'. p.

KILLEMARSHE, TOTLEY, AND DORE.

Robt Barbar, Willm Calton, *calliu'*; Thomas Stone, *musk.*;
 Raffe Bestowe, *cor. p.*

**MORETON, PILLESLEY, NORTHEWINFELD cū pcella de
BRAMPTON.**

Willm Bacon, Willm Banks, *calliu'*; James Padley, *ar'*; John
 Brelesforde, *cor'. p.*; Peter More, *cor'. b.*; (Robt Allen
crossed out).

NORTON.

Phillope Bate, Ric. Cleyton, *calliu'*; Robt Hunter, *ar'*; George
 Atkinson, *cor. p.*; Thomas Northe, *cor. b.*

PLEASLEY.

Richard Wolley, *calliu'*; Thomas Marshe, *ar'*; Arthur Carnell,
cor'. b.; (Marshall Barker *crossed out*).

STAUELEY, BARLEY, AND ASTON.

John Hancock, Arthur Mason, *calliu'*; George Greaves, *cor. p.*;
 Peter Deane, *cor'. b.*; Robt Littlewood, *musk.*

SOWTHEWINFELDE AND OKETHORPE.

Robt Mather, *calliu'*; ffraunces Machen, *musk.*

SOWTHENORMANTON AND PINXTON.

Edward Lee, *calliu'*; Ric Bonnington, *cor'. p.*

SHURLAND AND HEIGHAM.John Amery, *call'*. ; Jeffrey Jackson, *cor'. b.***SCARCLIFF AND PALLTERTON.**George Pease, *call'*. ; Robt Woodhowse, *cor'. b.***STENESBY AND HEATHE.**Thomas Cowper, *call'*. ; Roger Clarke, *cor'*. ; Ric Walker, *ar'*,
(John Wainwright *crossed out*).**STRETTON.**John Hobby, *cor'. p.* ; Robt Platts, *call'*.**SUTTON AND DUCKMANTON.**Willm Hill, *call'*. ; ffrancis Buntinge, *cor'. p.***TYBSHELFE AND OSCROFTE.**Ric. Clarke, *call'*. ; Ric. Buckland, *cor'. b.***WALTON, CALOR, AND BRAMPTON.**John Revell, *call'*. ; Edward Cowloe, *cor. b.***WINGERWORTHE, TUPTON, AND OWNSTON.**George Bradshawe, *call'*. ; Thomas Barker, *ar'* ; Godfrey
Swyfte, *cor. b.***ECKINTON.**Henry Bromley, *call'*. ; Thomas Kirkeby, *ar'* ; Henry Antley,
cor'. p. ; Thomas Crookes, *call'*. ; Wm. Lont, *cor. b.* ;
(George Chambers *crossed out*).

<i>Summa</i>	}	<i>Calliuers</i> ... 36	} 90
		<i>Corsletts</i> ... 18	
		<i>Archers</i> ... 18	
		<i>Bills</i> ... 18	

(The following entry occurs at the end of the list:—)

“ firste of Maye, 1588.

Receiued towards the Charge of the trayning of 200 men . 3 .
dayes at Bakewell, vizt for euery man, 5^s.

Disbursed as followeth :

Soldiers paye for . 3. dayes hauing 12 ^d . a daye	...	30 ^{li}	
ffor 145 ^{li} of powder at 16 ^d . the pounce	...	ix ^{li}	14 ^s
ffor 12 ^{li} of matche at 6 ^d the pound	...	...	6 ^s

to the Leuetennant	40 ^s
to 4. seriants (sergeants)	4 ^{li}
clarks	40 ^s
2 Corporalls	20 ^s
2 Auncyents (Ensigns)	15 ^s
2 Drumers	15 ^a
Sum: 50 ^{li}	

(*The Queen to the Earl of Shrewsbury.*)

“Elizabeth.”

(1587, Nov. 3.)

“Right trustie and right welbeloved Cousin and Councello^r we greete y^o well. fforasmuche as we thinke it Conuenient to haue o^r frontires towards Scotland and the Contries therunto adioyning to be defended against all incursions and Inuasions that by those pts maye be made into o^r Realme: Wee haue founde it very expedient to haue the forces in all places of the Northe as in Yorkeshire and the other Counties vpon the frontires to be put in good redines vnder Captaines and leaders. And for the gouernem^t and directon thei^rof we haue made Choise of o^r Cosin the Erle of Huntingdon beinge allredie p^rsident of o^r Counsell there, to be o^r leefteñt·generall in all those Northe pts and haue authorised him wth the helpe of suche noble men as be resiañt in those pts, to make redie an army for o^r seruice yf cause shall so require, And for that it maye be, that the forces of Scotland beinge increased of men and releiued wth money oute of forren Contries maye be so great as yt shall be fitt to increase the Army w^{ch} shalbe leuiud by o^r saide leefteñt wthin his leefteñcy, We haue determind (as a thinge very necessary, to haue some further forces to be leuiud and put in redines in suche other Counties as in former tymes haue allwaies beene seruiceable against the forces of Scotland, amongst the w^{ch} the twoo Counties of Derby and Stafford w^{ch} be vnder yo^r charge as leefteñt therof are parte, And therefore we doe require y^o wth all speed possibell y^o doe cause to be put in redines wthin the Countie of Derby

the number of thre hundred footemen, And in the Countie of Stafford fowre hundred footemen of men well armed and weaponed, And to be Comitted to the charge of some principall gentlemen of the Contry suche as for their Credibt will make Choise of seruiceable men wth good contentaçon of their soldiers and allso to haue their leestēñts and officers vnder them to be men of experience in the warres, w^{ch} numbers wee require yō to cause to be well sorted wth their weapons so as twoe pts of them at the least maye be of shott wth the harquebuze and of long bowes the rest to be weaponed wth piks and bills And the same to be put in suche redines after the receipte of theis o^r l^res as at any Conuenient tyme afterwards they maye be vewed by suche as we shall send to see them in good order, And allso that vpon the l^res to be sent from o^r said Cosin of Huntingdon to yō requiringe the ayde of those numbers or of any pte thei^rof the same maye be sent or so many of them as he shall require wthout delaye vnder sufficient Captaines as afore is mencioned to suche place of his leestēñcy as he shall by his l^res appoint, wher the Captaines whom yō shall appoint ou^r them or any other by yō to be appointed shall receiue the ordinary somes of money for their Coats and their Conduct and from thence afterwards shall also receiue our ordinary paye. Yt hathe bene thought allso very nedfull if any inuasion should happen to Come by the waye of Scotland wth any forces from straunge Contries that their might be some Conuenient number of demilances in redines to serue wth other the forces of the light horsemen of the Northe And for that purpose we think it very necessary to haue a Certen number of Launces prouided out of the Countyes vsually aunswerable for the warres against Scotland, of w^{ch} number wee doe require yō to vse the best meanes yō can wth the principall gentellmen of those Shires to haue the number of thirtie and fower to be furnished wth horse and launce meet for seruice, so as yf occasion shall so happen by any forren forces to enter into the Northe pts of o^r realme o^r Cosin of Huntingdon beinge o^r Leestēñt generall there findinge the necessitie to be releued wth them may vpon his

request by his l̄res haue the said number or pte of them owt of those Counties or so many of them as he shall haue neede in suche sorte as before is p̄scribed for the order of footemen to be sent owt of those Counties. Herof we doe most earnestly require ȳo accordinge to the importance of the cause to take some care that both Captaines may be appointed to be men of value credit and well deuoted to oʀ seruice; and their Leiften̄ts to be of knowledge for the same And the soldiers able bothe in their bodies for their seruice and well furnished wth armoʀ and weapons. Wher we haue named the number of thirtie and fowre horsmen oʀ meaninge is that by yoʀ discretion ȳo shall Charge bothe the said shires wth that number by such proportion of Charge to eche of them as yoʀself shall thinke meete. And theis oʀ l̄res shalbe yoʀ sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf. Gyuen vnder oʀ signet at Eyley howse the third daye of Nouember 1587. In the xxxth yeare of oʀ raigne.

The Spanish Armada.

The following is an urgent appeal by Elizabeth, through the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Derby and Stafford, to the gentry of these counties for aid in view of the imminent danger of the invasion of England by the forces of the King of Spain, then on the seas.

Copy. Addressed—“To the erle of Shrewsbury.”

(1588. June 18.) Righte trustie and right welbeloved Cousen and Councelloʀ wee greet youe well. Wheras heretofore vpon the aduertiments from tyme to tyme and from sondrie places, of the greate preparaçons of forren forces, with a full intention to invade this our Relme and other our dominions, wee gaue our directions vnto youe for the preparinge of our Subiects within your Lieutenancie to be in a readines and defence against anie attempte that might be made against vs and oʀ Realme: which our directions wee finde so well performed as wee cannot but receave

great contentment thereby, both in respecte of your carefull proceedinge therein; and also of the greate willingnes of our people in generall to the accomplishment of that wherevnto they were required; shewinge therby their great love and loyaltie towardes vs; w^{ch} as wee accepte most thanckfullye at their hands, acknowledging our selves infinitely bounde to almightie god in that it hath pleased him to blesse vs with so louinge and dutifull subiects, so wee woulde haue youe make it knowne vnto them: fforasmuche as wee finde the same Intention not onelye of invad- inge but of making a Conqueste alsoe of this our Realme, nowe constantly more & more detected & confirmed, as a matter fullye resolued on, an armie allreadie beinge put to the Seas for that purpose, althoughe we doubt not but by gods goodnes the same shall prove frustrate; wee haue therfore thought meet to will and require yo^u forthwith with as muche conveniente speed as yo^u may, to call together at som convenient place or places, the beste sorte of gentlemen vnder yo^r Lieutenancie; and to declare vnto them, that, consideringe those great preparacions and threatnings nowe burste out in ac^on vpon the seas, tendinge to a purposed Conquest, wherein everie manes particular estate is in the highest degree to be touched in respecte of Contrie, Libertie, Wife, Children, Lands, Lyfe, and that w^{ch} is specially to bee regarded for the profession of the true & sincere Religion of Christ, wee doe looke that the most parte of them should haue, vpon this instante extraordinarie occasion, a larger proportion of furniture both for horsemen and footemen (but specially horsemen) then hath been certified; therby to be in their best strenthe againste any attempte whatsoever, & to be employed both about our owne person and otherwise as they shall haue Knowledge given them. The number of whiche larger proportion, as soone as yo^u shall knowe, wee require you to signifie to the rest of our privie Councill. And herevnto as wee doubt not but by yo^r good endevo^r they wilbe the rather c^oformable; so also we assure o^rself, that Almightye god will so blesse those their loyall harts borne towards vs their lovinge Soveraigne, & their naturall

Contrie ; that all the attempts of anie enemies whatsoever shalbe made void & frustrate, to their confusion, yo^r comforts & gods high glorie. Given vnder o^r Signet at o^r Manor of Greenwich the xvijth of June 1588 in the xxxth yere of our raigene.

Copy. without address.

(The Queen to the Earl of Shrewsbury.)

“E. R.”

“By the Queene.”

(1593, May 5). Right trustie and right welbeloved Cousin wee greet yo^u well, Forasmuche as wee haue cause to doubt of some troubles to be stirred in our Realme of Ireland, by the intençon of some Spanish shipping wth men of warre to be sent into Scotland, and by the way to touche in some ports of the North parts of our said Realm, wth some numbers of men of warre to be there also landed, to stirre vpp our Subjects to som rebellion ; for wthstanding wherof wee thinke it necessarye to increase our forces w^{ch} presentlie wee haue in that land, And therefore haue determyned to haue certayne numbers of men to be putt in readines to be transported thether, vpon the firste occaçon that shalbe geuen, Towardes the furnytur of w^{ch} numbers, wee requyre you as our Lieutennant, to cause to be chosen and putt in readynes the number of one hundred eight and thirtie hable men in our Countie of Derby, to be accompted in paye for one hundred and fiftie, besides the Captens and usuall officers of the said band ; Making choise of fitt and meete Captens for the same, as men to be trusted for their fidelitie, and to be by them conducted into Ireland at our ports of Chester or Lyrpoole, vpon the nexte knowledge to be given to yo^u by our Counsell, And to cause them to be armed in this sorte following, that is In the number of one hundred and eight and thirtie, to haue fortie pikes wth Corsletts, threescore Culyuers, Ten Musketts, eighteene Bowes, and Ten Halberdes, And also to cause Coates to be prouided for them of some one Coulo^r, for the w^{ch} there shalbe allowance made after the rate of fower shillings a Coate. And these our lïes

shalbe your sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf. Given vnder o^r Signett at Croydon the fiftē daye of Maye 1593 in the five and thirteth yeere of o^r raigne.

“Windebank.”

Copy.

Addressed:—“To our right trusty and right welbelovēd Cousin the Erle of Shrewsbury Lieutenant of our Countie of Derby.”

“*John Harpur,*” to “*John Manners Esq. of Haddon.*”

(1594/5, Mar: 21) S^r yesternight in my Retorne from you I found this gent. Captaine Merriman and v. of his Company at Derby, Accompanied wth theis l^res hereinclosed from my lls: of Shrewsbury and Essex, w^{ch} I thought good to open, and therby pceave that their Lps: pleasure ys, That our men shalbe at Chester the last of this moneth and their desire wth all that we wōuld take vp the Armor for these men for Corsletts and musketts wth their furnitures of Mr. Willm̄ Gravener servant to the said Earle of Essex who dwelleth in Shropshire w^{ch} he offreth at a more Reasonable rate than we haue sett downe by iij^s in the Corslett wth the sword dagger and girdle, and the same new and more serviceable. Howbeyt because our warning ys so ver short and we know not wher this Gravener doth dwell nor how to be Certainly furnished at this tyme, I hold yt most saffe that we take the best of our owne Armor, And that we write vp our l^res to their Lps to haue so much sent hither to Derby by Mr. Gravenor at whitsontide next or sooner against w^{ch} tyme we will cause the money to be Levied in eu’y Township for his redy paym^t We must also at my L. of Essex his desire Cause some money to be Levied towards the Captaines Charges, who ys exceedingly well reported of for his kind nature and bountie to his soldiers. But therby so vnprovided for money as I was enforced yesternight to take order at his Inne for his victualls and other necessary Charges in Ryding vp and downe, S^r Humfrey fferrers told me yesterdaie that they had

agreed in Warwickshire to Levy of their Cuntrey for their Captaine xx^{li}, And yf we shall do any lesse heere, I feere it wilbe yll taken, Neu'theles I referr my selfe to yo^r pleasure wherevnto I know S^r Humfrey will agree, And therfore Crave yo^r mynd in the p'misses desiring that I maie Receave the same wth all convenient speed by some foote messenger whom I will paie, yf the Captaines guide retorne not as I think he maie, The rates Agreed yesterdaie I haue here subscribed and haue by the Captaines consent agreed for our Cassocks for the soldiers of blew cloth to be lyned for xiiij^s a peece praying you vnder yo^r L^{fe} to be sent to me to sett downe what you allow or disalow that we maie all agree in one proporçon for the service of our Cuntrey, The towne of Derby will furnish their iij men to the lyking of the Captaine who doth muster them, and do render humble thanks for their favour. I will not faile god willing to meete you at Ashburne vpon Saturday the xxixth of this M'che to see the soldiers saffly deliu'ed wth their furniture to the Captaine by Indenture as we are appointed and will take order that the Cassocks shalbe brought thither at that tyme, and so wth due Remembrance take leave this xxjth of M'che 1594.

Yo^{rs} wherein I lay assured

John Harpur.

The Corslett & pike	...	...	xxix ^s viij ^d .
for his Apparell & in his purse	...	...	xx ^s .
for his Cassock	...	...	xiiij ^s .
Sword dagger & girdle	...	...	xiiij ^s iiij ^d .
His Conducçon Money	...	...	iiij ^s .

To the Captaine for eu'y soldier And for the musketts & Callyuers Ratable as yesterday was agreed vpon.

Addressed :—"To the Right worshipfull his very good frend
Mr. John Mann's esquier at Haddon."

(Two Seals, with the Harpur Crest: on a wreath, a boar passant, *Or*, bristled, *G.*, and collared with a ducal coronet of the second).

The names of suche gent. as weere charged wth horse in the yeare 1595, together wth a pticular note of their seuerall charge; Mr. Thom Gresley Esquire beinge the Captaine of the horse, &c. Viewed againe: 3: August: 1596.

MORLESTON & LITCHURCH.

Lances. Light-horse. Petronells.

John Zouche esquire and the						
ladie Zouche his mother	...	ij	...	o	...	o
Henry Sacheuerell esquire	...	ij	...	o	...	j
John Stanhop esquire	...	j	...	o	...	j
Wallter Powtrell esquire	...	j	...	o	..	o
John Bullock esquire	...	j	...	o	...	o
Patrick Lowe esquire	...	o	...	j	...	o
Richard Harpur esquire	...	o	...	o	...	j
ffrañces Cooke esquire	...	o	...	o	...	j
John Cley gent	...	o	...	j	...	o
Edward Mundaye esquire	...	o	...	j	...	o
John Willoughbie esquire	...	j	...	o	...	j
John Bentley esquire	...	j	..	o	...	o
Henry Lee esquire	...	j	...	o	...	o

WORKESWORTH.

Edward Cockayen esquire	...	ij	...	o	...	o
ffrañces ffitzherbert esquire	...	o	...	j	...	o
M ^{rs} Gell widoe married to Mr.						
Curson	... ..	j	...	o	...	o
John flacket gent.	... ..	o	...	o	...	j
Henry Wigley gent.	... ..	o	...	j	...	o
Aden Beresford esq.	... ..	j	...	o	...	o
Charles Agard gent.	... ..	o	...	o	...	j

REPINODON & GRESLEY.

Thomas Gresley esquire	...	ij	..	o	...	j
John Harpur esquire	... ..	ij	...	o	...	j

REPINGDON & GRESLEY—*continued.*

			Lances.	Light-horse.	Petronells.
Humfrey Dethick esquire	...	j	...	o	...
George Cvrson esquire	...	j	...	o	...
Raufe Sacheuerell esquire	...	o	...	j	...
James Abney esquire	...	j	...	o	...
Wallter Horton esquire	...	j	...	o	...
John ffrauncis esquire	...	j	...	o	...
Richard ffrauncis of Tycknall gent.	o	...	o	...	j
Gilbert Thacker esquire	...	j	...	o	...
Robt Baynbridge gent.	...	j	...	o	...

APPLETRY.

Willm Bassett esquire	...	ij	...	o	...
Henry Cauendish esquire	...	ij	...	o	...
John Vernon esquire	...	j	...	o	...
Willm Knyueton of Bradley, esq.	j	...	o	...	j
Willm Knyueton of Mercaston, esq.	j	...	o	...	j
Nichās Langford esquire	...	j	...	o	...
Willm Agard esquire	...	j	...	o	...
John Cvrson esquire	...	j	...	o	...
Henry Merry gen.	...	j	...	o	...
Willm Ireton gen.	...	o	...	j	...
Raufe Blackwell gen.	...	o	...	j	...
Willm Myllward esq.	...	j	...	o	...
M ^{rs} Poole of Radburne, wid.	...	o	...	o	...
Anthony Lowe of Aldeerwayslee, gen.	...	o	...	o	...
Willm Botham of Derby	...	o	...	j	...

HIGH PEAK.

John Manners esquire	...	ij	...	j	...
George Sutton esq.	...	j	...	o	...
Roger Columbell esq.	...	o	...	j	...
Robt Eyre of Edall esq.	...	o	...	o	...
Willm Jessop esq.	...	o	...	o	...

SCARSDALE.

		Lances.	Light-horse.	Petronells.
f frañces Leeke esquire ...	...	ij	o	j
Willm̄ Cauendishe esquire ...	...	ij	o	j
Peter ffretchvile esquire ...	...	ij	o	o
John Rodes esquire ...	...	ij	o	o
M ^{ris} ffoliambe of Wallton wid. ...	...	ij	o	o
Hercules ffoliambe esq. ...	...	o	o	j
Nichol Strelley esq. ...	...	o	j	o
Willm̄ Bradburne esq. ...	...	j	o	o
Robt Sytwell gent. ...	...	j	o	o

(The Privy Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury).

(1599-1600, Jan. 9.) After o^r verie hartie Comendacoñs to y^r good L. although the leavy of foote at this tyme for the supply of her Ma^{ts} forces in Irland be more then her (yf it might be forborne) would by her will impoise vppon her people, neverthesse the necessitie of the service enforceinge her to provide somewhat furth^r to require some ayde of horse, it may not seeme burthensome to any of her good subiects to yeeld thervnto, ffor w^{ch} purpose her Ma^{tie} hath giuen vs authority & commandm^t vnder her owne Roiall hand to write o^r l^{res} vnto y^r L. and others accordinge to theeffect followinge, ffirst yo^r L. shall vnd^rstand that her Ma^{tie} is pleased that we should require by these o^r l^{res} at the hands of the Countie of Derby vnder yo^r L. lieutenantie for the service of Ireland the number of fower horses or geldings, wherin as her Ma^{tie} litle doubteth to receaue satisfaction (beinge mynded therby to observe the measure of all their good wills from whome the same shall either be denied or willinglie assented vnto, So her Ma^{tie} hath most gracious & speciall regard therin to the ease of the coñon charge of the whole Countie, for wheras the charge of the leavie of foote lyeth generally vppon the Contrie & vppon all sorts of men that are of any reasonable habilitie, her Ma^{tie} will by no meanes that this charge for horse be so laid, but that it be imposed vppon some such speciall gentlemen & others as you shall knowe to be of most sufficient meanes and habilitie to beare it, exceptinge

onlie such as can shewe vnto yo^r L. at this tyme some speciall l^res wherin they are also p^ticulerly charged for horse, not doubtinge but some fewe may be founde by yo^r L. that both are verie hable wthout hinderance at all vnto them, & will be for her Ma^{ts} service & their owne Interest in the comon cause, most readie to declare the measure of their affection in the tyme when they p^{ce}au^e so greate a necessitie, And forasmuch as the trooble will be lesse & the expedicoⁿ of the service more by yeeldinge money to provide & furnish the horses than by sendinge the bodies of the horses themselves, w^{ch} may (by many accidents in the carriage) prove worse at the place of Rendezvous than they weare before & so disgrace the senders : her Ma^{ts} pleasure therfore is that yo^r Lo : shall take order for so much money to be levied onlie amongst p^{so}ns of such sort & qualitie as is before mencioⁿed as may serve for the providinge & furnishing of the said fower horses after the rate of thirtie pounds a horse & cause the same to be sent vp hither to the Treasurer of her Ma^{ts} Chamber by the last of this instant moneth, wherin her Ma^{tie} doth require at yo^r Lo : hands, & charges you vpon the regard you ought to haue of yo^r owne conscience & of yo^r dutifull allegeance to her highnes, to procede vp^rightlie wthout anie parciallitie in the layinge of this charge wheare it may be least burthensome theare beinge nothinge more greevous to her mynde at any tyme then to heare as often shee doth that many of thease contribu^{co}ns are layed vpon those that are far lesse hable than those that are spared, of w^{ch} we assure yo^r L. her Ma^{tie} hath by her owne l^res enioyned vs above all things to enquire and informe her vpon o^r duties towards her. Therefore not doubtinge but yo^r Lo : will vse extraorenarie care to see this service p^{fo}rmed accordinge to this direction, we wish yo^r L. hartelie farewell. from the Court at Richmond the ixth of January 1599.

Copy.

Subscribed by—

The Lo : Archbishop of Cant.

Lo : Keeper

Lo : Threasurer
 Lo : Admirall
 Lo : Chamberlaine
 Lo : North
 Mr. Comptroller
 Mr. Secretary
 Mr. Chancelo^r of the xchequ'
 Lo : cheefe Justice of England

Superscribed—To o^r verie good L : the Earle of Shrewsbury her Ma^{ts} lieuten^t in the Countie of Darby.

Subscribed in the handwriting of the Earl of Shrewsbury—
 “ this is the trew copy of their LL:ps l^{res} to m^e w^{ch} I received here at my house in London the xth day of Ja : 1599.

Gilb : Shrewsbury.

(The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Derby.)

(1599-1600, Jan : 14.) After o^r verie hartie Comendaçons to yo^r good L : Such hath beene alwayes her Ma^{ts} care in the great occasions w^{ch} her H^s hath had theise late yeares, to vse the ayde of her lovinge Subiects for the p^rservaçon of her Realme of Ireland, as shee hath forborne to impose any furth^r burthen vpon them, then the necessitie of the affaires did vrge her vnto. And although theare haue beene sundrie leavies of men made in the seuerall Counties of this Realme, for the service of that Kingdome, neverthelesse through the continuance of the troubles theare her Ma^{tie} is enforced at this tyme to send newe supplies thither, w^{ch} for the more ease of the Realme are appointed to be levied in sundrie Counties, amongst the w^{ch} the number of one hundreth, are appointed to be taken out of that Countie of Derby vnd^r yo^r L : lieutenancie. ffor w^{ch} purpose although her Ma^{tie} hath by her l^{res} given yo^r L : sufficient authoritie to leavie the afforesaid number, yet for yo^r L : better information & the avoidinge of such Inconvenience, & abuses, as haue beene comitted in some Counties in the lyke leavies of men, her H^s hath referred yo^r L : to such direction as you shall receaue from vs, & hath

comanded vs to recomend to yo^r care this observaçons followinge, w^{ch} beinge carefullie by you considered, out of doubt the forces sent thither will be of better strength & service, & the Countreies should not neede to be so often visited wth this Kinde of Imposiçons. The first regard that is to be vsed, is in the carefull & good choise of the men, both to be of habilitie of bodie and lykelihoode, & not of loose people that are addicted to idlenes & lewdnes, & are often tymes taken vp rather to disburden the Countrey of such vnnesessarie people, then for choise of their aptnes & disposiçon. This shalbe best performed, if the Justices in pson doe performe their indevoures, & not comitte the choise of the men to inferio^r officers. The next consideraçon to be had, is to see them sorted wth good Armo^r & weapons, accordinge to this proporcion, that in everie hundredthe there may be twentie pykes armed wth corsletts, pouldrens, & good Murrions, ten halberts armed as the pykes, twelve musketts wth good Murrions, twelve bastard musketts wth good Murrions, & fortie Calliuers armed lykewise wth good Murrions. And that there may be verie p^rcise regard vsed to see them all furnished wth good swords and daggers, w^{ch} for the most parte haue bene verie bad, & for no vse of service. And therefore we are earnestlie to require yo^r L.: to be most carefull in the choise of that weapon, for such as shalbe founde vnfitte shalbe refused. And wheras there doth remaine by this Reckoninge Six in euerie hundreth & three in euerie fiftie not sorted wth weapons, they are to be provided of Targetts of wood, together wth other Armes, And because the Targetts are not to be had in Readines in the Countrey it shall suffice that so much money be sent to the Porte of Embarqueinge as may serve to buy the Targetts & the other Armes after the rate of xxx^s for a man, w^{ch} shalbe provided heere & sent thither. And heere her Ma^{tie} callinge to mynde the great negligence that hath bene found in divers Counties of the Realme in settinge forth of souldiors in former services, in bare & naked sorte wherby they are boath vnhable to indure the could of the Contrey vnmeete for service, & subiect to

take diseases, & are discoarged in their service, seeinge oth^r souldiers theare orderlie apparelled by her Ma^{ts} care: for redresse of this abuse & knowinge that euerie Contrie doth not yeeld so good prouisions as may be made about London, it hath been considered howe these souldiers that are to be imployed in these warres, for the defence of the Realme & hono^r of her Ma^{tie} may be sett forth in such sort as is meete for soldiers, & suteable wth the rest that serve theare, the rath^r for that by experience it is founde that some kyndes of the apparell would be changed for the comoditie of the souldier although will prove to her Ma^{ts} further charge. And therefore we have taken order wth her Ma^{ts} merchaunts that do furnish the apparell for the souldiers seruinge both theare & in oth^r places, to provide good apparell at reasonable rates for the apparellinge of theis souldiers that are now appointed to be levied in the seuerall counties of the Realme, whereof we send yo^r L: a liste to thende you may see the seuerall kynds & sorts of apparell (wherof her Ma^{tie} doth beare in euerie sute a proporcion) both to ease the Countrey & to haue the souldiers well furnished w^{ch} shee doth allowe to the marchaunts besides that w^{ch} the country is to pay; this whole furniture shalbe readie at the Seaside & places of imbarqueinge, theare to be deliuered to the souldiers, wherby an other inconvenience shall be avoided, that if anie of the souldiers doe (in lewde maner) ruine away, they shall not take the apparell with them, w^{ch} is to be deliuered vppon shipp boarde, the allowance the Countrey is to give amounteth to forti shillings a man, w^{ch} some yo^r L: shall cause to be levied in the Countie accordinge to the nomber that is allotted vnto yo^u & to see the same sent vp hither vnto the hands of S^r John Harte Knight alderman of London. Theis observacons beinge carefullie performed, the aforesaid nomber are to be in such a readines & p^rpared as they may be at the Port of Chester by the last of february, wheare theare is shippinge prouided for their transporta^on to that place in the Realme of Ireland wheare they are to be imployed. Herin we are to give yo^r L: speciall charge in regard of the manie faults that have been comitted

by the Conducto^{rs} in exchanging of men, and other abuses, that you wilbe verie carefull in makeinge choise of so^me discreete & sufficient person, to see the^m well & orderlie conducted thether, to whome theare shalbe allowance made of six shillings per diem, & they to be deliuered vnto him by Rolle indented, in w^{ch} Rolle yo^r L: shall expresse the names & surnames of euerie souldier, and the parish wheare he is leauied, and giue conduct money to the soldiers after eight-pence the man by the day, for so manie daies as may serve them convenientlie to march vnto the aforesaide Porte, for w^{ch} tyme also the conductor is to haue his allowance, And this Conduct money as well impresed by you to the souldiers as to the conducto^r, wth the Coate money (accordinge to her Ma^{ty}s vsuall allowance of fower shillings for euerie Coate) shalbe repaid againe to such as yo^r L: shall appoint to receaue the same by me the L: Threasurer, Lastlie because their shalbe occasion to vse the service of some Carpenters, Smithes, & Bricklaiers, we pray yo^r L: to cause one of euerie of these occupa^çons to be impresed amongst this nomber, Thus haveinge added to her Ma^{ty}s l^{tes} theis necessarie instructions, for yo^r better direc^çon, we earnestlie do require yo^r L: that speciall care may be vsed, to see them in all points thoroughly observed, And so we wish yo^r good Lo: right hartelie well to fare. From the Court at Ritchmond the xiiijth of Januarie, 1599.

Signed by--the Lo: Keeper

Lo: Thresurer

Lo: Admirall

Lo: Chamberlaine

Lo: North

Mr. Comptroller

Mr. Secretary

Mr. Chancelo^r of thexcheq^r

Lo: Cheife Justice

Superscribed "To o^r verie good L: the Earle of Shrewsbury her Ma^{ty}s lieutenant in the Countie of Derby."

26 January, 1599, (1600).

The names of those gentlem' wth their some of money that doe contribute to the prouiding and furnishing of iij horses nowe required for the seruice of Ireland after xxx^{li} a horse vizt.

Com: Derb:

REPTON & GREYSLEY.

S ^r Humfrey fferrers of Walton Knight	...	...	...	ijj ^{li}
Thomas Greysley of Drakeloe Esquire	...	...	...	ijj ^{li}
John Harpur of Swarkeston Esquire	...	...	...	ijj ^{li}
John ffrancis of ffornewarke Esq.	...	...	...	xl ^s
Willm Myllward of Eyton Esquire	...	...	...	xl ^s
Gilbert Thacker of Repton Esquire	...	...	...	xl ^s
George Corson of Croxall Esquire	...	...	...	xl ^s
M ^{ris} Dethick of Newall widoe	...	...	...	xxx ^s
James Abney of Willesley Esquire	...	...	...	xxx ^s
Walter Horton of Catton Esq.	...	...	...	xxx ^s
Richard ffrancis of Tycknall gent.	...	...	..	xx ^s
Robt. Baynbrige of Calke gent.	...	...	...	xx ^s
Raufe Sacheuerell of Stanton Esq.	...	...	...	xx ^s
ffrancis Nedeham of Melburne gent.	...	...	...	xx ^s
ffrancis Sacheuerell of Chellaston gent.	...	...	...	xx ^s

MORLESTON & LITCHURCH.

John Stanhop of Elluaston Esquire	...	...	...	ijj ^{li}
Henry Sacheuerell of Morley Esquire	...	...	...	ijj ^{li}
John Willoughby of Rysley Esquire	..	...	...	ijj ^{li}
John Zouche of Codner Esquire...	..	...	...	xl ^s
Edward Monday of Marton Esquire	...	...	...	xl ^s
Henry Leigh of Eckington Esquire	...	...	...	xxx ^s
Patrick Lowe of Denby Esquire	...	...	...	xxx ^s
M ^{ris} Powtrel of Westhallam widoe	..	...	...	xxx ^s
John Bullock of Darley Esquire	...	...	...	xxx ^s
Richard Harpur of Mikellouer gent.	...	...	...	xx ^s
John Cley of Criche gent.	...	...	...	xx ^s
Edward Blunt of Arlaston gent.	...	...	...	xx ^s

APPLETRY.

Henry Cauendishe of Douebridge Esquire	...	...	...	...	ijj ^{li}
Willm Bassett of Langley Esq.	...	...	...	...	ijj ^{li}
John Vernon of Sudbury Esq.	...	...	...	...	xl ^s
Nich'as Langford of Langford Esq.	...	...	...	...	xl ^c
Willm Knyueton of Bradley Esq.	...	...	...	...	xl ^s
W ^m Knyueton of Mercaston Esq.	..	...	...	...	xl ^s
W ^m Agard of foston Esq.	...	...	...	...	xl ^s
John Corson of Kedleston Esq.	...	...	...	...	xl ^s
John Bentley of Bredsall Esq.	...	...	..	...	xxx ^s
ffrañcis Cooke of Trusley Esq.	...	...	...	...	xxx ^s
M ^{ris} Poole of Radburne & German her sonne	...	...	...	...	xxx ^s
M ^{ris} Poole of Hyedge & German her sonne	...	...	...	...	xx ^s
W ^m Ireton of Ireton gent.	...	...	...	...	xx ^s
Charles Agard of Aslaston gent.	...	...	...	...	xx ^s
Henry Merry of Barten gent.	...	...	..	...	xx ^s
Anthony Lowe of Alderwayslee gent.	...	...	...	...	xx ^s
Lawrence Wright of Snellson gent.	...	...	...	...	xx ^s
Thomas Newton of Chaddesden gent.	...	...	...	...	xx ^s
W ^m Botham of Derby gent.	...	...	...	...	xx ^s

WOORKESWORTH.

Edward Cockayne of Asheburne Esq.	...	...	...	...	xl ^s
Willm Bradburne of Lea Esq.	...	...	...	...	xl ^s
George Beresford of Bentley Esq.	...	...	...	...	xl ^s
ffrañcis ffitzherbert of Tyssington Esq.	...	...	...	...	xxx ^s
M ^{ris} Blackwall of Allton and Raufe her sonne	...	...	...	...	xx ^s
Raufe Blackwall of Dethick gent.	...	...	...	...	xx ^s
Anthony Allsop of Allsop gent.	...	...	...	...	xx ^s
John flacket of Ownestone gent.	...	...	...	...	xx ^s
Robt Myllward of Bradleyash gent.	...	...	...	...	xx ^s
Henry Wigley of Myddleton gent.	...	...	...	...	xx ^s

SCARSDALE.

S ^r Willm Bowes of Wallton Knight	...	..	...	...	ijj ^{li}
ffrañcis Leek of Sutton Esq.	...	...	...	...	ijj ^l
Willm Cauendish of Hardwick Esq.	...	...	...	...	ijj ^{li}

SCARSDALE—*continued.*

Peter ffretchvile of Staueley Esq.	...	...	...	xl ^b
John Rodes of Barlebrough Esq.	...	...	...	xl ^b
Thomas Stanley of Dronfield Esq.	...	...	...	xxx ^s
W ^m Routhe of Birley gent.	...	...	...	xxx ^s
Nich'as Strelley of Beachiffe Esq.	...	...	...	xxx ^s
M ^{ris} Syttwell wido & thother execu. of Robt Syttwell gent	...	...	...	xxx ^s
John Parker of Lees gent. & John his sonne	...	...	...	xx ^s
George Blunt of Eckington gent.	...	...	...	xx ^s
George Revill of Normanton gent.	...	...	...	xx ^b
Henry Hunlock of Wingerworth gent.	...	...	...	xx ^b
Robt Woolhowse of Glapwell gent.	...	...	...	xx ^s
Anthony Blythe of Dronfield gent.	...	...	...	xx ^b
Edward Barker of Dore gent.	...	...	...	xx ^s

HEIGH PEAKE.

John Manners of Haddon Esq.	...	...	...	iiij ^h
Roger Columbell of Darley Esq.	...	...	...	xx ^s
George Sutton of Oueihaddon Esq.	..	...	...	xx ^s
Willm̄ Jessop of Northlees Esq.	...	...	...	xxx ^b
Leonard Shallcross of Shallcross Esq.	..	...	...	xx ^s
M ^{ris} Cockayne of Harthill widoe...	...	...	...	xx ^b
Robt Eyre of Edall Esq.	...	...	...	xx ^b
Henry Bagshawe of Ridge gent. & Thom his sonne	...	...	...	xx ^s
Rowland Eyre of Hassop gent.	...	...	...	xx ^s

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners Esq. & others.

(A.D. 1601-2, Jan: 8). After my very hartie Comendaçons, herewith I send you y^e coppie of her Ma^{ties} lres for the leviinge of twenty men, wth an other from my lls: Conc'inge the same, wherby you may pceaue how gratuslie her H^s is pleased to spare y^e countries Charge, and to defraye it for this time hir selfe vpon such reasons as in the said lres are expressed, wherunto I refer you, but now it is expected that we should take y^e more care for theis men to be of the most hable & sufficient for that seruice y^t are to be had, w^{ch} I doubt not but you will

see pformed accordinglie, as heretofore you haue done, and to give you the better encouragem^t I will lette you knowe what happened this other daie at the Counsell borde, A very discreete & sufficient Capt. (as any is) who was newlie come out of Ireland beinge asked by the Lords what mann^r of men those were that were latelie sent out of Yorkeshire & those pts (of whose insufficientcye ther had bene some complainte made by some of the Cheife Comaunders there) he answered, that there was iust Cause of such Complainte indeede except for those that came out of Derbyshire, and those he said, were the sufficientest that were sent and not onelie at that time, but the like at all other times gen^rally heretofore w^{ch} all the lls. tooke in very good pte at our handes, I assure you, And therefore I hope wee shall not hereafter lose that reputaçon y^t we haue allreadie gotten in that behaulfe, but where you shall pceave the lls: dirrecçon to be, that rather then to faile of sufficient men, we may take some pte of the trayned bandes, I hope there wilbe no such Cause; but that yo^u maye finde very fitt aud hable men for that s^rvice, besydes those of the trayned bandes, w^{ch} I will leaue to yo^r good discretions, And where yo^u may pceave by hir Ma^{ts} l^res, hir pleasure is, wee should (in good sort) both publikelie and privatelie lett hir subiects vnderstand hir gracious goodness in sparinge them & layinge the burthen of this Charge at this time vpon hir selfe, as also to let them knowe both what a principall pte of that Realme they are to be sent into (w^{ch} is Monster*) and that ther is espetiall care taken y^t all necessary pvisions for them whatsoever are & shalbe pvided to be sent in due time theither for them, I pray you fail not to deliuer all theis things publikelie when they shall come before you, remembringe neu^rtheles to add this Caution, y^t though for this time her Ma^{tie} be content to take this Charge vpon hir, yet that the like may not be expected hereafter, beinge indeede a matter vnpossible for hir to pforme if shee would.

* Munster.

And lastlie wheras I am required to disburse, or cause to be disbursed, the mony for the Conducte of the soldiers, I do intreate yo^u S^r Humfrey fferrars (for that I suppose yo^r seruaunt Johe Lavander shall be their Conductor and may after repaire vp heither to receaue the mony) to disburse so much as shall suffice for that purpose, w^{ch} I will vndertake shalbe dulie reyayed vnto you, And so referringe theis and all the rest belonginge to this service, according to the l^{ies}, to yo^r wonted Care, I Co^mitt you to the allmightie, ffrom my Lo: of Bedfords house in the strand this vijth of Januarie, 1601.

Y^r nephew and assured frend,

Gilb: Shrewsbury.

Addressed :—To my very good vnkle Mr. John Manners Esq :
& to my very good frends S^r Humphrey fferrars
Knight & Mr. Greasley Esq.

(Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners Esq. & others.)

(1601-2, Jan: 20). After my harty commendations, foras-much it hath pleased Almighty God, to grant her Ma^{ty} a most happy victory in Ireland ouer all the Spaniards within that Realme, who haue rendered vp Kinsale, and all the rest of those places w^{ch} they held there, so as they are all to departe and be sent away by the L: Deputy: Her Ma^{ty} vpon this advertisement being (as alwaies she is) most vnwilling to send any more men out of this kingdome, or to putt her people to any more charge, then of necessity she must is most graciously pleased to make stay of those men, w^{ch} by her direction are Levied, and by my lls: of the Counsell directed to be at the sea syde by the 26th of this present January, Wherefore I being co^manded by her Ma^{ty} doe now require you, to make stay of those twenty men w^{ch} were to be sent out of Derbyshire, to Bristow, yf already they be not gonn towards the sayd porte, w^{ch} yf they be, before your receipt hereof, then shall the Conductor (yf he be not come away before) receaue l^{ies} from my

Lords w^{ch} are sent to Bristow, to returne them back again; yet her Ma^{ties} pleasure is, that they shalbe charged by you, to be in readynes vntyll her pleasure be further knowen, And thus I bydd you very hartily farewell, from the Court at Whytehall this xxth of Januar. 1601, in hast.

Y^r assured loving frend

Gilb: Shrewsbury.

Addressed:—To my verie good vncler Mr. John Manners Esq^r and to my verie good friends S^r Humphry ferrars Knight and Mr. Greasley Esq^r wth spede. Seal.

(To the Earl of Shrewsbury from Privy Council.)*

(1602, July). After o^r right hartie Co^mendacoⁿs to yo^r good L: It is not vnknownen to you what care & princely providence her Ma^{tie} hath alwayes shewed (w^{ch} hath beene accompanied wth lyke prosperous & honorable seruices) in imployinge all necessarie meanes to conserve & defend her inheritance & possession of the kingdome of Ireland, against the stronge combyned practises to vsurpe the same; Wheare her Ma^{tie} havinge Caused the warre to be sharplie & orderlie prosecuted against the Rebels, hath so farre broaken and weakened them, as they feele their ruyne at hand wthout a newe support; forasmuch (as) her Ma^{tie} is informed that to that end the Kinge of Spayne is dayly preparinge some forces to send thither, & hath alreadie sent some por^{cion} of treasure to be diuided amonge the Capitall Rebels, Such is her Ma^s care & prouidence as she hath not onlie sett out at her owne charge a newe flete to the Coast of Spayne, wheare she hath alreadie kept one to her greate hono^r these five monethes to diuert or encounter all such forces as shall be intended against anie part of her Territories, but hath also resolved to transport some good numbers into Ireland, to renforce her Army theare; for w^{ch} purpose as her Ma^{tie} in her

* N.B.—Observe the use made of Ireland in the time of Queen Elizabeth by the enemies of this Kingdom —*Editor*.

owne l̄res hath comāded yo^r lo : to levy in that Countie of Derby vnder yo^r lieutenācie the number of thirtie foote, so accordinge to the reference in her Ma^{ts} saied l̄res to such further direcōns as you should receave from vs, for this service, we are to pray and require yo^r lo : that choice may be made of sufficient men, and to take order that they may be sent to the Port of Chester by the xxth of the next monithe, vnder the conducōn of some honest & sufficient person that will not abuse the said charge in practisinge to change and dismisse the said men by the way for gaine, vnto w^{ch} conductor we pray yo^r lo : to make such allowance both for his owne charges, & for conduct money for the said men as hath beene accustomed, the w^{ch} together wth the vsuall allowance of Coate money shall be awnsweared vpon yo^r certificate & demande made, & forasmuch as all expediōn is to be vsed herin, we have taken order that the said men shall be well and sufficiently provided of Apparrell & Armes at the place of embarquinge, to satisfy the charge whereof yo^r l : is to send vp to S^r Thomas Tasborough one of the Tellers of her Ma^{ts} Excheq^r the vsuall rate of three pounds & ten shillings for a man, fortie shillings for the Apparrell, and thirty shillings for Armes, Lastlie we require yo^r l : that the said men may be deliuered by Rolle, subscribed by yo^r l : into the hands of those that shall be appointed to take charge of them at the Porte, And so we wish yo^r good L : right hartelie well to fare, from the Court at Greenw^{ch} the . . . of July 1602.

Subscribed by the

Lo : Archbishop of Canturbury
 Lo : Th̄er
 Earle of Nottyngham
 Earle of Worcester
 Mr. Comptroller
 Mr. Vicechamberlaine
 Mr. Secretary Cecyll
 Mr. Chauncelo^r of Th'exchequ^r
 Mr. Secretary Herbert

Superscribed—

To o' verie good L : the Erle of
Shrewsbury, her Ma^{ty} lieuten^t of
the County of Derby.

The Queen to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

“ Elizabeth R.

By the Queene.”

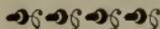
“(1602, July 28). Right Trustie & right welbeloved Cousine & Counsellor we greeete you well, Because the iust occasions of o' so often levies for the service of Ireland cannot be hidden from men of Wisdome & good affeccon, we do content o' selves wth this assurance, that none but ill disposed psons can imagine that anie respect could move vs to hazerd o' peoples lives that are so deere vnto vs, if we could p'vent the perill of that State & Crowne of Ireland by any other meanes, such beinge the resolued malice of o' Enimies, & the large measure of their Ambition, as howsoever they haue failed in their successe expected, (w^{ch} we attribute to the especiall favo' of Almightye God extended towards vs at all tymes) yet they do let no oportunitie slippe wheareby they may fynde meanes to support that Rebellion still, But havinge latelie sent both money & munitions to the Rebels to incorage them in their disloialtities, have also giuen them full assurance of a greate Armie to followe betwixt this & the middle of August, In w^{ch} consideracon we haue sent forthe againe o' fleete to the Coast of Spanie (though to o' verie greate charge) to interrupt their malicious attempts; and are resolued likewise to reenforce o' Army in Ireland wth some good numbers, for w^{ch} purpose we haue thought fitte, & so we do comãund you herby, to cause forthwth a leavie to be made of thirtie hable and serviceable men wthin o' Countie of Derby and to send them vnder honest conducto^{rs} to the Seaside by the fifteenth day of the moneth of August next, and to leavy so much money as will Arme & furnish that number after the rate of three pounds & ten shillings a man, for the pformance wherof as this our letter shall

be your warrant, so because theare are manie circumstances fitte to be considered both in the furnishing the said number & in transporting them, (wherin we have acquainted o^r Counsell wth o^r further pleasure) we do require you to follow all such direcçons as they shall send you, for all things incident to y^e service, and therin to vse yo^r accustomed dilligence & discretion, accordinge to the trust we haue repoased in you, Given vnder our Signet at o^r manor of Greenw^{ch} the xxvijth day of July in the fowre & fortith yeare of o^r Raigne.

Supscribed

To o^r right trustie and right welbeloved
 Cousine & Counsellor y^e Erle of Shreus-
 bury o^r lieuten^t in o^r County of Derby. } this is a trew cobby
 of hir Ma^{ty} lre to
 me.

Gilb : Shrewsbury.



S. Modwen and "The Devill of Drakelowe."

By REV. CHAS. KERRY.



IR W. DUGDALE in his "Monasticon," in the list of the abbots of Burton (I., 272)—quoting from the chronicle of that monastery—under his account of "Galfridus" (*Mala Terra*), writes: "Hujus tempore, contigit illud grande miraculum vel illa horrenda vindicta de duobus rusticis de Stapinhull apud Drakelowe, qui confugerunt ad Rogerum Pictarium Comitem de Drakelowe, ut habetur in Miraculis sanctæ Modwenæ virginis, unde processit illud vulgare dictum "**The Devill of Drakelowe.**"

The location of Burton-on-Trent without doubt owes its origin to the devotion of S. Modwen, a noble Irish virgin, who made her home during the Saxon era in the little island in the Trent called Andersey, immediately opposite and very near the old parish church. This occurred during the reign of Ethelwulf, soon after the year 840, about which time, writes Alban Butler, she came into England. Andersey ere long became wrapped in holy memories, and within two centuries after her death and in the reign of Ethelred, Wulfric Spott, one of the wealthiest of the king's thanes, constructed or founded the famous abbey of Burton, on the banks of the Trent, contiguous to the island on which was then the oratory dedicated to S. Andrew, containing the bones of S. Modwen.

Wulfric endowed his new religious settlement with all his paternal inheritance, the rental of which amounted to 700 libras,

and for the confirmation of this grant, he gave to the king 300 mancas of gold, to every bishop in the realm five, to each of the two archbishops ten, to every abbot one pound of gold, and to every abbess five mancas. It is not with the abbey of Burton, however, but rather with its titular and local saint that this paper proposes to deal. As if to aid the writer in his researches, and to illustrate this paper *already commenced*, the July number of the *Reliquary* for this year appeared with some fragments of a life of S. Modwen, probably printed by Winken de Worde, and recently discovered in the binding of an old book in the possession of the Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley Owen. The legends given in these fragments seem to have been derived from the original biography of that saint by Geoffry, the sixth abbot, who died A.D. 1151, of whom *The Annals of Burton* relate:—"Hic dictavit vitam et miracula sanctæ Modwenæ virginis, pro qua misit in Hiberniam, ut habetur in prohemio eiusdem."

The original manuscript of Geoffry is now in the British Museum. It is referred to by Pinæus, one of the Bollandists, in the "Acta Sanctorum" (July, vol. ii., p. 297), as a volume in the Cottonian collection, "Cleopat. A. 2," but its modern reference is "Royal MS., 15, B. iv."

I am indebted to Sir Robert Gresley, Bart., for the following description of it by the favour of C. H. Jaques, Esq., of the British Museum, to both of whom the editor desires to offer his best thanks for their courtesy, as well as to Lord Burton for his valuable assistance:—"The MS. unfortunately is written in a minute hand, and half of two columns is damaged by damp, and so rendered illegible. The volume contains various treatises, but the article on S. Modwen begins on folio 76 with these words: 'Incipit prefatio Gaufridi Abbatis Burtonie in vita Sanctæ Modwenne virginis.' The preface is followed by 'The Life,' and after that 'Incipit tractatus de Miraculis eius que contingerunt post obitum ejus'; and it is amongst these that we find the legend termed "The Devill of Drakelowe."

Pinæus apparently derives his account from a life of the saint compiled by Waræus. "Let us revert," he writes, "to the

truthful Waræus. There is, he says, an autograph of the life of S. Modwen in the Cotton Library, from whence I have my apograph, but in the beginning in a more recent hand it is falsely (?) ascribed to Geoffry, the monk of Burton who wrote the argument to the same: for the antiquity of the characters of the autograph prove the writer to have lived before the close of the twelfth century.* Whether there is any discrepancy between the characters of the prologue and the text of the vita itself, I do not know, but if there had been, it would probably have been noticed by Mr. Jeaqes in his observations on the MS.

Among the subjects set forth by the Bollandist is one indicated by the following heading:—

“S. Modwen receives the virgin pall from S. Patrick.”

This, however, can hardly have been the national saint of Ireland, for he is said to have died as early as A.D. 493.

There is another statement in the *Reliquary* which is not in accordance with the more probable chronology. In the introduction to the early printed fragments it is affirmed that S. Modwen built a nunnery at Faugher in A.D. 638, *i.e.*, 135 years after the death of S. Patrick. Alban Butler states that she came into England during the reign of Ethelwulf about the year 840, and I am the more inclined to follow this chronology because the *same* early record which states that she received the pall from S. Patrick also avers that she was the medium of the recovery of Alured (or Alfred), son of the king of England, from his sickness, a circumstance which can only have transpired at least 377 years after S. Patrick's death, and I think this inconsistency may readily be accounted for when we read that Geoffry *sent* into Ireland for his materials for the compilation of his life of S. Modwen. He would naturally accept without criticism any statement which would associate his patroness with the great herald of Christianity in the western isle, as tending to lend dignity to the mission and character of

* Just when Geoffry did live.—Ed.

S. Modwen. Those were not the days of learned criticism. The recovery of Alured or Alfred, son of Ethelwulf, through the agency of S. Modwen, is also quoted by Dugdale from the "Golden History of John of Tinemouth," a MS. in his time in the Bodleian Library:—"This Athulphus also sent his son Alured, languishing of an incurable disease, to S. Modwen, at that time dwelling in Ireland,* from whence, some time afterwards—her own church being devastated—she came to England, where land was given her for the construction of two monasteries; one in Ardenne, at Pollesworth, which flourishes at this time, and in which the virgins Osith and Athea dwelt together, with Edith, the sister of King Adulphus (Ethelwulf). But Modwen herself abode for some time in another monastery at Streneshale."†

This quotation is immediately followed by another extract from an ancient record which in 1640 was preserved at Tamworth Castle, then the property of John Ferrars. In this there is a slight variation. The whole story of the healing is assigned to the preceding reign: instead of Ethelwulph we find *Egbert*, and instead of Alured or Alfred we read *Arnulf*.

"Egbryght the kinge had one son his heir that had the name Arnulfe, and a dowghter that had the name of Edith. This Arnulfe the son of the kinge was lepur, and taken with many sore syknysses that hee himselfe might uneth meve: wherefore the kinge his fadur and his lords made ryght greyt sorrow, and sowghten meddysons all abowyt, and nothyng aveyled. Bott at the last, there came a byshoppe from Ireland towards the king's cowrte, and spake with the Kyngge Egbright, and counsyled hym that hee shuld send his son Arnulfe that was taken with soe mony sicknysys into Ireland, to a holy lady, a nune, that was dowgtur of the Kinge of Connoke, and was callyd Modwen, that helyd al maner of syknysez of folke that to hur came. And the

* Alfred, youngest son of Ethelwulf, is said to have suffered greatly by an insidious disease during the most precious years of his life. William of Malmesbury relates that his health was so bad, that he was constantly disquieted either by piles or some disorder of the intestines.

† Called *Trensale* in the Pollesworth legend.

Kynge Egbright did after his counsill to send his sone Arnulfe into Hyrelond to Sent Modwen that him reseyyd full gladly, and hydde him with hur a yeare and more in Hyrelond, and him heyld by the grace of God of al maner syknyses, and send him agyne into Englund to his fadyr Kinge Egbryght the ferist chyld in al the world. And the Kinge Egbright send to Sent Modwen that and she wold come into Englund to him, hee wold gyffe to hure londs and tenements with the wech shee hurselpe myght make an abbey for hur and hure sisters; and sowne aftur thys sendynge, the Kynge of Hyrelond and thoyse of Hyrelond fowghten togedur, and ich one of them dystryde and sluue oder; so that the howse of Sent Modwen in Hyrelond was brunned and dystryde, and al the contrey about, for the wych cause Sent Modwen toke with hur two of hur susters and came into Englund to Kynge Egbright, and fond Arnulfe that shee hadde helyde—the kynge's sone, one of the feyryst kneytys of the world, and the Kyng Egbright for the holliness that was in Sent Modwen, betoke to hur his dowgtur Edyth, to norych and to kepe, and to informe hur after the rule of Sent Benett, and aftur, to veyle his dowgtur, and gaffe to the seyde Sent Modwen a dwellynge place in the forest of Arderne that was callyd Trensale there where Sent Edyth and Sent Lyne and Sent Osythe were dwellyng togedur. And sone aftur Sent Modwen send to the Kyng Egbright by Arnulfe his sone that he wold come at the leyst every yere one tyme them to vesyt, and that hee wold giffe to his dowgtur Edythe londez and tenements, and a dwelling place worwythe sche and hur sisters myght be sosteyned God to serve: for mony dowgters of good folke were veyled in heir company, and they had not worwyth they might bee susteyned. Wherefore the Kynge Egbright made for to make a dwellyng place not far from Trensale there where Sent Modwen dwelled undyr a revar that was callyd Ancur at Pollysworth, and there the kynge foundyt an abbey in honor of our lady," &c.

Pinaeus, however, obviously following the original MS. of Geoffry the monk, writes:—"But when Saint Modwen had come to the river which is called Trent which flows past Mount Calvus.

which in English is called Calvecliffe,"* they built there a church consecrated to God and S. Andrew, which place is called Andresey because it is a small island. It was desert at that time, and in it St. Modwen and Lazar and Athea dwelt seven years, but Ede and Osid† abode in the former place in the Forest of Arderne aforesaid. And after they returned from Rome, they built a church on the other side of the water, at the foot of Mount Calvus, in honour of S. Peter and S. Paul, and God wrought through them many miracles near the aforesaid river. And after the Abbess had blessed them, she returned to Ireland; but Athea dwelt in Andersey, as the holy Modwen had appointed, for she was recognised as Abbess. Accordingly she requested that she might remain with them. In the great and long wood of Arderne she constructed three churches; the fourth was in a certain island situated in the River of Trent, which flows near to Mount Calvus."

Hence we learn that S. Modwen made her last settlement on Andersey. The delightfully quaint fragments of the life of St. Modwen discovered by the Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley Owen confirm the foregoing statements so closely as to lead to the inference that the writer drew his information from Geoffry's biography.

"And whan she retourned fro Rome, she came to England to a place on y^e south syde of Scaleclyffe Hill called Calve Hill, and there she bylded a churche in the morshy water of Trent. There she bylded a chappell in the ylande of Saynt Andrewe, and therefore y^e sayd yland is called Andronsey at this day, yⁱ is to saye, Andrewes yle. Here she lyved vii. yeres reclused as an anresse."

I cannot omit the following story from the same source, because it introduces another kindred spirit—the Hermit of Bredon, residing in the same locality, and a personal friend of S. Modwen's:—

*Now called Scalpelcliff, on the east side of the Trent exactly opposite Andersey and overlooking the town of Burton.

† Obviously the *Edith* and *Osyth* of the former legend.

"*How two maydens were saved fro drownynge.*"

"*At that tyme dwelled an holy heremyte whose name was Hardulche in a place called Bredon.* He herde tell of Modwen's holy lyuynge, and went off to her, and bare the legends of holy sayntes lyves. On a day this holy man left his boke at home, and therefore she made greate mone and sayd, 'Father, why bringest not thou thy booke with thee as thou were wont to do.' 'Madame,' he sayde, 'I forgote.' That tyme saynt Hardulche had a celle in yffe (? Scaleclyffe) a lytell from Trente. Than she sent two of her maydens in a bote to his hermitage to fetch y^e boke. When these two virgins came to a place named Le . . . there arose a grete tempeste, and overturned the bote, and cast y^e maydens into the water, and there they laye with the bote on them in the botome of the water. Whan Sent Modwyn and the heremyte had long taryed the comynge of the two vyrgyns, they went bothe to theyr prayers, askynge Almighty God to shewe them what was become of these two maydens. Than they arose from prayer, and looked towarde the water, and there was a fayre waye yn the myddes of the water. The water was departyd maruelously asondre in two partes, and stode stedfast on bothe sydes as a ston walle. And therein entred y^e heremyte and Modwen, and went so tyll they came to y^e place where the bote lay, and there the bote lay dry, and the bottom upwarde, and they might go dry all aboute it, and y^e water stode over them on every syde. Then the heremyte put forth his handes, and wolde haue lyfte up the bote, but . . . "* (*here the fragment ends*).

The following is from Geoffry's Biography in the British Museum :—

"There was a certain servant of the King, and an enemy of the church named Alfwin de Hopewas† who often wrought much injury to the monastery of Burton, and with evil machinations,

* About eight miles east of Burton.

† Now "Hoppas," a hamlet between Tamworth and Lichfield.

without any reverence for S. Modwen, exulted in his wicked doings." The record goes on to say that on a certain day, returning from the court where he had been prosecuting the monks, and boasting of his deeds in the presence of his family, and what he would do with the bones of S. Modwen, happening to have his fingers on his face, by some sudden motion of his thumb he pulled out one of his eyes, and for ever after remained 'monoculus'—*one-eyed*.

Among the miracles attributed to S. Modwen after her death is the curious incident alluded to by Dugdale, which occurred during the rule of the fourth Abbot, Galfridus (*Mala Terra*), between the years 1083 and 1093. It is recorded on fol. 87, col. 1, line 24, of Geoffry's MS., but the story is so vaguely told that the reader is almost left in a doubt as to the "Devill of Drakelowe." It can hardly be intended to designate Roger the Earl, and so we must conclude that *one*, at least, of the spectres which haunted the graves of the two rustics, was considered to be that of the "Devill" himself.

"Again there arose a certain reproach against the church, on account of which our Lord, considering the merits of S. Modwen, wrought a fearful judgment. Two villains, residing at Stapenhull, on the lands of the Abbey of Burton, and under the rule and jurisdiction of the abbot, fled to the adjoining village of Drakelow, and relinquishing their obedience and fealty to the monks of Burton, desired to live under the power of Roger, the Earl surnamed Pictavensis. The Abbot sent therefore to Stapenhull, and seized their seed-corn which was not yet given out to them, but laid up in the barn, hoping thereby to induce them to return to their dwellings; but they, departing, laid a lying complaint before the earl, which so exasperated him, that he collected a large host of people, and with waggons and arms, and with a mighty hand violently seized all the seed in the abbey barns at Stapenhull.

The abbot declined to send out his ten soldiers, but with naked feet made procession to the church and bier of S. Modwen. But the ten soldiers, in spite of the abbot's orders, issued forth

against the marauders and fought them. The count's steward was killed, and the rest saw visions of the saint's bones when those who were killed in the fight were buried, and all the Earl's men died suddenly."

The manuscript here is at points illegible; but it appears from the remainder, that *spectres appeared at Drakelow* where the two rustics were buried, *and they continued to haunt the graves* until the dead bodies were exhumed and burnt. The story ends thus:—"And, therefore, the village of Drakelow became forsaken and desolate, and for a long time afterwards none were found so bold as to dwell therein, fearing the judgment of the Lord."

Addenda. (*Vide Dugdale's Monasticon*).

William Melbourne, thirteenth abbot of Burton, gave to the chapel in Andersey 12^d issuing out of the burgage of Robert de Pecco in Burton, because Geoffry the Bishop commanded him *to endow it with something at the dedication of the same*. This William became abbot in 1197, and died 1210. It was then, during his rule, and about the commencement of the thirteenth century, that the ancient Saxon oratory of S. Modwen, perhaps of wood, was replaced by a more substantial structure of stone.

Thomas Pakington, nineteenth abbot of Burton, died on Thursday on the Kalends of October, 1305, and was buried in the middle before the high altar, under a marble stone with a cross upon it in the form of a branched tree (*modo ligni frondosi*),* which same stone was afterwards removed to Andersey by Thomas Feylde, abbot, and it lies upon the tomb of Saint Modwen the virgin.

Camden (*Ric. Gough's edit.*, II., 497) gives the following lines as having been written on her tomb "by way of epitaph":—

"Ortum Modwenna dat Hibernia ; Scotia finem :
Anglia dat tumulum : dat Deus astri poli.

* See "Cutts' Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses" for examples : Plates xvi.—xviii. and plate L.

Prima dedit vitam, sed mortem terra secunda :
 Et 'terram terræ' tertia terra dedit.
 Aufert Lanfortin quam terra Conallea profert.
 Felix Burtonium virginis ossa tenet."

Thus rendered

"Ireland gave Modwen birth : England a grave :
 As Scotland death : and God her soul shall save.
 The first land life : the second, death did give :
 The third, in earth, her earthly part received.
 Lanfortin takes whom Connell's country owns,
 And happy Burton holds the virgin's bones."

A curious effigy of Saint Modwen, formerly existing at Stratford-on-Avon, is engraven in Fisher's "Antiquities." She is depicted in the black habit of a Benedictine nun, and a white veil, with a pastoral staff in one hand (as first abbess of Polesworth), and a book in the other. (*Mrs. Jameson.*)

A painted window representing the saint existed at Pillaton as late as 1789. Here, in 1480, a chapel was erected and dedicated to her memory by Richard Littleton. (*The Antiquary.*)

John Sudbury, the 26th abbot (A.D. 1400—1424). In his time, brother John Babe, prior and sacrist, made a new hearse or feretory* for S. Modwen.

Thomas Feylde, 31st abbot, rebuilt the ancient chapel of S. Modwen in Andersey from the foundations, and erected a great hall in the market place. He died 2 July, 1493.†

The isle of Andersey is one of the numerous islands formed by the Trent in its course past Burton. It is about 600 yards long, and 180 wide in the narrowest part.

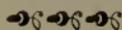
At its south-western extremity is S. Modwen's Orchard, the site of the original oratory of S. Andrew, now laid out as a public garden with paths, seats, and shady trees. This plot, which is about 100 yards square, is surrounded by an ancient moat,

* For carrying the relics of the saint in processions.

† Dugdale.

probably formed by the monks for the better protection of the detached sanctuary and its valuable relics. On the island is a spring called "S. Modwen's Well," famous in olden times for its anti-scorbutic reputation. There was a well similarly dedicated, and believed to possess the like virtue, at Canwell, near Drayton Bassett.

The present church of S. Modwen stands on the site of the old abbey buildings on the western bank of the Trent. It was commenced in 1719, and not completed until 1726.



Deepdale Cave, near Buxton.

By JOHN WARD, F.S.A.

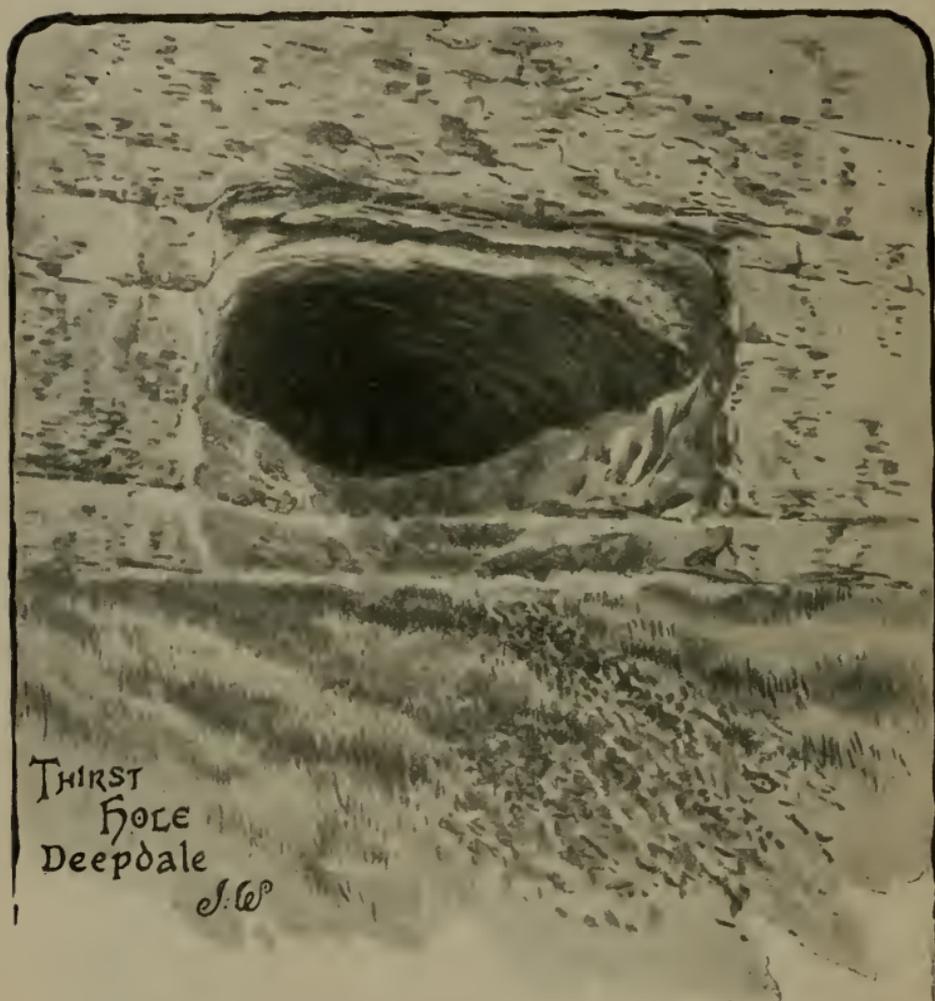


SEVERAL short papers on the discoveries made in this cave have been published in past volumes of this Journal, but as yet no general description of the cave itself. I have been asked by the Editor and several other members of this Society to contribute a paper upon this aspect of the subject. This I do with the greatest pleasure; but let me say at the outset that, not having been engaged in any actual work in the cave, I am not able to write upon it with that degree of certitude and minuteness with which I drew up my Rains Cave reports. I have frequently visited the spot and explored the interior of the cave—that is as far as I cared to go; and have been in constant communication, personally and by letter, with Mr. Micah Salt and Mr. Millet, junior (both of Buxton), who have under many difficulties disinterred so fine and valuable a collection of relics of the past. I am greatly indebted to them for the help they have afforded me in drawing up this paper, and, indeed, they well deserve the best thanks of the Society for the care with which they have conducted their work, and their unselfish communicativeness, by which the interesting results of that work have become the property of the community.

The dale—Deepdale—in which this cave is situated, is one of several which have their source in the high land south of Buxton, and which, after a more or less northerly course, debouch into

the Wye valley. This high land commences about two miles south of the town, and curving, eastwards, ends in the vicinity of Taddington, Hindlow and Brierlow being amongst its most elevated points. Two of these valleys bear the name of Deepdale; but the one that we are about to consider is as nearly as possible midway between Buxton and Miller's Dale station, while the other is between Taddington and Ashford. The entrance to our Deepdale is about half-a-mile west of the junction of the Buxton branch of the Midland Railway with the main line to Manchester, and at a point immediately before the first railway bridge is reached on the highway from Bakewell to Buxton. The visitor cannot mistake the valley. The road crosses over the small stream which flows down it, by a bridge; its sides are gaunt and steep, something more than two hundred feet in height; and he can look up it, but only for about a third of a mile, as at that distance it suddenly veers to the right, that is, to the west. Up to this bend there is a small footpath; but beyond, the visitor must thread his way as best he can amongst the tall grass and the loose shingle it hides from view. The little stream soon disappears from sight, except in wet weather, but its underground course is indicated here and there by damp hollows with greener and ranker herbage. After a half-mile of this westerly direction, the valley pursues a general S.S.W. course for about a mile. The sides still retain their first character—steep, but nowhere too steep to be scaled, except where long lines of perpendicular rock break through the greensward. The trees are few and dwarfed, and the bleak and deserted appearance is increased by the absence of human habitations, although the little old-fashioned village of King's Sterndale is only a few hundred feet behind the right brink. After the first quarter of a mile of this general S.S.W. trend, the valley makes a gentle swerve to the west, and then a sharp bend of about four hundred feet to the S.S.E. The left side, that is, the side facing the E.S.E., is precipitous, consisting of two escarpments, the one above the other. The lower one, however, is the larger, and more clearly defined and perpendicular; and near its centre is the

large and very conspicuous portal of the cave we are about to consider. But before doing this, the visitor should explore the upper parts of the valley. After two more minor bends—a right one and a left—the valley forks, the one branch proceeding due



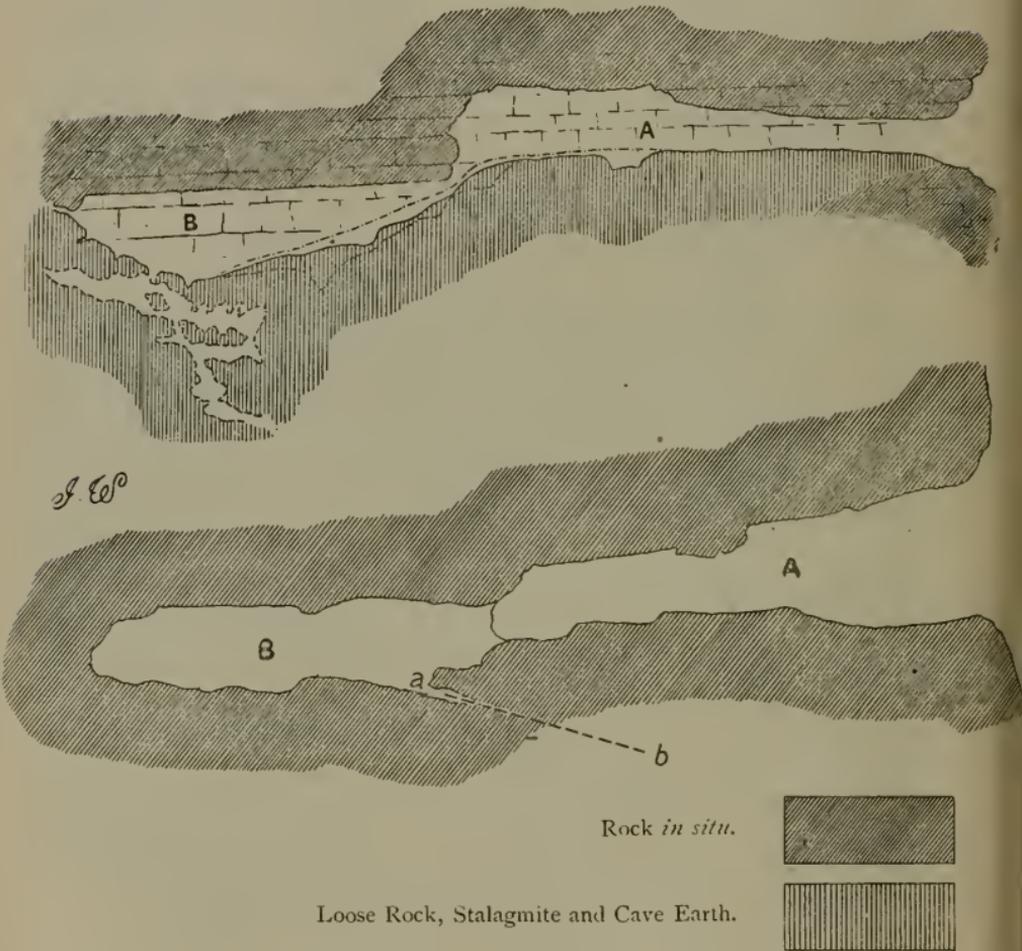
south, and the other south-west. The former of these is known as Horse-shoe Dale, and it dies out about a mile hence in the vicinity of the main road from Ashbourne to Buxton. Along the bottom of this branch is a footpath to King's Sterndale called the Priest Way—why, I cannot say; but the name is suggestive

of medieval antiquity. The other branch reaches the same road at a point a mile nearer to Buxton. Throughout their whole course Deepdale and its tributary valleys are carved out of the lower beds of the carboniferous limestone (or fourth limestone, as it is sometimes termed), and the main portion is crossed by at least three mineral veins or "rakes."

The entrance of the cave, as already stated, is in a long wall-like escarpment facing the E.S.E. This escarpment does not rise sheer from the bottom of the valley. At its foot is a steep slope about fifty feet high, which, almost beyond a doubt, consists wholly of "screes" (*débris* from the rocks above), and is now covered with soil and grass. The portal of the cave is singularly artificial in appearance, an effect heightened by the wall-like character of the escarpment. It has the form of an elliptical arch, about twenty-six feet wide, and fifteen feet in height in the centre, set within a shallow rectangular recess in the rocky face. This opening is at the foot of the escarpment, so that the interior may be easily reached by climbing up the talus outside. The external height, as just given, does not represent that of the interior. Within the portal a steep and narrow path ascends a few feet to the actual floor of the cave, and, at the same time, the roof drops a trifle, the two combining to reduce height within to about six feet. This height, however, is not long maintained, for at twenty-eight feet from the entrance the roof ascends to twelve feet or more. The floor is tolerably level, and unencumbered with fallen stones. The sides are as irregular as the roof. From a width of about twenty feet, just within the entrance, the cave is narrowed down to about ten feet, where the roof begins to ascend; and from this point the width remains tolerably constant to the back, some eighty-eight or ninety feet from the entrance. Nevertheless, in spite of these variations as to width and height, this portion of the cave (for there is another large chamber in the rear at a lower level) is remarkably straight and tunnel-like, with a course nearly due east and west. The roof and sides have but little stalagmitic deposit upon them, so it is not strange that several old inscriptions are still legible and

sharply defined. The most interesting of these is a dated one, "T. E. 1661," on the left-hand side.

Towards the end of this chamber the floor gently sinks, and terminates in a short, steep, downward passage into the second



LONGITUDINAL SECTION AND PLAN OF DEEPDALE CAVE.

A—First or Upper Chamber. B—Second or Lower Chamber.
a, b—Denuded mineral vein.

chamber. The accompanying longitudinal section and plan will make the relative positions of the two chambers clear to the reader. The upper dot-and-dash line represents the floor before

Messrs. Salt and Millett commenced their diggings, and the lower, the depth they reached to. Even now it is not easy or pleasant to slide down the slope into this lower apartment, but in its old condition it must have been a very serious operation indeed for those who were not dressed suitably for the purpose. This second



A, F—Denuded Mineral Vein. B—Second Chamber, an expansion of this fissure. C, D, E—Irregular Chambers or interspaces in the *débris* of the floor. The dotted lines indicate a former stalagmitic floor.

chamber is the converse of the first; instead of the floor being level, it makes a steep descent to a point somewhat beyond the middle, and then as rapid an ascent, while the roof is remarkably flat. The floor, moreover, is much incommoded with huge blocks of stone; and the upward slope at the end seems to be a

mass of rocky *débris* cemented together with stalagmite. The length is a little less than that of the first chamber, being about seventy-two feet. Stalagmite is abundant. Along the right-hand wall is a well-defined horizontal ridge of this substance, the edge of an old stalagmitic sheet, and the opposite wall is to a very large extent covered with large masses. This side demands special attention; and a study of the next illustration, which is a transverse section of this second chamber, will make all plain enough to the reader. He will notice that the roof does not join the left wall; in other words, that this chamber is an expansion of a large fissure extending upwards to A, and downwards below D.

This feature is of great importance, as it throws some light on the origin of the cave and the small cavities below the second chamber. These cavities are shown in both my sections. They are entered through a crevice in the stalagmite-covered slope at the back of this chamber.* I believe Mr. Millett is the only person who has explored them, their exploration being very difficult and even dangerous. I am indebted to him for the following particulars, also for the details which I have incorporated into my sections. As he has only roughly measured them, these details must not be otherwise regarded than as approximately to scale; they are indicated on the general section by dotted lines. According to Mr. Millett, these cavities are haphazard spaces in a jumbled mass of fallen *débris*, consisting chiefly of broken stalagmite, and masses of limestone varying from a few pounds to five or six tons in weight. The stalagmite he identifies with the ancient sheet referred to above, of which the broken edges along the side of the second chamber are the sole remains *in situ*. These blocks are frequently in a very loose condition, as may be judged from his own words—"It is very dangerous to work in these places. If you remove one block several others are sure to

* This way into these cavities was accidentally formed by Mr. Salt and Dr. Bennet, of Buxton, in 1886. The original entrance was at the lowest point of the floor of this chamber, but is now covered up with the *débris* of the excavations.

fall, and in consequence of this I have had some very narrow escapes." The lowest of these cavities which he has explored always contain water, no less than twenty-five feet in rainy weather. At such times the surplus water issues into the valley as a spring at the foot of the slope below the entrance of the cave; "but," remarks Mr. Millett, "I have never at any time seen one-twentieth part running into these cavities as springs up in the valley outside." Where he has dug he has found that this accumulation of *débris* is covered, first, with a layer of smaller stones mixed and cemented with stalagmite; then, above this is a seam of crystallised stalagmite, varying from one foot in thickness; overlying this is a bed of clay and sand, with stones from four to six feet thick; then layers of loose stones, gravel, and thin stalagmite; and, above all, a blackish soil containing Romano-British remains. All these deposits are indicated in the transverse section of the second chamber.

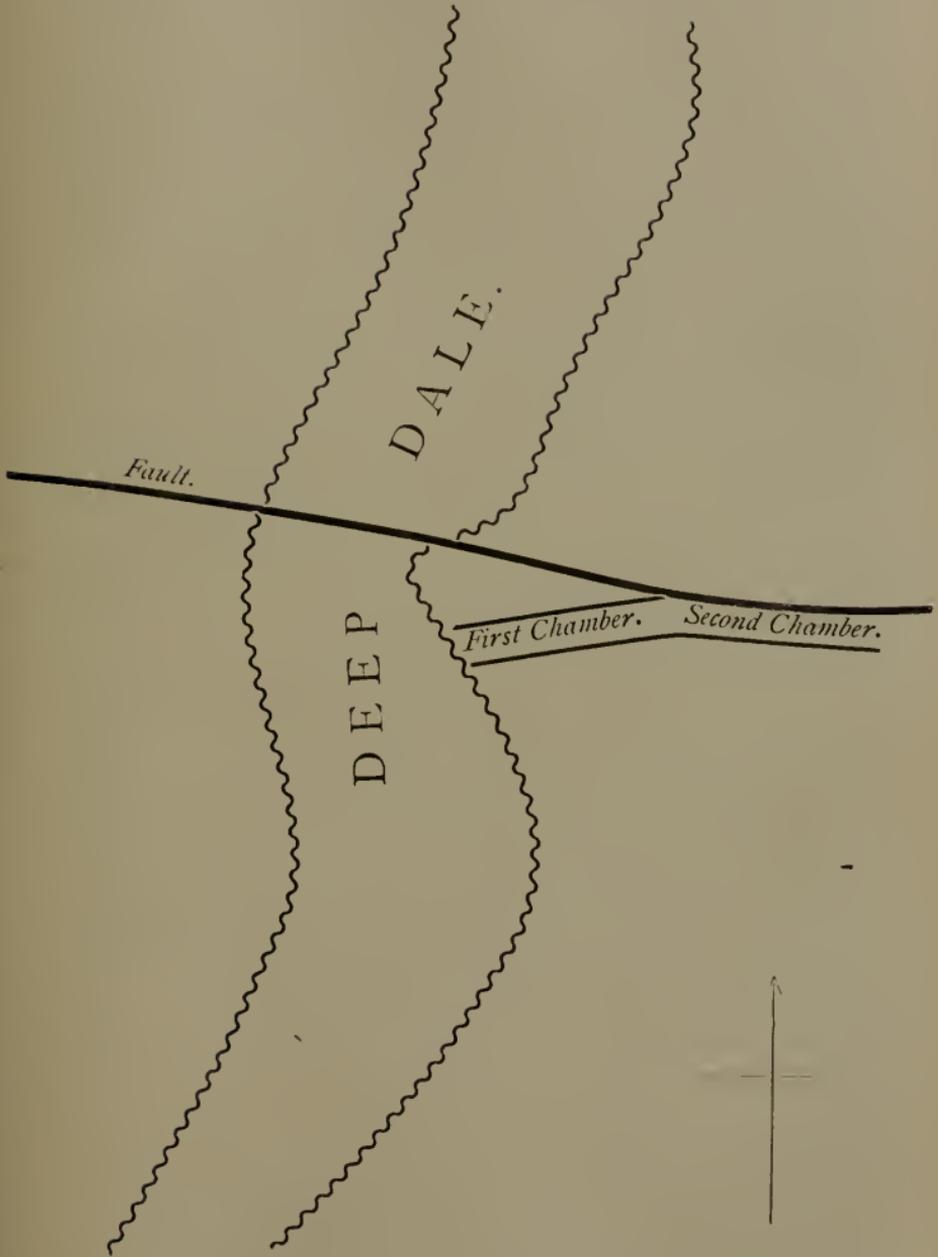
The first chamber has the important point of difference from the second of being drilled (so to speak) out of the solid limestone rock, a circumstance which, no doubt, is answerable for the difference of level of the two floors. To judge from Mr. Salt's excavations in this chamber, the following sequence of deposits seems to be general. In descending order, there are (*a*) a dark surface-soil containing bones, bronze objects, pottery, etc., (*b*) a sheet of stalagmite, and (*c*) a yellowish red cave-earth mixed with stones, but, so far as it has been penetrated, devoid of objects of human manufacture. In the anterior half of this chamber Mr. Salt found that the surface soil was about one foot in thickness, and the stalagmite about eighteen inches, while near the back the latter attained a thickness of even three feet. Thick as this stalagmite in the back portion of the chamber was, and, therefore, long as it must have been in formation, there were evident traces of man's presence beneath it in the shape of a seam of dark earth highly charged with charcoal, and varying from three to six inches in thickness.

The soil throughout the cave is the tenacious pasty clay known as "fox-earth," invariably found in caves and fissures of limestone

rocks. It differs considerably from the gritty variety found in like situations in districts where the limestone is more or less dolomitised, as described in the second report of Rains Cave.

With these facts before us, we can proceed to the consideration of the origin and history of our cave. The fissure that has just been noticed, is a portion of a mineral vein stretching in a W.N.W. and E.S.E. direction, from High Cliff, half a mile west of Deepdale, to the vicinity of Chelmorton Low. The outcrop of this "rake" in the valley-side can be distinctly traced a few dozen feet lower down the valley, just beyond the point where it bends to the N.E. One portion is cleared of its contents, apparently naturally, and forms a fissure-like cave at a higher level than the one which is our subject. The heaps of sparry refuse on the valley-side below indicate that the vein has been worked, but certainly to no great extent. It hades, or leans, to the left, that is, north, exactly as the fissure in the second chamber does; and it is of about the same width. It is almost beyond a doubt that this fissure is a denuded portion of the same vein. There is a small cave high up the opposite side of the dale which has all the appearance of having also originated in a cavity of the same vein. A reference to the accompanying diagrammatic plan will facilitate the reader's grasp of the above statements.

The reader may have observed that natural cavities are very common in mineral veins and in the parent rock immediately adjacent. This is in great measure due to the fact that the mineral fillings of these veins are not so hard as the rock; and that having been deposited from solution in water they are very susceptible of re-solution. The great depth and length of these veins are, moreover, very convenient lines of subterranean drainage. When, in consequence of the lowering of the land-surface by denudation, the portion of the vein now exposed in Deepdale was brought within range of the action of surface-water, it is not extraordinary that it should have become part of a line of drainage. Once pervious to this water, by no matter how small a channel, it was a mere matter of time for this



channel to become enlarged into a succession of caves. We can, however, go a step further. Starting with this small channel, it is possible to account for the present shape of the second chamber. If the reader will again refer to the transverse section he will observe that the rock has been removed more from the right hand, or south, than from the opposite side. This is not because the solvent power of the water has been greater on this side than the other, but because of the greater liability of blocks of stone on that side falling when slightly undermined by this action, in consequence of their overhanging character. Look at the roof of this chamber! Some day the great plate of rock which now forms the roof will break off, and even if the stratum above remains in its place, this will mean a *per saltum* increase of some three feet to the height. If this chamber should again happen to become a water-course, the broken fragments of this fallen stratum would, through contact with the fluid, be, comparatively speaking, rapidly dissolved away. In contrast to the above, note what a vast amount of rock would have to be dissolved on the opposite side before the strata immediately above could fall.*

Whence and whither the succession of cavities, of which this Deepdale cave is a link, conveyed water in the first instance, is an interesting question, but, unfortunately, it is not easy to answer. The first and most natural suggestion is that it drained the high ground on the east, and conveyed the water into the dale. It certainly does so at present, only the valley being now so much lower than the cave, the water has cut for itself a lower channel—the spring already alluded to. But the cave has the remarkable feature that, while towards the back of the first chamber, and even as near the entrance as twenty-four feet, there are a succession of deposits which have not yet been cut through, *the threshold is of solid rock*. This plainly shows that the rock-floor sinks as it recedes from the entrance, and the lower level of the second chamber further

* The fall of blocks of stone is a most important factor in the enlargement of caves, and in most may be seen fallen blocks which exactly fit the roof immediately above. Within the entrance of the large cave at the end of the Lathkil valley are some huge tabular pieces of rock, lying just as they fell from the roof.

confirms this. As water is not in the habit of running uphill, this will perhaps suggest the answer, that, instead of conveying water *into* the dale, the cave originally conveyed it *away*—that is, that it was a “water-swallow.” This would mean that at that time the dale was trough-shaped, the cave being its outlet. Ignoring the difficulty of accounting for the stream forsaking its underground outlet and carving a new one, those who may advocate this theory have to explain why the dale below this point is as ancient looking—just as weathered, and its sides as smoothed down—as that portion above. For it is obvious enough that if this be the explanation, the former portion of the valley is the more modern. I can only imagine a third answer, that the two caves, one on each side of the valley, were originally one, and are more ancient than the valley. It is interesting in connection with this to observe that the opposite cave is on a much higher level, so that if these caves were connected, the general floor would continue the slope observed in the first chamber. Does not this suggest that previous to the excavation of Deepdale this subterranean passage drained the high ground on the west? But where the water was conveyed to, I cannot imagine, unless the passage gradually veered to the north-east, and debouched into a short abrupt valley pointing to the south near the commencement of the dale. Such abrupt valleys as this usually terminate in a large spring, which in a limestone district is frequently connected with a cave. This small valley is no exception, for it terminates in a pit-like cave, known as Churn Hole. The ravine leading to Peak Cavern at Castleton is a parallel example, but on a grander scale. There is nothing improbable in Churn Hole being an outlet of Deepdale Cave, for the fall to it cannot be much less than one hundred feet. I know that it will be objected that from the moment Deepdale broke into our cave, its waters would be engulfed, and the valley below deserted. Still, it is not impossible that the cave had already long since ceased to be a water-course, and in consequence was blocked with deposits. Under such circumstances, a surface stream would have nothing to gain by deserting its old course.

The subsequent history can be traced with much greater certainty. It was mentioned above that in the second chamber there was the edge of an old sheet of stalagmite, and that in the *débris* below the present floor Mr. Millett observed many broken pieces of it. I have indicated the position of this old sheet by two dotted lines in the transverse section. It need hardly be said that stalagmite must be deposited upon *something*, and that this something in the present case was an ancient floor. Mr. Millett has satisfactory proofs that this floor consisted of cave earth, with fragments of limestone, exactly corresponding with that of the first chamber. This is interesting, for it tends to show that the thick sheet of stalagmite in that chamber is a continuation of the same sheet; in other words, that the whole cave had a tolerably level floor of cave-earth, covered with a continuous and thick layer of stalagmite. I cannot think that this cave-earth was washed in at the time the valley bottom was level with it. If so, a time would come when the valley was so deep as to leave the cave out of reach of flood water, when of course *that* deposit would cease. The stalagmite shows that the cave was closed against the ready access of animals and vegetable matters, as fallen leaves. Under such conditions a solid sheet of stalagmite could be deposited.

The next great event was the removal of cave-earth from the second chamber. This is not strange when it is considered that this chamber originated in a mineral vein. We see the cause in operation to-day:—the stream of water which Mr. Millett saw, and which issues into the valley hard by—this, by dissolving away the mineral filling and limestone, would inevitably undermine the cave-earth above and wash it away, until the sheet of stalagmite would be left hanging like a floor in mid-air, if it had not already been smashed up by falls of rock from the roof. In this case, of course, it would sink with the cave-earth; if otherwise, sooner or later a fall of rock would bring about its destruction. Under any circumstances, after the finer materials were removed, the larger masses of rock and stalagmite would settle down, and thus allow of new deposits being formed upon

them—loose stones, one foot of stalagmite, four to six feet of clay, sand, and stones, minor layers of stones and stalagmites, and finally the blackish soil with human antiquities. The story these tell is not difficult to make out. The stalagmite is probably a continuation, in respect to time, of the fallen sheet below; that is, both were deposited in the same period of closure against the outside world, and except for the accident just described, would now form one sheet. If this be so, the stalagmite sheet of the first chamber is the equivalent of the two. The thick beds of clay, sand, and stones, point to the access of water down the fissure above during heavy rains. The accumulations thus derived became smaller and less frequent, perhaps owing to a lower rainfall. The intervals were now sufficiently long to allow of the formation of thin stalagmites. The last phase of all was the present accessibility of the cave which admitted of the introduction of vegetable mould on animals' feet, or in the form of dust by the wind; of autumnal leaves, also blown in by the wind; and of man's implements, and the charcoal of his fires—the whole making up the dark carbonaceous surface soil.

This introduces the connection of man with this Deepdale cave. I will, however, preface my attempt to interpret the facts of the excavations, by some account of the discovery of its archæological remains, and of the old-time stories connected with it. To Mr. Millett belongs the credit of being the first to bring the former to notice. A letter from him upon his early visits to the cave, and how he came to find out the ancient remains, is so very interesting, that I will quote a portion of it *verbatim*. "I became acquainted," he writes, "with the dale as a boy, nine years ago (1884). I used to spend hours and hours rambling among the rocks in search of jackdaws' eggs, in company with my school-fellows. We used to gather large quantities of dried grass, and carry it into the cave, set fire to it, and then see who dare venture through the smoke farthest. The cave has always been an attraction to boys. I am told by the oldest Buxton inhabitants that they used to visit it sixty

and seventy years ago in search of some supposed money left there by an old miser* who disappeared suddenly and mysteriously; this also prompted us. At that time I was reading Professor Boyd Dawkins' 'Cave Hunting,' and this set me following his example, in a very modest way, of course. I soon began to find bones and fragments of pottery, including Samian ware. At length, I found the skull of a bear, and this set me cave-hunting in right good earnest; Mr. Salt joined me, and you know the results."

I need not describe these results, as they are well known to the members of this society through former papers contributed to the *Journal*. I will only remark that nearly all the objects that have been found in such profusion are of Romano-British age, and that from no other English cave has so remarkable and large a series been obtained. The story of the miser is by no means uninteresting. Hidden treasure was popularly associated with most caves in bygone times; but it is very probable that in the case of Deepdale the story may have originated in, or at least have received corroboration from, occasional discoveries of Roman coins and other objects. It cannot be doubted that hunters after treasure would be sure to turn them up in their rummaging expeditions.

Whatever may have been the nature of the human occupation of the cave in ancient times, no memory of it lingers in local tradition. The cave is marked on the Ordnance Survey as "Thirst House." But another name that the old people of the district know it by is "Hob's Thirst House," and it is a pretty example of phonetic corruption, and of the origin of myths therefrom. Mr. Millett, in the above-mentioned letter, gives the popular story—how Hob charmed the spring below the cave, and how in consequence they who quench their thirst with its sparkling water on Good Friday (with proper faith, of course) are cured of

* Since writing the above, Mr. Salt has informed me that another local tradition connects this miser with a robbery at Pig Tor in the vicinity. The proceeds of the robbery were supposed to be hidden in the cave, and a search was made, in which the small cavities and the pool below the second chamber were examined, but without result.

their ailments. This is why the cave is called Hob's Thirst Hole, and the story carries us back to the days of faith in fairies and goblins. A hob-hurst was a capricious wood elf, *hurst* being an old English word for a wood or forest. When in a good humour this elf made everything on the farm, particularly in the dairy, go smooth and prosperous; made the cows give plenty of milk, the cream churn quickly into butter, and increase the quantity of hay. But when irritated he would make the cows go dry, the milk turn sour, the crocks smash, and generally infuse a spirit of contrariness in everything. It is interesting to observe that there is a Hob Hurst's House, or simply Hob's House, in the district—a huge mass of slipped rock, full of dark fissures, overlooking the Wye from the slopes of Fin Cop. I remember reading this Derbyshire charm against Hob's trickiness in an old volume of the *Reliquary*—

“Churn, butter, churn!
Peter stands at our gate
Waiting for a butter cake!
Churn, butter, churn!”

This cave was the reputed residence of Hob Hurst, and the story of the curative power of the water arose thus. By a very simple process of abbreviation the cave would come to be also known as Hurst, or *The Hurst House*, or Hole, that is, in Peak parlance, Th' Hurst House. Indeed, I am not sure if the goblin himself was not also known as the Hurst. The meaning of *hurst* being forgotten, the spring suggested a reason for the name, and Th' Hurst became Thirst.

A little higher up, I spoke of the days of faith in fairies as passed. I have just received a letter from Mr. Salt, in which it appears to be about as strong as ever in the district. A local farmer told Mr. Salt, three years ago, that he frequently found small tobacco pipes when ploughing his fields, and he accounted for them by the tradition that Deepdale had been a noted place for fairies in past times. He further stated that a workman crossing the dale, on his way to Chelmorton, caught one of them, and put it into his bag, and took it part way home, but it shrieked so pitifully that he let it go, whereupon it ran back to the dale!

The silence of history and tradition compels us to seek an explanation of the human occupation from the results of the excavations only. It is not my intention to go minutely into Messrs. Salt and Millett's work—they probably will favour us with an exhaustive paper upon it—but to point out its salient features. Both have used their spades and pick-axes here and there throughout the cave; Mr. Millett's work, however, has chiefly been in the second chamber and the cavities below its floor, while Mr. Salt has given much of his attention to the first chamber, but probably his most successful and valuable work has been in the slope outside below the entrance of the cave. The deposits of the interior have been described; a few words must be said about the nature of the soil outside. I visited the spot with Mr. Salt about three years ago, some months after he had found the objects illustrated in last year's volume. The difference between the soil he had disturbed on that occasion and that elsewhere in the dale was most marked. Right and left of the cave the slightly darker superficial mould passed into the usual ruddy-buff sub-soil. But soil below the entrance was very dark, and when examined was found to contain an abundance of particles of charcoal and fragments of pottery; in fact, it was impossible to mistake its origin—it was ancient refuse of human habitation. Another point I noted—this stratum of dark earth was very thick, being sometimes as much as three feet, so Mr. Salt assured me. He also informed me that as the cave was approached, this deposit became darker and more carbonaceous, while towards the bottom of the slope it was largely mixed with broken limestone.

This dark earth outside the cave seems to be the equivalent of that of the interior, for the "finds" of both are distinctively Romano-British. There may have been more ancient and more recent objects present; but, as a class, no one who has any acquaintance with Roman antiquities can possibly mistake their age. On the occasion of my visit with Mr. Salt I turned over the surface soil outside with my stick, and every fragment of pottery I met with was of the common hard wheel-made varieties,

plentiful enough on Roman sites. How numerous the "finds" have been the reader may judge for himself, all the fibulæ and other bronze objects in the collotype in the last volume, besides many others of iron, etc., were found within an area of eight square yards, rather nearer the bottom of the valley than the cave. Mr. Salt assures me that in this area the number of potsherds he noticed was about thirty in every square yard. An important feature was the even distribution of these various objects, thus proving (as this gentleman points out) that the coins, brooches, and other more valuable finds, must not be regarded as hoards, but as accidentally dropped at various times and thus lost. None have been found below the thick sheet of stalagmite in the cave, but outside they occurred at a depth of five or even six feet. The Roman coin, No. 1, plate ix., was found at a depth of five feet, and at six feet fragments of coarse pottery have just been turned up. An equally noteworthy point was the comparative thinness of the post-Roman mould. So far as I could make out this did not exceed a few inches; indeed, Mr. Salt, in describing his excavations, quite ignored it.

The similarity of the deposits within this cave with the superficial ones of the famous Kent's Cavern at Torquay is most striking. In a lecture by the late Mr. Pengelly (whose name is so intimately connected with the excavation of that cave), delivered at the Hulme Town Hall, Manchester, in 1872, he thus described the latter:—"Beneath and between these blocks (blocks of stone on the floor) was a black material, which we call *black mould*, consisting of vegetable *débris* to a large extent, and which covered the cavern in every direction to a depth of three inches to a foot or more. Below that was the stalagmite, varying in thickness from an inch to upwards of five feet, but on an average from sixteen to twenty inches thick. In one particular part of the cavern there was under this floor a layer called the *black band*, covering a space of one hundred square feet, and consisting mainly of charcoal. Below that we have what we call the *cave-earth*, which we excavated to a depth of four feet. It is a light red loam, and with it there were mixed up about fifty per cent. of

angular pieces of limestone." The objects found in the black mould ranged from pre-Roman and Romano-British times to the date of an 1846 sixpence, while those of the deposits below reached far back into pre-metallic ages. The parallel between the surface deposits of the two caves is obvious enough, as also is that of the charcoal immediately under the stalagmite. There is a contrast, however, between the lower deposits in respect of objects of human manufacture—while none for certain has been found below the top deposit at Deepdale, many of remote pre-metallic times have been yielded by Kent's Cavern. The former is, rather than the latter, after all, what one would expect; for the stalagmite certainly points to a time when the cave was wholly, or at least partially, closed to animals and man, and if the cave-earth was washed in by flood water, it was no suitable residence for even primitive man.

Whatever the use may have been that the cave was put to by the Romano-Britons, the evidence of their presence is so overwhelming that it may be said to have crowded out of view all indications of earlier and later occupancy. It is very puzzling to understand why people so cultured as the finds indicate them to have been, and, indeed, as history describes the natives generally under the Roman sway, should have frequented a damp and gloomy cave like this of Deepdale. Professor Boyd Dawkins' theory is that they were refugees of the time of the English invasion. There is little doubt that the Britons did resort to caves for safety during this event, and there is no reason to doubt that our cave was such a hiding-place when the district fell into the hands of the English after the capture of Chester in 613. But it is quite inconceivable that this episode in the history of the cave was of sufficient duration to have accounted for the remarkable abundance of Romano-British objects and the thickness of the deposit in which they were found. The victorious advent of the invader would cause general consternation throughout the district, and we can well imagine a party of Britons hurrying from Buxton to our cave. If capture meant death or bondage, as popular history represents, their only chance of

ultimate safety lay in getting out of the subjugated region as quickly as possible. Meanwhile a few *might* escape detection for a considerable time, but it is difficult to see how a large party could. Food would have to be sought, and it would be almost impossible to search for it unseen. Under any circumstances the refugees would endeavour to keep their hiding-place as secret as possible. They would not light fires in front of the cave, nor throw rubbish down the slope below. But the strongest argument against the refugee theory as an explanation of all or most of the Romano-British relics is the magnitude of the deposit in which they are diffused. It is quite impossible to conceive that an accumulation spread all over the cave floor, and down the slope in front, and sometimes exceeding two feet in thickness, could have resulted from so transient an event. It seems rather to point to a period of habitation extending over centuries.

It is well known that from the most remote times caves have been used for human habitation; so far, it is not strange that this Deepdale cave should have been utilised for this purpose. But it is curious, and at first sight puzzling, that this use should have been confined wholly, or, at all events, chiefly, to the Roman occupation—a period of orderly government, luxury, and great personal security. Had the relics been as characteristically pre- or post-Roman, it would not have been so surprising. We know that lead mining was carried on in the Peak with great vigour during this occupation, and nothing is more likely than that miners lived in the cave from time to time, or used it as a shelter or storehouse. There is likewise no reason to doubt that during this period, nomads, corresponding to our gypsies, paid it brief but frequent visits. I think, however, another suggestion is well worth keeping in mind. I need hardly remind the reader of the great fondness of the Romans for thermal waters, and that those of Buxton (which we know was a very important station) would make that place a great centre of fashionable resort. An almost continuous stream of wealthy Romans and natives must have traversed the five or six great roads converging on it, one of which passed within a mile and a half of the cave. The Roman hold

upon Britain lasted four centuries, sometimes with a firm, and sometimes with a feeble hand. It would be wonderfully strange if during this long period the country at large, and especially a wild and hilly district like the Peak, were never infested with bands of marauders, who, like the highwaymen of a century ago, plundered travellers. Such a gang of desperadoes preying on the traffic of the Buxton roads would find the Deepdale cave of great service when in the vicinity. We can imagine them returned from one of their looting expeditions, and leisurely examining their booty at the cave. Gold and silver are their prey; all else is discarded. This, perhaps, explains the large number of bronze fibulæ, rings, pendants, etc., found during the excavations.

Such are some of the ways in which the Deepdale cave could have been utilised during the Roman occupation; but I strongly incline to the opinion that most or all of the objects of this period were left by miners. This receives some confirmation from the presence of coal found under conditions which pointed to its introduction in Roman times. The nearest spots where this fuel is found are the millstone grit shales west and south-west of Buxton, and at least three miles away from the cave.* It is not likely that coal would be brought so great a distance merely to warm a cave and cook rude dinners—timber would have answered those purposes far better. On the other hand, it is well known that coal was extensively used in Roman times in the manufacture of lead and other metals. To miners working in the vicinity such a cave would be a boon in many ways—a shelter, a storehouse, and even a dwelling. Its suitability for the storage of coal and ore is obvious enough; and even if coal was not stored there, there is nothing unlikely that coal might be carried there for

* Mr. Salt states that the coal found in the cave is identical with that found in these shales near Buxton. At Thatch Marsh and Axe Edge it forms a seam three or four feet thick, and in the latter hill it was extensively worked until quite recent times, but I am not aware that millstone grit coal is worked now in Derbyshire. In the vicinity of Buxton the seams crop out on the hill and valley sides, and there are abundant evidences that they were extensively quarried in bygone times, probably for smelting purposes. For a note on millstone grit coal, see note in *Notts. and Derbyshire Notes and Queries*, i., p. 5.

domestic purposes from time to time from some neighbouring smelting place.

It was remarked above, that, in consequence of their greater character and number, the Romano-British finds had, so to speak, crowded out of view any earlier or later occupancy of the cave. The relics of pre- and post-Roman times do not, as a rule, tell their own history. A few flint implements and broken flakes and fragments of hand-made pottery were found. These *may* be pre-Roman, or they *may* be British of Roman times. The only safe means of determining the relative age of such objects is to carefully note their stratigraphical position, but so far this cave has not been excavated with that precision which modern science requires.*

* Through an oversight the concluding paragraphs of this paper were appended to another paper, "Romano-British Objects from Deepdale, Autumn, 1891," in last year's volume, the present paper being intended for the same volume, but was held over through want of space.

The Date of the Parish Church of Melbourne, Derbyshire.

By W. DASHWOOD FANE.



THE Parish Church of Melbourne, in Derbyshire, is the grandest of its class in a wide district around it, and is remarkable for the extent of original Romanesque structure which it retains, and for the singularity of its plan.

It can scarcely be doubted that the existing Church was *originally* designed and constructed with—

nave and side aisles,

central tower of one outer stage,

upper and under chancels,

two equal transepts,

three eastward apses,

western recessed doorway,

two western towers,

continuous galleries, extending along the western end of the

Church, the two sides of the nave, round the four sides

of the central tower, with a doorway into the upper chancel,

stairs in each of the western towers up to the gallery,

groined rubble vaulting under the western gallery and the

upper chancel, and over the nave galleries—all of early

Romanesque character—

and that the whole of such structure was completed within a short space of time, probably continuously.

Externally, the remains of the original flat buttresses of the chancel and the nave aisles, and the early character of the transepts and their northward and southward windows, of the shafted outer stage of the central tower, of the northern clerestory, of the angles of the western towers, of the chancel north and south windows, of the arcading at the west end of the (destroyed) over chancel, and the traces of high roofs of equal pitch against all four sides of the central tower, are evidences of simultaneous design and continuous construction.

That roofs rising to the height of the traces now visible on the four external faces of the central tower belonged to the original structure may be inferred from the following considerations, viz. :—

(1) Steep roofs of equal height over all four limbs of an early Romanesque church are characteristic of the style. (*See "Ecclesiastical Art in Germany during the Middle Ages,"* by Lubke, pages 22 and 24.)*

(2) The western side walls and the end walls of the two transepts remain unaltered, and are of considerable thickness, well adapted for carrying roofs of the steep pitch indicated on the Romanesque stage of the central tower.

(3) Over the nave of Melbourne Church an outer roof would be necessary to preserve the masonry vaulting, of the employment of which there are indications. That outer roof would reach the lines now seen on the western outer face of the central tower.

(4) The absence of windows and of external embellishment on the four sides of the Romanesque stage of the central tower points to the design that high roofs should abut against that stage of the central tower.

(5) The second or upper arcading—now seen on the outer eastern face of the central tower—must have always been an *internal* (not an external) embellishment of the Church, and

* The Cathedral of St. Magnus (Romanesque) in Kirkwall has, or lately had, four steeply pitched roofs of equal height, abutting against the central tower.—Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary of Scotland: Kirkwall."

must have been inclosed under a high roof, which, however, did not admit of the addition of the third or uppermost tier of arcading, which is seen on the four inner sides of the central tower.

That the nave was originally vaulted with masonry appears to be indicated—

- (a) by the nave walls having a thickness of four feet at the height at which such a vault would spring:
- (b) by the shafts over each pier, which now terminate at the level of the triforium floor, but which must reasonably be supposed to have risen higher, and to have supported the springing of ribs, carried north and south across the nave—(see *Lubke*, page 44), the absence of the upper portions of these shafts seems to be due to the substitution, as at present, of timber uprights on corbels, carrying a low timber roof:
- (c) by there still being under the western gallery, and over the northern triforium, and over the four galleries of the central tower, and by there having formerly been over the lower chancel grouted rubble vaulting.

That there was originally a Romanesque chancel, consisting of an upper and a lower storey, separated by a vaulting of stone seems to be proved—

- (1) by the bosses of a corbel table remaining at the two points where the eastern walls of the transepts meet the central tower, indicating that a corbel table ran round the chancel at that height:
- (2) by the single blind arch remaining on each side of the chancel, and adjoining the central tower, showing that a blind arcade ran round the chancel at that height, so as to be an external ornament between the upper and lower chancels, of a well-known Romanesque character—(see *Lubke*, pages 25 and 40):
- (3) by the marks of a groined stone vault still to be seen on the inside of the chancel walls, which would carry a floor at the same level as the floors of the galleries of the western

end of the nave, and of the central tower. The gallery of the western end of the Church is still carried by a groined vaulting of grouted rubble of early construction :

- (4) by the middle arch of the lowest tier of arcading in the eastern side of the central tower (now a glazed door) being open down to the floor, so as to give passage into an upper chancel :
- (5) by there being in the eastern outer face of the central tower a second or upper tier of arcading, such as would be an embellishment of the interior of an upper chancel.*

If the upper chancel in Melbourne Church was a chantry chapel, it is not surprising that it was destroyed, as were the apses of the two transepts (also chantry chapels), after the abolition of chantries.

The windows in the north and south aisles, and the eastward windows in the chancel and in the two transepts—inserted when the apses were removed—are obviously of later construction ; but with the exception of transition from triple round arches in the northern triforium to double pointed arches in the southern triforium, there is uniformity of style in the Romanesque architecture prevailing throughout what remains, and these portions may reasonably be regarded as part of the original structure.

That the southern triforium, as we now see it, is not original but a substitution for an earlier one, must, I think, be accepted, on a comparison of the two sides of the nave.

The main columns and the arches between them on both sides of the nave, and the walls above as far as the string course, and also the slender shafts that now stop at that string course, are all of one early period. Those slender shafts seem to have been designed to carry the ribs of a Romanesque stone vault. The southern triforium commences at its east end in uniformity with the whole of the northern triforium. The central tower, the south transept, and the south western tower, were carried up to their full

* See an account of St. Martin's Church at Dover, having two tiers of chapels in the choir, and two eastward apses in the transepts. "The Antiquary" (published by Elliot Stock), February, 1892, p. 69.

height in the Romanesque style. Can it be supposed that the building of the southern side of the nave, necessary to the roofing of the nave, proceeded so slowly as to invite the introduction of a different style (the pointed) in that very limited portion of the original structure?

A comparison of the internal roofing of the galleries in the two sides of the nave proves that the modes, and therefore probably the periods, of construction, are very different. On the north side the roofing is of grouted rubble, resembling that which exists in the galleries round the central tower and in the approaches from the east to both the triforia; but in the southern triforium between the pointed openings in couplets in the inner and the outer walls, the roofing is of largish stones laid archwise. Having regard to these several points, is it not to be inferred that the southern triforium was originally constructed in conformity with the northern, and that afterwards, by some accident, by fire or otherwise (discoloration by fire is considered by some to be still visible in the south aisle) it became necessary to rebuild the south wall of the nave above the string course, and at the same time to make a new roof to the nave? for the old roof must have failed when it lost the support of the south wall of the nave. If that new roof was to be of wood, it would not require that the shafts, which had run upwards to support the stone roof, should be renewed in the new south wall above the string course: and on the north side, the upper parts of the original shafts would have to be removed for uniformity, and to admit of the new timber uprights being placed against the walls.

If then it may be assumed that Melbourne Church was originally constructed with two triforia of triplets of round-headed arches and round clerestory windows, as well as with all the other Romanesque features which have been above enumerated, what is the probable date of that structure?

It may here be remarked that there are two particulars in which there is a close resemblance between the central tower of Melbourne Church and that of Norwich Cathedral, the latter said to have been commenced about A.D. 1090. Each is decorated

internally on all four sides with tier above tier of round headed arcading—Melbourne having three tiers, Norwich four—and in each the galleries are continued through the lowest tier of arcading, so as to afford passage to the upper parts of the Church eastward.

The Domesday Record states that there was then (A.D. 1084 to 1086) "in Meleburn a Priest and a Church." May not the present Church be, *in the main*, that so mentioned? Buildings resembling Melbourne Church were being erected in Western Europe as early as A.D. 1000. (*See Lubke's "Ecclesiastical Art," pp. 17 et seq.*)

The plan of Melbourne Church is precisely that of the simplest type of "Romanesque Basilica" figured by Lubke, p. 15. Its longitudinal section is also mainly of the same type as in Lubke's work, having the two storeyed western portico, but differing in having a two storeyed chancel* (instead of a single high chancel), and in having triforium galleries, combined with a clerestory, instead of a simple clerestory. With these exceptions, Melbourne Church appears to belong to the most severe and most primitive type of "Romanesque Basilica."

It is true that Dr. Whewell, in his "Architectural Notes on German Churches" (3rd edition, 1842, p. 106), observes that "in the finest early Romanesque buildings in Germany the space over the pier arches and under the clerestory windows is left a blank, and in England in Norman buildings that space is filled by a row of openings or panellings of various kinds, which is mostly a merely ornamental member, and not applied to any customary use"; and that "the churches which have an open gallery forming a second storey to the side aisle (the Männer chor) belong to the Early German class, *i.e.*, the latter part of the twelfth century.

With respect to the triforium in Melbourne Church, it is to be remarked that it is combined with the clerestory, and serves to transmit and spread the light of the windows in the latter. It must be regretted that Dr. Whewell, if he ever visited Melbourne

* An admirable example of a two storeyed Norman chancel may be seen at Compton, near Guildford, Surrey.—ED.

Church, did not record his views with respect to its date or class : and indeed it is matter of surprise that, though Melbourne Church formed the subject of a careful paper by Professor Wilkins in "Archæologia," vol. 13 (1809), illustrated by large scale engravings of its plan and longitudinal internal elevation, there does not appear to have been any subsequent publication of results of a close study of the building in all its early details above specified—such as its very remarkable character may be said to require and invite—with the view of approximately ascertaining the date of its design and construction. The present writer, for many years past a resident in Melbourne, feeling that his own training has not qualified him for this study, has been solicitous to obtain the assistance of the most competent scientists, but not with the success that he earnestly desired.

Failing a positive conclusion as to the date of the fabric from a study of its architectural details, are there any known facts in the history of the spiritual pastorate of Melbourne, or of its temporal seigniory, which will serve for that purpose ?

It has been conjectured that the grandeur of the church, and the singularity (amongst English parish churches) of its plan, may have been due to the Rectory of the parish having been for ages annexed to the Bishopric of Carlisle. But the early history of that Bishopric is not favourable to such a supposition. Early chroniclers agree ("Historia Major Wintoniensis" seems to be the leading authority) that the Bishopric of Carlisle was founded by King Henry the First in A.D. 1132 ; and the death of the first Bishop (Aldulf ?) is assigned to A.D. 1155. The war between King Stephen and the Empress Matilda seems to have had the effect of causing the sovereignty of Cumberland to lapse for a time to the King of Scotland ; and the spiritual oversight of that district seems to have been resumed by the Bishop of Whithern in Galloway. In the Pipe Rolls of 5 and 6 Henry II. (1159-60) under "Carliolinæ," payments are accounted for "Episcopo de Candida Casa," *i.e.*, to the Bishop of Whithern.

When and how the Rectory of Melbourne was first annexed to the Bishopric of Carlisle perhaps cannot now be ascertained.

Suggestions of its having been given to the Bishopric at a very early period of that See are found in the Public Records.

"Testa de Nevil," or "Liber Feodorum," compiled about A.D. 1327, is a collection of notes of Inquisitions taken at various periods. At folio 17 of the publication by the Record Commission we find (under Notts. and Derby):

"Magister Simo de Waltham tenet ecclesiam de Meleburn de dono Regis Johannis, qui illam alias dederat. Et dominus Rex pater Regis Johannis similiter dedit eam. Juratores nesciverunt utrum illam dederunt ratione custodie quam habuerunt in Episcopatu Karlioli, vel alio modo."

Whether "ecclesiam de Meleburn" here means the Rectory (according to the stricter usage) or the Vicarage, is perhaps doubtful; but from this passage we learn that King Henry II. and King John had from time to time made grants of the "Church" of Melbourne; and that they had retained the custody of the Bishopric of Carlisle, no duly constituted Bishop being appointed. Subsequently the Rectory of Melbourne was claimed as having belonged immemorially to the Bishopric.

On 29 June, 4 Edward III. (A.D. 1330), there was tried at Derby before de Herse and other Justices in Eyre, a proceeding on a writ of quo warranto against John de Rosse Bishop of Carlisle. His claim to view of frank pledge of all his tenants at Melleburn the Bishop maintained by stating that he was parson of the Church of Melleburn, and that he and all his predecessors Bishops of Carlisle, parsons of the said Church, had view of frank pledge of all their tenants in Melleburn "de tempore quo non extat memoria" without interruption. The Bishop also claimed that he and his men should be quit of toll, passage, pontage, &c., which claim he rested on a Charter of King Henry III., under the seal he then used, granting all those liberties to God, and the Church of the Blessed Mary of Carlisle, and to Walter (Mauclere) then Bishop of Carlisle (A.D. 1223-1246) and his successors, and to the Prior and Canons of Carlisle serving God in the same Church and their successors; and he also rested it on a subsequent Charter of the same King, under his new seal, dated 10th January

in the 55th year of his reign (A.D. 127 $\frac{0}{1}$), granted at the instance of Robert (de Chause) Bishop of Carlisle (A.D. 1258-1278). The jury (A.D. 1330) found that the then Bishop of Carlisle (John de Rosse) and all his predecessors, parsons of the Church of Melleburn, "a tempore quo non extat memoria," without interruption, had view of frank pledge of all their tenants in Melleburn; they also found other matters in favour of the Bishop in respect of the Manor of Barrow, and in respect of the liberties claimed by him, but not of pillory or tumbrel.

Evidence of that inquisition, by an Inspecimus dated 25 March, 1606, under the Chancery seal of King James I., is now in the Muniment Room at Melbourne Hall.

That finding of the jury in the year 1330 in favour of the Bishop's claim by prescription might seem to imply that the Bishops of Carlisle had had uninterrupted enjoyment of the Rectory of Melbourne during "legal memory," *i.e.*, as far back as the reign of King Richard I., A.D. 1189; but the public records seem to establish that there was no duly constituted Bishop of Carlisle after the death of Aldulf the first Bishop about 1155, through the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, down to 2 Henry III. (A.D. 1218), when Hugh Abbott of Beaulieu became Bishop by the concurrent action of the Pope, the Prior and Canons of Carlisle, and the King's Council.

It appears by an extract from Rotuli Litt. Clausarum (vol. i., p. 369) that in consequence of the letter of Pope Innocent the Third to King John, which is recited in that King's Letters Patent of 10 January, 120 $\frac{3}{4}$, addressed to the King's brother, Geoffry, Archbishop of York (Rotuli Litt. Patentium, folio 37), the King granted to Bernard, Archbishop of Ragusa, the Custody of the Bishopric of Carlisle, and with it the Rectory of Melbourne; still that event would be too late to admit of our ascribing to that Prelate the building of Melbourne Church, the architecture of which must be of earlier date.

There remains, however, the possibility that Aldulph, the first Bishop of Carlisle, may have directed the construction of this Church between the years 1132 and 1155, the duration of his

Episcopate. It is uncertain whether the Rectory of Melbourne was held by Bishop Aldulph; though early mention in the "Records of a Vicarage" implies an early appropriation of the Rectory; and if it was so held, it is more reasonable to presume that it was selected for annexation to the Bishopric because the Church was then a singularly grand one, than that its condition was such as to cause Bishop Aldulph to erect a new Church.

It has been thought that the galleries existing in Melbourne Church may have been constructed for the passage of a religious community using the upper Chancel, or perhaps of a guild. But the passages in the triforia and the central tower are so narrow as to allow with difficulty the passing of two persons in opposite directions; though that difficulty might be obviated by the careful observance of the rule that those entering the Church should use one of the two western stairs and the gallery on the same side, and that those leaving the Church should use the other gallery and stairs. In fact, however, there is not any trace in the Public Records of the foundation, existence, or suppression, of any religious community or guild established in Melbourne; and monks or nuns or guild members cannot be supposed to have originated those galleries and to have left no other trace of their existence. A sisterhood of Saint Bride had its house about a mile and a half westward from Melbourne Church, just without the limit of the Parish, and mention is made in an old deed of the "Priests' way to Saint Bride's"; but that sisterhood had its own chapel, still traceable on the spot, and it can scarcely be supposed that their rule would admit of their attending services so remote from their abode, or that this Church should at its building have been specially adapted to their use.

And here it may be mentioned (if the departure from grave discussion may be forgiven) that a belief exists in the minds of some living inhabitants of Melbourne that the very old buildings now standing near the western end of the Church, and a large house that formerly stood where the house (now known as "Church House") was built about sixty or seventy years ago, belonged to a Nunnery; a belief that seems to rest on the finding

in that old house, when pulled down, articles supposed to have been "nun's caps," and also on the supposed existence of an underground passage from those buildings to the Castle, distant about two hundred yards to the north-eastward. As regards the passage, a few years ago a deep trench for a new sewer was dug across its supposed course without any trace of the passage being found; and as regards the "Nunnery," it is shown by existing deeds that the ground on which it is supposed to have stood belonged to one of the Chantries in Melbourne Church, and became in the reign of Elizabeth the property of the Beaulie family, who built upon it the old house in which the articles called "nuns' caps" were found.

Resuming seriousness, it remains to consider the relations between the Church of Melbourne and the temporal seigniorship of the district during the building of the Church.

The Domesday Record states that (in A.D. 1054-6) the Manor of Melbourne was in the demesne of King William, and that it had belonged to King Edward (the Confessor); at the earlier period it was worth £10 (per annum), but then only £6, though it rendered £10. And that the Manor had annexed to it a "berewick," consisting of the neighbouring places, "Barrow-on-Trent, Chellaston, Normanton and Osmaston. For a long period suits arising in those places were prosecuted in the Manor Court of Melbourne, as appears by existing Court Rolls.

Whether there was at Melbourne in the eleventh or twelfth centuries a mansion fitted to be a royal abode is uncertain. There is no mention in the Public Records of a Castle of Melbourne until A.D. 1327, when the "Castrum" is specified as part of the possessions of Thomas Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, in "Inquisitiones Post Mortem" (Vol. 2, page 8). We find in Calendar Rot. Pat. (folio 72, 4), that in the year 1311 Robert de Holland had a license from King Edward II. "Kernellare mansum suum apud Melburn." This was doubtless the origin of Melbourne Castle. A nobleman's mansion, perhaps previously a royal residence, or place of "gisting," was converted into a place of strength, and was ever afterwards called Melbourne Castle—"castrum de

Melburn." The itinerary of King John, compiled by Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy from the dates of the Charters that King granted, shows that he "lay" at Melbourne on five different occasions in his reign of seventeen years. It appears in the Close Rolls that twice he ordered casks of wine to be sent from Nottingham to Melbourne, but the house at the latter place is not designated, as are his castles at Nottingham, the Peak, and Hareston, in the same orders. It is possible, however, that, as King John kept the Bishopric of Carlisle vacant, and its temporalities in the hands of his own officers, he may have used the Episcopal Rectory House for his own place of abode while at Melbourne.

The lordship of so important a Manor—the ownership of a considerable estate—the patronage of the Rectory—may have rendered Melbourne a place so considerable amongst the Royal possessions as to cause a Church to be built there of the grandeur we now see, with Royal funds.

But in what reign was the Church built?

Venturing to the extreme limit of conjecture, let it be remarked that King Canute during his reign of twenty years (A.D. 1016-1036) built churches in England, and founded the Monastery of Bury St. Edmunds. He made a journey to Rome (in the interests of pilgrims from England), in which he might have become familiar with the Rhineland Romanesque churches, and he had for wife Emma, sister of the Duke of Normandy.

As difficulty may be felt in attributing the building of this Church to so early a king as Canute, it has next to be observed that King Edward (the Confessor) was the son of Emma of Normandy, and resided in that Duchy for many years before his accession in A.D. 1042. The favour shown by him to Normans who resorted to his court was the cause of the insurrection of Earl Godwin and his sons.

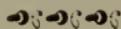
If either Canute or Edward caused a church to be built on his demesne at Melbourne, it would very probably be of this early Romanesque type.

The peaceful periods in those two reigns are followed by times less settled during the reigns of the two Williams, "the Conqueror"

and "Rufus." The Domesday Record shows that the King's revenue derived from Melbourne had become less assured in A.D. 1084 than in 1066. Great "Norman" Abbey and Priory Churches were being built in England during the reigns of two Williams, and there are still remains of the chapels in the castles they erected ; but as to any Parish Church having been erected by their immediate direction, there seems to be little probability.

Failing a definite pronouncement by a competent authority, after an adequate study of the Church, and of what can be learned of its history, I do not venture to do more than ask the question, May not Melbourne Church be, in the main, the Church mentioned in the Domesday Record?

W. D. FANE.



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

Abstracted by THE EDITOR.

[Continued from Vol. XI.]

1312. Westminster. On the morrow of S. Martin, anno 6 Edward II.
 Nov. 12. Between **Richard**, son of **Robert juxta le Brook de Thwathweyt**, junior, *Plaintiff*, and **Robert**, son of **Gilbert de Grene** of Esshouere, and **Alice** his wife, *Impeding*.

Concerning 2 tofts, 40 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 5 acres of wood with the appurtenances in **Thwathweyt** on the plea of Warranty of Charter. For this recognition, warranty, fine and concord the said Richard gave to Robert and Alice 10 pounds sterling. (No. 51.)*

1312. Westminster. Within the Octave of S. Michael, anno 6 Edward II.
 Between **William de Brugeton**, *Plaintiff*, and **John**, son of **Nicholas de Chelmardon** and **Beatrice** his wife, *Impeding*.

Concerning 4 acres of land, 1 acre of meadow, and a moiety of one acre of wood with the appurtenances in **Colleye**, **Wodenslepe**, and **Derlepe**, whence the plea of Warranty of Charter, &c. For this recognition, warranty, fine and concord the said William gave to John and Beatrice 100 shillings of silver. (No. 52.)

Westminster. Morrow of S. Martin, 6 Ed. II.

Between **Thomas de Leghes**, *Plaintiff*, and **William de Oddynggeszeles** of Trusselegh, *Deforciant*.

* As the fines are all numbered the Editor has thought it desirable to give the number of each to facilitate reference.

Grant on plea of agreement of 2 parts of the Manor of **Trusselegb** with the appurtenances. For this recognition, warranty, fine and concord, the said Thomas gave to the aforesaid William 20 pounds sterling. (No. 53.)

1312. Westminster. Within the Octave of S. Michael, anno 6 Edward II.

Between **Robert**, son of **Ralph de Wynefeld** and **Alicia** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **Robert Wardelowe** and **Agnes** his wife, *Deforciant*s, of 1 messuage and 30 acres of land, with the appurtenances, in **Hassop**, whence the plea of convention, viz. : Robert and Agnes gave to the said Robert and Alice the said tenements and appurtenances, surrendering them in the same court, Having and holding the same to the said Robert and Alice, and the issue of the said Alice of the chief lords of the fee. If the said Robert and Alice die without heirs procreated, then the said estate to remain to the right heirs of Robert, the son of Ralph, to be held of the chief lords of the fee. For this concession, surrender, warrant, &c., the said Robert and Alice gave to the deforciant 100 marks of silver. (No. 54.)

1312. Westminster, on the morrow of S. Martin, anno 6 Ed. II.
Nov. 12. Between **Richard de Vernon**, junior, and **Matilda** his wife, *Plaintiffs* (by Simon de Norton, in the place of the said Matilda, by king's brief to win or to lose), and **Henry le Curzon**, of **Breideshale**, *Deforciant*, concerning £20 rent, with the appurtenances in Basselowe, whence the plea of convention between them.

Richard recognised the said rent to be the right of Henry as that which the said Henry had of the gift of Richard, and for this recognition, fine, &c., the said Henry gave to Richard and Matilda the rent with the appurtenances, and surrendered the same to them in the court. Holding the same of the chief lords of the fee by the services pertaining to the same rent, for ever. (No. 55.)

1312. Westminster. Octave of S. Michael, 6 Edward II.

Between **Richard de Neubold** and **Matilda** his wife, *Plaintiffs* (Richard Ffolciambe put in the place of Matilda to win or lose), and **Adam de Norton**, *Deforciant*.

Grant on the plea of convention of the manor of **Quensfon** (*Unston*) with the appurtenances to the said Richard and Matilda, and the heirs of Richard by the said Matilda—holding the same of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed services. (No. 56.)

1312. Westminster. Within the Octave of S. Michael, anno 6 Edward II.

Between **Oliver de Baunford**, *Plaintiff*, and **Richard Mots** and **Ffelicia**, his wife, *Impeding*.

Grant of one messuage, 12 acres of land, 1 acre of meadow, and 2 acres of wood with the appurtenances in **Hatberseg**. For this recognition, warranty, &c., the said Oliver gave to Richard and Felicia 100 marks of silver. (No. 57.)

Westminster. Within 15 days after Easter, anno 7 Edward II. (April 7-22, A.D. 1313.)

Between **William** son of **William Le Yonge** and **Matilda** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **William Le Yonge** of Macworth and **Emma** his wife, *Deforciantes*.

Grant on the plea of convention of one messuage and 4 bovates of land in **Macworth** to be held of the chief lords of the fee. For this concession, fine, and concord, William, the son of William and Matilda, gave to the said William Le Yonge and Emma, one sparrow hawk. (No. 58.)

1313. Westminster. Within 15 days after the Feast of Holy Trinity, June 12-27. anno 7 Edward II.

Between **Alice Fforst**, *Plaintiff*, and **Robert** son of **Henry de Mackworth** and **Alice** his wife, *Deforciantes*.

Grant on the plea of convention of one messuage and 7 acres of land and $\frac{1}{2}$ rood of meadow with the appurtenances in **Mackworth**. Holding the same to the said Robert and Alice and his heirs during the life of the said Alice, at the yearly rent of one rose at the Nativity of S. John Baptist for all services, rendering to the chief lords of the fee all the accustomed services during the life of the said Alice wife of Robert. (No. 59.)

1313. Westminster. Within 15 days after Holy Trinity, anno 7 June 12-27. Edward II.

Between **John Le Someter** of Mackworth and **Alianora** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **Robert** son of **Henry Mackworth** and **Alice** his wife, *Deforciantes*.

Grant on the plea of convention of $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in **Mackworth** at the yearly rent of one rose at the feast of the Nativity of S. John Baptist for all services. After the decease of Alice, the aforesaid lands and appurtenances to revert wholly to John and Alianora, and the heirs of the said John. (No. 60.)

1313. Westminster. On the morrow of "souls," anno 7 Ed. II.

Nov. 3. Between **John Purchaz**, *Plaintiff*; and **Thomas de Rolleston** and **Reyna** his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant on the plea of convention of 6 messuages, 129 acres of land, $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow, 15 acres of wood, and 7s. 6d. rent in **Duffeld**. Holding to the same John and his heirs of the chief lords of the fee by the services appertaining. For this recognition, surrender, warranty, fine and concord, the said John gave to Thomas and Reyne one sparrow hawk. (No. 61.)

1313. Westminster, within 15 days after Michaelmas, anno 7 Ed. II.

Sep. 29-Oct. 14. Between **Thomas de Smythisby**, chaplain, *Plaintiff*; and **Walter de Aust** and **Amabilia** his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant on the plea of convention of one messuage and 2s. 2d. rent with the appurtenances in **Caldwell** and of the sixth part of the manor of **Caldwell** with the appurtenances. To be held of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed services. If the said Walter should die without heirs by Amabilia, then, after their decease, the aforesaid holding, &c., wholly to remain to Thomas, son of the said Amabilia, and his procreated heirs, and in case of defect, then to the right heirs of Amabilia. (No. 62.)

1313. Westminster. Morrow of S. Martin, anno 7 Edward II.

Nov. 12. Between **Thomas, Earl of Lancaster**, *Plaintiff*, by **Robert de Brantingthorpe** (put in his place by the King's brief to gain or to lose) and **Richard de Warmington**, parson of the church of **Hale*** **Winefeld** (*North Winfield*), *Deforciant*.

Whence the plea of convention between them, viz., that the said Richard recognizes the manor with its appurtenances to be the right of the Earl as that which the same Earl had of the gift of the same Richard. Having and holding to the same Earl and his heirs of the chief lord of the fee by the services pertaining thereto; and the said Richard granted for himself and his heirs that they would warrant to the said Earl and his heirs the aforesaid manor with its appurtenances against all men; and for this recognition, warranty, fine and concord, the said Earl gave to the said Richard one sparrow hawk. (No. 63.)

* "*Hale*," that is *Hall* Winfield—the residence of the Deincourts, lords of this and other neighbouring manors.

1314-5. Westminster. Morrow of the Purification of the B.V. Mary,
Feb. 3. anno 8 Edward II.

Between **Ralph** son of **Philip de Derby**, *Plaintiff*, and
Henry son of **William de Querendon** and **Ellen**
his wife, *Deforciant*.

Grant on the plea of convention of one messuage and 44 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow with the appurtenances by deforciant to plaintiff in **Little Ireton**. The said Henry and Ellen acknowledge the tenement with the appurtenances to be the right of Ralph, as those which the said Ralph had of the gift of the said Henry and Ellen; and for this recognition, fine, and concord, the said Ralph gave to Henry and Ellen the said tenement, etc., and surrendered them in court to the said deforciant. To be held of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed services during the lives of the deforciant, and after their decease, the said tenement, etc., wholly to remain to Henry, son of the said Henry, and the heirs of his body; and if Henry, son of Henry, die without procreated heirs, then the said estate to remain to John, brother of the said Henry, son of Henry; and if John die without procreated heirs of his body, then the said estate, &c., to remain to Nicholas, brother of the same John; and if Nicholas die without heirs, etc., then the estate to remain to Adam, brother of Nicholas; and afterwards to the right heirs of the said Henry, son of William. (No. 64.)

1315. Westminster. Within 15 days after Holy Trinity, anno
May 28—June 12. 8 Edward II.

Between **Nicholas de Audeleye** and **Joan** his wife,
Plaintiffs; and **James le Podemor** (put in the place
of the same Joan to win or lose) and **John de Kynar-**
deseye, *Deforciant*.

Grant on the plea of convention of a moiety of the Manor of **Tissyton**, with the appurtenances. The said Roger recognises the said moiety to be the right of the said John as that which the same John had of the said Nicholas, and for this recognition, fine, and concord the said John granted to Nicholas and Joan the aforesaid moiety with the appurtenances, and surrendered the same to them in this court. Holding the same to the said Nicholas and Joan of the chief lords of the fee by the services pertaining to that moiety. (No. 65.)

1314. Westminster. Within the octave of S. Michael, anno 8 Edward II.
Between **Joan**, who was the wife of **Philip de Draycote**,
Plaintiff, and **Richard de Draycote**, *Deforciant*.

Grant by plea of convention of 1 messuage and 4 bovates of land, and the rent of $4\frac{1}{2}$ quarters of corn ("*frumenti*"), with the appurtenances in **Wylne**. The said Joan recognised the said tenement, &c., to be the right of the said Richard, and for this recognition, fine, &c., Richard gave to Joan the rent, and surrendered it in the same court. Having and holding, &c., to the said Joan of the chief lords of the fee, &c., during her life. And afterwards the same Richard granted for himself and his heirs the said messuages and lands, &c., which **William atte Watre** held for his life of the heir of the said Richard in the aforesaid vill on the day this agreement was made, and which after the decease of the said William should remain wholly to the said Joan. Holding the same with the said rent which remained to him by this fine, of the chief lord of the fee, by the services appertaining all the life of the said Joan, and after her decease to remain to her son John. This concord was made in the presence of the said William, and he allowed it, and did fealty to the said Joan in the same court. (No. 66.)

1314. Westminster. Within 15 days from Michaelmas, anno 8 Edward II.

Between **William de Cestrefeld**, *Plaintiff*, and **John Bonde de Cestrefeld** and **Leticia** his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant on the plea of convention of 2 messuages, 1 toft, 1 shop, 40 acres of land, 3 roods of meadow, and 10 shillings rent in **Cestrefeld**, **Goythorp**, and **Walton**.

John and Letitia recognise the said tenement, &c., to be the right of William, and 1 messuage, 1 toft, 30 acres of land, $1\frac{1}{2}$ roods of meadow, 5 shillings rent, and a moiety of a shop with the appurtenances, part of the afore-said tenement, and surrendered the same to him in the said court. Having and holding, &c., to the same William and his heirs, &c., by the accustomed services. And John and Letitia granted for themselves and the heirs of Letitia that 1 messuage, 10 acres of land, $1\frac{1}{2}$ roods of meadow, 5 shillings rent, and another moiety of the said shop with the appurtenances, which **Agnes**, who was the wife of **Henry le Clerk**, held in dowry of the heir of the aforesaid Letitia in the vill of Cestrefeld and Walton on the day on which this

agreement was made, and which, after the decease of the said Agnes, ought to revert to the said John and Letitia and the heirs of Letitia, and to remain wholly to the said William and his heirs, &c. And the said John and Letitia and the heirs of Letitia warrant to the said William and his heirs the aforesaid tenement with the appurtenances against all men for ever. And for this recognition, grant, warranty, fine, and concord the said William gave to the said John and Letitia one sparrow hawk. This agreement was made in the presence of the aforesaid Agnes, she conceding and acknowledging that she had nothing in the aforesaid tenement except in dowry of the heritage of the aforesaid Letitia, and she surrendered the said tenement to the said William in Court. (No. 67.)

1314. Westminster. Within three weeks from S. Michael, anno 8 Edward II.

Between **Ranulph de Stony Stanton**, *Plaintiff*, and **Hugo de Repindon**, chaplain, *Deforciant*.

Concerning the Advowson of the Church of **Stony Stanton**, and of the manor with the appurtenances, except 3 messuages and 3 virgates of land in the same manor; whence the plea of convention, viz.: Ranulph recognizes the estate to be the right of Hugo, as those which Hugo had of Ranulph: and for this recognition, fine, and concord, Hugo granted the advowson and manor to Randolph and surrendered them to him in court. Holding to the said Ranulph the heirs of his body of the chief lord of the see by the accustomed services. If the said Ranulph should die without heirs of his body, then the said advowson and manor to remain to **Richard Peverel** and **Matilda** his wife, and the procreated heirs of *Richard* and *Matilda*. And if they die without issue then the estate to remain to *Richard*, brother of the said Ranulph, and, in case of failure of *Richard's* issue, then to the right heirs of Ranulph. Holding the same of the chief lords of the fee. (No. 68.)

- 1315-6. Westminster. Octave of S. Hilary, anno 9 Edward II.

Jan. 13-20. Between **William** son of **Ralph le Clerk** of Kynwoldesmersh, and **Alice** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **Robert de Elton**, clerk, *Deforciant*.

Concerning 8 messuages, 1 toft, 124 acres of land, 24 acres of meadow in **Kynwoldesmersh**, **Pibbeley**, and **Cestrefeld**.

whence the plea of convention, &c. Holding the same to William and Alice and the heirs of their body of the chief lords of the fee by the services appertaining, and to the right heirs of the said William. (No. 69.)

1316. Westminster. Within one month after Easter, anno 9 Edward, II. (Easter Day, April 11).

Between **Robert de Holand**, *Plaintiff*, by **Edmund de Assheby** in his place, to win or to lose, and **William Caltoft** and **Isabella** his wife, and **Henry de Irton**, *Deforciant*.

Concerning the Manor of **Dalbury** with the appurtenances, and of the advowson of the Church of the said Manor of Dalbury, whence the plea of convention, viz.: That the said William, Isabella, and Henry, recognise the said estate to be the right of Robert, and those they released and quit claimed to the said William and Isabella, and the heirs of Isabella and Henry to the aforesaid Robert and his heirs for ever. And afterwards the said William, Isabella, and Henry granted for themselves and the heirs of Isabella and Henry to warrant to the said Robert and his heirs the said manor and advowson, and for this recognition, quit claim, fine, and agreement Robert gave to William, Isabella, and Henry, 100 marks of silver. (No. 70.)

1316. Westminster, within 15 days after Easter, anno 9 Edward II.
Apr. 11-26. Between **Henry de Irton** and **Elizabeth** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, by **Giles de Irton** put in the place of Elizabeth, to win or lose, and **William de Knyveton, senior**, *Deforciant*.

Concerning the manor of **Little Ireton** with the appurtenances, whence the plea of convention. The said William concedes to the said Henry and Elizabeth the said manor, which he surrenders to them in the same Court, holding the same to the said Henry and Elizabeth, and their procreated heirs of the chief lords of the fee by the services appertaining. Remainder to the right heirs of Henry. And the said William and his heirs warrant to Henry and Elizabeth and to the right heirs of Henry (if he should die without issue by Elizabeth) the said manor against all men. For this concession, surrender, warranty, fine, and concord the said Henry and Elizabeth gave to William 100 marks of silver. (No. 71.)

1316. Westminster. Within 15 days after Trinity, anno 9 Edward II.

Apr. 11—26. Between **Robert** son of **William de Thurleston**, chaplain, *Plaintiff*, and **William le Longe**, of Derby, and **Avicia** his wife, *Deforcians*.

Concerning 2 messuages, with appurtenances in **Derby**, whence the plea of convention. William and Avicia recognise the messuages to be the right of Robert as those which Robert had of the said William and Avicia. Holding them of the chief lords of the fee by the services appertaining. William and Avicia grant warranty of the said premises; and for this recognition, warranty, fine, and concord, the said Robert gave to William and Avicia 100 shillings of silver. (No. 72.)

1316 Westminster, within the Octave of Holy Trinity, anno 9 Ed. II.

June 16-24. Between **Robert Abel**, *Plaintiff*; and **John de Ffodringeye**, *Deforciant*.

Concerning 2 messuages, 1 toft, 2½ virgates of land, and 20 pence rent with the appurtenances in **Tykenhale**, whence the plea of convention. The said John granted for himself and his heirs that 1 messuage, 1 toft, 1½ virgates of land, and the aforesaid rent with the appurtenances which **William Gregory** held for his life, and that 1 messuage and 1 virgate of land which **William de Newton** and **Agnes** his wife, held during the life of the said Agnes of the heritage of the said John in the said vill on the day this agreement was made, should, after the decease of the said William Gregory, revert and wholly remain to the aforesaid Robert Abel, to be held of the chief lords of the fee by the services appertaining, &c. For this recognition, grant, warranty, fine and concord, the said Robert Abel gave to John Ffodringeye 10 marks of silver, the other parties being present and conceding; and they did fealty to the said Robert Abel in the court. (No. 73.)

1316. Westminster, Octave of Holy Trinity, anno 9 Edward II.

June 16-24. Between **Geoffry** son of **Nicholas de Couland**, *Plaintiff*, by **Peter de Querendon**, in his place, to win or to lose; and **Henry Hervy**, of **Jrtonmode**, and **Margery** his wife, *Deforcians*.

Concerning 1 messuage with the appurtenances in **Derby**, whence the plea of convention, viz., Henry and Margaret, and the heirs of Margaret, engage to defend the right of Geoffry and his heirs

against all others for ever. To be held of the chief lords of the fee by the services appertaining. For this recognition, warranty, fine, and agreement, the said Geoffry gave to Henry and Margaret 20s. of silver. (No. 74.)

1316. Westminster, Octave of S. John Baptist, anno 9 Edward II.
 June 24. Between **Richard** son of **John de Breydeston**, and
 July 2. **Emma** his wife, *Plaintiffs*; and **William Ankety**, of
Donyngton, and **Agnes** his wife, *Deforciantes*.

Concerning 1 virgate of land with the appurtenances, except 3 roods of land in **Breydeston**. whence the plea of convention. The deforciantes recognize the holding to be the right of the Plaintiff. And it they demised and quit claimed, viz., William and Agnes, and the heirs of Agnes, to the aforesaid Richard and Emma and the heirs of Richard for ever. For this recognition, remission, quit claim, and warranty, the Plaintiff gave to the Deforciantes £10 sterling. (No. 75.)

1315. Westminster. Within one month from the day of S. Michael, anno 9 Ed. II.
 Between **Geoffry de Cruch**, of Derby, *Plaintiff*, and
Simon de Smalleye, of Derby, and **Agnes** his wife,
impeding,

Concerning one messuage, with the appurtenances in **Derby**. Whence the plea of Warranty of Charter unto them. Simon and Agnes recognise the said messuage to be the right of Geoffry as that which Geoffry had of them. Having and holding the said messuages to Geoffry and his heirs of the chief lord of the fee by the services appertaining. For this recognition, warranty, fine, and concord, Geoffry gave to Simon and Agnes 100 shillings of silver. (No. 76.)

1315. Westminster. Within three weeks from S. Michael, anno 9 Edward II.
 Between **Robert** son of **Richard de Stanleye**, of
Chaddesdeyne, *Plaintiff*; and **William Prodome**, of
Chaddesdeyne, and **Margaret** his wife, *Deforciantes*.

Concerning 1 messuage, 2 acres, and 3 roods of land, with the appurtenances in **Chaddesdeyne**. Whence the plea of convention, viz., William and Margery grant for themselves and the heirs of Margery, warranty to the said Robert and his heirs. And for this recognition, warranty, fine, and concord, Robert gave to the deforciantes 100 shillings of silver. (No. 77.)

1313. Westminster. Octave of S. Michael, anno 9 Ed. II.

Between **William de Wykewode**, *Plaintiff*, and
Henry de Kent, of Boyleston, *Deforciant*.

Concerning 3 messuages and 3 bovates of land with appurtenances in **Boyleston**, whence the plea of convention. The said Henry recognises the messuages, &c., to be the right of William as those which he had of the gift of Henry; and for this recognition, fine, and concord, William gave to Henry the aforesaid holdings with the appurtenances, and surrendered them to him in court. Holding to the same Henry of the chief lords of the fee, by the services appertaining, during the life of Henry, with remainder to John, son of Henry, and Margaret his wife, and the procreated heirs of John and Margery, and to the right heirs of Henry. (No. 78.)

1317. Westminster. Within 15 days after Easter, anno 10

April 3-18. Edward II.

Between **Robert** son of **Geoffry de Thurleston**,
Plaintiff, and **Stephen** son of **Thomas le Rede** of
Derby, and **Hawisia** his wife, *Deforciant*.

Grant on the plea of convention by deforciant to plaintiff of 1 message with the appurtenances in **Derby**. To be held of the chief lords of the fee by the services pertaining to the same. For this recognition, warranty, fine, and concord, Robert gave to Stephen and Hawisia 100 shillings of silver. (No. 79.)

1317. Westminster. Within 3 weeks after Easter, anno 10

Edward II.

Between **Walter de Waldeshof** and **Joan** his wife,
Plaintiffs, and **Ralph de Shirle**, *Deforciant*.

Grant by deforciant to plaintiffs on the plea of convention, of 1 message and 60, and 10, and 9 acres of land (obviously in detached allotments) and 12 acres of meadow with the appurtenances in **Maline**, **Gubbedon** and **Longford**.

Walter recognizes the said holding to be the right of Ralph for which the deforciant grants to Walter and Joan the said holding, and gave it up to them in the court to be held by them during their lives at the yearly rent of a rose flower at the Feast of S. John Baptist for all services, &c., performing for the said Ralph and his heirs, to the chief lord of the fee,

all the services pertaining to the said holding during the lives of the said Walter and Joan. After their decease the holding to remain to Ralph son of James de Shirle and his heirs by the said services for ever. And Ralph de Shirle and his heirs warrant to Walter and Joan for their lives and the lives of the said James and Margery and their heirs, the aforesaid tenement with the appurtenances. And if Ralph the son of James die without heirs by his wife Margaret, then the said holding wholly to remain to Ralph de Shirley and his heirs quit from the heirs of Walter and Joan and of Ralph son of James and Margaret. Holding of the chief lords of the fee. (No. 80.)

1317. Westminster, within 15 days after Holy Trinity, anno 10
June 8—23. Edward II.

Between **William de Grendon**, *Plaintiff*, and **Richard de Eyton** and **Matilda** his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant on the plea of convention by deforciant to the plaintiff of 1 messuage, 9 acres of land, and 1 acre of meadow, with the appurtenances in **Smalleve**.

The said Richard and Matilda recognise the holding, with the appurtenances, to be the right of William as those which William had of the said Richard and Matilda, to be held by the said William of the chief lords of the fee by the services pertaining to the same, &c. For this recognition, warranty, fine, and concord, William gave to Richard and Matilda 10 marks of silver. (No. 81.)

1317. Westminster. Morrow of S. John Baptist (June 25), anno 10
Edward II.

Between **Stephen le Eyr**, of Cestrefeld, *Plaintiff*, by **Robert de Whitewell** in his place by king's brief to win or lose, and **Henry de Irton** and **Elizabeth** his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant on plea of convention by deforciant to plaintiff of 3 messuages, 6 bovates of land, 10 acres of meadow, 20 acres of wood, 200 acres of moor, 6s. 8d. rent, and a moiety of a cottage, with the appurtenances, in **Totypleve**.

For this recognition, sale, quit-claim, warranty, fine, and concord, the said Stephen gave to Henry and Elizabeth 100 marks of silver. (No. 82.)

1317. Westminster. Octave of Holy Trinity, anno 10 Ed. II.
June 8—15. Between **Walter Waldeshof** and **Joan** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **Ralph de Shirle**, *Deforciant*.

Grant on the plea of convention by deforciant to plaintiffs of the **Manor of HoBen** (*Hoon*), and the appurtenances which John de Croft and Emma his wife held during the life of the said Emma—viz., that the said Ralph for himself and his heirs granted the said manor which John and Emma held during the life of Emma “ex dimissione” . . . (defaced) . . . by whom this agreement was made, and after the decease of Emma, to revert to the said Richard and his heirs, and after the decease of the said . . . (defaced) . . . to remain to Walter and Joan during their lives at the yearly payment of one rose, payable on the Feast of S. John Baptist; and after the decease of Walter and Joan, to remain to Ralph son of James de Shirle, and Margaret daughter of the said Walter, and the heirs of Walter and Margaret. Holding the same of the said Ralph de Shirle by the services aforesaid. For this . . . fine and concord the said Walter and Joan gave to Ralph de Shirle 100 marks of silver. (No. 83.)

1317. Westminster. Within the Octave of Holy Trinity, anno
June 8—15. 10 Edward II.

Between **Simon de Cestre**, *Plaintiff*, and **Nicholas Oule**, of Derby, and **Alice** his wife, *Impeding*.

Grant on the plea of warranty of charter by deforciant to plaintiff of one messuage, with the appurtenances in **Derby**. For this recognition, warranty, fine, and concord the said Simon gave to Nicholas and Alice 40s. of silver. (No. 84.)

1317. Westminster. Within the Octave of Holy Trinity, anno
June 8—15. 10 Edward II.

Between **Roger de Som'vile**, of Blakwelle, and **Margaret** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, **Richard de Bekyngham** being put in the place of the said Margery by King's brief to win or to lose, and **Robert** son of **Nicholas de Wydmerpol**, *Deforciant*.

Grant on the plea of convention by deforciant to plaintiffs of 9 messuages and 9 bovates of land, with the appurtenances in **Blakwelle**. For this recognition, fine, and concord the said Robert gave to the plaintiffs the said tenements, holding the same to Roger and Margaret and the heirs of Roger of the chief lords of the fee by the services appertaining for ever. (No. 85.)

1317. Westminster. Within Octave of Holy Trinity, 10 Edward II.

June 8-15. Between **Pagan Draper**, of Derby, *Plaintiff*, and **Adam de London**, of Derby, and **Cecily** his wife, *Impeding*.

Grant on the plea of warranty of charter of 1 messuage, with the appurtenances in **Derby**. To be held by Pagan of the chief lords of the fee by the services appertaining. For this recognition, warranty, fine, and concord the said Pagan gave to Adam and Cecily 100s. of silver. (No. 86.)

1316. Westminster. Within the Octave of S. Martin, anno 10

Nov. 11-19. Edward II.

Between **Hugo de Menill**, *Plaintiff*, and **William de Longeforde** and **Petronilla** his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant by deforciant to plaintiff on the plea of convention, of 1 messuage, 2 carucates of land, 3 acres of meadow, with the appurtenances in **Peveleze**.

To be held by Hugo of the chief lords of the fee by the services appertaining to the same. For this recognition, return warranty, fine, and concord, Hugo granted for himself and his heirs that they would pay yearly to the deforciant for their lives, 11 marks of silver, and also to the said William during his life a robe of 20 shillings at the nativity of Our Lord yearly, and in default of payment of the money or the robe the said deforciant may distrain on all the goods and chattels of the plaintiff found on the said premises, and retain them until the full payment of money and robe be made. After the death of the deforciant the said Hugo to be quit of all payments. (No. 87.)

1316. Westminster. Within 15 days after the Feast of S. Michael, anno 10 Edward II.

Between **Walter Waldeshof**, Ralph son of **James de Shirle** and **Margaret** daughter of **Walter Waldeshof**, *Plaintiffs*, by **William de Benteley**, guardian of the said **Margaret** to win or to lose, and **Ralph de Shirle**, *Deforciant*.

Concerning the **Manor of Shirle** with the appurtenances, whence the plea of convention between them.

Walter recognises the said manor to be the right of Ralph de Shirley, &c., and for this recognisance, fine, and concord, Ralph de Shirley granted the manor and appurtenances to the said Walter, to be held of the chief lords of the fee during his life, and after

his decease to remain to Ralph, son of James and Margaret, and the heirs of their body, with remainder to the heirs of Ralph, the son of James. (No. 88.)

1316. Westminster. Octave of S. Martin, anno 10 Edward II
Nov. 11-18. Between **John de Shepeye**, *Plaintiff*; and **Edmund le Cheyne** and **Joan** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant on the plea of convention of the manor of **Boyleston** and its appurtenances with the advowson of the church of the same manor by the deforciants to the plaintiff. Having and holding the said manor and advowson to Edmund and Joan, and the heirs of John of the chief lords of the fee by the services appertaining to the same. (No. 89.)

1316. Westminster. Octave of S. Martin, anno 10 Edward II.
Nov. 11-18. Between **Hugo de Menill** and **Joan** his wife, *Plaintiffs*:
by **William de Bentele** put in the place of the said Joan by the King's brief to win or lose, and **William de Henore**, *Deforciant*.

Grant by plea of convention of the manor of **Longefeye Menill** by deforciant to plaintiff. Hugo de Menill recognised the said manor to be the right of William as that which William had of Hugo. For this recognition, fine, and concord, William granted the said manor to Hugo and Joan, and gave it to them in court, holding the said manor of the chief lords of the fee by the services due, during the lives of Hugo and Joan; and after their death the said manor to remain to Robert, son of Hugo, for life, and after his death, if without issue, to remain to Hugo, brother of Robert, and his procreated heirs, with remainder to Giles, brother of Hugo, brother of Robert, and, issue failing, to remain to Cecily, sister of Giles. Holding of chief lords by the accustomed services. (No. 90.)

1316. Westminster. Within the octave of S. Martin, anno 10 Ed. II.
Nov. 11-18. Between **Hugo de Menill**, *Plaintiff*, and **William de Maunnesfeld**, of Chaddesden, and **Joan** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant by *Deforciants* to *Plaintiff*, on the plea of convention, of one messuage, eight acres of land and a moiety of an acre with the appurtenances in Chaddesden. William and Joan recognize the holding to be the right of Hugo as those which Hugo had of William and Joan, and for this recognition, fine, and

concord Hugo gave the tenement to William and Joan in court. Holding the same of the said Hugo and his heirs during their lives at the yearly rent of 2s. 8d., payable by equal portions at the feasts of S. Martin in the winter, and at Pentecost, for all customs, &c., performing to the chief lords of the fee for the said Hugo and his heirs, all other services which pertain to the holding, and after their decease, the said premises to remain to Hugo and his heirs quit of the heirs of William and Joan holding the same of the chief lords of the fee. (No. 91.)

1316. Westminster. Within the octave of S. Martin, anno 10 Ed. II.
Nov. 11-18. Between **Hugo de Menill**, *Plaintiff*, and **Hugo** son of **Hugo de Menill**, *Deforciant*, by **William de Bentele**, put in his place to win or lose.

Grant by defendant to plaintiff by plea of convention of a moiety of the Manor of **Tissinton** with the appurtenances.

The father granted to the son the moiety with the appurtenances. Having and holding to the son and his heirs of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed services pertaining to that moiety, with successive remainders in case of failure of issue to his brother Giles, and to Cecily, sister of Giles.

For this concession, warranty, fine and concord the son gave to the father £20 sterling. (No. 92.)

1316. Westminster. Morrow of S. Martin, anno 10 Edward II.
Between **William** son of **Alured de Solny**, *Plaintiff*, and **Walter** son of **Gilbert le Roper**, of Marchynton, and **Joan** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant by deforciants to plaintiff on the plea of convention of 10 acres of land in **Newton Solney** which **Richard Gernet** held for life, and which after the death of the said Richard ought to revert to Walter and Joan and the heirs of Joan, but after the decease of the said Richard the said land wholly to remain to the said William and his heirs, holding the same of the chief lords of the fee. And Walter and Joan and the heirs of Joan warrant to William and his heirs the land aforesaid. For this recognition, concession, warranty, fine, and concord William gave to Walter and Joan 20 marks of silver. (No. 93.)

1316. Westminster. Morrow of S. Martin, anno 10 Edward II.
Between **John Hatchet**, of Derby, *Plaintiff*, and **William Godard**, of Derby, and **Emma** his wife, *Impeding*.

Grant on warranty of charter by Deforciant to Plaintiff of one message with the appurtenances in **Derby**.

William and Emma recognise the message to be the right of John as that which the same John had of William and Emma. Holding the same of the chief lords of the fee by the services due and accustomed.

For this recognition, warranty, &c., the said John gave to William and Emma 100 shillings of silver. (No. 94.)

1317-8. Westminster. Morrow of the Purification of the B.V. Mary,
Feb. 3. anno 11 Edward II.

Between **John de Broydeston**, *Plaintiff*, and **John atte Kyrkeyerd**, of Eyton (Long Eaton), *Deforciant*.

Grant by deforciant to plaintiff on the plea of convention of two bovates of land, with the appurtenances in **Eyton**, near Sallowe (Sawley). John recognises the bovates to be the right of John de Broydeston as the same which he had of John atte Kirkeyerd, having and holding to John de Broydeston and his heirs of the chief lords of the fee by the due and accustomed services. For the recognition, warranty, &c., J. de Broydeston gave to John atte Kirkeyerd £20 sterling. (No. 95.)

1317-8. Westminster. Within 15 days from S. Hilary, anno
Jan. 13—28. 11 Edward II.

Between **William de Tymmor** and **Elizabeth** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, by **Walter de Mogynton** put in their place to win or lose, and **Richard de Childecote** and **Margery** his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant on the plea of convention by deforciant to plaintiffs of one message and one bovate of land in **Egynton**, &c. For this recognition, warranty, &c., William and Elizabeth gave to Richard and Margery 10 marks of silver. (No. 96.)

1317-8. Westminster. Morrow of the Purification of B.V. Mary, anno
Feb. 3. 11 Edward II.

Between **Robert** son of **William de Shardelowe** and **Emma** his wife, and **William** son of **Robert** and **Emma**, *Plaintiffs*, by **John de Aston**, put by King's brief in the place of **William** and **Emma** to win or lose, and **John de Thursinton**, chaplain, *Deforciant*.

Grant on the plea of convention by deforciant to plaintiffs of 1 messuage, 4 bovates, and 14 acres of land and $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow, with the appurtenances, except 3 acres of land in **Shardelowe** and **Aston-upon-Trent**. Robert recognises the holding to be the right of John, as that which John had of Robert. For this recognition, &c., the deforciant grant the said holdings to the plaintiffs. Holding, &c., to Robert, Emma, and William, and the created heirs of William. To be held of the chief lords of the fee by the services due and accustomed with remainder to William. (No. 97.)

1318. Westminster. Within 15 days after Easter, anno 11 Edward II.
April 23—May 8. Between **Hugo** son of **Hugo de Menill** and **Joan** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, by **William de Bentele**, guardian of the said Joan, by the king's brief to win or lose, and **Hugo de Menill**, *Deforciant*.

Grant on the plea of convention by deforciant to plaintiffs, of the manor of **Beveleye**, with the appurtenances which **Richard Ffoun** held for life. Hugo, son of Hugo, recognised the manor to be the right of Hugo, the deforciant, and for this recognition, fine, and concord, the latter granted for himself and his heirs that the said manor, &c., which Richard Ffoun held for his life of the heirs of Hugo on the day of this agreement, ought to revert, after the decease of Richard, to the said Hugo Menill and his heirs; but that after the death of Richard Ffoun the said manor shall remain to Hugo, son of Hugo de Menill and his wife Joan, and their procreated heirs. Holding the same of the chief lords of the fee. Remainder to Giles, brother of Hugo, son of Hugo; and if Giles die without issue, then the said manor to remain to **John le Myners** and the heirs of his body. The deforciant grants warranty to the plaintiff. If the plaintiff die without heirs then the manor to revert to the deforciant and his heirs, quit of the heirs of Hugo, son of Hugo, and of Joan, and of Giles, and John. To be held of the chief lords of the fee. This concord was made in the presence of Richard Ffoun, he conceding, &c., and he did fealty to Hugo, son of Hugh and Joan, in the same court. (No. 98.)

1317-8. Westminster. Within the Octave of S. Hilary, anno 11 Edward II.
Jan. 13-21. Between **John de Pilley**, *Plaintiff*; and **John** son of **Robert de Walley**, of Bolsouere, and **Isabel** his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant on the plea of convention, by Deforciant to Plaintiff, of 1 messuage, 1 toft, and 1 bovate of land, with the appurtenances, in **Cresswelle**.

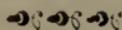
John, the son of Robert and Isabella granted for themselves and the heirs of Isabella that they would warrant the said tenement to John de Pilley and his heirs against all men. For this recognition, warranty, fine, and concord, the plaintiff gave to the defendants 20 marks of silver. (No. 99.)

1317. Westminster. Within the octave of S. Martin, 11 Edward II.

Nov. 11-18. Between **John** son of **Henry de Derleye**, *Plaintiff*, and **Richard** son of **Richard Keys** of Kilbourne, and **Margery** his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant on the plea of convention by deforciant to plaintiff of 10 acres 3 roods of land, 1½ acres of meadow, and a moiety of a messuage with the appurtenances in **Kilburn**.

To be held of the lords of the fee by the services due and accustomed. Deforciant grant warranty of the said lands to plaintiff and his heirs against all men for ever. For this recognition, warranty, fine and concord, John gave to Richard and Margaret 100 marks of silver. (No. 100).



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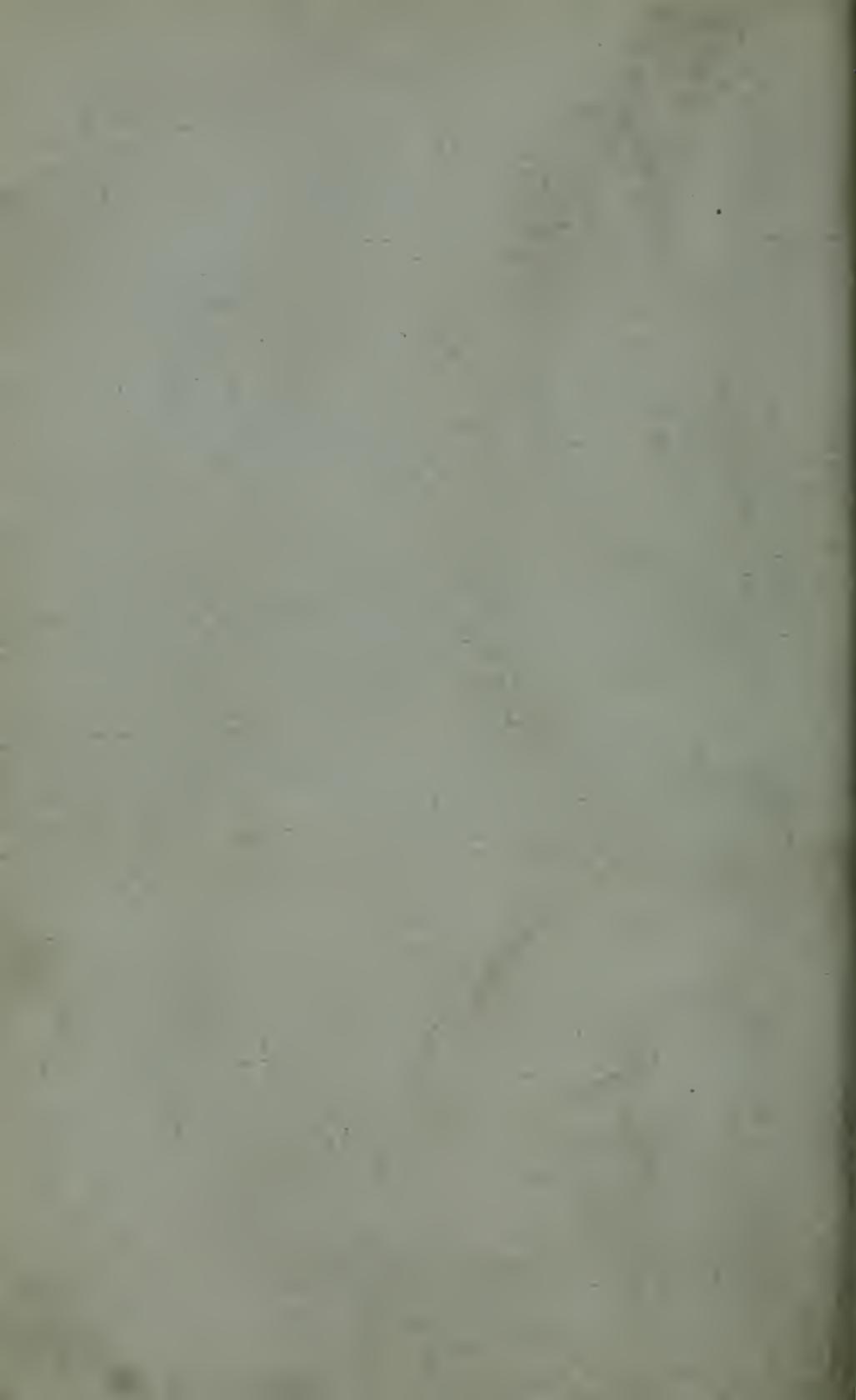
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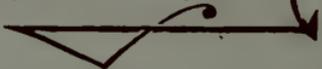
1896.



JOURNAL

OF THE

DERBYSHIRE



ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY

SOCIETY.



PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
BEMROSE & SONS, LIMITED, 23, OLD BAILEY, LONDON;
AND DERBY.

JOURNAL
OF THE
Derbyshire Archæological
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

EDITED BY
REV. CHARLES KERRY

Rector of Upper Standon Beds.

VOL. XVIII

JANUARY 1896

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
BEMROSE & SONS LTD. 23 OLD BAILEY LONDON
AND DERBY

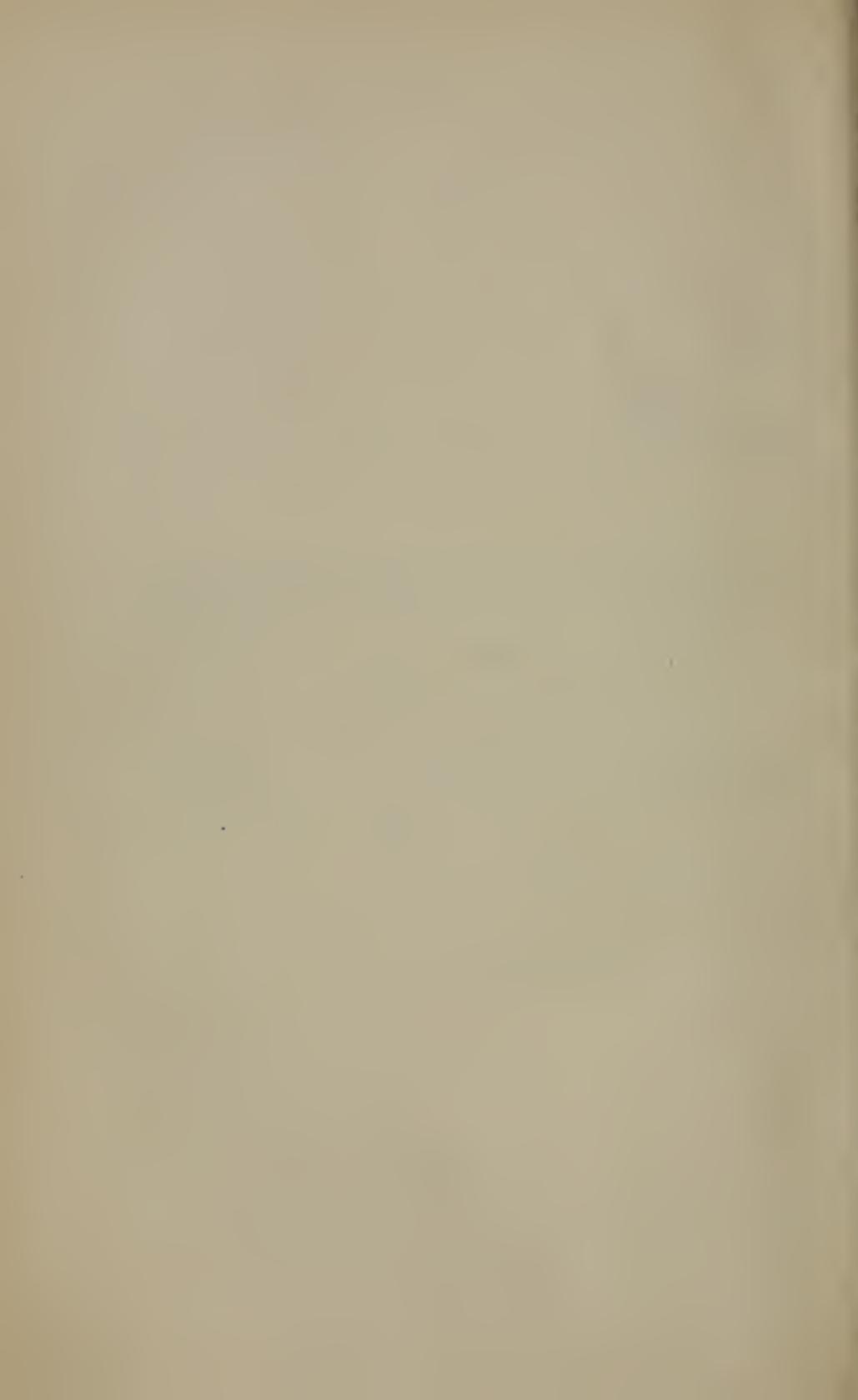
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RULES.

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 the Subscribers; eight of such twenty-four Members to retire annually in rotation, but to be eligible for re-election. All vacancies occurring during the year to be provisionally filled up by the Council.

VI.—ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

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

VII.—SUBSCRIPTION.

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

VIII.—HONORARY MEMBERS.

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

IX.—MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

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

Five Members of the Society. Five members of Council to form a quorum.

X.—SUB-COMMITTEES.

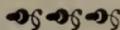
The Council shall have the power of appointing from time to time such sectional or Sub-Committees as may seem desirable for the carrying out of special objects. Such Sectional or Sub-Committees to report their proceedings to the Council for confirmation.

XI.—GENERAL MEETINGS.

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

XII.—ALTERATION OF RULES.

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



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 *Goodwin, F. S., Bridge House, Bakewell.
 Greaves, Charles, LL.B., 84, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Greenhough, Edward, Parkfield, Willersley Road, Matlock.
 Greensmith, L. J., 10, Wilson Street, Derby.
 Greenwell, Geo. C., F.G.S., Elm Tree Lodge, Duffield.

Harpur-Crewe, Lady, Spring Hill, East Cowes, I.W.
 *Harpur-Crewe, Hugo, Spring Hill, East Cowes, I.W.
 Harvey, W. M., Goldington Hall, Bedford.
 Harwood, James, Tenant Street, Derby.
 Haslam, Sir A. Seale, North Lees, Duffield Road, Derby.
 *Hawkesbury, The Lord, Cockglode, Ollerton, Newark.
 Heathcote, W., Bankwood, Duffield.
 Hipkins, Rev. F. C., Priory, Repton.
 Hodges, W. H., Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Holland, W. R., Ashburne.
 Holmes, H. M., London Road, Derby.
 Holmes, G. E., London Road, Derby.
 *Hovenden, R., Heathcote, Park Hill Road, Croydon.
 Howard of Glossop, The Right Hon. The Lord, Glossop Hall.
 Howell, Rev. J., All Saints' Vicarage, Derby.
 Huish, Darwin, Kirk Hallam, Derby.
 *Hunter, John, North Field, Belper.
 *Hurt, Albert F., Alderwasley, Derbyshire.
 Hurt, Miss, 46, Clifton Gardens, Maida Hill, London, W.

Hliffe, W., 41, Osmaston Street, Derby.

Jackson, John P., Stubben Edge, Chesterfield.
 *Jervis, The Hon. W. M., Quarndon, Derby.
 *Jewdine, W. W., Walton Lodge, Chesterfield.
 *Jobson, Godfrey, Derwent Foundry, Derby.
 Johnson, E. S., Littleover Hill, Derby.
 Johnson, Rev. Wm., Repton.
 Jolley, William, Eldon Chambers, Nottingham.
 Jourdain, Rev. Francis, The Vicarage, Ashburne.
 Joyce, M. J., 4, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

Keene, C. B., Irongate, Derby.
 Keys, John, 6, Rose Hill Street, Derby.
 Kirke, H., Georgetown, Demerara, West Indies.

Langdon, W., The Lawn, Belper.
 Leacroft, Rev. C. H., Brackenfield, Alfreton.
 Leader, J. D., F.S.A., Moor End, Sheffield.
 Lichfield, The Dean and Chapter of—Chas. Gresley, The Close, Lichfield.
 Livesay, Wm., M.D., Sullbury, Derby.

- Lomas, J., Marble Works, King Street, Derby.
 Lomas, Geo. H., Diglatch, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
 *Longden, J. A., Stanton-by-Dale, Nottingham.
 Lowe, J., Landon, The Birches, Burton Road, Derby.
- MacFarland, R. A. H., Repton.
 Mallalieu, W., Swallows' Rest, Ockbrook.
 Manchester Public Free Library—The Chief Librarian, Manchester.
 Manton, J. O., Wharfedale Villa, Swinburne Street, Derby.
 Marples, G. J., Brincliffe Tower, Ecclesall, Sheffield.
 Martin, Rev. W., S. Chad's, Derby.
 McDonald, J. Allen, Hillsborough House, Duffield Road, Derby.
 McInnes, E., Littleover, Derby.
 Meakin, Miss, Spondon.
 Meakin, Miss M. A., Spondon.
 Meggison, A., Terrace Road, Buxton.
 Mello, Rev. J. Magens, Mapperley, Derby.
 Mellor, H. Vernon, The Cottage, Turnditch, Derby.
 Meynell, Godfrey F., Meynell Langley, Derby.
 Milligan, Colonel, Cauldwell Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
 Milnes, Rev. Herbert, The Friars, Priory Street, Cheltenham.
 Milnes, E. S., Culland Mount, Derby.
 Milnes, G. H., M.D., Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Molineux, Rev. C. H., Staveley Rectory, Chesterfield.
 Morley, Henry, London Road, Derby.
 Mundy, Edward Miller, Shipley Hall.
 Murray, Frank, London Street, Derby.
- Naylor, J. R., Kirk Leys, Derby.
 Newmane, Madame Cavana, Snarestone, Atherstone.
 Newton, C. E., The Manor House, Mickleover.
 Norfolk, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., E.M., Arundel Castle.
- Oakes, T. H., Riddings House.
 Oakes, C. H., Holly Hurst, Riddings.
 *Oakes, James, Holly Hurst, Riddings.
 Olivier, Mrs., Normanton, Derby.
- *Paget, Joseph, Stuffynwood Hall, Mansfield.
 Painter, Rev. W. Hunt, Stirchley Rectory, Shifnal, Salop.
 Parez, Rev. Claude H., Rose Hill House, Derby.

Pegg, J. W. Garatt, Chesham House, Chesham, Bucks.
 Pegge, W. M., 4, Prince's Mansions, Victoria Street, London.
 *Portland, His Grace the Duke of, Welbeck, Notts.

Robinson, Mrs. F. J., Darley Slade, Duffield Road, Derby.
 *Rutland, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Belvoir Castle.

Sale, G. Hanson, Holme Cottage, Burton Road, Derby.
 Sale, W. H., The Uplands, Burton Road, Derby.
 Salt, Micah, 48, High Street, Buxton.
 Sankay, W. H., Morley, Derby.
 Scarsdale, The Right Hon. Lord, Kedleston.
 *Schwind, Charles, Broomfield, Derby.
 Seely, Charles, Sherwood Lodge, Nottingham.
 Shaw, Rev. G. A., Mackworth Vicarage, Derby.
 Shaw, John, Normanton House, Derby.
 Sheffield Free Library—Thos. Hurst, Surrey Street, Sheffield.
 Sheldon, J. P., The Brund, Sheen, Ashburne.
 Shuttleworth, John Spencer Ashton, Hathersage Hall, Sheffield.
 Sing, Rev. Canon, S. John's Vicarage, Derby.
 Sitwell, Sir George, Bart., F.S.A., Remishaw, Chesterfield.
 Slater, Raymond, The Cottage, Old Uttoxeter Road, Derby.
 Sleigh, John, Eversley, Matlock.
 Smith, F. N., Wingfield Park, Alfreton.
 *Southwell, Right Rev. Lord Bishop of, Thurgarton Priory, Notts.
 Spilsbury, Rev. B. W., Findern, Derby.
 Stephenson, M., F.S.A., 14, Ritherdon Road, Tooting, London, S.W.
 Strick, Richard, Cossall Colliery, Nottingham.
 *Strutt, The Hon. Frederick, Milford House, Derby.
 Strutt, Herbert G., Makeney, Derby.
 Sutherland, George, Arboretum Square, Derby.

Taylor, Rev. Canon Thomas, Redruth Rectory, Cornwall.
 Taylor, H. Brooke, Bakewell.
 Taylor, A. G., St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
 *Thornewill, Robert, Tutbury, Burton-on-Trent.
 Trubshaw, Chas., St. Aubyn Villa, 123, Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Trueman, H., The Lea, Esher, Surrey.
 Turbutt, W. Gladwyn, Ogston Hall, Alfreton.

*Vernon, Right Hon. The Lord, Sudbury.

Walker, J., Old Uttoxeter Road, Derby.

Walker, Rev. H. Milnes, Littleover Vicarage.

Walker, William, Lea Wood, Cromford.

*Walthall, H. W., Alton Manor, Wirksworth.

Walton, W. H., 2, Malcolm Villas, Derby.

Ward, John, Corporation Art Gallery, Cardiff.

Waterpark, The Right Hon. Lord, Doveidge.

Whiston, W. Harvey, Idridgehay.

Whitehead, G. H. Taylor, Burton Closes, Bakewell.

Williams, J., Midland Railway, Derby.

Williamson, Geo. Chas., F.R.H.S., The Mount, Guildford, Surrey.

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

Wilmot, Rev. F. E. W., Burbage, Buxton.

Wilson, Arthur, 30, Ashburne Road, Derby.

Woodforde, W. B., Breadsall Lodge, Derby.

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

Woodyatt, Rev. George, Repton Vicarage.

Worgan, F., 21, Redshaw Street, Derby.

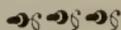
Worthington, Mrs., Derwent Bank, Derby.

Wrench, E. M., F.R.C.S., Park Lodge, Baslow, Chesterfield.

*Wright, Charles, Wirksworth.

Wykes, John, Wardwick, Derby.

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



REPORT OF HON. SECRETARY.



THE Seventeenth Anniversary of the Society was held, by kind permission of the Committee, in the Art Gallery Rooms, Strand, on Tuesday, February 12th, 1895, at 7 p.m. The Mayor of Derby (G. Bottomley, Esq.), Vice-President of the Society, presided. The report for the past year with the balance sheet was read and adopted. The meeting confirmed the provisional election by the Council of Mr. Alex. Carrington to the seat vacant by the death of Mr. A. E. Cokayne, and elected Mr. C. B. Keene to the seat vacant by the death of his father, Mr. Richard Keene, and Mr. G. Bottomley to the seat vacant by the resignation of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Derby. All Members of the Council retiring under Rule V., Messrs. Jolley, Jourdain, Cade, Gallop, Greenhough, Mallalieu, Holland, and Kerry, were re-elected, as were also the Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Secretary of Finance, and the Auditors.

After the business meeting a *conversazione* was held in the Art Gallery, by invitation of the Mayor and the Council of the Society. Members of the Society were asked to bring any friends, and invitations were also sent to the clergy of the town, and to various officials and committees. About one hundred and twenty were present, the extreme cold preventing many from availing themselves of the invitation. A band played in the Museum, and light refreshments were served in the lower gallery.

The Mayor, in opening the proceedings, expressed the great pleasure it gave him to be present, and referred to the very

excellent work done by the Society. He considered it a great privilege to belong to the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, and hoped a large number of new Members would join this year. The Rev. Dr. Cox then gave a most interesting address upon "The Pleasures of Archæology."

The Council has met five times during the past year, with a fair regular attendance of a third of the elected Members.

On Tuesday, June 11th, the Society held an expedition to Belvoir. The party left Derby by the Great Northern Railway in specially reserved carriages attached to the 10.15 a.m. train for Bottesford. From Bottesford Station brakes conveyed the party to the Peacock Hotel, Belvoir, where luncheon was taken. After luncheon the castle was visited, and all its objects of interest were shown to the visitors, who were conducted through the apartments by the groom of the chambers; Mr. Alex. Carrington and the Rev. C. Kerry pointing out and explaining details of special interest to antiquaries. In the library Mr. Carrington read a valuable paper upon "Belvoir: its Priory, Castle, and Muniments," and the Duke of Rutland's Chaplain exhibited a series of priceless illuminated breviaries, etc., and old letters of extreme value and interest. The Rev. C. Kerry called attention to the magnificent tapestries which have been removed from Haddon Hall and most carefully and successfully renovated. In the muniment room Mr. Carrington exhibited some ancient documents and seals of great interest. The gardens were visited, and the party left in time for the 5.50 train at Bottesford, kindly stopped for their convenience by the G. N. R. Co. Bottesford Church, with its interesting series of monuments, was visited *en route*. Derby was reached in time to save all the railway connections north, west, and east.

In accordance with a suggestion made last year, an expedition of two days' duration was planned for the early days of August—the plan being to visit Silchester, with some time at Oxford. Notices to this effect were sent out to Members, and Mr. St. John Hope kindly promised to lead the expedition at Silchester; but the promises to attend were too meagre to render the necessary

arrangements practicable, and the expedition was reluctantly abandoned. Another expedition, to consist of a day in Nottingham, in October, was postponed until this year, to suit the convenience of our friends in Notts.

Members will be interested to learn that the well-known Fitz Herbert Brass at Norbury has recently been securely relaid by Mr. Basil Fitz Herbert, the palimpsest reverses having been first electrotyped, and these have been presented to the Church.

In the autumn of this year your Council's attention was called, by one of its members, to the very interesting disused font in the parish church of Wirksworth. The vicar and churchwardens were communicated with, and these gentlemen (would there were many more like them!) entered *con amore* into a scheme which it seems they had themselves meditated, of restoring the old font to usage. A gentleman in the neighbourhood was anxious to do the requisite work, and as his line of action was "not to touch the old stone with a chisel," your Council felt that the restoration might safely be left in such loving hands. The font, if not already in use, will very shortly be so, and will be an example of what *real* restoration is.

Your Council has also had under consideration a restoration at Smisby Church. Here, fortunately, the Chancellor of the Diocese refused a faculty which suggested the destruction of a specially interesting east window. The oak of the old pews was also ordered to be used "as far as possible." Interesting discoveries were made, notably a "squint" of unusual dimensions, a low-side window, incised alabaster slab from an altar tomb of the Kendall family, and some fragments of carved alabaster. Drawings of these last have been made for our Society by Mr. Geo. Bailey.

Finally, there was brought before your Council the now well-ventilated scheme of restoration and enlargement of St. Peter's Church, Derby. This proposal, including as it does the pulling down and removal of the old tower, the oldest historical landmark of our town, has naturally been a matter for your Council's most anxious consideration. All are agreed that nothing short of absolute necessity can warrant the suggestion of the tower's

demolition, and many think that under no pretext whatever should the idea of pulling the tower down be entertained. The minute entered on your Council's books runs thus: "This Council regrets that it should be regarded as advisable and necessary to pull down and remove the old tower of St. Peter's Church, Derby, thereby destroying one of the few remaining historical landmarks of the town." A copy of this minute was forwarded to the vicar and churchwardens of St. Peter's.

Our losses by death during the past year have been below the average; but counting these with the erasures for non-payment and resignations, our total loss is considerably above our gain in new Members. This ought not to be; the appeal this time last year to Members to exert themselves to secure a large addition to the roll of our Members has not borne fruit as it should. Had it done so the present volume would have easily swelled to the size of those issued before 1893, but as finance stands, your Council has been most reluctantly compelled again to restrict our Editor in cost of production. The Editor's work is heavy and responsible: his zeal and interest unflagging. Let each Member make a personal effort for his or her own, as well as for the general good, and your Council will be satisfied with the result of the eighteenth year of our proceedings.

ARTHUR COX,

HON. SEC.

Mill Hill, Derby.

February 20th, 1896.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO DECEMBER 31st, 1895.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Entrance Fees and Subscriptions	73	10	0	Balance due to Bankers, January 1st, 1895 .. .. .	..	..	..
Sale of Journals and Bound Copies .. .. .	..	..	..	Printing and Plates for Journal .. .. .	..	..	..
Interest on Investments .. .. .	..	..	..	Editing Journal .. .. .	..	..	..
Balance due to Bankers, December 31st, 1895 .. .. .	..	..	..	Printing and Stationery .. .. .	..	..	..
	..	..	..	Postage and other Expenses .. .. .	..	..	..
	..	..	..	Bank Interest on Overdrawn Account .. .. .	..	..	..



DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

“*Pedes Finium*” for the County of Derby
from their commencement in the reign of
Richard I.

Abstracted by the EDITOR.

[Continued from Vol. XVII.]

1317. Westminster. Within the Octave of S. Michael, anno 11
Sep. 29. Edward II.
Oct. 5. Between **William**, son of **Nicholas de Motere**, of
Haselwode, *Plaintiff*, and **William de Ireton**, of Derby,
and **Emma** his wife, *Impeding*.

Concerning 1 message with the appurtenances in **Derby**.
whence the plea of Warranty of Charter. The vendors recognize
the right of the plaintiff to the message, and engage to defend it
for himself and his heirs for ever. To be held of the chief lord of
the fee by the accustomed services. For this recognition, fine, and
concord, William, the son of Nicholas, gave to William de Irton
and Emma 100 shillings of silver. (No. 101.)

1317. Westminster. Within the Octave of S. Michael, anno 11
Edward II.
Between **William**, the son of **William de Emelere**,
Plaintiff, and **Edmund Deincourt**, *Defendant*.

Concerning 1 messuage, and 312 acres and 3 roods of land, 14 acres and 3 roods of meadow, and 21s. 4d. rent, with the appurtenances in **Elmeton**, whence the plea of convention. The defendant recognizes the right of the plaintiff to the estate. To be held of the King and his heirs by the appertaining services during the life of Edmund, with remainder to Hamund de Mascy and Joan his wife during the life of the said Joan (Joan, wife of Hamo de Mascy, died anno 2 Edward III., A.D. 1329, *Cal. Inq. P. Mort.*), with remainder to Isabel, daughter of Edmund, son of John Deincourt, and the heirs male of his body lawfully created, with remainder to the right heirs of Edmund. This agreement was made by order of the King. (No. 102.)

1317. Westminster. In the Octave of S. Michael, anno 11 Edward II.
Between **William le Mercer**, of Chasteldonnington,
Plaintiff, and **Walter**, son of **Robert**, son of **Hugo de Berewardcote**, and **Isabel** his wife, *Defendan's*.

Concerning 1 messuage and $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates of land in **Berewardcote** (now Barrowcote, near Mickleover) and **Brunnaldeston** (Burnaston), whence the plea of convention. Defendants recognized the property to be the right of the plaintiff, and quitclaimed the same to him and his heirs for ever, &c. For this recognition, remission, quitclaim, warranty, fine, and concord the said William gave to Walter and Isabel 10 marks of silver. (No. 103.)

1317. Westminster. In the Octave of S. Martin, anno 11 Edward II.
Nov. 11—18. Between **William de Horston**,* of Nottingham,
Plaintiff, and **William Cuselyn**, of Horseleye, and **Leticia** his wife, *Deforcians*.

Concerning 1 messuage and 3 roods of land with appurtenances in **Horseleye**, whence the plea of convention. Deforcians recognized the right of the plaintiff, and surrendered the estate to him in court, to be held of the chief lord by the accustomed services, and granted warranty to W. de Horstan and his heirs.

* See "Records of the Borough of Nottingham," I., 371, from which this Will. appears to have held some land in Nottingham Fields lying near Bordel, in A.D. 1301. As *Harestan*, or *Horeston* is the old name of the site and castle of Horsley, Will. de Horston may have held some office in connection with the castle of Nottingham, since this fortress and that of Horseley were frequently held by the same person under the King. His connection with Horseley is clear from his recovery or purchase of property there.

For this recognition, surrender, warranty, fine, and concord the plaintiff gave to the deforciant 20 marks of silver. (No. 104.)

1317. Westminster. In Octave of S. Michael, anno 11 Edward II.
 Sep. 29— Between **John**, son of **Gervaise Martyn**, of Castleton,
 Oct. 6. *Plaintiff*, and **Gervaise Martyn** and **Ffelicia** his wife,
*Deforciant*s.

Concerning 1 messuage and 2 bovates of land with the appurtenances in **Castleton**, whence the plea of convention. The deforciant recognize the right of the plaintiff, surrendering the lands to him in court, and for this recognition, surrender, fine, and concord, the deforciant received 20 marks of silver. (No. 105.)

- 1318-9. Westminster. In Octave of S. Hilary, anno 12 Edward II.
 Jan. 13—20. Between **Thomas de Staunton**, *Plaintiff*, and **James de Ilketeleshale*** and **Ida** his wife, *Defendant*s.

Concerning 1 bovat and a moiety of land with the appurtenances in **Rodburne**, and the fourth part of the manor of **Rodburn** with the appurtenances, and the advowsons of the churches of **Mogynton** and **Eginton**, whence the plea of convention, &c. Having and holding to Thomas and his heirs of the chief lord of the fee by the services appertaining the said holding and advowsons. Warranty granted to the plaintiff. For this recognition, surrender, warranty, fine, and concord, the said Thomas gave to James and Ida £100 sterling. (No. 106.)

1319. Westminster. Within one month after Easter, anno 12
 Easter Day, Edward II.
 Apr. 8. Between **John de Medebourne**, *Plaintiff*, and **Thomas de Cheworth**, *Deforciant*.

Concerning the manor of **Alfreton** with the appurtenances (except £10 rent) in the same manor, whence the plea of convention. The deforciant recognizes the right of the plaintiff, John de Medebourne, surrendering the estate to him in the court. To be held of the chief lord of the fee by the accustomed services during the life of Thomas de Chaworth, and, after his decease, to Thomas Chaworth his son, and to the heirs of the same Thomas by Joan his wife, and if he should die without lawful heirs then to the right

* "Ilketeleshale," that is, Ilketele's Hall, the name of a manor in Suffolk, sometimes contracted into Ilketeshale. With this compare our Ilkeston—evidently the ton or town of Ilketele, or Ilkete, some early settler in this locality.

heirs of Thomas de Chaworth (*Vid. Cal. Inq. P. Mort.*, anno 44 Edward III.). (No. 107.)

1319. Westminster. Within 15 days from Easter, anno 12 Edward II.

Apr. 8—22. Between **John**, son of **Walter de Leominstre**, *Plaintiff*, by **Geoffry**, son of **William de Leominstre** (put in his place by King's brief to win or lose), and **Thomas le Spicer**, of Assheburn, and **Margaret** his wife, *Defendants*.

Concerning 35 acres and 1 rood of land with the appurtenances in **Bradleye**, whence the plea of convention, viz. : Thomas and Mary acknowledge the estate to be the right of John as that which he had of them, and grant warranty of the same to him and his heirs, and for this recognition, warranty, fine, and concord, John, the purchaser, gave to the vendors 20 marks of silver. (No. 108.)

1319. Westminster. Within 15 days from Holy Trinity, anno 12

June 13—27. Edward II.

Between **William de Okouere** and **Laurence** his Frother, *Plaintiffs*, by **Nicholas de Denston** (put in the'r place by King's brief to win or lose), and **William**, son of **William de Morleye**,* and **Isilia** his wife, *Deforcians*.

Concerning 14½ acres of land with the appurtenances in **Morleye**, whence the plea of convention, viz. : that the said William, son of William and Isilia, recognizes the said land, with the appurtenances, to be the right of the said Laurence, and surrendered the same to them in the same court. Having and holding to the same William de Okouere and Laurence and the heirs of Laurence of the chief lord by the services appertaining ; and William (son of Will.) and Isilia grant for themselves and the heirs of Isilia warranty of the said lands to the purchasers. For this recognition, surrender, warranty, fine, and concord, Will. de Okouere and Laurence gave to Will. and Isilia 100 shillings of silver. (No. 109.)

1319. Westminster. Within 3 weeks from Easter, anno 12 Edward II.

Apr. 8—29. Between **Roger**, son of **John de Eyncourt**, *Plaintiff*, and **Roger de Breton**, of Waleton, *Defendant*.

* William de Morley (the father ?) appears to have held certain lands in the open fields of Morley of Robert de Dun, lord of Breadsall, about 1237. See "Breadsall Charters," Vol. XVI., p. 158.

Concerning the manor of **Waleton and Brymyngton**, with the appurtenances, &c., 1 messuage, 2 carucates of land, and 10 acres of meadow in **Roudich**, near Derby, whence the plea of convention. Roger le Breton recognized the said estate to be the right of Roger, son of John Deincourt, for which he (Deincourt) conceded to Breton, viz.: the manor of Walton, &c., and the estate in Roudich. To be held of the chief lords of the fee during the life of Roger le Breton; and Deincourt granted for himself and his heirs that the manor of Brymyngton, which William le Bret. . . held for his life of the heritage of Deincourt, should, after the decease of William (although it appertained to Roger, son of John Deincourt), wholly remain to Roger le Breton, holding the same of the chief lords of the fee during his life, with remainder to Robert, son of the said Roger le Breton and Margaret his wife and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of Roger le Breton. This agreement was made in the presence of the said William, he conceding, and he did fealty to Roger le Breton. (No. 110.)

1319. Westminster. Morrow of S. John Baptist, anno 12 Edward II.
 June 25. Between **William le Wyne** and **Matilda** his wife, petitioning (petentes), and **Robert Pykenase**.

Concerning that which the same William and Matilda claim in the said Robert as their native and fugitive (*Nativum* and *Fugitivum*), whence the plea of his native, viz.: that the said William and Matilda recognized the said Robert to be a *free man*, and that the said Robert and all his sequela they released and quitclaimed from all manner of naiveship and service for ever, that is, from the said William and Matilda and the heirs of Matilda. For this recognition, remission, quitclaim, fine, and concord, the same Robert gave to the said William and Matilda 100 marks of silver.* (No. 111.)

1319. Westminster. Morrow of S. John Baptist, anno 12 Edward II.
 June 25. Between **John de Hothum**, clerk and bishop, *Plaintiff*,†

* £66 13s. 4d., or something like £400 of our money.

† The election of John de Hotham to the see of Ely was confirmed 13th Kal. Aug., 1316. Consecrated 3rd Oct., 1316. Treasurer of England 27th May, 1317. Appointed Chancellor, 1318. Spent £4,441 on the cathedral of Ely, the lantern tower of which he reconstructed. Died at Somersham, 25th Jan., 1336.—ED.

by **Thomas de Pontefract** (put in his place to win or lose), and **John Purchaz** and **Beatrice** his wife, *Deforciant.*

Concerning the manor of **Wynleye**, and 6 messuages, 200 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 15 acres of wood, and 12s. 6d. rent, with the appurtenances in **Duffield**, **Moginton**, and **Weston**, and of **Husbot** and **Haybot** in the chase of **Duffield**, in the ward of **Holand**, with the appurtenances, whence the plea of convention, viz. : **John Purchaz** and **Beatrice** recognize the said estate to be the right of the said bishop, which he purchased of them. Holding to the said bishop and his heirs of the chief lord of the fee by the accustomed services. For this recognition, warranty, fine, and concord, the bishop gave to **John** and **Beatrice** £100 sterling. (No. 112.)

1319. Westminster. Octave of S. John Baptist, anno 12 Edward II.
 July 1. Between **Ralph de Brayllesford** and **Joan** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, by **Robert Seintper** (put in the place of Joan by royal brief to win or lose), and **Adam de Asshe**, parson of the church of **Barleburgh**, *Deforciant.*

Concerning the manor of **Brayllesford**, with the appurtenances, whence the plea of convention, viz. : **Ralph** recognized the manor to be the right of **Adam** as that which **Adam** had of him, and for this recognition, fine, and concord, **Adam** gave the said manor with the appurtenances to **Ralph** and **Joan** and to the heirs male of their bodies issuing, holding the same of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed services. In case of failure of issue the said manor to remain to the right heirs of **Ralph**, &c. (No. 113.)

1318. Westminster. Octave of S. Michael, anno 12 Edward II.
 Oct. 6. Between **John le Ffreman**, of **Eyton**, *Plaintiff*, and **William Sparks** and **Agnes** his wife, *Deforciant.*

Concerning 1 messuage, 3 acres and 3 roods of land with the appurtenances in **Dovebrugge**, whence the plea of convention. Warranty of the same granted to the plaintiff by the deforciant. To be held of the chief lords of the fee. For this recognition, surrender, &c., **John** gave to **William** and **Agnes** 10 marks of silver. (No. 114.)

1320. Westminster. Within 15 days after Easter, anno 13 Edward II.
(Easter Day, Between **Thomas le Pferour**, of Tuttebury, *Plaintiff*,
Mar. 30.) and **Geoffry de Haddon** and **Margery** his wife,
*Deforciant*s.

Concerning 1 message 1 bovate of land with the appurtenances
in **Hacfon**, whence the plea of convention. The deforciant
recognize the right of the plaintiff to the property as that which he
had of them. To be held of the chief lord by the accustomed
services. For the recognition, warranty, fine, and concord,
Thomas gave to Geoffry and Margaret 20 marks of silver.
(No. 115.)

1320. Westminster. Within the Octave of Holy Trinity, anno 13
June 4—11. Edward II.

Between **Nicholas de Trowell**, of Derby, *Plaintiff* (by
Robert de Mackworth put in his place by King's brief
to win or lose), and **Richard de Cortelyngstoke** and
Agnes his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Concerning 6 acres and 3 roods of land with the appurtenances
in **Derby**, whence the plea of convention. The deforciant
recognize the right of the plaintiff to the lands, which the plaintiff
had of them, and which are to be held by Nicholas of the chief lord
of the fee. Richard and Agnes warrant the said lands to Nicholas,
and for this recognition, warranty, fine, and concord, the said
Nicholas gave them 40 shillings of silver. (No. 116.)

1319. York. In the Octave of S. Martin, anno 13 Edward II.
Nov. 11—18. Between **John**, son of **Walter de Loominstre**, of
Little Clifton, *Plaintiff* (by **Geoffry de Assheburn**, his
attorney), and **John Rossel**, of King's Newton, clerk, and
Margery his wife, *Deforciant*'s.

Concerning 1 message with the appurtenances in **Little
Clifton**, whence the plea of convention. For this recognition,
remission, quitclaim, warranty, fine, and concord, the said John,
son of Walter, the plaintiff, gave to John Rossell and Margaret
100 shillings of silver. (No. 117.)

1319. York. Within the Octave of S. Michael, anno 13 Edward II.
Between **Hugo**, son of **Thomas de Cressy**, *Plaintiff*,
and **Thomas de Cressy** and **Margaret** his wife,
*Deforciant*s.

Concerning 1 message, 3 bovates and 40 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, 2 acres of wood, and 12 pence rent, and the rent of one pound of *Sinimi** with the appurtenances in **Alfirton** and **Normanton**, whence the plea of convention.

The deforciantis recognise the right of the plaintiff to the lands sold to him, and for this recognition, warranty, fine, and concord, Hugo gave to Thomas and Margery 100 marks of silver. (No. 118.)

1320-1. Westminster. In octave of the Purification of B.V.M., 14 Edward II.
Feb. 2—9. Between **Edward de Monte Gomeri**, *Plaintiff*, and
Walter de Monte Gomeri, senior, *Deforciant*.

Concerning 1 message, 126 acres 1 rood of land, 16 acres of meadow, and 107s. 10³d. rent, with the appurtenances in **Oslasfon**,† whence the plea of convention.

The said Walter conceded and surrendered the said lands to Edward in the court to be held by him and the heirs of his body created of the said Walter and his heirs for ever at the yearly rent of one rose at the feast of the Nativity of S. John Baptist for all services appertaining for ever. Walter and his heirs grant warranty to Edward and his heirs, and in case of failure of issue the said lands to revert to Walter and his heirs, to be held of the chief lord of the fee by the accustomed services. (No. 119.)

1320-1. Westminster. Within Octave of S. Hilary, 14 Edward II.
Jan. 13—20. Between **Laurence Trussel**, *Plaintiff*, and **Alured de Sulney** and **Margery** his wife, *Deforciantis* (by Richard de Boudon their attorney).

Concerning the Manor of **Newton Sulny** with the appurtenances, whence the plea of convention.

Alured recognises the right of the plaintiff to the manor, etc., as that which he had of the deforciantis. For this recognition, fine, and concord, Laurence conceded to Alured and Margaret the said manor, and surrendered it to them in the same court, having and holding the same to the said Alured and Margaret and the heirs of their bodies of the chief lord of the fee by the services appertaining, to remain to the right heirs of Alured and Margaret. (No. 120.)

* Perhaps for *cumini* or cummin, a herb like fennel, but less, the seed of which was considered beneficial in colics; or the word may be from *sinimum* for *cinnamum*, i.e., cinnamon. "Quinque balas *Sinimi*."—*Rymer* vii. 233.

† In parish of Sutton-on-the-Hill.

1320-1. Westminster. Within 15 days from S. Hilary, 14 Edward II.

Jan. 13—28. Between **Ralph**, son of **William de Tissington**,
Plaintiff (by William de Benteley, his attorney), and **William**
Daucre and **Isolda** his wife, *Deforcians*.

Concerning 1 messuage, 35 acres $3\frac{1}{2}$ roods and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of wood with the appurtenances in **Duffeld**, whence the plea of convention, etc.

For this recognition, remission, quitclaim, warrantry, fine, and concord, Ralph gave to William and Isolda 20 marks of silver. (No. 121.)

1321. Westminster. Within 15 days from Easter, 14 Edward II.

April 19— Between **John de Okebrok**, chaplain, *Plaintiff* (by
May 4. Robert de Mackworth, his attorney), and **Richard de**
Cortelyngstoke and **Agnes** his wife, *impeding*.

Concerning $1\frac{1}{2}$ messuages and 7 acres of land with appurtenances in **Derby** and **Chaddesden**, whence the plea of Warranty of Charter. For this recognition, warranty, fine, and concord, John gave to Richard and Agnes 10 pounds sterling. (No. 122.)

1321. Westminster. Within 1 month after Easter, 14 Edward II.

(Easter Day Between **Hamond de Illeye**,* *Plaintiff* (by Robert de
was Apr. 19.) Mackworth, his attorney), and **John de Wodeburgh**
of Morleye and **Katharine** his wife, *impeding*.

Concerning 20 acres 1 rood of land with the appurtenances in **Morleye**, whence the plea of warranty of charter.

For this recognition, warranty, fine, and concord, Hamo gave to the said John and Katharine 20 marks of silver. (No. 123.)

1321. Westminster. Within the Octave of Holy Trinity, 14 Edward II.

June 24— Between **William** son of **William de Hakynthorp**
July 1. and **Emma** his wife, *Plaintiff* (by Robert de Whitewell,
his attorney), and **Gilbert de Somerdeby** and **Ma-**
tilda his wife, *Deforcians*.

Concerning 26 acres of land, 3 acres 1 rood of meadow, and 22d. rent with the appurtenances in **Beghton**, whence the plea of convention.

* Hamon de Illeye (Illy, Hilleye) was of Breadsall, and a witness to charters there in 1321, 1328, 1330, 1333, 1341. See vol. xvi. of this Journal.

Having and holding to the said William and Emma of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed services. For this recognition, warranty, fine, and concord, William and Emma gave to Gilbert and Matilda 20 marks of silver. (No. 124.)

1321. Westminster. Within 15 days after Holy Trinity, 14 Edward II.
June 24—July 9. Between **Richard de Grey**, *Plaintiff*, and the **Prior of Bridelyngton**, *Deforciant*.

Concerning the advowson of the church of **Jlkeston**, whence the plea of convention between them, viz. :-

The Prior recognised the advowson of the church to be the right of Richard, which he surrendered to him in the same court. To be held by Richard of the chief lords of the fee by the services which appertain to the said advowson, and for this recognition, surrender, fine, and concord, Richard gave to the Prior 10 marks of silver. And this concord was made by order of our Lord the King. (No. 125.)

1321. Westminster. Octave of S. Martin, 14 Edward II.
Nov. 11—18. Between **John de Walton** of Rodeburn, *Plaintiff*, and **Thomas** son of **Richard de Walsyngham** and **Agnes** his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Concerning 1½ bovates of land and a moiety of a messuage with the appurtenances in **Rodeburn**, and one-fourth part of the manor of Rodeburn with the appurtenances, and the moiety of the advowsons of **Mogynnton** and **Egynnton**, whence the plea of convention.

Thomas and Agnes and the heirs of Agnes warrant the same to the said John and his heirs.

For this recognition, surrender, fine, and concord, the said John gave to Thomas and Agnes £100 sterling. (No. 126.)

1321-2. Westminster. Within the Octave of S. Hilary, 15 Edward II.
Jan. 13—20. Between **William** son of **Elias de Boterhales**,* *Plaintiff*, and **Robert**, son of **Richard de Eyum** and **Margaret** his wife, *Deforciant*s.

* Among the Haddon Hall Charters is one dated 9 Edward II. (1316), in which Robert, son of John de Calvoure grants and confirms to Matilda, who was the wife of John de Calvour, a messuage and croft in Bobenhulle, which *Elias de Boterhales* formerly held. Among the witnesses is also *Robert de Eyum*.—ED.

Concerning 1 message and 1 bovate of land with the appurtenances in **Bobbenhull**, whence the plea of convention.

Having and holding to William and his heirs of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed services, &c.

For this recognition, warranty, fine, and concord, William gave to Robert and Margaret £20 sterling. (No. 127.)

1321-1. Westminster. Within the Octave of S. Hilary, 15 Edward II.

Jan. 13—20. Between **Roger** son of **William North** of Bobbenhull, *Plaintiff*, and **William North** and **Cecelia** his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant on the plea of convention of 1 message and 1 bovate of land, except 2 acres of land in **Bobbenhull**, to Roger and his heirs. For this recognition, surrender, warranty, fine, and concord, Roger gave to William and Cecily 20 marks of silver. (No. 128.)

1321-2. Westminster. Within 15 days from S. Hilary, 15 Edward II.

Jan. 13—20. Between **Oliver**, son of **Oliver de Couland**, and **Margery** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, **John Parles** being in the place of **Margery** to win or lose, and **William** son of **William Gernon**, *Deforciant*.

Grant on the plea of convention of 1 message, 360 acres of land, 22 acres of meadow, 23 acres of wood, and 40s. annual rent in **Holinton** and **Sfulford**.

To be held of the chief lords of the fee. Remainder to the right heirs of Oliver. (No. 129.)

1321. Westminster. In the Octave of S. Martin, 15 Edward II.

Nov. 11—18. Between **Robert Durant** and **Dionisia** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, by the aforesaid Robert, custodian of Dionisia, by the King's brief, to win or lose, and **Roger Laverok**, *Deforciant*.

Grant on the plea of convention of 12 messuages, 119 acres of land, 16 acres of meadow, with the appurtenances in **Chastresfeld**, **Capton**, **Brymynton**, **Whytington**, **Neubold**, and **Dronessfeld**.

Robert and Dionisia to hold the same of the chief lords of the fee. Remainder to right heirs of Robert. (No. 130.)

1322. York. On the Morrow of S. John Baptist, Anno 15 Edward II.

June 26. Between **Robert de Touke**, *Plaintiff*, and **John de Touke**, *Deforciant*.

Grant by deforciant of the manor of **Sidenfen** (Sintin), to the plaintiff, on the plea of convention.

To be held of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed services during the life of Robert, and after his decease to William, son of Robert, and Joan, his wife, and their lawful heirs, with remainder to the right heirs of Robert. (No. 131.)

1322. York. On the Morrow of S. John Baptist, 15 Edward II.

June 26. Between **Robert de Touke** and **Ermentrude** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **John de Touke**, *Deforciant*.

Grant on the plea of convention of 2 parts of a third part of the manor of **Egynton**, and of a third part of the manor of **Hulston**, with the appurtenances, and a moiety of the advowson of the church of Egynton to the said Robert de Touke and Ermentrude, to be held of the chief lords of the fee for their lives, with remainder to Walter, the son of Robert, and his heirs. And the one-third part with the appurtenances to remain to John, the son of Robert, and his heirs, with remainder to the right heirs of Robert. (No. 132.)

1322. York. Morrow of S. John Baptist, 15 Edward II.

June 26. Between **Thomas**, son of **Reginald de Asshebourne**, and **Alianor** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, by **Geoffry de Asshebourne**, attorney for Alianor, and **Isabella de Chetewynde**, *Deforciant*.

Grant by deforciant to plaintiffs on the plea of convention of 2 messuages, 1 toft, 2 carucates of land, and 7s. 4d. rent, with the appurtenances in **Bradeley** and **Asshebourne**. Having and holding to Thomas and Alianor, and the heirs of their bodies, of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed services. With remainder to the right heirs of the said Thomas. (No. 133.)

1322. York. Morrow of S. John Baptist, 15 Edward II.

June 25. Between **Simon de Chedele**, of Derby, *Plaintiff*, and **Giles de Longesdon** and **Margery** his wife, *Impeding*.

Grant by warranty of Charter by Giles and Margery to the said Simon of 1 messuage and 1 acre of land in **Derby**. For this

recognition, warranty, fine, and concord the said Simon gave to the deforciant 10 marks of silver. (No. 134.)

1322. York. Morrow of S. John Baptist, 15 Edward III.

Between **Adam de Shardelowe**, of Derby, *Plaintiff*, and **Robert**, son of **John de Sidenfin** and **Joan** his wife, *Impeding*.

Grant by warranty of Charter of 1 messuage with the appurtenances in **Derby**, to the said Adam, by the deforciant, for which he gave them 10 marks of silver. To be held of the chief lords of the fee. (No. 135.)

1323. York. Morrow of the Ascension, 16 Edward II.

May 6. Between **Nicholas de Gresleye**, clerk, *Plaintiff*, and **Geoffry Walrand** and **Elicia** his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant to the plaintiff by the deforciant on the plea of convention of 1 acre of land and 1 acre of pasture, with the appurtenances, in **Breselepe**.

For this recognition, remission, quitclaim, warranty, fine, and concord, Nicholas gave to Geoffry and Elicia 100 shillings of silver. (No. 136.)

1323. Within 15 days from Easter, 16 Edward II.

March 27— Between **Walter Waldeshelf** and **Joan** his wife,
April 11. *Plaintiffs* (by **William de Bentley** in the place of **Joan** to win or lose), and **John de Croft** and **Emma** his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant on the plea of convention of the manor of **HoBen** (Hoon), with the appurtenances, by deforciant to the plaintiffs, during the life of the said Emma. For this recognition, remission, quitclaim, fine, and concord, Walter and Joan gave to John and Emma 100 marks of silver. (No. 137.)

1323. York. Within 15 days from Easter, 16 Edward II.

March 27— Between **William de Cotyngnam** and **Isabella** his
April 11. wife, *Plaintiffs* (by **Robert de Whitewell** their attorney), and **Peter de Hanleye** and **Alice** his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant on the plea of convention to plaintiffs of 40½ acres of land, 3½ acres of meadow, 4 acres of wood, and a moiety of 2 messuages, with the appurtenances, in **Beghton** and **Ekynton**.

For this recognition, remission, quitclaim, warranty, fine, and concord, William and Isabella gave to Peter and Alice £20 sterling. (No. 138.)

1323. York. In the octave of Holy Trinity, 16 Edward II.
 June 1—8. Between **Hasculph de Birches**, *Plaintiff*, and **Gilbert de Somerdeby**, of Beghton, and **Matilda** his wife, *Deforciant*s.
 Grant by the deforciant of 5½ acres of mead in **Beghton** to the plaintiff, to be held of the chief lords of the fee, for which the said Hasculph gave to William and Matilda 10 marks of silver. (No. 139.)

1323. York. Within 15 days from Holy Trinity, 16 Edward II.
 June 1—15. Between **Dionisia**, daughter of **Ranulph le Poer**,* *Plaintiff*, and **William Bernard**, parson of the church of Penkeston (Pinxton), and **William Coterel**, *Deforciant*s.
 Grant by deforciant to plaintiff on the plea of convention of the manor of **Penkeston**, with the appurtenances, and the advowsons of Penkeston and **Normanton** near **Alferton Chauworþ**. Having and holding to the said Dionisia of the chief lords of the fee during her life, and after her decease the said manor and advowsons to remain to Roger her son and the heirs of his body, with remainder to the right heirs of Dionisia. (No. 140.)

1322. York. In the octave of S. Martin, 16 Edward II.
 Nov. 11—18. Between **Adam Cay**, of Presteclyf, *Plaintiff*, and **Roger in the Mire**, of Longesdon, and **Alice** his wife, *Deforciant*s.
 Grant to plaintiff on the plea of convention of ½ part of a messuage and a moiety of a bovate, with the appurtenances, in **Chelismardon**. To be held of the chief lords of the fee. For this recognition, warranty, fine, and concord, the said Adam gave to Roger and Alice 100 marks of silver (No. 141.)

1322. York. Within 3 weeks from S. Michael, 16 Edward II.
 Between **Roger de Weston**, of Derby, *Plaintiff* (by

* See Vol. XIV., 51.

Peter de Querndon his attorney), and **Richard le Somenour** and **Margaret** his wife, *Deforciantis*.

Grant by deforciantis on the plea of convention of 2 messuages, with the appurtenances, in **Derby**, for which the plaintiff gave Richard and Margery 20 marks of silver. (No. 142.)

1322. York. Within 3 weeks from S. Michael, 16 Edward II.

Between **Roger de Weston**, of Derby, *Plaintiff* (by **Peter de Querndon** his attorney), and **John de Meryng** and **Emma** his wife, *Impeding*.

Grant by deforciantis on the plea of warranty of charter of 2 messuages and 6s. rent, in **Derby**, for which Roger gave to the said John and Emma £20 sterling. (No. 143.)

1322. York. In the octave of S. Martin, 16 Edward II.

Nov. 11—18. Between **Walter Waldeshelf** and **Joan** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **William de Wikkilwode**, parson of the church of Boyleston,* *Deforciant*.

Grant by deforciant on the plea of convention of 3 messuages, 1 mill, 4 bovates, and 100 acres of land, and the Bailiwick of two foresters of Hopedale, with the appurtenances, in **Stayrefeld Bukstones and Hope**, to the said Walter and Joan, and the heirs male of the said Walter. To be held of the king by the services pertaining. If Walter should die without heirs, then the said mill, messuage, and 100 acres of land called Coulowe Bukstones, in the said villis of Farefeld and Bukstones, wholly to remain to Julian, son of Walter and the heirs of his body procreated, with remainder to Elizabeth, daughter of the said Walter, with successive remainders to Isabella, Joan, Margaret, children of the said Walter de Waldeshelf.

And one messuage, 3 bovates, and one haliwick of forestry which formerly were Robert Balgy's in Hope shall wholly remain to Ralph, son of James de Shirleye, and the aforesaid Margaret and the heirs of her body procreated, with successive remainders to Juliana, Elizabeth, Isabel, and Joan.

And 1 messuage and 1 bovate and the bailiwick of forestry of Hopedale, with the appurtenances, which formerly belonged to

* For the connection of Walter de Waldeshelf and Joan with Boyleston, and their right of presentation to that advowson, see "Abbrevatio Placitorum," p. 315, rot. 58.

John de *Hego* (?), in Hope, shall remain to the heirs of Joan, with successive remainders to Julian, Elizabeth, Isabel, and Margery.

And this concord was made by order of our lord the king.
(No. 144.)

1323-4. Westminster. In Octave of S. Hillary, 17 Edward II.
Jan. 13-20. Between **William de Hopton**, of Kersynton (Carsington),
Plaintiff, and **Henry**, son of **Robert de Alsop**, of
Kersynton, and **Hawisia** his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant by deforciant on the plea of convention of 1 messuage,
1 toft, and 4 bovates, and 5 acres of land, with the appurtenances,
in **Kersynton**, to the plaintiff, to be held of the chief lords of
the fee. (No. 145.)

1323-4. Westminster. In the octave of S. Hillary, 17 Edward II.
Jan. 13-20. Between **John**, son of **William del Burwes**. *Plaintiff*,
and **Roger le Saueney** and **Agnes** his wife,
*Deforciant*s.

Grant by deforciant to plaintiff on the plea of convention of
1 messuage, 4 virgates of land, and 6 acres of wood, in **Neufon**
Solney, to be held of the chief lords of the fee. (Endorsed
"Aluredus de Sulney apponit clameum suum.") (No. 146.)

1324. Westminster. Within 15 days from Holy Trinity, 17 Edward II.
June 20— Between **Richard de Wylughby**, senior, *Plaintiff* (by
July 5. **Richard de Wylughby**, junior, his attorney), and
John Griffyn, of Weston, and **Elizabeth** his wife,
*Deforciant*s.

Grant by deforciant to plaintiff on the plea of convention of a
moiety of the manor of **Alwaston**, with the appurtenances.
To be held of the chief lords of the fee. For this recognition,
warranty, time, and concord, Richard gave to John and Elizabeth
100 marks of silver. (No. 147.)

1324. Westminster. Morrow of S. John Baptist, 17 Edward II.
June 25. Between **Hugo de Meynill**, *Plaintiff* (by **Robert de**
Mackworth his attorney), and **John**, son of **Gilbert**
de Derby and **Petronilla** his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant on the plea of convention by deforciant to plaintiff of
11 marks yearly rent, with the appurtenances, in **Bevefe**. For
this recognition, quitclaim, fine, and concord, Hugo gave to John
and Petronilla £20 sterling. (No. 148.)

1324. Westminster. In the octave of S. John Baptist, 17 Edward II.
 June 24— Between **Walter Waldeshelf**, *Plaintiff*, and **Thomas**
 July 1. **le Raggede-Berde**, *Deforciant*.

Grant on the plea of convention by deforciant to plaintiff of a mill, with the appurtenances, in **Guhstones**.

The said Thomas recognized the mill to be the right of Walter, and he surrendered two parts of the said mill to him in court, to be held of the chief lords of the fee. The said Thomas afterwards granted for himself and his heirs that the one third part of the mill which John Banaster and Alice his wife held as the dowry of the said Alice of the heritage of the said Thomas in the said vill on the day on which this concord was made, and which after the death of Alice ought to revert to the said Thomas and his heirs, should nevertheless after the decease of Alice wholly remain to the said Walter and his heirs, and which by this fine, with the aforesaid two parts, shall be held by Walter of the chief lords of the fee.

For this recognition, surrender, warranty, &c., the said Walter gave to Thomas £10 sterling. (No. 149.)

1324. Westminister. In the octave of S. John Baptist, 17 Edward II.
 June 24— Between **John de Shirewood**, clerk, *Plaintiff*, and
 July 1. **John**, son of **Robert de Kynmarleye**, *Deforciant*.

Grant by deforciant on the plea of convention of the manor of **Ryddingges**, near Alfreton, with the appurtenances, to the said plaintiff.

For this recognition, surrender, warranty, fine, and concord, John de Shirewood gave to John, son of Robert, £40 sterling. (No. 150.)

Traces of the Great Ice Age in Derbyshire.

By GEORGE FLETCHER, F.G.S.



ANY reference to the subject of the Glacial Epoch in circles other than Geological, fail, we fear, to convey any definite impression. Indeed it may be doubted if people in general regard the ascertained facts respecting the Great Ice Age as more than "speculations of so-called men of science." Yet the evidence for the view—that at a period very recent (geologically speaking) the whole of northern Europe and America was buried under a huge and almost continuous ice-sheet—is overwhelming; indeed, it may be regarded as a fact as well ascertained as that of the Roman occupation of Britain. A study of the widespread deposits classed as "Drift" has taught us not only that during this period intensely arctic conditions prevailed in northern Europe, but that alternations of arctic and temperate conditions took place, the directions in which the ice flowed, and, approximately, to what limits. To quote the words of Professor James Geikie, "it is hardly too much to say that we are as well acquainted with the distribution of glacier-ice in Europe during the Ice Age as we are with that of *existing* snow-fields and glaciers."

To present the facts briefly:—Scattered over the surface of the British Islands, as far south as a line extending from the Bristol Channel to the mouth of the Thames, and occupying an area of some thousands of square miles, is a deposit known to geologists as *till* or *boulder-clay*. It consists of *unstratified* material—mainly clay, sand, and gravel—containing boulders of all sizes, these being sometimes of the same kind of rock as that

in the vicinity, sometimes of rocks found *in situ* only at great distances. The suggestions made from time to time that such deposits are evidence of a deluge, or that they have been deposited by water, cannot for one moment be entertained by those who have studied them. Water possesses a wonderful capacity for sorting out the material it transports, and depositing it in layers (depending upon the character of the sediment and the velocity of the water) in such a manner that it is impossible to confuse it with the unstratified morainic matter which owes its position and arrangement, or lack of arrangement, to ice. Besides this, the boulder-clay is frequently found resting on rock surfaces which are polished and grooved in a manner similar to those which are now to be seen below existing glaciers, and in other cases it rests upon strata which have been enormously disturbed and contorted as by the passage of a glacier.

Thick and widespread deposits, similar to our boulder-clay, occur upon the undulating low grounds of southern Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, northern Germany, Poland, and Russia. In Switzerland this material is known as "*Moraine profonde*" or "*Grundmoräne*," and as "*Geschiebelehm*" or "*Geschiebemergel*" in Germany. Often the boulders contained in it are striated and polished in a manner impossible to be produced by any known natural agent save ice, and in many cases the clay is crumpled and exhibits a sort of lamination as though subjected to intense pressure.

Geologists recognise at least two of these boulder-clays, both in these islands and on the continent of Europe, these being separated in places by beds of terrestrial, freshwater, or marine origin. In England, the lower boulder-clay has been traced as far south as the valley of the Thames, while the upper one does not extend south of the Midlands. These *interglacial beds* (as the beds of aqueous origin separating the clays have been called) indicate a retreat of the ice-sheet, and an amelioration of climatic conditions until the country was clothed with a flora similar to that existing at the present day; while animals such as the wild ox, the great Irish deer, the horse, elephant and

rhinoceros, roamed over the now fertile ground. Professor James Geikie recognizes no fewer than four of the interglacial periods, each one characterized by a retreat of the glaciers, and a return to temperate conditions.* These alternations were accompanied by oscillations of the sea level.

But—and especially since this Society is Archæological rather than Geological—it will not be out of place if we digress slightly in order to describe very briefly the phenomena accompanying the passage of a glacier over its rocky bed. The problems we are discussing can only be attacked in the light of our knowledge of the phenomena of glacial action taking place at the present day.

We may first of all place on one side the idea that glaciers have scooped out the valleys down which they flow. That glaciers do possess considerable power of eroding even hard rock there can be no doubt, but that they have produced the valleys down which they flow, or have flowed, there is no evidence to prove; those were almost invariably produced in the first place by the action of running water, but may have been deepened by glacial action. Considerable light is thrown on the glacial phenomena of our own country by a study of what is taking place at the present time in a glacier district such as that of the Alps. In many cases the Swiss glaciers (*e.g.*, the Rhone) have receded greatly in recent years, and one can readily observe the action of the ice on the rocky bed over which it has flowed. In the first place it rounds and polishes the rock, and also produces a number of grooves and striæ, which are more or less parallel to the direction of motion of the ice. Where large bosses of rock lie in the path of the glacier, the side upon which the glacier impinges is worn down until it presents an inclined plane, the opposite side being as a rule more craggy—a phenomenon known as “crag and tail.” It is not difficult to see how all this comes about. The detrital material perpetually falling from the cliffs, and rolling down the slopes (and which, in a river valley would fall into and be carried away

* “Fragments of Earth Lore,” p. 321.

by the stream), is received by the surface of the glacier, forming lines of *débris* known as moraines. A vast quantity of this *débris* finds its way down the numerous crevasses with which the surface of the glacier is intersected, and, held by the ice as by a vice, these angular fragments play the part of cutting tools upon the bed of the glacier. Nay, they are more effective than if held by a vice, for the yielding character of the ice retards their breaking up. These effects may be well seen in many of the Swiss valleys, notably in the Haslithal between Meiringen and the Unteraar Glacier. A portion of the path along this valley passes over bosses of rock of considerable extent which have been polished as smooth as glass, and, though the angle of slope is not considerable, it has been found necessary to cut steps in the rock. This rounding and polishing may be observed high upon the precipitous sides of the valley, proving that at one time the valley was full of ice, which probably overrode all but the highest peaks. It may be seen on a level with the Grimsel Pass.

But the previous extension of a glacier is manifested by another fact. The path of the river of ice is bounded by two lines of *débris*—the lateral moraines—and, where it melts, all the material brought down is deposited, forming a terminal moraine. Where a glacier is receding, a number of terminal moraines along the valley mark the stages of its shrinking. Many of the blocks are grooved and striated after the manner of the bed of the valley, and in a manner quite different to the smoothing produced in a stream-worn boulder or pebble. Many boulders however, in fact the great majority, are not marked at all — it must not be forgotten that many of them have remained on the upper surface of the glacier, or embedded in the ice, to the end of their journey, and others are of a material which fails to retain the markings for long periods. Sometimes the glacier in its shrinking will leave enormous blocks perched in the most remarkable manner on the sides of the valley (as may be seen to perfection in our own country, together with the other phenomena here mentioned—in the Vale of Llanberis). It will be seen that rocks may thus be transported from the very source of the ice

stream to its termination, and although this distance is not considerable in the case of the now shrunken Swiss glaciers, it would be considerable at the time of their maximum extension.

An examination of the Swiss valleys shows that the glaciers now occupying them are but the ghosts of their former selves. Taking, for example, the Rhone Valley, we find ice-markings on the Schneestock (near the source of the glacier) at a height of 11,500 feet above sea level, or 1,500 feet above the present level of the glacier. At Fiesch, about twenty miles below, the ice was about a mile in thickness; while fifty miles lower, where the glacier was deflected sharply to the north, it was scarcely less thick. On reaching the wide part of the valley, just above the Lake of Geneva, the glacier spread out as a wide and nearly level sheet of ice transporting Alpine boulders to the flanks of the Juras, landing them at a height of 3,000 feet above the level of the lake. Here one branch spreading southwards was joined by a tributary from Mont Blanc at the foot of the lake, and a north-easterly branch was joined in the vicinity of Berne by the ice-stream which descended from the northern flanks of the Bernese Oberland through the valley of the Aar. These united streams filled the whole valley with ice as far down as Soleure. Near this place is a block of granite, weighing about 4,100 tons, brought hither from the Valais, a distance of some 115 miles.

South of the Alps, from the flanks of Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa, enormous glaciers descended into the Val d'Aosta, and spread out over the plains of Lombardy, leaving huge moraines, some of which are 1,500 feet in height.

Turning to our own islands we find abundant traces of this cold period. Scotland was completely enveloped in a sheet of ice, which extended to the west of the Hebrides, and it has been shown how the characteristic rounded forms of the Scotch mountains are due to this. The ice-sheet moved out from the high lands in a westerly and southerly direction, a movement to the east being checked, in the period of greatest cold, by an enormous glacier which came from Scandinavia, filling up the North Sea and deflecting the ice from the eastern slopes of

Britain into a westerly direction, and scattering rock fragments from the eastern counties over the midlands. In the early portion of the glacial period the mountains of Britain formed centres from which glaciers radiated, these at last becoming confluent, and debouching upon the coast. It will be seen that, from its physical character, the Irish Sea would form an interesting region. In the earlier part of the period, the ends of the glaciers broke off, forming icebergs; but later, the Irish Sea was completely filled with ice. An ice-sheet moved southwards from Galloway, becoming confluent with one from the mountains of the Lake District and one from Ireland. Glaciers, too, descended from the mountains of Wales, and the northern part of the Pennine Chain. Anglesea and the Isle of Man were completely overridden by the ice.

Turning to Derbyshire, we find the traces of this cold period of great importance, though less abundant than in the counties to the north. Within the county the evidence is almost confined to deposits of boulder-clay and erratics. Of the glacial striæ, so common in Scotland, Cumbria and Wales, we have none. It is true it has been suggested that the boss of rock called the "Bloody Stone" (on the foot-road between Cromford and Bonsall), is a glaciated rock. Sir Andrew Ramsey, who visited this stone, declined to accept it as a glaciated rock, although he said that in a well-glaciated country it would pass muster as such.* The writer has visited and examined this stone several times, and is satisfied that the grooves and striæ are not of glacial origin. The rock is, presumably, more exposed than formerly. However this may be, the striæ may, in places, be seen to dip *into* the rock, and doubtless, if the rock were cleaved, would be found inside. This structure, which closely simulates glacial markings, is not uncommon, and similarly marked boulders may be found on the footpath between Ambergate and Crich.

But we need not be surprised at the absence of glacial markings on rocks *in situ*. It is not near the terminations

* "Geological Survey Memoir for North Derbyshire," p. 92.

of glaciers that we expect to find them. There has been much misapprehension through gauging glacial action from the phenomena to be observed at the terminations of glaciers: here the erosive action is at a minimum. It is high up among the mountain valleys where the glaciers were thickest that we may expect to find the action most strongly marked, and this is exactly where we do find the polishing and grooving already described. But though glacial striæ are absent, we have abundant patches of drift, containing in many places ice-scratched boulders. It is interesting to note that in North Derbyshire these deposits are confined to the valley of the Wye, or to that part of the valley of the Derwent which lies below the junction of the two rivers. Above Rowsley, the Derwent valley is free from drift. The explanation of this would seem to be that the drift came from the west, through a gap in the Pennine Chain. The glaciers from the Lake District—prevented from going into the Irish Sea by the enormous mass of ice which filled it—were deflected eastwards, and a portion at least of the ice was driven up the valley of the Mersey, up the Goyt and over the low ridge along which runs the London and North-Western Railway (here not more than 1,100 feet above sea-level), and so into the Wye valley.

A depression of from 1,100 to 1,200 feet would convert this pass into a strait, while it would leave the greater part of the adjoining table-land above water. From phenomena presented by certain shell-bearing gravels near Macclesfield, on Moel Tryfaen, and at Gloppa, near Oswestry, it was held that at some time during the Glacial Epoch this part of the country was submerged to a depth of at least 1,200 feet, and that the drift deposits of the Wye valley were carried thither by floating ice. It cannot, however, be admitted that the evidence for such a submergence is satisfactory. It has been successfully analysed and disposed of by Mr. Percy F. Kendall.* Professor James Geikie, who maintained the "great submergence" view, has

* *Vide* "Man and the Glacial Period," G. F. Wright, p. 167.

been led from a re-examination of the evidence to discard it. That some amount of submergence took place is doubtless true, but it cannot have been nearly so extensive as to convert the ridge between the Goyt and Wye into a strait.

Glacial deposits occur as high up the Wye Valley as Monsal Dale. Thus on the lower slopes of Fin Cop, and in the walls near Ashford, may be found numerous boulders of granite, slate, millstone grit, Yoredale rock, quartzite, toadstone, and limestone. These are unquestionably glacial, although I have seen no boulders which can with certainty be said to be ice-scratched. A similar collection of ice-carried boulders may be found on the lower slopes of Highfields, some of them undoubtedly glaciated. None are to be found on or near the summit. Near the railway bridge, to the south of Monsal Dale station, the cutting shows a deposit of boulder-clay, containing rounded limestone boulders. On the hills, to the west of Bakewell, are to be found deposits of boulder-clay, containing beautifully glaciated boulders of granite, limestone, etc. ; while lower down the valley on the hills behind Haddon Hall are to be found patches of boulder-clay, containing glaciated boulders of granite, limestone, etc. A good exposure is to be seen in the cutting near the north end of Haddon Tunnel, containing numerous boulders. In laying out the grounds of the Whitworth Institute at Darley Dale, similar deposits were met with, containing glaciated boulders of many rocks foreign to the district. Among others, was a portion of a silicified tree trunk, which is now, I believe, to be seen in the Museum of the Institute. I was informed by Mr. J. H. Dawson that during the excavations an extensive, though thin, bed of peat was cut through. From the contour of the district it seems not improbable that a lake at one time occupied this portion of the valley, the only outlet to which is the gorge in the limestone escarpment at Matlock Bridge. This layer of peat supports this view, and the matter is well worth careful investigation at the hands of geologists resident in the county.

Other deposits of boulder-clay occur on Riber Hill, on the southern extremity of the Crich inlier of limestone, and still

further south between Alderwasley and Belper. A number of patches of drift occur on the eastern flank of the Pennine Chain, but it is not proposed to enumerate them here. In and near Derby itself are several interesting sections of boulder-clay. One near the top of Argyle Street, on Burton Road, overlies Keuper clays. This contains many quartzites and coal-measure pebbles, and Mr. R. M. Deeley found in it a fragment or fragments of chalk, thus proving it to belong to the Great Chalky Boulder-clay. Another interesting deposit occurs in the upper part of Littleover Lane, where it is well exposed on either side of the road. There are here numerous pebbles of coal-measure ironstone, showing, on fracture, an interesting concentric structure produced by weathering. In the clay-pit near the Firs Estate Board School, the Keuper strata are brought into a nearly vertical position by a fault, and the upper ends exhibit a recurving, which has probably been produced by the passage of ice over the surface. A sketch of this will be found in my paper, "On an Exposure in the Keuper Clays and Marls, Derby," which appeared in the *Journal* (January, 1891).

Coming to the basin of the Trent, the glacial deposits have been observed and correlated in an extremely careful manner by my friend, Mr. R. M. Deeley, F.G.S.* He classifies them as follows :—

Newer Pleistocene Epoch.

Later Pennine Boulder-clay. Interglacial River-gravel.

Middle Pleistocene Epoch.

Chalky Gravel. Great Chalky Boulder-clay.

Melton Sand.

Older Pleistocene Epoch.

Middle Pennine Boulder-clay. Quartzose sand.

Early Pennine Boulder-clay.

The deposits of the Older Pleistocene Epoch consist of two boulder-clays separated from each other by false-bedded gravel,

* "Quarterly Journal, Geological Society, 1886," p. 438.

sand, or brick-earth. The boulders contained within these clays are derived from the Derbyshire hills lying to the north, and would seem to be the *débris* brought down by local glaciers at the commencement of the Glacial Epoch. The Quartzose Sand indicates submergence and a temporary relaxation of the arctic conditions. A section of the Older Pleistocene Boulder-clay occurs on Waterloo Hill, near Burton-on-Trent. It contains erratics, "probably of Cumbrian origin." Interesting exposures also occur at Spondon, at Chaddesden, and Sheldon Wharf. Spondon itself is built on it, and it is exposed in several other places. It contains Carboniferous boulders, and rests on a surface of contorted Keuper marl. One of the erratics weighs at least six tons, and many exhibit fine glacial polishing and striæ. Finely glaciated Carboniferous boulders also occur in the deposits at Chaddesden and Sheldon Wharf.

The deposits of the Middle Pleistocene Epoch are of particular interest, and indicate a remarkable change in the physical conditions. Widely distributed over the area occupied by the Trent basin are deposits known as the Great Chalky Boulder-clay, and these deposits indicate the passage of an ice-sheet from the east. The evidence is this: the deposits contain numerous boulders and fossils which must have been derived from rocks which lie far to the east. Thus we find on Chellaston hill a deposit of Boulder-clay overlying the Keuper strata, which here is being worked for gypsum. This deposit contains well-glaciated boulders which have been derived from Cretaceous rocks. Chalk and chalk flints are to be found, together with *Gryphæa* and other Liassic fossils. But there are no hills to the east capable of giving rise to glaciers. From whence then did the ice come? An exhaustive study of these deposits and of the phenomena on the coast of Norfolk (notably around Cromer) has led geologists to the conclusion that during this period intense cold prevailed, and that an enormous ice-sheet, fed from the Scandinavian mountains, moved across and filled the shallow North Sea, and, joining and brushing aside the ice from north-east Britain, brought fragments of Scandinavian rocks to our shores.

These fragments are to be found in abundance at Cromer, and while it is only fair to say that certain geologists explain their presence there in an altogether different manner, the phenomena support the view presented above. Pennine rocks occur in the Great Chalky Boulder-clay, but it seems probable that these were derived from the Older Pleistocene deposits over which the ice passed.

The deposits of the Newer Pleistocene Epoch indicate the first signs of a return to temperate conditions. "During this stage," says Mr. Deeley, "the rivers cut down their valleys through the older Boulder-clays and sands to within about twenty feet of their present depths, and left their gravels stranded as terraces at various heights above their present courses." Resting upon these interglacial gravels, or the older rocks, is a Boulder-clay, which indicates from its contents a period of cold, when the Scandinavian ice had disappeared, and glaciers from the Pennine Chain once more deposited their moraine matter over the area. There is evidence to show that during this stage glaciers from the Scotch and Cambrian Mountains invaded the western portion of the area.

It will be seen that, although many of the facts are involved, the subject is one of deep interest. That the problem is difficult—that the deposits have been disturbed again and again is no reason why careful study should not be given to them. Mr. Deeley's paper, quoted above, shows what can be done by careful and persistent work, but much remains to be done. It has only been possible here to give the briefest outline of the facts, and the inferences to be drawn from them. It is desirable that observations should be multiplied. If they support the views held, well; if they do not, still well; for men of science ever hold facts to be superior to theories and so-called "laws of nature," and, while they regard a well-established doctrine as a law, ever strive to increase our knowledge of *facts*, and when this fails to harmonise with their doctrines, however cherished these may be, they are readily relinquished, for the end and aim of all science is a search for truth.

Leonard Wheatcroft, of Ashover.

Contributed by the Rev. C. KERRY.

DERBYSHIRE has not only produced many men of talent and mark in the higher and more privileged ranks of society, but many others who in their day were centres of life and light in more humble and perhaps less refined circles. Among these, Leonard Wheatcroft, of Ashover, who flourished during the Commonwealth and two succeeding reigns, holds no inferior position.

He was clerk of the parish, village tailor, landlord of "*The Hand and Shears*," and the village songster. From a list of books once forming the library of his son Titus, upon whom the father's mantle seems to have fallen, and at least one of his father's offices, it appears that Leonard was the author of two works; one, entitled "The Bright Star of Love Appearing to Bachelors," and the other, "The Art of Poetry; or, Come, ye Gallants, Look and Buy, Here is Mirth and Melody." "The Bright Star of Love" is lost; but from the contents of the first portion of the "Art of Poetry," which is wholly given up to the praise of Cupid, it is a loss for which no one need mourn. The latter volume happily exists, and from it the varied compositions, now for the first time presented to the public, have been extracted. The manuscript is the property of the Rev. Nich. Milnes, Rector of Colly Weston, Northants., whose courtesy in submitting it to us for publication the Editor desires very thankfully to acknowledge.

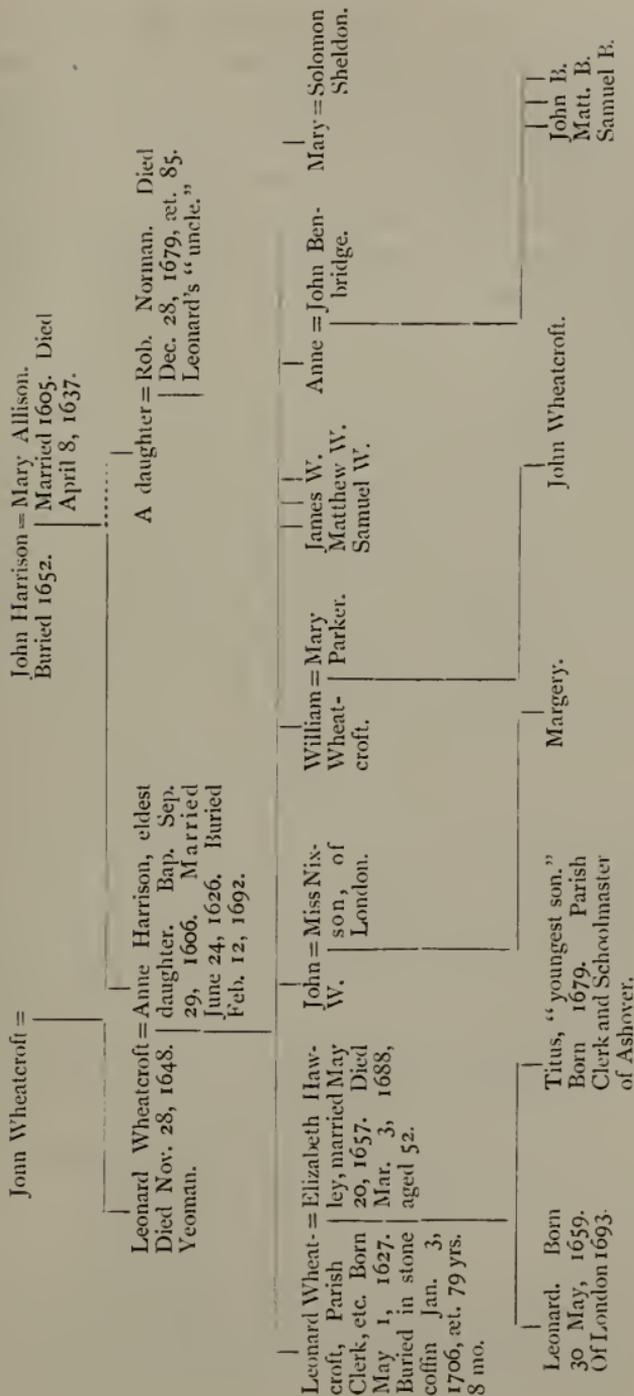
Of the Wheatcroft family of Ashover but little is known, save from Leonard's own memoranda. In the list of alehouse keepers of 1577, given in the first volume of this journal, p. 68, William Wheatcroft occurs as tenant or landlord of one of the two inns then in Ashover. He might be the father of John Wheatcroft (Leonard's grandfather), but we have no proof, for unfortunately the registers of Ashover only commence with the appointment of the parish registrar of the Cromwellian era. The earlier ones were destroyed by the Puritanical fanatics who visited Ashover during the civil war. Leonard, however, has been careful to note in this Cromwellian register for his own satisfaction some records of his "forebears," either taken from the earlier lost records or from family memoranda. From these sources we deduce the pedigree on opposite page.

In a lease, now in the possession of Mrs. Nodder, of Ashover, Leonard, the parish clerk, is termed a "Yeoman." "On the 8th of October, 1658, Richard Marshall, of Dethic, in Ashover, yeoman, and Edward Lowe, of Jofhole Lane, yeoman, leased and to farm lett to *Leonard Wheatcroft*, of Ashover, *yeoman*, for the term of 12 years, all that dwelling-house wherein the said Leonard Wheatcroft dwelleth, with certain parcels of land called Long Acre, Horse Meadow, Brook Pingle, and Broad Green Pingle, at the yearly rent of £4. Sealed in the presence of Elizabeth William and Francis Allyn."

Mr. Immanuel Bourne, late of Ayleston, in the county of Leicester, clerk, by his last will, among other lands bequeathed to his wife "Two Doles of land which he purchased of Leonard Wheatcroft and Thomas Bower, lying in Elder Tree Lane."

For the office of parish clerk Leonard was obviously well qualified. He was a very creditable scholar, an accomplished ringer, and, if the testimony of his son may be received, an excellent singer. His compositions, if measured by the present standard of poetical merit, would perhaps be considered beneath notice, but in forming a just estimate of them we must recollect that very few of the educational privileges now available were

Wheatcroft of Ashover.



then open to lads of the middle classes. No doubt his accomplishments were considered very wonderful by the villagers, and his genius recognised by all who knew him. His extracts from parish registers were often tendered in verse to his applicants for certificates, and almost every incident of village life was reduced to rhyme, and sung no doubt to the most approved tunes. The death of an old and respected neighbour generally suggested an elegy adorned with pathetic allusions, high commendations, and pious aspirations.

His loyalty was as unmistakable as his Puritanical or anti-Popery principles were pronounced. He had an exalted opinion of "Asher," and "Asher" was proud of him. His songs on the ringers of the neighbouring churches, in which there is sometimes a touch of criticism, but, generally speaking, more of admiration, are particularly interesting. They are written in the most genuine vein of good fellowship, as by one of a fraternity held together by the truest sympathies. We may almost see them at their ropes, and Leonard standing kindly by, noting their merits, and overlooking many a failing.

These belfry sketches are invaluable; all of them are given, as well as our author's "rules" for "Asher" belfry.

Of Leonard's vocal powers we have no evidence save that of his son, but in his song written for his own use when collecting his clerk's wages, he alludes to his ability to teach them David's Psalms. At the end of Leonard's "Art of Poetry" is a filial tribute inserted by his son Titus, entitled, "A single Epitaph on my honoured father, who was clerk of this church 36 years."

" Leonard is gone! alas, what shall I say?
 E'en from us all he now is ta'en away.
 Of all the Clerks i'th country there's not one
 That could be equalized with him; but ah! he's gone.
*A right good voice he had, which did appear
 Right clear to sing, that every one might hear.*

To all alike he was both civil, meek, and kind,
 Constantly courteous, of an honest mind.
 Rare Leonard's gone:—I hope where he doth sing
 High praise and thanks unto his heavenly king."

“ I Titus Wheatcroft this Leonard’s youngest son have been Clark since he Dy’d in 1706, till this year 1752 ; being aged 74 : born in 1679 : being clark 46 years.”

Leonard became clerk in 1670, the year following the appointment of the Rev. Obadiah Bourne to the Rectory.

Our worthy parish clerk was also the village tailor, and it is probable that many of his rhymes were incubated during his sedentary employment. He appears to have had apprentices, and for their encouragement he wrote :—

“ A few verses for apprentices to set up in their shope to move their customers to bountifulness.”

“ Sir, we desire to beg of you some treasure
Or else some ale ; *’twill make your cloth hold measure,*
And also make our master’s sheares cut clearer :
And for your work you shall pay none the dearer.
One piece of silver, or one pot of ale
Would make your work done better than ‘for sale.’
Then shew your bounty to us who are here,
And then your clothing shall sit neate and cleare,
And on our credit it shall be well done,
As sure as ever mother had a son.”

In one of his poems, “ shewing what great praise and renowne belongs to the noble and amiable Company of Taylors in this Kingdom of England since King Henry the Seaventh, but now slighted and despised by many bumpkins of our times,” he writes :

“ If Kinges and Lordes and Earles have lost renown
No marvel Tailors Manhood should be trodden down.”

Of King Henry VII., he writes :—

“ Our charter is his princely gift,
Which is maintained to this day.
He added ‘Merchaunt’ to the name
Of every Tayler as they say.
So ‘Merchaunts’ is our name,
Then fie ! fie ! fie ! for shame.”

Despite the marshalling of the arms of the Company of Merchant Taylors, Leonard ventures a "difference." At the end of his MS. is a shield with bearings under which he has written "My Coate of Armes."

On the field is pourtrayed a yard wand for a bend sinister between a needle, thimble, and bodkin on the dexter side, and a smoothing iron, scissors, and pressing board on the other, with a chief fretty, perhaps meant for a display of "cross-stitch."

"Here is my yarde wand, and my neeld (needle),
My pressing iron to make stuff yield.
Here are my shears of silver pure,
A golden thimble too, I'm sure.
My bodkin is not far behind,
And thus my coate of armes is lined."

As Leonard was the landlord or "mine host" of the "Hand and Shears," we can hardly wonder at the frequent allusions to "health drinking," "bottled ale," and so forth, nor can we think it unreasonable that he should dilate on the merits of his liquor. He was "*in the business*," and, no doubt, with his songs and varied accomplishments, contributed largely to the entertainment of his guests and the "good of the house." The "Shears" was originally a *tailor's* sign, though, like most other trade emblems, it had become common in the seventeenth century.*

If this sign of the alehouse at Ashover was not of Leonard's adoption, it would almost indicate that he followed the occupation of his forefathers, as was usually the case in country places. His eldest son, Leonard, was in London in 1693, and may have been a tailor, but Titus, the youngest son, who succeeded his father as clerk, was apparently (from the inventory of tools in

* The "Hand and Shears" in Cloth Fair, Smithfield, played an important part at the opening of Bartholomew Fair. The first irregular proclamation of this fair was for many years made by a company of tailors, who met the night before the legal proclamation at the Hand and Shears, elected a chairman, and, as the clock struck twelve, went out into Cloth Fair, *each with a pair of shears in his hand.*—*History of Signboards*, p. 358, J. C. Hotten.

his workshop), a turner or carpenter, as well as clerk and schoolmaster.

Leonard, the subject of this sketch, was an ardent Royalist, and many of his pieces are full of military allusions. At the end of one of his compositions, he writes—"This song was made when Monk came out of Scotland. I was a soldier then." He must have enlisted when in his teens, for he was only twenty-one when the king was beheaded in 1648-9. There can be no doubt that the havoc played by the Puritans in the parish church of Ashover, involving the ruthless destruction of the painted windows as well as the church registers, the demolition of Eastwood Hall, the residence of the respected rector,* and the violation of all that hitherto had been cherished and venerated by the youthful Leonard, had deeply set his mind against them. In his song on the "Fishing of the Amber," "Major Wheatcroft" occurs, without doubt from the "Hand and Shears," and it is probable that for his valour he obtained this promotion. That he was no coward appears from an incident which he relates concerning himself on one of his excursions to Winster:—"Then did I expect an answer from her (Elizabeth Hawley) againe, but none came. Then did I and another mount on horseback, and to the Towne of Winster we went well armed, with a full resolution to see sweet Betty, which after many repulses we did. But after

* In a paper on Eastwood Hall, in Ashover, read by Mr. W. B. Bunting, in 1885, before the members of the Scarsdale Field Club at Stubben Edge, and published in one of the Derbyshire papers, the following lines on the destruction of that manor house, the ancient home of the Reresbys, is attributed to our author, although they are not to be found in Mr. Milnes' MS. If the lines have not been "*touch'd up*" a little the metre is unusually good for Leonard, whose measures are somewhat irregular, rhyme apparently forming his chief idea of versification.

"The Roundheads came down upon Eastwood Old Hall,
And they tried it with mattock, and tried it with ball,
And they tore off the leadwork, and splintered the wood,
But as firmly as ever the battlements stood,
Till a barrel of powder at last did the thing,
And then they sang Psalms for the fall of the King."

"They afterwards marched to the Church. After destroying a *stained glass window* erected by the Reresbys, *and the parish Register*, which because they could not read, they said was full of Popery and Treason, the miscreants rode away."—*Mr. W. B. Bunting's quotation from Mr. Bourne's Letter.*

our departure, we had like to have been taken by 7 scouts, which on a soden fell upon us. So we, having but short time, made as short dispatch with them as we could; for at the first tilt I bore down two of them, and my partner flew among the rest. They laid upon us very sharply, but we having the better horse, forced them to flee with losse. So praised be God, we escaped with the loss of little blood."

Towards the end of his MS. we have :—

"There is in this Booke a great deal of preparation concerning Venus' warres, now I shall show you some preparation concerning Mars and martiall discipline—and I will show you first what I know of the Musket, secondly of the Pike.

"The first word of command is 'Silence'! but the first Motion is 'Handell y^r Armes'! 2. Slip your hand. 3. Recover your musket. 4. Set your musket and your rest* together. 5. Open your pan. 6. Cleare your pan. 7. Prime your musket. 8. Shut your pan with a full hand. 9. Face about and charge. 10. Draw forth your 'scourer' at 3 motions. 11. Darte it to an inch. 12. Raise it with a full hand. 13. Charge your musket with powder. 14. Draw up your bullet by y^r barrel side. 15. Ram downe y^r powder and bullet. 16. Recover your scourer againe at 3 motions. 17. Put up your scourer. 18. Set your musket and your rest together. 19. Hould your match in y^e little finger of y^r left hand. 20. Cocke your match. 21. Guard your pan. 22. Try your match. 23. Blow your coale. 24. Open your pan and close it againe."

The "pike" drill is not given.

From the following composition it would seem that Leonard was in an engagement or skirmish near York, where his party were routed by the Roundheads, probably about 1644 :—

"Vpon the sad and fatal Battell at Yorke."

(1) "Mourne, Mourne, our colours are all torne,
And our state is most forlorne,
Since last we fought in field :

* A staff with a forked end, to rest the musket upon when aiming.

For it was our desire
 Our horses for to tire
 To cool the Roundheads' ire,
 Or cause Cromwell to retire :
 But I dare sadly swear
 His boys were all so stout,
 That they put us to the rout.

(2) " When on the hills I did espy
 Such a mighty company
 To God psalm-singing there,
 Then we did curse and swear
 Like a thousand pound a yeare,
 To see them all appeare
 Like men devoid of feare.
 At last they did draw neare
 And charged us all so 'home'
 That where they came was 'room.'

(3) " Wee feared no Companee
 But Manchester's InfanTREE
 When they did come into y^e field :
 For they like men did fight
 As if their cause was right
 Till it grew almost night.
 No man did ever see the like
 We thought that we should rout them quite,
 And quickly make them run ;
 But that could not be done.

(4) " Upon Prince Rupert I did cry
 But could not him espye
 For he first faced about.
 He was wise, I do protest,
 For I think his course was best.
 For Cromwell would not jest
 With his pistol at his breast.
 He would not let him rest
 But forced him to retire
 Or we all had stuck i' th' mire.

(5) " Then they like champions of the fray
 Came yearning for their prey
 Like Lyons fierce and strong.
 And when they came us nigh,
 They let their bullets fly,
 Which caused our men to cry
 Alas! we must all die.

Now 'Noll' has won the day
 Let's all be gone, every one;
 Run y^r way! Run your way!

Ffinis, by an honest Cavallier."

If we may make an inference from Leonard's earlier compositions, it would seem that his first affections were rather widely distributed. On this account, doubtless, some wholesome restraint was deemed necessary by his parents, and his rambles were restricted. On page 45 of his "Art of Poetry" he writes:—"These ten verses following was the Song in the prayes of my Chosen mistris.* The reason why I made it was because I was held in, and wanted liberty, but still I held out my pure love

" 'To none but Frances, whose pure glances
 Was the centre of my heart.'

"And the reason why I made this was because her father chid her, *whereby she was forced to sparr the dore on mee*. I had also some lines sent me by a friend of some condition persuading me from her:—

" 'Sometimes I walk into the fields
 My love for to restraine;
 But that to me small comfort yields,
 For all is still in vaine:
 The merry birds their tunes leave off
 To lend an eare to mee'
 Which am opprest, and cannot rest
 For want of liberty.

" 'I'm loth to end these verses few
 Because I do love thee:
 I will not say to thee adieu,
 Tho' thou unconstant be.
 My love to thee is ever pure,
 Sweet Franke, I tell to thee,
 And shall for evermore endure,
 But, - I want liberty.'

Written at Ashover, by mee, Leonard Wheatcroft."

* Frances Symth, of Higham in Shirland.

The sparring or fastening of the door against him, whether metaphorical or literal, made a deep and painful impression on his ardent spirit, and was the cause of the following lines :—

“ At night when I should take my rest,
 And in my bed lie quietly,
 Then do I think on my dearést
 Whom I doe love so heartilee :
 Then do I turne and never rest
 Because she sparrd the door on me.

“ What ! dost thou thinke I'm basely borne,
 Or, I've not means enough for thee ?
 Why dost thou hold me in such scorne
 Knowing I love thee heartilee ?
 Why dost thou hold me in such scorne
 That thou dost spar the door on me ?

“ ‘Leo’ my name begins withall
 And ‘Nardus’ makes it full you see.
 I am an heir, and that's not all ;
 (For I do love her heartily)
 My pedigree it is not small,
 And yet, she sparred the door on me !

“ And ‘Wheat’ my surname doth begin
 With ‘Croft,’ which never changed shall bee,
 And when her name shall be put in
 Then I shall love her heartilee ;
 And when her name shall be put in,
 She'll never spar the door on me.”

No wonder Leonard took his treatment to heart, for her attractions must have been of no common order :—

“ First to set out her lovely beauty
 I know not where I should begin ;
 Her wit, her wisdom, and her beauty
 Argue that she hath no sin.

Shee is a neat one, and compleat one,
 If you saw but every part.
 This pure Frances as it chaunces,
 Stolen hath my loving heart.

“ The first time I did behold her,
 Yea, that smirking smiling face,
 Never eagle’s eyes more bolder
 Stood in any Christian’s face.

“ Oh, she shined when she pined,
 Like to pearls in every part,
 That those glances of fair Frances
 Stole away my loving heart.

“ Her hair more fine than spider’s spinning :
 Her cheeks like blooming roses gay :
 Methinks in her my joys beginning :
 Her arms like pillars doth me stay.

“ She doth know how to drive the plough,
 Though shee in rich array be bound :
 Oh! she’s a neat one, and compleat one,
 As ever trod on England’s ground,” etc.

The door does not seem to have been re-opened to the disappointed Leonard ; for in the year 1652 he had formed another attachment, as appears from a treble acrostic styled, “ The first Love Letter sent to my deare, well respected & well known & renowned mistris with her name as you may find.” The letters at the beginning, middle, and end of each line are the same, forming in three columns of capitals the name ANNE NEWTON. The two last lines exhibit his own initials :—

“ Long though I bee ere I declare my wilL ; you know my
 mind, doe not your servant kilL ;
 Would I might spend my days where I might vieW your
 comely features and your heart most treW.”

The lady, however, who finally secured his affection was Elizabeth Hawley, of Winster. Many of his compositions are loud in her commendation, and a treble acrostic arranged like the former embodies her name, the last line ending—

“ Your amorous Beauty makes me sometimes crY, For thy sake
 Betty, I will live and deY. (die)

Finis L. W. 1655.”

After numerous visits to Winster, and much correspondence, Leonard's suit was accepted. His letter of proposal commences—

“ My Joy and Dearest Love,

“ My God above knowes I love thee as bone of my bone
Aye, my love, be no wayes wavering, but thinke on poore me who am yours all over, and will be ‘till death vs depart;’ and as vertue doth consist in action, so, both my penne, my hand, my Love, my sword, my life, and all I have, are ready to be employed and adventured at your command by the servant of your honourable vertues—Leonard Wheatcroft

April 24. 1657.”

Her answer :—

“ Dear Love,

I will not omit aney oportunity that I can get to commend my dearest Love unto you, and as a token of my love, I have sent you a band, desiring you to let it imbrace your neck—as willingly as you would imbrace me. So expecting to heare from you

“ I remaine yours ever

“ ELIZABETH HAWLEY.”

Leonard continues :—“ I did no little rejoyce to heare and see this her loving answer, after which receipt I warbled forth these lines :—

“ I want a quill out of an Angell's wing
To write sweet musick, everlasting praise.
I likewise want an angell's voyce to sing
A wishèd haven to thy happy dayes.
Then since I want both angell's voyce and pen,
Let Angells write and sing: I'll say—‘ Amen.’ ”

The following particulars concerning his marriage are too interesting to be omitted :—“ But before the wedding* my Sweet-heart came over to bring some Pewter and other things which we might use ; so, shee staying with mee awhile, at last returned home, and I awayward with her. So parting with her vpon the wild moors, I went to fetch in some fat wares which I had bought against the wedding: but before I parted with her I told her I would not come over again till I came for her, to which she

* “ Fixed for Wednesday in Whitsun weeke, beinge May 20, 1657.”

seemed very willing. So coming home againe I set very many at worke, the butcher for one, who dres't for me against that time, and while the wedding did last, 35 head of wares. As for beer, it was brewed before, to the vallow of 8 Quarters of malt with many more needfull commodities to the vallow of 62 poundes, 9 and nine pence.

"The wedding dayes did last long. For eleven dayes together there was 11 dinners got: all was shot diners, and there was which breakfasted, dined, and supped, to the number of 200 persons: and I had one cooke or two all the while. But before I proceed any furder I will say something of the day itself.

"Wednesday being May 20th before the Dayspring brake forth, I awoke, and leaping forth of my bed was not long before I had put on my wedding apparril. and arming myself for the day of uniting love, many came to see me that morning. Then did my chosen ringers, Henry Poursgloue, Gyles Low, John Bower, and Jonathan Street *with flying colours tied to the wrist of their hand*, cause the merry bells to ring aloud, so that at last many came, and went along with me to fetch the Bride.

"So coming to this Towne of Winster we found them all in readiness, and though they had before many times assaulted me, yet now was the wayes made open, so that I, with the rest of my friendes, safely arrived at her father's house, where we was noe little made welcome. But when they saw I would take their daughter, the pearly teares fell from their eyes, yet withal, did they rejoyce. So when Breakfast was ended, the trumpet of each man's heart sounded to horse. Then bringing the damsel away, we advanced towardes Justice Spateman's,* who was then in power according to the Act of Parliament to marry. Then coming to his house I alighted with my bride, and many more, and went in and was wed. The bride-garters† being taken, and

* The Spatemans lived at Road Nook, in the parish of Morton, or Brackenfield, about three miles from Ashover.

† *Bride-garters*.—"There was formerly a custom in the North of England which will be thought to have bordered very closely upon indecency; it was for the young men present at a wedding to strive, immediately after the ceremony, who could first pluck off the bride's garters from her legs. This was

many more compliments ended, we walked forth againe. So when I came to the gates, there was about 9 or 10 which stood ready horsed (which heard there was some ribands to ride for), and when they saw me, they asked me the truth. 'Gentellmen,' said I, 'I have 4 good ribands, and if you will venture, you shall have them. There is one for the first man in the towne on our return, another for the second, and another for the third, and the fourth is for the first woman that comes in town: so all that will venture for them, single out on to this greene.'* So as many as would venture did, and when the word was given, away they rode, some dropping in one place, and some in another, till at last they arrived at Ashover, where the wedding was kept. The first that did enter the towne was Mester Henry Dakine's man, who for his share won the scarlet Ribing, which was for the first. The second followed so close, that he won the crimson coloured one; his name was Edward Hadfield. The third was Edward Butler, who gained the hero colours, and after him, as close as might bee, followed John Stear's maid, whose name was Alice Woodward, who very valliantly obtained the watchet† garter; these four being now voted champions for that daye's torneaments by the general assembly. Immediately the word was given that the Bride and Bridegroom was drawing near the towne, the musick no sooner hearing this than they came to meet them, and after salutation done, they merrily played before them into the towne. About the middell of the towne stood a Quinten (Quintain) for all that would venture the combat might break a speare, which very many did very nobly. In the meanwhile Charles Feelding, master of the Quinton, advanced towards the Bridegroom with a white speare in his hand, which was very richly deckt with all manner of flowers, which immediately the bride's groom brake at the first tilt. Then the business being

done before the very altar! The bride was generally gartered with *ribbons* for the occasion. Whoever were so fortunate as to be victors in this singular species of contest bore them about the church in triumph! These garters, it would seem, were afterwards worn as trophies in the hats."—*Brand's Popular Antiquities*, by Sir Hen. Ellis, ii., 79.

* Probably Brackenfield.

† "Watchet," a pale blue colour.

ended, the word was given that every man and woman should take their 'roumes,' for dinner was just ready. Then did they all in order take their places, and the 'sarvitors' very well bestirred themselves, for there were 14 tables sate full at one time : they were twice full that day, and some of them 3 times ; and all of them gave very good satisfaction to the parties that were married that day.

"Then the night began to draw vpon vs, and many left off for that day. Far in the night they gat us into bed with noe small adoe, and after many had ta'en leave of us, my man acted his part in clearing the room of the rest.

"The next morning when Phœbus began to appeare and shew himself valliantly in the firmament we did open our eyelids. And the musick hearing that we were awake came and saluted us with pleasant lessons, and choice tunes, and with them many more to know what rest we tooke. After that done, they departed the roome, and when they were all gone, we arose from our bed, and coming to her father—who was then my father-in-law—and desiring a blessing from him, hee gave it me, and withal 12 half crowns. So after breakfast was ended, it fell to the cook's care to provide for another dinner, which immediately hee did, and much moneys was taken that day. The next day being Friday, the *Bride pie* was eaten, at which dinner was above 22 messes. Almost all these were women. There came also many on Saturday and laide their shots, and on Sunday came very many to dinner, and gave us their shots freely, and, as I said before, so say I againe, that for 11 days together we got 11 shot dinners. Besides, very many came long after, and that day sennight that our wedding day was, came above 24 messes from Winster very good 'ges' (? guests), whose names I could very well find in my heart to subscribe in this book, but as I know not all of them, I shall only tell you the total sum by messes as near as I can during the time of our nuptial feast. And from my book which I took an account in, I found there was bidden above two hundred messes ; besides, many came freely of their own good will, which, as I could guess, were two

hundred and nine messes, which I hope they were all satisfied with, and as for raiment, they brought it along with them, only this I did give to some of my acquaintance to the value of threescore and odd yards of ribboning: and as for gloves, I gave not above 12 or 13 paire, and I thought all very well bestowed, as they did their moneys. What I did gaine by the feast was sufficient, for which I give all my frendes many thankes, and shall be ready to congratulate them in like matter. But what I shall gaine by my wedding, as yet I cannot tell, for if my wife prove noe worse hereafter than shee doth already, I hope I shall be no loser at all. But for that matter, let all those who are desirous to know what I have gained stay till God separate us againe, and then let them view my inventory, and if they knew my estate when I was married, they may the easier know my gaines. And so, gentle reader, I leave off my two years' suit. If you would know how many times I went a wooing, you shall find so many slashes vpon an Ash Tree at Winster Towne End: and how many miles I travelled for her sake: they were 400 and 40, and odd. And so, gentle reader, I rest.

“August 16, 1657.”

Opposite the conclusion of this piece is a reference to his will written “in the way of A. B. C. 1686.”

“Aye Death thou art the messenger that must
 Beate mee in pieces vnto claye and dust
 Cast off thy hollow eyes and let me live:
 Devoure me not before my goods I give.
 Equal division is a satisfaction
 For friends and foes; and I give such direction,” etc., etc., etc.

“Rise up sweet wife, and be thou my recorder.
 Sure I must dey; I'll set my house in order.
 Thou'st be executor if I dye this time:
 Value my goods; the one half shall be thine.
 When I am dead, let Leo have my land.
 X pound a piece, let each child have in hand.
 Yield thou to this, Let not the poor be . . . (left?)
 Zeal in a widow, God will keep from th . . .” (theft?)

On the preceding page are these lines:—

“ My will I’ll make, and then farewell.
 Come loving saxon, Toule my Bell.
 In my *stone coffin* bury mee
 That all my friends may plainly see.
 And at my head, a stone pray set
 That where I lye none may forget:
 I’ve writ on’t so;—‘ He who goes by
 Must stoop to death as well as I,
 Death tolls the Bell and strikes the Dart
 Farewell deare friends, we all must part.’”

The stone coffin which was chosen by Leonard for his last home was discovered in the churchyard near its south-eastern boundary in the year 1880. It contained besides a few of the larger bones, which were re-interred where the coffin was found, a flat, heart-shaped piece of lead, about six inches in length, now preserved in a chest in the vestry, bearing the following inscription:—

“ HERE WAS LEONARD WHEATCROFT BURIED ”
 “ JANVARY III. IN THIS STONE ”
 “ COFFIN : WHO WAS CLARK OF THIS ”
 “ CHVRCH 56 YEARS ” *
 “ AGED 80 ”
 “ 1706.”

Where this old coffin was in Leonard’s time we cannot tell, but it was probably taken at some time or other from beneath one of the ogee arches in the north wall of the chancel, and may

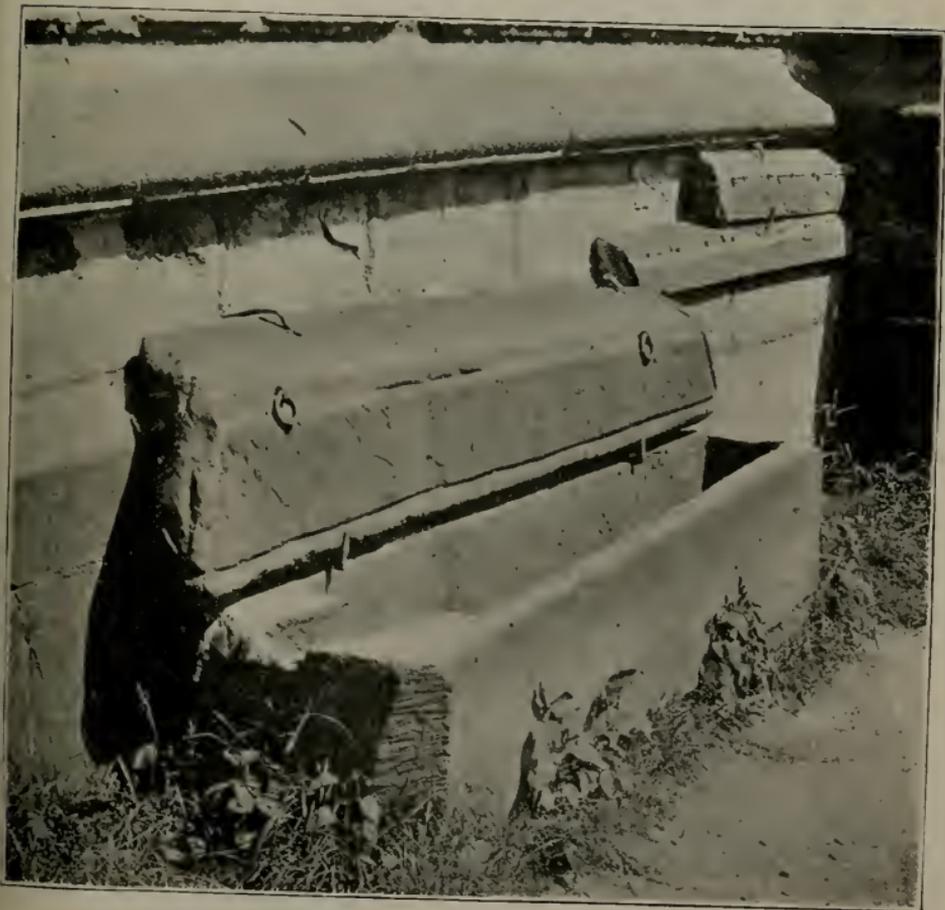
* In a volume of memoranda, etc., written by Titus Wheatcroft, and now in the possession of H. H. Bemrose, Esq., M.P., of Derby, is the following:—
 “ This is to be written on my father’s headstone:—‘ Here lieth the Body of Leonard Wheatcroft, who was clark of this Church of Ashover 36 years. Aged 79. He died January 1st and was buried in this stone coffin January 3rd 1706.’”

In a Latin rendering which accompanies this epitaph we have the duration of his clerkship again asserted:—“ Qui Ecclesie Parochialis de Ashover per sex trigint que Annos fuit Sacrista.”

The following subjoined note seems to confirm the longer duration of office recorded on the leaden plate:—“ My father was sworn clark before John Spateman Squire Ffeb. 3^d. 1653.”

have formed the sarcophagus of one of the Reresby family, who were patrons of the church. It is now placed at the west side of the tower (without). The original lid has been secured to the wall above it, and is adorned with two crosses down the sloping sides of the cover, characteristic of the commencement of the thirteenth century.

By the courtesy of J. P. Jackson, Esq., we have been supplied with an excellent photograph of this coffin, which we reproduce below.



STONE COFFIN, ASHOVER CHURCH.

Selections from the Writings of Leonard Wheatcroft.

“The Poet’s Profecie vpon Sacheverill of Morley, who was chosen Knight of the Shire Nov: 24, 1670, when Esquire Varnon stood against him besides all the Dukes, Earles, & Lords in y^e County:—

“Thankes gracious Charles for granting us a writ
To chuse a man which we did thinke most fit.
Then shout brave blades ‘I am for Cheverill’;*
Let varnon’s friendes doe what they can or will,
He has our voate, whose voate for us will bee
Pleasing to us, and to his Maiestee,
And also vnto other Cuntries too,
Which burden’d are, and know not what to doo.
If once in parliament our choyce but sit
The rest o’th’ Lords will thank us for our wit
That we have made so rare, so good a choyce,
As will not feare to let them hear his voyce.
Then for Sacheverill let your voyces thunder
That Vernon’s Lords and friends may thereat wonder.”

Leo: Wheatcroft.

Sequel.

“In the year ’70 (1670) November th’ twenty foure,
I gave my voate tho’ I was tumbled ore.
The Black-coates Tourne-coates went vp rank & file.
We little Gray-coates did them all beguile.
And their partakers too, tho’ men of note
Were greatly vex’d ’cause we had got the voate,
And that the bells of famous All Saints Steeple
Should (out voate) them and all the rest o’th’ people.
Tis trew the noyse (of both sides) was so loud
No bells I heard, I was so thrust i’th’ crowd
Againe I cry, ‘Candidge† and Cheverill’!
I voate for both, with heart, and soule, and will.
And I beleeve his Highness will respect them
Though severall others, seeming may reject them.
For many years they have been trew as steele
Case-hardened, that, ‘Babell’s Whore’ shall feele.

* Will. Sacheverell of Morley.

† Cavendish, *i.e.*, William, Lord.

Then shout amain ; these two knights are the men
 By my consent shall sit for knights agen,
 And then His Highness will have cause to say—
 ‘Derby (of all) doth beare the bell away.’
 Then shout aloud, aloud with one consent,
 That these two Knights may sit in Parliament
 To God’s great glory, and our King’s renowne,
 Our Nation’s peace, Rebellion to pull downe.
 Then make your voyces in the skies to ring
 Ffor joy these two must once more serve the King.”

By me Leo : Wheatcroft senior.

Upon twelve of North Winfield Ringers. L. W., May 29,
 1688 :—

(The Tune is “*The Sparring of the Door.*”)

“ You gentlemen of Derby-shire, that minding are to ring
 If you’ll be pleas’d to stay a-while, then you shall hear me sing.
 It is a song both new & trew, I boldly dare it say,
 At Winfield it was done of late, the twenty nine of May.

“ There’s Henery Royles the parish Clarke, and Robert Mottershaw
 Besides there is full half a score : I’ll name them all a-row.

“ George Brent, he’s one that’s fast i’th’ heft
 And does observe his place :
 So will stiff John—brave Pendleton,
 The third bell bravely grace.

“ The next is William Mottershaw,
 Who can the first bell troule,
 So can my little Tommy Clay,
 That pretty* loving soule.

“ John Marsh I know’s a pretty man,
 And very well can ring ;
 But William Ashmore far exceeds :
 He can the fifth bell swing.

“ John Brelsford often rings behind ;
 (He will pull far apart.)
 Besides, there’s honest Edward Clay
 Will make his bell to start.

* *Pretty* = neat, fine.

- “ John Wheatcroft for the second bell
 He'll ring it pretty trew :
 So will Will. Browne ; I hold a crown
 He rings as well as you.
- “ And now you see my brethren all,
 How well we doe agree,
 To ring, and sing, and glass our King,
 And make us to agree :
- “ And when we drink a merry pot,
 We none of us may quarrel ;
 But all agree to pay the shot,
 And broach the other barrel.
- “ Now here's a glass unto that soule,
 That did these lines invent :
 We'll make our bells most bravely troule
 To give him good content.
- “ We'll turn them up unto the height
 Each man shall own his string
 And here we'll meet each Thursday night
 A merry peal to ring.”

Upon Shirland and Higham men who came to ring at Ashover
 on Lady Day, 1689 :—

(The tune is “*Lovely Nancy*,” or “*Smiling Francis*.”)

- “ You gentlemen of Derbyshire
 That minding are to hear me sing,
 I earnestly do you desire
 That to my church you'll come and ring ;
 Then your names and fames shall flourish
 Vp and downe the Country,
 And the Clerke of Asher parish
 Will thank you for your company.
- “ I'll tell you now a pretty story,
 If you'll be pleased a while to stay :
 'Tis for the honour and memory
 Of the Blessed Lady Day.
 There were five young men came unto me
 Desiring me to let them ring,
 Who afterwards did kindness show me
 When they had handled each a string.*

* Bell rope.

- " The first was Wright by name and nature,
 He did ring the Treble Bell :
 As for the rest, I will not flatter,
 They far all others did excell.
 Winfield men did ring most bravely,
 And did behave themselves right well,
 But Shirland men did far excell them,
 As that heard can justly tell.
- " The second was a pretty young man
 They say his name is Harry Lees
 He follow'd bravely like a strong man
 For two long hours he did not freeze :
 They all did sweat from top to toe
 I did observe them all so well :
 And he's to blame that says not so ;
 I'm sure all others they excel.
- " Little Farmery did him follow
 Scorning to o'erthrow his bell
 Then after him an Heir* did 'sallow' ('salley')
 His name as yet I will not tell.
 There was no teaching in their ringing
 Each one had his part so true
 I can no longer forbear singing
 To give every man his due.
- " Mr. Miles for tenor ringing
 I'll advance him very high :
 And George Wright for gallant singing,
 Few or none can say him nay,
 Heire sang neatly, Lees completely
 When—as we dranke their Highness health
 With Devonshire's, and Dallamotts,
 Brave soldiers for our Commonwealth.
- " Now here's a glass to all true ringers
 That live in city or in Towne,
 With all my heart I'll drink two swingers,
 If it cost me half a crowne.
 For I doe love all good ringers,
 Let them come from sea or shore,
 And he that loves not merry singers,
 I pray you—put him out of door.

ffinis. L. W."

* Probably Revell, of Ogston.

Vpon South-Winfield Ringers, April 9, 1696:—

(The Tune is "*Here is a Cup of Nappy Liquor.*")

“ You Ringers all within this County
 That minding are to hear me sing
 I pray draw near and shew your bounty,
 And I will make your fame to ring.
 First observe what now I tell you ;
 Stand fast at foot unto your bell,
 And for my part I'll never fail you,
 I'll rather coat and breeches sell.

“ Stout Mikell he shall lead the Treble :
 Brave Sidbury shall ring as true :
 And honest Thorp he scorns to brable,
 Nor Master Halton,—give him 's due.
 Clark-son I hope (he) will not faile you,
 For I am sure I know him well.
 These five ringers are brave singers
 Or they their changes could not tell.

“ Then come brave blades, and ring your changes,
 Be they less or be they more,
 And in your pulling use no Ranges
 Lest your bell you do throw o'er.
 Then your pleasure is but folly
 If your bell do not right rise ;
 And standers by looke melancholly,
 Then pray you ringers now be wise.

“ These five Ringers I have named
 As they stand and act their part
 Of none of them I am ashamed,
 For I love them in my heart.
 Give them their due they ring so true
 I seldom heard the like before
 Mark what I say—They had no stay
 Yet did not throw one bell right o'er.

“ South-Winfield Ringers, I commend you,
 For I'm sure you can ring true :
 I hope your wives will not offend you
 Which if they do they'll sadly rue.
 Now to them all I'll drink a swinger,
 Let them come from sea or shore :
 Then here's to thee my fellow ringer,
 And to conclude, I will give o'er.”

A fragment, evidently relating to the same :—

“ The fourth was Master John by name
 Who rung in ample manner
 I'll praise him ever for the same
 He lives at Winfield Manner
 He stood so straight, and rung so right
 The like I never see
 Brave Halton he shall have my voat
 For he 's brave companee.*

“ Now here's a health vnto all those
 That wish well to these four :
 I'll drink it off with all my heart,
 And so I will give o'er.
 They are the best ingenious men
 That ever I did see,
 For ringing, singing, and good parts
 Of their brave companee.”

The Clerk's orders for all Ringers belonging to him to be observed and taken notice of, and to be diligently read over every Fifth of November, And if there be aney young men that desire to be Ringers, they may then be admitted, and their oaths given them by the Clerke, which orders are as followeth :—

“ You noble ringers that at Randon run
 Observe your orders, and your forfits shun.
 If here you enter, and intend to ring
 Be sure you do observe here everything.
 First doff your gloves, your spurs and hat,
 Else twopence due to th' clerk for that.
 Next, be you wise, and strive not to excell :
 There's twopence due if you throw o'er a bell.
 Also in setting, if you miss, then I
 Will have one farthing, if I do stand by.
 When you ring changes, for each fault you make,
 One farthing more you shall unto the stake.

* Undoubtedly John, eldest son of Immanuel Halton and Mary, daughter of John Newton, of Oakerthorpe. He died without issue in 1740. The old home of the Newtons was purchased by the late Mr. Strelley, and is now occupied by the representative of that ancient family. But little of the Newton house remains. On an old lintel are the initials I. N. with the date 1655.

Again I say, he that doth break a rope or wheel
 Shall pay his stake, and I will mend it well.
 And if he will by force enter my steeple
 He shall be lasht in sight of all the people.
 And if you leave your ropes upon the ground,
 Or wet or dirt on them, you shall be bound.
 If in the church you do Tobacko take,
 You shall for every pipe one penny stake :
 It is against the Commons of this nation ;
 Besides, it is a very vgly fation (fashion).
 If any in our company sit down
 He shall pay part, or else I'll call him 'clown' :
 Tis all our mindes to give to him one glass
 To which he's welcome, and so let him pass.
 Each Monday night, I'd have th'old ringers ring,
 And every Thursday, the young ones have their swing.
 There's one thing more you Ringers must remember
 That to our landlord, yes, we must be kinder ;
 That's when we've money given us for ringing
 They may have parts by turns else needs have flinging.
 Three, and a shot-pot, is our due to have :
 He that saith 'no,' the rest will call him knave.
 Be all agreed ;—assent and consent granting,
 And on my part, there shall be nothing wanting.
 And to conclude,—I wish you strength—And hope
 A store of money : but, beware the rope.

By me Leonard Wheatcroft, Clerke.

The Twelve Articles for all Ringers to be sworne vnto :—

1. Ffirst, you are to be diligent and obedient vnto your Clerke, giving him half a duzen of ale at your entrance.
2. You are to be carefull you doe not foule the Church for displeasing y^e Saxtone.
3. You are to observe all the times herafter nominated ; that is to say, for the first yeare, you are to help to ring the first and second peales every Sunday or Holy-day at 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning.
4. At nine o'clock to be ready to ring the sarmon-bell, and chime all in.
5. You are to be carefull and knit up your roapes when you have done that they be not troden under foot.

6. He that is last sworne, is to be the monitor taking notice of all misdemeners.

7. He that is the second sworne is to carry the Keyes when they goe to ring for pleasure, and take care that all be made sure.

8. He that is the third sworne, is to turn the Rope when a bell is thrown over.

9. He that is the fourth sworne, is to fetch all things necessary, as fire and candells.

10. He that is the fifth sworne, is to observe the Boyes and Girles that they doe no mischeefe in the church, nor amongst the bells or ropes.

11. You are all to observe all the foregoing orders before mentioned, and to avoyde all quarreling in the church or church-yard whatsoever.

12. He that swears any oath in the church must and shall pay his two pence to the poore man's box or else forfit his part of Ringing money for one month next ensuing.

“Upon that brave Horse-Race which was run at Ashover Rod, July 6, 1692 by four horses Yorkshire, Nottingham, Lincoln and Derbyshire :—

“(To the tune of ‘*Hey, then up go wee.*’)

- “ July the sixt in nintye two
 There was a brave hors-race
 At Asher ; rode in Derbyshire :
 The horses tripped apace.
 I shall you name them every one,
 And who their masters bee,
 If you'll be pleased to hear my tone,
 'Tis 'Asher race for mee.’
- “ There was Sir Paule, and Squire Revill ;
 They stood for Derbyshire :
 And little Obadiah too,
 Whose horse did scorn to tire.
 Squire Paler was for brave York-shire :
 Stables for Nottingham.
 O 'tis Lincoln Bay I'll praise to-day,
 For he did win the game.

“ There was a cup of five pound five
 Provided for that day,
 And he that did the race round win
 Might beare it cleare away.
 This race is full two miles about :
 You might it clearly see :
 Most famous English champion ground :
 O ‘Asher race for mee.’

“ Nottingham, York, and Derbyshire,
 And towns that’s round about,
 They one and all did much admire
 To see them run about.
 There was good horse and horsemen too
 As ever you did see :
 They whip’t and skipt, and bravely tript
 O—‘Asher race for me.’

“ There was severall sorts of gallopers
 Which there you might behold ;
 Each one a rider on his back,
 With silver and with gold.
 Besides all sorts of female kinds,
 Rare beauties for to see,
 Which some will never out of mind :
 O—Asher race for me.

“ Brewers and backers every one,
 You are all welcome thither :
 I hope we shall meet twice a year
 To drink a glasse together.
 As for all you that do us view,
 And our fine pastime come to see
 You shall not have one jot of wrong
 At Asher Race tru-lee.

“ *By me Leonard Wheatcroft.*”

“ Vpon the ‘Poynting’ of Ashover Church :—

“ Ye Church’s } What am not I a brave and shining Temple
 Speech } Whom last yeare, each call’d poor and simple
 Because my bones and joynts were split asunder :
 And yet I stand ’gainst hail and rain and wind and Thunder.
 But now my joynts are stuff’d with new made liquor
 I hope you will resort to me the quicker.
 Were I as fair within as I’m without
 Th’ old Clarke would sing, and grace me without doubt

And my good people would to me retourne
 Which in my sickness did both weep & mourne.
 Then blest be he that soar'd so very high
 To do'ff and d'on my crown with majesty
 That now's a subject willing to obey
 The wind and weather both by night and day.
 And like the swann i'th pond so I i'th wind
 Move loftily, to see how dull mankind
 Is grown of late, that once I could not heare
 The sound of bells resounding in mine eare
 Like to my neighbours (bells) east west & north & south.
 I'll find the rope; find you the wheel and mouth
 And the six Vulcans in my parish will
 Make mee to speake and shew my Maker's Skill.
 In warbling Echoes and in Hymen's Charmes
 We'll sweetly toll to save you from all harmes,
 So as no high loud sounding cymbals near us
 Shall us outring, or find a flaw to jeer us.
 Then come you lovers of my musicke sweet
 And buy another bell, and I'll you greet."

"Vpon the gilding of Chesterfield Weathercocke, with its
 Speech to the Mayor of y^e Towne. A.D. 1673:—

" Good-morrow, Maister Mayor, I am glad to see
 You upon earth beare rule in Seventy three;
 It was my chance a prisoner for to bee
 On the main mast, where thousands did mee see.
 'Twas nayther Stormes of Wind or Snow or Raine
 Could get me loose, till I was cut in twaine.
 Then blest be all the gods that rule the wind,
 And blest be you that to me was so kind,
 And blest be he that soar'd so very high
 To take me down and gild me gloriously:
 But at whose cost, as yet, I cannot tell.
 I pray you sir be pleased to pay them well
 For this my golden coate which you have given;
 I'll ne'er ask more of you while that you liven.
 But out! alas! my sorrows to renew,
 I'm up againe for those who're pleased to view;
 Tho' many greasy butchers jeerd my friend
 Because they could no sooner make an end;
 But now they've done their worke, let them be paid:
 I'll face about, when all of you are dead
 I'll wheele and turne, let th' wind bee ne'er so small
 And by that means I'll satisfie you all."

“The Ale-draper’s Petition to the Honorable Bench at Chesterfield Aprill 20, 1677 for my Licence:—

“ May it please the Bench this day to grant to me
 Your worships’ License, that I may be free
 To brew, to sell, keepe food for horse and man,
 For all that come pay but a penny a can.
 Rare bottle-ale if any soule doe mind it
 At ‘*Hand and Shears*’ in Asher you may find it,
 With severall sortes of English napping (*nappy*) Licquor:
 ’Twill make the dullest spirits to flow quicker.
 Then Bachus like, each man with glasses fettle’d*
 Hectorian like, shewing yourselves brave mettled
 Sober and wise: if otherwise you find, then
 I hope your worships will be pleased to bind them.
 To that they never say—’Tis pity
 Cause there’s so many now in town & city.
 May it please you all to grant me my request
 And in that calling I will doe my best
 To please the King, the Judge, and Justice too,
 And waite on him that daily holds the Plough,
 And all men else, excepting the Excise,
 Because they daily make of me a prise,
 Gaging my vessels with a Gallon Rule.
 I wish such gagers may outgage the —.
 All this is true, I to your worships say
 Give me my license, then I’ll goe my way.
 And for the same, I’ll for your worships pray:
 If you’ll dispatch, I will no longer stay.

“*Leo. Wheatcroft.*”

“An Elegy upon the death of all the greatest Gentry in Darley Dale who loved Huntinge and Hawkinge and severall other names. By me LEO. W. 1672.

- (1) “As I on Oaker Hill one day did stand
 Viewing the world which I could not command,
 I turn’d my face toward Bercho’re parly west
 In view where Greaves’s used to have their nest
 But out! alas! I found they were all gone
 Not one was left to kick against a stone.

* *Fettle*=ready, prepared.

- (2) " Then looking forward the coast being very cleare
 At Roucher, there I found one Adam Eayre
 But now he's gone : left house and land behind him
 And to be short, I know not where to find him.
 But if any counsellor can make it out
 He'st have his land, and I will go without.
- " (3) I'll up to Hassop to hear them sing a mass :
 There shall I know who made the old mans fias
 (Death made it wronge), t'send him to Purgatory
 Where he must stay till he be fit for glory :
 But if there be such place twixt here and heaven
 I fear he cannot pass, 'tis so uneven.
- " (4) Then did I to my panting Muses say
 'Haste and begone, you shall no longer stay
 Haste and begone, up Caston toss your banners,
 And call at Haddon, where liv'd ould John Manners.
 O use him kindly I do strictly you command,
 For unto England's poor he always was so kind.'
- " (5) But now he's gone (like others) hence away :
 Then for another Earl like him we pray
 That will be kind vnto rich and poore,
 Then God Almighty will increase his store,
 And bless him here vpon this earthly throne,
 And at the last call him to be one of his own.
- " (6) Walking by the River, Stanton I did spy,
 But neither Caston, nor a boy saw I :
 They are all gone and nought left but ould boards :
 Alas! alas! what doth this world afford.
 There's several more that are slipt out o'th' way
 But not one word of them I here will say.
- " (7) Then calling back my Muses, methought I
 Spied Little Stancliffe standing pleasantly,
 Well fed with springs, & deck'd with laurels greene,
 But not one Steare i'th stall yet to be seene
 But an ould Backer bourning of the oūne*
 'Till Steare returne, there's no one knows how soone.
- " (8) Then on the hills I came to Darley Hall,
 To heare that Musicke in those ashes tall :
 List'ning awhile, I not being pleased well,
 Thought I,—Where is my pretty Cullen-bell
 Whose name and fame made all this dale once sound?
 But now, that honnour's buried vnder ground.

* Baker burning of the oven.

- “(9) Besides four parsons of Divinity
 As Paine, and Pott, Edwards, and Mosley,
 All foure divines, and men of noble birth,
 All dead and gone, now buried in the earth.
 How can I chuse, but much lament to see
 My friends all gone, who did make much of mee?”
- “(10) Tho’ all in haste one place I have past by ;
 That’s Cowley Hall, where I oft heard the cry
 Of great mouth’d doggs who did not feare to kill
 Which was their master’s plesure word and will
 His name was *Sinner** who ever did him know
 He’s dead and gone too many years ago.
- “(11) Then turning round ; all gone—thus I did think—
 Where shall I make my friend or Muses drinke?
 Then looking downe below I did espy
 A pretty hall, which stood me very nigh ;
 Where lived the father, son, and wives of either,
 Both in my time, although not both together.
- “(12) A Knight, the father, and a squier the son :
 One heir is left : if dead—that name is done.
 This heir being young, with ladies durst not play
 So he in sorrow quickly went away
 Leaving no Heir o’th name, no, no not one
 So farewell Milwards now of Snitterton.
- “(13) Then rushing forward downe by Darwen side,
 My Muses presently through Matlock hied,
 And finding there the good old pastor gone,
 I hied to Riber there to make my moan :
 But out alas ! my sorrows to increase
 That name is gone, now buried vnder hearse.
- “(14) Wolley, Wolley, Wolley, farewell to thee
 A noble Esquire thou wast, both kind and free
 To all that came, I say both rich and poore,
 There’s few went empty, that came to his doore.
 Walker’s faire house is almost worne away,
 With severall more now going to decay.

* Richard Senior, of Bridgetown, purchased Cowley Manor from George and Henry Needham in 1613. The person alluded to was perhaps Anthony, son of Richard, one of whose co-heiresses married Lionel Fanshaw, whose son Henry in 1718 sold Cowley to Thom. Bagshaw, Esq.—*Lysons*.

- “(15) To speak of Dethic, what shall I doe there?
 Babington’s Treason hateful doth appeare.
 Their house is downe, and they are gone to nought;
 So will all those which e’er Rebellion sought.
 Then pray to God for Peace and Vnitie,
 That King and Nobles all may well agree.
- “(16) Then I to Ogston, there to break my fast.
 They all in mourning stood at me aghast
 To think my friend and lover was departed;
 And so I left them, all most heavie hearted:
 What shall I doe (thought I) to hide my head
 Seeing so many Gallants now are dead?
- “(17) Then up by Amber I did quickly hie;
 None of my antient friends I could espie:
 In Asher parish I could find not one:
 Old Crich, old Dakin & old Hodgkinson
 They are departed, and gone hence away
 As for myself, I have not long to stay.
- “(18) I will returne vnto my hill againe
 And cause my Muses to sing out a straine,
 And that in mourning too they shall be drest
 To sing new Anthems of the very best.
 And thus you see in a few dayes how they
 Are all gone hence, and turn’d to dust and clay.
- “(19) Ffarewell you Huntsmen that did hunt the Hare:
 Ffarewell you hounds that tired both horse and mare:
 Ffarewell you gallant Falkners every one;
 The chief of all did live at Snitterton.
 So to conclude, ffarewell both great and small:
 Those that are left, The Lord preserve them all.
- “*By mee Leonard Wheatcroft.*”

Another verse, written subsequently:—

“If any one of this same truth do doubt
 From Oaker Hill I’d have them walk about
 From house to house, to proof the truth of this;
 And then they’ll say there’s nothing writ amiss.
 I have no more to say, but this my charge,
 Let all that’s here say ‘Pray God bless K. George.’”

“Of a famous Hunting much to be admired in the Parish of Ashover vpon Newyears Day by Master Henry Lees with his 3 couple of Beagles as you shall heare in this following ditty. 1694.

“(1) You gentlemen Huntsmen come listen awhile
And I'll tell you a story, 'twill make you to smile.
A few of them once were gathered together
January the first, when it was foule weather.
In Ashover parish we first did th' fox spy
At a place we call Cow-bridge—I'll tell you noe Lie.

“(2) Then 'Nimble' and 'Famous' did after him follow,
And all the brave Huntsmen did make a great 'Hallow.'
Brave 'Rockwood' and 'Ringwood' with rest o' th' pack
Did follow so close till they catch'd him by th' back :
Rare 'Dido' stick'd close: like a bird she did fly
With 'Gamester' and 'Bellman,' I'll tell you no Lie.

“(3) He run to Mabkirke as fast as he could,
Where he staid but awhile, for there was no hould.
Rare 'Dido' was nimble, but not very tall:
Shee forced ould Renard to th' top of a wall,
Where for two acre length, he never fell by,
But ran clearly aloft—'Tis no bit of a Lie.

“(4) Then 'Famous' and 'Dido' did run on each side,
Resolving to tame the old Fox for his pride
For climbing so high, and forsaking the ground ;
But at last you'll admire where ould Renald was found ;
For when on the earth no hold he could spy,
He ran up a mill wheel—I'm sure 'tis no Lie.

“(5) There close he did lie in a bucket o'th' wheele ;
The like was ne'er known that a scent they could feele :
But being rare doggs as our shire can bring out
They catch'd him i' th' parish he never ran out :
They follow'd so close, and made such a cry,
The like was ne'er known: I'm sure 'tis no Lie.

“(6) Now all you brave huntsmen & bold merry blades,
Pray keep well your geldings and ride on no jades,
And I'll keep my doggs well, for I know they are free.
I have but three couples the best i' th' countree ;
For if they could once but ould Reynould espy
They'd soon overtake him, I'm sure 'tis no lie.

- “(7) There’s ‘Rockwood’ and ‘Ringwood,’ there’s ‘Famous’ and ‘Spring,’
 With ‘Gamester’ and ‘Bellman’ make all the woods ring :
 And these are the dogs that will make a fox swing :
 The pastime of Hunting would pleasure a king.
 They follow’d ould Renald w^t such a loud cry
 He was forced for to earth—’Tis no bit of a Lie.
- “(8) From’s Kennel at Eastwood* they ran him apace
 That he had ne’er time to look them i’ th’ face,
 But took up his hould at Robin-Hood’s Stone
 Where ‘Touser’ the Terrier laid fast hold for one :
 The rest of the Beagles sticket very close by
 Where they took him by th’ chops—’Tis no bit of a lie.
- “(9) They trail’d him to Asher with whoop and with Hallow,
 And bravely those Beagles did after him follow
 Vnto an ale house, where merrily wee
 Did drinke of our glasses and sung cheerilee
 To Earls and to Lords, and gentlemen nigh,
 Wishing all of them health—I’m sure ’tis no Lie.
- “(10) Then on the next day we went oute againe,
 And there at Stanwig, we found a new traine
 Of an ould Renald, as false as the other ;
 And for ought I know they were sister and brother.
 Then ‘Bellman’ and ‘Dido’ did after him fly
 And catcht him at White-edge, I’m sure ’tis no Lie.
- “(11) And when we had caught him, our horns we did wind :
 To whoop and to Hallow we all were inclin’d.
 To the Rattell-grange there we marched along,
 Where we did sing a merry new song :
 We drunk merry healths to all Huntsmen nigh
 In full glasses, all swingers, I tell you no lie.
- (12) “ And so to conclude this merry new song
 I hope it will please you for we’ve done no wrong
 In killing three foxes in so short a time :
 The like was ne’er known or put into rhyme.
 Then drink off your glasses, and let none pass by :
 The parish will pay all†—I hope it’s no lie.

“*Leo. Wheatcroft.*”

* In Ashover.

† The churchwardens and overseers of most parishes at that time paid a certain sum per head for every fox killed.

"MY SONG WHEN I GATHER CLERK-WAGES.

(To the Tune of '*Gerard's Mistress*')

"Weare*-leave
 Good master and good dame, I say
 For you I pray
 That of your charity you'll something give me :
 You know
 My wages they are small and very low.
 Pray now bestow
 Some of your silver, that will much befriend me :
 A pie—a pudding—or a chine,
 Or else a little piece of beef :
 Something I crave, & fain would have,
 For now I want relief ;
 And to you all I will be thankful,
 And teach you David's Psalms to sing ;
 And when your lives are at an end
 A passing bell I'll ring," etc.

"Vpon a Race between Bacon and Walker—run on Bonsall Moor, and how Bacon had like to have been poysoned. 1687.

"BACON—Good morrow, my good neighbours all,
 Here I salute you great and small.
 I'm come to run before you all
 For gold and Recreation.
 Pray then be pleased awhile to stay,
 And you shall see us trip away,
 According to the fashion."

"WALKER—'Thou'rt welcome to me,' Walker said,
 'I'll run with thee till I be dead :
 I ne'er was yet of man afraid,
 And never yet forsaken.
 Yet, I'll tell thee friend, what I doe think,
 That if thou'lt of my bottle drink,
 Then one of us full soon will shrink :
 Thou'rt welcome to me, Bacon.'

* With your.

“ POET SINGS—Then hand in hand away they went,
 Which was to many great content.
 But Bacon followed by the scent,
 Of some base cunning cheater
 Who gave him poyson ere he ran,
 Whereby so many are undone.
 Yet for 10 pound with him he run,
 Tho Walker then ran better.

“ WALKER—‘I tell thee Bacon what I thinke,—
 Tho it was I that gave thee drink,
 It was not for to make thee shrink,
 But rather to run swifter.’

“ BACON—‘In that thou art a cheater bold
 I lay thee 20 pound in gold
 Thou gave me poyson : for I’m told
 That thou hast had a gifter’ (*bribe*).

“ WALKER—‘All gifters I do deadly hate,
 Though some did put it in my pate :
 Now to repent it is too late,
 Fools are so soon persuaded.’

“ BACON—‘Now thou speaks true, I well may swear.
 I’ll have at thee again next yeare,
 All thy partakers I’ll not feare ;
 I ne’er but this time failed.’

“ WALKER—‘Thy challenge Bacon, I like well :
 It to my master I will tell ;
 Then all the country like a bell
 Will sound at our next meeting.’

“ BACON—‘My words I will make good, if I
 Before that present do not dye.
 Or, when wee meet, tell me ‘I lie’ ;
 And that’s no handsome greeting.’

“ WALKER—‘Now to conclude, well met my friend,
 Another race will make an end,
 And I my dearest breath will spend,
 For fame and reputation.’

“ BACON—‘If this prove true, I’ll tell thee plain,
 Then we’ll have all our gold againe,
 And there thy name for ever staine,
 I scorne thy ugly fashion.’

“ L. W. 1687.”

“The Fishing of the River Amber, August 26th, by a few Derbyshire Blades, who, after they had taken a cup of ale, sallied out, resolving to turne the River out of its natural course, thinking thereby to catch a dish of fish—no man to doff hat-band, hose, or shoes, or any other apparel.

- “(1) In the month of August last
 When five and twenty days were past,
 As I doe well remember,
 Wee were a few of the joviale crew
 And we went down to Amber.
- “(2) Major Wheatcroft led the van
 And captain Chapman was his man :
 All the rest came marching after
 With spades and shooles and other tooles—
 We made a mighty slaughter.
- “(3) Then antient Newton did display
 His gallant banner all the way
 Saying ‘March my lads, let’s render
 Lets never feare when we come there
 To turne the River of Amber.’
- “(4) Oh when we came to the Brook side,
 Immediately we did divide,
 But yet we did not wander ;
 For with heart and mind we were inclined
 To turne the River of Amber.
- “(5) Then Sergeant Allen he stept in
 And swore he’d venture bones and skin
 Although they were but tender :
 A dam he made, like one o’ th’ trade,
 Which turn’d the River of Amber.
- “(6) Leftenant Beardsley brought up the reare
 Who did no living fishes feare,
 And like an old commander
 He kept us close unto our work
 Till we had fished the Amber.
- “(7) Then corporal Tansley he stood by,
 And Billy Towndrow being nigh
 For fear of further slander,
 They joyned hands in loving bands
 Till they had laden Amber.

- “(8) With the help of Standers by
As Will, and Humfrey, John, and I
Who sadly there did render
The earth for clods which some call sods
Which turned the River of Amber.
- “(9) There were many standing by
Who oft did shriek and cry
To see the fishes squander:
For very fear that we came there
To fish the River of Amber.
- “(10) When the waters did wax low
You might the severall fishes know,
And where they had their places:
Mid roots and stones they swore by's wones,*
And caught them by their faces.
- “(11) From our hands the eels did slip:
About our feet the trout did skip,
With other fishes plenty:
But at the last, we caught them fast
And had a dish most dainty.”

Vpon Captain Millwardes march at Chesterfield, July 2, 3, 4,
5, 7, 9 (year not given):—

“Tune—‘*Four and twenty Highland men.*’

“March on you gallant soldiers all,
With hearts of Resolution,
Against your enemies great and small
That breed our great confusion.

“Beat up your drums brave soldiers all,
And let us now be merry,
And ready bee at every call
To follow our ould Harry.

“His father was a Colonell †
A captain was his brother:
And he—a captain as we see
Where have we such another?

* “*By's wones*” = “*By His (Christ's) wounds:*” now, “*Zounds!*”
With this, compare “*Zooks!*” i.e., “*By His hooks!*”—the nails of the
cross; an exclamation used by the people of Smalley fifty years ago, but now,
I believe, quite obsolete.—(Ed.)

† Col. Milward, of Snitterton, died in 1669.

“ Then march brave captain all along
 Into yon Scotland Borders,
 And we will follow you along
 If you will give us orders.

“ And when we come before their face
 Then will we all be merry,
 And put you into mickle grace,
 Noble Captain Harry.

“ Lieftenant now bring up your men,
 Our captain's now before us :
 We'll make the Rebells quake for feare
 For domineering o'er us.

“ I can abide no flattering tongue
 Let e'er a man so smooth bee
 I scorn to offer any wrong :
 So God bless Captain Boothbee.

“ *L. W.*”

“ Vpon the Victorious Conquests of M^r Henry Wright when
 he was Capitaine :—

“ Here lies the Body of one Capitaine Wright
 Whom none can equal whether by day or night :
 For his great prowis and his valliant actes
 Noe King or Prince or Knight could e'er him tax.
 To tell you of his warlike deeds shall I
 Extol his valour?—Sir, I scorn to lie
 For at that fight he was at Willoughbee :
 He was commander of the whole partee,
 And by his valour did so stoutly charge
 That thorough all he made his passage large.
 At Ashby-de-la-Zouch he won the day
 And took all prisoners—but what did run away.
 Also at Barton-upon-Trent : There hee
 Routed Prince Robert (Rupert), drove him the counteree.
 At WINFIELD-MANNER I'm sure he was there
 Entering the same, without all dread or feare.
 Also at Naseby : there he play'd his part
 And made them run, and glad with all his heart.
 His fame was great at Horncastle's great Race ;
 For there he wounded many a noble face
 With his good sword, and never-daunted steed :
 Thousands of men that day were made to bleed.

At taking of Nantwich he never shrunke
 Till he had conquered Noble Generall Munke,
 And many more besides the Garrison
 Which he that day by strength and valour won.
 His harness good was made of purest steele,
 His horse more fierce than ever trode on heel;
 For when his warlike heart was taken out,
 A living serpent from the same did sprout
 To the amazement of them all both far and near,
 To thinke that such a Devill should be there.
 But some may think I write as a deceiver
 But you may now behold the same in Belvoir ('castle')
 Wherein the picture (and it) may be seene,
 To admiration both of Kinge and Queene.
 Then Gentlemen now pray and never cease
 That wars may end, that we may live in peace.

"By me Leo: Wheatcroft." *

"Vpon the Earle of Scarsdale's race-horse:—

"When as my master mounted upon me
 Then, like Achilles, you could scarce him see
 He was so nimble on my back that I
 Defied all Earles & Lordes & Knights me nigh.
 As for the first heat,—did not I run well?
 Yea, and the second too, you all can tell.
 And were my tongue like Balaam's Asse, then I
 Would tell you true, how Kingstone he went by.
 If e'er I run again in that same place
 I lay a thousand guineas that I win the race.
 It is not he that gave the golden piece (prize or stakes)
 Or he in Ireland, Scotland, France, or Greece
 Should me outrun, *had not my Mr staid me*:
 I am so vexed; I wish that he had flayed me.
 But to be short, I'll run the three heats round
 With any horse that was upon that ground."

"Vpon the strange and admirable building of two Crows upon
 Blackwell Church Weather Cocker† April 2, 1688, in Derbyshire:—

"Behold my friends what here I have set downe
 (A stranger thing was never done in towne)
 Thousands have seen—I know I do not mock.

* Apparently penned about 1680.

† Probably constructed in the ornamental scroll work usually attached to the rod of the vane.

On Blackwell Steeple, just on th' weather cock,
 Two crows have built their nest so neat and high,
 'Tis thought no tree so tall beneath the sky,
 But only the Palmeto—royal high,
 Which far surmounts all other standing by.
 Shee sits this month: the other brings her food:
 'Tis mighty strange, hard to be understood.
 They carried timber to their nest so large
 That both together bore an equal charge—
 One by one end, the other by the other.
 Such love scarce seen by father or by mother,
 To raise a fabric for their young and needy;
 Tho' th' wind was high, they made it firm and steady;
 As men who lived near with eyes beholding
 Saw them each day most neatly act their building:
 All this is true and much in admiration.
 There's stranger things will soon appear i'th' nation;
 To tell you one, and let the rest pass by—
 A Parliament will sit, or else I fly."

Titles of Anagrams, Epitaphs, and other Gleanings.

“On My old friend Thomas Low of Crich* :—

“‘Low’ was you borne, 'tis true what I here say,
 Of parents true, on May the Twentieth day:
 With joy and gladness when you first was seene,
 It was just then Sixteen, eighteen.” (1618)

Appended to two anagrams, one upon his cousin Elizabeth Wheatcroft, and the other on Rebeckah Boore, is a note that they were written by him at Hockley, when he was just sixty. Sep. 16, 1687.

Another is dedicated to an unknown friend (William Bonner) who had sent him a suit of clothes.

* Thomas Lowe of Crich issued a “Token” in 1669, inscribed thus :—

(*Obverse*) “THOMAS . LOWE”

(*Reverse*) “OF . CRICHE . BVTCHER . 1699.”

(See *Boyne's Trade Tokens* by Geo. C. Williamson, Vol. I., p. 121.)

Esquire Adderley* is referred to with gratitude for his generosity to the ringers:—

“ With that he gave us ale which made us sing
And when we went, we made our 4 bells ring.”†

“ Upon the birth of Hannah Crofts, daughter to George Crofts and Troth his wife:—

“ O’th 12th of August before the font you bended
Rarely‡ with witnesses you were attended.”—1627.

“ Vpon the birth of Leonard Cowley, son of Giles Cowley§ and Joan his wife baptized Sep. 21, 1637.”

“ Vpon one James Yorke, author of a Booke of Heraldry.”

“ A single acrostick vpon Robert son to Rob. Booth and Alice his wife who was Bap. Mar 3, 1644:—

Rouse vp ould Friend and view y^r christened name.
Of your trew birth, you never need fear shame,
Besides your gallant calling, you are of noble blood,
Endeavouring daily for to practise good.
Robert y^r father (Booth) And Alice y^r mother
To tell your age, I scorn it for to smother.

“ **B**aptized you were, (’tis fifty years and more)
On March the third I say in Forty four.
O pray now watch, and to your Saviour pray
To be prepared against your dying day:
Heaven be your guide to walk in th’ narrow way.”

* Probably Charles Adderley who married Felicia, elder co-heiress of John Milward, Esq., and through whom he obtained a moiety of Snitterton with the Manor house. (*v.* Lyson.)

† The church bells in those times were regarded more as means for village recreation than as monitors of better things. Their dedication to sacred uses was utterly forgotten. Happily, in every well-regulated church, these profanations are things of the past. Leonard, as will be perceived, considered the belfry and the bells as his own, and himself supreme head of the ringing fraternity.

‡ Bravely or largely.

§ Giles Cowley and another purchased the manors of Ashover and Lea, from Sir John Pershall, Bart., in 1648.

“ An Epitaph :—

“ Here lyes the Body of Jemima Bourne
 The eldest daughter of a famous Knight—
 Sir Thomas Beckingham,—his daughter born
 By his faire Dame, Elizabeth, most bright,
 Of Tolson towne in Essex, county faire.
 This lady was unto a parson given,
 And by her life and conversation rare
 This relict now is made a saint in heaven.
 Three score and nineteen years of age was she
 As by her tomb appears in letters fine.
 July the 19 her funerale I see
 One Thousand Six Hundred Seventy nine.”

“ An Epitaphe vpon the death of my very lovinge vnckle
 Robert Norman :—

“ Here lyes a man who did provide
 His coffin and his stone
 For many years before he died :
 His name is Robert Norman.
 December he the Twenty eight,
 Did goe from hence away :
 He buried was in 'Seventy nine, (1679)
 Who's now returned to clay.
 His age was four score years and five,
 Before he lost his breath,
 Besides three quarters of a yeare,
 But now hath left this earth.”*

* From the will of Robert Norman, of Ashover, dated 11th November, 1678, which was in the possession of the late Mrs. Nodder :—

“ The seaven pound bond which will become due to me from my kinsman Abraham Norman, June 10, 1680, to be equally divided among the children of my kinsmen Richard Hawley of Sutton, and Leonard Wheatcroft of Ashover.

“ To Richard Hawley . . . my ceiled bedstead in the parlour. To my kinsman Edward Norman my ceiled chest at my bedside and to my sister Anne Hawley, that chest in the parlor with the lock upon it. To my sister Frances Norman the other chest in the parlor. To my kinsmen George and Robert Norman 20 ^{shill} apiece. All the rest of my estate I give to my kinsmen Richard Hawley and Leonard Wheatcroft the elder, and I make my kinsman Richard Hawley sole executor.”

“An Epigram on his Honour’s Birthday—Samuel Pierpoint of Oulecoates in Derbyshire upon May 29, 1687:—

“Then let’s with him rejoice with joy and mirth
That we have such a peer to tread our earth,
Who is the age (as Freak this day me told)
No more nor less—but 34 years old.”

“January in the year 1693
I set the sycamore at Hocklee.”

“On my new adopted kinsman (cousin) Henry Hibbert, May 6, 1693.”

“My sister Jane Wheatcroft.”

“Mary Wheelwright Baptized Nov: 1, 1643.”

“A treble acrostic upon M^r Thomas Morrey schoolmaster of Matlock 1695.”

“Upon M^r George Calton of London in 1695. Born at ‘Asher.’ Baptized June 21, 1671.” (See Lyson, p. lxxx. and note.)

“An Acrostic vpon the Christening of my louing Friend Mistris Lydia Bourne, who was baptized August 4th 1639.”

“Benjamin Ragg was borne December 9 . 1674.”

“Rich was he wrapt, as I doe well remember
And right baptized the fourteenth of December.”

“Vpon the thrice noble & virtuous John Manners, Earle of Rutland’s Birthday being May 29, 1696—aged 58.” (? 15, an easy mistake to make from the local pronounciation of “fifteen”—the correct age.)

“An acrostic to Abigail Brockshaw L. W. 1699.”

“An Elegie upon the death of my very good friend John Milward Esquire and K^t of the honourable house of Parliament who departed this life September 14th in y^e yeare 1670”:—

“He was a lord Lieu-Tenant of the County,
Who at each muster he did shew much bounty.
He was a Landlord to his tenants kind:
But few like him about us now we find.

He was a neighbour good of sweet behaviour,
 Owing the poor as soon as them that's braver.
 He was a father to his children deare,
 As by their learning, breeding, may appeare."

"An anagram upon the death of George Blaggrave clerk of All Saints in Derby." (Leonard greatly extols his skill in ringing, singing, and the medical art.)

"Rare in his practice, for Christ's sake cured many
 Ever rejoicing when he could them save
 Awhile from death—but now, he's in his grave."

"An Epitaph upon Captain John Lowe a Justice of the Peace:—

"Lowe here a captain and a justice lies
 Whose warlike actions *never won a prize*,
 Lowe loved his prince but seldom by him stood.
 Lowe loved to fight, but not to lose his blood.
 Lowe while he lived—poor people all did feare him
 Lowe now he's gone, they wish some fiend w^d rear him
 (for he gave nought at his funerall)"

"On my very loving Friend Margery Beastall of Wensley who died Feb. 1677."

"Another on James Beastall, of Wensley deceased—my brother Poet."

"Written for a friend (T. G.) to his Lady—Anna Toplady."

"An elegy upon the death of Captain Henry Milward Esq who departed this life at Snitterton in Darley Parish April 7, 1681:—

"Farewell deare friend, farewell deare friend I say,
 Wilt thou go hence, leave Snitterton this day?
 'Tis pity! house with gardens bright and faire
 Should now grow wild, because thou'st left no heire.
 Now farewell hawk and hound in Darley dale
 Farewell faire world, thy blossoms are but frail.
 He was a man not 40 years of age
 Whose bloom is nipt, ended his pilgrimage," etc.

“An anagram vpon my brother Clerke—George Vernon of Alfreton:—

“Grim death, why hast thou ta'en my friend away
England's brave clarke (Cryer o'th' market day)”

. . . “Vernon he was, of ancient name and fame
Which Earls Esquires & lords do honour much the same:
Right of behaviour; to his neighbours kind:
Few equal him: he bore a princely mind.
O come my friends and mourners everywhere,
Now mourne with me for this my brother deare.”

“Vpon William Seamell a young man who departed this life July 23, 1688:—

“Meek was he here, and mild upon the earth
Eschewing evil, seldom minding mirth.”

“Vpon my cousin Helen Chadwick who died Dec. 30, 1693.”

“An Elegy on the death of my deare and loving Ffather Leonard Wheatcroft, Yeoman, who departed this life at Ashover November 28, 1648 who lived a quiet and peaceable life amongst his neighbours and family:—

. . . “Was it the number of our sins O Lord
Our negligence? contempt of Thee? thy Word?
And all thy graces still bestowed upon us
Which did provoke Thee now to take him from us?
Was he too worthy deemed to tarry here?
We to enjoy him—his small children deare?”

. . . He was prepared; had 's wedding garment on
Ready to enter and receive the crowne
That Crowne of glory and eternity
Not subject unto mutability,” etc.

“Upon my son David Wheatcroft who departed this life October 15th 1688.

“An Elegy vpon Elizabeth wife to Leonard Wheatcroft, who departed this life March 3, 1688 aged 52. Buried in Ashover Church Yard:—

. . . “Amongst my children thou wast a nursing mother,
Being their guide from one day to another,
Exhorting them to love and unity,
That they like brethren all might well agree,” etc. . . .

“Vpon the death of my much honoured and very good friend and Mistress Anne Woolhouse, who departed this life June 19, 1667. She was daughter to Gilbert Linacre, of Plumley Hall. Esq. She was first married to John Parker,* of Lees Hall, Esq., and after his death to Thomas Woolhouse, of Glapwell, Esq., J.P., with whom she lived above 30 years, whose death he much lamented, not only for his own great loss, but for the loss of others, to whom she was most charitably minded:—

. . . “ Her greatest fancy was to touch the skin
 Of the decrepid swollen putrified & lame,
 Let all men judge of her thrice noble fame,
 For all her greatness she did not disdain
 To wash and dresse, to make them whole againe.
 She, with her daughters, and her servants too
 Made it their practice good workes for to doo.
 If that they came both halt and blind and pained,
 For all her cures, their silver she disdaind :
 Her answer was, ‘God give you health and grace
 And now and then, pray let me see your face
 That I your hungry bellies may well fill,
 And clothe your backes according to God’s will.’
 . . . She was like Dorcas doing works of wonder ;
 To name them all, my muses could not ponder.
 At her departure she warbled forth this straine,
 ‘When Christ appears then I’ll appear againe
 Not as I am, but more in glory shining
 With saints and angels all about me twining.’
 These were her words. And so she lived and died
 And now in heaven I hope she’s glorified.”

“An Elegie vpon my very loving friend Mistris Elizabeth Chadwicke late daughter to the right worshipful Thomas Wollhouse Esq and wife to the right worshipful James Chadwicke Esquire. She departed this life May 13, in 1670, and now lyeth buried in the Chancell of Bolsouer, next to her mother Anne Wollhouse.”

“An acrostic upon Robert Williamot Esq, chosen shireave

* ? Barker.

for ye county of Derby in the year 1671, and an ancient bachelor:—

. . . . “Like thing was never known or acted here
Lo, we shall have 5 sheriffs in one yeare
John Munday one, Sitwell, and this deceased,
A Cooke the next, the other not rehearsed,” etc.

“A discourse betwixt Death and Doctor Ouldham of Nottingham. He was a Surgeon Barber and Doctor of Physic. May 3, 1675.”

“An epitaph of my aged Friend James Tricket who departed this life Feb. 7, 1691. He lived 73 years.”

“An Epitaph on my loving and kind mistris Elizabeth wife to Master Obadiah Bourne, Rector:—

“Elizabeth, the mother of sons seven,” etc.

“Vpon the Life and Death of Master John Revill Esquire son and heire to Will: Revill of Ogston Esq.”

“Vpon Edmund Nickson who departed this life Jan:—

“Nickson his name was, while he lived heare,
In Morton buried: * born in faire Cheshire,” etc.

“Vpon the death of William Revill Esquire, father unto John Revill. Aug. 15, '69:—

“William Revell of Ogston Esq. dyed y^e 15th day of August, and was buried at Sherland y^e 17th day of August, Anno Dom. 1669.”—*Morton Register*.

“Upon Mistris Troath Hodgkinson who departed this life October 11th, 1678, and lieth buried in y^e church of Ashover:—

(“A maiden kind”)

“Nature had framed her so in every part
Susanna like, both chaste in mind and heart.”

“Vpon that most noble & honourable Peer of England John

* “Edmund Nixon Rector of Morton was buried y^e 5th day of January A. D. 1677.”—*Morton Church Register*.

Manners Earl of Rutland, who departed this life Sep. 29, 1679:—

“ I wonder death, thou conqueror of man
Of woman, child, and infant,—but a span,
How dare thou come with thy bare bones in sight
Now for to take from us so great a wight,” etc.
. . . . “ He went from Haddon October the Twenty three
In '79; at Botsworth now lyes hee.”

“ An Elegy upon the thrice worthy and Right Honourable Christiana, Dowager Countis of Devonshire, who departed this life Feb: 18th, 1674, and now lyeth buried in the Church of All Saints in Derby in her owne sepulcher:—

“ Then come trew Mourners crowne y^r heads with bayes
Let's mourne thrice over more than 70 dayes
For this sweet Israelite. Oh what a blessed Matron
That to all women was a heaven's Patron,” etc., etc.

“ Then let's not mourne, nor sigh, nor greeve, but say
Blest be the Lord who took this saint away
From foes, from friends, from tenants that will miss
Their loving Dowager, who sitteth now in bliss.”

“ An Elegy vpon Mistris Anne Braylesford, of Senier, in the Parish of North Winfeild in Derbyshire:—

“ Long hath she breathed upon this drousey earth,
Enjoying pleasures of her noble birth:
She was of age when conquering death came o'er her
Full ninety six: no one could ever blame her.” . . .
“ Died April, 1692.”

“ An Elegy vpon my loving friend Mr. Robert Parkes, who was buried August 7, 1688:—

“ He was a Royalist most trew,
Engag'd i'th wars, now bids the world adew.
Rare for all vertues, rich in worldly wealth
Trew in his dealing, ever hating stealth.”

“ Master George Hodgkinson of Overton dyed July 16, 1692, aged 75:—

“ He was a man that was a poor man's friend
Oh, now he's gone, who will them money lend? . . .
Kind to the poore, a helper of the rich,
I was one once—he help'd me out o' th' ditch.”

“An Epitaph vpon Mary, daughter to M^r Immanuel Halton of Winfield Mannor (1692):—

“Shee told her parents as I heare
That God Almighty loved her deare
Ffor when her dying houre drew nigh
She did so clearly signifie
That death did knock upon her skull,
Saying, ‘Thy pitcher now is full,
Come haste thee from this Bloody Manner,
Ffor thou must beare thy Saviour’s Banner
Into the ffeilde of Paradise,” etc.

“An Anagram upon the death of M^r Samuel Hodgkinson, who was buried at Ashover July 9, 1680.”

“Vpon the death of M^r Henry Wright:—

“Right in his principles—a man of warr,
You’ve heard his valour, and have seene his scarr
Right were his dealings with his Lord and Master
I ne’er could heare he wronged him of a Teaster.”

“My Cousin Anne Sheldon’s Epitaph. Buried March 4, 1686:—

“Then let’s not mourne for her but praises sing,
Whose glorious triumphs doth in heaven ring.
Shee buried was on March the fourth ’tis true,
In 1686, she bid the world adew” (*adieu*).

“M^r George Hodgkinson. Born Sep. 18, 1658, dyed June 19, 1687:—

“Oh what a world of sorrows lived he in:
Death long agoe touch’t sinews, bones, and skin:
Gaping for him for 20 years and nine.
Known to us all; but now he’s paid his fine,”

“An Anagram vpon M^r Richard Gregory,* who was buried April 16, 1688:—

“Aye my dear friends, this of him I must say—
Right in his dealing was he every way.
Death gazed upon him & his wife & daughter
God knows in 7 weekes: Oh what a slaughter!
Ready they were prepared (although all young)
Ever to pray, and sing Hosannah’s song.”

* of Ravensnest in Ashover.

“Upon my loving friend Giles Cowley, who departed this life March 7, 1686, aged 87.”

“An Elegy vpon my aged Mother Anne Wheatcroft. Buried Feb. 12, 1692. Aged 87 :—

“ Who e'er was hurt, if this ould Matron knew
Haste would she make, and presently them view
Either in head or foot, or armes, or shoulder ;
A rare Chirurgeon and the poores' uphoulder.
All that she did was done for charitee ;
Come poor or rich, they all to her were free.
Rare were her cures, and what she did was sure :
Of this ould matron I shall say no more.
From us shee's gone : I hope her soul's ascended
To live with Christ ; for thousands she has mended.”

“ My friend Margaret Cowlshaw departed this life Decem. 30, 1695.”

“ My sister Charity Summers departed this life January 20, 1697. Aged 78.

. . . . “ You midwives all, that learned of her that art
Shiphrah & Puah, like them act your part.
Value no threats ; whatever people say
Mind well that art, as she did night and day,” etc.

“ *By mee Leo. Wheatcroft her Brother.*

“ Jan. 26 Shee was buried.”

“ An Epitaph upon Master Richard Berresford, Doctor of Divinity, who departed this Life March 3, 1694 :—

. . . . “ Doctor in Cambridge in College of S^t John,
I scarce in England e'er knew such a one.”

“ Upon my old friend Roger Clark of Stretton :—

“ He was laid on his back July the 6th 1696.”

Will of Sir Henry Vernon of Haddon.

BY W. A. CARRINGTON.



THE following will affords a characteristic illustration of testamentary dispositions prior to the Reformation period, when the chief concern of testators for the welfare of their souls is testified by the ample provision and detailed instructions for that object usually contained in the wills of persons of rank or station. In other respects also, and more especially in regard to the distribution of articles of household plate, jewellery, etc., as well as to references occurring in it to Haddon Hall, and to bequests to members of the household and others, the will in question will be found of considerable interest.

The testator, Sir Henry de Vernon, Knt., son and heir of William de Vernon, succeeded his father, who died 14th July, 1467, when he was found to be then twenty-six years of age. (*Inq. p.m.*, 6 Edward IV.) This Sir Henry was governor to Prince Arthur, son and heir of Henry VII. He married Anne; daughter of John Talbot, second Earl of Shrewsbury, by whom he had a large family. She died 17th May, 1494, and was buried at Tonge, co. Salop. Sir Henry died 13th April, 1515, aged seventy-four, and was also buried at Tonge, to which place he gave the great bell of forty-eight hundredweight and six yards round, "for the tolling of it when any Vernon comes to town." He was succeeded by his eldest son and heir, Sir Richard de Vernon, then thirty years of age (*Inq. p.m.*, 2nd June,

7 Henry VIII., 1515), who married, in 1507, Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Dymmok, Knt. (mar. sett. 7th November, 1507). Sir Richard de Vernon died 14th August, 9 Henry VIII. (1518), and was buried at Tonge, leaving issue only Sir George Vernon, then ten years of age (*Inq. p.m.*, 16 Henry VIII.), who was afterwards generally styled "King of the Peak." Margaret, the widow of Sir Richard and mother of Sir George Vernon, married for her second husband Sir William Coffin, Knt., who in the reign of Henry VIII. was sheriff of Devonshire, and afterwards highly preferred at Court, being Master of the Horse at the Coronation of Anne Boleyn, and afterwards one of the eighteen assistants of Henry VIII. at the tournament of Guiennes, in France, in 1519. At his death, in 1538, he bequeathed to his master, Henry VIII., all his hawks, his best horses, and a cart, and, leaving no issue, he conveyed all his estates in the co. of Devon to his nephew, Richard Coffin, Esq., of Portledge. His monument in Stanton Church is mentioned in "Weever's Funeral Monuments." Sir William Coffyn and Margaret, his wife, are described in various deeds in the possession of the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir, as of Haddon. Margaret, the widow of the said Sir William Coffin, and formerly the wife of Sir Richard Vernon, married, thirdly, Richard Manners, Esq., son of Sir George and brother of Sir Thomas Manners, afterwards first Earl of Rutland, and died without issue by him in 1550. It is evident from the last marriage that a connection had been formed between the families of Manners and Vernon some years prior to the marriage of Dorothy Vernon, granddaughter of the said Margaret, with Sir John Manners. Sir George Manners died 31st August, 1565, and was buried in Bakewell Church, leaving two daughters and co-heirs, Dorothy, already mentioned, and Margaret, who married Sir Thomas Stanley.

In the Name of god Amen in the yere of o' lord god M'CCCCC & xiiij the xvijth day of Januar' in the yere & Regne of Kyng Henry the viijth the vjth yere I **Sir Henry Vernon** Knyght hole of mynde & of body in goode prosperyte often

tymes thynkyng of thys wrechyd lyffe Seyng by Sircuts of days & revolucon of yeres the daye of deth to ffall whych nothyng lyffying may passe therfore of thys helthfull mynde thus I make my testament, ffyrst I bequeth my Sowle to Allmyghty god and to o^r lady Saynt Mary and to all the holy Company of hevyn & to blyssid Saynt Anne and to be dyfendyd agenst all wycked Sprets (spirits). Itm I bequeth my body to be buried in the place at Tonge where I haue assigned my selfe to lye And for as muche as w^t good prayers and almes deeds the soule ys deliufed from eu^rlastyng dethe & payne / therfor ytt ys that I wyll and bequethe that a Covenable (fitting) preste shall syng for my Sowle my wyffe Sowle my ffathur & Mothur & all my Chyldern & all Crysten Sowlys and say dayly w^t ffull offes of dethe in the sayd Church of Tonge or in the Chappell when ytt ys made takyng for hys Sawde* C^s yerely duryng the space of v yeres next after my dethe & that iij Trentalls† be sayd w^t conuenable prestys the day of my burying yff yt may so be done and ells (else) to be done afore my monythys mynd‡ and ou^r this I wyll that vij Trentalls ou^r the sayd thre wⁱⁿ a halfe yere aft^r my dethe be sayd And of thys my testament afore wrytton and after truly to be done I ordeyne constitute and make my Trew executors Richerd Vernon my Sone and heyer Arthur my son Antony ffitzherbart sergeant at the lawe and Sir Thomas

* Sawde. Hire; pay.

† Trental. The service of thirty masses said for the soul of a deceased person; also the allowance to the priest for performing the Service.

“Trentalls, quoth he, delivereth fro penaunce
Their friendis soulis, as well olde as younge.”—

Chaucer's Sonynour's Tale.

‡ Month's mind. This term is frequently found in old wills and testamentary dispositions. Where mention is made of a month's mind, and a year's mind, they were greater or lesser funeral solemnities ordered by the deceased to hold him in remembrance, and at which masses were said for his soul. The custom ceased at the Reformation.

“I see you have a month's mind to them.”

Two Gentlemen of Verona.

“For if a trumpet sound or drum beat,
Who has not a month's mind to combat?”

Hudibras.

Rawson my Chaplen the whiche executors allthyngs afore wrytton and affter motte (must) truly do as they wyll answeare afore the hygh Juge at the dredefull day of dome / Itm̄ I wyll that my wyffs bonys be taken vp and layde w^t me when o^r tombe ys made ther as I haue appoynted / Itm̄ I wyell that my sayd tombe and Chappell be made wⁱⁿ ij yeres next aftur my deccasse or erst and the bettur and the more hon^rable for the blode that my wyffe ys comyn of / Itm̄ I bequeth and gyff for Makyng of the sayde tombe and Chappell C^{li} Itm̄ I wyll and bequethe that my sayde executors haue CCC marks to purches x marks land or ells to haue so myche owt of some Abbey or pryorye for the sayd money in a perpetuyte and that to be gyffyn and to be employed to a conenable preste to syng in the sayd Chappell and to pray for my soule and the soulys aforesayd and to say all manere servics wⁱⁿ the sayd Chappell and eu^y halyday to helpe them and synge in the quere (choir) at the hygh masse w^t suche other ordynaunces as my sayde executors shall devyse for the sayde preste for the well of my Soule and soulys aforesayd / Itm̄ I wyll that eu^y almys man and woman in the Almes hows at Tonge haue the day of my buryng xiiij^d to pray for my soule and the soulys aforesayd / Itm̄ I wyll that ther be ij tapers Set apon me one at my hede and a nother at my ffete w^t a herce vpon me and the sayd tapers or one of them to be lyght duryng the masse whyle that ys sayd for my soule and so to contene as longe as my Tombe ys onmade / Itm̄ I wyll that there be geffyn the day of my buryall to prestys and Clerks as many as shall com to my derige* and masse and eu^y preste viij and eu^y preste w^t an amyes (amice) xij^d and eu^y Clerke w^t a Surples iiij^d and eu^y pore man and woman mate and drynke and j^d that comyth to my masse and requyem / Itm̄ I wyll that yer be xij pore men aboute that careon body of myne eu^y of them hauyng a whyght ffriers gowne w^t a hode accordyng to the same ou^r ther hed holdyng eu^r of them a torche in hys hande brennyng

* Dirige. A solemn hymn in the old English Church, commencing *Dirige gressus meos*. It was part of the burial service.

(burning) as long as the sayde derige and masse be in saying and suche lyght to be sett abought my foull body as can be thought be my executors worchypfull for me / Itm̄ I wyll att my monythys mynde that there be taken of the moste porest men and as many as I was yeres of age (74) the day of my dethe eu'y of them heryng the masse of requiem praying for my Soule and other as aforsayd and aft^r the sayd masse eu'y of them to haue conuenient mete and drynke and v^d in redy money when they haue dyned and then to go in to the place where I am buried and say v pater nosters v Aves and a Credo for my Soule my wyffs Soule and all the soulys aforsayd / Itm̄ I wyll that the lande in Rysshall in the County of Stafford whyche ys the yerely valure of xij^s be made suer to the Warden for the tyme Beyng of the College of Tonge and the prestys there beyng to thys intent that the sayd Wardens and prestys there beyng be bounden to myn heyres & myne executors that they shall truly kepe my obbet (obit) and masse of requiem yerely the day of my dethe and so for eu^r or ells to lose the sayde londe and ytt to be att the wyll of my sayd heyres / Itm̄ I wyll that the sayd Warden gyff in almes aft^r the sayd masse to xiiij pore men and women which shalbe at the heryng of the same masse beyng none of the Almes hows of Tonge haue eu'y of them j^d Itm̄ I wyll that the hows and prior of Stone haue in the hono^r of god and saynt Wolfade C^s that to be imployd to the hono^r of god and the sayde saynt to pray for my soule derige and masse / Itm̄ I wyll that the dean of Lichfelde vicars and chanons beyng resydent haue x marks to say deryge and masse of requiem to pray for my soule and to haue forgyfnes of all maner maters that hath bene betwixt them and me aswell in neglegence of tythyngs as otherwyse / Itm̄ I wyll that the abbote of rancettur* and Convent of the same doyng as aforesayd haue xx^s / Itm̄ I wyll that the prio^r and Covent of lenton doyng as aboffesayd haue v marks / Itm̄ I wyll that there be a preste perpetuall

* Roucestor, near Uttoxeter, a Priory of Augustinian Canons.

syngyng and there abydyng in the Chappell* in neddur hadden accordyng to the wyll of my grauntfather† there to serue god Saynt Nycholas and saynt Anne and to pray for my soule my grauntfathers soule my wyff soule and for all the soulys that com of my sayd grauntfather takyng for hys wages all thos launds and Teñts wech Sir John Smythe otherwyse callyd Sir John peneston latly hade duryng hys lyff that ys for to say the lands now in the holdyng of Robert Bagshawe and Robert Wodruffe the land in sekyn-ton Tamworth Wegynton and Chelmar-don / Itñ I bequethe to the Church of bakewell and to makyng of the Rode lofte vjⁱ / Itñ I bequeth to my Chappell att Tonge my greate and fayrest masse boke and a Chales which I bought and ys of the olde facion / Itñ I wyll that all the stuff remaynyng in the Chappell att haddon çontenew there styll except such as I wyll gyff in thys my wyll or aftur / Itñ I wyll that all my detts as sone as they can be covenyently knowyn be payd / Itñ I wyll that all my Boles and Ore my Son Richerd shall haue and all maner peces of leede go to my executors to performe my wyll / Itñ I wyll my eldest Son haue my Coler of gold and also att eu'y maner that I haue and for beldyng of the same all maner of stuff that belongithe to beledyng / Itñ I wyll that my sayd son haue my beste gowne and the remanent of myn aray to be dystributed evenly betwixt Thomas Humffrey Arthur and John my Sonnys and all other abelyments (habiliments)

* Reference is made to the chapel of St. Nicholas in a deed, still in existence at Belvoir, by which William Avenell, about 1170, made a partition of his manor of Nether Haddon between his sons-in law, Richard de Vernon and Simon Basset, who had married his two daughters and co-heiresses, Avice and Elizabeth. By deed 18 Henry VIII. (1526), the Executors of the will of Sir Henry Vernon, in fulfilment of his instructions, granted and surrendered to Richard Rawson, Chaplain, the Chantry of St. Nicholas and St. Anne, in the Chapel of Nether Haddon, together with the lands specified in the said will, for his maintenance.

† Sir Richard Vernon, Treasurer of Calais, Captain of Rouen, and Speaker of the Parliament that met at Leicester in 1426, was born in 1390, and died in 1450. He married Benedict, daughter of Sir John Ludlow of Hodnet, co. Salop. The insertion of the stained-glass window in the east of the chancel of the chapel at Haddon is commemorated by the following inscription underneath:—

“Orate pro aiabus Ricardi Vernon et Benedicite uxoris ejus qui fecerunt año dñi milesimo ccccxxvii.”

of warre to remayne in thys place at haddon except suche as I bequethe in thys my last wyll / Itñ I wyll that Thomas my Son haue my Chayne w^t cros of golde that I weire dayly and my son Humffry a cros w^t stonys set in yt and a litle cheyne and all of gold at the same cros / Itñ I wyll that John my Son haue the Cheyne of gold that my Son Richerd had at his mariage and ells my sayd son shall not haue my best Coler of golde / Itñ I wyll that my doughter Margaret haue vij^c marks to hir mariage beyng maryed by the advice of hir wurchipfull ffrendys and of goode and honest dealyng and she to fynde hir self w^t parte of suche money and land as I haue bequethyd hir And yff itt fortune the sayd Margaret to deceasse afore hir mariage then I wyll that hir parte which ys lafte and not spent she to dispose ytt for the weyle of hir Soule / Itñ I wyll that my Sone Arthure haue five hundred Marks to his p^rferment and my Son John a Thowsant pounce to purchase hym lande or to get hym Mariage / Itñ I wyll that my Son Thomas and Anne his wyffe haue lx weydors lx Ewes and lx stone of woll / Itñ my son Humfrey and Alis hys wyffe asmoche / Itñ my doughter Mary and hir husband asmothe / Itñ Margaret Breton I woll haue xx stone woll and lx Ewes / Itñ I wyll that my Son Richerd haue ij of the best potts gilde and ij the best standyng Cuppys gyld the best bason and the best ewer of Syluere and my godson hys son a litle Cruse of Syluere w^t a keu'e (cover) / Itñ my sayd son Richerd shall haue ij of the best Syluere disshes and my doughter hys wyffe one / Itñ I wyll that my Sonnys Thomas and Homfrey and eyther of them haue a pott of syluere of the best and eyther of them a boll of Syluere / Itñ I wyll that my Son Arthure haue one of the litle potts of syluere and a boll of syluere w^t a Keu'e / Itñ I wyll that John my Son haue the othur pott ffellow (fellow) to Arthurys and a boll of Syluer / Itñ I wyll that eu'y one of my sayd iiij sonnys haue a dyshe of syluere / Itñ I will that my doughter Margaret haue a pott a boll of Syluere / Itñ I wyll that my doughter Mare haue a boll of Syluere a standyng Cuppe w^t a kew'e pcell (partly) gilt and a dishe of Sylu' / Itñ

I wyll that George my Son Humfrey son hau a litle Cruse of Sylu^re / Itñ I wyll that my son Richerd haue my ij best salts w^t.a kew^re and all suche plate as I gyff to hym to be and to stand as heyer lomes to hym and to hys heys males / Itñ I wyll that my other ij salts of the best the one of them to Arthur and the oy^r to John / Itñ I wyll that the other ij salts the one gylt and the oy^r chasyd pcell gylt the one of them to Thomas and the other to Humfrey / Itñ ij bassyns ij yewrys of sylu^r the one of them to Arthure and the other to John my Sonnys / Itñ I wyll that my lady Corbett haue a owche* of gold Set w^t Rubye and perelys whiche owche ys made losenge wyse and a dishe of sylu^r and the best goblett of Sylu^r . Itñ I wyll that my Son Richerd haue all the hangyns and beddys in the new Chambers grete chamber w^t the wedraught† of the same / Itñ I wyll that my sayd son Richerd haue the bedds and hangyns in the Chamber callyd the arres Chamber and the parlure vnder ytt and the hangyns in the Hall and all suche hangyns and beddyng in the chamber where I lye my selfe / Itñ I wyll that my Sonnys Thomas and Humfrey haue the hangyns and beddyng in the Rows Chamber and hunters Chamber evenly devydet / Itñ I wyll that all that be fetherbedds haue ij good pyllous w^t berys (pillow-cases) and all thyngs that appertenyth to a bed shetts and other of the best as they be sett in order above / Itñ I wyll that my daughter Mary haue the Chamber ou^r the yatts (gates) bed and hangyng furneshyd as aboffesayd / Itñ I wyll that my Son Richerd and hys wyffe haue the beddyngs and hangyns where they lye them selfe ffurnesshyd as aforsayd and the Chamber ou^r them my Son John to haue furnesshyd as other aforsayd /

* Owche, Ouch. An ornament of gold or jewels.

“Of gyrdils and browchis, of owchis and rynggis,
Pottys and pens and bollis for the fest of Nowell.”

Ms. Laud., 416.

“A crown on her hedde they han idressed,
And set it full of owches grete and small.”

Chaucer's C. of Oxenford's Tale.

† Wede. Clothing.

Itm̄ I wyll that my Son Arthur haue hangyngs in the Chamber next that ou^r the yemen* Chamber w^t all man^r of thyngs belongyng to the same ffurnesshyd as aforsayd / Itm̄ I wyll that my daughters Margaret and Mary haue the hangyngs and beddyng in butterflee Chamber and the Chamber next to ytt evenly devydet ffurnesshyd as aforsayd / Itm̄ I wyll that my daughter Alice chamber and the Chamber vnd^r w^t all the stuff in them shall remayne styll to my son Richerd / Itm̄ I wyll that the grene Chamber next the Arras Chamber and all the stuff of the same remayne styll vnto my Son Richerd / Itm̄ I wyll that my Son Richerd haue vj of the best Quoshions (Cushions) and eu^r of my Childern aft^r iij yff they wyll com so many to Itm̄ I wyll that my son Richerd haue ij chayres of ledder (leather) all the brasse potts cadrons brochys (cauldrons and spits) pewter vessells and all other vtensyles of howsholde natt bequethyd to remayne styll Itm̄ I wyll that all ffetherbedds that I haue bequethed eu^r of them haue a counterpane of vardure (tapestry) besydys the coufyng they haue now and in lykewyse eu^ry bed that shall remayne in the place to haue the same and the residew to John and Arthur / Itm̄ I wyll that eu^ry one of my chyldern haue a bordeclothe a Towell and a napkyn of the best and my son Richerd to be fyrst choser and so aft^r as they be of Age and for the Hall vj corse bordeclothys shalbe lefte and as ij for my Chambur / Itm̄ I wyll that all the Chappell stuff in haddon shall remayne except that I wyll gyff any away / Itm̄ the Resydew of all my Napry (Linen) shalbe distribute evenly in iiij parts betwixt my son Richerd Arthur John and Mary / Itm̄ the hangyngs of the plure (parlour) ond^r the grete chamber shall remayne att the place of Haddon and all man^r of household stuff att Harlaston shall remayne there styll to the behoff of my heyres as heyer lomes / Itm̄ all such stuff of beddyng and howsehold stuffe as I haue att London my Sonnys Arthure and John shall haue / Itm̄ I wyll that all my seruauants as I

* Yeman. A servant of rank next below a squire; a person of middling rank.

haue made a byll w^t myne owne hands here in closed the one halfe or all in redy money and ells the other halfe in Cattell ou^r ther hole yere wages whiche I wyll they have aft^r my deceasse whether that they tary or departe / Itē I wyll that my household be kept to gether by the space of a yeaere att my Son Richerds charge of mete and drynke and yff any of them wyll departe and go hys way myne executors shall pay them ther wages besyds ther reward afore grauntyd / Itē I wyll that my Son Richerd haue C^{li} to se that he breke no parte of thys my wyll / Itm I wyll that my Son Richerd haue xij Oxen xij kyne and ij of the best wayns and althyngs apperteynyng to them / Itē I wyll that my sayd Son haue C ewys C wedders (wether sheep) and my best horse next the Church* / Itē I wyll that my Son Humfrey haue vj Oxen and vj kyne and my doughter Mary as many / Itē I wyll that my doughter Margarett my son Richerds wyffe haue lxxx ewys to move my son hyr husband that he breke no parte of this my wyll and also a paier of beds of Corale† gawdet w^t sylu^r and gylt to pray for my Soule / I wyll that eu^ry of my Sonnys haue a horse / Itē the Resydw of all my goods nott bequethyd my detts payde my Chappell made and my tombe I wyll be evynly distributed betwixt my sonnys Arthure and John forsen (provided) allway that my detts be payd of the hole / Itē I wyll that all the blakeworke at my holes go to the performyng of my wyll except the bole wallys and as moche blakeworke as wyll keuer the blokkys of the bole‡

* Customary gifts or Mortuaries to the incumbent of a parish church, claimed on the death of his parishioners for the recompense of personal tithes and offerings not duly paid in their life time, which, before the statute of 21 Henry VIII., were payable in Beasts. After the Conquest a Mortuary was called a *cors-present*, because the beast was presented with the body at the funeral. So early as Henry III. it became an established custom; insomuch that the bequest of Heriots and Mortuaries were held to be necessary ingredients in every testament of chattels.

† A pair of Beads or Necklaces of Coral adorned with silver.

A pair of bedes, black as sable,
She toke and hynge my necke about,
Upon the gaudes all without.
Gower's "Confessio Amantis."

‡ Bole, to burn again properly. Boles are places where, in ancient time, the miners melted and refined their lead ore.

to brenne honest agayne / Itm̄ yff ther be nott sufficient lafte
of my goods to performe my wyll then I wyll that myne executors
shall take ytt vp of all my Ore and mynes in eu'y place not-
w^tstandyng ony bequest made before / Itm̄ I wyll that Benet
and Elizabeth doughters to my son Humfrey haue C marks
which he owthe me / Itm̄ to Mare and *(sic)* doughters to
my son Thomas C marks / Itm̄ to my daughter Mare l marks
to the mariage of hir daughter yff god send hyr any / Itm̄ to the
doughters of my daughter Corbett which be vnmaryed l marks
evenly to be devydet / Itm̄ to the Church of Pype Rudware
a vestymēt the price xxvj^s viij^d / Itm̄ I gyff to my Son Richerd
a noy^r (another) Cⁱⁱ to begyn hys hows wth for hys kyndnes that
he promysed to ffulfull my last wyll / Itm̄ I gyff to the Church
of Harlaston a vestiment w^t that that belongythe to the same
price xl^s and a boke such as they haue moste nede to haue /
Itm̄ I wyll that eu'y of myn executors for laboryng and executyng
of this my wyll haue for ther labo^r xⁱⁱ ou^r and above ther costys /
Itm̄ where the kyng that dede ys caused me to be bounden to
pay ix^{ch} (£900) wherof iiij^{ch} ys payde and which some in my
conciens I ought not to haue payde or paye butt to haue
restitucon of that that I haue payd and so appereythe by a
byll assigned w^t the hands of Edmunde Dudley And for asmuch
as this my wyll may be takyn doughtfull in many poynts therfore
I wyll that yff any Ambyuguyte Contrariositie or ony mysrehersall
or doubulnes be foundyn in ony of the Articles presedent of
this my wyll I wyll that ytt be int^rpretate reformyd ordered
and amended by the advice of my sayd executors ij or iij of
them to whom I haue declaryd more playnly my mynde by
mouthe so that the same may be executed accordyng to the
trew entent and mynde of me the sayd Sir Henry / Itm̄ I wyll
that Robert Tunsted haue C^s / Itm̄ Martyn Eyer C^s / Itm̄ Alyn
Sutton C^s / Itm̄ John Neell C^s / Itm̄ Robert Neell C^s / Itm̄
Robert Dakyn C^s / Itm̄ John Ryse C^s / Itm̄ Raffe Downs v
marks / Itm̄ Henry Carlton C^s / Itm̄ Roger Bagshawe iiij marks /
Itm̄ Homfry Barker iiij marks / Itm̄ Thomas Lawley iiijⁱⁱ / Itm̄
Richerd Vernon of Shyle x^{li} / Itm̄ Thomas Vernon vjⁱⁱ / Itm̄

Edmunde Ellyote C^s / Itm Homfry Halle iij^{li} / Itm Willm Bennet iij^{li} / Itm Thomas Coker iij^{li} vj^s viij^d / Itm to Roger Wagstaffe xl^s / Itm Willm Arculand xxvj^s viij^d / Itm Raffe Bramall xxvj^s viij^d / Itm to Richerd Gladwyn xvj^s viij^d / Itm Thomas Newton xx^s / Itm to Willm Thornelegh xx^s / Itm to Richerd Hethcote xxvj^s viij^d / Itm Willm Ashburn xx^s / Itm Thomas Heckynson xx^s / Itm Roger Rodyard xxvj^s viij^d / Itm Jone Brokesop xx^s / Itm to Annes Sharpe xij^s iij^d / Charlys Kyrke C^s / Itm Thomas the childe of the Kechyn vj^s viij^d / Itm Richerd Smethley xij^s iij^d / Itm to the shepperd of Cowdon x^s / Itm Thomas Browne x marcs / Itm Elizabeth Vernon xij^{li} vj^s viij^d / Itm Willm Stafford iij marcs / Itm John Carte xl^s / Itm Willm Eyton iij marks / Itm Sir Thomas Rawson my Chaplen xx^{li} / Itm Sir Jamys Marshall C^s Itm Sir Henry Shaw C^s / Itm to Sir Roger Lyne x marks / Itm Jamys Bargh C^s / Itm Willm Rose xl^s / Itm Willm Bagshaw xxvj^s viij^d / Itm Thomas froste xx^s / Itm Jamys Chapman viij^s iij^d / Itm Thomas Longley xij^s iij^d / Itm Richerd Wallwen xij^s iij^d / Itm John Hadfelde xij^s iij^d / Itm Raffe Sent xij^s iij^d / Itm Perus Orlinshaw xx^s / Itm Robert Browne xx^s / Itm to by a Cocher* to Bakewell Churche vj marks / Itm for mendyng Pynwall lawne besyde Harlaston x marks / Itm to my daughter my Sone Richerds wyffe a pomaundert† / Itm to Hameworthe wyffe of Longysdon xxvj^s viij^d / Itm to my daughter Mary a Ryng / Itm to pore peple xxvj^s viij^d / Itm to by tymber for the belfry and fflores of Bakwell churche as myn executors thynke moste for the same expedyent And for the knowledge that thys my wyll I the sayd Sir Henry haue set to my Seale thes wyttnes Arthure Vernon Sir Thomas Rawson and Charles Kyrke wrytton the day and yere above sayd / Itm I wyll that yff my Eldest Son int^ruppe my Sonnes Arthur and John of thos londs and teits

* "Cocula est vas quod libet ad officium coquince paratum." (Du Cange.)

In the tower of Frencham Church, Surrey, is still preserved a fine specimen of one of these old church cauldrons standing on its trivet in the tower basement. They were used by the churchwardens for brewing church ales and cooking for the village festivals.

† Pomander. A perfumed ball, forme-ly carried in the pocket, worn about the neck, or suspended to a string from the girdle, as a guard against infectious diseases.

which I haue gyffyn them in this my last wyll aforesayd then I wyll that Arthur and John haue all my purchased londys in eu^r / place duryng ther lyffs and my Son Richerd no parte thereof

Proved in the Consistory Court of London, 5th May, 1515, by Richard Vernon, Arthur Vernon, and Thomas Rawson, Chaplain, power being reserved to Anthony Fitzherbert, Sergeant-at-law, the executors named in the will. *Register 9 Holder.*



Gleanings from the Assize Rolls for Derbyshire preserved in the Record Office, London.

By Rev. CHAS. KERRY.



HE earliest of these records will be found in a roll of the assizes held in different counties (No. 1179; ranging from Anno. 36 to 39, Henry III.

The rolls proper to Derbyshire extend from Roll 144 to 173 inclusive. The first of these (No. 144) consists of nineteen separate skins, each about three feet in length by eight inches in width, all sewn together at the head, like the leaves of an oblong book.

It commences thus:—"Pleas of juries and assize at Derby before Gilbert de Preston and his companions, Justices Itinerant, within the fifteen days following Easter in the 53rd year of King Henry, the son of King John." (A.D. 1269.)

The entries are very numerous, written in a fine and much-abbreviated hand on both sides of every skin.

TRANSLATION.

LITTLE CLIFTON.

Assize to ascertain whether Ralph de Montjoy* and Nic. de Cubley unjustly and without judgment dissiesed Nich. le Clerk, of Mackworth, of his free tenement in Little Clifton, viz., of two tofts of land, etc.

* This Sr Ralph Muniyo was a witness to a charter in which Edmund Crouchback confirmed to Rich^d, son of Henry Curzon, of Breadsall, some land and a watercourse to Hadley Mill. Given at Tutbury A.D. 1286.

(—?)

The Prior of Repton charged Richard le Curzon with depriving him of fifteen acres of after-math, to which he was entitled for all his *sheep* for the whole season.

Richard said that the prior had no right at all to the pasturage, for he and his ancestors had held the meadow to their own use time out of mind. The prior had put his *oxen* therein, and Richard had ejected them. The prior was fined two shillings, but was afterwards pardoned by the justices.

COLD EATON.

Henry de Appleton on his death-bed, yielding to the influence of his daughter Emma, enfeoffed her with a messuage and four parts of a bovate of land in Cold Eaton, thus depriving Roger, his son and heir, of his lawful heritage. Verdict given against the said Emma, and Roger restored to his right, because his father died possessed of the same after the term contained in the brief.

IBOL.

John de Ibol was charged with unlawfully diverting a certain watercourse "in Ivelbrok" to the injury of the free tenants of the Abbot of Buildwas in that place. The plaintiff said that the water supplied his fishpond in Ivelbrook, but since the diversion the pond was laid dry.

John said that the place where the diversion was made was *not* in the vill of Ivelbrook, but in *Ibol*,* and that if any diversion of the stream had been made in Ibol, it was done by the abbot himself or his servants, and not by him. The case fell through, and so the abbot made himself liable for false clamour.

(ETWALL?)

Hugh de Oakerthorpe and Alice, his wife, on the plea of securing the dowry of the said Alice, appear to have entered upon a bovate of land the property of Henry,

* *Ible*, in Wirksworth.

son of Richard de *Etwall*, termed "Le Chaplayn." This Henry was enfeoffed of the land by his father Richard le Chaplayn, who died soon after, leaving the son in his minority, and in the care of his Uncle Gerard de Etwall.

The jury said that Richard de Etwall, the father, enfeoffed his son Henry with the tenement and delivered him into the keeping of the said Gerard, and that afterwards the said Gerard demised or sold the said holding with the custody of his ward, and that *Henry* the heir afterwards alienated the tenement, and not Gerard. Hence the plea for recovery of dower.

SHIREBROOK.

Robert de Shirebrook, a tenant of Ralph de Resesby's, *let* his holding in Shirebrook to another, and made a distraint thereon to obtain his rent, and then charged his chief landlord with unjust disseisure. Ralph de Resesby was acquitted of the charge, and Robert was placed under a fine for false clamour.

FFEREWYS.

Margery, widow of William Fferewys, claimed the fourth part of a bovate of land in Fferewys, except one acre and a messuage in the vill as her right by brief of ingress. Her right was admitted by Adam le Sauvage, who was fined for unjust detention.

BAKEWELL.

Emma le Wyse took up assize of new disseisin against Ralph le Wyne of a tenement in Bakewell. As the case was not proceeded with, she and her pledges Henry Morcel and Alan le Taillur, were fined for non-prosecution. In like manner, William, of the Cemetery of Ulecotes, and Alice his wife, having taken up a charge of "Mort Ancestor" against William le Arthur touching a holding in Hathersage, did not prosecute, whereupon the said Alice and her pledges Ingeram de Ulecotes and Adam le Harewerte, were fined for the default.

SMERHILL.

S^r Hugh Meinill, of Marcham, James de Shirley and Peter de Harestan, k^{ts}, were summoned to chose twelve more lawful k^{ts} from the vicinity of Summerhill (Monyash) who would be better able to speak the truth and make recognition in the great assize between Robert de Buke and John de Smerhill concerning the ownership of a messuage and ten acres in Smerhill, and they elected Will de Montgomery, Will his son, Nigel de Langford, Rob de Herthull, Thom de Edensoure, Peter Tonky, Pet. Bagpuze, Hen de Bagpuze, Rob. Lord Perer, Rob de Breton, Will de la Launde, Hen Lord Bek, Will de Meynilly, Hugo de Meynilly, Jas de Shirley, Rob de Melbourn, Rob de Markham, Pet. de Aystan, and Walter Rybuf, who decided that John de Smerehill had less right in the holding than the s^d Robert de Buke, but it was thought that John might retain the holding in peace of the s^d Robert.

WIRKSWORTH.

Inquest held to determine whether Robert de Camera father of Robert Hervy, was seized in his own demesne as of fee of one mess. and five roods in Wirksworth. Henry, son of Robert de Cromford held it, who called to warrant his son Roger, a minor. The charter of Robert de Esseburn which they exhibited showed that Robert de Esseburn gave and granted the said tenement to Henry, son of Robert de Crumford. The case was suspended until Roger sh^d attain his majority.

HASLAND.

Matthew de Kniveton and his wife Elizabeth complained that Robert de Gildeford had unjustly deprived them of the right to depasture all their sheep in one hundred acres of common land in Hasland, which right they claimed by virtue of their free tenement there. The said Robert had unjustly included the said common in his "View" or "Visus," as the brief stated, whereupon he was fined.

REDLEY IN YEAVELEY.

Will. son of Michael de Langford, charged Robert de Mul-ton, with depriving him of common pasture in 200 acres of wood in Redley belonging to his free holding in Yieveley, in which he had common for all his animals, except goats, for the whole year—six weeks in masting time excepted.

Multon, in his defence, stated that William de Muntgomery had enfeoffed him with the common, but the jury decided that William should recover possession of his common by view of recognizance, and Robert was fined.

BREADSALL.

Ralph de Bagpuze, in a suit between himself and Margery de Louk (Loick) concerning two messuages, 170 acres, and four bovates of plough land, seven acres of meadow, and 10s. 1d. rental in BREADSALE, LOCKO, ALLESTREE, SMALLEY, KIDDLESLEY, WINDLEY, and NORBURY, exhibited the King's Charter conveying to him all the aforesaid estates which had belonged to Will de Breadsale, brother of the s^d Margery in Derbys.

EATON (? LONG).

Henry de Snelston, who took up a brief of "Mort Ancestor" against Loic, dau. of Walter, and Thom., son of Hugo de Snelston, concerning three falings* of land in Eyton, withdrew his suit, wherefore he and his pledges, Simon de Clifton and Walter de Veer (cleric) were fined.

CHADDESSEN.

William de Herbergur, of Chaddesden, paid a mark to have a written agreement with the "master" ("cum magistro") of Chaddesden on the plea of land.

NORBURY.

William Fitzherbert gave a mark for a written agreement concerning some land with Ellen, dau. of William de Norbury.

* A "faling" consists of as much meadow as one man can mow in a day. Vide *Du Cange*, "Falenca Prati," vel Falcata Prata."

Herbert Fitzherbert, of Norbury, gave 20^s for a similar agreement with William Fitzherbert, William de Herbergur being his pledge.

HOGNASTON.

Alice, dau. of Robert de Hognaston, relinquished her suit against Hugh, son of Robert de H., about $\frac{1}{2}$ bovate of land, wherefore she and her pledges, Richard, son of Leverich, and Gilbert, son of Margery, were fined.

HASSOP.

Matthew de Hassop, who relinquished his suit of warranty of charter against Roger, son of Peter de Lacy, touching four acres of land in Hassop, was fined with his pledges, Robert son of Avice de Hassop, and Roger le Wyte.

PYKYNTON.

Agnes, relict of Ralph le Buteller, sought against the Prior of Repton John de Wyllyemere and others, her reasonable dowry out of a free tenement in Pykynton which belonged to Ralph, her husband.

ROWSLEY.

Robert de Derley objected against Ric de Vernon that he permitted his villains of Rowsley to make suit "ad molendinum proprium" (held by) Robert de Rowsley which they ought, and were accustomed to do. It was witnessed that the lands of the s^d Richard Vernon were in the king's hands by reason of his transgression (probably against the king at the Battle of Evesham, 1265), wherefore it was ordered that if the s^d Richard should redeem his lands, the sheriff should summon him to the assize to be held at Lincoln on the morrow of S. John Bap.

MAPPERLEY.

Simon de Arderne* on the 4th day (of the assize) placed

* Simon de Arderne received a grant of the Manor of Mapperley with market fair and free warren there, anno 51 Hen. III., A.D. 1266. This attack on his manorial rights took place within three years afterwards. From the *Feodes Finium* (see *Journal* xii., 27) it would seem that he married the heiress of the Mapperley lordship, and that in 1276 he and his wife Agnes sold it for £200 to Thomas de Luthe.

himself against Ralph de Crumwell (lord of West Hallam), Thom. le Poor of West Hallam, Thom., his son, Thomas West, of W. H., Richard le Poer, Henry le Low, Geoffry de Jorz, of Radeclve, Andrew de Alwerldton, Geoffry de Berdeby, and Geoff. de Chaddesden, on the plea that the said persons by force and arms entered on the manor of the said Simon, of Mapperley, and threw down and carried away the pillory and gallows which the said Simon had there by charter of the present king, and committed many other grievous things to the value of 100^s contrary to the peace. They did not appear, and Ralph de Cromwell was attached by Ric le Welwichte and Ralph at the well. Thomas le Poer was attached by Rich. de Lamely and Walter at Oven. Thomas, son of Tho., was att. by William the Millar and Henry, of West Hallam. Thomas West was att. by Stephen at the Park, and Thom., son of Boote, and Rich. le Poer were att. by Simon the Provost and Adam of West Hallam, and all were fined. The sheriff was commanded to distrain them by all their lands, and to have their bodies here on Wednesday, the feast of SS. Philip and James (May Day). As Geoffry de Jorz, Andrew de Aleweston, and Hen. Low did not live in his bailiwick, the sheriff was ordered to attach them if found therein, and keep them in safe custody to answer with the others for their fault.

IRETON. *Assize Roll, No. 146, m. 1., "L. 2."*

*Derby, Wednesday next after Feast of S. James, Anno
4 Edw. 1.*

Maurice le Momcr, the miller of Great Ireton, was seized with a grievous sickness. All men thought he would die, and he continued in this state a long time, until his mill was almost forsaken. During his sickness he was visited by William Hanseline and Hugh Prutefot, the former of whom persuaded the sick miller to resign the mill into his hands to use during his illness for the miller's advantage.

Consent having been given, Hanselin took possession without further seisin, and placed Prutefot therein to work it for their mutual benefit. Poor Maurice having recovered, found himself without his mill, and apparently without his promised benefit, and appealed to the justices of assize against his unjust dissiesure. The result is not recorded, but the record closes with the questions "Whether Anselin was chief lord of the fee," and "Whether Maurice could legally assume his former rights." Maurice was enfeoffed of the mill by Hugo de Mersinton.

WHITTINGTON MOOR.

Margery, relict of John de Newbold, accused Robert the son of Geoffry Dethic and Elena his wife, with Geoffry Dethic, Geoffry le Soriant, Will. de Essoure, Ric., son of Ralph de Wytinton, Adam Balle, John son of Matilda, Robert his son, John Penke, Hugh son of Rob. de Whittington, and Hen. le Ford, of having unjustly dissiesed her of her common pasture in Whittington Moor. Geoffry de Dethic responded for himself and others that he had no claim in the s^d moor, nor yet in the name of the said Ellen wife of his son Robert, who was under age and in the custody of her grandfather. (Her subsequent guardians were Ralph de Cocū (? Curzon) and Phil. de Colen.) The charge was unfounded, and Margaret was fined for false clamour.

BREADSALL. (*Roll* 146. *L.* 3)

Geoffry de Dethic entered an action against Henry le Curzon, Richard le Curzon, Geoffry le Provost, Geoff. Fitzalan, Will., son of Rob. le Provost, and Rob. le Charreter for unjustly dissiesing him of one messuage and 46 acres of land in Breadsall. None of the accused appeared besides Henry Curzon, and the assize proceeded against them by default.

Henry Curzon said that Hugo de Dun at one time enfeoffed him and Johanna, his wife, conjointly, of the s^d tenement, &c., and that afterwards, in the 53rd year of Hen. III.,

he levied a fine between them in the same court before Gilb. de Preston and his fellow justices concerning the same tenement, &c., which testified that the s^d Hugo recognized the said property to be the right of Henry and Joan as those which Hen. and Joan had of his gift,* and for this recognition Henry and Joan conceded to the s^d Hugo the said property. Holding the same to Hugo for his life of the s^d Henry and Joan, and the heirs of Joan, and after his decease the property to revert to Henry and Joan, and the heirs of Joan. On this acc^t he sought judgment if the aforesaid tenement without the said Joan, who was not named in the brief, could or ought to be drawn into judgment.

Geoffry de Dethic acknowledged that the s^d property remained to the heirs of Henry and Joan by the s^d fine, but in fact he said that the aforesaid Hugo de Duyn (after the said property remained to him for his life by the fine) enfeoffed Richard, his son, and placed him in full possession, by which gift and feofment Richard remained in possession for three or four years. And he said that the same Rich^d afterwards of his good seisin enfeoffed Geoffry of the s^d ten^t and put him in full possession, and he exhibited a certain charter under the name of the same Richard which testified that Rich^d gave and granted the property to Geoffry, and also another charter which the said *Hugo de Dun made to Richard* of the same property which similarly testified to the gift of the same Hugo. And he said that by the gift and enfeoffment of the same Richard he, Geoffry, was in good possession of the s^d tenement, &c., ordering, possessing, cutting trees, and performing other works as was usually done by those who held in peaceful possession, until the said Henry and others ejected him. And so he put himself on the assize.

Henry replied as he first said, that Joan, his wife, had

* See Vol. XVI., 168, No. 6 of the Breadsall Charters.

right and fee in the s^d ten., &c., and sought judgment if (concerning the same ten. *without the* aforesaid Joan who is not named in the brief) he could or ought to respond.

The jury said upon oath that in fact the s^d Hugh de Dun enfeoffed Henry and Joan conjointly w^h the tenem^t and put them in full possession, and that, after the s^d fine was levied between Hugo and Henry and Joan before Gilbert and his fellow justices at Derby in the 53 H. III., as is aforesaid.

And that in process of time (after that the s^d ten^t remained to Hugo for life by the s^d fine) the same Hugo dishonoured it, and enfeoffed Richard, his son, with same, and by that feofment Rich^d remained in peaceful possession for four years. And they said that Rich^d afterwards, by virtue of his peaceful possession, enfeoffed the same Geoffry of the s^d ten^t, which same Geoffry by demesne feoffment of the s^d Richard took his seisin of the s^d ten^t, and remained in the same for 40 days.

And that the time in which the s^d Geoffry was enfeoffed was when Henry was at the court of our lord *the king*; and that the men of the s^d Henry afterwards came to the tene-ment and took the sheep of Geoffry and shut them up until they were liberated by the king's bailiff, and they said that (pending the plea concerning the detention of the s^d cattle against bail and pledge) Henry came into those parts, and as soon as Geoffry knew this, he went to him, and shewed him how his men had taken his cattle and caused him as much loss and damage as the place was worth to him, and prayed him to amend the transgression.

They said that Henry highly commended the taking of the cattle and the other obstructions if they were effected on the premises. And they said that afterw^{ds} the s^d Geoffry sent to Henry his men, w^t their carts, to carry firewood, and that Henry w^d not permit Geoffry to carry the croppings, nor to do any of his business on the said premises, whence they said definitely that the aforesaid Henry and others

had dissiesed the aforesaid Geoffry Dethic of the afores^d tents., which he had unjustly put in his "View," as the brief said. It is agreed that the s^d Geoffry may recover his seisin by view, and Henry Curzon and others were condemned in a fine of 10^s.

ASHOVER.

Assize to determine whether Ralph de Reresby, father of Robert, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one mess. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ bovates of land in *Ashover* at the time of his death, which Richard, son of the s^d Ralph, now holds, who came and said that his father a long time before he died enfeoffed him wth the holding afores^d, so that his father was not in possession at his death. And he said that the afores^d Robert, who now took up this assize, confirmed the s^d holding to him by his charter which he exhibited, and which witnessed to his statement.

BREADSALL.

Assize to recognize if Samson de Dun and Geoffry de Skefcington had dissiesed Robert de Ferrars of his holding in Breadsall after seisin, whence the plaint of dissiesure, viz., of one messuage, 15 tofts, 2 carucates, and 24 bovates of land, two water mills, 4 acres of wood, two shill. rent, and the rent of one 1 lb. of pepper per ann. And Samson and Geoffry came. And Geoffry said that he had done no injury or dissiesure, because he said he had ingress in the s^d tenem^t given him by James de Audeley, who had enfeoffed him of the premises, and who was not named in the brief. And he sought judgment touching Ferrars' brief. And Samson said that he too had neither done any injury nor dissiesure, because the afores^d Rob. de Ferrars, between the two battles of Lewes and Evesham, commanded him (Sampson) to send him his palfrey which he had in hand; and because Sampson would not send his palfrey to him, the same Earl sent his men to William de Bredesalle, who by order of the same Earl frightened him from the s^d tenement, and carried him away in a certain close corn van

unto a certain hermitage. And the Earl held the tenement for a long time. He afterw^{ds} gave it to Robert de Stredleye, who held it for some time in his own hand, and subsequently Stredly gave the holding to Hugo de Dun, who afterwards, by the assent and will of the s^d Robert de F., together w^h Nich de Maraham, the earl's steward, and Matthew de Kniveton, who had been assigned for this purpose, placed the said Samson in possession of the holding aforesaid at the time in which the said Robert de Ferrers was arrested at London by the Earl of Leicester.

(The remainder is illegible and imperfect.)

TIDESWELL. *Roll 147 m. A. 1. Anno 9 Ed. I.*

Assize to determine whether Geoffry Tydeswelle father of Thomas Tydeswelle was seised in his demesne as of fee of one messuage and eight acres of land in Tydeswelle on the day of his death, which is now held by Hugh, son of Roger, who came and said he was not able to answer to this brief, because Agnes his wife was enfeoffed of the land at the same time as Hugo, and this is not named in it, whence he sought judgment.

BREYDESTON.

Assize to recognize if Henry de Aston and Alice his wife unjustly disseised Nicholas son of Elias de Breydeston of his free tenement in Breydeston after judgment. The jury said they had unjustly disseised Nicholas of the rent.

SHIRLAND.

John de Bek sought against Reginald de Grey his right and heritage in the manor of Shirland wth the appurts. And he said that a certain Hugh his ancestor was seised in his demesne as of fee and right in the time of his father, and in the time of King Richard, relative of the present king. And from the said Hugh (because he died without heirs) to a certain Henry as brother and heir, and from this Henry to Walter as son and heir, and from Walter to this John de Bek, the petitioner, as son and heir, and he alleges such to be his right.

Reginald, having put himself in the great assize, Thomas de Mougoye, John Fannell, Henry FitzHerbert, and Henry de Appleby, four knights, were summoned to choose the twelve jurymen, and they elected Ralph de Grey, Ivo de Gousell, Robert Sacheverelle, Ralph de Waddesley, Hugh de Strelley, Simon Basset, Alfred de Sulney, Geoffry de Gresley, John Grim, Roger de Yerkington, John Fannell, Henry FitzHerbert, Hen. de Appleby, John de Hotham, and Richard de Scatton. Afterwards it was recognized, and John paid for license of agreement, and he had the deed. And Henry recognized that he owed to John £100, of which he should pay at the feast of S. Michael in the 10th year of the present king (now the ninth) 50 marks, and fifty more the following Easter, and at Michaelmas next following 50 marks, and in case of failure, the sheriff to make distraint of his chattels and land. And especially he found these pledges, Roger de Grey and Robert de Cateshal, who themselves, as principal debtors, and each of them, recognized that unless the aforesaid Henry paid the said money at the aforesaid terms, the said sheriff of Derby should destrain upon the lands and chattels of the said Roger, as well as of the said Robert.

BREADSALL.

Henry de Ireton and Philippa his wife, and Isabella her sister, sought against John de Ferrars one carucate of land with the appurts. in Braydeshale which Robert de Dun, great grandfather of the said Philippa and Isabella (whose heirs they are), gave to Sampson de Dun and the heirs of his body, and which, after the death of Sampson, ought to revert to Philippa and Isabella according to the form of the grant. And John de Ferrers came and paid half a mark for licence of agreement, which was that Henry and Philippa and Isabella should recognize the aforesaid tenement with all the lands which the same John held in the s^d vill on that day, viz., on the morrow of the close of Easter, anno 9 Ed. I, should be the right of the said

John, and those they released and quitclaimed for themselves and their heirs to the aforesaid John and his heirs for ever. Reginald de Grey, Thomas de Bray, Thom. Meverell, Thomas Ffolejambe, and Ralph de Monioye undertook to be bound for the aforesaid John to the said Henry Philippa and Isabella in 100 marks, whence they would pay to him a moiety within 15 days from Michaelmas in the present year, and another moiety within 15 days after the following Easter, and unless they did so, the sheriff should destrain on their lands and chattels. And besides, they had the writing.

BREADSALL. (*M. "A. 2" in dorso.*)

Henry de Ireton and Philippa, his wife, and Isabella, her sister, sought against Henry, son of Gilbert de Chaddesden, a messuage and a moiety of a virgate of land with the appurts. in Breydeshale. And against Alan, the clerk of Breydeshale, a messuage and 16 acres of land wth the appurts. in the same vill. And against Richard le Dun one messuage and — acres of land in the same vill. And against John, son of Geoffry de Skefcintun, 5 tofts, 4 virgates, 60 acres of wood, and 13^s. 4^d. rent wth the appurts in the said vill which Robert de Dun, great grandfather of the said Philippa and Isabella, whose heirs they are, gave to Sampson de Dun, and his heirs issuing from his body, and which, after the death of the s^d Sampson, should revert to the s^d Philippa and Isabella according to the grant, because the said Sampson died without heirs issuing from his body. They said that their great grandfather, Robert, died seized of his demesne as of fee and right in the time of K. Henry, father of the present king.

From the said Robert the right of reversion extended to Roger as his son and heir, and from him to Roger as his son and heir, and from this Roger to Margery as his daughter and heiress, and from Margery to Philippa and Isabella as her daughters and co-heiresses, whence the suit was produced.

MORLEY. *Roll 147 m. A 3. Anno 4 Edward I. A.D. 1276.*
(Loveday Chief Justice.)

The assize came to recognize whether Richard de Morley, the father of Nicholas de Morley, was seised in his demesne as of fee of 2 acres of land wth the appurts. in Morley on the day of his death, which Hugo son of Roger de Morley, holds, who came and said he was not able to respond to this brief because he did not hold the *whole* of the said land, because John le Low holds half an acre of it, and that if it was agreed by the assize that he should hold the whole, then he would answer for the other. And he said that the aforesaid Richard, father of the said Nicholas, whose heir he was, did not die seised of the aforesaid tenement in his demesne as of fee because he said that Richard a long time before his death enfeoffed him of the same, and concerning this he placed himself upon the assize.

(On the same skin a little lower down.)

KIRK HALLAM.

Richard son of Hugo de Morley, and Walter his brother, sought against Richard de Grey a messuage and a mill, 10 tofts, 13½ bovates, 45 acres of land, and 40 acres of wood in Kirk Halum, to which the s^d Richard de Grèy had not ingress unless by William de Grey, to whom Hugo de Morley leased it, who on that account unjustly and without judgment disseised the said Richard son of Hugo, and Walter his brother, after the assize. Verdict for Richard and Walter.

KIRK HALLUM.

Assize to recognize if Simon brother of William, the son of Simon Baret, was seised of his demesne as of fee of 1 toft, and 26s. 8^d. rent, wth the appurts. rent in Kirchalum on the day of his death which Richard de Grey holds. William paid a mark for licence of agreement by pledge of Gilbert his brother, and it is agreed in suchwise that

the s^d Richard shall recognize the s^d tenement to be the right of the s^d William ; and the s^d rent he released and quit claimed concerning himself and his heirs for ever ; and for this, the s^d William conceded the said toft to Richard and his heirs for ever.

TADDINGTON.

Nicholas Herigand and Margery his wife sought against Richard de Morley and Joan his wife, 1 mess. and 30 acres wth the appurts. in Taddington, as his right by brief of ingress. Nich. and Marg. recognized that they owed to Richard and Joan 16 marks, of which they paid down four, and of the rest they would pay a moiety at the feast of S. John Bap. next future, and another m. at the feast of the annunciation of the B. V. Mary.

RISLEY.

Assize to recognize if Eustace de Morteyn father of William de Morteyn was seised in his demesne as of fee of 100 acres of wood wth appurts. in Rysele on the day of his death which Robert Sacheverell holds, who came and said nothing ; wherefore the assize remains.

DOVEBRIDGE.

Ralph de Boys, who took up a brief of assize of New Dissiesin against Robert, vicar of the Church of Douburg, is not present, wherefore he and his pledges of prosecution are in mercy.

EADSALL.

Nicholas Keys who took up a brief of agreement against Geoffry de Skeyfcyngton concerning a tenement in Breydeshale, is not present, wherefore he and his pledges of prosecution are in mercy, viz., John Dewe and John de Eton.

MORLEY.

Nicholas son of Richard de Morley, sought against Hugo son of Roger, the son of Roger de Morley, 1 bovate of land wth the appurts. in Morley.

Roger de Morley, grandfather of the aforesaid Nicholas, whose heir he is, was seised in his demesne as of fee at his death. And Hugo came and defended an unjust injury, and well defended that the said Roger of whose seisin, &c., did not die seised of the said lands in his demesne as of fee because, he said that the same Roger a long time before his death enfeoffed him the s^d Hugo, and placed him in possession of the same, and concerning this he placed himself on the country.

CHATSWORTH. (*m. 8b.*)

Ralph le Wyne fined 20^s for many defaults. He was summoned to respond to Richard de Chatesworth for the rent of a tenement held of him in Chatsworth, viz., 300 acres of moor, and pasture, and 40 acres of heath, by fealty and the service of 20^s per annum. Eight years had transpired since Ralph did fealty and service, and the holding had deteriorated to the value of 100 shillings.

SNELSTON. (*m. A. 10.*)

Roger, parson of the chapel of Snelston.

BENTLEY. (*m. A. 11.*) *Wapentake of Appl:tre—Loveday justice.*

Robert de Oliver and Roger, son of Geoffry, slew Robert de Etewell in the open fields of Bentley and fled. Both of evil report. Roger had chattels worth 10^s, but Robert had none. Agnes wife of Robert de Etewell came not, nor was she of evil report. She was attached by Peter son of Robert de Haddon, and John son of William de Brocton. No Englishry; but the murder thrown on the Wapentake. Roger son of William was in the Frank Pledge of Haddon, but they had him not (in charge). Wherefore in mercy.

BRACKENFIELD. (*m. A. 12.*)

Nicholas, son of Robert de Brakenthey, struck Richard le Kyng in the vill of Brakenthey with a certain heavy axe (used by woodcutters) so that he died straightway. The person who first found the body is dead. Nicholas, a man

of evil report, at once fled. Wherefore he is without, and an outlaw. His chattels are worth 3^s, for which the sheriff will answer. And the vills of Brakenthey, Stretton, and Wyngelwrth on the plea of the valuation of the said chattels are in mercy.

STANLEY.

Agnes daughter of Roger de Coventry placed herself in the church of Staneley, and acknowledged herself to be a common thief, and abjured the kingdom. Chattels worth 4^d, for which the sheriff will respond.

BENTLEY AND BLACKWELL.

Thomas, son of the parson of the church of Normanton, and Ranulph Seuche slew Ranulph le Poer* in the open fields of Bentley and immediately after the deed placed themselves in the church of Blakewell, and acknowledged the deed, and abjured the kingdom.

DUFFIELD FOREST. (m. A. 16.)

Thomas, a clerk of Southwell, slew William, vicar of Pentrich, in the Forest of Duffield and straightway fled. He is of ill repute, wherefore he is estranged and an outlaw. He has no chattels. His Frank Pledge is not known, because he is extraneous.†

HOLLINGTON IN LONGFORD. (m. A. 11.)

Malefactors unknown came in the night to the house of Julian de Fulford, and entered it, and slew a certain Hugo whom they found there. The discoverer came and is not of ill repute. No Englishry. Judgment of murder thrown on the Wapentake, and Julian de Fulford and Avice his dau., and William de Holynton were attached for that being present, they came not. Julian was attached by William de Croft of Holynton, and Gilbert de Ednaston and Avice by Robert de Holynton, and Will. de Holynton

* See Journal, vol. xiv., 51.

† This entry is from Ro. 152 which gives a more complete record of the transaction. This vicar precedes those given in the "Churches of Derbys."

by William Wyldy of Thurkeston and William Bars of the same, who now had them not in custody, wherefore in mercy. And the villagers of Holynton, Langeford, Siresley, and Edwaston did not come to the coroner's inquest, wherefore in mercy.

OSMASTON.

Henry Dauncelevedy slew Serlo de Braylesford with a staff in the vill of Osmundeston, and at once fled. He is of bad repute. Chattels 30^s. The jury concealed the s^d chattels. In mercy. He was in the Frank Pledge of Osmundeston which hath him not. In mercy.

MARSTON.

Robert, son of Ralph de Merston, lying under a certain stack of hay in the vill of Merston, a certain part of the hay fell upon him and so oppressed him that he died. Judgment, death by accident. Hay valued at 2^s. whence the sheriff will respond. And because the Prior of Tutbury took the aforesaid "*Deodand*" without warrant, he is in mercy. And the 12 jurymen concealed the aforesaid Deodand, wherefore they are in mercy. And the vills of Merston, Howe, Histon, and Wigginton made valuation of the s^d Deodand. In mercy.

ILDERSLEY.

Henry son of Walter de Ildersley was oppressed in a certain marlpit in the open field of Ildersley, and the vills of Bentley, Attelewe, Hilton, Miseley, and Ockeley did not come to the coroner's inquest. In mercy.

DOVEBRIDGE.

Philip de Coleshill and Alice de Beaurepayr placed themselves in the church of Douebrigg and acknowledged themselves to be thieves, and abjured the kingdom. No chattels, but they possessed 2^s. The vill of Douebrigg in mercy for concealment.

COWLEY.

Adam de Bent of Cowley was struck by a certain tame stag in the park of Cowley, and straightway died. Value

of stag, 3^s. William de Montgomery took the Deodand without a warrant. He is in mercy.

SOMERSALL.

Geoffry son of Nicholas le Charecter slew Will Wildegos in the vill of Somersale, and at once fled to the church of Douebrigge, and owned the deed, and abjured the kingdom. Chattels worth 2^s. He was in the Frank Pledge of Somersal, but they have him not (in custody).

MERSYNTON.

Lonetta de Mersynton was found dead as if perished by cold in the open field of Mersynton. Robert Osborne first found her. He is of good report. He came not, nor anyone else. He was attached by Walter Blake of M. and Thomas son of Geoffry of the same.

TADDINGTON.

Robert son of Richard de Taddington slew Robert Lambard, and was at once captured and taken to the prison of Nottingham, and afterwards replevined by the king's precept until the coming of the justices by Thom. atte Lydgate, and Hugo de Arborals of the same.

DARLEY (DALE).

Hugo Textor placed himself in the church of Darley, and confessed that he had slain Thomas Quenyld, and abjured the kingdom before the coroner. Chattels iij^s. He was in the Frank Pledge of Nicholas de Wakebrugge who now had him not. And the 12 jurymen concealed a certain part of the said chattels—wherefore they are in mercy. And the vills of Darley, Nether Haddon, and Wynster, on the plea of valuation of the aferes^d chattels before the coroner, are in mercy.

MEMORANDUM.

Received of John de Hetham of Bakewell, formerly bailiff to the Queen, for the messuage of Juliana la Waleske* viij. li. (8℥.)

* Probably of the Wenunwin family of Ashford-in-the-Water.

STANTON.

Adam formerly servant of Richard le Ragged fough with Henry de Stanton Leghes, and wounded him in the thigh with a sword in the vill of Stanton, so that in three weeks he died of the wound. Adam was captured by a certain Lenham, constable of Peak Castle under Roger le Estrange, and imprisoned there. And afterwards he escaped from that prison, and judgment of evasion was passed upon Roger le Estrange, custodian of the same castle for our lord the king.

HERTHILL.

William de Middleton placed himself in the church of Herthill, and confessed himself a thief, and received John Bolax, and John (son of the chaplain of Taddington), a robber, and abjured the kingdom before the coroner. And because the vill of Herthull did not take him, they are in mercy. He was in the Frank Pledge of Middleton in the Wapentake of Wirksworth, but they have him not. John Bolax and John son of the chaplain of Taddington, are extraneous and outlawed.

CONKESBURY.

Malefactors unknown were lodged in the house of a certain Emma de Conkesbury, and rose up during the night and killed Alice, the daughter of Emma, and at once fled. It is not known who did the injury, and because the villagers of Conkesbury did not make suit after them, they are in mercy.

NETHER HADDON.

John son of William Cook of Nether Haddon, grievously suspended himself in the wood of N. H. No other being there of evil credit, judgment of felo-de-se was passed. Chattels 5^s. 1^d., &c.

HOPE.

Alan le Serjant of Hope slew Richard son of Abuse with a certain knife, and placed himself in the church of Hope, and acknowledged the deed, and abjured the kingdom.

He was in the Frank Pledge of Geoffry son of Brun of Hope, who hath him not. In mercy.

ASHOVER.

The Wapentake of Scarsdale came by twelve jurors.

The jury presented that Henry son of Gilbert de Essoure quarrelled with Richard the son of Emma of Stretton, and wounded him in the belly with an arrow in the vill of Essoure, so that he died the fourth day after. Henry fled at once. He is of evil report. His chattels are valued at 71^s, for which the sheriff will answer. And Agnes, the dau. of Richard, was attached, because being present, she came not, nor is she of evil report. She was attached by Henry Netecoaks of Wedethorp and Ralph le Bayliff of Bokton, who have her not. In mercy. And the vills of Essoure, Wingworth, Brackenthweyt, and Sutton are in mercy on the plea of valuation of chattels. And the 12 jurymen concealed a certain part of the said chattels. In mercy. And Henry was in the Frank Pledge of the vill of Essoure, who now have him not. In mercy.

PILSLEY.

William le Westreys of Pylesley slew Will. son of Robert de Morton with a hatchet in the vill of Pilsley, and immediately fled. He is of ill repute. Chattels 6^s 0¹/₂^d. He had free land one year valued at 7^s, for which the sheriff will answer. His moiety of time in the land was valued at 6^s. He was in the Frank Pledge of Pillesley, but they have him not. In mercy. Roger son of Code of Pillesley, Roger son of Hawys of the same, Thomas son of Robert Geoffry his brother, and Alice wife of Thomas Westreys, were attached, because, being present, they came not, nor were of evil repute, wherefore they are acquitted: and because they took not the s^d William they are in mercy. The jury made no mention in their verdict of the said Roger and others, wherefore they are in mercy. The vills of Morton, Steynesby, Tybeshell, and Shyrlonde, on the plea of the valuation of the s^d chattels, are in mercy.

ALFRETON.

Hugh de Somercotes, smith, placed himself in the church of Alfreton, and acknowledged that he slew Gilbert de Riddings, and abjured the kingdom before the coroner. No chattels. The vill of Alfreton, Wynefeud, and Penkestun came not to the coroner's inquest, wherefore they are in mercy. It was afterwards testified by the jury that the said Hugh was placed in straits in the last iter, and outlawed in the country because of his contumacy in the King's suit on account of the aforesaid death. He was very much commiserated in this county after the said outlawry was promulgated. The whole county was in judgment because they had not taken him.

MORTON.

Richard Carter and Alice de Oymont were killed with a cart in the vill of Morton. Value of the horse and cart 8^s, and the villages of Steynesby and Morton are in mercy on the plea of the valuation of the said Deodand.

SOUTH WINFIELD.

Nicholas Vaccarius (cowman) fell from a certain oak to the ground in the vill of Wynefeud so that he died. Judgment—accidental death. Value of the oak 18^d, and the vill of Alfreton and Suth Normanton are in mercy on the plea of the valuation of the said Deodand.

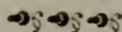
EGGINTON.

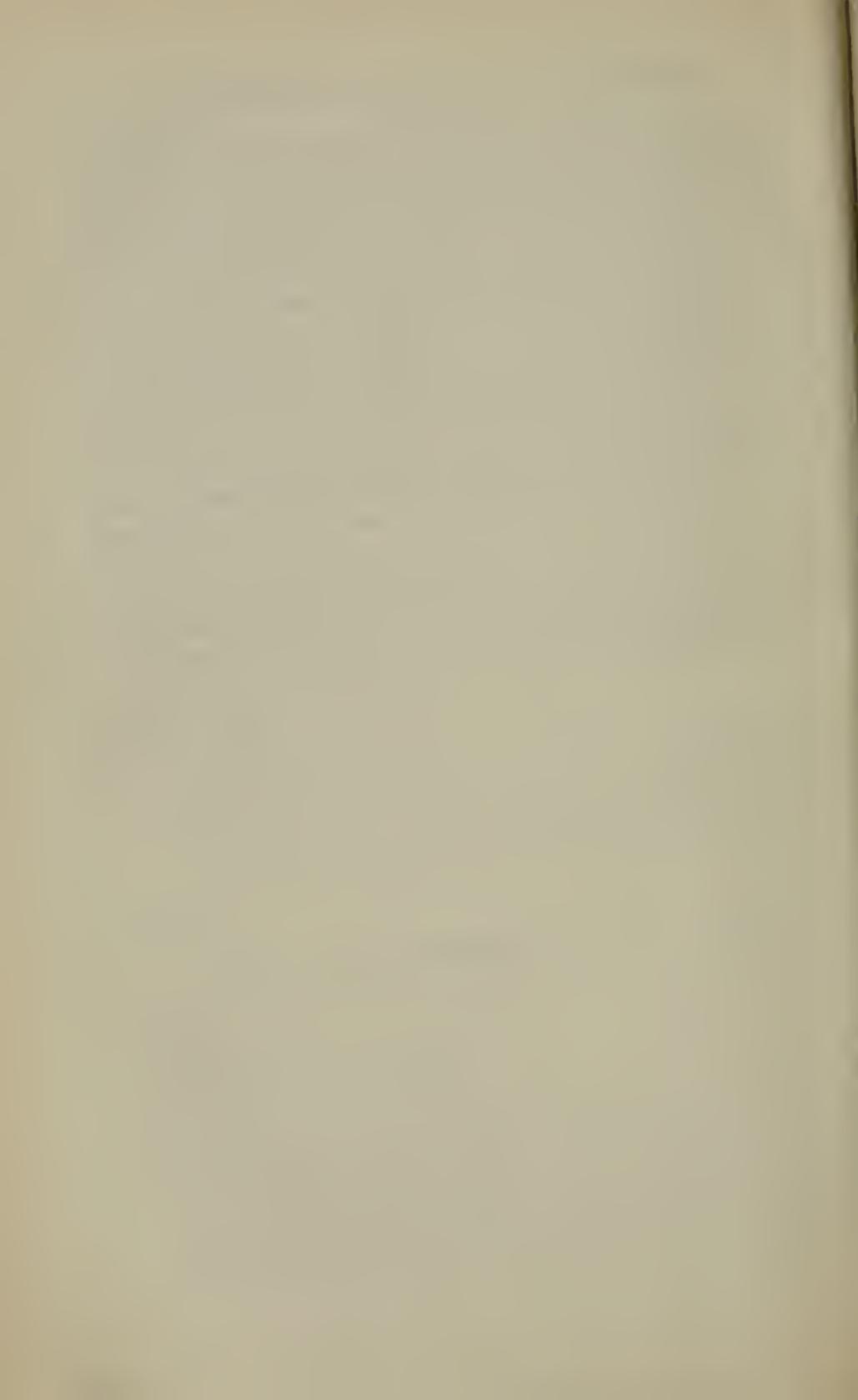
Malefactors unknown slew Henry provost of Findern on Eggington Heath and fled. Murder on the Wapentake. The vill of Findern and Willington did not come to the inquest. They are in mercy.

BETWEEN DERLEY AND LANGLEY.

It was presented that as Robert de Meynil and Richard de Derley were going from the vill of Derley towards Langley they found on the way a certain John, chaplain, and William de Derley, clerk, quarreling "aqua tend" . . . with their swords drawn and at length the same Robert, seeing the aforesaid contention, drew his sword

but could not separate them (so fierce were they) without doing harm to one or the other. And the aforesaid Richard seeing this, and fearing lest Robert de Meynil should either receive hurt from, or do injury to the said John and William, with great speed ran to the aforesaid Robert and fell upon him (or in his embrace) and by accident received a wound in his belly from the sword of Robert so that he died quickly afterwards. And the said Robert (Meynil) straightway fled after the deed and reported himself for the aforesaid death. He was afterwards taken and led to . . . and there imprisoned, and before the justices assigned gaol delivery he was set free, because this happened by mischance. And because it is not known who were the justices who made this delivery, nor who is able to certify the justices here of that delivery, it is commanded the sheriff that he sieze . . . and his chattels for the flight which he made. Chattels, half a mark, whence the sheriff will return.





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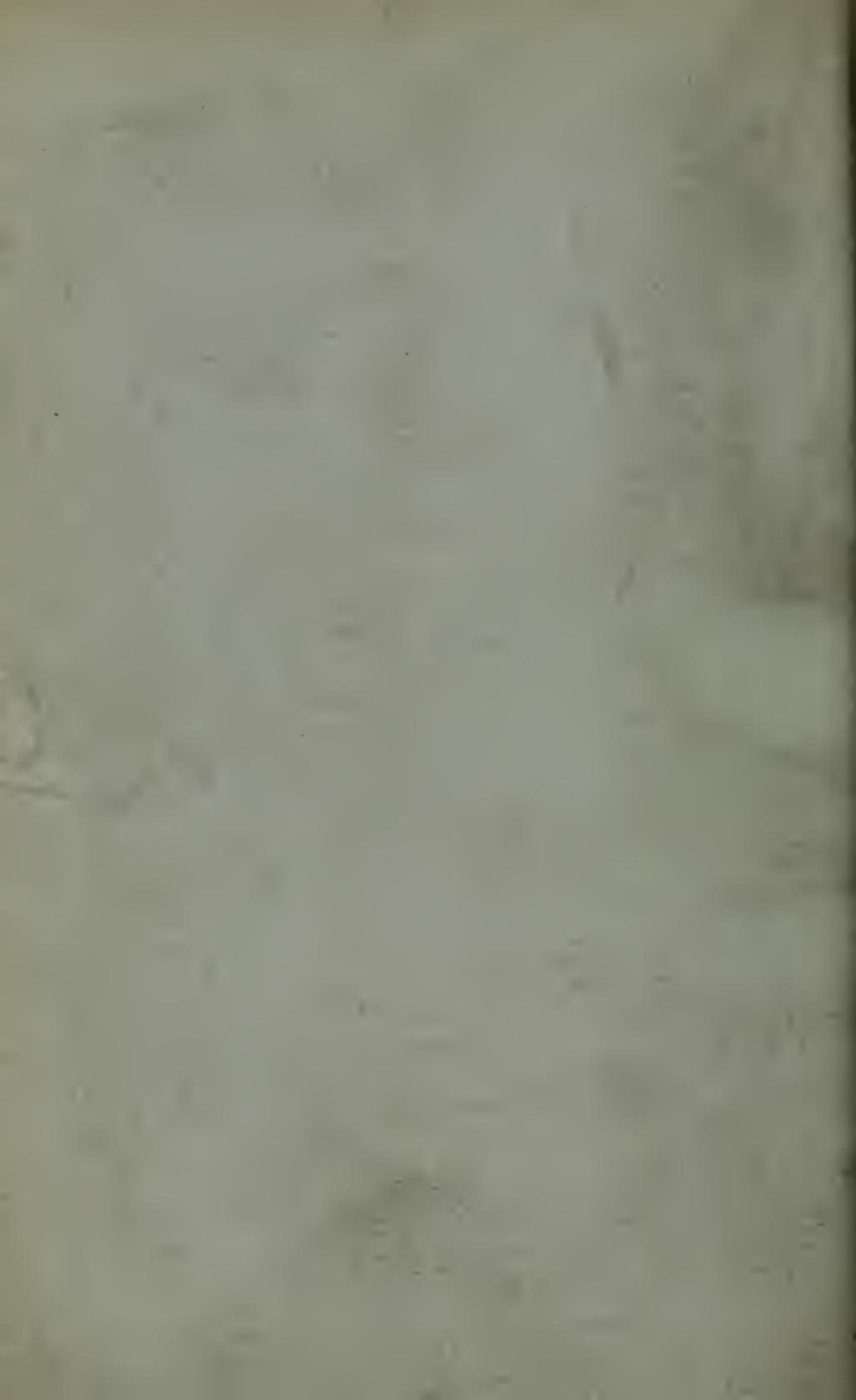
- Page 88.—Line 4 from bottom read “Carliolium,” “Episcopo.”
,, 91.—Line 3, *dele* inverted commas.
,, 92.—Line 16, for 1054-6 read 1084-6.
,, 92.—Line 21, *dele* inverted commas before Barrow.
,, 93.—Last line but one, for *are* read *were*.

VOL. XVIII. 1896.

- Page 38, *n.*—For “*Symyth*” read Smyth.
,, 85, *n.*—For “*Roucestor*” read Roucester.
,, 92, *n.*—For “*coquina*” read *coquina*.
,, 109.—For “**EADSALL**” read **BREADSALL**.



27 MAY 1935



27 MAY 1935



VOL. XIX.

1897.

JOURNAL
OF THE
DERBYSHIRE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY
SOCIETY.



PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
BEMROSE & SONS, LIMITED, 23, OLD BAILEY, LONDON;
AND DERBY.



JOURNAL

OF THE

Derbyshire Archæological

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

EDITED BY

REV. CHARLES KERRY

Rector of Upper Standon Beds.

VOL. XIX

JANUARY 1897

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
BEMROSE & SONS LTD. 23 OLD BAILEY LONDON
AND DERBY



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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 the Subscribers; eight of such twenty-four Members to retire annually in rotation, but to be eligible for re-election. All vacancies occurring during the year to be provisionally filled up by the Council.

VI.—ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

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

VII.—SUBSCRIPTION.

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

VIII.—HONORARY MEMBERS.

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

IX.—MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

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

Five Members of the Society. Five members of Council to form a quorum.

X.—SUB-COMMITTEES.

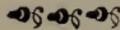
The Council shall have the power of appointing from time to time such sectional or Sub-Committees as may seem desirable for the carrying out of special objects. Such Sectional or Sub-Committees to report their proceedings to the Council for confirmation.

XI.—GENERAL MEETINGS.

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

XII.—ALTERATION OF RULES.

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



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- MacFarland, R. A. H., Repton.
 Mallalieu, W., Swallows' Rest, Ockbrook.
 Manchester Public Free Library—The Chief Librarian, Manchester.
 Manton, J. O., Wharfedale Villa, Swinburne Street, Derby.
 Marples, G. J., Brincliffe Tower, Ecclesall, Sheffield.
 Martin, Rev. W., S. Chad's, Derby.
 McDonald, J. Allen, Duffield Road, Derby.
 McInnes, E., Littleover, Derby.
 Meakin, Miss, Spondon.
 Meakin, Miss M. A., Spondon.
 Meggison, A., Terrace Road, Buxton.
 Mello, Rev. J. Magens, Mapperley, Derby.
 Mellor, H. Vernon, The Cottage, Turnditch, Derby.
 Meynell, Godfrey, F., Meynell Langley, Derby.
 Milligan, Colonel, Cauldwell Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
 Milnes, Rev. Herbert, The Friars, Priory Street, Cheltenham.
 Milnes, E. S., County Club, Derby.
 Milnes, G. H., M.D., 103, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Molineux, Rev. C. H., Staveley Rectory, Chesterfield.
 Morley, Henry, London Road, Derby.
 Mundy, Edward Miller, Shipley Hall.
 Murray, Frank, London Street, Derby.
- Naylor, J. R., Kirk Leys, Derby.
 Newmane, Madame Cavana, Snarestone, Atherstone.
 Newton, C. E., The Manor House, Mickleover.
 Norfolk, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., E.M., Arundel Castle.
- Oakes, T. H., Riddings House.
 Oakes, C. H., Holly Hurst, Riddings.
 *Oakes, James, Holly Hurst, Riddings.
- Painter, Rev. W. Hunt, Sturchley Rectory, Shifnal, Salop.
 Perez, Rev. Claude H., Rose Hill House, Derby.
 Pegg, J. W. Garratt, Chesham House, Chesham, Bucks.
 Pegge, W. M., 4, Prince's Mansions, Victoria Street, London.
 *Portland, His Grace the Duke of, Welbeck, Notts.
- Robinson, Mrs. F. J., Darley Slade, Duffield Road, Derby
 *Rutland, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Belvoir Castle.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

- Sale, G. Hanson, Holme Cottage, Burton Road, Derby.
 Sale, W. H., The Uplands, Burton Road, Derby.
 Sankay, W. H., Morley, Derby.
 Scarsdale, The Right Hon. Lord, Kedleston.
 *Schwind, Charles, Broomfield, Derby.
 Seely, Charles, Sherwood Lodge, Nottingham.
 Shaw, Rev. G. A., Mackworth Vicarage, Derby.
 Shaw, John, Normanton House, Derby.
 Sheffield Free Library—Thos. Hurst, Surrey Street, Sheffield.
 Sheldon, J. P., The Brund, Sheen, Ashburne.
 Sing, Rev. Canon, S. John's Vicarage, Derby.
 Sitwell, Sir George, Bart., F.S.A., Renishaw, Chesterfield
 Sleight, John, Eversley, Matlock.
 Smith, F. N., Wingfield Park, Alfreton.
 *Southwell, Right Rev. Lord Bishop of, Thurgarton Priory, Notts.
 Spilsbury, Rev. B. W., Findern, Derby.
 Stephenson, M., F.S.A., 14, Ritherdon Road, Tooting, London, S.W.
 *Strutt, The Hon. Frederick, Milford House, Derby.
 Strutt, Herbert G., Makeney, Derby.
 Sutherland, George, Arboretum Square, Derby.
- Taylor, Rev. Canon Thomas, Redruth Rectory, Cornwall.
 Taylor, H. Brooke, Bakewell.
 Taylor, A. G., St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
 *Thornewill, Robert, Craythorne, Burton-on-Trent.
 Trubshaw, Chas., St. Aubyn Villa, 123, Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Trueman, H., The Lea, Esher, Surrey.
 Turbutt, W. Gladwyn, Ogston Hall, Alfreton.
- *Vernon, Right Hon. the Lord, Sudbury.
- Walker, J., Old Uttoxeter Road, Derby.
 Walker, Rev. H. Milnes, Littleover Vicarage.
 Walker, William, Lea Wood, Cromford.
 *Walthall, H. W., Alton Manor, Wirksworth.
 Walton, W. H., 2, Malcolm Villas, Derby.
 Ward, John, Corporation Art Gallery, Cardiff.
 Waterpark, The Right Hon. Lord, Doveridge.
 Whiston, W. Harvey, Idridgehay.
 Whitehead, G. H. Taylor, Burton Closes, Bakewell.
 Williams, J., Midland Railway, Derby.

- Williamson, Geo. Chas., F.R.H.S., The Mount, Guildford, Surrey.
*Wilmot, Sir Henry, Bart., V.C., C.B., Chaddesden Hall.
Wilmot, Rev. F. E. W., Burbage, Buxton.
Wilson, Arthur, 30, Ashbourne Road, Derby.
Woodforde, W. B., Breadsall Lodge, Derby.
Woods, Sir Albert, Garter King-at-Arms, College of Arms, London.
Woodyatt, Rev. George, Repton Vicarage.
Worgan, F., 21, Redshaw Street, Derby.
Worthington, Mrs., Derwent Bank, Derby.
*Wright, Charles, Wirksworth.
Wykes, John, Wardwick, Derby.

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



REPORT OF HON. SECRETARY.



THE Eighteenth Anniversary of the Society was held in the School of Art, by kind permission of the Committee, on Friday, March 20th, at 2.30 p.m. The Rev. F. E. W. Wilmot, presided. The report for the past year, with balance sheet, was read and adopted. All the Members of Council retiring under Rule V.—Messrs. Ward, Naylor, Arnold-Bemrose, Fletcher, Haslam, Bagshawe, Shaw, and FitzHerbert were re-elected, as were also the Hon. Secretary, Hon. Secretary of Finance, Hon. Treasurer, and the Auditors. Messrs. Taylor-Whitehead and MacFarlane and Miss Grace Hurt were elected members of the Society.

It was intended to hold a General Meeting of the Society after Easter, when Mr. St. John Hope had promised an address upon "Derby as it was," with the exhibit of a picture of old Derby to be lent by Sir George Sitwell. The repairs, however, of the picture, which was in the restorer's hands, took longer than was anticipated, and this meeting had to be given up. Very unfortunately the same fate befell the next general meeting, which was announced to take place in July, and, in compliance with the strongly expressed wish of several members, it was proposed to make another attempt to visit the ancient city of Silchester.

Mr. St. John Hope kindly promised to meet and conduct the party, and the Midland Railway made special and most liberal arrangements for the journey to and from Reading, including the omnibus across London. Only thirteen names, however, were sent in, and, as twenty was the minimum, the expedition was reluctantly abandoned.

The lecture upon "Derby as it was" was again postponed from unavoidable reasons, and a visit to Nottingham was suggested for September; but again misfortune attended us, for our Nottingham friends found themselves unable to receive us and to make the necessary arrangements. We can only hope that any expedition in the year now commencing will be brilliant in proportion to the ill-luck attending those proposed for 1896.

The proposed restoration of the old Font at Wirksworth, mentioned in last year's report, has now been most successfully carried out, and the old font is again in use. Members will be glad to know that the gentleman who carried out the actual work of restoration is now a member of our Society.

We have heard recently a rumour of a scheme for restoring to use another old font in the County, a rumour we hope may prove correct.

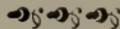
Your Council has also been consulted as to the best means of preserving from further demolition the old cross at Pleasley; this matter is under consideration.

Your Council is glad to be able to report no act of special vandalism in the County, and whilst hoping that this really means that nothing of the kind has been perpetrated, we would still strongly urge upon individual members the importance of keeping careful watch in their own neighbourhoods, with a view to the possible suggestion of counsels wiser than those which sometimes prevail.

Our obituary this past year includes the well-known names of Arkwright, Bagshawe, and Paget, all original members of our Society, and all, up to the last, taking a keen interest in our work. From a financial point of view, and for every reason, we should like to welcome two new members for every one dead, resigned, or struck off; but this is not our position. Once more we are compelled, *very* reluctantly, to issue the smaller volume, but if by so doing we can bring home to members the advantage they will gain by inducing their friends to join the Society, we shall, in the face of the improving balance sheet, be tolerably well satisfied with the result of the nineteenth year of our proceedings.

ARTHUR COX,
HON. SEC.

Mill Hill, Derby,
January 19th, 1897.



DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO DECEMBER 31st, 1896.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Entrance Fees and Subscriptions	81	17	6	Balance due to Bankers, January 1st, 1896 ..	55	11	10
Sale of Journals and Bound Copies .. .. .	..	..	..	Printing Journal, 1896 .. .. .	..	43	4
Interest on Investments .. .. .	..	8	0	Editing Journal, 1896 .. .. .	..	20	0
Balance due to Bankers, December 31st, 1896 ..	..	34	6	Printing and Stationery .. .. .	..	2	11
			7	Postage and other Expenses .. .. .	..	3	0
				Bank Interest on Overdrawn Account .. .. .	..	0	19
			<u>6 7</u>				<u>3</u>
			£125				6
							7

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Life Compositions and Entrance Fees to December 31st, 1895 .. .. .	..	314	10	Invested on Mortgages on Derby Corporation Rates at 4 per cent. .. .. .	..	170	0
Entrance Fees (4), 1896 .. .. .	..	1	0	Invested on Mortgages on Derby Corporation Rates at 3 per cent. .. .. .	..	50	0
			0	Balance .. .. .	..	95	10
			<u>0</u>				<u>0</u>
			£315				10
							0

Examined and found correct,
 JAMES B. COULSON, Auditor.
 JANUARY 22ND, 1897.

W. MALLALIEU, Hon. Finance Secretary,
 19TH JANUARY, 1897.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Botanical Walks round Derby.

By the REV. W. H. PAINTER,*

Rector of Stinchley, Salop; Author of a Contribution to the "Flora of Derby."

THE rambles which I have now to describe were taken by me whilst residing in Derby, from January to August, 1893. The places visited by me during these months were all familiar to me when living in this town during the years 1871-1879, when I was Curate of Trinity Church, with the exception of Muggington and Gunn's Hills, mentioned at length further on. They were again visited by me during the above-mentioned months, in order to ascertain what changes had taken place in the Botany of those districts during the fifteen years that had elapsed since I had resided in Derby, and also to ascertain if any plants had been overlooked by me in my former visits.

* Paper read before the University Students' Association, Derby.

BREADSALL AND BREADSALL MOOR were always favourite hunting grounds with me when I formerly resided in Derby, especially as I then frequently enjoyed the companionship and hospitality of my friend, the late Mr. Whittaker; therefore, during my recent stay in this town I paid these places a couple of visits, but without the companionship of my friend, on account of his age and infirmities. The only plant worthy of notice that I saw on my first visit, in April, 1894, was the hairy variety of *Pyrus Malus* (Linn.), the variety *mitis* (Wallr.)—the specimen exhibited shows the hairy petioles; whilst I saw the Common Water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale* (R. Br.), in fair abundance near Breadsall Priory. In the summer I met with *Ulex Gallii* (Planch), a plant which the older Botanists used to confound with the Dwarf Furze, *Ulex nanus*; *Rubus Koehleri* (Weihe), var. *pallidus* (Bab.), one of our commonest Brambles, which ascends to one thousand feet or more near Buxton; *Rubus corylifolius*, var. *sublustris* (Lees), also a Buxton Bramble, and *Sonchus arvensis* (Linn.), the Field Sow-thistle; whilst on the Mansfield Road, between Morley and Derby, I met with the Hawkweed *Picris*, *Picris hieracioides* (Linn.), which I do not remember having met with before on this road.

The old Clay Pits on Breadsall Moor are well worth a visit, as the Water Violet, *Hottonia palustris* (Linn.), and the variety *strigulosa* (Reichb.) of *Myosotis palustris*, grow there. Besides which, there is a Moss to be found there which, I believe, does not grow in any other place in Derbyshire; at least, it has not been recorded from any other place, *Hypnum cordifolium* (Hedw.). Here also I was fortunate enough to find *Sphagnum squarrosum* (Pers.) in fruit, and that moss had not been previously met with in this condition in the county.

On May-day I started for a walk to Ireton and Duffield, as I wanted to ascertain if *Narcissus Poetieus* (Linn.) was still growing near the keeper's cottage at the former place. This I found to be the case, although the plant was not then in flower. Thence I proceeded over the hill towards Duffield, and nearly at the crest of it I came upon the Common Hawthorn, *Cratægus Oxyacantha*

(*Linn.*) var. *morogyna* (*Jacq.*), the Holly, *Ilex aquifolium* (*Linn.*), and the Ash, *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Linn.*), in flower, a sight which I had not before seen on this particular day. Near these trees I met with the glabrous variety of the Wild Crab, *Pyrus malus* (*Linn.*) var. *acerba*, *DC.*, and a little way down the hill in the direction of Duffield, the Bitter Cress, with its large pink stamens, *Cardamine amara* (*Linn.*).

Early in the following month, June, I walked over to Markeaton to see a former member of the congregation of Trinity Church, and hoped that, as I had not examined that part of Derbyshire, I might meet with some plants worth mentioning; but in this I was disappointed. There were only three that I thought worth while taking specimens of—the White Willow, *Salix alba* (*Linn.*), the Barren Brome Grass, *Bromus sterilis* (*Linn.*), and the Marsh Horsetail, *Equisetum palustre* (*Linn.*).

Another place which I visited on this side of Derby, which I mention here, though my visit to it took place in August, was Muggington. On this occasion I had as my companion the Rev. R. Feilden, Vicar of this parish, whose guest I was. He took me in the first place to Gunn's Hills, where I met with several interesting plants, such as *Rubus fissus* (*Lindl.*), an erect Bramble, with septennate leaves and small prickles. I was the more glad to meet with this Bramble, as I had not before seen it in the county, and had only heard of it as growing in Osmaston Park, near Ashbourne. Another Bramble I was glad to see was *R. Sprenglii* (*Weihe*), which Dr. Focke, of Bremen, named for me, and this Bramble I had not previously met with in the county. Other plants seen by me in this wood were the White Climbing Fumitory, *Corydalis claviculata* (*D.C.*), the Perfoliate St. John's Wort, *Hypericum perforatum* (*Linn.*), the Square-stalked St. John's Wort, *H. quadratum* (*Stokes*), *Ulex Gallii* (*Planch*), the Rose Bay, *Epilobium angustifolium* (*Linn.*), the variety *intermedia* (*Gilib*) of *Plantago major* (*Linn.*), a much smaller plant than the type, and with arcuate ascending scapes; the Wood Cud-weed, *Gnaphalium sylvaticum* (*Linn.*), *Hieracium boreale*, (*Linn.*), the Giant Wall Flower, *Campanula latifolia* (*Linn.*), *Rumex sanguineus*

(*Linn.*), *var. viridis* (*Sibth.*), the Greater Skull Cap, *Scutellaria galericulata* (*Linn.*), and the Great Horse-tail, *Equisetum maximum* (*Linn.*), a plant which I had not before seen in the county. In or near the village of Muggington I came upon the following plants: The Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba* (*Linn.*), a plant not before met with in Derbyshire, but here probably a garden escape; *Rubus rusticanus* (*Merc.*), a well-marked species, easily recognisable by the narrow leaflets of the barren stems, which are densely felted; *Stachys ambigua* (*Linn.*), the Common Hop, *Humulus Lupulus* (*Linn.*), the White Willow, *Salix alba* (*Linn.*), and the Rough Brome Grass, *Bromus asper* (*Murr.*).

On the opposite side of Derby I visited several localities where in former years I had met with various plants, in the hope of seeing these again, and of discovering others which I had not previously seen. Early in April, on going to the Nottingham Road Cemetery by a path across the fields which I had not formerly known, my attention was drawn to an old Osier-bed, and as I was anxious to ascertain if a Willow was growing there which I had seen in Miller's Dale, *Salix undulata* (*Ghrh.*), I made my way to this place, and found a Willow in flower which I had not before seen in South Derbyshire. When I had obtained the leaves of it in July its species could be determined, and it turned out to be *Salix rubra* (*Huds.*), *var. Forbyana* (*Smith*), a shrub which, I believe, is extensively cultivated for basket-making. The canal-side from the Cemetery to Borrowash affords rich hunting ground. Here in July may be found the Flowering Rush, *Butomus umbellatus* (*Linn.*), with its purple flowers, which, after all, is not a rush, and the Arrow Head, *Sagittaria sagittifolia* (*Linn.*), but these I did not see on this visit. But the plants which I did see were: one of the Water Cresses, which grows abundantly both here and on the banks of the River Derwent, *Nasturtium amphibium* (*R. Br.*), Withering's Bed Straw, *Galium palustre* (*L.*), *var. Witheringii* (*Sm.*), the leaves of which have hooked bristles, the Hairy Hawk-bit, *Leontodon hispidus* (*Linn.*), the Goat's Beard, *Tragopogon pratensis* (*Linn.*), *var. minus* (*Mill.*),

Veronica persica (Poir), a plant now naturalised in our country; the following Pondweeds, the Crisped, the Perfoliate, the Grass-wrack, and the Fennel-leaved, *Potamogeton crispus* (Linn.), *P. perfoliatus* (Linn.), *P. zosteræfolius* (Schum), *P. pectinatus* (Linn.). Of Sedges I only noticed the Great Sedge, *Carex vulpina* (Linn.), and the only grass I gathered was *Phalaris arundinacea* (Linn.).

Here must come in my visit to Stanton-by-Dale and Dale Abbey Woods, though it took place some days previous to the excursion mentioned above. On this occasion I was the guest of the Rev. W. Fox, Rector of Stanton, who took me over ground which I had not previously traversed, between his house and Dale Abbey. We had not gone very far on our road when I noticed a pond full of aquatic plants, amongst which I found the pretty *Ranunculus circinatus* (Sibth.), with its half whorled leaves, and *Potamogeton crispus* (Linn.). Close by in a hedge I spied the Purging Buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus* (Linn.), and not far from this the Maple, *Acer campestre* (Linn.). In the fields through which we passed the Dyer's Weed, *Genista tinctoria* (Linn.), was growing in fair abundance; whilst in the wood I was very glad to find that the Toothwort, *Lathræa Squamaria* (Linn.), was still to be seen. But I feel that any account of my visit to this interesting place would be incomplete without some mention of the Abbey ruins and the old Church. This edifice I had not before visited, and therefore had no idea of its quaint interior, and of the monument to the late Earl Stanhope, which is, I suppose, unique in England, as he is described upon it as Lay-Bishop of Dale, a title which is unknown in the Church of England, and which originated in a misunderstanding of what he used to call himself. This Church is well worth a visit, as it is a most peculiar one, both on account of its small size and the arrangement of the pews in it.

Turning now our backs, metaphorically speaking, upon Stanton and Dale, let us now visit Chellaston, Swarkestone, and the other Stanton that is near Derby—Stanton-by-Bridge. These places I visited twice during the summer of 1893, as I was anxious to see

if the plants that I had gathered there in previous years were still living in the old habitats, and this I found to be the case. But besides finding these I lighted upon some that had not been recorded as growing in this part of Derbyshire, such as *Ranunculus fluitans* (Linn.), *Rosa tomentosa* (Sm.), with its hairy and compound-serrate leaflets, the Black Poplar, *Populus nigra* (Linn.), *Trisetum flavescens* (Beauv), evidently here a cultivated grass, *Catabrosa aquatica* (Beauv), which I found in a ditch, all of which I met with at Swarkestone. Then between Chellaston and Swarkestone, or at Chellaston, I noticed the following: the Common Watercress, *Nasturtium officinale* (R. Br.), the Creeping Scorpion Grass, *Myosotis repens* (D. Don.), and the Water Knotwort, *Scrophularia aquatica* (Linn.), *Hordeum pratense* (Huds.), a grass that I had not previously gathered in the county, *Leontodon hirtus* (Linn.), another plant not previously seen by me in these parts, the Lamb's Tongue, *Plantago media* (Linn.), a common plant in the Limestone Districts, as is also *Picris hieracioides* (Linn.), the Hawkweed-picris. Passing over Swarkestone Bridge, at Stanton I came upon a Bramble, near an old quarry, which I was much delighted to meet with, *Rubus thyrsoides* (Wimm), the discovery of which, both here and at Repton, enabled the Rev. W. Moyle Rogers, our present authority upon this genus, to settle the point whether this plant was growing in Derbyshire. The white felt underneath the leaves, and the irregular and jagged serration of the margin of the leaves should be noticed. *R. rusticanus* (Merc.), a Bramble related to the one just mentioned, was also abundant here. Then in a small pool of water here I met with a Duckweed, *Lemna trisulca* (Linn.), which I had not before seen in Derbyshire, and upon a wall, *Poa compressa* (Linn.).

Keeping on this side of Derby, Willington and Repton are the next places that I would take you to. The canal bank at the first mentioned place is good hunting ground. Here I found the Zig-zag Clover, *Trifolium medium* (Linn.), with its large heads, Lindley's Bramble, *Rubus Lindleyanus* (Lees), which is distinguishable by its polished stem, the Marsh Bed-straw, *Galium palustre* (Linn.), var. *Witheringii* (Smith), the prevailing variety

in Derbyshire, the typical palustre not once occurring in the county, I believe; the true Forget-me-not, *Myosotis palustris* (*With.*), *var. strigulosa* (*Reichb.*), which is the prevailing form in the county, the typical plants being of very infrequent occurrence. This variety differs from the type in having *adpressed pubescence* upon the stem, and in being more slender and erect than the type; the Hairy Mint, *Mentha hirsuta* (*Linn.*), the Greater Skull-cap, *Scutellaria galericulata* (*Linn.*), the Small Nettle, *Urtica urens* (*Linn.*), the White Willow, *Salix alba* (*Linn.*), a curious form of the Perfoliate Pondweed, *Potamogeton perfoliata* (*Linn.*), and *Glyceria aquatica* (*Linn.*), a grass that, I believe, does not grow elsewhere in South Derbyshire.

My first visit to Repton this year was on July 6th, the marriage-day of the Duke and Duchess of York, when I was in hopes of walking as far as Repton Rocks, but the heat was so intense that I could not venture beyond the bridge near Repton Park. However, this short walk was a very satisfactory one, as I obtained good specimens of *Rubus thyrsoides* (*Wimm.*), previously mentioned as growing at Stanton-by-Bridge, and another Bramble not before met with in Derbyshire, *R. saxicolus* (*P. J. Müell.*), which was named for me by Dr. Focke, of Bremen, who has made this genus his especial study. Near these plants a Rose was growing, which I believe to be *Rosa sepium* (*Thuill.*), and if this surmise should be correct, it will prove to be new to the county. The other plants found near Repton were: the large Valerian, *Valeriana officinalis* (*Linn.*), *var. Mikaniü* (*Wats.*), the Flowering Rush, *Butomus umbellatus* (*Linn.*), the Wood Club-rush, *Scirpus sylvaticus* (*Linn.*), and the variety of the Marsh Horse-tail that is not uncommon round Derby, *Equisetum limosum* (*Linn.*), *var. fluviatile* (*Linn.*). Two other plants I desire to mention before I close are *Carduus pratensis* (*Willd.*), found in a damp meadow near Willington by the Rev. R. C. Bindley, Vicar of Mickleover, and *Verbascum virgatum* (*With.*), found at Chellaston by the Rev. A. C. Hassé, of Ockbrook.

These are some of the results of my walks round Derby in the spring and summer of 1893, and I trust that what has now been

laid before you may act as a stimulus to the Botanists now present, and stir them up to examine very closely those parts of the county they may visit. Above all, let them cultivate that mind which delights to observe in every plant, no matter how minute it may be, the wisdom of the great Creator in so contriving its various parts, and the functions which they are intended to fulfil, that it is fitted to do its part in the Universe, and thus, whilst benefiting man, show forth His glory and His omnipotence.



Poole's Hole.

A NARRATIVE OF AN ADVENTURE MADE IN THAT CAVERN BY
MR R. WHITTINGTON, OF STEVENAGE, HERTS., ON THE
25TH OF AUGUST, 1794.

Communicated by Mrs. MARGARET C. LONG.



IN a tour to the North of England, in August last, in passing through Derbyshire, I made a stay of a day or two at Buxton, and curiosity led me to see Poole's Hole.

Poole's Hole, as described by several writers, is a wonderful subterraneous cavern, situated at little more than half a mile from Buxton, at the foot of a large hill, and appears to have had its origin from some dreadful convulsion of nature. I was accompanied by the guides, who reside near the entrance of the cavern to be in readiness to attend the curious traveller. The entrance into the cavern is through an aperture in the rocks, so narrow as to admit but one person at a time, and so low, that a middle sized person cannot walk in without stooping, but soon opens into a lofty wide concavity, in comparative resemblance like unto a spacious cathedral, but of great extent; the air, just within the narrow entrance, is excessively cold and damp, though the moment you enter the wide space, the air is found to be much more mild and temperate; but, as my object is not to describe what has so often been described by others, I shall content myself with saying, that I advanced with the guides, five in number, and each carrying a light, and directing my attention to the various curiosities of the cavern, until we came to a piece of projecting rock

encrusted with spar, which is called Mary 'Queen of Scott's Pillar,' so named (I am informed) by that unfortunate princess when she visited this cavern. Here we made a stand, as the guides informed me this pillar was the boundary of most people's curiosity; before me appeared a steep rugged declivity, of considerable depth. I now asked the guides, if there was not a possibility of proceeding to the extremity of the cavern; they said, there was, but it could not be attempted without considerable difficulty and danger. The guides not appearing inclined to go any farther, I took one of their candles, curiosity urging me to proceed. Having got down the declivity, the passage, for a short distance, was narrow and winding, the lights in the hands of my guides were rendered no longer of service to me, and what I had apprehended, I had now the mortification of being convinced of, which was, the light of my small candle, being insufficient for me to discover the roof of the cavern, which, from the immensity of the height, I conceived, must have had an awful effect. The sides, in many parts, as high as my light would enable me to see, were covered with petrefactions, though none that I observed worthy of particular description. The bottom was here much more rugged than that part of the cavern most frequented, owing to the numerous fragments of fallen rock obstructing the passage. Following the passage, I soon arrived at the foot of a lofty precipice, which the guides had informed me of, saying, that if I adventured, I should find a hole at the height of about eighty yards, through which I must pass to arrive at the end of the cavern; I with difficulty, and not without some danger, climbed the precipice until I arrived at the chink in the rock which the guides had mentioned. It was just large enough to admit a moderate sized person. The height of the precipice to this aperture, I think, was exaggerated by the guides. It appeared to me not more than fifty or sixty yards perpendicular height. Beyond this aperture the *bottom* of the cavern, if I may be allowed so to name it, ran nearly parallel with the aperture, and was composed of loose stones which had fallen from the roof, some partly encrusted with spar, and of various shapes and sizes, some immensely large, and lying as rude as chaos, rendering the passage

very unpleasant. The roof was now in most parts visible, (appearing very rugged, and in general encrusted with petrefactions) although the sides were in some places so widely extended, that both sides were not discernible at the same time. Having arrived at the extremity of the cavern, which I conceived to be about half a mile from the entrance, I took up a piece of rock and struck off some of the white spar, which contained some particles of a petrified quality, similar in appearance to what is called Bristol stone, and equally transparent. Should any person, in future, adventure to this place, I could wish to caution them against striking the rock violently, as the moment I faced about to return, a piece of rock fell near me from the roof, as I suppose, in consequence of being shaken when I knocked off the spar. Having proceeded some distance, on my return, I came, to my very great astonishment, to another extremity of the cavern. As the guides had said I could not lose my way, I immediately conceived this part of the cavern to be unexplored. I returned and endeavoured to find the aperture on the top of the precipice, but in vain. At length I discovered a chink in the rock, which, at first appearance, I thought to be the aperture before mentioned, but, upon examination it proved not to be the same. Conceiving it to be almost impossible for a person to climb from the rock below to where I then was, my candle being burnt nearly to my fingers, I found I had no time to lose in deliberation, therefore determined to adventure, whatever might be the consequence. At the hazard of not being able to return, and also of extinguishing my candle, I let myself down upon the rock, which I effected by clinging with my hands and dropping at once upon the rock below; when upon the rock, a space so extensive presented itself, that I could but feintly discern the roof and opposite side of the cavern, the bottom was invisible! With the most imminent danger of falling, I then got down the side of the rock (which was as steep as the roof of a house) to the verge of it, when holding myself with one hand, and holding out the candle with the other, nothing was to be seen beneath me but a yawning gulph, which appeared to be bottomless; with difficulty I climbed back to the top of the rock, and

again endeavoured to descend wherever it seemed most practicable, but without effect: I then attempted to get back through the chink, this was also impracticable. The only chance which remained, was to call to the guides, in hopes of being heard, which I endeavoured to do by exerting my voice to the utmost, when, as soon as the reverberations of the echo had ceased, nothing was to be heard but the drops of water tinkling from the roof and sides of the cavern, except which, all was as silent as death! I then with resignation seated myself upon the rock, and for a few moments gave myself up for lost, having no other idea of my situation but that I had got into a part of the cavern never before seen by man. Nothing remained for me to do but sit and see my candle expire, which I was well convinced could not last many minutes longer, at length, after a short time spent in the most solemn suspense, I thought I heard a humming noise at a distance, which drawing nearer, to my unspeakable comfort, proved to be two of the guides, who had come forward in search of me. The hope now returned of once again beholding the light of the sun. Nothing could exceed the astonishment of the guides at seeing me in such a situation, they immediately declared that no person had ever been seen there before, and that it was impossible to descend without being dashed to atoms. I could now discern my situation more clearly; I found myself perched upon a rock that overhung a precipice of at least forty or fifty yards perpendicular height. Fortunately, one of the guides had the temerity to ascend the rugged side of the cavern to within twelve or fifteen yards of where I was situated; I then having the assistance of another light, descended with the greatest difficulty and danger to within a short distance of where the guide was standing, the guide was standing upon a rock that projected about two feet from the side of the cavern. Between me and the guide was an open space of about three yards in width, and, by the best observation I could take, of between thirty and forty yards in depth, the side of the cavern beneath me perpendicular, and the face of the rock to which I was clinging, was also nearly perpendicular. As I was unable to turn, the guide told me to step

backwards, which I did, and fortunately caught the rock ; and excepting a slight contusion, descended in safety.

The curiosities of the peak are certainly numerous and wonderful. Much has, at various times, been written concerning them, particularly of Poole's-hole ; I recollect having read in some author, an account of this cavern being nearly a quarter of a mile in height, which, from the observation I was enabled to make on my return, having descended where the height of the cavern was the greatest, I think, is exaggerated by at least one half. I am credibly informed, the height of the cavern does not in any part exceed two hundred yards.

The only cause of my wishing to make my adventure public, is, that it may operate as a caution to the curious and adventuring traveller, who may in future visit this cavern.



Repton's Merry Bells.

Contributed by F. C. HIPKINS, M.A.

“Barrow's big boulders, Repton's merry bells,
Foremark's cracked pancheons, and Newton's egg shells.”



THUS does a local poet compare Repton bells with those of neighbouring parishes. It is not intended to defend the comparison, for as Dogberry says, “Comparisons are odorous”! but to write an account of the bells, derived from all sources, ancient and modern.

Llewellynn Jewitt, in Vol. XIII. of the *Reliquary*, describing the bells of Repton, writes, “at the church in the time of Edward VI. there were iij great bells & ij small.” Unfortunately “the Churchwardens' and Constables' accounts of the Parish of Repton” only extend from the year 1582 to 1635. I have copied out some of the references to our bells entered in them, which will, I hope, be interesting to my readers.

Extracts from “the Churchwardens' and Constables' accounts of the Parish of Repton.”

A.D. 1583.	The levy for the bell	...	...	...	vj ^{li} ix ^s o
	It' spent at takying downe the bell	...	...	...	xvj ^d
	It' payd to the Bellfounder	...	...	...	xxxiiij ^s iij ^d
	It' bestowed on the s'vants at casting of ye bell...	...	...	...	xvj ^d
	It' expensys at drawing up the bell	...	...	...	vij ^d
	It' to the ryngers the xvii th day of november	...	...	...	xij ^d
A.D. 1584.	Recevyd of the levy for the bell	...	...	...	vj ^{li} x ^s vij ^d
	It' of Bretby towards the bell	...	...	...	vj ^s viij ^d
	It' spent at takying downe ye bell	...	...	...	vij ^d
	It' bestowed on the bell founder	...	...	...	ij ^d
	It Payd to Bellfounder for weyght, } i.e. iij score & ij pounds }	...	...	...	iiij ^{li} xi ^s viij ^d

A.D. 1585.	It' for a bell rope for the great bell	ij ^s
	It' to John Pratt for makege iiij newe bellropes	v ^s
	It' the day before Saynt Hew's day for } mendyng the bels, & for nayles }	viiij ^d
A.D. 1586.	It' of our ladie's even, given to the ringers } for the preservation of our Queene }	xij ^d
	<i>Our ladie's even</i> , eve of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary (March 25th). <i>Preservation of our Queene Elizabeth</i> from the Babington Conspiracy.	
A.D. 1587.	It' given unto the ringers upon coronation daye	ij ^d
A.D. 1589.	It' for a bell rope	ij ^s viij ^d
A.D. 1590.	It' payde to francis Eaton for mendyng } the irons aboutt the bells }	ij ^s ij ^d
A.D. 1592.	It' payde to Ralphe Weanwryghte } for trussyng the bells agyne }	ij ^s
	the Coronacyon daye	
A.D. 1600.	It' spent in takinge downe ye beell	xij ^d
	It' payd to John Welsh for takinge hitt donne ...	vj ^d
	It' spent in lodinge hitt	iiij ^d
	It' spent in charges going with the beell } to Nottingham, being towe days and one }	vj ^s viij ^d
	night	
	It' payd to ye bellfounder for castinge the bell ...	iiij ^{li} xvij ^s
	It' spent with him	ij ^d
	It' payd for yookeinge ye Beell and for greysse...	ij ^s viij ^d
	It' spent uppon them that holpe with the beell ...	x ^d
A.D. 1603.	It' given to the ringers uppon New yeares daye morninge	vj ^d
	It' given to ye ringers uppon St. James daye (July 25th)	xij ^d
	It' given to ye ringers the v daye of August ...	xij ^d
A.D. 1605.	It' payd at hanginge up ye greatte bell	vj ^d
	It' bestowed of ye Ringers at ye first Ringinge } of ye bells }	vij ^d
	It' payd for greese for ye bells	vij ^d
A.D. 1607.	It' given to ye Ringers uppon Christmas daye morninge	iiij ^d
A.D. 1614.	It' towe bellclappers	
A.D. 1615.	The names of them that gave money to bye the newe beell. So. (Repton, 62. Milton, 18.)	
	Sum gathered	xij ^{li} vij ^s viij ^d
A.D. 1623.	First paide for castinge the bell	v ^{li}
	It' given to the Ringers at the time of Prince Charles his comminge forth of spaine. (Oct. 1623).	xij ^d

Extract from the diary of Mr. George Gilbert.

“A.D. 1772, Oct. 7th. The third bell was cracked, upon ringing at Mr. John Thorpe's wedding. The bell, upon being taken down, weighed 7 cwt. 2 qr. 18 lb., clapper, 24 lb. It was sold at 10d. per lb., £35 18s. Re-hung the third bell, Nov. 21st, 1774. Weight 8 cwt. 3 qr. 24 lb., at 13d. per lb., £54 7s. 8d., clapper, 1 qr. 22 lb., at 22d., £1 2s. 10d. £55. 9s. 6½d.”

This is all the information I can gather about “Repton's merry bells” from ancient sources.

For some time our ring of six bells has only been “*chimed*,” as, owing to the state of the beams which supported them, it was considered dangerous to “*ring*” them.

During the month of January, 1896, Messrs. John Taylor & Co. of Loughborough, descendants of a long line of bell-founders, lowered the bells down, and conveyed them to Loughborough, where they were thoroughly cleansed and examined. Four of them were sound, but two, the 5th and 6th, were found to be cracked, the 6th (the Tenor bell) worse than the 5th. The crack started in both bells from the “crown staple,” from which the “clapper” hangs; it (the staple) is made of iron and cast into the crown of the bell. This has been the cause of many cracked bells. The two metals, bell-metal and iron, not yielding equally, one has to give way, and this is generally the bell metal. The “Canons,” as the projecting pieces of metal forming the handle, and cast with the bell, are called, and by which they are fastened to the “headstocks,” or axle tree, were found to be much worn with age. All the “Canons” have been removed, holes have been drilled through the crown, the staples removed, and new ones have been made which pass through the centre hole, and upwards through a square hole in the headstocks, made of iron, to replace the old wooden ones. New bell-frames of iron, made in the shape of the letter **H**, fixed into oak beams above and below, support the bells, which are now raised about three feet above the bell chamber floor, and thus they can be examined more easily.

During the restoration of the Church in 1886, the opening of the west arch necessitated the removal of the ringers' chamber floor, which had been made, at some period or other, between the ground floor and the groined roof, so the ringers had to mount above the groined ceiling when they had to ring or chime the bells. There, owing to want of distance between them and the bells, the labour and inconvenience of ringing was doubled, the want of sufficient leverage was much felt: now the ringers stand on the ground floor, and with new ropes and new "sally-guides" their labour is lessened, and the ringing improved.

When the bells were brought back from Loughboro' I made careful "rubbings" of the inscriptions, legends, bell-marks, &c., before they were raised and fixed in the belfry. The information thus obtained, together with that in Vol. XIII. of the *Reliquary*, has enabled me to publish the following details about the bells.

The "rubbings" and "squeezes" for the article in the *Reliquary* were obtained by W. M. Conway (now Sir Martin Conway) when he was at Repton School.

The 1st (treble) Bell.

On the haunch, between three lines, one above, two below,

FRANCIS THACKER OF
LINCOLNS INN ESQ^R 1721.

a border: fleurs-de-lis (fig. 7): Bell-mark of Abraham Rudhall, a famous bell-founder of Gloucester (fig. 7): border (fig. 7).

A catalogue of Rings of Bells cast by A. R. and others, from 1684—1830, is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford: this bell is mentioned as the gift of Francis Thacker.

At the east end of the north aisle there is a mural monument to his memory.

The 2nd Bell.

On the crown a border of fleurs-de-lis (fig. 9). Round the haunch,

Isweetly toling men do call to talke on
meatt that feed the soule

between two lines above and below, then below the same border (fig. 9) inverted.

1622 Godfrey Chacker Jane Chacker

This bell is referred to in the Churchwardens' accounts under dates 1615 and 1623.

The 3rd Bell.

Round the haunch, between two lines,

**THO^S GILBERT & IOHN TETLEY
CHVRCHWARDENS 1774
PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON
FECIT**

Below, a border, semicircles intertwined

This is the bell referred to in the extract quoted above from George Gilbert's diary.

The 4th Bell.

Round the haunch, between six lines (3 above and 3 below),

✠ **Melodie Nomen Genet Magdelene**

a shield: three bells (two and one), with a crown between them (fig. 1), (Bell mark of Richard Brasyer, a celebrated Norwich Bell founder, who died in 1513) a lion's head on a square (fig. 2): a crown on a square (fig. 3): and a cross (fig. 5).

The 5th Bell.

Round the haunch, between two lines, one above, one below,

✠ **Cor dñi ihu xpi vox exultacionis**

same marks (except the crown) as No. 4 Bell: a king's head crowned (fig. 4): and a cross (fig. 6). Below this, round the haunch, a beautiful border composed of a bunch of grapes and a vine leaf (fig. 8), alternately arranged.

REPTON BELL MARKS AND ORNAMENTS.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

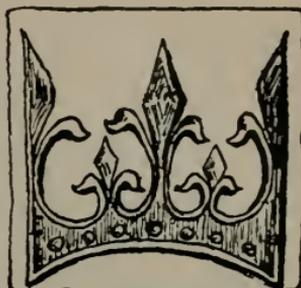


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

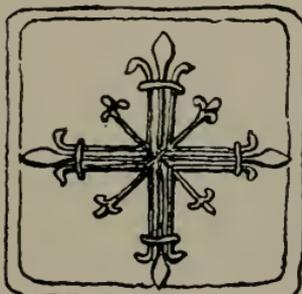


Fig. 5.

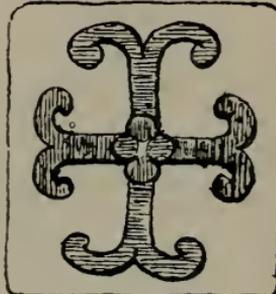


Fig. 6.

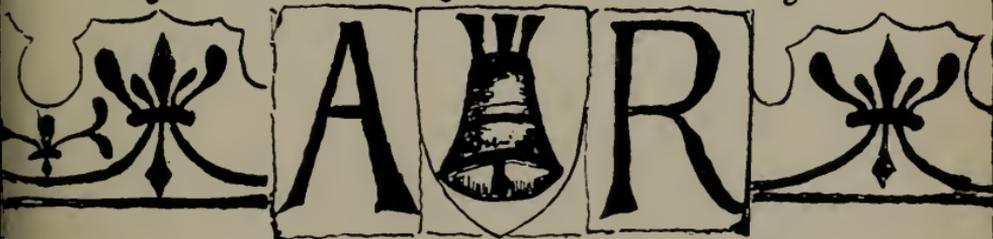


Fig. 7.

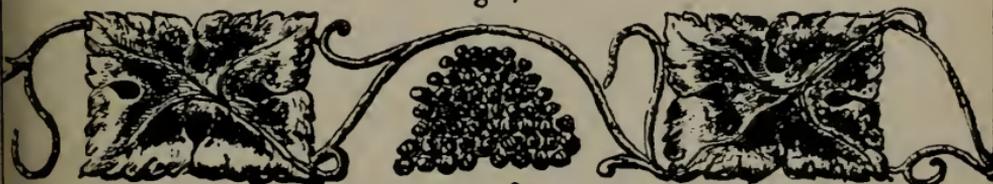


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Below, the Bell mark of John Taylor & Co. within a double circle, a triangle interlaced with a trefoil, and a bell in the centre. Above the circle the sacred emblem of S. John Baptist, the lamb, cross, and flag. The name of the firm within the circle.

Underneath the Bell mark,

RECAST 1896.

The 6th Bell (the tenor Bell).

Round the haunch, between four lines, two above, and two below,

(no bell marks).

Below, a border like that on the 5th Bell.

RECAST 1896.

G. WOODYATT, VICAR.

J. ASTLE,
T. E. AUDEN, } CHURCHWARDENS.

Bell mark of J. Taylor & Co. on the opposite side.

(Owing to the difference of the type of the inscription, and names, it is supposed that this bell was recast in 1677, so it may have been one of the "three great bells" in Edward VI.'s time.)

The following particulars of the bells have been supplied by Messrs. John Taylor & Co.

No.	I.	Diameter. ft. in.	Height. ft. in.	Note.	Weight. cwt. qr. lbs.
	I.	2 9½	2 3	C#	7 3 19
	II.	2 10¾	2 4½	B	7 2 27
	III.	3 0½	2 4½	A	8 1 18
	IV.	3 2	2 6½	G#	9 2 21
	V.	3 6	2 10	F#	12 2 26
	VI.	3 11	3 1	E	17 3 0
Total					3 tons 4 cwt. 0 qrs. 27 lbs.

Key-note E major.

To complete the octave, two more bells are required, D# and E, then indeed Repton will have a "ring" second to none.

The Derbyshire Petition of 1641.

Contributed by SIR GEORGE SITWELL, BART.



WE are fortunate in possessing information as to the part which Derbyshire has played in the great events of the last four or five hundred years. The roll of those who fought at Agincourt and Crecy has been printed by Mr. Yeatman, and the names of the subscribers for the defence of the county in 1588, 1745, and 1794 are to be found in Simpson's "Derby," and in the newspapers of the time. But I have always regretted that we have no list of the Derbyshire squires who followed the Earl of Devonshire to Derby and Nottingham in 1688, or any record to show us who took the side of king or of Parliament at the outbreak of the Civil War. It was, therefore, a real and an unexpected pleasure to me, when lately glancing at Dr. Pegge's collection in the College of Arms, to find in one of his "miscellaneous" volumes the following petition from the "Baronets, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Freeholders, and others, inhabitants of the county of Derby." Two or three similar petitions are preserved in the National Library, as may be seen by referring to the general catalogue under "Derbyshire," but this differs from them in having the names of those who signed it attached. It is endorsed "1640," probably by Dr. Pegge, but the signatures of Sir John Harpur, the High Sheriff, and of Luke Whittington, Mayor of Derby, proves that it was drawn up in the following year. The position occupied by the names of Sir William Every, who was created a Baronet on the 26th May of that year, and of Sir Samuel Sleigh

and Sir Francis Rhodes, who were knighted on the 8th July and 9th August, give a nearer indication of the time when it was presented.* On the 11th of that month the King was at Derby, on his return from Scotland; but the general tenour of the petition (had it not been for the circumstances I have mentioned) would appear to agree better with the date of August, 1642, when Charles (I believe) passed through Derby on his way to set up the Royal standard at Nottingham. However that may be, there can be no doubt that this was the last united effort made by the gentlemen of Derbyshire, before events broke them off into the opposing parties of Cavaliers and Roundheads, to press for a reconciliation between King and Parliament, and thus to avert the dangers which threatened the whole kingdom. On the 13th September, Charles with the Royal army returned to Derby for a single day on his way to Shrewsbury; and he is said to have borrowed the sum of £300 and all the small arms the Corporation could furnish, on a promise of repayment when the rebellion was suppressed. In August, 1645, he was again in the county, and the following particulars of his marches are given in the *Iter Carolinum*, published in 1660:—

“Tuesday the 12 to <i>Tutbury</i> castle <i>pr. in camp.</i> , Nights.	Miles.
and lying at the Lord <i>Loughbrows</i> - - -	i. xij.
Wednesday the 13 <i>Ashborn</i> i'th Peake, Mrs. <i>Cakaines</i>	i. xiv.
Thursday the 14 to <i>Chattisford</i> , near <i>Bakewell</i> , E.	
of <i>Devonshires</i> - - - - -	i. xiv.
Friday the 15 to <i>Welbeck</i> Marquess of <i>Newcastles</i> -	ij. xij.”

The petition is as follows:—

To the Kings most excellent Majesty.

Yo^r Maties Loyall & peacefull subj^s, the Barronetts, Kn^{ts}, Esq^{rs}, Gent., ffreeholders, & others, Inhañts of the County &

* See also a letter from Sir Francis Rhodes, Gilbert Clarke, Lionel Fanshawe, Henry Wigfall, George Sitwell, and Edward Revell, six “Noble Lords,” urging that the King be petitioned to return from the North and meet his Parliament. This is dated 21st March, 1641.—Hist. MSS. Comm., 1883-4, 39, a.

Town of Derby, whose Names are hereunto annexed, humbly crave Leave to shew & pray as follows.

Whereas We are distracted with y^e general ffears of the Kingdom y^t yo^r Matiēs removall from yo^r Parliam^t will be a Dissolution of yo^r gracious intent, & their pious Endeav^r, for y^e Reformation of those great grievances which had crept both into y^e Church & Comon Wealth, & likewise an Obstruction to y^e Redress of those pressures under which we groan, & an absolute hindrance to y^e releife of y^e Calamitous Distresses of Yo^r Matiēs Subjects of Ireland.

With bleeding hearts we h^{lly} beseech yo^r Matie y^t You will be graciously pleased to return unto & reside near Your Parliam^t, Yo^r highest Co^{rt} & Councill, whereby we conceive yo^r Royall Crown is made most glorious to Yo^r self & Yo^r Posterity, o^r Religion Lives & Libtys secured unto us & ours, & is the only Means to expedite releife to Yo^r Matiēs s^d distressed Protestant Subjects in Ireland; without which we can conceive no probabylity of Safety to Yo^r sacred Majesty, to them or us. Who shall most readily, according to our protestation, wth our Lives & ffortunes, maintain and defend Yo^r Matiēs royal Person, Honour, & Crown, the Power & Priviledges of Parliam^t, the rights & Libertys of the Subject, & the Power & Purity of the Protestant Religion. And we shall ever pray y^t yo^r days may be as the Dues of Heaven & Yo^r Posterity Kings and Princes to all Generations.

John Harpur Sherif.

George Gresley.

Tho^s Burditt.

W^m. Every.

ffr. Rodes.

John Gell.

Sa : Sleigh.

Tho^s Gresley.

Row : Moorewood.

Michael Burton.

Luke Whittington Mayor of
Derby.

Rich^d. Clarke.

John fflamsteed.

John Jackson.

Anthony Moorewood.

Chris : Horton.	William Sale.
ffran ^s . Burdett.	Daniel Eyre.
Jacinth Sacheverell.	Rob ^t . Mellor.
Henry Gilbert.	Geo : Sellors
Gilbert Clarke.	William Willot.
ffrancis Munday.	Antho : Senior.
Edw ^d Revell.	Edw ^d . Newton.
Jo : Greaves.	Tho ^s . Vicars.
Jo : Milward.	Ja ^s . Abney.
Gilbert Thacker.	Sam ^l . Sleigh.
John Bullocke.	Tho ^s . Gerye.
W ^m . Woolley.	Geo : Columbell.
Rob ^t . Eyre.	Leo : Gill.
Rob ^t . Wilmot.	Geo : Gill.
Geo : Pole.	Rowl ^d . Eyre.
Tho ^s . Sanders.	Arthur Mower.
Lio : ffanshau.	Godfrey Watkinson.
Henry Wigfall.	Tho ^s . Eyre.
Geo : Sitwell.	Geo : Alsop.
John Lowe.	Ro : Allestrye.
Edw ^d . Gill.	John Meynell.
James Bullock.	Sym Yate.
John Wiersdale.	Edw ^d
John Dalton.	Rowland Moorewood.
John Spateman.	Joseph Parker.
John Wigley.	Tho ^s . Horton.
Rich ^d . Coke.	Tho ^s . Sleigh.
ffrancis Revell.	Tho ^s . Youle.
Tho ^s . Burton.	Rob ^t . Hope.
Godfrey Clarke.	Berr. Wells.
J. Woolhouse.	

Ashover.

Memoranda by Titus Wheatcroft, A.D. 1722.

WITH A FEW NOTES BY THE EDITOR.



THE Babingtons, the Rolestons, and the Reresbys were once lords of this parish. Each of them had a coneywarren belonging to their manor. Babington lived at Dethic, and built him a chapel (there) in the year 1530.

[This date appears on the west face of the tower, which alone was erected by that family. The chapel was founded by Geoffry de Dethic in the year 1278.—Ed.]

Roleston (Rolleston) lived at Edelstall Hall, and Reresby at Eastwood Hall.

There are also four more halls, as Clattercotes Hall, Overton Hall, and Gorse Hall, and Stubbing Edge Hall. Pearsons lived at Gorse Hall.

There are likewise belonging to this parish four rich and spacious commons, well furnished with all sorts of moor game, besides foxes, hares, and the like.

It hath within it ten fair woods, and several very good springs of water for fish to breed in, besides a very good cool bath for rich as well as poor to bathe themselves in for recreation, as well as to cure their bodies of several distempers. There are not many parishes which can be compared to this, for there are 80 springs of running water, besides many mines of lead ore; and some coals may be got, as at Stubbing Edge, Nutting Fields, and at Milward Wood; but it is especially

noted for limestone and lime kilns, which furnisheth all the country round about us with lime for land and building.

There are likewise in this parish fourteen rocks of gritstone, very useful for building houses and walls withal, which lie very conveniently for all the inhabitants of the parish. There are eight rocks of limestone which make good lime to build houses with, and likewise to manure the land. There are two of these rocks out of which they may cut very good marble for chimneypieces, so artificially wrought by nature as no polite art can equal it; the one is in Lexley, and the other at the Fall Mill. Ashover quarry is of gritstone, where grindlestons are got. There is another quarry where they get that excellent stone for smilting mills, that will abide the fire. It is obtained from Peasonhurst.

There is a Delfe (or pitt) where men get abundance of scythe sand, and send it abroad into other countries for the use of husbandmen; but the quarry for grindlestons is far beyond it in bringing profit to the lords of the parish, and they are of special use to all who make scythes, hooks, and all kinds of hardware, as they do at Sheffield, which is about twelve miles from this towne.

There is, moreover, belonging to this parish, a pleasant freshwater river, over which there are several good stone bridges, viz., (1) Amber Bridge, (2) Flax Croft Bridge, (3) Old Mill Bridge, (4) Dog Holme Bridge, (5) Fall Yate Bridge or Fenn Bridge, (6) Hunt Bridge, (7) Dale Bridge.

There are also upon this river three smilting mills and three corne milns, all in this parish. In former times there were more smilting milns, called windmilns, one at Amber Lane Head, the second on Ashover Hill Top, the third on the top of the Hay, and the fourth on Windmill Hill, between Butterley and Doho Lane, not far off a parish mark called "Crowder Stone," which is near a house called Cold Harbour. This river of Amber carries its name above ten miles. There are also three great highways through this parish—one by Bunting Field Nook, which goes betwixt

Chesterfield and Derley Bridge, and so to Winster. The second is from Chesterfield through Kelstidge to Matlock Bridge, and so to Wirksworth. The third is by a place called Knot Cross, betwixt the coal pits and the Peak.

I now come to show you by marks how large the parish is in its outmost bounds; the which marks are usually viewed by the inhabitants on the day called Holy Thursday. On the Sunday before, notice is given in the church that the boundaries will be viewed on Thursday next, prayers usually beginning on the same morning at seven o'clock, where they meet, some on horseback and others on foot to view these marks following. This is called a yearly perambulation, and is to be observed in Rogation week.

- 1st. Crowder Stone, at Ben Robinson's.
2. Chuck Thorn Cross.
3. High Field Cross.
4. Holloway Elme.
5. Holms Ford.
6. Lea Mill.
7. Cow Mill.
8. Two Thorns.
9. Tansley Grindlestones.
10. Cardinshaw Head.
11. The Seven Brethren.

[Probably as many trees, or perhaps stones (? some pre-historic circle).

About one hundred and twenty years ago there were twelve fine old hollies growing on Smalley Common, between the Rose and Crown and Close or Cloves Wood end, commonly called "The Twelve Apostles."—ED.]

12. Gillock Moss.
13. Sandy Ford.
14. Black Pool.
15. Roberts's.
16. Weather Stone.
17. Shirl Fork.
18. Harrod.

19. Crich's Cross.

[A family of Crich resided in the parish three centuries ago. — ED.]

20. Cow Bridge.

21. Cay Stone, at Stanidge.

22. Hoo Field Thorne.

Ancient people have told Leonard Wheatcroft, my father, that in this said parish of Ashover there are several parcels of land left for the use of the poor inhabitants thereof.

First, there was some parcel of land given, but I am not certain where it lieth, though I have heard ancient people say it was part of one Cocker-forme, lying near Ashover Towne, to the value of five marks a year (£3 6s. 8d.), which was to be given to the poore and schollars in loaf bread every Holy Thursday. My father hath told me that he was a partaker of that dole when he was a schollar in the years 1630, 1631, and 1632, etc., and further, as he hath heard aged people, and as it was writ upon his grave-stone in brass that that dole was left by one *Robert Eyre* [Should be Philip.—ED.] in the year —. His monument is yet to be seen in the chancel, with his picture, all in brass.

Others say it was left by one Sir Samuel Tryumpe: and this Sir Samuel giving away the Parsonage, presentation, and all to Mr. Immanuel Bourne, as a dowry with a kinswoman of his wife's, whose name was Jemima Beckingham, daughter to Sir Thom. Beckingham, Kt., it is judged that he gave that also as part of her dowry, for that Immanuel Bourne did give that dole many years till there were wars in England in the reign of Chas. I., about the year 1641.

There is also another parcel of land, left by one Thomas Hancock, of Nordidge (North Edge) to the poor, in the year 1650, of ten shillings a year in money.

There is another parcel of land, about fifteen shillings a year, left by one John Bunting, of Alton, called by the name of Babington Pingle, in the year 1660, one-half of

which is to be given on S. Margaret's Day, being the 20th of July, and the other half on S. John's Day, December 27th.

[This is obviously the same charity which is attributed to George Bower on the Donation Board.—ED.]

There is another piece of land left by one Richard Hodgkinson, of Greenhouse, called by the name of 'The Nether Salt Well,' to the use of the schoolmaster of Ashover, for the teaching yearly two poor children. This money is twenty shillings a year, to be paid to the churchwardens on the 15th day of December. The said Richard Hodgkinson deceased in the year 1673.*

[This date does not coincide with that on the Benefaction Board, "1780," but the latter must be wrong.—ED.]

There is also another parcel of land left by one Capt. Saml. Sleigh, of Nether Northidge, in the year 1688, called by the name of the 'King's Lant,' of the sum of £5 a year.

There is likewise another parcel of land left to the use of this Schoolmaster by the same Capt. Saml. Sleigh, of Northidge, in the year 1688, of £5 a year, of which one part of it (20 shill. a year) lies at Northidge, in the possession (? occupation) of Sir Windsor Hunlock, Bart., and £4 a year lies at Wessington, in the parish of Crich, in the possession of the Mathers, who are tenants under one Mr. Sleigh, at London.

[Mr. Sleigh's will is dated March 2, 1684, according to the Benefaction Board, on which this charity is recorded at greater length.—ED.]

Another parcel of land, left by Thomas Calton, of Overton, to be paid yearly out of it five shillings on S. Thomas' Day, and given to the poore people in Mill Town Quarter. This parcel of land is called by the name of y^e Long Croft. The aforesaid Thomas Calton deceased in the year 1715.

* The will of Richard Hodgkinson, of the Chantry House in Ashover, dated 1612. This said Richard, by will, left 20s. per ann. to the poor of Ashover, payable out of Style Croft, and 20 shill. per ann., payable to the schoolmaster, out of the Nether Salt Well, on the 15th of December. The above now included in lands purchased by Robert Banks Hodgkinson in the year 1760.

[From a loose slip of paper written evidently about 40 or 50 years ago, found in Wheatcroft's MS., and secured therein by the Ed.]

There is a piece of land which lies in the Dick Lant, called by the name of 'Steel Croft,' and in possession of Ralph Allen, which was given to the use of the poor: at every Christmas twenty shillings. It belongs to Mr. Richard Hodgkinson, of Derby, but it was left by the will and testament of

There is another parcel of land in the Over end, belonging to Peson-Hurst, being left by one Hunt, of 15 shillings a year in money.

Anthony Storer left 5 shill^s. yearly to the School, to be paid out of John Marsh's cottage, of Hay, in Ashover Parish.

ASHOVER SCHOOL.

Memorandum. That on June 3rd, 1728, in the 1st year of K. George y^e 2nd. Mr. William Hodgkinson, of Overton, delivered up free possession of the School of Ashover to five trustees, being—

Mr. Laurence Bourne,
 Mr. William Bourne,
 Mr. John Gregory (junior),
 Mr. Will. Hopkinson (jun^r.),
 Edmund Hopkinson, (jun^r.).

I, Titus Wheatcroft, being Schoolmaster, and Mr. William Hodgkinson, Attorney in Derby, being witnesses to the writings; one deed being to be kept by y^e Rev^d. Mr. Obadiah Bourne, and the others by Mr. William Hodgkinson, of Overton.

(In the Inventory of Church Goods there are, *inter alia*)—

- "A Pewter Dish with 'R' and 'F' on it."
- "2 Little boxes to gather Brief-monies in."
- "A Great Book of Martyrs, given by Edward Newton, of Northidge.
- "A Font of lead."
- "The pulpit was rebuilt in 1712."
- "The Loft was built in 1722."

Here followeth a description of the Burial of the Dead, and y^e custom thereof.

First, on the day that the corps is to be buried, y^e Clerk is to ring y^e Passing Bell, which is usually about 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning of y^e same day.

*He shall for a man give every bell three tolls: and for a woman he shall give every bell two tolls,** and then ring the fourth (tenor) for half-an-hour: and when it is ceased give the bell two or three knolls as before directed. And as for making of the grave, observe these directions following:

When the corpse is buried, they pay the clerk 19 pence if ye corpse be coffined, and 17 pence if it be wrapped in a shroud; whereof ye minister hath 7d. and ye clerk y^e rest.

If y^e people will have y^e corpse chimed to ye church, they pay what they please to ye clerk: but if they will have the bells rung, then they give what they please to the ringers, and they drink it: and all those that are ordained ringers have part of the same if they choose.

BURIAL PLACES, ASHOVER,

SHEWING THE RELATIVE POSITION OF THE GRAVES IN ASHOVER CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD, 1722.

[Although the following list of interments appears among the MSS. of Titus Wheatcroft, the son of Leonard (a notice of whom appeared in our last volume), it was probably the work of the father, or, at least, compiled by Titus from Leonard's memoranda and recollections. It is of great local value, and would have been more so, if, instead of using the term "right" and "left" to distinguish the relation of localities, he had employed the names of the cardinal

* This method of announcing the death of male or female to the inhabitants of a parish is alluded to by Durandus in his "Rationale," written about 1250. "Moreover, the bells ought to be rung when anyone is dying, that the people hearing this may pray for him. For a woman indeed they ring *twice* but for a man they ring *three* times. If the dying man be an ecclesiastic, they toll so many times as he hath received Orders. At the last time they ought to chime so that the people may know for whom they have to pray. The bells ought also to be chimed when the corpse is brought to the church, and when carried out from the church to the grave."

points. The list is singularly rich in place-names, many of which are now forgotten, though all are worthy of preservation. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the headstones of the villagers were seldom more than two feet in height, and were usually inscribed with initials in relief within a quadrangular plaque, the letters being divided by roses or floral designs, and occasionally the date appears. These stones are rapidly diminishing, for the hands that invaded the resting-place they marked, seldom spared the humble memorial. The neighbouring churchyards of Morton, Shirland, Blackwell, and Wingerworth have several in good preservation—Morton particularly. If the date is given on the stone, it is an easy matter to identify the memorial from the Parish Register, and it is from this investigation, that the editor has discovered the exceedingly defective character of the burial entries in several old registers of Derbyshire; hence the little headstones are often found to be the only memorials of the deceased in this world. There is *another register*, however, in which we trust the names have been duly recorded.—ED.]

- ADAMS. This family lie buried at the head of Samuel Everard's stone.
- ALLSOP of Martin Green, is buried by Richard Hopkinson's stone. A flat stone, with 'C' and 'A' on it.
- ALLWOODS are buried at the foot of Samuel Haslam's stone. A tombstone with letters on it.
- ALLEN of Dicklant is buried at the feet of Will. Hopkinson of Eastwood. A headstone, with 'E.' and 'A.' on it.
- ALLEN of Badger lane Yate; at the head of Thomas Millington's stone. A headstone with 'A' and 'A' on it.
- ANDREWS bury on the north side of the View-tree, at the head of John Shemild's stone.
- ALLEN, (Job's wife of the Lea) was buried just at the feet of Thomas Bowler, at y^e chancel end.
- ALLSOP of Hill Top is buried just betwixt John Siddon's stone, and Samuel Stringfellow's.
- ALLEN (John of Hay) was buried just at the feet of Sarah Boden, close by Edward Henstock's stone.
- BEARDSLEYS of Slack are buried at y^e head of Christopher Hunt's tombstone, betwixt the View tree and the Bellhouse nook. A headstone with 'A' and 'B' on it.
- BRIDDONS are buried on the left hand of Beardsleys, just under

y^e drop of y^e steeple or “Nicker’s Spout.” Some of the Briddons are buried at y^e foot of y^e steps of Mr. Hodgkins’ seat at the font.

BUNTINGS of Over End are buried above y^e church porch betwixt Hunt’s stone and y^e great window.

Mr. JOHN BUNTING our Curate was buried under a flat stone on the left hand of John Bunting’s stone of Bunting Field Nook, just by y^e Loft stairs.

JOHN BUNTING, of Martin Green was buried betwixt Mr. Bunting’s stone, of Bunting Field Nook, and Christopher Hunt’s tombstone.

BOARS are buried at the feet of Sam^l Everard’s stone. A large flat stone with some few letters on it.

BOWERS of Shuterlays bury in the church in the middle of the middle aisle, and likewise in the nether chancel. Both large flat stones, lettered.

BOSTERN (Thomas—butcher) lies buried at the head of Mr. Owtram’s stone at the Bellhouse end.

BOTTUMS of Brockhurst are buried at the head of Rich^d Hopkinson’s stone. A headstone.

BOTTUMS of Mill Town are buried at the head of William Towndrow’s stone betwixt y^e View tree and y^e gate.

BOTTUMS of Ashover are buried in y^e Church Porch by Vernons. A *headstone* (?)^{*} with a verse on it.

BOSTONS of Bull Hill House—just at the head of Edward Hopkinson’s stone.

BARKERS (or GOODALLS) in Ashover Hill—in the corner of the churchyard over against Mr. Bourne’s yates. A headstone with ‘W.’ and ‘B.’ on it.

BARKERS of Kelstidge are buried at the head of Adam Cowlishaw’s tombstone, just under the View Tree.

BARKERS (or GOODALLS) of Dicklant—at the head of Samuel Haslem’s tombstone. Two headstones with “T.” and ‘G.’, and ‘M.’ and ‘G.’ upon them.

* If a headstone, it must have been attached to the east or west wall inside the porch.

BIRKINS of Lea are buried at the head of George Flint's stone, or at the head of John Flint's tombstone at the chancel end or corner.

BEARDOWS of Nutting Fields—at the entrance of the church porch. A flat stone with letters on it.

BRELSFORDS of Kelstidge—at the feet of Adam Cowlshaw's Tombstone, and some under the View Tree, but old Richard Brelsford and his wife are buried on the *top of the hillock* beyond Mr. Outram.

BEIGHTONS are buried at the foot of Joseph Purseglove's stone.

BIRKS—on the upper side of the View Tree, betwixt Ellen Brelsford's stone and the View Tree.

BACONS of Alton are buried at the feet of Chadwicks and Samuel Wheatcroft's stone at y^e church yates, but Richard Bacon of Alton lies just at the head of my father Leonard Wheatcroft.

BOURNES are all buried in y^e upper chancel.

BARKERS (thacker) of Dicklant—on the nether side of the View Tree, by William Towndrow's stone.

BARKERS of Hardwick—in the church porch, on the right hand of Parkes' stones. In each place a large flat stone with 'G.' and 'B.' on one, and 'R.' and 'B.' on the other.

BESTOCK'S are buried just by the church porch below Buntings. A little flat stone with 'S.' and 'B.' on it.

BASTFORDS a little below Bestock's stone. A headstone with 'T.' and 'B.' on it.

BASSITS are buried just at the feet of Eastwood's stones.

BIRKS (old John) of Stanley (? Tansley) was buried just at the head of Will. Hall at the feet of Obadiah Gelstrop.

BEIGHTON Mary—just at the feet of Joshua Hole's stone, not far off Mr. Bourne's yates.

BLANKSBY (John of Hatchleys) buried a child just in the corner at the feet of Thomas Matley's stone.

BOWERS of High Ashes buried a son John by old Edward Hopkinson's right hand. A headstone.

BRADLEY (Thomas) was buried in Seavels burying place, at two

- little stones above y^e church yates, because Elizabeth Bradley was Thomas Seaval's daughter.
- BOWLERS of Lea are buried just at y^e far corner of y^e chancel. A handsome headstone, written.
- BUXTONS of Lea lie on both sides of Bowlers. Bridget Buxton was buried beyond David Bowler, and William Buxton on this near side of Thomas Bowler.
- BLANKSBY (old Anne of Edges) buried just at the head of Christopher Hunt's stone, at Bell House corner.
- BOWER (Christopher of Stonehay) buried at the foot of Joseph Purseglove's stone.
- BANSALL, (Richard, his wife and his son John,) at the head of "Phene" (? Phoenix) Boston's stone.
- BARKER, (John of Hockley) had a son George buried at the head of Samuel Stringfellow's son.
- BARTON (John of Overton) had a little child called Edward—buried on the left hand of George Barker, just before mentioned.
- BROADHURST (Mary), buried at the feet of Joseph Milnes by the 'causey.'
- BRAILSFORD (Obadiah, son of Obadiah of Chesterfield) buried June 9, 1733. A child.
Rev^d Geo. Maddock then vicar of Chesterfield and Mr. Bourne Rector of Ashover.
- COWLISHAWS of Littlemoor are buried just at y^e corner of y^e pillar (a buttress) of Babington Quire, at the head of Stubbing tombstone as one goes to the chancel door. A headstone with letters on it.
- COWLISHAWS of Hay are buried before y^e church porch. A double tombstone with their names at length upon it.
- COWLISHAW (Adam) an old clerk of the parish. His tombstone is under the View tree with 'A' and 'C' on it.
- COWLISHAWS of Fall Gate—buried betwixt Purseglove's stone and Cowlshaw's stone before y^e church porch.
- CHADWICKS of Ashover Hill are buried at the foot of Mary Waterhouse's stone.

CHADWICKS who were akin to my uncle Samuel (*see vol. xviii., p. 75*) are buried at the church yates. A little stone with (two interlaced triangles) upon it.

CALTONS of Overton lie at the foot of Mather's stone rather nearer the church. A headstone with Thomas Calton's name on it. It was he that left a dole of 5^s yearly for the poor; but

CALTONS of Fall Yate were buried at the foot of Annie Mather's stone.

COWLEYS are buried in the near (south) alley at Babington Quire, and *at our seat door*.

CHEETAM was buried by Will. Needham.

The CRICH family are buried in the upper chancel, and in the nether chancel, and likewise at the chancel door at the threshold.

CANTRILLS of Fall Yate are buried just in the yate before y^e chancel door. A flat stone with letters on it.

CANTRILL (Joseph) of Badger Lane Yate had a daughter buried 'at the head of old Rich^d Cotton who lies at the head of Thomas Cantrill's stone in the way ouer against the chancel doore.

COWLISHAW (Edward) of Northedge—at the foot of Charles Wharton's stone.

COOK (Joseph) of Mill Town—near Edward Hopkinson's stone.

COWLISHAW (Will) of Nether Holloway—at the head of George Nuttall, among the Merchants, because he married a Merchant.

COOK George buried his wife Mary at the head of Robert Bansell's children.

CHEETHAM Thomas—on the left hand of Denis Flint's stone.

DAKEYNS of Stubbin Edge are buried at the Pulpit door. Some are at the chancel door under a little stone.

DAKEYNS of Bull Hill (or Far Northidge) lie at the churchyard wall by Allwoods.

DAVIS (William's) child—at the head of Thom. Matley in Blanksbys burying place.

- EASTWOODS are buried below my father—they have two large flat stones with letters upon them.
- ELLIOTS—at the head of John Wilshow's stone.
- EVERARDS—under a flat stone, lettered, at the head of Boar's stone.
- EDGES—at the bellhouse end above the View Tree, on the right hand of Gregorys.
- EVINS, (Isaac)—at the feet of John Hodgkinson, on the left hand of David Basford's stone.
- FELLS—on the right hand of Mary Waterhouse's stone at the head of Geo. Higginbotham's stone.
- FROSTS lie by Shepherds at the bellhouse end—a little stone with letters on it.
- FRETWELLS—at the head of Slacks, over against the chancel door in the way. A headstone w^t letters.
- FEARN Frank—was buried on the right hand of John Bower's headstone, at Stubbin House end.
- FLINTS of Slack—by Giles Bore.
- FARNSWORTH—on Twiggs left hand.
- GELSTROPS—above the View Tree—A headstone with 'O.' and 'G' on it.
- GREGORYS of Ravensnest are buried at the head of Dakeyns at ye pulpit door. Several stones with letters on them.
- GREGORYS of High Oredish are buried beyond the Church Porch, not far from Norman's stone.
- GREGORYS of Ashover are buried at the chancel door. A little stone, and a great one.
- GOODALLS of Dicklant lie between Job Allen's square tombstone and the church wall. Two stones with a 'T.' and 'G.' on one, and 'M.' and 'G.' on the other.
- GLADWINS are buried in a vault in Rolleston Quire.
- GILLS are buried by Shepherd's stone at the Bellhouse end—a headstone, with letters.
- GREGORYS of Dethic are buried at Bellhouse end by Outrams—A headstone with 'W' and 'G.'
- HODGKINSON the miller had a child buried by Edward

- Hopkinson, who is buried at the corner of Stubbin's house.
A flat stone.
- HOPKINSON (John) of Near Northidge—at the feet of Bowlers,
at y^c Chancel Nook.
- HANCOCKS lie just in the middle of the chancel—a flat stone.
- HODGKINSONS near the church porch—Several large flat stones
with letters.
- HOPKINSONS of Press—by Thomas Millington's stone—a little
stone w^t 'W.' and 'H.'
- HIGGINBOTHAMS—midway betwixt the church porch and chancel
door, on the right hand at the foot of Waterhouse's stone,
A flat stone full lettered.
- HOLLINGWORTHS of Ravensnest are buried below the chancel
door. A tombstone with letters on it. Some of the
Hollingworths of Overton and Ashover are buried at the
middle buttress at the foot of Watkinson's (or Milward's)
stone.
- HALLS and HILTONS lie at the chancel door.
- HOPKINSONS of Alton are buried at the foot of Norman's stone
on the right hand of Milward's (or Watkinson's) stone—
A flat stone with 'I.' and 'H.'
- HANBURY, Henry—at the foot of Thomas Flint's stone at the
head of Nightingales of Stubbing's Yates.
- HASLEMS of Alton—on the right hand of Hopkinsons of Alton,
but something nearer Will Wagstaff's stone.
- HENSTOCKS in Overton Hill—at the head of William Wagstaff's
stone. A large flat stone with two letters on it.
- HOLES of Butterley lie near Cockeynes betwixt the Yates, and
the church porch.
- HUNTS—at a tombstone betwixt the View Tree and Bellhouse—
Other Hunts lie above Obadiah Gelstrop's stone. A stone
with 'S.' and 'H.' on it.
- HIDES lie betwixt Thomas Hollingworth's stone *at (sic, but ?
and)* the feet of Slacks of Press.
- HIBBERDS lie betwixt the View Tree and Christopher Hunt's
stone. Two long stones full of letters.

HASLEMS of Ashover lie by Hopkinsons of Eastwood—A tombstone, and a marble headstone.

HAYS of Lea lie at the feet of John Stafford. A headstone, lettered.

JACKSONS and BEARDOES are buried by Tho. Goodall and Mary, at the head of Samuel Haslem's stone. A headstone with 'G.' and 'I.' on it.

KEMPS—just within the church door. A large stone with letters at full. They have likewise a child buried at the christening seat door by the Bowers.

KIRKS lie on the right hand of Robert Pursglove's stone.

KEMP Mrs. (Captain Hodgkinson's sister) was buried at William Stubbin's house end.

LUDLAMs lie at the head of Isaac Newton's stone, by Eastwoods.

LOVETS—at the head of Joseph Marsh's daughter's tombstone.

A little flat stone with William Lovett's name on it.

LOMASes are buried up in the corner above Bunting's stone, on the left hand above the church porch.

LANT, William of Overend, buried a child by a stone marked with a cross at Edward Hopkinson's head on the far side.

LOMAS, George of Dethic—at the Bellhouse end betwixt Shepherds and Gregorys.

MATHERS of Wash are buried where the Godmothers stand at the font. A stone with 'M.' 'M.' on it.

MILNES—at the head of Thomas Hollingworth's stone—A large flat stone with 'E.' and 'M.' on it.

MAXFIELDS of Press lie under a stone before y^e Church Porch betwixt Robert Pursglove's stone and Robert Booth's stone.

It was a tombstone, but now it lies flat on the ground. It hath a 'T.' and 'M.' on it.

MAXFIELD of Kelstidge—by William 'Towndrow's stone under the View Tree. A little flat stone with letters on it.

MARSHALLS have three burial places, as by their two tombstones and two flat stones with letters doth appear.—At the head of Robert Pursglove, and at the foot of Will. Lovitts stone.

MATHERS of Fall Yate—at the foot of Robert Pursglove's stone.

They have a flat stone with many names on it.

MAYS are buried at the foot of Joseph Marsh's stone.

MATLEYS—in the corner of the Bellhouse at the head of Lomas's.

MARCHANT (John's child) of Lea—at the head of George Nuttall's stone.

NEWTONS lie on the left hand of Eastwoods. A headstone with 'I.' and 'N.' on it.

NEEDHAMS—at the foot of Stubbin's stone. A little stone with 'W.' and 'N.' on it.

NORMANS are buried at the buttress next y^e Church Porch at y^e head of Hopkinson's stone. A large flat stone with letters on it.

NUAMS (? Newhams)—at the head of Newton's stone.

NUTTALLS of Lea—at Stubbin Yate—a stone.

NIGHTINGALES of Lea are buried at the bottom of the churchyard at Stubbin Yate. Two headstones with letters on them.

NIGHTINGALES of Doho Lane are buried up in y^e corner beyond the church porch at y^e head of Norman's stone.

OUTRAMS are buried at y^e upper corner of the Bellhouse or steeple end. Two flat stones full lettered.

PURSEGLOVES are buried before the church porch. A large tombstone with letters on it.

PARKS are buried in the church as you goe into the middle alley. They have two flat stones with words at large set on them.

PILKINSONS lie betwixt y^e View Tree and Churchyard Wall, above Benjamin Robinson's stones.

PRESTWIDGES are buried at the feet of Woods of Milltown. They have two large flat stones full lettered.

RIGGOTTS lie under the View tree by Hibberd's stone, at the head of Adam Cowlishaw's stone. It is a large flat stone; but John Riggott of Overend lies at the head of William Towndrow's stone.

RHOADES of Ashover—in the corner over against Mr. Bourne's

Yates by Barkers stone. Sheldons have been buried there under that stone.

REDFERNS lie at the chancel door. They have flat stones with letters on them.

ROBINSONS of Cold Arbour—above the church yates *over against* 1^e Stocks. There are three little limestones for 3 of his children.

RAGGS of Clattercoates and Eastwood bury at the head of William Smedley's stone.

ROGERS lie near Hunts above the view tree.

RERESBYS lie in their Quire and the Rollestons.

ROLLEYS are buried by Adam Cowlshaw's stone at the foot of William Towndrow's stone.

ROOBOTHAMS are buried at the left hand of Woodward's.

Roberts of Hawley House—at the feet of David Bowler at the Chancel Corner.

STAFFORDS lie at the feet of Thomas Hollingworth's tombstone.

A little flat stone with "I. S."

SHELDONS lie at the feet of Alwood's and Wilshaw's stone. A flat stone w^t letters.

SLACKS of Press are buried in the way over against the chancel door. Two headstones with letters thereon.

SLACKS of Robriddings—Above the View Tree. A headstone w^t "S. S." at large on it.

SEAVELS—A little above Ben. Robinson's stones *above y^e stocks*. Two limestones.

SPOONERS are buried at the head of Elizabeth Yates.

SWAINS of Over Holloway—At the right hand of Sarah Nuttall's stone at Stubbin Yate.

SPRINGFELLOWS—Almost at Stubbin's Yates on y^e right hand of y^e way. A headstone w^t letters.

STEVENSON (Robert) was buried just at the foot of Adam Cowlshaw's stone by the east side of y^e causey.

SIGLEYS are buried by Slacks—A headstone with "P. S." upon it.

STEVENSON (James) Two children at the foot of Hannah Roberts.

- SMEDLEYS—At the head of Will. Lovett. A round (topped) headstone with letters in full.
- SWIFTS—at the head of my brother David Wheatcroft's (grave). A little flat stone w^t letters on it.
- SPENCERS of Mill Towne bury just at the Bellhouse door *in the church*. A flat stone lettered.
- STONE of Brockhurst—On the left hand of Robert Botham's stone, about midway between the church yates and porch, in the gate (path).
- SHEPHERDS of Slack—At the Bellhouse end. Two little stones, lettered.
- SPENCERS of Kelstidge—Just at y^e Steel by y^e yates. A little flat stone with "A. S."
- SHEMILDS of Span Car—Under y^e View tree. A headstone with "W. S." on it.
- SMITHS of Spancar—Almost as low as Will. Towndrow's feet.
- SIDDONS—At the foot of Woodward's. A large flat stone lettered.
- STAFFORDS of Spite-winter—At the feet of Joseph Milnes daughter.
- SCORERS are buried at the head of Thomas Goodall's stones—betwixt Allen's stones & the church wall.
- SNEATHS—At the feet of Arthur Wass' stone by Elizabeth Yate's stone.
- STREETS—At the feet of Rich^d Hodgkinson's stone. A large flat stone, w^t some letters on it.
- SMITHS of Lea (gardener)—At the head of Job Allsop's stone.
- SOUTHERS—On the right hand of "Theles" Spencers stone—At the foot of Booth's, in the way.
- SHAYS of Lea bury by Bowlers.
- TURNERS are buried in the far alley beyond the font, just against the back (north) door. A stone lettered.
- TOWNDROWS of Mill Town are buried at the head of Robert Pursgloves stone. A little flat stone lettered.
- TOWNDROWS of Pecklant—A little below the View Tree. A large flat stone with "W. T."

TOWNDROWS of Ashover Hill—At the feet of Isaac Newton's stone.

TOMLINSONS of Butterley—At the head of Richard Cowlshaw's stone before the Church Porch. A large flat stone full lettered.

TOMLINSONS of Over Holloway—at the feet of Thomas Hay, at the Chancel Nook.

TOWNDROWS of Press—At the head of John Hilton's stone—at the foot of John Stubbings at the chancel door.

TAYLOR (Titus)—a jersey comber—lies on the left hand of John Lane, and *another stranger* by him.

TWIGG, Mr. was buried in the open seat in the church at y^e back door, and his wife's vault is at his left hand. Both walled with brick.

VERNONS are buried in the church porch.

VICARS are buried at Wingerworth.

WHEATCROFTS are buried at the head of Swift's stone. There are two headstones, and one large flat gravestone. My father's stone is just at the head of his stone coffin. He was clerk of this church 36 years, as by his gravestone doth appear. Other of the Wheatcrofts are buried at the church yates. A headstone with "L. W." on it.

WATSONS of Low Yate—A headstone at the chancel with "R. W." and the year "1729."

WOODS of Mill Towne—At the foot of Boar's stone. A long stone lying across, with a many letters on it.

WOODS of Ashover—On either side of Adam Cowlshaw's stone under the View Tree.

WILLIAMOTS—On the left hand of Samuel Hunt's stone—at the head of Bosterns.

WATERHOUSES—At the head of George Higginbothom's stone. They have a large flat stone with "M. W." on it.

WOSTENHAM—At the head of that stone betwixt Cantrells' and Wass' stones.

WILSONS—At the foot of Elizabeth Yates. A headstone with letters.

- WOODWARDS - At the head of Siddal's stone. Two flat stones, with letters on them both.
- WATERHOUSES of Overend—On the right hand of Obadiah Gelstrop's stone above y^e View Tree.
- WHARTONS of Dicklant—Over against the Almshouse door. A headstone lettered.
- WHARTONS in Ashover Hill—At the foot of Sam^l Stringfellow at Stubbing's Yate.
- WILSHAWS —At the head of Sheldon's stone. A large flat stone with letters on it.
- WHITE (Gervaise's wife and son) on the far side of Josiah Lane.
- WAGSTAFFS—On the right hand of Will. Rhode's stone above y^e church yates.
- WHEELHOUSES—At y^e head of Yarrows.
- WHARTON (George) buried a child at his father's feet.
- WASSES are buried by Sheldon's stone at the head of Sneath's. A large tombstone, but no letters on it.
- WARDS of Doho Lane are buried at a little stone at the foot of Samuel and Jane Hunts stone at Bellhouse end.
- WASS, (Ralph) at y^e View Tree by Booths.
- WARD, (George of Matlock) on the left hand of Hannah Roberts stone at chancel end.
- WESTONS of Lea are buried among Allens of Lea because she was John Allen's sister.
- WILSONS of Lea—On the right hand of old Thomas Allen. A little stone.
- YARROWS of Press—by Sigley's stone. They have a handsome headstone with letters on it.
- YATES are buried by Sneath's stone over against the chancel door.

[The preceding list contains several quaint and interesting references, among which we find "The drop of the Steeple," the spot on which the gargoyle discharged its water. This "steeple drop" is called "Nicker's Spout," perhaps from some plumber of that name who graced the gargoyle with a leaden continuation. The "View Tree," *i.e.*, the churchyard *yew*, which in this grave index seems to have the importance of some central Roman milestone—whether the old *yew* remains I cannot recollect—but it would almost seem to

have stood at the western apex of a triangle having the tower and the south gate of the churchyard for the extremities of the base.

"Nether chancel," the western end of it marked by a lower pavement.

"Old Richard Brelsford and his wife are buried on the top of the hillock." Can there have been a *tumulus* in this churchyard as at Taplow, Bucks. ? Not at all unlikely, since our churchyards, etc., since consecrated to the service of Christianity, were often the sacred localities of a pagan population. *Adaptation* was the primitive rule.

The Dakeyne memorial seems to be opposite their resting place.

"A stone marked with a cross," probably an early mediæval relic (*vide* "Lant"); it seems to have had no other characteristic.

"The Stocks" stood nearly opposite the church gates. See "Robinsons" and "Seavels."

The Wheatcrofts were interred near the churchyard wall, opposite the Rectory.

In perusing the old clerk's churchyard details, we can only wish that his excellent example had been followed by other custodians of cemeteries; such collections would have been worthy of preservation with our burial registers, and would have considerably enhanced their interest. The Editor offers no apology for publishing and so *preserving* this almost unique relic of the industrious care of the Parish Clerk of "Asher."—ED.]

What time of the Year the Clerk is to receive his wages.

At Christmas go round all the four quarters of the parish; viz. Ashover, Mill Towne, Alton and Northedge, and the Overend. Demand according to the ancient custom a halfpenny each cottage, and a penny each plough, and what the good woman of the house pleases to give besides in y^e wallet.

Go to Lea and Holloway on Thursday before Easter demanding the same dues: but remember to enquire what children hath been baptized by any other minister, that they may be carefully registered according to y^e year.

Mr. Lawrence Bourne's first sermon in Ashover Church was July 19, 1747. Ecclesiasticus xii. 1. R. y. C.

Houses for the Poor.

A description of the poor Cottage Houses that properly belong to the Freeholds in our Parish (commonly called "Lords") which Paupers or others inhabit or dwell in at this day—May 16, 1724.

First—Those in Ashover Quarter.

1. John Stubbing's house in Ashover Hill inhabited by William Hopkinson and Lydia wife of Giles Hopkinson.
2. John Williamot's house inhabited by his daughter Alice Williamot. It is agreed that there shall be another bay attached to it.
3. A house of two bays by Henry Smith's at the foot of Twitch Bank built by the parish for the use of Joseph Pursglove.
4. A house built by William Rhodes, an Overseer of the poor in Ashover Hill, a little below Cowley Well, inhabited by James Chadwick, his wife, and family.

The Parish Houses in Mill Town Quarter:—

1. William Boar's House at Amber Lane Head, which was formerly William Hopkinson's of Eastwood, and sold to the Parish by his son Giles for the sum of 3*£*, which sum loosed him out of prison.
2. Godfrey Swift's house, which formerly was Mr. Boar's Barne, and stands the next, but somewhat higher in the lane.
3. Mary Cowlishaw's house, in which are two dwellings, and is commonly known by the name of 'Common Bank' or 'Jerting Street' below y^e Fall Mill.
4. Ann Adam's house near to the gate in 'Jerting Street.'
5. Anne Tissington's house by John Boar's house at Slack.

Poor's Houses in Alton and North Edge Quarter:—

1. William May's house, at, or on this side Alton, above Robert Milwards: one bay.
2. William Shemild's, at the top of Alton Town. One bay.

3. Mary Nuam's* at Press Brook on the right hand of the Bridge.

As we ride to Chesterfield :—

- 4 Widow Dakeyne of Stannidge. Two bays, which none but herself possesses.

Overend Quarter :—

A house in Hodge Lane, possessed by "Dumb Nan."

Midwife's Licence A.D. 1686.

A true copy of my brother Leo's wife's Licence whose name before he married her was Ellen Perkins.

"Henry by Divine Permission Bishop of London to our Well-beloved in Christ, Ellen Perkins, the wife of Richard Perkins of y^e Parish of S. Martin's in the Fields in the Co. of Middlesex, and of our Diocese and jurisdiction of London, sendeth greeting in our Lord God Everlasting.

Whereas, by due examination of divers honest and discreet women, we have found you the said Ellen Perkins, apt, able, and expert to use and exercise the office, business, and function of a midwife, We therefore by our authority, ordinary and Ep^{all} (*episcopal*) do admit you thereunto, and give unto you full power and License to occupie and exercise y^e said office business and function of a midwife within y^e city Diocess & jurisdiction of London, with y^e best judgment care and diligence that you may or can in that behalfe both to poor and rich, straitly willing and charging you to and for me to accomplish all things in and about the same according to your oath thereupon made and given, as followeth :

First, you shall be diligent faithful and ready to help every woman travailling with child, as well the poor as the rich, and shall not then forsake the poor woman and leave her to go to the rich.

* This person performed public penance in Ashover Church on April 16th, 1724, for her sin with "J. H.," when the Rev. Obadiah Bourne, Rector, preached from S. John viii. 7, "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her."

- Item. You shall neither cause nor suffer (as far as in you lies) any woman to name, or put any other father to the child, but only him who is the true father thereof.
- Item. You shall not suffer any woman to pretend feign or surmise herself to be delivered of a child where it is not so indeed: nor to claim any other woman's child for her own.
- Item. You shall not suffer any child to be murdered, maimed, or otherwise hurt, as much as you may: and so often as you shall perceive any danger like to be or ensue, either in the woman or in the child—in such wise as you shall be in doubt what may happen thereon, you shall then forthwith in due time send for other midwives and women expert in that faculty, & use their advice & consent in that behalf.
- Item. You shall not in any wise use or exercise any manner of witchcraft, charm sorcery, invocation, or other prayers than such as may stand with God's laws and the King's.
- Item. You shall not give counsel, nor minister any herb, medicine, or potion, or any other thing to any woman to procure abortion.
- Item. You shall not enforce any woman by pains, or by any other ungodly ways or means to give you any more for your pains than otherwise she would doe.
- Item. You shall not consent, agree, give, or keep counsel that any woman be delivered secretly, but in the presence of two or three honest women, and that there be always two or three lights ready if they may be had.
- Item. You shall be secret, and not open any matter appertaining to your office in the presence of any man, unless necessity, or very urgent occasion do constrain you so to doe.
- Item. If any child be dead-born, you yourself shall see it buried in such secret place, as neither hog, dog, nor any other beast may come unto it, and in such sort that it be not found or perceived as much as you may, and shall not suffer any such child to be cast in the jakes, or into any other inconvenient place.
- Item. If you shall know any midwife using or doing anything

contrary to any of the said premises, or any other ways than shall be seemly and convenient, you shall forthwith detect and open the same to us or our Chancellour, or your ordinary for the time being.

Item. You shall use and demeane yourself in civil and modest behaviour unto other women lawfully admitted into the roome and office of a midwife in all things relating thereto.

Item. (Midwives not having a licence to be presented to the Bishop Chancellör or ordinary).

Item. (Only trustworthy and experienced deputies to be appointed.)

Item. You shall not be privy or give consent that any priest or other party shall in your absence, or in your company, or by your knowledge or sufferance baptize any child by any Latin service or prayers other than are appointed by the laws of the Church of England, neither shall you consent that any child born of any woman by your assistance, shall be carried away without being baptized by the ordinary minister where the said child was born—unless it be in case of necessity baptized privately according to the Book of Common Prayer, but in every such case or cases you shall forthwith upon understanding thereof, give knowledge of the same to us the Bishop aforesaid, or to our chancellour or your ordinary for the time being.

In witness whereof we have caused the seal of our Chancellour (which is used in this behalfe to be set to these prëts).

Dated the 14th day of August, in the year 1686, and in the eleventh year of our translation.”

Extracts from

“A Catalogue of all the Books that I Titus Wheatcroft
have Ffeb. 16, 1722.”

Arithmetics by Cocker, Wingate, Ayres, and Bridges.

A copy book called ‘Y^e Pen’s Gallantry.’

Y^e Pen’s dexterity for shorthand.

- Playford's Introduction to sing Psalms.
 Many songs *written* in a book called 'Love's Delight.'
 Mother Shipton's Prophesie.
 Angelical Nature and Properties.
 The Wandering Knight.
 The Art of Rhetoric.
 Hocus Pocus or Legerdemain.
 'Penna Volans'—The young man's accomplishment by writing
 well.
 James Seaman's copy book of all the usual hands.
 School of Vertue and Good Manners.
 Samuel Botley's Short Writing.
 A Treasure for Englishmen.
 The Gardener's Labarynth.
 A Description of y^e Pretended Prince of Wales.
 The Picture of King James.
 An Account of y^e seige of London Derry.
 The Game Law.
 Ovid's Four Books.
 Of y^e Pope, and his Authority.
 Persuasives against Popery. [Perhaps "A Serious Dissuasive
 from Popery," by Bp. Hall. ED.]
 The Protestant's Resolution shewing his Reasons Why he will not
 be a Papist.
 A Vindication of the Nature of Schism. [? by Abp. Bramhall.
 ED.]
 Y^e Psalm singer's Guide.
 Y^e Practice of Quietness.
 A Silver Watch-bell.
 A Primer of Brute Beasts.
 Christ's Famous Titles, or the Believer's Golden Chain.
 Robin Hood's Songs.
 Twenty five Considerations of Hell pains. MS.
 Wheatcroft's Holiday Companion, a MS.
 The Whole display of Heraldry.
 Historical Geneological & Poetical Dictionary.

A Garden of Spiritual Flowers.

No Queen, or no General.

The Memory's Recreation (a MS.).

A Black Scale Note Book.

A Yellow Scale Note Book.

Y^e Plain Man's Pathway to Heaven.

Domestical Duties by Will. Gouge.

Memento Mori—a MS.

The Theater of the Little World.

Epistles of Nicodemus. [? Gospel. ED.]

The Secretary of Ladies.

Christ's Alarum to arouse Drowsy Saints. [By Mr. Fenner. ED.]

A Treatise of y^e Rickets, a disease common to children.

The Secrets of women in childbirth.

Aristotle's Masterpiece.

[These three last were evidently derived from the sister-in-law.—ED.]

A Directory for the Public Worship of God.

[Appointed during the Commonwealth to supplant the Book of Common Prayer. ED.]

Joseph Caryl's Lectures on Job.

Gaza Medica.

The Prognostications of 'Erra Patra,' an Almanack for ever.

A description of y^e Church and School of Ashover. Written by me for the benefit of my son Titus. (This is y^e Book.)

The Memorie's Recreation, or the Holy Bible put into Question & Answer. Begun to be written by me Titus Wheatcroft. 1720. [MS.]

"The Art of Poetry," or "Come ye Gallants look and buy—Here is mirth and Melody," written by Leonard Wheatcroft. [MS.]

The Bright Star of Love appearing to Bachelors written by my father Leonard Wheatcroft. [MS.]

The Art of Fishing.

History of Valentine & Orson.

History of Parismos and Parismenos.

History of Troy.

The King and the Cobbler.

- The Wise Men of Gotham.
- The Seven Wise Masters.
- Sermons by Dr. John Preston—Life Eternal, &c.
- Virgil's Ænead.
- The English Empire in America. This book was Jonathan Walker's. I design to keep it for his sake.
- A Poor Man's Penny well bestowed—or A Pound's worth of Wit for a penny of my writing. [MS.]
- The Sober Man's Resolutions against Drunkenness. Written by me. [MS.]
- The Clerk and his Companions. A book of my own composing in Question and Answer. It is called "Good Company." MS. on $5\frac{1}{2}$ quires of paper.
- Quarles Poems in MS. Written by me.
- The Life and Death of Jane Shore.
- The Age of Man.
- Wheatcroft's Daily Meditations. Written by me, Titus, for a guide to walk by and to order my family *in future days*. [MS.]
- Henry Mason's Christian Humiliation.
- Dyche's Spelling Book. Given me by Mr. Obadiah Bourne, 1725.
- The Life of Captain Avery.
- The Life and actions of Edward Lord Griffin.
- Dr. Flamstead's Triumph over Astrologers.
- The Count in Tears, or a Narrative of the life of the Late William Duke of Devonshire.
- Mr. John Pilkington's Public Recantation of y^e Errors of the Romish Church.
- Abp. Usher's Wonderful Prophesie of these Times.
- Dr. Tillotson's Persuasive to frequent Communion.
- The Maid's Revenge—a Tragedy.
- The History of Sir Richard Whittington.
- Private offices for the use of Prisoners.
- Life and Death of Julian the Apostate.
- A Whetstone for Dull Witts—all Riddles and Tales.
- A Funeral Sermon of the Murder of S^r Edmund B. Godfrey, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

- The Grammar War.
- The Temple Service as it stood in the days of our Saviour.
- The Immortality of the Soul. [Probably by John Flavell, 1698. ED.]
- The Whole Duty of Man (borrowed by M^r Will. Hopkinson of Stubbin Edge—bought since for 2^s/6^d.)
- 'The Rainbow,' a sermon preached at Pauls Cross by Rev. *Immanuel Bourne* (Rector of Ashover).
- Wise Sentences, written by me in 1731. [MS.]
- A Catechism, called 'A Light from Christ' by Immanuel Bourne.
- Dr. Sacheverell's Sermons.
- The Relation between Church and State, or, How Christian and Civil Life affect each other.
- The Pilgrims Progress from Quakerism to Christianity.
- Aristænetus Epistles, or Letters of Love & Gallantry.
- The English Traveller (a MS.).
- Sir John Mandeville's Travels.
- Paradise Lost.
- The Mother's Blessing.
- Tullys Three Books of Offices.
- A History of Adam and Eve.
- The History of the Seven Champions of Christendom.
- The Last Grand Assize or Grand Jubilee.
- Seneca's Morals (MS).
- "A Welsh Common Prayer Book *in English and Latin.*"
- The Holy Penitent or y^e History of Mary Magdalene.
- The Wonders in the Peak. [? by Hobbes.]
- The Black Book of Conscience.
- The Temple Music as it was before the Babylonish Captivity.
- Poor Robin's Almanack.
- A Little Book of Pictures of Beasts and Birds.

[The whole library comprised 383 vols.—the more remarkable only have been given.]

Etymologies of Derbyshire Place-Names.

Contributed by REV. HEN. BARBER, M.D.

Ravenstone Hospital, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Test Words.



THE contractions used are N., Old Norse; A.S., Anglo-Saxon; D., Danish; S., Swedish; G., German; F., Frisian; N. E., Northern English; D.B., Domesday Book; B., British; p. n., proper name; n. n., nickname; fam. n., family or tribal name.

Barrow; N. *barar*; A.S. *beorh*; bier, barrow, a funeral mound.

Beck; N. *bekkr*; G. *bach*; D. *bæk*; S. *bäck*; a rivulet, brook.

Borough; N. *borg*; A.S. *burg*, *burh*, *bury*, *byrig*; a castle. Old towns were usually built round a hill, which was especially a *burg*.

Brook; F. *brok*; A.S. *bróc*; a torrent.

Burn; N. *brunnr*; a spring.

By; N. *bær* or *byr*. In Iceland people say *bær*; in Norway *bö*; in Sweden and Denmark *by*. It means an unfortified town or village, and is very frequent throughout Scandinavia.

Cote; N. *kytja* and *kot*; A.S. *cote*; a cot, cottage, hut, or small farm.

Croft; A.S. *croft*; a small enclosed field; O.G. *croft*.

Dale; N. *dalr*; G. *thal*; A.S. *dæl*; a dale.

Fell; N. *fell*; a wild hill.

Field; N. *fold*; A.S. *feld*; originally a clearing, where the trees have been *felled*.

Force; N. *fors*; S.D. *foss*; a torrent, waterfall. Whence *forsa*, to stream in torrents.

Ford ; B. *ffrd* ; A.S. *ford* ; F. *förde* ; a ford or road. Not to be confounded with the Norse *ffjord*. See Worth. O.G. *furd*.

Garth ; N. *garðr*, corresponds to the A.S. *yard* ; both denote some place girded round or guarded. In compound words it means an enclosed space, as *kirk-garth*, churchyard ; *stakk-garth*, stackyard, etc. Alone it is a hay-yard (round the ricks) ; A.S. *geard*, which we have in garden.

Gill ; N. *gíl* ; a deep narrow glen with a stream at the bottom.

Grave ; N. *gröf*, *grafar* ; a pit, grave, trench. It denotes an entrenchment.

Hall ; N. *höll*, stem *hall* ; A.S. *heal* ; hall. The dwelling of a superior person. The ordinary private dwelling is called *skáli*, *elðhús*, etc.

Ham ; N. *heim* ; F. *hâm* or *hem* ; G. *heim* ; D. *hjem* ; home, an abode, a village.

Hay ; N. *hagi* ; Fr. *haie* ; a fenced pasture.

Head ; N. *höfuð* ; A.S. *heafod* ; D. *hoeved* ; S. *hufoud* ; a head or head-shaped thing, a headland.

Hide ; N. *heiðr* ; D. *hede* ; S. *hed* ; G. *heide* ; a heath.

Holm ; N. *holmr* ; an islet in a bay, lake, or river. Meadows on the shore with ditches behind them are called holms.

Hope ; B. *hwpp*, a sloping place between hills ; or N. *hóþ*, a lagoon.

How ; N. *haugr*, akin to *hár*, *high* ; D. *höj* ; S. *hög* ; a how, mound. There was usually a how near the houses, from which the master could look over his estate. It also means, in special cases, a cairn over one dead.

Hurst ; N. *hrjöstr* ; a barren rocky place.

Keld ; N. *kelda* ; G. *quelle* ; D. *kilde* ; S. *källa* ; N.E. *keld* ; a well, spring.

Ley or Lea ; N. *lea*, *ljá* ; a mown meadow, a sheltered place where the cattle lie, a meadow.

Low ; B. *lagh* ; A.S. *hlæw* ? a hill ; or N. *lágur*, a deep hollow place ; *lágr*, low lying land.

Ness ; N. *nes* ; A.S. *næs* ; G. *nase*, nose. A projection of land into the sea or a lake, as *Kata-nes* (Caithness), *Fornes* (Furness).

Oe, A, Ay, Ey. N. *oy, ey*; Dan. Swed. *ö*. An island.

Or, Over; N. *yfer*; Dan. *over*; high, above.

Scar; N. *skör*; a rim, edge, from *skara* to jut out; hence also N. *skarð*, a notch, chink, a mountain pass.

Shaw; N. *skógr*; A.S. *shaw*; coppice, brushwood.

Slack; N. *slakki*; a slope on a mountain ridge.

Stead; N. *staðr*; A.S. *stæd*; stead.

Stock; N. *stokkr*; A.S. *stoc*; G. *stock*; D. *stok*; a stock, block, log of wood. Hence stockade, stock, etc., denoting an enclosure of posts.

Tarn; N. *tjörn*; a pool, small lake.

Thorp; N. *þorp*; A.S. *þorp*; G. *dorf*; a hamlet, village. The word was originally applied to the cottages of the poorer peasantry crowded together in a hamlet, instead of each house standing in its own enclosure, like the *tun* or *bier* or *garðr*. It is peculiar to East Norway, very common as the second compound of Danish local names as *trup* or *rup*. Hence *þorpari*, a peasant, boor, churl, clown of the lower peasantry. For instance, in Domesday Book, it is recorded under Derbyshire (land of Nigel de Stratford) "in Ravenstone Cedric had one carucate of land paying geld-land for one plough; it is waste; there are eight acres of meadow; in the time of King Edward it was worth fifteen shillings." Under Leicestershire (land of William Bvenvaslet), "William Bvenvaslet holds two carucates of land in Ravenstorp; it was waste, and is so." Ravenstone still stands in both counties, but the distinction "thorp" is lost. The homestead of Cedric, formerly the enclosed farm of Raefn, the Norseman, alone gives the name to the place.

Thwaite; N. *þveit* a forest clearing; D. *Tvede*; A.S. *thvitan*. Chaucer, *thvite*, to chop. It seems originally to have been used of an outlying cottage with its surrounding field.

Toft; N. *toft, tomt, toft, tuft*; A.S. *toft*, identical with the English word *tuft*, a green tuft or knoll, a piece of ground, home-stead.

Ton; N. *tún*; A.S. *tún*; G. *zaun*; properly a hedge, from G. *zaunen* (tsownen); A.S. *tynan*, to hedge. At first a hedged or fenced plot, enclosure within which a house is built; then the

farmhouse with its buildings ; and afterwards a collection of huts round the *ton* of a chief as in Ravenstone, the town of Raefn. This termination is often misleading, as many people imagine that the old spelling, "stone," means stone, whereas the presence of the "s" marks the possessive case common to all Teutonic languages.

Well ; N. *vellir* ; fields, from *völlr*.

Wick ; A.S. *wic* ; F. *wik* ; from the Latin *vicus* ; a village or town. Nothing akin to the Norse *vik*, a bay, as found in the names on the coast.

With ; N. *viðr* ; D. *ved* ; S. *väd* ; A.S. *wudu* ; wood, a tree, a wood, forest of timber.

Wold ; A.S. *wold*, *weald* ; G. *wald*, a forest.

Worth ; A.S. *worth*, *yrth* ; O. Fris. *wirde*, *wurth*, *wurd* ; G. *wörth* ; Old G. *warid*, an island ; D.B. *uurde* or *vrde*. Land, especially upland, sloping from water or marsh, an estate.

Derbyshire Place-Names.

There are fewer marks of the Britons to be found than would be supposed from the hilly nature of the county. The Saxons, and after them the Norse invaders, drove back the aborigines further west ; still they must have lingered long enough to teach their new masters the names of some of the hills—as *low*, *spink*, *tor*, etc. ; of rivers—as Derwent, Dove, Erewash, Rother, Wye, etc. ; and perhaps of places—as Brough, Clown, Coneygree, Crich, Curbar, Hoon, Matlock, and Quarndon.

The termination *ton* occurs in one hundred and thirteen cases, *by* in five, *low* in eleven, *borough* in two, *with* in two, *holme* in three, *toft* in one, *thorpe* in thirteen, and *ham* in four. These are all Scandinavian root words (with perhaps the exception of *low*, which may be O.H.G. *löh*, A.S. *lēah*, a woodland pasturage, or the Celtic *lág*, a hill), and indicate plainly the rapid occupation of the shire.

It seems as if the Norsemen made an easy conquest, for the settlers were left to make their own defensive arrangements for the most part. The large number of Danish personal names as distinct from Norwegian and Frisian is significant.

PLACES.

[The endings of most of the local names will be found among the
Test Words.]

- ABNEY. D.B. Habenai; F. *Abbo*, a p. n.; *Abben*, a fam. n.
A.S. *Æbbing*; *haie*, haye, a field. Aba, Abba, p. n. in D.B.
- ALDECAR. (Aldingarth?) N. *Aldr*; F. *Alt*, p. n. Aldri, Aldi,
p. n. in D.B.
- ALDERWASLEY. N. *Aldvaldr*, a p. n. Aldvi, Aluold, Aluol,
Alwold, Aluuald, p. n. in D.B. See Alvaston.
- ALDWARK. N. *aldr*, old; *virki*, bulwark, wall, stronghold.
- ALFRETON. D.B. Ulfritune; N. *Olafsr*; D. *Olfert*, *Ulf*, p. n.
The oldest form is *Aleifr*; Latin, *Ulphus*. Alfer in D.B.
- ALKMONTON. D.B. Alchementune; N. *Alka-mundr*, a p. n.
Ælmund, Almund, Almer, p. n. in D.B.
- ALLENTON. N. *Hallr*, a p. n. *Halling*, the descendants of
Hallr. D. *Allen*; F. *Alle*, p. n.; *Allen*, fam. n. Alan in D.B.
- ALLESTREE. D.B. Adelardstreu; A.S. *Æthelred*; D. *Adeler*,
p. n. (N. *Adild*, chiefdom); N. *tre*, a dwelling. Adelard,
Adeldreda, Alard, Alward, Ailward, p. n. in D.B.
- ALPORT. N. *Hallr*; D. *Aller*; F. *Alle*, p. n.; or *ald*, old; *port*,
a gate.
- ALSOB. D.B. Elleshope; F. *Elle*; D. *Elle*, *Eller*, p. n.; N.
hóp, a haven, a small landlocked bay of hoop-like or curved
form. It is connected with the Brit. *hwpp*, a similar place
between hills. Comp. Easthope, Stanhope, Wauchope;
Elleshoop a loc. n. in Holstein. Eli, Elsi, p. n. in D.B.
- ALTON. D.B. Holtune; N. Hallr; F. *Alle*; D. *Hall*, *Halle*,
p. n. See Allenton.
- ALVASTON. D.B. Alvvoldestun; N. *Alvaldr*, a p. n. (sovereign,
king). See Alderwasley.
- AMBASTON. D.B. Emboldstone (Ernboldston?). N. *Arnbaldr*,
a p. n. Ernebold, a p. n. in D.B.
- AMBERGATE. N. *hamarr*: a hammer or a hammer-shaped crag,
a crag standing out like an anvil, a common local name;
gata, a road; or N. *Hamðir*; D. *Hammer* p. n. Hambe, a
p. n. in D.B.

- APPERKNOWLE. F. *Abbo* ; D. *Apper*, p. n. Abo, Ape, Appe, p. n. in D.B.
- APPLEBY. D.B. Aplebi ; D. *Appel*, a p. n.
- ARLESTON. D.B. Erlestune ; N. *Erlingr*, from *jarl* ; A.S. *eorl* ; F. *Harle* ; D. *Erle*, p. n. Arling, Erlenc, p. n. in D.B.
- ASH. D.B. Eisse ; N. *Askr* ; D. *Aske*, *Ash* ; F. *Eisse* p. n. ; or N. *askr* ; A. S. *asc* ; G. *esche*, an ash. Asa, Ascer, Ascha, Aschi, Ascii, Asa, p. n. in D.B. Probably a contraction of Asham.
- ASHBORNE. D.B. Esseburne ; D. *Esser*, *Esscher*, p. n. ; N. *brunur* ; A.S. *baerne* ; G. *brunn* ; Scot. *burn*, a spring, well.
- ASHFORD. D.B. Aisseford ; F. *Aisse*, a p. n. Or see Ash.
- ASHLEVHAY. D. *Esscher*, a p. n. ; *leg*, a meadow ; *hagi*, O.E. *hay*, a fence, hedge.
- ASHOVER. D.B. Essovre ; D. *Esser*, a p. n. ; *ofra*, a height.
- ASPENSHAW. N. *Espi* ; A.S. *æsp* ; D. *asp* ; *skógr*, a wood ; Aspenwood : or D. *Espen*, a p. n.
- ASTON. D.B. Estune ; D. *Esser*, a p. n.
- ASTWITH. D.B. Esnotrewic ; A.S. Estnoda, a p. n. in D.B. ; *vik*, a village.
- ATLOW. D.B. Etelavv ; D. *Ette*, a p. n. See "low" in Test Words.
- AULT HUCKNALL. N. *aldr*, old, *Haukr* ; D. *Hoek* ; F. *Uko*, *Uke*, *Uken*, p. n. ; *höll*, a hall, the residence of a superior person. The hall of the Uken family.
- BAKEWELL. D.B. Badequella ; D. *Baadh*, a p. n. ; or N. *bad* ; A.S. *bath* ; G. *bad*, a bath ; N. *Kelde* ; G. *quelle*, a spring.
- BALLIDON. D.B. Belidene ; D. *Balle*, or *Bellin*, p. n. ; A.S. *dene*, a hollow.
- BAMFORD. D.B. Banford ; D. *Banne*, a p. n.
- BARGATE. D. *Barr* ; a p. n. *gata*, road.
- BARLEBOROUGH. D.B. Barleburg ; D. *Barlag*, a p. n., from N. *barlegr*, strong, vigorous.
- BARLOW. D.B. Barleie ; D. *Barr*, a p. n. Bar, a p. n. in D.B.
- BARROW. D.B. Barewe ; N. *Barar*, a mound over one dead ; or Bar-how ; D. *Barroe*.
- BARTON. D.B. Baretun ; D. *Barr*, a p. n. Ber, Bere, p. n. in D.B.

- BASLOW. D.B. Basselau ; D. *Basse*, a p. n.
- BAXTON. D.B. Bectune ; D. *Beck*, a p. n. Bec. a p. n. in D.B.
- BEARWARDCOTE. D.B. Bereuuardescote ; N. *Bjarnvardr*, a p. n.
Berruar, Berard, p. n. in D.B.
- BEELEY. D. B. Begelie ; D. *Big*, a p. n.
- BEIGHTON. D.B. Bectune. See Baxton.
- BELPER. This is said to be derived from the Norman Belpaire or Belrepaire.
- BENTLEY. D.B. Benedlege ; N. *Benedikt* ; D. *Bendt*, *Bent* ; A.S. *Beonet*, p. n. There is a Bentley in Denmark.
- BIBBINGTON. D. *Beber*, *Bib* ; A.S. *Bebbe* ; tribal name, *Bebing*.
- BIGGIN. N. *Byggin*, a habitation.
- BIRCHOVER. D.B. Bercouere ; N. *björk* ; D. *birk* ; A.S. *beorc*, birch, *ofra*, high, above. Or D. *Birk*, a p. n.
- BIRCHWOOD. N. *birki-við* ; A.S. *beorc-vudu*, a birch wood. See above.
- BIRD HOLM. Probably a corruption of *breid-holm*, broad islet
Or D. *Bird*, a p. n. See "Holm" in Test Words.
- BIRLEY. D.B. Berceles ; D. *Birk*, a p. n.
- BLACKWELL. D.B. Blacheuuelle ; D. *Blache*, Black, p. n. ; or
N. *blakkr*, dark, dusky.
- BOLSOVER. D.B. Belesovre ; N. *Bolli* ; D. *Bolle* ; F. *Beele*, p. n. ;
or D. *Belling*, a p. n.
- BONSALL. D.B. Bunteshale (Bonds Hall) ; N. *Buandi* (a
yeoman) ; D. *Bonde*, *Bunde*, p. n. Hence *húsbond*, the
master of the house and husbandman.
- BOOTH. N. *búð*, a booth, a temporary dwelling.
- BOOTHGATE. N. *Búðar-gata*, the road to the booths.
- BORROWASH. See "borough" in Test Words.
- BOULTON. D.B. Boletune ; N. *Bolli* ; D. *Bolle*, p. n. Bole,
Bolle, Bollo in D.B. See Bolsover.
- BOWBRIDGE. N. *boga-bryggja*, the arched bridge. The Norsemen were not bridge builders, a few planks or logs laid across a stream being their primitive contrivance. This name would seem to date from after the Conquest.
- BOYLESTONE. D.B. Boilestune. See Boulton.

- BOYTHORPE. D.B. Buktorp or Buitorp ; N. *Bogi* ; D. *Bugge*, *Buck*, *Boye* ; A.S. *Beowa*, p. n. The Fris. form *Boye* seems to have been adopted after the Conquest. Bou, Boui, Bu, Buge, Bugo, Boi, Boia, in D.B.
- BRACKENFIELD. Brachenfeldt, a loc. n. in Denmark ; D. *Bracken* ; A.S. *Brahcing*, fam. n.
- BRADBOURNE. D.B. Bradeburne ; D. *Brahde*, *Brad*, p. n. ; or N. *breidr*, broad : *brun*, the brow of a moor or hill ; or *brunnr*, a spring.
- BRADLEY. D.B. Bredelauue, Braidelei, Bradelei ; N. *Breidr* ; D. *Brede*, p. n.
- BRADWAY. N. *Breid-vegr*, roadway.
- BRADWELL. D.B. Bradwelle. See Bradbourne.
- BRAILSFORD. D.B. Brailesford ; D. *Brill* (?), a p. n.
- BRAMPTON. D.B. Brandune, Brantune ; N. *Brandr* ; D. *Brandt*, p. n. Brand in D.B.
- BRASSINGTON. D.B. Branzinctune ; D. *Brantzen*, a p. n. from N. *Brandr*. The Brandings, or tribe of Brand.
- BREADSALL. D.B. Braideshale ; D. *Brede*, a p. n.
- BREASTON. D.B. Bradestone, Braidestone. See above.
- BRETRY. D.B. Breteby ; D. *Bret*, a p. n. ; also called Bradby.
- BRIMMINGTON. D.B. Brimintune ; D. *Brim*, a p. n. ; Brimming, a fam. n.
- BROUGH. N. *Borg*, a fortress ; or B. *Brugh*, a house half under the ground, a cave.
- BROUGHTON. D.B. Broctune ; D. *Brock*, a p. n. ; N. *Bróki*, a n. n.
- BROWNSIDE. N. *Brúnn* ; D. *Braun*, *Bruhn*, *Brun* ; F. *Bruno*, *Bron*, *Brun*, p. n. ; *heidr*, a heath.
- BRUSHFIELD. N. *Brúsi*, a p. n. ; or D. *Brüche*, a p. n.
- BUBNELL. D.B. Bubencle (Bubbinghall?) ; D. *Bobc*, a p. n. ; A.S. *Bobbing*, a fam. n.
- BUGSWORTH. N. *Bogi* ; D. *Bugge*, p. n.
- BURBAGE. D.B. Burbece ; D. *Buhr*, a p. n. ; *bekkr*, a small stream.
- BURNASTON. D.B. Burnulfestune ; N. *Björn-olf*, a p. n.

- BURNT LEYS. D.B. Branlege; N. *Brandr*; D. *Brandt*, p. n.
- BUTTERLEY. N. *Buttr*, a p. n.; *Buter*, a p. n. in D.B.
- BUXTON. D. *Buck*, a p. n.
- CACKLETON. N. *Kakali*, a n. n.
- CALKE. N. *Kolka*, a n. n.; D. *Kalkar*, a p. n. The suffix is lost.
- CALLOW. D. *Kall*, a p. n. See "how" in test words.
- CALVER. D.B. Caluoure; N. *Kálfr*, a p. n.; *ofra*, higher, above.
- CARLTON LEES. N. *Karli*, a p. n. from *Karl*; A.S. *ceorl*, a man.
- CARSINGTON. D.B. Chersintune, Ghersintune; D. *Gjersing*, *Kiersing*, p. n.
- CASTLE GRESLEY. D. *Gress*, *Greis*, *Griess*, p. n.
- CASTLETON. D.B. Castelli in Pechesers; N. *Kastali*, a castle, stronghold. The castle in the Peak.
- CATTON. D.B. Chetune; N. *Kati*, *Köttr*, n. n.; D. *Kett*, a p. n.
- CAULDWELL. D.B. Caldewelle; N. *Kaldi*, dimin. of *Kaldmunnr*, a n. n.; D. *Cold*, *Kold*, p. n. Coldingwell.
- CHADDESLEN. D.B. Cededene; A.S. *Cedd*, *Cedde* (Chad), p. n. See Catton.
- CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH. D.B. Clapewell; N. *Klábr*, a n. n.; *viðr*, a wood. Comp. Clapham.
- CHARLESTOWN. See Carlton.
- CHARLESWORTH. See Carlton.
- CHATSWORTH. D.B. Chetesworde. See Catton.
- CHELMORTON. D.B. Chemuetun; N. *Kaldmundr*? a n. n.
- CHELLASTON. D.B. Celardestun; D. *Gelert*; N. *Gellir*; A.S. *Celdred*, p. n.
- CHESTER (little). A.S. *Cestre*, the site of a Roman-British camp.
- CHESTERFIELD. D.B. Cestrefeld. See above.
- CHEVIN SIDE. D.B. Cheuenesuurde; A.S. *Chenwin*, a p. n. See "worth" in Test Words.
- CHILCOTE. D.B. Caldecote. See Cauldwell.
- CHINLEY. D.B. Cheveli. See Chevin Side.
- CHISWORTH. D.B. Chiseuurde; N. *Kísi*, n. n. (puss); D. *Kis*, a p. n.

- CHUNAL. D.B. Chineltone? D. *Kühnel*, a p. n. Cvenild, a p. n. in D.B.
- CHURCH BROUGHTON. See Broughton.
- CHURCH GRESLEY. See Castle Gresley.
- CLAY CROSS. D. *Klee*, a p. n.
- CLIFFE ASH. N. *Klif*, a cliff.
- CLIFTON. D.B. Cliftune; N. *Klif*, a cliff.
- CLOWN. D.B. Clune; B. *Clun*, *Cluin* (cloon), a meadow. Or N. *klunni*, a boor, with the suffix lost. Comp. Clun, Salop.
- CLOWNHOLME. See above, and "holm" in Test Words.
- CODDINGTON. D.B. Codesdene; N. *Kotungar*, a cottager.
- CODNOR. D.B. Cotenovre. See above.
- COMBS EDGE. N. *Kumbi*, a n. n. Or B. *Cwm*, a hollow.
- COMPSTALL. See above. *stallr*, a stall, crib.
- COMPTON. See above.
- CONEVGREE. B. *Coinicer* (cunnikere) a rabbit warren.
- CONGREAVE. N. *Kóngr*, a King; *gróf*, an entrenchment.
- COTMANHAV. N. *Kot-maðr*, *Kotungar*, a cot-man, cottager; *hay*; Fr. *hai*, *haye*, pasture.
- COTON. D.B. Codetune. See Coddington.
- COWLEY. D.B. Collei; N. *Kollr*, a p. n.
- COXBENCH. N. *Kokkr*; D. *Kock*, p. n.; *bakki*, a bank.
- CRESSBROOK. D. *Gress*, a p. n.
- CRESSWELL. See above.
- CRICH. D.B. Crice; B. *Crúg* (creeg), a hill.
- CROWDYCOTE. D. *Groot*, *Groth*, *Grude*, *Grut*, p. n.; N. *Grautr*; A.S. *grut*, goats, a n. n., as in *Grautar-Halli*. Or N. *grjot*; A.S. *groot*; grit, gravel, pebbles, rough stones or rubble. Hence the word "grout." A cot was originally a mud hut.
- CROMFORD. D.B. Crunforde. N. *Krummi*, a n. n.; D. *Krum*, p. n. Or the crooked ford.
- CROXALL. D.B. Crocheshalle; N. *Krókr*, a n. n.; D. *Krog*, p. n. Croc a p. n. in D.B.
- CUBLEY. D.B. Coblei; N. *Kobbi*, a dimin. of Jakob; D. *Kube*, *Kob*, p. n. Cobbe, a p. n. in D.B.

- CURBAR. D. *Kuhr*, a p. n.; or N. *Kýr*, a cow; *Kýr-bær*, a cow-house, a byre; or B. *Currabaha*, the marsh of the birch tree.
- DALBURY. D.B. Dellingeberie; D. *Dilling*, a p. n., from N. *Dellingr*, day-spring, the father of the Sun. Afterwards as a p. n., Döllinger, Dallinger, from Deglingr.
- DALE ABBEY. D.B. Delbebi; N. *dalr*, a dale.
- DAMSBROOK. D. *Dam*, a p. n.
- DARLEY. D.B. Dereleie; N. *Dyri*; D. *Dyhr*, p. n. Dering, a p. n. in D.B. See Derby.
- DENBY. D.B. Denebi; N. *Danir*, the Danes; D. *Dehn*, *Dein*, p. n. Dane, Dana, Dene, p. n. in D.B. A Danish village *par excellence*.
- DERBY. D.B. Deorabi; N. *Dyri*; D. *Dyhr*, p. n. from N. *dýr*: A.S. *deôr*; G. *thier*; S.D. *dyr*, an animal. There is documentary evidence that it was called Northweorthig by the Saxons, but after the Scandinavian conquest it received the name of the Norseman who siezed it. "Doribi" occurs on a coin of King Ethelwulf 837-857, and "Deorabui" appears repeatedly on coins of King Athelstane 924-940, and of his immediate predecessors. There is a Dyrbye in Denmark.
- DERWENT. B. *durgwyn*, shining water. The Norsemen probably called it *went*, from its windings. *Vinda*, to turn.
- DETHICK. D. *Dede*; F. *Dedde*, p. n.; Dedswick or Deddingwick.
- DIMPLE. N. *dimm-pollr*, a dark pool; or D. *Diemer*, a p. n.
- DINTING. D.B. Dentinc; D. *Dehn*, a p. n.; or N. *Danir*, the Danes; N. *þing*; A.S. *thing*; Dch. *ding*; D.S. *ting*. Was this the place of assembly of the county "Thing" or shire-mote?
- DOMESHILL. D. *Dohm*, a p. n.; the hill of judgment? The *Dôm-hringr*, doom-ring, or court of judgment, was formed by a circle of stones.
- DONISTHORPE. D.B. Durandestorp; D. *Durandin*, a p. n.; Durand a p. n. in D.B.

- DORE. D.B. Dore; D. *Darre*, a p. n.; Dore, a p. n. in D.B.
If the possession of Dore, the suffix is lost; or B. *dwr*, water,
or *doire*, an oak.
- DOVEHOLES. D. *Duvier*; S. *Dufva*, p. n. from N. *Dúfa*; A.S.
Duva, a dove; *hól*, a hill; F. *Dauves*, *Douves*, p. n.
- DOVERIDGE. D.B. Dubridge. See above.
- DRAKELOW. D.B. Drachelavve; S. *Drake*; D. *Drach*, *Drag*.
Drech, p. n. Comp. Drakeholes, Notts.
- DRAYCOTT. D.B. Draicot; D. *Dreyer*, a p. n.
- DRONFIELD. D.B. Dranefeld; N. *Thrani*; D. *Thrane*, *Trane*,
p. n. Drond, a p. n. in D.B.
- DUCKMANTON. D.B. Dochemanestun; N. *þjökka*, a n. n.; D.
Döcker, a p. n.
- DUFFIELD. D.B. Dvvelle. See Doveholes.
- DUNSAR (Dunsover?). N. *Donna* or *Dunna*; D. *Dons*, p. n.
from *þor-dun*; D. *Tor-den*, the dim. of Thor, *i.e.*, thunder.
Donno, Don, Donne, Dons, Dunne, Duns are p. n. in D.B.
- DUNSTON. See above.
- EARL STERDALE. D. *Stern*, a p. n.: *dalr*, a dale.
- EATON. D.B. Aitune; N. *Eiðr*; D. *Eide*, *Ei*, *Ey*, p. n.
- ECKINGTON. D.B. Echintune, Ectune; D. *Eck*; F. *Eike*, *Eke*,
p. n.; *Eiken*, *Eken*, fam. n.
- EDALE. D.B. Aidele. See Eaton.
- EDENGALE. D.B. Ednunghalle; F. *Ede*, a p. n.; *Eden*, *Edinga*,
fam. n. Edings, Edina, p. n. in D.B.
- EDENSOR. D.B. Ednesovre. See above.
- EDLASTON. D.B. Duluestune; D. *Adolph* (?), a p. n.
- EDNASTON. D.B. Ednodestune; A.S. *Ednod*, a p. n.
- EGGINTON. N. *Heggr*; D. *Egger*; F. *Esge*, p. n.; F. *Eggen*, a
fam. n.
- ELMTON. D.B. Helmetune; N. *Hjalnr* (a helmet); D. *Elmen*,
Helmer, *Helms*, p. n. Elmar, Elmer, p. n. in D.B.
- ELTON. D.B. Eltune, Elstretune; F. *Elle*, or D. *Elster*, p. n.
Eli, Elsi, p. n. in D.B.
- ELVASTON. D.B. Elvetone; N. *Olvir* (Alvir); D. *Elvi*; A.S.
Elva, p. n. Eluni, Eileua, p. n. in D.B.

- ETWALL. D.B. Etewelle; D. F. *Ette*, p.n.
- EYAM. D.B. Aiune. See Eaton.
- FENNY BENTLEY. See Bentley.
- FERNILEE. D. *Verner*, a p.n. Forn, Ferron, p.n. in D.B.
- FINDERN. N. *Finni*; D. *Finne*, p.n. (Finndean); or comp. Finedon, Northants; D.B. Thingdon. N. *Thing*, the place of assembly of the local parliament or scire-gemote.
- FIRBECK. N. *ffjör*, a kind of tree, fir (?); *bekr*, a brook. There is a Forbœch in Denmark.
- FLAGG. D.B. Flagtun; N. *Flóki*; D. *Flack*, *Flag*, *Fleck*, p.n.
- FOLOW. N. D. *Fugl*, a p.n. (a bird); Fulo, a p.n. in D.B. See "how" in Test Words.
- FOREMARK. D.B. Fornevverke. The old stronghold, castle. Or see Fernilee.
- FOSTON. D.B. Farulvestun (?); D. *Foss*, *Voss*, p.n.
- FRITCHLEY. N. *Freyja*; D. *Freger* and *Fritsch*, p.n. Comp. Fregerslaaw, Denmark.
- FROGGATT. A.S. *Froger*, a p.n. in D.B.; *gata*, a road.
- GAMSLEY. N. *Gamel*; D. *Gam.*, p.n. Gamel, Gamelin, Game, p.n. in D.B.
- GLAPWELL. D.B. Glapewelle; N. *Klápr* or *Gloppa*, n.n. Comp. Clapham.
- GLOSSOP. D.B. Glosop; D. *Glass*, a p.n., or N. *Kló*, n.n.; D. *Klose*, a p.n. See "hope" in Test Words.
- GRASSMOOR. N. *gras*; A.S. *græs*, *grass*; *mór*, a moor; or D. *Grass*, a p.n.
- GRATTON. D.B. Gratune; D. *Gröt* (Graht), a p.n.
- GREENWICH. D.B. Granchesberie (?); D. *Grön*; F. *Grôn*, p.n.
- GRIMESBROOK. N. *Grimr*; D. *Grim*, p.n. Grim, a p.n. in D.B.
- GRINDLEFORD. N. *grunn-dalr*, greendale.
- GRINDLOW. Greendale How?
- HACKENTHORPE. N. *Há Kon*; D. *Haakan*, p.n. Hacon, Hacun, p.n. in D.B.
- HADDON. D.B. Hadun; F. *Haddo*, a p.n.; *Haddinga*, fam. n. Haddingham?

- HADFIELD. D.B. Hedfelt ; N. *Hciðr* ; D. *Hede* ; F. *Hedde*, p. n.
 HADY. See above.
- HAGG GATE. N. *hagi*, a pasture ; *gata*, road.
- HAIGH BAR. D.B. Hoge ; D. *Hage*, *Haaeg*, p. n. Hoch, Hoga,
 p. n. in D.B., or see above.
- HALL DALE. N. *Hallr*, a p. n. ; *dalr*, a dale.
- HALL LEY. See above.
- HALLAM. D.B. Halun, Holun (Hallham). See above.
- HALLFIELD. See above.
- HALSTHORPE. See above.
- HAMLET. (Hamelhead?), D. *Hammel*, a p. n. The true name
 of the mythical Prince of Denmark was *Amloði*, Amlethus of
 Saxo. "Hamlet" of Shakespere.
- HANDLEY. D.B. Henlege ; N. *Hani*, p. n. ; D. *Henne*, a p. n.
- HARDSTOFT. D.B. Hertestof ; N. *Hjörtr* ; D. *Herth*, p. n. ; *toft*
 or *tuft*, a hill. Hard, a p. n. D.B.
- HARDWICK. See above ; *wick*, a village.
- HARGATE WALL. N. *Há*, high ; *gata*, a road.
- HARKHILL. N. *Hákr*, n. n., or *Haukr*.
- HARLESTHORPE. N. *Erlinger*, *Erli* ; D. *Herlin*, p. n. ; from
Jarl ; A.S. *eorl*, an earl.
- HARTHILL. D.B. Hortel ; D. *Harth*, a p. n.
- HARTINGTON. D.B. Hertedune ; N. *Hjörtr* ; D. *Harth*, *Harten*,
 p. n. ; A.S. *Heorting*, fam. n. Hard, Harding, p. n. in D.B.
- HARTLE. See Harthill ; Harth-hall.
- HARTSHAY. See above ; Harth's pasture.
- HARTSHORNE. D.B. Heorteshorne, Hartingshorn ; N. *horn*, a
 horn ; also applied to a corner of land, as *lands-horn*, the
 outskirts of a country. See Hartington.
- HASLAND. D. *Hass*, a p. n. ; Haslund, a loc. n. in Denmark.
- HASSOP. D. *Hass*, a p. n. ; *hóp*, sloping ground between hills ;
 Freq. as a local name. Comp. Stanhope, Easthope,
 Kirkhope, etc.
- HATHERSAGE. D.B. Hereseige ; D. *Harth*, a p. n. ; *hagi*, a
 hedged pasture.

- HATTON. D.B. Hatun ; N. *Höttr* (Hattar) ; D. *Hutte*, p. n.
Hato, a p. n. in D.B.
- HAY GRANGE. N. *hagi* ; O. English, *hay*, a pasture. Grange,
the farm of a monastery.
- HAYFIELD. See above.
- HAZELBADGE. D.B. Hegelbec ; D. *Hassel*, *Hessel*, p. n., or
N. *hasl* ; A.S. *hæsel*, the hazel. Hezelin, a p. n. in D.B.
- HEAGE. See Higham.
- HEANOR. D.B. Hennesovre ; N. *Hani*, n. n. ; D. *Henne*, a p. n. ;
ofra, a high situation.
- HEARTHSTONE. See Hartington.
- HEATH. N. *heiðr* ; D. *hede*, heath.
- HEATHCOTE. D.B. Hedcote ; N. *Heiðr* ; D. *Hede*, *Heede*, p. n. ;
or see above.
- HEMSWORTH. F. *Emo*, *Emme* ; D. *Hemme*, p. n.
- HICKINWOOD. N. *Eik* ; A. S. *Æc*, *Æcen*, *vudu*, oak wood.
- HIGHAM. F. *Iggo*, *Igge*, p. n.
- HIGHLOW. See above.
- HILLCOTE. D. *Hill*, *Hille*, p. n.
- HILTON. D.B. Hiltune. See above.
- HOCKLEY. D.B. Hochelai ; N. *Haukr* ; D. *Hock* ; F. *Okke*,
Okken, p. n. Hock, a p. n. in D.B.
- HOGNASTON. D.B. Honestune, Ochenauestun, Ougedestun ;
N. *Högni* ; D. *Hagen*, p. n. Hagane, Hoga, p. n. in D.B.
- HOLBROOKE. D.B. Holebroc ; N. *hol*, a hollow. The brook in
the hollow. Or N. *Hali*, n. n.
- HOLLINGTON. D.B. Holinton ; N. *Hallr* ; D. *Hollen*, a p. n. ;
Halling, a fam. n.
- HOLLOWAY. N. *hol*, a hollow ; *vegr*, a way, road. Or *Hall-weig*,
a p. n.
- HOLMESFIELD. D.B. Holmesfeld ; D. *Holm*, a p. n. Holmo, a
p. n. in D.B.
- HOLTWOOD. N. *holt*, copsewood.
- HOLYMOORSIDE. D. *Holmer*, a p. n. ; N. *heide* ; D. *hede*, heath ;
Holmersheide.
- HOON or HOWNE. D.B. Hougen ; B. *Gwaun* (?), downs.

- HOPE. N. *hóp*; B. *hæpp* (?), a sloping place between hills.
- HOPPING HILL. D. *Hopppe*, *Hoppen*, p. n.
- HOPFON. D.B. Opetune. See above.
- HOPWELL. D.B. Opeuuelle. See above.
- HORSLEY. D.B. Horselai; D. *Horst*, a p. n. The compounds of this name have been supposed to belong to the mysterious Saxon hero, Horsa, but without foundation.
- HORSLEYGATE. The road to Horst's meadow.
- HOUGHTON. D.B. Hortedun; D. *Houg*, a p. n.; or N. *Hjörtr*, a p. n.
- HUCKLOW. N. *Húkr*, n. n.; F. *Uko*, *Uke*, p. n. Hueche, a p. n. in D.B.
- HULLAND. D. *Huhle*, a p. n.
- HUNGRY BENTLEY. N. *Ungi*, n. n.; D. *Unger*, a p. n.; the younger. See Bentley.
- HUNTLOW. N. *Hundi*; D. *Hunde*, p. n. Hunta, a p. n. in D.B.
- HURDLOW. N. *Hjörtr*; D. *Horðt*, *Hirð*, p. n.
- HURST-NETHER. N. *hrjóstr*; A.S. *hyrst*, a barren, rocky place.
- IBLE. D.B. Ibeholon (Ibelington?); F. *Ibo*, *Ibe*, p. n.; *Iben*, *Ibben*, *Ibeling*, fam. n.; D. *Iben*, a p. n.
- IDRIDGEHAY. N. *Eiðriði*, a p. n.; hay, a pasture. Eadred, Edred, p. n. in D.B.
- ILKESTON. D.B. Tilchestune; D. *Tillge*, a p. n.; dimin. of *Tille*; F. *Dîle*, *Diele*; dim. *Dilke*; G. *Tilke*, *Tielscher*, p. n.
- INGLEBY. D.B. Englebi; D. *Engel*, a p. n.
- INKERSALL. N. *Ingi*; D. *Inger*, p. n.; Inger's hall. Comp. Ingersol.
- IRETON. D.B. Hiretune, Iretune. D. *Hirð*, a p. n.
- IVONBROOK. F. *Ive*, a p. n.; *Iven*, fam. n.; G. *Iwan*, p. n. *Ivo* in D.B.
- KEDLESTON. D.B. Chetelstunc; N. *Ketill*; D. *Kettels*, p. n.
- KELSTEDGE. See above. Ketill's Stead, abode.
- KILBURNE. D. *Kihl*, a p. n.; *brun*, a spring.
- KILLAMARSH. D.B. Chinewoldemaresc; *Gunnvaldr*, a p. n. Keuold, a p. n. in D.B.
- KINDER. D. *Kindt*, a p. n. The suffix is obscure.

- KING'S NEWTON. See Newton.
- KING STERNDALE. To distinguish it from Earl Sterndale, which see.
- KIRK HALLAM. N. *Kirkja*, a kirk, church. See Hallam.
- KIRK IRETON. See Ireton.
- KIRK LANGLEY. See above.
- KNIVETON. D.B. Cheniveton; N. *Kneif*, a n. n. Cheneve, a p. n. in D. B.
- LADY BOOTH. D. *Lehtc*, a p. n. Ledi, a p. n. in D.B. See Booth.
- LADY SHAW BOTTOM. D. *Lehde*, a p. n.; *skogr* (shaw), a wood; A.S. *boden*; originally soil or ground, afterwards a meadow.
- LANGLEY. D.B. Langeleie; D. *Lang*, a p. n.; N. *Langur*, n. n. Lanc, Lanch, Lang, Lange, p. n. in D.B.
- LANGWITH. See above. Or N. *lang-viðr*, long wood.
- LAUND. D.B. Lunt; D. *Lund*, a p. n.; or N. *lundr*, a grove.
- LEA. D.B. Lede; D. *Lehde*, a p. n. The suffix is lost.
- LEES. See "ley" in Test Words.
- LEY HILL. See above.
- LEIGHTON. D. *Leigh*, a p. n.
- LINTON. D.B. Linctune; N. *Lyngvi*; D. *Linge*, p. n.
- LITCHURCH. D.B. Ludecerce; N. *Ljótr*; D. *Lude*, *Ludt*; F. *Lude*, p. n. Ludi, Ludo, p. n. in D.B.
- LITTLEOVER. D.B. Parva Ufre. To distinguish it from Mickleover.
- LITTON. D.B. Litun; N. *Lýtíngur*; F. *Lúth*, p. n.
- LONGFORD. The long ford or road.
- LONGSTONE. D.B. Longesdune. See Langley.
- LOOSE HILL. D. *Lose*, a p. n. There is a tradition about a battle having been lost here; it may be so.
- LOSCOE. D. *Lose*, *Lous*, *Laas*, p. n. There is a Löschau in Denmark. *Loske*, dimin. See "how" in Test Words.
- LUDWORTH. D.B. Lodeworde; N. *Ljötr*; D. *Lude*; F. *Ludo*, p. n. Ludo, Ludi in D.B.
- LULLINGTON. D.B. Lullitune; A.S. *Lulling*, a fam. n.
- LUMSDALE. N. *Ljómi*, n. n.; D. *Lum*, a p. n.
- MACKWORTH. D.B. Macheworde; D. *Maack*, a p. n.; N. *Mágr*, n. n. Mach, Maci, Machar, p. n. in D.B.

- MAKENEV. D.B. Machenie ; see above, Macken island.
- MAPLETON. D.B. Mapletune ; N. *Mábil*, a f. p. n
- MAPPERLEY. D.B. Maperlie. See above.
- MARCHAY. See Marston.
- MARKEATON. D.B. Marchetone, Merchetune ; N. *Markús* ; D. *Marcher*, *Marck*, p. n. Merken, Mercuin, p. n. in D.B.
- MARLPOOL. Modern ?
- MARPLE. N. *Már*, a p. n. ; *pollr*, a pool.
- MARSTON. D.B. Merstun. See above.
- MASSON. D. *Mess*, *Messen*, p. n. ; A.S. *Messing*, fam. n. (Messington ?)
- MATLOCK. D.B. Meslach ? D. *Maes* and *Mess*, p. n. Or D. *Mathe*, a p. n. ; B. *lag*, a hill.
- MAUGHERHAY. N. *Mögr* (Mahgar) ; D. *Maag*, p. n. See hay.
- MEASHAM. D.B. Messeham ; D. *Mess*, a p. n. ; A.S. *Messing*, a fam. n. Compare Messing, Ess. ; Messingham, Lincs. ; Messingham, Notts.
- MELBOURNE. D.B. Mileburne ; D. *Milde*, *Milo*, p. n. Or the Mill brook.
- MELLOR. (Mellover ?) D. *Mellin*, a p. n.
- MERCASTON. D.B. Merchenestune. See Markeaton.
- MICKLEOVER. D.B. Mucedesuelle ; *Muchordt*, a p. n. ; *offra*, a raised situation.
- MIDDLETON. D.B. Middeltune ; D. *Meidell*, a p. n.
- MILFORD. D.B. Muleforde ; D. *Muhl*, *Mule*, p. n. Mule, Mulo, p. n. in D.B.
- MILLASH. See above.
- MILLERSDALE. See above.
- MILLHAY. See above.
- MILLTHORPE. See above.
- MILLTOWN. See above.
- MILTON. See above.
- MONSAL DALE. Mancel or Maunchenel ? Norman proprietor.
- MONYASH. D.B. Maneis ; N. *Máni*, n. n. ; D. *Mann* ; F. *Manno*, *Manne*, p. n. (Manneyhays ?) Man, Manna, Manno, p. n. in D.B.

- MORLEY. D.B. Morelei ; D. *Mohr*, a p. n.
- MORTON. See above.
- MOSBOROUGH. D.B. Moresburg. See above.
- MUGGINTON. D.B. Mogintune ; D. *Mogeu*, a p. n.
- NETHERMOOR. N. *nieder-mòr*, the lower moor.
- NEWBOLD. D.B. Newebold ; N. *nýr-ból* ; A.S. *botl, bolt, byld*, reclaimed land.
- NEWHALL. N. *nýr-hallr*.
- NEWHAVEN. See above.
- NEWTON. D.B. Newetun. See above.
- NORBURY. D.B. Nordberie, Nortberie ; N. *Nord*, north ; *borg*, A.S. *byrig, burgh, bury*, a castle ; or D. *Nord*, a p. n.
- NORMANTON. D.B. Normantune, Normanestune ; N. *Norðmann, Nordeman*, p. n. A Northman ; Norman, a p. n. in D.B.
- NORTON. D.B. Nortun ; D. *Nord*, a p. n., or see Norbury.
- OKERSIDE. D. *Ache*, a p. n. ; *heiðr*, heath.
- OAKERTHORPE. D.B. Achetorp ; D. *Ache*, a p. n. from N. *eik* ; A.S. *ác*, an oak ; F. *Eike, Eke*, p. n. ; *Achi*, a p. n. in D.B.
- OAKLEY. See above.
- OCKBROOK. D.B. Ochebroc ; F. *Okko*, a p. n. ; *Okken*, a fam. n.
- OFFCOTE. See below.
- OFFERTON. D.B. Offretune ; D. *Offer*, a p. n. ; Offerd, a p. n. in D.B.
- OLLERSET. N. *Ólafr* ; D. *Olfert*, p. n. ; *sæt*, abode. Oliver's seat.
- OSLESTON. D.B. Oslavestone ; N. *Ás-Ólafr*, a p. n. Osulf, a p. n. in D.B.
- OSMASTON. D.B. Osmundestune ; N. *Asmundr*, a p. n. Frequently in D.B.
- OXCLOSE. N. *Oxi*, a p. n. (an ox).
- OXCROFT. See above.
- PACKINGTON. D.B. Pagintone ; N. *Paktin*, a n. n. ; D. *Pacht, Pagh*, p. n. ; *Pughen*, a fam. n. Pagen, a p. n. in D.B.
- PADFIELD. D.B. Padefelt ; N. *Paða* ; D. *Pade* ; A.S. *Peada*, p. n. Peada, a king of Mercia. Padda, a p. n. in D.B.

- PADLEV. See above.
- PALTERTON. D.B. Paltretune; N. *Páll*; D. *Pahl*, *Palle*, p. n.; Paul; *Páll-tre-tun*, Paul's enclosed dwelling.
- PARWICH. D.B. Peurewic; A.S. *Pæfing* (?), a fam. n.
- PEAK. N. *Pik*, a n. n.; a peak, pointed hill.
- PENTRICH. D.B. Pentric; D. *Penter*, a p. n.; Penterwich.
- PHOESIDE. D. *Fogh* (?), a p. n.; *heiðr*, a heath.
- PILHOUGH. See below.
- PILSLEY. D.B. Pilesberie; D. *Pille*, a p. n.; A.S. *Pelling*, a fam. n. Pileuvin in D.B.
- PINXTON. N. *Peini*, a n. n.; Peining, a fam. n. Peiningstun. Pin, Pinstan, p. n. in D.B.
- PLAISTOW. D. *Pless*, p. n.; *stó*, a dwelling.
- PLEASLEY. See above.
- POSTERN. D. *Poss*, a p. n.; Poston (?).
- PRIESTCLIFFE. D.B. Presteclive; N. *prestr*, priest; *Klif*, cliff.
- PYEBRIDGE. Modern (?).
- QUARNDON. B. *Gwaun*, a down, moor; B. *dun*, a hill, fort.
- RADBOURNE. D.B. Radburne; D. *Rauth*, a p. n. Rada, a p. n. in D.B.
- RAVENSDALE. N. *Rafn*; D. *Ravn*, *Raun*, p. n.
- RAVENSTONE. D.B. Rauenstun. See above.
- RENISHAW. D.B. Rangesbi (?); N. *Hrani*, a p. n. Rainer, Reyner, Reiner, p. n. in D.B.
- REPTON. D.B. Rapendune; N. *Hrappr*, *Hreppr*; D. *Rapp*, p. n. (a yeoman); Rapinga, a fam. n.
- RIBER. D. *Riber*, a p. n.
- RIDDINGS. D. *Ridder*, a p. n.
- RIDGEWAY. N. *Hrygg-vegr*, the way by the edge or ridge of a hill; or D. *Ridiger*, a p. n.
- RIPLEY. D.B. Ripelie; N. *Hreppr*; D. *Ripper*, p. n. Rippe, a p. n. D.B.
- RISLEY. D.B. Riseleia; N. *Hrisi*, a n. n.; D. *Ries*, a p. n. Rees, a p. n. in D.B.
- RODSLEY. D.B. Redeslei, Retlesleie; N. *Reidarr*; D. *Redder*, p. n. Rad, Rada, Reder, Reider, Roder, p. n. in D.B.

- ROSLISTON. D.B. Roclavestune ; N. *Reginleif* (?) ; or *Rögnvoldr* (?), p. n.
- ROSTON. D.B. Roschintone ; D. *Rosing*, a p. n.
- ROWLAND. D.B. Ralunt ; N. *Rólfr* ; D. *Rahlff*, *Rau*, p. n. Rolf, Rold, Rolft, p. n. in D.B. ; *lundr*, a grove.
- ROWORTH. See above.
- ROWSLEY. D.B. Reuslege ; N. *Ruza*, a n. n. ; D. *Reusch*, *Rusch*, *Rous*, p. n. ; Roso in D.B.
- ROWTHORNE. D.B. Rugetorn ; N. *Ruggi*, a n. n. ; D. *Ruge*, a p. n. ; or see above.
- SANDIACRE. D.B. Sandiriaca ; N. *Sandi*, a n. n. ; D. *Sander*, a p. n. ; Sandering's acre ; *akr*, a tilled field. Sendi. a p. n. in D.B. In local names denoting sandy ground it is written *sand*, pronounced *sann*.
- SAPPERTON. D.B. Sapertune ; N. *Sópi*, a n. n. Sarpo, a p. n. in D.B.
- SAWLEY. D.B. Salle ; D. *Sai*, a p. n. Salo, a p. n. in D.B. *Sally*, a loc. n. in Denmark.
- SCARCLIFFE. D.B. Scaruesdale ; D. *Scharf*, a p. n.
- SLACK. N. *Slakki* ; N.E. *sluck*, a hollow or sinking in the ground, a slope on a mountain ridge ; also a n. n.
- SCARTHIN. N. *Scarp-hedín* ; D. *Scharffen*, p. n. The suffix is lost.
- SCROPTON. D.B. Scrotun ; N. *Skrauti*, a n. n. ; D. *Schraater*, a p. n. Scroti, Scrotin, p. n. in D.B. Scrotinton.
- SEDSALL. D.B. Segessale ; N. *Siggi*, dimin. of *Sig-urðr* ; D. *Secher*, p. n. Sigar, Sighet, Sech, p. n. in D.B.
- SHACKLECROSS. N. *Skekill*, a n. n. ; or N. *Skakki*, n. n. ; D. *Schacke*, *Schackinger*, p. n.
- SHARDLOW. D.B. Serdelau ; N. *Skarði*, a n. n. (hare-lip).
- SHATTON. D.B. Scetan, Scetune ; N. *Skati*, a n. n. ; D. *Schaatt*, *Skaat*, p. n. Scet, a p. n. in D.B.
- SHEEPBRIDGE. Modern (?).
- SHELDON. D.B. Scelhadon, Sildtune ; D. *Scheel*, *Skeel*, *Skeller*, p. n. ; Schelin, a p. n. in D.B.
- SHIPLEY. D.B. Scipelie ; D. *Skib*, a p. n. Scipti, a p. n. in D.B.

- SHIREBROOK. A.S. Scirebrok (?). The county brook.
- SHIRLAND. D.B. Sirelunt ; N. *Sýr*, a n. n. ; D. *Seier*, a p. n.
Seiar, a p. n. in D.B. ; *lundr*, a grove.
- SHIRLEY. D.B. Sirelei. See above.
- SHOTTLE. D.B. Sothelle ; N. *Sóti*, a p. n. Sot, Sota, Soting ;
p. n. in D.B. Sotihall.
- SHUTTLEWOOD. D. *Schüttler*, a p. n.
- SIMMONDLEY. N. *Sig-mundr*, a p. n. Simond, Simund, p. n. in
D.B.
- SINFIN. D.B. Sedenefeld ; D. *Sederwy*, a p. n. Seduin, a p. n.
in D.B.
- SLALEY. D.B. Slaelie ; D. *Schlie*, a p. n.
- SLEET MOOR. D. *Schlytter*, a p. n., or modern (?).
- SMALL DALE. D. *Schmahl*, a p. n.
- SMALLEY. D.B. Smalei. See above. Smal, Smalo, p. n. in D.B.
- SMERRILL. D. Schmahr (?), a p. n. Smer, a p. n. in D.B.
Smer's hall (?).
- SMISBY. D.B. Smidesbi ; N. *Smíðr* ; D. *Smidt*, p. n. ; Smithsby.
- SNELSTON. D.B. Snellstune ; N. *Snjallr* ; D. *Schnell*, p. n.
Snellinc, a p. n. in D.B.
- SNIBSTON. N. *Sneyfir*, a n. n. ; D. *Schnipp*, a p. n.
- SNITTERTON. D.B. Sinetretune ; D. *Schnitter*, a p. n.
- SOMERCOTES. N. *Sumarliði* ; D. *Sommer*, a p. n. Summerde,
Summerled, p. n. in D.B.
- SOMERSHALL. D.B. Summersale. See above.
- SOTHALL WATERHORPE. See Shottle.
- SPINK HILL. D. Spincke, a p. n. ; or B. *spinc*, a sharp rock.
- SPITAL. The site of an ancient hospital.
- SPONDON. D.B. Spondune ; N. *Spana* (?), a f. p. n.
- STAINSBY. D.B. Steinesbi ; N. *Steinn* ; D. *Steen*, p. n. Stein, a
p. n. in D.B.
- STANFREE. Stanfrith (?) ; A.S. *stan*, stone ; B. *frid*, a wood.
- STANLEY. D.B. Stanley. See Stainsby.
- STANTON. D.B. Stanton, Steintune. See Stainsby.
- STAPENHILL. D.B. Stapenhille ; D. *Staben*, a p. n.
- STARKHOLMES. D. *Starck*, a p. n.

- STAVELEY. N. *Stephanus*; D. *Steffin*, p. n. Stefan, a p. n. in D.B.
- STENSON. D. *Stensen*, a p. n. The suffix appears to be lost, or it may have been Stenston.
- STOKE. D.B. *Stoche*; D. *Stock*, a p. n. Stoches, a p. n. in D.B. See Test Words.
- STRETTON. D.B. *Streitun*, *Stratun*; D. *Strate*, a p. n. Stretton is supposed, wherever it occurs, to indicate a Roman road, as the Norsemen had no streets. The termination is against this theory, as hybrid words are rare.
- STRINES. D. *Stryhn*, a p. n. Here is the possessive case without a suffix.
- STUBBING. N. *Stubbi*, a n. n. (a stump); D. *Stub*, a p. n.; *Stubbing*, a fam. n.; *Stubart*, a p. n. in D.B.; or *stubb-ing*, stub meadow.
- STUBLEY. See above.
- STURSTON. D.B. *Sertune*; N. *Styrr*; D. *Stuhr*, *Star*, *Sthyr*, p. n. *Ster*, *Sturr*, *Sterre*, p. n. in D.B.
- STYDD. N. *Stadi*; A.S. *Stodd*, a stead, place of abode. Alone, this name denotes land belonging to a church, as glebe.
- SUDBURY. D.B. *Sudberie*; N. *sudr*, south. The southern fortress; or D. *Suder*, a p. n. *Sudan*, a p. n. in D.B.
- SUMMERLEY. N. *Sumarr*; D. *Sommer*, p. n. See Somersal.
- SUNNYHILL. N. *Sunna*, the Sun. Used also for the south, as *Sunnu-dalr*, Southdale.
- SUTTON. D.B. *Sudtune*; D. *Suder*, a p. n. See Sudbury.
- SWADLINCOTE. D.B. *Sivardingscote*; N. *Sigvatr*; D. *Sivertsen*, p. n.; *Siuard*, *Siuerd*, *Seward*, p. n. in D.B. The cote of the Sewarding fam.
- SWANWICK. N. *Svanr*; D. *Swane*, p. n. *Suan*, a p. n. in D.B.
- SWARKESTON. D.B. *Sorchestun*, *Suerchestune*; N. *Svartkell*, a p. n. *Suartcol*, a p. n. in D.B.
- SWATHWICK. N. *Svatr*, a p. n. *Suwart*, *Svert*, p. n. in D.B.
- TADDINGTON. D.B. *Tadintune*; N. *Teitr*; D. *Thede*, *Thedin*, p. n.
- TANSLEY. D.B. *Taneslege*; N. *Tanni*, a p. n.

- TAPTON. D.B. Tapetune, Topetune; D. *Tappert*, a p. n. Tope, Topi, p. n. in D.B.
- THORNHILL. D. *Thorning*, a p. n. Or modern?
- THORNSETT. D.B. Thornesete; D. *Thorning*, a p. n. Torn, a p. n. in D.B.
- THORPE. D.B. Torp. See Test Words. Torp is also a p. n. in D.B.
- THURLSTONE. D.B. Turulfestun; N. *Thórólfr*, a p. n. Torolf, Turolf, Turulf, in D.B.
- THURVASTON. D.B. Torverdestune, Turverdestune; N. *Thorvarðr*, a p. n. Toreð, Toret, Torverd, Tured, Turved, Turver, p. n. in D.B.
- TIBSHELF. D.B. Tibecel; D. *Tyb*; F. *Tibbe*, *Tebbe*, p. n. Tibbeshall.
- TICKNALL. (Tickenhall), D.B. Tichenhalle; D. *Tyken*, a fam. n.
- TIDESWELL. D.B. Tidesuuelle; D. *Thide*; F. *Tido*, *Tide*, p. n.
- TIMBERFIELD. N. *timbr*, wood. Timberland was given for the repair of churches, which were timber-framed edifices in those days. Or D. *Timmer*, a p. n.
- TISSINGTON. D.B. Tizinctun; N. *Tyza*, a n. n.; D. *Thiess*, *Thiesen*, p. n. Tisun, Tison, p. n. in D.B.
- TOADMORE. D. *Thode*, a p. n.
- TOTLEY. D.B. Totingelei; N. *Toti*, a n. n.; D. *Thott*, *Totten*, p. n. Toti, a p. n. in D.B.
- TROWAY. N. *Truðr* (?), a n. n.; D. *True*, a p. n.; Truehay.
- TRUSLEY. See above.
- TUNSTEAD. D.B. Tunestalle (?); N. *Tuni*, a n. n.; D. *Thun*, *Thune*, p. n. Tunna, Tunne, p. n. in D.B.
- TUPTON. D.B. Tupetune. See Tapton. Tube, a p. n. in D.B.
- TURNDITCH. D. *Thuren*, a p. n., Thurendyke; Thorndyke, also a p. n.
- TWYFORD. D.B. Tviforde. Two roads or fords.
- UNDERWOOD. N. *Hundr*; D. *Hunder*, p. n.; N. *viðr*; A.S. *wudu*, a wood.
- UNSTONE. D.B. Wtantune; N. *Uðr*; D. *Utten*; F. *Udo*, *Ude*, p. n.; *Uaden*, fam. n.; Uttingston.

- WAINGROVES. N. *Vagn*; D. *Hain*, p. n. Vagan, Waga, p. n. in D.B. See "grave" in Test Words.
- WALDLEY. N. *Valdi*, a p. n. Waldin, a p. n. in D.B.
- WALTON. D.B. Waletune; N. *Vali*; D. *Walin*, *Wallin*, p. n. Wala, Walen, Waler, Walo, Walle, p. n. in D.B.
- WARDLOW. N. *Vadi* (?); D. *Waad*; F. *Wërda*, *Wiarda*, p. n. Wada, Wiard, p. n. in D.B.
- WATERTHORPE. D.B. Watrefeld; N. *Vattar*; D. *Vater*, p. n.
- WATFORD. D. *Watt*, a p. n.
- WENSLEY. D.B. Wodneslege; D. *Wodder*, *Wad*, *Waden*, p. n.
- WESSINGTON. D.B. Wistanestune; D. *Westen*, a p. n. Wistan, a p. n. in D.B.
- WESTON. D.B. Westone, Westune. N. *Vestarr*; D. *West*, p. n. Wester, Westre, p. n. in D.B.
- WHALEY. D.B. Wateleia; D. *Watt*, a p. n.; or see Waterthorpe.
- WHATSTANDWELL.* There is a legend connecting this name with the builder of the bridge, who, on being asked if it would stand well, replied, in contemptuous tones, "What! stand well?"
- WHEATCROFT. N. *Hvit*; D. *Whitte*, *Witte*; F. *Wit*, *Wiet*, p. n. Whita, Wiet, Wit, Unite, p. n. in D.B.
- WHIM. N. *Vé-mundr* (?); D. *Viman*, *Wimmer*, p. n. Wimund, Wimer, p. n. in D.B. The suffix is lost.
- WHITFIELD. D.B. Witfeld. See Wheatcroft.
- WHITLE. Whitte-hall. See above.
- WHITTINGTON. D.B. Witintune; D. *Witten*, a p. n.
- WHITWELL. D.B. Witeuuelle. See above.
- WILLESLEY. D.B. Winlesleie, Wivleslei; N. *Vifill*; D. *Wivcl*, p. n. (a weevil, beetle). Wifle, Wiflet, p. n. in D.B.

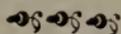
* "Upwards of a dozen explanations of the etymology of this curious name have been put forth vieing with each other in fanciful absurdity. So far as we know, the true derivation has not before been printed. From a charter of the year 1391 relative to the building of a bridge over the Derwent, we find that one *Walter Stonewell* had a mansion here, which he held of the Abbot of Darley at that time."—Cox's "Tourists' Guide," p. 26.

- WILLIAMTHORPE. D.B. Wilemestorp; N. *Vil-hjálbur*; G. *Wilhelm*; William. Wilelmus, Wilmar, Willa, p. n. in D.B.
- WILLINGTON. D.B. Willetune; D. *Willig*, a p. n. Willing, a fam. n.
- WILNE. D.B. Welledene; D. *Weller*, a p. n. Welland, Welle, p. n. in D.B.
- WILSTHORPE. See Williamsthorpe.
- WINDLEY. D. *Wind*, a p. n.
- WINGERWORTH. D.B. Wingreurde; D. *Winge*, *Vinger*, p. n. *Winge*, a p. n. in D.B.
- WINGFIELD. D.B. Winefeld. See above.
- WINSTER. D.B. Winsterne; D. *Wind*, a p. n. *Wine*, a p. n. in D.B.; Winstedt, a loc. n. in Denmark.
- WIRKSWORTH. D.B. Werchesvorde; D. *Werge*, a p. n.
- WOOLLEY. D. *Woll*, a p. n. Wollau, a loc. n. in Denmark.
- WOODLANDS. Modern (?), or D. *Wal*, *Wodder*, p. n. Wade, Wada, Wado, p. n. in D.B.
- WOODSEATS. D.B. Wadscell; D. *Wad*, a p. n.
- WOODTHORPE. See above. Wodstrup, a loc. n. in Denmark.
- WORMHILL. D.B. Wreunele; N. *Ormr*; D. *Worm*, p. n. Mr. Bradley thinks this is A.S. *hveorfenheall*, the haugh of the water mill.
- WYASTON. D.B. Wilderstunne; D. *Wilde*, a p. n. Or, if the name in D.B. should not belong to this place, it may be from D. *Weyhe*, a p. n.
- YEAVELEY. D.B. Gheveli; D. *Geleff* (?), a p. n.
- YELDERSLEY. D.B. Geldeslei.
- YOULGREAVE. D.B. Giolgrave; N. *Jólfr*; D. *Juel*, *Juhl*, *Juhler*, p. n. Jalf, Jaul, p. n. in D.B.

RIVERS.

- ALPORT. B. *Alpt* (?), a swan.
- BUR. B. *bu-dwr* (?), cow's water.
- BURBAGE. N. *býr*, a dwelling; *bekkan*, a beck.
- DAWLEY. See Darley.

- DERWENT. B. *dærgæwyn*, shining water. The Norsemen probably called it went from its windings; *Vinda*, to turn.
- DOVE. B. *du-wy*, dark water.
- ECCLESBOURN. N. *Egilsbrunnr*.
- EREWASH. B. *yr-wysig* (?), the running water.
- ETHEROW. N. *eyði-haugr* (?), a deserted how.
- GOYT. B. *coed* (?), a wood.
- KILBOURN. N. *Ghyll*, a ravine; *brunnr*, a spring.
- MEASE. B. *Maes* (?), a field.
- NOE.
- PAR.
- POULTER. B. *pwll-dwr* (?), pool water.
- ROTHER. B. *yr oder* (?), the boundary.
- RYTON. N. *rýting* (?), roaring.
- SHEAF. N. *skeifr*; G. *schief*; D. *skæv*; askew, skew.
- SCHOO. B. *scwd*, a corr. of *ysgwd*, a jet or shoot, as in *melin-yswgd*, a mill race.
- TRENT. See Notts.
- WALLIN. N. *Vall-lendi*, flat land, turf.
- WYE. B. *Wy*, water.



**The Will of Thomas Babington,
of Dethic, Derbys.**

*Extracted from the Records of the Prerogative Court of
Canterbury, now preserved at the Probate
Registry, Somerset House, London,
by the late W. H. Hart.*

(Register Ayloff, 18.)

“ In the name of oure Lord God Jhs. Amen. The xxiiij day of Februaire in the yere of our Lord God M^r CCCCC. and xviiij. and in the yere of oure Soveraine Lord Kyng Henry the viijth the xth **Thomas Babington** of Dethyke beyng as I truely beleve the servaunt of God, and of goode and parfite mynde, and in parfite love and charite with all the world, make my Testament and last will in this wise as folloüth:—First, I bequeth my soule to God Almyghty, and to his blessid moder oure Lady Saint Mary, and to all the hooly company of heven, and Saint John Baptist, and Seint Thomas of Canterbury, to praye for me. And I will my body be buryed in my parish church of Ashover nere my wif Edith, if it fortune me to deceas within xx. myles of the same. And elle in such place as shalbe thought by them that shalbe w^t me at the tyme of my diceas; But I will not that the Tombe which I have made in the Church of Ashover be broken or hurt for my carkas, but that it be leyde nere the same, and over that place that I shall lye in, a stone with a scripture after myne executo^rs and supervisour myndis or the more parte of them to be leyde. I bequeth my principall as the man^r and custome of the cuntre is. And as to wax to be brynned aboute my carkas,

almes offering distribucion to prestis, clerke, and all oder necessarys for funerall expence, I remitt to the discrecion of myne executo's and supervisoure or the most parte of them, requiryng them it to be doon honestly. Also I will that dette by me due be paid. And if any persone complaine of extorcion or wrong by me doon that upon due prove made of the same, that satisfaccion and recompens be made. Also that iij trentalle be said for my soule at the Savoy in London incontenent after my deceas. Also I will that vij. prestē the first yere after my diceas, such as myne executo's and supervisour or the more part of them shall name or apoynt, have every of them x. s. to this entent—that every of them shall ðon daye in the weke saye Placebo, and Direge, and Masse of Requiem, for my soule, and all Xpen soules, and every of them to have a severall day apoynted. And the residue of all other my goodē not bequeathed, I will that myne executo's and supervisour dispose amongē poore people to pray for me, and to the fynding of such poore men and wymen as I have apoynted duryng their lyves. And in exhibicion and fyndyng of poore scolers in both Universities of Oxenford and Cambryge after this maner; that every scoler of xv. scolers, besydis other scolers that I kepte before tyme, have yerely xxvj. s. viij. d. that is, quarterly to every of them vj. s. viij. d. chargyng them to pray for the soules of Sir John Babyngton of Chilwell Knyght, Henry Babyngton doctor in Divinite, my soule, Thomas Babyngton, Edith and Margery my wife, John Urmond* soule, Sir Robert Gregory prest, and all Xpen soules, saying every daye for the soules above rehersed De Profundis, and ones in a quarter, Placebo and Direge, and such as be prestis Placebo Dirige and Masse and mais̃ Henry Bullock, to have the nomination of the same scolers in the said Universities w^t the advise of myne executo's and supervisour or the more parte of them. And the said Master Bullocke to have yerely for his labo^r xl. s. And this to be doon yerely as long as my goodē will serve for the same, havyng regard to oder dedis of charite aboute hie wayes and oder meritorious dedē, by the advise of myne executo's and

* *John Ormond, father of his eldest son's first wife.*—ED.

supervisour, or the more parte of them to be doon. And thise I make myne executo's, Antonye Babyngton my sonne and heire apparaunte, Maister Rauff Babyngton clerke,* George Chaworthe † esquier Roger Grenehall ‡ and my sonne Sir John Babyngton supervisour. And to every of them takyng the business for execucion of this my will I bequest fyv marcs of money over and above their costē. And I require my said sonne Sir John § to call upon them to execute this my will; for if he had capacite to sue and be suyd, he shuld have beñ oon of myne executo's. Also I will that my houshold shalbe kept by the space of oon yere or lesse by the discrecion of myne executo's and supervis^r or the more parte of them after my dicease, at my costē and charge w^t servauntē of husbandry and nō oder. Also I bequethe to every servaunte in my houshold their wagis due, and oon quarter wagē in rewarde bothe to man and woman. Also I will that myñ executo's oon yere after my dethe occupie all my boollis || as well my boole at Rybar and Ashov^o as oder, to brynne all such wodd and ore as I have bought and as myne executo's shall bye the yere after my disease. And after the said yere so endid, I woll that then they sell all my said boolles by me bought except the Boolles at Ribar and Ashov^o which before this tyme I have gyven to my sonne Antony, savyng to myñ executo's leede ore and blakewarke for smyltyng, savyng blakewerke for keveryng of the blockē of the said ij. boolles to my said sonne. And whereas I have moche ore owyng to me (as apperith as well by tailes as in my booke of ore not crossed nor drawen oute) I will that myñ executo's and supervisour calle before them all the said detters and suche as be poore and wold gladly paye if they were able and labour to the same entent, to forgyve them all or parte by their discrecion. And at such tyme as my housshold shalbe broken upp, I woll that all such beddyng as was left for the said

* Rector of Hickling, *ob.* 1521.

† George Chaworth was his son-in-law by marriage with testator's daughter Catharine.—ED.

‡ Of Teversal; married Anne, the testator's daughter. Their beautiful incised alabaster memorial is still in Teversal Church.—ED.

§ Kt. of Rhodes.

|| Lead smelting furnaces.

housshould so to be kept, to be gyven to such as have beñ my poore warkefolke and neighburghē savyng most nedy by there discreycons. And if there be found any contrariosite doubte or repugnaunce in any article of this my will, sett otherwise then it shuld be, I woll the same to be interpreted ordred reformed and amendyd by myn executoʳs and supervisour (or the more parte of them) after the true entent and mynde of me the said Thomas Babyngton. In wittenes wherof to this my will endented I have sett my seale the daye and yere above wryten. These beyng wyttenes John Poole* of Wakebrygge, Raulff Rolston† John Soll. Sir Nicholas Palfreman, and Sir Robert Alyn, chapleyns.

Probatum fuit suprascriptum testamentum coram domino apud Lambith xx^o die mensis Junii anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo xix^o juř Thome Argall literati procuř in hac parte Ac aprobatum et insinuatum Et commissa fuit administracio omnium et singulorum bonorum et debitorum dicti defuncti executoribus in hujusmodi testamento nominař in persona dicti procuratoris de bene et fideliter administrand' eadem Ac de pleno et fidei Inventorio etc. conficiend Et nobis citra festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli prox^o futuř exhibend' necnon de plano et vero compto reddend' etc. Ad Sancta Dei Evangelia jurař.

Writ of "Diem Clausit extremum"

On the death of Thomas Babyngton esq^{re} directed to the escheator in the County of Derby, dated at Westminster, March 18, 10 Henry VIII.

Liberař fuit Cuř ix. die Novembř anno subscř per manus Thome Langforth.

(Extracted from the original in the Record Office by late W. H. HART.)

Inquisicio indentař capř apud Chesterfeld in Coř Derby decimo octavo die Octobris anno regni Regis Henř Octavi un

* Probably son of his sister Beatrice who married Ralph Pool, of Wakebridge.
† Probably son of his sister Anne, who married James Rolleston, of Lea.

decimo coram Georgio Wastenes Ecaetore dicti domini Rejis
 coñ predic̃ virtute brevis dicti Rejis de
 Escaetori direct̃ et huic inquisitioni consuñ per sacramentum
 Johannis &c &c Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod dictus
 Thomas in dicto brevi nominatus, dicto die quo obiit non tenuit
 nec aliquis alius seu aliqui alii ad usum dicti Thome tenuit seu
 tenerunt aliqua terr seu teñ de dicto domino Rege in capite in
 dicto coñ in seu reverencie tempore obitus
 sui, Set dicunt quod dictus Thomas fuit seisis in dominico suo
 ut de feodo, de quinque mesuagiis, xxx. acris terre, x. acris prati
 xxx. acris pastur̃, quadraginta acris bosci, centum acris bruere
 xvj. s. iij. d redd, et j. li. cimini, cum suis ptñ in Le Leyh,
 Holowey, Whetecroft, necnon de medietate advocacionis cantarie
 de le Leyh, ex dono et feoffamento Thome Kynnarsley, Et de tali
 statu inde obiit seisis. Et ulterius dicunt quod dictus Thomas
 in dicto brevi nominatus, in vita sua fuit seisis de uno capitali
 mesuagio, centum acris terre, centum acris prati, ducent̃ acris pastur̃
 centum acris bosci, trescent̃ acris bruere, et de advocacione unius
 cantarie in Dethyk. Ac etiam de tribus mesuagiis, decem acris terre,
 viginti acris pasture, xl. acris bruere, uno molendino aquatico in le
 Leyh et Holowey predic̃. Necnon de quatuor mesuagiis, ducent̃
 acris terre, quingent̃ acris pasture, quadraginta acris prati, et duo-
 decim solidatis reddiñ in Lutchurch. Et de octo mesuagiis,
 octuaginta acris terre, quadraginta acris prati, centum acris pasture,
 et sexdecim solidat̃ reddiñ cum pertinentiis in Stanton et . . .
 Et de tribus mesuagiis, centum et viginti acris terre quadraginta
 acris prati, centum acris pasture, et quindecim solidat̃, una rosa, et
 tria grana piperis reddiñ in Bradestoñ, Et de quinque mesuagiis,
 centum acris terre, viginti ac̃ prati, centum acris pasture, decem
 acris bosci, et de tercia parte advocacionis ecclesie de Rodborne,
 et de quarta parte advocacionis ecclesiarum de Moyentoñ et
 Eyentoñ in coñ predic̃: necnon de quatuor mesuagiis, quadraginta
 acris terre, decem acris prati, quadraginta acris pasture, centum
 acris bruere, et quinque denaratus redditus cum suis pertiñ in
 Tannesley. Et de duobus mesuagiis, viginti acris terre, decem
 acris prati, decem acris pasture, et decem acris bosci, cum suis

pertiñ in Codyngtoñ. Et de duobus mesuagiis, quadraginta acris terre, decem acris prati, viginti ac̄ pasture, cum suis pertiñ in Pleystow. Et de septem mesuagiis, centum acris terre, viginti acris prati, viginti acris pasture, cum suis pertiñ in Allastre. Et de uno mesuagio, quadraginta acris terre, decem acris prati, decem acris pasture, et decem acris bosci, cum suis pertiñ in Holyngtoñ. Et de duobus molendinis fullatič in Wyrkesworth in coñ predic̄ in dominico suo, ut de feodo talliato. Et quod idem Thomas in eodem brevi nominatus, in vita sua fuit seisitus simul cum aliis ad ejus usum, de tribus mesuagiis, quadraginta acris terř, decem acris prati, sexaginta acris pasture, cum suis pertiñ in Bonsall. Et de duobus mesuagiis, viginti acris terre sex acris prati triginta acris pasture in Wyrkesworth. Et de uno mesuagio, viginti acris terre, quinque acris prati, decem acris pasture in Crych. Et de duabus acris pastuř in Sowthwynfeld. Et de duobus mesuagiis, triginta acris terre, sexaginta acris pastuř in Somercoytę. Et de uno mesuagio, decem acris terre, duodecim acris pasture, in Swanwyke, Ac de alio mesuağ et sex acris pasture in Swanwyke predic̄. Et de uno mesuagio, viginti acris terre, duobus acris prati, et quatuor acris pasture in Beaurepyre. Et de uno mesuagio, decem acris terre, tribus acris prati, et duodecim acris pasture in Brassyngtoñ. Et de quinque mesuagiis, ducent̄ acris terre, xxx. acris prati, decem acris pasture
.
una shopa, tria orria, tria gardina, septuaginta acris terre, dimidia acra prati, et decem acris pasture in Derby. Et de uno mesuagio, sexaginta acris terre, septem acris prati, decem acris pasture, in Breydesall. Et de uno mesuagio, quinquaginta acris terre, octo acris prati in Chaddesden. Et de quatuor mesuagiis, sexaginta acris terre, sexaginta acris pasture, et sexaginta acris bruere, cum pertiñ in Fernelee. Et de viginti acris pasture cum pertiñ in Codenoure in comitatu predicto. Et de advocacione unius cantarie in Dethek, et alterius cantarie in Ayscheover in dominico suo ut de feodo. Et sic inde seisitus per quandam cartam suam cujus dañ est vicessimo quarto die Januarii anno regni Regis Henrici Octavi secundo, et juratoribus predic̄ super capcionem hujus inquisitionis

in evidenč ostens, dedit omnia predicta mesuagia terras tenementa prata pascua pasturas boscos brueñ redditus et advocaciones ecclesiarum et capellarum per nomen maneriorum de Dethyk et Lutchurch, necnon omnium aliorum terrarum tenementorum reddituum revercionum et serviciorum ac ceterorum hereditamentorum cum suis pertiñ in Dethek, Lutchurch, Wyrkesworth, Cruch, Codyngton, Pleystou, le Leyh, Tannesley, Ayschover, Derby, Sowthwynfeld, Bonteshall, Codnoure, Owlecote, Somercote, Swanwyke, Stanesby, Allastre, Rodborne, et Holyngton; seu alibi in comitatu Derb. exceptis illis terris et tenementis in Lee, Leyh, et Whetecroft, que nuper perquisivit de Thoma Kynnarsley, Antonio Fitzherbert, servienti domini regis ad legem, per nomen Antonii servientis ad legem Fitzherbert, Johanni Fitzherbert de Norbury armigero, Thome Fitzherbert decretorum doctori, Georgis Chaworth armigero. Rogero Grenehalgh armigero, Radulpho Babyngton clerico, et Rogero Netham capellano adhuc superstiñ, et euidam Thome Babyngton clerico jam defuncñ. Habend et tenend eis hered et assignñ suis imperpetuum. Et ad inde perimplend' ultimam voluntatem et liberam dispositionem dicti Thome Babyngton in dicto brevi nominati virtute cujus iidem Antonius, Johannes, Thomas, Georgius, Rogerus, Radulphus, Thomas, et Rogerus Netham fuerunt seisiti de premissis et singulis in dominico suo ut de feodo. Et de tali statu dicti Antonius, Johannes, Thomas, Georgius, Rogerus Grenehalch, Radulphus, et Rogerus Netham adhuc seisiti existunt ad usum et intencionem predictam. Et ulterius dicunt juratores predicti quod Willelmus Perpoynthe miles per quamdam cartam suam eciam juratoribus predictis in evidenč ostens, dedit et concessit ac quidam Johannes Nort/amson, Thomas Mellor, Rogerus Grenehalgh, et Will Englysche, ad specialem requisicionem instanciam et desiderium ejusdem Willelmi Perpoynthe militis, per eandem cartam tradiderunt et dimiserunt eidem Thome Babyngton in dicto brevi specificato et prefato Georgio Chaworth et Radulpho Babyngton clerico, ac quibusdam Waltero Newham et Radulpho Gell, undecim mesuagia, ducentas acras terre, quadraginta acris prati, quingenñ acras pasture, quadraginta acras bosci, mille acras bruere, et sex libñ vj. denariñ

redditus unius libri cimini, cum pertiñ in Ayscheover, Overton, Stubbyng, Mylnetone, A/ton. Northeheye, Edenstow, et alibi in parochia de Ayscheover, per nomen manerii sui de Ayscheover in comitatu Derby, una cum advocacione ecclesie de Ayscheover predicti, necnon omnia alia terri teñ reddiñ reverciones et servicia ac cetera hereditamenta sua cum suis pertiñ in Asheover predicta, et in parochia ejusdem. Habend et tenend predictum manerium ac cetera omnia premissa cum suis pertiñ pefañ Thome Babyngton, Georgio, Radulpho, Waltero, et Radulpho Gell, hered et assigni suis, ad opus et usum predicti Thome Babyngton hered et assigni suorum imperpetuum, virtute quorum iidem Thomas Georgius, Radulphus, Walterus, et Radulphus Gell fuerunt seisiti de premissis in dominico suo ut de feodo ad usum predictum. Et illis sic inde seisitis existeni, predictus Thomas Babyngton in dicto brevi nominatus, per quatuor indenturas inter ipsum et quatuor filios suos videlicet, Antonium, Rolandum, Humfridum, et Willelmum, separaliter facti confecti, quarum dañ sunt vicessimo primo die Februarii anno regni Regis Henrici Octavi decimo et juratoribus predictis in evidenciis super capcionem hujus inquisitionis, ostens per unam ipsarum Indenturarum inter ipsum et dictum Rolandum confecti, inter alia dedit et legavit dicto Rolando Babyngton omnia illa mesuagia terras et tenementa in Somercote, Codenoure, Derby, Beaurepeyre, Tannesley, Pleystow, et certum redditum in Atlastre, et uno mesuagio in Swanwyke, per nomen in lingua materna prolata ut sequitur, videlicet, a mese with certen lande & tente in Somercote to ye yerely value of xxix. s. iiij. d. And in Swanwyke, lande & tente therunto belongyng nowe in the holdyng of Willm Lambe, And of ye yerely value of xxx. s. And a close in Codnowre called the Rode, of the yerely value of ix. s. And my lande & tente of my purchase in Derby, which be to ye yerely value of x. li. x. s. above all howses in Dekey.* And also all lond & tente in Beaurepeyre, of the yerely value of xvj. s. weche be my purchased lande, to have to ye said Roland and to his heyre males of his bodye lafully begoyten. And for defaute of

* decay.

heyre male of the bodye of the said Roland lafully begoyten the same lande & tentę to remayne to Humfrey one other of my yonger sonnes, And to the heyre male of his bodye lafully begoyteñ; And for deffaute of heyre male of the bodye of the said Humfrey, the remaynder to Willm my yonger son, And to the heyre male of his bodye lafully begoytten. And for deffaute of heyre male of all ther bodyes as aforeseyd, the remayndre of all the premiss to the right heyre of me the said Thomas. And over this I the said Thomas have gyven & graunted to my said son Roland duryng his lyff lande & tentę of my olde inheritaunce in Tannesley, to ye yerely value of xliij. s. v. d. And in Pleystowe to ye yerely value of xxxj. s. iiij. d., wych be to ye yerely value lxxiiij. s. ix. d. And wher I have assyned to Arnald Babyngton my broder, lande & tentę in Atlastre to ye yerely value of liiiij. s. iiij. d. for terme of lyfe of my said broder, I wyll my said Son Rolond after ye deceace of my said broder, have and perceyve duryng his lyffe xij. s. viij. d. parcell of ye said liiiij. s. iiij. d. afforseyd: All wich gyftes aswell in tayle as terme of lyffe I wyll my feoffes of and in ye premiss by ther severall dede indented, wherof the dede entayle to be made quaterpartite y^t the cheffe pte remayne to my heire, and the oder iij partez to my seyde yonger sonnes, And of these landes for terme of lyffe oñ parte w^t my heire, And ye oder w^t my said yonger sonnes. Et per aliam Indenturam ipsarum quatuor indenturarum inter ipsum et dictum Humfridum dedit et legavit prefato Humfrido omnia messuagia terras et tenementa predic^t in Cruch, Southwynfeld, Brassyngton, Egenton, Bonsall, et duo messuagia in Wyrkesworthe, et certum redditum in Atlastre, per nomen in lingua materna prolata ut sequitur, videlicet lande and tenements custome and maner of the lordshippe of Manufeld, in Manufeld Wodhowse to ye yerely value of lxxij. s. iiij. d., & lande & tentę in Cruche in the holdyng of John Mannyng, of ye yerely value of xxxv. s. And lande & tenementę of my purchase in Wyrkesworth, y^t ys to sey, the fuester howse of ye value of x. s. And the Barkhowse of ye value of vj. s. viij. d. And lande & tenementę purchaste of John Smyth to ye yerely

value of ix. s. vj. d. And in Brassyngton, lande & tenemente to ye yerely value of xiiij. s. iiij. d. And in Egenton, a close in the holdyng of John Shepparde, to ye yerely value of xxx. s. viij. d. And in Southwynfeld, a mese And a crofte in the holdyng of John . . . yerely value of vj. s. viij. d. in Wirkesworthe, a close in the holdyng of Richard Baker to y^e yerely value of xl. s. In Bonsall . . . tenemente in the holdyng of Henre Cowleshay and Gilbert Wade, to y^e yerely value of xxxvj. s. And also lande and tenemente in ye same towne of Bonsall in the holdyng of Richard Lower, John Nedam, and Henry Motbrey, to ye yerely value of xl. s. viij. d., wyche all be of my purchast lande, to have to ye said Humfrey and to ye heyre malez of his body lafully begoyten And for deffaute of heyre male of ye bodye of ye said Humfrey lafully begoten, the same londē and tenementē to remayne to Roland oñ other of my yonger sonnes, And to ye heyre male of the bodye lafully begoten, And for deffaute of heyre male of ye bodye of ye said Roland the remayndre therof to William my yongest son, And to ye heyre males of all ther bodyes lafully begoten as is aforseyd: the remayndre of all ye premiss to the right heyre of me ye said Thomas. And over this I the said Thomas have gyffen and graunted to my said son Humfrey duryng his lyffe, of lande & tenemente of my old enheritaunce in Haneley, lande & tenemente to y^e yerely value of xl. s. and in Codyngton, lande & tenemente to ye yerely value of xxxiiij. s. And after deceesse of Arnold Babyngton xvj. s. viij. d. goyng out of certen lande & tenemente in Atlastre, wich be to y^e yerely value of liiij. s. iiij. d. . . . for terme of lyff I woll my feoffes of & in y^e premisses by ther severall dede indented wherof ye dede of entayle to be made quaterpartite, wherof ye chefe parte to remayne w^t my heyre, And the other iij. partes w^t my seyde iij yonger sonnes And of these terme of lyffe oñ w^t my heyre the other parte w^t my seid yonger sonnes. Et ulterius per terciam indenturam ipsarum indenturarum inter ipsum Thomam et dictum Willelmum filium suum confect̃ dedit et legavit inter alia p̃fati Willo omnia terras et tenementa sua in Bredsall Derby et Fernelee, necnon in

Duffeld et Makeney, quas tenuit per copiam curiæ in comitatu predicto. Et in Holyngton per nomen in lingua materna prolãt ut scriptum vij. in . . . onton besyde Derby lande et tenemente to ye yerely value of lxxj. s. xj. d. . . . ye yerely charge of xxvj. s. viij. d. wherin ye said londẽ be charged by the said Thomas to ye Abbott and Convent of Derley. And in Bradsall and Chaddesden all my lande tenementẽ ther weche be to ye yerely value lxxj. s. iij. d. And lande Blakkeswych in ye Countie of Stafford, to ye yerely value of xiiij. s. iij. d. And lande and tenementẽ in Duffeld, to ye yerely value of lx. s. iij. d. And lande and tenementẽ in Makeney, to ye yerely value of xj. s. iij. d. ob. And lande & tenementẽ in Fernelee, to ye yerely value of lxxvij. s. ij. d. wiche be of my purchaste lande to have to ye said William and to his heires malez of his bodye lafully begoyten. And for deffaut of such yssue male the remayndre to Richard And to his heyre male of his bodye lafully begoten. And for deffaute of such yssue male, the remayndre to Humfrey and to his heirẽ male of his bodye lafully begoten. And for deffaute of heyre males of all ther bodyes lafully begoyten. The remayndre of all the premysses to ye right heyre of me ye said Thomas Babyngton And over this I the said Thomas Babyngton have gyffen and graunted to my said son William duryng his lyffe of londẽ and tenementẽ of my old enheritaunce, lande and tenementẽ in Holyngton lande and tenementẽ to ye yerely value of xxiiij. s. And lande and tenementẽ to ye yerely value xlvi. s. And after ye decease of Arnold Babyngton xx. s. goyng owtte of certen lande and tenementẽ in Atlastre weche be of ye yerely value of liij. s. iij. d. All weche gyftes as well in taylor as for terme of lyffe, I wyll my feoffes of and in the premisses by ther severall dede indented wherof ye dede intayle to be made quaterpartite soe yt ye cheff parte remayne to my heyre, & ye other iij. partes to my seyde iij. yonger sonnes; And of these lande for terme of lyffe, oon partes with my heire, And ye other parte w^t my said yonger son. Et per quartam indenturam inter dictum Thomam, et Antonium filium suum primogenitum & hered apparentẽ confectam, dedit et legavit omnia predicta messuagia,

terras, tenementa, prata, pascua, et pasturas, bruere (*sic*), redditus, servicia, advocaciones ecclesiarum et cantariarum predict Ac . . . hereditamenta cum suis pertiñ in Dethyk, Legh, Lutchurche, Stanton, Breyston, Rodbourne, Aysheover, duo molendina fullatico (*sic*) in Wyrkesworth, et unum messuagium within Swanwyke, simall cum revercione illorum mess . . . tenẽ in Tannesley Pleystow Codyngton Holyngton Atlastre Somercote Swanwyke Codenour Derby Beaurepeyre Cruche Sowthwynfeld Wyrkesworth Brassyngton Egenton Bentesham Duffeld Makeney Bredsoll et Fernelee per nomen in lingua materna prolaũ ut sequitur, videlicet, All other my purchast lande tenementẽ & other hereditamentẽ weche be nott gyffen in tayle to my yonger sonnes to them & ther heyre male of ther body lafully begoyten are assigned to Chauntre prest of Aysheover, the revercion of weche lande soe gyffen in tayle for deffaute of heyre male of ther iij. bodyes to cumme to my said son Antony and his heyre, w^t all ye other my purchast lande, and lande of my old enheritaunce such lande appoynted for terme of lyffe of my broder Arnald & my said iij. yonger sonnes, wherof ye revercion to cumme to my said son Antony & his heyre accordyng to his . . . of enheritaunce severally as ye reversions of quarum dicti Antonius Fitzherbert serviens domini Regis ad legem, Johannes Fytzherbert de Norbury Armiger, Thomas Fytzherbert Decretorum Doctor, Georgius Chaworth armigero, Radulphus Babyngton clericus, et Rogerus Nedam capellanus, existunt de premissis omnibus exceptio illis terris et tenementis in le Legh, Holowey, et Whetcroft, perquisitũ de Thoma Kynnarsley, sibi et hered suis imperpetuum in dominico suo ut de feodo, ad usus et intenciones in dictis quatuor indenturis declaraũ et in hac inquisicione Et ulterius juratores . . . dicunt quod messuagia terre tenementa ac cetera premissa in Dethyk, Tannesley, Lee, Legh, Holowey, Pleystowe, et . . . crofte tenentur de Priore Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia in socagis ; sed per que servicia ignorant, et valent per annum ultra reprisas xx. li. Et quod dicũ messuag, terre, tenementa, in Lutchurch

tenentur de domina Margareta Comitissa Sarum per homagium et fidelitatem, sed per que alia servicia penitus ignorant, et valet per annum ultra reprisas xx. li. Et dic̃ messuag ter̃ teñ in Stantoñ tenentur de Johanne Savage ut de manerio suo de Ylkestoñ per fidelitatem, sed per que alia servicia penitus ignorant, et valet ultra reprisas centum solidos. Et quod dic̃ messuag ter̃ teñ in Bredeston, Chaddesden, et Bredsall, tenentur de domino rege ut de honore suo de Tutbury parcell Ducatus sui Lancast̃ militis sed per . . . feod militis penitus ignorant, et valent ultra reprisas x. li. Et predicta messuag ter̃ teñ in Rodbourne tenentur de domino Rege de honore Tutbury predic̃ per quartam partem unius feodi militis valent, per annum ultra reprisas iij. li. Et dicta messuag ter̃ teñ in Aysheover . . . parochia ejus tenentur de Georgio per servitium militare, sed per quam partem feodi penitus ignorant, et valent per annum ultra reprisas Et dicta messuag ter̃ et teñ in Codynge, Crych, et Sowthwynfeld, tenentur de prefañ Comite Salop in socagio, sed per que servicia ignorant, et valent per annum ultra reprisas iij. li. Et dic̃ mesuag ter̃ teñ in Beaurepeyre tenentur de domino rege ut de honore suo de Tutbury parcell Ducatus sui Lancast̃ in socag, sed per que servita penitus ignorant, et valent ultra reprisas xvj. s. Et dicta mesuag ter̃ teñ et molendiñ in Brassyngton et Wyrksworth, tenentur de dicto domino rege ut de manerio suo de Wyrkesworth parcell Ducatus sui Lancast̃ in socagio, sed per que servicia penitus ignorant, et valent per annum ultra reprisas Et predic̃ messuag ter̃ teñ in Normanton juxta Derby tenentur de dicto domino rege ut de manerio suo de Melbourne parcell Ducatus sui Lancast̃ in socagio, sed per que servicia penitus ignorant, et valent per annum ultra reprisas iiij li. Et dict messuag ter̃ et teñ in Fernele tenentur de dicto domino Rege ut de honore suo de Tutbury in socagio, sed per que servicia penitus ignorant, et valent per annum ultra reprisas Et dca messuag ter̃ et teñ in Derby tenentur de ballivis et burgensibus ejusdem ville, sed per que servicia penitus ignorant, et valent per annum in omnibus exitibus ultra reprisas x. li. Et dicta clausuñ in Egenton

tenentur de Rogero Rolston de Swa . . . armigero, sed per que servicia penitus ignorant, et valent per annum ultra reprisas xxx. s. Et dicta clausū in eadem tenentur de Johanne Sowthe milite, sed per que servicia penitus ignorant, et valet per annum ultra reprisas ix. s. Et dic̃ messuag ter̃ et teñ in Somercote & Swanwyke, de Thoma . . . milite, Johanna uxore ejus, Antonio Babyngton armigero, et domina Anna Meryng votissa, ut de manerio suo de Alfreton, sed per que servicia penitus ignorant, et valent per annum ultra reprisas centum solidos. Et dicta messuag ter̃ et teñ in Holyngton tenetur de hered Radi Shyrley milĩ, sed per que servicia penitus ignorant, et val per annum ultra reprisas xx. s. Et d̃ca messuag ter̃ et teñ in Atlastre tenentur de Philippo . . . ut de manerio suo de Marton in socag, sed per que servicia penitus ignorant, et valent per annum ultra reprisas. Et ulterius juratores predicti dicunt super sacramentum suum quod dictus Thomas Babyngton in dicto brevi nominatus, non tenuit nec aliquis alius seu aliqui alii ad usum dicti Thome tenuit seu tenuerunt aliqua alia ter̃ aut teñ in dicto comitatu de domino rege nec de aliquo alio die quo obiit. Et quod dictus Thomas obiit tercio decimo die mensis Marcii anno regni regis Henrici Octavi decimo Et quod prefatus Antonius Babyngton est filius et heres propinquior Et est etatis quadraginta trium annorum et amplius. In cujus rei testimonium, une parti hujus inquisitionis indentã penes primum juratorum predictorum remanent̃ dictus exaetor sigillum suum apposuit, alteri vero parti prefã exaetõ per predictos juratores deliberata iidem juratores die anno et loco predictis.

Per me Georgium

Wasteñ.

Will of Ralph Fitzherbert, Esq., of
Norbury, A.D. 1483.

By Rev. REGINALD H. C. FITZHERBERT.



IN the *Reliquary*, vol. xxi., 1880-1, is printed *in extenso* the will of the celebrated Judge Sir Anthony Fitzherbert; and in 1885 Dr. Cox contributed to this Journal a full abstract of "the long and remarkable will of John Fitzherbert," Sir Anthony's eldest brother, together with a very interesting list of the heirlooms of Norbury Manor House attached to the said will. By the kindness of Mr Basil T. Fitzherbert, of Swynnerton, who has lent me the original Probate copy, I am now enabled to furnish an abstract of the will of Ralph Fitzherbert, eleventh Lord of Norbury, and father of the abovenamed John and Anthony.

For information concerning the various persons mentioned in this will, readers are referred to that valuable work which no Derbyshire antiquary or genealogist can do without, namely, Dr. Cox's "Derbyshire Churches," especially vol. iii, pp. 229-247, where is also an engraving showing the south side of the testator's tomb in Norbury Church. In Lysons' "Derbyshire," p. ccxxviii., is a plate showing the north side of the same beautiful and remarkably perfect monument. In Dr. Cox's description of this tomb, p. 237, line 7, for "north" read "*south*," and line 11 for "south" read "*north*." Both Lysons and Dr. Cox are in error when they describe this Ralph Fitzherbert as a Knight. Neither

he nor his father Nicholas, whom Dr. Cox calls *Sir* Nicholas, was ever knighted; but, though Nicholas was a knight of the shire, both he and his son Ralph lived and died plain armigers.

The Manor of Norbury was strictly entailed, and Ralph was doubtless but a life tenant of the real estate which he held for only ten years; hence his will is short and somewhat commonplace. It contains, however, certain points of interest, the first of which is the testator's reference to the Church of Saint Barlac.

In "Derbyshire Churches," iii., 246, is the following note:—
 "Elizabeth Fitzherbert, heiress of Marshall, by her will dated October 24th, 1491, desired to be buried in the Church (?) of S. Barlok in Norbury. The will is not at Lichfield, nor at the Will Office, London, so that we cannot give the exact phraseology. We are, however, inclined to think that the chapel of S. Barlok in the Church of Norbury was intended."

In this note Dr. Cox has marked the word "Church" with a note of interrogation, but there is no doubt about it. The original Probate copy of Elizabeth's will, which is in English, lies before me, and the words are as follows:—"My body to be buried in the Churche of seint Barloke byfore the ymage of seint Nicholas by syde the body of Rauffe Fitzherbert late my husband."

The will is dated 20th October, 1490, not 24th October, 1491, as stated by Dr. Cox. The date 1494, in "Ashbourne and the Valley of the Dove," p. 233, *n.*, is an obvious misprint. From the will now printed it appears that Elizabeth's husband also desired to be buried "in the Church of St. Barlac of Norbury."

By "the chapel of S. Barlok," Dr. Cox probably means the south-east chapel of Norbury Church, in the chief window of which is the labelled figure of "Sanctas Burlok Abbas."

Now, in Lysons' time, 1817, Ralph's tomb stood "under the arch between the nave and north transept" (aisle); and, according to Dr. Cox, his wife Elizabeth's tomb was in the same place, and it does not appear that they ever stood anywhere else prior to that date. But if so, it follows that either the testators' bodies were not buried in that part of Norbury Church specified in their wills, or else that the *Ecclesia Sancti Barlaci* meant some other

place than the south-east chapel only. May it be that when Nicholas Fitzherbert built the south east chapel, and at the same time built, or rebuilt, the north aisle, these two new parts of the old Church of St. Mary the Virgin were dedicated together to this unknown Saint Barlac or Burlok (?). Or, was the whole of Norbury Parish Church, new and old, re-dedicated to Saint Barlac on the completion of Nicholas Fitzherbert's extensive additions to the fabric (?). There seems to be only one other possible supposition, namely, that at some period prior to 1817, the tombs of Ralph and Elizabeth his wife were removed from the south-east chapel, where they had been first erected, and were re-erected where Lysons found them.

The next point worth notice is that the testator bequeaths to his eldest son, John, not only some of the most valuable of his household goods, but also his best wain, six oxen, six cows, sixty ewes, and a ram. If from this bequest we may draw the inference that John Fitzherbert was at that time (1483) engaged, or likely to engage, in farming, we have in this fact an important piece of evidence bearing on the hitherto undecided question with respect to the authorship of the two books of Husbandry and Surveying, famous as being the first treatises on Agriculture in the English language, and the literary parents of all subsequent works on that subject. Modern biographers and bibliographers have, with hardly an exception, agreed in assigning the authorship of these two books to Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, and every reason which can be urged in favour of this view has been ably set forth by Professor Skeat in the Introduction to the Reprint of the Book of Husbandry edited by him, and published by Trübner & Co. in 1882. As early as 1619, however, a doubt was expressed upon this point, and the writer of these two books was by some supposed to be John Fitzherbert, Sir Anthony's elder brother—an opinion which receives support from the terms of their father's Will.

These two books, whose author's name was certainly Fitzherbert, were first printed in 1523, and the author himself says that he had then "been an householder this forty years and

more"; while Berthelet, who printed the Book of Husbandry again in 1534, and who knew the author well, tells us that he (the author), when he wrote this book, "had exercised husbandry with great experience forty years."

Now, forty years from 1523, the date of the first edition of these two books, brings us to 1483, the very date of the Will now before us, in which the eldest son, John, appears as a man of full age and discretion, and according to the above-mentioned bequest probably engaged in farming, and who certainly succeeded to his father's estates in less than three months after.

John's younger brother, Anthony, was born (as stated by all authorities) in 1470, and would therefore be only thirteen years old in 1483; and if he really wrote these two books, the statements above quoted, made by the author himself and by the printer, Berthelet, could not be true.

Amongst the sisters of the testator Dr. Cox names "Isabella, wife of — Babington" ("Derbyshire Churches," iii., 236.) From this Will it seems probable that Isabella's husband was *Anthony* Babyngton, he being mentioned next after "Isabelle Babyngton sorori mee."

The phrase "in the name of my principal," which occurs near the beginning of the Will, is thus explained in "Jacob's Law Dictionary": "An Heir-Lome, the best Beast, best Bed, Table, &c., which pass to the eldest Child, and are not subject to Partition, are called *Principals*." But for this explanation of the word, one would naturally have supposed this bequest to be a Mortuary.

The testator makes bequests to the fabrics of two Cathedral Churches, six country Parish Churches, a Monastery, and a Priory Church. "In antient Time almost every Person gave by his Will more or less to the Fabrick of the Cathedral or Parish Church where he lived; and Lands thus given were called Fabrick Lands, being ad Fabricam reparandum" ("Jacob's Law Dictionary.")

Since Church rates have been abolished, and Churchwardens

have too often to make bricks not only without straw but without clay, it were much to be wished that this godly custom of our pious forefathers might be revived and become once more the common practice of good and loyal Churchmen.

Abstract of Will of Ralph Fitzherbert, of Norbury, Esq.

Will dated 20 Dec., 1483 (*Die Sabbati proximo ante festum S. Thome Apost.*)

Testator died 2 March 148 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Will proved 16 Jan. (148 $\frac{1}{5}$?).

Leaves soul to God Father Almighty, Blessed Mary, and all his (or her) Saints (*omnibus sanctis ejus*).

Body to be buried in Church of St. Barlac of Norbury.

Leaves, in name of his principal, his best horse.

Leaves 7 lbs. wax to be burnt round his body "in die sepulture mee."

To every Priest assisting at obsequies 4^d

„ Clerk (Clerico) „ 2^d

For his Oblation at Mass "ut necesse est."

To the Fabrics of the Churches of the Blessed Mary at Coventry and St. Cedda Lichfield each 12^d

To the Church of Norbury xx^s viz.

	s.	d.	
To the Priests officiating in the said Church	3	4	} 20/-
To the Fabric of said Church	13	4	
To the Poor „ Parish	3	4	

To the Chapel of Snelleston v^s viz.

	s.	d.	
To the Chaplain		12	} 5/-
„ Fabric of said Chapel	2	0	
„ Poor „ Villa	2	0	

To the Church, Rector, Fabric, & Poor of Villa of Cubbley, & „ Chapel, Chaplain, „ „ „ Marston, to each the like bequest as to Snelleston, similarly divided.

To the Abbot & Convent of Roucester	s.	d.	
	6	8	
„ Vicar of the said Villa			20
„ Fabric of Church of said Parish	3	4	
„ Poor of said Parish	3	4	
To the Monastery of Crokkesden x ^s viz.	s.	d.	
To the Abbot	3	4	} s. 10/-
„ Convent of the said place	3	4	
„ Fabric „ Monastery	3	4	
To the Priory of Callwiche vi ^s viii ^d viz.	s.	d.	
To the Prior and Canon each 12 ^d	2	0	} s. d. 6/8
„ Fabric of the said Church	2	8	
„ Poor „ Parish	2	0	
To the Church of Ellaston v ^s viz.	s.	d.	
To the Vicar of the said Church		12	} s. 5/-
„ Fabric „ „	2	0	
„ Poor „ Parish	2	0	
To John his eldest son the Hangings (Dorsorium) of his hall, with the iron grate (camino ferreo) belonging to the same hall.			
Also the Hangings (Dorsorium) of the new parlour.			
Also the Hangings (Dorsorium) of the chamber situated over the new parlour, with the best bed and its belongings.			
Also his best Waggon, & 6 Oxen, & 6 Cows.			
Also all his best Armour belonging to his own body.			
Also 60 Ewes called Theves, with one Ram.			
To the Prior of the Friar's House in the villa of Derby x ^s to celebrate a trentale for his soul.			
A like bequest for the same purpose to the Abbot and Convent of Crokkesden, & to the Revd. (Domino) Thomas Hardding, x ^s each.			
To his son Thomas a feather Bed with its belongings.			
To his daughter Edith a feather Bed and a silver Cup.			
To his daughter Agnes a feather Bed and two other Beds and a silver Cup.			

To Thomas Babyngton and Richard Lyster his sons (in law) and
Isabella Babyngton his sister each an ambling Horse 3 yrs
old.

To Anthony Babyngton 4 Calves and 20 Sheep.

To John Grenehorpe 2 Calves and 12 Sheep called Hogges.

To John Wodde and Thomas Parker each a horse.

To Sir (Domino) John Savage a Cloak (togam).

To each of the servant maids in his house a Calf.

The Residue of his Goods not bequeathed above, his private
debts being paid, he leaves to the disposition of his Executors.

“Et pro intimo amore quem habeo in Elysabet uxorem meam
Thomas Fitzherbertt Thomam Babyngton filios meos et
Henricum Prynce Rectorem de Norbury,” he makes them his
true Executors and appoints John Fitzherbertt his brother to be
Supervisor, “ut ipsi inde ordinent et disponant pro salute anime
mee prout eis melius videbitur expedire. Hiis testibus Johanne
Cooton Ricardo Lyster Generoso et Henrico Gretton Rectore
Ecclesie de Bartton et Aliis.”



Miscellanea.

By Rev. C. KERRY.

Wayside Interments.

FOR some particular crimes offenders were denied the right of interment in consecrated ground—suicides especially—all such having excommunicated themselves by their own wicked act, and by the ecclesiastical laws such persons were not permitted to have the rites of Christian burial performed over them. (*See the present rubric before the Burial office.*) In cases of this kind the bodies of the unfortunate persons were usually interred at or near the intersection of two roads, or at a “three lane ends,” probably as setting forth the symbolical cross and the Blessed Trinity, and so in some degree considered sacred. There are, without doubt, numbers of these interments in the county, a few of which only are here recorded. It would be desirable if a more perfect list could be compiled.

The oldest book of churchwardens’ accounts belonging to Morton, now in a very tattered condition, has a few interesting entries touching this subject. The first occurs in 1635:—“Itē given to two men for to watch the churchyard one night because it was supposed they would have brought Thomas Wright to have been buried there. 1s. od.”

Again, in 1637. “Itē given for watchinge the Churchyard the 10th of May when Parsons wife of Morwōod had like to have been buried there. 1s. 8d.”

Fearing in the meantime that the interment party had evaded them and deposited the body in the precincts of the old Trinity Chapel, Brackenfield, then an outlying chapel attached to Morton, the churchwardens proceeded further: "Itē given to Thomas Clarke ffor to search whether P'son's wife of Morewood was buried in the chappell yard. 8d."

TIBSHELF.

The "PACKMAN'S GRAVE," in the parish of Tibshelf, is the name given to a mound of earth in the north-east angle at the crossing of the Tibshelf and Alfreton road, and the lane leading from Doe Hill to Blackwell. At the north end of the mound are two stones once forming a square pillar, formerly bearing the initials of the deceased. One old person said she had heard the name was Hopkinson. Others say it was the grave of a packman, who was murdered there by four men (who probably buried him), but that the remains were subsequently removed. None of the reports agree in detail, a circumstance which proves the antiquity of the interment.

WEST HALLAM.

The following entry occurs in the Register of West Hallam:—
"1698 April 13th Katharine, the wife of Thomas Smith als Cutler was found *felo de se* by y^e coronor's Inquest & interred in y^e crosse ways near y^e windmill* on y^e same day."

The body of this poor woman was discovered between fifty and sixty years ago during some improvements in the highway. Kate Cutler, tradition says, drowned herself in "Holbrook's Pool," somewhere in the vicinity. The gravestone bearing her name was taken by one Isaac Warren and used for a mantel-piece. The bones were taken to Mr. Robert Boden, surgeon, at Smalley.

* One of the timbers of the upper wooden structure on the left of the entrance within has the date "1595" formed with the heads of nails securely driven into the oak. The mill was standing, though somewhat the worse for wear, about three years ago, and it may be still.

BRACKENFIELD.

At the junction of the roads leading from Knot Cross and from Tansley to Brackenfield, is a spot called Mather's Grave, where a poor fellow of this name was buried about the year 1716. He committed suicide in an old barn not far from Brackenfield Green. From various entries in the Morton registers, it may be concluded that owing to the cloud which hung over him on account of the birth of an illegitimate daughter, who was burdensome to the ratepayers, he terminated his existence. Tradition relates that he was drawn to his grave by two bullocks, and on the way to his resting-place a raven ominously settled on the body, when the oxen came to a stand. Some years ago, at the widening of the highway, the body was found and re-interred beneath the wall bounding the cottage garden close by. A large stone is inserted in the wall with the initials "S. M." (Samuel Mather), to which a spurious date has been recently added.

CHESTERFIELD.

At the junction of the road from Tapton Grove with the highway from Chesterfield to Staveley a suicide was interred many years ago.

NOTTS.

There is a wayside grave at the junction of three roads between Winkbourn and Hockerton, a few miles north-east of Southwell. The story connected with this interment is a sad one. A poor young packman accustomed to travel through that neighbourhood was waylaid by one Standley, the son of a gamekeeper to "Squire" Pegg, of Winkbourn, and was struck down by a blow on his head with a spade. The villain then interred the youth in a wood close by, and no more was heard of the packman for some time afterwards. Suspicion, however, was aroused by the sale of some cloth by Standley, and the body was shortly afterwards found by the father of the poor fellow, to whom the exact spot where his boy was buried was revealed in a remarkable dream.

Standley was arrested, confessed his guilt, and was condemned, but hung himself in his cell before the day of execution. His body was brought to the three lane ends above mentioned, and interred with the usual barbarous ceremony.

(*Teste Mr. Rob Handley, July 21st, 1887*)

Isolated Interments.

Newton Old Hall stands about midway between Tibshelf and Blackwell. It is now in a state of great decay, and has been converted into a farmhouse and cottages. It was clearly erected during the reign of James I., and is constructed of the perishable free stone of the district. The numerous small windows have single mullions, and are capped with hollowed labels. The front of the house is approached through two small yards, in the first or outer of which lie three gravestones in the north-east corner side by side. The one in the centre is thus inscribed: "Here lie interred the remains of William Downing, who died at Blackwell, February 27, 1857, aged 77 years. He was the owner of this hall, and it was his expressed wish to be here interred."

The stone on the north side of it has the following: "Martha, wife of William Downing, died at Newton Hall, June 23, 1832, aged 56 years."

The stone on the south side has: "To the memory of Anne, sister of Martha Downing, who died at Blackwell, June 23, 1855, aged 84 years."

(Visited June 4th, 1890.—ED.)

KIRK HALLAM.

The Nonconformists had once a burial place in the vicinity of Kirk Hallam, but the ground has been under cultivation for many years.

SHIRLAND.

Quaker Cemetery at Toad Hole Furnace.

This spot lies about midway between the Peacock Hotel and Hall Field Gate, and so snugly sequestered is it, that, unless pointed out, but few travellers would discover its situation, the meeting house being quite at one with an adjoining cottage and contiguous buildings. No memorials mark the humble grave mounds, and the Cemetery would not be recognized *as such* by a casual visitor. No register is kept, and a few loose certificates in custody of the chapel keeper are the only memoranda of the departed members interred in the little grass plot close by. As there were only sixteen of these at the time of my visit, the readers of the Journal will pardon the Editor for preserving their names in a more permanent manner.

Mary Brandreth, aged 80 or more, June 1, 1862.

Samuel Bramley, 2 Dec., 1866.

Samuel Bramley, 17 May, 1869, the father of Peter Bramley.

Isaac Sargent, 3 May, 1871, aged 92 years.

Margaret Kelsall, 3 January, 1872, aged about 60.

Sarah Bramley, wife of Samuel, 23 August, 1877, aged 82.

Ann Bramley, daughter-in-law of Sarah and Samuel, the wife of Peter, 18th November, 1877.

Hope Roots, 8 December, 1877.

John Helmsley, 20 Dec., 1879, aged about 80.

Jane Sargent (sister to Isaac), 29 August, 1882.

John Sargent (son of Isaac), 29 Dec., 1883.

Anders Evertsen (from Norway), 21 May, 1883.

Peter Sadler Wake, 30 June, 1883.

Thomas Drury, of Fritchley, 21 August, 1884.

Ann Wake, 5 July, 1884.

Ann Brown, aged 92 (date ?)

(As these are merely certificates of registration of death by the district registrar, it is probable the interment in each case took place a day or two after the date on the certificate.)

On the lintel of the meeting house door is engraven "Matthew Hopkinson, 1745." He is said to have been the owner of Ufton Fields in Oakerthorpe. The place is very cheerless within. There is an upper chamber for the female members. Meetings are held once a quarter.

MORTON.

The churchyard contains numerous small memorials of free stone not much more than eighteen inches in height, with only the initials of the deceased, and the year of departure. Some of the following have been identified by the editor from the registers:—

I . G 1695	John Godborn, an infant.	I . W 1673	James Wright.
M . P. 1690	Mary Plimmer.	I . P. 1674	John Plimer.
E . P 1693	Not registered.	I . P. 1702	Not registered.
R . G 1716	Richard Godber.	W . H 1680	William Hawley.
I . M. 1682	Jane Marse.	I . W 1694	John Wild.
I * L 1697	James Laverack. (A more ornate memorial.)	A . M 1686	Ann Mather.

R . E. 1693	Richard Eyre.	M . E 1678	Margaret Eyre.
I . E 1694	Jonathan Eyre.	E . B 1693	Elizabeth Buxton.
W . S. 1676	William Smith.	T . R. 1695	Thomas Ragg.
G . M 1686	George Mather.	M . R 1690	Matthew Ragg.

The old family of Spateman, of Road Nook, in this parish, were interred in the chancel, but as is too often the case during the process of church restoration, their memorial slabs were removed into the churchyard at the rebuilding of the chancel about fifty years ago. One lies at the entrance of the chancel or priest's door. Another at the east end is thus inscribed:—

" SARAH
 " LATE WIFE OF
 " GEORGE CLERK GENT
 " OF CHESTERFIELD &
 " DAUGHTER OF JNO.
 " SPATEMAN, ESQ.
 " DIED 8 APRILL 1717
 " AGED 49 YEARS.

Another contiguous memorial commemorates John Clarke, who died February 10th, 1724, aged 85 years, and Elizabeth Clarke, who died September 5th, 1724, aged 78. With these were undoubtedly connected "Mr. John Clark, wine merchant of Kingston upon Thames in the county of Surrey. Buried July 23, 1742." (Affidavit from Mr. Cartwright, Rector of Matlock.)

On a high tomb with a coped top, south of the porch, are the following epitaphs, printed here because the stone is already nearly illegible, and the family commemorated had an ecclesiastical status in the neighbourhood:—

“ Here lie the remains of
 “ the Rev^d. William Wilson
 “ minister of Trinity Chapel.
 “ He was born at Eaglesfield
 “ in the County of Cumberland
 “ and died at Higham in this Parish
 “ on the 15th day of July, 1815,
 “ aged 76 years.”

On the south side of the same tomb—

Here also lie the Remains of
 his brother, the Rev^d Peter Wilson, Vicar
 of Blackwell, Minister of Trinity Chapel
 and Rector of Pinxton.
 He was born at Eaglesfield in the
 County of Cumberland,
 and died at Pinxton the . . .
 June 1820
 in the 79th year of his age.

On a plain stone to the east of this:—

“ Sacred to the memory of Jenny
 the wife of Peter Elliott late of Shirland
 who departed this life Jan. 6, 1830,
 aged 47 years.”

“ She was
 But words are wanting to say what.
 Think what a wife should be:
 She was that.”

The earliest record of the Spatemans in the Morton Register occurs in 1609, when “ Joane Spademan ” was buried on the 16th of May.

The next records the baptism of John, the son of John Spateman, on the 18th of October, 1638. The last entry of the family seems to be "John Spateman, Esq., of Road Nook, was buried in Woollen, and affidavit made Jan. 2, 1707."

The readers of last year's Journal will recollect that Leonard Wheatcroft was married by one of the Spatemans of Road Nook, a magistrate for the district at the time.

DENBY.

The mother of John Flamstead, our great Derbyshire astronomer, who was born at Denby in 1646, was one of the Spateman family—a fact not generally known—but I discovered the marriage entry of his parents when transcribing the Registers of Morley in this county some years ago. It is as follows:—
"1645, Novemb^r 24th. Stephen flamsteed, of Darby, Batchelor, and Mary Spadman, of Denby, spinster, were maryed together."

This entry fully explains the connection of the astronomer's family with *Denby*. In his own memoirs, printed by W. Hone, in *The Every Day Book*, vol. i., col. 1091, Flamstead writes:—
"I was borne at Denby, 5 miles from Derby, August 19, 1646—my father having removed his family thither because the sickness was then in Derby."

There is a house not far from Denby Church called "Flamstead House," said to be his birthplace; but, according to the best traditions, the astronomer was born at an old stone mansion at the "Crow Trees" by the bridle road leading from Denby to Smalley, demolished about fifty years ago. This must have been the home of the Spatemans, his mother's family.

I have been very credibly informed that the astronomer's parents held or owned the house occupied by Mr. John Smith, the eminent clockmaker in the Queen Street, Derby, a structure, *wainscotted* at least, as early as the commencement of that century. Of the cruel and unjust treatment Flamstead received from the much-belauded, but unprincipled, Sir Isaac Newton, his own memoirs sufficiently testify. The editor has a deed on vellum dated the 3rd of August, 1665, relating to the sale of a house

in S. Alkmund's parish to Benjamin Parker for £350, and endorsed with the autographs of

George Gregson
John Flamstead &
Steven Flamstead.

ILKESTON.

Cantelupe Monument, Ilkeston Church.

In or about the year 1855, when this church was thoroughly restored under the auspices of that worthy Vicar, the Rev G. Searle Ebsworth, an ancient tomb which stood under the easternmost arch between the north chapel and the chancel, was taken down and removed to the exterior. The monument consisted of two large oblong slabs, one resting on the floor on a slightly elevated basement, and the other supported above it, and upon it, by an open arcade of stonework. The mensa exhibits the matrices of an early brass of large proportions; indeed, the stone measures eight feet six inches by three feet seven inches, and the plates have nearly covered the surface. This now lies on the east side of the churchyard near the wall of the vicarage garden. The other stone corresponding in size and material has recently been placed over the grave of the late vicar, and bears two incongruous patches of white marble with inscriptions. This slab formed the bed or foundation of the superstructure.

The side stones of the tomb formed an open arcade, the arches being decorated with a single cusp on either side. There were three of these openings on each side of the tomb, and one at each end. These arch stones, now lying in the vicarage garden, are not from the same quarry as the slabs, although both are filled with small globular fossils; the slabs are of a warmish brown tint, whilst the side stones are ashy grey, almost white, like some of the Derbyshire marbles.

As the upper and lower slabs appear to be of Purbeck or Petworth marble, it is not probable that the brass was engraven in Derbyshire, but in the south of England, and hence it is the

more likely that the sides of the tomb, in order to save cost and labour of transport, would be obtained from some of the marble quarries of this county. As the natural veins and fissures in the two larger slabs correspond, it is obvious that both were sawn out of the same block.

On referring to the Rev. Dr. Cox's invaluable work on the "Churches of Derbyshire," I find that this ancient tomb has been noticed by three distinguished antiquaries:—Ashmole, about 1644; Godfrey Meynell, Esq., about 1814; and Sir Stephen Glyn in 1852.

Mr. Elias Ashmole writes: "Under the uppermost arch on the north side of the chancel is a raised monument having a large marble for the top-stone, whereon seems to have been ye portraiture of a clergyman in his habitt, but ye Brass is stolen away."

Mr. Meynell made a sketch of it, now preserved with his collections at Meynell Langley Hall, but this I have not seen.

Sir Stephen Glyn describes the sides of this tomb as being of alabaster, and having pierced arches, which are trefoiled and hollow within.

From Ashmole we learn that the tomb was in the same condition and position in 1644 as it was in 1855. It may have been stripped of its plates by some of those marauding and officious Parliamentarians who made such havoc of Ashover Church about that time.

With regard to Sir Stephen Glyn's mistake about the sides being of alabaster, we know that as the other Cantelupe monument with its recumbent effigy was once *whitewashed*, it is more than probable that this memorial did not escape the attention of the same talented artist; if so, Sir Stephen must be pardoned for his blunder.

It seems taken for granted that the matrices on this tomb were once filled with brass, and at this time nothing can be said to the contrary; probably they were, but I cannot forbear the observation that the ledger does not contain the slightest vestige of pitch, in which the plates were invariably bedded, nor of the rivets by

which they were secured to the stone, which is the more remarkable because in almost every empty matrix the rivets remain firmly embedded in their leaden holdings. There is an instance in St. Lawrence's, Reading, where an early ledger stone of a large brass has been denuded of its plates and chiseled level again for the reception of a later brass, but in this case the heads of the earlier rivets are still firm in their beds and glistening all over the stone. Is it possible that these matrices have been filled with laminæ of white marble or some such material and the device incised thereon? I do not know of an example, but I cannot account for the absence of the usually tenacious rivets.

Whatever the material may have been, the lines of demarcation are sufficiently clear to determine its date, and so happily its identity. This is done simply by analogy. Every period has had its prevailing fashion not only in dress, but in the fine arts; and this is verified by the uniformity both in sentiment and detail which may be observed in works known to be coeval.

And first of all, this memorial is *not* one of an ecclesiastic, as Ashmole supposed, but of a warrior in his military costume. The habit does not reach the feet, but stops short a little below the knee; the right elbow projects in the contour in a tight fitting suit of some kind, which is never observed in the case of a priest vested either in cope or chasuble; then there is the top and base point of a shield suspended on the left arm. This is conclusive with regard to the profession of the deceased.

And now for the date. If we except the aylets or small shields appearing above the shoulders on the brass of Sir Robert de Setvans, in the church of Chartham, in Kent, dated 1306, then the outline of the effigy will be found precisely similar—the head uncovered, the hair crulled or trussed at the sides after the true Edwardian fashion, the right elbow projecting at the waist line; the curved shield enclosing the left elbow, and showing its demi outline at the top, side, and base point; the long skirts of the surcoat covering his suit of mail, reaching below the knees; the animal at the feet with its tail raised almost touching the skirt—all these features are common to both memorials, and to

others which might be named of the same period. We may therefore safely fix this date of 1306 as one very approximate to the date of this memorial.

The next point to ascertain is, whether any person of note connected with Ilkeston died about this time. The Cantelupes were then its lords. Referring to Glover's account of this family in his "History of Ilkeston and Shipley," published in 1831, we find that William de Cantelupe, founder of this family, left five sons. William, the eldest son, died in 1307—the very year in point—but as neither he nor his descendants had any connection with Ilkeston, it is not likely to be his memorial. Now Nicholas, the fourth son (whose cross-legged effigy still lies in the chancel of Ilkeston Church), by his marriage with Eustacia, sole daughter and heiress of Hugh Fitz Ralph, lord of Greasley and Ilkeston, became lord of Ilkeston. This Nicholas and Eustacia had an only son, William de Cantelupe, who succeeded his father in his lordships, and died in 1309. And this is clearly the person to whose memory this once beautiful, though now broken and ejected, memorial was erected. It was not reared to Nicholas the father, because his recumbent effigy still remains; nor was it erected to Nicholas, the son and successor of this William, because he died in 1346, a period far too late for a monument of this character.

Relying, therefore, on the evidence afforded by analogy, we have now identified this interesting relic of departed greatness as the tomb of William de Cantelupe. He is related to have attended Edward I. in his French and Scottish wars, and was summoned to Parliament from 28 Edward I. to 1 Edward II., being then seized as aforesaid of the Manor of Ilkeston in right of his mother.

Unfortunately, the slabs have lain so long (thirty-four years) exposed to the elements, that "the sun by day and the frost by night" will soon have completed the work of disintegration, and in a few years the traces I have so carefully delineated will be no longer visible. A natural flaw or fault in both of the large slabs has widened into a fissure extending the whole length, and if the

mensa is ever moved, the *utmost* care must be taken, or the fissure will become a new fracture—I say *new*, because the stone is already severed laterally, an injury probably inflicted when laid in its present position.*

The canopy above the principal figure consisted of a single arch resting on slender shafts rising from detached bases, and crowned with delicate foliated capitals, the shaft line terminating in lofty crocketed pinnacles. The arch span is divided by larger cusps (two on each side) into five compartments, and each of these again, by smaller cusps, into three, except those near the caps, in which two smaller curves only appear. There are five crockets on each side of the canopy, the two uppermost rising to the height of the centre finial, and this dwarfing apparently to make room at the top of the slab for the insertion of two angels with wings addorsed, bearing the soul of the deceased to Paradise, the soul appearing as an infant supported on either side by the heavenly guardians.

On a level with the base line of the preceding subject are two small shields acutely pointed, and once depicted with the arms of the deceased. In this case the dexter shield would have “a fesse vaire between three leopards’ heads jessant de-lis,” and the other would be charged with the arms of his wife’s family, either singly, or impaled with his own.

Dale Abbey.

The following is a literal translation of an original charter once belonging to this Abbey, and now in the possession of Henry H. Bemrose, Esq., M.P.:—“Know ye present and future that I Roger son of Geoffry le Chamberleng have given, granted and quit claimed for me and my heirs for ever one acre of land in the territory of ‘Alwaldestona’ (Alvaston) to God, and the Church of the Blessed Mary of Stanley Park and to the

* Since this was written the present worthy Vicar has had this most interesting relic removed into the organ chambers, where it has been firmly erected against the western wall.

canons of the Præmonstratentian Order there serving God in that place, viz., that which lies between the land of Walter the clerk, and the land of William the son of Richard in Langfurlang. Holding to the aforesaid Canons in free, pure, and perpetual alms. And I Roger and my heirs warrant the aforesaid acre truly to the said Canons against all people. And that this, my donation, concession and quitclaim may for ever maintain strength and firmness, to this present writing I have placed my seal. These witnessing: Thomas Hanselin, * Robert de Haregeve, Stephen son of Burg, Henry son of Peter of Boleton, William son Richard Henry the corn chandler of 'Okebroke,' Geoffry his brother and others." Several other deeds relating to this Abbey are in the possession of Pole Gell, Esq., of Hopton Hall. (*Vide* First Append. to IXth Report of Hist. MSS. Commiss., p. 403.)

Gypsies—The Boswells.

Daniel Boswell, a king or chief of the gipsy family of that name, died on the 21st March, 1821, aged 73, in his tent on Hall Green, Selston Common, and was buried in the Church-yard there, where his broken gravestone may still be seen. The verse on his stone is characteristic:—

" I've lodged it's true in many a town,
And travelled many a year,
But death at length has brought me down
To my last lodging here."

A plain stone slab at the west end of the nave of Ickelford Church, near Hitchin, covers the remains of a famous Gipsy King of the name of Boswell. Some years ago one of his descendants visited the Church to see his grave. On leaving, he placed a handsome sum in the Rector's hands, desiring him to give it to the poor, because that village had given his ancestor a final resting place. (ED.—From the Rector of Ickelford.)

The Rev. S. Fox, late Rector of Morley, was very diligent in

* Thomas Hanselin, living 1232-4, had a son Thomas, who also occurs in the Pipe Rolls A.D. 1271. Alvaston was a fee of Geoffry Anselin's.

his ministrations to Samuel Boswell, an aged member of the wandering fraternity which was then encamping in the parish, and there is an entry in the Smalley Register commemorating either his death, or the baptism of one of the children.

The Winfield and Pentrich Rising in 1817.

The late Mr. J. R. Fielding, surgeon, of Alfreton, had in his possession the leaden bullet with which one of the insurgents shot Robert Walters * at South Winfield, on the 10th of June, 1817. The bullet was extracted by Dr. Griffin Spencer, formerly of Alfreton.

Morley and Smalley.

Among the MSS. belonging to Will. W. E. Wynn, Esq., at Peniarth, County Merioneth, is a volume (No. 150) which contains several Anglo-Saxon Charters, one of which is dated A.D. 1009, and relates to a gift of lands by King Ethelred to Morkare in Westun, Morlæge, Smalley, Kideslegge, Crye, and Eaglabý. (*Hist. MSS. Com. Second Report, p. 105.*)

Derby.

FIVE COTTAGES FOR "BEDE-MEN."

(*From the Belvoir Charters, by favour of the Duke of Rutland through Mr. Carrington.*)

"Knowe all men that be p'sent, and those that be to come, that I Edmunde Bradshawe son and heyr of Thom's Bradshawe, haue gyffen and gr^anted by this p'sens vnto S^r Hen' Vernon Knyght, and to his heyres for eu'mo' the letteng & setteng of V cottagis next w'out the messe and gate that Roger Wylde nowe dwells, in Derby w'in the Countie of Derby, and furthermor' the said Edmunde gr^anteth unto the said S^r Henry and to his heyres for eu'mor' that he and they schall as often tyme as the said S^r Henr'

* Servant to Mr. Epworth.

and his heyres thynke nessessar', change and putt owt frome the said cottagis forme tyme to tyme eu'y of the said ten^{ants}, so that ther' be od^r (other) for them to pray for the said S^r Henry and his childer, and for the soule of Robert West and his heyres; and yf any of my heys her aft' wolde change this my well and intent Then I wyll and gr^aunt vnto the said S^r Henr' and to his heyres for eu'mor' that he and they shall Reiosse (*rejoice or enjoy*) the said cottag^s in ffre enherytaunce for eu'mor'. In wittnez wherof to this p'sent my dede, I haue setto my seall afor (before) Rob^t Wood of Alton, Richard Roep (Roper) and Thomas Bromhall of Irton, and mony od^r. Yeffen the xvijth day of Septemb^r the xxiiijth yer of Kyng Henr' the vijth. (Seal lost).

(*Translation.*)

To all the faithful in Christ to whom this present writing may come. Edmund Dey chaplain, son of Richard Dey of Derby saluting in the Lord. Know ye that I the aforesaid Edmund have remitted, released, and altogether for me and my heirs quit-claimed to Henry Vernon K^t. full and peaceable possession and seisin to his heirs and assigns for ever, all my right, state, claim, &c., in one Mec' (? *Mease or Messuage*) with the appurts. situate in the Irongate in Derby between the tenement of the Prior and Convent of Repton on one part, and the tenement of Thomas Strelley on the other, and in all lands, &c., appertaining thereto, which I had of the gift and feoffment of Thomas Bradshawe formerly of Iddersey in the said county, &c. Given the 23rd day of September anno 24 Henry vij. (1508.)

These two charters clearly relate to the same estate. We infer from the latter that these old Bedehouses were in the *Irongate*. The seal of the second charter has a "W" surmounted by a crown.

Ogston and Brackenfield.

Yvo de Herez for the health of the soul of his brother William, gave to God & S. Mary of Felley, and to William de Luvitot, the Prior, & to the canons there serving God, 20 acres of land in

Oggeston and Brackenpheyte. Witnesses: Hubert de Crich, Will Barry, Will de Herez of Wyverton, Ralph Poer, Ralph de Annesley, Will. Pyte, Simon the chaplain of Wynfeld, and very many more.

Robert de Herez gave to the said Prior & canons an assart in Oggedeston, which Edward the smith of Wistanton held. Witnesses: Walter Abbot of Darley, Gilbert Prior of Thurgaton, Alfred Prior of Newstead, Simon fitz Richard, Philip de Belmes, Philip de Ufton, Ric. Aaron, Robert le Aungevin, Will. Pite, Roger Pite, John Plungun, Will. de la Vale, Geoffry de Herez, Robert, son of Robert de Herez the donor. Yvo de Herez confirmed this according to the charter which the monks had of his father.

Tibshelf.

John de Heriz for the health of his soul and of Sarra his wife gave to the church of Felley ten and eight bovates (distinct from each other) of his land in Tibbeshelf to sustain two canons of that convent who should daily celebrate in that church of Felley for ever. Witnesses: Will., Prior of Thurgaton, Robert de Willoughby, Geoffry Berry, Will. de Heriz, Reginald de Annesley, Yvo de Heriz, Roger de Aencourt, Ralph de Wynfeld, Roger de Somerville, Ywan Beaton, and others.

Dale Abbey.

Robert son of Walter de Strelley for the health of his soul, and of all his ancestors and successors, but especially for the soul of William de Dyve, gave to the said monastery of Dale or Stanley Park three bovates of land with the appurts. in Trowell:—one, which Thomas son of Geoffry le Ryver held in villenage, together with the said Thomas and all his following and his cattle, and two more which Letice the widow of Robert son of Henry held in like manner with her cattle, and all her following from that time to be begotten. And likewise all the meadow which Robert le Vavasour had of the gift of Walter le Halum in Kirk Halum Park, for the sustentation of one canon, daily celebrating mass in

the said house of the Park for the soul of the said William de Dyva in Sutton upon Sore, and for the souls of all the faithful departed. (*Thoroton.*)

NOTE.—Strelley's land in Trowel descended to the family Powtrel of West Hallam by the marriage of one of the four co-heiresses of John Strelley.

Stanley, Derbys.

The Radfords of Smalley, Tansley, and Carnfield are descended from one ancestor, whose tomb at the west end of Stanley church bears the following inscription:—

“ Here lieth the Body of
Thomas Radford,
Tanner, who departed this life
the 15th of June, 1755, aged 64 years.”

On an old headstone a little to the south of this:—

<p style="text-align: center;">Hear lyeth y^e Body of Elizabeth y^e do- ughter of Thom Radford who departed Feb. 12 1733 aged 19.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Hear lyeth y^e Body of Elizabeth y^e wife of Tho^s Radford who departed Feb: y^e 7 . 1733 aged 56</p>
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Pinxton Church.

The wing or projection on the south side of Pinxton Church is the only remaining portion of the former Church, taken down about 1750. This old fragment originally formed the south transept, and at first sight presents some puzzling details to the antiquary. It exhibits a combination of south transept and chantry with a vestry capped by a tower. The first alteration seems to have been made in this transept about 1460, when a

wall was built across the interior from east to west, obviously to form a sacristry; thereby partly concealing one of the jambs of the Decorated window on the east, and another jamb of the lancet on the west. This partition wall was carried up to the ridge tree of the roof, and had a coping or weather table of its own, which may still be seen in the weather moulding on the north side of the tower. For access into the southern section or sacristry, a doorway of Decorated character was inserted, which was evidently taken from some other part of the building; whilst on the chantry side, this partition wall carries a bracket for an image with leaf work of the fifteenth century, showing the date of these alterations. About the year 1600, the idea was conceived of raising the four walls of this narrow vestry so as to form a tower, which was done, and the present "brick-on-end"-shaped campanile was the result. The original integrity of the transept without a vestry or tower is proved by the continuity of the stonecourses of the lower portions of the tower with the contiguous work to the north of it.

The Pinxton registers begin as early as 1563, when Christopher, son of Xpofe Newton, was bap. Oct. 3. There are numerous subsequent entries of this family.

"1566. Roger Revell son of John, bap. 28 April.

"1568. Richard Strelley the sonne of Phillippe Strelley was baptized Xth day of May.

"1588. John Rowbotham son of John, bapt^d and buried.

"1592. William, son of Xpof. Wood, bap. 23 Oct.

"1595. Roger Watson, clerk, incumbent of Pinxton, buried 7 May.

"1651. Ralphe Rodes, Minister and preacher, of Godes Word was incumbente of this Church of Pinxton and was buried 16th July.

"1670. John Kelsall, appointed Rector of Pinxton by Francis Revell the Patron.

"1682. Johannes Kelsall fil. Johannis Kelsall Rectoris Bap. 10 July.

"1688. M^r Richard Raynor M^{rs} Jane Kelsall, married 3rd Aprill.

"1690. Richard Raynor Inducted. Robert Revell, patron."

(ED.)

Among some Hucknall Torkard deeds in the possession of the Editor, is one dated May 22, 1704, in which Roger Kelsall, of Pinxton, Gent, son and heir appar' of John Kelsall of Pinxton, clerk, deceased, for the sum of £20 sold a field of five acres, called "Black Hoe Close." in the parish of Hucknall T. (formerly purchased by Rev. John Kelsall of Christopher Newton, of Bulwell, Gent,) to Margaret Kelsall, of Pinxton, spinster.

Another, dated 31 December, 1719, has—"Jane Raynor, of Laxton, Notts., widow, relict of John Kelsall, late of Pinxton, clerk, and John Kelsall, of Pentridge, in Co. Derby, yeoman (son of the said John Kelsall, and brother to Roger Kelsall), and Barbara his wife of the one part; and Samuel Wild of Bulwell Gent, of the other part. The persons here named on the 1st part sell the before named 'Blackhoe Close' to S. Wild of the second part for £36."

South Normanton.

Revell Family, of Carnfield Hall.

- " 1561. George Revell, son of M^r Edward Revell was bapt^d
- " 1562. Edward Revell son of M^r Edward Revell christened 17 February.
- " 1576. An Revel dau. to Adam Revel christened 15th of December.
- " 1584. Edward Revel was buried xvij day of August.
- " 1595. Ann Revel gent, (*sic.*) vidua, was buried xij Oct.
- " 1613. Mrs. Dorothy Revell wife of M^r Edward Revell gent, buried 6 July, 1613.
- " 1615-6. Robert Revel gent was buried xvi February."

Fottings from the late Mr. W. Slater, of Horsley Castle Farm.

Kedleston Hall.

The stones used for the building of this mansion were obtained from the quarries at Horsley. When the largest of them were

brought down the hill from the old castle site, large numbers of persons from Horsley were employed to form a "drag" to the carts conveying them, ale being supplied from Kedleston to refresh them for their services. It is reported that Duffield Bridge had to be insured before the parish authorities would permit the heavy loads to be carried across it. It was then only half the width it is now. All the main bridges over the Derwent above Derby seem to have been widened about the same time, probably about 1790.—[ED.]

Coxbench.

In the valley between the castle hill and the hamlet is a large circular mound of considerable elevation by the side of the brook, obviously a barrow or tumulus. The old people call it "The Devil's Shovel full." They relate that his Satanic Majesty when at Chesterfield, for some cause or other resolved to dam the Derwent at Derby, and for this purpose was making his way through Coxbench with an enormous shovel full of earth. Unfortunately, however, he lost his shoe, and was compelled to deposit his burden in the valley. (With regard to this legend of Satan's visit to Chesterfield, see Cox's "Churches of Derbyshire," vol. iv., p. 464-5.)

Winfield Manor.

Funeral of George, 4th Earl of Shrewsbury, quoted by Hunter (*History of Hallamshire*) from Holme's MSS. (*Harl. Library*):—The xxvi of July Anno Regis Hen viii. tricesimo, departed out of this world the right noble and puissant George Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Talbot, Furnival, Verdon, and Strange of Blackmoor, and High Steward oi the King's most honble. household, &c. On the 27 of March this noble Earl was removed from Wynfield to Sheffield with women and tall yeomen, and the same night his dirige done, and his body honourably buried.

The morrow after, his masses solempnely song.—first, one of the Trenitie, another of O^r Lady, and the third of Requiem.

Sir John Talbot chief mourner.

Sir Henry Sayvell, S^r Henry Sackveile,

Sir Henry Sutton, S^r Nicholas Strelley Knight,

M^r John Talbot, sonne to S^r John Talbott,

M^r William Vernon, worshipfull Esq^r.

There were first gentlemen in gowns and hoods.

Item 200 yeomen in black coates.

First the . . . , .

Then the Quier.

John Will bare the Standard.

After that certain gentlemen.

After them certain chapleyns.

John Pervall bare the banner of his armes

Then next Chester and Carlill, the King's Heraults at armes.

Then the corps.

Thomas Ashley bare the banner of the Trenitie on the right side at the head.

Thomas Lee bare the banner of O^r Lady on the left side.

Thomas Eaton bare the banner of S. George on the right side at the feet.

(The fourth omitted.)

Assistants: Anthony Neville, John Basset, Ryc. Greenhall,
John Leyke.

Then the mourners: and after them the Trayne.

The said George Lord Shrewsbury had Lady Anne married to Compton. Francis, now lord, had issue, George, now Lord Talbot, M^r Thomas Talbott, and my lady Anne, children to the said Lord Francis, Earle that now is.

Knot Cross in Ashover.

A marble monument affixed to the north wall within Heanor Church has the following:—

“ In memory of
 William, eldest son of Robert and
 Anne Parker of Knot Cross in
 y^e Parish of Ashover in this
 County of Derby, obiit Ap.
 23. An: Do: 1628 .Ætat: sue 35.
 and Hannah
 his wife eldest daughter of
 Francis & Hannah Ward
 of Wilford in the Co. of Nott:
 Obiit Oct. 26 An: D: 1626
 .Æt sua 24.

The Old Chapel at Lea, near Dethick.

No portion of this building now remains, but the site is discernible near the old home of the Rollestons. The wall lines are about 14 yards in length by 5 yards in width. It stood in the “Middle Close,” the property of Mrs. Smith (Nightingale of Lea Hurst). This field is now occupied by Mr. Lowe, who said that in his grandfather’s time the chapel was converted into a barn or cowshed, but it was taken down about the year 1828.—[ED.]

Wassington, anciently *Wystanton*.

The last quit claim of Robert de Winefeld to all right in the vill of Wystanton, dated A.D. 1263, S. Andrew’s Day. Witnesses: Walter de Rybo Knight, Rog. de Aynecort (Deincourt), Roger de Sumervil, Walter de Vfton, Geoffry de Dethic, Rob. de Boterleg, Hugo de Olkelthorp, Will. de Vfton, John de Wytelee.

(*Ramsey Chartulary*, No. 498.)

“Ship=Money,” Derbys.

A.D. 1635 (11 Car. I.) Derbyshire to provide one ship of 350 tons, manned with 140 men, and double equipage, with munition, wages, and victuals.

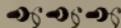
(*Rymer “Fœdera,”* xix. 663.)

St. Peter's, Derby. (*Liversage.*)

A few years ago an incised alabaster slab was discovered during some repairs (probably the last re-seating of the church) on the north side of the nave near the pulpit. It was sent to a builder in Derby for restoration. After some time had elapsed the late Vicar called at the stoneyard to make enquiries about the memorial. It could not be found, and it was eventually ascertained that one of the workmen had conveyed this interesting relic to some part of the town to serve for a cover for a drain on which he was then engaged. In the centre of the slab was a floriated cross on steps. The marginal inscription was as follows :

“Hic jacet Margareta Smyth filia Rogeri Smyth,
Pewterer, et uxor Rogeri Liversage quæ obiit xxij
die mensis Novembris A°. Dni. M°.CCCC°.¶¶¶¶¶.
cuius animæ propicietur Deus. Amen.”

(Supplied to the Editor by the late Vicar, the Rev. Will. Hope.)



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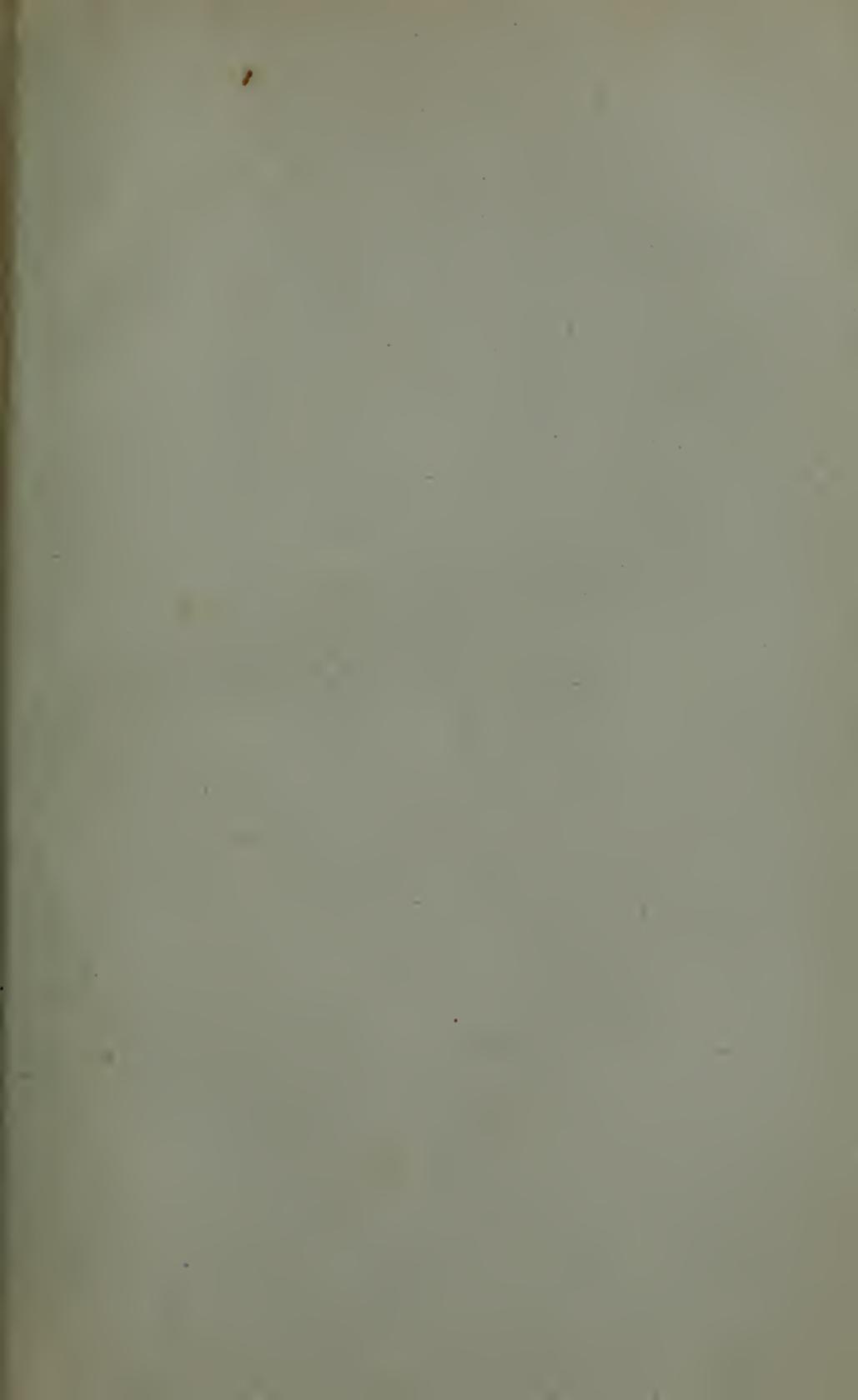
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