

Longstone Records,

Derbyshire.

G. T. WRIGHT.



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LONGSTONE RECORDS.

Longstone Records, Derbyshire,

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THE RT. HON.

VICTOR CHRISTIAN WILLIAM CAVENDISH, P.C., M.P.,

BY

G. T. WRIGHT, J.P.

“What a delightful treasure house we find in the records of the past.”

THOS. BRUSHFIELD, J.P.

Ashford, 1864.

BAKEWELL:
BENJAMIN GRATTON, PRINTER, ETC.
1906.

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PROLOGUE.

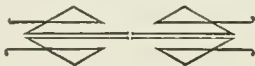
IN the Preface, reasons are given for publishing these Records, but nothing can more faithfully convey the Author's feelings on the subject than the following lines from the pen of Mr. William Beresford, published in the "*Antiquary*," July, 1863. "We who are now treading the stage of life, often love to wander back in imagination through the dark periods of antiquity, and to recall to life, as it were, the venerable forms and hoary sages of a vanished race. Related to them as we are, by anticipation of the same future, and frequently by connection with the same place, we love to trace their footsteps on the grass grown road, to mark their hands on the crumbling ruin, and to catch a glimpse of their superstitions in the mysterious legends they have left us. And though it be the onerous task of the historian to record the full story of their lives and deeds it is that of the antiquary to gather up the fragments of the records which remain and to hand them down as special relics to posterity. In the shape of traditions they are"—

“ Ever drifting, drifting, drifting
On the shifting
Currents of the restless heart!
Till at length in books recorded,
They, like hoarded
Household words—no more depart.”

Prologue.

It was (the Author believes) Mr. Thomas Brushfield, J.P., in one of his many interesting effusions, who said—"It is a pleasant thought that probably there is no human being whose welfare would not be of interest to some one else. The feeling may be greater or less according to circumstances, and families no less than individuals are subject to it." Annals of towns and villages also supply the present inhabitants with pictures of old-world life and customs, as well as the rise and decay of families, sufficient for much sober thought. "Monuments and tombstones perish, but a truthful record of the past is a memorial more lasting than brass." [W. P. W. Phillimore.]

Animated by such feelings, the author, who has compiled most of these records in extreme old age and through a painful illness away from his home and publisher, ventures to ask the kind indulgence of posterity for the many faults of omission and commission.



PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH these "Longstone Records" have been strung together in homely fashion and chiefly for home use, they are none the less reliable, great care having been exercised to secure accuracy. As distinguished from a historical work most of the documents are given in their integrity or in careful abstracts and translations. The reproductions of the more important ancient charters have been revised by that learned and experienced expert the Rev. R. A. Wilson whose contributions from the Wilson Collection at Bolsterstone, are gratefully acknowledged.

As several other townships are introduced, a first glance at these pages may perhaps suggest a more comprehensive title. These townships, however, are not treated directly and exhaustively, and (excepting Ashford) are only brought in to illustrate various points connected with the Wright family Estates or some event in village history. If the Author had been a younger man or at least not an invalid, he would have attempted, with possibly the aid of his friend the Rev. J. R. Luxmoore, the more ambitious task of the Records of Ashford of which Great Longstone is manorially a part, and with which in olden days his family were very closely connected. There is another reason for the Title: Longsdon i.e. Longstone was the *name* of the Wrights as well as of the township long before the family assumed the distinctive name of Wright. Whilst formerly the family had Estates in Ashford, Great Longstone, Little Longstone, Brushfield, Foolow, Wardlow, Eyam, and Kniveton, the present Estate is confined almost entirely to Great Longstone.

As it is, this work is not a *history* of Longstone as some readers may expect. It is a serious attempt to collect interesting and useful local data of past and present events, and, at the same

Preface.

time, to preserve if not the charters and deeds themselves, at least their essence and intention. Many of these are perishing from decay and becoming, like old parish registers, more and more difficult to decipher. These documents are so numerous that it has been necessary to make a selection. They will be more or less interesting according to the stand point of the individual investigator. The Author's first intention was to print this collection for family use and reference, leaving the question of publication open for future decision, but the contents being largely public property he decided to publish them at once. It may be contended that it was unnecessary to give this or that item of information, but it should be remembered that these records are chiefly intended for our successors—the Longstonians of the future, who are unlikely to make any complaint on that score. For the most part the author has left facts to speak for themselves without comment except by way of explanation. Availing himself of family and other documents and information derived from friends he has also, by permission, *appended* copious extracts from various writers on Longstone—Dr. J. Charles Cox, Mr. J. Pym Yeatman, Mr. J. B. Firth, Messrs. Kelly & Co.,—to all of whom he tenders his best thanks. He has not confined himself rigidly to Longstone or even to Ashford but there is very little that is not, at least indirectly, connected with the locality. It is to be hoped that the neighbouring townships will also publish their records. The much desired history of Bakewell would thus be greatly facilitated.

The classification of documents and subjects is less perfect than could be wished, as some of the materials were not available until the book was partly through the press. Reference to the Index will generally enable the reader to find the subject required.

Encouraged by Archæological and other Societies, there can be no doubt that there has been a great awakening as to the value

Preface.

of ancient manuscripts of all kinds especially old Charters, Wills, Parish Registers, &c. Many Societies have been formed for the purpose of printing Parish and other records. Legislation for the better custody of public records is another sign of their appreciation. In the course of centuries much has been lost. Bonfires have been made of old documents from sheer ignorance of their value but the days of indifference and neglect are happily past and it may be hoped that individuals as well as Societies will give a helping hand in the good cause of the preservation of public records. It is a lamentable fact that in "the good old days" our Parish Registers, Vestry Minutes, Churchwardens and Overseers Accounts were not better cared for. With a few notable exceptions, there comes the same cry of Parish books mutilated and left to haphazard custody without a serious thought of their future use and value. For this state of things the Clergy were chiefly to blame. They not infrequently did registration by proxy and gave little thought to the care of the Registers until compelled to do so by legislation. Even in the present day Parish books are sometimes discovered in old and mouldy surroundings, owing to remissness on the part of their rightful custodians. The author has had to gather his material from meagre and often distant sources. In the numerous lists of old Longstone residents it is interesting to note how many of the names remain to this time, but of these there are none with such an unbroken record of landed proprietorship as those of the Wrights and Longsdons of the present day.

The author is very grateful to the many kind friends who have helped to bring the work to a completion—amongst whom are the following—

The Rev. G. Andrew.

Mr. H. P. Bagshawe.

Messrs. J. & I. Bennett.

Preface.

Mr. J. E. Blackwall.
The Clerk of the Peace.
Mr. V. R. Cockerton.
Mr. S. Dore.
Mr. A. W. J. Eyre.
Dr. Fentem.
The Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher.
Mr. B. Gratton.
Mr. A. Hawes.
Mr. G. Holmes.
Mr. E. M. Longsdon.
The Rev. J. R. Luxmoore.
The Rev. J. S. Luxmoore.
Mr. Gilson Martin.
Mr. G. Morton.
Mr. F. Nuttall.
The Police Authorities.
Mr. I. B. Shimwell.
Mr. H. A. Spanton.
Mr. A. G. Taylor.
Mr. F. J. Taylor.
Mr. H. B. Taylor.
Mr. J. W. Thornhill.
Mr. J. T. Trickett.
The Rev. R. A. Wilson, and others.

The last named gentleman, besides contributing many Longstone items from ancient charters in his family collection at Bolsterstone, has enabled the author to give some of the old Latin Charters with their interesting contractions and abbreviations in *fac simile*, and translations. To him the author is indebted for abstracts, transcripts and translations of some almost illegible deeds of which, however, he has been prevented, by great suffering, from taking full advantage.

G. T. WRIGHT,
Llandudno, 1906.

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- 63 Cowan, D.
Dorritz, —
Jones, F. Hodgson.
Neate, I. B.
Steele, —

CHURCHWARDENS.

- 65 1603 Thomas Sellars and Robert Haslam,
(Names found in an Old Deed.)
68 1906 W. R. Pitt Dixon and E. M. Longsdon.

BELLRINGER.

- 74 & 1873 The name of the original Bellringer was James
144 Bettney who afterwards assumed the name of
Nadin.

MARRIAGES.

- 0 1905 McCrindle—Smedley.
Blackwell—Springall.
Bean—Hill.
McChesney—Johnson.

CERTIFICATE.

- 110 Date of the Certificate—Oct. 18, 1731.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.

- 129 1900 Little Longstone Sewerage completed.
1903 Dedication of Cressbrook Church.
1903 Stoke Flat Water Scheme for Ashford, Calver, part
of Eyam, Froggatt, Hassop, Great and Little
Longstone, Rowland and Stony Middleton—
completed.

ERRATA.

PAGE.	LINE.	
54	11	For sell read sett as in page 168, line 10.
59	27	For nonogenarian read nonagenarian.
143	}	These two page numbers are repeated. The latter must be read as 143a and 144a.
144	}	
203	The last	For Board of Agriculture read Clerk of the Peace.
300		For page 030 read page 300.

APPENDIX B.

Introduction.

314	2	For extraci read extract.
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APPENDIX C.

266		For Longsdon Charters read Longstone Charters.
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Longstone Church from the N.E.
1873.

AFTER RESTORATION.



Longstone Church from the S.E.
1873.

LONGSTONE RECORDS.

The Church.

GREAT LONGSTONE Church, dedicated to St. Giles, is of considerable antiquity, and is possessed of a very fine 15th Century roof. Of beautiful proportions, it comprises internally, nave, side aisles, south porch, chancel with north vestry, and tower at the west end. Six narrow pointed arches on each side of the nave divide it from the side aisles, and form a striking feature in so small a building. The dimensions of the ground area are:—nave, 56 by 18 feet: aisles, 56ft. by 6ft. 6in.; chancel, 26 by 14 feet. The basement windows, of irregular design, are filled with stained glass, with the exception of two in the Hassop Chantry and one in the Vestry. The Church is well lit by clerestory windows. The stone font has lately been remodelled, and some excellent carving introduced on the panels. It has been removed from the entrance porch door to the west end, and a handsome carved oak cover has been placed over it. The pulpit is marble on a stone base on the north side of the chancel arch. The organ is in the chancel. The east end of the south aisle is shut off by an oak screen (supposed to be the old rood screen) and forms the family pew of the Hassop Estate belonging to Charles Stephen Leslie, who is a Roman Catholic and non-resident. All the other sittings are free and unappropriated, and, like the seats in the chancel for clergy and choir, are of modern oak, having replaced for the most part long and square high deal pews, which extended into the chancel almost to the Altar rail, and were appropriated by the principal inhabitants. Particulars of the Church fixtures, memorial and other gifts will be found in a later portion of this section. The exterior of the Church is equally pleasing. The low-pitched lead roofs of the Nave and Chancel are visible but do not obtrude themselves unduly. The walls are of limestone finished with gritstone coping. The tower is turreted and furnished with vane, lightning conductor, frame

and pole for flag, and a clock with a face to both south and east. The Churchyard requires enlargement and the question is under consideration.

The exact date when Christianity was preached in the Peak district may not be known, but it is certain that it was quickly followed by the erection, throughout the land, and the endowment by private benevolence, of Churches like our own which, in course of time, became dilapidated, and were restored, or rebuilt on larger lines, at dates long before the House of Commons was in its infancy and when Dissent was non-existent. Our great Cathedrals, and other Churches such as Ashbourne, Hartington, Tideswell, Youlgrave, and others in this County, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. Many years ago (1873) the writer had the privilege of attending the 1200th anniversary of the foundation of Ely Cathedral, by Etheldreda, queen of a small principality of Britain. As the Bishop of the Diocese, the late Dr. Harold Browne, remarked in his sermon "There was no English kingdom nor nation "when Ely was made the site of a great Christian Church by "the pious Christian princess." In connection with this festival, a quotation is given from the speech of the late Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., at the Corn Exchange, Ely, in responding to the toast of the House of Commons—"The House of Commons was comparatively a young "institution—(some 600 years old)—to those who celebrated a "foundation 1200 years of age! He asked them to think what "this country and what Ely was when Etheldreda built her Church "upon that hill—the island to whose shores the northern hordes "had crowded—the great land and people of England. The "people had been Christianised, but there was no sovereign over "all the land; no united Legislature; our institutions were being "moulded; our parishes were being formed; yet there existed "the Church of England—the Church of Christ, the oldest of "our institutions bound up with all the affections of the people, "with the highest hopes, with our joys, our troubles, our cares "and duties in this world. The Church was a greater power "than even the House of Commons; it was a power in the "kingdom of older origin and greater importance than any other.

“The Church of England had been criticised, attacked and obituarised, but woe to the Ministry and woe to the House of Commons that from any supposed political exigency endorsed any scheme for its destruction.” There is food for much thought in these words, mingled with admiration for an age that produced such enduring monuments of industry, skill and beauty, as to serve as models for future generations of architects.

Longstone Church was probably re-built on the site of a smaller one by Wenuwyn, one of the Welsh Princes, nearly 700 years ago. His son, Griffin, in 1262, founded and endowed a Chantry in the Church. The endowment has been lost sight of, but the Chantry can be no other than that now called the Hassop Chantry or Pew. These Princes were for a certain period Lords of the Manor of Ashford which includes Great Longstone. A few years earlier, Griffin founded and endowed a Chantry in Ashford Church and with the same result.

There have been several so called restorations of our Church fabric, notably in the 17th century when the roof was newly covered with lead, and other repairs were carried out, but there is no summary left to us of the actual work done.

In 1827, the Rev. R. Rawlins writes—“The pews are irregular, and very old. Against the walls are the achievements of Eyre of Hassop and Wright of Longstone. On the pulpit and reading desk, with a large family seat, and on some of the pews are ancient carvings.” (Dr. Cox's Churches of Derbyshire.)

Less than a century ago, most of the old oak seats were removed to make way for unsightly, if comfortable, high deal pews in which the proprietors (many with their dogs) could make their devotions very much at their ease.

In 1872, the necessity for preserving the Church structure from imminent ruin was brought home to the inhabitants, by the erection of a scaffold pole in front of the pulpit, by the advice of experts: and the Restoration to something like its primitive beauty was the result. As details of this Work will occupy a large part of this section, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them here.

THE EAST WINDOW AND MEMORIAL TABLETS.

In his Work—"The Churches of Derbyshire" (1876) after truly stating that "there is no ancient coloured glass left in Longstone Church," Dr. Cox goes on to say that "the East Window formerly served as a memorial window to the first of the Eyres who resided at Hassop." This might have been so at the Visitation of 1611, but in 1872 there was not the vestige of a memorial window throughout the Church. Many generations of the Wright family were laid to rest within the Church, but neither window nor tablet to their memory remains except those of modern date. The same reign of Puritanical Vandalism that defaced and removed the Eyre Memorial Plate was responsible probably for the destruction of this and other memorial windows and tablets. This window is said to have had at its base the fatal inscription which the bigots would not tolerate—"Orate pro bono statu Stephi Eyre et Katherine uxoris ejus." The compiler of these "Records" was himself the discoverer and preserver of the Eyre copper Memorial tablet and had it mounted and fixed in the Hassop Chantry (a transcript is given below.) The Churchwardens with their eminent adviser, Mr. Norman Shaw, were careful to preserve good work of every age, even where it was out of reach of the public eye. For example, the Crest of the Eyre family on the lead roof over their pew was preserved; and an inscription in lead giving the names or initials of the Curate and Churchwardens in 1636 was cut out and afterwards re-placed on the new lead of the Nave, by the side of an inscription dated 1873 giving the names of the Officials at the later date.

Figures of a man and woman kneeling face to face at desks.

A crucifix has been obliterated.

"Here lyeth Rowland Eyre of Hassope Esquire and Gartrede his wife one of the daughters, and coheiresse of Humfrey Stafford of Eyme Esquire, by whoe hee had twelve children, eight sonnes and fower daughters, whoe hatie given unto the Chappel of Greate Longsden for the maintenance of Divine Service there XXs yerely, and to the Chappel of Baslowe for the maintenance of Divine Service there Xls yerely, to be paid by equall

portions at the Feasts of the Annuntiation of the Blessed Virgin S. Marie and St. Michael ye archangel, and also hath given unto the poore of the towne of Greate Longsden XXs yerely, and to the poore of Hassope and Rowland XXs yerely, and to the poore of Calver XXs yerely to be paid three days before Christmas and three days before Easter for ever. All which said several sumes are to bee paied by Thomas Eyre, his sonne and heire apparent and his heiress for ever. To whom I have given all my landes and rents in Tadington and Greate Longsden for ever for ye true payment and performence of ye same,
 Soe leaiving the miseries and troubles of this world with desire that all may cease, I desire that all good Christians that read this will pray
 (obliterated).

“Anno Dom., 1624.”

RESTORATION OF
 LONGSTONE CHURCH,
 DERBYSHIRE.

(1871. *An Appeal for Subscriptions.*)

THIS is a work which is about to be undertaken on the ground of urgency and necessity, to preserve a fine specimen of a Village Church, and restore it to its primitive beauty.

The Church is of considerable antiquity, and possesses a very fine 15th Century roof, similar in character—as also in its worst symptoms of danger before restoration—to that of Youlgreave in this County.

The work has been intrusted to Mr. Norman Shaw, of London, who was so successful at Youlgreave, and whose character and experience inspire complete confidence. If his plans be completely carried out, they will preserve every good feature of the old work, and thus make the Church beautiful without destroying its history.

Besides the roof, it is intended to put the walls and windows into repair, to warm the Church thoroughly, to do away with the pew system and re-seat the whole building with open sittings which will considerably increase the accommodation. A small vestry is also contemplated, there being none at present.

The estimate for this and other works is £1545, but it does not include an Organ, a new Clock, repairs in belfry, nor restoration of the Churchyard, which are only second in need to the church itself.

Such an undertaking tasks the powers of a small parish to the utmost, and moreover compels it, with considerable reluctance, to look outside its strict boundaries for contributors, the whole sum having to be raised by voluntary contributions.

FIRST LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. ...	400	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Rutland, K.G. ...	50	0	0
Lord George Cavendish, M.P. ...	25	0	0
A. P. Arkwright, Esq., M.P. ...	20	0	0
Mr. Wright (Churchwarden), and Miss Wright, Longstone Hall ...	100	0	0
The Rev. John Paley, Longstone Vicarage ...	50	0	0
William Longsdon, Esq., Little Longstone ...	35	0	0
Captain Smithers (Churchwarden), and Mrs. Smithers, Little Longstone ...	50	0	0
John Sleigh, Esq., Highgate, London ...	25	0	0
John Wright, Esq., Eyam Hall ...	10	0	0
W. T. Carlisle, Esq., New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London ...	10	0	0
R. Norman, Shaw, Esq., A.R.A., London ...	10	0	0
The Rev. Dr. Balston, Bakewell Vicarage ...	50	0	0
Edmund Haworth, Esq., Churchdale ...	50	0	0
William Bradshaw, Esq., Thornbridge Cottage, Longstone ...	25	0	0
W. Pole Thornhill, Esq., Stanton ...	30	0	0

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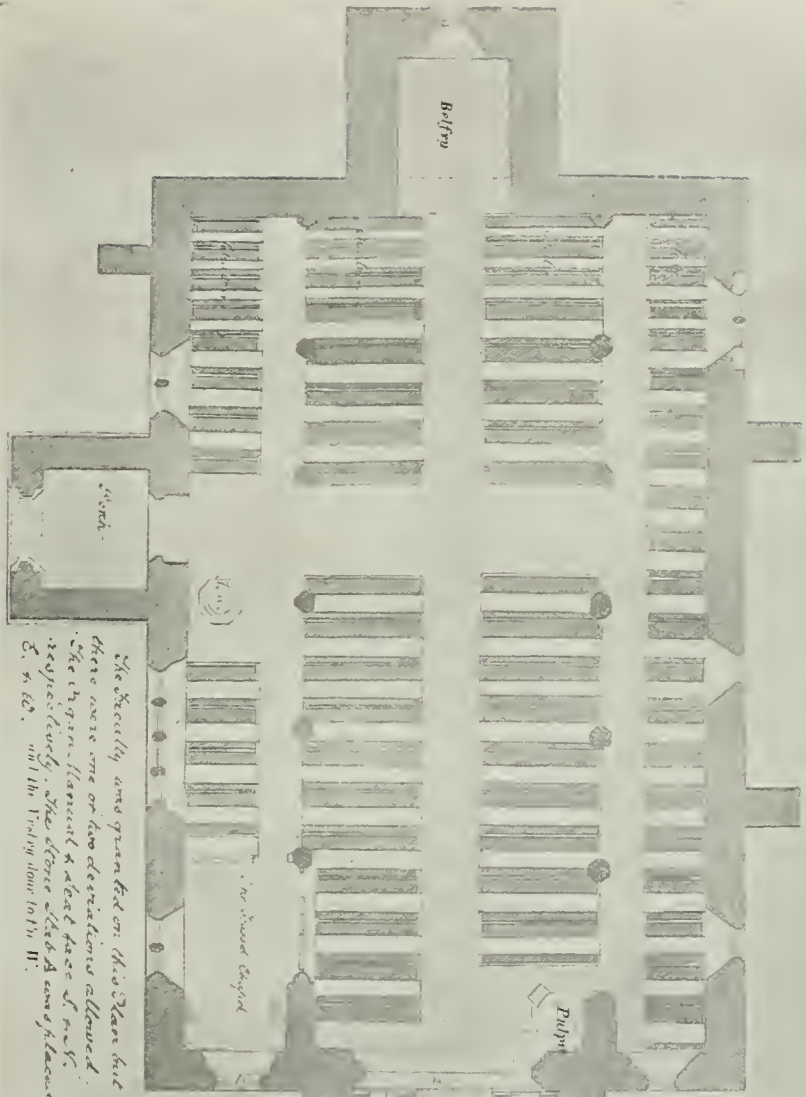
*Longstone Church from the S.E.
1872.*



BEFORE RESTORATION.



Longstone Church.
1872.



The Rectory and ground on this plan that there were one or two destinations allowed. The organ, pulpit & altar face of new & respectively. The floor slabs A was placed E. & W. on the Vestibule in 1711.

Longstone Church.

1873.

The pews have been removed from the chancel and the organ and pulpit have been placed in the Vestibule.

This Window was removed and the present South West Window substituted.

Number	Rectory	Church	Children
100	78	36	12
20	20	12	12
2:7	2:7	72	Children
Total number of persons			309

LONGSTONE RECORDS.

The Church.

Citation

AFFIXED AT THE PORCH ENTRANCE OF LONGSTONE CHURCH,
MAY, 1872.

JAMES THOMAS LAW, Clerk, Master of Arts, Vicar General of The Right Reverend Father in God, GEORGE AUGUSTUS by Divine permission LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD and Official Principal of his Episcopal Consistory Court of Lichfield lawfully constituted, To all and singular Clerks and literate persons whomsoever in and throughout the whole Diocese of Lichfield, Greeting :—

Whereas it hath been represented unto us on the part and behalf of the Reverend JOHN PALEY, Clerk, Master of Arts, the Vicar of the Vicarage of the Parish Church of Saint Giles, Longstone, in the County of Derby, and Diocese of Lichfield, and GEORGE THOMAS WRIGHT and EDWARD SMITHERS the Churchwardens of the same parish, That the Parish Church of Saint Giles, Longstone aforesaid, is in great need of restoration and repair, that the pews, seats, and sitting-places in the said Church are inconveniently arranged, ill-adapted for the purposes of Public Worship, and insufficient for the accommodation of the parishioners and inhabitants of the said parish, and that it is very desirable that the said pews, seats, and sitting-places should be entirely taken down and removed, and open seats erected in lieu thereof, That the said Parish Church has been surveyed by a competent Architect, and that plans have been prepared by him by which it is proposed to thoroughly restore the said Parish Church both externally and internally, and also to take down and remove the whole of the pews, seats, and sitting-places on the ground floor and in the Chancel of the said Church, and to erect open seats in lieu thereof upon an uniform and more convenient plan capable

of affording increased accommodation, to the extent of about forty sittings, for the parishioners, and affording greater facilities for the due observance of Public Worship in the said Parish Church,

And whereas it hath been further represented unto us that at a meeting of the parishioners and inhabitants of the said parish of Longstone in vestry assembled (pursuant to public notice duly given) on Saturday, the Sixth day of April now last past, it was unanimously resolved that the plan prepared by R. Norman Shaw, of No. 30, Argyll Street, Regent Street, in the City of London, Architect, for the restoration of the Church, should be adopted, and that application be made to the Consistory Court of the Lord Bishop of Lichfield for a Licence or Faculty to authorize the restoration of the said Parish Church being carried out in accordance with the said plan,

And whereas the said The Reverend John Paley, Clerk, Master of Arts, the Vicar, and George Thomas Wright and Edward Smithers, the Churchwardens of the parish of Longstone aforesaid, have by their Proctor prayed our License or Faculty to authorize and empower them to restore the said Parish Church of Saint Giles, Longstone aforesaid, both externally and internally in accordance with the plan submitted to the Vestry meeting above referred to and now annexed to these presents, to thoroughly restore and repair the roofs of the said Church, to take out the present east window and two south windows in the Chancel of the said Church, and two of the Clerestory Windows, and to put in new windows in lieu thereof, to take down and remove the gallery at present blocking up the Tower arch and a portion of the west end of the Church, and to open out the said Tower arch, to take down and remove the present pews and sittings on the ground floor and in the Chancel of the said Parish Church, and erect open seats in lieu thereof as shewn in the annexed plan, to build a vestry at the north-east end of the Church as shewn in the said plan, there being no vestry at present in the said Church, to remove the Font, Pulpit, and Reading Desk from their present positions and to replace the same in the positions shewn in the said plan, and generally to do all such acts, matters, and things as may be necessary to be done in carrying out the restoration

of the said Parish Church in accordance with the plans and specifications above referred to.—

We therefore, being desirous to comply with the reasonable request of the said The Reverend John Paley, Clerk, the Vicar, and George Thomas Wright and Edward Smithers, the Churchwardens of the parish of Saint Giles, Longstone aforesaid, have decreed this our Citation with Intimation to be issued requiring you or any of you to cite or cause to be cited all and singular the parishioners and inhabitants of the said parish of Longstone in special, and all other persons whomsoever in general having or pretending to have any right title or interest in the said parish or Parish Church of Saint Giles, Longstone aforesaid, or in the Chancel of the said Parish Church, by affixing on the outer door of the said Church for some time these presents, and by leaving there affixed a true copy hereof.—To appear before us, our Surrogate, or some other competent Judge in this behalf, in the Lord Bishop's Consistory Court of Lichfield and place of judicature there, on Tuesday, the Seventh day of May now next ensuing at the usual and accustomed time of hearing causes and doing justice there, then and there to shew good and sufficient cause, if any of them have or know any, why our Licence or Faculty should not be granted to the said The Reverend John Paley, Clerk, Master of Arts, the Vicar of the parish of Longstone aforesaid, and George Thomas Wright and Edward Smithers, the Churchwardens of the said parish, as hath already been petitioned for on their part and behalf, and further to do and receive as unto law and justice shall appertain, Intimating further unto all and singular the parishioners and inhabitants of the said parish of Longstone aforesaid in special, and unto all other persons whomsoever in general having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in the premises, to whom it is hereby intimated that if they or some or one of them do not appear at the time and place aforesaid, or appearing do not shew good and sufficient cause concludent in law to the contrary, we (or our Surrogate) do intend to proceed and will proceed to grant our Licence or Faculty to the effect and in manner hereinbefore prayed, It being understood that the expenses of such restoration and alterations are to be entirely defrayed by voluntary contri-

butions. And if it shall be necessary in making any of the alterations and improvements as aforesaid, or in erecting the Vestry of the said Parish Church as shewn in the plan hereunto annexed, to remove or disturb any vaults, graves, tombstones, or monuments, due care shall be had thereof, and any bodies or remains there may be found shall be decently re-interred within the Churchyard of the said parish, and the tombstones or monuments replaced in a suitable position. And what you shall do in the premises you are duly to certify to us or our said Surrogate together with these presents.

Dated at Lichfield under the seal of our office this Third day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Seventy Two.

WILLIAM FELL, Registrar.

Extracted by

HUBERT COURTNEY HODSON,
Proctor, Lichfield.



LONGSTONE RECORDS.

The Church.

Faculty

FOR

ALTERATIONS IN THE PARISH CHURCH AND FOR
THE ERECTION OF A NEW VESTRY.

To all Christian People to whom these Presents shall come

WE

JAMES THOMAS LAW, Clerk, Master of Arts, Vicar General of THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, by Divine permission LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD, and Official Principal of His Episcopal Consistory Court of Lichfield lawfully constituted, and more especially To all and singular Clerks and literate persons whomsoever in and throughout the whole Diocese of Lichfield, Greeting :—

Whereas it hath been represented unto us on the part and behalf of The Reverend JOHN PALEY, Clerk, Master of Arts, the Vicar of the Vicarage of the Parish Church of Saint Giles, Longstone, in the County of Derby and Diocese of Lichfield, and GEORGE THOMAS WRIGHT and EDWARD SMITHERS the Churchwardens of the same parish, That the Parish Church of Saint Giles, Longstone aforesaid, is in great need of restoration and repair, that the pews, seats, and sitting-places in the said Church are inconveniently arranged, ill-adapted for the purposes of Public Worship, and insufficient for the accommodation of the parishioners and inhabitants of the said parish, and that it is very desirable that the said pews, seats, and sitting-places should be entirely taken down and removed, and open seats erected in lieu thereof, That the said Parish Church has been surveyed by a competent Architect, and that plans have been prepared by him by which it is

proposed to thoroughly restore the said Parish Church both externally and internally, and also to take down and remove the whole of the pews, seats, and sitting-places on the ground floor and in the Chancel of the said Church, and to erect open seats in lieu thereof upon an uniform and more convenient plan, capable of affording increased accommodation to the extent of about Forty Sitings for the parishioners, and affording greater facilities for the due observance of Public Worship in the said Parish Church

And whereas it hath been further represented unto us that at a meeting of the parishioners and inhabitants of the said parish of Longstone in vestry assembled (pursuant to public notice duly given) on Saturday, the Sixth day of April now last past, It was unanimously resolved that the plan prepared by R. Norman Shaw, of No. 30, Argyll Street, Regent Street, in the City of London, Architect, for the restoration of the Church, should be adopted, and that application be made to the Consistory Court of the Lord Bishop of Lichfield for a Licence or Faculty to authorise the restoration of the said Parish Church being carried out in accordance with the said plan

And whereas the said The Reverend John Paley, Clerk, Master of Arts, the Vicar, and George Thomas Wright and Edward Smithers, the Churchwardens of the parish of Longstone aforesaid, have by their Proctor prayed our Licence or Faculty to authorise and empower them to restore the said Parish Church of Saint Giles, Longstone aforesaid, both externally and internally in accordance with the plan submitted to the Vestry Meeting above referred to and now annexed to these presents, to thoroughly restore and repair the roofs of the said Church, to take out the present east window and two south windows in the chancel of the said Church and two of the clerestory windows, and to put in new windows in lieu thereof, to take down and remove the gallery at present blocking up the tower arch and a portion of the west end of the Church, and to open out the said tower arch; to take down and remove the present pews and sittings on the ground floor and in the chancel of the said Parish Church, and erect open seats in lieu thereof as shown in the annexed plan; to build a vestry at the north-east end of the Church as shown in the said plan, there being

no vestry at present in the said Church; to remove the font, pulpit, and reading desk from their present positions, and to replace the same in the positions shown in the said plan; and generally to do all such acts, matters, and things as may be necessary to be done in carrying out the restoration of the said Parish Church in accordance with the plans and specifications above referred to.

~~Know ye now therefore~~ that we being desirous to comply with the reasonable request of the said The Reverend John Paley, Clerk, the Vicar, and George Thomas Wright and Edward Smithers, the Churchwardens of the parish of Saint Giles, Longstone aforesaid (the due forms and orders of law in this case requisite having first been had and observed) Do commit and grant this our Licence or Faculty to the said The Reverend John Paley, Clerk, Master of Arts, the Vicar, and George Thomas Wright and Edward Smithers, the Churchwardens, of the parish of Longstone aforesaid, to authorize and empower them to restore the said Parish Church of Saint Giles, Longstone aforesaid both externally and internally in accordance with the plan submitted to the Vestry meeting above referred to and now annexed to these presents, to thoroughly restore and repair the roofs of the said Church, to take out the present east window and two south windows in the chancel of the said Church and two of the clerestory windows, and to put in new windows in lieu thereof; to take down and remove the gallery at present blocking up the tower arch and a portion of the west-end of the Church, and to open out the said tower arch; to take down and remove the present pews and sittings on the ground floor and in the chancel of the said Parish Church, and erect open seats in lieu thereof as shewn in the annexed plan; to build a vestry at the north-east end of the Church as shown in the said plan, there being no vestry at present in the said Church, to remove the font, pulpit, and reading desk from their present positions and to replace the same in the positions shown in the said plan; and generally to do all such acts, matters, and things as may be necessary to be done in carrying out the restoration of the said Parish Church in accordance with the plans and specifications above referred to ~~Provided nevertheless~~ that if it shall be necessary in altering

the chancel of the said Church to remove the monument erected to the memory of the late Major Carleill and his family, such monument shall be replaced within the said chancel. That the slab over the vault in the Churchyard on the north side of the chancel in which one of Major Carleill's children is buried shall form part of the flooring of the new vestry as shown on the said plan, and that the other slab shall be placed between the new vestry and the north aisle lengthways from north to south as shown on the said plan so as to admit of the interment of one other member of the said Major Carleill's family.

And if it shall be necessary in making any of the alterations and improvements as aforesaid or in erecting the vestry of the said Parish Church as shown in the plan hereunto annexed, to remove or disturb any vaults, graves, tombstones or monuments, due care shall be had thereof, and any bodies or remains there may be found shall be decently re-interred within the Churchyard of the said parish, and the tombstones or monuments re-placed in a suitable position.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of our office to be hereunto affixed this Twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Seventy-two.

WILLIAM FELL, Registrar.

Extracted by

HUBERT COURTNEY HODSON,

Proctor, Lichfield.

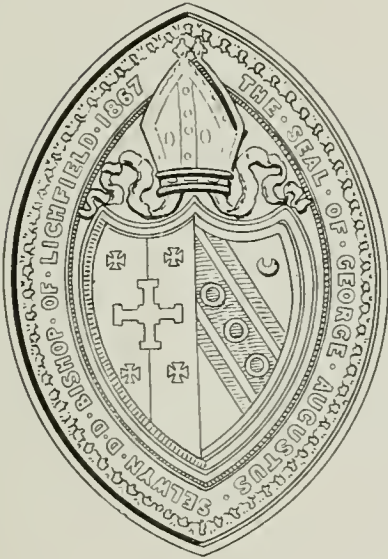


LONGSTONE RECORDS.

The School-room.

Licence

FOR ALL OFFICES OF DIVINE SERVICE IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM,
GREAT LONGSTONE, DURING THE CHURCH RESTORATION.



George Augustus, by
Divine permission Lord Bishop of
Lichfield, To all Christian people
to whom these Presents shall
come, GREETING.

G. A. Lichfield

WHEREAS The Reverend Nathaniel Armstrong Wells, B.A.,
Vicar Elect of Longstone, in the County of Derby and Diocese of
Lichfield, and George Thomas Wright and Edward Smithers,
Churchwardens there, have by petition under their hands certified

to us that the Parish Church is closed for the purpose of restoration and that there is a School Room situate in the Parish of Longstone aforesaid, already in use for Sunday afternoon Service, during the Restoration of the Parish Church, and that it would be a great convenience to the Parishioners if we would grant our Licence for the performance of all Offices of Divine Service, including the Holy Sacraments, in the said School Room during the time the Parish Church is so closed as aforesaid, and that it is a fit and proper place in which Divine Service may be performed—Now know ye that we the said GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Lord Bishop of Lichfield, taking the premises into our serious consideration, Have thought fit to grant, and by these Presents, by virtue of our power Ordinary and Episcopal, as far as by Law we may or can, Do hereby give and grant (for the period stated in the petition) our full Leave, Licence, and Authority unto Nathaniel Armstrong Wells, and to his Curate or Curates lawfully appointed and licensed, to perform the several Offices of Divine Service including the Holy Sacraments in the said School Room, according to the Rubrick of the Church of England, and not otherwise or in any other manner, Saving always to ourselves and our Successors our Episcopal rights and the dignity and honour of our Cathedral Church of Lichfield, and also saving and reserving to the Vicar of Longstone aforesaid and his successors, all rights, profits, and perquisites heretofore due and belonging to him and them. IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused Our Seal (which in this behalf We use) to be hereunto affixed. DATED this Fourth day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, and of our Translation, the Sixth.

*Registered at Lichfield
March 4th 1873
by me,*

*William Fell
Registrar*

THE PARISH CHURCH OF
St. Giles, Great Longstone,
DERBYSHIRE,
WILL BE RE-OPENED, AFTER RESTORATION,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd,
BY THE
RIGHT REV. BISHOP ABRAHAM,
COADJUTOR TO THE LORD BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

Order of Services.

MORNING PRAYER to third Collect at 11 a.m. followed by the
Celebration of HOLY COMMUNION.

SERMON BY THE BISHOP.

Offertory in aid of the Restoration Fund.

EVENING PRAYER AT 3 p.m.

SERMON BY THE VEN. E. BALSTON, D.D.,
Archdeacon of Derby.

Offertory in aid of the Restoration Fund.

The Hymn Book in use is "Ancient and Modern." Nos. 164 and
320 will be sung at Morning Prayer. Hymn 385, to
Sullivan's Music; 306, 145, and 335 at Evening Prayer.

The following clergy are expected, many of whom will take part in the Services:—

The Right Rev. BISHOP ABRAHAM.

„ Ven. ARCHDEACON OF DERBY.

„ Rev. H. J. PEACH, Vicar of Tutbury, Staffordshire, and Rural Dean.

„ „ S. ANDREW, Vicar of Tideswell and Rural Dean.

„ „ GEORGE TOOTH, formerly Vicar of Longstone.

„ „ URBAN SMITH, Vicar of Stoney Middleton.

„ „ J. GREEN, Rector of Eyam.

„ „ J. STOCKDALE, Vicar of Baslow.

„ „ R. C. ROY, Vicar of Youlgreave.

„ „ E. EVERED, Vicar of South Darley.

„ „ J. BULLIVANT, Curate of Bakewell.

„ „ W. B. MONEY, Curate of Bakewell.

„ „ R. S. ROUTH, Curate of Ashford.

EDMUND T. CHIPP, Esq., Mus. Doc. Cantab, Organist of Ely Cathedral, will preside at the Organ.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire and a number of other Subscribers—amongst them the Architect, R. Norman Shaw, Esq., A.R.A., have kindly promised to attend.

It may interest our friends to know that the day will be observed as a general holiday as far as possible. The parishioners are invited to throw open their houses to friends and visitors from a distance, as on account of the lateness of the season a tent or other temporary erection is thought inadvisable. The children of the parish, the Choir, and some others, will be provided with a substantial tea in the School-room at 5 p.m.

A sale of work for the benefit of the funds will take place at Longstone Hall after the Services, about £300 being still required to complete the work and provide the necessary fittings.

NATHANIEL A. WELLS,

VICAR OF LONGSTONE.

REPORT, BALANCE SHEET, &c.

TO THE
SUBSCRIBERS.

LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,

We beg to place in your hands the following statement of receipts and expenditure, contributors of money and other gifts, together with a few incidental remarks (addressed to the parishioners) as a souvenir of the work on which you have already bestowed, and we believe will continue to bestow much thought and care. To your children and those who come after you, this record of your care for the sacred structure, may serve both as an incentive to do likewise, and as a warning that without periodical attention and repair, large dilapidations will ensue.

The Church was closed and placed in the Contractors' charge July 8th, 1872, and was re-opened Sept. 22nd, 1873. In the interval, Divine Service was held in the School-room. The new Pulpit was first used Sep. 13, 1874, by which date also the Organ case was completed. The Lighting of the Church by means of Duplex Lamps on coronæ and brackets was accomplished in October, 1875; the final compromise with the Contractors' representatives took place in July, 1876; and the latest accounts were only settled in the present year. The other dates of interest, after Mr. Paley's resignation, to which allusion is made elsewhere in this report, are the 16th March, 1873, when Mr. Wells was instituted to the Living; the 10th May, 1874, when Mr. Sweet was instituted; and the 5th inst., when Mr. Bullivant was instituted.

Whilst congratulating you very heartily on the Restoration, and the several additions to and improvements in your Church—such as the Vestry, the Organ, the stained-glass Windows, the Pulpit, and the Lighting, we neither attempt to conceal the fact of many short-comings in the work, nor desire to unduly obtrude the difficulties and obstacles in our way from the first application for the faculty—which was opposed, to the final compromise with the contractors' representatives, in bankruptcy. Amongst the former may be mentioned defective workmanship in laying the lead of the roof and clerestory window-sills: also a mistake by the contractors' foreman, too late for rectification before the Re-opening, and without tangible redress;—the stonework supporting the oak stalls in the Chancel was worked seven inches higher than shewn in the working drawing of the Architect, thus interfering with the due proportion of the Chancel and dwarfing the Altar steps and fittings. This mistake is remediable in two ways;—one by lowering the stonework to the level required, but injury to the tiles and organ would have to be carefully guarded against;—the other, a much larger undertaking, which may be fairly left to the judgment of a future generation, by lengthening the Chancel some six feet, adding a step, and increasing the space within the Altar rail. Amongst the latter may be mentioned the unsuccessful attempt, at the very outset, to throw discredit on the reports, by professional men, of the dangerous state of the old roof, thus narrowing the grounds of our public appeal for subscriptions; and the attempt was doubtless not without some effect on our finances.

The resignation of Mr. Paley, the Vicar, through whose perseverance and energy the Restoration was brought about, threw a great deal of extra work and responsibility on ourselves. His successors in the living have in turn done good service in subsidiary work, and his predecessor also gave us substantial support, and our thanks are justly due to them all, but it is nevertheless a fact that the main burden of the work of Restoration was carried out under the disadvantage of the practical voidance of the Living.

The failure of Messrs. Brown & Co. to fulfil their contracts, not only threw much of their work on us, the Church-

wardens, but opened the door to unnecessary complications of Account, and most unreasonable demands on the part of their representatives, in opposition to the plain ruling of the Architect. Unable to come to anything like terms with Messrs. Brown & Co.'s Creditors, through the liquidator in bankruptcy, we called in the professional assistance of Mr. John Taylor, of Bakewell, in whose hands the case was placed in August, 1875, and who, after many difficulties, eventually settled all claims against us by a compromise of £350 on a nett claim of £469 by the other side, against an admitted debt of £271. No other course was open to him except to defend an action at law for the whole amount claimed—a course by which we could have gained little, and might have lost much. The amount (£350) has been duly paid and an indemnity taken against further claims by the creditors. There are now no unsettled accounts of any kind.

We are persuaded that, but for these and other causes that might be stated, there would not have been the comparatively small adverse balance of £275. Moreover, it should not be overlooked that a considerable sum for external and internal work and fittings—most desirable additions, but strictly speaking not restoration work, besides that for legal expenses, is included in our expenditure—sufficient indeed to account for the adverse balance, irrespective of the surcharge by the Contractors' representatives.

With regard to the work itself, we repeat our congratulations to the Parish and all subscribers on having carried out successfully what may be called, in something more than a local sense, a great undertaking. That, notwithstanding many drawbacks and disadvantages, so large a sum as £2500 and upwards should have been subscribed, and spent in a way to gain the approval of professional men and others well qualified to judge, is surely a matter for just pride. For this our thanks are chiefly due to Mr. Norman Shaw, and, indirectly, to Mr. John Sleigh and Mr. John Wright (of Eyam), for their recommendation of that eminent Architect. We may here perhaps be excused for quoting from Mr. Cox's recent work, the "Churches of Derbyshire," in which, after devoting about eight pages to this ancient Chapelry, he says—"We omitted to mention, when describing Longstone, that this was also

the work of Mr. Norman Shaw. The genuine spirit of conservative restoration has been duly observed in both these Churches. Youlgreave and Longstone have been more carefully and artistically treated than any other Churches in the County, and are models of what *restoration* should be."

It is a matter for thankfulness that the Restoration has led to much goodwill and many acts of kindness, special gifts to the Church, bazaars and other sales of work; also to the abolition of seat appropriation, and to the institution of the weekly offertory.

It only remains for us to express our regret for many shortcomings, sincere thanks for the support we received from all classes, during the progress of the work, and our readiness to give a copy of this report and further details of the work and the accounts to every applicant.

GEORGE THOMAS WRIGHT, }
EDWARD SMITHERS, } Churchwardens.
during the Restoration.

August, 1877.

From the "Derbyshire Times" of Saturday, September 27th, 1873.

This event which has been looked forward to with something more than usual interest, took place on Monday, the 22nd inst., under the most favourable conditions of weather, company and management.

Whilst some twelve months ago the subscription list testified to a wide interest in the proposed work of restoration by friends far and near, the approving presence of such large congregations as those of Monday last stamps the work as a great success. We do not know of a considerable work of this kind which has been carried out with better taste or with more unanimity than this, involving as it has a large expenditure of money, some additions to the structure, changes in the customary occupation of the church, and the order of services. Perhaps one reason for this is, that the Longstone people being well advised in the choice of their architect Mr. Norman Shaw—a genuine lover of our old churches, wisely pursued a policy of non-interference, and patiently awaited the result.

The day was kept as a day of rejoicing. The new bells rang out in merry peals by the Bakewell ringers, the new clock with its quarter chimes, the new organ presided over for the day by a great musician, contributed in no small degree to charm the ear, whilst the old church renovated inside and out, restored probably to something like its pristine beauty, rich in stained glass windows, oak seats, and chancel stalls, and embellished with appropriate floral decorations, impressed us deeply; and doubtless the great work for good, that day accomplished, will long be remembered. A parish committee decorated the church approaches with arches and festoons of evergreens and flowers. A large festoon erected by Mr. George Eyre, reached across the village road opposite the Crispin Inn, bearing the inscriptions "God bless the Duke," and "Church and State." At the close of the services, the committee provided a substantial tea in the large School-room, (which was tastefully decorated), for all the children, the choir, the aged, and widowed. There the Vicar addressed

of opportunity, remarks to the children, and presented every word with a new prayer book bearing on the cover a short pointed reference to the day's event. The visitors were numerous. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire and Lady Diana Egerton accepted Miss Wright's hospitalities at Longstone Hall, which was thrown open for the day to a large company, and where a bazaar of work was well patronised, some £15 being added to the organ fund. The Vicar entertained Bishop Abrabam, the clergy, and others at the Vicarage.

The services in the morning and afternoon were choral, and accompanied with processional hymns, prior to which voluntaries on the organ were played by Dr. Chipp. The choir, highly strengthened for the day, led the singing with spirit and devotion. The Vicar intoned, assisted in the afternoon by the Rev. R. Roy. The other clergy who took part in the services were Bishop Abrabam, and the Archdeacon of Derby (who preached the sermon), the Rev. J. Stockdale (Baslow), and the Rev. S. Andrew (Tideswell), who read the morning lessons, the Rev. M. Routh (Ashford), and the Rev. H. J. Peach (Tutbury), who read the afternoon lessons respectively. The other surbened clergy were the Rev. J. Bullivant (Bake-well), and the Rev. C. Thornevall (Burton-on-Trent); and we also noticed among those present the Rev. J. Hall (Edensor), the Rev. J. Green (Exam), and the Rev. H. Sculthorpe (Beeley).

Amongst the laity present at the services were the Duke of Devonshire and Lady Louisa Egerton, Lord and Lady George Cavendish and party, Lord Deunham, Lord and Lady George Whitehead and party, Mr. Longden, Captain and Mrs. Smithers, Mr. and Mrs. Cottingham, Mrs. Colonel Wright, Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wright and family, Dr. Chipp, Mr. Alfred Bury, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Shaw, Mrs. and Miss McConnell, Mrs. Barker, Mr. F. Barker, Mrs. Edward Barker, Miss H. Barker, Mr. John Wright (Evam Hall) and family, Mr. Edmund Aslett, Mrs. Halston, Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw and party, Mr. Robert Thornhill, Mr. Scott, Mrs. Knox and party, of Bake-well; Mrs. Archer, Meadow Place, and numerous others.

The collections for the Restoration Fund were £177s. 6d. in the morning, and £184s. in the afternoon. Besides this, some £15 was taken at Miss Wright's bazaar, and £5 received from Mr. Wright, of Evam, in aid of the Organ Fund, thus adding over £125 to the funds. We understand that a balance sheet will shortly be issued. The subscription list is too lengthy to print here, but we append a list of special gifts, which, with the exception of the Lectern and one window, are already in the church.

SPECIAL GIFTS.

Stained glass east window, in chancel, Miss Wright, Longstone Hall; stained glass two-light south window, in chancel, widow of Rev. Chas. Crompton, formerly vicar of Great Longstone; stained glass two-light north window, in chancel, Capt. S. Rogers, Little Longstone; stained glass two-light window, in north aisle, Miss Hill, Great Longstone; stained glass single-light window, in north aisle, Mr. F. Ashton, Manvers; stained glass single-light window, north aisle, Messrs. J. and W. Scott, Longstone; stained glass single-light window in north aisle, Mrs. Brown and family, formerly of Longstone; pedestal of five bells, Mr. G. T. Wright, Longstone Hall; quarter gables to clock, Messrs. Adams, Hodgkinson, and Hawley, Great Longstone; Communion-table kneeling mat, the Misses Carey, Nottingham, London; oak Lectern, Mr. F. Ashton, Manvers; pulpit, Mrs. G. T. Wright, Longstone Hall; bell-closet, Messrs. G. T. Wright, Longstone Hall; hat-stand, Mr. G. T. Wright, of Longstone Hall.

The fabric dates from early in the 13th century, though it has at a subsequent period undergone such very material alterations that in the main it may be said to be a 15th cen-

tury church. It consists of a nave of six bays, with small west tower, very narrow north and south aisles, well developed though narrow chancel, and south porch. To these have been added on north side of chancel a vestry and recess for organ.

Through years of neglect the whole of the roof had been allowed to get into the most terrible state of dilapidation; the rain had penetrated at innumerable places, and rotted the fine old timber to an alarming extent. At a very early stage in the work it was determined to retain these fine old roofs at the expenditure of any amount of care and trouble, and it is satisfactory to think that they are now in such a state of complete repair, that posterity—centuries hence—may see and enjoy the work done by their predecessors in the 15th century. It would have been an easy task to have swept them away bodily and substituted new roofs (perhaps of deal!) but in that case Longstone could no longer have boasted of its fine old roof, and a serious deprivation would have been inflicted on all who had known the church in its better state. The levels of floor throughout have been re-arranged, the church seated with open oak seats, rich stalls placed in the chancel, and this part divided from the nave by a low stone screen of simple character.

The general appearance of the organ, (although without its case) is very pleasing and the design novel, in the fact of its overhanging the player, as in Ely Cathedral triforium, the idea of which was taken from that of Strasburg. The actual space occupied by the instrument, considering its power and capabilities, is thus reduced to a minimum.

The new organ has two complete manuals, extending from C.C. to G. 5b notes. It has been erected by the firm of Messrs. Chappell and Co., London, from a specification prepared by Dr. Chipp, the talented organist of Ely Cathedral, and ably carried out by Mr. Gildersleeve, of Exeter-street, Kentish Town, London, who has had great experience, and done much work in the factories of Messrs. Gray and Davison, Messrs. Bishop, Messrs. Walker, and Messrs. Cramer, Wood & Co., and has undertaken the execution and responsibility of all organs supplied by Messrs. Chapel and Co., whose name is a guarantee for good work and materials. Perhaps his great success is in "voicing" for instance the Bourdon in this instrument has a depth of tone almost equal to an open pipe, and the great organ open diapason is very sonorous. The entire instrument is well adapted to the requirements of a choral service. Dr. Chipp expressed in strong terms his admiration of the organ, which was generally responded to by the numerous visitors, and still more so by a few organ admirers who in the evening had the rare treat to listen to Dr. Chipp's performance of a more varied selection of music than is possible in the Church Service.

We append a short specification for the information of our musical readers. Great Organ C.C. to G. Feet 8 open diapason, 8 clarabella, 8 stopped diapason, 8 dulciana, 4 flute harmonic. Swell organ:—8 Gamba, 8 Lieblich Gedact, 4 Gemshorn, 2 Piccolo. Pedal Organ:—Grand Bourdon 16 feet tone, CCC to F. 30 notes. Couplers:—Swell to great, great to

pedals. The contractors for the restoration were Messrs. Joseph Brown and Co. The work has been nearly 15 months in hand, much longer than was originally intended, but bad weather and the difficulty of getting good steady workmen was we hear the cause of much delay. The stained glass windows designed by Mr. Norman Shaw, were made by Messrs. Heaton, Butler and Bayne, of London. The bell foundries were Messrs. Taylor, Loughborough. The clock was supplied by Mr. Smith, of Derby. The lightning conductor and weathercock were fixed by Mr. Faulkner, of Manchester.

LONGSTONE CHURCH RESTORATION FUNDS. BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENSES.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
General ...	2124	6	3	General ...	2432	4	3
Clock ...	32	18	0	Organ ...	261	10	0
				Pulpit ...	65	0	0
				Lighting ...	61	9	2
Organ ...			2157				
Pulpit ...			267				
Lighting ...			58				
			64				
			2548				
			275				
Balance ...			275				
			£2823				
			3				
			5				
			£2823				
			3				
			5				

GEORGE THOMAS WRIGHT, }
 EDWARD SMITHERS, } August, 1877.

An estimate of the value of the "Special Gifts" places them at £750, thus bringing the total expenditure on the Church to upwards of £3500.

Dr.	GENERAL					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions and other Receipts, as published Oct., 1873, (Appx. A)...	1840	0	3			
Ditto do. since that date, (Appx. B.)	69	16	6			
	<hr/>			1909	16	9
Value of old Lead				190	0	0
Bank Interest.....				24	9	6
				<hr/>		
				2124	6	3
Subscriptions on account of Clock, as published Oct., 1873, (Appx. A)				32	18	0
				<hr/>		
				2157	4	3
				<hr/>		
Due to Treasurers				275	0	0
				<hr/>		
				£2432	4	3
				<hr/>		

The Church Restoration.

27

FUND.				Cr.
	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
By Messrs. Brown & Co., the Contractors	1427	4	3	
Ditto, Cash paid on their Account ...	68	17	2	
Ditto, their Representatives	350	0	0	
				1846 1 5
Miscellaneous payments in Wages, and small Accounts				67 16 0
Contract and other work, Internal Fittings, &c.—				
Derwent Foundry—Heating Apparatus	55	0	0	
Simpson and Co.,—Chancel Tiles, &c.	38	17	0	
Knox—Oak Stalls in Chancel	60	0	0	
Leaver — Altar Rail, Door Hinges, &c.	22	14	0	
Helbronner—Altar Hangings, &c.	7	18	10	
Twigg—Altar Slab, and other Marble Work	10	8	9	
Eyre—Various Work	43	18	11	
				238 17 6
Faulkner—Lightning Conductor and Weathercock				15 0 0
Smith—Clock				47 0 0
Cartage				51 9 4
Architect's Commission and Expenses				125 2 6
Legal Expenses—Faculty	13	10	0	
Defence of Faculty	17	1	6	
Effecting compromise with Messrs. Brown's liquidator	10	6	0	
				40 17 6
				£2432 4 3

ORGAN

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions, &c., as published October, 1873, (Appx. A)	233	5	6			
Receipts since that date, (Appx. B)..	29	5	0			
	<hr/>			262	10	6
Bank Interest				5	1	8
				<hr/>		
				£267	12	2
				<hr/>		

PULPIT

To Subscriptions by Mr. Joseph Scott, (Appx. B)	34	0	6			
Other Receipts, (Appx. B)	24	17	4			
	<hr/>			58	17	10
Balance from Organ Fund				6	2	2
				<hr/>		
				£65	0	0
				<hr/>		

LIGHTING

To Subscriptions, &c., (Appx. B)	64	9	2			
	<hr/>			£64	9	2
				<hr/>		

FUND.

	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Messrs. Chappell and Co., London,							
Organ	210	15	0				
Mr. Gildersleeve, London, Organ Case,							
Tuning, &c.	44	11	1				
Midland Railway	6	3	11				
	<hr/>				261	10	0
Balance carried to Pulpit Account.....					6	2	2
					<hr/>		
					£267	12	2
					<hr/> <hr/>		

FUND.

By Mr. Twigg, Ashford, the Pulpit as per							
Contract					65	0	0
					<hr/>		
					£65	0	0
					<hr/> <hr/>		

FUND.

By Mr. Leaver, Coronæ and Brackets ..					32	15	0
Mr. Honey, Lamps, &c.					28	12	0
Carriage, fixing, &c.					3	2	2
					<hr/>		
					£64	9	2
					<hr/> <hr/>		

APPENDIX A.

Restoration of St. Giles's Church,

LONGSTONE, DERBYSHIRE.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

	General Fund.			Organ.		Clock.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	400	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " (second donation)	250	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
His Grace the Duke of Rutland, K.G. ...	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lord George Cavendish, M.P.	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. P. Arkwright, Esq., M.P.	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A Cottager Friend	0	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A Debt repaid ... ..	.....	.....	.....	0	10	0	.....	.....
A Friend ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	5	0
A Friend, Little Longstone	0	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A Poor Parishioner	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A Well-wisher ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	5	0
A Widow's Mite	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
An Old Choir Boy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	2	6
Anonymous, September 28, 1873 ...	0	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anonymous, .....	.....	.....	.....	0	2	6	.....	.....
Another Friend, Little Longstone ...	0	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams,* Mr. & Mrs. Joseph, Longstone	3	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apperley, Mrs. H. G., Hereford ... ..	.....	.....	.....	0	10	0	.....	.....
Ashton, Mr. George, Longstone	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashton, Mr. Thomas, Rowland	3	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashton, Mr. William, Longstone	0	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Also the contributor of a Special Gift.

Longstone Records.

	General Fund.			Organ.			Clock.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Collection, March 16, 1873, on the occasion of the Vicar's Institution							6	10	0
Collections, September 22, 1873, on the occasion of the Re-opening of the Church	86	7	0						
Collis, Miss F. Dawlish, Devon				0	2	0			
Cottingham, Mr. J. G., Edensor	5	0	0						
Covill, Miss M., Longstone Hall				0	5	0			
Craven, Mr. & Mrs., Thornbridge, Ashford	20	0	0						
Craven, Mrs., " " " " " "				10	0	0			
Curtler, The Rev. W. H. and Mrs., late of Lympstone, Devon	10	0	0						
Edgell, Miss Wyatt, Lympstone, Devon				0	5	0			
Evans, Mr. T. W., Allestree Hall, Derby...	5	0	0						
Evans, Mr. Samuel, Darley Abbey, Derby	5	0	0						
Ewings, Mr. Joseph, Burre House, Bakewell	10	0	0						
Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. G., and Wm. Eyre, Longstone							5	0	0
Eyre, Mr. John, Longstone... ..				0	4	0			
Eyre, Mr. Edward, " " " " " "				0	2	0			
Eyre, Mr. Thomas, Sen., " " " " " "	0	5	0						
Fairbairn, Mr. John, Mayor of Sheffield	1	0	0						
Fidler, Mr., Rowland							0	5	0
Fidler, Mr. Thomas, Elm Cottage, Rowland							1	0	0
Follett, Rev. W. W., Christ Church, Oxford				1	1	0			
Follett, Mr. Charles J., Mayor of Exeter				1	0	0			
Foster, Mr. George, Aldern House, Bakewell	3	0	0						
Fox, Mr. John M., Coekermouth				5	0	0			
Furness, Messrs. J. and J., Longstone ...	20	0	0						
Furness, Mr. George, Willesden, nr. London	10	0	0						
Furniss, Mr. Lawrence, Birchhill Farm, near Bakewell	3	3	0						
Furniss, Messrs. A. and W., Longstone...	2	0	0						
Furniss, Mr. Thomas, " " " " " "	0	2	6						
Furniss, Mr. William J., " " " " " "	5	0	0						
Furniss, Mrs. William J., " " " " " "				0	5	0			

The Church Restoration.

	General Fund.			Organ.			Clock.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gascoyne, Mr. William, Hassop ... ..				.....			0	5	0
Gascoyne, Mr. George, Hassop ... ..				.....			0	5	0
Gisborne, Mr. Frank, Holme Hall, Bakewell	10	0	0	.....				
Goodwin, Mrs., Bakewell	1	1	0	.....				
Goodwin, Miss, Monmouth ... ..				.....	1	0	0		
Gould, Miss H., Longstone ... ..				.....	0	5	0		
Grant, Mr. J., Hassop ... ..				.....	1	0	0		
Greaves, Mr. William, Bakewell	1	0	0	.....				
Guy, Dr. and Mrs., Gordon Street, London				.....	2	0	0		
Haldred, Mrs., Ashford Hall ... ..				.....	0	2	6		
Hallowes, The late Mr. Anthony, Longstone	5	0	0	.....				
Hancock, Mr. Richard, ..	0	2	6	.....				
Hardy, Miss, The Mount, Bakewell	2	0	0	.....				
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "								
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	5	0	0	.....				
Hawley,* Mr. and Mrs. E., Longstone ...	2	10	0	.....				
Haworth, Mr. Edmund, Churchdale, Ashford	50	0	0	.....				
Hayward, Mr. Francis, Longstone... ..				.....			0	5	0
Hayward, Mr. James, ..				.....	0	2	0		
Hayward, Mr. George, Ashford ... ..				.....			0	2	6
Hewett, Mr. James, Longstone	0	2	0	.....				
Hill, Mr. Thomas ..	0	2	0	.....			0	2	6
Hill, Mr. Richard ..	0	2	6	.....				
Hill, Mr. William, Little Longstone ...	0	2	6	.....				
Hodgkinson,* Mr. and Mrs. John, Long- stone	2	2	0	.....				
Hodson, Mr. Hubert, C., The Close, Lichfield	5	5	0	.....				
Hollingworth, Mr. Joseph, Monsal Dale, Longstone	1	0	0	.....			0	2	6
Holmes, The late Mrs. Martha, Headstones, Longstone	1	0	0	.....				
Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Longstone	1	0	0	.....				
Horner, Mrs., Everton, Beds.... ..				.....	0	5	0		
Hulley, Mr. William, Ashford	2	2	0	.....				
Incorporated Society for promoting the Building of Churches, 7, Whitehall, London	25	0	0	.....				

Longstone Records.

	General Fund.	Orgau.	Clock.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Johnson, Mr. Joseph, Longstone	5 0 0	.....	.....
Jones, The Misses J. and M., Agnew, Twyford, Hants ... ..	.....	0 15 0	.....
Jones, Miss Maria, Twyford, Hants ... ..	.....	1 0 0	.....
Jones, Miss H., Longstone Hall ... ..	.....	0 10 0	.....
Jones, Miss F., North Street, Exeter ... ..	.....	0 5 0	.....
Kay, Miss M. A., Longstone Hall ... ..	.....	0 5 0	.....
Knight, Mrs., Heytesbury, Wilts ... ..	.....	0 5 0	.....
Lee, Miss, & Miss Pennell, Ebford, Devon	2 0 0	.....	.....
Leslie, Mr. Charles Stephen, Hassop Hall <i>(for Hassop Chantry)</i>	67 4 3	.....	.....
Longsdon, Mr. William, Longstone	35 0 0	.....	.....
Longsdon, Miss, Longstone (Sale of Work)	.....	3 0 0	.....
" " " " " " " " " "	.....	1 5 0	.....
" " " " " " " " "	.....	1 0 0	.....
Longsdon, Mr. James, Longstone	5 0 0	.....	.....
Lowe, Miss Edith, " " " " " " " "	.....	0 10 0	.....
Lowe, Mr. William, Ashford Lane... ..	5 0 0	.....	.....
Lowe, Miss Mary, " " " " " " " "	.....	0 5 0	.....
Margerison, Mrs., (per Mr. Thos. Eyre)... ..	.....	.....	0 1 0
McConnell, Mrs., Cressbrook ... ..	.....	1 1 0	1 0 0
McConnell, Miss " " " " " " " "	.....	2 2 0	.....
Morewood, Mrs. Alfred, Thornbridge, Leamington	10 0 0	.....	.....
Morewood, Mr. Edmund, (per Mrs. Perrin), Llangennech, S. Wales	10 0 0	.....	.....
Morse, Miss, Exmouth, Devon ... ..	.....	0 5 0	.....
Morton, Mr. George, Longstone	0 10 0	.....	.....
Morton, Mr. James, The Mires, Longstone	1 0 0	.....	.....
Morton, Mrs. James, " " " " " " " "	0 10 0	.....	.....
Morton, Mr. Jonathan, " " " " " " " "	.....	0 10 0	.....
Morton, Miss Mary, " " " " " " " "	.....	0 5 0	.....
Morton, Miss Annie, " " " " " " " "	.....	0 5 0	.....
Morton, Miss Jane, " " " " " " " "	.....	0 2 6	.....
Morton, Mr. James, Jun., " " " " " " " "	1 0 0	.....	.....
Morton, Mr. Samuel, " " " " " " " "	2 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Morton, Mr. and Mrs. William, " " " " " " " "	0 2 6	.....	.....
Muriel, Mrs., Ely ... ..	.....	1 1 0	.....

The Church Restoration.

	General Fund.			Organ.			Clock.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Naylor, Miss C., Longstone Hall ... ..	.....			0	10	0	.....	
Needham, Mr. S., Rnshup, Chapel-en-le-F'th	5	0	0	.....			.....
Nesfield, Mr. R. W. M., Castle Hill, Bakewell	5	0	0	.....			.....
Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph, Longstone	1	10	0	.....			.....
Oliver, Miss Alice, .....	.....			0	5	0	.....	
Oliver, Miss Sarah, .....	.....			0	2	6	.....	
Openshaw, The late Mr. J. O., Bakewell	10	0	0	.....			.....
Orr, The late Mr. Thomas G., Longstone	20	0	0	.....			.....
Orr, Mrs., .....	.....			5	0	0	.....	
Orr, Miss,	2	10	0	.....			.....
Orr, Mr. James, .....	.....			0	5	0	.....	
Orr, Miss Alice, .....	.....			0	5	0	.....	
Orr, Miss Ellen, .....	.....			0	5	0	.....	
Paley, The Rev. John, late Vicar of Longstone, Mrs. Paley, and Friends, Notting Hill, London (<i>Chancel Stalls</i>)	51	2	0	.....			.....
Paley, * Miss, .....	.....			2	0	0	.....	
,, ,, (Sale of Work) .....	.....			1	0	0	.....	
,, ,, ,, .....	.....			0	16	0	.....	
Paley, * Miss Annie, .....	.....			1	0	0	.....	
,, ,, (Sale of Work) .....	.....			0	10	0	.....	
Paley, Mr. Frederick W.	0	10	0	.....			.....
Paley, Mr. Walter	0	10	0	.....			.....
Parkin, Mr. Thomas, Longstone	2	0	0	.....			0	10	0
Perrin, Mrs., .....	.....			.....			0	10	0
Perry, Mr. Edwin, .....	.....			0	5	0	.....	
Peters, Mr. W. H., Harefield House, Exeter	5	0	0	.....			.....
Pitt, Mrs., Lympstone, Devon ... ..	.....			1	1	0	.....	
Postage Stamps—small sums ... ..	.....			0	3	6	.....	
Pritchard, Major General, Madras Army	..			2	10	0	.....	
Reward, on finding keys ... ..	.....			0	2	6	.....	
Ridley, Miss, Hexham, Northumberland	.....			1	0	0	.....	
Rose, Mr. Richard, Bakewell ... ..	.....			1	0	0	.....	
Roy, Rev. Richard C., Youlgrave Vicarage	.....			1	0	0	.....	
Sale of Wood .. ..	.....			0	2	6	.....	
,, Iron ... ..	.....			1	8	0	.....	

Longstone Records.

	General Fund.			Organ.			Clock.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sale of Iron				0	10	0			
„ Do.				0	5	0			
Scott,* Mr. Joseph, Longstone	10	0	0						
Shaw, Mr. Francis, Western Bank, Derby	5	0	0						
Shaw, Miss, „ „ „ „				1	0	0			
Shaw, Mr. R. Norman, Argyll Street, London	10	0	0						
Shaw, Mr. Robert, Monsal Dale, Longstone	5	0	0						
Shaw, Mr. George, „ „	2	0	0						
Shaw, Miss Mary, „ „				0	5	0			
Shimwell, Mr. Isaac, Longstone	0	10	0						
Shimwell, Mr. Thomas, „ „	0	10	0						
Simpson, Mrs. George, London				1	0	0			
Skidmore, Mr. Richard, Longstone	2	0	0						
Skidmore, Mrs. Richard, „ „				1	0	0			
„ „ (Sale of Work)				0	4	0			
„ „ „ „				0	16	0			
Skidmore, Mr. Robert, Longstone	0	5	0						
Sleigh, Mr. John, Highgate, London	25	0	0	1	1	0			
Smith, Mrs., Westbourne Road, Victoria Park, Sheffield							5	0	0
Smith, Mr. Joseph, Headstones, Longstone				0	1	0			
Smith, Miss Martha, „ „				0	1	0			
Smithers,* Captain (Churchwarden), and Mrs. Smithers, Little Longstone	50	0	0						
Sorby, Mrs. The Rookery, Ashford,	5	0	0						
„ „ (2nd donation)	4	0	0						
Sterndale, Mrs., The Cottage, Longstone	5	0	0						
Stone, Miss M., Longstone Hall				0	3	0			
Surplus of Festivity Fund, Sept. 22, 1873	3	0	0						
Taylor, Mr. Cornelius, Longstone	2	0	0						
Taylor, Mr. George, „ „	0	10	0				0	2	6
Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. George, Hassop							1	10	0
Taylor, Mr. James, Longstone	1	10	0						
Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. John, Longstone	0	10	0						
Taylor, The late Mr. Thomas „ „				0	6	0			
Taylor and Redfern, Messrs., Bakewell	2	2	0						
Thornhill, Mr. Robert, Longstone	20	0	0						
Thornhill, Mr. W. Pole, Stanton-in-Peak	30	0	0						
Timm, Miss Jane, Longstone				0	1	0			

The Church Restoration.

	General Fund.			Organ.			Clock.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Tobin, Mrs., Exmouth, Devon	...	...	...	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Tooth, Rev. G. C., and Mrs., Codsall Vicarage, Staffordshire	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turner, Mrs., Rusholme, Manchester	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tymms, Miss H., Longstone	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wager, Mrs., Longstone	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wager, Mr. Jasper, ,,	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wager, Mr. Albert, ,,	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wallwin, Mr. Josiah, Churchdale Farm, near Longstone	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walsh, Mrs., Winchester	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Ward, Mr. Joseph, Longstone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	2	6
Wells, Rev. Nathaniel, A., Vicar of Long- stone, and Friends (<i>Swell Organ</i>)	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Whalley, Mr. John, Headstones, Longstone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	2	6
Wilcockson, Mrs., Low Pavement, Ches- terfield	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilson, Mr. John, London	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	0
Wilson, Mr. Edward, Brunswick House, Sheffield Moor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	0
Wolrige, Mrs., Exmouth, Devon	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Whitehead, Mr. S. Taylor, Burton Closes, Bakewell	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wright,* Mr. G. T. (Churchwarden), and Wright,* Miss, Longstone Hall	100	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wright, Mrs., ,, (Sale of Work)	10	0	0	.....	0	18	6	.....	.....
Wright, Miss, (Sale of Work)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0	.....	.....
Wright, Miss, (Sale of Work)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	0	.....	.....
Wright, Miss, (Sale of Work)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0	0	.....	.....
Wright, Miss, (Sale of Work)	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	0	0	.....	.....
Wright, Miss, (Sale of Work)	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	6	6	.....	.....
Wright, Mr. G. T., (Christmas Concert Receipts, 1871)	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	0	.....	.....
Wright,* Mrs. G. T., Wright, Miss Gertrude	10	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
Wright, Miss Laura	2	10	0	1	0	0
Wright, Miss Florence	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	6	0	.....	.....
Wright, Master Herbert	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	2	0	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	2	0	.....	.....

Longstone Records.

	General Fund.	Organ.	Clock.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wright, The late Colonel, Royal Artillery		5 0 0	.....
Wright, Miss, Exmouth, Devon		5 0 0	.....
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. William, Trinchinopoly, Madras		1 0 0	.....
Wright, Captain Henry, Madras Staff Corps		1 1 0	.....
Wright, Mrs. Henry " "		2 4 6	.....
Wright, Captain and Mrs. Walter, Madras Staff Corps		1 0 0	.....
Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick, Oom- rowtee, East Indies		1 0 0	.....
Wright, Mr. John, Eyam Hall	10 0 0	5 0 0	.....
Wright, Miss Mary, The Firs, Eyam ...	5 0 0	.....	.....
Young, Mr. Charles, Ewe Close Farm, Bakewell	10 0 0	.....	.....
	<u>£1840 0 3</u>	<u>233 5 6</u>	<u>32 18 0</u>

Total Contributions in Money, exclusive of
Special Gifts and the Pulpit Fund

£2106 3 9



SPECIAL GIFTS.

Stained Glass, East Window in Chancel—
MISS WRIGHT, LONGSTONE HALL.

Stained Glass, Two-Light South Window in Chancel—
WIDOW OF THE REV. CHARLES CORNISH, FORMERLY VICAR OF LONGSTONE.

Stained Glass, Two-Light North Window in Chancel—
CAPTAIN SMITHERS, LITTLE LONGSTONE.

Stained Glass, Two-Light Window in North Aisle.
MISS HILL, GREAT LONGSTONE.

Stained Glass, Single Light Window in North Aisle—
MR. JOSEPH SCOTT, GREAT LONGSTONE.

Stained Glass, Single Light Window in North Aisle—
MESSRS. JOSEPH AND WILLIAM SCOTT.

Stained Glass, Single Light Window in North Aisle—
WIDOW AND FAMILY OF THE REV. G. B. BROWN, FORMERLY OF
GREAT LONGSTONE.

Peal of Five Bells—
MR. G. T. WRIGHT, LONGSTONE HALL.

Quarter Chimes of Clock—
MESSRS. ADAMS, HODGKINSON, AND HAWLEY, GREAT LONGSTONE.

Communicants' Kneeling Mat, &c.—
THE MISSES PALEY, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

Oak Lectern—
MR. EDWARD ASHTON, ROSE HILL, CHEETHAM, MANCHESTER.

Hat and Umbrella Holders, and Hassocks—
MR. AND MRS. G. T. WRIGHT, LONGSTONE HALL.

PULPIT—

MR. JOSEPH SCOTT, with the help of his Pupils and other Friends, has raised a considerable sum towards providing a Handsome Pulpit.

CARTAGE, LABOUR, &c.

The Churchwardens acknowledge, with thanks to the donors, free Cartage, from MESSRS. J. HODGKINSON, W. J. FURNISS, J. BETTNEY, A. & W. FURNISS; Spar gravel from MR. W. FROGGATT; and general assistance from MESSRS. R. THORNHILL, J. ORR, ADAMS, J. HODGKINSON, JOHNSONS', G. EYRE, E. PERRY, &c.; also help from MRS. RICHARD SKIDMORE, MRS. JAMES FURNESS, MRS. W. J. FURNISS, MR. ADAMS, and others, in connection with the Sales of Work, &c. To MR. W. J. FURNISS especial thanks are due, for the use of Land and Buildings without charge of any kind.

Longstone, October, 1873.

APPENDIX B.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
GENERAL FUND ADDITIONAL RECEIPTS.						
Atkins, Mr. F. (Proceeds of Entertainment,) Jan. 13, 1876	4	5	2			
Hutton, Mr. (per the Rev. L. E. Sweet)	5	0	0			
Lichfield Dioc. Church Extension Society	25	0	0			
Skidmore, Mrs. Richard, (Part Proceeds of Bazaar, Feb. 9, 1875	20	11	4			
Wright, Miss, Sales of Work	15	0	0			
				69	16	6
ORGAN FUND ADDITIONAL RECEIPTS.						
Longsdon, the late Miss, Sale of Work by	1	5	0			
Wright, Miss, Sales of Work	28	0	0			
				29	5	0

PULPIT FUND SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Annibal, Mr. James... ..	0	10	0	Ingleby, Mr. Constantine	1	13	4
Archer, Mr. John	1	1	0	Ingleby, Mr. Joseph	1	13	4
Archer, Mr. Samuel	1	1	0	Ingleby, Mr. John	0	6	0
Archer, Mrs.	0	10	0	Laidlaw, Messrs.	0	10	6
Ashton, Mr. Thomas	0	10	0	Loes, Mr. William	0	10	0
Bagshawe, Mr. H. P.	1	0	0	Lees, Mr. Francis	0	10	0
Bagshawe, Mr. Francis	0	10	0	Outram, Mr. John	0	10	0
Bradbury, Mr. Jordan	1	1	0	Pullinger, Mr. William	1	1	0
Bradbury, Mr. Joseph	1	1	0	Shaw, Mr. George	0	16	0
Brown, Mr. W. Lax	1	1	0	Sleigh, Mr. Jervase... ..	0	5	0
Brown, Mr. Compton F.	1	1	0	Taylor, Mr. Benjamin	1	1	0
Coates, Mr. J. B.	0	10	0	Thompson, Mr. George	0	10	0
Dakin, Mr. B. Edward	9	5	0	Thompson, Mr. J. W.	0	10	0
Eyre, Mr. William	1	0	0	Tunstill, Mr. John	0	10	0
Eyre, Mr. Herbert	0	10	0	Wager, Mr. Andrew	3	3	0
Eyre, Mr. Albert	0	10	0	Wager, Mr. T. T.	3	3	0
Flewitt, Mr. John	0	10	0	Wardley, Mr. Charles	0	5	0
Hill, Mr. William	1	0	0	Widdop, Mr. Tom	0	5	0
Hill, Mr. Matthew	1	0	0	Wright, Mr. Frank... ..	0	10	0
Hutchinson, Mr. Joseph... ..	0	10	0				
Ingleby, Mr. Richard... ..	1	13	4	Amount per Mr. Scott.	£34	0	6

The Church Restoration.

PULPIT FUND SUBSCRIPTION LIST (<i>Continued</i>).		£	s.	d.
Brought forward	... ..	34	0	6
Collections, Opening of New Pulpit, Sept.				
13, 1874	... ..	10	15	0
Kingscote, Mrs. Gardiner	... ..	0	10	6
Wrench, Mr. E. M., (Proceeds of Lecture				
Nov. 27, 1873.)	... ..	3	10	0
Wright, Miss, Mr. Wright and Family		10	1	10
		<hr/>		
		24	17	4
		<hr/>		
		£58	17	10
		<hr/>		

LIGHTING FUND SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
A Friend	... ..	0	5	0	McConnel, Mrs.	... ..	1	0	0
A Friend	... ..	0	2	0	Meire, Mrs.	... ..	0	10	0
Bazaar, Feb. 9, 1875, Part					Oliver, Mrs. J.	... ..	0	5	0
Proceeds of	... ..	26	2	5	Price, Miss	... ..	1	0	0
Bazaar, Sale of Work after					Sale of Articles, April 15,				
the	... ..	1	2	0	1875,	... ..	1	6	0
Collection—Harvest					Sale of the old Lamps	... ..	1	16	0
Thanksgiving, Sept. 22					Skidmore, Mrs. Richard	... ..	9	5	0
1874,	... ..	2	15	7	Ditto	... ..	1	2	0
Collections — Christmas					Slater, the Rev. L...	... ..	2	0	0
Day, 1871,	... ..	3	13	3½	Sleigh, Mr. John	... ..	0	5	0
Furness, Collected by the					Sweet, The Rev. Laxon E.	... ..	6	13	7
Misses M. and S.	... ..	0	8	7	Thornhill, Mrs. John	... ..	2	0	0
Furniss, Mr. W.	... ..	0	6	0	Thornhill, Mr. Robert	... ..	1	0	0
Gorringe, The Rev. P. R.	1	0	0		Wells, Mrs.	... ..	0	10	0
Johnson, Mrs.	... ..	0	5	0	Wrench, Mr. E. M.	... ..	0	5	0
					Wright, Miss, Mr & family	... ..	8	12	8½
					Collected by the Rev. L. E.				
					Sweet	... ..	£64	9	2
							<hr/>		

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL GIFTS.

The red (or "Dukes") Marble for the pillar of book-rest in the Pulpit—
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

Stained Glass, Two-Light South Window in Chancel—
MR. ROBERT THORNHILL, GREAT LONGSTONE.

Stained Glass, Single Light Window in Belfry—
WIDOW & REPRESENTATIVES OF MR. GEORGE EYRE, GREAT LONGSTONE.

Service of Communion Plate—
THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MR. WILLIAM LONGSDON.

—

For Special Services, since the Re-opening of the Church, our thanks are heartily tendered to—THE REV. L. E. SWEET, late Vicar, in connection with the Lighting of the Church, and Lighting Fund.

MRS. JAMES FURNESS, THE MISSES ORR, and MRS. RICHARD SKIDMORE—
The Bazaar, Feb. 9, 1875.

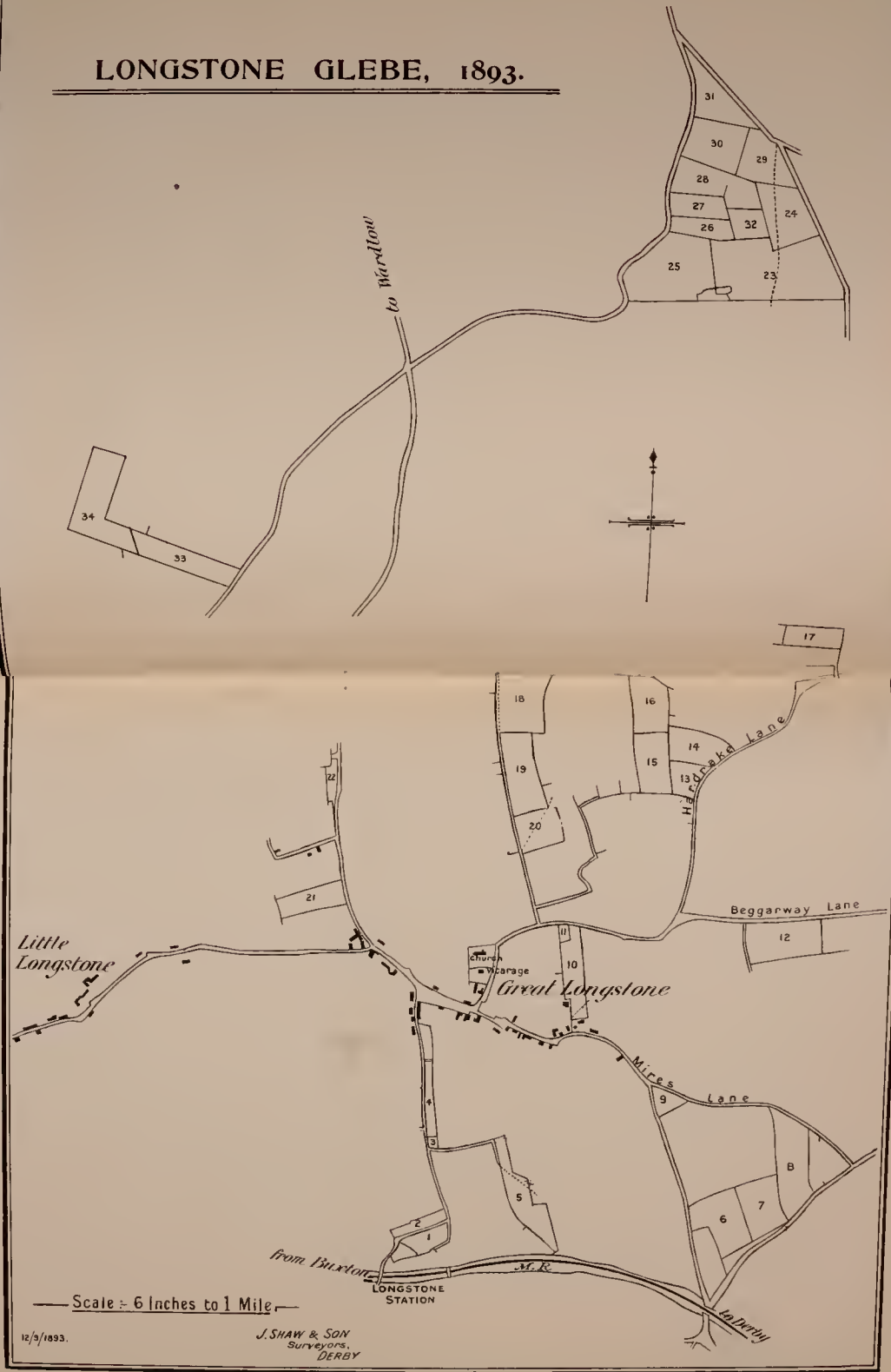
MR. JOSEPH SCOTT, Churchwarden, as Promoter, and Collector of more than half, of the Pulpit Fund.

MR. E. M. WRENCH, his Lecture, Nov. 27, 1873.

MR. F. ATKISS, his Entertainment, Jan. 13, 1876.

1876. 1. 13.

LONGSTONE GLEBE, 1893.



12/3/1893.

J. SHAW & SON
Surveyors,
DERBY

The Patronage.

At long and distant intervals of time the right of presentation to the Living of Longstone was the source of discussion and even litigation, with the result that it was found to be vested in the Vicar of Bakewell who has exercised that right since 1680. Prior to that date there is no record of any such right. On the contrary, the following interesting documents seem to indicate that, at an earlier period, the Wright family and the inhabitants of Longstone made the appointment.

The Griffin endowment of 1262, which is given at length in these Records, expressly stipulates "that there was to be no interference by the Mother Church of Lichfield nor by the Ordinaries of the Church of Bakewell." This condition was probably on the lines of the main endowment to which this was a supplement. The land was given "to the Parishioners or to any person whom they shall entrust" for the augmentation of the Chaplain's maintenance. It may reasonably be assumed that this supplemental endowment was entrusted to those who already possessed the patronage probably the very trustees mentioned by name in the Griffin Charter.

CHANCERY SUIT.

1669. In a Suite then in Chancery brought by the then Earls of Devonshire against Mr. Wright the now (present) Mr. Wright's Grandfather about the lands belonging to Great Longstone Chappell And the way and manner of electing a Curate to serve at that Parochial Chappell.

Anthony Mellar, Clerke, then Curate of the Parochiall Chappell
of Taddington.

Reginald Pinder, Gent., then Register (*sic*) to the Deane & Chapter
of Litchfield for their exempt jurisdiction of Bakewell.

Robert Jenkinson.

Francis Needham.

George Tomlinson.

William Naylor.

Dorothy Needham.

Grace Barton.

Richard Wright &

Henry Mellor.

All substantiall persons, did depose that it had been
for forty years then past the use for choosing of a
Curate there, for him that was to be elected to
preach there one or two Lord's days And upon the
approbation of the greater part of the Inhabitants of
the said Chapellry such person was chosen by the
then Mr. Wright's Grandfather and other the
Inhabitants of Great Longson And such person was
confirmed in the said place by the said Deane &
Chapter or such as had their Authority And none of
them know of any Curate that had Officiated there
that had been otherwise chosen than by the greater
number of the Cheefe of the Inhabitants there.

ALIENATION OF RIGHT OF PRESENTATION.

*Enclosure 2, of Mr. Mott's letter infra, but placed here in
chronological order.*

Be it remembered that since Mr. Monk now Vicar of Bakewell,
at my instance and request, hath nominated Edward Middleton,
Clerk, to succeed Mr. Mills as Curate of the Chapel of Longston
within the Vicarage of Bakewell, I do hereby acknowledge and

declare that I do conceive and agree that the right of nomination of a Curate thereof doth belong unto and is in the said Mr. Monk as Vicar of Bakewell and in his successors.*

Witness my hand 22nd day of December, 1713.

Witness

THOS. WRIGHT.

THOS. BAGSHAW,
of Bakewell, Esq.

WM. GROSVENOR,
of Chatsworth, Esq.

*Letter from Mr. Vernon to his Nephew Mr. Wright,
of Longstone Hall.*

BLOOMSBURY [LONDON]

July 7, 1759.

Dear Nephew,

I have met with an old Register which formerly belonged to ye Church of Litchfield. It chiefly relates to ye Parishes of Blackwell and Hope with their Chappels ^{wh} has thrown much light upon our Peak enquiries. And in regard to Longsdon I find that ye Inhabitants obtained from Gryfin son of Wenuwyn Lord of ye Man^r of Ashford and lived there, 2 Bovats of land for ye augmentation of ye Chaplain's maintenance who should officiate (at) Longsdon. The tradition is that this was entirely called Church land as set forth in ye Depositions in ye vexatious Case brought by ye Cavendish family relating to these very Lands. The other Bovate with ye Lands at Brushfield I presume were given by your family as they have always nominated a Curate sometimes with, at other times without, ye consent of ye Inhabitants. This Chapel was built and endowed by private persons and not by ye Church of Litchfield. The right of Nomination will of course belong to ye Founders—that is the origin of all Patronages, by ^{wh} we shall get clear of ye Deane & Chapter, and as ye Vicar of Bakewell as Vicar is not bound to any Duty at Longston Chapel he will be out of ye Question.† I shall draw up all these things in ample form with ye Vouchers annexed for your and ye young Squire's benefit. There is one thing ^{wh} our friend Mr. Fletcher will not be pleased to hear that ye Dean & Chapter covenant and agree with ye Inhabitants of Longsdon and those within that Chapelry that nothing shall be taken for Probates of their Wills or for the granting of Letters of Administration. [What follows, altho' irrelevant to the subject, is amusing,]

* Mr. Wright had no legal right to do this for all time.

† Mr. Vernon was evidently ignorant of Mr. Wright's deed of 1713.

We are here highly elated on the News of Admiral Rodney having destroyed so many flat bottomed Boats and other Vessels at Havre. This will . . . that the scheme of a descent here is ridiculous. I am persuaded that we are as safe here as you are in Derbyshire. Forget not to ask y^e Duke of Devonshire's Architect if he could take y^e several elevations of Haddon with y^e Ichnography and what it would cost. I have His Grace of Rutland's leave for the purpose.

Your affectionate Uncle,

ED. (?) VERNON.

*Copy of a letter from Colonel John Thomas Wright,
to his tenant at Longstone Hall, Major Carleill.*

EXETER, 5TH MARCH, 1812.

Dear Sir,

On my return home last evening I found your letter of the 1st instant, but not in time to search my papers and give you an answer by return of post as requested. I have employed the whole of this day for that purpose and after the most minute search, have found the enclosed letter from Mr. Vernon to Mr. Wright of Longstone relative to the right of nominating the Curate, and which is the only document of the kind that I have been able to meet with. As I cannot make any extract from it that would prove satisfactory, I send it as it is, trusting you will take care of it until I have the pleasure to see you

It appears that there must be in the proper Office at Lichfield some document which ascertains the right of the Patronage, and I shall recommend an application to some Proctor there to ascertain in what manner the late Mr. Walthal was appointed. If I were at Longstone it would be my wish to concur with the Parishioners in the nomination of a respectable and efficient Clergyman with a stipulation to have the service twice on every Sunday, and I hope and trust that they will resist any attempt of the Vicar of Bakewell to appoint a Curate until they shall be legally advised that he has the right to do it, and which I do not think can be the case from the tenor of the inclosed.

I have never seen any Deed concerning the Curacy amongst my Papers and I suppose that Mr. Robert Thornhill* (seeing the endorsement in my

* Agent to the Longstone Hall Estate.

father's writing on the inclosed when he assisted me in packing up) must have taken that paper for the Deed itself.

There are amongst the Deeds some very old ones relating to the Manor of Ashford, but as they are in the old Law Latin of the times to which they belong I cannot of myself make out whether they relate in any shape to the Chapel, but I expect Mr. Jones my Attorney will be home tomorrow, when I shall submit them to his inspection, and if any thing is discovered in them you shall undoubtedly hear from me immediately. If it proves that they are not relevant, I will not put you to the expense of postage.

Mrs. Wright unites in compliments to Mrs. Carliel and I remain

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. T. WRIGHT.

Major Carliel.

*Letter to Colonel John Thomas Wright, Exeter, (of Longstone Hall),
from Major William Carleill, sometime tenant of the same.*

LONGSTONE HALL, MARCH 15, 1812.

Dear Sir,

I laid your letter with its inclosure before a Vestry Meeting last Sunday since which Mr. Wolley of Matlock has been consulted on the part of the Parishioners. Mr. Wolley wrote to Mr. Mott one of the Proctors at Lichfield and the Register (*sic*), and obtained an answer, a copy of which I send you on the other side and also a copy of an instrument from Mr. Wright (1713) to Mr. Monk. (*see ante.*) You will probably know whether Mr. Wright had the power of alienating the Curacy from the Estate in the manner which he appears to have exercised. The Mr. Thornhill mentioned in Mr. Mott's letter is son to Mr. Thornhill of Stanton. Another Vestry Meeting is appointed to be held on Thursday the 26th inst. before which I hope you will favour me with an answer to this, as the inhabitants are desirous of knowing whether you would wish the business to be investigated any further, or rest as it is.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

W. CARLEILL.

Enclosure No. 1, referred to in the above letter.

Dear Sir,

Longstone Cur.

7th May, 1763. Peter Walthall, Clerk, was nominated to the Chapel or Perpetual Curacy of Longstone by Thos. Grove, Clerk, Vicar of Bakewell, void by the resignation of said Thos. Grove, Clerk.

7th May, 1726. Thos. Grove, Clerk, A.M., was nominated to Longstone by Jonathan Birch, Clerk, Vicar of Bakewell, on the death of Edward Middleton, Clerk.

13th May, 1717. Edward Middleton, Clerk, was nominated to Longstone by Gorstelowe Monck, Clerk, Vicar of Bakewell.

30th December, 1713. Edward Middleton, Clerk, was nominated to Longstone by Gorstelowe Monck, Clerk, Vicar of Bakewell, on the death of Samuel Mills, Clerk.

17th March, 1680. Jos. Fearne, Clerk, A.M., was nominated to Longstone by Thos. Wilson, Clerk, Vicar of Bakewell, on the death of Richard Jepson, Clerk.

31st Oct., 1680. Richard Jepson, Clerk, was nominated to Longstone by Thos. Wilson, Clerk, Vicar of Bakewell, on the death of Richard Spencer, Clerk.

I find a letter from W. Earl of Devonshire 18th March, 1680, in which he says the Chapel was endowed by his Grandfather but he does not insist upon any right but recommends Mr. Ferne, and requests Mr. Brown the Archdeacon to use his influence with Mr. Wilson and the Dean and Chapter in favour of Mr. Ferne.

Mr. Thornhill is Licensed to Longston on the nomination of the Vicar of Bakewell.

There is no doubt but the right is in the Vicar of Bakewell.

The charge of this search is 6s. 8d. each, total £2 0 0

I do not find any suit about the right of nomination to the Chapel.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

Adam Wolley, Esq.,
Matlock.

WM. MOTT,
Lichfield Close, 12th March, 1812.

LONGSTONE CHANTRY.

THE FOUNDATION DEED, A.D. 1262.

FROM THE MAGNUM REGISTRUM ALBUM OF THE DEAN
AND CHAPTER OF LICHFIELD.

Fol. 271. b.]

De Cantaria Perpetua ap^d Longedon in pochia de Bankewell.

Fol. 272. a.]

Anno ab incarnatione dñi m. cc. sexagesimo sc̄do cōvenit inf̄ Griffynū fil' Wennwen' ex parte una. et om̄s pochos ad capellā S̄ci Egidii de magna Longdon sp̄tantes. qd' d̄cus Griffyn' concessit p̄ se & hered' suis i'p̄petuū d̄cis pochois. duas bovatas terre cū om̄ibz ptinent' suis in villa et in t̄itorio de magna Longdon in auxiliū sustentacōis uni' Capellani divina in eadē Capella celebrantis videt̄z illas duas bovatas t̄re cū ptin' que extracte erant de bovāt' homagii d̄ci Griffyni de magna Longdon et que p̄ius assignate erant p̄ d̄cos pochos ad illud idem s̄rviciū sustinēd'. H̄red' & tenend' de d̄co Griffyno & hered' suis d̄cis pochois v'l enienq' v'l quibz'enq' de d̄ca pochia eas t̄der' voluerint ad illud idem s̄rviciū sustinēd'. libe quiete bñ & in pace i'p̄petuū salva tñ d̄co Griffyno & hered' suis multura de bladis s̄r dictas duas bovatas terre crescentibz ad t̄resimum vas. Sciend' tamē q' si ita pt̄iḡit q' canonici mat̄eis ec̄cie Lich' v'l ordinarii ec̄cie de Bauqwell se de d̄cis duabz bovatis t̄re appare voluerint cā uni' capellani divina in eadem capella celebrant' i'p̄petuū sustinend' v'l q' si d̄ci pochi d̄cas duas bovatas alicui vendere v'l aliq' alio m^o alienare voluerint bñ licebit d̄co Griffyno & hered' suis d̄cas duas bovatas t̄re in manus suas seysi' & voluntatem suam sienti de suo dñio ex eis fade sine aliquo i'pedimento v'l p̄d̄cōne d̄coz pochi v'l alicui' pochi de d̄ca pochia. Ad hanc autem p̄vencōm fir' & sine fraude i'p̄petuū tenend' diet' Griffin' p̄ se & hered' suis. Thoñ le Lewyd de p̄va Longesdon. Elias fil' Wiffi de ead'. Ric' fil' Ade de Magna Longesdon. Wiffis clic' de ead'. Tho le Bond de ead'. P̄ne dil Hul de ead. & hered' eoz p̄ tota pochi atturnati cōstituti manu ceperunt & sigilla sua alt̄nati in testiō n̄ p̄senti scripto in mol' cirograffi cōfecto apposuerunt. P̄ hac autem cōcessionē dederunt d̄ci pochi d̄co Griffyno septem marc' in gersuma p̄ manibz. Hiis testibz Wiffō Wyne. Wiffō de Esseburne. Johē de Holewell. Rogō de Scheladon. Wiffō de Reyndon. Johē le Wyne. Nieho de Wynnefeld. Riēo de Hlokelowe clic' & aliis.

[*Translation.*]

CONCERNING A PERPETUAL CHANTRY AT LONGEDON, IN THE
PARISH OF BAKEWELL.

In the year 1262, it was agreed between Griffyn son of Wennwen of the one part and all the Parishioners belonging to the Chapel of S. Giles of Great Longdon that the said Griffin granted for himself and his heirs for ever to the said Parishioners two bovates of land with all their appurtenances in the town and territory of Great Longdon in aid of the maintenance of a Chaplain to celebrate divine service in the same Chapel, that is to say those two bovates of land with all their appurtenances which were taken from the bovates of the homage of the said Griffyn of Great Longdon and which were before assigned by the said Parishioners for the maintenance of that same service. To have and to hold of the said Griffyn and his heirs to the said Parishioners or to any person or persons of the said Parish to whom they shall entrust them for the maintenance of that same service freely quietly well and in peace for ever, saving however to the said Griffyn and his heirs multure of the corn growing on the said two bovates to the extent of one vessel in thirty. Be it known however that if it so happen that the Canons of the mother Church of Lichfield or the ordinaries of the Church of Bakewell shall appropriate to themselves the said two bovates of land and the maintenance of a Chaplain to celebrate divine service in the same Chapel for ever, or if the said Parishioners shall sell to anyone or in any other way alienate the said two bovates, then it shall be lawful to the said Griffyn and his heirs to seize into their own hands the said two bovates and do their will of them just as of their own lordship without any impediment or contradiction of the said Parishioners or of any Parishioner of the said Parish. And that this agreement may be kept firmly and without fraud for ever, the said Griffyn, for himself and his heirs, Thomas le Lewyd of Little Longesdon, Elias son of William of the same, Richard son of Adam of Great Longesdon,

William Clerk of the same, Thomas le Bond of the same, Phelip dil Hul of the same, and their heirs, being constituted representatives of the whole Parish, bound themselves and affixed their seals alternately for a testimony to this present writing drawn up in the manner of an instrument. And for this grant the said Parishioners gave to the said Griffyn seven marks as a fine. Witnesses, William Wyne, William de Esseburne, John de Hollewell, Roger de Scheladon, William de Reyndon, John le Wyne, Nicholas de Wynnefeld, Richard de Hokelowe, Clerk, and others.

“When Archbishop Peckham made his Metropolitan visitation in 1280, it was arranged that the stipend of the Minister of Longstone should for the future be at least five marks, half being paid by the parishioners, and half by the Dean and Chapter.” “But in 1315, a different arrangement was made by which the Dean and Chapter were only to be called upon to supply six marks to the five Chapelries of Baslow, Longstone, Taddington, Monyash and Beeley. Of this sum, fifteen shillings was set apart for the Minister of Longstone, the Dean and Chapter granting remission of charges for testaments and administrations.” DR. COX.

GRANT OF BAPTISTERY AND CEMETERY.

A.D. 1401.

FROM THE LICHFIELD CHAPTER ACT BOOKS. VOL. I., FOL. 57. b.

Isto xv die Ap^{il} concess' fuit prochanis de Longesdon in p^{co}
q^d h^{er}ant baptisiū & sepult^{am} secū ibī sīn p^{ri}udicō mat^{er}is eccle^{ie}
de Bak' & cōposicō est in Thesaurⁱ

[*Translation.*]

On the 15th of April [1401] it was granted to the Parishioners of Longstone in the Peak that they may have Baptisms and Burials there, without prejudice of the mother Church of Bakewell; and the composition is in the Treasurer's hands.

A RENTAL OF DEAN AND CHAPTER LANDS

A.D. 1415.

THE PART CONCERNING HASSOP, LONGSTONE, AND MONSAL
EXTRACTED FROM THE LICHFIELD CHAPTER ACT BOOKS. VOL. I., FOL. 89

BAQUELL.

Item eodem die [viz.: xx die Marcii Anno m.cccc.xv] dñs Johes Dean Vicarius de Hope liberavit & tradidit Decano & Capto unū Rentale t̄raz & tenementoz dñicaliū ipoz decani & capti in feod' de Bakquell Holme & diᵛsis locis de Anno dñi m̄llio cccc^{mo} xv^{mo} in hec ᵛba que sequit̄r.

* * * * *

HASSOP. It̄ in Hassop v ac̄r t̄re que quondā Gervasius de Hassop Vicar ec̄cie de Baquell tenuit & r̄ p̄ ā . . . iijs. iiijd.
It̄m in Longesdon j ac̄r t̄re quā quond' Wiñ in le Roose tenuit nūc iacet in deches' quond' r̄ p̄ ā modo ouātm in f̄ditu de incremento que r̄ solebat vjd
[in margin] modo dimittit̄ p̄ vijd
It̄m in Mernusale j curtilaḡ & j ac̄r t̄re iacent' ad finē ville p̄pinquior̄ Fyndon r̄ p̄ ā ijs

[Translation.]

BAKEWELL.

The same day [viz.: March 20th, 1415] Mr. John Dean, Vicar of Hope, delivered and gave to the Dean and Chapter a Rental of the lands and tenements of the Dean and Chapter in the fee of Bakewell, Hólme, and diverse places, of the year 1415, in the following words:

* * * * *

HASSOP. Item in Hassop, five acres of land which Gervase de Hassop, Vicar of the Church of Bakewell, sometime held, and the rent per annum is 3s. 4d.

Item in Longstone, one acre of land which William in le Roose sometime held. Now it lies in decay. The rent per annum used to be 6d. Now it is burdened with an increase, and is let for 7d.

Item in Monsal, one curtilage and one acre of land lying at the end of the town nearer Findon. The rent per annum is 2s. 0d.

RECORDS OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER
OF LICHFIELD.

B. 27. [NOTE.—*Much damaged by damp and in many places illegible.*]

This indenture made the... [illegible]... November, in the yeeres of the raigne of our soveraigne Lord James by the grace of God ... [illegible]... Scotland, Fraunce, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c., that is to say of England, Fraunce, and... [illegible]... both Seaventeenth, and of Scotland the two and Fifteeth? between the right hono^{ble} William Earl of Devonshire of the one pte and Anthony Longston of.. [illegible] . in the County of Derby gent [illegible] Willm Wright and Thomas White of Great Longston in the said County of Derby Gentlemen of the other parte. Witnesseth that the said Earl for divers good causes and considerations him hereunto especially moving hath granted bargayned sold aliened enfeoffed and confirmed and dothe by the ... [illegible] .. and absolutely grante bargayne sell alien enfeoffe & confirme unto the said Anthony Longston Willm... [illegible]... Willm Wright & Thomas White All those twoe Oxgangs of Land with th appurtenance scituate lyinge & beinge in greate Longisdon abovesaid or within the Townes feildes or Territories thereof w^{ch} now are or heretofore were knowne reputed or taken to be the Church Land in great Longisdon aforesaid. And also one cottage thereupon builded wth a Crofte? thereunto adjoyninge in Great Longsdon beforesaid All w^{ch} premises now are or late were in the tenure or occupation of Willm . . . Willm . . . and Thomas White their or assignes undertenant or undertenants with all comons or comon of pasture thereunto belonging & therewith heretofore comonly used or occupied in any groundes or comonable places within the the mannour of Asheford except in grounds w^{ch} are now inclosed and except in a certayne ground comonly called Blackloe. Together with all

. . . pertinents profites & comodities thereunto belonging or apperteyning To have & to holde the said Twoe Oxgangs of land & Cottage & Crofte & all & singular other the premises wth their and purtenants unto the said Anthony Longston Willm Laute [?] Willm Wright & Thomas White their heirs and assigns for ever To the only proper use & behoof of the said Anthony Longston Willm Laute Willm Wright & Thomas Whi assigns for ever On Trust neverthelesse That they the said Anthony Longston Willm L . . . Thomas White & the survivour of them and their heirs and the heirs of the survivour of them shall sell lett & dispose of the premises to the best yeerly value they can get or raise thereof And to dispose and profites thereof for or towards the maintenannce or findinge of the Curate of great Longsdon aforesaid for the tyme beinge & his successors for ever. Provided yet neverthelesse that if the said Curate or Curates or any of them shall at any tyme or tymes hereafter be absent from the said Church upon the Sabbothe day & not finding another sufficient person to supply y^e cure for y^e tyme of his absence. That then for every such tyme of his absence not finding a sufficient person to supply y^e cure as aforesaid the said Feoffees & their heirs or the survivour of them shall give & pay out of the rents yssues & profitts thereof unto y^e Churchwardens of Greet Longsdon aforesaid for y^e tyme being the some of Five shillings of lawful money of England to be by them distributed amongst y^e poor of y^e said towne or hamlet of Great Longsdon aforesaid according to their discretions Yieldinge and paying therefore yeerely unto the said Earle his heirs or assigns for ever the yeerely rent or some of Twoe Shillings & Tenpence of lawful money of England att the feast daies of thannunciacon of our blessed Lady y^e Virgin Mary & St. Michaell tharchangell by even porcons. And if it shall happen y^e said yeerely rent or some of twoe shillings xd. or any part or parcell thereof to be behinde & not paid by the space of Fourteen daies next after cyther of y^e feast daies or tymes at or in w^{ch} y^e same ought to be paid by the true intent and meaning of theis presents that then & from thenceforth at all tymes after it shall and may be

lawfull to & for y^e said Earle his heirs or assignees into the said twoe Oxgangs of land and premisses or into any parte or pcell thereof to enter & distreyne & the distresses then and their founde to take lead drive chase carry away & ympound & y^e same in pound to deteyne & keep untill he or they shall be of the said rent or rents with thapperages thereof (if any such shall happen to be) fully contented satisfied and paid. And the said Earle and his heirs the said twoe Oxgangs of land and premisses & premisses wth thappurtennants unto them the said Anthony Willm Laute Willm Wright & Thomas White their heirs and assigns for the use aforesaid against him y^e said Earle & his heires & against all and any other pson or persons lawfully clayming by from or under him or any of his ancestors shall and will warrant & for ever defend by theis p'sents. And the said Earle for himself his heirs executors and administrators & for every one of them doth covenant promise & graunt to & with y^e said Anthony Longston Willm Laute Willm Wright & Thomas White for and notwithstanding any acte or thing had made done or suffred by him the said Earle or any of his ancestors & under y^e yeerly rent above reserved shall and may peacably & quietly have hold occupy possesse and enjoy the said twoe Oxgangs of land Cottage premisses wth thappurtennts & every parte & parcell thereof wthout any manner of lett suits eviction of him the said Earle his heires or assigneis or of any other person or persons lawfully clayming from by or under him or any of his ancestors or by any other person or persons lawfully clayming by from or under him them or any of them. In witness whereof the parties first above-named to theis present indentures interchangeably have set their hands & seals the daie & yeere first above written.

W. DEVONSHIRE.

[The endorsement is illegible for the most part]

. . . and delivered in . . . presence of us whose
 Tho: Purslow.

[There is also a Memorandum which is also illegible save a word here and there.] Md. qd. XXV. [day of] uary in the year of the Raigne of James, 1620.

"The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650, report of Great Longstone, that it is fitt to be made a Parish Church, and to have united to it Little Longstone, Hassop, Rowland, and Monsaldale. There is granted by the Commissioners of plundered Ministers, an Augmentation of £43 12. 8. unto Minister of Great Longstone, Mr. Robert Craven, an able honest man." DR. COX.

Whereas there was formerly given to the Chappell of Great Longston, in the County of Derby, Thirteen shillings and sixpence yearly arising out of y^e lands and tenements late the Estate of Christopher Jenkinson of Longston aforesaid And also one rood of land lying in Longston fields, and one Cottage with a garden adjoining to the Curat's house, for y^e use the Lord's Table for the buying of Bread and Wyne for the Lord's Supper, Itt is therefore agreed between Samuell Mills perpetual Curat and the Chappell-Wardens and others of the cheif inhabitants there (so farr as in them lyeth) That the said Sam^{ll} Mills shall enjoy the said house, garden, and rood of land, and also yearly and every year receive the said sum of 13^s : 4^d ; he the said Sam^{ll} providing sufficient allowance for y^e Lord's Table at all such tymes as shall be convenient for the receiving the blessed Sacrament ; and at least as often as the 21st Canon injoynes relation being thereunto had may more at large appeare, And if itt happen the said Sam^{ll} doo not at all tymes make such sufficient provision then this to be voyd and of no effect.

Witness our hands this fourth day of March, 1699.

THO : WRIGHT.

HENRY SCAMARDINE.

Church Endowments, Patronage, &c. 57

“1835. At a Vestry Meeting held on Thursday, June 15th, it was agreed that Mr. Malkin Mills (i.e. the Perpetual Curate) should receive the rent for the land lying in Longstone fields and also the 13s : 4d. charged upon the Longstone dale estate for the purpose of providing Bread and Wine for the Sacrament.”

1893.

The Gross Income of the Living was	-	£218	9	6
and the Nett Income	-	£172	3	0

An Inventory

Of the contents of the Iron Chest in the Vestry of Longstone Church, taken by J. H. Bullivant, (Vicar), May 16, 1887.

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1. Register of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages ? 1630 to ? 1690. The first legible date is 1635.
 2. Register of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages from March 29, 1691, to May 10, 1738. The last page contains an entry of a Marriage, May 21, 1765, and there are four detached leaves containing Marriages only, from Sept. 7, 1755, to March 19, 1765. This Register is in very bad condition.
 3. Register of Baptisms and Burials from April 19, 1765, to Dec. 25, 1812, and at the other end of the same Register, Marriages from June 24, 1766, to Sep. 21, 1812. On the page next to the last entry of a Marriage is an entry of a publication of Banns of Marriage published on the 2nd, 9th, and 16th of November, 1817, and below on the same page is the following note—“The three old Register books were

Only part of 1690.

brought to the Parsonage house by John Thornhill, Clerk, May 20th, 1831, to be deposited in the Chest.

M. MILLS, Incumbent."

"(N.B.) The above three Register Books are wholly imperfect."

4. Register of Baptisms—Feb. 21, 1813, to May 29, 1842.
5. Register of Burials—Jan. 6, 1813, to Jan. 16, 1856.
6. Register of Marriages—Oct. 14, 1817, to April 8, 1837.
7. Register of Baptisms—May 29, 1842, to Dec. 3, 1882.
8. Register of Marriages and Duplicate, Oct. 2, 1837, to the present time (1887) and still in use.
9. Register of Burials—Jan. 30, 1856 " " "
10. Register of Baptisms—Feb. 11, 1883 " " "

The Tithe Commutation Deed, Schedule and Map of Apportionments for the Township of Brushfield.

Two Awards of Exchange between the Vicar of Longstone and the Duke of Devonshire, and between the Vicar of Longstone and William Bradshaw, Esq.

A Mortgage Deed for securing £330 with interest, from Rev. J. Paley to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty.

A Copy of the Longstone School Scheme.

Interesting 19th Century Memorial Tablet in Longstone Church.

The Inhabitants of Longstone
 And its neighbourhood
 By a subscription
 Caused this tablet to be erected
 To perpetuate the memory of
 EDWARD BUXTON,
 Of this place, surgeon and apothecary,
 Formerly practicing at Bakewell;
 His professional abilities, ever ready
 To assist the poor and the needy,
 Shone particularly conspicuous
 During a long epidemical contagion
 Which in the year MDCCCXX
 Afflicted this village;
 When
 His gratuitously administering relief,
 To soothe and subdue the existing woe,
 Strongly testified his goodness of heart.
 He was born at Bakewell
 The XXII Day of June MDCCXLVII
 And here closed his useful life
 On the XVII Day of January MDCCCXXII
 Aged LXXIV years.

Watson.

With regard to the "epidemical contagion" referred to in this mural tablet,—Mr. George Morton, of Great Longstone, informed me in August, 1904, on the authority of his Mother, a nonogenarian, that "the epidemic was typhus fever, which visited every house in "the village except that of the Woodhouse's who lived next to the "present (1904) Post Office. They were shoemakers and carried "on their trade as usual, but escaped the fever.

"The remedy prescribed for the fever by Dr. Buxton was 'wort,' "that is, new beer on the work in the vat; and for the purpose of "providing this, beer was brewed daily at the Church Lane Farm, "then occupied by Mr. Gregory.

"Not a single death occurred in the village, but two deaths from "the epidemic took place at Bleak Low Farm.

N.B. Dr. Buxton married a daughter of Francis White and lived for many years in the house on the Green built by the latter and bearing his initials, between the Hall garden and the entrance to Fearnyhough Yard.

SUCCESSION OF THE BISHOPS OF LICHFIELD.

The Diocese of Lichfield included Derbyshire up to 1884.

	Accession.		Accession.	
Peter (Removed the See to Chester)	1072	Rowland Lee ...	1534	
Coventine Episcopii {	Robert de Limesey ...	1086	Richard Sampson ...	1543
	Robert Peehe ...	1121	Ralph Bayne ...	1554
	Roger de Clinton ...	1129	Thomas Bentham ...	1560
	Walter Durdent ...	1149	William Overton ...	1580
	Richard Peche ...	1161	George Abbot ...	1609
	Gerard la Pucelle ...	1183	Richard Neile ...	1610
Hugh Nonant ...	1188	John Overall ...	1614	
Geoffrey Muschamp ...	1198	Thomas Morton ...	1619	
William Cornhill ...	1215	Robert Wright ...	1632	
Alexander Stavenby ...	1224	Accepted Frewen ...	1644	
Hugh Pateshull... ..	1240	John Hackett ...	1661	
Roger Weseham... ..	1245	Thomas Wood ...	1671	
Roger Longespée ...	1258	William Lloyd ...	1692	
Walter de Langton ...	1296	John Hough ...	1699	
Roger Northburgh ...	1322	Edward Chandler ...	1717	
Robert Stretton ...	1360	Richard Smallbrooke ...	1731	
Walter Seirlaw ...	1386	Frederick Cornwallis ...	1750	
Richard Scroope ...	1386	John Egerton ...	1768	
John Burghill ...	1398	Brownlow North ...	1771	
John Catteriek ...	1415	Richard Hurd ...	1775	
William Heyworth ...	1420	James Cornwallis ...	1781	
William Booth ...	1447	Henry Rider ...	1824	
Nicholas Close ...	1452	Samuel Butler ...	1836	
Reginald Boulers ...	1453	James Bowstead ...	1840	
John Hales ...	1459	John Lonsdale ...	1843	
William Smith ...	1493	George Augustus Selwyn ...	1868	
John Arundel ...	1496	Wm. Dalrymple Maelagan ...	1878	
Geoffrey Blyth ...	1503			

THE DIOCESE OF SOUTHWELL.

George Ridding	...	1884
Edwyn Hoskyns	...	1904

VICARS OF BAKEWELL.

Henry de Lexington (Rector)	1253	Edmund Webster	1537
Peter ———	1254	Ralph Clayton	1569—1605
Robert ——— (Vicar)..	1272	Edmund Clayton	1605
John de Osmundeston	1286—1323	Hamlet Charlton	1609—1614
Robert Bernard	1327—1331	John Rowlandson	1615—1649
Walter de Newton.....	1331	John Rowlandson, jun.	1650—1662
Gervase de Hassop	1333—1343	John Beardmoore	1662—1668
William de Snell	—	Christopher Lawson ...	1668—1672
William de Kyrteington	1349—1365	Edward Smith	1672—1673
Roger de Tibshelf	1383—1405	Thomas Wilson	1673—1708
John de Burton	1409—1413	Gorstelowe Monck	1708—1724
John Huckyns.....	1424	Jonathan Birch	1724—1735
Thomas Staundon	1428	Thomas Grove	1735—1769
William Brome	1435—1439	Richard Weston	1769
Richard Crichelowe ...	1457—1469	Richard Chapman	1769—1816
Thomas Crichelowe ...	1474	Francis Hodgson (Pro-	
Thomas Heyward	1481—1493	vost of Eton College,	
Thomas Forte (Bishop		Archdeacon of Derby)	1816—1840
of Aghadoe Bp. Suf-		Hubert Kestell Cornish	1840—1869
fragan of Lichfield)	1493—1494	Edward Balston (Arch-	
William Massey (Vicar)	1494	deacon of Derby, Fel-	
John Wilcock	1511—1512	low of Eton College)	1869—1891
Richard Hoton	1512—1533	Charles F. Thornewill	1892—1894
Richard Gwent	1533—1537	Edward T. Billings ...	1894—1897
		Charles T. Abraham ...	1897

Prepared by the late Mr. W. A. Carrington. Extracted from Bakewell Parish Magazine.

INCUMBENTS AND CURATES
OF
LONGSTONE CHURCH.

1424 Roger de Spofford 1636 "IVL Cur" (inscribed in lead on roof of Church) 1639 Robert Craven 1656 Henry Marshall 1658 Joseph Ludlam 1680 Richard Spencer 1680 Richard Jepson 1633 Joseph Fearne 1688 Henry Tomlinson 1691 Samuel Mills 1714 Edward Middleton 1726 Thomas Grove 1735 Joseph Meller 1739 John Swift 1748 M. Hudson 1753 Thomas Nadauld	1761 Adam Needham 1763 Peter Walthall 1805 George Berkeley 1812 Bache Thornhill 1815 John Browne, T. B. Lucas, and Thos. Webster 1828 Malkin Mills 1841 Charles Lewis Cornish* 1845 George Best Brown* 1847 James Stephen Hodson 1855† George Chinnery Tooth 1868 John Paley 1873 Nathaniel Armstrong Wells 1874 Laxon Edward Sweet 1877 John Henry Bullivant 1892 Henry James Kelsall 1893 Giles Andrew
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° Memorial Window.

† Since this date the Incumbent has been styled Vicar.

Officiating Clergy.

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Other Clergymen who have taken duty in Longstone Church during the last 100 years. There must be many omissions inasmuch as no Sunday Registers were kept.

Abraham, Charles John, Bishop	Dawson, G. A.
Abraham, Charles T., Canon	Disney, William
Allen, J.	Dixon, R.
Andrew, Samuel, Canon	Downman, F.
Bagshawe, A. Drake	Drinkwater, John
Balston, Edward, Archdeacon of Derby, and Vicar of Bakewell	Eayrs, J.
Barker, A. Auriol	Eckersley, J.
Barker, F. R.	Evered, E.
Barker, John	Faber, H. M.
Bateman, Stafford	Fletcher, J. M. J.
Bates, Thomas	Flood, Samuel
Begbie, A. G.	Ford, W. H.
Bell, W. R.	Foster, Charles
Bird, G.	Foster, W. H.
Block, Charles E.	Fox, A. C.
Boyd, W. F.	Freeman, H. J.
Brandreth, J. P.	Fuller, Richard H.
Bullivant, Henry	Garlick, A.
Bullivant, Henry Everard	Giles, William G.
Burrow, James	Given, J.
Campbell, Daniel	Grace, T. S.
Chalmers, J. A.	Graham, C. R.
Chapman, Richard	Green, J.
Churchill, F.	Greenshields, L. W.
Coates, James	Griffin, H. J.
Coke, J. H.	Hall, J.
Coombe, Walter	Hamlyn, J. F.
Crane, Canon	Hargrave, C.
Cornish, Hubert Kestell	Harvey, Reginald
Cursham, F. L.	Hetherington, W.
Davies, T. C.	Hinckley, Thos.

- Hirst, Thomas
Hobhouse, Edmmd, formerly Bishop
of Nelson, N.Z.
Hobson, Jos. Charles
Hone, E. J.
Hone, C. R.
Hope, William
Hughes, James
Jackson, C. B.
Jagger, J. E.
Jones, John
Kelly, F. F.
Kewley, J. W.
Lambrick, C. M.
Longsdon, Henry John
Luxmoore, John Reddaway
Marshall, E.
Martin, Sydney E.
Moberley, George H.
Money, W. B.
Monro, Edward
Morris, Ernest E.
Nixon, W. H.
Norburn, Henry
Parker, W. J.
Parmenter, E. C.
Patterson, Wm. George
Peach, H. J.
Pitt, Lonsdale
Rawdon, J. H., Canon
Riddlesden, J. B.
Ridsdale, Charles H.
Rigaud, S. I.
Rogers, John, Canon
- Rogers, Saltren
Routh, Robert S.
Roy, R. C.
Ruddle, T. D.
Rusby, W. H. L.
Samples, Albert
Scotter, W. H.
Sergeant, Horace
Sculthorpe, H. C.
Sharland, G. T.
Shaw, Francis L.
Sheppard, Edgar, minor Canon of St.
George's, Windsor
Slater, Leonard
Smith, Richard
Smith, Urban
Spurrell, Richard
Stamper, W. P.
Stockdale, Jeremiah
Stuart, J. Kilbee
Swainson, A.
Theodosius, J. H.
Thornewill, Charles F.
Thorold, Charles
Tooth, W. A.
Ward, Jos. P.
Watkins, George Edwin
Wawn, John D.
Webb, H. M.
Webster, Thomas
Were, Edward Ash, Bishop of Derby
Willis, Henry de L.
Wingfield, W. F.
Wright, Barrington Stafford
Wright, Walter Reginald

CHURCHWARDENS.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1636 "W. WRI" (William Wright) and
"I.FIIR" (? Flint) "CHVW"
<i>(Engraved on lead roof of the Nave)</i> | 1696 Thomas Hodgkinson and Richard
Keyton |
| 1639 John Andrew and Richard White. | 1697 William Lowe and John Marchington |
| 1640 Thomas Willyamson and Sydney Mellor | 1698 Cornelius Dickens and Samuel Bradwell |
| 1653 Thomas Hasselam and Francis Lowe. | 1699 Henry Scamadine and Thomas Johnson |
| 1657 William Hallowes & William Bramhall | 1700 Samuel Scamadine and John Norrys |
| 1660 William Winscombe and Edward Peake | 1701 William Hodgkinson of ye Cross and
Thomas Gregory of Wardlow |
| 1669 Francis Needham and Francis Howe,
of Little Longson | 1702 William Hodgkinson & Thomas Gregory |
| 1670 James Scamadine and John Buxton | 1703 Henry Hancock and Godfrey Holme of
Wardlow |
| 1674 Ellis Raworth and John Heyward | 1704 John Tomlinson and Thomas Longsdon |
| 1676 Thomas Hodgkinson & Richard Keyton | 1705 John Sellars and Thomas Bradbury of
Brushfield |
| 1677 William Naylor and Richard Keyton | 1706 John Tomlinson and William Lowe |
| 1680 James Gooddey and | 1707 Mr. Carolus Bagshawe and William Lowe |
| 1681 Christopher Jenkinson and John
Tomlinson, senr. | 1708 Charles Bagshawe and Edward Frost |
| 1682 George Raworth and | 1709 Anthony Clayton and Thomas Bramwell |
| 1683 Thomas Blackwell and Francis Bramwell | 1710 Anthony Clayton and Samuel Skidmore |
| 1684 William Heathcote & Thomas Jackson | 1711 William Frost and Richard Turner |
| 1686 Robert Huslour and Stephen Marshall
or John Frost | 1712 William Frost and William Fynney |
| 1687 William Wright and Thomas Holme | 1713 Joseph Furnice and William Raworth |
| 1688 George Flint and William Raworth | 1714 George Dale and George Wilde |
| 1689 Christopher Jenkinson and William Lowe | 1715 Henry Hodgkinson and William or
Anthony Pidcock |
| 1690 William Lowe and Ellis Lowe | 1716 William Hodgkinson de fold and Radul-
phus Bagshawe |
| 1691 William Lowe and Ellis Lowe | 1717 William Hodgkinson de fold and George
Cowper |
| 1692 William Lowe and Anthony Barton | 1718 Sampson Hodgkinson and Thomas
Marshall |
| 1693 Benjamin Hallowes and Thomas Norrys | 1719 Sampson Hodgkinson and John March-
ington |
| 1694 Thomas Jackson and Gulielm Fynney | 1720 Sampson Hodgkinson and Michael
White |
| 1695 Richard White and Thomas Jackson | |

* In olden times the Churchwardens were styled Ediles, Custodes and Chapwardens.

- 1721 Robert Huslor and Richard Brassington
 1722 Anthony Torr and Edward Frost
 1723 Anthony Torr and Samuel Johnson
 1724 Davenport Blackwell and John Royley
 1725 Davenport Blackwell and George Shaw
 1726 Davenport Blackwell and James Frost
 1727 Daniel Frost and Francis Martin
 1728 Daniel Frost and William Cooper
 1729 Daniel Frost and Francis Hulley
 1730 Richard Frost and James Frost
 1731 Richard Frost and Thomas Tomlinson
 1732 Richard Frost and Original Turner
 1733 James Gregory and Thomas Gregory
 1734 James Gregory and Jos. Thornhill
 1735 Michael Buxton and William Lowe
 1736 Michael Buxton and William Holme
 1737 Thomas Oldfield and George Hancock
 1738 Thomas Oldfield and David Feepound
 1739 Richard Bettney and Anthony Hodgkinson
 1740 Richard Bettney and John Boden
 1741 Richard Bettney and William Lowe
 1742 Robert Hodgkinson and Ralph James
 1743 Robert Hodgkinson and Joseph Beebee
 1744 Francis Hodgkinson and Thomas White
 1745 Francis Hodgkinson and Adam Wilson
 1746 Joshua Flint and Francis Morten
 1747 Joshua Flint and Thomas Longsdon
 1748 John Frost and Ralph Bagshawe
 1749 John Frost and James Rushen
 1750 John Heward and Thomas Morton
 1751 John Heward and Joseph Skidmore
 1752 William Goodwin and William Holme
 1753 William Goodwin and James Bland
 1754 Cornelius Bettney and James Bland
 1755 Cornelius Bettney and Isaac Broome
 1756 William Furnice and George Dickens
 1757 Francis White and Isaac Broome
 1758 Joseph Beebee and Cain Cottrell
 1759 Joseph Beebee and Anthony Pidcock
 1760 Joseph Beebee and John Boden
 1761 Luke Hodgkinson and James Beebee
 1762 Luke Hodgkinson and Jarvis Thornhill
 1763 George Flint and Ellis Dickens
 1764 George Flint and Thomas White
 1765 Thomas Gregory and William Goodwin
 1766 Thomas Gregory and John Thornhill or Daniel Sellors
 1767 Francis Coates and William Pidcock
 1768 Francis Coates and George Hancock
 1769 Lawrance Wain and Edward Shaw
 1770 Lawrance Wain and John Thornhill
 1771 Francis Furniss and William Low
 1772 Francis Furniss and Ralph Bagshawe
 1773 John Flint and Charles Shaw
 1774 John Flint and Christopher Howe
 1775 Thomas Wager and Thomas Tomblison
 1776 Thomas Wager and William Holme
 1777 William Wager and Adam Willson
 1778 William Wager and Jarvis Thornhill
 1779 William Gregory, junr., and George Tomblison
 1780 William Gregory and George Dickens
 1781 William Hadfield and James Longsdon
 1782 William Hadfield and John Allsop
 1783 Josiah Blackwell and Benjamin Skidmore
 1784 Josiah Blackwell and John Boden or Charles Shaw
 1785 Martin Furniss and William Pidcock junr.
 1786 Martin Furniss and Jarvis Thornhill
 1787 Thomas Hill and Robert Shaw
 1788 Thomas Hill and Michael White

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|--|
| 1789 | Sampson Hodgkinson and Martin Furniss | 1821 | Joseph Buxton and Robert Bagshaw |
| 1790 | Sampson Hodgkinson and Jonathan Bamford | 1822 | Joseph Buxton and John Bamford |
| 1791 | Francis White and William Low | 1823 | James Gregory and William Hallows |
| 1792 | Francis White and George Hancock | 1824 | James Gregory and Peter Holme |
| 1793 | Richard Skidmore and William Goodwin | 1825 | James Gregory and James Longsdon |
| 1794 | Richard Skidmore and James Newbould | 1826 | James Gregory and James Longsdon |
| 1795 | Moses Taylor and John Longsdon | 1827 | James Gregory and Charles Shaw |
| 1796 | Moses Taylor and Robert Bagshaw | 1828 | Joseph Morton and Reginald Dicken |
| 1797 | George Flint and William Pidcock | 1829 | Joseph Morton and Joseph Timm |
| 1798 | George Flint and John Thornhill | 1830 | Sampson Wager and Benjamin Elliott |
| 1799 | Richard Bettney and Charles Shaw | 1831 | Sampson Wager and William Hulley |
| 1800 | Richard Bettney and Peter Holme | 1832 | Francis Furniss and Henry White |
| 1801 | James Gregory and George Wilson | 1833 | Joseph Skidmore and James Longsdon |
| 1802 | James Gregory and Ralph Frost | 1834 | Joseph Skidmore and Joseph Skidmore of Wardlow |
| 1803 | Joseph Morton and James Longsdon | 1835 | Matthew Furniss and William Wilson |
| 1804 | Joseph Morton and Thomas White | 1836 | Thomas Gregory Orr & Robert Bagshaw |
| 1805 | Robert Thornhill and George Tomlinson | 1837 | Thomas Gregory Orr and John Bridge |
| 1806 | Robert Thornhill and Christopher James | 1838 | William Wager and John Allsop |
| 1807 | John Eyre and John Longsdon | 1839 | William Wager and George Ashton |
| 1808 | John Eyre and Thomas White | 1840 | Robert Thornhill and Robert Holme |
| 1809 | Matthew Furniss and Benjamin Skidmore | 1841 | Robert Thornhill and William Longsdon |
| 1810 | Matthew Furniss and John Allsop | 1842 | John Lowe and Robert Elliott |
| 1811 | Charles Shaw and William Pidcock | 1843 | John Lowe and Anthony Hallows |
| 1812 | Charles Shaw and Peter Ashmore | 1844 | Richard Bettney and Matthew Holme |
| 1813 | William Wager and Robert Shaw | 1845 | Richard Bettney and Charles Shaw |
| 1814 | William Wager and Robert Shaw | 1846 | Joseph Skidmore and Francis Robinson |
| 1815 | William Carleill and John Longsdon | 1847 | Joseph Skidmore and William Wilson |
| 1816 | William Carleill and John Longsdon | 1848 | John Furniss and Robert Bagshaw |
| 1817 | John Thornhill and Martin Furniss | 1849 | John Furniss and George Ashton |
| 1818 | John Thornhill and Robert Robinson | 1850 | John Furniss and Matthew Ashmore |
| 1819 | William Gregory and George Ashton | 1851 | John Furniss and Anthony Hallows |
| 1820 | William Gregory and George Ashton | 1852 | Richard Bettney and Anthony Hallows |
| | | 1853 | Richard Bettney and William Wilson |
| | | 1854 | John Furniss and Francis Robinson |
| | | 1855 | William Wager and Anthony Hallows |
| | | 1856 | William Wager and Anthony Hallows |
| | | 1857 | Robert Thornhill and Robert Shaw |

- 1858 Robert Thornhill and Robert Shaw
 1859 James Furniss and Thomas Parkin
 1860 James Furniss and Thomas Parkin
 1861 James Furniss and Thomas Parkin
 1862 James Furniss and George Ashton
 1863 James Furniss and George Ashton
 1864 James Furniss and George Ashton
 1865 James Furniss and Anthony Hallows
 1866 James Furniss and Anthony Hallows
 1867 James Furniss and Robert Shaw
 1868 Thomas Gregory Orr and Thomas Parkin
 1869 Edward Levett and Thomas Parkin
 1870 John Thornhill and George Shaw
 1871 George Thomas Wright and John Thornhill
 1872 George Thomas Wright and Edward Smithers
 1873 George Thomas Wright and Edward Smithers
 1874 Joseph Scott and James Orr
 1875 Joseph Scott and James Orr
 1876 Joseph Scott and James Furniss, junr.
 1877 Joseph Scott and James Furniss, „
 1878 Joseph Scott and Richard Skidmore
 1879 Joseph Scott and Richard Skidmore
 1880 Joseph Scott and Edward Smithers
 1881 Joseph Scott and Edward Smithers
 1882 Joseph Scott and Edward Smithers
 1883 Joseph Scott and Edward Smithers
 1884 Joseph Scott and Edward Smithers
 1885 Joseph Scott and Edward Smithers
 1886 Joseph Scott and Edward Smithers
 1887 Edward Smithers and William Pitt Dixon
 1888 Edward Smithers and William Pitt Dixon
 1889 William Pitt Dixon and William Longsdon Shaw
 1890 William Pitt Dixon and William Longsdon Shaw
 1891 William Pitt Dixon and William Ashton
 1892 William Pitt Dixon and William Ashton
 1893 William Pitt Dixon and William Ashton
 1894 William Pitt Dixon and George Thomas Wright
 1895 Charles Frederick Williams and George Thomas Wright
 1896 Charles Frederick Williams and George Thomas Wright
 1897 William Rogers Pitt Dixon and William Longsdon Shaw
 1898 William Rogers Pitt Dixon and William Longsdon Shaw
 1899 William Rogers Pitt Dixon and Walter Herbert Wright
 1900 William Rogers Pitt Dixon and Walter Herbert Wright
 1901 William Rogers Pitt Dixon and Walter Herbert Wright
 1902 William Rogers Pitt Dixon and Walter Herbert Wright
 1903 William Rogers Pitt Dixon and Ernest Morewood Longsdon
 1904 William Rogers Pitt Dixon and John William Thornhill
 1905 William Rogers Pitt Dixon and John William Thornhill

SIDESMEN.

Bagshaw, F.	Nadin, James
Bates, Arthur	Nadin, William
Blackwell, John	Orrell, T. M.
Carson, Charles	Slack, William
Coe, Richard	Spanton, Henry Arthur
Edwards, Hugh	Spencer, James
Eyre, Arthur Wm. Joseph	Taylor, H. T.
Eyre, William (Sexton)	Trickett, James Tissington
Grant, Theodore	Ward, Arthur

In 1896 Sidesmen were appointed to assist, or act in the absence of, the Churchwardens. Ex-Churchwardens, and others elected at the Annual Vestry Meeting, are Sidesmen.

CHURCH MUSIC.

As to the conduct of the Music, during many centuries there is nothing but tradition to help us. Like other village Churches, the Choir composed of both sexes was usually led by Flute and Fiddle and supported by Clarinet, Oboe, Bassoon, and Double Bass. Harmoniums and Organs were not in general use until the Nineteenth Century. Here in Longstone the following is probably a correct list of the last "Members of the Band" as they were formerly styled—

William Wilson	...	...	Flute.
Richard Heathcote	...	...	Fiddle.
Jonathan Hulley	...	...	Oboe.
Thomas Hill	...	...	Clarinet.
Joseph Morton	...	...	Bassoon.
James Morton	...	...	Violoncello.
William Eyre	...	}	{
and (later)	...		
Joseph Scott	...		Conductor and Leader with Flute.*

* Mr. Scott's Flute is still treasured by his daughter, Mrs. Hill, of Market Drayton.

1868 we find at the Harmonium—

Mrs. Paley	} Wife and daughter of the Vicar.
and				
Miss Annie Paley	...	...	...

ORGANISTS.

1873 at the Organ—

Miss Price	} The Vicarage.
Miss Jess	...	...	...
1874 Mr. F. Burgiss	} Bakewell.
1876 Mr. A. P. Fewkes	...	...	...
Mr. J. A. Piggott	} School House.
1879 Mr. L. Galaud	...	...	...
1881 Mr. W. Sumner	...	...	...
1883 Mr. W. K. Bateson	...	...	...
1887 Mr. H. A. Spanton	} The Hall.
1894 Miss L. A. F. Wright	...	...	...
1900 Miss F. H. Wright	} School House.
1904 Mr. H. A. Spanton	...	...	...

ORGAN BLOWER— John Turner.

CHORISTERS AND ASSISTANT CHORISTERS,

Since 1873.

Andrew, George
Atherton, Ernest

Bacon, Thomas
Bates, Arthur
Bennett, Isaac
Bennett, Joseph
Blackwell, George
Blackwell, Thomas
Blagden, Charles
Bottom, Albert
Braddock, Arthur
Bradwell, Luther
Bridge, John
Brightmore, Charles
Brightmore, Thomas
Buzzard, Charles Herbert

Carson, George
Carson, Matthew
Cooper, Theodore
Davies, Thomas
Dixon, William Rogers Pitt
Elliott, George
Elliott, Herbert
Eyre, Arthur
Eyre, Arthur William Joseph
Eyre, William
FitzGeorge, Robert
Franks, George
Franks, Reginald
Furniss, Anthony
Furniss, George
Furniss, William

Gregory, William A.
 Grant, James
 Grant, Theodore
 Green, James
 Hambleton, Benjamin
 Hambleton, Bernard
 Hambleton, George
 Hambleton, Joseph
 Hamilton, Joseph
 Hewitt, Arthur
 Hewitt, William
 Johnson, Samuel
 Jupp, Jesse
 Jupp, William
 Jupp, Henry
 Lea, Charles
 Lock, Alfred
 Lomas, George
 Morris, James W.
 Morton, Arthur
 Morton, Charles
 Morton, Charles
 Morton, George
 Morton, James
 Morton, Matthew
 Morton, William
 Morton, Samuel
 Nadin, Ernest
 Nadin, Jesse
 Nadin, William
 Nuttall, Frederick H.
 Nuttall, Henry
 Oldfield, John Thomas
 Oldfield, Walter
 Parkin, James
 Parkin, Thomas
 Parkin, William
 Percival, Matthew Spencer
 Percival, Joseph
 Porter, Thomas
 Rodley, Thomas
 Sharples, William
 Skidmore, Albert
 Slack, Harry
 Slingsby, Samuel
 Solly, Charles

Taylor, Charles
 Taylor, George
 Timm, Percy
 Timm, William
 Waddell, Malcolm
 Wager, Albert
 Wager, Clement
 Ward, Arthur
 Ward, Christopher
 Ward, George
 Ward, George
 Ward, Victor
 Watts, John
 Whibberley, Cyril
 Wood, Joseph
 Wright, Henry Charles
 Wright, George Darling
 Wright, George Thomas
 Bates, Lina
 Carson, Mary Ann
 Eyre, Beatrice
 FitzGeorge, Eliza
 Gould, Harriet
 Green, Florence
 Hewitt, Mary Jane
 Haywood, Ann
 Highton, Daisy
 Jones, Harriet
 Kay, Mary Ann
 Lankester, Edith
 Morton, Sarah
 Naylor, Caroline
 Oliver, Alice
 Oliver, Sarah Ann
 Southgate, S.
 Southern, Gertrude
 Turner, Kate M.
 Walker, Mrs. (Schoolmistress)
 Wells, Ada
 Wright, Ena Mabel
 Wright, Florence Helena
 Wright, Lilian Margaret
 Wright, Margaret Jean
 Wright, Myra

Longstone Records.

CLERKS.

1692	Henricus Dooley	1829	John Thornhill
1791	John Thornhill	1847	Robert Thornhill

SEXTONS.

1755	Edward Garlick	1870	William Ashton and Thomas Eyre
1814	James Ward	1877	Thomas Eyre
1847	William Ward	1892	William Eyre
1855	William Ashton		
1865	William Ward		

CHURCH CLEANERS.

1829	Ann Ward	Goodice Blagden
1847	Martha Hill	Christina Blagden

CLOCK WINDERS.

1808	John Thornhill	1865	William Ward
1839	James Ward	1870	William Ashton and Thomas Eyre
1847	William Ward	1873	Edwin Perry
1855	William Ashton		

CLOCK REPAIRERS.

1799	Charles Shaw	1834	Thomas Plant
1809	John Thornhill	1847	James Carson
1812	Richard Warhurst	1858	Joseph Carson
1815	. . . Prinney	1871	John Carson
1818	. . . Foulks	1873	John Smith

CHURCH BELLS.

There were formerly four Bells in the Belfry besides the Sanctus Bell over the E. end of the Nave. Of these, three only remained for a long period of time—

1st Bell—missing.

2nd Bell inscribed—“Ellis Dickens, Geo. Flint, Chappellwardens. Thomas Hedderley, Founder, 1763.”

3rd Bell “God save His Church, 1618,” and the bell-mark of “George Oldfield.”

4th Bell “Go. Al-glory bee to God on high, 1674,” and the bell-mark of “George Oldfield.”

It does not appear what became of the 1st Bell, but the Sanctus Bell, which also bears the date of 1763, was removed to the School.

1873.

The following is the weight of the present Bells :—

KEY OF A. MAJOR.

		C.	Q.	LEBS.
1st Bell ...	...	4	2	7
2nd Bell...	...	5	1	23
3rd Bell ...	...	5	2	0
4th Bell...	...	7	1	5
5th Bell ...	...	9	2	2
		32	1	9

* Inscribed—
G. T. Wright. Don.
John Taylor & Co.,
Loughborough.

At the Dedication Service, the five Bells were rung by Messrs. Smith, Rodgers, Rowland, Needham and Brunt, of Bakewell.

* The usual invocative inscriptions were inadvertently omitted.

BELL RINGERS.

Before the Church Restoration of
1872.

(No earlier record.)

Thomas Eyre

John Eyre

William Ashton

Since the Restoration of
1873.

1873 Edwin Perry
Isaac Bennett
Alfred Lock
James Nadin
Joseph Bennett

1874 & after Thomas Hibbert
William Morton
James W. Morris
Theodore Grant
William Nadin
George Ward
George Fenley

LONGSTONE BELFRY COMPANY,

1873.

ST. GILES'S CHURCH, GREAT LONGSTONE, DERBYSHIRE.

PEAL OF FIVE BELLS.

(By Taylor & Co., Bell Founders, Loughborough.)

The following rules are agreed to by the Vicar, Churchwardens, and Ringers, January, 1874.

1.
There shall be five principal ringers who shall be responsible for the care and proper ringing of the Bells on all occasions, excepting those when the Sexton takes the duty. The Sexton may or may not be a Member of the Company.

2.
There may also be five Assistant Ringers, who, after approval by the Vicar and Churchwardens, shall be allowed to practice occasionally under the superintendence of one of the principal ringers.

3.
The Assistant Ringers, when qualified, may act as substitutes for the principal ringers, and be promoted to vacancies when they occur.

4.
Ringers must be in the belfry three quarters of an hour before the Services on Sundays, and on the Great Holy Days.

5.
Ringing for Divine Service shall be arranged to suit the capabilities of the least practised ringer, whether principal or assistant, who happens to be engaged at the time.

6.
Ringers are Officers of the Church, and as such agree to attend Divine Service as frequently as possible.

7.
After ringing or chiming for Service, the disengaged

ringers will at once take their places in the Church, the tenor bell being rung for five minutes.

8.

Failure in complying with the rules will be visited with fines, which shall be handed to the Churchwardens, for belfry repairs.

9.

The ringers shall appoint one of their Company as foreman. He shall be the medium of communication with the Vicar, &c., and it shall be his duty to give the other ringers due notice of any extra ringing, or the reverse, to ring the call-bell, to open and close the Church, and light the belfry at the appointed hours, and to collect and keep an account of all fines and fees in a book provided for the purpose.

10.

The ringers shall appoint either the same or another member of their Company as conductor of the ringing. Silence must be strictly observed by the other ringers whilst the bells are in motion.

11.

Bell practice shall take place, if possible, once a week, between the hours of 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. Ringers must be in the belfry fifteen minutes after the Call-bell is sounded.

12.

The feelings of the sick and bereaved shall be considered in arranging for, or abstaining from bell-practice.

13.

The bells shall not be rung to serve any political purpose or party, nor without the Vicar's permission.

14.

No persons other than Officers of the Church, shall be present at bell-practice, except by special permission.

15.

No persons other than the ringers shall handle the bells without special permission.

16.

The bells must always be tolled or chimed by the wheel, as in ringing, and not "clocked" or "clappered."

17.

Besides the Old and New Year muffled and unmuffled peals, the bells shall be rung at 8 a.m. on Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Easter Day, and the Queen's birthday.

18.

The ringers are not debarred from accepting remuneration through the Church Authorities, but no house to house collection by the ringers can be allowed. In the case of Church Wedding Peals, fees as hereinafter mentioned may be asked; but payment shall be optional, unless the foreman has had an understanding with the parties beforehand. Application for payment of fees shall be made by the foreman alone.

19.

Should a ringer be guilty of bad language or unseemly conduct, or fall back in his practices and attendances, he shall be liable to be superseded.

20.

Eating, drinking, and smoking within the sacred precincts, are of course distinctly prohibited, water alone being excepted.

21.

If any dispute arise among the ringers which they cannot settle themselves, it shall be the duty of the foreman to refer the same to the Vicar and Churchwardens.

22.

Fine, for breaking any rule not expressly referred to	2d.
Ditto Rule 4. Under 15 minutes late	1d.
Ditto Rule 4. Absent without a substitute	6d.
Ditto Rule 11. Over fifteen minutes late	1d.
Ditto Rule 11. Absent without notice, and without a substitute	3d.
Ditto Rule 19. If first offence	1s.
Fine for breaking a Stay	6d.

23.

Fees for Wedding Peals, &c., One hour	10s.
" " One hour and half	15s.
" " Two hours and upwards	25s.

Payment will be made for special peals ordered by the Vicar and Churchwardens, and a minimum annual payment of 10s. will be made to each principal ringer, by the Churchwardens.

24.

Each ringer is required to approve and sign these rules before admission to the Company.

N.B. These rules were duly agreed to and signed but were never enforced and became a dead letter.

CHURCH STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS.

CHANCEL.

	SUBJECT.	DONOR.	DATE.
1 East	The Crucifixion.	Emma E. Wright.	1873.
2 South	{ Abraham offering Isaac. The Woman of Samaria. }	Robert Thornhill.	1873.
3 South	{ Christ giving the Keys to St. Peter. Raising of Jairus' daughter }	Widow of Rev. Charles Lewis Cornish	1873.
4 North	Adoration of the Magi.	Edward Smithers	1874.

NORTH AISLE.

5 North West	Presentation in the Temple.	Ann Hill.	1873.
6 North	St. Giles.	Joseph Scott.	1873.
7 North	St. Paul.	Joseph & William Scott.	1873.
8 North East	St. Peter.	{ Widow of Rev. G. B. Brown. }	1873.

BELFRY.

9 West	David and his harp.	Widow of George Eyre.	1875.
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SOUTH AISLE.

10 South West	{ Christ blessing little children. }	Friends of late Joseph Scott.	1887.
11 South	Naomi, Ruth, Lydia & Dorcas	{ George Thomas Wright }	1897.

N.B.—All the Windows were designed and executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler & Bayne, of London, under the supervision of Mr. R. Norman Shaw, R.A., excepting No. 3 supplied by Messrs. Hardman of Birmingham, and No. 9 and No. 10, which are also said to have been made by Messrs. Heaton & Co.

MURAL TABLET IN THE CHURCH NAVE.

IN LOVING MEMORY OF
GEORGE FURNESS, C.E.,
CHEVALIER OF THE CROWN OF ITALY.
BORN IN THIS PARISH, OCTOBER 31, 1820,
DIED AT ROUNDWOOD HOUSE, WILLESDEN,
MIDDLESEX, JANUARY 9, 1900.

George Furness was a younger brother of the well-known and greatly respected Longstone residents, James and John Furness. He was a man of great enterprise and business qualifications which he brought to bear on Engineering Works chiefly on the Continent, by which he acquired wealth, being confessedly a self-made man of which he was justly proud. Living with his family chiefly in London, he frequently visited his birth-place where he had a comfortable residence, now the property of his eldest and only surviving son, Mr. George James Furness, of Roundwood House, Willesden.

In 1902, rather more than two years after his death, a deplorable and fatal event happened to three members of this family whilst on a boating excursion at Killarney by which Mr. G. J. Furness lost in one day, mother, elder sister and brother. There is at this date no Memorial record of the event on the Willesden family tomb, but the following tribute to the memory of the victims appeared in the Parish Magazine, June, 1902:—

“With great regret we record the removal by a sad accident of three friends well-known to all in Longstone. Mrs. George Furness, Miss Mary Furness, and Mr. M. T. Bladen Furness were amongst the victims of the boating disaster on the Lakes of Killarney in which thirteen lives were lost. The funeral of Mrs. Furness took place at Willesden, on Tuesday, May 27th. Every sympathy is felt for the relatives who have to sustain an unexpected and grievous loss. That loss is felt also at Longstone, where their presence was always welcome. They were fond of their Longstone home and were endeared to their friends by their kind-hearted and amiable dispositions and benevolent characters. In their deaths, not divided, may they have found eternal rest, and may those who loved them find help to endure this overwhelming blow.”

Inscriptions on the lead roof of the Nave.

1636
C V
I. V L
W. WRI
I F III*
C H V W
P
F. S H

R M

I W

* ? II or H as final letter.

RESTORED

1873

N. A. WELLS, VICAR.

G. T. WRIGHT

E. SMITHERS

} C. H. WARDENS.

R. N. SHAW, ARCHT.

With, and even without, an increase in the population, it has been found difficult and sometimes impossible to provide decent and undisturbed resting places for the dead from generation to generation. And this is especially true of the "Churchyard" proper as distinguished from public cemeteries where strict rules exist to prevent the disturbance of the remains of the dead. In most of our old Churchyards it is impossible to prepare a grave without such gruesome practice, and Longstone is no exception. Attention has been called again and again to the fact that new ground is necessary, but nothing practical has been accomplished for reasons that cannot be discussed here. There is no doubt that those who are in possession of family burial ground do not feel called upon to take up the question, and it would seem as if nothing short of closing the ground, except for very special cases, will bring home to people's minds the urgency of the case. It has been well said that for the efficient sanitary disposal of the dead, Cremation should be encouraged. The cost of transit—not the Crematorium fee—is at present the drawback from an economical point of view, but motor conveyance may shortly be expected to overcome this difficulty. Interments within the Church have been very properly abolished. A remark in 1708 by the Rev. N. Boothouse, Vicar of Ashbourne, will at this date be generally approved—that "Churches and Chancels are too good to lay dead bodies in." It may be safely predicted that before the present century expires, sanitary laws will prohibit the interment in our Churchyards of anything except the ashes of the departed. In 1843, through the gift of Mr. Wright, a small addition was made to the Churchyard on the North side.

THE VICARAGE.

Longstone Vicarage was formerly the White Lion Inn, last kept by one Christopher James. The Rev. Malkin Mills was the first Incumbent to reside there after the removal of the business of the Inn to the present site in the Village. The house was a very small one and has been twice enlarged, once by the Rev. Dr. Hodson who took pupils* and again by the Rev. John Paley. There is a tradition that in the days of the "White Lion," a certain clergyman was wont to take "a refresher" there whilst robing during Hymn singing before the Sermon. The Vicarage garden was also enlarged on the South side, in Mr. Paley's time.

MARRIAGES.

This list from the Parish Registers is of course confined to marriages celebrated in Longstone Church.

L Signifies Marriage by License.

1755 Gyll married a Needham Mornsall Haberjam 1758 Bland Dicken Shaw Sharp 1759 Pidcock Holm Broom Needham 1760 Chappell L Prime 1761 Denman L Fynney 1762 Gregory L Smith	|	1763 Wardle Cocks Bolsover L Bolsover (not signed) 1764 Wilson Bolsover Etches Frost Garlick Redfearn 1765 Furniss L Hudson Hodgkinson Steel 1766 Hodgkinson Furniss
--	--	--

* One of these, whom I met in after life in Switzerland, informed me that it was he who sent a bullet through the sign-board of the "Bull's Head Inn" at Headstones.

† This gentleman, whose weakness had become an open secret with his congregation, advised them that they must do as he *said* and not as he *did*.

Marriages.

81

1767	Elley	Heatheote	1787	Walker	L Prime
	Tomlinson	Walton		Bagshaw	L Eyley
1768	Ramsbotam	L Tine	1788	Sheldon	Buckley
1769	Heatheote	Taylor		Shaw	Hall
	Bland	Beeby		Morewood	L Needham
	Ashton	Boote	1789	Dawson	L Wright
1770	Blackwell	L Dawson		Bettney	Kent
	Hulley	L Hodgkinson		Morton	Wager
1771	Croop	Heatheote		Skidmore	Gregory
1773	Furniss	L Beeby		Allcard	Bettney
1776	Wayne	Hodgkinson		Taylor	Turner
	Barton	Dooley		Tomlinson	Wibberley
1777	Hulley	Wilson	1791	Marsden	L Willson
	Margereson	L Furness	1794	Shaw	Thornhill
1778	Brunt	Garliek	1795	Porter	L Furniss
	Hayward	Downs		Gregory	Marsden
	Hudson	L Longsdon		Bettney	Blackwell
1780	Ashton	Garliek	1796	Hancock	Garrot
	Bettney	Morten		Holme	Ashton
	Crooks	Gregory	1797	Waine	Bark
	Holme	Willson		Smith	Buckley
1781	Thornhill	L Hadfield	1798	Fletcher	Furniss
	Cresswell	L Needham	1799	Radford	L Blackwell
1782	Mortin	Drable	1802	Middleton	Hodgkinson
	Botham	L Garrot		Taylor	Wager
1783	Willson	Tomlinson	1803	Orr	L Gregory
	Bennet	Hunt		Dunkerley	L Shaw
	Garliek	Heatheot	1805	Ward	Garrott
	Holleley	Taylor	1806	Ward	Hudson
	Furniss	L Barton	1807	Furniss	Hambleton or
	Gregory	Robison		Hodgkinson	Hamilton
1784	Hodgkinson	Hall			Yonle
1785	Taylor	Bettney	1808	Dakin	Bramwell
	Swift	Pideock	1810	Eyre	Flint
	Shaw	Hancock	1812	Eyre	Smith
	Higinbotham	Hill	1817	Sellers	Skidmore
	Holme	Hodgkinson		Gregory	Shaw
	Mottram	Radford		Sellers	Skidmore

1818	Hallows	Pursglove	Hawley	Hodgkinson
1823	Abbott	Hill	1850 Taylor	Vickars
1824	Bottom	Heathcote	1851 Eyre	Johnson
1826	Alsop	Smith	Punchaby	Hibbert
	Garrat	Gregory	Peniston	Robinson
1827	Barns	Fletcher	1852 Young	Taylor
	Skidmore	L Hill	Oliver	Bettney
1828	Hancock	Ward	Furniss	Hill
	Ashton	Burze	1853 Taylor	Heyward
	Wager	Bentley	1854 Green	Taylor
1829	Hurst	Robinson	Marples	Ward
	Hill	Taylor	1855 Berresford	Garlick
	Gould	Sellers	1856 Hallows	Damms
1830	Bottom	Birch	1858 Wager	Heyward
	Peirce	Charlesworth	Shaw	L Longsdon
1831	Bark	Lees	Sygrave	L Hodgkinson
	Bennett	Taylor	1859 Carson	Baines
1832	Skidmore	Wilson	1860 Taylor	Hewitt
	Garlick	Beresford	Clark	Hill
1834	Ward	Hibbert	Furniss	Tagg
	Goodwin	McVey	Bradwell	Heathcote
1836	Townsend	Skidmore	1861 Crawshaw	Timm
	Hutchinson	L Barker	Hill	Hodgkinson
1837	Green	L Barker	Shaw	L Hallows
	Wager	Fletcher	1862 Stalham	Massey
	Ball	L Wilson	Bunker	Taylor
	Brookes	Owens	Jones	Rawnsley
	Fletcher	Skidmore	Hudson	Plachett
1838	Gibbon	Hill	Hall	Heyward
	Hope	Woodhouse	1863 Bennett	Milward
	Heeley ? Eeley	Heward	1864 Hill	Scott
		? Hayward	1865 Paling	Pideock
1840	Bown	Mawrey	Butterworth	McKenzie
1843	Watts	Taylor	Lees	Lees
	Craven	Thornhill	Grange	Eyre
	Hibbert	Garlick	1866 Whittaker	Randall
1846	Slack	Sellers	Oliver	Gregory
1848	Smith	Furniss	Blackwell	Fox
	Johnson	Bland		

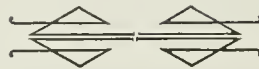
Marriages.

83

1867	Wood	Eyre	1881	Broughton	Morton
	Peters	Barke		Hamilton	Mycock
	Tomkinson	Hollingworth		Brough	L Young
	Bagshawe	Marsden		Hopkinson	Orr
	Gladwin	Hulley	1882	Ellwood	Furniss
	Bacon	Bradbury	1883	Holmes	Bottoms
	Hampshire	Eyre		Cockayne	L Foster
1869	Parsons	Hodgson		Woodroffe	Bridge
	Henshall	Higgott		Woolley	Morton
1870	Furniss	L Thornhill	1884	Robinson	Robinson
	Bagshaw	L Orr		Capper	Allsop
1871	Hope	Hill		Brocklehurst	Furniss
	Shimwell	L Marsden		Kenyon	Haddock
	Winson	L Skidmore		Kenworthy	L Southgate
	Eyre	Tunstall		Owen	Bacon
1872	Fox	L Stone	1885	Seott	Shaw
1874	Sanders	Gould		Redfearn	Bennett
	Carson	Hill		Glossop	Taylor
	Oldfield	Randell	1886	Carson	Wager
	Ainsworth	L M'Connel		Crane	Allsop
1875	Desforges	Blackwell	1887	Waddell	Johnson
	Orr	L Wager		Morgan	Bennett
	Arnold	L Shaw		Morton	Ward
1876	Goodwin	Bloore	1888	Slade	Hodgkinson
	Clarke	Shawe		Pickthall	Lewis
	Eeley	Furniss		Lee	L Linaere
	Pursglove	Wild		Taylor	Robinson
	Hancock	Furness	1889	Trickett	L Wager
1877	Sellers	Robinson		Ferrall	Shaw
	Ward	Turner	1890	Watkins	Bradbury
	Nadin	Gould		Morton	Whalley
	Morton	Bland		Lupton	Whalley
	Leyland	Ashton		Helliwell	Robinson
1878	Heath	Stone		Brown	Eyre
	Blackwell	Eyre	1891	Carlisle	L Lowe
	Robinson	L Priestley		Shaw	Dixon
1879	Walton,	Garlick		Dale	Bilham
	Greatorex	L Froggatt	1892	Dawson	L Robinson
	Bryan	L Bryan		Clabrough	Southgate

Longstone Records.

	Cooke	Hayward		Eyre	Heathcote
1893	Wood	Taylor		Hill	L Rowe
	Blagden	Elliott	1900	Wearn	Green
1894	Bacon	Hodgkinson		Flint	Furniss
	Robinson	L Bramwell		Turner	Turner
	Needham	L Hallows		Lupton	Robinson
	Grant	L Beaton		Twinn	Eyre
	Hudson	Lowe		Birley	Skidmore
	Ashton	Timm		Rodley	Eyre
1895	Bennett	Carrington	1901	Cox	Taylor
	Walker	Marsden		Shimwell	L Wilson
	Hollingworth	Wall		Turner	Sellers
1896	Skidmore	Parsons		Poole	Waddell
	Turner	Elliott		Cheney	Draycott
	Hadfield	Parkin		Cooper	Ward
	Barnby	L Hancock	1902	Harrington	Furniss
	Tunnicliffe	Wildgoose		Redfean	Bingham
1897	Hollingworth	Collis		Birkhead	Bridge
	Horobin	Hewitt		McConnel	Wright
	Ward	Bacon		Parsons	Coe
	Dawson	Middleton	1903	Bell	Hewitt
	Cocker	Blackwell		Hutchinson	Orr
	Elliott	Elliott	1904	Sebright	Bridge
1898	Slack	Watts		James	Wright
	Marshall	L Wager		McGibbon	Hall
	Turner	Lee	1905	Sheldon	Turner
1899	Harrop	Sellers		Burnand	Carson
	Harrison	Phillips			



GIFTS OF CHURCH FURNITURE, &c.,
since 1891.

1892	In Memoriam. Brass Eagle Lectern... ..	Miss F. Broomhead.
1894	Oak Chest for Altar Frontals	Mr. G. T. Wright.
1896	Black Marble Plinth for the Altar Cross	Mr. W. R. P. Dixon.
1897	Brass Suspension Lamps for the Church Nave	Mr. G. J. Marples.
	Brass Book-rest for the Altar, with the Com- munion Service Book	Two Parishioners.
	In Memoriam. Restoration of the Church- yard Cross	Rev. Canon Cornish and brothers.
	Large Flag for the Church Tower	Jubilee Fund.
	Flag Staff for the Church Tower	Mr. A. W. J. Eyre.
1900	Set of fine Altar Linen	Miss F. H. Wright.
1901	In Memoriam. Brass Alms Dish & Alms Bags	Mrs. W. P. Dixon.
1902	In Memoriam. The Panel Carving of the old Stone Font, also Worked Kneelers ... }	Mrs. Hall.
"	In Memoriam. Oak Sedilia in Chancel ...	Family of the late Rev. J. H. Longsdon.
"	Oak frame with iron supports for the Flag- staff on the Church Tower }	Mr. G. T. Wright.
"	Silver Casket for Communion Bread ...	Miss F. H. Wright.
"	Violet Altar Frontal }	Longstone Branch, Girls' Friendly Society.
"	Churchyard Lamp, &c.... ..	Miss K. M. Turner.
"	New Stop for Organ	Miss L. A. F. Wright.
1903	Set of fine Altar Linen and a Violet Marker	Mrs. Andrew.
"	Fine linen Cloth for Credence Table ...	Mrs. Longsdon.
"	New Reredos Curtains in the Chancel, and Red Silk Frontal }	Miss F. H. Wright's Sale of Work.
"	Organette for Choir practice	Miss F. Broomhead.

GREAT LONGSTONE, LITTLE LONGSTONE,
AND WARDLOW
SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A

Sermon

Will be preached for the above Charitable Institution,

On Sunday, September 18th inst., [1825]

IN ST. GILES' CHURCH, LONGSTONE,

BY THE

REV. G. TREVOR SPENCER, A.M.

BUXTON.

Service to begin at 3 o'clock.

In the course of the Service will be performed a

**SELECTION OF
SACRED MUSIC,**

From the Works of Handel, Green, &c.,

Aided by the Choirs of BARLOW, TIDESWELL, EYAM, NORTON,
and other eminent performers.

OVERTURE—MESSIAH.

RECIT. "Comfort ye my people" *Handel.*
AIR "Every Valley" *do.*
CHORUS "And the Glory of the Lord" *do.*

BEFORE THE FIRST LESSON.

RECIT....." Thus saith the Lord of Hosts"..... do.
 AIR....." But who may abide"..... do.
 CHORUS....." And he shall purify them" do.

AFTER THE FIRST LESSON.

....."Magnificat".....*Gettrix.*

AFTER THE SECOND LESSON

....." He was despised and rejected".*Handel.*

AFTER THE 3RD COLLECT.

ANTHEM from the 46th Psalm... " God is our hope and strength".....*Green.*

BEFORE THE SERMON.

RECIT....." Behold a Virgin shall conceive".....*Handel.*
 AIR....." O thou that tellest good tidings"..... do.
 CHORUS....." Do."..... do.

AFTER THE SERMON.

RECIT....." Behold I tell you a Mystery" do.
 AIR....." The trumpet shall sound". do.
 CHORUS....." Hallelujah" do.

 It is requested that nothing less than silver may be given at the Doors.

NALL, PRINTER, BAKEWELL.

The almost illegible endorsement of this Service list appears to be as follows :--

	£	s.	d.
"1825-9-18."			
Collected for the within Charitable Institution at } Longstone Church, etc. }	14	15	6
Rev. Mr. Browne	0	10	0

Matt ^w Hill	£15	5	6
C. Shaw	0	1	0
C. Shaw	0	5	0

	£15	11	6

The following amusing appeal, altho' without date or signature, is too good to be omitted. It seems to refer to the foregoing Musical Service.

TO THE CONGREGATION OF LONGSTONE.

Harmony is fled. A total cessation of singing has taken place, the Demon hovers his wings over the singing Gallery. No Choral Symphonies are heard, nothing to be seen amongst the Choristers but the sullen gloom of discontent.

What is the cause of this extraordinary occurrence? The ingratitude, yes, I repeat it, the abominable ingratitude of the congregation. The Choristers (for the last two years especially) have attended the services of the Church with a regularity deserving the highest commendation. They have sacrificed their time, expended their money, and exerted their talents to discharge the duties of their station in a satisfactory manner. What is the result? or rather their reward? Derision and contempt, Insult and Degradation.

A horde of wild rustics emerging from their gloomy Caverns on the banks of the Wye has by one single performance effaced all remembrance of the old Choir's past services.

Deluded by innovation and novelty you rewarded the Rustics in a very liberal manner, but at the same time excluded your own singers from any benefit in the donation! By such unwarrantable behaviour you have *stung their pride*, awakened their jealousy, and likewise awakened their senses; for from henceforward they will not depend on the caprice of Individuals for a supply of Books, Musical Instruments, &c, but are resolved ere they resume their respective functions, to have an annual stipend or Salary for their Services. The Revd. Pastor, who mounts the Rostrum to teach us our duty, and honestly to reprove, exhort, and admonish: to expound the Scriptures, and point the way to Heaven; even he, amidst all his anxiety for our spiritual interests has still an eye to his own temporal benefit: and can prove, with great force of reason and strength of argument, that the Labourer is worthy of his hire. The Singers are Labourers: they perform a part of the Divine Service, and therefore deserve a remuneration for their Labour. It may perhaps be observed that they make a collection every Christmas to defray the expenses of the Society; but this is optional and precarious. Therefore, O, ye Choristers, be firm, be unanimous, keep possession of the singing Gallery; reject, and repel every individual intruder that would invade your rights. By perseverance you will attain your object: even our good Minister himself, from the fatigue he must necessarily endure, will be induced to plead on your behalf, and by so doing he will advocate the cause of reason and Justice.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1694	William Wright and George Flint	1716	Thomas Jackson and William Garret
1695	William Naylor and Robert Hodgkinson	1717	Francis Taylor and James Bettney
1696	John Tomlinson and Henry Scamadine	1718	Michael Buxton and John Clowes
1697	John Frost and Richard Hodgkinson	1719	Henry Hodgkinson and Anthony Torr
1698	Thomas Jackson and John Beard	1720	William Hodgkinson y ^e Cross and Michael Noton
1699	Samuel Scamadine & Henry Hancock	1721	Davenport Blackwell and David Warrington
1700	Robert Huslor & Thomas Hodgkinson	1722	Matthew Bloome and Robert Hodgkinson
1701	William Naylor and John Sellars	1723	Thomas White and Michael Noton
1702	Cornelius Dickens and John Dooley	1724	Joseph Jackson and Lawrence Tomlinson
1703	Cornelius Bettney and William Hodgkinson	1725	William Flint (or his Mother) and James Gregory
1704	Benjamin Hallowes and William Clowes	1726	William Fearnough and Joseph Jackson
1705	William Hodgkinson and Thomas White	1727	William Flint and George Flint
1706	George Sikes and Robert Bell	1728	John Heyward and John Warrington
1707	Francis Fearnough and Francis Wardlow	1729	Joseph Furnice and William Hodgkinson
1708	John Hayward and Joseph Furnice	1730	Daniel Frost and Richard Naylor
1709	Joseph Scamadine and Joseph Jackson	1731	Robert Hodgkinson and Michael Noton of Holme
1710	George Flint and George Hancock	1732	Robert Husler and Richard Bettney
1711	Richard Hodgkinson and Sampson Hodgkinson	1733	Thomas Hodgkinson and William Hodgkinson de Cross
1712	Daniel Frost and William Hodgkinson de ffold	1734	Thomas White and Michael Noton
1713	Anthony Clayton and William Frost	1735	Joshua Flint and Jonathan Shackerley
1714	Robert Husler and William Harris	1736	*Richard Frost and Joseph Hodgkinson
1715	Cornelius Bettney and Thomas Hodgkinson		

* DERBYSHIRE TO WIT

Att y^e General Quarter Sessions of y^e Peace of our Sovereign y^e King his County of Derby held at Derby in and for y^e sa'd County on Tuesday in the first week after the Close of Easter to wit y^e fourth day of May, in y^e Ninth year of y^e Reign of our Sovereign Lord George y^e Second now King over Great Britain, and so forth, And in the year of our Lord Christ 1736. Before Sir Thos Abney K^{nt}, Samuel Saunders, Rowland Cotton, German Pole, Robert Willmott Henery, Esq^{re}, John Gisborn and Thos Gisborn, Esq^{res} and other their Associates Justices and so forth

Ordered by this Court y^t it be reserved to His Majesties' Justices of the Peace for y^e Hundred of High Peak of this County att their next Publick Meeting for y^t Hundred to consider of proper persons to serve as Overseers of y^e poor for y^e Hamblet of Great Longstone in this County for this present year Notwithstanding Richard Frost and Joseph Hodgkinson.

- 1737 Davenport Blackwell and Lawrence Wain
 1738 Thomas Oldfield and Matthew Broom
 1739 Michael Buxton and Robert Hodgkinson
 1740 James Gregory and William Fearnchough
 1741 Emanuel Cooper and Henry Scamaine
 1742 George Flint and William Gregory
 1743 Richard Bettney and Joseph Furniss
 1744 William Hodgkinson and William Flint
 1745 John Heward and John Frost
 1746 Henry Hodgskin and William Hodgskin
 1747 Thomas White and Martin Furnice
 1748 William Oxley and Joshua Flint
 1749 Joseph Beebee and Joshua Flint
 1750 Joseph Hodgkinson and John Heathcote
 1751 Francis Coates and Lawrence Wain
 1752 Charles Hall and William Heward
 1753 James Gregory, William Heward, Charles Hall and William Fearnchough
 1754 William Fearnchough and William Goodwin
 1755 Michael Noton (or tenant) and Joseph Furnice
 1756 Cornelius Bettney and George Flint
 1757 William Furnice & William Gregory
 1758 John Frost and Charles Hall
 1759 John Heward, Henry Hodgkinson, Wm. Hodgkinson, and Frederick White
 1760 Francis White, Thos. Hill, Martin Furnice, and John Flint
 1761 Martin Furnice, John Flint, James Gregory, and Sampson Hodgkinson
 1762 Joshua Flint, William Thornhill, and William Naylor
 1763 Thomas Gregory and William Naylor
 1764 Thomas Wager and John Heathcote
 1765 Francis Coates & Joseph Hodgkinson
 1766 Lawrence Wain and Francis Furniss
 1767 Luke Hodgkinson and Thomas Blackwell
 1768 William Gregory and Cornelius Bettney
 1769 William Furniss and John Heward
 1770 John Heward and Josiah Blackwell
 1771 Josiah Blackwell and Charles Hall
 1772 Henry Hodgkinson and Charles Hall
 1773 John Wright and Moses Taylor
 1774 Thomas Gregory and Francis White
 1775 William Hadfield and Francis White
 1776 Francis White and Thomas Hill
 1777 Martin Furniss, junr., and Thomas Hill
 1778 Thomas Hill and Martin Furniss, senr.
 1779 Martin Furniss, senr., and Cornelius Flint
 1780 William Wager and Cornelius Flint
 1781 Cornelius Flint and Robert Thornhill
 1782 William Gregory, junr., and William Naylor
 1783 Thomas Gregory, Richard Skidmore, and William Ashton
 1784 Richard Skidmore, William Ashton, William Naylor, and Thomas Wager, senr., "some two of them"
 1785 George Flint, William Naylor, and Thomas Wager, junr.
 1786 George Flint and Thomas Wager, senr.
 1787 Francis Coates and John Heathcote, junr.
 1788 Lawrence Wayne and Francis Furniss
 1789 Francis Furniss
 1790 William Gregory
 1791 Thomas Gregory
 1792 Samuel Furniss and Sampson Hodgkinson
 1793 Samuel Furniss and John Eyre

1794	John Eyre and Joseph Morton	1818	William Hadfield and John Heathcote (at a salary of £5 for the future)
1795	Joseph Morton and Thomas Hill, junr.	1819	John Heathcote and R. Thornhill
1796	John Hodgkinson and Thomas Hill, junr.	1820	Robert Thornhill and Richard Skidmore
1797*	John Hayward and Thomas Hill, junr.	1821	Joseph Skidmore and George Oates
1798	Thomas Hill, junr. and John Heathcote, junr.	1822	George Oates and Matthew Furniss
1799	Moses Taylor and William Hadfield	1823	Matthew Furniss and Sampson Wager
1800	William Hadfield and Edward Buxton	1824	Sampson Wager and Richard Bettney
1801	John Heathcote and William Wager	1825	Joseph Buxton and Richard Bettney
1802	Isaac Bloore and Thomas Hill	1826	Richard Bettney and William Gregory
1803	John Heathcote and George Flint	1827	William Gregory and John Thornhill
1804	Robert Thornhill and Richard Skidmore	1828	James Gregory and John Thornhill
1805	Richard Skidmore & Sampson Wager	1829	James Gregory and John Thornhill
1806	Matthew Furniss and William Carliel	1830	Robert Birch and John Robinson were superseded by W. Wager and J. Thornhill
1807	Sampson Wager and Richard Bettney	1831	Robert Birch and Hannah Marsden were superseded by Joseph Morton and John Thornhill
1808	Sampson Wager and Richard Bettney	1832	John Thornhill and Anthony Woodhouse
1809	Thomas Hill, junr. and William Gregory	1833	Joseph Morton and Anthony Furniss
1810	William Gregory and Sampson Hodgkinson	1834	William Wager and John Thornhill
1811	John Thornhill and James Gregory	1835	George Hill and William Riley
1812	James Gregory and Sampson Hodgkinson	1836	William Riley and Joseph Skidmore
1813	James Gregory and Sampson Hodgkinson	1837	Joseph Skidmore and Joseph Buxton
1814	Sampson Hodgkinson and Joseph Morton	1838	Joseph Buxton and Joseph Gregory and Robert Thornhill, acting Overseer at a Salary of £12.
1815	Joseph Morton and Arnold Hodgkinson	1839	Joseph Gregory and John Gregory
1816	William Wager and William Hadfield	1840	John Gregory and Thomas G. Orr
1817	James Longsdon and Moses Taylor	1841	Thomas Gregory Orr and John Orr

* "1797. April 21. At a Meeting of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, Holden at Tideswell, in the said County, before Joseph Denman, M.D., Robert Wright and Bache Thornhill Esquires—

Ordered that there shall be two Overseers of the Poor appointed for each Hamlet, Township, Liberty or place within the Hundred of High Peake in the said County."

"In consequence of which Order, John Heyward and Thomas Hill, junr. were appointed Overseers of the Poor for the Hamlet of Great Longstone & Holme for the year ensuing."

N.B. Two Overseers having been annually appointed in the past, the necessity for this Order for Longstone does not appear.

- 1842 John Orr and Robert Furniss
 1843 Robert Furniss and William Wager
 1844 William Wager and Sampson Hodgkinson
 1845 Sampson Hodgkinson Joseph Johnson, James Furniss and Jonathan Morton
 1846 Joseph Johnson
 1847 Calton Marples, John Furniss, Thomas Hope and Richard Bettany
 1848 Thomas Hope, Anthony Furniss, Jonathan Morton & Anthony Woodhouse
 1849 Thomas Hope
 1850 Thomas Gregory Orr, John Gregory, James Furniss & Robert Thornhill
 1851 John Lowe, Frederick Buxton, Joseph Oliver and Anthony Furniss
 1852 William Wager, James Furniss, Joseph Bottoms and Thomas Gregory Orr
 1853 John Furniss and Thomas Hope
 1854 Robert Furniss, Thomas Hope, William Pidcock & Joseph Oliver
 1855 Thomas Gregory Orr, Joseph Oliver, Anthony Woodhouse and John Hodgkinson
 1856 Joseph Johnson, Martin Furniss, Richard Bettney & Anthony Woodhouse
 1857 Martin Furniss and Anthony Woodhouse
 1858 Martin Furniss and Anthony Woodhouse
 1859 James Furniss and Joseph Johnson
 1860 Joseph Johnson and John Hodgkinson
 1861 Joseph Johnson and Thomas Gregory Orr
 1862 Martin Furniss and John Gregory
 1863 Martin Furniss and Emanuel Hawley
 1864 Emanuel Hawley and Anthony Woodhouse
 1865 Emanuel Hawley and Anthony Woodhouse
 1866 Emanuel Hawley and John Furniss
 1867 John Furniss and John Thornhill
 1868 John Thornhill and William Furniss
 1869 John Thornhill and William Furniss
 1870 John Thornhill and William Furniss
 1871 John Thornhill and William Furniss
 1872 John Thornhill and John Furniss
 1873 John Thornhill and John Furniss
 1874 John Thornhill and Emanuel Hawley
 1875 }
 1876 } No record, but the same Overseers
 1877 } probably held office.
 1878 }
 1879 John Thornhill and Emanuel Hawley
 1880 John Thornhill and Emanuel Hawley
 1881 John Thornhill and Emanuel Hawley
 1882 John Thornhill and Emanuel Hawley
 1883 James Orr and Joseph Bottom
 1884 James Orr and Joseph Bottom
 1885 James Orr and Arthur William Joseph Eyre
 1886 James Orr and Arthur William Joseph Eyre
 1887 James Orr and Arthur William Joseph Eyre
 1888 Arthur William Joseph Eyre and John William Thornhill
 1889 Arthur William Joseph Eyre and John William Thornhill
 1890 Arthur William Joseph Eyre and William Ashton
 1891 Arthur William Joseph Eyre and William Ashton
 1892 Arthur William Joseph Eyre and William Ashton
 1893 William James Furniss and Joseph Johnson
 1894 Joseph Johnson and Isaac Bennett
 1895 Joseph Johnson and Isaac Bennett
 1896 Joseph Johnson and Isaac Bennett
 1897 Joseph Johnson and Isaac Bennett
 1898 James Spencer and Charles Johnson
 1899 James Orr and George Ward
 1900 James Orr and Henry Arthur Spanton
 1901 Henry Arthur Spanton and Arthur William Joseph Eyre
 1902 Henry Arthur Spanton and Albert Jackson Skidmore
 1903 Henry Arthur Spanton and Albert Jackson Skidmore
 1904 Henry Arthur Spanton and Albert Jackson Skidmore
 1905 Henry Arthur Spanton and Albert Jackson Skidmore

CLERKS TO THE GUARDIANS,
BAKEWELL UNION.

1838. John Baxter.
Robinson.
Francis Roe.
Thomas Fidler.
George Leigh.
1895. Alfred Hawes.

ASSISTANT OVERSEERS FOR THE PARISH
OF GREAT LONGSTONE.

Thornhill, Robert	from year 1836.	Skidmore, Richard	from year 1880.
Gregory, Joseph	„ 1839.	Daubney, Thomas	„ 1883.
Orr, Thomas Gregory	„ 1844.	Shimwell, Thomas	„ 1884.
Bettney, Richard	„ 1847.	Buzzard, Charles Herbert	„ 1898.
Hawley, William	„ 1848.	Shimwell, Isaac Benjamin,	1899.
Taylor, George	„ 1849.		

SCHOOLMASTERS.

1676. Henricus Dooley.	1831. Joseph Scott.
1801. James Waterall.	1877. L. Galaud.
Tissington.	1880. W. Sumner.
1822. John Hill.	1883. W. K. Bateson.
1828. George Taylor.	1887. Henry Arthur Spanton.

SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

Walker.	Ada Bagshaw.
Sarah Parkin.	Susan Mary Holland.
Wilkinson.	Ella Southgate.

WARDLOW.

1897. Davis. | Mrs. Bramwell.

 MIDLAND RAILWAY STATION MASTERS.

1863. Joseph Bell.

1868. Richard Bell.

1873. Richard Coe.

Mr. R. Coe, the present popular Station Master, came to Mousaldale from Bugsworth in 1868.

 MAGISTRATES CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH
 THE DISTRICT.

1649	John Wright, Longstone Hall	1846	Joseph Hodgson, Holme Hall
1689	Thomas Wright, ..	1849	William Longsdon, Little Longstone
1712	Thomas Wright, ..	1853	Sydney Smithers, Churehdale
1714	John Wright, ..	1854	Charles Leslie, Hassop Hall
1748	Thomas Wright, ..	1867	James Charles Cavendish, Ashford Hall
1756	Thomas Wright, Eyam Hall	..	Robert Needham, Thornbridge
1776	Robert Wright, Longstone Hall.	1869	John Sleigh, Thornbridge
	William Bullock Bakewell, M.D., Ashford	1875	Henry Francis Gisborne, Holme Hall
	Joseph Denman, M.D., Stony Middleton		Edward Cavendish, Lord, Ashford Hall
	Richard Wright, M.D., Tideswell	1877	Edward Smithers, Little Longstone
	Bache Thornhill, Stanton-in-the-Peak	1881	Frederick Craven, Thornbridge
	John Wright, Longstone Hall	1885	William Fenton, D.L., Churchdale
	John Wright, Eyam Hall	1891	Richard Clifford Smith, Ashford Hall
1793	John Thomas Wright,* Longstone Hall	1899	John Hamilton Openshaw, Burre House, Holme
1823	William Ashby Ashby, Ashford Hall		George Thomas Wright, Longstone Hall
1827	Francis Eyre, Earl of Newburgh, Hassop Hall	1901	George Jobson Marples, Thornbridge Hall
1836	George Henry Cavendish, Lord, Ashford Hall		

N.B. Frederick Brooke Craven was nominated in 1894 but never qualified.

* The Wright's being resident in Devonshire for many years, were not represented on the Derbyshire Commission of the Peace from the death of J. T. Wright in 1838 until 1894.

THE NIGHT WATCH.

Villages were guarded at night by two Watchmen. The Watch was commenced by the man living at the top of the Village, and the man living at the bottom, and taken in succession, till they met in the centre of the Village. Every fit male householder, in succession, was bound by Law, to parade the Village, from nine o'clock at night to six the next morning. To call the assistance of his fellow watchman, he had a large rattle which he sprung, mentioned in song; "And the Watchman sprung his rattle," and for protection, a large wooden staff or "Watch-bill." When going off watch in the morning the Watchman shouted the hour and state of the weather, "Six o'clock and a cloudy morn." He then reared the "Watch-bill" at the door of his neighbour, if a male, who would succeed him in the "Watch." On Baslow Bridge there is a stone watch box, where the man sheltered. Large villages had a pair of gates at each entrance.—*Par. Mag., Aug., 1895.*

PARISH CONSTABLES OR HEADBOROUGHES.

1837 Robert Thornhill
 1838 Robert Thornhill
 1839 Joseph Gregory

1840 John Gregory
 1841 Thomas Gregory Orr

HIGH CONSTABLE.

1848. Robert Thornhill was appointed the last High Constable prior to the Police Act.

LIST OF PARISH CONSTABLES.

(Kindly contributed by H. Brooke Taylor, Esq.)

ASHFORD.		DATE.	LONGSTONE.
Robert Furniss,	Farmer.	1857	William Bennett, Blacksmith.
Anthony Gyte,	Carpenter.		Richard Skidmore, Farmer.
James Stone,	Labourer.	1858	William Bennett, Blacksmith.
Robert Thorpe,	Farmer.		John Gregory, Butcher.
Daniel Oldfield,	Mason.	1859	William Bennett, Blacksmith.
Samuel Whibberley,	Labourer.		John Gregory, Farmer & Butcher
William Mottram,	Carpenter.	1860	William Bennett, Blacksmith.
Matthew Thorpe,	Mason.		John Gregory, Farmer & Butcher
William Mottram,	Carpenter.	1861	Martin Oliver, Miner
Edward Smith,	Marble Mason.		Reuben Morton, Mason
Matthew Thorpe,	Mason.		Emmanuel Hawley, Shopkeeper.
James Cox Wilson,	Carpenter.		James Morton, Mason.
John Keeling,	Labourer.	1862	George Eyre, Joiner.
William Mottram,	Carpenter.		Aaron Taylor, Miner.
James Stone,	Labourer.		Frederick Buxton, Farmer.
Samuel Whibberley,	„		
William Mottram,	Carpenter.	1863	George Eyre, Joiner.
James Stone,	Labourer.		Anthony Furniss, Farmer.
James Stone,	„	1864	George Eyre, Joiner.
Robert Thorpe,	„		Joseph Bottom, Skip-maker.
James Stone,	„	1865	William Ashton, Labourer.
Robert Thorpe,	„		James Morton, Mason.
James Stone,	„	1866	William Bennett, Blacksmith.
Robert Thorpe,	„		Samuel Morton, Farmer & Mason.
William Needham,	„	1867	Samuel Morton, „
James Stone,	„		Francis Heyward, Farmer
William Needham,	„	1868	Francis Heyward, „
James Stone,	„		Dennis Alsop, Miner.
William Needham,	„	1869	Francis Heyward, Farmer.
James Stone,	„		John Taylor, Shopkeeper.
George Pursglove,	„	1870	Francis Heyward, Farmer.
James Stone,	„		Samuel Morton, Farmer & Mason.
Joseph Holmes,	Farmer.	1871	Robert Furniss, Coal Agent.
James Stone,	Labourer.		James Morton, Mason.
William Needham,	„	1872	John Taylor, Shopkeeper.
Edward Smith,	Marble Mason.		Aaron Taylor, Miner.

CAPTAIN THE HON. C. G. LEGGE,
INSPECTOR, NORTHERN DIVISION OF ENGLAND.

DERBYSHIRE CONSTABULARY FORCE.

CHIEF CONSTABLES.

1857	Mr. W. G. Fox	|	1892	Major G. A. Godfrey
1873	Captain F. J. Parry	|	1897	Captain H. C. Holland

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Bakewell Division.

1873	Thomas Williams	|	1892	William Lytle
1876	Charles Barker	|	1899	Adam Savory
1886	William Handley	|	1904	Alfred Lakin

POLICE CONSTABLES.

Ashford and Longstone.

1873	John Anson	|	1881	John Allcock
1875	William Taylor	|	1885	John Ponsford
1878	William Worsley	|	1885	John Clark

Ashford.

1886	William Handley	|	1896	George Poyser
1887	Patrick Mitchell	|	1897	John Cosgrove
1890	Denis Clarke	|	1901	Joseph Sheppard
1895	A. J. Wonford	|	1903	George William White

Longstone.

1886	John Durkan	|	1902	James Campbell
1893	Thomas Bennett	|	1904	Thomas Gotheridge

N.B. In 1886, during the residence in Great Longstone of Captain the Hon. C. G. Legge H. M. Inspector of Constabulary for the Northern Division, Mr. John Durkan (afterwards Inspector) was appointed the first resident Police Constable in Longstone.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Clerk of the Peace	MR. N. J. HUGHES-HALLET.
Representative on the County Council.	MR. A. PAYNE-GALLWEY.
Clerk to the Guardians and to the Rural District Council, Superintendent Registrar, &c. ... }	MR. ALFRED HAWES.
Registrar of Births and Deaths	MR. H. E. SPRIGG.
Poor Law Guardian	MR. S. DORE.
Relieving Officer and School Attendance Officer	MR. WM. BENNETT.
District Poor Law Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health	DR. FENTEM.
Sanitary Inspector	MR. THOMAS HAWLEY.
Surveyor of Highways { County Council	MR. JOHN E. BLACKWALL.
{ Rural District	MR. ALBERT TOFT.
Surveyor of Taxes	MR. PERCIVAL SUGGETT.
Collector of Taxes	MR. GEORGE FURNISS.
Collector of Rates	MR. I. B. SHIMWELL.
Postmistress	MRS. ANNIE GREEN.
Station Master	MR. R. COE.
Church* Lamp Lighters	MESSRS. J. NADIN AND J. TURNER.

SURVEYORS OF THE HIGHWAY.

GREAT LONGSTONE AND HOLME.

(Appointed by the Parish.

1836 Mr. Joseph Buxton.	1848 Mr. William Hawley.
1837 Mr. Robert Thornhill.	1849 Mr. George Taylor.
1843 Mr. John Orr.	1865 Mr. Richard Heyward.
1844 Mr. Thomas Gregory Orr	

THE EDENSOR & BUXTON TURNPIKE TRUST.

Appointed by the Bakewell Board of Guardians.)

1873 Mr. J. Barnett.	1880 Mr. Daniel Roberts.
Mr. Charles Scott.	1880 Mr. William Clark.
Mr. Joseph Anthony.	

Inadvertently omitted under Church Officials.

Public Officers.

99

BAKEWELL HIGHWAY BOARD.

(under the Local Gov. Board.)

1883 Mr. Daniel Roberts.

BAKEWELL MAIN ROAD DISTRICT.

(under the County Council.)

1890 Mr. Daniel Roberts.

1898 Mr. John Eaton Blackwall.

BAKEWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1880 Mr. William Clark.

1897 Mr. Thomas Hawley.

1883 Mr. A. Toft.

1904 Mr. Albert Toft.

STEWARDS OF THE MANOR OF ASHFORD.

Contributed by F. J. Taylor, Esq.

The existing Court Rolls commence in 1608. The name of the Steward does not appear until 1673.

1673 William Nicholson.

1773 Anthony Lax.

1675 Thomas Bagshawe.

1774 Alexander Bossley.

1711 Charles Bagshawe.

1827 John Charge.

1720 Robert Sherrard.

1849 John Barker.

1748 Thomas Barker.

1854 John Taylor.

1750 Godfrey Heathcote.

1890 Francis James Taylor.

BARMASTERS AND DEPUTY BARMASTERS.

Contributed by A. G. Taylor, Esq.

1729 *William Flint.*

1843 *John Wagstaffe.*

1771 John Roberts.

1846 *Matthew Frost, junr.*

1775 *Thomas Roberts.*

1847 *James Longsdon.*

1798 Matthew Frost.

1850 James Longsdon.

1809 *Jonathan Howe.*

1850 *Jonathan Howe.*

1818 *Benjamin Wyatt.*

1865 *Robert Howe.*

1819 *Matthew Frost.*

1868 *Isaac Shimwell.*

1824 *Richard Heyward.*

1874 Isaac Shimwell.

1832 Matthew Frost.

1890 Thomas Shimwell.

1832 *George Wagstaffe.*

1901 Arthur George Taylor.

1835 Matthew Frost, junr.

N.B.—Those in Italics were Deputy Barmasters.

HULLAH CLASSES.

Singing Classes on the System practised by Mr. John Hullah.

“JUCUNDI ACTI LABORES.”

These Classes were held in the Schoolroom in 1871, 1872, and 1873, and were conducted by Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Wright, former pupils of Mr. Hullah's London Classes. There were separate Classes for juveniles and adults (male and female) in the elementary stage; and the most promising and advanced pupils of both sexes formed the singing class. Very few were rejected for want of ability. Mr. Hullah said that only about one in a thousand of *his* pupils failed to acquire the power of reading vocal music on his system—which included the ordinary notation and the use of the “Do, Re, Mi, Fa,” the right hand being always used by every pupil during the elementary exercises to mark and keep time with the Teacher. By Christmas, 1871, the advanced Hullah pupils were able to take a successful part in a Concert of which the Programme is given below. On this occasion the words of all the solos, part songs, and choruses were printed in full and added greatly to the enjoyment of the Villagers, but they occupy too much space to be reprinted here.

* Mr. Wright went through Classes held by Mr. May, Mr. W. H. Monk, Mr. Banister, Mr. Montem Smith, and, lastly, Mr. Hullah himself, the dearest and best of Masters. St. Martin's Hall, Longacre, was his Head Quarters, and his Concerts took place there. The old Sacred Harmonic Society was chiefly recruited from this source.

HULLAH CLASS PUPILS.

1871—1873.

Ashton, David.	Blackwell, Francis
Ashton, Elizabeth.	Blackwell, William
Bell, Alice	Blagden, Elizabeth
Bennett, Alexander	Bottom, Eliza
Bennett, Isaac	Bottom, Joseph
Bennett, Joseph	Bottom, Selina
Bennett, William	Bradwell, Charlotte

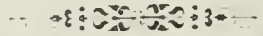
Hullah Class Pupils.

101

Bradwell, John	Morton, Matthew
Bradwell, Luther	Morton, Sarah
Dunn, George	Morton, William
Dunn, John	Naylor, Caroline
Eyre, Arthur William Joseph	Nuttall, Mary Ann
Eyre, Edward	Oliver, Alice
Eyre, Eliza	Oliver, Sarah Ann
Eyre, Thomas	Orr, Alice
Ford, Mary Ann	Orr, Ellen
Freeman, Elizabeth	Orr, James
Furness, Mary	Paley, Annie
Furness, Sarah	Paley, Elsie
Furniss, George	Perry, Edwin
Furniss, Jane	Shaw, Mary Jane
Furniss, Mary Ellen	Skidmore, Emily
Furniss, William	Skidmore, Harriet
Gould, Harriet	Skidmore, Herbert
Hancock, Richard	Skidmore, Sarah Jane
Heyward, Francis	Skidmore, Thomas
Heyward, James	Smith, Joseph
Heyward, William	Smith, Martha
Hill, Fanny	Sterndale, Ethel
Hill, Harriet	Sterndale, Henry Percy
Hill, Jane	Taylor, Charles
Hill, Richard	Taylor, Evelyn
Hodgkinson, Elizabeth	Taylor, James
Hodgkinson, George	Taylor, Moses
Jephson, Alice	Taylor, Samuel
Jephson, Edith	Taylor, Thomas
Jones, Harriet	Timm, Jane
Kay, Mary Ann	Wager, Jane
Longsdon, Emily	Whalley, Annie
Lowe, Edith	Whalley, William
Lowe, Mary	Wright, C. Gertrude
Morton, George	Wright, Laura A. F.
Morton, Jane	Young, Charles
Morton, Jonathan	Young, Millicent

HULLAH CLASS CONCERT.

LONGSTONE SCHOOL ROOM



CHRISTMAS CONCERT,

Friday, December 29th, 1871,

AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.

Admission, including a Copy of the Words, Threepence. Front Seats and Non-parishioners, One Shilling.

The proceeds will be given for a New Harmonium or an Organ, under the
"LONGSTONE CHURCH RESTORATION FUND."

SONG "GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES." *Brinley Richards.*

SACRED.

Solo....."O, thou that tellest good tidings to Zion".....*Handel.*
Anthem....."Lord for Thy tender mercies' sake".....*Favrant.*
Song with Chorus.....*"Children's voices".....*Claribel.*
Solo....."Waft her Angels".....*Handel.*
Song with Chorus.....*"Hark! the Vesper Hymn is stealing".....*Stevenson.*
Duet....."Children pray this love to cherish".....*Spohr.*
Christmas Carol.....*"Bethlehem".....*Gounod.*
Quartett and Chorus.....*"Judge me, O Lord".....*Mozart.*

SECULAR.

Four-part Song.....*"The hardy Norseman".....*Pearsall.*
Song....."The Man of War".....*Romer.*
Four-part Song....."Goldilocks".....*Rev. O. Tudor.*
Song....."Home they brought her warrior dead".....*Miss Lindsay.*
Four-part Song....."Softly fall the shades of evening".....*Hatton.*
Duet....."Brothers in Arms".....*Linley.*
Madrigal.....*"In going to my dreary bed".....*Edwardes.*
Romance....."Alice, where art thou".....*Ascher.*
Madrigal....."Down in a flow'ry vale".....*Festa.*
Glee....."The Lullaby".....*Storace.*
Trio with Chorus.....*"A health to the outward bound".....*Mrs. Norton.*
Four-part Song....."From Oberon in fairy land".....*Stevens.*
Glee....."The Fisherman's 'Good Night'".....*Bishop.*

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

* Pieces in which members of the Hullah Class will take part.

N.B. -In consequence of the length of the programme, no "encore" can be accepted. Young Children cannot be admitted.

Rehearsal at 2 p.m. on Thursday, when members of the Hullah Classes and aged persons will be admitted.

VOTES OF THANKS AND PRESENTATIONS.

1859	Mr. Wright.	Vote of thanks.	Inhabitants.	Gift of land in the Mires for the new road to Bakewell.
"	"	"	"	Gift of land on North side of the Churchyard.
1862	Mr. Joseph Scott.	Silver Tankard.	His pupils.	Appreciation of services as Schoolmaster.
1870	"	Tinncipice	Inkerman Lodge of Oddfellows.	Appreciation of services as Secretary.
1873	Mr. Wright.	Vote of Thanks.	Church Choir—Members of the Hullah Classes.	Music tuition.
1880	Mr. George Merton.	Silver Crucet.	Vicar, Churehwardens, and Choir.	On his marriage.
1883	Mrs. Sarah Parkin.	Tea-pot, butter dish and knife.	Her old pupils.	Appreciation of services as Schoolmistress.
1894	Col. the Hon. C. G. Legge, Mrs. Legge & Miss Legge.	Illuminated Address, Plate, Books, and Picture.	Inhabitants.	Kind and generous interest in the Parish.
"	Mr. Richard Cox.	Illuminated Address and Purse.	"	Exemplary conduct as Station Master.
"	Mr. Henry Arthur Spanton.	Gold Watch and Chain.	Parishioners.	Appreciation of services as Organist.
1899	Mr. Wright.	Vote of Thanks.	Rural District Council.	Road improvement in the Village at Lower Barley Lees
1900	Miss L. A. F. Wright.	Silver Card-case, Picture.	Choir men, Choir boys.	As Organist and teacher of the Choir—on leaving for India.
1901	Miss Ada Fagshawe.	Bracelet and Books.	Inhabitants.	On resignation of the office of Infant Schoolmistress.
1902	Mrs. F. R. McConnell, (née Wright)	Dinner Entrée Dish.	Sunday School Teachers and Scholars.	On her marriage.
"	Police Sergeant Thomas Bennett.	Illuminated Address and Tinncipice.	Residents of Great and Little Longstone, Rowland and Warilow.	On promotion—Appreciation of 9 years' service in Longstone.
1904	Mrs. T. R. James, (née Wright)	Derbyshire Marble Card Stand.	Choir and Bellringers.	On her marriage.

IN MEMORIAM.

The death of the Rev. Robert Lomas, Incumbent of Monyash, 1776.
THE PARSON'S TORR.

The following admirable ballad, the production of the Rev. W. R. Bell, formerly Curate of Bakewell, is founded partly on facts and partly on local traditions. The unfortunate hero of the story was the Rev. Robert Lomas, Incumbent of Monyash, who was found dead, as described in the ballad, on the 12th of October, 1776. The scene of the ballad comprises the towns of Bakewell and Monyash, and the mountainous country between them, the western part of which—that bordering on Lathkilm and Hurlow Dales—being one of the most romantic districts of the Peak. The ballad first appeared in the *Reliquary* in 1864.

The Parson of Monyash, late on eve,
Sat in his old oak arm-chair ;
And a playful flame in the low turf fire
Oft-times shewed him sitting there.

What was it that made that kind-hearted man
Sit pensively there alone ?
Did other men's sorrows make sad his heart ?
Or, say—a glimpse of his own ?

Black dark was that night and stormy withal
It rained as 'twould rain a sea ;
And round and within the old Parsonage house
The wind moaned pitously.

Still sat he deep musing till midnight hour,
And then in a waking dream—
He quailed to hear mid the tempest a crash,
And eke a wild piercing scream.

O mercy ! cried he, with faltering breath,
What sounds are those which I hear ?
May evil be far from both me and mine !
Good Lord, be 'Thou to us near !

No longer sat he in that old arm-chair,
But prayed and lay down in bed ;
And strove hard to sleep, and not hear the storm
That scowled and raged o'er his head.

But sleep seldom comes when 'tis most desired,
And least to a troubled mind ;
And the Parson lay awake long time, I ween,
Ere soft repose he could find.

As the dark hours of night passed slowly on,
He slept as weary man will ;
But light was his sleep, and broken his rest,
And sad his fore-dread of ill.

Thus restless he lay, and at early dawn
He dream'd that he fell amain,
Down, down an abyss of fathomless depth,
Loud shrieking for help in vain.

He woke up at once with a sudden shock,
And threw out his arms wide-spread ;
" Good heavens !" he gasped, " what ill omen is this ?
" Where am I—with quick or dead ?"

Right well was he pleased to find 'twas a dream—
That still he was safe and sound :
With the last shades of night, fear passed away,
And joy once again came round.

The morning was ealm, and the storm was hushed,
Nor wind nor rain swept the sky ;
And betimes he arose, for bound was he
To Bakewell that day to hie.

Old Hugh brought his horse to the garden gate,
And saw him all safe astride.
" Good-bye," quoth the Parson ; quoth Hugh, " Good-bye !
I wish you a pleasant ride !"

Forth rode he across the lone trackless moor,
His thoughts on his errand bent,
And hoped he right soon to come back again
The very same way he went.

The journey to Bakewell he safely made
A little before mid-day :
But Vicar and people were all at church,*
Where they were often wont to pray.

*At the Friday morning service.

"I'll put up my beast," quoth the Parson, "here
 At the White Horse hostelry;*
 And go up to Church, that when prayers are done,
 The Vicar I there may see "

But ere he could reach the Old Newark door,†
 Both Priest and people were gone;
 And the Vicar to soothe a dying man,
 To Over-Haddon sped on.

'Twas three past noon when the Vicar came back,
 The Parson he asked to dine,
 And time stole a march on the heedless guest,
 Six struck as he sat at wine.

Up rose he from table and took his leave,
 Quite startled to find it late;
 He called for his horse at the hostelry,
 And homeward was soon agate.

As he rode up the hill, past All Saints' Church,
 The moon just one glance bestowed,
 And the weird-like form of the old Stone Cross,
 In the Church-yard, dimly shewed.

Still higher and higher he climbed the hill,
 Yet more and more dark it grew;
 The drizzling rain became sleet as he climbed,
 And the wind more keenly blew.

Ah! thick was the mist on the moor that night,
 Poor wight, he had lost his way!
 The North-east wind blowing strong on his right,
 To the left had made him stray.

And now he was close to lone Haddon Grove,
 Bewildered upon the moor;
 Slow leading his horse that followed behind,
 Himself groping on before.

Still onward and leeward, at last he came
 To the edge of Harlow Dale;
 From his cave‡ the Lathkil a warning roared,
 But louder then howled the gale.

On the brink of Fox Torr the doomed man stood,
 And tugged the bridle in vain;
 His horse would not move—then quick started back,
 And snap went each bridle-rein;

* Now called the Rutland Arms

† The door in the south transept, locally called the Newark door.

‡ The river Lathkil issues from a cavern in the limestone rock, directly opposite the Parson's Torr.

Then headlong fell he o'er the lofty cliff,
He shrieked and sank in the gloom;
Down—down to the bottom he swiftly sped,
And death was his dreadful doom.

The dead man lay cold on the blood-stained rocks—
The darkness did him enshroud;—
And the owls high up in the ivy-clad Torr,
Bewailed him all night full loud.

O little thought they in the old thatched eot,
Hard by the Parsonage gate;
Their master they never again should see!
Nor ope to him soon or late!

“This night is no better than last,” quoth Hugh,
“And master has not come back;
I hope he is hale and safe housed with friends,
And has of good cheer no lack.”

Quoth Betty, “I liked not his morning ride—
I fear he's in evil plight—
A Friday's venture's, no luck! I've heard say,
God help him if out this night.”

At dawn of next day, old Betty went forth
To milk the cow in the shed;—
And saw him sitting upon a large stone,
All pale and mute—with bare head.

But a moment she turned her eyes away,
A fall she heard and a groan;
She looked again, but no Parson was there,
He'd vanished from off the stone.

Soon spread the dread tale through Monyash town,
They made a great hue and cry;
And some off to this place, and some to that,
To seek the lost man did hie.

Bad tidings from Bakewell—no Parson there—
No parson could else be found;
'Twas noon, yet no tidings—they still searched on,
And missed they no likely ground.

At last the searchers went into the Dale,
And there at the foot of Fox's Torr—
They found the Parson, all cold and dead,
'Mong the rocks all stained with gore.

They took up his corse—and six stalwart men,
 Slowly bore it along the Dale ;
 And they laid the dead in his house that night,
 And many did him bewail.

When time had passed over—a day or twain,
 They buried him in the grave ;
 And his bones now rest in the lone Churchyard,
 Till doomsday them thence shall crave.

O dread was the death of that luckless man—
 Not soon will it be forgot ;
 The dismal story—for ages to come—
 Will often be told, I wot.

You may not now see in Monyash town
 The deadman's sear tuft of grass ;
 But still it is there in memory stored,
 And thence it never shall pass.

You may not now find Fox Torr by that name,
 The swain thus knows it no more ;
 But pointing thereat from the Lathkil grot,
 He'll show you the Parson's Torr.

From "Derbyshire Ballads," 1867.

IN MEMORIAM.

*The Rev. Bache Thornhill, M.A. (Perpetual Curate of Winstler,
 Ashford, and Longstone, 1827.)*

This good man's memory deserves to be held in affectionate respect: The verses below, unpoetical as they are, breathe the spirit of loyalty and love for the dear departed Pastor—which pervaded the whole district.

Mr. Thornhill, was son of Bache Thornhill, Esquire, of Stanton in the Peak. He was a man of refined tastes, fond of antiquarian pursuits, and was highly esteemed in the County of Derby. He was M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was a fellow

student with Sir Robert Peel, with whom to the period of his death he kept up an intimate friendship. On the 13th of December, 1827, Mr. Thornhill was accidentally shot by the discharge of the fowling piece of a friend. He lingered until the 27th, when he died, at the age of forty two. He was buried at Youlgreave, the coffin bearing the inscription—"Rev. Bache Thornhill, Vicar of Winster, and Vice-Vicar of Ashford and Longstone, died the 27th day of December, 1827; aged forty two."

The writer of these verses was Mr. John Brimlow of Winster. Brimlow had been a soldier in Colonel Thornhill's regiment, under which gallant officer he served in Egypt. He afterwards suffered from ophthalmia, became blind, and got a precarious livelihood by rambling about the country with a basket, gathering "rags and bones."

As I sat musing by the fire,
I heard some people say,
A dreadful accident has befel
A worthy man this day.

Then I got up, went out of door
For to see, and likewise hear;
On every tongue enquiry sat,
And in many an eye, a tear.

Saying our worthy Pastor he has fall'n,
Oh! how hard has been his lot,
By accident a gun went off,
And this good man was shot.

The rich, the poor, in groups they meet,
Their sorrow for to express,
Saying if fifty come there will be none like Bache
To those that are in distress.

For he was a friend to everyone,
To all alike was kind,
He was the same to rich and poor.
Likewise sick, lame, or blind.

Oh! cruel Fate, what have we done,
That this good man should fall,
But the die was cast, and the thing is past,
And there must be an end to all.

But, hark! a messenger has just arrived,
 Glad tidings doth he bring
 This good man he is still alive,
 Oh! let us praise the King of kings.

Rejoice, my friends, he better gets,
 For the Lord has heard our prayer,
 And He has promised when a few does meet
 That He always will be there.

But adieu, vain hope, thou art for ever fled.
 For this good man is no more,
 For he is now numbered amongst the dead,
 So adieu, adieu, farewell for evermore.

JOHN BRIMLOW, Winster.

From "Derbyshire Ballads," 1867.

BURIAL IN WOOLLEN SHROUDS.

When the Woollen Trade of England was in a state of depression, an Act of Parliament was passed in the reign of Charles II. that no one must be buried in anything but a Wool Shroud, that employment might be found in making Shrouds. A certificate to that effect was necessary.

Mary Wild maketh Oath that Edward Frost of Wardlow in the Parish of Bakewell and County of Derbe, lately dec^d was not buried in any material but what was made of sheep's wool only.

Sworn before me

Test^d

JOHN GODDARD,

MARY GODDARD.

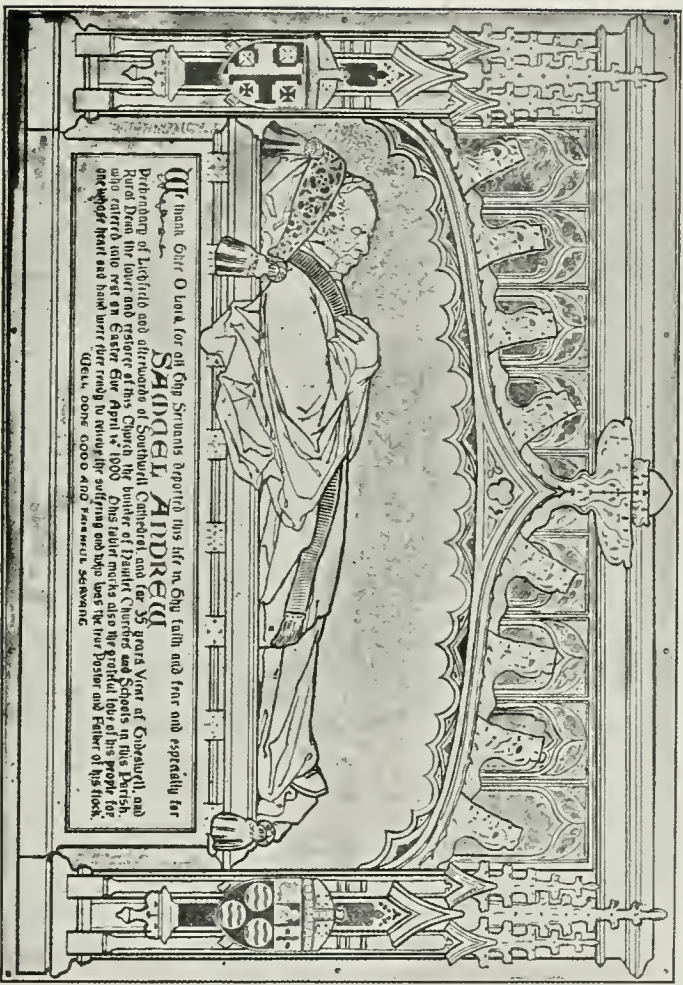
Curate of Wormhill.

STRELLAY MORESLY.

An Actress wishing to be buried in a satin shroud, £5 was paid by the relatives as a fine.

Memorial Brass to Canon Andrew, in Odestwell Church, Derbyshire,

DEDICATED BY THE BISHOP OF SHEWSDREY, NOV. 11th, 1301.



We thank God O Lord for all thy servants who in thy faith and true and especially for
SADDLE ANDREW
 Prebendary of Lichfield and afterwards of Southwell Cathedral and for 35 years Vicar of Odestwell and
 Rural Dean the lover and pastor of his Church the builder of Odestwell Church and Schools in the Parish
 who entered into rest on Easter Eve April 14 1300. His tablet marks also the grateful labor of his people for
 one who had heart and hand ever ready to relieve the suffering and help unto the poor Pastor and Father of his flock
 IDEM, DOMUS GOOD AND FARMWELL, SEWANE

Canon Andrew.

Not Tideswell only but the Peak District generally seemed to be the poorer when this good man passed away. For several decades, his unselfish life, his zeal, energy and devotion as pastor and friend, gave him a charm and an influence over the Peak villages and more or less over the whole County, probably unsurpassed by a country clergyman. In Longstone, Wardlow and Cressbrook he was greatly beloved. His life and good works at Tideswell and the neighbourhood, and especially in his own, the Parish Church of which he was justly proud, will not easily be forgotten. Happily for Tideswell he was succeeded by a most sympathetic and large hearted man—the Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher who has more than carried out all that the good Canon could have aspired to.

FLOREAT TIDESWELL.

A VILLAGE SKETCH, AT ASHFORD-IN-THE-WATER, IN
ILLUSTRATION OF THE DERBYSHIRE DIALECT.

BY THOMAS BRUSHFIELD, ESQ.

"OI'LL dowl; yoi, oi'll dowl; oi tell thee *that*, an oi wull, thah mey depend on't." These words I heard spoken by a voice which I thought was familiar to me. I turned to find whence they came, and to my surprise saw my old schoolfellow, John Baggalley—who was quite blind—in company with another man, an old pedlar, well known in the village, who was also blind, and was led about the country by a little dog. They passed by me down the street. I heard no more words; but anxious to know how this strange couple had met, and what was the purpose of their meeting, I followed them into the parlour of a beer shop, and ordering a glass of ale, sat down to observe their movements, and find out why they were thus together. I soon made the discovery. "Hast quoit made up thee moind t' gu weh me?" asked the old man. "Yoi, oi hav," said poor John. "Wehl then, *heres luck*, lad, en mey we dow wehl! —oi think we shall; oi'll show thee how t' manige, en oi know thahl soun dowl es wehl, or bettur nor oi con misell." "Thank thee, Ned, oist troy; en'll dow aw e' con t' get a livin wi' thee; bur moind one thing, oi'll do owt sowner than hing ony lunger o' Mary; hough dows her best t' mak me happy loik, bur oi tell thee what, lad, ows starvin hersell t' dowl; aw hough arns is bey seaming towthrie stockings—a poor trade! oi conna think o' hinging on her onny lunger, fur oi know if oi dow oist be th' deeth on hur, en then what am oi t' dow? oi conna bear t' think on't, lad! en su oi'll gu weh thee ony whear, en dow owt thah loiks—yoi, *owt!* sowner nor dow poor Mary onny hurt!" "Thart a rair chap!" said the old man, "en desarves good luck, en oi'm sure thahl hav it—yoi, quite sartin on't! Cum drink, lad, en lets be off afore thy sister misses thee." "Aw, reight, reight," said John; "en su hehrs luck, en off wehl gu." At that moment, as poor John was drinking his ale, hurried footsteps were heard, the door of the apartment was opened very quickly, and in walked poor John's sister. "Jack!" she exclaimed, with trembling vehemence, "what art thah dowin hehr? thah's now bisness hehr drinkin with that owd feller! cum thee wey whoam; cum, theers a gud lad—cum! wutna?" "Nough, oi wanna; oi shonna gu to that whoam onny muir; oi bin thee tow lung; oist gu wi' owd Ned, en get a livin by sellin things, es hey dows—hahaver, oist try; oi bin a trouble en a birdin on thee lung inuf—tow lung—en oill try en na trouble thee onny muir; su dunna try t' persuade me! oist gu, oive made my mind up t' gu!" "Jack!" said his sister, "oh! Jack, thah surely wanna gu en leave me! No! no! havn't I work't neight an dey ommust t' mak thee comfortable an content?" "True! thah has! thah has!" said Jack; "the thowt on't it is maks me want t' get away; keepin me oi know s't' mitch for thee—oi know it—en thah knows it tow, yoi, thart

"starvin thysen ta deeth t' keep me, en for moy sake; bur it shonna be—oist gu, en oist try t' dow summut loik owd Ned dows, en oi'll uphold thee, manage t' get a crust somehow; bur oi mean t' cum tow thee sumtimes, Mary, her oist feel happier if oi get a livin for mysel. oi sholl!" "Oh, Jack' dunna talk su! dunna, dunna!" said Mary; "stop wi me—dow, i rithee dow! it'll kill me t' part wi thee, thah knows it wull! If thah leaves me oi sholl niver have a dey's comfort agen; dunna, Jack, prythee dunna leave me! have'na oi down aw oi cud to keep thy sperits up and mak thee happy? Thah knows oi hav ay, and wull agen, yoi, as long as God spares me—so dunna, *dunna* leave me! prythee dunna! theers a gud lad! cum thy wey whoam agen, oh! Dow, moi dear brother, dow!" She took hold of her brother's shoulders, entreated him not to go and leave her, kissed him very warmly, and burst into tears. Her brother—poor blind John—cried too; for a few moments tears were the only language in that room. The landlord of the house, transfixed, stood looking on the touching scene, and as he placed on the table the second glass of ale, I saw him raise his arm and dry his cheek with the sleeve of his shirt; he then spoke, and in a warm but trembling voice, said, "oi tell thee what, Jack, if thah can find i' thee heart t' leyve sich a sister as Mary, oist ne'er loik th' seight on thee ony muir; nowt et's owt el cum tow thee, thah'll deserve ivrythin es is bad. Oh! ber thah conna dowt thah wanna leave her, wut?" "Yo mythern me," said John; "Mary, let me gu en troy, theers a gud wench, yoi, let me troy what oi can dow; oi know owd Ned eli tak care o' me, wut na Ned? Oist sown cum agen tow thee, shonna oi, Ned? Whoy dust na speyk, Ned? tell Mary thah'll tak care o' me, en bring me safe back agen. Ned, whoy dust na speyk?" "Jack," said Ned, "by guy, I conna tak thee awey fro sich a wench es thoi sister; nough, nough, oi conna dow that, after aw! Oi onct had a sister—a very kind un, tow—it pleyed God t' tak her from me, en oive fun th' want on her; ah, lad, oi dunna think oi should iver dow well agen, if after what oive heerd, I did owt t' part thee and thoy sister." "Dust think su, Ned? then Mary, wench, wipe thee eyes, en lowk up agen; oi'll stey wi thee, Mary, en nowt bur deth shall part us—come, kiss me; en now we'll gu whoam agen wei thee!"

After some hearty hand shaking, John and his sister left the "Miner's Arms" for their humble home; and poor old Ned took his departure, under the guidance of his old faithful dog, to tread the old paths, through the old neighbourhoods, to seek a precarious means of existence from the sale of his small haberdashery, without the hoped-for companionship of John Baggalley.—"*Reliquary*," January, 1871.

LONGSTONE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROSECUTION
OF FELONS.

FOUNDED - - 1836.
DISSOLVED - - 1901.

Articles of Agreement made concluded and fully agreed upon the fifteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six Between us whose hands are hereunto severally set and subscribed being inhabitants of the Chapelry of Great Longstone and Holme with Little Longstone Monsal dale Brushfield and part of Wardlow, and of individuals holding lands within the said Chapelry in the County of Derby for the intents and purposes hereinafter expressed

Whereas divers felonies trespasses and other misdemeanours are frequently committed by evil disposed persons to the great grievance and injury of the public in general and to the suffering individual in particular and the oftener so by occasion of the offender or offenders escaping the hand of justice on account of the great hardship and inconvenience arising from a prosecution at the sole expense of the injured party And Whereas for discovering and preventing such offences as far as in us lie it hath been agreed by and between us Inhabitants of the said Townships Hamlets and Vills whose hands are hereunto subscribed to be vigilant in discovering all persons in like cases offending against the persons family or property of any of the parties hereto subscribed and such persons when discovered to prosecute as the Law directs But in order that no prosecution may be commenced and carried on to serve private pique or malice and without sufficient offence being committed deserving to be prosecuted by

the Association and fair and reasonable expectations of convicting the offender it has been also agreed that no prosecution shall be commenced or carried on under this agreement but by and with the approbation of a majority of the acting Committee which Committee shall consist of five persons to be chosen by a majority of the subscribers assembled at a public meeting duly convened by the Treasurer and any three of the said Committee to be a quorum and act for the transaction of business

Now for carrying the said agreement and the intentions thereof into due execution and effect whenever circumstances may require We whose hands are hereunto subscribed and set and who have already paid down and respectively advanced the sum of two shillings and sixpence each by way of making a Fund for discharging any expenses preparatory to completing this Association Do and each and every of us Doth hereby for himself and herself promise and agree to and with each other in manner following that is to say that when and so often as there shall happen to be any felony trespass or other misdemeanour committed against the person or family of any of us parties hereto at any place within the said County of Derby or against the property of any of us parties hereto upon premises contributing their quota to the fund of this Association or upon property within the limits allowed by this Association either by this Article or any Bye Law or rule hereafter to be made or against our property which may be in a state of removal from place to place at the time of such felony trespass or misdemeanour shall happen the same being within the County of Derby Then such injured person shall as soon as conveniently may be in duty to the public in general and to the suffering individual in particular make the same known to the Treasurer of this Association who shall thereupon call the Committee together and the said Committee shall immediately proceed to find out such offender or offenders by such ways and means as their discretion may point out and the Laws and rules of

this Association allow and such offender or offenders when found out to be prosecuted under the approbation and management of the aforesaid Committee The expenses of all which proceedings it is hereby expressly agreed by and between all the parties signing these presents shall be borne and defrayed by and out of the Fund of this Association Or in case the then Fund of this Association shall be insufficient for such purpose then by us parties hereto in proportion to the houses lands and tenements by us respectively occupied and which shall have been given in and identified as premises within the protection and relief of this Association by an equal pound rate on all such Houses Lands and tenements and to be correspondent with the poor assessment affecting such premises and when such subscribers rate shall not amount to Twenty Pounds then the said subscriber to be assessed at Twenty Pounds And it is hereby further agreed and declared by and between all of us parties hereto that in case any member of this Association shall refuse or neglect to pay his or her proportion or quota under the terms aforesaid by the space of thirty days next after being called upon by the authority of the Committee for the time being, he shall from that time be struck out of this Association and forfeit and lose all claim benefit and advantage to or from the same or any fund belonging thereto and it is also agreed that the parties to this Association executing these presents and every of them shall be and continue an Association from the date hereof for one year at least and so from year to year until he or she who shall be included to go out shall have signified in writing to the Treasurer three months at least previous to going out of the same and that whenever such going out shall happen it shall be done and considered a relinquishment of all future advantages or interests in or to the Fund of this Association which is meant and intended to continue an Association upon the aforesaid Terms by all such who shall not have gone out in manner above mentioned And it is hereby further agreed by and between all parties hereto

that the Members of this Association shall have power to make such Bye Laws as may be found necessary for the good order and government of this Association And which bye Laws shall be voted for and made by a majority in number of subscribers to these Articles at a public General Meeting to be called by the Treasurer for that purpose and thereupon become binding upon all parties signing these Articles as fully and effectively to all intents and purposes as if already inserted and specified in these present Articles which bye Laws shall afterwards be fairly written in a Book to be provided for that purpose and also further Books shall be provided for the purpose of recording the proceedings of this Association and for keeping the accounts thereof And lastly it is agreed by and between all and every the parties signing these presents that at a General Meeting to be called for that purpose by the Treasurer the Members or Subscribers to this Association or a majority of them assembled at such a meeting shall (if they think proper) by any bye law or rule alter vary or change the limits hereinbefore mentioned allowed to be protected by this Association and make any further order herein as to them may seem proper In witness our hands the day and year first above written

NAMES OF MEMBERS.PROPERTY IDENTIFIED.

W. Carleill	House Buildings Land in Gt Longstone
M. Mills—withdrawn	
Wm. Wager	House buildings and land in Gt and Little Longstone and Wardlow
Wm. Longsdon	House buildings and land in Little Longstone
T. G. Orr	House buildings and land in Gt and Little Longstone and Ashford
Matthew Furness	House buildings and land in Gt Longstone and Middleton

<u>NAMES OF MEMBERS.</u>	<u>PROPERTY IDENTIFIED.</u>
James Longsdon (withdrawn)	House buildings and land in Great Longstone
Wm. Wilson	House buildings and land in Gt and Little Longstone
Charles Shaw	House buildings and land in Gt and Little Longstone and Brushfield
Anne Oates	House buildings and land in Gt Longstone
McConnel Bros	House buildings and land in Gt and Little Longstone
Joseph Buxton	House buildings and land in Gt and Little Longstone and Ashford
Joseph Timm	House buildings and land in Little Longstone
John Bridge	House buildings and land in Little Longstone and Brushfield
Sampson Hoskinson	House buildings and land in Gt Longstone
Joseph Morton	House buildings and land in Gt Longstone
Joseph Bottom	House buildings and land in Gt Longstone
Joseph Skidmore	House buildings and land in Gt and Little Longstone and Sheldon
Robert Furness	House buildings and land in Gt and Little Longstone
Robert Thornhill	House buildings and land in Gt Longstone
Saml Holtman	House buildings and land in Gt Longstone and Ashford
John Orr	House buildings and land in Gt and Little Longstone and Litton
May 16—Joseph Gregory (withdrawn)	
John Gregory	House buildings and land in Gt Longstone

<u>NAMES OF MEMBERS.</u>	<u>PROPERTY IDENTIFIED.</u>
Samuel Thornhill Jany 1840	House buildings and land in Wardlow in the Parishes of Hope and Bakewell—and Longstone
Will Harris jr Jany 1841	For Buildings and land
George Ashton by W. Longsdon	for Buildings and land in Gt Longstone, Little Longstone and Ashford
Anthony Woodhouse by R. T.	for Buildings and land in Gt Longstone and Ashford
James Morton	House buildings and land in Gt Longstone
Geo. B. Brown	House buildings and land in Gt Longstone and Stoney Middleton
Eliza Oates & Caroline Oates	For buildings and land in Gt Longstone
Eliz th Carleill	For buildings and land in Gt Longstone
James & Jno Furness	House buildings and land and property in trade
Henry Bagshaw	For house lands in Rowland and Hassop and buildings.
Frederick Buxton	House buildings and land in Gt Longstone
Joseph Scott	House and land in Gt Longstone
Robert Shaw	House building and land in Gt Longstone, Little Longstone and Brushfield
Edward Gascoyne	House Buildings and land in Hassop
James S. Hodson	House Buildings and land in Gt Longstone
George Eyre	House Gardens Stock and Timber Gt Longstone
William Clayton	House buildings and garden, Litton
Joseph Oliver	House buildings and land Gt Longstone

<u>NAMES OF MEMBERS.</u>	<u>PROPERTY IDENTIFIED.</u>
Charles Young	House buildings and land in Holme
George C. Tooth, Clerk	For House buildings and garden Gt Longstone
Joseph Bottom his X mark Witness G. C. Tooth	for house buildings and land in Gt Longstone Little Longstone and Holme
John Sleigh	Houses buildings gardens and lands in Ashford and Gt Longstone
George Taylor	Building and land in Gt Longstone
Benjamin Bland	House buildings garden and land in Rowland
Thomas Fidler	House garden buildings and land in Rowland and Hassop
Thomas Ashton	House buildings garden and land in Rowland and Gt Longstone
Thomas B. Hope	Buildings land in Gt Longstone
Edward Smithers	House buildings and land in Gt and Little Longstone
Thomas Gregory	House and land in Gt Longstone
Henry P. Bagshawe in lieu of the late Henry Bagshawe for the same occupation	
Joseph Buxton in lieu of the late Fred Buxton for the same occupation	
John Thornhill	House land and buildings &c &c Gt Longstone
John Paley	House land and buildings in Gt Longstone
John Outram	House land and buildings in Wardlow—Land in Longstone Gt and Little
G. T. Wright	Land, Great Longstone
Tho. Hope	House buildings and land in Great Longstone
Joseph Adams	House Buildings and land in Great and Little Longstone and Ashford
Laxon E. Sweet	House land and Buildings in Great Longstone

RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

RULE I.

THIS Association is open to individuals residing within the chapelry of Great Longstone, and to other individuals who may occupy Land situated within the said chapelry, though not residents thereof; or to individuals who may be specially admitted by a Bye Law for that purpose.

RULE II.

The members of this Association agree to protect one another's persons and property against the following depredations, and offer the following rewards for the apprehension and conviction of offenders:—

	£	s.	d.
For Murder, Burglary, Highway or Foot-pad Robbery; stealing or maiming any Horse, Mare, Gelding, Bull, Cow, or Sheep; or wilfully setting fire to any Dwelling-house, Warehouse, Shop, Barn, Stable, or other Buildings, stack or rick of Corn or Grain, or Hay, or other property,	5	0	0
For stealing any Goods out of any House, Warehouse, Storehouse, Shop, Building, or other place; or any Corn or Grain, thrashed or unthrashed, or Hay, or Straw out of any Barn or Hovel, Rick-yard, or other place, or for knowingly receiving any stolen Goods.	2	0	0
For stealing or maiming any Lambs, Calves, Pigs, or Poultry; or stealing any Door, Window, Gate, Stile, Pen, Fleaks, Pales, Posts, Rails, or Iron Work, or any Wood, growing or fallen; or robbing any Orchard or Garden, or destroying Frames, Glass or Glasses therein; cropping, breaking down, barking, or otherwise damaging any Timber, fruit or other Trees; pulling down or damaging any Hedge, Wall, or other Fence, or stealing or damaging any lock upon any field gate,	1	0	0

For stealing any Corn, Grain, Grass, Clover, or Hay,	}	1 0 0
growing or in shock or cock in the field; stealing or		
damaging any Cart or other Implement of Husbandry;		
for breaking down, injuring, or destroying any Trough,		
Meer Head, or Dam of Water; stealing Coals, Turnips,		
Potatoes, or Cabbage, if in the night,		
Or, if in the day-time,		0 10 6

And the committee shall use their discretion when and on what occasions rewards shall be offered.

RULE III.

This Association shall not prosecute for the offences of Forgery, Swindling, gaining money under false pretences, or passing off bad or base coin, or bad local or other notes.

RULE IV.

A Committee and Treasurer shall be appointed at the general annual meeting, by a majority of the members then assembled.

RULE V.

An Annual Meeting of the members of the Association shall be held on the first Wednesday after the 25th of March, at six o'clock in the evening, at such place as the committee shall appoint by public notice, for the purpose of auditing the accounts, electing fresh officers, and for the transaction of general business. At this annual meeting the members shall sup together; the charge for supper not to exceed one shilling and six pence each. Every member neglecting to attend the supper shall forfeit one shilling and six pence, and this fine shall become due and payable after seven o'clock on that evening.

RULE VI.

The committee for the time being shall, when they think proper, cause a rate to be made upon the several members of this Association, by an equal pound rate, on all houses, lands, and tenements; but no member shall be charged or rated upon a less assessment than twenty pounds. If any member shall neglect or refuse to pay his or her rate, for thirty days after receiving notice thereof from the Treasurer. he or she shall be struck out of the list of members of the Association, and forfeit all claim, benefit, and protection to the fund thereof, or from the said Association. The

committee are authorised to defray any necessary or unavoidable expense that may be incurred by their meetings on the business of the Association.

RULE VII.

The committee may, through their Chairman, at any time call a general meeting of the Association by advertisements posted in the usual public places, giving four days notice thereof. And it shall be incumbent on the committee, through their Chairman, on the requisition of any seven members, to call a public meeting of the Association, at any time in the way before stated.

RULE VIII.

All orders, rules, or regulations, adopted at any general meeting shall be entered in the Order Book of the Association, and become binding on the members. The accounts of the Association shall be kept by the Treasurer, and all moneys be collected and paid through him.

RULE IX.

All information respecting offences or injuries done, to be forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee, who in such cases shall, in conjunction with his colleagues, adopt such measures as to them may seem most reasonable and proper for finding out and punishing the offender or offenders, in conformity with the Rules of the Association.

RULE X.

Any member of this Association may withdraw from it, by giving three months' notice in writing, of his or her intention, to the Treasurer; and paying up all arrears, or rates, or forfeits then due.

RULE XI.

A person may be admitted a member of this Association by a special Bye Law for the purpose, such Bye Law shall be entered in the Order Book.

April 16, 1836.

AT a General Meeting of the Association, held in the School Room at Great Longstone this day, the foregoing Rules having been read, and afterwards proposed to be taken as and for the Rules of the said Association; the same were approved and adopted as such.

By order of the Meeting,

T. G. ORR,

Chairman.

So far as the prosecution and conviction of felons went, this Association appears to have been an utter failure. Socially it may have been a bond of fellowship between the members who hailed from different townships. But even that did not prevent several attempts to wind it up and divide the proceeds. Unfortunately the Rules did not provide for dissolution, and the money contributed by scores of members for many years—instead of being given to, say, the Derbyshire Infirmary—was at the absolute disposal of the dozen surviving members who in 1901 by a large majority decided to dissolve and share the balance which amounted to £4 10s. 0d. each. The following are the names:—

Mr. H. P. Bagshawe.	Mr. W. Outram.
Mr. S. Dore.	Mr. R. Shaw.
Mr. A. W. J. Eyre.	Mr. J. W. Thornhill.
Mr. B. Gratton.	Mr. J. T. Trickett.
Mr. C. Johnson.	Mr. A. Walker.
Mr. P. Murphy.	

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF SHEPHERDS' LODGE.

The Ancient Order of Shepherds' Lodge was established at Longstone in the year 1837, and the Feast was held on the 24th June, at the same time as Tideswell Wakes, the Church there being dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The Members of the Order when parading wore each an apron made from the skin of one lamb, and carried a Shepherd's Crook, the staff of which was painted green, and the crook red. The flag was an ordinary one with a blue silk ground. As the number of new Members from Cressbrook and Litton increased, it was desirable to remove the Lodge from the "White Lion Inn," Longstone, to the "Red Lion Inn," Litton, where it is now held.—*Par. Mag., June, 1895.*

INKERMAN ODDFELLOWS FRIENDLY SOCIETY,

OTHERWISE CALLED

THE INKERMAN LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.

(Kindly contributed by Mr. H. A. Spanton.)

On November 10th, 1855, Twenty-eight young men of Longstone formed themselves into an Oddfellows Lodge in connection with the Grand United Order of Oddfellows—sometimes known as the Leeds Unity. The news of the great victory at Inkerman on the 5th of the month had just reached this country, and the name of the ‘Inkerman’ Lodge was given to the newly formed Club.

The first President was Mr. Joseph Scott, who was also the Treasurer. Mr. Charles Morton was the first Secretary.

The lodge continued to be an integral part of the Grand United Order till 1894, when by a special vote of the members it seceded from the Order and from the Baslow District, becoming an independent order of Oddfellows.

At the same time it took in the members of the Perseverance Lodge of Taddington, which, owing to various causes, had exhausted all its funds.

In the fifty years of its existence the club has increased to about 150 members, and its funds amount to nearly £1,400.

There have been three Secretaries, viz.—

Mr. Charles Morton (1855).

Mr. Thomas Shimwell (1870).

Mr. Joseph Wood (1900).

There have also been three Treasurers, viz.—

Mr. Joseph Scott (1855).

Mr. William Taylor (1887).

Mr. H. A. Spanton (1899).

In connection with the Lodge there are the following benefits—

(a) In time of sickness each member receives free medical attendance, and 10/- per week, for the first twelve weeks of sickness, and 5/- per week for the rest of sickness. This latter really is a pension for those old men who are too infirm to work.

(b) At the death of a member £10 is paid to his family; on the death of a member's wife he receives £5.

(c) Three months after the death of a member, his widow receives £3; and in addition she receives £1 a year for every child under 12 years of age.

(d) In times of special distress—such as loss of work, or the illness of a wife or child—a member can receive aid from the “special distress” fund of the lodge.

For these benefits a contribution of 1/9d. per month is paid.

In 1902 a Juvenile branch was started in connection with the lodge, and now numbers about 30 members.

This Branch provides funeral benefits varying from £2 to £5, free medical attendance, and weekly payments in time of sickness for boys from the age of 5 to the age of 17.

As an example of the great use of such a society, it may be pointed out that in 1893 no less a sum than £200 was expended in sick and funeral benefits.

ARCHERY.

The Butts field, Great Longstone, occupying an area of 8 acres, is supposed to have been used for the practice of Archery. The English Archers were famous from 1189 to 1377. Robin Hood was born in the early part of this period at Chellaston Manor House, Derbyshire, and his companion, Little John, is buried in Hathersage Churchyard. The bows were 6ft. to 7ft. long, made of yew, peeled and polished, tipped with deer's horn, and horn was ingeniously inserted into the slit of the Arrow. They were strung with gut.—*Par. Mag.*, July, 1895.

*CRICKET.

The present Cricket Club dates from 1885, and the Secretary is Mr. William Nadin, whose predecessors were respectively Messrs. John Davis, George Ward, and Thomas Davis. About 25 years before that date a club was formed under the Secretaryship of Mr. George Ward, but after some years it became extinct.

*FOOTBALL.

A Football Club has been in existence since 1892, having had for its Secretaries Messrs. C. Buzzard, W. Nadin, H. B. Dixon, W. Malthy, and William Morton.

*POULTRY SOCIETY.

This Society was formed in 1901, with Mr. W. R. Pitt Dixon as President and Messrs. Wood & Oldfield as Secretaries.

Annual Shows are held and so far have been a success in creating an interest in improved poultry rearing. The first two Shows were held in the Schoolroom, and subsequent ones under canvas.

C. E. T. S. AND G. F. S.

Several organisations for the recreation and benefit of the Parish have been initiated or promoted by the Vicar and Mrs. Andrew, such as—

Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society.

Branch of the Girls Friendly Society of which Mrs. Andrew is Secretary.

Band of Hope.

Lending Library.

* From information supplied by Mr. H. A. Spanton.

Working Party.
Clothing Club.
Social Evenings.
Debating Society.
Mutual Improvement Society.

THE TWENTY CLUB.

This Association was formed in 1896 by Mr. Arthur Bates of Manchester, a gentleman of great experience and ability, who during his residence in Longstone was ever ready to devote time and money to the improvement, well being, and recreation of the inhabitants. A lover of music, he assisted in most of the village Concerts and Entertainments, and was greatly appreciated in the Church Choir. His departure was a distinct loss to the Village and he has not been replaced.

When the Club was named, the idea was that about twenty persons only would become members, but more than twice that number joined besides honorary members. Newspapers were liberally supplied, and various games were played so far as the limited space of a single room permitted. It was hoped that this effort to provide amusement for the men, especially the young men of Longstone, might be the nucleus and pave the way for a more ambitious scheme.

The Club existed six years but was never self supporting. Several attempts to place it on a permanent footing failed, and it was dissolved after payment of its liabilities by the Committee of the Club.

It may here be put on record that a splendid opportunity of founding a Village Club and Institute through the munificent offer of Mrs. Crossley, of the Outrake, Little Longstone, was lost. Great efforts were made by the leading residents to induce the

villagers to take up the offer, for besides £400 by Mrs. Crossley; the late Mrs. Worthington, Miss Broomhead and others promised liberal subscriptions. Parish meetings were held and an attempt by Mr. E. M. Longsdon to form a limited liability Company, to promote the object, failed to receive the necessary support to secure success. Consequently the scheme was reluctantly given up—altho' the need of such an Institution, especially in winter, was and is still greatly felt. But alas! such an offer does not often recur!

PAROCHIAL NOTES.

ROWLAND.

The village of Rowland is said to have derived its name from the family of Rouland or Roland, who had a house and lands in Longstone in the fourteenth century, which passed by marriage to the Staffords of Eyam. Godfrey Rowland, who styles himself Esquyer, appealed to Parliament against Sir Thomas Wendesley, John Dean, and others who are stated to have come to the petitioner's house at Longsdon, with force and arms, to have carried off goods and stock to the value of 200 marks, or £133 6 S. to have made the petitioner prisoner, and carried him to the Castle of the High Peak at Castleton, where he was kept in custody six days without food or drink. *Par. Magazine, 1891.*

WARDLOW.

A school was erected at Wardlow on the site where the Church now stands, in 1835, and used on a Sunday. Ralph Hancock, of Great Longstone, taught over 20 years, missing only once during that time. He died Sunday July 15, 1855, and on the Sunday previous to his death he taught as usual. His son Christopher succeeded him, and taught for several years. The scholars assembled morning and afternoon. From 1835 to 1868, when the Rev. M. Mills, C. L. Cornish, J. S. Hodson, and G. C. Tooth were respectively Vicars of Longstone, they conducted a Sunday Evening Service at Wardlow during the Summer months, and occasionally in Winter. After which the Rev. Canon Andrew, Vicar of Tideswell, took charge of Wardlow and the present remarkable Church was built adjoining the School. The Church was erected in the year 1873 by voluntary subscription at a cost of nearly £1000, and is dedicated to the Good Shepherd. The site of the building and the burial ground were the gift of Mr. John Outram, Lord Denman, and the Duke of Devonshire. *Par. Magazine, 1895.*

SOME EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

- 1256 } Griffin, son of Wenunwyn, a Welsh Prince, founded a Chantry in
 1262 } the Churches of Ashford and Longstone respectively.
- 1280 It was arranged at Archbishop Peckham's Visitation that the stipend of the Minister of Longstone should for the future be at least five marks, half paid by the parishioners and half by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.
- 1315 But at this date by a different arrangement, fifteen shillings only was set apart for the Minister of Longstone, the Dean and Chapter granting "remission of charges for testaments and administrations."
- 1474 The Shakerley family --probably Robert Shakerley, a younger branch of the Cheshire family--bought the Manor of Little Longstone and held it for several generations. They sold it to the Countess of Shrewsbury in the Reign of Elizabeth.
- 1490 Probate Register of Wills at Lichfield to 1650.
- 1538 Parochial Registers were first ordered to be kept. Those of Thorpe by Ashbourne and others commence at this date. Darley Dale in 1539. Youlgrave, the most interesting probably in the County, in 1558.
- 1550 The Shakerley family were resident in Great Longstone in the house still standing in a ruinous condition to the South West of the Church--the property of Miss Hall, now Mrs. McGibbon.
- 1563 Heralds' Visitations to Derbyshire took place between this date and 1664.
- 1614 The year of "the greatest snow which ever fell upon the earth within man's memorye."
- 1615 The Summer was a very dry one.
- 1624 In London upwards of 35,000 persons perished of Plague.
- 1636 Restoration of the roof of Longstone Church, as shewn by the inscription in lead.

Note. Chronology. Until 1754, there were two methods of reckoning time--the *civil* and the *historical* year. The former began on 25th March, the latter on 1st January. Hence the days between 31st December and 25th March were in two years. Thus 25th February 1750 in modern style, is 25th February, 1749-50 in the old. In Parish Registers, the year was reckoned usually according to the *civil* style, a circumstance which must be remembered when consulting those records.

Regnal Years. For many legal purposes time was computed by the year of the Sovereign's reign. In old deeds and law proceedings this custom was very common.

- 1649 From this date to 1659 during the Cromwellian era, great havoc was done to Church monuments, &c.
- 1650 Wardlowe was united to Great Longstone by the Parliamentary Commissioners. (see 1882.)
- 1656 Foundation of the William Wright Charity.
- 1660 Parish Registers or Bishops' Transcripts were begun, and Marriage Licence Registers were kept in the Diocese of Lichfield.
- 1665 The terrible Plague at Eyam.
- 1667 Act compelling burial in woollen.
- 1680 At this period there was a Lych Gate at the Churchyard, a charge of 3/6 being made for repairs and lock by James Gooddey, Churchwarden, and again in 1690.
- 1696 Overseers of the Poor lists begin.
- 1709 Notice as to stealing wood for Bonfires on the 5th November.
- 1713 Samuel Mills, Cura de Magnâ Longston, was buried.
- 1718 Jonathanus Shackerley (adult) de Magnâ Longston, was baptised.
- 1732 Henricus Dooley, Schoolmaster 56 and Clerk 40 years, was buried in Longstone Churchyard.
- 1739 "There was no recognizable Nonconformity in Eyam" at this date. So wrote the Rev. J. Green, Rector in 1873.
- 1741 Price of beef for the Poorhouse was 1½d. per lb.
- 1753 Derby Probate Registry's earliest record.
- 1790 The Church received great damage from storm or earthquake, and a portion of the Nave had to be rebuilt.
 "That in the night of the 22nd December the Church had a Volant shake so that a great part of the Middle Isle fell in and shooke the whole of it so much that three of the Pillers which supported the uppermost roof with the wall was obliged to be took down and rebuilt."
- About £35 is charged for repairs in the Churchwardens' Account 1791-2. And "spent when the Roof was propped, laying the foundations of the Pillows, putting the Crown piece into the Commandments, &c., 7s./8d."
- 1797 Baptism of Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth MacDougall, a Corporal in "the Roxburgh Light Dragoons now quartered at Great Longstone."

Chronological Events.

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- 1797 Sale at Eyam of Farms of Longstone Hall Estate in Eyam and Foolow.
- 1804 Sale by private contract of Eyam Hall to his uncle James Farewell Wright by Colonel John Thomas Wright of Longstone Hall.
John Nuttall of Matlock was Agent for the Longstone Hall Estate for some years.
- 1810 Date of the Inclosure Act for Great and Little Longstone and Wardlow.
- 1815 An Iron Chest purchased for the Parish Registers costing £4 10 od.
Sale at Bakewell of Farms of the Longstone Hall Estate in Great and Little Longstone and Ashford.
- 1817 The following Committee was appointed "to assist the Overseers in case of emergency and to examine the Accounts the last Sunday in every month in the Vestry immediately after afternoon Service."
"James Gregory, Robert Thornhill, William Wager, John Gregory, Joseph Morton, John Thornhill, Richard Skidmore."
N.B.—These and other Meetings must have been held in the Church (as there was no Vestry at that date) or more probably at the White Lion Inn which then occupied the site of the present Vicarage and was utilized as a Vestry.
- 1818 The sum of £5 was allowed the Overseer for his trouble.
- 1819 Sunday School was begun in Longstone.
- 1822 A new Communion Service was purchased at the cost of £9 2s. 6d. the old Service having been stolen.
- 1824 At a Vestry Meeting held by the principal inhabitants of the Chapelry of Longstone it was agreed "that there shall be a footpath made across Fearnyhough Yard from the small gate adjoining the Churchyard to the gate or door leading into Mr. Buxton's Yard, and that Mr. James Gregory the Churchwarden is requested to get it done immediately and to charge the expenses in his Accounts."
Date of the Inclosure Award for Longstone and Wardlow.
The Ratepayers of Longstone Chapelry at a Vestry Meeting resolved to oppose a Bill in Parliament for rebuilding Bakewell Church.
- 1825 For making a road [footpath] across Fearnyhough Yard Robert Furniss was paid £3 13 od.

1829 A resolution of an influential Meeting in the Chapel of Great Longstone to stop the footpath across the Churchyard, "except on Sundays, Funerals, and Marriages," was carried by a large majority but no action appears to have been taken. Particulars are given elsewhere in these Records.

1830 At a Meeting of the Ratepayers of the Chapelry of Longstone held this day in the Schoolroom in Great Longstone (Due Notice having been given) To take into consideration the propriety of making a road or causeway from the lower Light [? Lych] Gate to the Church and for other purposes : It was agreed by the undersigned persons That the Chapelwardens do make a Pav'd Road from the Lower gate until it meet the principle road leading to the Church Porch, of the width of 5 feet.

It was likewise agreed that the Wall leading from Fearneyhough Yard Gate to the gate leading down to the Parsonage House be taken down and rebuilt.

1831 At a Meeting of the Ratepayers of the Chapelry of Longstone held this day in the Schoolroom in Great Longstone (Due Notice having been given) To take into consideration the propriety of putting down new Stoops or Posts at the lower Light [? Lych] Gate and for other purposes relating to the Chapel. It is agreed That the Chapelwardens do provide new Stoops and Gate according to the plan produced, the Gate to be made of good Oak, and it is likewise agreed that there shall be a Stile at the side of the said Gate.

1833 At a Vestry Meeting, &c., &c.,

It was likewise agreed that a new gate be provided of oak for the lower end of Fearnyhough Yard to replace the old door and a new Stoop or Stoops provided if necessary.

1833 "It was agreed that the Clock and Dial should be put in good repair." About £5 was spent on the Clock through a Tideswell maker.

"It was also agreed that additional Charity Tablets should be provided."

Ten per cent. was allowed the Churchwardens for collecting the Church Rates.

- 1834 The absence of the Curate from the Vestry Meetings since 1753 is remarkable.
- 1834 For leading gravel $2\frac{1}{2}$ days for Fearnyhough Yard 12/6 was paid, and for repairing the road there 7/6 was paid to Edward Garlick, and for stone stoops 2/6 to Mr. Hill. Again (in 1840) James Ward was paid 4/- for two days labour in making a sough in Fearnyhough Yard.
- 1835 A Committee was appointed to re-pew the Church.
An iron Safe was purchased for the Registers at a cost of £5 10 6.
(This entry seems to imply that the Iron Safe purchased 20 years earlier contained, and was stolen along with, the Communion Service and the Registers. The latter may have been returned but there is a hiatus at this date).
Sunday School at Wardlow was begun. Ralph Hancock of Great Longstone was a teacher there for over 20 years, and his son Christopher Hancock succeeded him.
The site of the School was that of the present Church.
- 1835 "It was agreed that Mr. Mills (perpetual curate) should receive the rent for the land lying in Longstone fields and also the 13s/4d. charged upon the Longstone Dale Estate for the purpose of providing bread and wine for the Sacrament."
- 1836 "It was ordered that the 15s.- allowed to the Ringers on November 5th, Christmas and New Year's Day be done away with."
- 1837 Mr. Robert Thornhill succeeded his Father, Mr. John Thornhill, as Agent for the Longstone Hall Estate.
- 1838 Mr. Robert Thornhill was appointed Acting (or Assistant) Overseer of the Poor, at a salary of £12 a year.
- 1840 The Church floor was re-paved.
- 1843 It was resolved "to adopt some new plan of heating the Chapel."
Small extension of the Churchyard on the North side, the land having been given by Mr. Wright.
Death of Major Carleill, tenant of Longstone Hall for many years.
The Rev. George B. Brown (the Minister) carried an amendment in favour of a vote of £2 2s. od. for a dinner (presumably the Annual Vestry dinner) in opposition to the Rev. C. L. Cornish (Perpetual Curate) who moved a resolution to abolish it.
- 1846 Mr. John Lowe was appointed first Postmaster of Longstone.
- 1847 It was resolved "to repair the Schoolroom."

- 1848 It was resolved "to repair the Church in and out."
It was resolved that the Churchwardens inquire into the legality of "Visitation Fees," the charge of 6s. 8d. for "Rent" July, 1847, and the charge for "Pension," October, 1846 and 7.
- 1860 Mr. Gregory, of Sheffield, became tenant of Longstone Hall, in succession to Miss Carleill.
- 1870 During Major Levett's occupation of Longstone Hall, much damage to two rooms was caused by a Fire.
- 1871 Funeral at Bakewell Cemetery of Mr. Henry McConnell, who built and was first resident of Cressbrook Hall.
The Vicarage garden was enlarged on the South side by means of an arrangement between the Vicar, Mr. Bradshaw, and Mr. Wright.
A scaffold pole was fixed in the Church close to the pulpit to support the roof which was reported to be in a dangerous state.
A large Parish Meeting decided to restore the Church, with Mr. Norman Shaw as Architect, Mr. William Longsdon and Mr. John Thornhill being the only opponents.
Singing Classes on the Hullah System were commenced by Mr. and Mrs. Wright at the Schoolroom.
The Duke of Devonshire and his brother, Lord George Cavendish, of Ashford Hall, visited Longstone Church. Mr. Wright placed the "Restoration Fund" book in the hands of the Duke, requesting him to open the subscription list. The Duke gave £400 and later on he gave another £250.
- 1872 A visit to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leslie at Hassop Hall resulted in a subscription to the "Restoration Fund" of £67 4s. 3d., to be devoted to the Hassop Chantry.
To the great regret of the Churchwardens, the Vicar (June 29) informed them that he had taken steps to resign the Living of Longstone.
The Tender of Messrs. Brown & Co., of Matlock Bridge, for the Restoration of Longstone Church, under Mr. Norman Shaw, was accepted.
The last Service in the unrestored Church this evening (July 7), the Rev. John Paley, Vicar, officiating, for the last time in Longstone. After this date Divine Service was held in the Schoolroom on Sunday

afternoons, generally by the Rev. J. R. Luxmoore, Vicar of Ashford. On only one Sunday was there no Service when the Rev. J. Hall, of Edensor, was prevented by illness from taking it as he had intended. The foundation stone of the new Chancel Arch was laid by W. Herbert Wright, son of G. T. Wright, of Longstone Hall, Churchwarden, and who, 28 years later, served that office himself for three consecutive years.

Iron girders were raised and fixed in place on the Church roof where required by the Architect.

Dec. 21. Distribution of the Gisborne and Wright Charities by Mr. Wright's family, after Morning Service by the Vicar of Ashford, the Rev. J. R. Luxmoore.

1873 The Schoolroom was licensed (March 4) for all Offices of Divine Service including the Holy Sacraments during the Restoration of the Parish Church.

The new Vicar, the Rev. N. A. Wells arrived (March 15) at Rowdale, and spent the afternoon at the Hall, after which he attended Choir practice and arranged the Schoolroom for Sunday Service.

The new Vicar was instituted to the Benefice (March 16) by Bishop Hobhouse, acting for Bishop Selwyn. The Rev. J. R. Luxmoore, Vicar of Ashford, kindly assisted at both Morning and Afternoon Services

The three old Bells were chimed on this occasion.

June 30 Wardlow Church Opening Service.

Aug 19. A new Vane and Weathercock and Lightning Conductor were fixed on the Church Tower.

Aug. 30. The new Church Bells [5] were brought to Longstone.

Sept. 1. The Organ was delivered at the Church. The Oak Chancel Seats were delivered at the Church.

Sept. 10. A short Dedication Service of the new Bells, (cast and hung by Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough) was held by the Vicar Bakewell Ringers, led by Mr. Smith, attended to try the Bells in anticipation of the Re-opening of the Church on the 22nd inst.

Sept. 12. The new Clock was fixed in place by Mr. John Smith of Derby.

Sept. 13. The first Choir practice in the restored Church.

Sept. 22, Monday. The Parish Church was re-opened and dedicated for Divine Service after restoration.

The Duke of Devonshire with Lady Louisa Egerton and many of the laity were afterwards entertained at the Hall for luncheon, whilst the Clergy were entertained at the Vicarage.

The day was kept as a general holiday.

The Village was en fete, and the poor were not forgotten. The Church approaches were decorated with arches and festoons.

After the Services a Sale of Work for the benefit of the Organ Fund was held at the Hall by Miss Wright and realised over £37.

The Collections for the day were as follows:—

Morning Service	...	...	...	...	67	7	0½
Afternoon Service	..	...	...	...	18	4	0
After Gifts	...	...	...	...	0	16	0 86 7 0½
Miss Wright's Sale	..	...	...	...	37	6	6
Mr John Wright, Eyam, (2nd Subscription)	·				5	0	0 42 6 6
							£128 13 6½

Sept. 26. Mr. Smith of Bakewell began to teach Bellingring to five new Ringers, the three old Ringers having resigned.

Sept. 28. The Sunday and other Services were resumed in the Restored Church after an interval of nearly fifteen months. The seats were free and unappropriated. Weekly Offertories were commenced, £2 11s. 6d. being collected. "Hymns Ancient and Modern" were introduced and the Psalms were chanted.

Oct. 5. The first Baptismal Service in the Restored Church took place, when Lilian Margaret Wright was admitted into the Church after private baptism at Longstone Hall on March 31.

Oct. 17. Mr. Wright attended the 1200th Anniversary Festival of Ely Cathedral to which allusion is made on page 2.

Nov. 16. A new Oak Lectern was placed in the Church. This was removed in 1892, when the present handsome Lectern was given by Miss Mary Broomhead in memory of the late Captain and Mrs. Smithers, of Little Longstone.

Dec. 16. During a heavy gale, a large Elm Tree was blown down towards the Church at the North West corner of the Churchyard. The damage was considerable, although not as great as might have

been expected, the wire guards having saved the new stained glass windows in the North aisle. The roof of this aisle was forced in, clerestory window glass broken, and the stonework slightly damaged: also a few headstones and some railings were injured.

Dec. 31. The new Ringers, trained by Mr. Smith, of Bakewell, were quite at home in handling the Bells and in ringing a muffled peal for the Old year.

1874 June 23. Two large Elm Trees in the Village were cut down to within a few feet of the ground close to Mr. John Furness's house, now the property of Miss Hall (Mrs. McGibbon), as they were considered dangerous.

March 1. Mr. H. P. Bagshawe bought some cottages and land from the Longstone Hall Estate in order to build a house for himself. This house was afterwards occupied by Mr. John Thornhill and Miss Hall.

March 7. The Rev. N. A. Wells (Vicar) and Mr. Wright planted two Yew trees in the N. W. corner of the Churchyard where a large Elm tree lately stood.

March 19. The order to proceed with the New Pulpit was given to Messrs. Twigg, of the Ashford Marble Works.

April 7. By reason of his approaching departure from Longstone, Mr. Wright resigned the Office of Churchwarden which he had filled for 3 years.

April 8. The new stained glass window on the North side of the Chancel, given by Captain E. Smithers, was fixed in its place.

April 8. The Rev. N. A. Wells resigned the Living of Longstone.

May 10. The Rev. Laxon E. Sweet was instituted to the Living of Longstone.

Sept. 13. The New Pulpit was first used.

Sept. 16. A very gay Wedding was celebrated in Longstone Church, Miss McConnell, of Cressbrook, with Mr. David Ainsworth, of the Floss, Cleator, Cumberland. The Church was beautifully decorated and the Service was taken by Archdeacon Balston and the Vicar.

1875 Mrs. Richard Skidmore's Bazaar at the Schoolroom in liquidation of the "Longstone Church Restoration Fund" debt realized over £48.

Aug. 19. The Churchwardens decided to place the disputed Church Restoration Accounts for final settlement in the hands of Mr. John John Taylor, Solicitor, Bakewell.

- 1876 At this date the Little Longstone Yearly Tithe Commutation Rent Charge of £48 value was annexed to the Living of Great Longstone by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in lieu of a yearly stipend of 15s. heretofore payable by them to the Incumbent.
 Jan. 18. Marriage of the Vicar, the Rev. L. E. Sweet.
 March 4. Death of Mr. William Longsdon, J.P., of the Manor House, Little Longstone.
 June 30. Agreed with the liquidators of Messrs. Brown & Co's Estate to pay £350 in settlement of all claims for the Church Restoration Contracts.
 Sept. 21. The Foundation Stone of the Infant Schoolroom was laid by Miss Wright, Longstone Hall.
 Oct. Presentation of Communion Service to the Church by the Rev. H. J. Longsdon and Captain Smithers, in memory of their uncle, Mr. William Longsdon.
- 1877 Aug. 5. The Rev. John Henry Bullivant was instituted to the Living of Longstone by Archdeacon Balston.
 Sept. 8. The Church Restoration Accounts were published, and copies were placed in the Church shewing balance due to the Bank of £275.
- 1878 Oct. 16. Mr. Wright paid £219 6s. 3d. to the Sheffield & Rotherham Bank, Bakewell, as a donation in liquidation of the remaining debt on the Restoration at this date.
- 1879 Death of Mr. Edmund Haworth, of Churchdale, a liberal supporter of the Church Restoration.
- 1880 Death of Mr. Robert Thornhill, the valued Agent of the Longstone Hall Estate, and the holder of many public offices.
- 1881 Death of Mr. John Wright, of Eyam Hall, a liberal supporter of the Church Restoration.
 Miss Wright, of Longstone Hall, was married to the Rev. J. H. Bullivant, Vicar of Longstone.
- 1882 In the Ordnance Survey Area book, there is a note that the township of Wardlow has been amalgamated with the Township of Great Longstone by the "Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act." (see 1650.)
- 1883 Wire gates were fixed at the Church doors.

- 1886 The hot-air apparatus of the Church was overhauled by the Derwent Foundry Co.
- 1892 The Rev. H. J. Kelsall (and Mrs. Kelsall) came to reside in Longstone as Curate-in-charge.
- 1893 Feb. 28. Death of the Rev. J. H. Bullivant, Vicar of Longstone.
Aug. 18. The Rev. Giles Andrews was instituted to the living of Longstone.
Oct. 15. Surplices were first worn by the Church Choir boys.
- 1894 Jan. 1. The Parish Magazine was first issued.
May 3. Confirmation in Longstone Church.
July 21. Death of Mrs. J. H. Bullivant (née Wright.)
Church of England Temperance Society branch formed.
Band of Hope formed in Longstone, with a senior and junior division.
A Clothing Club and a Lending Library formed.
The first Parish Council elected.
Sept. 24. The Annual Choir trip was to Liverpool.
- 1895 Dr. P. S. Fentem began a Course of Ambulance Lectures at the Schoolroom.
Sept. 21. The Annual Choir trip was to Blackpool.
- 1896 The interior walls and roof of the Church were cleaned, the walls painted, and the Oak seats renovated.
As the result of a Poll, the adoption of the Lighting Act for Longstone was negatived, although 54 were in favour to 39 against.
Sept. 21. The Annual Choir trip was to Liverpool.
- 1897 The Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated with great rejoicing.
Sept. 12. Surplices were first worn by the Church Choirmen.
Oct. 20. Mr. Victor Cavendish, M.P. addressed his constituents in the Schoolroom.
The William Wright Charity Scheme was sealed by the Charity Commission.
Sept. 20. The Annual Choir trip was to Blackpool.
Death of Mr. F. D. Crossley, of Manchester and Little Longstone—
an ardent philanthropist.
- 1898 Death of Mrs. Morewood, of Lytham, formerly of Little Longstone.
The Gildow Quarry Award in favor of the Parish.

- Sept. 26. The Annual Choir trip was to Liverpool
 Postal Wall Letter-boxes were fixed at Little Longstone and Wardlow.
 The New Scheme for the Thomas Wright Charity came into force.
 Mr. G. T. Wright received his Nomination as Justice of the Peace.
- 1899 June. The Longstone Church Choir took part in the Diocesan
 Choral Festival Service in Southwell Cathedral.
 Sept. 25. The Annual Choir trip was to Liverpool.
 Death of the Rev. H. J. Longsdon, who throughout his life was
 intimately connected with and took great interest in the two
 Longstones.
- 1900 May 15. A Confirmation was held in Longstone Church by the
 Bishop of Derby.
 The first Exhibition, under the new Scheme of the William Wright
 Charity, was awarded to Jesse Nadin, giving free education at Lady
 Manners School, Bakewell.
 Sept. 24. The Annual Choir trip was to Liverpool.
 Deaths of Mr. George Furness (of Willesden), Mr. Thomas Shimwell,
 Assistant Overseer, Barmaster, &c., Mr. John Thornhill, Guardian
 of the Poor, and Mr. W. Pitt Dixon, late Churchwarden and
 Manager of the School.
- 1901 Death of H.M. Queen Victoria.
 Death of the Rev. Canon Samuel Andrew, Vicar of Tideswell.
 A Ladies College, transferred from Chesterfield, was opened in Great
 Longstone by Miss K. M. Turner.
 March 9. The first Longstone Poultry Show.
 July 8. The Annual Choir trip was to Blackpool.
- 1902 Conclusion of Peace in South Africa.
 Death of Mr. James Orr, Farmer, Trustee of the Longstone Charities,
 an ex-Churchwarden, a Parish Councillor, and a Member of the
 School Committee.
 July 7. The Annual Choir trip was to Liverpool.
 Aug. 9. Coronation of the King and Queen.- Great festivities.
 Sept. 16. The marriage of Mr. F. R. McConnell and Miss E. G.
 Wright, of Longstone Hall.

- 1903 April 20. The marriage in London of Mr. Walter Herbert Wright and Miss Grace Jackson.
The William Wright Exhibition was awarded to Theodore Cooper.
Sept. 5. The Annual Choir trip was to Blackpool.
- 1904 June 2. The marriage of Mr. T. R. James and Miss L. A. F. Wright, of Longstone Hall.
Sept. 3. The Annual Choir trip was to Blackpool.
- 1905 April 1. The Christening at Longstone Church of John Stafford Wright, grandson of Mr. Wright, of Longstone Hall.
Aug. 17. The Annual Choir trip was to Blackpool.
Aug. 23. Death at Bakewell of Mr. Robert William Mills Nesfield, J.P., late Agent to the Duke of Rutland.
The William Wright Exhibition was awarded to George Franks.

At page 93 imperfect lists of the Longstone Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses were given. The following are revised and more complete lists :—

SCHOOLMASTERS.

1676	Henricus Dooley	1837	Joseph Scott
1801	James Waterall	1877	L. Galaud
	James Tissington	1880	W. Sumner
1822	John Hill	1883	W. K. Bateson
1828	George Taylor	1887	Henry Arthur Spanton
1832	Roe or Rowe		

SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

1878	Miss M. Whitehead	1894	Miss H. Wilkinson
1879	Miss M. Newcome	1895	Miss Ada Bagshaw
1880	Miss M. E. Walker	1901	Miss S. M. Holland
1881	Mrs. Sarah Parkin	1905	Miss Ella Southgate

At page 74, James Bettney should have been included in the Bellringers list for 1874.

GREAT LONGSTONE.

LIST OF RESIDENTS AND THEIR OCCUPATIONS.

(Kindly contributed by Mr. I. B. Shimwell, Assistant Overseer.)

NAMES.	OCCUPATIONS.	NAMES.	OCCUPATIONS.
Allsop, Thomas	Farmer, Castcliff	Cooke, Thomas	Gardener
Andrew, Giles	Clerk in Holy Orders	Cooper, Henry	Electrician
Armitage, Cecil H.	Gentleman	Cooper, Henry	Labourer
Bennett, Christopher	Labourer	Craxton, Sydney	Labourer, Rowdale
Bennett, Joseph	Blacksmith	Dakin, George	Farmer
Bennett, Joseph, jr.	Labourer	Darwent, Annie (Mrs.)	
Bennett, Isaac	Blacksmith	Dixon, Martha Fletcher (Mrs.)	
Bent, F. J.	Station Master, Hassop	Dixon, William Rogers	
Beresford, John	Joiner	Pitt	Gentleman
Birley, George	Farmer, Wardlow	Doddemeade, James	Farmer
Blackwell, William	Labourer	Dore, George	Farmer, Castle Gate
Blagden, Charles	Labourer	Dore, Samuel	Farmer, Ewe Close
Blagden, Goodis (Mrs.)		Dore, Samuel, jr.	Farmer, Castle Gate
Booth, Charles	Joiner, Housley	Draycott, Thomas	Retired
Booth, James Andrew	Joiner, Housley	Eeley, Norah (Miss)	
Bradwell, Joseph	Coal Agent (retired)	Edwards, Hugh	Retired
Bradwell, Joseph, jr.	Coal Agent	Elliott, William	Labourer
Bradwell, Reuben	Labourer	Elliott, John	Labourer
Bridge, John	Farmer	Evans, William	Labourer
Brightmore, Charles	Stone Mason	Eyre, Ann (Mrs.)	
Brightmore, Eliza (Mrs.)		Eyre, Arthur William	
Brightmore, Thomas	Stone Mason	Joseph	Builder
Brooks, Joseph	Labourer	Eyre, William Joseph	Builder
Brown, John	Carter	Eyre, William	Sexton
Butcher, Alfred	Gamekeeper	Flint, Arthur	Labourer
Carr, Eliza (Mrs.)		Franks, Arthur W.	Innkeeper
Carson, Charles	Signalman	Franks, Kate (Mrs.)	Innkeeper
Carson, Reuben	Infirm	Furness, Ann Whiting	
Cocker, Elizabeth (Miss)		(Mrs.)	
Coe, Richard	Station Master	Furness, George James	Gentleman

Residents.

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NAMES.	OCCUPATIONS.
Furniss, Ann (Mrs.)	
Furniss, Anthony	Carter
Furniss, Ellen (Miss)	
Furniss, Ellen, jr. (Miss)	
Furniss, Godfrey	Farmer, Bleaklow
Furniss, Lucy (Miss)	
Furniss, Peter	Farmer, Bleaklow
Furniss, William	Carter
Garlick, John	Hawker
Garratt, Frank	Labourer
Garratt, Henry	Farmer
Gillott, George	Miner, Housley
Gotheridge, Thomas	Police Constable
Green, Annie (Mrs.)	Grocer & Post Mistress
Green, Thomas Oliver	Photographer
Hallows, Samuel	Labourer
Hambleton, Benjamin	Railway Porter
Hambleton, Bernard	Labourer
Hambleton, George	Shoemaker
Hambleton, Joseph	Gardener
Hamilton, Albert	Labourer
Hamilton, Daniel	Stone Mason
Heath, James Tilbrook	Gamekeeper, Cracken Dale
Hewitt, James	Platelayner
Hibbert, Elizabeth (Mrs.)	
Hibbert, Thomas	Platelayner
Hill, Fanny (Miss)	
Hill, George	Basket Maker
Hill, Sarah (Mrs.)	
Hodgkinson, William	Labourer
Hollingworth, George	Gardener
Holmes, Anthony	
William	Cab Proprietor
Holmes, Harriet (Mrs.)	
Johnson, Hannah (Miss)	

NAMES.	OCCUPATIONS.
Johnson, Jasper	Farmer
Johnson, Joseph	Farmer
Johnson, Robert	Labourer
Johnson, Samuel	Farmer
Jones, Arthur	Innkeeper
Jupp, Emma (Mrs.)	
Jupp, William	Shoemaker
King, Francis	Stone Mason
Lambert, Alfred	Signalman
Lomas, John	Carter
Lowe, Edith E. (Miss)	Grocer
Lowe, Sarah (Mrs.)	Grocer
Mellers, George	Farmer
Mellor, William	Farmer, Housley
Morton, Ann (Mrs.)	(Nonagenarian)
Morton, George	Clerk
Morton, Jane (Miss)	
Morton, Jonathan	Stone Mason
Morton, Matthew	Stone Mason
Morton Sarah (Miss)	
Morton, Thomas	Gardener
Morton, William	Labourer
Morton, William, jr.	Clerk
Mosley, Henry	Farmer, Hassop
Nadin, Edith (Miss)	
Nadin, James	Railway Porter
Nadin, Jesse	Clerk
Nadin, William	Clerk
Oliver, Elizabeth (Mrs.)	
Oliver, Sarah Ann (Miss)	
Orr, Elizabeth (Miss)	
Orr, Elizabeth, jr. (Miss)	
Orr, Ellen (Miss)	
Orr, Hannah (Mrs.)	
Orr, Sarah (Miss)	
Orr, Thomas Gregory	Farmer

NAMES.	OCCUPATIONS.	NAMES.	OCCUPATIONS.
Orr, William	Farmer	Taylor, Mary (Mrs.)	
Palfreyman, Samuel	Labourer	Thornhill, John	
Perry, Edwin	Gardener	William	Farmer
Phillips, Jane (Miss)		Thorp, Ernest	Stone Mason
Pick, Thomas William	Signalmen	Turner, Horace	Platelaye
Redfern, Edith (Miss)		Turner, John	Platelaye
Rodley, Thomas E.	Joiner	Vernon, John	Clerk
Sellers, Eliza (Miss)		Wager, Albert James	Farmer
Sheldon, William	Labourer	Wager, Albert, jr.	Farmer
Sheldon, William	Labourer	Wager, Clement	Gamekeeper
Shimwell, James	Gardener	Wager, Jasper	Farmer
Skidmore, Albert		Wager, Joseph	Farmer
Jackson	Farmer	Wager, Thomas	Farmer
Skidmore, Harriet (Miss)		Wager, William	Farmer
Skidmore, Robert	Labourer	Wain, Ernest	Insurance Agent
Slack, William	Blacksmith	Ward, Alfred	Labourer
Slater, Frank	Labourer	Ward, Arthur Watson	Joiner
Smedley, G. Henry	Innkeeper	Ward, Christopher	Gardener
Southgate, Ella (Miss)	School Teacher	Ward, George	Farmer
Southgate, Mary (Mrs.)		Ward, George, jr.	Labourer
Spanton, Henry Arthur	School Master	Ward, Herbert	Labourer
Spanton, M. A. E. (Miss)		Ward, Thomas	Labourer
Swann, Annie (Miss)		Ward, William	Painter
Swann, Jane (Miss)		Ward, William	Labourer
Swann, Thomas	Engineer	Watts, Thomas	Labourer
Swann, William	Gentleman	Webster, William	Labourer
Swift, Philemon	Miner	White, Frank	Butler
Taylor, Aaron	Farmer	Wild, John Robert	Gardener
Taylor, Ann (Miss)		Wright, George	
Taylor, Maria (Mrs.)		Thomas	Gentleman

LITTLE LONGSTONE.

(Kindly contributed by Mr. I. B. Shimwell.)

NAMES	OCCUPATIONS.	NAMES.	OCCUPATIONS.
Anthony, Joseph Skidmore	Cattle Dealer	Nuttall, Henry	Basket Maker
Arning, Charles H.	Gentleman	Nuttall, Joseph	Joiner
Bagshaw, Ellen (Miss)		Nuttall, Maggie (Miss)	
Bagshaw, Francis Baker	Gentleman	Oldfield, Frederick	Farmer
Bridge, Francis	Farmer, Monsal Dale	Oldfield, John Thomas	Gardener
Bridge, Richard	Farmer, Monsal Dale	Oldfield, Sarah (Miss)	
Clark, Thomas	Bricklayer	Parry, Thomas	Stone Mason
Cox, Henry	Signalman	Ponsonby, Francis	Labourer, Monsal Dale
Essex, James	Signalman	Randall, Martha (Miss)	
Hewitt, Alfred	Gamekeeper	Richardson, Albert	Gardener
Hewitt, Ethel (Miss)		Seabright, Alexander	Signalman, Monsal Dale
Hodgkinson, Ellen (Mrs.)		Shimwell, Elizabeth (Mrs.)	
Hollingworth, Francis	Labourer	Shimwell Elizabeth, jr., (Mrs)	
Hollingworth, John	Platelaye	Shimwell, Isaac B.	Farmer
Hough, Frederick	Foreman at Cotton Mill	Slack, Joseph	Road Man R. D. C.
Jackson, Samuel	Labourer	Shimwell, Mary Elizabeth (Miss)	
Jepson, Arthur	Station Master, Monsal Dale	Smedley, Florence (Miss)	
Longsdon, Ernest Morewood	Architect & Surveyor	Smedley, Henry	Retired
Lupton, David	Retired	Smedley, Maurice	Innkeeper
Lupton, William	Gamekeeper	Taylor, George	Farmer
McCrintle, B. (Miss)		Taylor, Mary (Miss)	Innkeeper
McCrintle, Ellen M. (Miss)		Timm, Fanny (Mrs.)	
McCrintle, George	Gamekeeper	Timm, Henry Nuttall	Labourer
McCrintle, John	Gamekeeper	Timm, William Joseph	Labourer
Maltby, Jane (Miss)		Turner, Kate Milner (Miss)	Proprietress of Ladies School
Maltby, Mary Hannah (Mrs.)		Turner, Rose (Mrs.)	
Maltby, William	Joiner	Turner, Samuel	Platelaye
Morris, James William	Coachman	Wise, Alfred	Coachman
Nuttall, Frederick H.	Clerk	Wood, Joseph	Basket Maker and Farmer
		Wernes, John	Farmer, Monsal Dale

Longstone Records.

WARDLOW.

(Kindly contributed by Mr. S. Dore.)

NAMES.	OCCUPATIONS.	NAMES.	OCCUPATIONS.
Allsop, John	Farmer & Pig Dealer	Gregory, Alexander	Farmer and Waller, Mires
Allsop, John	Farmer & Road Man	Gregory, George	Farmer
Allsop, Thomas	Farmer & Pig Dealer.	Haslam, Stephen	Labourer
Allsop, William	Pig Dealer.	Littlewood, Benjamin	Farmer, Mires
Ashton, William	Farming Man	Outram, Robert	Farm Labourer
Birley, William	Farmer	Robinson, James	Farmer
Birley, George	Farmer	Robinson, Samuel	Farmer and Dealer
Bramwell, George	Farmer and Dealer	Sellors, Alfred	Farmer and Sexton
Bramwell, William	Farmer and Cattle Dealer	Sellors, Frederick	Farmer, &c.
Cooper, John	Farmer	Simpson, Joseph	Farmer and Dealer
Cooper, George	Farmer	Turner, John	Farmer and Miner
Davis, George	Labourer	Turner, John	Farmer
Elliott, James	Retired Farmer	Turner, Leonard	Miner
Elliott, Martha (Widow)	Cottager	Turner, Samuel	Miner and Farmer
Furness, George	Labourer	Turner, William	Labourer
Furness, James	Farmer	Waterhouse, Benjamin	Farmer
Furness, Peter John	Publican		
Furness, Thomas	Farmer and Innkeeper, Mires		

ROWLAND.

(Kindly contributed by Mr. J. T. Trickett.)

NAMES.	OCCUPATIONS.	NAMES.	OCCUPATIONS.
Bacon, Joshua	Stonebreaker	Higton, Benjamin	Stonebreaker
Bennett, Joseph, senr.	Cottager	Murphy, Patrick	Farmer
Bennett, William	Relieving Officer	Needham, Herbert	Stonebreaker
Blackwell, John	Shoemaker	Neill, Andrew	Gentleman
Broome, George	Farmer	Poyser, Mrs.	Widow
Cocker, Frederick	Road Mender	Trickett, James T.	Farmer
Cosgrove, John	Police Pensioner		

HASSOP.

(Kindly contributed by Mr. J. T. Trickett.)

NAMES.	OCCUPATIONS.	NAMES.	OCCUPATIONS.
Allsop, Frank	Farmer	Kenworthy, Frederick	Gamekeeper
Ashton, Mrs.	Postmistress	Mackintosh, Mr.	Land Agent
Bark, Mrs.	Widow, Birchill Cottages	Parker, Mrs	Farmer, Torrs Farm
Bennett, Joseph, jr	Gardener	Pearson, C.	Publican
Blagden, --	Labourer, Brightside	SaIway, --	Gardener
Dykes, Miss	Schoolmistress	Smith, --	Gamekeeper, Birchill Cottages
Flanagan, Miss	Cottager	Walker, James	Bank Clerk, Birchill Farm
Froggatt, --	Labourer, Birchill Cottages	Wilson, Mrs. James	Farmer
Hobson, Rev. Father, Priest		Turner, Mrs.	Widow, Birchill Cottages
Kenworthy, William, Farmer			

BASIS OR STANDARD OF COUNTY RATE, 1904.

(Derbyshire County Council.)

	Longstone, Gt.	Longstone, Lt.	Rowland.	Hassop.	Wardlow.	Total for Bakewell N. Rural Dist. of Parishes.
Union Assessment G.E.R.	7430	5264	1136	1674	696	258290
County Net Annual Value	6245	4224	942	1517	637	227519
Net Annual Value, Agric. Land.	2014	809	315	843	414	72860
" Buildings, &c., not Agric. Land	4231	3415	627	674	223	154659
County Assessable Value, being half Agric. Land added to Buildings, &c., as above	5238	3820	785	1095	430	191087
Population--1903	466	145	52	104	112	10935
Area in Acres	3027	1037	302	920	237	47866

LONGSTONE SCHOOL.

Regulations by the Trustees, July 2, 1832.

M. Mills, Perpetual Curate.

Major Carleill.

Mr. James Gregory.

Mr. William Longsdon.

Mr. James Longsdon.

Mr. John Thornhill.

Mr. William Wager.

Mr. Roe (or Rowe) appointed Master of the above School. That the hours of School be from nine in the Morning till four in the Afternoon from Mich^l until Ladyday, and from half-past eight in the Morning till four in the Afternoon from Ladyday until Mich^ls. except Saturday which shall be a whole holiday.

Twenty four Children taught free, 16 from Gt. Longstone and 8 from Little Longstone.

Trustees to meet the first Monday in every Quarter for the purpose of admitting free Children.

The Trustees to visit the School alternately once in the week at least for the purpose of examining the free Children as to their progress, &c.

Vacations—Three Weeks at Midsummer, and one Week at Christmas.

No Scholar to be admitted or dismissed except by the authority of the Trustees of the respective townships.

The Master's house and the School-room to be put in proper repair, the expense of which the Trustees agreed to defray.

The Master to keep the School and School-house in repair.

The Salary of the Master, to include attendance at Sunday School, to be £24 per annum.

In 1834 the number of free Children was reduced to 20; 14 for Gt. Longstone and 6 from Little Longstone.

In 1837, Mr. Roe resigned and Mr. Scott was appointed Master in his place.

The limit of age for free scholars to be 13 years.

The privilege of free scholars to be limited to Reading and Writing. A weekly sum to be paid for further instruction.

Great Longstone, March 31st, 1846.

At a Public Meeting of the Trustees of the School lands held this day in the School room for the purpose of appointing Trustees in lieu of those deceased—we the undersigned surviving Trustees do nominate and appoint—

The Earl of Burlington in place of William Carleill, Esq.		
John Thomas Wright, junr. ..	John Thomas Wright,	} deceased.
The Earl of Newburgh ..	Francis Eyre, Esq.	
William Longsdon, Esq. ..	James Longsdon, Esq.	
Thomas Gregory Orr ..	James Gregory.	
William Wilson ..	John Longsdon, Esq., jr.	
Robert Thornhill ..	John Thornhill	

and it is agreed that Mr. John Barker of Bakewell Solicitor be instructed to prepare a new Trust Deed for that purpose.

Sidney Smithers as Agent for the Duke
of Devonshire.

Wm. Wager.

At a Quarterly Meeting of the Trustees of the School Lands—
July 1, 1848—

It was ordered that the cost of the new Trust Deed £4 3 2 be deducted from the accruing rent and the balance of rent to be paid to the Schoolmaster.

LONGSTONE SCHOOL, 1905.

(Kindly contributed by the Rev. Giles Andrew, Vicar.)

The present Elementary School with its buildings represents an old foundation which at first was apparently carried on as a free School. It still retains its old endowments. During the Mastership of Mr. Scott the School was attended by a number of pupils from places around Longstone who paid special fees and were retained by Mr. Scott as his private pupils after his official connection with the School had terminated.

School buildings and house for Schoolmaster are said to have been erected about 1787; the School part was rebuilt in 1832, and again in 1862 a new School was built on the same site as the former but it was extended at the western end on some land belonging to the Glebe which was given by Mr. Mills the Vicar at that time, a portion of Glebe also being conveyed by Mr. Tooth, Vicar, in 1863.

After the passing of the Education Act in 1870 the question of providing accommodation for 148 children, according to the requirements of the Education department having arisen, it was decided that if Hassop School were reopened, accommodation for 115 children at Longstone would be sufficient. After long consideration an application was made by the School Trustees to the Charity Commission for a Scheme so that the School might be conducted as a Public Elementary School (May 3, 1876) and accordingly such a Scheme was sealed by the Charity Commission on September 21, 1876. In that year Subscriptions were asked for the building of an Infant School, the proposal for obtaining the money by a voluntary rate being rejected. Mr. J. Thornhill acted as Treasurer of the Fund.

The amount raised by Subscription was £399 8 0. The Infant School was built on land kindly given by the Duke of Devonshire

(letter of March 26, 1876) and afterwards conveyed by His Grace by Deed enrolled Nov. 24, 1882, in trust to the Vicar and Churchwardens for the erection of a School in which the religious instruction shall be in accordance with the principles and doctrines of the Church of England. The rules and regulations of the Scheme of the Charity Commissioners' order of 1876 were adopted and embodied.

The present Infant School was completed and opened in 1877. There is now accommodation in the two School buildings for 110 to 115 children.

The mixed School building would be much improved by the addition of a class room, a suggestion made by Mr. Paley so far back as 1870.

By the Education Act of 1902 the repair and alteration of and any addition to the existing buildings falls upon the Managers of the School, who can use for that purpose the rent of the School house.

A letter from the Secretary of the Derbyshire Education Committee, dated July 26, 1905, to the Managers of Longstone School expresses the consent of the Committee to this appropriation of the School endowments and the income of the School charity lands. By the same Act the expenses of carrying on the School are met as to the greater portion by Government Grants, and partly by a County rate.

Elementary education is now free and compulsory.

ENDOWMENT.

As the subject of the Endowment of Longstone School will be treated in speaking of the parochial charities it needs only to state that the net income at present is £5 11 6 which arises from a parcel of land in the Mires containing about 22 perches and from land

containing 14 acres 1 rood on Great and Little Longstone Commons. There is also the annual Rent of the Master's house, the old School house at the end of the present School building, amounting to five pounds.

MANAGEMENT.

When the new Scheme for the future regulation of the School came into operation in 1876, Longstone Free School became a public Elementary School for Great and Little Longstone and for Hassop and Rowland if accommodation permitted; the religious instruction was to be in accordance with the principles of the Christian faith, the property was vested in the official Trustee of Charity lands, and a Committee of Seven Managers was appointed, the Minister of the Chapelry of Longstone (or his licensed Curate if appointed by him) being an ex-officio member. The non-official Managers must be contributors of 5/- annually to the funds of the School, and be elected for three years by contributors of 5/- to the funds of the School; they were eligible for re-election.

Under the Act of 1902 the Management of the School is entrusted to a body of Six Managers, of whom four are foundation and two representative Managers.

The qualification of the Foundation Managers is a subscription of 2/6 a year to the funds of the School; and the same qualification for those who elect the Managers. The duties of Managers are defined by Acts of Parliament, but two in particular may be mentioned (1) to appoint Teachers and (2) to provide School buildings suitable for the purpose.

The Act of 1902 provides a single Local Authority for both Elementary and Secondary Education for England and Wales. The Education Committee of the Derbyshire County Council has now the oversight of the Secular Education of the County: the County Council has the power to levy a Rate and the sole power of spending it.

The present Managers are (1905)

Foundation—Rev. G. Andrew, Vicar, Mr. James T. Trickett (Rowland),
Mr. W. R. Pitt Dixon, Mr. Ernest M. Longsdon.

Representative—Mr. John W. Thornhill, Parish Council.
Mr. Cecil H. Armitage, County Council.

MANAGERS since 1876.

- 1877 Rev. L. E. Sweet, Mr. John Thornhill, Mr. Robert Thornhill,
Mr. Joseph Johnson, of Great Longstone; Mr. Robert
Shaw, of Little Longstone; Mr. George Taylor, of Hassop;
and Mr. Thomas Ashton, of Rowland.
- 1879 Rev. J. H. Bullivant, Mr. Robert Thornhill, Mr. John
Thornhill, Mr. Robert Shaw, Mr. George Taylor, Mr.
Thomas Ashton, Captain Smithers.
- 1888 Rev. J. H. Bullivant, Mr. John Thornhill, Mr. Thomas Ashton,
Mr. George Taylor, Mr. James Orr, Mr. W. Pitt Dixon.
- 1891 Rev. H. J. Longsdon, in place of Capt. Smithers.
- 1892 Mr. Trickett, in place of Mr. Thomas Ashton.
- 1894 Rev. G. Andrew, in place of Rev. J. H. Bullivant (dec^d.)
- 1900 Rev. G. Andrew, Mr. James Orr, Mr. Trickett, Mr. W. R.
Pitt Dixon, Mr. E. M. Longsdon, Mr. G. J. Marples, Mr. W.
H. Wright.
- 1903 Same as before except Mr. J. Orr (deceased), Mr. W. H. Wright
for the Parish Council, and Mr. G. J. Marples for the
County Council
- 1905 Rev. G. Andrew, Mr. Trickett, Mr. W. R. Pitt Dixon, Mr. E.
M. Longsdon. *Foundation* Managers. Mr. J. W. Thornhill
Parish Council representative, and Mr. C. H. Armitage
County Council representative.

WILLIAM WRIGHT EXHIBITION.

An Exhibition, called the Wright Exhibition, enables a pupil of
Longstone School to proceed to Lady Manners School, Bakewell,

or other place of higher education, for a course of two years. (See Longstone Charities.) The old scheme of education comprised instruction in the three R's (sometimes only two!); for this Exhibition the educational qualification is attainment of the Sixth Standard; the other qualifications being residence in the Township of Great Longstone and attendance at a Public Elementary School for not less than six years. The Exhibition is awarded as the result of examination, the subjects of which are Arithmetic, English Composition, Dictation, English History, Geography, and Essay Writing.

LONGSTONE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A meeting was held Jany. 17, 1819, at which it was agreed to establish a Sunday School and a sum of £35 1 0 was subscribed to defray expenses. The Sunday School has continued regularly from that time.

WARDLOW SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A School was built at Wardlow in 1835. A Sunday School was taught there for over 20 years by Ralph Hancock of Great Longstone: and also by his son Christopher Hancock for several years. For some years a Sunday evening service was conducted at Wardlow during the summer months and occasionally in Winter. A Sunday School, morning and afternoon, is regularly held now in connection with the Church services.

LONGSTONE CHARITIES.

The parish of Longstone possesses a number of excellent Charities, the origin of which is due to various Benefactors. Three benefactions were given by members of the ancient family of Wright; one by Rowland Eyre of Hassop; one by the Rev. Francis Gisborne; and one termed the Holme Meal Charity, by the Duke of Devonshire. Longstone School has two Charities,

the School Charity and the Longstone School Allotments Charity. More recently, in 1872, a small Charity was left to Great and Little Longstone by William Milnes, of Hassop.

In Little Longstone there are three Charities, one called Ryder's Charity; another under the Will of John Longsdon—termed the Longsdon Charity, and another called Shaw's Charity.

Little Longstone and Wardlow share also in the William Wright Charity.

The Duke of Devonshire pays a small sum yearly to the Churchwardens for Sacramental Wine.

A Record of the Charities is contained on Boards placed in Longstone Church, and a very full account is given in the Further (Parliamentary) report of the Charity Commissioners published in 1827. [APP. E.] The various schemes of the Charity Commissioners dealing with some of the Charities supply information as to their management and character. An account compiled from the sources indicated of the origin, history, and present position of the parochial Charities may be of interest and of permanent value.

Before describing them in detail, two points may here be noted. The management of the Wright Charities has been simplified so that the same Trustees administer the three Charities. In a letter from the Secretary of the Charity Commission, January 20, 1868, he says 'As far as possible it is desirable to have one body of Trustees to administer the Charities of a parish, and if the Trustees or Administrators of the various Charities in Great and Little Longstone will apply for that purpose, and all parties are agreed, the object may be effected.' Another point is that the original intention of the founders has been adhered to; an apparent exception being that the sum of Forty Shillings of the William Wright Charity is given in kind, articles of food or clothing, instead of in money: this has been done by order of the Charity Commissioners in the new scheme of the Charity, in accordance with their powers, and in their interpretation (by what is called in law

the cy-pres doctrine) of the intention and will of the Founder. In reviewing the history of Charities it has been found that difficulties sometimes arose because the appointment of new Trustees had to be done by Deed, and so uncertainty in the administration of Charities and expense often resulted; and sometimes a Charity was in danger of extinction. These things cannot occur under the method of administration by Schemes of the Charity Commissioners.

WILLIAM WRIGHT CHARITY.

The oldest Charity is that of William Wright, who, by Will of August 1st, 1656, charged his lands at Wardlow with the payment of £10 yearly, of which £5 was to be paid on S. Thomas' Day to ten of the poorest male children in Great Longstone, to every one of them ten shillings to pay for learning and educating them in the Grammar School where they shall like best to be taught and educated; thirty shillings for Divine Service on S. Thomas' Day; forty shillings to 40 of the poorest people living in Great Longstone for ever to be paid on S. Thomas' Day; ten shillings to the poor of Little Longstone, ten shillings to the poor of Wardlow, and ten shillings to the poor of Ashford.

*Extract from the Will of William Wright, 1656, as to the
Wardlow Charities:—*

“Whereas I have reserved ten pounds a year for ever out of my lands in Wardlow lately settled upon my eldest grandson William Wright, which ten pounds yearly I did reserve to be bestowed and given to charitable uses, I give the same as followeth:—

I give forty shillings thereof yearly for ever to forty of the poorest people living in Great Longstone, to be paid unto them every year upon S. Thomas' Day before Xmas.

I give five pounds thereof yearly for ever to be paid upon the same day to ten of the poorest men children living in Great Long-

stone aforesaid, to every one of them ten shillings to pay for learning and educating them in the Grammar School where they shall like best to be taught and educated.

I give thirty shillings yearly towards the maintenance of Divine Service to be celebrated within the Chapelry of Longstone aforesaid for ever upon the day aforesaid.

I give ten shillings to the poor of Ashford for ever to be paid yearly upon the said day.

I give ten shillings yearly to the poor of Wardlow for ever to be paid upon the said day.

I give ten shillings to the poor of Little Longstone yearly for ever to be paid upon the said day.

And my mind and Will is that my Heirs with the assistance of some of the ablest neighbours in Great Longstone, Ashford, and Wardlow shall see the same paid and disbursed according to the true intent and meaning of this my last Will and Testament."

The owner of the estate at Wardlow always paid the above sums, but when the Free Education Act was passed (1891) the payment of five pounds for education of ten free scholars was in abeyance till the Charity Commissioners dealt with the matter in their Scheme for the management of the Charity, for which an application was made March 21, 1895, by the Rev. G. Andrew, George Thomas Wright, John Thornhill, W. Pitt Dixon, and James Orr, and which was sanctioned by the Commissioners, Aug. 19, 1896.

By this Scheme any freehold or leasehold lands are vested in the "Official Trustee of Charity Lands"; all sums of cash are invested in the name of the "Official Trustees of Charitable Funds."

The Trustees are to consist of Five persons, Two ex-officio, viz., the Vicar of Longstone and the owner of Longstone Hall if a descendant of the Founder; Two representative Trustees appointed by the Parish Council of Great Longstone for four years; One co-optative Trustee elected for five years.

The Income of Forty shillings may be expended in Clothes, Linen,

Bedding, Fuel, Tools, Medical or other*aid in Sickness, Food or other articles in kind.

The income of one-half of the Charity £5 together with the interest on the accumulation for some years of the educational part of the Charity which amounted to about £50, is directed to be applied in the maintenance of an Exhibition tenable at any place of education higher than Elementary or of Technical, Professional, or Industrial instruction approved by the Trustees, and to be awarded to deserving boys, bona-fide resident in the Township of Great Longstone, who in every case have attended a Public Elementary School for not less than six years, and have reached a standard higher than the standard for total exemption from School attendance fixed by the bye-laws in force for the time being in the School district in which such children are respectively resident.

The exhibitions shall be awarded and held under such regulations and conditions and on the result of such examination as the Trustees think fit.

The Trustees shall at their discretion apply every sum awarded under the foregoing provision in or towards paying the Tuition fees of the boy or otherwise for his maintenance and benefit, or they shall deposit the same in a Savings Bank, or otherwise accumulate the same for his benefit.

THOMAS WRIGHT CHARITY.

Thomas Wright of Great Longstone, Esquire, left the interest of £22 10 0 to be given as a dole to the poor of Great Longstone and Holme, on the Purification of the Blessed Virgin. The sum was lent on the security of the Turnpike Road from Chesterfield to Hernstone Lane Head at 5 per cent.: the interest was £1 2 6 distributed on Candlemas Day. On the application of James Orr and Henry Arthur Spanton made Dec. 15, 1896, a scheme of the Administration of this Charity was sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners November 22, 1897, under which the Trustees

are to be the same as administer the William Wright Charity appointed by the Scheme of Aug. 19 1896, and the Income applied in accordance with Clause 23 of that said Scheme. The amount invested in Consols is £19 15 11 and the annual Income is £0 10 8.

CAPTAIN HENRY WRIGHT CHARITY.

Captain Henry Wright of Ballybough Bridge in the County of Dublin by Will dated September 1st, 1762, and proved in the Prerogative Court at Dublin in 1766, after giving to his nephew Thomas Wright of Longstone, Derbyshire, and if he should die before the age of 21 or should have no children, to the youngest son of his good friend George Venables Lord Vernon all his bills and bonds, subject to the payment of his debts, funeral expenses and legacies bequeathed as follows—

“It is my desire that a sufficient sum be taken out of my fortune as will clothe three Poor old Men and three Poor old Women of the parish of Longstone, Derbyshire, with shirts, shoes and stockings coat and waistcoat, hat, breeches, with a shilling, and great coat facing them, of different colour to each of them, on the 29th September for ever.

I also give Twelve Sixpenny Loaves and Sixpence in Money to Twelve old Housekeepers, Inhabitants of Longstone for ever, with two pounds of beef to each on the first of Jany. for ever; and that these poor may not be injured but punctually Paid the day fixed after my death It is my positive order that a sum of money sufficient to buy land that will clothe and provide for the Poor, as on the other side, be taken out of the Principal to purchase the said land sufficient for ever which land I desire may be bought immediately: and till a purchase is made the poor shall have what interest shall arise as an immediate maintenance for them; and I appoint Lord Vernon and Godfrey Clark the Guardian and Director of this Will and Testament with joint power to call in what cash shall be due on the Bond and cash due on my half pay as Captain

in order that they may comply with my desire : and likewise if they will not act, shall have power to choose two honest gentlemen till my nephew comes of age or one of the family enjoys the estate at Longstone who must be always one guardian of the above poor."

A sum of £500 was set aside and was for many years in the hands of Lord Vernon by whom complete suits of clothing were provided for three men and three women of Great Longstone but it does not appear that the other directions were complied with. About the year 1810 a copy of the donor's Will was obtained from Ireland and applications were made to Lord Vernon and to his brother the Archbishop of York; and the Archbishop who had become the residuary legatee under the Will was desirous of fulfilling the donor's intentions and of applying £500 in the purchase of lands secured to the Charity. Ultimately by Indenture June 7, 1824, a farm at Aston Edge in the parish of Hope was conveyed to John Thomas Wright of Lymstone in Devonshire and James Longsdon of Little Longstone and their heirs for the sum of £725, of which sum £500 and interest thereon was paid by the Archbishop and the remainder £151 to 11 was gradually paid off out of the rents of the estate, and in the meantime the charity was confined to two men and two women. In 1826 there was no distribution at all as the funds were insufficient.

The farm consisted of 44 acres and produced a rent of £30. The acreage now is 42a. or. 18p. and the rent £32 a year.

The Trust was administered by a body of Trustees enrolled under Deed.

Quotation from letter of Secretary of Charity Commission Jan. 20, 1868 :—

"In the latter Deed a provision is contained for the appointment of new Trustees by the Minister, Chapel warden and Overseers of the Township or, in case of their neglecting so to do the Surviving Trustee for the time being or the Executors or Administrators of the last surviving Trustee should forthwith appoint another Trustee,

regard being had to the directions contained in the Will of Captain Wright that the member of the family who should enjoy the estate at Longstone should be always one guardian of the poor."

In order to bring the administration of this Charity into line with that of the other Wright Charities application was made Jany. 17, 1903 by the Rev. Giles Andrew, and George Thomas Wright, Esquire to the Charity Commission who by Scheme dated July 12, 1904 appointed the same Trustees as for the William Wright Charity with special directions for the management of the Real property of the Charity: and the Income is applied according to the Will of Captain Henry Wright to deserving, necessitous and aged persons bona-fide resident in Great Longstone.

Distribution of Clothes is to be made at Michaelmas to three men and three women; and of food about New Year's day to twelve deserving, necessitous and aged persons.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE CHARITIES.

The Duke of Devonshire makes a payment to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Longstone of $13\frac{1}{4}$ * yearly for Sacramental Wine.

A Charity called the *Holme Meal Charity* is shared with Bakewell. Originally given in oatmeal weekly, an annual payment was made by the Agent of the Duke of Devonshire to the Overseers of the Poor and laid out in the purchase of oatmeal and distributed in January and February. The sum varies with the price of oatmeal but averages about £7 10s., and distribution is now made by the Parish Council. The Charity board in the Church does not throw much light on the actual reason why meal was selected as the dole in the Holme Meal Charity. It speaks of the sale of the property of John Archer, Esq., (of Holme House) at Buxton in 1802, the land sold in lots, being subject to the payment of 5 pecks and $\frac{1}{8}$ of oatmeal to be given weekly to the poor of Great Longstone and Bakewell in equal proportions. So the Charity must be considerably older. It was altered to an annual payment, now received from the Agent to the Duke who must have acquired the property subject to this charge.

* This singular figure of thirteen shillings and fourpence had long been a puzzle to the Author until he deciphered an old Deed which is given in extenso as well as in short abstract at page 163. See also 1835 in Chronological Events, page 133.

GISBORNE CHARITY.

Longstone parish shares, with various other parishes, in the Gisborne Charity, the sum of £6 12 11 being now annually received and paid out by the Incumbent in woollen cloth and flannel for distribution to the poor.

HASSOP CHARITY.

Rowland Eyre, Esq., of Hassop, as an inscription in Longstone Church states, left twenty shillings to the poor of Longstone, and twenty shillings to the Minister, to be paid before Christmas. These sums are received now from the Hassop Estate, and the twenty shillings for the poor is distributed in money by the Overseers.

MILNES CHARITY.

A sum of £50 was left on deposit at the Bakewell Savings Bank in 1872 by William Milnes, the interest of which, £1 5 0 a year, is distributed to deserving persons of Great and Little Longstone by the Incumbent of Longstone about Christmas.

LONGSTONE SCHOOL ALLOTMENTS CHARITY.

On the enclosure of lands by Act of Parliament of 1810, the Commissioners were required to allot so much of the Wastes in Great and Little Longstone as in their judgment should be equal to the clear yearly value of £10, which allotments should vest in The Most Noble William Duke of Devonshire, The Most Honourable William Marquis of Hartington, John Thomas Wright, Francis Eyre, and James Longsdon, Esquires, James Gregory, William Wager, John Longsdon, and Robert Thornhill, and the Curate for the time being of Great Longstone, on trust to apply the rents for the benefit of a Schoolmaster within the Townships of Great and Little Longstone. The Commissioners, by their award in 1824, allotted to the Trustees on Great Longstone Common 11a. 3r. of land, and 2a. 2r. on Little Longstone Common, which were let for £9 a year. They also allotted in respect of the School 22 perches of land which was let for 13 shillings a year.

Quotation from the Act:—

“To apply the Rents and Profits thereof from time to time, as the same shall become due and payable unto and for the benefit of a Schoolmaster within the said Townships or Hamlets of Great and Little Longstone, or for such other charitable purposes within the said Townships or Hamlets of Great Longstone and Little Longstone as the said Trustees and their successors or the major part of them or their known Agents or Attornies or Persons to be appointed for that purpose, by writing under their respective hands at a public meeting, of which meeting such notice shall be given as is hereinbefore directed with respect to other notices under this Act, shall in their discretion think proper, and by any writing or writings under their hands from time to time direct and appoint.”

The Trustees paid the rents to the Schoolmaster who was appointed by them in 1832. The Schoolmaster received £5 from the William Wright Charity; and £5 as a voluntary gift from the Duke of Devonshire, and 20 children were taught free, the number being increased to 25 as the income from the Allotments increased, and they were taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

Application was made on October 31, 1878, to the Charity Commissioners by the Duke of Devonshire, the Rev. J. H. Bullivant, Robert Thornhill, and John Thomas Wright, Trustees of the Charity under deed of August 4, 1846, and order was made discharging John Thomas Wright at his own request from being Trustee, and the following were appointed Trustees:—William Duke of Devonshire, The Rev. J. H. Bullivant, and his successors in office, Incumbents of Longstone, for the time being, Robert Thornhill, Edward Smithers, James Furness, James Furness (junr.), James Orr, Jasper Wager, and John Thornhill.

The Trustees in 1879 applied to the Charity Commissioners for directions as to the application of the Income—then £10 7 0 per annum—and the suggestion in reply was made that the income might be applied in creating a number of small Prizes for the children for meritorious conduct and proficiency, but this suggestion does not appear to have been acted upon!

LONGSTONE SCHOOL CHARITY.

On May 3, 1876, application was made to the Charity Commissioners by the Rev. George C. Tooth (a former Vicar), James Furniss, George Ashton, Emanuel Hawley, and Joseph Timm, Trustees, to be discharged of the Trust; the application was granted, and a new scheme was approved for the future regulation of the said Charity.

The property now invested in the official Trustee of Charity lands consists of the land on which the Schoolroom and Master's house formerly stood, containing 7 perches, and a parcel of land adjoining the same containing $328\frac{1}{2}$ square yards, and another parcel of land situate in Great Longstone containing about 22 perches. (See Longstone School Allotments Charity.)

The present Income arising from the School property is £10 11s. 6d. and is used for the repair &c., of School buildings.

LITTLE LONGSTONE CHARITIES.

RIDER'S CHARITY.

Ralph Rider by Will, 1709, left income of land at Monyash, one moiety, to the poor of Monyash, and one moiety to the poor of Little Longstone; the amount for Little Longstone is distributed in small sums on Candlemas Day (Feb. 2.)

LONGSDON CHARITY.

John Longsdon, of Little Longstone, left by Will of April 5th, 1827, the sum of £50 on deposit in Bakewell Savings Bank, the interest to be distributed by the Churchwardens and Overseers on January 6th, to the most needy and most deserving poor in Little Longstone for ever.

SHAW'S CHARITY.

Robert Shaw, of Monsal Dale, by Will dated 2nd July, 1819, left ten pounds for the poor of Little Longstone, and the interest arising from the same to be distributed by the overseers yearly for ever.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

UNDER a spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands ;
The smith, a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands ;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp, and black, and long,
His face is like the tan ;
His brow is wet with honest sweat,
He earns whate'er he can,
And looks the whole world in the face,
For he owes not any man.

Week in, week out, from morn till night,
You can hear his bellows blow ;
You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,
With measured beat and slow,
Like a sexton ringing the village bell,
When the evening sun is low.

And children coming home from school
Look in at the open door ;
They love to see the flaming forge,
And hear the bellows roar,
And catch the burning sparks that fly
Like chaff from a threshing-floor.

LONGFELLOW.



“THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.”

By the kind permission of Messrs. J. & I. Bennett this Illustration (taken by the late Miss Furness, of *The Croft*) is given of their old family residence (now demolished) adjoining the Smithy.







LONGSTONE SCHOOL, I. 1888.

Tom Brightmore, Jem Parkin, Geo. Wall, Geo. Carson, J. T. Oldfield, Willie Orr, Mr. Spanton,
Geo. Lomas, T. G. Orr, Matthew Carson, Tom Morton, John H. Lomas,
M. J. Hewitt, Fonny Hill, Mary Ann Carson, S. L. Timm, Sarah Wall, Ethel Hewitt, E. Morton, Alice Jupp, Pattie Timm,
Sam Morton, Math. Morton, Arthur Eyre, Wm. Jupp, Chas. Brightmore, Harry Timm, Jem Morton.



LONGSTONE SCHOOL. II. 1888.

A. Lomas, H. Hancock, Arthur Ward, Fred Slack, Willie Eyre, Fred Nuttall, Mrs. Parkin.
Polly Carrington, Alma Morton, Annie Hambleton, Mary Hamilton, Pamela Mullins.
Nelly Blackwell, Florrie Lewis, Mary Blackwell, Lizzie Orr, Harriett Blagden, Gertrude Morton.
Wm. Lomas, Wm. Hancock, Fred Morton, Wm. Carrington.



LONGSTONE SCHOOL. III. 1888.

Miss Hill, Percy Daubney, Wm. Nadin, Harry Carrington, Geo. Hill, Arthur Sellars, Geo. Blackwell, Mr. Spanton,
Charles Booth, Arthur Drabble, Tom Blackwell, Charles Hancock, Agnes Lewis, Clara Hewitt,
Lizzie Ward, Sarah Hancock, Ada Daubney, Ada Furniss, Annie Booth, Nora Eeley, Amelia Doddemeade,
Albert Blackham, Chris. Ward, H. Mullins, Tom Mullins,



LONGSTONE SCHOOL CRICKET CLUB. 1893.

Willie Orr, Sam Morton, C. Booth, Mr. Spanton, W. Matthy, Ben Hambleton, Albert Wager, G. Blackwell, T. Blackwell,
Fred Slack, Willie Nadin, Ch. Brightmore, Geo. Hill, Chris. Ward.



LONGSTONE SCHOOL, AUGUST, 1894.



EMPIRE DAY, 1904.

Thirteen Shillings and Fourpence. 163

AWARD. 1603.

TO all people to whome this p'nt Indenture of Awarde made betwene Thomas Sellars and Robert Haslam, Yeomen, Churchwardens of y^e Church or Chappell of Great Longsdon in y^e Countie of Derby on y^e one partie and Chro'pher Jenkins of Great Longsdon aforesaid in y^e same Countie Yeomen on y^e other partie Raphe White George Harries Robt Wood and Richard James, Yeomen, send greting in our Lord god everlasting. KNOWE yee and this p'nt Indenture heareth wisse THAT whereas before this tyme there hath beene diverse controversies variances debts and demands touching and concirninge one yearly rent charge of twentie shillings yssuinge and to be had and procured of all y^e lands and tenements of William y^e sonne of Richard Woodward in y^e towne and feilds of Great Longsdon aforesaid (which lands are now in the tenure houldinge and occupacon of y^e said Chr'ofor Jenkins or his assignes) paiaible at Feasts usuall fore daies as by a deed thereof made to certaine p'sons and their heires upon Mondaie next after y^e feast of y^e An'nciac'on of our Lady S. Marye in y^e thirtieth yeare of y^e Rayne of kinge Edward y^e third (after y^e conquest more fullie expressed) the which said Rent as it seemeth after y^e grauntinge thereof has he beene paid these yeares accordinge to y^e said deed yet of late detained or withholden for or about these fortye yeares now last past FOR y^e recoverie and obtaininge of wh said rent and y^e arrearayes of y^e same to and for the necessarie repaire of y^e said Church or Chappell relief of y^e poore people within y^e same Chappelry amending of high waies there great troubles and

* This interesting old Deed of Award (if it does not go to the foundation of the endowment) explains the peculiarity of the present amount, namely 2/3rds of that claimed by the Churchwardens under the original endowment.

suites have been com'enced growne and contynued betwine y^e said parties in y^e Consistory court or y^e Chapter house at Lichfield and elsewhere and sentence therein given for and with y^e said Thomas and Robt of late tyme whereon the other parte by advise of learned counsell supposinge himselfe to be injured there'n appealed WHEREUPON FOR the avoidinge of fines and controversies paieinge of charges and expenses in lawe and otherwise p'servinge of amitie and charitie amongst y^e neighbours of y^e said Chappelry and to y^e end y^e said annuall rent should not be extincte y^e said parties by their mutuall assent consent and agreemente and with the free will and good likinge of the most and best parte of y^e inhabitants of and within y^e said Chappelry have submitted compromissed and put themselves and y^e said cause to y^e arbitrem^t order awarde rule judgment and determination of y^e said Raphe White George Harries Robt Wood and Richard James with the umpire of the right worshipful William Cavendishe Esquire to arbitrate award order doome and judge between them for and concernyng all y^e said purposes and negotiation arbitrem^t award order rule and judgm^t wh y^e said Raphe George Robt and Richard with y^e companie of the said William doe pronounce publicly and make use in and concernyng there premises y^e said Thomas Sellars Robt Haslam and Chr'ofor Jenkins and every of them their and every of their heires executors and administrators and every of them well and truelie for his and their partes doe covenante and promise to and with y^e other his and their heires executors and administrators and every of them well and faithfully for his and their partes to performe act and execute THEREFORE y^e said umpire and wee y^e said arbitrators takinge upon us y^e charge of y^e said Awarde and calling before us y^e said parties and diligently hearinge delicatly examininge and perfectly understandinge all y^e said matter cause and controversie thercof doe thereupon award rule order doome and judge in maner and forme followinge FIRSTE that y^e said p'ties shall from henceforth bee and contyneue lovinge

Thirteen Shillings and Fourpence. 165

friends and that all suites accons and appeales dependinge betwine them or anie of them shall staie and be no further prosequed and further y^e said umpire and we y^e said arbitrators doe awarde order dome rule and judge that y^e said Chr'ophor his heires excutors and assignes and every of them shal be acquitted discharged forgiven and pardoned as well all y^e said arrerays alreadie past as also spared and freed of and from y^e paym^t of y^e said yearly rent of twentie shillings so long tyme as the same Chr'opher his heires executors or assignes or anie of them shall and will well and truly paie or cause to be payd unto y^e said Thomas [Sellars] and Rob^t Haslame Churchwardines there aforesaid or to one of them their successors churchwardynes there for y^e tyme beinge or to anye one of them from henceforth y^e yearly some or paym^t of THIRTINE SHILLINGS FOWER PENCE of lawfull englishe monie at in and upon y^e feaste Dayes of y^e Annunciacion of our ladie and S. Michaell y^e Archangle by even porcons immediately after divine Service ended in y^e same churche upon every of y^e feast daies or daies or paym^t thereof and if it fortune at anie tyme that no service be theare said then upon every suche daie of paym^t at or in y^e southe poarche of y^e said churche or chappell y^e said paym^t or paym^{ts} to be made, and supplied and used by y^e said churchwardines and their successors for y^e tyme beinge with y^e consent of y^e most and best parte of y^e inhabitants within y^e said chappelry for and towards y^e Repare of y^e said churche Relief of y^e pore aged people within y^e same chappelry Amendinge of y^e high waies there and such other like godley and lawfull uses and purposes accordinge to y^e true meaninge thereofe IN WITNES whereofe y^e said William Cavendysh as umpire and we y^e said Raphe Whitt George Haryes Rob^t Wood and Richard James y^e other parte of this our p^{nt} writinge and Indenture of Awarde have putt our hands and seals y^e tenth dai of March in y^e yeare of our Lord god 1603 and in y^e first yeare of y^e Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord James by y^e grace

of god of England France and Ireland Knigt (King) Defendor of
y^e faithe and of Scotland y^e Seaven and thirtieth.

Signed W. Cavendyshe, Rop. Whyt, G. H., Robert Wodde,
Richard James' marke.

Indenture written on parchment (15½ by 11 inches) scalloped
at the top and five seal tabs without the seals at the bottom.

SHORT ABSTRACT OF THE ABOVE AWARD.

Arbitration Award by four yeomen assisted by William Cavendish, Esquire, as umpire, in a suit between the Churchwardens and Christopher Jenkins, of Great Longstone, as to a rent charge of 20 shillings on land, &c., occupied by the latter in Great Longstone, and claimed by the former under a Deed 30 Edward III for the repair of the Church and other purposes, which rent had been withholden about 40 years. After suits for its recovery in Lichfield and elsewhere in favour of the Churchwardens and an appeal—arbitration was mutually agreed to with the result that Christopher Jenkins and his heirs were ordered to pay 13 4 a year for ever to the Churchwardens for the time being, and to be released from all other claims.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Will Miles de Longsdon was summoned as a Juror, 1638.

3. Cent. Derbys. Annals.

Quarter Sessions were held at Bakewell 1584—1796.

Riots which included Castleton, Longstone, Eyam and Baslow, broke out, and these Sessions ceased to be held there.

From 3 Centuries Derbysh. Annals.

THE DEED 17. JAMES 1 (PAGE 53) REPEATED,
1619—20.

This Indenture made y^e twenty third day of November in y^e year of y^e Reigne of our Sovereign Lord James by y^e grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the faith &c. : That is to saie of England France and Ireland the seventeenth and of Scotland the three and Fiftieth Between the Right Honorable William Earl of Devonshire of y^e one part and Anthony Longsdon William of Little Longston in y^e County of Derby Gentⁿ, William Lant Wright and Thomas White of Great Longston in y^e said County of Derby Gentⁿ of the other part Witnesseth that the said Earl for divers good causes and considerations him thereunto especially moving hath granted bargained sold aliened enfeoffed and confirmed and doth by these presents freely and absolutely grant bargain sell alien enfeoff and confirm unto y^e s^d Anthony Longsdon Will^m Lant W^m Wright and Thomas White all those two Oxfangs of Land with the appurtinances situate lying and being in Great Longston aforesaid or within the townes fields or territories thereof which now are or heretofore were known reputed or taken to be the Churchland in Great Longston aforesaid and also one Cottage thereupon builded with Croft thereunto adjoyning in Great Longston aforesaid all which premisses now are or late were in y^e tenure or occupation of W^m Lant W^m Wright and Thomas White their or some of their assign or assigns und^r tennant or undertenants with all Comon or Comon of pasture thereunto belonging or therewithall heretofore commonly used or occupied in any grounds or Comonable places within the mann^r of Ashford except in grounds which are now inclos^d (and except in a certain

ground comonly call^d blackloe) Together with all dues payments proffitts and comodities thereunto belonging or appertaining To have and to hold the said two oxgangs of land Cottage and Croft and all and singulor other the premisses with their and every of their appurtinances unto the said Anthony Longsdon Will^m Lant Will^m Wright and Thomas White their heirs and assigns for ever In Trust neverthelesse that they the said Anthony Longsdon W^m Lant W^m Wright and Thomas White and the survivour of them and their heirs and the Heirs of the survivour of them shall from time to time for ever hereafter sett lett and dispose of the premisses to the best yearly value they can gett or raise thereof and to dispose of the rents issues and proffitts thereof for or towards the maintenance or finding of the Curate of Great Longston aforesaid for the time being and his successors for ever Provided yet neverthelesse that if the said Curat or Curats or any of them shall at any time or times hereafter be absent from the said Church upon y^e Sabbboth day aud not finding another sufficient person to supply the cure for that time of his absence that then for every such time of his absence not finding a sufficient person to supply the cure as aforesaid the said Feoffees and their heirs and the heirs of the survivour of them shall give and pay out of the rents issues and proffitts thereof unto the Churchwardens of Great Longston aforesaid for the time being the sume of five shillings of Lawfull money of England to be by them distributed amongst the poor of the said town or hamblett of Great Longston aforesaid according to their directions Yielding and paying therefore yearly unto the said Earl his heirs or assigns for ever the yearly rent or sume of Two shillings and tenpence of Lawfull money of England at y^e feast days of the annuntiation of our blessed Lady the Virgin Mary and St. Michael the archangell by even porcons

and if it shall happen the yearly Rent or sume of two shillings and tenpence or any part thereof or parcell thereof to be behind and unpaid by the space of fourteen days next after either of the feast days or times at or in which the same ought to be paid by that true intent and meaning of these presents That then and from thenceforth and at all times after it shall and may be Lawfull to and for y^e s^d Earle his heirs or assigns into the said two oxgangs of Land and premisses and or into any part or parcell thereof to Enter and distrain and y^e Distress or Distresses then and there found to take lead drive Choose carry away and Impound and the same in pound to detain and keep until he or they shall pay of the said Rent or Rents with the arrears thereof if any such shall happen to be fully contented satisfied and paid and the said Earle and his heirs the said two oxgangs of land and premisses with the appurtenances unto them the said Anthony Longsdon W^m Lant W^m Wright and Thomas White their heirs and assigns to y^r use aforesaid against him y^e said Earle and his heirs and against all and every other person and persons lawfully claiming by from or under him or any of his ancestors shall and will warrant and for ever defend by these presents And the said Earle for himself his heirs Executors and Administrators and for every of them doth Covenant promise and grant to and with the said Anthony Longsdon W^m Lant W^m Wright and Thomas White their heirs and assigns and every of them by these presents that they the said Anthony Longsdon W^m Lant W^m Wright and Thomas White for and notwithstanding any act or thing had made done or suffered by him the said Earle or any of his ancestors and under the yearly Rent above Reserved shall and may peaceably and quietly have hold occupy possess and enjoy the said Two oxgangs of Land Cottage and premisses with all the appurtenances and every

part and parcell thereof without any Manner of Lett suit trouble molestation interruption or Eviction of him the said Earle his heires or assigns or of any other person or persons Lawfully claiming from by or under him or any of his ancestors or by any other person or persons Lawfully claiming from or under him them or any of them In Witnesse whereof the parties first above named to the present Indentures Interechangably have set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

W: Devonshire

Sealed and deliver'd
in the presence of us whose
names are here underwritten

Tho. Burslon.
Rich. Brey.

Endorsed as follows—

A Copy of y^e Deed for y^e two oxgangs of Land given by y^e Earle of Devonshire y^e original taken to Litchfield by Dean Crooks in y^e year 1711 or 1712.

N.B. This Deed appears at page 53, but the present copy given me by Mr. Longsdon, is more complete. The spelling of the first is more reliable. Ed. L. R.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Between 1660 and 1685.

Persons fitted to lend the King Money—

Will. Wright, of Longstone, 500 li: p. ann. and in stock 2000 li:

Will. Bagshawe, of Litton, in land 500 li: p. ann. a very disaffected pson and worth in money 5000 li.

From State Papers of Charles II.

THE PARISH COUNCIL

*(The Author is indebted to Mr. Spanton for the names, dates,
and much of the following information.)*

The Parish Councils Act of 1894 aroused much interest and excitement in Great Longstone. There were two grounds for this— one class of the inhabitants looked forward to the social and moral improvement of the village by a good water supply, drainage, lighting, and general sanitary work, whilst another class feared the prospect of a considerable addition to the rates. Consequently there was a great and (as events proved) on the whole a successful effort to elect on the Council a majority of persons who were opposed to any undertakings that would involve expenditure. It is not surprising therefore that the net result of ten years has been very small, and the benefit to the Parish imperceptible. The Rural District Council's Scheme for a Water Supply was carried out quite independently of the Parish Council and has been generally appreciated. The chief work has been in connection with sanitary improvements of cottages, with the parochial charities and the Gilder quarry arbitration. Water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal, and lighting were either vetoed or allowed to drift. Since the first two Elections no interest has been taken in the doings of the Council, and according to Mr. Spanton, the Vice-Chairman throughout, there has been considerable difficulty in getting enough Parishioners together to elect the Council from time to time. Until 1901 elections were held annually: since that date triennially. The number of Councillors, which was six at first, was reduced to five in 1904.

The first Parish Council included the following members:—

*Mr. Arthur Bates, Chairman (1894-6.)

Mr. Henry Arthur Spanton, Vice-Chairman.

Mr. C. H. Buzzard.

*Mr. Samuel Johnson (1898-1901.)

*Mr. James Orr (1896-8)

Mr. Charles Johnson.

Mr. Thomas Shimwell, Secretary.

The other members who have served on the Council are

Mr. Joseph Johnson.	*The Rev. G. Andrew (1901-5)
Mr. A. W. J. Eyre.	*Mr. W. R. P. Dixon (1905)
Mr. J. Wood.	Mr. J. W. Thornhill.
Mr. P. Furniss.	Mr. G. Ward.
Mr. R. Coe.	

An asterisk denotes those who have been Chairmen, together with the date.

Mr. Thomas Shimwell the first Clerk to the Parish Council retired in 1897 in order to represent the Parish on the Board of Guardians. He was succeeded for a few months by Mr. C. H. Buzzard who then left the village—when the present Clerk, Mr. Isaac B. Shimwell, was elected to that Office.

N.B. "In 1904 the Election was conducted by an assembly of two electors and two dogs."

PROPERTY OWNERS,
GREAT LONGSTONE.

(Contributed by Mr. I. B. Shimwell.)

	LAND			HOUSES.
	A.	R.	P.	No.
Allsop, Thomas	18	1	6	1
Bradshaw, J. D., Trustees of	3	1	4	1
Brampton Brewery Co.	3	1	2	4
Bennett, Jos. & I.				1
Bowman, Chas.				1
Bradwell, Jos., senr.				1
Brown, Mrs. John				1
Daubney, Mary A.				2
Dore, Samuel	94	2	0	4
Duke of Devonshire	939	1	5	6
Dust, Wm.	11	0	17	
Edwards, Hugh				1

Property Owners.

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	LAND.			HOUSES.
	A.	R.	P.	No.
Eyre, A. W. J.				13
Eyre, Wm. J.	1	1	22	
Furness, Ann W.	15	0	36	
Furness, E., Trustees of	12	0	7	
Furness, Geo. J.... ..	27	1	21	6
Furniss, Samuel	201	1	5	1
Gratton, Elizabeth	6	2	6	
Hawley, E., Trustees of				3
Hills Brewery Co.				1
Holmes, Harriett	5	1	17	8
Hutchinson, Sarah	10	1	0	
Jepson, Thomas	3	2	16	
Johnson, Hannah	2	0	38	
Johnson, Alice				1
Johnson, Samuel				2
Leslie Trustees	17	0	23	
Leyland, Robert				1
Longsdon, Hy. Crofts	23	3	8	
Lowe, Edith				4
Lowe, Sarah				1
McGibbon, Isabella	11	1	14	2
Marples, Geo. J.	57	1	34	1
Marsden, L. F.				4
Midland Ry. Co.	16	3	10	2
Morton, Geo.	2	0	16	
Morton, Jonathan	2	1	0	
Morton, Jane				1
Oliver, Elizabeth				2
Orr, Hannah	136	2	39	14
Outram, Mrs.	3	2	35	
Overseers of the Poor	2	1	17	
Redfern, T.				4
Robinson, James	5	1	20	
School Trustees	11	3	4	1
Shimwell, Elizabeth, junr.	11	1	6	

Longstone Records.

	LAND.			HOUSES.
	A.	R.	P.	No.
Shimwell, Mrs. James	...	...	...	1
Skidmore, Sarah Jane & Harriet	...	...	...	1
Skidmore, Thomas	4	2	12	
Taylor, Aaron	...	...	...	9
Taylor, Ann	...	...	...	1
Taylor, J., Trustees of	...	...	...	1
Thornhill, J. Wm.	57	3	19	1
Thornhill, R., Trustees of	3	1	15	6
Trickett, J. T.	6	3	6	
Trickett, Mrs.	11	1	6	
Vicar of Bakewell	46	2	30	
Vicar of Longstone	99	3	25	1
Wager, Andrew	22	0	19	6
Wager, Albert	15	1	4	3
Wright Estate, Trustees of	765	3	32	5
Do. do.	34	0	29	1

LITTLE LONGSTONE.

	LAND.			HOUSES.
	A.	R.	P.	No.
Allsop, Thomas	11	0	27	
R. C. Bishop of Nottingham	6	2	26	
Bowman, Charles	15	3	37	1
Daubney, Mary A.	1	0	2 ⁸	
Duke of Devonshire.	626	1	27	9
Hadfield, Thos.	...	...	...	2
Holmes, Harriett	10	2	19	
Hulley, R. D.	...	...	...	1
Hulley, Mrs. Wm.	...	...	...	1
Longsdon, Hy. Crofts	171	3	8	9
Longstone School Trustees	2	2	0	
Midland Railway Co.	19	3	24	
Nuttall, Joseph Holme	3	1	3	2
Orr, Hannah	43	2	26	

Property Owners.

	LAND.			HOUSES.
	A.	R.	P.	No.
Poole, Lucy	1	1	4	
Reeves, Stafford	26	1	53	
Rural District Council of Bakewell	1	0	0	
Shaw, Wm. L.	20	0	16	2
Shimwell, Elizabeth, junr. ...	9	3	16	1
Shimwell, Elizabeth, senr. ...				1
Shimwell, Isaac B.	0	1	15	
Taylor, Aaron... ..	3	0	4	
Taylor, Mary				1
Vicar of Bakewell	6	3	0	
Wright Estate, Trustees of ...	30	1	19	

PARISH BOUNDARIES.

Great Longstone is bounded on the East by a small brook running behind Hassop Station, the boundary being also marked by a small stone on Holme Bridge over the Wye at Bakewell: it is bounded on the West by a small stream near Cressbrook Mill, on the North by a wall between Wardlow and Wardlow Miers, half of Wardlow Village being in the Parish of Longstone; it is bounded on the South by a brook near Longstone Station.—*Parish Magazine, 1895.*

PETITION AGAINST PROPOSED ALTERATION.

In 1894 the following protest and petition against a proposed transfer of Holme from Great Longstone to Bakewell, signed by 130 Ratepayers, was sent to the County Council. In that year, however, a partial transfer was made.

To the County Council of Derbyshire.

We, the undersigned, being Owners and Ratepayers in the Parish of Great Longstone and Holme, desire to protest most emphatically against the Proposal of the Bakewell Urban

Sanitary Authority. "That the whole of the Hamlet of Holme be "transferred from the Township of Great Longstone and the "Bakewell Rural Sanitary District, and be united to the Township "and Urban Sanitary District of Bakewell." We are of opinion that the Proposal will be highly detrimental to the best interests of the Parish of Great Longstone and the Rural Sanitary Authority, and will tend to cripple any effort that may be made for the benefit of the Parish and the District, and we consider that a gross injustice will be done if it is acceded to.

We therefore pray that the County Council of Derbyshire will not grant the request, nor alienate any part of the Hamlet of Holme.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	CONDITION.
G. T. Wright,	Longstone Hall,	Trustee to the Longstone Hall Estate.
G. Andrew,	Gt. Longstone Vicarage,	Vicar of Longstone.
John Thornhill,	Holly Bank, Great Longstone.	
Ann W. Furness,	Ivy Cottage	
A. Thornhill,	Beech House.	
M. Thorp,	Laburnum Cottage.	
Joseph Johnson,	Gt. Longstone,	Farmer.
Wm. Millington,	Longstone,	Chert Quarryman.
Wm. Morton, junr.,	Longstone,	Labourer.
Charles Carson,	Do.	Signalman.
Elizabeth Hill,	Do.	
William Eyre,	Do.	Labourer.
Jasper Johnson,	Hassop,	Farmer.
Arthur Bates,	The Cottage, Longstone,	Merehant.
John Bridge,	Dale Farm,	Farmer.
Joseph Timm,	Mill Lane,	Farmer.
Sarah Morton,	Mill Lane,	Spinster.
William Outram,	Wardlow,	Farmer.
Samuel Robinson,	Wardlow,	Farmer.
Peter John Furness,	Castlegate,	Farmer.
R. Bridge,	Monsal Dale,	Farmer.
Peter Furniss,	Ashford Lane,	Farmer.

Parish Boundaries.

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NAME.	RESIDENCE.	CONDITION.
Charles Johnson,	Little Longstone,	Farmer.
Peter Furness,	Bleaklow,	Farmer.
G. S. Mitchell,	Hermitage,	Gentleman.
A. E. Valentine Eyre,	West Cottage,	Professor of Music.
S. A. Mead,	The Grange,	Silk Merchant.
Richard Coe,	Longstone Station,	Station Master.
James Doddmeade,	Dwelling House,	Butcher.
Jesse Jupp,	Dwelling House.	Boot & Shoe Maker.
Thos. Ward,	Dwelling House,	Quarryman.
M. E. Southgate,	Dwelling House,	Laundress.
William Redfearn,	Dwelling House.	Painter.
F. Williams,	Home Lea,	Gentleman.
W. B. Pryor,	Clifton House,	Gentleman.
Jasper Wager,	Manor House.	
James Orr,	Great Longstone,	Farmer.
James W. Morris.	Great Longstone,	Gardener.
S. Lowe,	Great Longstone,	Post Mistress.
A. Furness,	Great Longstone,	Laundress.
Henry Arthur Spanton,	School House, Longstone.	Schoolmaster.
Elizabeth H. Carrington,		Farmer & Grocer.
Sarah Taylor,	Dwelling House,	
Charles H. Buzzard,	White Lion Inn.	
Matthew Morton,	Great Longstone,	Stone Mason.
Horace Turner,	Great Longstone,	Platelay.
A. Wm. J. Eyre,	Great Longstone,	Builder & Contractor.
Elizabeth Oliver,	Great Longstone.	
John H. Beresford,	Great Longstone,	Carpenter.
John H. Furness,	Tideswell,	Landowner, Inn Keeper, and Ratepayer.
Roger Evans,	Tideswell,	Landowner, Hotel Keeper
John Allsop,	Wardlow,	Pig Dealer.
William B. Mellor,	Blagden,	Farmer.
James T. Trickett,	Rowland,	Landowner & Farmer.
Ann Taylor,	The Willows,	Spinster.
Grace Watts,	Gt. Longstone,	Widow.
Elizabeth Hibbert,	Gt. Longstone,	Widow.

NAME.	RESIDENCE	CONDITION.
Isaac Bennett,	Gt. Longstone,	Blacksmith.
Joseph Bennett,	Gt. Longstone,	Blacksmith.
Ann Eyre,	Gt. Longstone,	Widow.
Alfred Atherton,	Gt. Longstone,	Tailor.
Eliza Sellars,	Gt. Longstone,	Widow.
Joseph Bradwell,	Do.	Coal Agent.
Sarah Morton,	Gt. Longstone,	Widow.
W. Pitt Dixon,	Do.	Vicar's Warden.
John Bacon,	Do.	Labourer.
A. Wm. Goodwin,	Rowdale Bar,	Shop Keeper
Thos. Peel	Hassop Station,	The Master.
Rachel Ewings,	Burre House.	
Geo. Leigh,	Underwood House,	Clerk to the Guardians.
D. Roberts,	Woodland View,	District Surveyor.
S. E. Wardley,	Woodland View,	
J. Derbyshire,	Summerfield Cottages,	Blacksmith.
S. Dore,	Ewe Close,	Farmer.
J. Wheeldon,	Hassop Station,	Inn Keeper.
J. T. Heath,	Cracknell House,	Gamekeeper.
John Morton,	Gt. Longstone,	Mason.
R. Skidmore,	Gt. Longstone,	Farmer.
Wm. Newton,	Summerfield,	Labourer.
Joseph Wood,	Rose Cottage, L. Longstone,	Hamper and Skip Manufacturer.
Rachel Brooks,	Gt. Longstone.	
Sarah Hill,	Do.	
George Bonsall,	Do.	Labourer.
James Nadin,	Do.	Porter.
Ellen Eyre,	Do.	
William Blackwell,	Do.	Labourer.
Reuben Carson,	Do.	
Ann Morton,	Do.	
John Brightmore,	Do.	Stone Mason.
Sarah Phillips,	Do.	
William Morton, senr.,	Do.	
Ellen Orr.	The Hollies,	Spinster.

Parish Boundaries.

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NAME.	RESIDENCE.	CONDITION.
S. B. Orr,	Do.	Spinster.
G. Elliott,	Birchill,	Farmer.
John Sellors,	Wardlow,	Do.
Joseph Thornhill,	Wardlow,	Do.
George Gregory,	Wardlow,	Do.
James Robinson,	Wardlow,	Do.
William Turner,		Do.
Joseph Garlick,		Do.
William Taylor,	Little Longstone,	Do.
Hannah Johnson,	Little Longstone,	
Godfrey J. Furness,	Bleaklow,	Farmer.
Joseph Eeley,	Gt. Longstone,	Labourer.
James Hewitt,	Gt. Longstone,	Platelayer.
Daniel Hamilton,	Great Longstone,	Labourer.
T. O. Green,	Great Longstone.	Photographer.
J. B. Green,	Great Longstone.	
William Furniss,	Great Longstone,	Farmer.
G. H. Bonsall,	Great Longstone,	Labourer.
H. C. Bolton,	Great Longstone,	Commercial Traveller.
George Hambleton,	Great Longstone,	Cordwainer.
James A. Booth,	Great Longstone.	Joiner.
C. R. Pell,	Great Longstone,	Signalman.
Maria Taylor,	Householder,	Widow.
Samuel Johnson,	Great Longstone,	Farmer.
Albert Johnson.	Great Longstone,	Inn Keeper.
C. Hancock,	Do.	
C. Ellwood,	Great Longstone,	Watchman.
Thos. Hibbert,	Gt. Longstone,	Platelayer.
C. Blagden,	Gt. Longstone,	Gardener.
Thos. Cook,	Gt. Longstone.	
John Turner,	Great Longstone,	Platelayer.
I. Gilbert,	Great Longstone,	Platelayer.
W. Ashton,	Great Longstone,	Farmer.
Mr. Wheatley.		
E. James Hawley,	Vine Green,	Farmer.
Aaron Taylor,		Farmer.
Thomas Shimwell,	Little Longstone,	Assistant Overseer.
Thos. Somerset,	Ashford.	

PETITION IN FAVOR OF COMPLETE SEVERANCE.

We, the undersigned, Owners and Occupiers in the portion of the Township of Great Longstone, which is proposed to be transferred to the Urban District of Bakewell, do hereby petition the County Council of Derbyshire to accede to that proposal upon the following grounds :—

1. Rates are levied upon our area for the sanitary expenses of Great Longstone, a distant village with which we have no connection or interest. Longstone residents alone benefit from our rates, and our area costs Longstone nothing.
2. If our rates were spent upon sanitary works in Bakewell we should directly benefit in return for what we pay.
3. Upon Bakewell we are dependent for every sanitary advantage we possess. The burden which is put upon certain streets and roads in Bakewell by the traffic in stone between the Quarry and the Station and in heavy Factory goods between Lumford Mills and the Station is very considerable indeed. We are supplied from Bakewell with Water and Gas ; the roads, as far as our area on both sides, are lighted with the Bakewell public lamps ; and we benefit generally from the expenditure of Bakewell Urban District Council.
4. It will not be practicable to dispose of the sewage of the said area without its being joined to Bakewell.
5. The local authority for Longstone is now constructing works for the supply of Water to that village, and to other contributory places. If the area in question remains with Great Longstone, it will be charged with the Longstone special sanitary water rate, despite the fact that it is dependent on Bakewell for its Water supply. Similarly the Longstone authority will shortly find necessary for that village, works of sewerage and sewage disposal, to which our portion of Holme would be required to contribute, as it

would also have to contribute for any other Longstone public improvement, the benefit of which it would be impossible for us to share.

The Common Seal of the D.P. Battery Co. Ltd.,
was affixed hereto in the presence of



W. P. CLAUDE JOHNSON, }
J. M. GORHAM, } *Directors.*

A. C. READ, *Secretary.*

Signed also by—

THOS. ALLSOP,
R. ORME & Co.

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION BY GREAT LONGSTONE.

In 1903, when the remaining area was transferred to Bakewell, the following unsuccessful claims for compensation were made by the Overseers of Great Longstone, and the Parish Council, against the Urban District Council, for loss of Rateable Value consequent on the alteration of the Parish Boundary.

Approximate claim of the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Great Longstone, against the Bakewell Urban District Council, for loss of Rateable Value, subsequent on the alteration of the Parish Boundary.

Rateable Value of area proposed to be taken away from Great Longstone, £886.

The expenditure of the Overseers of the Poor on establishment charges, including Salary of Assistant Overseer, during the 5 years ended Michaelmas, 1902, and the Rateable Value of the parish in each of such years were as follows:—

Longstone Records.

Years	Expenditure.			Rateable Value.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1898	35	9	5	7235	0	0
1899	31	10	7	7034	0	0
1900	31	4	0	7002	0	0
1901	32	4	6½	7055	0	0
1902	31	16	4	7038	0	0
	5) £162 11 10½			£35364 0 0		
Average	£32 10 4			£7073 0 0		

The average annual expenditure was spread over an average rateable value of £7073.

If this rateable value is reduced by £886, it follows that the ratepayers in the portion left will have to make up the proportionate amount represented by the £886 rateable value which is £4 1s. 5d.

It is unfair and unjust that this additional burden should be thrown upon the ratepayers of Great Longstone, and the Overseers of the parish contend that this amount of £4 1s. 5d. should be paid to them annually by the Bakewell Urban District Council (subject to an annual adjustment) and they hereby claim such sum on the grounds that it is an equitable adjustment of a liability.

In view of Arbitration proceedings this claim is forwarded to the County Council without prejudice.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1903.

(Signed) Henry Arthur Spanton, } Overseers of the Poor
 Albert Jackson Skidmore, } of the Parish of Great
 Longstone.

Approximate claim of the Great Longstone Parish Council against the Bakewell Urban District Council for loss of Rateable Value consequent on alteration of Parish Boundary.

Rateable Value of area proposed to be taken away from Great Longstone, £886.

The Parish Council of Great Longstone, with the consent of the Parish Meeting, have power to levy an annual precept equal to six pence in the £ on the Rateable Value of the Parish, and consequently they may possibly, at any time, and in any one year, sustain a cash loss of £22 3s. od.

The actual sums raised by precept by the Parish Council, and the amount of Rateable Value each year since its formation are :—

Years.	Amounts of Precept.			Rateable Value.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1895	15	0	0	7399	0	0
1896	0	0	0	0	0	0
1897	30	0	0	7253	0	0
1898	10	0	0	7235	0	0
1899	5	0	0	7034	0	0
1900	5	0	0	7002	0	0
1901	0	0	0	0	0	0
1902	6	0	0	7038	0	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	£71	0	0	£42961	0	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>		

£1 9s. 3d. will represent the average annual loss to the Parish in consequence of the transfer.

Therefore it is just and equitable that the Bakewell Urban District Council should pay to the Great Longstone Parish Council the said sum of £1 9s. 3d. in perpetuity, subject to an annual adjustment.

And such sum is hereby claimed by the said Parish Council of Great Longstone.

In view of arbitration proceedings, this claim is furnished to the Derbyshire County Council without prejudice.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1903.

(Signed) G. Andrew, *Chairman.*
Isaac Shimwell, *Clerk.*

The brook behind Hassop Station still forms part of the East boundary, and the Parish is further bounded on the East by a wall leading from the Bakewell and Longstone Road (at the point where the road divides, leading to Birchills from Bakewell) across land owned by the Duke of Devonshire, to the Mill Dam which supplies Holme Factory.—*Mr. I. Shimwell, 1905.*

A full description of and the reasons for the *alteration of the Parish boundaries* are given at length in the following papers kindly contributed by Mr. V. R. Cockerton, Clerk to the Urban District Council of Bakewell.

The boundary between the Hamlet of Holme (a detached portion of Great Longstone Parish) and the Parish of Bakewell was formerly along the middle of the River Wye, past Lumford Mill and Holme Hall, extending easterly until the river is joined near Castle Hill by a stream, the boundary having followed this stream across the highway at Burre House gates, then through the Workhouse garden, and up the small valley lying between the turnpike road and the railway, as far as the point of the present boundary at Pineapple railway bridge.

In 1894 the Derbyshire County Council made an order, which was confirmed by the Local Government Board, transferring from Holme to Bakewell an area of 68 acres 2 roods and 2 perches, containing a population of 60 souls, and having a rateable value of £340 6s. od., a value which has since largely increased.

In 1903 a further extension of the Bakewell boundary was effected. The grounds for the extension and particulars of the interests affected are contained in the papers following.

Altogether Longstone lost by these alterations an area of 111 acres 1 rood and 34 perches, and a rateable value of £1150 3s. 9d., *for which they unfortunately were unable to obtain any compensation.*

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTS, 1888 & 1894.
The Administrative County of Derby. The Bakewell Union and
Rural District and the Bakewell Urban District.

ALTERATION OF BOUNDARY. ALTERATION PROPOSED.

The proposal of the Urban District Council is as follows:—

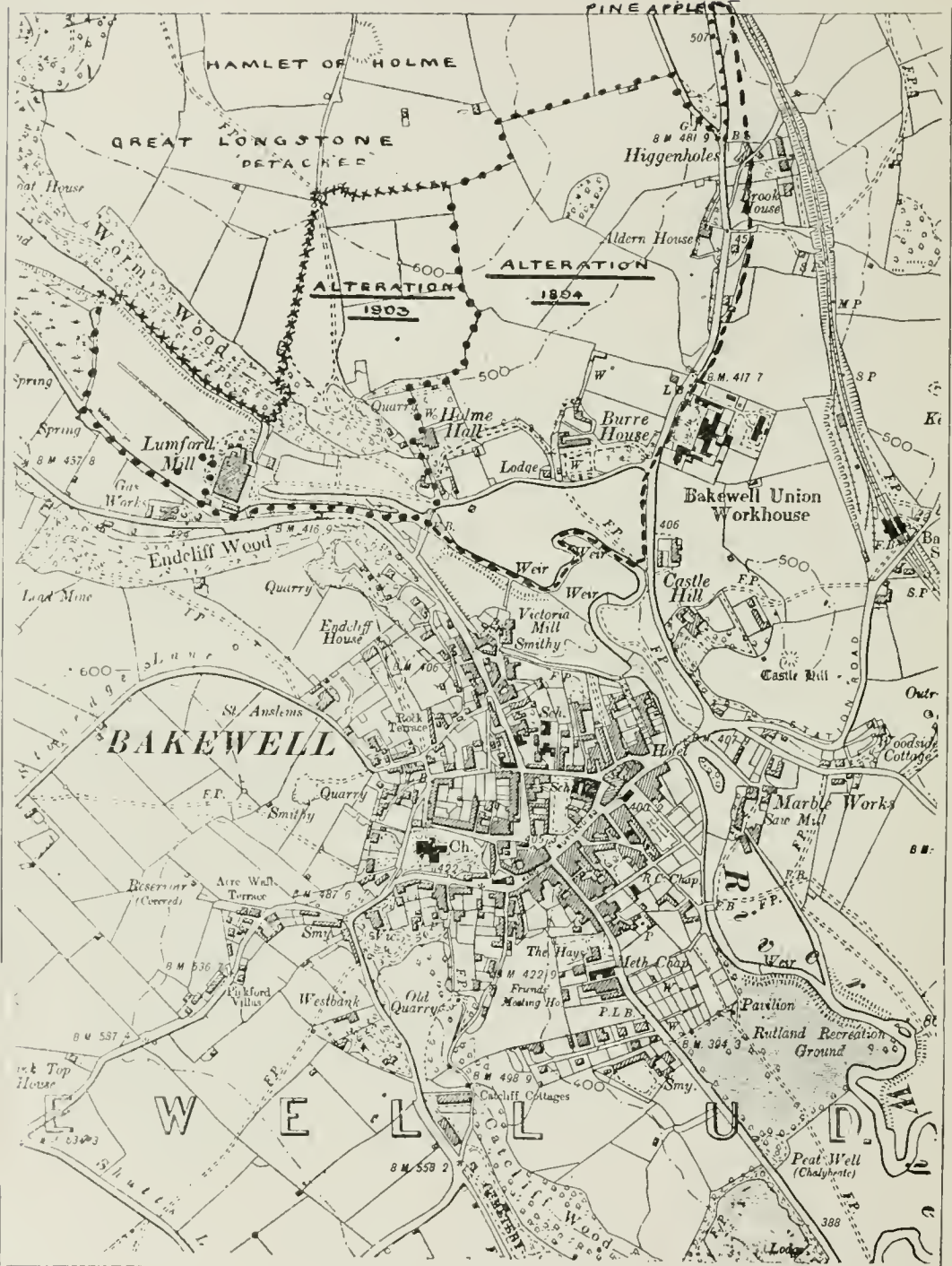
ALTERATION That the portion of the Hamlet of Holme as
PROPOSED. delineated by dotted lines on the *accompanying plan*
 shall be transferred from the Township of Great
 Longstone and the Bakewell Rural District and be
 united to the Township and Urban District of
 Bakewell.

DISTRICTS The Districts affected by the proposal are:—

AFFECTED. —The Bakewell Urban District,
 —The Bakewell Rural District and its contributory
 Township of Great Longstone,

GROUNDS OF The grounds upon which the proposal is made are as
PROPOSAL. follows:—

The Hamlet of Holme is a detached portion of the Township of Great Longstone from which it is separated by the intervening Townships of Hassop, Rowland, and Ashford. The area proposed to be transferred is a narrow strip situated at the Southern point of Holme and bounded on all sides but the North by the Urban District of Bakewell into which the Hamlet extends in the form of a wedge. This area at its nearest point to the Town of Bakewell, is 500 yards from the Town Hall. From Great Longstone village it is nearly two miles distant. The piece of ground in question lies within the radius of the Town of Bakewell and within the same hills and valley, and mostly upon the same plane as Bakewell. Immediately behind it, a considerable table land rises away from Bakewell to an elevation of about 250 feet above the Town. The area proposed to be transferred is completely isolated from Longstone and is naturally and topographically part of Bakewell.



The area aforesaid contains a large Electrical Factory and several dwellinghouses and cottages, and also a Chert Quarry. All these are dependent on the Bakewell Urban District for both Water and Gas with which they are supplied. The traffic to and from the Factory is considerable, and from the Quarry it is very heavy, and between there and the Bakewell Railway Station—this traffic must pass over certain roads and streets in the town of Bakewell, and between there and the Station, which are kept in repair by the ratepayers of Bakewell. The Bakewell street-lamps light the road close up to the said area on the East side, and on the South the road is lighted as far as the Factory. Holme benefits almost if not quite equally with the ratepayers of Bakewell in the public works and expenditure of the Urban District Council.

The Bakewell Urban District Council is powerless to prevent nuisances within the portion of Holme referred to. In the administration of the Factory Act and the Sanitary Acts the Council has no control whatever, although the operatives and workpeople there employed live and associate together as one community with Bakewell. The area in question is not subject to any byelaws as to new buildings. Dwelling-houses may be erected and at the present time are in course of construction, which are unrestricted by any byelaws or supervision. Matters such as these are of importance in the interests of the public health of Bakewell, but they do not affect Great Longstone, and the sanitary supervision and control is therefore not vested in the authority most concerned.

The said Factory and Dwelling-houses all discharge their sewage either directly or in the direction of the River Wye which lies within the Urban District of Bakewell. Any efficient system of sewerage for this area must be joined with that for Bakewell, and the sewage conveyed to the other side of the Town.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1902.

(Signed)

V. R. COCKERTON,
Clerk to Bakewell Urban District Council.

PARTICULARS OF AREA PROPOSED TO BE TRANSFERRED.

No. Valuation List.	Nos. on Ordnance Map.	Owner's Name.	Occupiers' Name.	Quantity on Ordnance Map.	Gross estimated Rental. £ s. d.	Rateable Value Agri. Land. £ s. d.	Rateable Value Bldgs. etc. £ s. d.	Totals each Owner. £ s. d.
3	78, 79	Armitage, Mrs.	Armitage, Mrs.	516 930	3 0 0		2 15 0	Armitage 2 15 0
20 (part)	59, 60, 61, 76, 77	Duke of Devonshire ...	Dawson, J. W.	16-136	21 10 0	19 8 9		Devonshire 426 2 9
38 "	58	"	R. Orme & Co.	2-206	6 0 0	5 5 0		
45 "	74	"	R. Clifford Smith	1-149	1 10 0	1 9 0		Battery Co. 381 0 0
46 "	75	"	Joseph Smith & Son (Quarry)	3-038	100 0 0		400 0 0	
51 &	82, 83, 84, 85	D.P. Battery Co., Ltd.	D.P. Battery Co., Ltd.	8-055	7 10 0 29 0 0 30 0 0 17 10 0	6 15 0	17 0 0	Battery Co. 381 0 0
52 (part)	86	"	"				25 10 0	
52 other part & 53	69, 70, 71 72, 73	"	"	10-407	395 0 0	15 15 0	316 0 0	
	80, 81	Part of Roads.....		454				
				42-951	902 0 0	48 12 9	761 5 0	
				Aeres... 42:3:32			48 12 9	
				Total Rateable Value.....	£	809 17 9		

Totals, entire Parish of Gt. Longstone Acres...2879 £8391 Gross Rental. £6971 Rateable Value.

Parish Boundaries.

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POPULATION :—Bakewell Urban District,...	...	2,850
Great Longstone Township	...	478
AREA :—Bakewell Urban District...	Acres 2,923
Great Longstone Township	... ..	" 2,879
Do. proposed transfer	... ..	" 43
RATEABLE VALUE :—Bakewell Urban District		
(New Valuation made Nov., 1902)		£21,124
Great Longstone Township	...	£6971
ASSESSABLE VALUE :—Bakewell Urban District		£19,220
Great Longstone Township	...	£5,960
RATEABLE VALUE PROPOSED } Part of the Hamlet of		
TO BE TRANSFERRED :— } Holme to Bakewell		£810
ASSESSABLE VALUE :— ditto	...	£785

POOR RATE :—Great Longstone, 1901	...	s. d. 2 6 in £
Bakewell, 1901 & 1902	...	1 7 "

GENERAL DISTRICT RATE

in Bakewell Urban District (1901-2)	...	2 8 "
Ditto	in 1903 will be 1/7th less than in 1902 owing to Re-valuation of Bakewell (dated Oct., 1902) which increases the Valuation 1/7th namely from £18155 to £21124—4d. in £	2 4

DUTIES IMPOSED ON BAKEWELL BY ALTERATION :—

SCAVENGING, costs in the £ 4d.	...	4d.
SEWERAGE, annual repayment of principal and interest on £600 estimated cost, £41 equals on rateable value of Holme transferred,	... .. I I	1 5

EXPENSES ALREADY BORNE :—

Highways (exclusive of County Roads) in £	10½
Public Lighting	4½

TRAFFIC ON ROADS :—To and from Lumford Factory,

year 1901... ..	tons 4,000
Chert from Smith's Quarry, 1899—1438 tons	
1900--1249 tons, 1901--1845 tons, average	
per annum	tons 1133
Coal—140 tons Broken Stone—150 tons ...	tons 290
Total Tonnage per annum ...	5,423

MISCELLANEOUS.

“John de Brithrickfield Clerk witness to a Longstone deed. 17 Ed. II.” 1323.

“Nich^s Martyn and Tho^s de Brightrightfeild release to John Stafford the custody of Margaret d. & h. of Roger Rowland and the Manor of Rowland. 10 H. IV.” 1408. *Harl. M.S. 1093. From Add. M.S. 28. 110 fol. 47.*

“Henricus de Brythrechfold Arm^r was returned amongst the names of the Gentry of the County of Derbyshire by the Commissioners. 12. H. VI.” 1433. *Fuller's Worthies of England 1662.*

DERBYSHIRE DIALECT.

T'CRISMAS PUDDIN.

If you wish ta ma'e a puddin e which ivvery won delights,
Ov a duzen new leyd eggs, yo mun ta'e th' yokes an whites;
Beat em well up in a bason till thay thororly comboine,
An shred an chop sum suit up partickelarly foine.

Ta'e a paand a well stoaned reasins, an a paand a currans dried,
A paand a paanded sugar, an a paand a peel beside;
Stir em aw well up together, wi a paand a wheaten flaar,
An let em stond ta saddle fur a quarter ov an haar.

Then tee t'puddin in a cloth, an put it intu't 'pot—
Sum foaks loike t'watter cowd, an sum prefer it hot—
Bur tho ah dunno which a these tow methods a shud preise,
Ah know it owt to boil an haar fur ivvery paand it weighs.

Wen t'puddins ta'en aat at pot, an put on ter a dish, caw t'childer, an let em march befoar it az its carried intu't sittin rowm, wi little flags e ther honds, to stick intow it wen its placed on't table. Yo might larn em ta haat a at t'loines, or to sing em.—*Antiquary, January, 1871.*

Population.

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In 1851, the parish of Longstone had 184 houses and 909 Inhabitants, of whom 457 were males and 452 females; the rateable value was £5097 2s. 3d; Great Longstone had 120 houses and 504 inhabitants; its rateable value was £3980 5s. 4d. Little Longstone had 29 houses and 154 inhabitants, its rateable value was £630. Wardlow had 35 houses and 191 inhabitants, its rateable value was £486 16s. 11d. Holme was rated at £1000 15s. 10d.

	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1871.	Pop. 1873.	No. of Children 3 to 13.	School Accommodation
Great Longstone & Holme...		515			} 93
Little Longstone		134			
Rowland		67		16	} 33
Hassop		105		15	
	1079	821	726		126

Comparing the Census of 1891 and three previous ones:—

	1831.	1851.	1891.	1901.
Great Longstone ...	566	564	635	478
Little Longstone ...	146	154	145	145
Wardlow ...	149	191	140	119
Brushfield ...	34	28	26	19

MISCELLANEOUS.

November 5th, 1709.

We the Inhabitants of Longston whose names are here unto subscribed do consent and agree that whosoever is taken stealing any hedge wood or bringing home any such wood who have none of their own or feloniously taking away any goods of any persons within the said liberty, that the persons so taken shall be prosecuted at a public charge and the said charge to be paid by the Head boroughs of the said Town of Longston. Witness our hands

Rob. Wright.
Sam Mills.
Robert Huslor.
Anthony Clayton.
Joseph Scamadine.
John . . . His Mork.
Tho. White.
John Tomlinson.

Richard Hodgkinson
George Flint.
Will. Hodgkinson.
Joseph Jackson.
Tho. Hodgkinson.
William Hodgkinson.
Samson Hodgkinson.
Joseph Furnice.
John Heaward.

STOKE FLAT WATER SCHEME.

In 1895 the Parish Council wrote to Dr. Fentem, the Medical Officer of Health, complaining of the condition of the drainage and water supply of the township.

In 1896, Dr. Fentem, in his Report to the Rural District Council, drew attention to numerous urgent appeals that were made to him on the subject of the want of water.

In 1897, the Rural District Council appointed a Sanitary Committee to prepare Schemes for all Parishes requiring water, with Messrs. Sterling & Swann of Chapel-en-le-Frith as advisory Engineers.

The Engineers were instructed to report on the best means of supplying water to groups of Parishes in the northern part of the district.

In 1898, The Engineers submitted their reports and estimates, including the Scheme No. 1, known as the Stoke Flat Water Scheme.

This Scheme embraced the following Parishes or parts of Parishes: Froggatt, Calver, Stoney Middleton, Part of Eyam, Hassop, Rowland, Great Longstone, Little Longstone, and Ashford, having a total population of 2,514, a rateable value of £26,948, and an assessable value of £13,625,

The source of the supply is Stoke Flat, very generally referred to as Froggatt Edge. The land is the property of the Duke of Rutland and situate in the parish of Baslow and Bubnell.

The average summer yield was estimated at 72,126 gallons in 24 hours, and the altitude of the site is 830 feet.

The Total cost was estimated at £17,000. The apportionments of the cost between the contributory places and other particulars are given in the following table.

In accordance with this Scheme, Reservoirs were constructed at Rowland and Headstones, and the townships were supplied with water in 1903.

BAKEWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

STOKE FLAT WATER SCHEME (Continued page 194.)

PARISH.	Area in Acres.	Full Rateable Value. £	(Estimated) Assessable Value for Special Sanitary Purposes. £	Population in 1891.	Inhabited Houses in 1891.	Existing Debt.		Apportionment. £ s. d.
						Amount.	Purpose.	
						£ s. d.		
FROGGATT	420	335	158	83	21	...	...	283 6 8
CALVER	708	1405	896	371	90	...	...	1204 3 4
STONEY MIDDLETON	1169	1737	1057	423	83	1226 6 0	Drainage	860 0 0
EYAM { Estimated Population & Number of Houses to be supplied * }	2300	4376	2687	{ (996) 6129	{ 234 625	514 3 0	Ditto.	556 13 4
HASSOP	1129	1543	791	110	22	...	...	1345 16 8
ROWLAND	278	932	311	57	11	...	...	566 13 4
GREAT LONGSTONE	2879	7034	3491	535	132	...	...	5950 0 0
LITTLE LONGSTONE	1030	4284	1409	145	29	995 13 4	Drainage	1700 0 0
ASHFORD	2509	5302	2825	661	155	...	...	4533 6 8
Totals	12,422	26,948	13,625	2,514	568	2736 2 4	...	17,000 0 0

* A Separate Scheme is in course of preparation for the upper portion of Eyam.

Prepared by Order of the Sanitary Committee.

Union Offices, Bakewell,
September, 1900.

ALFRED HAWES,
Clerk to the Bakewell Rural District Council.

BAKEWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

STOKE FLAT WATER SCHEME (Continued.)

PARISH.	Equal to Total Cost. (approximate.)	Estimated Average Annual Re- payment of Loan and Interest if spread over a period of 30 years.			Estimated Average Rate in £ for repayment of Loan and Interest calculated on a basis of 30 years not deducting Water Rent Receipts.		Estimated Average Annual Re- payment of Loan and Interest if spread over a period of 50 years.			Estimated Average Rate in £ for repayment of Loan and Interest calculated on a basis of 50 years not deducting Water Rent Receipts.	
		£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
FROGGATT	1/60ths	14	3	8	1	10	10	11	9	1	4
CALVER	4½/60ths	60	7	4	1	4	44	0	7	1	0
STONEY MIDDLETON	3/60ths	43	3	7		10	31	9	5		7½
EYAM { Estimated Population & Number of Houses to be supplied* }	2/60ths	27	17	9		*2½	20	6	10		*1½
HASSOP	4½/60ths	67	9	1	1	8½	49	4	4	1	3
ROWLAND	2/60ths	28	8	4	1	10	20	15	2	1	4
GREAT LONGSTONE	21/60ths	298	4	10	1	8½	217	12	8	1	3
LITTLE LONGSTONE	6/60ths	85	4	3	1	2½	62	3	9		10½
ASHFORD	16/60ths	227	4	3	1	7½	165	15	9	1	2
Totals.....	60	852	3	1	Average for District. 1 4½		622	0	3	Average for District. 1 0	

* A Separate Scheme is in course of preparation for the upper portion of Eyam.

Prepared by Order of the Sanitary Committee.

Union Offices, Bakewell,
September, 1900.

ALFRED HAWES,
Clerk to the Bakewell Rural District Council.

URBAN POWERS FOR THE R. D. C.,
Re GREAT LONGSTONE.

Investing Rural District Council with Urban Powers: Determining Special Expenses.—BAKEWELL RURAL DISTRICT.—Great Longstone Contributory Place.

TO THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BAKEWELL;
and to all others whom it may concern.

WE, THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, having received and duly considered an application from the Rural District Council of Bakewell under Section 276 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the issue of an ORDER putting in force in the contributory place of Great Longstone, in their district, certain provisions of that Act as herein-after mentioned, do hereby Declare and order as follows:—

ARTICLE I.—Until We, by Order otherwise direct, the provisions of Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be in force in the said contributory place, and the said Rural District Council shall accordingly be invested with all the powers, rights, duties, capacities, liabilities, and obligations of an Urban District Council, under those provisions, in the said contributory place.

ARTICLE II.—The expenses incurred or payable by the said Rural District Council in the execution of the powers conferred upon them by Article I. of this Order, except so far as those expenses may relate to their Establishment and Officers, shall be deemed to be Special Expenses within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, chargeable upon the said contributory place.

ARTICLE III.— This Order shall come into operation on the Eighteenth day of December, One thousand nine hundred and five, and the said Rural District Council shall cause it to be published once in some newspaper circulated within their District before that date.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Twenty-first day of November, in the year One thousand nine hundred and five.

(L.S.)

G. W. BALFOUR,
President.

NOEL T. KERSHAW,
Assistant Secretary.

Urban powers of a similar character to the above had been obtained in respect of other parishes in the district, and recently Great Longstone found it necessary to obtain similar (delegated) powers from the Rural District Council. The Rural District have powers under the Public Health Act to undertake public scavenging, and this Order enables them to provide public "tips" for the deposit of dry rubbish and refuse.

SAINT GILES AND THE WAKES.

The annual festival of the Wakes was originally appointed to celebrate the consecration of the Village Church. In early times the people assembled in the Church on the Vigil or Eve of the day of Dedication and carried lights with them. It was this waking or watching at night which gave the name of wake to these festivals. The feast was at first celebrated on the very day of the Dedication

and continued for a whole week. Afterwards it was transferred to the nearest Sunday, as a day better suited for the attendance of the people at the public services of the Church. Our Wakes are kept according to the old style of the Calendar which is eleven days later than the new style. The new style was adopted in England in the year 1751, and eleven days were struck out of the Calendar by order of Parliament. What was the eleventh of September then became the first, and if we refer to the Calendar we shall find the first of September is St. Giles's day, the Saint to whom our Church is dedicated. He is the patron Saint of the Woodland, of lepers and of those struck by some sudden misery and driven into solitude like the wounded hart. The following is his legend: he was an Athenian of Royal blood and his miraculous powers of healing the sick attracting the veneration of the people. St. Giles fled from his country and turned hermit, dwelling in a cave and living upon the fruits of the forest and the milk of a favorite hind. Once when the King of France was hunting, the hind pursued by hounds and wounded by an arrow, took refuge in the cave, and the hunters who followed finding an aged man praying and the hind crouching at his side, asked forgiveness. The Saint died in his cave, A.D. 541. On the site was built the Abbey of Saint Giles, one of the greatest of the Benedictine communities of the City of St. Giles with its magnificent Churches. The Saint has been venerated in England and Scotland. In 1117 Matilda, wife of Henry I. founded St. Giles Hospital for Lepers, which has given its name to a parish outside London. The Parish Church, Edinburgh, 1359, was dedicated to the Saint. After the Reformation, St. Giles was retained in the Calendar, September 1st. The patron Saint of those driven into solitude is represented on one of our Church windows—an aged man in the dress of a Benedictine Monk, an arrow in his bosom, and the hind fawning at his feet. *Par : Mag :*

THE CROSS, THE STOCKS, AND THE PINFOLD.

The Village Cross on the Green is of great antiquity, quite plain in character and very similar in appearance to the Churchyard Cross before the restoration of the latter in 1897 the actual Cross being absent from the Shaft head. The Shaft rests on an octagonal base and is approached by 5 steps.

The Stocks of Great Longstone were fixed in the most public spot near the foot of the steps to the Cross. Less than 50 years ago, when these steps were repaired, the Stocks were removed to the regret of the old inhabitants. Sales of cattle took place here twice a year. A Meeting was held annually to show and compare every man's mark or brand for cattle, sheep, &c. Travelling hawkers were allowed to sell their wares there.

The Stocks were a common mode of punishment in almost every Parish for drunkenness and resisting the Constable or other Parish officials. Village Stocks were usually placed near the Church. The Bell-ringers' rules at Hathersage about 1650 conclude with the following lines:—

“ But whoso doth these orders disobey,
 Unto the Stocks we will take him straightway,
 There to remain until he be willing
 To pay his forfeit and the Clerk a shilling.”

In Little Longstone there are still the remains of the Stocks in good preservation.

In these days, such a rough and ready mode of punishment would be considered barbarous and demoralising, but doubtless for many centuries it was found useful and efficacious and was rigorously enforced without Judge or Jury. At a Great Court Barrmote for the Soak and Wapentake of Wirksworth, Oct. 10, 1665, the following Article or Law was passed:—“ We say that every Barr-master or his Deputy ought to have a pair of Stocks, at some convenient place within this Division, the same to be built at the charges of the Lord of the Field or Farmer, by the benefit arising out of the



THE STOCKS, LITTLE LONGSTONE.

The Cross, the Stocks, and the Pinfold. 199

Fines, and such persons as swear, curse or commit any other misdemeanor, on the Mine, fit to be punished in the Stocks; the Barrmaster shall punish such offenders any time, under the space of twelve hours, as the offence shall require."

The most ancient of the old-time punishments is the pillory, which existed in England before the Conquest. The pillory was a machine made of wood, consisting of a post and frame fixed on a platform and raised several feet from the ground. The culprit stood behind it with his hands and feet thrust through holes, so as to be exposed in the front of it. The Whipping post, another form of punishment, has also become obsolete.

The Pinfold of Great Longstone is at the bottom of Church lane on the East side. It has been in disuse for many years and has become dilapidated and an eyesore. The last "Pinner" was Mr. Matthew Hill.

The Pinfold of Little Longstone is on the West of the Village to the left hand on the road to Headstones. It too has long been in disuse.

According to the "Survey of Little Longson and Mornsodale belonging to y^e right Honorable William L. Cavendish, taken by William Senior 1611," the site of the Pinfold was at that date on the South side of the road as you enter the Village from Great Longstone not far from and nearly opposite to the Stocks. Nevertheless "the oldest inhabitant" does not quite believe the fact.

BEFORE THE COMMONS INCLOSURE ACT, 1810.

About 1764.

Case of the proprietors of Estates in Great Longston and Wardlow within the Manor of Ashford with respect to the intended Inclosure of the Commons and Wasts within the said Manor and the Manor of M^onyash.

That within the said Manor of Ashford there are four townships or Vills called Ashford, Sheldon, Great Longstone, and Wardlow, and two large Commons one called Ashford Common and the other

called Longston Common each nearly of the same extent and the Land in each nearly equal in value except that part of Longston Common called the Edge which is more rocky and barren than any part of the Ashford Common.

That the several proprietors of Estates in Ashford and Sheldon and their tenants have for many years past if not immemorially taken and enjoyed the pasturage and benefit of Ashford Common exclusive of the proprietors of Estates in Longston and Wardlow and their tenants and the proprietors of Estates in Longston and Wardlow and their tenants for all the same time in like manner have enjoyed Longston Common distinct and separate nor have any proprietors of Estates in Ashford or Sheldon pretended to inter-common with them.

That a considerable part of Longston Common is very mountainous and rocky and utterly incapable of improvement and other parts where Lead Mines have been carried on and covered with large heaps of rubbish called hillocks which renders those parts not capable of improvement but at such an extravagant expence that it would not answer in point of profit to improve them.

Therefore considering those disadvantages and the expense which will be incurred in obtaining an Act of Parliament and in surveying and dividing the said Common and which afterwards must ensure in inclosing the same it is apprehended that no advantage would arrive to the proprietors of Estates in Longston and Wardlow from the intended inclosure whether Longston Common is to be allotted to them only or whether they are to partake promiscuously with the proprietors of Estates in Ashford and Sheldon in the division and allotment of both Commons but that it would be more for the interest of the proprietors of Estates in Longston and Wardlow to enjoy Longston Common in the manner it is now used separate and distinct from Ashford and Sheldon especially if the Duke of Devonshire is to be allowed a^o 14th share thereof in respect of his

^o One eighteenth part or share was allotted to the Duke of Devonshire as Lord of the Manors of Ashford and Edensor by the Act 50 George III

Royalty which appears to them to be an unreasonable share as by an Act 1763 passed the last Sessions of Parliament for inclosing the Manor of Litton which adjoins to Longston Common and the land much of the same nature and value no more than an 18th share was allowed to the Lord of that Manor in respect of his Royalty.

That if the proprietors of Estates in Ashford and Sheldon should join with the proprietors of Estates in Monyash in an application to Parliament for an Act for inclosing all the Commons generally within the Manors of Ashford and Monyash the proprietors of Estates in Longstone and Wardlow are desirous that the same may not extend to Longston Common they being willing to consent if necessary to be excluded by any Act for that purpose from any share of Ashford Common provided that Longston Common may remain uninclosed and that there may be a clause inserted in such Act to exclude the proprietors of Estates in Ashford and Sheldon and their tenants from any Common Right in or upon Longston Common.

But if contrary to the inclinations of the proprietors of Estates in Longston and Wardlow an Act should pass for inclosing all the Commons within the Manor of Ashford so as to include Longston Common then it is desired by the said proprietors of Estates in Longstone and Wardlow that Longston Common may be allotted distinctly to and amongst the said proprietors and that Ashford Common may also be separately and distinctly allotted to and amongst the proprietors of Estates in Ashford and that the said two Commons may not be confounded together as has been proposed.

That one Mr. John Longston who has not more than 15 acres of land in Longston aforesaid claims a right to 200 sheep gates on Longston Common and as is pretended derives such claim under a Grant from a Countess of Shrewsbury formerly Lady of the Manor of Ashford and under whom it is presumed the Duke of Devonshire claims the said Manor of Ashford which claim if allowed and if Mr. Longston in respect thereof should be allotted a share of Longston Common in proportion as 200 gates is to the whole num-

ber of sheep usually kept on the said Common or which the same can maintain it is apprehended that his share would amount to near a tenth part of the whole which would greatly injure the proprietors of Estates in Longston and Wardlow by reducing their shares of the said Common unless the land to be allotted to the said Mr. Longston was to be deducted out of the Lord's share which appears but reasonable in case the privilege claimed was granted to him by a former Lord or Lady of the said Manor whose rights ought not to affect the said proprietors or prejudice them in their Right of Common unless those under whom they claim joined in such grant as the Bit of Month or pasturage of the said Common in Longston immemorially belonged to the proprietors of Estates in Longston and Wardlow in respect of such their Estates.

That the nature of this claim and the consequences thereof if allowed seem to be subjects too important and difficult for the decision of a lot of Commissioners who are only Surveyors and Valuers of land, as possibly in the discussion of such claim and in considering the effects resulting from them, in case it should be allowed, many nice questions and doubts may arise not unworthy of the determination of Parliament.

These proposals for the Inclosure of the said Commons which have been offered to the proprietors of Estates within the said Manor of Ashford mention that one Commissioner is already named and two other persons to be Commissioners are to be named by the Duke of Devonshire and the other by the land owners. The Commissioner already named is supposed to have been named by the Lord of the Manor of Monyash.

As the Lord of each Manor will have the nomination of a Commissioner, the landowners in Longston and Wardlow think it reasonable, if the intended Act is to include Longston Common, that they should have the nomination of one Commissioner without any connection with the landowners in Ashford, Sheldon, or Monyash and are willing that such landowners may have the nomination of a Commissioner or Commissioners if they think fit.

UNSIGNED PETITION.

To the Right Honorable the Lord Vernon of Sedbury in the County of Derby.

We the Freeholders, Coypholders and other Tenants and Occupiers of Lands in Great Longston and Wardlow most Humbly Beg leave to represent to your Lordship, the Hardship that will be imposed upon the proprietors of Estates, in the above Hamlets, if the Commons be Inclosed upon the Terms now proposed, in particular in Relation To a share thereof claimed by Mr. Thomas Longston of Two Hundred Sheep Gates, which he says was granted to his Family by the Countess of Shrewsbury, which upon a moderate Computation will amount to near a Tenth of the said Commons as they are now; and as the proposals include Ashford, Holm &c all to have shares according to their Lands, and His Grace the Duke of Devonshire a Fourteenth share for his Royalty, and the above Claim of Mr. Longsdon who has but fifteen Acres of Land within the Liberty, if it be put in Execution, there will be very small share to the real owners of Lands, We therefore Humbly Hope that your Lordship will please either put a stop to any Division, or Cause Inquiry to be made How such Claims are made, which if just, we hope should be deducted out of His Grace's Royalty, and not out of the Real property of other persons who are entirely Ignorant of such Grant, and would hurt and in a great measure Ruin the General part of the Inhabitants, We most Humbly leave the whole to your Lordship and are

Your Lordship's &c.

Will be signed if required by a Hundred.

THE INCLOSURE ACT AND AWARD.

It is only necessary to add that the date of the Commons Inclosure Act, is 1810, and that of the Commons Inclosure Award 1824. The Act is entitled:—

“An Act for inclosing Lands in the Townships of Great Longstone, Little Longstone, and Wardlow, in the County of Derby. 9th June, 1810.”

In the Act the acreage is given as 1500 acres or thereabouts. In the Award it is given as 1742 acres,

The Inclosure Award is in duplicate. One copy was kept for many years at Longstone Hall until claimed by the Parish Council. The other copy is in the custody of the Board of Agriculture.

DOMESDAY BOOK.

Sec. 1. p. 30.

The Manor of Aisseford with the Berewites-Ralunt.

Langesdune.	i.e.	Longstone.
Hetscope.	„	Hassop.
Caloure.	„	Calver.
Basselau.	„	Baslow
Bubenenli.	„	Bubnell.
Berceles.	„	Birchill.
Scelhadun.	„	Sheldon.
Tadintune.	„	Taddington.
Flagun.	„	Flagg.
Prestecliue.	„	Priestcliff.
Blacheuuelle.	„	Blackwell.

MANOR OF ASHFORD.

GREAT COURT BARON.

The Manor of Ashford includes the present Poor Law parishes of Ashford, Great Longstone, Sheldon, and Wardlow.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord of the Manor.

Steward, Mr. F. J. Taylor.

The Manorial Rights have been held nearly as follows,
Before the Conquest. Colne.

At the Survey.	De Ferrars, Earl of Derby.	
1199.	Wenunwyn, Lord of Powisland.	
1250.	Griffin, son of Wenunwyn.	
1319.	Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Kent.	
1350. (circa.)	Sir Thomas Holland.	
	Joan, Fair Maid of Kent.	
1408.	John Neville, Earl of Westmoreland.	
1550.	Sir William Cavendish.	} Cavendish Family.
1673.	Christiana, Countess of Devon.	
1675.	William, Earl of Devon.	
	Duke of Devonshire.	

The Dukes of Devonshire were Lords of Ashford 1731—84.
 Philip Gell was Lord of the Manor of Bakewell and Longstone*
 1781. Cox's Calendar, p. 320—321.

View of Frankpledge and Great Court Baron deal with
 Copyhold matters.

(Kindly contributed by Mr. F. J. Taylor.)

*Extract from Court Rolls, shewing the Customs of the Manor with
 respect to the tenure of the Estates therein. 27th July, 1767.*

THE MANOR OF ASHFORD TO WIT	}	The Great Court Baron of the Most Noble William Duke of Devonshire specially holden at Ashford in and for the Manor aforesaid the Twenty-seventh day of July, in the seventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain &c., and in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven, Before Godfrey Heathcote, Gentleman. Steward there.
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THE NAMES OF THE HOMAGERS TO ENQUIRE AT.	}	Thomas Longsdon George Heyward Thomas Hill John Harris Charles Hall Joshua Robinson Robert Wright William Low John Nailer Samuel White John Smith Joseph Blackden William Oldfield Francis Coates Anthony Frost Thomas Green Francis White John Robinson Thomas Finney William Nailor Samuel Feepound Joseph Baggaley Lawrance Wain Jonathan James
--	---	--

Which said Homagers being duly sworn and charged to declare upon
 their oaths the customs of the said Manor with respect to the Tenure of the
 estates thereon Do say as follow--

1. That all the several Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments
 lying within the said Manor (exclusive of such as are the proper estate and
 inheritance of the Lord of the said Manor) are in part of a Freehold Tenure
 and the rest of a Copyhold or Customary Tenure.

* The above requires explanation, seeing that Great Longstone is in the Manor of Ashford.

2. That every freeholder within the said Manor ought to make his appearance at the Lords Great Court Baron holden twice in every year, the one at or near about Easter the other at or near about Michaelmas, otherwise without lawful excuse to be amerced, and that every customary Tenant ought also to make his personal appearance at the said two Courts, and also at every other Court Baron which the Lord may hold, one in every three weeks if he so please, or in default of such appearance (if duly summoned) without lawful excuse to be amerced.

3. That all the Copyholders or customary estates within this Manor are held of the Lord of the said Manor by Copy of Court Roll under payment of certain yearly rents and performances of the customary duties and services of the said Manor, in respect of such estates, that the yearly rents of the said Copyhold Estates are as follow, viz., within the several villis of Ashford and Great Longstore eightpence for every messuage, fourpence for every cottage, and eightpence for every customary acre of land as the same hath antiently been held, meared, or baulked out, be the same more or less, and within the several villis of Sheldon and Wardlow four pence for every messuage, two pence for every cottage, and four pence for every customary acre of land as the same hath anciently been held, meared, or baulked out, be the same more or less, and for every Beastgate within Sheldon pasture, being fifty-one in number, or for the lands set apart in lieu thereof, one shilling and seven pence.

4. That the said Copyhold estates are demisable in fee, fee Tail, for life, or for years, and that on the admittance of every tenant a certain fine becomes due and payable to the Lord of the Manor, that is to say, one year's customary rent of the premises to which the Tenant shall be so admitted, except for the Beastgates in Sheldon Pasture, for which no fine either on death or alienation is due.

5. That an estate tail of and in such customary lands and tenements and all remainders expectant thereon have at all times been and by the custom of this Manor may be barred, docked, and destroyed by the surrender or forfeiture of the tenant in tail, and that such surrender or forfeiture is as effectual for those purposes as a fine and recovery would be of a freehold estate at the common law.

6. That there are upon the Court Rolls many instances of estates tail created both by surrenders and Wills, some with Remrs over to strangers, and others with remainder to the Surrenderor or Devisor in fee, and all

barred by surrender of the tenant in tail, and that the person to whose use such surrender has been passed hath quietly enjoyed against the heirs in tail and person in remainder or reversion.

7. That in the Court Rolls of this Manor which have been carefully examined, there are no instances of a recovery suffered of any copyhold or customary estates within the Manor save one recovery only by Thomas Goodwin which was suffered within the memory of several of the Homagers aforesaid by the inattention of the then Steward and in prejudice of and deviation from the custom of this Manor respecting Intails of Customary estates within the said Manor.

8. That a widow is dowable by custom in one third part of her husband's customary estate of inheritance within this Manor in like manner as she would become dowable of one third part of his freehold estate of inheritance by the common law.

9. That a husband of a Feme Covert tenant in possession of a customary estate of inheritance within this Manor if he has issue of her body born alive and happen to survive her is by the custom of this Manor entitled to hold all such customary estate during his life as by the curtesy of England and may demand admittance accordingly.

10. That all the occupiers of lands and tenements within this Manor as well freehold as customary or copyhold ought to grind all their Corn and grain at the Mill of and belonging to the Lord of the said Manor so as the Miller in the same use them honestly.

11. That no Herriots become due to the Lord of the said Manor upon the death of the said tenant.

12. That if any Copyholder or customary tenant of this Manor shall demise or let his copyhold estate or any part thereof to any person whatsoever for a longer time than one year otherwise than by surrender or licence had at the Lords Court, he thereby incurs a forfeiture of his copyhold estate within this Manor.

13. That every Copyholder within this Manor is intituled to cut down, take and dispose of any timber, trees, wood, and underwood growing upon the same, so always that a sufficient quantity be left for the repairs of the buildings thereon.

14. That all the tenants within this Manor as well freehold as customary are by immemorial custom bound at their own expense to clean the Mill Dam or watercourse leading to the Lords Mill, and also repair the Wear of

the said Dam between a Toftstead whereon a cottage lately stood, then inhabited by John Heyward, and which Toftstead is now in the possession of Mr. John Creswell, and to the shuttle in the Wear of the said Dam, containing in length fifty-seven yards or thereabouts, and that the inhabitants of Ashford ought to repair twenty-two yards of the said Wear at the West end thereof, and the inhabitants of Sheldon thirteen yards from thence eastwardly, the inhabitants of Great Longstone twelve yards further eastwardly, and the inhabitants of Wardlow ten yards the remainder of the said Wear and Watercourse which goes down to the said shuttle.

BARMOTE COURT.

(Kindly contributed by Mr. F. J. Taylor.)

By Act of Parliament (1852) the Manors or Liberties of Ashford, Tideswell, Peak Forest, and Hartington were united for Barmote Court purposes. Before the Act, a separate Barmote Court was held for each of these Manors. The Duke of Devonshire was Lord of the separate Manors of Ashford, Tideswell, and Hartington. Peak Forest was a separate Mining Liberty, but it is doubtful if it aspired to the dignity of a Manor, and probably it was part of another Manor. The Court Baron in these Manors had no jurisdiction in mineral matters. Before the Act of 1852 each Manor had its own Barmote Court, over which a Steward (not necessarily the Steward of the Court Baron) presided. These Barmote Courts are probably older than the feudal system. There were and still are Copyholds in each of the three Manors, Tideswell, Ashford, and Hartington.

Little Longstone is a separate Manor or Liberty.

Litton is a separate Manor or Liberty, of which Lord Scarsdale is the Lord.

A typical Manor was an area of land granted by the King to one of his subjects, in consideration of which the tenant undertook

certain services. To serve as a Knight in the King's wars and to bring with him a certain number of armed men was the usual service. The tenant then proceeded to divide his Manor into three parts. The pick of the land he kept in his own hands, and it was called the Lord's demesne, and the rest he divided between his freeholders and his copyholders. The freeholders performed some service, sometimes they did Knight's service and sometimes they were yeomen. They had a Court of their own. The usual name for it was the Court Leet. At these Courts, although the Lord of the Manor (or his steward) presided, the Jury of freeholders were the judges. The service of freeholders is now represented by the small quit rents which are sometimes still paid. The service rendered by the copyholders for their land was to cultivate the Lord's demesnes, each had to do so many days a year, and they were not free men. They could not leave the Manor without the permission of the Lord of the Manor. The copyhold service is now represented by the small copyhold rent payable. The copyholders' Court has survived the freeholders' Court and all transactions in copyhold property still take place in the Copyholders' Court. In that Court the powers of the Steward were much greater than in the freehold Court. For a long time (until the reign of Edward I.) not only did the King grant Manors, but his tenants granted sub-Manors, and so on *ad infinitum*, until it was put a stop to by Act of Parliament. In this way a great many small Manors, may have come into existence, which were not large enough to admit of either freehold or copyhold tenants. This seems very simple, but, when things are looked into, very few Manors are found true to type. There must have been some sort of a feudal system in England before the conquest, but certainly the Manors were anything but typical. As an illustration of what is meant by Manors not being true to type, there is good reason to believe that the copyholds of the Manor of Ashford were really not copyholds but customary freeholds. The copyholders may have

been as free as the freeholders, for although they held their estates by copy of Court Roll they never held them "by the will of the Lord," which a true copyholder always did.

The Courts Baron were called "Great" probably to give them importance. But there is a real distinction between the Great and Little Barmote Courts. The former was held at regular intervals once or twice a year, and the Grand Jury was and still is appointed. The Grand Jury had important duties to perform throughout the year, and two of them had to be present to give sanction to most of the official acts of the Barmaster. The Small Barmote Courts were held to try actions brought to settle disputes between miners, and might be held as often as the actions pending required.

A Manor may be sold just like any other estate. The Lord of the Manor is the absolute owner of the area subject to the rights of others. These rights usually leave the Lord of the Manor very little: a right to a few pence from each of the freeholders (which is not worth collecting) a right to a few pence from each of the copyholders which the Steward of the Manor collects to prevent him from losing sight of the copyhold property which is transferred in his Court or by his agency out of Court; the appointment of the Steward which is worth something as the Steward is entitled by custom to fees; the minerals under the copyhold property and under the waste lands and the surface of the waste lands subject to the common rights. This and the Lord's demesne is about all that is left to the Lord or absolute owner of the Manor when the rights of others established by custom have been deducted.

As to our mining customs there are probably Judges on the Bench who do not know that they exist, and it is doubtful if any man living has a really good knowledge of them.

Manor of Ashford.

211

A Breefe of the Survey of the Mannor of Ashford Belonging to the right honorable William Lord Cavendishe taken by William Senior, Anno 1616.

	A.	R.	P.
Imprimis the Ashford demeesnes— viz. 7 Ashford acres in Bakewell meadows; 571 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches	571	3	39
TENEMENTS & COTTAGES—			
Raphe Atkinson's tenement	49	2	20
William Smith's tenement	39	1	27
John Harrice tenement	43	2	00
Thomas Brownell's tenement	39	2	16
Robert Vicars tenement	37	0	05
William Milnes tenement	32	3	25
William Heywards tenement	32	2	30
Widd: Milnes tenement	15	2	15
William Goodwin tenement	08	1	00
Robert Greaves tenement	09	2	00
Wm. Wright & Uxor Eaton tenement	08	0	00
Thomas Heyward	20	2	36
Robert Lowe	01	2	00
Henry Brownell	24	3	30
Henry Matthew	14	1	20
John Rolland	06	3	10
Rise and Vallents	06	3	10
Uxor Milnes	02	0	30
Godfrey White	02	0	30
John White	00	2	30
John White	00	2	30
John Thorpe	06	0	16
Stone house	00	0	20
Bramwell's house	00	0	20
Masland's house	00	0	20
Uxor Holland's house	00	0	20
Uxor Hyde's house	00	1	14
Vicar's house, yard and churchyard	00	2	00
Me: that the total of the foresaid demeesnes, and Cottages in Ashford are	976	2	03

Next follow the Coppie and freeholds within the

Lordship of Asheford, viz :—

	A.	R.	P.
Imprimis—Mr. Gelle the holme bank, Marshe and Lumford ...	122	0	00
Item—Roger Newton the Holme hall and lands thereto } belonging }	93	3	17
Item Winland in Asheford in 29 parcells	52	2 12
Robert Vicars	02	3 10
Thomas Thorpe	57	2 2
George Heyward	57	0 18
William Twigg	19	3 28
Thomas Goodwin	43	2 20
George Johnson	42	3 8
William Platts	42	2 14
William Milnes	47	2 1
Nicholas Dale	40	3 30
Robert Wragg	27	2 14
John Wright	40	3 20
Edward Heyward	33	2 11
Henry Heyward	33	3 22
William Wright	30	3 15
Robert Lowe	32	0 21
William Heyward th' eld ^r & younger	28	0 28
John Greaves	27	1 20
Leonard Sheldon	15	2 10
Raphe and John White	09	3 7
Mr. Darling in 3 parcells	01	0 0
Richard Harrice	02	1 15
Michael Stone 2 houses, etc.	00	0 16
Bramwell's house and yard	00	0 20
Brownell's cottage and yard	00	0 20
Two Crawroide	2	1 10
Me: that the Totall of these Coppie-holds and freehold lands are 910* acres 2 roods 9 perches.			
The Totall of Asheford demesnes, ut supra	571	3 39
The Totall of the Tenements there	404	2 01
The Totall of the Free and Coppie-hold ut supra*	...	912	0 29
		1888	2 32

* This discrepancy occur in the original.

Manor of Ashford.

213

A Breefe of the Survey of Sheldon part of the Mannor of Asheford belonging to the said Lord Cavendishe, taken by William Senior in the year 1617.

				A.	R.	P.
Imprimis, the great farme now in the holding of 5 } severall tenants ... ..	...	...	...	106	1	33
Abraham Smith's tenement .. ..	..	...	...	23	0	10
The tenement late Raphe White ... ..	...	...	...	21	0	30
Rolland Farme ... ..	...	...	...	20	0	5
Shacklowe, the woody part } ,, the playne part }	...	...	These held by Darling and others {	160	0	0
John White Porter, Esq. ... ..	...	...	...	3	1	10
Robert Vicars Porter, Esq. ... ..	...	...	...	0	2	0
Raphe Atkinson, Harper Yard ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	00
Toto. these ...				398	0	8

The Coppie houlde followe—viz :

Abraham Cooper ... ..	...	...	...	31	2	35
Roger Dickens ... ..	...	...	...	29	1	15
Roger Dale ... ..	...	...	...	25	3	00
John Bower ... ..	...	...	...	15	1	00
Thomas White ... ..	...	...	...	19	2	5
George Burrowes ... ..	...	...	...	10	3	24
Richard Atkinson ... ..	...	...	...	17	1	28
John Sheldon ... ..	...	...	...	11	1	35
Henry Sheldon ... ..	...	...	...	11	0	00
Arthur Sheldon ... ..	...	...	...	09	3	00
Henry & Peter White ... ..	...	...	...	09	1	00
George Frost ... ..	...	...	...	09	0	0
Francis White ... ..	...	...	...	10	1	0
Henry Harrison ... ..	...	...	...	7	2	0
Richard Sheldon ... ..	...	...	...	6	3	32
Richard Robbinson ... ..	...	...	...	5	2	00
William Greaves ... ..	...	...	...	4	3	0
Raphe Sheldon ... ..	...	...	...	3	0	20
John White ... ..	...	...	...	8	2	20
John Cooper, house & garden ... ..	...	...	...	0	0	24
George Barker, House & garden ... ..	...	...	...	0	0	20

Longstone Records.

YET COPPIE HOULDE.				A.	R.	P.
Roger Frost, house and garden	...	...	...	0	0	20
The Common pasture	...	...	...	127	0	0
The meane topp of Shacklow	...	...	...	06	3	20
The tenements	...	...	398	0	08	
The Coppie-hold & Common pasture			376	1	19	
			<u>724</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>27</u>	

besides Moore & Wastes.

A Breefe of the Survey of Great Longson part of the A[foresaid] Mannor of Asheford taken as aforesaid hy Mr. Senior, Anno 1617, viz :

TENEMENTS.				A.	R.	P.
Uxor Wragg	...	...	...	24	0	08
William Hadfield	...	...	...	22	1	20
William Lawnte	...	...	...	20	1	17
Richard Naylor	...	...	...	15	2	10
. . . Harrison	...	...	...	19	0	27
Robert Haslam	...	...	...	14	0	24
Robert Heyward	...	...	...	11	3	33
Thomas Booth	...	...	...	09	0	00
Grace Sellers	..	...	...	10	1	3
Raphe Mathew	...	...	...	8	3	5
Henry Hancock	...	...	...	5	0	3
John Swinden	...	...	...	4	1	6
Thomas Kaye	...	...	...	2	2	0
COPPIE AND FREEHOLD.				A.	R.	P.
The Countess of Shrewsbury	...	...	...	12	2	20
Mr. William Wright	...	...	...	117	3	10
Thomas White	...	...	...	94	3	29
William Lawnte	...	...	...	58	2	5
Christopher Jenkins	43	3	35
Richard Tattersall	42	0	14
William Mornso	34	2	25

Manor of Ashford.

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YET COPPIE AND FREEHOLD.				A.	R.	P.
John Tomlinson	33	0	30
Mr. Sleighe	23	2	20
Mr. Longson	21	2	10
Rowland Tomlinson	...	...	...	16	1	20
William Winchcombe	...	...	...	9	0	30
Mr. Eyre	...	...	...	18	0	14
Toto The Tenements in gr. Longson as aforesaid	167	2	0			
Toto The Free and Coppiehold as aforesaid	526	2	22			
Toto great Longson	694	0	22			

besides Commons and Wastes of about 887 acres

A Breefe of the Survey of Wardlowe, another part of the said
Mannor of Ashford, taken by Mr. Senior, 1617.

TENEMENTS, ETC., BELONGING TO THE LORD OF THE MANNOR, VIZ :

	A.	R.	P.
Nicholas Redferne	37	1	00
John Ellis	23	1	19
Thomas Hibbert	18	1	29
Edward Longdon	13	3	27
Edward James	01	3	25
George Tomlinson	10	1	34
Anne Hodgkinson	10	0	05
Richard Hunt	09	2	00
William Ratcliffe	09	0	30
Edmond Gundy	07	2	38
William Boore	05	2	4
John Tompson	05	0	34
Phillip Raworth	04	0	20
Widd : Cheshire	01	0	00
Foredole Croft	08	0	00
Toto	166	2	25

COPPIE AND FREEHOLD IN WARDLOWE, VIZ :

	A.	R.	P.
Raphe James	76	2	16
Richard James	43	0	5
Thomas Bennett	20	3	27
Nicholas Hill	19	2	5
Edmond James	14	2	15
Mr. Eyre	10	0	27
Mr. Longson	4	1	16
Thomas Frith	6	0	24
Raphe Cresswell	0	0	20
Edward White	0	3	30
Toto	196	1	25
Toto. Tenements & Cottages belonging to the Lord	166	2	25
Toto. the Free and Coppie as above said	196	1	25
Toto. Wardlow	363	4	10

besides the Common & Wastes.

Toto. the inclosure and feild Lands of Asheford Lordship with the demesnes as aforesaid	1888	2	32
Item in Sheldon as aforesaid	0724	1	27
Item in Great Longson ut supra	0694	0	22
Item in Wardlow as above	0363	4	10

The Commons and waste grounds not reckoned in these quantities, being of very large extent, belonging to the Mannor of Asheford. Besides Tythes Mills and lot of Cope, etc.

ASHFORD. Little Court Baron of the most noble Christiana Countess of Devon held there 14th Nov. 25th Chas. II. 1673.

To this court came William Allen and Mary his wife (she having been first examined alone and secretly) in person and surrendered in the same Court into the hands of the Lady of the Manor an acre of land lying in a close called Wall hill Close [between] the land of

Wm. Wright, gent., on N. and of Wm. Lowe on S. ; half an acre of land lying upon Cawdwall hill [between] the land of the Lady of the Manor on N. and of Wm. Lowe on S. ; and half an acre of land lying in the aforesaid close [between] the land of the Lady of the Manor on N. and the land lately Thos. Thorpe's on S. to the use and behoof of George Birdes, gent., his heirs and assigns for ever. To which George the Lady by her Steward granted the premisses aforesaid and seisin thereupon by a staff according to the custom of the manor aforesaid. To have and to hold the aforesaid premises to the aforesaid George Birdes his heirs and assigns for ever according to the custom of the aforesaid Manor for the rent and services thence afore due and of right accustomed. And he gave to the Lady as a fine 16d. and did fealty, and was admitted tenant thereupon.

Extracted by Wm. Nicholson,

Steward there.

ASHFORD. Great Court Baron of the most noble William Earl of Devon held there May 1st. 27th Charles II, 1675, before Thos. Bagshawe, gent., Steward there.

To this Court came George Birds in person and surrendered in the same Court into the hands of the Lord of the Manor aforesaid 1 acre in a close called Wall hill Close [between] the land of Wm. Wright gent., on N. and of Wm. Lowe on S. ; and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lying upon Cawdall hill [between] the land of the Lord of the Manor on N. and of Wm. Lowe on S. ; and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lying in the aforesaid close [between] the land of the Lord of the Manor on N. and the land lately Thos. Thorpe's on S. To the use and behoof of Wm. Allen and Mary his wife, their heirs and assigns for ever. Wm. and Mary admitted [in same terms as in No. 1.] Fine 16d.

Extracted by Thos. Bagshawe, Steward there.

ASHFORD. Little Court Baron of Wm. Earl of Devon, held 20 May. 28th Charles II. 1676, before Thos. Bagshawe, gent., Steward there.

John Greaves in person surrendered into the hands of the Lord by a staff according to the custom or the Manor half a rood of land called "Four Swathes of land" lying in a place called Sweete balkes [between] the land of the Lord of the Manor on N. and S. to the use of Robert Holme his heirs and assigns. Robert admitted in similar terms. Fine 1d.

Ex. by Thos. Bagshawe, Steward there.

ASHFORD. Little Court Baron of same, 29 Dec. 29th Charles II. 1677, before Thos. Bagshawe, Steward.

Mary Street, spinster, in person surrendered . . . the Western part of a Messuage and Cottage in Longson Magna in the possession of Thos. Alleyn and a piece of land there containing 9 rods of land in length and 4 in breadth in Longson Magna and the reversion and reversions of the same, to the use of Wm. Alleyn. Wm. admitted. Fine 2d.

Thos. Bagshawe, Steward.

ASHFORD. Little Court Baron of same, held at Holme Bank 13 Oct. 32 Chas. II. 1680, before Thos. Bagshawe.

Wm. Alleyne in person surrendered 1 acre (more or less) in Longston Magna lying in and upon the Wall hill [between] the land of Penelope Wright, Widow, on N. and of Wm. Lowe on S.; 1 ac. 1r. in Longston Magna, lying in and upon Cawdale hill, [between] the land of the Lord of the Manor on N. and of Wm. Lowe on S., to the use of Wm. Jackson his heirs and assigns. Wm. Jackson admitted. Fine 1/6.

Thos. Bagshawe, Steward.

ASHFORD. Little Court Baron of same, held 14 Jan., 1681.

Robt. Holme in person surrendered $\frac{1}{2}$ r. of land (more or less) called Foure Swaths [*as above*] to the use of Wm. Alleyne, his heirs and assigns. Wm. Alleyne admitted. Fine 1d.

Thos. Bagshawe, Steward.

ASHFORD. Little Court Baron of same, held 13 Jun., 1685.

Wm. Heathcote and Elizabeth his wife, Edward Harrison and Emma his wife, Thos. Heald and Ellen his wife, surrendered a cottage and Croft adjoining in Ashford, known as the Sudden Flatt, containing 6 r. (more or less) to the use of Thos. Wright, Esq., his heirs and assigns. Thos. Wright admitted. Fine 1/-.

Thos. Bagshawe, Steward.

ASHFORD. View of Frank-pledge and Great Court Baron of same, held 23 Apr., 1686, before Thos. Bagshaw, gent., Steward there.

Joshuah White, Wm. Alleyne, and Catherine White, widow, in person, surrendered 3 Cottages or tenements and a little building called a Cowhouse and a garden belonging, in Monsall Dale in Great Longstone, containing 21 virgates, [between] the land of Thos. Wright, esq. on E. and W., and $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. in the upper Cowdale hill, [between] the land of the Lord of the Manor on N. and S., 1 r. in Pennyunke Bushes [between] the land of the Lord of the Manor on both sides, 1 r. in Littlefield [between] the land of the Lord of the Manor on both sides, 1 r. in Bamfurlong [between] the land of Christopher Jenkinson on N. and the King's high way on S., 1 r. in Wall hill Close [between] the land of S^d Thos. Wright on N. and of Wm. Lowe on S., $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. in Nether Cowdale hill [between] the land of the Lord of the Manor on N. and of Wm. Lowe on S., $\frac{1}{2}$ r. in Sweet balke [between the land of the Lord of the Manor on N. and W., in Ashford, to the use of Penelope Wright, Spinster, her heirs and assigns. Penelope Wright admitted. Fine 3/5.

Thos. Bagshaw, Steward.

ASHFORD. Little Court Baron of same Wm. E. of Devon, held at Great Longson, Sep. 4, 1686.

Penelope Wright surrendered *the same lands &c. as in last*, [except that the spelling of one parcell is "Pennybucke bushes"] to the use of Thos. Wright his heirs and assigns. Thos. Wright admitted. Fine 3/5.

Thos. Bagshaw, Steward.

ASHFORD. Little Court Baron of same, held 7 Apr., 1688, before Thos. Bagshaw, gent., Steward.

Wm. Milnes, junr., in person, surrendered $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres (more or less) in the Field of Ashford, commonly called "the Further edge," 2 ac. in a close called "the Bitchstones," 3 r. in a Juger of land called "Rye Roods" [between] the land of Robt. Moore, gent., on N. and S., 1 r. upon the same Juger [between] the land of the lord of the Manor on S. and of Robt. Moore on N., 1 r. upon the same Juger [between] the land of the Lord of the Manor on N. and of Wm. Finney on S., 1 r. upon a place called "Oare pits" [between] the land of the Lord of the Manor on N. and of John Greatbatch on S., 2 r. upon a place called Castlewayside with the King's high way on W., 1 r. upon Castleway aforesaid [between] the land of the Lord of the Manor on E. and of Elizabeth Milnes on W., 1 r. upon the same Juger [between] the land of the Lord of the Manor on both sides, 3 r. upon a place called Finndale [between] the land of the Lord of the Manor on N. and of Wm. Milnes, senr., on S., 6 r. in a close called "the upper Broad Lea Close" [between] the land of the Lord of the Manor on both sides, 1 r. of land being in English a "Headland" to a Juger called "the Side," and 1 r. in a close called "the Wash" with its purtinences in Ashford aforesaid. To the use of Thos. Wright, gent., his heirs and assigns. Thos. Wright admitted. Fine 7/10.

Thos. Bagshaw, Steward.

ASHFORD. Little Court Baron of same, held 5 Aug., 1695.

Matilda Balam, by Wm. Wright her attorney, (in virtue of a power of attorney to him and Wm. Lowe, which was produced and allowed, bearing date 16 Jun., last) surrendered all that messuage or tenement in Longson now or late in the occupation of Edward Heathcotte, 2 ac. (more or less) upon Cawdehill in the tenure of Nicholas Blackwell, 1 ac. upon Wall hill in the tenure of Henry Scamadine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. in Highlow meadow in the tenure of Wm. Low, 1 r. in Benning-balke in Longson. To the use of Thos. Wright, esq., his heirs and assigns. Thos. Wright admitted. [Fine not filled in.]

Thos. Bagshaw, Steward.



MANOR HOUSE, LITTLE LONGSTONE.



THE VILLAGE, LITTLE LONGSTONE.

Manor of Little Longstone. 221

ASHFORD. Little Court Baron of William Duke of Devon, held at Holme stone within the Manor aforesaid, 2 April, 1711.

Thos. White and Ann his wife, James Milnes, and John Tomlinson, in person, surrendered a Close called the Counbs Close, containing 3 ac. (more or less) in Longson, to the use of Thos. Wright, esq., his heirs and assigns. Thos. Wright admitted. Fine 2/-.

Charles Bagshaw, Steward.

THE MANOR OF LITTLE LONGSTONE.

The Manorial Rights have been held nearly as follows:—

1086 De Ferrars, Earl of Derby.
Robert Fitz Waltheof.
Mountjoy.
Sir John Blount.
Edensor.
Sir Thurston Bouer.

1474 Robert or Richard Shakerley.

1580 (circa) Bess of Hardwicke, Countess of Shrewsbury.

There is some reason* to think that the de Longsdons had Manorial Rights—probably a Sub-Manor—at a very early period. It is possible that Ashford and Little Longstone may have been practically one Manor at that time.

* (a) Robert FitzWaltheof who succeeded De Ferrars, Earl of Derby (Lord of both Manors) "gave lands to Matthew de Longsdon":

(b) "There was a Moiety of this Manor held by the Longsdons in the 12th Century":

(c) "It is asserted that the Longsdons had a Charter of Free Warren between Matlock and Mam Tor from the Conqueror."

[b and c are ex. from "Old Halls and Manors of Derbyshire J.T."]

(d) John Longston claimed rights on Longston Common under a Grant from the Countess of Shrewsbury. [Exd. from case of Proprietors of Estates within the Manor of Ashford, 18th Century.]

The following remarks refer to the query—Who is the present Lord?

“The legal theory (the Common Law) is that the Owner of all land is tenant to some Lord, and, where no other person can prove title to the lordship, it is presumed to be in the King; but from what I have read, I think that plenty of land has always been held upon tenures older than the feudal system and never did form part of a feudal manor.”

“The Statute followed the Common Law.”

“When it is remembered that England was first conquered by the Celts, then by Romans, then by the Saxons or Angles and more or less by the Danes and finally by the Normans, is it likely that the feudal system or any other system was ever universal? Strong men did as they liked and as their ancestors had done before them whatever theories might prevail at Westminster Hall. Is it to be supposed that conquered Saxon freemen ever became serfs to a Norman Baron, and yet many of them may have held their lands by Copy of Court Roll?”—J. F. TAYLOR.

“All land which cannot be shewn to be held of any Lord is, by the effect of the Statute of ‘Quia emptores,’ as well as by the ancient Common Law, vested in the Crown, with the direct consequence that if a landowner dies without heirs and without having disposed of his land by Will or Deed, it will go to the Crown—other land escheats to the Lord. From the date of the Statute, 18 Edward 1, no new Manors could be created, even tho’ it was attempted. The Manorial rights of Little Longstone are directly in the Crown, the holders are *sokemen.”—See p. 329, *Yeatman’s Feudal History of Derbyshire, Sec. 8.*

° Sokemen or Sockmen (soemanni. Old Latin) were tenants who held by no servile tenure but paid rent as a soke or sign of Freedom.

Thomas Hodgkynson of Wardlow, 1482. 223

TESTIMONY.

1482.

Testimony as to the claim of Thomas Hogkynson, of Wardlow, to right of entry upon certain Lands in Great Longstone, belonging to Henry Whyte, in event of his being disturbed in the possession of certain lands in Wardlow, which his father, Richard Hogkynson, bought of the said Henry Whyte. *Dated Aug. 12, 1482,*

For as muche hit is nedefull and meratorie to every trewe cristen men to record and testyfy the trothe of maters dowtefull and in speciall that* that longgs to monnus eneritans the wyche for lacke of goode knolage mony mon is hurt thereby. Knowe ye us Robert Schagurley gentilman, Rob. Longsdon of littull Longsdon yoman, Joh. Wright, Henr. North of grete longsdon, Roger tomlynson, Joh. Platts, Henr. Wright the younger, Thomas mornesale, Roger Rutter, Will. James, Bartholomewe Wild, and Roger loo of the same toun knowe for trothe that there is a dede endendid made and a bill endedit anext there to the wyche dede hereth date the sext day of August xxij yere of King Edward the forth and as hit schowthe in the sayd wrytyng that yf so be that Thomas Hogkynson of Wardelowe the yonger injoy not for evermor a meyse and viii acur of lond in Wardelow the wyche Ric. Hogkynson fader of the forsaid Thomas boght of Henr. Wyte in the said dede named, and for the suerte of the sayd land the said Thomas hathe made the for said dede and a byll anext there to, to that intente that yf aney man trobullud the said Thomas in the said messe and viii acur land in Wardelowe that then the sayd Thomas scholde entur in too messus and too oxgange land in myche longsdon of the sayd Henr. Whyte as in the sayd wrytyng more playne apereth, now be hit wee testyfy for trothe and afore god and man woll abyde by that the said Henr. Whyte nor no man in his name never delyverd lyvere nor seson therapon to the said Thomas Hogkynson nor to

o

* i.e. which belongs to man's inheritance

no noder person of no land in myche longsdon nor yet the said Henr. was never wyllyng as wee knowe and have harde hym say to non syche intente as the said dede and byll abofe rehersyt maketh mencion but wee knowe for certen that the sayd Henr. Whyte hath made be his goode well a sufficient astate of all his lands in myche longsdon to Henr. Vernon squyer & to no person ellus. in wyttenes where of that this ys gode and trewe wee have set to oure seyllum wrytton at longsdon the xij day of August xxij yere of Kyng Edward the forth. [1482].—(*From the Longsdon M.S.S.*)

COUNTY ASSESSMENT.

1645.

Derb. Particuler Enstrucons for ye Commissioners of ye sayd County touching weekly and monethly Assessments.

By an ordinance of ye 12th of August, 1645, for rayseing monyes for reducing Newark, 159*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*

To enquire who were Tresurers and Collectors for ye sayd taxes and 10th money any of them have in their hands other than pōchiall collectors.

The names of Tresurers and Collectors for ye English Armyes.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
for ye first 10				
Monethes, 1644—	Charles Bennett...	5074	0	0
for 6 mo., 1645—	the whole County in Arreare...	3096	0	0
for 4 mo., 1646—	ye whole County in Arreare...	2064	0	0
for 6 mo., 1648—	Henry Buxton...	0038	0	0
for 3 mo., 1652—	the same...	0086	0	0
for 12 months, 1659—	Samuel Doughtye ...			

[Indorsed]

Peake hundred.

EYUM.

26 Hen. VIII., 1535, Exchequer Lay Subsidies, Derby, $\frac{21}{111}$

ASSESSMENT of the first payment of the Subsidy, granted 26 Henry VIII., on the inhabitants within the wapentake of High Peake, in the county of Derby.

EYUM.

Georgij Barlay qui het terras t tent anni valori xxxij \bar{l}	xvis.
Hufriid Stafford qui het bona ad vales xxiiij \bar{l}	xs. ix \bar{d} .
Xpofor Eyre qui het bona ad vales xli.....	xxs.
Willmo Roland qui het bona ad vales xxj \bar{l}	vjd.
Nichollei Charma qui het bona ad vales xxli.....	xs.
Nichollei Wodroffe qui het bona ad vales xxli.....	xs.

This Roll is signed at the foot with the names of the King's Commissioners appointed for the levying of the above, the persons being :—

FR. TALBOTT [miles, dno Talbott].
 GODFRIDUS FOULJAMBÉ.
 FRANC CKAYN [Cockayn].
 EDWARDE EYRE.
 JOHES LEEKE.

COUNTY ASSESSMENT.

CHARLES REX. 1666.

Letter from the King to the Earle of Devonshire,
 1665—6.

Endorsed—"King Charles to y^r Lord Leituten^t for payment
 of Taxe laid by Parliam^t."

Right trusty and Right wellbeloved Cousin, wee greet you well, wee cannot doubt but all o^r good subiects may easily observe how much the safety of o^r Government & y^e wellfare of every particular man is struck at in this commixture of affaires by a confederacy of o^r enemys on all hands & therefore cannot but make it o^r utmost care y^t y^e best use bee made of all those meanes [that] may

conduce to y^e preserving y^e peace and welfare of y^e nation from y^e Imminent dangers w^h now threaten it, for o^r better enabling whereunto y^e Parl^{mt} did in y^e last Session grant unto us an ayd of twelve Hundred & fifty thousand Pounds to bee levied in two years tyme but withall foreseeing y^t wee should have occasion for y^e said moneys sooner than in course they would come in, did further in y^e said Act invite and encourage y^e bringing in of moneys by way of Loane upon y^e Credit thereof for y^t end, & provided therein a firme & regular security for y^e repay^{mt} thereof with Interest & upon w^{ch} considerable sumes have already been advanced unto us Wee have thought fit hereby heartily to recomend it to yo^r utmost care to promote subscriptions and pay^{mts} into o^r exchequer of further Loanes of money within o^r County of Derbyshire upon y^e Credit of y^e s^d Act assuring you y^t wee shall looke upon y^e same as a very acceptable & seasonable service to us And wee doe hereby give o^r Royall word y^t all things shal be punctually & exactly performed to such as lend for their repay^{mt} both of Principall & Interest according to y^e rules of y^e s^d Act, soe recommending this matter to you & your best management in such manner as you shall think most conduceable to y^e s^d end wee bid you farewell. Given at o^r Court at Whitehall the 19th day of February, 1665—6 in y^e 18th yeare of o^r Raigne.

By his Mat^{ys} Comand

ARLINGTON.

To o^r Right trusty & right wellbeloved Cousin
W^m Earlof Devonshire o^r Lieftenant of o^r
County of Derbyshire & in his absence to
y^e Deputy Lieftenants of o^r said County.

— — — —

The Earle of Devonshire to the Deputy Lieutenants.
Gentlemen,

I send you here inclosed y^e copy of a letter from his Ma^{ty} directed to mee, or in my absence to y^e Deputy Lief^ts. It was long in coming into my hands, & after some tyme spent in considering of it, I could think of noe way soe fit for y^e promoting of y^e service required by it as to recommend it to you desiring you to use y^r best endeavours for y^e advancing of it or Lending of moneys upon y^e security of y^e Act of Parl^{mt} for twelve Hundred & fifty thousand Pounds for his Ma^{ty}s further supply; & to the end this may speedily be done as y^e necessity of his Ma^{ty}s affaires require I think fit that there bee a Generall meeting of yo^r & such others as you judge to bee able & willing to give furtherance to the business whom you may make acquainted with his Ma^{ty}s . . . and desires which meeting I desire may bee at y^e George in Derby upon Wednesday in Easter weck being the 18th of this Instant April that the business may be taken into consideration and his Ma^{ty}s expectation may bee answered. I doubt not but every one of you will have soe much support to his Ma^{ty}s letter, and the great Importance of the business, as to meet at the tyme and place mentioned, & lend or advance as your ability will admit soe with my best respects I remayne

Yo^r affect friend
to serve you

Hard. Ap. 6th 66.

W. DEVONSHIRE.

I desire everyone who receives this letter to send it immediately to the next hand expressing the tyme of receaveing it and sending it away, that soe it may speedily pass to all within yo^r Hundred y^t are concerned in it, the other Hundreds being sent to the same purpose.—(*From the H^right M.S.S.*)

EYRE & MY LADY OF DEVON.

Dispute.

The original endorsement of this curious old document (1629) is as follows:—"A note of misdemeanor committed by Thornell and others." It is supplemented by the words (written about 1800) "Mr. William Eyre with Nicholas Thornhill his servant man."

Informaçons agst Mr. Eyre and his servants.
1629.

November 17. M^r. W^m. Eyre accompanied with Nich^s Thornell his faithful servant and John Steades of Rowland his faithful tenant all three came to y^e grove in controversie (where there was one W^m Telear in quiett possession for my la[dy] of Devon her right). M^r. W^m. Eyre bid y^e s^d Telear come from y^e grove or else would draive him by force, and soe by violence heled [held] him away and carried him to Haddon being foroe miles distant from y^e place without any pretext or warrant at all and [conducting him] before M^r. Manners had nothings to alleage ag^t him, but desired M^r. Manners to send him to y^r house of correction: but did this of purpose to have my la[dy] loose her possession.

Ed. Braddock and Roger Sellors being bothe M^r. Eyre's household servants were there the next day after.

18th Daye. At night one John hecinge M^r. Eyre's servant a millner at Calver millne with a sword and a longe staffe and one Greene with a long staffe came and were there all nyght.

19th Hugge Manifould and A. Sheldon & man.

20th Tho^s. Yonge M^r. Eyre's household servant and W^m. Brassington his shepparde man.

21st Tho^s Poyser and James Beck of Calver.

22nd beinge Sunday Robert Merrell and Chro. Merrell M^r. Eyre's tenants were there and came out early out of y^e same.

23rd W^m. Harrison of Caluer and James Beck of Caluer.

24th Rob^t Gregorie and John Furnes of Caluer.

25th Tho^s Poyser and a beggar.

December 22. Nich^s Thornell was served with y^e Informa^on and had a copie of y^e same, and John Morten, R. Merrell, and Chro. Merrell.

December last Nich. Thornell came to y^e grove and had like to have thrattled W^m. Monro.

James Ferond, John Morten and Adam Williamson came and would neede work by force.

After Morten beeing served hee strove between W^m. Monro and W^m. Singleton.

One Thomas Andrewe was next in M^r. Eyre's house and came everie daye to peer to y^e same grove on Blacklowe.

About 20 Janu. I sett y^e ground on beaon syde in possa (?).

About y^e 30th of Januarie M^r. Eyre sent John Bradburie and Nich Thornell and John Morten his servants: John Telaar, Rob^t Gregorie, Thomas Ragge and Peter Heaton to a grove on beaon syde parcell of and belonginge to Blacklowe within y^e M. of A. whoe stroke and misused William Singleton being there keepinge possession for mee, and toke up Rich Hardie my servant from workinge and broke and pulled my tymber all to pieces, and in y^e afternoon of y^e same daye came Mr. Tho Eyre himself accompanied by John Bradburie & Rob. Yorke whoe drove my servant Richard Hardie and He^s Platts from y^e same worke pulled in y^e grove, tooke and carried away my Tymber by force, M^r E. himself raylinge and threateninge me withe force with manie reproachful words said hee would burne my Tymber before my face, if I were there, but further said y^e Jury would not looke at them for where I had one lipp alredie he would make me too, and strike at my servants with a staffe also.

This ground (?) Mr. Full came & certified what y^e servant men affirmed.

About y^e beginninge of March W^m Brassington, M^r E's sheppard, brought y^e s^d Mr. E's sheepe upon y^e ground in question (and about y^e Doole Dike wh is within y^e mannon of Ashford) so Mr.

Browne who was hired by Pa. A.* to looke to y^e Blacklowe came to him to put them back and y^e s^d Brassington did strike y^e s^d browne with a staffe, and y^e next [day] y^e Instrucion of y^e Co: of Wards was read to him Notwithstandinge threateninge, afterwards the said Brassington and Frances Bagshawe and y^e sheppard of y^e said Mr. E. did bringe them upon y^e farme ground againe.

(From the Wright M.S.S.)

Parish of Ashford.

BLEAKLOW.

Blake Low in the Liberty of Great Longston & Manor of Ashford has always been deemed Demaine Land, as antient Rentals testify—was an antient and main pasture, one half the property of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the other the property of Mr. Wright of Great Longston. About twenty years ago the proprietors agreed to divide and inclose it. The Duke's part till within about four years ago has been pastured, since which time a part has been ploughed and sowed with oats. The first year the Tithe-man demanded and took one-tenth. The second crop the same demand was made but the Tenant having received information from various people that it was Demaine land and only liable to pay one-thirtieth refused the tenth. After several conferences it was agreed to refer the matter to Mr. Heaton, and to have one-tenth of the crop valued and the Tithe-man to be paid his due (whether more or less) in money, provided it should be determined and ascertained before the usual time of collecting their Tythe rents from those Tenants who paid their Tithes in Silver, if not, the value of one-tenth was to be paid, the Tithe-man covenanting and agreeing to return the surplus if any, whenever it was ascertained what was his due, and gave a promissory note for that purpose. The third erop the same demand was made, but more than one-30th was refused. An eligible person was chose by the Tenant to set apart two-thirtieths of the erop which were carried and set in the Tenant's Yard in one stack, and

one other 30th set apart and left in the field for the Tithe-man, which he took away, and afterwards by force took out of the yard the other two 30ths, set and intended to stand apart there till it should be determined whose right it appeared to be.

There is a great deal of land within the Manor of Ashford called Demaine Land, part belonging to the Duke of Devonshire and parts to several Freeholders which all pay $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of the Tithe of Hay and Corn, Wool and Lamb to His Grace, and one-third of the Hay and Corn to the Duke of Rutland, and one-third of the Wool and Lamb to the Dean and Chapter.

Finn, a main and undivided pasture in the same Manor, stinted and stocked by Gates, appears to have been similarly circumstanced with the Blakelow, it is called and allowed to be Demaine Land, some parts of it belonging to the Lord of the Manor, and other parts to sundry Freeholders. Upon Finn being enclosed and the pasture allotted, several persons ploughed up their shares of it. The Duke of Devonshire and Tithe-man took two-thirds of the Tythe of the Crops in kind, and the Duke of Rutland one-third as above.—(*From the Wright M.S.S.*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

“CURIOUS CUSTOM AT GREAT LONGSTONE.”

“It is an ancient custom here on the Eve of Shrove Tuesday, for boys to collect the Villagers’ carts, wraiths, shelvings, barrows, barrels, or anything that lies handy—even wrenching the gates from off their hinges—and to place them all in a circle around the village cross, whence the owners may fetch them the next morning. Can any of your readers assign a reason for this, and say whether it be commonly done in other Derbyshire villages?”

“ESLIGH.”

“*Reliquary, April, 1870.*”

[I know nothing of the Custom.—ED. L.R.]

WRIGHT VERSUS EYRE.

1630.

In the Court of Wardes 31 Jan., 1630. Verdict for Wright concerning Tythe Hay.

Brief for Wright containing a copy of Judge Croke's Certificate of the Trial before him for a writ of prohibition with his opinion for the Jury, and their Verdict, to which is added a copy of the proofs given on the part of Wright.

JUDGE CROKE.

Att Lent Assises last at Derby there was a Tryall before me in a Prohibycon Betwixte William Wright p^{ti} and Thomas Eyre esq^r Defend^t wherein y^e p^{ti} prescribed That all y^e possessors of all Lands and Meadowes in Longson were accustomed to paye sixe shillings yearely at the Feast of S^t Michaell or after upon Demanded in lieue of all Tithe haye arisinge within y^e sayd Village Upon which prescripcon yssue was ioyned And it appeared upon evidence That there is anncient meadow ground in y^e sayd Village And that the Tythe haye for w^h y^e defend^t sued did growe upon grounde w^h was lately converted from Arable to Meadowe and had not been formerly Meadowe ground whereupon I declared my opinyon to the Jurye That I conceived that y^e precripcon might bee good for y^e anncient Meadowe (if y^e Jurye doe fynd it to be true) But that y^e same could not extend to y^e newe Meadowe ground if they conceived the same to be new converted ground from Arable to Meadowe, And not to have been formerly Meadowe ground Notwithstandinge y^e Jury found for the p^{ti}.

GEO. CROKE,

Vera copia.

31 Janu., 1630.

A. CHAMBERLAYNE.

Endorsed "Judge Crooke certificate for Exhibition into y^e Court of Wardes, 31 Janu. 1630."

Also later "Wright ag^t Eyre. Verdict for Wright concerning Tythe Hay."

COUNSEL'S BRIEF.

TYTHE OF HAYE.

Inter Wright quer^e et }
Eyre Defend^t }

Proffes on the parte and behalfe of the plaintiff.

To prove that Great Longson is an ancient Village } To prove this all
and hath beene tyme out of mynd. } y^e Witnesses.

The possessors and occupiers of the landes meadowe }
and grounds of the said Village have tyme out of } Christopher Millnes
mynd used to paye to the farmer or proprietor of } Geo. Rawerthe
the tyth haye of the said village and the tythable } W^m Tattersall
places of it yearlie at michaclmas or after upon } Read Tho. Keye,
request the some of sixe shillings in full discharge } ex p[']te quer^e *Int.
and payement of all tyth haye within the said village } 3, 4, 5
and of the tythable places thereof and that the } Robt Greaves Int.
farmers or proprietors thercof have accepted that } 3, 4, 5
money in full satisfaccon. } W^m Shitellworth
ex p[']te defend Int. 6
Tho. Sanderson
Int. 6.

That the newe close is about 4 acres and is part }
of the towne feilds of Great Longson and the } W^m Tattersall
tythable places thereof, and was inclosed about } John Finney
20 yeares since, and that divers landes or p[']ts } Jermon Tomlinson
thereof before it was soe inclosed was sometymes } Tho^s Keye ex p[']te
meadowe and some tymes corne and when it was } quer Int. 9th.

That the ancient medowe or board medowe in }
great Longson is not above 4 or 5 acres and is } Chr. Millnes
wett and plashie ground, the tythe whereof is not } read Tho. Keye
worth in the best yeare above iij^s and some yeare } ex p[']te quer Intr 6th
not worth the getheringe. } Ellis Meller Intr 6th

That the rent of 6s. hath been tendered divers
yeares and refused by the defendant.

° i.e. Interrogatory.

If it be objected that the Inhabitants pay 2^d qr for the tithe haye of every oxgange (intendinge the board meadowe), answer that every inhabitant payes equallie 2^d qr for every oxgang, and yet some of the inhabitants have much more board meadowe belonginge to their oxgange, then others have and some little or none at all, and therefore noe reason why the [y] should paye equallie but the p^lt proves that this ij^d qr is paid for the tythe haye in generall.

Read Rob^t
Greane
exam. ex parte
Defend^t
Inter. 6th.

If it be objected that ij^d qr an oxgange is more than 6 shillings, answer the overplus was given to him that gathered it
That within the fields of great Longson there hathe (and soe continewd) landes beene converted from arable to meadowe and soe used for a tyme and then plowed againe, and when the [y] were meadowe never paid any tythe haye in kind.

Christopher
Millnes
William
Tatersall
Tho. Keye
Int 9th.
Ellis Mellor
Int 9th.

Endorsed. Respecting the Tithe of Hay in Great Longston on which after a long litigation Mr. Wright obtained a verdict against Mr. Eyre of Hassop.

On the back of this Brief are several rough notes apparently added by Counsel—so badly written as to be almost illegible—referring to several Leases of the tithes of turbary, hay and corn, granted by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, extending over the years 1478 to 1592, some of them seem to be as follows—

1478. Sale of turbary and hay. Longstone Manor this year to Stephen Ayre* £5 6. 8.

* This was Stephen Eyre of Hassop who was Barliff of Ashford. He was succeeded by his son Roland. The Lichfield Tithe Rolls shew that Stephen bought the tithes of sheaves of Longstone in 1473.

1522. Roll of Receipts of the Churches of Bakewell & Tydswell. Longston Manor, the Vicar^s of Tidswell & Roland Eyre 110^s

1523. Dean & Chapter & Shatterley†

15 Sep. 34 H. VIII. [1542]. Lease of tithes of corn & hay in these & other places belonging to the Dean & Chapter £10, & for tithe of corn & hay £7.

1 July, 34 Eliz. [1592] Dean & Chapter lease to Rowland Eyre. Recited former lease of 6 April, 3 Edward VI [1549] to Gell of corn & hay in L. M. & other places for 90 . . .

° Edmund Eyre, who, with his brother Roland, leased in 1516 the fee-farm of Litton with the tithes of corn & hay of Hassop, Great Longstone, Wardlow, & Roland for 5 years at a rental of £14 0 8
Dean & Chapter Records, D, 16.

† Probably Robert Shakerley, Bailiff of Ashford, 1501 & 6.

EXTRACTS FROM VESTRY MINUTES.

Feb. 5, 1639.

Memorand^m the day above said there was paid by . . . Tattersall in the Church Porch the just summe of Thirty Pounds of lawful English money unto Ralph Jenkinson of Great Longsdon to and for the pre-expressed former gift And . . . some in the presence of Mr. Rob^t Craven, Curate. Will^m Wright, sen., Gentle^m

December 25, 1639.

Memorand^m the day above said being Christmasse day, there was paid upon the Communion Table the just & first sum of Six Pounds of lawfull English money by Rob^t Hasslam, Great Longsdon unto Will^m Wright, junr., of the same Gentleman and for the use of the poorest people of Great Longsdon and . . . of the said Six Pounds to be given and dealt at same time in the year for ever to wit at Easter and Christmasse And the money aforesaid was the gift of Widow White & Stephen . . . of Great Longsdon deceased And there were present at the aforesaid payment Rob^t Craven, Curate, Richard White then Churchwarden, Anthony Longsdon, Thomas Hasslam of Great Longsdon and others.

1700, April y^e 2nd

It is this day agreed by the Inhabitants of the Chappelry of Longstone whose names are hereunto subscribed that the Clarke should have makyng of a grave for the burial of any dead within this Chappelry aforesaid the sum of 4^d And for Ringinge the passinge bell 2^d & for his Clark ffees 2^d which is in the whole 8^d

As witness our hands

Cornelius Dickens

William Naylor

John Tomlinson

William Lowe

Thomas Jackson his mark

Robert Husler his mark

Thomas T. H. Hodgkinson

August the Third, 1729.

There being publick Notice given in y^e Chappel for calling a Vestry we whose names are hereunder written being y^e Minister, Churchwardens & principal Inhabitants approving & considering the prejudice y^t y^e Chapel lies under by People burying in it by breaking up y^e Pavours We therefore y^e Minister & Chappelwardens afors^d do order that no one break any Pavem^t either in Church or Chancel without first paying into y^e Chappelwardens hands y^e sum of ten shillings and sixpence. According to w^{ch} agreement we have hereunto set our hands.

Tho^s Grove, CurateDan^l Frost

Francis Hully

John Heyward

Joseph Beeby

} Chappellwardens	William Hodgkinson
	Robert Huslor
	Thomas Tomlinson
	Henry Scammadine

SUNDRY BRIEFS.

August 7, 1653.

Collected then for the Inhabitants of Marlborough the somme of nine shillings and one pennie wee say.

Rob^t Craven, Minister.

Thom : Hasselam

Francis Lowe

} Churchwardens.

Ashford Bridge.

237

Sept. 4, 1657.

Collected then for the Inhabitants of Desford in y^e County of Leicester y^e sume of five shillings and sixpence by the Churchwardens.

Will Hallowes.

Will Bramhall.

Feb. 7, 1660.

Collected then in y^e Church of Great Longstone for Tho^s . . . of Horncastle in the County of Lincolne, Gent., the sum of ten shillings by J. Hill.

William Winscombe

Edward Peake.

Churchwardens.

ASHFORD BRIDGE.

August 26, 1743.

Then Received of y^e Township of Longston y^e sum of Five Pounds as a free gift towards building a Bridge at Ashford; and we do likewise promise y^t y^e same shall not hereafter become chargeable to y^e said Hamblet of Longston.

as witness our hands,

Samuel White.

William Fynney.

The County of Derby,

To Joseph Morton, Dr.

To repairs of a part of one side of the Battlements of Ashford Bridge.

1821.

Jan. 10. Stone, Lime & Labour £4 18. 0.

BENJAMIN SELLERS.

SITE OF ASHFORD THE CRATER OF A VOLCANO!

According to one Benjamin Sellers, a self-taught geologist of wide reputation, the valley of the Wye from Cressbrook to Ashford had, at some remote period, been a succession of marshy lakes; the existing mounds of tufa at various points on each side of the present course of the river, furnished him with what he deemed unmistakable evidence of the fact. He considered that the site of Ashford was originally the crater of a volcano, from which the igneous mass, called toadstones, had proceeded. He came to this conclusion, principally, from finding that the measures in the strata of the surrounding hills, sink abruptly in the direction of the village; the best illustration of which fact, and what he very frequently pointed out, is the great *fault* to be seen on the Arrack, where a sudden break and sinking of the measures, to the extent of forty or fifty yards, is very evident Mr. Sellers had frequent visits from those whom the world claims as among the most learned in geology—Professors Hopkinson and Phillips; and the late Thomas Bateman, of Middleton, visited him many times.

THOMAS BRUSHFIELD, J.P.
Reliquary, October, 1863.

THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

In his correspondence with the Clerk of the Peace the Author had the opportunity of copying the following titles of various old documents—knowledge of which may prove useful to other writers:--

Calendar of Deeds from 1583 (Cox's Records of Derbyshire.)

Enclosure Award 67. Longstone & Wardlow 1825. Book E. p. 1.
No plan! (The plan was added in 1826.)

Liber Pacis. Calendars of Justices, 1690 to 1870.

1711. The four Houses of Correction (Masters) were Derby, Wirksworth, Chesterfield and Tideswell, and in 1728 Ashbourne.

In 1760 the Calendar of Justices concludes with 3 Doctors of Physic and 2 Clerks in Holy Orders.

HIGHWAYS AND FOOTPATHS.

PORTFOLIOS D. E. & F.

120. Longstone. Order for diverting a foot-road leading from Great Longstone to Birchill through the lands of Thomas Eyre, Esq., of Hassop, 1780.

121. Longstone. Order for diverting a foot-path between a turnpike road leading from Bakewell to Hassop to the turnpike leading from Edensor to Ashford. 1816.

22. Longstone. Order for diverting footpath leading from the turnpike road from Edensor to Ashford to a field in the occupation of the Hon. Francis Eyre, in the township of Great Longstone. 1817.

118. Litton. Order for diverting highway between Litton and Ashford.

124. Longstone. Order for diversion of roads under the Midland Railway, Rowsley and Buxton Act. 1861.

124^a. Longstone. Order for diversion of Highway leading from Bakewell Union Workhouse to Holme Bridge. 1864.

PORTFOLIO E.

(each with a Plan.)

120	Longstone	1780
121	Longstone	1816
122	Longstone	1817
122 ^a	Longstone	1818
123	Longstone	1819
124	Longstone	1861
124 ^a	Longstone	1864

CLERK OF THE PEACE.

From Calendar of Bridges and Culverts not repaired by the County.

High Peak Hundred.

Longstone (Little Litton)

Monsal Dale Bridge, River Wye, repaired by Township.

CONSTABULARY.

Box XV.

5. Sessional List of Constables supplied by the High Constable of High Peak. 1634 to 1644.

10. Presentment of Petty Constables of the Hundred of High Peak. 1668.

PETTY SESSIONS.

“Sessions were formerly held at Bakewell but owing to the disturbance in 1795-6 on account of raising the supplementary Militia, and the want of accommodation, they were removed.”

Glover, 1831.

“Petty Sessions are held on the 1st and 3rd Friday of every month by the Magistrates in the neighbourhood.”

Glover, 1833.

It may be assumed therefore, that from 1795-6 until 1831 or later, Petty Sessions were held at Tideswell instead of at Bakewell, as there are records within that period of the Justices' Meetings and a House of Correction in that town—and that soon after the latter date they were again held in Bakewell.

Extracts from Cox's Three Centuries of Derbyshire History—
Vol. I.

“The Restoration of the Monarchy in 1660 was accompanied by the restoration of the previous ecclesiastical constitution of the Realm as a matter of course.” p. 314.

Longstone 1689. John Jackson. Q. (Quaker) House licensed and registered at Derby Q.S. as a Meeting House. p. 368.

Towards the close of the 17th Century there were at Eyam, 526 Conformists, 3 Papists and 3 Nonconformists.

Hassop Chapel was erected in 1818, prior to which, Service took place in the private Chapel of Hassop Hall. p. 314.

WHITE WATSON ON BAKEWELL.

Part of the following memoranda from a Common Place Book, of Mr. White Watson, of Bakewell, were published in the “Derbyshire Archæological Journal,” Vol. XI., 1889.

On 31st May, 1774, I came from my father's at Baslow, to live with my Uncle and Aunt Watson, Statuary, at Bakewell, at my aunt's particular request (who was my Godmother), where I found the Rev. Richard Chapman, the vicar of the Church, the Rev. Moses Hudson, the master of the Free School, who had generally fifty scholars, and was much esteemed as a master. Mr. Samuel Rol, Sexton and Clerk of the Parish Church, was master of the Free English School, endowed by Mrs. Mary Hague, as by her will, dated November 20th, 1715: Having a many friends in this town everything was so pleasant. On Sundays all went to church, no dissenting voice in the town, all praying to one God and Lord Jesus Christ, and drank in social parties success to the Church and King. Mr. Watson was an overseer of the poor in partnership with Jno. Redfearn. They had nine assessments, each amounting to

£18 os. 8½d., with a jumbling from the inhabitants. (N.B.—In 1677 the yearly expense of the poor of Bakewell was £22 13s.: the greatest allowance was 2s. per week.)

In 1774, Jno. Twigge, Esq., occupied Holme Hall, Jno. Barker, Esq., was agent to His Grace the Duke of Rutland, when, if any of the principal inhabitants wanted a dish of fish for a particular occasion, by applying to Wm. Smith, the overlooker of the river, they never were denied paying 6d. per pound. The Post Office was kept by Mr. and Mrs. Pidcock, and Gge. Staniforth rode post, who went to Chesterfield three times a week, when the London letters came in at 4d. each. Hannah Hancock delivered the letters out at a half-penny each. (It appears this custom of giving a half-penny for the delivery of each letter originated in a poor person, whom, out of delicacy, they could not relieve by assessment; but modestly gave him this subsistence.)

There was a respectable Card Club for the principal inhabitants, who paid 6d. each for liquor, and for Welsh Rabbits 3d. They met joyously, smoking their pipes, conversing freely, lovingly (?), a card-table for those that choose.

But there must be no interruption of conversation by the card-party. Any member might introduce a stranger. The Revd. Peter Walthall was chairman and president on the breaking up of the club, when they had a good supper and dinner, plenty of fish from the river. The last entered member was the treasurer for the ensuing year. The club commenced on the first Thursday in September, and ended the first Thursday in May. I think there was sometimes a club in the summer also. There were three sister clubs during the season, which were paid for, as the cards, by the forfeitures for non-attendance on the club-night Thursday.

I recollect something of a Batchelors' Club, where Mr. Samuel Roe presided, generally as chairman (a very jolly meeting, and always a private meeting at Mr. Roe's house). In 1774 butcher's meat was not to be had at any part of the week in Bakewell, but only on certain days, and beef only at certain times at Christmas.

The custom of interment in wooden coffins (wooden Josephs) was on the Rev. Mr. Monks coming to reside here (1678.) A corps from Sheldon was brought in swaddling clothes (which was abolished in 1797) and was detained in the church until a coffin was made, and the wife then took off the flannel for her own use.

On the prayer days, Wednesdays and Fridays, the good mothers attended with their daughters on divine service without delay.

N.B.—Lady Grace Manners buried in Bakewell Church in 1651.

The Free School endowed by Grace Lady Manners, as by Deed dated 12th of May, 1637 (12th of King Charles.) See copy of the deed in the possession of Robert Wright, Esq., of Great Longstone, a copy of which is in Mr. Bayley's hands.

Post Office N.B.—In 1780 the amount of letters for the bye and cross posts at Bakewell per year was £24 on an average, and in 1792 £200 on an average. The London letters bear the same proportion, G. Staniforth, Postmaster. In 1830 about £500 a year clear to the King.

Mem.—The field Mr. Bossley's house stands in was formerly called Warden's Close, which Mr. Woodward bought in 1650 at £15 per acre. The field above it is Garland's Close. The field opposite Mr. Bossley's, as still, Courtyard. Mr. Gardom's House was built in Cowley's Close, where the entrenchments are near Holme called the Nordens.

N.B.—Mr. Bossley's brick house was cornered with blue slate by Jno. Richardson, slater, in 1785. Mr. Bossley's brick house was built by agreement for £31 10s., in 1783, by Joseph Brook, who engaged that no chimney should smoke which none of them did to his death.

About 1777, Samuel Smith, breeches-maker, was the first Dissenter here (Mr. Carrington was a Presbyterian) who followed Westley. After him Jno. Tarrant's wife became a Methodist when the fervor began. In 1777 the Cotton Mill was begun, when wages were raised immediately, and hands came from Manchester, introducing

good-natured girls here, to whom the town was a stranger. In 1774 Mr. Bossley's and Mr. Gould's shops, nor Mr. Carrington's had no glass windows; but only wooden shutters. Mr. Carrington's then the principal grocer's shop in the town.

Exd. "High Peak News," Nov. 16, 1901.

CHURCH RATES.

DERBYHIRE.

Whereas complaint upon oath hath been made unto us Joseph Denman M.D. and John Barker, Esq., two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, by Adam Wilson, Churchwarden of Longstone, in the said County, that James Bowman, of the Liberty of Brushfield, in the said County, being a person commonly called a Quaker, hath refused and still refuses to pay unto him, the said Adam Wilson, the Church Rates due to the Church of Longstone aforesaid, we therefore the said Justices, having duly summoned the said James Bowman to appear before us but hath refused to appear before us as aforesaid, and having duly examined into the truth and matter of the said complaint, do find that there is due from the said James Bowman to the said Adam Wilson, for Church Rates as aforesaid, the sum of eighteen shillings and one penny. We do therefore adjudge and order the said James Bowman to pay or cause to be paid unto the said Adam Wilson, the aforesaid sum of eighteen shillings and one penny, and also the sum of ten shillings for the costs and charges of the said Adam Wilson in prosecuting the said James Bowman, for the recovery of the said Church Rate. Given under our Hands and Seals, at Tideswell, in the said County, the second day of May, 1778.

JOS. DENMAN, (Seal.)

JOHN BARKER, (Seal.)

Parish Magazine, April 1902.

January 16, 1801. We whose names are Under set to sertyfy this to be our Desire & wish that Mr. James Waterall Bee apointed scoolmaster at Great Longstone Scool for the Instruction of our children, &c., &c.

Tested,

W. Wager
Solomon Eyre
Richard Hill
Richard Skidmore
Joseph Holme
Samⁿ Wager
Mare lucas
Elizabeth furnas
Peeter bootom
Haron taylor
Tho^s Eyre
Moses Taylor
William Fletcher
Ann Garrat
Richard betney
Joseph holme
Ann holme
Elizabeth taylor
Joseph brunt
John Eyre
Ralph Hancock
William Hadfield
Joseph Morton
Richard Heathcote
Tho^s Wager
Charles Shaw
Robert Thornhill
Tho^s hill
Tho^s hill

Will Burch
Sampson Hodgkinson
William Skidmoor
Samuel Furnis
Joseph Ward
Joseph Bothams
Eliz. Wain
Richard Skidmore
William Gregory, junr.
James furniss
Edw^d Fletcher
John Wardlow
Edward garlick
William Garrat
Matthew Hill
Martin Gregory
John Wardlow, jun.
George Birch
John Heathcote
l. Pendleton
Joseph Drabble
William nalar
John wayn
Joseph Garrat
Will^m Gregory
Ed. Woodhouse
Robert Holme
George Bettenev
Matthew Furness

Jan^y 25th 1801. At a Publick Meeting this day held by the principle Inhabitants of Great Longstone It is agreed that M^r James Waterall shall teach two children free and pay one shilling yearly to the Overseers of the poor of Great Longstone for the rent of the said School. And I do hereby Agree that I will at any time Quit the said School and House belonging the same when the Inhabitants of Great Longstone or the Major part of them shall be disatisfied with my Conduct as a Schoolmaster as Witness my Hand

JAMES WATERALL.

Names of the persons
who attended the Meeting.

William Wager	Richard Pettenev,
James Gregory	Churchwarden.
Rob ^t Thornhill	William Hadfield,
Samp ⁿ Hodgskinson	Overseer of the Poor.
William Gregory	
Joseph Morton	
Moses Taylor	
Charles Shaw	

MISCELLANEOUS.

“A DERBYSHIRE BET.”

“Apropos of Mr. Sleigh’s Glossary, the dry humour of one Thomas Ashton, of Longsdon Parva, who, though beyond the allotted span of threescore years and ten, has not yet shaken off this mortal coil, may be thought worthy of entombment in the ‘*Reliquary*.’ His better half chanced to have an interesting cast of the eye, of which taking unworthy advantage, he one day, while working at a distance from home, made a bet with his chums, of a quart of ale, that he knew what his Nance was doing at that particular moment. And when all had expressed their disbelief in his spiritualistic powers, he enlightened them with the self-evident fact, “Who y hoo’s *skinning*, beloike! what besoides?”

‘*Reliquary*,’ October, 1865.

QUIT CLAIM.

Thomas, son of Nicholas de Rydware to Godfrey Foljaumbe of all right and claim in all messuages, lands, and tenements which the said Godfrey has of the grant of Joan de Rydware, mother of the said Thomas, in Great Longesdon. Dated Baukewell, Thursday, Corpus Christi, 20th Edward III. [June 15th, 1346.]

NOTE. *The piece of parchment used for the seal tab is the beginning of a grant from Johanna de Rydware to Godfrey Foljaumbe of all her tenements in Great Longesdon.*

Thomas Whyte the elder of Great Longson, co. Derby, Yoman, for considerations specified in an indenture made between him & William Wright of the same, yoman, bearing date the same, confirms to the said Wm. Wright all those messuages, tofts, crofts, orchards, gardens, closes, enclosures, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, woods, underwoods, rents, reversions, services, profits, commons, and hereditaments in the town, fields, limits & territories of Great Longson, in the several occupations of grantor (the said Thos. Whyte), Rich. Hodgkinson, John Petty, Mathew Mynte, Peter Moseley, & Rich. Shakersley, to be held of the chief lords at the rent and services afore due. Dated, 26th April 21st & 56th James, 1623.

ENDORSED: Seisin, &c. delivered by Thos Whyte to Wm. Wright in a close called Berley Ley, in name of all the rest of the within-named premises, in the presence of William Humie [?Hume] Minister, Wm. Hodgkinson, Wm. Mornsall, & Henry Cowpe.

ASHFORD MANOR.

ABSTRACTS OF COURT ROLLS.

ASHFORD. Great Court of Charles Cavendyshe, Kt., & Wm. Cavendyshe, esq., held ther 24th Dec., 30th Eliz. [1587]. Presented by the homage that Robert Whyte, customary tenant of the manor, died siezed of two messuages, two bovates of land, meadow, and

pasture, & one rood of land & 3 cottages, in Great Longesdon, which the said Robert had of the surrender of Lawrence Whyte at the Court held 9 June, 17th Eliz. [1575]; which two messuages, &c., are held of the lords by a rent of 20s. 8d. per annum, & suit of Court. And that Thomas Whyte is son & heir of Robert. Which Thomas came & sought to be admitted. The lords, by their Steward, granted him seizin by a rod. He paid a fine of 20s. 8d. into the Court, and was admitted, but his fealty was deferred because he was under the age of one & twenty years.

EDMUND STEPHENSON, Steward.

ASHFORD. Court Baron of Henry Cavendish, esq., held 13th Oct. 10th & 46th James. [1612.]

Wm. Launte in person surrendered a rood of land in a place called 'le Coumbes', between the land of Thomas White on both East & West, a rood lying upon a juger called 'le Kirksey' between the land of Thomas White on both East and West, a rood lying upon a juger, *anglice* 'a furlonge,' called 'le Cowsey' between the land of Thomas White on the East and of Christopher Jenkins and Richard Tattersall on the West, with their pertinence, to the use of Thomas White. The lord, by his Steward, granted the said parcells to Thomas, & delivered seizin by a rod according to the custom of the manor, to be held by the accustomed rent & services. Fine 6d. He did fealty & was admitted.

EDW: DEANE, Steward.

ASHFORD. View of Frank-pledge and Court Baron of Elizabeth, countess Dowager of Salop, held 13th April, 2nd and 37th James [1604]. Richard Tattersall in person surrendered a rood of land in a furlong (*stadium*) in the fields of Great Longesdon, called Faverlonge, between the land of Thomas White on the East and of Thomas Tomlinson on the West; a rood of land in another furlong overthwart Middle hill between the land of Thomas White on the South and of Thos. Tomlinson on the North; a rood in

another furlong, called Henne butts, between the land of Thos. White on both East and West; and another rood of the same furlong between the land of the lady of the manor on the East and of Thos. Tomlinson on the West, to the use of Thos. White. Thomas White was admitted, and seisin given by a rod. Fine 6d. He did fealty.

GODFREY BOLLER, Deputy-Steward.

ASHFORDE. Court Baron of Elizabeth, Countess of Salop, held 1st March 2nd and 38th James [1605].

Thomas Sellers in person surrendered all those parcells of land in the fields of Great Longsdon; viz. half an acre of a furlong (*stadium*) called Longe man furlonge, between the land of Rowland Tomlins on the East and of Thomas White on the West; half an acre of another furlong called Grysedale, between the land of the said Thos. White on the East and of the lady of the manor on the West; a rood of land of Middle hill touns, between the land of Thos. White on both East and West; another rood of land of le Cley Pitts, between the land of the lady of the manor on the West and of Thos. White on the East; another rood of land of the Henne butts, between the land of the lady of the manor on the West and of Thos. Tomlinson on the East, to the use of Thomas White. Thomas White was admitted, and did fealty. Fine 14d.

GODFREY BOLLER, Deputy of Geo.

Chaworthe, esq., Steward.

ASHFORD. Court Baron of William, earl of Devon, held 10th July, 19th and 55th James [1621].

Wm. Hadfeld, Tho. Hadfeld, and Edward Hadfeld, in person, surrendered a messuage or tenement in Great Longson and a bovate, by estimation, of land, meadow, and pasture, thereto belonging or hitherto held therewith, all which premises were in the several tenures of Henry Cowper and Thos. Mosley, to the use of Jervase Sleigh; who was admitted. Fine 11s. 4d. He did fealty.

EDW. DEANE, Steward.

A RENTAL OF MR. WRIGHT'S ESTATE. 1720.

An examination of this record reveals some striking features: the land is divided into a very large number of small portions, and the holding of each tenant is made up of portions, not contiguous, but scattered over the whole township. It will also be observed that the only portions of any considerable size are freehold.*

A consideration of the main outlines of the feudal system of land tenure would lead us to expect such a state of affairs at a time prior to the obliteration of the remnants of it by Enclosure Acts.† This system has been unravelled by Seeböhm, and very fully explained in his *English Village Community*.

The land of the Manor, consisting of Arable, Meadow, and Pasture, was divided into the Demesne (the lord's freehold) and the common land (called afterwards 'Copyhold,' from the fact that the holder's title deed was a copy of the record in the Court Roll of his admission as tenant.) The demesne was either kept in the lord's hands or let to free tenants;‡ the common land was held in villenage, *i.e.*, the holders were tied to the land, and had to render various services to the lord for their holdings, such as working so many days for him. These services—with the exception of suit of Court (attendance at the Manor Courts)—came in time to be commuted for fixed payments, in the form of annual rent and a fine on entry.

* The area of the estate in Great Longstone, held by tenants, was just over 300 acres. This was divided into 234 portions, of which 115 were freehold and 119 Copyhold, but the acreage of the freehold was rather more than double that of the copyhold. Among the portions of freehold, one was over 30 acres, three more than 10 acres, nine over 5 acres, and eleven over 2 acres, whereas no portion of copyhold was over 3½ acres, and only nine as much as 2 acres. The most usual units were one and two roods.

† During the years 1760 to 1844 there were 3867 Enclosure Acts passed. There had been others before.

‡ These were not *freeholders* in the modern sense: they did not *own* the land; but their tenure was voluntary, in contrast to that of the tenants in villenage. In later times the tenants in villenage often held freehold land as well.

The Arable land was divided into three 'Fields.'¹ Each field was a gain divided into 'Furlongs.'² In each furlong were a number of narrow strips or 'selions,'³ lying side by side and separated from each other by narrow balks of unploughed turf. The selions ran the whole length of the furlong, so that each would contain a rood, half an acre, or an acre, according as they were one, two, or four rods wide.⁴ If there was not a common field-way along the end of the furlong, there would be a headland to give room for turning the plough.⁵

The holding of a tenant consisted of a number of these selions, not more than one in each furlong, and an equal quantity in each field.⁶ When a field was fallow the tenants enjoyed rights of pasture on it proportionate to their holdings; but if, as sometimes happened in later times, the tenant fenced in his portion he was limited to his own holding.⁷

The meadow (hay land) was similarly apportioned with similar rights of pasture after the hay was got, and in the Pasture each tenant had rights proportionate to his holding.

This system of scattered holdings would be most inconvenient under modern conditions, but it should be remembered that the tenants all lived in the town or village, when each had his messuage, and under no other system could they all be equidistant from their work; and also that there was a very complete system of co-operation amongst them.

1. The size of the Field depended on the size of the Manor. The number of fields was sometimes only two, but three was more usual, as it allowed of each being fallow every third year.

2. Furlong is not the only name used for this division of land, but it is convenient, as indicating that the normal dimension along one side was a furlong.

3. These strips had other names also, as well as those taken from their area, as 'acre' or 'rood,' or from their shape, as 'gores' or 'tongues.'

4. Hence it comes that the latin *roda* is used indifferently of a rod (lineal) and a rood (square measure).

5. When the selions of one furlong were perpendicular to a selion of the next furlong, they were said to 'abutt' on it, and were called 'butts.' In this case the selion on which they abutted was sometimes used as a headland for them.

6. When a holding is given in detail in an ancient deed, each portion is described as "between the land of A. B. on one side and of C. D. on the other." The adjoining tenants are sometimes the same throughout almost the whole of the holding.

7. This points to the origin of 'Closes' in the Fields.

The above is only a bare outline of the ancient system, but it may serve to make the following 'Rental' more interesting and intellegible to those who have not been fortunate enough to come across Mr. Seebohm's book.

1720 A Rental of the Estate of Thomas Wright, Esq., deceased, for the year 1720; lying in Great Longson, Little Longson, Ashford, Wardlow, &c., containing the names of the Tenants and Lands as now occupied, the rent, the quantity of the said Lands by estimation or survey, the value, and the tenure.

S - Denotes -Survey. E - Estimate. F - Freehold. C - Copyhold.

	A.	R.	P.	Value			Tenure
				£	s.	d.	
MR. MICH. BUXTON -							
Yearly Rent, £83 0 0.							
The Hous, Out housing, Orchards, Gardin, Courts, Foulds, & Gardin							
Croft... .. S	2	2	29	5	0	0	F
The Cow pasture or Backside S	14	0	0	14	0	0	F
Long Croft Clos E	4	2	0	4	0	0	F
Austen Well Close S	1	3	7	1	10	0	F
Gilldale Close E	2	0	10	1	10	0	F
Church Crofts E	10	0	0	10	0	0	F
Gilldale botham Close .. S	2	2	3 ^s	2	0	0	F
The two outbreak Closes ... S	5	2	18	4	0	0	F
Haggway Foots Clos ... S	12	3	13	9	0	0	F
Greenhill Clos below the Rake S	3	2	35	3	0	0	F
The Great Combs Clos . . E	8	0	0	7	0	0	F
Middle Combs Clos .. . E	4	0	0	3	10	0	F
Little Combs Clos E	3	0	0	3	0	0	C
Barly Croft S		3	8		17	6	F
The 2 Andleburrow Closes S	5	0	10	3	10	0	F
Rannell-head Pasture ... S	7	1	10	4	10	0	F
High-middlehill peice in the							
Field S	3	3	0	2	10	0	F
For-furlong Clos S	5	0	21	3	10	0	F
Doles in the Pitts E	2	3	0		12	6	F

Wright Estate, 1720.
Rental, &c.

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	A. R. P.	Value. £ s. d. Tenure.
WM. FROST—		
Yearly Rent, £30 7 0.		
House, Barn, Orchard, &c.		
Berly Lays Close	E 5 3 0	6 10 0 F
Killn-Crofts Closes	S 7 0 3	7 12 0 C
Begger-way Closes	S 3 1 39	3 10 0 C
Long Croft Peice	E 1 1 0	2 10 0 F
Austin wall peice	E 1 1 0	1 0 0 C
Greenhill peice	E 1 2 0	1 10 0 C
Stancer Dale	E 1 0 0	12 0 F
Upper Flaxdale	E 3 0	15 0 C
Orethwart Middlehill	E 1 2 0	1 5 0 F
Lower Flaxdale	E 2 0	8 0 F
Armamedowe	E 1 0	5 0 F
Cross Flatt	E 2 2 0	2 10 0 F
Hen Butts	E 1 0 0	10 0 F
Beast Grasses in the Hay, 6 } assessed for	6 0 0	1 10 0 F

The Blackloe, jointly and equally belonging to the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Wright, being pasturing for each 500 sheep is now occupied by Mr. Michael Buxton and Tho. Jackson, Tenants to the Demaine.

	A. R. P.	£ s. d. Tenure.
THO. JACKSON—		
Yearly Rent, £26 0 0.		
Hous, Barn, Stable, Garden, &c.		
The oxpasture & Stoney Loe	S 34 3 31	18 0 0 F
Long bamfurlong Clos ..	E 11 3 0	6 10 0 F
Perrell seat Close	E 2 2 0	1 10 0 F

	A. R. P.	£ s. d. Tenure.
RUTH GARRAT—		
Yearly Rent, £2 10 0.		
Costeads by Balk or	E 2 0	7 6 C
Beacon Flatt	E 2 0	6 0 C
Greenhill Topp	E 1 0	2 6 C
Upper Standhill	E 2 0	7 0 C
Pitts Sides	E 2 0	5 0 C
Hen Butts	E 2 0	5 0 C
Stoney Loe	E 1 0	2 6 C
Andlebarr	E 1 0	3 0 C
Ranhill	E 1 0	3 0 C

				A. R. P.	Value.			Tenure.
					£	s.	d.	
Beggerway	...	...	E	1 0	3	0		C
Costloe Botham	...	...	E	1 0	2	0		C
Beast grass in the Hay,	1.	...			4	0		C

SAMSON HODSKINSON—

Yearly Rent, £6 9 6.

				A. R. P.	Value.			Tenure.
					£	s.	d.	
The Dwelling house, Barn, and Cowhouse	...	...						C
Croft Ends	...	...	E	1 0 0	12	0		F
Long Greave	...	...	E	2 0	8	0		F
Upper Costloe botham	...	...	E	1 0 0	11	0		F
Great Gapp	...	...	E	1 0	2	6		F
Backside the House	...	...	E	2 0	7	6		C
Half the Mill Lane Clos	...	...	S	1 1 10	15	0		C
Shaly Butts	...	...	E	1 0	2	0		C
The Pitts	...	...	E	1 0	1	0		C
Open Wallhill	...	...	E	1 0 0	13	0		C
Arnameadow	...	...	E	1 0	2	6		C
Birchhill way	...	...	E	1 0	2	6		C
Cross Flatt	...	...	E	3 0	10	6		C
Lower Coseloe botham	...	...	E	1 0	2	6		C
Wheel	...	...	E	1 0	1	6		C
Rannell	...	...	E	1 0 0	10	0		C
Rannell head	...	...	E	1 0	2	6		C
Womfurlong	...	...	E	2 0	5	0		C
Parrell seat	...	...	E	2 0	4	6		C
Overthwart Middlehill	...	...	E	1 0	3	0		C
Middle Flaxdale	...	...	E	1 0 0	11	0		C
Half a Beast grass in the Hay					2	0		C

THO: HODSKINSON—

Yearly Rent, £4 3 6

				A. R. P.	Value.			Tenure.
					£	s.	d.	
Hous, Barn, Cowhous, &c.								
Backside the House	...	...	E	2 0	7	6		C
Half the Mill Lane end Close	...	...	S	1 1 10	15	0		C
Highlow Meadow	...	...	E	2 0	5	0		C
South Furlong	E	2 0	4	0		C
Cross Flatt	E	1 0	3	6		C
Birchhill way	E	2 0	6	0		C

*Wright Estate, 1720.
Rental, &c.*

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				A.	R.	P.	Value.			Tenure.
							£	s.	d.	
<i>THO: HODSKINSON—Continued.</i>										
Long greave... ..	E	1	1	0			15	6		C
Costloe-botham	E		2	0			2	6		C
Lower Flaxdale	E		2	0			8	0		C
Beggerway	E		1	0			2	6		C
Short brod	E		1	0			2	0		C
High Middlehill	E		2	0			6	0		C
Greenhill Topp	E		1	0			1	6		C
Great Gapp	F		1	0			1	6		C
Pitts Doles	E		1	0			1	0		C
Half a Beast grass in the Hay							2	0		
 <i>WM. BROWN—</i>										
Yearly Rent, £1 17 6.										
Barn and Garden	E									
Little Park Clos	E			2	0		12	0		F
Highloe Meadow	E	1	0	0			17	6		F
Red Weed	E		2	0			8	0		F
 <i>MARY WRIGHT—</i>										
Yearly Rent, £1 10 0.										
Croft ends	E	2	0	0			1	10	0	F
 <i>DAVENPT. BLACKWILL—</i>										
Yearly Rent, £0 5 0.										
Upon an exchange between 2										
Roods of his lying in John Hea-										
ward's Caudale-hill Close and an										
Acre of Mr. Wright's in the said										
Blackwill's Wall-hill Clos under										
ye north hedge	E	10	0	0			5	0		C
 <i>MR. MIDDLETON, Clerk—</i>										
Yearly Rent, £0 10 0										
For exchange between Land belong-										
ing to the Church and Mr. Wright's										
Bamfurlong Clos which Mr. Middle-										
ton holds	E	2	2	0			10	0		F

WILLM. HODSKINSON DE ASH—	A.	R.	P.	Value.		
				£	s.	d. Tenure
Yearly Rent, £9 0 0						
The house, shop, and other out- housing belonging to the farm formerly Daniel Frost's ... E				15	0	C
The Hous, Barn, Cowhouse, Garden Croft, &c., formerly occupied by Wm. Hodskinson, senr. ... E	1	0		10	0	C
The Backside Close E	1	0	0	15	0	C
Croft ends E	2	0		5	0	C
Elder Stubb E	2	0		4	6	C
Mill Lane end E	2	0		4	6	C
Great Pitt Heads E	1	0		2	6	C
Thornbridge E	3	0		10	0	C
Shaley Butts E	2	0		6	0	C
Pitts Doles E	1	0		1	0	C
Fore Doles E	1	0		1	0	C
Armameadow E	1	0		2	6	C
Cross Flatt E	2	0		7	0	C
Costloe-botham E	2	0		5	6	C
Beggerway E	1	0		2	6	C
Bamfurlong E	2	0		5	6	C
Rannhill E	1	1	0	14	0	C
Rannhill-botham E	1	0	0	11	0	C
Rannhill-head E	1	0		2	0	C
Costids E	1	0		2	6	C
Womfurlong E	2	0		4	6	C
Beacon Flatt E	3	0		7	6	C
Upper Flaxdale E	2	0		6	0	C
Austinwall E	1	0		2	6	C
Short-Bamfurlong E	1	0		2	6	C
Oremark E	1	0		3	0	C
Gilldale topp E	1	0		1	6	C
Between Pitts E	2	0		6	0	F
Armameadow end E	2	0		6	0	F
Short broad E	1	0		1	6	F
Beast gates in the Hay, 3 ...				12	0	

Wright Estate, 1720.
Rental, &c.

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		A. R. P.	Value.		
			£	s. d.	Tenure.
ANTHO. TORR—					
Yearly Rent, £34 2 0.					
House, Barn, Cowhouse, Garden, &c., formerly Tho. Hodskinson's deceased					
Stone bridge Clos	... ..	E	2	1 0	2 0 0 F
Armameadow	... ..	E	2	0 0	1 10 0 F
Costlowe botham	... ..	E	1	0 0	15 0 F
Stancer Dale	... ..	E	2	0	6 0 F
High Middlehill	... ..	E	1	0 0	18 0 F
Rannell-head Clos	... ..	E	2	2 0	1 15 0 F
Grisdale 3 Closes	... ..	E	1	2 0	1 12 0 F
Oremark	... ..	E	1	0	3 0 F
Cowstie	... ..	E	1	1 0	17 6 F
Mill Lane End	... ..	E	1	0	1 6 F
Pitts Doles	... ..	E	1	0	1 0 F
Fore Doles	... ..	E		20	6 F
Beast gate in the Hay, 1	...				4 0
ANTH. TORR, Shackerly's Farm, in lease with the above mentioned ...					
Armameadow Clos	... ..	S	2	0 17	1 17 6 C
Green hill Topp	... ..	E	3	0	12 0 C
Wheel	... ..	E	2	0	5 0 C
Elder Stubb	... ..	E	2	0	8 0 C
Shaley Butts	... ..	E	1	0	2 0 C
Beast gate in the Hay, 1	...				4 0 C
ANTH TORR, Jo. Beard's Farme					
Mires Close	... ..	E	2	0 0	1 10 0 C
Red Weed	... ..	E	1	3 0	1 5 0 C
ANTH. TORR, a piece more on Cowstie					
ANTHO. TORR, Jo. What's Farme					
Orthwart Thornbridg Clos	... ..	S	3	20	1 0 0 C
Mill Lane End	... ..	E	2	0	5 0 C
Cross Flatt Pingle	... ..	E	2	0	15 0 C
Upper Standhill	... ..	E	2	0 0	1 10 0 C
Austinwall or Short Bamfurlong	... ..	E	1	0 0	14 0 C

				Value.			
				£	s.	d.	Tenure.
				A.	R.	P.	
ANTH. TORR, his Farme at Church-dale-							
head in Ashford	...	...			
Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Yard &c				2	30		10 0 C
Backhouse Close	...	...	E	2	0 0		1 10 0 C
Crimboe Close	...	...	S	1	0 35		1 0 0 C
Brown's Clos or Mills's Clos			E	1	1 0		18 6 C
Great Brunt Clos	...	...	S	4	0 10		3 0 0 C
Little Brunt Close	...	...	S	1	1 30		1 1 0 C
Thorney side Close	...	...	E	1	1 0		1 0 0 C
A Dole in a Mean Close	...		E	1	2 5		1 0 0 C
Prime's Close exchanged for							
Batche's Clos	...	...	E	1	1 0		1 0 0 C
Four Beast grasses on Finn							1 4 0

RICHD. BETTANY—

Yearly Rent, £7 0 0.

House, Barns, Garden, &c.	...						
Croft on the backside the House				1	0		5 0 C
South Furlong	...	...	E	2	0		5 6 C
Mires Clos	...	...	E	1	0 0		15 0 C
Red Weed	...	...	E	1	0 0		12 0 C
Pitts Doles	...	...	E	1	0		1 0 C
Armameadow	...	...	E	2	0		7 6 C
Birchill way	...	...	E	2	0		8 0 C
Henn Butts	...	...	E	2	0		4 0 C
Costloe...	...	...	E	2	0		7 0 C
Costloe Botham	...	...	E	1	0		3 6 C
Cross Flatt	...	...	E	1	0		3 6 C
Costidds	...	...	E	2	0		6 0 C
Womfurlong	...	...	E	2	0		6 0 C
Womfurlong Clos	...	...	E	2	2 0		1 16 0 C
Oremark	E	2	0		8 0 C
Greenhill	E	2	0		8 0 C
Beast gates in the Hay	...						4 0

Wright Estate, 1720.
Rental, &c.

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	A.	R.	P.	Value.	
				£	s. d. Tenure.
MARY FLINT—					
Yearly Rent, £4 0 0					
Mill Lane Close	E	1	0	0	18 0 F
Womfurlong Closes	E	2	2	0	1 18 0 F
Costide in the Fields	E		2	0	6 0 F
Pitts Doles and Fore Doles...	E	1	20		2 0 F
Beasts gates in the Hay, 4 ...					16 0
WILLM. HODSKINSON DE CROSS --					
Yearly Rent, £8 3 0					
Small meadow Closes	E	5	0	0	4 0 0 F
Croft ends	E		2	0	6 0 F
Bretner Hedg	E	1	2	0	1 2 6 F
Middle hill Tongs	E	1	2	0	19 0 F
High Middle hill	E	1	0	0	18 0 F
Greenhill in 2 places	E		2	0	4 0 F
Gildale Topp	E	1	0		1 6 F
Beast gates in the Hay, 3 ...					12 0
ROBT. HODSKINSON -					
Yearly Rent, £2 12 0					
Thornbridg in the Fields	E	1	0		2 6 F
South Furlong	E	1	0		2 0 F
Wall hill	E		2	0	7 6 F
Arnameadowe	E	1	0		3 0 F
Long Greave	E	1	0		3 6 F
Upper Standhill	E	1	0		2 6 F
Cross Flatt	E	1	0		2 6 F
Beggerway	E	1	0		2 0 F
Middlehill Tongue	E	1	0		2 0 F
Orethwart Middlehill	E	1	0		3 0 F
Anlebarr	E	1	0		2 6 F
Short Bamfurlong	E	1	0		2 6 F
Beacon Flatt	E	1	0		2 6 F
Greenhill topp	E	1	0		2 6 F
Oremark	E	1	0		3 0 F
Shoart broad	E	1	0		1 6 F
Arman eadowe, more	E	1	0		3 0 F
Beast-grass in the Hay, 1 ...					4 0

				A.	R.	P.	Value.		Tenure.	
				£	s.	d.				
RICH: HODSKINSON—										
Yearly Rent, £6 14 0										
Hous Stead, Shopp &c.	...	...	...				
Coastlowe Close	E	2	0	0	1	16	0	F
Mires Close	E	2	0		10	0		F
Highloe Meadow	E	1	0		4	0		F
Shaly butts	E	2	0		7	0		F
Pitts sides	E	1	0		3	0		F
Long Greave	E	1	0		4	6		F
Wheel	E	2	0		3	6		F
Standhill	E	2	0	0	1	16	0	F
Rannhill	E	1	0	0	16	0		F
Rannhill botham	E	2	0		7	0		F
Oremark	E	2	0		7	0		F
FRAN: TAYLOR—										
Yearly Rent, £4 0 0										
House, Garden, Barn, &c.							
Thornbridg in the Field	E	1	0		4	6		F
Shaley butts	E	1	0		4	0		F
Red Weed	E	2	0		9	0		F
South furlong...	E	1	0		4	0		F
Long Greave	E	1	0	0	1	0	0	F
Middlehill Tongues	E	3	0		13	6		F
Flaxdale botham	E	2	0		10	0		F
Short bamfurlong	E	1	0		4	0		F
Overthwart Middlehill	E	2	0		11	0		F
HEN: DOOLEY—										
Yearly Rent, £2 5 0										
House and Garden							
Highlow Meadow in the Field	E	2	0		10	0		F
Shaley Butts	E	1	0		4	0		F
Cowsty	E	2	0		9	0		F
Armameadow...	E	1	0		4	0		F
Birchillway	E	2	0		9	6		F
Andlebarr	E	1	0		2	6		F
Beacon Flatt	E	1	0		2	6		F
Brettner Hedg...	E	1	0		3	0		F

*Wright Estate, 1720.
Rental, &c.*

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	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	Tenure
<i>MARY FERNEHOUGH—</i>							
Yearly Rent, £14 0 0							
House, Barn, Shopp, Garden, &c...							
The 2 Mill Lane Closes ... S	3	0	8	2	10	0	F
Croft joyning to the Church E	1	1	0	18	0		F
Beacon Flatt in the Fields .. E		2	0	7	6		F
Stanserdale E		2	0	6	6		F
In Jos : Furnice's Andlebarr Clos E	1	0		3	6		F
High Middlehill E		1	0	4	0		F
Rannhill E	1	0	0	15	0		F
Middlehill Tongues E	1	0	0	14	0		F
Wheel E		2	0	5	0		F
Coastlow botham E		2	0	7	0		F
Cross Flatt E		2	0	9	0		F
Armameadow... .. E	1	0	0	14	6		F
Armameadow, more... .. E		2	0	6	0		F
Grisedale E		2	0	7	0		F
Wall hill E		2	0	7	0		F
Cowsty... .. E		1	0	3	0		F
Between the Pitts E		2	0	8	0		F
Highlow Meadow E		2	0	6	0		F
Overthwart Middlehill ... E		1	0	3	6		F
Hilow Meadow Close ... E	5	0	0	3	0	0	F
Pitts Doles E		1	0	1	6		F
Beast gates in the Hay, 6 ..				1	4	0	
 <i>WILLM. DRABLE & JO: HEAWARDS</i>							
Yearly Rent £8 0 0							
Thornbridge Close E	3	0	0	3	18	0	C
Highlow Meadow in the Field E		2	0	8	0		C
Shaly Butts E		2	0	8	0		C
Wall-hill E		2	0	10	0		F
Cawdale-hill Clos within							
Ashford E	2	3	0	2	16	0	C

NOTE. There is one half acre more in the last mentioned close belonging to Davenport Blackwell for which he hath an acre of Mr. Wright's in his Wall hill Close, and gives Mr. Wright 5s. per annum

The Beast Grasses in the Hay Pasture belonging to the Town of Great Longstone and in Number 69. and 34 of them belong to Mr. Wright's estate being joined to the several Tenements as before mentioned.

Wright, Estate, 1720.
Rental, &c.

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	A.	R.	P.		Value.	
					£	s. d. Tenure
THO: TOMLINSON—						
Yearly Rent, £4 0 0.						
House, Barn, Croft, Garden, &c	S		1 20		15 0	F
The Mayer-Hedg. Close ...	S	2	1 10		1 5 0	F
2 Scratte Closes ...	S	4	2 20		2 0 0	F
JOHN TOMLINSON—						
Yearly Rent, £3 10 0.						
The New Close betwixt the						
Towns ...	S	4	3 29		3 10 0	F
THOS: WHITE—						
Yearly Rent, £7 4 0						
Little Cock Flatt Close ...	S	2	0 20		1 7 6	F
New Close ...	S	2	2 18		1 16 0	F
Dagnall Clos ...	S	1	1 4		17 0	F
Meadow Clos ...	S	1	1 0		17 0	F
Leays-head Clos ...	S	1	0 27		9 0	F
A Dole in Gt. Breach, Lord's						
East Lan: We: ...	S	1	1 8		5 6	F
Another Dole ditto Lords'						
East & West ...	S	5	2 28		1 4 0	F
Beast Grasses in the Hay, 2						
					8 0	
WM. PIDCOCK—						
Yearly Rent, £0 11 6						
In his Annisseds Close amongst the						
Lords' Land ...	E		2 0		11 6	F
MARY FLINT—						
Yearly Rent, £9 0 0.						
For Tythe Hay and Corn ...						
					9 0 0	F
WM. RANWORTH—						
Yearly Rent, £4 0 0.						
For Tythe, Hay & Corn in the						
Mornsall Dale ...					4 0 0	F
In the Hay Pasture belonging to Little Longson are 13 Beast Gates						
belonging to Mr. Wright's estate in Little Longstone aforesaid, and joined						
to the several tenements as above.						
Wardlowe						

		A. R. P.	Value.		Tenure.					
			£	s.	d.					
MR. STEPHEN WHITBY—										
Yearly Rent, £8 4 0.										
An Housstead and Barn in Hugh Bradwell's Fould.										
Fore Doles Close	... ..	E	1	1	0	1	5	0	F
Step-heads Close	... ..	E	1	1	0	1	5	0	F
Crimens Close...	... ..	E	1	1	0	1	5	0	F
Mean Crimens...	... ..	E	2	1	0	2	0	0	F
Hard Aunter	... ..	E		2	0		8	6	F
Lane End	... ..	E		2	0		8	6	F
Beast Gates in Wardlow Hay,	2						8	0		
Beast Gates in Gt. Longstone Hay,	6						1	4	0	
THO: BRAMWELL—										
Yearly Rent, £1 0 0.										
House, Fould, & Croft	... ..	S	3	3	2		16	0	F
One Beast Grass in Wardlow Hay							4	0		
HUGH BRADWELL—										
Yearly Rent, £7 10 0.										
His House & Yard to the Lane	S	3	3	5		1	5	0	F
Upper Croft	S	2	2	30		2	10	0	F
Stoney-loe	S	1	1	29		1	2	6	F
Mean Crimens	E	1	2	0		1	3	6	F
In the Field More	... ..	E		2	0		7	0	F
Stepp-heads Close	... ..	E	1	0	0		14	0	F
Beast Grasses in the Wardlow Hay,	2						8	0		
There is 5 Beast-gates in Wardlow Hay Pasture belonging to the several tenements.										
UNDERWOOD—JOS. MILLINGTON ...										
NOTE. In John Millington tenure the House and Outhouses, with Orchard and Garden, valued per annum £2.										
The Hoodfield, now divided into two parts, the one 2 acres, and the other 10 acres, at 15s. per acre, £9.										

*Wright, Estate, 1720.
Rental, &c.*

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	Value.
	£ s. d.
Robt. Barber the money formerly paid by Pallfreman	1 2 0
Chief Rents	
Mr. Thos: Longsdon... ..	2 6
Wm. Cloughs	1 4
Mr. Ed Middleton	4
Hen: Hodgkinson	4
Jo: Cloves	2

COTTAGES IN GREAT LONGSTONE :

	s. d.	
Mary Jackson, late Wm. Smith	6 0	Paid by the Overseers.
Tho: Thornhill	5 0	
Fran: Crowder	10 0	
Humph: Foulowe	5 0	
Tho: Foulowe... ..	10 0	
Wm. Cockin, late Wm. Wright	12 0	
Wm. Bland	6 0	
Katherine Mornsall	18 4	
Jo: Garlick	10 0	
Rebec: Hallowes	12 0	
Thurstan Wright	6 8	
James Haberjam	10 0	
Emanll. Cooper	10 0	
Caleb Wayne	10 0	
Robt. Garratt	10 0	
Jonath: Shackerly	5 0	
Dorothy Boniford	6 0	
Elizab: Foulowe	6 0	Paid by the Overseers
Richd Crowder	12 0	
Jo: Sellers	5 0	
Wm. Hodskinson, late Tho: Allin	5 0	
Hen: Heathcoat	10 0	
Rowland Heathcoat	10 0	
Margaret Jackson	5 0	
Jo: Smith	6 0	Paid by the Overseers
Ed: Torr	15 0	
Mrs. Ann Mills... ..	5 0	
Margaret Sellers	10 0	
Emanll. Sellers	10 0	Paid by the Overseers

YEARLY OUT-GOINGS, OUT OF MR. WRIGHT'S ESTATE
1770.

	£	s.	d.
To the Duke of Devonshire, Chief and Pasture Rent } for Lands in Gt. Longstone }	5	3	11½
for Lands in Foolow	0	4	3¼
for Lands in Gt Longstone	1	9	6
for Freehold Lands in Wardlow	0	1	4
for Copy-hold Lands in Ashford	0	10	8
for Hay-grass—late Scammodines	0	2	0
To the Overseer of the poor of Longstone for a piece } of Land taken from the Common, and Inclos'd— call'd Gildo }	0	7	6
To Robt: Thornhill for teaching poor Children to read	5	0	0
To the Curate of Longstone for preaching an Annual } Sermon }	1	10	0
To the poor of Great Longstone	2	0	0
of Little Longstone	0	10	0
of Ashford	0	10	0
of Wardlow... ..	0	10	0
of Kniveton	1	0	0
	18	19	3¼
<hr/>			
To the Minister of Longstone for Glebe Lands lying } within Mr. Wright's, for which there were Lands given to the Church in exchange, in Augt: 1770 therefore 'twas agreed between The rev: Mr. Walthal and Stephen Jones (agent to Coll. Wright) that the usual payment of one pound and three shillings be discontinued at Lady Day, 1771 ... }	1	3	0
To Mrs. Ridgway and Mr. Goodwin Do. Do. ...	0	14	0
To Edwd. Noton for the Duke of Devonshire Do. ...	0	7	0

A Survey

*of the Lands in the Liberties of Great
Longstone, Little Longstone, Feole,
Wardlow, Ashford, and Eyam, and
Kniveton, in the County of*

Derby

belonging to

Wm. Wright, Esq.

Made in 1770 by P. Hill.

Survey of Lands.

Letter.	No.	Occupiers and Grounds.	Contents.		
			A.	R.	P.
ASHTON, SAMUEL.					
A	2	Black Lowpiece	9	..	19
BLACKWELL, THO.					
A	4	Black Low 3/7ths... ..	78	1	36
	6	Common piece 3/7ths ...	5	..	13
	14	Ox pasture	19	..	..
	15	Do.	12	..	32
	21	Barrel Sheath	3	1	26
	22	Bam Furlong	4	3	24
	23	Do.	7	1	21
	24	Do.	5	1	32
C	12	Stack Yard ... ..	..	..	12
	13	House and Garden ... ..	..	..	08
	48	Pool House with far pool, &c.	1	3	02
	51	Near pool piece	2	..	16
D	29	Between Towns	4	1	11
			144	..	33
BETTANY, CORNE					
A	10	Womb Furlong	1	2	32
	11	Do.	1	1	21
	12	Stoney Furlong	0	3	13
	13	Cross Heads	3	3	38
	27	Beggar way	1	3	15
	28	Do.	1	2	29
C	8	Barn ... ..	..	..	..
	17	Small Building & yard ... ..	..	..	05
	20	End of a Barn ... ..	..	..	..
	21	Homestead, Garden, &c. ...	..	..	16
	30	Included in No. 56 ... ..	..	..	..

Survey of Lands.

Letter.	No.	Occupiers and Grounds.	Contents.		
			A.	R.	P.
BETTANY, CORNES— <i>Continued.</i>					
	41	Course Low	6	..	03
	43	Cross Flatt	3	1	33
	55	... ..	..	1	01
	56 & 30	Building and Croft ... ..	..	2	32
		Seven Beast Gates in } Great Longstone Hay }	..	..	..
			21	3	38
BLACKWELL, JOSIAH.					
C	47	Rood Furlong .. ..	..	1	01
BEEBY, JAS.					
D	1	White Cliff	3	1	34
	8	Mackleys in two parts	5	2	08
	24	Longstone Dale	5	..	..
	34	Shifting Meadow	1	..	06
	39	Mire whobs	1	1	08
		Two Beast Gates in } Little Longstone Hay }	..	..	..
			16	1	6
BRAMWELL, JOHN					
E	15	Grace yard, &c. ... ..	..	3	09
		2/3rds of a Beast Gate } in Wardlow Hay }	..	..	..
			..	3	09
DOOLY JOHN.					
C	15	Small House & Garden ... ..	..	..	04

Survey of Lands.

Letter.	No.	Occupiers and Grounds.	Contents.		
			A.	R.	P.
FLINT, JOSHUA.					
A	7	Common piece	7	3	08
	8	Moor side close	2	3	39
	9	Do.	2	1	17
B	2	Big Cow Holmes	9	..	..
	3	Little Do.	8	1	8
C	10	House and small Garden ... ..	..	..	..
	19	Pt. of a Barn ... ..	..	..	..
	29	House and Garden .. ..	..	..	11
	40	Stand Hill	3	2	30
	57	Yard Croft	1	2	32
	65	Thornbridge	3	1	27
		Four Beast Gates in Great Longstone Hay )	..	..	..
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			39	1	12
FURNACE, WM.					
A	16	Barrel Sheath ... ..	..	2	35
	18	Rannel Head	1	1	18
	25	Rannel	3	2	33
	26	Rannel	3	..	08
C	11	Two Buildings and Yard... ..	..	1	..
	24	Pt. of a House and Garden ... ..	..	..	06
	25	Pt. of a Barn ... ..	..	..	..
	28	A Barn and Yard ... ..	..	..	06
	37	Cross Flatt	1	3	32
	38	Do.	1	2	10
	49	Wall Hill	2	2	07
	49a	South Furlong	3	1	11
	50	Wall Hill	2	..	08
	54	Croft	2	1	..
	63	Mill Lane End	1	3	35
	70	South Furlong	1	3	16
		Four Beast Gates in Great Longstone Hay ... ..	..	..	..
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			26	2	25

Survey of Lands.

Letter.	No.	Occupier and Grounds.	Contents.		
			A.	R.	P.
FURNACE, MARTIN.					
B	4	Hagway Foot	6	2	09
	5	Hagway Foot	4	3	22
C	7	House Garden's Barn, &c. ...	„	1	24
	33	Lower Barley Lays	2	3	06
	34	Over Barley Lays	2	3	24
	35	A House and Garden	„	„	14
	53	Kiln Croft	8	„	03
			<hr/>		
			25	2	22
FURNACE, MATW.					
E	23	Homestead, &c.	„	„	38
34	}	... ..	1	„	19
35		... ..	1	1	36
66		... ..	2	„	03
			<hr/>		
			4	3	16
GREGORY, THO.					
A	19	Horsepasture	7	3	24
	20	Rannel	7	1	05
B	1	Dross Dale	2	2	05
	7	Out Free Close	5	2	„
	8	Ore Mark	7	2	16
	9	Greenhill Top	8	1	24
	13	Greenhill	20	3	33
	16	Gild Low	3	3	11
	17	Gild Low Bottom... ..	1	2	11
C	4	A Garden	„	„	10
	14	Building and Backside	„	„	13
	16	A Small House and Garden	„	„	06
	31	House and Garden	„	„	20
		One Beast Gate in			
		Great Longstone Hay	„	„	„
			<hr/>		
			65	3	18

Longstone Records.

Survey of Lands.

Letter.	No.	Occupier and Grounds.	Contents.		
			A.	R.	P.
GOODWYN, WM.					
A	29	Beggarway Close	2	„	05
C	1	A Barn	„	„	„
	62	Mill Lane Close	2	„	37
D	2	New Land	1	1	05
	6	Castle way	„	2	„
	9	Dale close	2	1	27
	10	Do.	3	3	18
	11	Do.	1	2	36
	12	Homestead &c., with little Croft..	„	3	„
	13	Breech in two parts	6	„	08
	28	Between Towns	4	1	26
		Four Beastgates in Great Longstone Hay	„	„	„
		Three Beastgates in Little Longstone Hay	„	„	„
			25	1	02
GARLICK, SARAH.					
C	3	House and Small Garden... ..	„	„	„
GARROT, SAML.					
C	18	House and Garden	„	„	08
GARRÖT, ANDW.					
C	17a	House and small Garden... ..	„	„	„

Survey of Lands.

Letter.	No.	Occupier and Grounds.	Contents.		
			A.	R.	P.
HODGKINSON, LUKE.					
A	17	Rannel Head	2	2	29
C	2	A Barn	„	„	„
	2a	Lower Paddock	„	1	32
	9	House, Garden, &c.	„	„	19
	44	Arma Meadow	1	3	08
	46	Do.	1	2	„
	58	Mill Lane Close	1	3	24
	59	Do.	1	1	13
	66	Shaley Ford	1	2	29
	67	High Low Meadow	5	2	11
	69	Shaly Butts	6	2	12
		Six Beastgates in Great Longstone Hay	„	„	„
			<u>23</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>17</u>
HODGSKINSON, HEN.					
B	10	High Middle Hill	3	„	05
	11	Do.	3	3	12
	12	Do.	1	2	06
	12a	Middle Hill Tongue	1	2	„
D	43	Small Meadow's	4	1	24
		Three Beastgates in Great Longstone Hay	„	„	„
			<u>14</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>07</u>
HAYWARD, MARTHA.					
C	23	House and Garden	„	„	24

Survey of Lands.

Letter.	No	Occupier and Grounds.	Contents.		
			A.	R.	P.
HODGSKINSON, WM.					
C	24	Part of a House and Garden ...	..	..	06
	26	Part of a Barn ... ..	..	..	..
	27	A Rick Yard ... ..	..	..	04
	39	Course Low	2	1	17
	45	Arma Meadow	3	3	05
	61	Mill Lane close	2	2	16
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			8	3	08
HEATHCOTE, JOHN.					
C	32	Small Building and Garden ...	..	..	06
HODGSKINSON, RICHD.					
C	68	Park ... ..	..	..	24
D	44	Caldwell Hill Close ... ..	..	1	01
	45	Bit on the other side ye lane ...	..	..	03
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			..	1	28
HOLMES, GEO.					
C	72	Cold Stile	4	3	24
	73	Emanuel Pingle ... ..	..	2	20
	74	Stone Bridge	2	2	06
	75	Queen Meadow	1	..	37
	76	Crowder Close	1	2	22
	77	Cranbury	1	1	33
	78	Homestead, Orchard, &c. ...	..	2	22
	79	Mills Close	1	..	38
	80	Great Brout	4	1	27
	81	Little Do.	1	1	08
	82	Nether Main close	1	1	16
	83	Turnip close	1	1	33
	84	Over Main close	1	3	11
D	46	Fin Pasture	5	3	12
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			30	1	29

Survey of Lands.

Letter.	No.	Occupier and Grounds.	Contents.		
			A.	R.	P.
HAWKSWORTH, JOHN.					
E	1	Stoney Low	,,	3	25
	2	Do.	,,	2	38
	7	A Dole in Crymans	1	3	32
	9	Step Heads	1	,,	24
	10	Do.	,,	1	19
	11	Do.	,,	,,	24
	12	Short Butts	,,	1	25
	16	Homestead, &c.	,,	1	13
	17	} Pieces on the back of Homestead	,,	2	11
	18		1	2	16
	19		,,	2	36
	20		,,	1	10
		1 and $\frac{1}{3}$ Beastgates in Wardlow Hay	,,	,,	,,
			9	,,	33
LONGSDON, MR.					
D	3	New Land	1	,,	29
	7	Little Meadow	3	,,	27
	16	Lays	7	3	05
	18	Do.	2	1	,,
	19	Do.	4	2	,,
	20	Do.	1	3	28
	21	Do.	2	3	25
	22	Do.	5	2	25
	23	Hill close	5	2	25
	25	Backside	5	3	04
	26	Homestead, &c.	,,	3	32
	31	Caldwell Hill	2	2	16

Survey of Lands.

Letter.	No.	Occupier and Grounds.	Contents.		
			A.	R.	P.
LONGSDON, MR.— <i>Continued.</i>					
	32	Do.	1	2	32
	33	Do.	3	,,	21
	37	Bitchstones	2	,,	28
	38	Smithy Field	12	,,	22
	48	Bitchstones next the S. wall ...	,,	2	31
		5 Beast Gates in Little Longstone Hay	,,	,,	,,
		One Do. in Great Longstone Hay	,,	,,	,,
			64	,,	30
MARSDEN, GODY.					
A	3	Black Low piece	29	2	,,
NAILOR, WM.					
D	4	Breech	3	3	23
	5	Do.	3	1	27
	17	... ..	1	1	19
	30	New close	2	3	22
	35	Meadow	,,	3	24
	40	Cock Flat	1	3	24
	42	Dragon Dale	1	1	14
			15	2	33
NEWTON, JOHN.					
E	21	A Dole in the Breech	1	,,	04
	22	Hawking Meadow	1	,,	27
	24	Homestead, &c.	,,	1	14
	25	Far Yd. with House in 2 Dwellings	,,	3	11
	26	Piece Head	1	3	16

Survey of Lands.

Letter.	No.	Occupier and Grounds.	Contents.		
			A.	R.	P.
NEWTON, JOHN— <i>Continued.</i>					
	27	Piece	6	3	9
E	28 and 29	Pingles	„	3	32
	30	Nether Edge	7	„	„
	31	Mid. Do.	7	„	04
	32	Over Do.	3	„	16
	33	Barn close, with Barn	7	„	19
			<hr/>		
			37	„	32
			<hr/>		
OVERSEER of the Poor.					
C	5	A Butcher's Shop	„	„	„
PITCOCK, WM.					
		In Anniseeds	„	3	„
SCAMWARDINE, HANH.					
C	6	A Cottage	„	„	„
TAILOR, IOHN.					
A	1	Black Harry House	14	1	24
TAILOR, MOSES.					
C	22	Part of a Barn	„	„	„
THORNHILL, ROBT.					
C	60	Far Furlong	5	„	08
TOMBLINSON, THO.					
D	14	Scratter Close	2	3	24
	15	Lower Do.	1	2	16
	27	Homestead, &c.	„	1	22
	36	Meer Edge	2	„	08
			<hr/>		
			6	3	30
			<hr/>		

Survey of Lands.

Letter.	No.	Occupier and Grounds.	Contents.		
			A.	R.	P.
THORNHILL, JERVIS.					
E	3 and 4	Far Dole close	1	3	08
	5	Step Heads	1	3	„
	6	Crymans close	2	„	22
	8	A Dole in Great Crymans ...	3	„	16
	13	Short Butts in ye Main Field)...	„	2	22
	14	Hardonter	„	2	04
	6	Beast Gates in Great Longstone Hay	„	„	„
	2 Do.	in Wardlow Hay	„	„	„
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			9	3	32
WRIGHT, ROBT., ESQ.					
A	4	4/7ths of Black Low	104	2	20
	5	Plantation on do.... ..	17	3	02
	6	Common piece, 4/7ths	6	3	4
	18	Old Backside	14	2	32
	19	Plantation in do.	1	„	„
	20	Church Crofts	11	1	„
	21	Paddock and walk	1	„	16
	22	Homestead, Gardens, Barns, &c.	3	2	24
B	6	Ash plantation	4	„	24
	14	Plantation on the west side of Greenhill	„	1	39
	15	Do. on the bottom of Gild Low...	„	2	36
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			166	„	37

Survey of Lands.

Letter.	No.	Occupier and Grounds.	Contents.		
			A.	R.	P.
WAGER, THO.					
C	36	House, Garden and Barn ...	„	„	20
	42	Park	„	1	32
	52	Mire pingle	„	1	„
	71	Coldstile Furlong	5	1	35
			<hr/>		
			6	1	08
			<hr/>		
WCOD, HANNAH.					
F	1	Oat Field	2	1	16
	2	Pasture	7	3	37
	3	New piece	1	1	21
	4	Homestead, &c., with Barnyard	1	„	„
			<hr/>		
			12	2	34
			<hr/>		
TOTALS.					
		Ashton, Samuel	9	„	19
		Blackwell, Thomas	144	„	33
		Bettany, Cornelius	21	3	38
		Blackwell, Josua	„	1	01
		Beeby, James	16	1	16
		Bramwell, John	„	3	09
		Dooley, John	„	„	04
		Flint, Joshua	39	1	12
		Furnace, William	26	2	25
		Furnace, Martin	25	2	22
		Furnace, Matthew	4	3	16
		Gregory, Thomas	65	3	18
		Goodwyn, William	25	1	02
		Garlick, Sarah	„	„	„

Survey of Lands.

TOTALS—Continued.

Names.	A.	R.	P.
Garrott, Samuel	„	„	08
Garrott, Andrew	„	„	„
Hodgskinson, Luke	23	2	17
Hodgskinson, Henry	14	1	07
Hayward, Martha	„	„	24
Hodgskinson, William	8	3	08
Heathcote, John	„	„	06
Hodgskinson, Richard	„	1	28
Holmes, George	30	1	29
Hawksworth, John	9	„	33
Longsdon, Mr.	64	„	30
Marsden, Godfrey	29	2	„
Naylor, William	15	2	33
Newton, John	37	„	32
Overseers of the poor	„	„	„
Pitcock, William	„	3	„
Scamwardine, Hannah	„	„	„
Taylor, John	14	1	24
Taylor, Moses	„	„	„
Thornhill, Robert	5	„	08
Tomblinson, Thomas	6	3	30
Thornhill, Jervis	9	3	32
Wright, Robert, Esq.	166	„	37
Wager, Thomas	6	1	08
Wood, Hannah	12	2	34
Total	836	1	03



A MAP

of an Estate in the County of

Derby

belonging to

W^m. Wright Esq.

By R: Hill

1770

B

7
Out Tree
5.2.00

8
Ore Mark
7.2.16

9
Green Hill Top
8.1.24

16
Gild Low
3.3.11

13
Green Hill
20.3.33

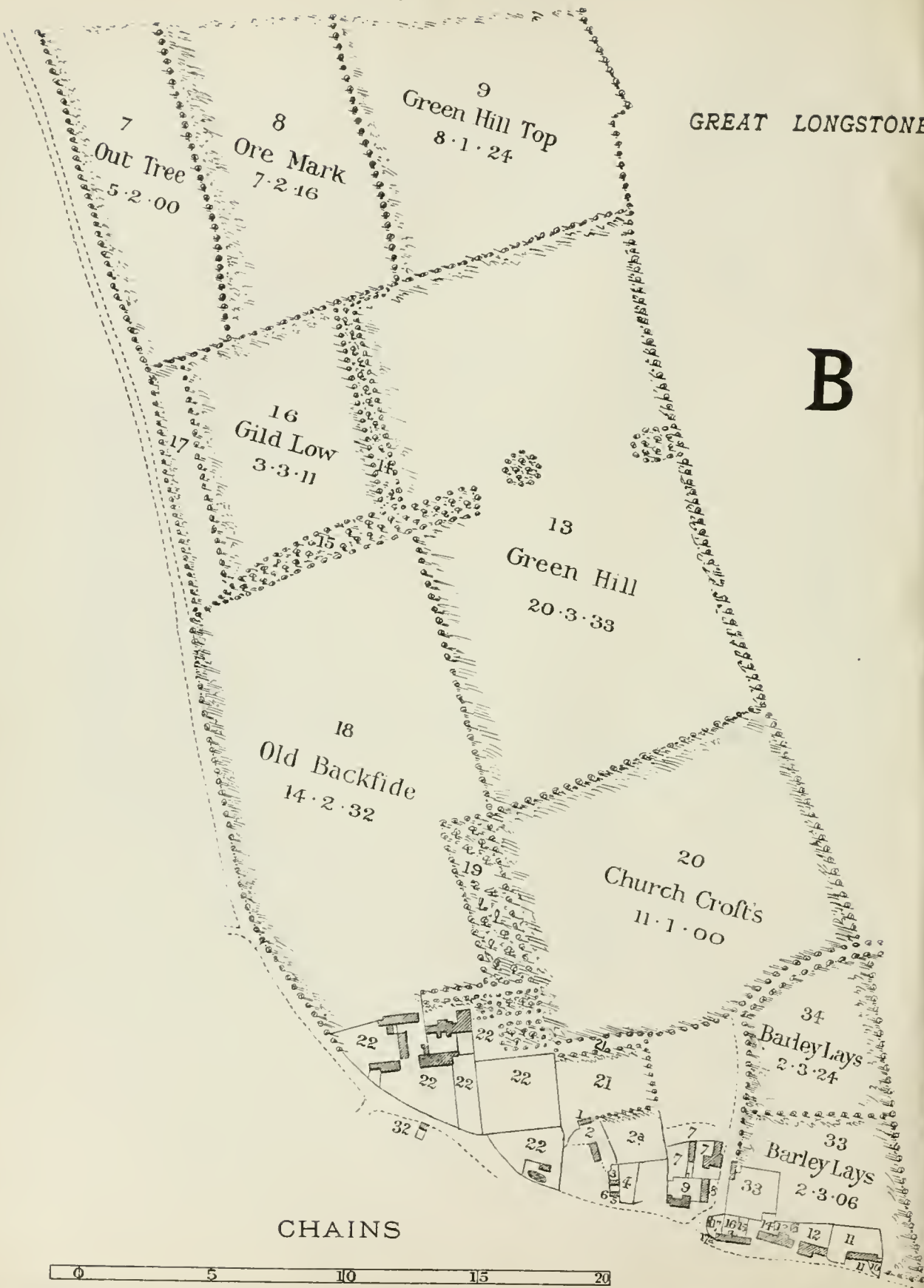
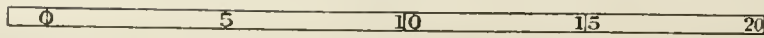
18
Old Backfide
14.2.32

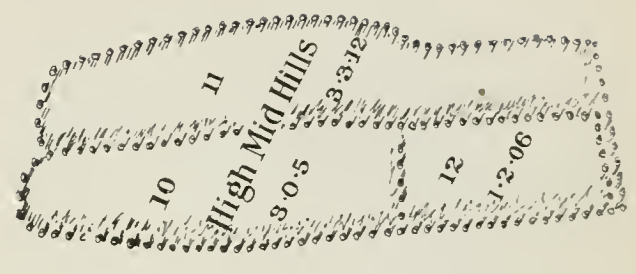
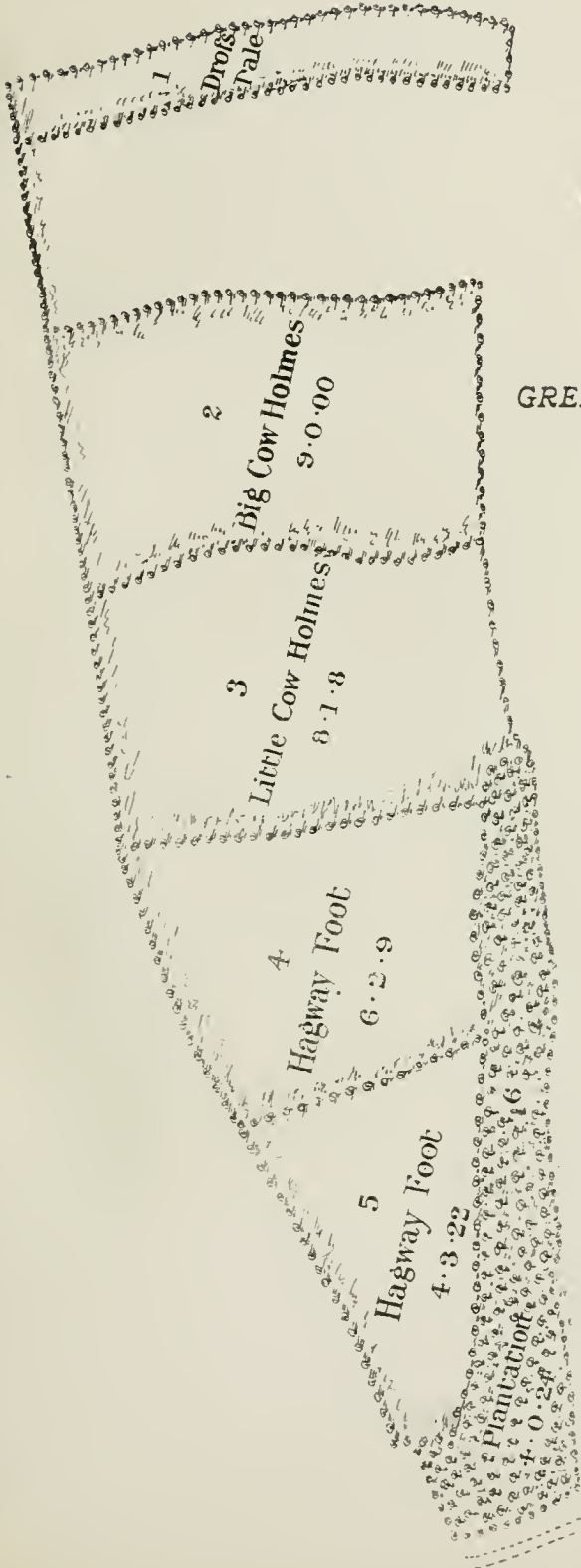
20
Church Croft's
11.1.00

34
Barley Lays
2.3.24

33
Barley Lays
2.3.06

CHAINS

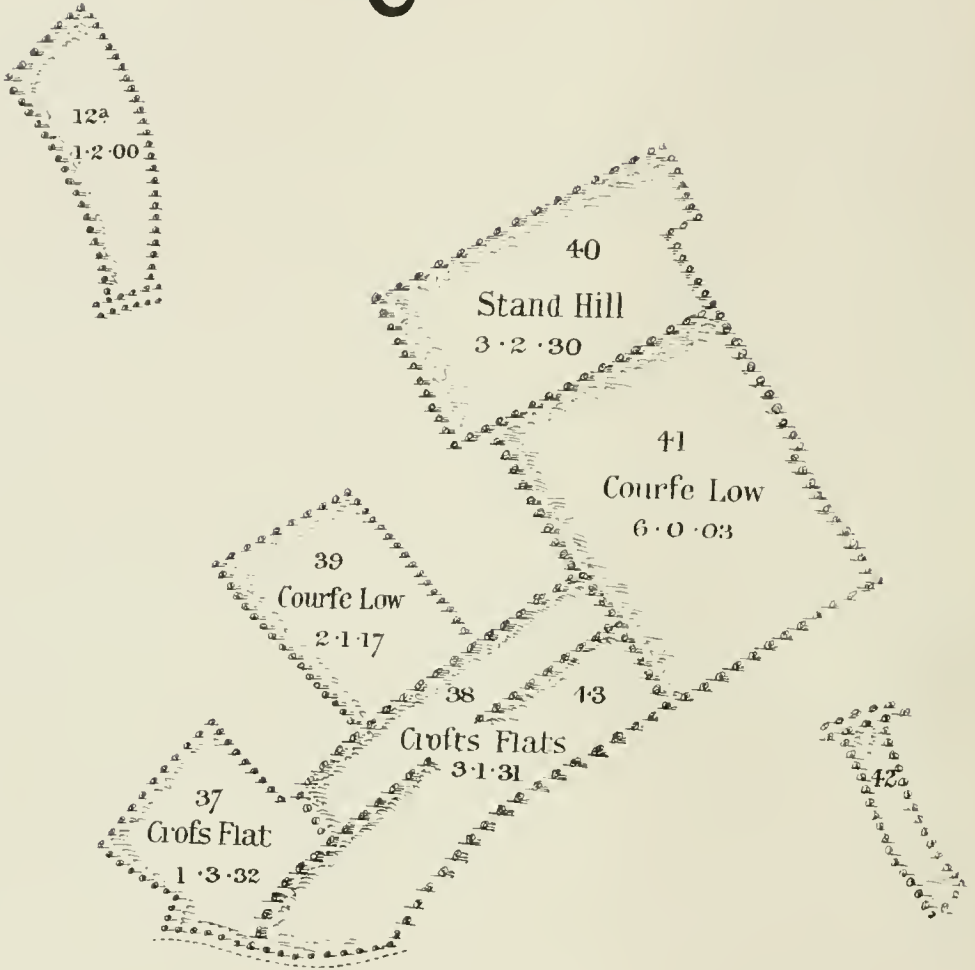




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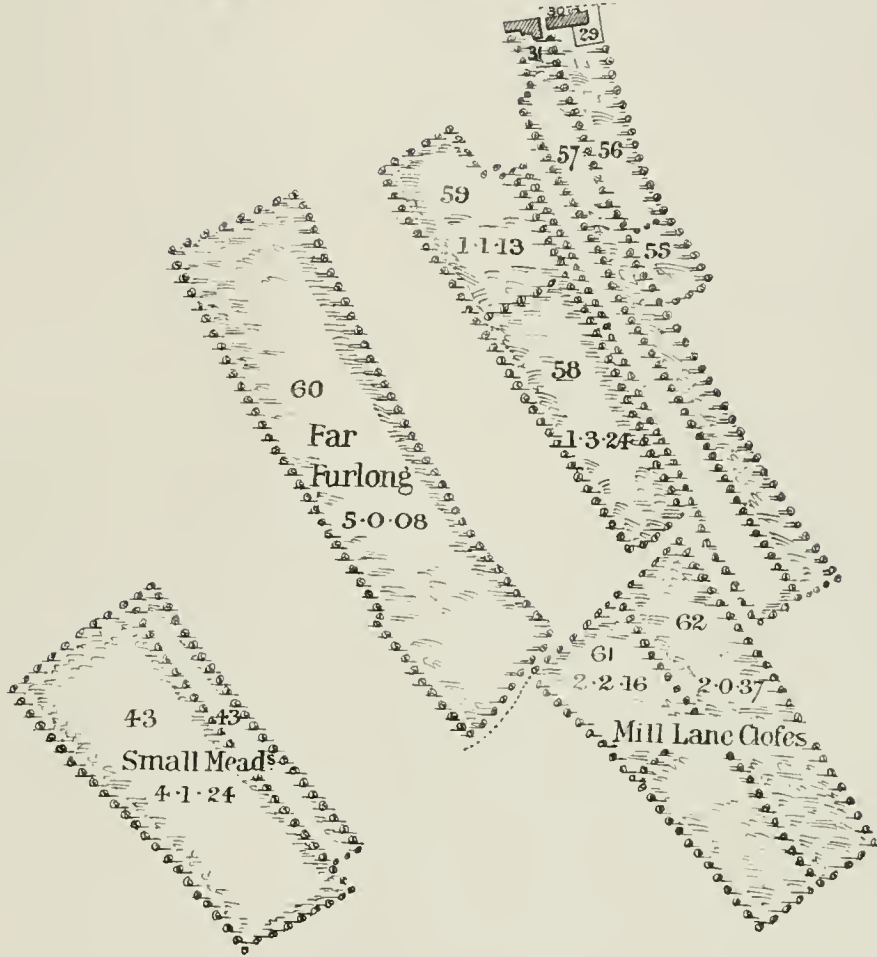
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C

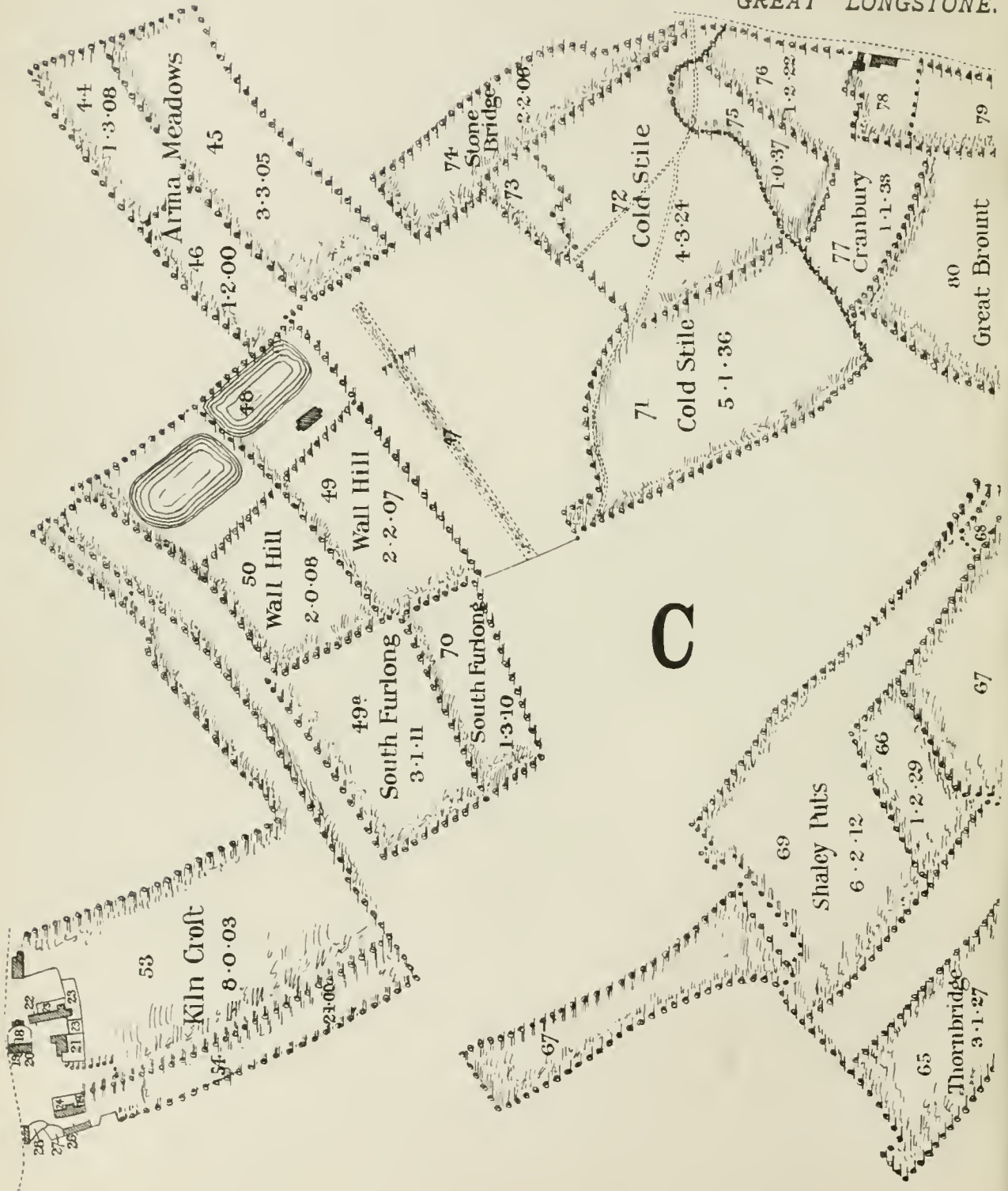


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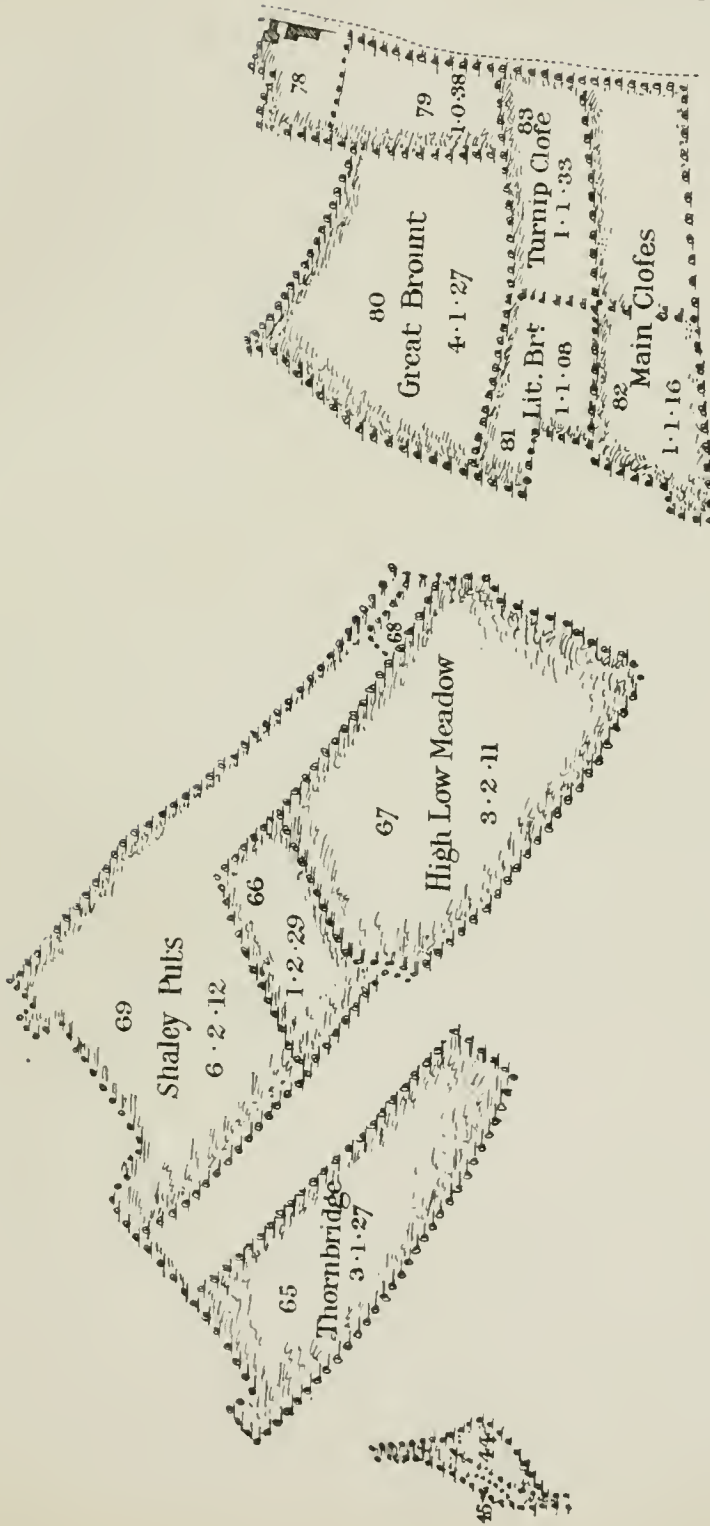
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GREAT LONGSTONE.



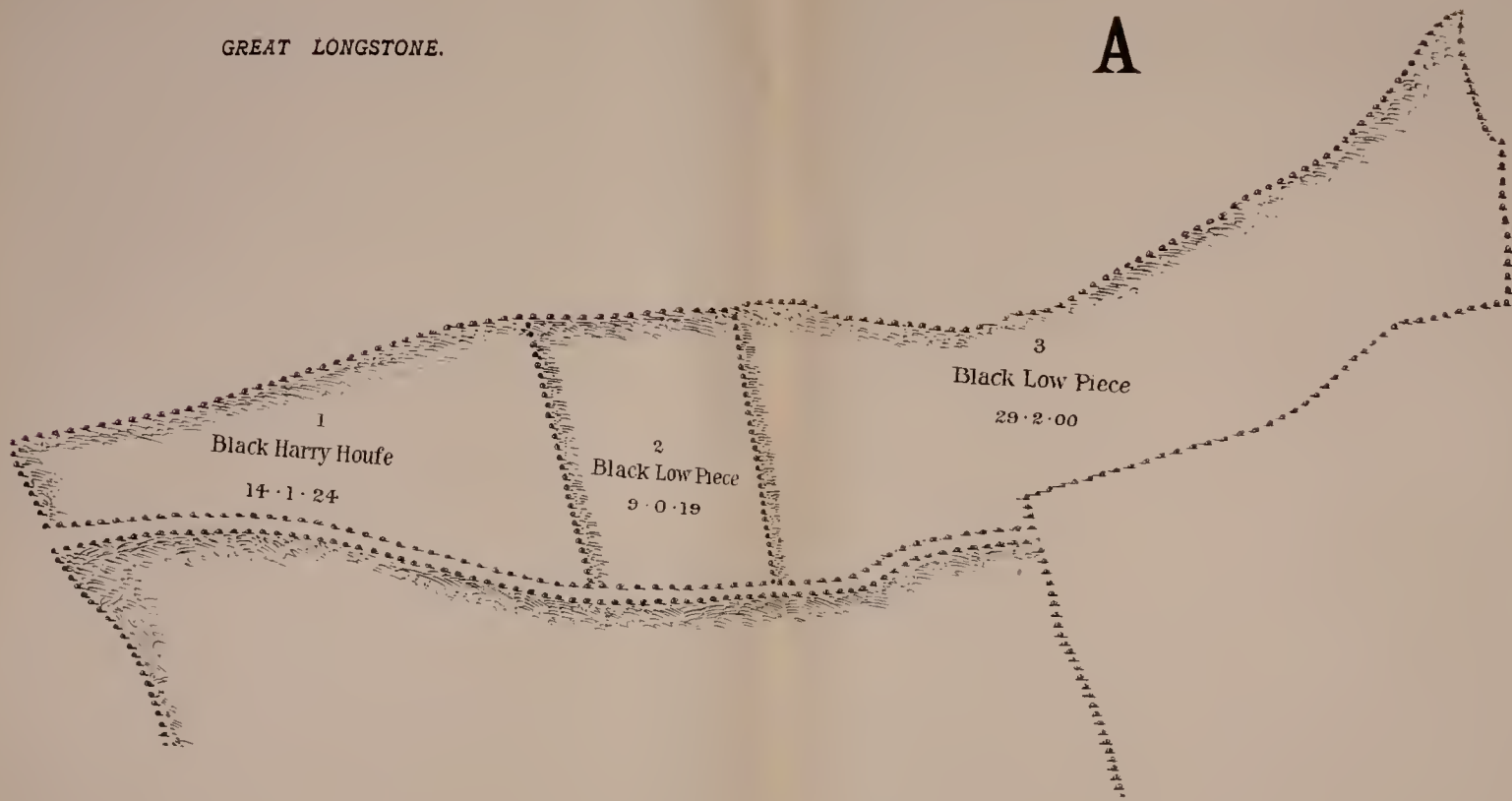
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C

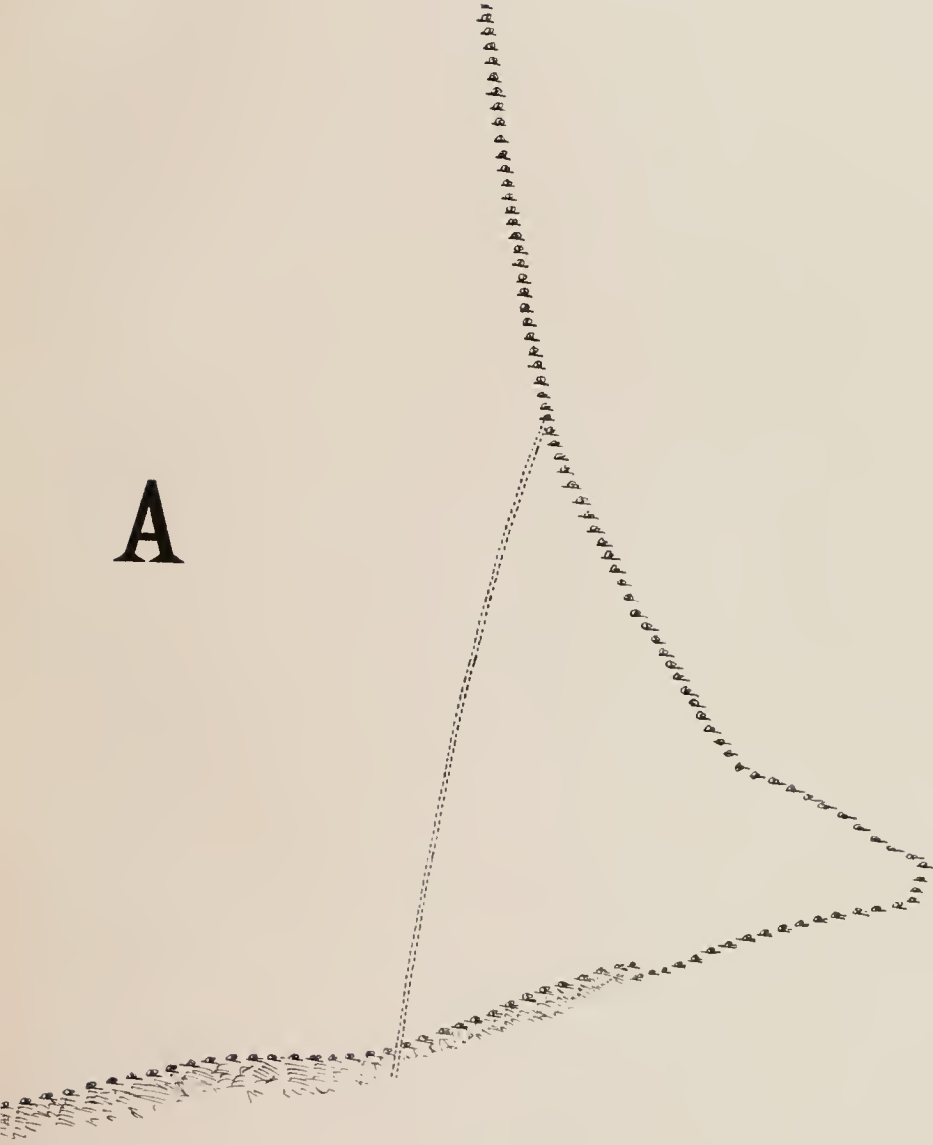
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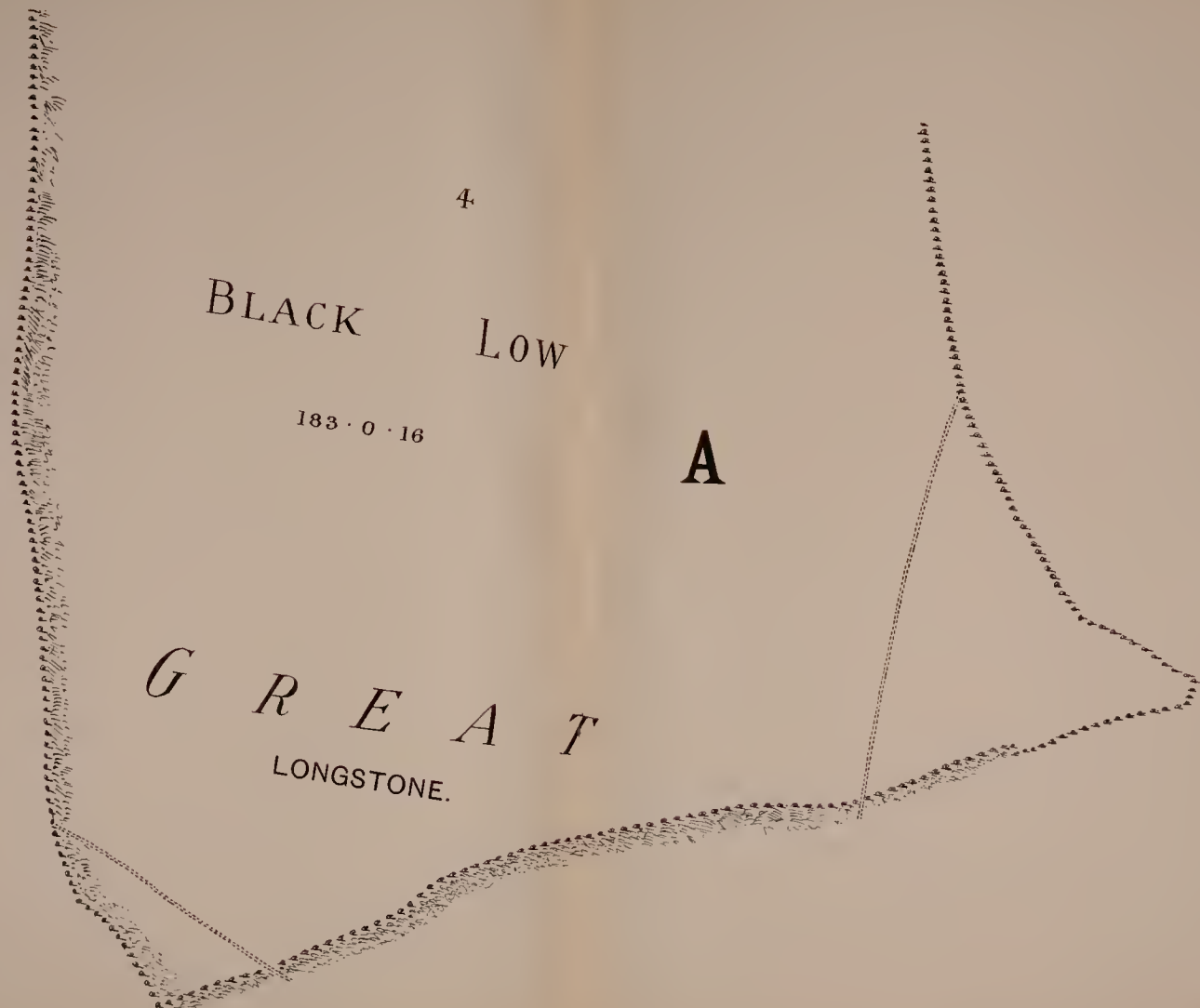
A



Wright Estate, 1770.

A





4

BLACK LOW

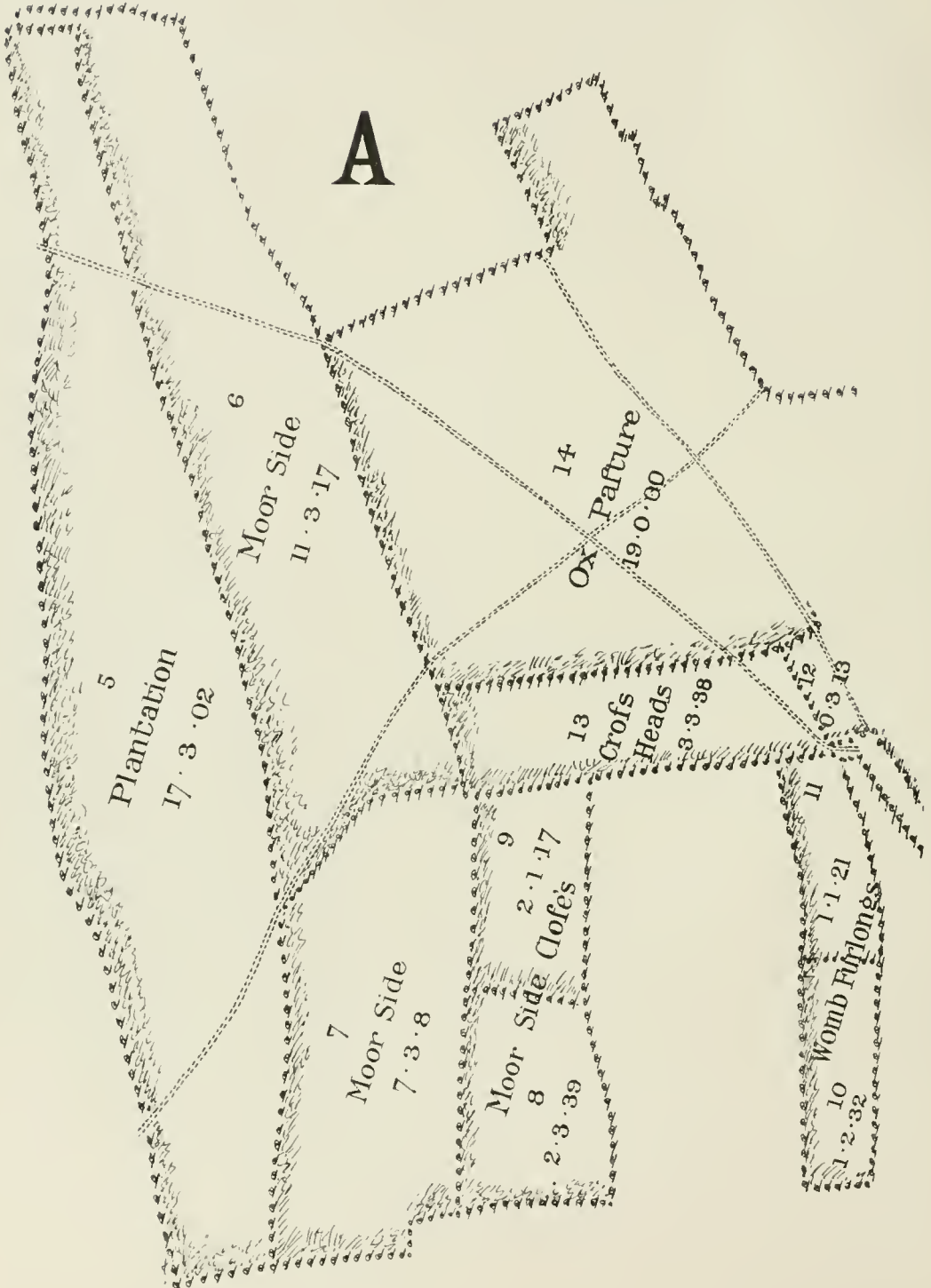
183 · 0 · 16

A

G R E A T

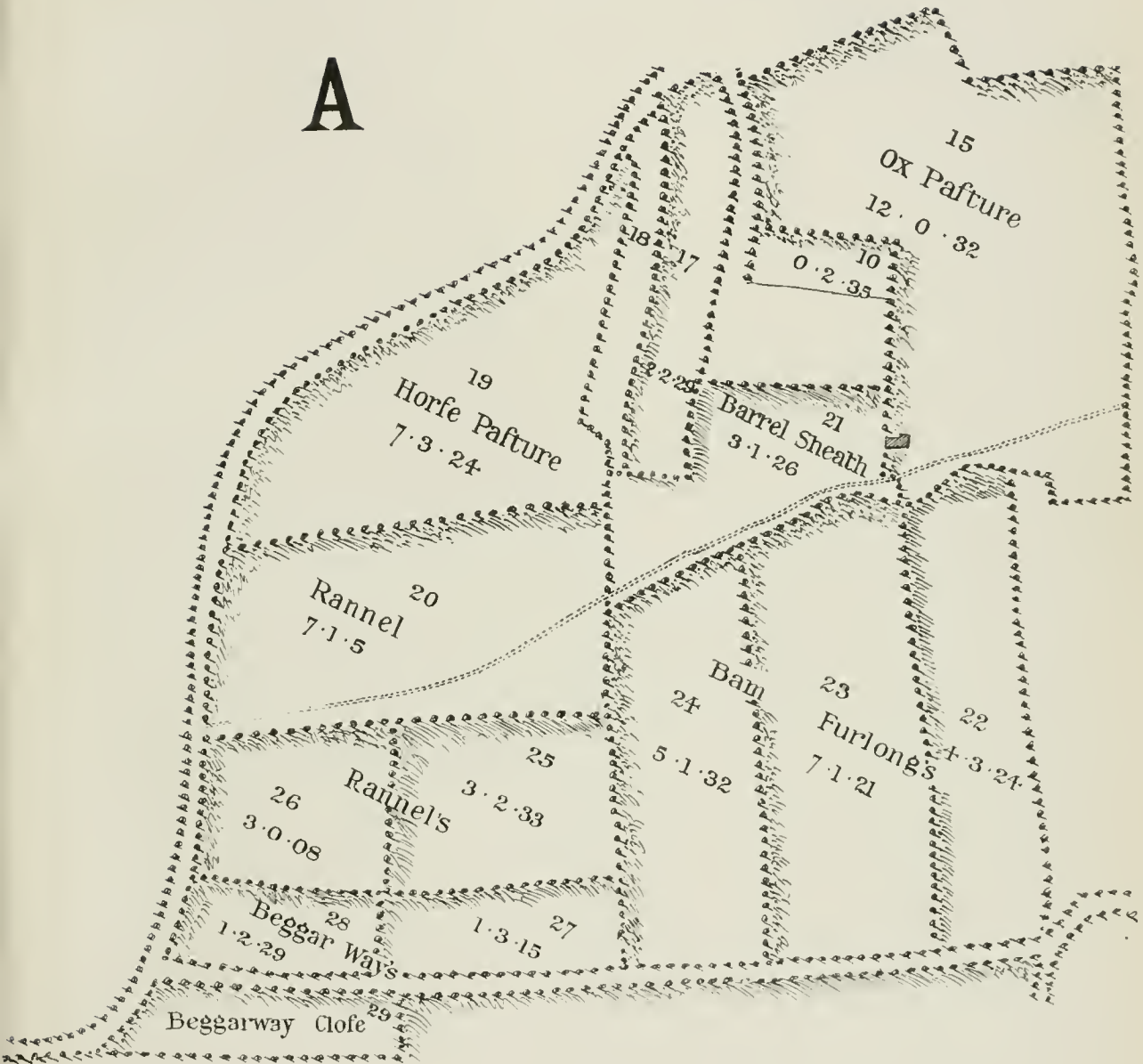
LONGSTONE.

GREAT LONGSTONE.



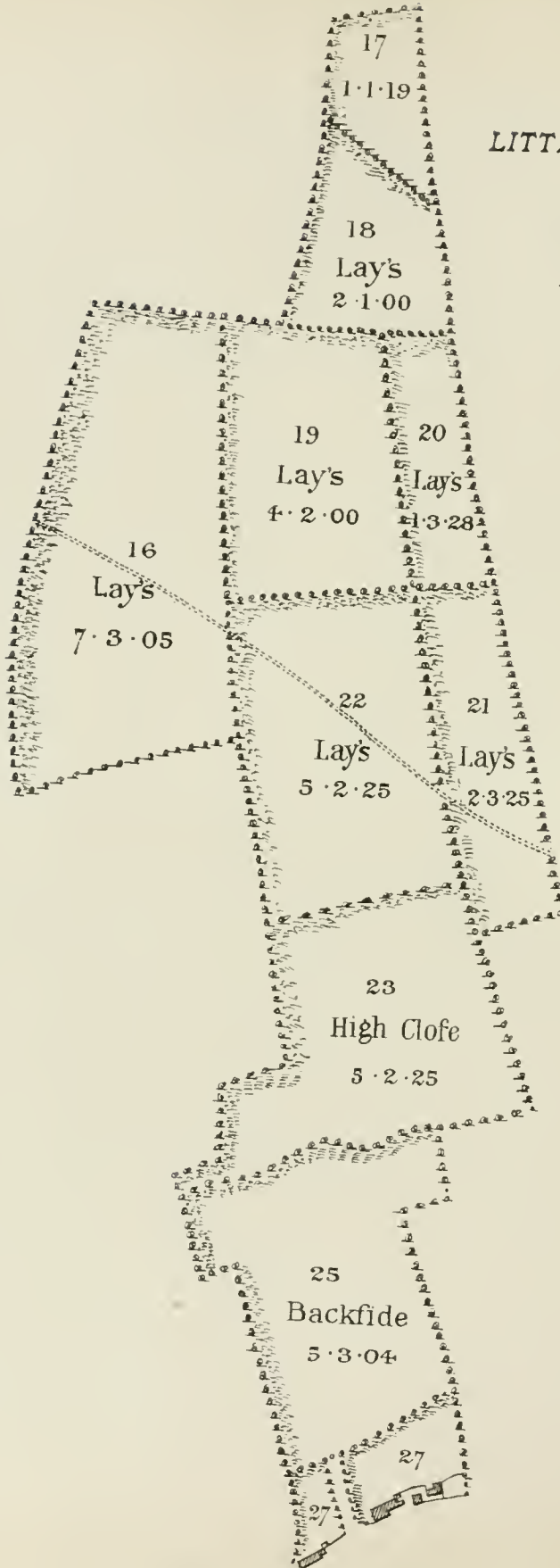
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A



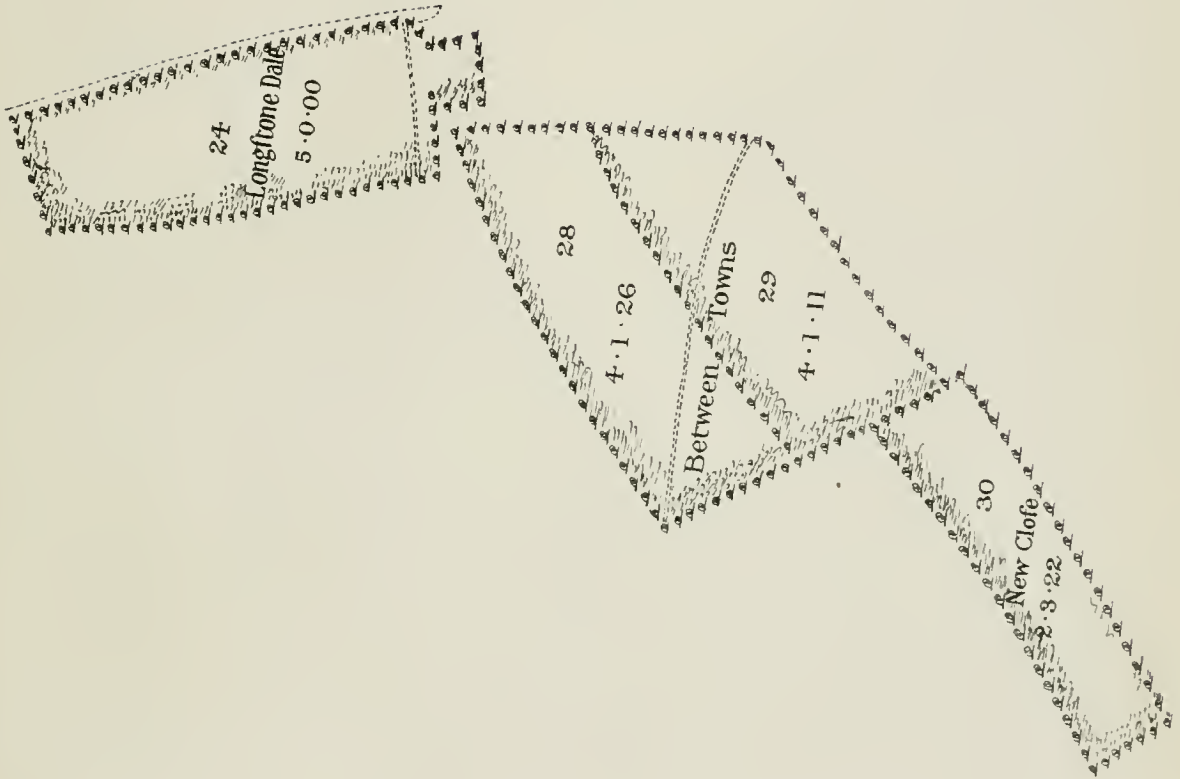
LITTLE LONGSTONE.

D



GREAT LONGSTONE.

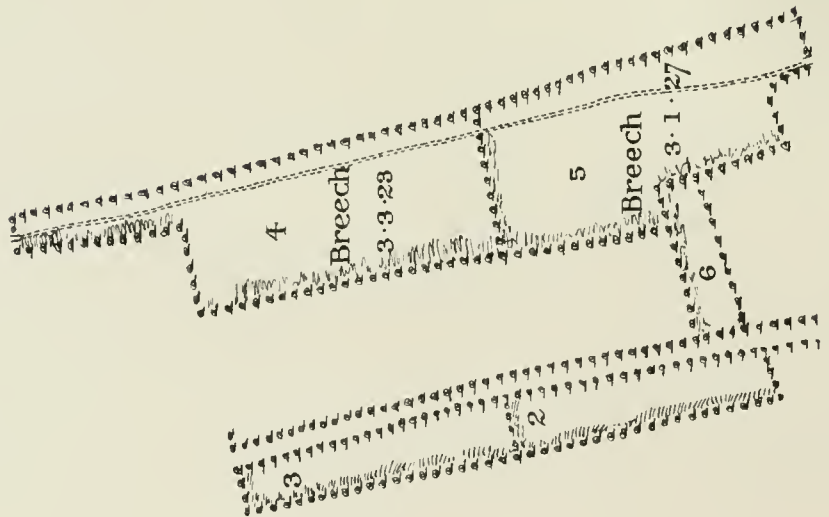
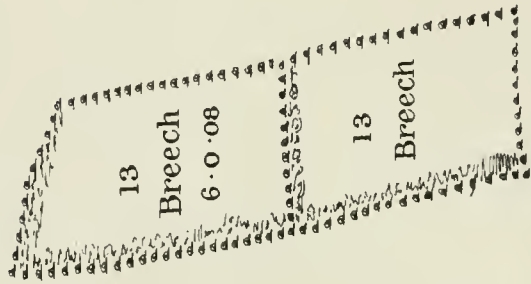
D



LITTLE LONGSTONE.



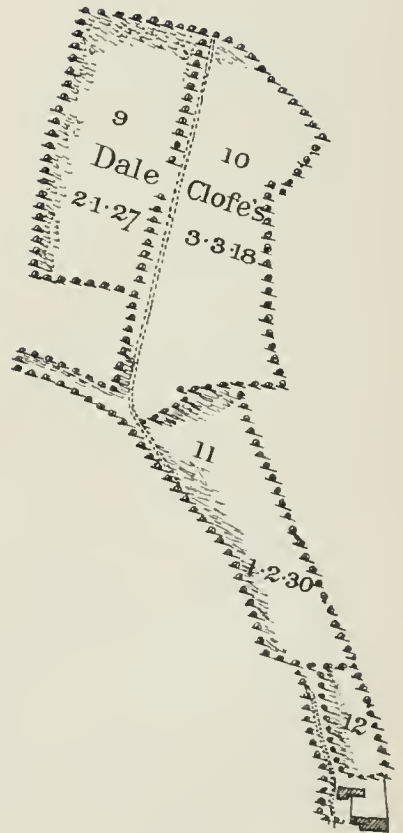
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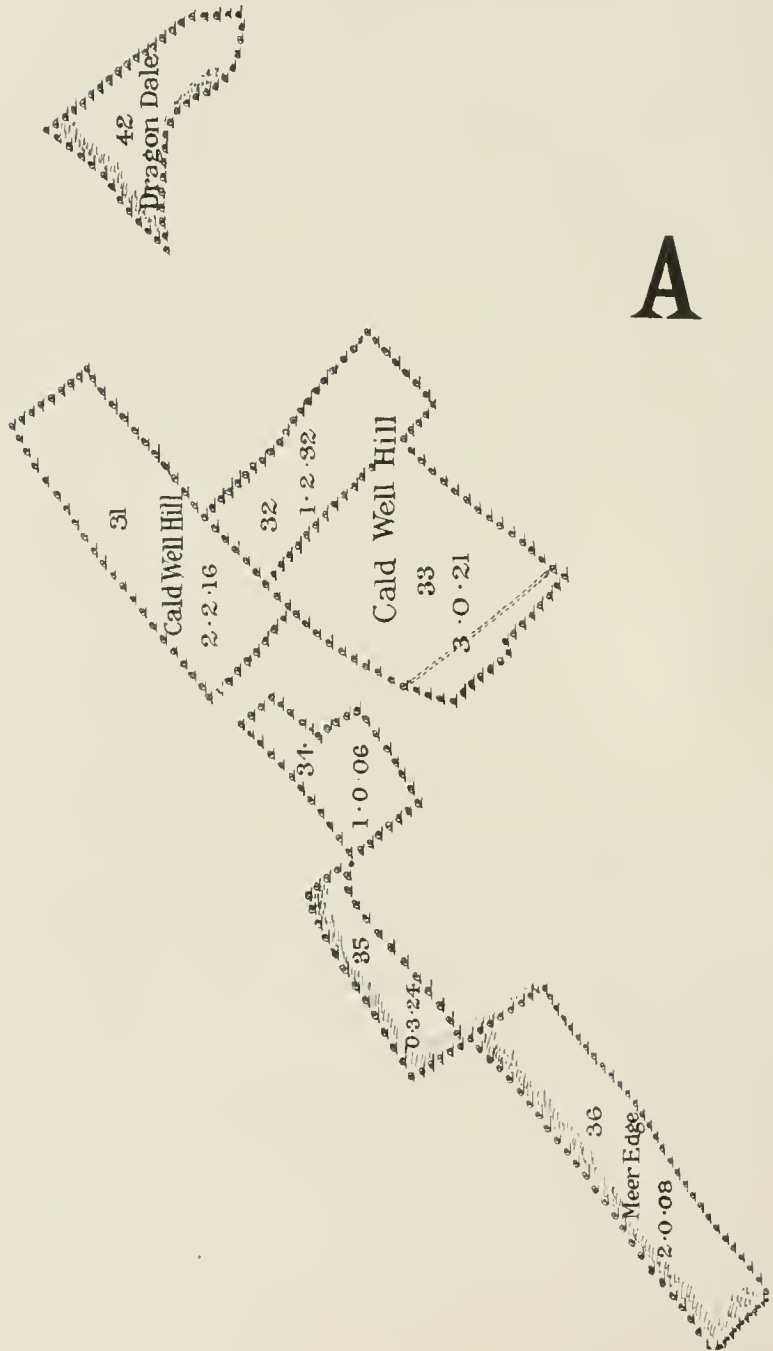
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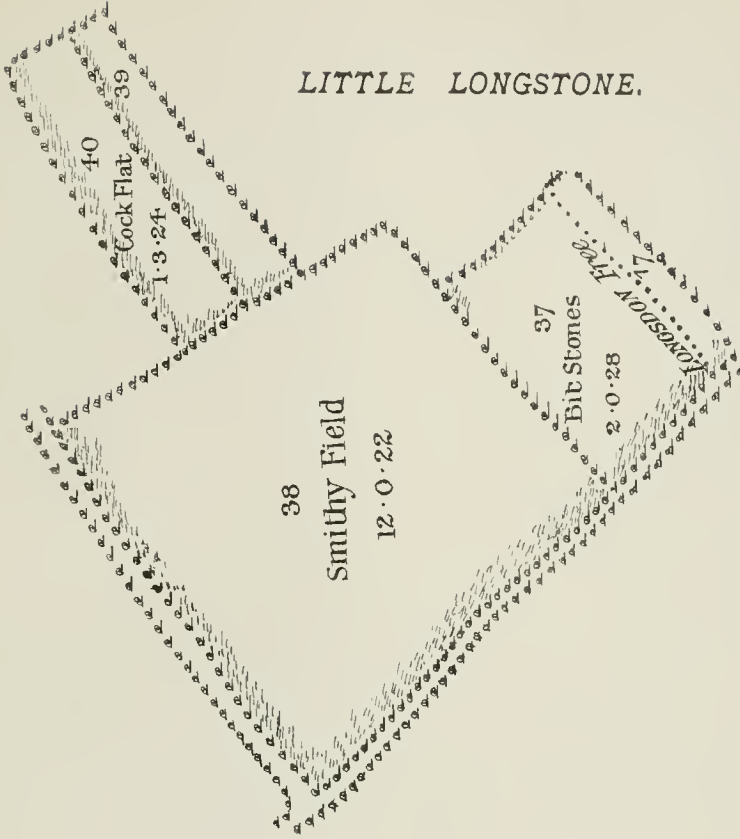
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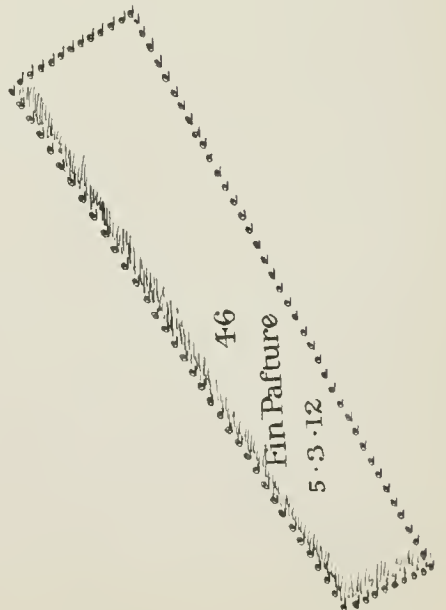
LITTLE LONGSTONE.



LITTLE LONGSTONE.

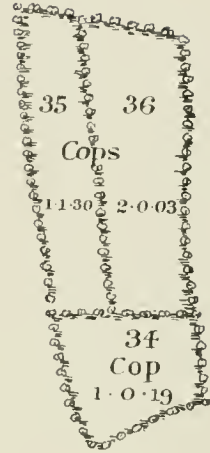
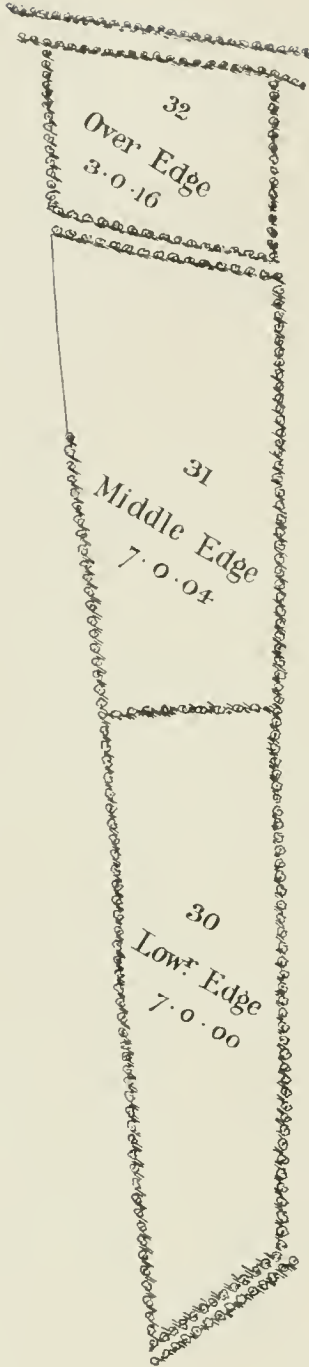


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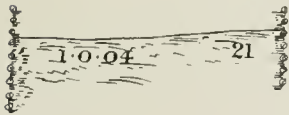
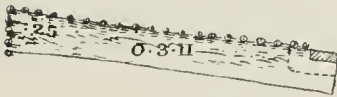
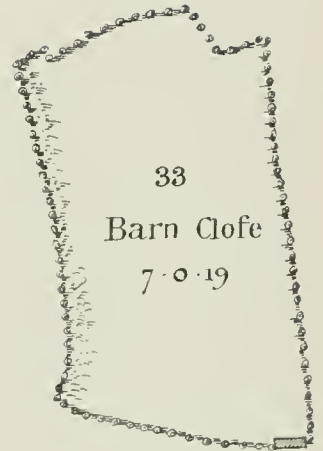
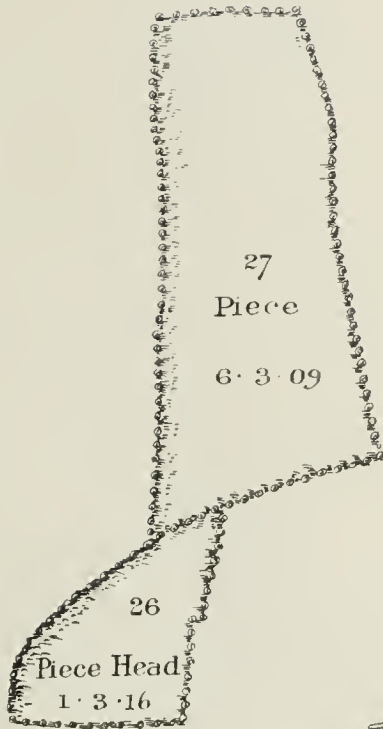
FOLOW.

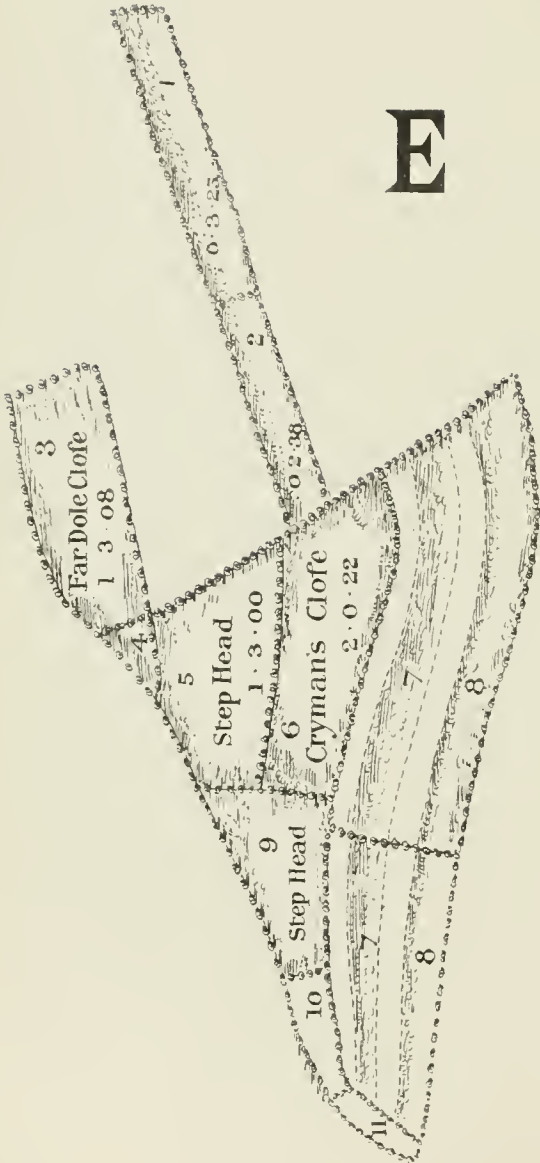
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FOOLOW.

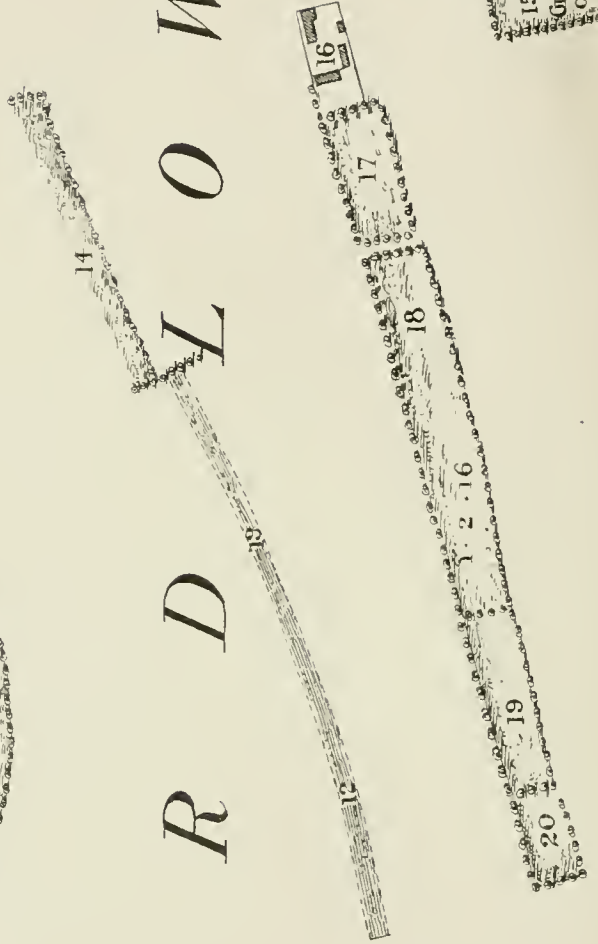
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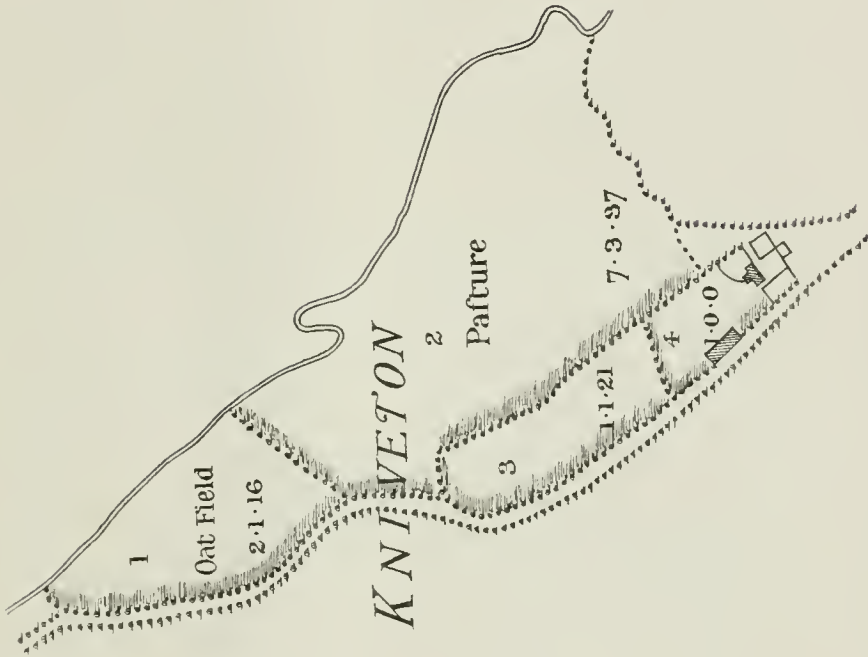


E

W A R D L O W



F



MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTION NOTICES.

COUNTY OF DERBY.

WESTERN DIVISION.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION, 1906.

The following is a Summary of the Return respecting ELECTION EXPENSES of the Candidates at the above Election, as to Rt. Hon. VICTOR CHRISTIAN WILLIAM CAVENDISH, P.C., M.P., received the 19th day of February, 1906, from H. Brooke Taylor, Election Agent; and as to EDWARD HINMERS, Esq., received the 14th day of February, 1906, from C. H. Cowlshaw, Election Agent.

	CAVENDISH.			HINMERS.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Returning Officers Charges	289	7	7	...	289	7	7
Candidates' Personal Expenses.....	76	10	0	...	96	5	8
Election Agents' Remuneration	Nil.			...	150	0	0
Sub-Agents, Polling Agents, Clerks, and Messengers	541	2	6	...	327	15	5
Printing, Advertising, Publishing, and Stationery	144	0	10	...	364	3	3
Hire of Rooms for Public Meetings	31	17	4	...	38	18	7
Hire of Committee Rooms.....	86	17	9	...	51	4	6
Postage, Telegrams, and Miscellaneous.....	133	8	2	...	313	11	7
	£1603	4	2		£1631	6	7

And I GIVE NOTICE that any Voter is permitted to inspect the Returns and accompanying Declarations and Documents, on payment of a fee of One Shilling, at the undermentioned Office, at any time during Office hours within two years next after the date of the receipt of same by me.

Dated the 22nd day of February, 1906.

REGINALD WALKELYNE CHANDOS POLE, Colonel,
Sheriff and Returning Officer.

Office of the Sheriff of Derbyshire,
20, Corn Market, Derby.

COUNTY OF DERBY.

HIGH PEAK DIVISION.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION, 1906.

The following is a Summary of the Return respecting ELECTION EXPENSES of the Candidates at the above Election, as to OSWALD PARTINGTON, Esq., M.P., received the 28th February, 1906, from R. H. Douse, Election Agent; and as to A. P. A. PROFUMO, Esq., received the 26th day of February, 1906, from J. Sumner Pollitt, Election Agent:

	PARTINGTON.			PROFUMO.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Returning Officer's Charges	302	3	8	...	302	3	8
Candidates' Personal Expenses	39	0	0	...	35	0	0
Election Agents' Remuneration	100	0	0	...	168	0	0
Sub-Agents, Polling Agents, Clerks, and Messengers	301	5	6	...	321	12	2
Printing, Advertising, Publishing, and Stationery	522	18	10	...	543	1	8
Hire of Room for Public Meetings	31	17	8	...	23	13	3
Hire of Committee Rooms.....	56	0	9	...	41	12	5
Postages, Telegrams, and Miscellaneous ...	148	9	5	...	150	1	5
	£1504	15	10		£1585	4	7

And I GIVE NOTICE that any Voter is permitted to inspect the Returns and accompanying Declarations and Documents, on payment of a fee of One Shilling at the undermentioned Office, at any time during Office hours within two years next after the date of the receipt of same by me.

Dated the 28th day of February, 1906.

REGINALD WALKELYNE CHANDOS POLE, Colonel,
Sheriff and Returning Officer.

Office of the Sheriff of Derbyshire,
20, Corn Market, Derby.

LITTLE LONGSTONE.*

Sciānt p'sentes & fufi. Quod Ego Thomas fit Riči Senescalli de Pecco Dedi. Concessi. & hac p'senti Carta mea confirmavi Matho de Langisdon & h'edibz suis duas Culturas p'ti & sepat pasture in campo de Parva longisdō s̄ longsilowe iacētes de dominico q̄ vocant Cotemedesz cū una acra t're arrabil' ext'ns' verso viā de crosuey & cū q'dam Bercaria ptinēte dimid' ac'm t're sb' monte dco de Longsilowe cū oibz ptinentiis suis lib'tatibz. esiamētis ad dñicū ptinētibz. Q's cultas tenui separalit' p escambio septē acraz t're de dñico in Campo de Hassoppe cū pertinēt'. lib'tatibz suis. Tenēd' & habend' ipi Matho & h'edibz suis de me & h'edibz meis i feodo & h'editate. lib'e. solute. q'ete. bñ. & in pace. jure h'editač. Ita qd' p'dcs Mathō de Longisdō & h'edes sui reddit' p t'ra eschambiata in campo de Hassoppe penit' aq̄etabūt. & Ego p'dcūs Thom̄ & h'edes mī reddit' dño ipius feodi de Pva Longisdō p t'ra eschambiāt in campo de Pva Longisdon eod' modo annuat' psolvemus. Si Reddit' annuat' p'us dcs p t'ra i Longisdon retineat' scil'. ix. deñ ad festū scī martini Dist'cto fiat p Math' v'l h'ed' ipi' sup t'ram dcam in Hassoppe ad dci Reddit' solōem. Et Sic e cōv'so ex alfa pte de t'bz Deñ reddit' annuat' p t'ra i eschambio data i Hassoppe ad Assūpcom bē Marie pacand'. p oibz sviciis ex utq̄z pte. Et Ego p'dcs Thom̄ & h'ed' mei p'dco Math'o & h'edibz suis p̄nominat' p'atū & sepal' paslam. & t'ram arrabil' una cū Bercaria dca cuiusdam mise eschambiāt p t'ra i Hassoppe cū oibz ptin' suis. lib'tatibz. esiamētis. sicut aliq'a t'ra. v'l p'atū. v'l sepal' pasla ifra t'ram & ext'a meli' v'l libi' pofūt tēri. pt'a omēs gentes i ppetuū warantizabi'. Semp Defendem'. & ubiqz aq̄etabi'. Et ut h' Donačo hui' eschambii. Concessio. & hui' carte p'f'mačo Rata & stabil' pmaneat p'sentē cartam sigilli mei ipressione corroboravi. Hiis Testibz. Serlone milite de Beyley. Adam de Herthulle milite. Robō psona de Hope Ričo fit Thom̄ ps ne de Bauquet. Mathō psona. & aliis.

—[Not dated. About the time of King John.]

[English Abstract.]

Thomas, son of Richard, steward of the Peak, grants to Matthew de Langisdon and his heirs two cultures of meadow and separate

* From the Collection of MSS. made by John Wilson, of Broomhead, co. York.

pasture in the field of Little Longstone under Longsilowe, called Cotemedleusz, with an acre of arable land extending towards the way from Crosney, and a sheepfold containing half an acre under the hill called Longsilowe—which cultures he held separately—in exchange for seven acres of land in the field of Hassop. Matthew and his heirs are to pay the quit rent for the exchanged land in Hassop. Thomas and his heirs are to pay the rent to the Lord for the land in Little Longstone, which is ninepence at Martinmas; and, if it be withheld, Matthew and his heirs shall distrain on the land in Hassop for its payment. And so, conversely, concerning the rent of threepence at the Assumption for the exchanged land in Hassop. Witnesses:—Serlo, Knight, of Byley; Adam de Herthulle, Knight; Robert, parson of Hope; Richard, son of Thomas, parson of Bauquell* [Bakewell]; Mathew, parson, and others.

* Clerical celibacy was not universally enforced in England before the thirteenth century.

LITTLE LONGSTONE.

Sciunt p'sentes & fufi quod ego Lescia quondam uxor Rob'ti filii Walthef de pva Longisdon in mea viduitate & in ligia potestate mea . concessi & vendidi & hē p'senti mea Carta confir'mavi . & qētū clamavi Mathō filio Thome de Bauquell. Tresdecim denariatos Redditus in villa de pva Longisdon annuatim peipiendas de Ricardo filio Ricardi de Edinsouē Et de filiabz Ricardi filii Leuenad Et de Henrico Clodhomir & Alicia uxore sua. Et de Matild' Juliana & Matilda sororibz . quos m' solv'e psuev'ant post obitū Rob'ti filii Walthef quondam viri mei . sine aliq'o retencmēto. Tenend' & habend' ipi Mathō & heredibz suis vī suis inde assignatis & eoz heredibz Q'etos de me & successoribz meis inpetuū. Reddendo inde annuatī m' qm̄ diu vixero ille & heredes sui vī sui assignati unū par albarū cirotocarū ad pascha . p omibz rebz & demandis . p hae autē Concessione & q'eta clamaōne . dēs Mathō m' Octo solidi argenti in Gersum donavit. Et ego Lescia qm̄ diu vixero p'dcōs Tresdecī denariatos Redditus cū omibz ptiū suis p̄ omēs homines warantizabo. in hui' v' Concessiōnis & Q'ete clamaōnis testimoniuū p'sentē Cartam sigilli mei in p'ssione Coroboravi. Hiis testibz. Rob'to de Trouwell Rob'to de Stanton. Elya de Bamforde Pet' de Hurst Ada f' pet' de Langisdon Stephō de Rolond. Henr de Ofiton Johe de Bauquell et eo & aliis.—[Wilson Collection.—Not dated. About the middle of the thirteenth century.]

[English Abstract.]

Lescia, widow of Robert son of Walthef of Little Longstone, grants to Matthew, son of Thomas de Bauquell [Bakewell], a rent of thirtepenne from Richard son of Richard de Edinsouere, the daughters of Richard son of Leuenad, Henry Clodhomir and Alice his wife, Matilda, Juliana, and Matilda, sisters, which they have paid to the said Lescia since her husband's death. Matthew is to pay therefore, in lieu of all demands, a pair of white gloves at Easter annually, and he has paid a fine of eight shillings. Witnesses:—Robert de Trouwell, Robert de Stanton, Elias de Bamforde, Peter de Hurst, Adam son of Peter de Langisdon, Stephen de Rolond, Henry de Oferton, John de Banquell, clerk, and others.

LITTLE LONGSTONE.

Sciant p'sentes & futi quod ego Thomas filius Robti de pva Longisdon Dedi & concessi & hac p'senti mea carta confirmavi Matho filio Thom̄ de Bauquett p homagio & ſvcio suo homagiū & ſvciiū cū Tresdecē denariatos Reddit^o. que Ricdus fit Ricdi de edinsouē Henrie^o Clodhomir & Alicia uxor sua. Matilda . Juliana & Matilda sorores michi face p̄sueuant annuatī p una bovata fre & p uno crofto in villa & in fitorio de pva Longisdon qam de me tenerūt cū omibz ptinentiis suis Tenend & hñd' iſi Matho & h'edibz suis v'l Cuicūqz assignare volu'it & eoz h'edibz de me & h'edibz meis In feodo & hereditate libe solute . quiete pacifice & integre plenarie & bene . Jure & hereditarii . Reddendo inde annuatī michi & heredibz meis ille & heredes v'l sui assignati & eoz heredes unū denariū ad anūciacōnem bē Marie in martio p omibz rebz & demandis m̄ & h'edibz meis spectantibz . scit p . Wardis . releuiis . & eschaetis & p omimodis sectis Et ego iam dēs Thom̄ & heredes mei dēos homagios de hominibz & feminabz & eoz heredibz cū Wardis releuiis & eschaetis & cū omibz sectis ptinentiis & libtatibz suis . sepedcō Matho & h'edibz suis v'l Cuicūqz assignaūit & eoz heredibz p om̄s homines & om̄s feminas warantizabim⁹ & ubiqz semp defendem⁹. Et ut h̄ mea donato & cōcessio & carte hui⁹ cōfirmatio rata & stabilis p̄maneat . p̄sentē Cartam sigilli mei Imp'issione coroboravi . Hiis testibz dño Thom̄ de Edinsouē Ada de edinsouē Luca de Beyt. Robto de Stantō. Andř de Deyrt. Pet⁹ de Stanton. Willo Wine de Bauquett Matho de Raindon Henř de Calvoūe & aliis.—[*Wilson Collection.—Not dated. About the middle of the thirteenth century.*]

[*English Abstract.*]

Thomas, son of Robert of Little Longisdon, grants to Matthew, son of Thomas de Bauquell, for his homage and service, the homage and service with thirtepenne rent which Richard, son of Richard de Edinsouere, Henry Clodhomir and Alice his wife, Matilda, Juliana, and Matilda, sisters,* pay for a bovate of land and a croft in Little Longstone which they held of him, at a rent of one penny at the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, in lieu of all wards, reliefs, escheats, and suits belonging to grantor and his heirs. Witnesses:—Sir Thomas de Edinsouere, Adam de Edinsouere, Luke de Bcyley, Robert de Stanton, Andrew de Doyrley, Peter de Stanton, William Wine of Bauquell, Mathew de Raindon, Henry de Calvoure, and others.

* Presumably sisters of Richard, son of Richard.

GREAT LONGSTONE.

Sciant p̄sentes & futi q̄ Ego Thomas ad capud velle de magna Langisdō dedi concessi & hac p̄senti carta mea inppetuū cōfirmavi & q̄letū clamavi Ricardo forestario de magna Langisdō & h̄edibz suis seu assignat̄ p̄ me & h̄edibz meis & assignat̄ & pro quadam sum̄a p̄cunie q̄m̄ in p̄d̄cs Ric̄s p̄manibz donavit scilicet totū jus meū & elamiū q̄ habui v̄l q̄ habere potui in una bovata t̄re mee cū uno Tofto aiacent̄ in p̄d̄cm Ricard̄ & Gardinū pdam Willi de Langisdō in villa & in campo & in t̄torio de magna Langisdō sicut jacet latitudie & longitudie & est illa bovata t̄re q̄m̄ habui ex h̄editate patris mei Henrici ad capud velle de magna Langisdō & cū om̄ibz Edificiis sup̄ p̄d̄cm Toftū astantibz Tenend̄ & habend̄ d̄co Ric̄o forestar̄ & h̄edibz suis sive assignat̄ p̄ me & h̄edibz meis & assignat̄ lib̄e . q̄ete . integre . iure h̄editar̄ b̄n̄ in pace cū om̄ibz lib̄tatibz assiament̄ ubiqz ad p̄d̄cam bovata t̄re p̄tinētibz faciendo inde anuatim s̄viciū debitū & cōsuetū q̄ p̄tinet capitali d̄no feodi p̄ tanta t̄ra Et Ego d̄cs Thomas & h̄ēles mei & assignati totā p̄d̄cam bovata t̄re cū p̄tinētis ut p̄d̄cm est d̄co Ric̄o forestar̄ & h̄edibz suis seu assignat̄ cont̄a om̄s homines & feminas warantizabim̄ adq̄etabim̄ & ubiqz semp̄ defendem̄ inppetuū . & ut hec mea donat̄o concessio & q̄eta mea clamat̄o rata & stabit̄ p̄maneat inppetuū . huic Carte mee sigillū meū apposui Hiis Testibz . Hugone Capello de Lanisdō . Martino Capello de cad̄ Petro de Rolond . Witto fillō Thoma de Langesdō Witto de Wardelowe . Simone de Crōford . Nicollo de Crōford & aliis . Dat̄ apud Langesdō die S̄c̄e Auḡne V̄ginis & martiris anno regni Reḡ n̄ri E filii Reḡ n̄ri Hen̄i vicesimo q̄nto.—[Wilson Collection.]

[English Abstract.]

Thomas ad capud velle,* of Great Longstone, quit claims to Richard Forester, of Great Longstone, for a certain sum of money, all his right and claim in a bovatē of land with a toft adjoining, with the buildings thereon, between the land of the said Richard and a garden sometime William de Langisdon's in Great Longstone, which bovatē he inherited from his father Henry ad capud velle. Richard to do the due and accustomed services to the chief lord. Witnesses:—Hugh, chaplain of Longstone; Martin, chaplain, of the same; Peter de Rolond; William, son of Thomas de Langesdon; William de Wardelowe; Simon de Cromford; Nicholas de Cromford, and others. Dated, Longstone, the day of S. Agnes Virgin and Martyr, the 25th year of Edward son of Henry [i.e. Jan. 21, 1297].

* Townshend (?).

OFFERTON.

In the — year of Henry, son of John. Agreement between Matthew de Longisdun and Cecilia, widow of Jurdan de Offirtun, at Christmas. Cecilia grants all the land which Jurdan and Heverard formerly held in Offirtun, except six acres at Stord, to Matthew for twelve years, and if she is not able to dig the said six acres they shall on every occasion remain to the said Matthew during the said term. Matthew to pay a rent of five shillings to the chief Lord in lieu of all service and secular exaction and demands, saving the foreign* service of the King. Witnesses:— Luke de Beileie, Robert de Stantun, Peter his brother, Jurdan de Roulisleie, Nicholas de Stanclive, William de Chattiswothe, Elias de Thornhul, Elias de Bamforde, Peter de Hurst, William de Heilone, Nicholas de Paddele e, Adam de Langisdun, and many others.—[*Wilson Collection.*—*About the middle of the thirteenth century.*]

PARWICH.

Margery, widow of William son of Matthew de Longesdon, grants to Richard her son three messuages, and a ferlingate† of land, and a rent of twelpepence in Peverwych [Parwich], and three acres and half a rood of land in the same, of which messuages two lie together under le Clef between the messuages which Sir Roger de Bradeburn held and the message which Robert de Gratton held, and one message lies under Leulineselif within the same town near the high way and was sometime held by Roger Eliot. The ferlingate and three acres and half rood were held by Roger Eliot and Thomas de Aula. The twelpepence rent is from a message in Peverwych held by Thomas, son of John, lying between the message held by Roger, son of Simon, and the rivulet. Witnesses:—Roger de la Dale of Peverwych, Robert his son, Henry son of John of the same, Robert de Gratton in the same, John son of Thomas of the same, and others. Dated, Peverwych, Monday after holy Sunday in the bounds of Easter,‡ the 10th year of Edward, son of Edward [1317].—[*Wilson Collection.*]

WARDLOW.

Robert, son of John le clerk of Wardelowe, grants to Thomas, son of John Martyn del Queston [Wheston], a message with buildings

* "foreign," not necessarily outside England.

† = ten acres.

‡ ? the second Monday after Easter.

thereon and seven acres of land in le Oldefeld and another plot adjoining in Wardelowe, which formerly were William Raynald's. Witnesses:—Roger le Qwyte of Wardelowe, John Carles of the same, William de Hassop of Bankewell, and others. Dated, Wardelowe, Thursday after the Translation of S. Thomas the Martyr, 7th Richard II. [1383].—[*Wilson Collection.*]

EYAM.

Robert Bate and Alice his wife grant to William, son of Roger de Milln of Eyom, and the lawful heirs of his body, all the lands, &c., in Eyom which lately belonged to John Dome, chaplain, and which Alice inherited on his death as his niece (*nepos*) and heir: remainder to the right heirs of William. Witnesses:—John Stafford, John de Hill, John de Leghum, Roger de Hasulford, William Merell, and others. Dated, Eyom, 4th September, 2nd Henry VI. [1423].—[*Wilson Collection.*]

SHELDON.

Geoffry Bagshawe, Vicar of the church of Glossop, grants to Ralph de Scheledon, all lands, &c., in Scheledon which he lately had of the gift of the said Ralph—except a messuage and 26 acres of land in Scheledon, which Roger, son of the said Ralph, and Matilda, [*? wife*] of Richard Bonne, lately had of Geoffry's gift by deed—to the said Ralph for life, and after his death to Roger, son of the said Ralph; remainder to the heirs of the said Ralph. Witnesses:—John Whyte of Great Longesdon, Henry Wryght, and :dehyue, and others. Dated, Scheledon, on Sunday after the feast of S. Clement, Pope, 21st year of—[*Wilson Collection.*—*This deed is in bad condition and defective. If the king is Henry VI., as is likely, the date would be November 1442.*]



SECTION 1.

The Hay Conca
119 Acres and 2

Brook's forby
5-3-10
Shower's
forby
3-4-0
forby 6-2-20

Crisp Humen

Hully
A-0-10

Wally wellerffe
A-3-35

Shower's
forby
2-3-30

North part of the Common or bank
in Morinsodille
98-1-20

Wally Humen

Wally Tor
Jolie

Burton Naze

Bachernigs
TOR

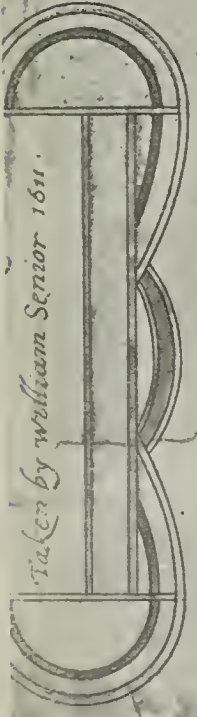
Golden Mill

golden Tor

The journey of hille Longlon and
Morn Sodale belonange wy right
If onorable William Cavendish



Taken by William Senior 1611.



Parte of Brush feelde

Putwaite Hill feeldes

the southe parte of the banke or Common in Moriswode 61-1-0

Longson & Montayne

Dennis Beret
Ditts
March 10 1611

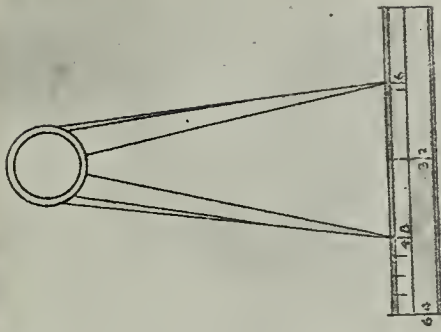
Johns
1-0-0

65

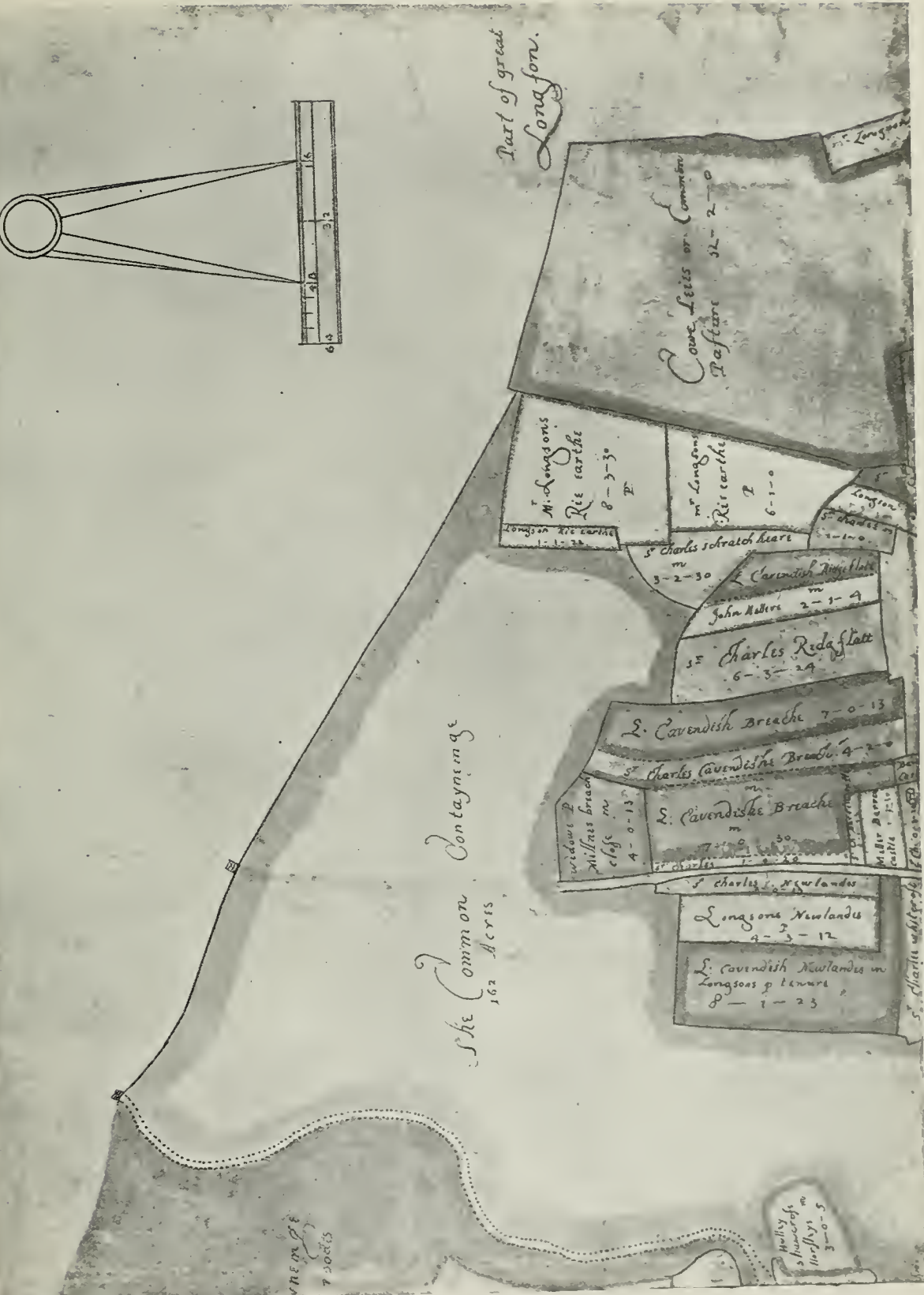
Nicholas Byralls
2-0-0
1-0-0

1-0-0
1-0-0

SECTION 3.



Part of great
Longson.



Cave Lees or Common
Pasture 32-2-0

M. Longson's
Rice carthe
8-3-30

M. Longson
Rice carthe
6-1-0

Longson Rice carthe
1-1-20

S. Charles scratch heare
3-2-30

L. Cavendish Breache
2-1-4

S. Charles Redgate
6-5-24

L. Cavendish Breache 7-0-13

S. Charles Cavendish Breache 4-2-0

L. Cavendish Breache
7-0-30

S. Charles
7-0-20

S. Charles Newlandes

Longson Newlandes
4-3-12

L. Cavendish Newlandes in
Longson's tenure
8-1-23

Contaynenge

Ske Common
162 Acres

7 20815

Holly
Spencer
11/11/11
3-0-5



MONSAL DALE, 1860.

Exchange of Land, about 1604. 291

From the Longsdon Collection.

Articles touchyng exchange of Land betwixt the right Ho : Ladye the Countesse of Shrewesbury and Steven Longesden and Anthony Longesden of Little Longesden in the Countye of Derby, Gent., as followeth—

1. First it was covenanted and agreed that they y^e said Steven Longesden and Anthony Longesden & their Heirs & Assignes should be free and have lawfull libertye and full auctorytie in & throughout all hyghwayes foot pathes or other wayes to have, use, & occupye from tyme to tyme & at all tymes without the let, vexacon or disturbance (as in tymes past they of right have bynne accustomed) in & throughout the sayd herbage, Common or pasture they are to exchange with the sayd ho : Ladye any thing in the sayd exchange to the contrarye notwithstanding.

2. Also that the sayd Steven and Anthony Longesden theyr Heirs & Assignes shall be free from tyme to tyme and at all tymes in & throughout all Woodes Underwoods & Waters, to have use and occupye as in tymes past they have bynne accustomed, the foresayd Woods to fell, cut downe, & carrye away to his or theyr owne proper use for ev^r throughout the foresayde Herbage Common or pasture any thinge in the sayd exchange conteyned to the contrarye notwithstanding.

3. These are the names of the Bowndaryes of the Herbage pasture and Common w^{ch} the sayd Steven and Anthonye Longesden ar to exchange with the sayd right Ho : Ladye the Countesse of Shrewsberrye, fyrst the Herbage of pasture for Beasts or Cattell commonly called Beast Gates in a pasture or parcell of Grounde called Little Longesden Hay, abutting upon Torspytt Spoute upon the North parte and upon a litle Brooke comonly called Chesbrooke on the West parte and upon Horseleas on the South.

4. Also one parcell of Comon called Skrathayre buttyng upon the North parte of Crosway and upon the Hall breach head upon the Southe.

5. Also one other parcell of Comon called little more buttyng upon . . . stone on the North and upon the ould Close head on the Southe adjoyning upon litle Longesden hay on the West, and Oulderysley h . . . upon the backsyde of the ould Close buttyng upon the ould Loe on the North, & upon the Goswell Bower & Sharpedge on the Southe.

6. Also another parcell of Ground or Common called White clyff Torrs lyeng on the East syde of the River of wee, and upon the West syde of the Closes of White clyf buttyng on Sharpedge upon the North and upon the Greensyde on the South parte.

7. Also one other parcel of Comon called the Nabbes lyeng upon the East parte of the Myln damme in Mornsall dale.

8. And it was agreed that the Conveyances or Assurances to be made of the sayd parcells of Herbage pasture or Comon from the sayd Steven & Anthony Longesden to the sayd Right Ho: Ladye should nor hurte or damage or impeache the Tytle or Estate that they y^e said Steven & Anthony have reserved to themselves of theyr other Lands out of the Exchange or any parte or parcell thereof.

9. Also it was agreed that the sayd Steven and Anthony Longesden should gyve in Exchange unto her the sayd right Ho: Ladye her Heyrs & Assignes for ever all that theyr right title Clayme and Intrest of in out or to one parcell of Ground called little Longesden Leas (reservinge all Wayes to themselves & to theyr Heyrs for ever) one little Close called Longesden dale which was no parte of the Leas at the tyme of the Exchange (save only y^t it lyeth on the East syde of the sayd Leas & joyneth upon the Lp: of Ashford).

10. Item for exchange hereof the sayd Steven and Anthony Longesden are to have for theyr Leas one parcell of Grounde called the Hyll from the nearest Corner of a Close called Broome Bawcke eastward agaynst the north . . . Corner of John Hancock's Hyll Close & so downe to the sayd corner of the same

Close. And for theyr Comon or pasture they the sayd Steven & Anthonye are to have xij acres lyeng between the sayd parcell of Grounde and the Hyghway called Crossway. And allso the over whart Close with good and sufficient assurancē to them and theyr Heyrs for ever of the promises & every parte and parcell thereof from the sayd right Ho: Ladye the Countes Shrewesbury with warrantye of the same to them the sayd Steven & Anthony Longesden & theyr Heyrs for ever from & agaynst all manner of Person or Persons, and for want of peaceable possession and quyet injoyeng of every parte & parcell thereof they the sayd Steven & Anthony & theyr Heyrs to reenter & have theyr own agayne as in theyr former estates any thing in this exchange to the contrary notwitstandyng.

M^d that Broome Bawke & the Hill Close are parcell of the foresayd xij acres to be exchanged.

Moreover it is agreed that the sayd Steven & Anthony Longesden & theyr Heyrs shall have free Comons for tenn score sheepe upon Great Longesden Moor with free leave and lawful auctorytie to passe, repasse fetch and drive the sayd sheepe by and through the Highway from Little Longesden to the same Moor without disturbance or contradiction.

Also that this Exchange or any thing therein conteyned shall not be prejudicall or any way impeache hurt or hynder any of the other Lands of them the sayd Steven or Anthony Longesden reserved out of this exchange, neyther shall this exchange abridge them or theyr Heyrs of any Priviledges Rialtyes or other Libertyes of or belonginge to any parte of the other Lands not exchanged, but that they may have the same as also the Lands which they have in exchange from the sayd Countesse in as ample maner as they had theyr owne before this exchange.

Exd.

CHAWORTHE.

From the Longsdon Collection.

An Assess^{mt} made y^e 21st day of May, 1736, for y^e Hamblett of Little Longston and Mornsodail, Charged upon land two shillings in y^e pound for his Majestie's use.

					y ^e first quarter.		
					£	s.	d.
Thomas Johnson	...	...	...	...	05	6	0
Emanuell Cooper	...	...	...	...	00	8	1
Thomas Broom	...	...	...	...	00	8	1
Isaak Broom	...	...	...	...	00	8	1
Samuel Skidmore	...	...	...	...	02	3	2
John Shaw	...	...	...	...	08	3	0
George Hancock	...	...	...	...	01	7	1
Robt. Shaw	...	...	...	...	00	2	3
Joseph Beebee	...	...	...	...	02	0	3
Francis Hulley	...	...	...	...	01	5	3½
William Mellor	...	...	...	...	01	3	0½
Ellen Bragington	...	...	...	...	00	4	0½
Mary Pym and Thomas Gregory	...	...	...	...	02	6	1
Thomas Longsdon	...	...	...	...	08	8	2
John Pidcock	...	...	...	...	01	3	0½
Anthony Pidcock	...	...	...	...	02	4	8½
Mr. William Finney	...	...	...	...	06	7	3
William Low	...	...	...	...	04	5	2½
Anthony Hodgkinson	...	...	...	...	02	11	3
Thomas Tomlinson	...	...	...	...	03	8	0
Mr. Mich. Buxton	...	...	...	...	00	8	1
Richard Hodgkinson	...	...	...	...	00	5	2
Widd ^w Flint	...	...	...	...	01	4	0
Thomas White	...	...	...	...	01	3	0½
Richard Nailor	...	...	...	...	04	5	2½
Tho. Longsdon his part of tith hay and corn					02	3	0
Jos. Flint for his part of tith hay and corn	...				02	3	0
George Shaw for his part of tith hay and corn					01	0	0
Mr. Fletcher or his tennant for tith wool & lamb					02	3	0

Sum Totall ... 3 14 2

Joseph Beebee, Assess^r

Anthony Hodgkinson, Collect^r

The payments as followeth—

30 day of June, 1736.

6 of October

29 of December

30 of March, 1737.

Claim of Land and Houses.

295

21st June, 1817. Copy delivered to the Commissioners at Edensor.

Land and Houses claimed by Jas. Longsdon, and situated in Little Longsdon.

	A.	R.	P.
One Messuage House with all Outbuildings and Gardens } thereunto belonging, containing about ... }	2	0	0
One Toftstead adjoining the Hay barn and occupied by } the late Catherine Gregory }			
Pasture containing about	27	0	0
Dale Close	2	0	0
Upper and Lower Briery Dale and Pingle ...	13	0	0
Scratter Close	3	1	0
Upper and Lower Rioths	17	0	0
One Dwelling-house, Garden, &c., inhabited by Jos. } Higginbottom }	0	1	0
One do. do. John Gregory }			
Outbuildings, Croft and Stackyards adjoining	0	3	0
Far Pasture	11	2	0
Lays in 6 Fields... ..	25	0	0
Newlands in 2 Fields	5	0	0
One Toftstead & Croft occupied by the late Thos. Tomlinson	0	3	0
One Croft, Jackson's Yard }			
One Toftstead in do. occupied by the late John Bradbury }	1	2	0
One do. do. do. do. Ann Jeffries }			
One House Margt Stone }			
One Croft (Gregory Croft)	0	2	0
Cock Close	6	0	0
Bandlands	4	2	0
Meadow Close	3	0	0
Jones Close and Plantation	4	0	0
6 Beast Gates in Little Longstone Hay Pasture			
Field occupied by Wm. Hallas }	2	0	0
Broad Green do. }			
One House, Garden and Croft, occupied by Rich. Skidmore	0	1	0

One do. with Garden & Outbuildings, Wm. Tomlinson	}	0	0	10
One do. Geo. Hulley, junr.				
One Toftstead occupied by the late Robt. Hallas ...	}	0	0	10
One House and Garden Richd. Shaw				
One do. do. Matthw. Gregory				
One Garden Mary Tomlinson				

IN MONSALDALE.

One Dwelling-house with Outbuildings and Garden and old Millstead	}	12	0	0
4 Fields by the River side				
1 Field called Doctor occupied by John Ashmore				
		<u>141</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>30</u>

5 Beast Gates in Little Longsdon Hay Pasture
occupied by John Ashmore.

IN GREAT LONGSDON.

Flaxdale bottom		7	3	0
One House and Garden occupied by F. Holland	}	0	2	0
One do. do. with premises adjoining, by Wm. Potts				
One do. and Shop occupied by Thos. Eyre	}	0	1	0
One do. Jos. Drabble				
One do. Ralph Hancock				
One do. Jos. Bottom				
One do. John Bennett				
Croft and Factory adjoining				
And 200 Sheep Gates upon Great Longsdon Common				
		<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>

IN WARDLOW.

One House with Outbuildings and Crofts		1	0	0
Several pieces of uninclosed Lands occupied by	}	2	2	0
Jas. Heeley				
One piece of land occupied by Chrstr. James ..		0	1	0
		<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>

To the Gentlemen Commissioners
for Great Longsdon, Little
Longstone and Wardlow
Inclosure.

Longsdon, 20th June, 1817.
Errors excepted.

From the Longsdon Collection.

SPECIMEN OF OVERSEER OF THE POOR AND
HEADBOROUGH FOR LITTLE LONGSTONE—1768—1769.

The Disbursements of Richard Bland Overseer of the Poor and Headborough for the Liberty of Little Longstone since October the 29th 1768 till October the 29th 1769.

	£	s.	d.
Paid at Edensor Court for my Oath 4 ^d . Charges 8 ^d . ..	0	1	0
Paid for a Warrant of Nomination	0	3	0
Paid to the Constable the Militia Money	4	4	0
Paid to the Constable, 11 Lays	3	6	0
Paid for Catching the Moles	2	8	0
Paid Widdow Brassington 52 weeks at 2/6	6	10	0
Paid for a pair of Stockings for her	0	0	6
Paid for a jacket for widdow Brassington	0	3	6
Paid when I went to widdow Brassington three times } at the tool bar	0	0	3
Paid Anthony Hodgkinson 52 weeks at 9 ^d . a week	1	19	0
Paid Widdow Swindil 52 weeks at 9 ^d . a week	1	19	0
Paid Widdow Johnson 52 weeks at 6 ^d . a week	1	6	0
Paid Sarah Jackson House Rent	0	12	0
Paid to Anthony Swindil when his hand was sore	0	2	6
Paid Anthony Swindil House Rent	0	10	0
Paid this year to make up the Land tax	0	3	4
Paid for making the Assessments of the poor—Land & } Windows	0	1	6
Paid for the examinations of Henry & Sarah Tattershal's	0	2	0
Paid for repairing the Pinfold door	0	2	0
Paid for repairing the bridge	0	3	6
Paid two men one day for repairing Puthill road	0	2	0
Spent when the Highways was repaired	0	6	0
Paid for two Baskets for the Highways	0	0	7
Spent when I went with a list of the names for the Turnpike	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Paid Thomas Hill Bill for the Bridge	0	3	11
Paid W ^m . Goodwin, Overseer, short of his Accompts ...	0	9	8
Paid for Malt 8 pecks, 8 ^s . for Hops 1 ^s . 10 ^d	0	9	10
Paid for two berleymens Oaths at Edensor Court	0	0	8
Paid to a man that came with a pass 2 ^d . To another that } came with a pass 6 ^d } }	0	0	8
Paid to two women that came with each a pass	0	0	4
Paid to a man that came with a pass	0	0	3
Paid for an acquittance for the palfrey Silver 4 ^d . for } Charges 4 ^d } }	0	0	8
Paid for a Cheese 2 ^s . 6 ^d . Bread 2 ^s	0	4	6
Paid for my Accompts keeping 1 ^s . 6 ^d . for Papers 3 ^d	0	1	9
Disburst	25	18	11
	£	s.	d.
Received this year 80 lays and one half	25	4	0
Received for Tithes	1	0	8
Received of Abraham Broom for old gate stoop	0	1	0
Received in all	26	5	8
Disburst	25	18	11
Due	0	6	9
Paid to the succeeding Officer Adam Wilson... ..		6	9
Seen and allowed by us			
Thos. Longsdon	Edward Shaw		
Adam Wilson	Charles Shaw		
William Low	James Beeby		
Anthony Pidcock	Thos: Tomlinson		
Benj: Skidmore	Charles Shaw		
William Naylor	George Flint		
Will Goodwin	Abraham Broom		
Iseck Broom	Wm. Pidcock		
Thomas Longsdon	Edward Shaw		

FROM THE LONGSDON COLLECTION.

ABSTRACTS OF DEEDS, &c., FROM MSS. IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

It would appear that the originals of the documents here represented were, for the most part, formerly (A.D. 1792) in the possession of Mr. James Longsdon, of Little Longstone, and were perused and copied by Dr. Edward Vernon,* Rector of S. George's, Bloomsbury, from 1731 to 1761, whose MS. passed through the hands of Thomas Astle, F.S.A., Keeper of the Records, to the British Museum.

The abstracts have been made from a copy of Mr. Carrington's copies of the MS. in the Museum.

In the copy used the Reference Number is given as Add. MSS., 6667, p. 154, &c., but in one place Hart MSS. 568 is added.

1.

Griffin son of Wenuwin of *Kevelock* grants to Mathew son of Thomas, *clerk*, of Bakewell, his heirs and assigns, for his homage and service, that oxgang of land in the township and territory of Great Longisdon, with a toft and croft, which Thomas, father of the said Mathew, and his ancestors formerly held *of the feoffment of the King and beside* of the confirmation of grantor's father, with all appertinences, liberties, easements, commons, &c., with turf to be digged and furze to be plucked up as in the moor of Longsilow and in the other moors of Great Longisdon, and to be carried to the mansion of the said Mathew in Little Longisdon. Rent 15 pence per annum, payable at Michaelmas 7½d., and at the Annunciation 7½d., in lieu of all services, suit of court, mill, &c. Witnesses:—Sir Thomas de Edinsoure, Sir Adam de Herthull, Luke de Beiley, Robert de Staunton, Robert son of Ingram of *Notingham*, Mathew de Reyndon, Nicholas de Overhaddon, Henry de Hotot, and others.—*No date. Seal defaced. Wrote in a very neat and plain character.*

* A subsequent peruser notes that Dr. Vernon has spoilt several of the deeds by trying to 'revive' the writing.

[This abstract is derived from copies or extracts of MSS. in the British Museum: viz.: two copies of original deeds (add. MSS., 6667, pp. 161 and 162, and 6674, p. 188), and sixteenth century translations of the same (add. MSS. 6667, pp. 154 and 160). The two deeds are not identical, but the variations are so slight that it seems sufficient to signify by *italics* what appears in the deed of pp. 160, 162 (and 188), but not in that of pp. 161 and 154.]

Notes from a MS. of Dr. Vernon's penes Tho. Astle, Esq.

Anno 1768. Harl. MSS., No. 568. 6667, p. 158.

References to Griffin son of Wennuwin from various sources.
23rd. Henry III., a Baron—*Rymer's Fædera*. Lord of Ashford manor.

Among the persons to whom a mandate was directed to prepare for the subduing of Lewellin, then in arms.—*Rym. Fæd.*

1262. The King, on receiving news of Lewellin's death, directs a letter to the Earl of Hereford, Roger Mortimer, and Griffin, to take care of his interests.

1st Edward I. Griffin held, at the day of his death, in chief of the King the manor of Pole as a barony of the march doing therefor service to the King in his Army of Wales for 40 days at his own charges.—Harl. MSS., 708.

From the Registers of the Church of Lichfield (Harl. MSS., 4799).

1262. The inhabitants of Longsdon gave two bovates of land to support a chaplain to officiate in the chapel of S. Giles in Great Longsdon.

Confirmation by Griffin. The parishioners shall hold of him the said two bovates 'in auxilium sestentationis capellani' on condition that the corn grown on them be ground at the lord's mill, that

neither the Canons of Lichfield nor the Ordinary of the Church of Bakewell shall appropriate them, and that the parishioners shall not alienate them: in either of these events they shall revert to Griffin and his heirs. The inhabitants paid Griffin 7 marks for this grant.

NOTE.—It is probable that there was some provision before this, witness the language of deed, and the fact that there is now [in Dr. Vernon's time?] another bovate of land in Longsdon.

Archbishop Peckham ordered that the Church of Lichfield, as they received all tithes and profits from the inhabitants, should contribute $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks, and the Parish should raise the same sum. He also fixed the charge of repairs, books, ornaments, &c.

2.

Robert son of Walthew of Mornissale grants to Matthew son of Thomas, clerk, of Bakewell and his heirs for his homage and service a culture of land called Coc, of his demesne land, for making tofts, in the township of Little Longisdon, which extends from the west way from Egiston to the bottom of marsh meadow and to the toft of the daughter of Agnes of Little Longisdon with its dykes and pertinences, so that there be no common way at any time of the year upon the said culture nor between the said toft and it at the head on the east side; which culture Mathew's ancestors held of grantor's ancestors without any way. Witnesses:—Serlo de Beyley, Robert de Staunton, Robert de Calvor, Peter son of Mathew, Peter son of William, William de Pecco, Robert Loterele, Robert son of Alexander, and others.—*No date. Seal broke away.* [British Museum, Add. MSS., 6667, p. 162.]

3.

Robert son of Walthew of Mornissale grants and quit-claims to Mathew son of Thomas of Bakewell, dwelling in Little Longisdon, and his heirs for his homage and service

two cultures of meadow and separate pasture beneath Longsilowe, of his demesne, on the side of Olde lowe in the field of Little Longisdon, called le Cotemedens^r, with a sheepfold containing half an acre under the said hill, and an acre of arable extending towards a way called Crossuey; which cultures grantor's ancestors held separately; also all those lands with pertinences and curtilages which Mathew obtained from grantor's free tenants in his fee of Little Longisdon, with a curtilage extending from the head of the upper bridge to the wall of the house in which Robert son of Alexander dwells, and to a cliff (?) called Ceoffe. Witnesses:—Sir Adam de Herthulle, Sir Richard de Edinsour, Luke de Beyley, Robert de Staunton, Jurdan de Roulisley, Mathew de Reyndon, Peter de Langisdon, and others.—*No date.* Seal greenwax, about 1½ in. diameter. Device an eagle (or bird) displayed. Circumscription illegible. [British Museum, Add. MSS. 6667, p. 163.]

4.

Serlo son of Ralph de Mounjoy, lord of Yeldrisley, grants and quit-claims to Mathew of Little Langisdon all manner of ingress and egress of way between a culture of land called Coc and a toft which was Matilda's daughter of Agnes of Little Longisdon, wrongfully held by use in respect of inheritance, without licence and by sufference of the neighbours, and especially all ways either to the head from the east side of the said culture, which are not common ways at any time of the year, or in the fields, meadows, and other necessary places, as settled, for the avoidance of discord, after consideration by honest and lawful men; because there is no common cart-way entering or issuing from Little Longisdon on the south in or from the meadows and fields except by the way extending to the hill by the mansion of Robert Loterel of Little Longisdon. Witnesses:—Richard de Edinsoure, Adam de Herthulle, Robert de Staunton, William Daniel of Tidisuelle, Henry Puerelle of Hassoppe,

Robert de Calvor, Eustace de Mornissale, and others.—*No date.*
Seal similar to 10. 163. Rpl. Waltheof, D.m. No. 3. [British
Museum, Add. MSS. 6667, pp. 163, and 159.]

5.

Serlo de Munjoy of Yhildrisleye grants to Mathew son
of Thomas de Bakewell for his homage and service a
moiety of the toft which Mathew son of Hyzilie ? of Little
Longisdon sometime held in the township of Little Longisdon
adjoining the toft of the said Mathew de Bakewell on the east side.
Witnesses:—Sir Richard de Herthull, Luke de Beyley, Adam de
Edinsoure, Robert de Herthull, William le Wyne, John Clerk, and
others.—*Without date. Seal broke away.* [British Museum,
Add. MSS. 6667, p. 164.]

6.

Serlo son of Ralph de Mounjoy lord of Yeldrisley
grants and quit-claims to Mathew de Langisdon son of
Thomas Clerk of Bakewell a moiety of toft with its
dykes on the [south ?] and north sides, which Mathew son of
Hizyle ? of Little Longisdon sometime held, adjoining the toft of
the said Mathew on the east side; also four oxgangs of arable
land of grantors domain in Little Longisdon and Britrichisfeld
with crofts and tofts and five roods of meadow under le Medigtails
in the valle by a certain dune on the south side, with all pertinences
sheepfolds, buildings, &c., and minerals to be got and carried
without lot both in grantor's waste and in the arable land of the
said Mathew. Witnesses:—Sir Richard de Herthull, Luke de
Beyley, Adam de Edinsoure, William Daniel of Tideswelle, Peter
de Rowlisley, William son of Elyas of Langisdon, and others.—
Without date. Same seal as next deed. [British Museum, Add.
MSS. 6667, p. 165.]

7.

Sir Serlo son of Ralph de Munjoye grants and quit-
claims to Mathew de Longisdon and his heirs, &c., all

suits of court and mill for the land which he holds of grantor within the township of Little Longisdon and Britrichisfeld and without; also lot of mine upon his land if minerals be found therein. Witnesses:—Sir William de Vernun, Jordan de Snitterton, Thomas de Edinsoure, Adam de Edinsoure, Robert de Staunton, Luke de Beley, and others.—*Without date. Seal green wax, oval, about 1½ in. long. Device a fleur de lys. Circumscription SIGILLVM. S.D. M.V.* [British Museum, Add. MSS. 6667, p. 164.]

8.

Ralph son of Ralph de Monjoye of Yhildresley grants to John son of William de Aula of Little Longisdon, and the heirs of his body, a messuage and croft and two oxgangs of land with a plot containing (?) four acres of land called le Hild, which Richard Bate sometime held, and four acres of waste in Archurlowe, in Little Longisdon; with remainder in tail successively to Richard, Agnes, Emma, Maud, and Ellen, the brother and sisters of the said John, with remainder in like manner to Ralph de Fairfield, with remainder in fee to grantor. Witnesses:—Philip de Stredley, Roger Folejambe of Longesdon, Stephen de Rolond, John de Brithrichfeld, clerk, Geoffry de Brithrichfeld, Richard de la Pole, William Rotour, clerk, and others. Dated Little Longesdon, the Sunday after S. Martin the Bishop, 17th year of Edward II.—*Seal broke away.* [British Museum, Add. MSS. 6667, p. 166.]

By another deed indented of the same date and sealed before the same witnesses the said John de Aula grants to the said Ralph son of Ralph de Monjoye two tofts, one croft, and 16 acres of land in Brithrichfeld in exchange for the lands, &c., granted by Ralph to him by the foregoing deed.—[British Museum, Add. MSS. 6667, p. 167.]

9.

Elyas son of William of Little Longisdon binds himself to William son of Mathew of Little Longisdon to pay a rent of

7½d. and ½d. of the same rent, the portion of three sisters of a rent of 13d. to the lord for three parts of a bovate and toft in the township and fields of Little Longisdon, which Richard son of Richard de Edynsouer, Lecia daughter of Richard son of Leuenat of Langisdun and his wife Agnes, Henry Clothomer and Alice his wife formerly held; payable at Matinmas. Witnesses:—Richard le Ragged, Henry de Calvor, William le Wyne, Robert de Derley, Nicholas de Vynnefeld, Robert de Reyndon, and others.—*Without date. A small circular seal of green wax: device a quatre foil.* [B. M., Add. MSS. 6667, p. 167.]

N.B.—This deed is very badly transcribed. It evidently refers to same Rent as Wilson MSS. 30719 Co. Derby, Nos. 2 and 4, which see.

10.

Matlida daughter of Richard son of Leuenad of Longisdon grants and quit-claims to Mathew de Longisdon son of Thomas Clerk of Bakewell a toft and croft with 3ac. 1r. of land in or outside the township of Little Longisdon, and a ditch extending from the common street of the said town to the marsh of the meadow by the toft of Juliana her sister, which toft and land Thomas Scalenis formerly held of grantor. Witnesses:—Robert de Stanton, Robert de Calvor, Peter de Roland, Adam son of Peter, Mathew de Reyndon, Robert son of Alexander, Launcelin de Stokes, William de Heielowe, Thomas de Offerton, William Pyncerna of Banquell, and others.—*Without date. Seal, oval, green wax; device a bush; circumscription SIGILL. MATILD. FIL. RICARD.* [B. M., 6667 p.]

11.

The same Matlida (described as 'Maud daughter of Agnes of Little Longsdon')* grants to the same Mathew the lands mentioned in the last deed and other small parcells of land in Little Longisdon. Witnesses:—Sir Adam de Herthulle; Luke de Beyeleye; Robert de Stanton; Peter his brother; Jurdan

* Agnes daughter of Richard de Edinsour married Richard son of Leuenad. See p.p. ?

de Roulisleye; Mathew de Reindon; Adam son of Peter de Langisdon; Willoc de Langisdon; Nicholas de Overhaddon; John de Aston; John, Clerk, the writer hereof, and others.—[B. M., 6667, p. 179.]

12.

Agreement made on the feast of S. Edmund the Archbishop 23rd Edward I. [Nov. 16th 1294.] between William son of Mathew of Little Longisdon and Thomas son of Robert de Lyttun, whereby William leased to Thomas all that land which John the clerk, then serving at Hope, sometime held, for ten years at a rent of half a mark. Witnesses:—Peter de Rolond, Richard de Langisdon, Adam son of John super montem of the same, Thomas son of Ralph de Mornysale, and others. Dated Bauquell, Monday the Vigil of S. Thomas the Apostle, 23rd Edward II.—*A large seal of yellow wax, defaced before 1792.* [B. M., 6667.]

13.

Alice daughter of William de Pecco grants to Robert son of William Tirri of Longeford a bovate of land with a toft and croft in Great Longisdon, adjoining the southermost of two bovates which grantor's father sometime held. Witnesses:—Sir Richard de Herthull, Adam de Stanton, Mathew de Langisdon, Adam son of Peter, William son of Elyas, William le Wine, Peter de Lasey, Nicholas de Wynnefeld, Richard de Herri, John de Bauquell clerk, and others.—*Without date.* [B. M. 6667, p. 170.]

14.

Henry de Longesdon by deed poll dated the eve of the Assumption 11th Henry IV. [1410], granted to Agnes his wife and the heirs male of her body an oxgang of land with two houses thereon in the town of Great Longesdon, which he inherited from his father.—*Witnesses' names illegible.* [B. M., 6667, p. 171.]

15.

Grant, referred to in the above deed, by which John Andrew, chaplain, enfeoffs the above Ralph, John, and Robert, and William Woderowe, in the lands of Henry de Longesdon as above. Witnesses:—John Shacresley, John Noggs, Robert Clementson, and others. Dated Longesdon, S. Mathias the Apostle, 6th Henry VI. [1428].—*Seal green wax with the letter R upon it.* [B. M., 6667, p. 171.]

NOTE.—From another deed of the same date, declaring the same trust, it appears that the name of Henry de Longesdon's then wife was Maud.

16.

Ralph Leche, esq., John Columbello of Stanclif, and Robert Woderowe of Wormehill grant the hereditary lands of Henry de Longesdon in Little Longesdon, Wardlowe and Mornesale, which the said Henry had granted to John Andrewe, chaplain, and the said John had granted to them, to Richard de Longesdon son of the said Henry and the heirs male of his body. Remainder to Ellen, Cecilia, and Joan, daughters of the said Henry and the heirs male of their bodies. Remainder to the right heirs of the said Henry. Witnesses:—John Schakeresley, John Whyte, and Richard Litton.—Dated Little Longesdon, Monday after Pentecost, 8th Henry VI. [1430]. [B. M., 6667, p. 170.]

17.

Award made the translation of S. Thomas 22nd Henry VII. [7th July, 1507] between Robert Shakely, gent., of the one part and Ames, late wife of Henry Longesdon, and Robert Longesdon, son and heir of the said Amnes and Harry, of the other part, by Roger Levett, William Woley, Thomas Helds and Thomas Dinik. (The Award of the Arbitrators directs the mutual conveyances of several small parcells of land in Longesdon to be made when the said Robert attains his full age of 21 years.

Mention is made in describing the premises of land in Longsdon belonging to 'my lord of Shrewisberye').—[B. M., 6667, p. 171.]

18.

Bond, dated 29 Dec. 11th Eliz. [1568], from Philip Shakersley of Little Longsdon, gent., to Robert Longsdon and Anthony Longsdon of Little Longsdon, gents., for performance of covenants contained in an indenture of that date.—[B. M., 6667, p. 172.]

19.

Warrant of Richard St. George, Norroy King of Arms, to Stephen Longsdon of Longsdon to bear and use such arms and crests as his ancestors have done before him and to bear the name, title, and dignity of a Gentleman—Mr. Longsdon having appeared at the visitation and disclaimed the title of a gentleman, not knowing how he might justify the same, although his ancestors had of long time been reputed gentlemen. 20th Nov. 9th James I. [1611.]

1. 23 Henry III. 1239.

And of the lands which the Barons of the said Lord the King Griffin son of Wenunwin and other Baron and other Barons.

2. 1 Edd. I. 1272.

Griffin son of Wenunwin held on the day of his death of the King the Manor of Pole with its appertinences as Baron of the Marche making therefore services to the Lord the King in his Army in Wales for forty days at his own proper costs.

3.

Know all men present and to come that I Griffin son of Wenunwin have given granted and by this my present Charter have confirmed to Matthew son of Thomas de Bauquell and his heirs or to whom he may assign the same and their heirs for his homage and service one bovate of land in the Vil and Territory of Great Longstone that is to say that bovate of Land and croft which

Tom Father of the before said Matthew formerly held of me with all its appertences and liberties and easements in the Vil of Great Longstone and with turfs to be dug and heath to be cut in the moor of Lonsilowe and in all other moors belonging to the Vil of Great Longstone and to the mansion of the aforesaid Matthew or of his heirs in Little Longstone sufficiently to be carried to have and to hold to him and his heirs or his assigns or their heirs of me and my heirs in fee and heirship. These being witnesses :— Sir Thomas de Ednisoure, Sir Adam de Herthull, Luca de Beiley, Robert de Staunton, Robert Son of Ingram de Nottingham, Matthew de Reyndon, Nicholas de Over Haddon, Henry de Hotot, and many others. [Without date.]

4.

Know all men present and to come that I Griffin son of Wenunwin de Kevelock have given granted and by this my present Charter have confirmed to Matthew son of Thomas de Bauquell and his heirs or to whom he may assign the same for his homage one bovate of land in the Vil and Teritory of Great Longsdon namely that bovate of land with toft and Croft which Thomas Father of the aforesaid Matthew and his Aneestors formerly of the feoffment of the Lord the King and afterwards of the confirmation of my Father held with all his appertences liberties and commons in the Vil of Great Longstone and with all turfs to be dug and heath to be cut in the moor of Longislowe and any other moors and place in the Vil of Great Longstone and the mansion of the aforesaid Matthew or of his heirs in Little Longstone to be sufficiently required. To have and to hold to the aforesaid Matthew and his heirs or Assignes with him and my heirs etc. These being witnesses :— Sir Thomas de Ednisoure, Adam de Herthull, Luca de Beiley, Robert de Staunton, Robert Son of Ingram, De Nottingham, Matthew de Reyndon, Nicholas de Over Haddon, Henry de Hotot, and many others.

5.

Know all both present and to come that I Robert Son of Walehevi de Mornissala have given granted and by this my present Charter have confirmed to Matthew son of Thomas Clerk de Baukwell and his heirs for his homage and service certain culture of land which is called Coe of my demesne standing alone in the Vil of Parva Longisdon which extends from the way on the West of Egiston as far as the ground of a marsh meadow and at the toft of the son of Agnes of Little Longstone fully with its ditches and appertenences so that no path or way upon the said culture nor between the said toft at the head on the East no time of the year,

6.

Know all present and to come that I Sulo de Mungay de Yhildrisleye have given and granted and by this my Charter have confirmed to Matthew Son of Thomas de Baukwell for his homage and service half of the whole toft which Matthew son of Hyzillie of Little Longisdon once held in the Vil of Little Longisdon lying near to a toft of the said Matthew de Baukwell on the East part to have and to hold to him the said Matthew and his heirs of me and my heirs in fee and heirship, etc. These being witnesses:—Sir Robert de Herthull, Luca de Beyley, Adam de Ednisoure, Robert de Herthull, William le Wyne, John Clark, and others. [Without date.]

7.

Know all men both present and to come to whom about to see or hear this present writing. Serlow Son of Ralph de Munjoye sends greeting in the Lord. Know you all that I have given and altogether quit claim of me and my heirs or assignes to Matthew de Longisdon and his heirs and assignes all my right and claim which I had or could have in all suits of my Court and mill to me and my heirs pertaining for the land which he holds of me in the

Vil of Little Longisdon and Britrichisfeld and with all its appertences and moreover the lot of the mine upon his land if a mine may be found. These being witnesses:—Sir William de Vernon, Jordon de Snitterton, Tom de Ednisoure, Adam de Ednisoure, Robert de Staunton, Luca de Baley, and others.

11. 17 Edward II. 1324.

Know all present and to come that I Ralph son of Ralph de Monjoye de Yhildreley have given granted and by this my present Charter have confirmed to John Son of Will de Aula of Longisdon one messuage and croft and two bovates of land with one place of land which is called Le Hild which Richard Bate formerly held and four acres of land of the Waste in Archurlowe Huryne with its appertences in Little Longisdon to have and to hold to the said John and his heirs and the heirs of his body of the before named Ralph and his heirs for ever.

12.

To all the faithful of Christ about to see or hear this present Charter. Adam Son of Robert Lord of Ednisoure greeting, let it be know to you all that I have given and altogether quit claim of me and my heirs to Matthew Son of Tom Parson de Baukwell and his heirs or Assignes of customs and services to me and my heirs or Assignes due for all the land with its appertences in the Vil and field of Little Longisdon which the aforesaid Matthew bought off Matilda daughter of Levenad of Little Longisdon etc. These being witnesses: Jordan de Snitterton, Tom de Ednisoure, Robert de Staunton, Luca de Bayley, Matthew de Reyndon, and many others.

15. 23 Edward I. 1294.

This Agreement is made on the Feast of Saint Edmund Archbishop in the 23rd year of the reign of King Edward son of King Henry King of England between William Son of Matthew de Langisdon Junr of the one part and Thomas Son of Pole de Lytton

of the other part namely that the aforesaid " Will has leased and to farm has delivered to the said Tom all that land in Britychefeld which John Clerk then servant [? serving] at Hope once held with its appertences to have and to hold to the said Tom freely, holy [? wholly], quietly, well and in peace for the term of ten years rendering therefore annually to the said William half a mark of silver on two terms of the year etc. These being witnesses:— Peter de Roland, Richard de Longisdon, Adam son of John upon the mountain of the same, Thomas son of Ralph de Mornysale dated at Bakewell on Monday in the vigil of Saint Thomas the Apostle in the 23rd year of the reign of King Edward.

16.

Know all present and to come that I Alice Son of Will de Pecco have given etc. of Robert Son of Will Tirri of Longford one bovate of land with toft and croft with all its appertences in the Vil and Territory of Great Longisdon namely that bovate of land lying near the land the soil of two bovates of land which Will de Pecco my Father once held to have and to hold to the said Robert and his heirs etc. These being witnesses:—Sir Robert de Herthull, Adam de Stanton, Matthew de Longisdon, Adam Son of Peter, William son of Elias, William le Eyne, Peter de Lasdy, Nicholas de Wynnefeld, Richard de Hinz, John de Baukwell Clerk and others. (Without date.)

17. 8 Henry 6. 1430.

To all the faithful of Christ to whom this present writing tripartite may come Ralph Leche Esq., John Columbelle de Stanclif, and Robert Woderowe of Wormhill, eternal health in the Lord. Whereas Henry de Longisdon gave and granted by his Charter to John Andrew Chaplain of his lands and tenements with their appertences in Little Longisdon and Wardlow and Momesale which descended to him by hereditary right to have and to hold the aforesaid lands tenements with their appertences to the aforesaid John and his assignes of the chief Lords of those

fees by the services therefore due and all right accustomed for ever which said John afterwards gave granted and by his Charter confirmed to the aforesaid Ralph John Columbelle and Robert of the aforesaid lands and tenements with their appertences to have and to hold all the aforesaid lands and tenements with their appertences to the before named Ralph John Columbelle and Robert and their Assignes for ever of the chief Lords of those fees by the service therefore due and by right accustomed for ever. Know you the aforesaid Ralph John Columbelle and Robert have delivered demised and by this present writing tripartite have confirmed to Robert de Longisdon son of the said Henry of the aforesaid lands and tenements with their appertences to have and to hold of the aforesaid lands and tenements with their appertences to the before named Richard and the heirs of the male of the issue of his body on the services therefore due and by right accustomed and if it happened that the aforesaid Robert die without an heir male of his body begotten then we will grant that all the aforesaid lands and tenements with their appertences shall remain to Elena Cicilia and Johanna daughters of the said Henry de Longisdon and their heirs and assignes male for ever and if it happened the before named Elena Cicilia and Johanna die without heirs male of the said Elena Cicilia and Johanna in that time we will and grant that all the aforesaid lands and tenements with their appertences shall remain to the right heirs of the said Henry de Longisdon for ever. Witnesses:—John Schakersley, John Whyte and Richard Litton and many others. Dated at Little Longstone on Monday next after the Feast of Pentecost in the eighth year of the reign of King Henry 6.

18. 6 Henry 6. 1427.

Know all present and future that I John Andrew Chaplain have given etc. to Jonh Columbelle le Stancliff, Ralph Leche, William Wodrow and Robert Wodrow all the lands and tenements which I had of the gift of feoffment of Henry Longisdon de

Longisdon lying in Longisdon, Wardlow and Mornsaw to have and to hold etc. Witness:—John Shacresley, John Noggs, Robert Clementson and others. Dated at Longstone in the Feast of St. Mathew the Apostle in the sixth year of the reign of King Henry 6 after the conquest.

19.

Know ye all present and to come that I Griffin Son of Wenunwin le Vavelock have given granted and by this my present Charter have confirmed to Matthew son of Thomas Clerk de Baukwell and his heirs or to whom he may wish to assign the same for his homage one bovate of land in the Vil and Teritory of Great Longisdon namely a bovate of land with toft and croft which Thomas Father of the aforesaid Matthew and his ancestors formerly held and the feoffment of the Lord the King and after that by confirmation of my Father with all its appertences liberties., easements and commons in the Vil of Great Longstone with turf and heather.

14.

Know all present and to come that I Matilda daughter of Richard son of Levend de Longsidon have given remised sold and quit claimed etc. to Matthew de Longisdon Son of Thomas Clark de Baukwell and his heirs or assigneds a certain toft croft with three acres of land and one rood with all its appertences within and without the Vil of Little Longstone with a certain foss of mine stretching fully from the common straight with the said Vil to a marsh meadow near the toft of Juliamia my Sisters that is to say that land aforesaid which Thomas Scalerius once held of me so that neither I Matilda etc. etc. etc. These being witness:—Robert de Stanton, Robert de Calvour, Peter de Rowland, Adam son of Peter, Matthew de Rayndon, Robert son of Alexandra, Launcelin de Stokes, Will de Heieclowe, Tom de Offerton, William Pyncer de Baukwell and others.

WILL OF JOAN WRIGHT.

1471.

In dei nōie Amē Anno dñi M^o cccc^{mo} lxxi^o In die saboti añ festū s̄ci mchaelis archāgeli ego Johāna wryght nup ux^r hanrici wryght cōpos mēt^r quānis eg^r i corpe cōdo testamētū meū i hūc modū In p̄mis lego animā meā deo oīpotēti & s̄ce marie & oībz s̄cis Itē lego corp⁹ q̄ meū ad sepulīdū i ecclia s̄ci egedij de longesdon Itm lego p mortuario meo meū opt^m animal ut mos ē Itm lego i oblaçōibz p salute anime mee sufficiē^r Itm lego in cera ad comburē^r, circa corp⁹ meū sufficiē^r Itm lego ecclē de longustū duas oues matrices Itm lego alicie platt^r meā optam togā & unā bonetā rubiā Itm lego t̄bz felijs wythi platt^r cuilibz eorū agnū Itm lego isabelle qwythe vnā togā elbidā & vnā teⁿicā blodīā¹ & vnū capieū rubiū Itm lego Matillide leū unā togā & unā tunicā rubiā Itm lego Johāni rolond duos modulos² auene & unū modulū² ordij Itm lego alicie leū unū lichetū³ & duos porcellos Itm lego eid, alicie & wytho qwythe unū porcū Itm lego duabz filijs J. his wryght cuilibz eaz agnū Itm lego agnete leū unū vitulū & unā ovē mat^rcē & unū agnū Itm lego alicie leū dua lincheanā⁴ & unā lodicē⁵ & unā supellectilē⁶ Itm lego Jacobo wryght duos arietes Itm lego Johi tuson unū batū⁷ avene Itm lego Johi leū unā ovē & unū batū avene Itm lego alicie leū unā pvā ollā erriā Itm lego agnete leū unā pvā patellā Itm lego frat^r staffort q^{tuor} denarios Itm lego s̄ce marie covē^r⁸ q^{tuor} denarios Itm lego s̄co cedde⁸ q^{tuor} denarios Itm lego ecclie de

¹ *blodius* may mean either 'blue' or 'blood-colour.'

² *modulus* = modius; equivalent, a 'peck.'

³ *lichetum*, i.e. lecythum (Gk. λήκυθος), 'an oil flask'; used for the widow's *cruse* in the Vulgate. See Hl. Reg. xvii. 12.

⁴ *lincheanna*, i.e. licinia (Gk. λυχνείον), 'caudlesticks.'

⁵ *lodicem*, an error for bodicem.

TRANSLATION.

In the name of God, Amen. In the year of Our Lord 1471 on Saturday before the feast of S. Michael the Archangel I Joan Wryght, late wife of Henry Wryght, sound in mind though sick in body, make my will in this manner: Firstly, I leave my soul to Almighty God and S. Mary and all the Saints. Item I leave my body to be buried in the church of S. Giles of Longesdon. Item I leave for my mortuary my best beast, as is customary. Item I leave in oblations for the health of my soul, sufficient. Item I leave in wax to be burnt about my body, sufficient. Item I leave to the church of Longuston two ewes. Item I leave to Alice Platts my best gown and a red bonnet. Item I leave to the three sons of William Platts to each of them a lamb. Item I leave to Isabel Qwythe [White] a russet gown and a blue¹ petticoat and a red hood. Item I leave to Matilda Leu' a gown and a red petticoat. Item I leave to John Rolond two measures² of oats and one measure² of barley. Item I leave to Alice Leu' a cruse³ and two little pigs. Item I leave to the same Alice and William Qwythe a hog. Item I leave to the two daughters of John Wryght to each of them a lamb. Item I leave to Agnes Leu' a calf, an ewe, and a lamb. Item I leave to Alice Leu' two candlesticks,⁴ a bodice,⁵ and a cloak.⁶ Item I leave to James Wryght two rams. Item I leave to John Tuson a bath⁷ of oats. Item I leave to John Leu' a sheep and a bath⁷ of oats. Item I leave to Alice Leu' a little brasen pot. Item I leave to Agnes Leu' a little dish. Item I leave to brother Stafford four pence. Item I leave to S. Mary of Coventry⁸ four pence. Item I leave to S. Chad⁸ four pence. Item I leave to the church of Baslaw

¹ *supellectilem*, i.e. superpellectile, 'over the pelisse.' 'Surplice' is derived from it.

⁷ *batum*. The Hebrew 'bath' contained about nine gallons. A 'bushel' would be the English equivalent.

⁸ *S. Mary of Coventry* and *S. Chad* (of Lichfield), the two cathedrals of the diocese.

WILL OF JOAN WRIGHT, 1471—*continued*.

daslaw xij denarios Itm lego dño Robarto more⁹ xij denarios Itm lego Johi wryght filio meo unā iunccā¹⁰ ad sustētačom obiti¹¹ mei & mariti mei annuatī Itm lego eid, Johi wryght par p̄ . . .¹² cū gaudijs argēteis Itm lego Recardo filio meo unū apiū ad sustētačomficiete(?)¹³ ad comburēd corā sepulc^o ī tēpe debito Resudm̄ ōium bonoz meoz sup⁹ nō legatoz do p salute anime mee & mariti mei Itm cōstitutō & ordino meos bonos & fideles executores Johānē wryght filiū meū & Recardū wryght filiū meū ut disponāt oīa bona mea p salute anime mee ut respōdeāt in die Judicij corā magno Judice dat⁹ ī die & anno sup⁹dicto cū hijs testibz Johes plattē Roger⁹ būlyns cū m̄tis alijs

in dorso

ꝑbatū approbatū consumatū corā nobis cōmissē ju⁹
 ecčē de Ban[que]ll ī ecčā poch de Tyddeswell xvij^{mo} die mēsē¹⁴
 s . . . em . . anno dñi m cccc lxxxij^o cōmissa . . adm̄ist^o bonorū
 executoribz infrasc⁹ptē in forma iuris iuratē
 hec sūt debita que m̄ debent⁹ In p⁹mis
 Johes rolond—xxd, . . .
 Itm Recard⁹ duncaucele—xviijd,
 Itm Robart⁹ northe—xxd
dmūd⁹ heytū viijd
 wryght pp⁹ dt uni⁹ vacce

⁹ Robert More, the priest of Longstone.
¹⁰ *jureuam* most probably.
¹¹ *obit*, a mass on the anniversary of death.
¹² *Pater Noster*. The ‘p̄’ alone is clearly legible, but there is little doubt about the meaning (see Du Cange’s Glossary, under ‘gaudium’), ‘a rosary with silver

TRANSLATION—*continued.*

twelve pence. Item I leave to Sir Robert More⁹ twelve pence. Item I leave to John Wryght my son a heifer (?)¹⁰ for the keeping up of my obit¹¹ and my husband's yearly. Item I leave to the same John Wryght a pair of Pater Noster (?)¹² with silver gauds. Item I leave to Richard my son a hive of bees for the keeping up of sufficient wax (?)¹³ to burn before my tomb at the proper time. The residue of all my goods not above bequeathed I give for the health of my soul and my husband's. Item I constitute and ordain as my good and faithful executors John Wryght my son and Richard Wryght my son, to dispose of all my goods for the health of my soul, as they shall answer in the day of Judgment before the great Judge. Dated the day and year above-said, with these witnesses:—John Platts, Roger Bulyns (?), and many others.

Endorsements.

Proved before us the commissary of the jurisdiction of the church of Banquell in the parish church of Tyddeswell the 17th of September (?),¹⁴ 1472; and administration of the goods committed to the executors within-written, who were duly sworn.

These are the debts due to me: John Rolond—20*d.*; Richard Duncancele (?)—17*d.*; Robert Northe—20*d.*; Edmund Heytun—8*d.*; ... Wryght for dt (?) of a cow.

gauds.' The gauds were the beads at which an 'Ave' was said, a 'Pater Noster' being said at the rest.

¹² Two words almost illegible. The second seems to be 'sufficient.' The sense evidently requires something in the nature of candles.

¹⁴ Name of month almost illegible. It may be September.

SPECIMEN OF A CHURCHWARDEN'S ACCOUNTS,
1694 and 1695.

The severall Accounts of Thomas Jackson, Chapellwarden of Gt Longstone, beginning April ye 14th, 1694.

		£	s.	d.
Imp ^{rs} .	Spent when I was elected	0	2	6
Ap. 15th	Spent upon Mr. Hunt	0	2	6
„ 28th.	At ye Visitason Court	0	3	2
June 24.	Given to John Boar to a Letter of Request	0	2	0
„	ffor Bell Ropes	0	11	0
Aug. 12.	Spent upon Mr. Williams	0	3	0
Sept. 9.	Spent upon Mr. Hunt, of Eayme ...	0	2	6
„ 25.	Spent at ye Visitason Court	0	6	10
Oct. 9.	Spent at ye first meeting about ye clock	0	2	0
„ 26.	Spent when it was brought Candles, nayles & oyl, Hemp'ed Beesoms	0	2	0
Nov. 5.	Given to ye Ringers	0	5	0
Dec. 25.	ffor wine	0	6	8
	ffor a Lanthorn	0	0	3
	To ye Ringers on Christmas Day ...	0	2	0
	ffor Whit-Leather	0	2	3
Feb. 5.	Pd. to Sl. Philip Goll	0	3	0
„ 8.	ffor a Spade to ye Church	0	2	0
Mar. 7.	Given to ye Ringers at ye Queen's buriall	0	1	0
	ffor Lead to make weights for ye clock	0	9	0
	ffor wine at Easter	0	15	6
	Spent upon Easter Tuesday	0	3	6

N.B.—Many of these Accounts seem to be hopelessly incorrect.

	£	s.	d.
April 7. Spent upon Mr. Dan	0	2	6
Paid to Benjamin Hallows, the late Chapellwarden	1	3	8
Paid to Xtop. Jenkinson, the Chapell- warden ffor ye 1689	4	13	8
	<hr/>		
	1	12	9
	<hr/>		
	The Total is	7	10 1
His Receipts			
Recd. of John Blackwell	0	2	6
Recd. of Xtopher Jenkinson	0	13	4
The Assessmt charged at	5	2	08
	<hr/>		

A Continuation of the Accounts of Thos. Jackson, Chapellwarden of Gt. Longstone, for ye year of our Lord God 1695 are as followeth :—

	£	s.	d.
April 29. Spent at ye first Visitason	0	12	8
May 13. Given to Thos. Sellars of Calver, to a Letter of Request.	0	1	0
,, 22. Bell Ringers... ..	0	11	0
Aug. 5. Spent upon Mr. Hunt	0	1	0
Oct. 5. Spent at ye next Visitason Crt.	0	8	0
ffor oyl, candles, Hемpe, Nayles	0	2	4
Nov. 5 To ye Ringers	0	5	0
For Wine at Xmas e Bread	0	11	4
To ye Ringers	0	2	0
Feb. 14 ffor parchement to write a Cопpy of ye Register to ye Crt.	0	1	0
Spent at ye Crt	0	6	0
Spent upon Easter Tuesday	0	2	6
Spent at ye last Visitason Crt... ..	0	2	0

Parish Accounts.

321

	£	s.	d.
Given for writing mine Assessmt			
ed Accounts... ..	0	1	0
	<hr/>		
The sum is...	3	6	10
The preceding years...	7	11	1
	<hr/>		
The totall is...	10	16	11
	<hr/>		
	£	s.	d.
Recd. of John Blackwell	0	2	6
Recd. of Xtopher Jenkinson	0	13	4
ffor Lay stall	0	3	4
	<hr/>		
	1	15	0
	<hr/>		
	5	4	0
	<hr/>		
The whole Recd. is...	6	19	0
The whole disburst is...	10	16	11
	<hr/>		
due to me...	3	17	11
Thos. Jackson hath received of the Chappellry			
in ye years 1694 e 1695	6	19	0
	<hr/>		
And he hath disbursed	10	16	11
	<hr/>		
So there remains due to Thos. Jackson	3	17	11
	<hr/>		
And William Howe hath payd him towards			
the same... ..	1	2	6
	<hr/>		
So that at the Syninge these Accounts their			
remains due to Thos. Jackson	2	15	5
	<hr/>		
Seen e allowed by us	Richard Turner		
Sam. Mills, Curate.	Nicholas Blackwell		
Thomas Hodgkinson	ffransis ffermehough		
his mark			
Richard R. Keiton			

SPECIMEN OF HEADBOROUGH'S ACCOUNTS,
1719—1721.

The accounts of Edward Torr Headbourow, of Great Longstone,
ffor e year 1719 & 1720.

Imp ^{rs} .	£	s.	d.
ffor a Warrant in December	1	15	9
ffor a Warrant in Aprill	0	9	0
ffor a Warrant in July	2	8	3
ffor a Warrant in September... ..	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
ffor my Oath			4
Paid to 2 disbanded Soulders, John Perch & John Mortin	0	1	0
Paid for a warrant about Thos. White & Streets	0	2	0
Spent with going with Thos. White before a Justice about same matter	0	2	0
Spent about Mary Street when she went to ye House of Correction	4	4	
Paid ffor a wath (watch) Bill	3	0	
ffor makeing my asesment & signing it	1	0	
	<hr/>		
	5	14	$9\frac{1}{2}$

The accounts of Ed. Torr headbourrow of Great Longstone ffor
ye year 1720 & 1721.

Imprs.	£	s.	d.
ffor a Warrant in January	2	0	0
ffor a warrant in Aprill	8	6	
ffor a warrant in July	2	10	$10\frac{1}{2}$
ffor a warrant in Sept	12	3	
Spent when Charles Street was taken about ye oathe	0	8	4
ffor warrants and servinge of Streets & what I spent	3	0	

	£	s.	d.
Spent when I went to Bakewell about Sam)			
Street & Charles when the went to ye goale ..)			6
ffor serving Anth : Tor Cha : Street			8
ffor making my asesments & signinge			1 0
			6 5 1½

SPECIMEN OF OVERSEERS' ACCOUNTS, 1737.

The Accounts of Davenport Blackwall Overseer of the poore for the year 1737.

Pade Ann Scamardine 8 weeks	1	4	0
„ Marget Garratt 8 weeks	0	8	0
„ Ann Sellors 8 weeks	0	16	0
„ Elizabeth Shaw 8 weeks	0	8	0
„ Ann fowlow 8 weeks	1	4	0
„ Elizabeth Dowley 8 weeks	0	16	4
„ John White 8 weeks	0	16	0
„ Robert Garratt 8 weeks	1	4	0
„ Edward Brewell 8 weeks	2	0	0
„ William Boothrey 8 weeks	0	16	0
„ James Haburgum 8 weeks	3	4	0
„ Josheway Sllors Child 8 weeks	1	13	0
„ Widdow Burrs 8 weeks	1	12	0
Spent on Easter Tusdey	0	2	6
„ Whetsen Tusdey	0	5	0
Pade for Stuf for a gown & cote for Ann Backstor	0	7	6½
„ an apron and a pare of Bodess	0	1	8
„ furehire and making them	0	1	10
Spent when wee went with her to Wm. Shors ...	0	2	8
„ when wee went to agree with him for her ...	0	2	7
„ when I went with Ann Browell to Brushfield ...	0	0	6
„ at the sineng my sesment	0	1	0
„ att Sesons att Bakewell	0	3	6
„ when wee went with her to Shors ye last time	0	0	4
„ when I went to pay him the money	0	1	0
pade for soleing Ann Brewell shews	0	0	6

	£	s.	d.
May y ^e 6 gave Jacob Warinton	0	1	0
„ y ^e 13 gave Jacob Warinton... ..	0	1	0
pade James Scamadine for a seff for him	0	4	0
July y ^e 4 gave Jacob Warinton	0	1	0
July y ^e 4 gave Will ^m Cotten	0	2	0
July y ^e 11 gave Will ^m Cotten	0	1	6
July y ^e 18 gave Will ^m Cotten	0	1	9
pade for Rose Huslor shews soleng	0	0	10
gave Ales Ward 1 ^s and pade for a pare of shews for her	0	3	6
pade for hay ground for Joseph Ward	0	11	0
pade for Jacob warinton coffen	0	5	0
Spent att a meeten att torrs	0	2	6
pade Benn Ward	0	2	0
Spent at Rich: frostes when we went to spake to	}	0	1
John Wardlo			
pade house rent to Mr. Wright	1	6	6
pade Mr. Grove	0	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
pade Robert Huslor	0	3	6
pade Richard Nalor	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
pade Thomas White	0	4	0
for weddow Bures Sessment	0	0	4
	<hr/>		21 16 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Edward Brewell 1 load of Cols	0	2	2
Widow Jackson 1 load of Cols	0	1	1
Rose Huslor 1 load of Cols	0	1	1
Elizabeth Dowley 1 load of Cols	0	1	1
Ales Ward 1 load of Coles... ..	0	1	1
Benjamin Ward 1 load of Coles... ..	0	1	1
Em. Scamadine 1 load of Coles... ..	0	1	1
Barnet Backster 1 load of Coles	0	1	1
for making 2 Sesments pen Ink and paper	}	0	2
and keeping my accounts and drawing my			
accounts			6
	<hr/>		0 12 3
	<hr/>		21 16 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>		22 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

POOR LAW SETTLEMENT CERTIFICATE.

1715.

To the Churchwardens & Overseers of the town of Steton or other the Inhabitants thereof in y^e said town and County of York or to any or either of the Churchwardens & Overseers of y^e Poor in the Liberty to whome these shall come greeting. *Whereas* Mary Jackson of Great Longston, and Olive Jackson her daughter in y^e Parish of Bakewell, in y^e County of Derby, for their better way of living are mindful to remove themselves to y^e said town of Steton or to some other place wth an intent there to inhabit, but having not Qualified themselves as y^e Law requires in y^e case We therefore y^e Chapelwardens & Overseers of y^e poor of Great Longston do hereby for ourselves & our successors promise to y^e s^d Churchwardens & Overseers of y^e poor of Steton in y^e parish of Kildwick or any other Officers to whom these shall come y^t if y^e said Mary Jackson and Olive her s^d daughter shall at any time become chargeable to y^e s^d town of Steton or to any other Parish or Liberty whatsoever we will receive them back into our s^d Town of Great Longston unless they shall in the meantime acquire some other place of Settlement.

In Witness whereof we have hereunto sett our hands & Seals y^e twenty ninth day of Aprill in y^e first year of ye Reign of Sovereign Lord George by y^e grace of God of Great Brittain France & Ireland, King, Defender of y^e ffaith &c., Annoque Dom. 1715.

Attested by

ffrance ffearnehough

Hen : Dooley.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed Justices of y^e Peace of y^e County aforesaid doe allow of y^e Certificate above written dated y^e Twenty-ninth day of April Annoq : Dom. 1715. } The Justices signatures have been cut out.

GRIFFIN TO ADAM

Son of Peter—the Ancestor of the Wrights of Longstone Hall,
1252.

(Translation of the foregoing Charter.)

This is an agreement made between the Lord Griffin son of Wenuwin of the one part and Adam son of Peter de Langesdon of the other part, in the 37th year of the reign of King Henry son of King John namely that the said Lord Griffin remitted and quit claimed to the said Adam son of Peter de Langesdon and his heirs or assigns all secular customs and all manner of services which issue from the fee of the said Adam in Langesdon and in Wardlowe or in any case can issue; saving the due services which the ancestors of the said Adam were accustomed to do from year to year to the said Lord Griffin and his ancestors for their tenement of Langesdon and Wardlow; namely—13 shillings a year to be paid at two terms of the year to wit at the feast of B. Mary in March six shillings and six pence and at the feast of S. Michael six shillings and six pence; *saving* three days ploughing and 3 days *ditching* of the said Adam and his men to be done for the Lord Griffen *up to dinner time* twice a year, and suit of the Mill of Ashford of the said Adam and his men and their help at the pool of the said mill and other things belonging to the said mill when repairs are necessary; and *saving* suit of the Court of Ashford by the said Adam and his heirs for themselves and for their tenants of Langesdon and Wardlowe, similar to the suit rendered by, or required from other freemen of the Manor of Ashford; and when the King taxes his demesne the said Adam for himself and his fee shall be taxed, and that this agreement made between them may remain sure and stable Each of them alternately affixed his seal after the manner of a *cyrograph*. Witnesses:—Sir Richard de Vernon, Sir Richard de Herthull, Riehard Daniel of Tydeswell, William de Langesdon, Matthew de Langesdon, Thomas de Langesdon, and many others.

ADAM TO HENRY
Son of William de Longsdon.

(Translation of the foregoing Charter.)

Know all men as well present as future, that I Adam son of Petér de Longsdon have given granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to Henry son of William de Longsdon for his homage and services one bovate of land with toft and croft and with all its appurtenances in the ville and territory of Longstone namely that bovate which Henry son of Emma formerly held To have and to hold to the said Henry and to his heirs or assigns of me or my heirs in fee and inheritance freely separately wholly and peacefully with all liberties free customs and case-ments belonging to the same ville of Longstone and without paying for the same annually to me and my heirs by him and his heirs or assigns two shillings of silver at two terms annually that is at the feast of S. Michael twelve pence and at the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary twelve pence for all services customs demands and exactions saving forensic service and I Adam and my heirs will warrant the said land with all its appurtenances to the said Henry and his heirs and assigns This my donation concession and confirmation I have strengthened by the impression of my seal to this Charter these witnesses Robert de Stanton, Matthew de Longsdon, William son of Elias, Robert Lacey, Hugh Pekoc, Richard son of Simon, John Bulaxe, Robert Cemetarius, John Cleric of Bakewell, and others.

Seal. "S. Ade fil Petri."

GERARD Son of Adam to ROBERT le WRIGHT
of Great Longstone, 1330.

(Translation of the foregoing Charter.)

To all the faithful in Christ to whom these presents shall come Gerard son of Adam of Bakewell greeting in the Lord. Know ye that I have remised, released and quit claimed for myself and heirs to Robert le Wright of Great Longstone total right and claim at law which I have, have had, or in any way could have in a Messuge and with its appurtenances in Great Longstone which descended to me after the decease of Adam of Bakewell my father, to have and to hold the same aforesaid messuage with its appurtenances to the said Robert his heirs and assigns from the chief lords of the fee by the services due and customary right. So that neither I the said Gerard nor my heirs nor anyone in my name can have any claim in the said messuage with its appurtenances nor can sell it in the future. And I the aforesaid Gerard and my heirs warrant, acquit and defend for ever the said Messuage with its appurtenances to the said Robert his heirs and assigns against all men.

These Witnesses Tho. Hyblyn of Bakewell, Robert de Walley, John at the Hall of Longsdon, John de Wodeward, William de Rouland and others. Given at Great Longstone Sunday next after the festival of the translation of St Thomas the Martyr in the fourth year of King Edward the third after the Conquest.

In testimony of which matter to this present quitclaim I affix my seal.

WILLIAM DE DEN Son of ROBERT Son of ADAM
of Longstone.

(Translation of the foregoing Charter.)

This Convention was made Sunday next after the feast of S. Michael the Archangel between William de Den of Great Longstone, of one half acre of land lying in the Crofts head in the field of Longstone, and Robert son of Adam de Longsdon, of one acre of land lying in the field of Wardlow, of which one rood lying at Pig Tor and one rood lying at Midul Hall and one rood lying upon Logradus and one half lying upon the Hen-butts, so that by common assent and consent were exchanged without change of rent and so that neither of them shall have account or demand against the other, but if either of them shall claim against the other any right or claim not in this writing he shall pay forty shillings, to be paid without any deduction.

Witnesses, Alan de Roland, William Vicar, Richard son of William son of Adam, John son of Adam, and others. No further date.

BAILIFF'S ACCOUNT ROLL.

ABOUT THE YEAR 1347.

FROM THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF LICHFIELD MUNIMENTS, No. G. 6.

LONG' MINOR.

„ Henr' en le Dale	ij	ht õ	vij	õ
„ Petr' Baiard	j	jd	ijj	
„ Riçns le Wodward	ij	jd	ix	ht jd
„ Wihs Rose	ij	jd	v	ht jd
„ Wihs de Yolgrene	ij	ht jd	v	ijd
„ Margof f Riçi	ij	õ	v	ht jd õ
„ Rogs Foliambe	j	jd	iiij	j peht [?]
„ Wihs en le Dale		õ	ij	jd õ
„ Johs Rose	j	ht jd õ	j	jd õ
„ Johs Bate	j	ht iijd	j	ht jd õ
	xiiij			

LONG' MAIOR.

„ Hug' Serokegore		jd õ	ij	
[erasure] uñ Rogi [?] Serokegore		jdõ eũ lañ.		
„ Robs Hñ	j	ht jd õ	ij	ijd
„ Robs le Rotr [?]		ijd	v	ht ijd
„ Joh fil Riçi	j		ij	jd
„ Thoñ Payn		jd	j	jd
„ Thoñ Web-f		ijd	ij	
„ Henr' Louet	j	ijd	iiij	ht jd
„ Joh Rose [struck out]				
„ Alan de Sallowe			iiij	ht jd
„ Wihs fil Riçi	j	ht [illegible]	iiij	
„ Letic' le moyr		jd	j	
„ Robts ehicus			iiij	
„ Henr' Hñ	j	ht jd	j	jd
„ Wihs de Rolond	ij	ht ijd	vij	
„ Alan de Rolond	ij	ijd	ix	õ
„ Thom fil Ade		jd õ	j	ht jd õ
„ Joh Penevel	j	õ	ij	jd õ
„ Joh de Scheladon				
„ [blank] f Ade de Mabam [?]		jd õ	[?] j	[?] d
„ Wihs fil Ade	ij	ht ijd	ij	

„ Ricus fil Willi	ij	ijd	viiij	ht ̄
„ Wiſts Victor[?]	j	ō	x	jd
„ Joh Waueñ		ijd	ij	ht jd
„ Ričs fil The	j	ht ̄	iiij	
„ Rog̃s en le muire	ij		ij	
„ Adā Bonde				ijd
„ Allred [struck out]				
„ Wills del Dene			vj	
„ Ric' Bate		jd	j	
„ Ad Vcaſ		jd		
„ Rob ciſſor		ō		ijd
„ Ric' Capſts [mi deċ[?] struck out]			ij	jd
	xviiij			

ROLOND.

„ Wiſts Lemyng	j	ht jd	j	jd ̄
„ Ričs Dykon	iiij		vj	jd
„ Symon Fox	ij	ht jd	ij	ht ̄
	vj			

HASSOP.

„ Wiſts fil Rogi	ij		iiij	jd ̄
„ Robts fil Riči	ij	ht jd	iiij	ht jd ̄
„ Adam Badde	j	ht ijd	j	ō
„ Ričs Palm	j	ht ijd	j	ht jd
„ Dña	iiij [?]		xiiij	ht jd
„ Wiſts Capeſts			iiij	ht jd
„ Isabell anciht dñe			iiij	
„ Wiſts fil Robti	j		j	ht ̄
„ Ričs P'pōit'	ij		vj	
„ Wiſts Pete	iiij	ht jd	vij	
„ Wiſts le Siant	j	ht jd ̄	j	ht jd ̄
„ Ričs millot	j	jd	v	ht ijd
„ Henr' Suičs Ranulph	j	jd	iiij	
„ Gervas Vicar'				
„ Petr' de Wakebrugh				
„ Annabell				jd ̄
„ Hug' Fox				jd
„ Ričs Bcaſ		ijd		
„ Wiſts fil Riči P'pōiti				
„ Plūs Bcaſ		jd	j	
„ Wiſts Underegge		iiij		ijd ̄
„ Henr' Bcaſ		iiij	j	

BIRCH.				
„ Rog's Peuerell	[?]	ijjd	j	jd
„ Joh Surd	vj	jd õ	xij	jd
„ Hug' de Birch	vj	ht ijd	xxiij	j pett
„ Robs fil Hug'	j	ht õ	ij	
„ Robs fil Wiñi	ij	ht õ	v	
„ Joh Jirat				
„ Rog's fil Johis				
„ Henr [?] fil Hug'	j	ht ijd	ij	
„ Riçs foliambe			ij	ht ijd
	xviiij			

Sm^a agñ in isto itine lxxviiij

[?].[†] rec^ç vjs iijjd Sm^a reconpñs [?] iijjs iijjd

[?]. in itinere vj gare' iij eq & iij^{or} gare'

[in dorso :]

ASSHFORD.				
„ Ux' Rog'i Bourn			j	
„ Joh de Wardelowe [?]	j	ht jd õ	ij	jd
„ David de [?]				
„ Wiñs Plābar [?]	j	ijd	ij	
„ Wiñs Willimot				ijjd õ
„ Marger' f Henr'			j	jd
„ Ad ad finē pontis	ij	ijd	v	õ
„ Rog's fil Walñi	j		ij	
„ Symõ le Walker				
„ Joh le Mason	j	ht jd	j	jd õ
„ Thom Cissor de Hubit ⁹ [?]			j	ht õ
„ Wiñs Coterel			xviiij	
„ [blank] f Henr' de B'eevall	j	ht jd	j	
„ Wiñs le Ha' taon [?]	j	ht õ	j	ht õ
„ Robs Carpittaf	iiij	ijd	xij	
„ Wiñs fil Robti	ij		ij	ht jd õ
„ Joh del Hall	j	õ	ij	õ
„ Robt Marge	ij		v	
„ Petr' Fañ	j	ht jd	ij	
„ Letic' en le Greues	vj	ht jd õ	xj	
„ Joh fil Wiñi	ij	jd	iiij	ht jd õ
„ Robs fil Johis Siannt	ij	jd	ij	jd õ
„ Joh le Siannt	vij	ht ijd	xij	
„ Petr ⁹ Phibaf [struck out]				
„ Riçus Asser	iiij	ijd õ	viiij	õ
„ Henr' le Haward				

„ Henr' de Hope	j		j	jd [?]
„ Rads Bēaſ		jd		ijd
„ Robs le Ro				
„ Rog's Seweyn	j	ht jd ō	ij	ht jd
„ Robs Bagele		ō		jd ō
„ Alan de Schefeld		jd ō		ijd
„ [blank] † Robt del Hall	iiij	ht ō	iiij	
„ Henr' Dobelone [?]		jd		jd
„ Ričs Shefeld		ii jd		
„ Wiſs de Mornash	j	jd	j	jd ō
„ Wiſs Palmer bo... [?]		jd ō		jd ō

xlvj

BAUCQUELL AND HOLM AND BURTON.

„ Godfrid Foliambe			xviiij	[?] j peH
„ Robs de Burton	v		vij	ijd
„ Thoſn de Smerhtill	iiij	ht jd	iiij	
„ Ad Bēar	ij	ht ō	ij	ht jd ō
„ Wills Cotiler	ij		iiij	ht jd
„ Joh de Elton			viiij	
„ Steph's Foliambe			ij	
„ Ričs Louet			vj	ijd
„ Thoſn Hubelin	x		xij	
„ Joh le Rot'	iiij			
„ Rads de Caſtne		iiij d	ij	ht ijd
„ Joh le Car ^p	j	ht ō	j	ō
„ Hug ^l le Surreis	j	ht ijd	ij	ht ō
„ Robs le Car ^p	j	ht ijd	ij	ht ijd
„ Rog's de Baucq̄			xxv	
„ Phūs de Turnull	xxj	& xlij veH que cōtinēt vj petſ		ltm xvj velleſ quas oīnes lanas exec ^l debnt
Hug ^l de Gunston	xviiij	ijd	xxxviiij	
Hen ^r lēaſ de Holm	j	ō	ij	
Gervas ^e vieaſ	x		xxxiiij	
Johs Flouribell [?]	j	ht jd	j	
Hen ^r de Thorne [?]	iiij		iiij	
Hen ^r Wal... [?] Cap ^{ts}			vj	
Hen ^r de Paddet			vj	
Petr ^o de uge			iiij d	ht ijd

^{xx}
iiij & ij agū

Sm^a agñ in ista via ^{xx}ix & iij
 Argent' receep^d iijjs sñna recompñs ijs vd
 Eodem die vij gare' ad agñ iij^{or} eq & iij^{or} gare' ad lan
 Sm^a totⁱ rec' ad agñ & lan liijs xjd
 Sm^a recompñs ad agn & lan xls xjd
 Sm^a omnium agnoz in tota iudictione de Baueñ viij & xlv
 D quibz com̄p lib Nicho Cotel & sñientibz suis v
 Et in vendiçoe xij et capit[?] vd ð et in moria iij et viij & xxiiij
 distribut in^l dños & sic equa

 MISCELLANEOUS.

This is a copy of an old document which may be of interest to preserve, for its reference to this Parish. The original is in possession of Mr. Hambleton, who has allowed it to be copied :

“Derbyshire. Whereas complaint upon oath hath been made unto us Joseph Denman, M.D., and John Barker, Esqre., two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, that James Bowman, of the Liberty of Brushfield, in the said County, being a person commonly called a Quaker, hath refused and still refuses to pay unto him, the said Adam Wilson, the Church Rates due to the Church of Longstone aforesaid, we, therefore, the said Justices, having duly summoned the said James Bowman to appear before us but hath refused to appear before us as aforesaid, and having duly examined into the truth and matter of the said Complaint, do find that there is due from the said James Bowman to the said Adam Wilson for Church Rates as aforesaid the sum of eighteen shillings and one penny. We do therefore adjudge and order the said James Bowman to pay or cause to be paid unto the said Adam Wilson the aforesaid sum of eighteen shillings and one penny, and also the sum of ten shillings for the costs and charges of the said Adam Wilson in prosecuting the said James Bowman for the recovery of the said Church Rate. Given under our Hands and Seals at Tideswell in the said County, the Second day of May, 1778.

JOS. DENMAN, (SEAL).

JOHN BARKER, (SEAL).”

(Par. Mag. 1902.)

“Quam multa injusta ac prava fiunt moribus.”

Lead Mining has been the source of innumerable disputes and lawsuits. The obnoxious and cruel Mining laws of the High Peak Hundred are responsible for the spoliation of vast quantities of pasture and arable land by giving to all subjects of this Realm the free and exclusive use of private property for mining purposes without one farthing compensation to the Owner, unless he be Lord of the Manor. In effect, “The Alpha and Omega” of these laws seems to be a device for either ignoring or penalising the agricultural interest in the following ways—

- a.* by giving the land to the Miner so long as he cares to work it.
- b.* by spoiling it for future cultivation.
- c.* by “helland” poisoning of the surrounding pasture.
- d.* by making footpaths, bridle paths, and cart roads.
- e.* by imperfect fencing of innumerable pits and shafts.
- f.* by allowing the Miner to desert his mine when no longer profitable, and to leave the Owner of the soil liable for accidents to man or beast for ever after.

These are some of the drawbacks to agricultural improvement in the High Peak district! How then is it possible for Owners of Estates thus handicapped to build up-to-date farm homesteads, labourers’ cottages, &c., saddled as they and their tenants are with the ever increasing burden of the rates?

Rational legislation should take care that they only should be liable who share the profits* whether Miners or Lords of the Manor—and that the legal maxim, “*Cujus est solum ejus atque ad cælum*” should apply “*usque ad infernum!*”

Here are some Clauses of the Act of 1851 for defining and amending the Mineral Customs of certain parts of the Hundred of High Peak. It is a refreshing novelty to find the recognition of such persons as Owners and Occupiers of the soil!

* DR. COX says that “it was the wealth of Derbyshire Mines and the fertility of Derbyshire pastures which materially helped to raise that majestic pile” (Lincoln Cathedral).

First Schedule, Clause 4. The Barmaster, together with two of the Grand Jury, shall provide the Miners a Way, either for Foot Passengers or Carts as may be required, from the nearest Highway to the Mine, and also from the Mine to the nearest running Stream, Spring, or natural Pond of Water, such Ways to be set out in as short a Course as may be practicable and reasonable. No compensation is to be claimed by the Occupier or Landowner for such Ways, but *such Ways are not to be considered public* and the Use thereof is to be limited to Persons and Purposes connected with the Mine, and *all Rights of Way are to cease when the Mine shall be no longer worked.* The Parties entitled to use the Way may make sufficient Ways for Use, and keep the same in repair, and may also use for Mining purposes the Water from the nearest running Stream, Spring, or Natural Pond.

Clause 5. Every Miner shall, so long as his Mine shall be worked, be entitled, without making any payment for the same, to the exclusive Use of so much Surface Land as shall be thought necessary by the Barmaster and two of the Grand Jury and be set out by them for the purpose of laying rubbish, dressing his Ore, briddling, making Meers or Ponds and conveying water thereto, and any other Mining Purposes. *The Miner shall in all Cases, before he commences any search or uses any Land, make Fences sufficient for the Protection of Cattle from any Injury which might arise from his Operations, and keep such Fences in sufficient Repair.*

What wonderful consideration, what beneficent legislation! When the Miner has either "made his pile" or can no longer work his Mine at a profit, the poor landowner is no longer a trespasser on his own property and he may cultivate it again provided no one else steps into his place! Moreover all Rights of Way are to cease when the Mine shall be no longer worked.

Are our legislators innocent enough to believe that footpaths, &c., in use for a generation or two will be readily given up? Is it not a fact that Miners living widely apart will take the shortest cut from the Mine to their homes, and that such footpaths are even more difficult to close than the Barmaster's recognised paths? The nuisance (to the Farmer) of the short cut often survives, and all attempts to close it are barred by that useful defender of public rights—the memory of the oldest inhabitant!

Clause 9. LOT AND COPE.

The Duties called the Duties of Lot and Cope are and shall be payable to Her Majesty and Her Successors or to Her or Their Lessee for the time being. The Duty called Lot is and shall be One Thirteenth Part of all Ore raised within the Jurisdiction of the Barmote Courts. and the Duty called Cope is and shall be the sum of Fourpence for every Load of Ore measured at any Mine within the Jurisdiction aforesaid, the Measure of such Load sufficient to hold Fifteen pints of Water.

Observe again how the landowner is ignored!

“By custom old in Wirksworth Wapentake,
If any of this nation find a Rake,
Or Sign, or leading to the same; may set
In any ground, and there Lead-ore may get :
They may make crosses, holes, and set their stowes,
Sink shafts, build lodges, cottages or coes.

* * * * *

“The vulgar term is setting for a mine,
For th’ grace o’ God, and that I there can find ;
And then at him some other miners take,
And gain possession in the self-same Rake.

“Water holes, wind holes, veynes, coe shafts & Woughs,
*Main Rakes, Cross Rakes, Brown Hennis, Budles & Soughs,
Break offs, and Buckers, Random of the Rake,
Freeing and chasing of the Stole to th’ Stake.”

Antiquary, October 1863.

“Main Rakes would be synonymous with Great Rakes.”

TITLE PAGE OF

“THE COMPLEAT MINERAL LAWS OF DERBYSHIRE.”

“TAKEN FROM THE ORIGINALS.”

- I. The High Peak Laws, with their Customs.
 - II. Stony Middleton and Eame, with a new Article made 1733.
 - III. The Laws of the Manour of Ashforth-'i'th'-water.
 - IV. The Low Peak Articleles, with their Laws and Customs.
 - V. The Customs and Laws of the Liberty of Litton.
 - VI. The Laws of the Lordship of Tideswell.”
- “And all their Bills of Plaint, Customs, Cross-Bills, Arrests, Plaintiff's Case, or Brief; with all other Forms necessary for all Miners and Maintainers of Mines, within each Manour, Lordship, or Wapentake.”

“*Quod dulcius Hominum generi a Natura datum est, quam sui cuique liberi.*”*

“LONDON :”

“Printed by Henry Woodfall; and sold by Richard Williamson, at Grays Inn Gate in Holborn; John Haxby, Bookseller in Sheffield; and by John Bradley, Bookseller in Chesterfield, 1734.”

“(Price in sheets 2s. bound 2s 6d).”

The book was dedicated “to the Most Noble Prince William His Grace the Duke of Devonshire; Lord Steward of His Majesty's Houshold, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.” with an “Address to the Reader.” Written on the fly leaf are the words—“Compiled by George Steer.”

It begins with the Articles and Customs of the Mines within the Hundred of the High Peak, and the Liberties of the

* The point of this quotation, as applied to Miners, is obscure.

King's field in Derbyshire. These are so lengthy and numerous that space does not permit of their being included, but the names of jurors with the dates are given as most interesting.

“Ashford ff Cur' Magn' Barmot' præ nobilis Will' i Comitibus Devon' tent' ib' undecimo die Octobris Anno Regni Domini nostri Caroli Dei Gratia Angliæ Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Regis, Secundo, Fidei Defensoris, &c. 1626.

George Frost	Wm. Hodgkinson
Tho. Holme	John Biston
John Andrew	Reginald Grunday
Edward Vallour	Richard Milner
Tho. Ball	William Yorksley
Geo. Crawshaw	Walter Bramall
Fra. Robinson	Alex. Gill
Thomas Sheppard	John Frost
Godfr. Barker	Richard Clowes
Oliver Barton	George Bretnor
Godfr. Bolar	Wm. Glasbrooke
Thomas Hiblyn	Richard Storkey

JURORS”

“To Mr. William Flint, Barr-master of Longstone, in the Manour of Ashford.

For the Plaintiffs, the Arrest 29 Oct. 1729.

You are desired to arrest the 4th and fifth, and all other Taker Meares of Ground (all but a 48th part) at Buxton and Robinson's Founder, alias Barks Grove or Founder, being on Wardlow Moor, in the said Manour; the said Taker Meares lying South Eastwardly from the said Founder, at the suit of Leonard Stona, John Nedder, John Steer, Thomas Cawthorne and Robert Clay, and their Grove-fellows, Plaintiffs, against Francis Morton, John Buxton, Samuel Blackwell, Richard Frost, and David Feepound, and all other Person or Persons whatsoever Partners or reputed such, at the said Buxton, Robinson, alias Barks Grove, or Founder, or any claiming under them, or any of them, Defendants, in an Action of Title.

"PLAINTIFFS' TITLE."

"They say, John Boden was possessed, and died in lawful and mineral possession of the very Meares of Ground in Question 2nd January 1727; that by his death they descended and came to William Boden, his only Brother and Heir; of whom and under whose Title, the Plaintiffs purchased. Richard Frost and David Feepound discovered the Ore under William Boden's Possessions; and Feepound went to Boden, then living in another County, secretly, to purchase of him his rich Grove, for a Trifle: but not coming at his purpose, then told Boden, he would buy a 48th part, and would honestly account to him for all the rest of the Profits of the Mine, called by the name of the Whomes; but instead of doing so, he confederated with Frost, and they changed the name of the Mine to Kacklemacle,* to keep it unknown to Boden, who lived remote. The Mine proving rich, they sold some parts, and gave others to defend it in Law-suits; and at last these Confederates agree with an Ancient Mine, called Barks, and had two sham Trials, and by Barks's Title: a bad Jury, and wicked Evidences, they jostled Boden, and the Claimers under him, out of their just Right; and soon after their Ore went out."

"The first 24 in the Articles of the Mine, in the Liberties of Eyam and Stony Middleton."

"Peter Hawkesworth
Thomas Rowland
George Skidmore
Robert Hawksworth
Thomas Sydall
Philip Mossley
Robert Masland
Richard Bland
Joseph Hallam
Roger Sellers
George Hallam
Ralph Lingard

Thomas Mossley
George Flint
William Charlesworth
Thomas Garrell
Michael Newton
Hugh Daniel
Godfrey Rowland
Robert Hill
Robert Boar
Peter Bagshaw
John Oliver
John Barber."

* Cacklemacle is the name of an enclosure on the Wright Estate.

Then follow 40 Articles without a break with the

JURY'S NAMES

“George Eales	Roger Sellers
Francis White	Thomas Outram
Godfrey Tor	Robert Townend
James Mower	Christopher Chapman
Thomas Mossley	John Swindell
Dennis Ragg	John Wardell
Holm Torr	Ralph White
Thomas Joyle	Robert Townend, junr.
William Needham	Robert Wood
Anthony Sorsby	Ralph Barber
Joseph Hallam	George Coats
John Wilde	Thomas Garrat”

“We do find all these aforesaid Articles to be good, and do allow the same.”

“Thomas White	John Brittlebank
Nicholas Daniel	Nicholas Hill
George Swift	James Sorsby
John Barber	John Mossley
Thomas Frittle	John Swindell
Thomas Rowland	John Lee
Thomas Mossley	William Sellers
Robert Shale	John Daniel
Thomas Chapman	Nicholas Deplege
Thomas Gregory	George Coats
Edmund Groudey	George Sydall
Richard Brushfield	Robert Johnson”

Then follow two more Articles which are copied chiefly for the sake of the dates—

“ Art. XL1.”

“ We the Jury aforesaid at the great Court Barmote holden for the Manour of Eyam and Middleton on the first day of May 1652, for the Lords of the Manours aforesaid, do find all these aforesaid Articles to be good, and do allow and confirm the same, April 20, 1654.”

" Art. XLII."

" Item, That no Person shall fire at any place of the Mine where their neighbours are in danger thereby, nor before four a-Clock in the Evening, excepting Saturdays, without lawful Warning, in pain to forfeit to the Lord five shillings. October 19, 1654."

" JURY."

" Francis Stephen	John Hadfield
Francis Needham	Nicholas Daniel
Bougham Poynton	Hugh Bramall
William Sydall	Thomas Chapman
John Swindell	Peter Wilde
William Allen	Francis Drabble
John Jackson	Robert Shrowsby
Mart. Needham	Richard Davison
Robert Fox	Thomas Sellers
William Mossley	William Bowley
Godfrey Foolow	John Daniel
George Garlick	Thomas Wilde"

" Art. XLIV."

" JURY "

" Francis Garrat	Francis Wilde
Dennis Ragg	Francis Hallam
Francis Cheshire	Richard Davison
Robert Sellers	Francis Oliver
William Wilde	John Daniel
Thomas Barber	Thomas Yellot
Wm. Ainsworth	Robert Sellers
Robert Fox	Arthur Skidmore
Robert Oliver	John Somers
William Crane	Nicholas Daniel
Roger Gregory	Thomas Berry
Robert Fox	Thomas Heald"

“Art. XLV, XLVI & XLVII.”

“JURY.”

“ Thomas Drabble	Thomas Clayton
Joseph Burrows	George Sydall
Francis Sharpe	Joseph Mossley
William Oldfield	Hugh Bagshaw
John Hallfield	William Clarke
Thomas Frogget	Edward Barton
John Sellers	Isaac Hambleton
John Bagshaw	William Bramall
John Skidmore	Joseph Sheldon
Paul Fletcher	John Bocking
William Bradwell	David Bright
Francis Mossley	Samuel Skidmore”

“The Liberty of Stony Middleton & Eyam, Oct. 1, 1733.”

“JURORS NAMES.”

“Robert Drabble	Henry Merrill
Isaac Wilde	Rowd Platts
Franc. Taylor	James Bland
Benj Hathway	George Eyre
Wm. Bomford	Franc. Barker
John Soresby	James Betney
William How	David Broadhurst
Joseph Young	Thomas Novell
Franc. Drabble	Will. Barber
John Middleton	Henry Fletcher
Samuel Skidmoor	Henry Dowley
George Bland	Paul Fletcher”

"The Articles and Customs of the Miners, within the Lordship of Litten, 1711."

"THE TWENTY-FOUR."

"Richard Clark	Francis Bramwall
Robert Clark	Hurn Swindell
William Low	William Oldfield
Elias Bramell	William Townsend
Robert Timperley	William James
Richard Morttin	Adam Oldfield
George Chapman	William Blackhouse
Ralph Hill	Wm. Bramweall
Edward Timperley, junr.	Thomas Hall
William Hill	Richard Oldfield
Robert Hadg	Adam Law
Elias Oldfield	George Eloy "

"Tidswall ff. Magna Curia Barmote"

(without date)

"NOM. JUR."

" Robert Durham	Robt. Clayton
Thomas Swindell	Robt Lowe
Thomas Lodgbinson	Arthur Hill
Richard Hill	Robt Clarke
Edward Hall	Richard Clarke
Wm. Hill Dowelstone	Tho. Wood
Roger Bray	Richard Townsend
Edward Oldfield	Thomas Bramwall
Edward Hill	Robert Barton
Ralph Stavely	William Fox
Adam Townsend	Samuel Eyer
Adam Low	Godfrey Townsend "

Then follow Twenty Articles.

"Tidswall ff. Magna Curia."

" NOM. JUR "

" Wm. Bramwall	Thomas Hodgkinson
Thomas Marshall, junr.	Anthony Marshall
Humphry Eyer	Frances Eyre
Eliz. Oldfield	John Beard
John Rigley	George Swindell
Richard Clark	Ralph Stavely
Richard Townsend	Adam Low
Robt. Oldfield	Robert Barton
Samuel Eyer	Tho. Hunston, junr
Richard Shake	George Eyre
Thomas Simpson	Edward Hill
Wm. Willson	Richard Hill "

The Freeholders are Pts. } The Case between y^e ffreeholders &
The Myners are Defendts. } Myners in Relation to certain pretended
 Customes called the Customes of y^e
 Lead Mynes within the Mann^r of
 Eyme Com Derb.

The Lands within the said Mannor are known and distinguished some by the name of ancient ffreehold Lands, others the Demeasnes (being such as were within memory sold by y^e Lords of the said Mannor and reputed parcell of the Demeasne) and others the Wasts or Commons and every of these are known separately and distinctly from the other. The P^{lts} are seized of diverse Antient ffreehold Lands within the said Mannor and in particular of certain Closes wherein is a Vein or Myne of Lead Oare w^{ch} the Defend^{ts} first discovered first in some of their owne Lands next adjoining to the P^{lts} said Closes and perceiving the same to range towards and into the P^{lts} said Closes they thereupon Gott Possessions for the s^d Lead Myne in the P^{lts} said Closes and pretend to have a right to Digg and Subvert the P^{lts} ground at their pleasure wthout making any manner of satisfaccon for y^e same, And for y^e ground and foundation of such their pretended claime they insist that there is a Custome within the said Mannor That any person whomsoever (a subject of England) may become a Myner in all places within y^e said Mannor where Lead Oare is to be found & digg and search for & gett and take y^e Lead Oare to their own use in any person's Lands where the same can be found within the said Mannor without the leave or permission of y^e Owner of such Lands or making him any satisfaccon or Recompense for the doing thereof the Myner only paying and delivering a certain part or share of such Lead Oare to the Lord of y^e s^d Mannor (which is called the Lord's Duties—these Duties are by the Myners called Lott and Cope) and observing certain By laws which are called y^e Laws or Customs of y^e Lead Mynes, And when the Myner hath possesst any Lead Myne according to their pretended Custome (tho' in an

other person's Lands) he pretends to claim an Inheritance in such Lead Myne descendable from Ancesto^r to heir separate & distinct from y^e Owner of y^e Land or his Inheritance therein; such is the unreasonable Custome (with severall other By Laws or branches thereof) claimed by y^e Myners (the Defend^{ts}) in the Pl^{ts} Antient ffreehold Lands.

The Pl^{ts} insist that their said Antient ffreehold Lands within y^e Mann^r are not subject to any such Custome of Myning, digging and working therein at pleasure and as before Sett forth, and refuse to Admitt y^e Defend^{ts} to work and carry on y^e said new discovered Vein into y^e s^d Antient ffreehold Lands of y^e Pl^{ts}, or to suffer them to digg & gett Lead Oare thereout; from whence this Suite & Controversie arises between the ffreehold^{ts} and Myners.

NOTE. There may be such little Customes in the Lands called y^e Demeasnes and in the Wasts or Comons of y^e s^d Mann^r w^{ch} probably might first be grounded on y^e Lords permission for y^e Advantage and promoting of his Duties, for the more Lead Oare was gott y^e larger were his Duties, and he might suffer what Customes he pleased in his own Lands, and by long Tract of time such his connivance or permission might be brought into an Establish^t Custome, But in the Antient ffreehold Lands the Rule is otherwise, for altho' when the ffreehold^{ts} have thought fitt to gett the Lead Oare within their own Lands or to give leave to others to work and Myne there, the Lōrds Duty may have been paid thereout, Yet innumerable instances will be proved (as far as the memory of man can reach) as also Written Evidences produced, Whereby it will appear that y^e ffreeholders have always asserted their Right ag^t such pretended Custome of Myncing without leave; And that whenever any Myners have attempted to Myne in Antient ffreehold Lands, under such pretended Custome without leave of the Owner, they have always been interrupted therein, and have been obliged either to quitt their Myns, or to compound or make such agreement for leave to work and myne as the ffreeholders pleased to prescribe.

Proofes of this will sufficiently evince the weakness and invalidity of the Myners pretended Custome, and more especially since such Custome is ag^t y^e Comon Right of the Kingdome, nor can it be sufficient to overthrow such proofes supported by Comon Right and to introduce a strange and unreasonable Custome ag^t them if the Defend^{ts} should be able to prove some few Instances (for there are but very few) of Myners working without leave in some Antient ffreehold Lands; ffor proofes to support such a Custome ought to be that the same is and hath been immemorially an Uninterrupted Custome?

The Tryall is appointed y^e 20th of May next and the Issues to be Tryed are to y^e Effect following;

1st. Wheth^r the P^{lts} said Lands are Antient ffreehold Lands or not.

2^{ndly}. Whether the said Customes Sett forth & claimed by the Defend^{ts} (the Myners) extend into the P^{lts} said Lands.

Endorsed

The Case of ffree and Myne.

CLAIM FOR RIGHT TO A QUARRY AT
GREAT LONGSTONE.
IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING CASE.

Reprinted from "*The High Peak News*,"
Saturday, April 23rd, 1898.

For about seven hours Judge Smyly, Q.C., was engaged on Tuesday in a case which had aroused very great interest throughout the Bakewell and Great Longstone district. The claim was brought by the Great Longstone Parish Council, who claimed that Gilder Quarry, Great Longstone, belonged to the parish. The quarry is on what Mr. George Thomas Wright, of Longstone Hall, claims to be his estate. Mr. Muir Wilson, Sheffield, appeared for the Parish Council, and Mr. Etherington Smith, barrister-at-law (instructed by Messrs. F. and J. Taylor), appeared for Mr. Wright. Prior to the case being opened the Judge, who sat specially as arbitrator in this case, and counsel drove over and inspected the site where the quarry is situated.

Mr. Wilson, in opening the case for the Parish Council, said he did not propose to trouble the Judge with many remarks, because the different documents which would be before him would resolve it into a much easier form than his wasting much time. There were two points he wished to take. The first claim he should set up was this—under the Act of Parliament authorising the enclosure to be made, and the award itself—that was under the Act George III., an Act for enclosing, in the townships of Great and Little Longstone, certain land.

The Judge: What year?

What are seven hours' investigation (which included a visit to the Quarry) after several years of preparation of documents!

But he did! As to the documents, they were far too numerous to be examined and compared at a single sitting.

The Claim set up by the Parish Council under the Act was all against them. Their "sheet anchor" was user and certain payments of a late date extorted from Mr.

Mr. Wilson: '50, George III. The award was made in pursuance of that Act. I shall claim, supposing I do not sufficiently satisfy the court as to that, under Statute William IV., chap. 71.

The Judge: That is the Description Act?

Mr. Wilson: Yes. Thirty years. He thought he could carry it further than that. For a period of 60 years they had enjoyed the right, privilege, or benefit of taking stone from this quarry. As to 30 years' user he could show, beyond question, that there had been no interruption; that it had not been by license or permission of the owner of the freehold. His right arose by 30 years' user. Under the Act the Commissioners were authorised to allot one or more pieces of ground, including the present quarry called Gilderstone Quarry, and they were not to exceed six acres in the whole. When the evidence of Mr. Shimwell, the Parish Clerk, was laid before the court, His Honour would get that clearly on his notes. On page 8 of the Act he would find these words, "Gilderstone Quarry," and it appeared as if an interpretation was given to the meaning of these words, "part of the waste moors, commons, and lands, hereby allotted and enclosed." That would seem to imply that Gilderstone was not the property of any particular person at that time, or had been closed land, but on the first blush it would seem, from the view they had had that morning, that it would scarcely apply to the so-called Gilderstone Quarry to-day. Going up the road on the right hand side, his contention was that the quarry on the east was Gilderstone Quarry, not the one on the left—that was Outrake. He had in mind the land belonging to W. H. Wright, Esq., in Great

Bullivant and paid "for the sake of peace" in direct opposition to the advice of Mr. Wright the sole Trustee of the Estate, and therefore illegal. Such payments ought to have been ruled "out of Court."

Certainly there was permission.

He should have said that on page 6 of the Act he would find these words—"That the Commissioners shall set out and appoint one or more piece or pieces of ground including the present Quarry called Gilder Stone Quarry (part of the Wastes, Moors, Commons and uninclosed Lands hereby intended to be divided, allotted and inclosed) in such convenient situation as they shall think proper, &c., not exceeding six acres in the whole. The Award itself mentions the site as GREAT LONGSTONE OUTRAKE.

Here is an admission that at a particular date there were two quarries. But as usual

Longstone, Little Longstone, and Ashford, dated May 17th, 1837, or 1839, and in the writing of Robt. Thornhill, the then steward of Mr. Wright, at the bottom of the second page (book produced) they came to a description, the name of the tenant, Joseph Morton, and the name of the field, Mill Lane Close. Then came the important part, "Gildlow Bottom, 1a. 2r. 7p. : ditto, Gildlow Top, 4a. 1r. 2p. : Upper Beggarway, 1a. 2r. 3Sp." There was no mention there, as there should have been, if it were so, of Gildlow or Gilder, or Geldlow, or whatever name really was the stone quarry. There was a lead pencil copy of a letter by some gentleman—

Mr. Smith. By old John, the father of Robert.

Mr. Wilson: By old John, the father of Robert—still the steward. This was a letter remitting to his employer the money, 15s., which he says is two years' rent for Gilderstone Quarry.

The Judge: I thought you said it was common.

Mr. Wilson: There is only Gilderstone.

Mr. Smith: You must not assume that. I say there are two.

The Judge: Who was that 15s. paid to?

Mr. Wilson: The Overseers of Great Longstone, with respect to herbage growing on the quarry.

Mr. Smith looked at the letter, and said it did not expressly say it was paid to the Overseers.

Mr. Wilson: Quite right. The date was July 11, 1828. He had an account of the rents due to Mr. Wright, Lady Day, 1828, in John Thornhill's writing, and they had his deduction, "15s. two years' Gilder rent."

there is a misquotation—It should be Gilderstone Quarry hereby *intended to be divided, allotted and enclosed* - which as applied to Mr. Wright's land was impossible.

There was no necessity to mention a quarry—any more than a mere, included in the rental. There was and is other land let by Mr. Wright containing a quarry and a mere but neither happen to be mentioned. But when the Quarry became considerable it was he believes never omitted.

Yes, rent for a piece of land called Gilderstone Quarry in the Outrake (meaning part of the Wastes).

Here is Mr. Wilson saying there is only one Gilderstone Quarry, or, at the very least, denying the existence of the Gilderstone Quarry in the Outrake mentioned in the Act.

Here neither Mr. Wilson nor Mr. Smith seemed to realise that the 15s. was really paid to the Overseers, and that it was paid for land (including the true Gilder Quarry) on the left side of the road.

Then in the following year 7s. 6d., Gilderstone pit rent. Then the next year Gilder rent 7s. 6d., and so on forward. There was no trace of it in the account of the Overseers until 1881. There appeared to have been a little irregularity about this rent. He did not know whether the custom was peculiar to Derbyshire or not, but after the meeting of the Council it appears an adjournment was taken to one of the four public-houses in the village, and His Honour would hear that the Gilder rent was thought to be a proper subject to provide its refreshment—light refreshment. (Laughter.) Not until an old man who joined the Board—he did not know whether his conscience pricked him or not, but he thought it was time the rent was brought into the accounts, and it was duly brought in. It was paid by Mr. Wright's predecessors in title, which he admitted, under protest. In the dole book for Great Longstone and Holme, it was paid in 1826 and 1827—7s. 6d. was paid, and it went on till 1829, and then there was a jump to 1835, when it appeared again. It went then to 1838. It came into their accounts in 1881.

The Judge: From 1838 to 1881 there is no trace of it?

Mr. Wilson: Yes sir, except by the evidence of the witnesses.

The Judge: You mean to say that is the time it went for refreshments?

Mr. Wilson: Yes, sir, and then from 1881 it appears regularly in the accounts of Mr. Bullivant, who was plaintiff's predecessor in title. Then I have a valuation list, which goes back to 1818. On page 11 it is referred to again. The stone quarry piece is estimate 1 at three roods, gross estimated rental, 8s. The rent had been increased from 7s. 6d. to 8s.

The Judge: Been paid by the predecessors of Mr. Wright, or by whom?

Mr. Wilson: No, sir, he has only paid twice. It can't be used against him; it was

Quite true.

What an evasive reply! Surely he meant *No!*

Both the Arbitrator and Mr. Wilson agree that there is no trace of payment from 1838 to 1881. Why was there no payment? Simply because Mr. Wright ceased to rent that bit of land in the Outrake. The Arbitrator if he had had time would have seen that the modern attempt to resuscitate a rent that had not been paid for so many years, was a swindle. Here lies the solution of this part of the claim.

Mr. Bullivant never had an approach to a Title.

under protest. If the property was Mr. Wright's there had been such interrupted user by the inhabitants as to give them the right to take stone from this quarry for the purpose of building or repairing, building or walls, without let or hindrance by Mr. Wright, and if the Judge was driven to the conclusion that the field was still Mr. Wright's, the claimants would be entitled, without let or hindrance from Mr. Wright, to exercise that which they had exercised for so many years past, viz., the right to get this stone.

John Thornhill was the first witness for the claimants. He said he was 85 and was born at Great Longstone. He lived there until he was 14, and then left, and returned about thirty years ago. He had been overseer for five or six years. He knew Miss Wright who married the Rev. Mr. Bullivant. She lived at the Hall, and she paid rent for this quarry about six years, 7s. 6d. a year. It was on the right hand side of the road going up; the other one belonged to the Duke of Devonshire. It was used by the parishioners to get stone, and it continued to be used until the advent of Mr. Wright. Witness received the rent about six years. It always went to the poor people in the parish.

It did not get to the public-house when the committee went there? I don't know that it ever went to anything else but the poor people. I think what money was spent at the public-house came out of my own pocket. (Laughter.)

Cross-examined: I was overseer when I came back after being away 30 years. I have been back in Derbyshire about 30 years. It might be 1880 when he was made overseer. At the beginning of the six years he made application to Mrs. Bullivant to pay, and it always went amongst the poor people.

Mr. Wright did not dispute the right by user to take stone but he denied the Parish Council any freehold in the land.

If the Judge as arbitrator had suggested *that*, as a settlement, it would probably have satisfied all parties.

Not true. The Duke does not claim it, but it adjoins his land.

When Mr. Wright resided at the Hall from 1870 to 1874, during his absence and again on his return, there was no change. But for the claim to the Freehold of the first Parish Council, there would have been no dispute.

When you made application for the rent did you say it was due because it was a quarry under the Enclosure Award? It was given to the parish a great number of years before Mrs. Bullivant came. He did not know what was meant by the Enclosure Award. It always belonged to the parish ever since he was a little boy. His memory was not now as good as it was. When asked, she paid with pleasure. The Outrake belonged to the parish. He did not know how that came to be so. It was private property, and a rough place it was. That on the opposite side belonged to the Duke of Devonshire.

Is that the Outrake? That belongs to the parish now.

Mr. Smith said he could not pursue it with the witness (who was deaf).

Mr. Wilson: I will not trouble you any further.

Robert Oliver, 79 years of age, said he was born at Great Longstone. He knew the Gilderstone Quarry; it was the one on the right hand side of the road. He could remember fencing it off. He went with his father, who got a square of five or six yards of stone for James Gregory, Church Lane Farm. The stone was for fencing. He was 7 or 8 when he first went to the quarry. He was 30 or more when his father died. His father never paid anything for getting the stone or asked permission. Trees were planted on the east side, but he could not say whether it was Robert Furniss, Wm. Furniss, or a man named Eyre who planted them. There was a wall beyond the plantation. Witness helped his father to open the Outrake Quarry on the left-hand side of the road. Witness would be 19. It was open to the road then, 3a. or 4a. without fencing round. Three brothers

The ignorance of the man!

But he was not so ignorant after all, as he quoted the Award as his right payment of rent from Mrs. Bullivant.

This is "confusion worse confounded."

Here is the Outrake quarry again truly described as on the left-hand side of the road—that is the Gilderstone Quarry in the Outrake awarded to the Parish by the Act.

named Taylor got stone from the Gilder Quarry. They got the block out square, and then came into the Outrake, which was better stone.

Cross-examined: Witness said it was called Artrake. No one worked in the Artrake before his father. It had not been worked at all; the highway went up the side. Other people worked it after that for walling and that. The lane down towards Hassop Station was made by subscription, but he was not sure. Mr. Gregory was owner of a lot of property then, and farmed 1,000 acres. He occupied some of Mr. Wright's land, the Duke's, and other people's. When the trees were planted he was 9 or 10 years old. The wall his uncle built was built before the planting.

By the Judge: The wall was built because they could get no more stone. He heard old 'uns say it was planted because they could not bare it back—to stop them.

Mr. Smith: Did anyone pay the Furniss's for planting the trees? I expect the Wrights paid them.

Mr. Smith: I expect so, too.

Aaron Taylor, 66 years of age, said he could remember the quarry 52 or 53 years. He went there when he was 10 years old with his father, getting stone. His brother, James, built a house with stone from Gilder Quarry. No one's permission was asked, and from that period right up to when Mr. Wright came into possession, the stone had been freely got by the parishioners.

Cross-examined: He had seen people from Great and Little Longstone, but not from Wardlow, getting stone, and some had gone to Thornbridge. It was 30 or 40 years since his father and brothers built the houses. He

He was too young, however, to have helped to open the Quarry.

Mr. Wright is in possession of letters shewing that his ancestors planted the trees.

Little Longstone had its own quarry allotted to it and could not take stone from the Great Longstone Parish quarry, but they were free to take it from the private quarry of the Wright Estate.

never get any stone out of the Outrake Quarry, but had seen others.

William Taylor, 62, said he got stone there with the intention of building a house, and it lay in the quarry a considerable time. He got stone over a period of five years. He had known the inhabitants get stone as long as he could remember, without being interrupted.

Cross-examined: He had got stone for building and for fencing for the farmers, and for the Duke of Devonshire, out of Gilder Quarry.

Richard Skidmore, 70 years of age, gave similar evidence as to stone getting without permission from anyone. He became assistant overseer 16 or 17 years ago. He never received rent for this quarry.

What do you say was done with the rent? It used to be spent. I objected to it, and said it was illegal, and if they did not give it up I should report it to the auditors, so it was stopped. The next half-year it came into the account. Before then it was spent at a public-house. They had a dole, and to make the dole lift out it was spent. It was duly paid into the proper account when he became assistant overseer, and entered in the book.

Cross-examined: The rate book produced he had had ever since.

Is it (the book) in your writing? I don't think it is.

Mr. H. P. Bagshaw: It is mine.

Cross-examination continued: Mr. John Thornhill was one overseer at the time, and Mr. Emanuel Hawley the other. The money spent at the public-house was rent of the quarry, 8s. He used to go to the meetings 50 years before.

Did all the people who went to the meet-

ings share in the drinking of the rent? Ever since I can remember. There was 8s. collected. He did not think that was entered in any book. There was no other sum treated in the same way.

The Judge: Does the Gilder Quarry appear in that book?

Mr. Smith: Under the head of Hill Thomas, occupier, land, 3 roods, rental 8s., rateable value 8s. That is the land I suggest is the Outrake.

Henry Parker Bagshaw, 62 years of age, said he had known Gilder Quarry 50 years. In 1874 he built a house, and he got part of the stone out of it, part from Beeton, and part out of the Outrake. He asked no one's permission, nor did he pay anything. He had known the inhabitants take the stone for 50 years, and without interruption; and he had never heard it questioned. The rate book produced was in his handwriting.

Cross-examined: He came to Longstone after he had built the house. He was living now at Taddington. He lived before at Rowland, but attended Longstone Church. He employed Thomas Hampson, of Rowland, to build the house. A Longstone man got the stone. He told the man he was to get it from Gilder. Another man got it from Outrake, and a third from Beeton.

William Morton said he was 43 in July.

Mr. Smith: We are getting to mere babies now.

Witness said he had known the quarry 32 years. Had worked there getting stone for himself and other people. No one had forbidden him; not until Mr. Wright sent circulars out.

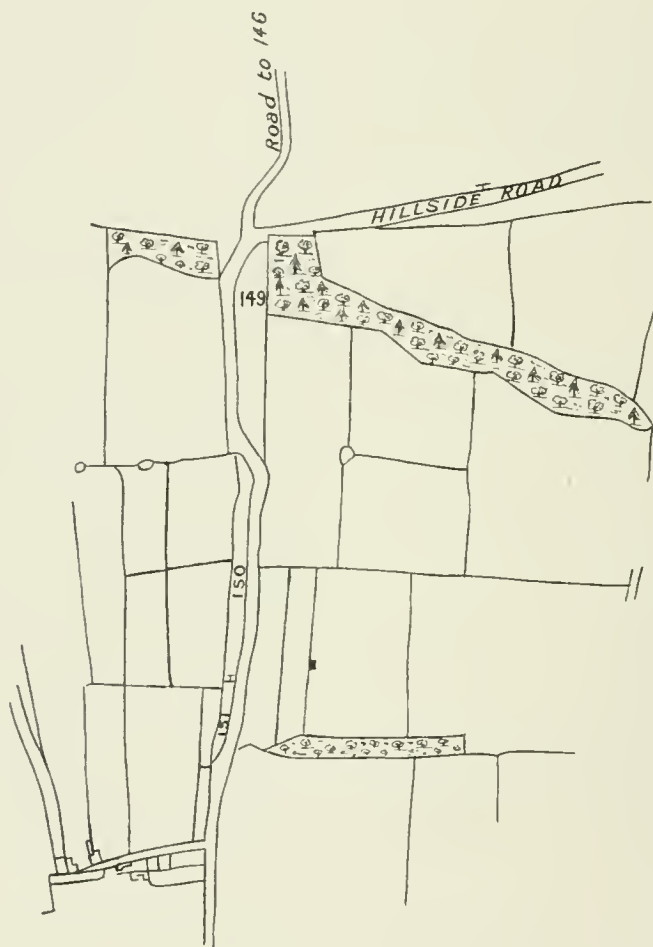
Cross-examined: He was a roadman employed by the County Council. He had

Another proof in favor of Mr. Wright—Thomas Hill whom the present Mr. Wright knew well, occupied the very land which Mr. Wright's ancestors vacated.

So here is an admission that the Gilderstone Stone Quarry in the Outrake was in use in 1874.

Mr. Wright did not forbid him.

EXTRACT FROM THE
COMMONS INCLOSURE AWARD MAP.



Reference to the original Map will shew that numbers 149, 150, and 151 were part of the wastes—coloured differently from Old Inclosure. 149 was awarded to J. T. Wright and 150 and 151 to the Parish.

got stone for the County Council without asking anybody's leave. When he had nothing to do he used to get stone and let it lie there until it was wanted, and then he sold it at 8d. per load. The County Council paid him for all he could bring.

By Mr. Wilson: No one came to stop me.

Thomas Shimwell, 55 years of age, said he was assistant overseer, and clerk to the Parish Council. He produced data from the custody of the Council of Great Longstone and the Wardlow Enclosure Award. The data was October 1, 1824. He produced the Queen's printers' copy of the Act, 50, George III.

The Judge: Have you got the award map? Yes, sir.

Witness: No. 140 contained 2 roods; 124, 3a. 3r. 8p.; No. 150, 2r. 32p. 150 was bounded northerly and easterly by the road, and westerly by the old enclosure. No. 5a was a public watering-place.

The Judge: It will be 6 acres?

Mr. Smith: Exactly.

Mr. Wilson said it made 6 acres.

Witness had known Gilder Quarry for 40 years, and had not known it by any other name. In one or two of the old valuation lists it was called Gildlow. It had always been treated as a parish quarry. He was appointed assistant overseer in 1884, and had held the office ever since. He had received rent for this quarry from the tenants who occupied the land, and also from Mrs. Bullivant. He had received it up to the last two years. Mrs. Bullivant died July 21, 1894. In 1886 there was a change made in the amount of the rent. David Ashton was then the tenant.

By the Judge: I mean the rent of the Gilder Quarry.

Here is the Inclosure Award produced! For what purpose except as evidence? And yet this Witness said he did not oppose Mr. Wright's Claim to the Quarry under the Award.

Here is the Outrake Quarry and no mistake. The numbers on the Map and the acreage agree in every particular. Observe "bounded northerly and easterly by the road."

All this wrangle is about the rent demanded only too successfully by the Overseer from Mrs. Bullivant.

By Mr. Wilson: It had been 8s. In that year it was divided into one portion of 5s., to be paid by Mrs. Bullivant, and 3s. to be paid by D. Ashton. At a meeting on April 9, 1886, of the parishioners, summoned for letting the herbage, it was decided to consider the offer of Mrs. Bullivant, and the present tenant agreed to pay the difference.

The Judge: Prior to 1884 Mrs. Bullivant paid the whole 8s.? It was the custom for the tenant to pay it.

The Judge: The tenant paid it? Yes, preceding 1884—the person who grazed it. The acreage south of the quarry was 1a. 1½r. It was then.

By Mr. Wilson: So long as he could remember the division wall had a gate in it. At a vestry meeting on March 28, 1889, on the motion of Mr. Furniss, it was decided to provide a new gate to Gilder Quarry, to protect cattle from danger. A new gate was put there, and the wall was repaired at the same time. It was done at the expense of the parishioners. When he applied for the rent for the herbage of Gilder Quarry, Mr. Wright said it was his own property. In June, 1897, a notice was issued that permission to get stone must be obtained from the owner. Anyone getting stone would be summoned. Witness produced a book showing that two years' rent was paid prior to 1837, and he produced the dole book containing entries from 1826. There were the entries: "1827-28-29, received from J. T. Wright, Esq., Gilder Quarry, 7s. 6d." That was for four years. Then there were blanks, and it began again in February, 1835. He produced an account dated May 17th, 1837.

The Judge: How will the areas agree—are they sufficient to allow of the quarries to be included?

No one disputes payments at that date for rent of the Gilderstone Quarry in the Outrake. Why try to confound them with the modern swindle?

The Judge asks, "How will the areas agree?"

Mr. Wilson: I think so. There was a valuation book (produced) giving Morton as occupier and W. H. Wright as owner. There was Mill Lane Close, Gildlow Top, Gildlow Stone Quarry Piece. On the duplicate (produced) was written in the handwriting of the steward, "not W. H. Wright's."

Cross-examined: Mr. George Taylor, the assistant-overseer, died November 12th, 1880.

The Judge: When did Mrs. Bullivant come into possession?

Mr. Smith, May 16th, 1867, her predecessor died. W. H. Wright, who died 1867, and was tenant under the settlement—he took his niece, Miss Wright, in fee. Miss Wright made a settlement on her marriage with Mr. Bullivant in favour of her brother, the present owner of the property, George Thomas Wright, who succeeded on her death.

Witness did not oppose the claim of the right to the quarry under the Enclosure Award. He did not put that before Mrs. Bullivant as the ground of claim.

How have the parish come into possession of it? That is not known. He had in a book an entry dated April 15th, 1878.

Mr. Smith said the matter was not stirred until 30 years ago, and by the time this was made they had looked into the award and made up their mind that this property was not the property of Mr. Wright, but of the parish.

Mr. Wilson: Give us an explanation.

Witness: About 30 years ago, Little Longstone parishioners wanted to get clay. This was rejected by Great Longstone parishioners, and in order to settle the matter they got the award and found out how these quarries were set out. I can only think that seeing this in the award it means that it includes Gilder.

Mr. Wilson replies—"I think so."

Why did not Mr. Wilson pick out a tenancy agreement which has a very small bearing on this litigation—and try to make Mr. Thornhill, the Steward, appear to mean the exact contrary of the truth. He meant that the rent of 7/6 a year was not rent for Wright's Quarry.

Why did not Mr. Wilson go at once to the fountain head—the Award? Simply because the truth would have come out!

But John Thornhill did—And he (Mr. Shimwell) did so in the case of Mr. Wright.

What a confession from the principal witness! Here he admits that he appeals to the Award.

By Mr. Smith: He believed it appeared in the tithes of 1848 as Mr. Wright's.

The measurements of the different pieces of land were discussed at great length, Mr. Smith stating that they made exactly 6 acres.

The Judge said that after the award Gilderstone was not mentioned.

Mr. Smith: That is common ground.

The Judge: That is odd, because 150 seems to have been known by the name of Outrake. Is there a number upon the plan of what is known now as Gilder Quarry?

Mr. Smith: No, sir. It is part of the Green Lane, which is already enclosed. Outrake is the part to the west.

Cross-examination continued: There was a change made in 1886, and Mrs. Bullivant's offer was accepted. At that time she had objected to pay 8s. She thought it was not worth it. She paid 5s. up to her death.

This concluded the evidence for the claimants, and,

Mr. Etherington Smith then opened his case for Mr. Wright. He said he might put it shortly in this way. That in 1810 the Enclosure Commissioners were directed to set up certain land for the benefit of the inhabitants of Great and Little Longstone and Wardlow, not exceeding in the whole six acres, and they were to include in that Gilderstone Quarry. It went without any further comment that the Enclosure Act was to deal with the unenclosed land, and that they could not touch the enclosed land. It had struck him that this strip, which was set up as a stone quarry was in the middle—it was separated by a field of considerable size from the lane—in the middle of property in the possession of Mr. Wright. If it had been in the power of the Commissioners to take it out

Of course it did, and in every other public and private document.

No doubt it was very odd! No. 150, the true Gilderstone Quarry in the Outrake was awarded to the Parish, and there is no escape from the fact, that is on the West or left hand in going North.

This is only a repetition of the swindle and is referred to elsewhere.

of the enclosed land it would have been necessary for them to have described it more accurately, both in the award and in the map. The Act was passed in 1810, and the award was not carried out until 1824. Directly the award was made it described the old Gilderstone Quarry as "a" quarry, as if that quarry was opened for the first time. It was actually allotted in 1824 as a quarry. Gildlow fields belonged to Mr. Wright. He could go back to 1770, when they had a plan showing Gildlow Bottom and Gildlow Close as part of the Wright property. The particular piece awarded must be awarded by a particular number, by a description, or by a map. It said, "not exceeding six acres in the whole." This was to prevent the possibility of making any mistake, and give the parish six acres in addition to the quarry called Gilderstone Quarry. Mr. Smith then dealt with the question of right by user, and said the evidence of the witness who cut stone and left it there was strongly illustrative of the sort of user there had been. These people never went to ask anybody's leave. It would be no doubt in the first instance just the thing a property owner would do, to carry out the scheme under this Enclosure Award by having good roads made, and the stone would be taken for the purpose. Prior to 1810, the owner of the Wright estate would occupy any parts of the waste which he conveniently got access to by that land up which they went that morning. He suggested that what was meant by the words being put "not Wright's," showed that what was being paid at that time in the way of rental for herbage was not Wright's quarry at all, but may have been the Overseers' quarry or someone else's, and therefore it was deducted. There was a dis-

When the Gilder Quarry was not in existence.

This Gilderstone Quarry in the Outrake was then [1824] first allotted to the Parish although it had long been used as such.

All the allotments were so described. Why should this Quarry be an exception? As a fact, it was exactly described in the Award and Map but you must look in the *Outrake* for it.

The words scribbled in pencil "Not Wright's Quarry" meant that it (the rent) had nothing to do with Wright's Quarry.

pute with Little Longstone, the award was turned up, and they said Gilderstone Quarry was something that belonged to them, and they put it in the valuation book. The Wright family ought to have some credit for having allowed all this time the free use of this quarry, and they ought not to come here and use it against them, and the property treated as if it belonged to someone else on account of their good nature and for having been good enough to help their tenants in that way.

William Ashton was the first witness called for Mr. Wright. He said he was 78 years of age and had lived at Great Longstone all his life. The Gilderstone Quarry had always been fenced in, top, bottom, and ends as well. Cattle could get into it when he first remembered it. They went from the top into the bottom. There was only water at one end. They got in under the cliff. There were about six holes in the quarry. It is 40 years since I built the fence. It was to prevent cattle getting into the holes. He built the wall. People often came into the quarry. He was not aware that they paid anything. Robert Thornhill, who died 18 years ago, paid him for the walling. He heard no complaint about the ownership of the quarry until he was overseer.

Cross-examined: As long as he could remember the inhabitants had fetched stone whenever they liked. Robert Thornhill set him to build the wall. Gilder Quarry always had four walls round it, before he built the wall spoken of. The wall was built where the excavation was, to keep cattle from falling down. It was built from west to east.

The Judge: That would be on the south?

By the way, I believe no one asked the Parish Council "which was Wright's Quarry?"!! That would have been a puzzler!

It is true Mr. Wright has other Quarries at a distance, but not even Mr. Wilson could have brought them into the controversy.

By Mr. Smith: Robert Thornhill paid him for building the wall. He did not know out of whose money it came.

Mr. Geo. Thomas Wright said he was the owner of this estate at Great Longstone.

Mr. Smith: Mr. W. Wright was owner of the estate in the last century, and by his will in 1770 he left it to Robert, as tenant for life, and John Thomas as tenant intail. Then Robert and John Thomas, in 1784, made a settlement, and under that John Thomas-Wright became tenant for life, and his son, William Henry Wright, became tenant intail, and that William Henry Wright was the gentleman who died in 1867, and devised the estates to his niece, Miss Wright, in fee. On December 17th, 1880, Miss Wright made a settlement, upon her marriage with Mr. Bullivant, by which she instituted herself tenant for life, and upon her death, in July, 1894, you succeeded?

Witness: Yes. Mr. Bullivant died February 28th, 1893. In March of the present year he let Gildlow Top and Gildlow Bottom, and the disputed property to John Bridge. Mr. Richard Bridge was tenant before. His predecessor was Mr. L. Shaw, in 1889; and his in 1886 Mr. David Ashton; and his predecessor, in 1880, was T. Daubeney.

Witness produced a map and plan of the estate in the time of W. Wright, in 1770, and a book of reference. This part was marked B. Under B. 14 was a plantation, on the west side of Greenhill, 1a. 39p.; and 15 was ditto, plantation, 2r. 36p. Witness described the sizes of the several pieces on the map.

Mr. Smith handed in a memo. of 1771, showing the list of payments yearly going out of Mr. Wright's estate, and one was "to the Overseers of the Poor of Longstone for a

piece of land taken from the common and enclosed, &c., 7s. 6d." In 1815 the estate was offered for sale, and in the descriptions the name of the occupier of Gildlow was Joseph Morton, 1a. 2r. 19p.

After a long legal argument,

The Judge said there was a quarry in 1815. All the witnesses spoke to that.

Mr. Smith: What witnesses?

The Judge: The first one.

Witness said he first heard of any dispute in 1881. He was in Switzerland, and he received a letter from his sister, Mrs. Bullivant, enclosing a copy of an account from the Overseer, "Six years' rent for herbage of Gilderstone Quarry, at 7s. 6d., £2 5s." It was signed J. Thornhill. He wrote and told her not to pay it, but when he came home he found she had paid it, for peace and quietness.

Mr. Wilson: She paid the six years, and right up to her death? Oh, no.

By the Judge: There was no steward at that time. Robert Thornhill was just dead, and Mr. Bullivant undertook the management. I was never more astounded in my life. It was sprung upon us. These six years were as far back as they could go.

Mr. Wilson: I don't ask you any questions, sir, thank you.

Thomas Daubeney said he was tenant in 1881 of Gildlow Lane, after Samuel Morton, who died in 1880. He paid rent for the quarry office, 8s., and Shimwell applied for it.

Mr. Smith said this land was exactly opposite Gilder Bottom. He lost a cow worth £14, that got killed. When they came for the tithe rent he did not pay any more. He gave it up.

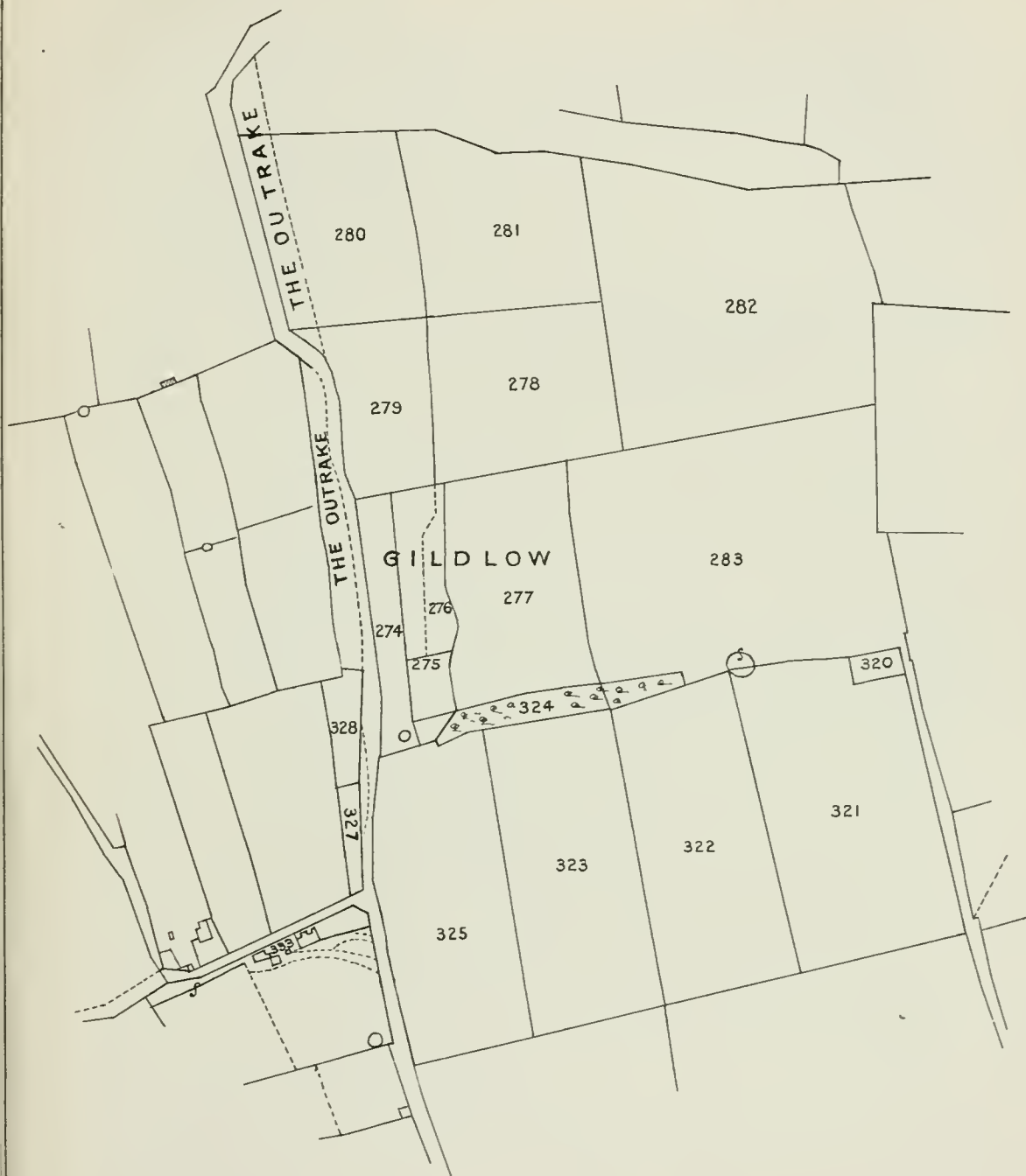
Cross-examined: He did not pay any more, as the land was unsafe.

It is uncertain in what year a Quarry was opened on Mr. Wright's Gildlow Estate.

Remember this was an Arbitration case—Mr. Wilson was afraid.

"When they came for the tithe rent." Who paid the tithe? Not the Overseer but Mr. Wright.

PART OF THE WRIGHT ESTATE &c. CONTAINING THE DISPUTED QUARRY AND THE REAL OLD GILDER QUARRY.



The dotted lines on the roadside from N. to S. shew the waste lands outside "old enclosure." The dotted line in "old enclosure" 276 shews the extent of the Gildlow disputed quarry as in the Tithe Map. By the arbitration, the Parish Council also claimed, and secured 275. All the numbers are those of the Tithe Map.

WHEREAS by an Agreement dated the fourteenth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, Between The Parish Council of Great Longstone, in the County of Derby, of the one part, and George Thomas Wright, Esquire, of Great Longstone aforesaid of the other part, it was agreed between the parties hereto that it be referred to me, William Cecil Smyly, one of Her Majesty's Council and Judge of County Courts, to award and determine the rights of the said parties in regard to a piece of land coloured green on the plan annexed to the said Agreement, which said piece of land contains a quarry known as Gildlow or Gildale or Gilder. NOW I the said William Cecil Smyly having taken upon myself the burden of the said reference and having entered upon the said reference on the Nineteenth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and ninety eight, and having heard the witnesses tendered by the respective parties, and having duly considered the same and the documents submitted to me, do hereby make and publish my award. I AWARD and determine that the piece of land coloured green on the plan annexed to the said Agreement and which piece of land contains the said quarry known as Gildlow or Gildale or Gilder belongs to and is owned and held by the said Parish Council of Great Longstone, upon the same title and for the same uses and purposes as the other piece or pieces of land set out and appointed by the Commissioners appointed for carrying into execution a certain Act passed in the Fiftieth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third and called An Act for inclosing lands in the Townships of Great Longstone, Little Longstone and Wardlow in the County of Derby. AND I do further award that said George Thomas Wright do pay to the said Parish Council of Great Longstone their costs, to be taxed, of and incidental to the reference and to this my award and do bear his own costs of the same IN WITNESS whereof I do hereunto set my hand this Tenth day of May One thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

Signed and published by the above-
named William Cecil Smyly on } WILLIAM CECIL SMYLY.
the day and year aforesaid in the }
presence of

W. BEADON WOODFORDE,
Solicitor,
Derby.

Mr. Smith addressed His Honour, who asked: How do you say he (Mr. Wright) is in possession?

Mr. Smith: Because he has continuously let this land to his tenants.

The Judge: How do you get over the payment of rent for so many years?

Mr. Smith: Those are payments which are made and are attributable to this particular part.

The Judge: From 1880 to 1893 Mrs. Bullivant paid the rent. If anyone is in possession I should say it is the people who get the rent. What act of ownership has been exercised over it?

Mr. Smith: He has had a wall built.

The Judge: It was built 40 years ago.

Mr. Wright: I repaired it.

The Judge: What is the act of possession that you rely upon?

Mr. Smith: He has rebuilt that wall.

The Judge: When did he rebuild the wall?

Mr. Smith: The other day.

The Judge: But that is since the question has been raised. What evidence is there of possession before the question was raised?

Mr. Smith: As far as paper right is concerned I have it under my title deeds. I have not been ousted.

The Judge: Your predecessor has paid rent?

Mr. Smith: That is in acknowledgment to someone else's title.

The Judge: What is the effect in law? Is it an acknowledgment or is it payment by Mrs. Bullivant? If it went on long enough it would give the parish the property.

Mr. Smith: If there was any actual possession. I rely most strongly upon the fact that this has been a thing which has been

The old rent was paid for land rented on the opposite side to Gildlow. The later so-called rents were a swindle.

If the Judge had had time, every possible evidence was to be found in the papers—wall building, tree planting, letting the ground, &c.

mounted of late years only, and I should ask you to disregard the suggestion of continuous payments which it was said they went and spent at public-houses. Any user that has been made has been user by permission, subject always to the paramount rights of the owner of the property.

Mr. Wilson then replied. In 1810 there was a Gilderstone Quarry. Where was it now? The Act of Parliament said, on page 8 of the Queen's Printers Copy, "including the present quarry called Gilderstone Quarry." The Judge had it clearly before him that there was a Gilderstone Quarry. What had become of it? The Gilderstone Quarry of 1810 was the Gilderstone Quarry they were claiming to-day. There was corroboration of that. There was Gildlow, a piece of land which in 1771 the predecessor of Mr. Wright paid 7s. 6d. for, and in 1828 they had got the Wright's paying 7s. 6d. still, and then in 1835-6 7-8, and he suggested this was Gildlow Quarry. He asked the Judge to presume the continuous payment of 7s. 6d.

The Judge: What do you say is the value of the quarry? 7s. 6d., capitalised on 25 years, would be about £10. I should think that would be about it.

Mr. Wilson: I am told £10 would be a good figure.

The case then concluded, and His Honour reserved judgment.

What had become of it? What a question! The whole contention admits *two* Quarries—One on the right and the other on the left of the road. One of the two belonged to the Parish the other to Mr. Wright.

The Gilderstone in the Outrake was awarded to the Parish in 1824 and no other. The attack on Mr. Wright's Quarry, should have failed: The decision was against the evidence except that of User, but Mr. Wright was advised not to appeal.

Mr. Wright's ancestor never paid a half-penny for rent of Gildlow.

GREAT LONGSTONE PARISH COUNCIL'S CLAIM TO GILDER QUARRY.
JUDGE SMYLY'S AWARD: THE PARISH COUNCIL WIN.

*Reprinted from "The High Peak News,"
Saturday, May 21st, 1898.*

The arbitration proceedings between the Great Longstone Parish Council and Mr. George Thomas Wright, of Longstone Hall, have resulted in a victory for the Parish Council. The parties fell out over the right to work a certain quarry, known as the Gilder Stone Quarry, the Council on behalf of the inhabitants claiming ownership, or in the alternative that the inhabitants had had the right from time immemorial to take stone from the quarry for the purpose of building or repairing houses within the parish, or constructing or repairing roads. Mr. Wright claimed the ownership of the quarry subject to no reservations. The case was taken to the County Court, and was first heard by His Honour Judge Smyly at Bakewell, on April 19th, Mr. A. Muir Wilson, solicitor, of Sheffield, appearing on behalf of the Council, and Mr. Etherington Smith, barrister, instructed by Messrs. F. and H. Taylor, of Bakewell, representing Mr. Wright. His Honour agreed to sit specially as Arbitrator, and not as Judge of the County Court. The evidence adduced for the Parish Council showed that in the year 1810 an Act of Parliament was passed for enclosing lands in the township of Great Longstone, and in such Act a Gilder Stone Quarry is mentioned as being allotted to the inhabitants. The quarry was

Mr. Wright claimed the freehold of the Quarry but he allowed stone to be taken as before. All he aimed at was the preservation of the freehold of a small piece of land well inside his ring fence.

definitely awarded to the parish by the Enclosure Commissioners in 1824 in pursuance of the Act. It was proved that from the year 1777 up to the death of the late tenant in 1894 rent had been received by the overseers from the Wright family in respect of a Gilder Stone Quarry. Entries of such payments appeared in the parish books up to the year 1838, from which time until 1881 they cease. A number of the oldest inhabitants were called, several of them being octogenarians, who stated that for as long as they could remember the inhabitants of Great Longstone had taken stone from this quarry for the purposes already mentioned. The explanation of the cessation of entries of the receipt of the annual 7s. 6d. a year as rent from the Wright family was that it became the custom to spend the money when received in refreshments at the four inns of the village, but when the new overseer was appointed in 1881 he objected to the money being thus disposed of, and it was then brought into account again. It transpired that the present dispute arose in July, 1804. when the present Mr. Wright came into possession of the Great Longstone estates, on the death of his sister, Mrs. Bullivant, widow of the late vicar of the parish.

On behalf of Mr. Wright a number of documents of title, dating back to 1720, were produced, and it was alleged that the ownership of the quarry had always been in the Wright family. In addition a valuation, dated 1840, made by the then overseers, was produced, in which the owner of the quarry was described as Mr. Wright. It was further alleged that in the tithe commutation deeds the quarry was treated as being the property of the Wright family.

How entirely this agrees with Mr. Wright's contention that the land rented from the Overseers between 1824 and 1838 was given up.

What is the use of Title Deeds and Maps, Tithe Commutation Deeds and Maps, and a host of other documents including the Act of Parliament and the Commons award and Map if they are treated as waste paper, and the memory of the old inhabitants in regard to User should wrest the freehold from the lawful owner!

His Honour visited the property, after which he heard the evidence and arguments of the advocates, occupying several hours, and then postponed giving judgment until the following month.

His Honour's award is dated May 10th, and a copy was received by Mr. A. Muir Wilson, as representing the Parish Council, and Mr. F. J. Taylor (Messrs. F. and H. Taylor, Bakewell), who appeared for Mr. Wright. His Honour has determined that the quarry which was the subject of the litigation, belongs to, is owned, and held by the parish of Great Longstone for the same purposes as the other pieces of land set out and appointed by the Enclosure Commissioners' award in 1824. The effect of this judgment is to declare that the parishioners of Great Longstone are entitled to the quarry in question, and may at any time take such stone from it as they shall require. The Judge also directed Mr. Wright to pay certain of the costs of the litigation.

Mr. Wright paid *all* expenses and not a part only.

The news of His Honour's award was made known at Great Longstone on Saturday, by a telegram which was received by the Clerk to the Parish Council.

THE GILDER QUARRY.

“ Audi alteram partem.”

Mr. Wright has thought it a duty to the memory of his ancestors, to the trustees of the Estate and to the Parishioners to set out in detail the history of the Quarry litigation. He desires to shew that first as trustee and afterwards as owner of the Estate, he did his best to keep it intact, and further he hopes to clear away some aspersions of “land grabbing” that were thrown broadcast over the parish by one or two persons before the Arbitration and whilst the case was *sub judice*. Mr. Etherington Smith, K.C. thoroughly examined Mr. Wright's Title and had no hesitation in supporting Messrs. F. & H. Taylor, Solicitors of Bakewell in their opinion that his Title was sound and unimpeachable and therefore a fair case for a friendly arbitration. Distasteful as it is to him to appeal to anything but hard facts, he would like to ask whether, after reading the following pages, there is anyone who will believe that the family who have again and again given land for parish improvements, benefactions for the poor and donations in money and kind including the outstanding debt on the Church restoration, &c., &c., would lay claim to a small piece of land of no earthly value except its position within the ring fence of the Estate—and which moreover they were willing to preserve for parish use! Apart however from all probabilities and improbabilities, there is absolute proof in the following historical facts that the Quarry always belonged to the Wright Estate until the Arbitration Award in 1898.

As a present day grievance it is evident that for want of proper supervision, the face of the quarry is being improperly encroached on and the plantation that was made for the protection of the tenant's cattle almost destroyed.

Mr. Wright, who has studied the case from every point of view, suggests that the claim of the Parish to the Quarry came about in this way. Mr. William Longsdon, J.P., a shrewd and painstaking man, was examining the Act of Parliament 50 George III and the Inclosure Award with regard to the rights of Little Longstone to get stone in Gilder Quarry, when he came across the now oft-quoted Clause 10. Putting two and two together he arrived at the not unnatural conclusion that the Quarry on the Wright Estate must be the original Gilder Stone Quarry in the Outrake. It was close to the Outrake, it was called Gilder by the inhabitants and it was freely used by them. Here appeared to be the necessary elements upon which to found a Title.

One day when Mr. Wright was talking with the late Mr. James Orr, the latter remarked in rather a mysterious way that if he would come inside he would shew him the Act of Parliament in which Mr. Longsdon had "discovered"—that is, after about 70 years!—that the Quarry on the Wright Estate was awarded to the Parish. This was the first time that Mr. Wright's attention had been drawn to the Act and from that time he began to give serious investigation to the claim. Before that he had never heard of any documentary evidence being forthcoming in behalf of the Parish. He knew that Mr. Robert Thornhill, the Agent of the Estate for so many years and up to the date of his decease, was convinced that it was not Parish property, as it was let by him to the holder of the Gildlow tenancy.

After a thorough investigation Mr. Wright was able to see very clearly how the mistake came about, but the ball having been set rolling he could not overtake it.

If the old Overseer's books are preserved there is evidence in them alone sufficient to establish Mr. Wright's Title. One of these books had been clumsily tampered with, and the Quarry in dispute was made to appear as belonging to the Parish. It was easy to see by the handwriting who had tampered with the entry but "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum.*"

THE GILDER QUARRY.

(The case stated in the form of question and answer)
Before the Award.

Inclosure Act, 1810.

Inclosure Award, 1824.

1.—Were the Commissioners for the Great Longstone, Little Longstone, and Wardlow Inclosure Award ordered by the Act to deal with “Old Inclosure” or with uninclosed land?

With uninclosed lands only.

2.—How did the Commissioners distinguish between “Old inclosure and uninclosed land”?

By a carefully prepared Reference Map which showed the two classes of land in different colours, and when the Awards were made by identical numbers on the Award and the Map.

3.—Was that part of the Wright Estate in which the disputed Quarry lies “old enclosure”?

From the earliest records it was always enclosed land passing with the surrounding land under the name of Gildlow and being well within the Ring Fence of the Wright Estate.

4.—What amount of uninclosed land was the subject of the whole Award?

One thousand seven hundred and forty two acres, a larger area than the original estimate of fifteen hundred acres mentioned in the Act.

5.—Did the Commissioners award six acres of land to Great Longstone, Little Longstone and Wardlow as ordered?

Their award was six acres exactly to Great Longstone and Wardlow and half an acre to Little Longstone.

NB.—The Commissioners appear to have acted arbitrarily and illegally in depriving Little Longstone of its right to share in the awards which make up the six acres, as the Act makes no distinction between the three townships. The half acre award to Little Longstone was also unauthorised by the Act.

6.—Excluding for the moment Gilder and Gildlow Quarries, what acreage was awarded to Great Longstone and Wardlow?

Exactly five acres one rood and eight perches.

7.—What is the acreage of the Quarry awarded to Great Longstone and Wardlow?

Two roods and thirty two perches.

8.—Which of the two Quarries corresponds with this area?

The Quarry numbered 150 in the Award and in the Award Map, and situated on the left in ascending Hillside road and described as on Great Longstone Outrake—the acreage being exactly 2 roods 32 perches.

9.—What is the acreage of the Quarry on the land called Gildlow in the Wright Estate?

In the old Estate Map the site formed part of the field called Gildlow top and the area was of course included in the acreage of that field. In the modern map schedule the acreage is given as one acre fifteen perches whilst in the Valuation list it is given as 1a. 2r. 17p. In neither case does the acreage agree with the area awarded to Great Longstone and Wardlow.

10.—Give a list of the Awards to the Surveyor of Highways for Great Longstone and Wardlow.

	A.	R.	P.
Stone Quarry No. 140	0	2	0
Clay and Gravel Pit No. 124	3	3	8*
Public Watering Place No. 5A.	1	0	0
Stone Quarry—No. 150	0	2	32
	6	0	0

11.—So that if the acreage of the Quarry claimed by the Wright Estate as Gildlow and by the Parish Council as Gilder were added, the Commissioners would have exceeded the maximum limit—“not exceeding 6 acres in the whole” by at least One acre and fifteen perches?

Yes.

* This allotment on Longstone Moor was evidently measured out to make up the exact balance of acreage prescribed by the Act.

12.—Is not the Gilder Stone Quarry mentioned by name in both the Act and in the *preamble* to the Award.

Yes—but not in the clause declaring the actual Award. The Commissioners doubtless thought that having defined the site so exactly as No. 150 in Great Longstone Outrake there could be no mistake, the quarry on the Wright Estate at that date being non-existent.

13.—Does the Act state that the Gilder Stone Quarry was part of the Wastes, Moors, Commons, &c. ?

Yes, it states so most emphatically by means of a parenthesis. Therefore there is no possibility of bringing it under the category of “old inclosure” even if the acreage were reconcilable with that theory.

14.—Is it contended by the Parish Council that the distinct and definite order of the Act of Parliament was omitted to be carried out in the Award, although the Commissioners placed it first in their preamble of the Act ?

It would seem so.

15.—Is there anything to be said as to the similarity of names ?

Gilder is probably a corruption of Gildlow and Gild, the name of the land on the Wright Estate in the immediate neighbourhood. There are many cases in Longstone in which the land gives the name to the adjacent highway—for examples, Ranhill and Beggarway.

THE GILDLOW ALIAS GILDER QUARRY.

(after the Award.)

“A bolt from the blue” could scarcely have been more of a surprise than the receipt by Mr. Wright of the Award in this Arbitration case (1898). And yet, on after consideration of all the attendant circumstances, what else could have been expected ? Contrary to the explicit statement of Mr. Thomas Shimwell who represented the Parish Council and who had many interviews with

Mr. Wright before reference to arbitration was suggested, the Case was tried and the Quarry was practically claimed on the plea and ground of User. Again and again Mr. Shimwell and others had claimed the Quarry on the strength of the Inclosure Award and had supported the claim by certain payments made latterly by the late Mrs. Bullivant for the sake of peace, but without the authority of Mr. Wright, then trustee of the Estate, and resident abroad—who repudiated such payments. Mr. Shimwell assured Mr. Wright that there was no intention of claiming the Quarry on the ground of User. “If (said Mr. Shimwell) you were ever the Owner of the Quarry there is no wish to deprive you of your rights,” thus showing that the Parish Council were then perfectly satisfied with their claim under the Commons Inclosure Act. These repeated assurances quite satisfied and disarmed Mr. Wright who felt perfectly safe if the Title were thoroughly investigated. It was quite another thing when it came to Mr. Muir Wilson, who saw at once the flimsiness of their title. He relied on User and practically brushed on one side all attempts to try the Case on the question of Title. It would have taken at least another day for the Arbitrator to have gone thoroughly into the Title but it was quite easy to prove User—“the memory of the oldest inhabitant” being well represented by many witnesses and not contradicted by Mr. Wright himself. Where “the memory of the oldest inhabitant” was defective was in respect to any other Quarry than the Gildlow Quarry. If the Parish Council had said at once that they claimed the Quarry on the ground of User Mr. Wright would not have contested the case, as he did not deny that plea.

The so called Arbitration resolved itself into an ordinary County Court *trial* at Bakewell with open doors for the public, reporters, &c. and in no respect a friendly arbitration or round table conference to investigate the Title. An adjournment took place for a visit to the Quarry at Longstone. At the trial, the proofs of Mr. Wright’s

Title to the Quarry were so overwhelming that Mr. Muir Wilson cleverly avoided them as far as possible whilst he kept the Arbitrator's attention engaged on one point, bringing witnesses to testify to a fact which was not disputed—that the parishioners had for a very long period used the quarry without hindrance by Mr. Wright and his predecessors in the Estate, and that therefore the Quarry must be the old Parish Quarry. So strong were the proofs of Ownership by Mr. Wright and so entirely wanting were any by the Parish that Mr. Wilson laboured the case for the Parish almost entirely on the ground of User. So much so that when Mr. Wright (who had never opened his mouth) appeared in the witness box, there was no attempt at cross-examination of his evidence in chief—to elucidate facts connected with the Title. "I have no questions to ask Mr. Wright" was Mr. Wilson's remark. Another advantage taken of the Arbitration was the claim to a much larger area of land than the actual site of the quarry. This area was set out by Mr. Shimwell on behalf of the Parish Council and too readily assented to by Mr. Wright who relied entirely on his legal right to the Title, believing that no Arbitrator would take away land that had nothing to do with the right claimed to use the Quarry. How could certain parishioners' use of the quarry establish a title to other land outside the quarry—practically interfering with Mr. Wright's tenant's approach to his tenancy? There was no pretence that the land claimed was *defined* by the Commons Inclosure Act and the subsequent Award. Clause X of the Act is as follows :—

THE MEMORY OF THE OLDEST INHABITANT.

Much ignorance is displayed and many mistakes are made (although seldom exposed) on the authority of the memory of the "oldest inhabitant."

The oldest inhabitants of Little Longstone had never heard of any other than the present Pinfold in their village just as some of the oldest inhabitants of Great Longstone appear never to have heard of the old Parish Quarry in the Outrake disused as a quarry but used as a rubbish tip. And yet the Survey map made for the Duke of Devonshire by Wilham Senior in 1611 shews the Pinfold very clearly at the Great Longstone end of the village! In the one case the probable cause of the change of site was that cattle were found generally to stray from the uninclosed Common and waste lands and seldom from Great Longstone which had its own pinfold: and in the other the Estate Map and other proofs shew

THE COMMONS INCLOSURE ACT, 1810.

Clause 10.

Allotment for } And be it further enacted, That the said
 Public Watering } Commissioners shall and they are hereby re-
 Places, &c. } quired to set out and appoint One or more Piece
 or Pieces of Ground, including *the present Quarry called
 Gilder Stone Quarry (Part of the Wastes, Moors, Commons,
 and uninclosed Lands hereby intended to be inclosed)* in such
 convenient situation or situations as they shall think proper
 within the said Townships or Hamlets of Great Longstone,
 Little Longstone and Wardlow, not exceeding Six Acres in the
 Whole, to be used for the purposes of publick Watering Places
 for Cattle, and for getting and burning Limestone, and also for
 getting Stone, Gravel, Sand, Clay and other Materials &c., &c.

that there was *no old quarry at all* on the Wright land at the date of the Act. The old Gilder Stone Quarry became useless from bad quarrying—not really exhausted, and Mr. Wright's quarry was alone resorted to for that part of the village or by those previously using the former quarry. The two Quarries being close together, altho' on opposite sides of Hillside road, what more natural in another generation or two than forgetfulness of the old, and recognition of the one quarry in general use as the Parish Quarry. Even Mr. Muir Wilson was led on to say, If this Quarry is not the Parish Quarry, what has become of it?

Again, "the oldest inhabitant" of Tideswell appears to have no recollection nor even traditional knowledge of Justices Petty Sessions having been held there. And yet proofs of the same are given below—

"1797. April 21. At a Meeting of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, Holden at Tideswell, in the said County, before Joseph Denman, M.D., Robert Wright, & Bache Thornhill, Esquires,—Ordered &c. (See page 91.) Another case—Whereas complaint made upon oath hath been made unto us Joseph Denman M.D. & John Barker Esquire, two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, &c., &c. We do therefore adjudge & order &c. &c.

Given under our hands and seals at Tideswell in the said County, the second day of May, 1778.

JOS. DENMAN.
 JOHN BARKER.

Again, to quote from the Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher's Historical Notes, the case of the foundation of the "Tideswell Society on June 18, 1777 called the Friendly & Charitable Society of Tradesmen and others— which was examined and approved by R. Wright presumably a Magistrate. on January 9, 1797 & sanctioned (probably on behalf of the Sessions Court) by the Clerk of the Peace, A. L. Maynard on the following day" is further evidence of the fact when supported by the foregoing Justices' Orders.

THE COMMONS INCLOSURE AWARD, 1824.

The Inclosure Award, 14 years later than the Act of Parliament, after reciting at great length the orders of the Act and especially the order to set out and appoint one or more Piece or Pieces of Ground including the present Quarry called Gilder Stone Quarry (Part of the Wastes, Moors, Commons, and uninclosed Lands hereby intended to be inclosed) in such convenient situation or situations as they shall think proper &c.—and after allotting two other parcels of Land to the Surveyor of Highways, goes on to the allotment No. 150 which, for want of repetition of the words “the present Quarry called Gilder Stone Quarry (Part of the Wastes)” &c. which they had already recited in the preamble as above, has been the fruitful source of all the misunderstanding—in these words—

Stone Quarry And also one other parcel of Land on Great
No.150 0a. 2r. 32p.) Longstone Outrake No. 150 containing two
roods and thirty two perches bounded Northerly and Easterly by
Hillside Road and Southerly by an allotment to Bache Thornhill
Clerk (as Curate of Great Longstone) and westerly by old
Inclosure.

It should be noticed in the very full punctuation of the Clause of the *Act*, that Gilder Stone Quarry has no comma after it, but (as if to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding) a special parenthesis stating as plainly as the English language can convey its meaning that Gilder Stone Quarry was “*Part of the Wastes, Moors, Commons, and uninclosed Lands hereby intended to be divided, allotted, and inclosed.*”

This passage alone ought to have settled the question in favour of Mr. Wright and to have shewn the Parish Council that they had no sort of claim to a quarry on “Old Inclosure” except on the ground of use which Mr. Wright and his predecessors did not dispute or desire to interfere with. It should also have convinced

them that the Quarry No. 150 part of the Wastes in Great Longstone Outrake *was* the original Gilder Quarry *intended* to be awarded to the Parish both by the Act of Parliament and by the Award itself.

It should also be noted that the Commissioners expressly state that they have allotted the said lands *intended* to be dealt with—*all* which are *marked and described in the Map* hereunto annexed. Let any one look at the Map along with the Act of Parliament and the Award and then say whether the Parish can have the shadow of a Title to the Quarry except from long use of it.

The land (nearly 3 roods) of which the true Gilder Quarry—the present rubbish tip—is part, has been let of late years to Mr. Charles Carson and previously to Mr. Thomas Hill. Earlier again it was rented by the Wright Estate from or about the date of the Inclosure Award. Prior to that it was part of the Wastes or Common Right of the Parish. The question is easily answered—

Why should a large landed proprietor rent such a small piece of Parish land? In the first place it was most conveniently situated alongside some other waste land allotted at the same time to Mr. Wright: in the second place it kept off a possible undesirable neighbour whose cattle would have been free to stray over Mr. Wright's land then uninclosed but since inclosed and occupied by Mr. William Furniss and his predecessors, some of whose land under the Wright Estate still bears the name of Outrake. It is more than probable too that the nominal rent of 7/6 per annum for this piece of Parish land was fixed in consideration of the enclosure walls being built by Mr. Wright, the Surveyor of the Highway (to whom the Parish land was allotted) having no funds for the purpose. But the best reason and explanation is that there was a considerable area of waste land in the Outrake, besides that which was allotted to the Parish and the Curate which was allotted to Mr. Wright. All this waste land was uninclosed except by two gates, one by Lees lane at the lower end and the other at the upper

end of the Outrake where the Duke of Devonshire's plantation now begins. Until therefore these waste pieces were walled in after allotment, a single tenant was almost a necessity of the situation. So that instead of its being a strange arrangement for Mr. Wright to rent the small piece of waste land in which was the Gilder Quarry allotted to the Parish, it was the most natural and convenient for all parties. Be this as it may, this land was so held for many years. The following is an extract from Mr. John Thornhill's Account, July 12, 1828, and relates to this—the true Parish Quarry—

“Rent of *Gilder Stonepit Common*, 2 years 15^s.” When the Wright Estate had no further need of this land it passed to Mr. Hill as the next tenant, and the Overseers received no more rent from Mr. Wright in respect to that land.

After the lapse of a generation or more when the old Parish Quarry was disused and almost forgotten, and the newer Quarry of Mr. Wright's was in regular request, some wiseacre “discovered” that formerly the Wright Estate paid this rent for the herbage near the Parish Quarry, then he made up his mind that the Quarry in current use must be the same, and that somehow the Overseers had a claim in perpetuity on Mr. Wright for herbage rent, ignoring the fact that another tenant was actually in possession of and paying rent for the Parish Quarry land!

A claim for Quarry herbage rent being made by Mr. John Thornhill,* the Overseer, *supported by a quotation from the Commons Award*, certain payments were made under protest by Mrs. Bullivant, and “for the sake of peace.” The case thus became complicated. These payments and the free use of the Quarry by the parishioners for so many years gave strength to the prevailing belief that the Quarry in question was the old Gilder Stone Quarry mentioned in the Act and the Award.

* This John Thornhill applied for the Agency of the Wright Estate on the death of his brother Robert and was refused on the ground of incapacity, and the Rev. J. H. Bullivant, brother-in-law of the Trustee, undertook the office.

The Wright Estate Map in use at the date of the Act of Parliament shews no Quarry inclosure on Mr. Wright's land which consisted of Top Gildlow and bottom Gildlow only. The Maps of the Duke of Devonshire (kindly lent to Mr. Wright) the Tithe Commutation Map and Award and the Inclosure Award Map all support Mr. Wright's Title.

Only in 1830, 6 years after the Award, when stone was in great demand for the inclosures, was it necessary to build a wall on the upper side of the Quarry to protect the cattle of Joseph Morton the tenant. How then could this new Quarry have been the old Gilder Stone Quarry (of 1810) in the Outrake?

Directly bearing on this point is the following extract from a letter from Colonel William Wright, Cutthorpe Hall, Chesterfield, dated January 15th, 1830, to his brother Colonel John Thomas Wright, the owner of the Longstone Estate, then living in Exeter—“You will recollect the situation of the Stone Quarry in Gueldag, (Gildlow) from the quantity of stone got by the Parish. The face is *now* (that is after 6 years quarrying) become so steep (shewing it was a new quarry) as to be very dangerous *without a fence at the top*. Joseph Morton the tenant has no objection to give up a few yards all along the length, if a fence is made so that a little Plantation might be made thereon which would be an ornament and be a great shelter to the field from the West wind. I have taken upon me to order a fence of 5 Quarters high to be made and will plant it with Larch at Spring which I think you will say I have done right in.”

In reply, Colonel J. T. Wright, wrote—“I think the fencing and planting the top of the Stone Quarry will be a good thing.”

Could all this have been done if it had been Parish property?!!

Again, Colonel William Wright, wrote in January 14th, 1834, “Joseph Morton says he should like to have the little Plantation brought forward in the Gildlow, down to the Fir Plantation—that he will do the walling if you will plant.” The reply—“I approve very much of the Plantation being brought forward down to the Fir Plantation, Morton making the wall as he proposes.”

Does this look like Parish property?

There are certain references from time to time to the Wright Quarry both before and after the Title was claimed by the Parish—which are worth recording.

An account in the hand-writing of Mr. John Thornhill, (Father of Robert and John Thornhill, lately deceased) addressed to W. Wright and headed "Land belonging to J. T. Wright, Esq., in Great Longstone," has the following entry:—

"Morton, Joseph ... Old Land ... 10a. 1r. 26p."

This tenancy included the Quarry in dispute.

In 1856 Mr. Robert Thornhill, the Agent of the Estate wrote to W. H. Wright, Esq., in Devonshire:—

"The Gilder rent I have not paid of three years as I could not be satisfied by what authority the Overseers claimed it. *I have asked all people likely to know* and can find no document that relates to it. *It is a Stone Quarry on your property* in land occupied by Jonathan Morton. I have had it fenced off and a gate hung, and allow a man the privilege of getting Stone to look after the tonnage of all taken away. The tonnage is not much nor do I expect to realise much profit."

In 1858, two years later, Emanuel Hawley paid Mr. Robert Thornhill, Mr. Wright's Agent, 7/7d. for "tonnage of stone from Gilder Quarry." Here was recognition of Ownership. This does not look like Parish property! Is it conceivable that all this could go on without the slightest protest by the parishioners if Mr. Wright were not the Owner.

Mr. Muir Wilson in summing up his case for the Parish Council had his doubts how it would result, for he concluded with these words—"If the Judge was driven to the conclusion that the field was still (sic) Mr. Wright's, the claimants would be entitled without let or hindrance from Mr. Wright to exercise that which they had exercised for so many years past, viz., the right to get stone." If the Judge had acted on this opportunity for a compromise, he would have satisfied all parties. "The right to get stone" was the

maximum nine Arbitrators out of ten would have awarded. *But the freehold to the Parish of the Quarry and other land outside it* (without the shadow of a title to it) must have taken Mr. Wilson's breath away!! Well might Mr. Wright's friends say that the Quarry had been stolen from him. It was certainly one of the most extraordinary Awards in the face of the evidence that can well be conceived! But Mr. Wright was persuaded for the sake of peace not to carry the Case to a Higher Court.

MAGNA EST VERITAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOVEMBER, 1900

SPECIAL APPEAL FOR THE MAINTENANCE FUND OF THE
DERBYSHIRE ROYAL INFIRMARY, DERBY.

LONGSTONE CENTRE.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Subscriptions.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Ashford & Sheldon Miss L. Fenton	NIL.	10 0 0	10 0 0
Cressbrook Mr. T. H. Savage	2 12 6	1 14 9½	4 7 3½
Hassop & Rowland Rev. W. J. Baigent	0 10 6	3 16 0	4 6 6
Holme & Wardlow Miss Frith	NIL.	1 8 8	1 8 8
Longstone, Gt. & Little Miss Wright	4 4 0	7 1 0½	11 5 0½
	<hr/> £7 7 0	<hr/> £24 0 6	<hr/> £31 7 6

G. T. WRIGHT,

President of the Local Committee.

N.B.—This Appeal might well be repeated from time to time.

 THE LONGSTONIAN.

One, if not the chief, characteristic of the Longstonian is his want of enterprise and initiative—he offers ‘passive resistance’ to almost everything new. This *vis inertiae* requires considerable tact and energy to move, but, that done, he is a good and trustworthy helper, as for example in the restoration of the Parish Church.

The question of a Water Supply taken up by the Parish Council and a few residents many years ago was allowed to drift until the costly Scheme of the Rural District Council forced itself to the front, and any other Scheme became hopeless. The drainage of Great Longstone—(Little Longstone has now both water and drainage)—will doubtless follow on the same compulsory lines. Lighting with lamps and cleaning the Village and its bye-ways by means of a Dust and Refuse collecting cart are further examples of this laissez-aller characteristic, but perhaps the most flagrant and regrettable one is that of the lapse of the beneficent scheme of that true philanthropist, Mrs. Crossley, for a Village Institute, referred to at page 127.

 THE TWO LONGSTONES AND THE FAMILIES
 OF WRIGHT AND LONGSDON.

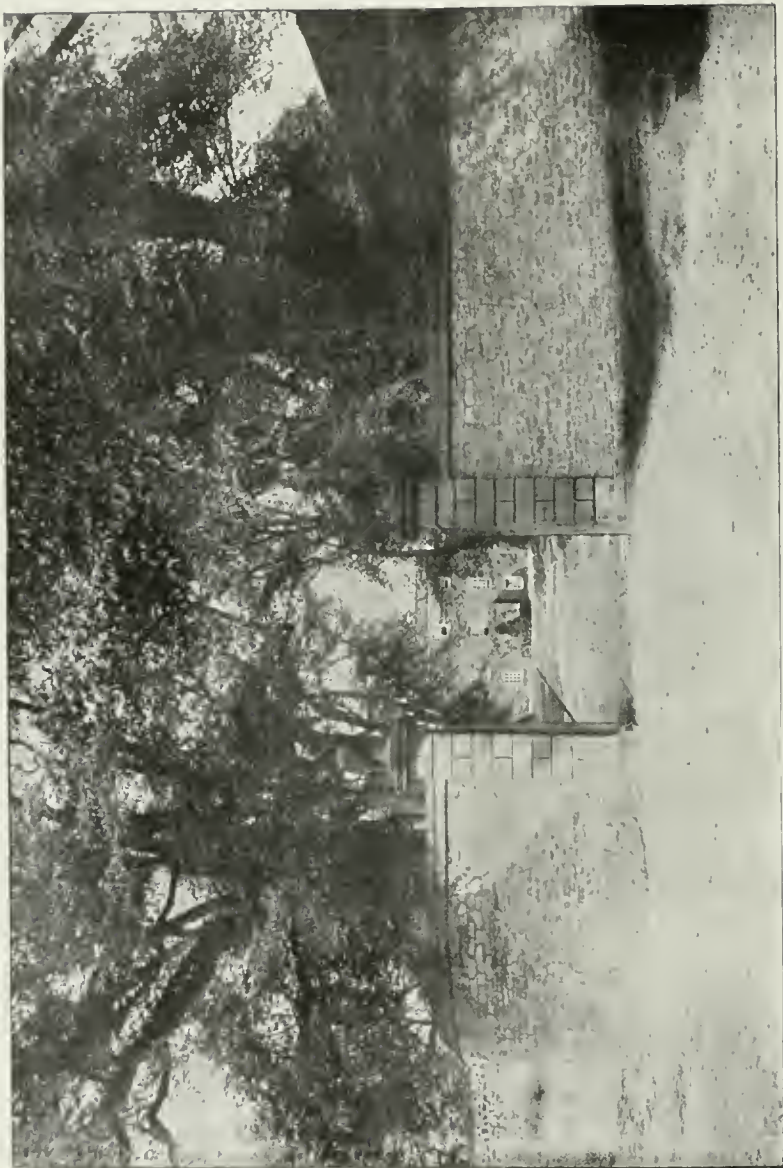
Great Longstone (Longstone Magna or Longstone Major) in the Manor of Ashford, and Little Longstone (Mykel Longstone, Longstone Parva or Longstone Minor) a separate Manor,—have been the homes of the Wright and Longsdon families from time immemorial. From Domesday down to recent times Longstone has been designated as Langedune, Longesdon, Longson, and by at least a dozen other variations of spelling but not with the letter “t” until modern times.



LONGSTONE HALL.



LONGSTONE HALL.



VILLAGE ENTRANCE TO LONGSTONE HALL.



LONGSTONE HALL—S.E. VIEW.



LONGSTONE HALL—SHEWING REMNANT OF OLDER HALL.



LONGSTONE HALL FROM THE WEST.



LONGSTONE HALL—AN OLD BARN.

Of old Longstone families many still survive, but none appear to have kept their status and abode so completely as the Wrights and Longsdons. The Wrights formerly de Longsdons have owned and occupied their estate in Great Longstone and have generally resided there from and even before* the Conquest. Appendix C. contains the Wright pedigree as compiled (in its earlier part) by Mr. Pym Yeatman in his Feudal History of Derbyshire. The Wrights held estate in Ashford, Great and Little Longstone under the style of de Longsdon, and they were †given or adopted the name of Wright at a later period, probably about 1300, when we find Robert de Longesdon identical with Robert le Wright of Longsdon Magna.

The present Hall was built in 1747. There is an interesting relic of the older Hall in the shape of a panelled oak room with the family Arms of that date. Eyam Hall, the residence of a branch of the same family, was built by Thomas Wright, of Unthank, in the latter half of the 17th Century.

The pedigree of the Longsdons of Little Longstone, compiled by Mr. John Sleigh and published in the *Antiquary* in 1868, traces the family back to one Serlo de Longesdon who distinguished himself at the Battle of Hastings. From that time to the present the Longsdons have been represented at Little Longstone, and they have also had estate in Great Longstone.

* A Memorandum taken more than 100 years ago from an Ashford Court Roll speaks of the family as before the Conquest, 975.

† The Motto "Toutjours Droit," in old Norman spelling, may have been given to Robert le Wright in connection with the adoption of the name of Wright.

THE WRIGHT PEDIGREE.

TRANSCRIPT OF GRIFFIN CHARTER.

Hec est p̄vencio f̄ca in̄f̄ Dñm Griffinū filiū Wenūwini ex una pte. Et Adam filiū Petr̄ de Langesdon ex altera. Anno Regni Regis Hen̄f̄ filii Regis Johis .xxxvij^o. videlicet q̄ d̄c̄us dñs Griffin^o remisit & quiescl̄ clamavit p̄d̄c̄o . Ade filio Petr̄ de Langesd̄ & heredibz suis vt̄ assignatis suis oñs p̄suetud̄es sc̄lares & oīmōda s̄vicia que de feudo p̄fati .A. in Langesd̄ & in Wardlowe exeunt vt̄ aliq̄ casu p̄tingēte exire poterūt. salvis debitis s̄viciis que añcessores d̄ci .A. p̄d̄c̄o dñō .Griff̄. & añcessoribz suis de anno in annū facere p̄ uev̄unt p̄ tenemēto suo de Lanḡ & de Ward̄. videlz .xiiij. sol̄ p̄ annū. solvend̄ ad duos anni terminos. scilicet ad festū bē Mar̄ in m̄acio .vj. sol. & .vj. denar̄. Et ad festū sc̄i michael̄ .vj. sol. & .vj. d. salvo [erasure] t̄bus erruris & t̄bz Seuris de p̄fato .A. & hominibz suis p̄d̄c̄o dñō G faēndis. bis ad cibū p̄ annū. Et secta mol̄ndini de Esford. de p̄d̄c̄o .A. & hominibz suis & auxilio eoz̄ ad stagnū d̄ci mol̄ndini & alia q̄ ad d̄cm mol̄ndinū p̄tinēt cū necesse f̄uit reficienda. Et salva secta Cuf̄ de Esford. de p̄fato .A. & heredibz suis p̄ se & p̄ tenētibz suis de Lanḡ & de Ward̄. sicut cefi libi hoīes de mahio de Esford sequunt̄ vt̄ seq̄ tenēt̄. Et cum Dñs Rex dñica sua talliavit. p̄d̄c̄us .A. p̄ se & p̄ feudo suo talliat̄. Et q̄ hec p̄vencio in̄f̄ illos f̄ca rata & stabilis ī postum p̄maneat. ut̄q̄ illoz̄ oñnatim siḡhm suū ad modū Cyroḡaphi appōne fecit. Hiis testibus. Dñō .Ricardo de Vernū. Dñō Ricardo de Herthull. Ric̄do Daniel de Tydeswell. Wiffo de Langesd̄. Mat̄ho de Langesd̄. Thoñ de Langesd̄. Et m̄ltis Aliis.

THE WRIGHT PEDIGREE.

TRANSLATION OF GRIFFIN CHARTER.

This is an agreement made between the Lord Griffin, son of Wenuwyn,* of the one part, and Adam, son of Peter de Langesdon, of the other part, in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of King Henry, son of King John [1253]—namely, that the said Lord Griffin remised and released to the said Adam, son of Peter de Langesdon, and his heirs or assigns, all secular customs and all manner of services which issue from the fee of the said Adam in Langesdon and in Wardlowe, or in any case can issue, saving the due services which the ancestors of the said Adam were accustomed to give from year to year to the said Lord Griffin, or his ancestors, for the same—namely, thirteen shillings a year to be paid at two terms, to wit, at the feast of the Blessed Mary in March six shillings and sixpence, and at the feast of St. Michael six shillings and sixpence; saving . . . three days' ploughing and three days' ditching of the said Adam and his men to be done for the said Lord Griffin up to dinner-time twice a year, and suit † of the Mill of Ashford of the said Adam and his men, and their help at the pool of the said Mill and other things belonging to the said Mill when repairs are necessary; and saving suit of the Court of Ashford of the said Adam and his heirs for themselves and for their tenants at Langesdon and Wardlowe, similar to the suit rendered by or required from other freemen of the Manor of Ashford. And when the King taxes his demesnes the said Adam for himself and his fee shall be taxed. And that this agreement made between them may remain sure and stable, each of them in turn affixed his seal after the manner of a cyrograph.

Witnesses—SIR RICHARD DE VERNON, MATTHEW DE LANGESDON,
SIR RICHARD DE HERTHULL, THOMAS DE LANGESDON,
RICHARD DANIEL DE TYDESWELL, and many others.
WILLIAM DE LANGESDON,

* Wenuwyn, Prince of Powis, obtained a grant of the Manor of Ashford in 1 King John (1199).

† Attendance at.

WRIGHT FAMILY.

AMUSING LETTERS.

Extracts from Letters of the Rev. Peter Cunningham (Curate of Eyam) to the Rev. Thomas Seward, Prebendary of Lichfield (From Nichols' Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century.)

EYAM, DEC. 21, 1775.

A few days ago I was at Longsdon and received every possible mark of attention and affectionate respect that could possibly be paid to the man you have delighted to honour. Master Wright was my guide over the moors, and I am truly rejoiced to think that this young gentleman, who bids fair to be a most amiable as well as a shining member of society, is likely in some future day to have it in his power, by the exercise of so fine a fortune, to give a free scope to the exercise of the noblest virtues that adorn the man possessed of affluence and independence. I deem it not the least of my felicities that my situation affords me in some measure to testify my grateful sense of the numberless civilities and demonstrations of kindness I continue to receive from every member of Major Wright's family, with whom I am particularly acquainted. I have had daily opportunities, since your departure, to confirm the truth of your observations, in Master Wright's genius and understanding. In the instructions that he has occasionally received from me in the Latin and French languages, in history, composition, geography, chronology, etc., I have been very agreeably surprised to find his comprehension, discernment, memory and abilities in general, much superior to his age and my sanguine expectations, and yet I must do him the justice to say that I have the strongest reason to believe his heart is by no means inferior to the goodness of his mind. I shall extremely regret it, if such distinguished talents do not receive every possible and advantageous cultivation, the more especially as in this circumstance will depend much of the intrinsic lustre with which he will be enabled to distinguish himself in his future sphere of life.



EYAM HALL.





EYAM HALL.





EYAM HALL.





EYAM HALL.

MARCH 25, 1776.

The Rev. Peter Cunningham speaks of an invitation he had received to go to Almondbury in Yorkshire—his previous Curacy, and goes on to say that “the Squire of Longston, by whom I have “been received with particular marks of respect and regard, expects “that I should accompany his grandson some part of “the season I have mentioned as I have no time to spare for other “excursions.” Then he goes on to repeat the eulogy of his earlier letters on “Master Wright’s” attainments, mentioning a Mrs. Trafford, apparently a married daughter of the Squire. He also adds—“The Major has been at great expense in altering and “decorating my salon à manger ; and now, in consequence of his “compliment, the prettiest room in Eyam. Nor has this been all : “I am indebted to the care Major Wright has taken to prepare a “very cordial reception for me at Hassop, for all the civilities and “politeness I have received from Mr. Eyre.”

“Master Wright” of 1775 was the future Colonel John Thomas Wright, of Exeter and Lymptone, Co. Devon, and Longstone Hall, Co. Derby, eldest son and heir of Capt. Robert Wright, of Great Longstone. His grandfather, John Wright, of Eyam Hall and afterwards of Longstone Hall, was then occupying the latter, whilst his Uncle, Major John Wright (Aide-de-Camp to General Burgoyne, Commander of the British Forces in America) resided at Eyam.

“Master Wright’s” early education was at Eyam, and whilst there he lived with his Uncle, his Father being in the Army, and his grandfather resident at Longstone. Colonel J. T. Wright was a conspicuous figure in Devonshire. He was a Justice of the Peace, more than once Mayor of Exeter where he was instrumental in raising a Regiment of Volunteers of which he was Colonel—and which was afterwards enrolled of the Line. He and his eldest son, W. H. Wright of the 4th Light Dragoons—a Peninsular Officer with six clasps, each received the Freedom of the City of Exeter. Colonel J. T. Wright married Catherine Jane, the eldest daughter of Sir Stafford Northcote, of Pynes, Co. Devon, Baronet, by whom he had a large family. At this time Longstone Hall was rented by a Major Carleill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRIGHT EXHIBITIONS.

In connection with the Day Schools the following extract from the "HIGH PEAK NEWS" is of interest, as it gives the result of the examination and competition for the first Wright Exhibition:—

"The first examination for an exhibition giving free education at Lady Manners' School, Bakewell, to a boy resident in Great Longstone, was held at the schoolroom on the 30th ulto. The papers were set by Mr. Caldecott, of Tideswell, and the examination was held in the presence of the Rev. G. Andrew (Vicar), and Mr. Wright, J.P., two of the Trustees of the Charity, of which a moiety of the income with some accumulations will in future be set apart, in accordance with a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, for the purposes of this exhibition. There were three candidates—strange to say, all members of the Church Choir. At the close of the examination, their papers, numerically marked, were sent anonymously to Mr. Caldecott for adjudication. His decision, given in detail, was in favour of the papers marked No. 2, which proved to be those of Jesse Nadin, and the Trustees have awarded the exhibition to Jesse Nadin accordingly. The good reputation of the Nadin family in Great Longstone is a guarantee that he will justify the award, as well as do credit to his native village. It is an interesting fact that the foundation of this educational charity (1656) is nearly coeval with that of Lady Manners' School; from which it may be inferred that the need of education was greatly felt by our Derbyshire ancestry of that day. For nearly 250 years this charity has been privately administered by the Wright family of Longstone and Eyam."

LONGSTONE RECORDS.

APPENDICES.

These Appendices greatly enhance the value of the Work, inasmuch as they bring into it everything that has been written about Longstone by such Authors as Dr. Cox, Mr. J. B. Firth, Mr. Pym Yeatman, Messrs. Kelly & Co., &c., so that those readers who are unacquainted with or do not possess their Works, will find them quoted verbatim.

BAKEWELL:

B. GRATTON, PRINTER, STATIONER, ETC., MATLOCK STREET,

APPENDIX A.

From "The Churches of Derbyshire," Vol. II, by the Rev. J. Charles Cox, by whose kind permission this extract has been made.—page 97.

THE CHAPELRY OF LONGSTONE.

LONGSTONE, usually termed Great Longstone, to distinguish it from the adjacent manor of Little Longstone, was one of the numerous ancient chapelries of Bakewell. The time when it was originally founded is not known, but we believe it to have been extant at the time when King John bestowed the church of Bakewell, with its chapelries, on the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. When Archbishop Peckham made his metropolitan visitation in 1280, it was arranged that the stipend of the minister of Longstone should for the future be at least five marks, half being paid by the parishioners, and half by the Dean and Chapter.* But in 1315., a different arrangement was made, by which the Dean and Chapter were only to be called upon to supply six marks to the five chapelries of Baslow, Longstone, Taddington, Monyash, and Beeley. Of this sum fifteen shillings was set apart for the minister of Longstone.†

In our description of the adjacent chapelry of Ashford, we gave particulars relative to the establishment of a chantry there by Griffin, son of Wenunwyn, and various details relative to the family of the founder, and their position in this county. Five years subsequent to the foundation of the Ashford chantry, viz., in 1262, Griffin, founded a chantry in the chapel of St. Giles of Great Longstone, and endowed it with two bovates (or oxgangs) of land situate in that township, *for ever*. But the same fate that attended the chantry at Ashford seems to have befallen this later endow-

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. iii, p. 227, etc.

† Add MSS. 6698

ment, as no mention is made of any chantry property at Longstone in the roll compiled in the 37th year of Henry VIII.*

It is, however, rather curious to note that land to the same amount as Griffin's endowment of the 13th century, was again bestowed upon this chapel four centuries later. In the 17th year of James I., the Earl of Devonshire gave two oxgangs of land at Great Longstone, and the common rights pertaining to the curate for the time being of that chapelry. The deed, in order to insure the attendance of the minister, provided that the curate, if he was absent on the Sabbath day, and neglected to find an efficient substitute, should pay five shillings to the chapel wardens for the poor.†

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650, report of Great Longstone, that it "Is fitt to be made a parish church, and to have united to it Little Longstone, Hassop, Rowland, and Monsaldale. There is granted by the Commissioners of plundered Ministers, an Augmentation of £43 12s. 8d. unto minister of Great Longstone, Mr. Robert Craven, an able honest man."‡

The church, which is dedicated to St. Giles, consists of nave with side aisles, south porch, chancel with north vestry, and tower at the west end. There is no trace of Norman work in the present building, but there is considerable evidence of there having been a church, of much the same dimensions as the present one, in the middle of the thirteenth century when the Early English style prevailed. To this period belong the single-light pointed windows in the east and north walls of the north aisle, the base-ment of the tower, the buttress with a single set-off to the left hand of the porch, and probably the pointed doorway with the plain hood-mould within the porch. The church recently underwent a complete but most careful restoration, being re-opened in 1873, and the stonework of the windows of the north aisle is now new, but we were given to understand that they exactly follow the old design. The church that was erected here in the thirteenth century was probably built by Griffin, the founder of the chantry, in succession to a smaller one of Norman workmanship.

But the next century, when the Decorated style prevailed, also witnessed a considerable alteration in this church. The six narrow-pointed arches on each side of the nave dividing it from

* Add. MSS. 10,000. 43. Harl. MSS. 1737.

† Add. MSS. 10,000. 11.

‡ Lambeth MSS., Parliamentary Survey of Livings, vol. vi., f. 419.

the side aisles, with their supporting pillars of octagon design, belong to the Decorated period, as well as the south porch, and the priests' door on the south side of the chancel.

The chancel windows, however, are of the Perpendicular style of the fifteenth century. It is lighted on the south by two two-light square-headed windows, and one of the same design on the north side. The east window, which was new at the restoration, is of a five-light obtusely-pointed design, usually attributed to the reign of Henry VII.

The most striking feature of this church—the fine old roofs of chancel, nave and aisles—must also be attributed to the Perpendicular period, and were probably erected at the same time when the chancel was rebuilt or restored. The roofs of the aisles are of the lean-to description, but of moderate slope, and those of the nave and chancel are of so low a pitch as to be nearly flat. These roofs have throughout been wrought with extreme care, all the purlins and rafters being well moulded, the cornices embattled, and the bosses at the intersection of the beams carved with well executed designs. The wall-pieces running down from the tie beams of the nave and chancel are supported by plain stone brackets. Many of the bosses are carved into the usual patterns of foliage and flowers, and others have armorial bearings, but there are one or two of eccentric design, the most remarkable of which is one towards the west end of the nave. It seems to represent a man stripped to the waist, holding up in his left hand a round cover, apparently taken from off the top of a tall churn-like tub on his right; above is a strange figure, perhaps a devil, that looks as if it had escaped from the tub. Does this represent any incident in hagiology? One or two suggestions have been offered to us, but we have failed to reconcile them with any known legend. The armorial bearings are, in the chancel, a frett,—a plain Greek cross,—on a chevron three annulets,—and *arg.*, on a chevron, *gu.*, between three bundles of rushes, *vert*, banded *or*, a mullet of the last (Shakerley, the tinctures supplied); in the nave, two chevrons,—one chevron,—a frett,—on a chevron three annulets,—and *arg.*, a fess embattled, counter-embattled, between three leopards' faces, *sab.*, (Levett, the tinctures supplied); and in the north aisle, a cross patee voided,—a bend,—a saltire,—and a chevron.

It would be idle to attempt to assign most of these coats to any particular family, as they are not now coloured, and might belong

to so many different persons; but the two coats that we have identified, Shakerley and Levett, help us to give the date of these roofs with more precision. The history of the descent of the manors of both Great and Little Longstone is somewhat involved, and it would be out of place to go into that subject at any length in these pages, but we know that Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy, died seized of the manor of Little Longstone in 1474.* Soon after that, probably, immediately on his death, this manor was purchased by Robert Shakerley, of a younger branch of the Cheshire family of that name.

Robert Shakerley married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Roger Levett. His son, Robert, married firstly, Anna, daughter of Thomas Balguy, and secondly, Alice daughter of Nicholas Bagshaw. By his first wife, he had with other issue, Thomas Shakerley, of Little Longstone, who married Jane, daughter of Hugh Revel, of Higham; and one of the children by the second wife, Grace,† became the wife of Francis, Lord Shrewsbury. On the death of Thomas Shakerley, his eldest son, Leonard, sold the manor, in the reign of Elizabeth, to the Countess of Shrewsbury. The ancient residence of the Shakerleys still exists, though in a rapidly decaying condition, to the south-west of the church of Great Longstone.

At the time when these roofs were added, the walls of the aisles were raised (as is now shown in the masonry), and also the walls of the clerestory; but the clerestory windows, five of two lights on each side, as well as the windows of the south aisle, are of much later date, being destitute of all tracery, and may probably be assigned to the seventeenth century. The tower also (though the basement stage, with its single-light west window, and possibly other parts of the masonry, are of early English date), shows, by the square-headed belfry opening, and by the battlements and pinnacles, that it has been considerably interfered with in the days of debased architecture. The west belfry window is a modern insertion.

The tower now contains five modern bells, the gift of G. T. Wright, Esq. The three which were here before the recent restoration are thus inscribed:—

1. "Elliss Dickens, Geo. Flint, Chappell Wardens, 1763. Thomas Hedderley, Founder."

Inq. post. Mort. 14 Edward IV., No. 24.

* Harl. MSS. 389 C. 17. Possibly it was Robert Shakerley the younger who bought the manor, but, if so, his father—who married the heiress of Levett, must have held it under the Blounts, as he is described in the pedigree as "de Longston p.iva."

II. "God save His Church, 1658," and the bell mark of George Oldfield."

III. "Al glory bee to God on high," and the bell mark of George Oldfield."

Of details of interest in the interior of the church may be remarked, the small piscina in a pointed niche in the south wall of the chancel, an almery on the opposite side, and the remains of the upper part of another small piscina niche at the east end of the south aisle. The font is of a good octagon design, with four uncharged shields on the alternate panels.

There is no ancient coloured glass left in this church; but the east window, which is now filled with a beautiful modern design to the Wright family, formerly served as a memorial window (see foot note) to the first of the Eyres who resided at Hassop. According to the Visitation of 1611 there were two shields of arms in this window—Eyre and Eyre impaling Everingham (*sab.*, a chevron between three estoiles, *arg.*)—and at the base the following inscription:—"Orate pro hono statu Stephi Eyre et Katherinæ uxoris ejus."* Stephen Eyre of Hassop was the eleventh son of Robert Eyre and Joan Padley; he married Katherine Dymoke, of Kyme, Lincolnshire, and died in 1488. Their eldest son, Rowland, married a daughter of Henry Everingham, of Stainborough, Yorks; and Rowland's eldest son, Stephen, married for his second wife the heiress of Blackwall of Shirley. Stephen, in his turn, was succeeded by a second Rowland, who married Gertrude, daughter and co-heiress of Humphrey Stafford, of Eyam.†

The east end of the south aisle is shut off by an old oak screen so as to form a family pew. It has a finely-carved cornice, and on the north side has the arms of Eyre impaling Stafford (*or*, a chevron *gu.*, between three martlets, *sab.*), and over the door which forms the west entrance to the screen is the well-known crest of the Eyre family—an armed leg. Within this screen, against the wall, is a finely-engraved plate of copper fastened to a slab of black marble. On it are represented the figures of a man and woman kneeling face to face at desks. Between them there has been a large crucifix, but that has been carefully obliterated, though the skull and cross-bones at its base remain. The man is represented with a pointed moustache and beard, and wears a long robe with

* Harl. MSS. 1093 f. 72. The same occurs in Harl. MSS. 1486, f. 31—the only distinction being that the Eyre shields a crescent for difference—and in Harl. MSS. 5809, f. 33.

† The other co-heiresses of Humphrey Stafford married Savage of Castleton, Bradshaw and Morewood.

N.B. There was no trace of a Memorial Window at the Restoration of 1872 when Mr. Norman Shaw designed the present one. Ed. I.R. See also page 4, L.R.

lace ruffles at the wrists. In his hands, that rest on the desk, is a rosary. The woman has a ruff round her neck, and a long falling veil from the back of the head; she also holds a rosary. They are supposed to be kneeling in a chapel, and there is a pointed Gothic window on each side. The intervention of the Renaissance style is to be found in the two cherubs floating in clouds over their heads, each bearing a crown or chaplet, from the front of which rises a cross. Below the figures is a shield with the Eyre crest on a helmet, and below this again is a long inscription in Roman capitals. The latter part of the last line of this epitaph has been scratched out. There can be no doubt that it contained a prayer for the souls of Rowland and Gertrude, and that it was obliterated at the same time as the crucifix, through Protestant zeal. The Eyres of Hassop, as well as most of the other branches of the wide-spreading family of Eyre, appear to have always remained true to the ancient Catholic faith. It is rather singular that a monument of so essentially a Catholic description should have been admitted in post-Reformation days. Perhaps the great influence of the Eyres as large local landholders secured the requisite permission, and the monument was probably not defaced till the days of the Commonwealth.

The following is the inscription :—

Here lyeth Rowland Eyre of Hassope Esq., and Gertrude his wife, one of the daughters and coheirresse of Humphrey Stafford of Eyre Esq., by whose hee had twelve children, eight sones and fouer daughters who hath given unto the Chappel of Greate Longsden for the maintenance of Divine Service there xx s yerely, and to the chappel of Baslowe for the maintenance of Divine Service there xls yerely, to be paid by equall portions at the feasts of the Annuntiation of the Blessed Virgin S. Marie and St. Michaell ye archangel, and also hath given unto the poore of the towne of Greate Longsden xx s yerely and to poore of Hassope and Rowland xx s yerely, and to the poore of Calver xx s yerely to be paid three days before Christmas and three days before Easter for ever. All which said several sumes are to bee paid by Thomas Eyre, his soune and here apparent, and his heiress for ever. To whom I have given all my landes and rents in Taddington and Greate Longsden for ever for ye true payment and performance of ye same.

Soe leaving the miseries and troubles of this world with desire that all may cease, I desire that all good Christians that read this will pray

"Anno Dom., 1624."

Of the twelve children mentioned on this monument we are able, after comparing numerous pedigrees, to give the names of ten; the other two probably died in their infancy. Thomas Eyre the eldest son, married Prudence, daughter of Nicholas Blackwell, of Ridware, Staffordshire; (2) Gervase, of Horsley Gate, died 1619, s.p., and is buried at Dronfield; (3) Adam, of Bradway, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Barley, died 1634, and is buried at Norton;

(4) Robert who died young; (5) Rowland, who married Hester Hackett, of London; (6) Roger, of Rowtor, who married . . . Gosling, of Attercliff; (7) George, of Holdworth, near Bradfield, who married . . . Bright, and had two daughters; (8) Peter who died young. Of the four daughters we can only ascertain the names of two—Jane, who was married to Christopher Pegge, of Yeldersley; and Frances, who died a spinster.*

When this church was visited by the Rev. R. R. Rawlings, in 1827, this copper plate was "in a wooden frame against a pillar between the nave and north aisle." Of the interior fittings of the church, which have now been removed, he says:—"The pews are irregular, of oak, and very old. Against the walls are the achievements of Eyre of Hassop, and Wright of Longstone. On the pulpit and reading desk, with a large family seat, and on some of the pews are ancient carvings." He also gives the following as the dimensions of the area of the church:—Chancel, 26 feet by 14; nave, 56 feet by 18; north aisle, 56 feet by 6 feet 3 inches; and south aisle, 56 feet by 7.

Within the porch, against the east wall, is affixed a narrow oblong stone, on which is incised—"A. H. 1079." Lest, however, this should deceive anyone as to the date of the church, it may be remarked that the character of both letters and figures prove that the inscription is many centuries later than the date it purports to give. It should read 1679, the upper part of the 6 having been worn away, and has originally served as a foot-stone to a grave, of which there are other similar samples of the same century in the churchyard.

Against the west wall of the vestry, which was added to the church at the recent restoration, is built in an effectively carved Latin cross, about 30 inches by 24, which is supposed to have formerly served as the gable-cross on the chancel. There used also to be a cote for a sanctus bell on the east gable of the nave.

To the south of the chancel is the old churchyard cross. On a pediment of three square steps rests a large base stone, from which rises the tapering octagonal shaft six feet high. It is perfect with the exception of the head, which probably disappeared at the Reformation.

* Harl. MSS. 1537, f. 6; 5104, f. 84; 1486, f. 53; Egerton MSS. 496, f. 31; and Dugdale's Visitation, 1662-3; etc., etc. For further particulars relative to the Eyre family, see the accounts of the churches of Hatlersage and Hope.

Mr. Sleigh gave a short account of the registers of Great Longstone in an early volume of the *Reliquary*.^{*} He describes them as being in good preservation with the exception of one or two pages rendered illegible by damp. There are not many entries of interest. A memorandum states "that Griffin Higgs, Doctor of Divinity and Deane of the Cathedrall Church of Litchfield, in his Primarie and Triennial Visitation, celebrated in the Jurisdiction of Bakewell, the xiii and xv of Oct., 1639, did Injoyne the Churchwardens, John Andrew, and Richard White to Repayre the Church house, in all and every place where it was one whit ruined; And it was executed and donne by Thomas Williamson and Henry Mellor, the next Churchwardens, and was certefyed to the Dean and Chapter succeeding that it was done, by me Robert Craven, Curate, and William Wright, Gentleman, and others."

After this follows a doleful ditty from the pen of an evidently illused Clerk:—

"Remember well and Bear in mind
 What you have here to doo
 By never paying to ye Clerk
 What unto him was due,
 Your Coughshance it will you pursue
 And trouble much your mind.
 There is a day will Quickly come
 All hidden things will find,
 Yet you are not still satisfied
 But more you will transgress,
 By wronging of ye widdow, allso ye fatherless.
 The things which I before have set—
 It is most certain true
 Before it hath been worse for us
 Hereafter worse for you!"

We may find place for the three following entries:—

"1651, July 9. Robertus Craven, minist^r de Longsdon et Elizabetha Winscombe de eadem nupti fuerunt.

"1656, Feb. 11. Rowland, ye sonne of Thos. Eyre esquire of Hassope, was buried in templo.†

"1680, Augt. 9. Mr. Richard Spencer, minister of this Towne, was buried."

* *Reliquary*, vol. ii, 155.

† Thomas Eyre, mentioned on his father's monument, died in 1637. Rowland, his eldest son, obtained great celebrity by raising a regiment of foot for Charles I, which he commanded in person and maintained at his own cost. When Parliament triumphed this gallant cavalier had to pay the then enormous sum of £21,000, as composition for his estates. But this Rowland lost his life at the siege of Newark Castle in 1645, and the one whose burial is here recorded was a younger brother of the same name.

APPENDIX B.

From "Highways & Byways in Derbyshire" by J. B. Firth, Esq., by whose kind permission this extract has been made.—page 314.

A ROADSIDE AVENUE.

From Baslow it is a pleasant afternoon's ramble to visit the familiar landmark of Longstone Edge, which stretches across from the Wye, near Cressbrook Dale, to the Derwent at Calver, some five miles in length and rising to nearly thirteen hundred feet at its highest point. It has no outstanding feature, no masses of picturesque stone on the skyline; Longstone Edge is set simply, yet with imposing dignity, as the northern boundary of the valley which is at its broadest towards Ashford, and narrows towards Longstone and Hassop. We cross the Derwent at Baslow Bridge and turn to the right along the road that leads past the weir. In a few hundred yards we come to Bubnell Grange, an old twin-gabled house of the ordinary Derbyshire pattern, and then, on the left hand, reach a retired clough or coomb, more like a fold in the Sussex Downs, which bears the name of Bramwell Dale from the farm house lying ahead of us. The further slope and crest of its neat pastures are covered with a delightful wood, that fits like a saddle to its side. Through this wood runs a lane, over which the trees interlace their branches and afford cool shade even in the hottest of summer suns, ere it emerges into another narrow valley, with Calver a short mile away on the right, and Froggatt Edge high above it on the other side of Derwent. Across this valley rises Longstone Edge, and the old road from Bakewell to Sheffield, through Hassop, Calver and Grindleford

Bridge, runs at its foot, lined on either side by trees which form an exquisite avenue. I could find no one who knew when or by whom these trees were planted. Yet the man who had the thought and the will to set such gracious trees to transform a bare road into a thing of beauty deserves the kindest remembrance. Nowadays trees are rarely planted—they are not utilitarian; they have a trick of throwing down the stone walls with their roots. But the difference!

Let us cross the road to a gate opposite and mount upwards along a rough cart track, first by the side of a plantation, then out in the open again, keeping throughout by the wall side. Soon we begin to get a noble view, which gives us the valleys of Wye and Derwent together, and enables us to combine in the same fair landscape both Bakewell and Chatsworth, the top of whose great conservatory glows and glances like a mirror. Yonder is the spire of Edensor and the village of Pilsley, which looks so important and obvious as soon as one gets up among the hills, but hides itself so effectively when one is down in the plain. On the right we have Bakewell and its spire, and below us the dark green woods of Hassop. Our way lies towards the clump of trees on the summit, but before we reach it we turn through a gate on the left hand along a wider track. One of the stone posts of this gate is an old road stone. Tidswall Road is the legend on one side, with the date 1737 below it; and on the other three sides are to be read Sheffield Road, Chesterfield Road, and Ashbourne Road. It has suffered much ill-usage. The iron catch for the gate has been driven ruthlessly into it; it has been roughly gashed on the top, and alien letters have been deeply incised—capital letters designed to serve as parish boundary marks. It is a pity, for these stones can never be replaced. What would not antiquaries give for a complete set of milestones from one of the Roman roads? As it is, only one or two survive in fragments. But on many English high roads even the milestones of the coaching days have vanished in recent years, for no reason save that of wanton destruction. If the authorities must put up their iron monstrosities, they might at least leave the ancient stones to the slow process of senile decay. This stone is not *in situ*, for there never was a main road over this hillside, and the mention of distant Ashbourne is also curious, unless it be that in 1737 Ashbourne was a sort of synonym in North Derbyshire for London and the south. Possibly it originally stood at the

cross roads at Calver or Barbrook Mill, and the Ashbourne direction was taken to include the direction to Bakewell.

Below the clump of trees, where the path begins to dip, turn up the hillside again by a cart track, leading past a disused lime-kiln, towards Bleaklow Farm—the only human habitation on the edge. At the back of the farm a track winds among the unsightly heaps of tailings from the disused lead mines which cover the entire face of this rising ground. Here I fell in with an old man, busy repairing a stone wall, who told me that he was one of the last survivors of the lead miners in the district. Eighteen shillings a week, he said, had been the most he had ever earned in a lead mine—three shillings a day was the regular wage, and the men worked in shifts of eight hours each. That was at the Lady Wash mine above Eyam, where expensive machinery had been put down, and this was among the last to relinquish the struggle against the influx of cheap Spanish ore. The chimney towards which he pointed across the valley is still a prominent landmark for miles around. He considered eighteen shillings a week a good wage, though he had earned as much as forty-five in a colliery, and he regretted the extinction of Derbyshire's staple industry. For extinct it practically is, except for the one great mine in Darley Dale and very few others, and no man now brings up his son to be a lead-miner. As for the limestone tailings which litter the ground, it only remains for them to be carted away and shipped to America and elsewhere, to be used in the process of the mysterious manufacture which is keeping so many horses and carts and even motor wagons busy on the roads to the Derbyshire railway stations with their loads of what once was useless waste.

As you thread your way through the mounds look out for a little cairn of stones—in a field on your right hand—which marks the highest point hereabouts. The view it affords is totally different from that which we have had towards the south. Here we look over an undulating plateau, covered with heather and gorse but quite without trees and shade, save the woods above Eyam, and one or two little oases of dark green which mark the hamlets of Foolow and Wardlow. We look, indeed, straight across Middleton Dale to Eyam Edge and Hucklow Edge. The white-washed house standing almost solitary midway along the ridge is the tiny alehouse at Bretton. Tideswell we cannot see, it is hidden in its hollow to the left; but on the right the church tower of

Eyam is visible and the deep cleft of Stony Middleton. It is a thoroughly Derbyshire prospect, which makes us appreciate the more the softer scene which discloses itself as we resume our way and find the edge dipping before us, when again we face towards the south. Here we command the Longstone valley, with Great Longstone in the centre and Little Longstone and Headstones Head a mile to the right. Just beyond Headstones Head, where we can see the cleft which we know to mark the course of the Wye, Fin Cop rises out of the plain, more like a promontory of the sea than an inland hill. For it ascends field by field in the regular smooth ascent of an inclined plane and then suddenly breaks short in curving outline at the edge. Monsal Dale lies below that graceful bend.

We join a road which has come over the moor from Wardlow and Foolow. For half-a-mile this runs along the side of the edge, gently dropping all the way, and giving us the continued pleasure of a noble view. Then it suddenly turns at right angles and tumbles headlong down to Great Longstone.

This is a straggling place, of no particular distinction, whose chief attraction is a row of magnificent elms reaching from the corner of the village green to the gates of Longstone Hall, where they join a short avenue of approach to the fine red brick house, covered with ivy and creepers. The Hall, which is about a century and a half old, was built to take the place of an older house which, save that it was rather larger, was a replica of Eyam Hall. Indeed, both houses belonged to the Wrights of Longstone, one of the oldest of Derbyshire families, who, as the Court Rolls of the Manor of Ashford testify, were resident in the district as far back as the tenth century, and were probably the parent stock of the many well-known branches of the Wrights which have obtained distinction in the Midland counties. They have their memorials in the church close by, and if other tablets show that Longstone Hall was associated for a time with alien names, that is because for half a century the Wrights migrated to Devonshire and the Hall was let. They returned in 1870 to their ancient hearth.

Longstone Church, which lies close to the Hall, was restored thirty years ago with a praiseworthy determination to retain all that was worth retention. So the old oak beams of the roof in the nave and aisles have been suffered to remain as they were, and have not been improved away. In the nave is a tablet to the

memory of Dr. Edward Buxton, who died in 1822 at the age of seventy-five. He had been in practice in Bakewell but had retired to Longstone. Then in 1820 "a long and epidemical contagion" broke out. The old Doctor did not sit at home with folded hands. He girded on his harness once more, and put himself and his talents at the service of the suffering without asking a fee. Let me quote from the tablet. "His professional abilities, ever ready to assist the poor and the needy, showed particularly conspicuous during a long epidemical contagion which in the year 1820 afflicted this village, when his gratuitously administering relief to soothe and subdue the existing woe strongly testified his goodness of heart." The contagion in question was typhus fever, which visited every house in Great Longstone except the bootmaker's next to the present Post Office. Not a single person died in the village itself, though there were two deaths up at Bleaklow Farm on the edge, where one would have thought the air too pure for the typhus germs to exist. Dr. Buxton's remedy was a curious one, for he prescribed not physic but "wort"—that is to say, new beer before the processes of fermentation are complete—and to obtain this in sufficient quantities beer was brewed every day at the Church Lane Farm, then occupied by a Mr. Gregory. In 1904 there was still living in Great Longstone a nonagenarian survivor of the "epidemical contagion" of 1820, active and well enough to live by herself and tend to her own wants.

At the east end of the south aisle is a black oak parclose containing several memorials bearing the names of the Eyres of Hassop. The best is a fine brass, dated 1624, showing Rowland Eyre and Gartrede, his wife, kneeling in prayer at two separate desks. The parclose has two doors with wooden locks, and the carving shows the familiar leg and spur of the Eyre crest. According to the story, an ancestor of the Eyres fought by the side of William the Conqueror at Hastings and opened the visor of the Norman's helmet at an opportune moment, when he was gasping for breath. The Duke asked him his name and was told that it was "Truelove," to which he made reply, "Truelove thou hast shown me, but henceforth thy name shall be Eyre, for thou hast given me air." Later in the day on inquiring for his new friend he found that he had lost a leg, and promptly gave him the missing limb for his crest with the promise of many manors. It sounds a more than usually silly story, but it seems to possess the sanction of great antiquity.

The Eyres, whose memorials adorn Longstone Church, dwelt at the neighbouring hall of Hassop, set in a charming park along the road from Longstone to Baslow. This Hassop estate belonged originally to the Foljambes—whom we met at Tideswell—was then carried by marriage into the Plumpton family, and sold in 1498 to Catherine, widow of Stephen Eyre of Hassop, a younger son of the Eyres of Padley. It remained in the possession of the Eyres down to the death of the Countess of Newburgh—a Countess *suo jure*—in 1853. Much romance and mystery attach to the Earldom of Newburgh, and much litigation has arisen out of the Hassop estate. It would require a volume to tell the story in full; here we will be content with a few of the salient points. The actual connection between Hassop and the Earldom of Newburgh did not begin until 1814, when Mr. Francis Eyre of Hassop assumed the title as the sixth Earl of Newburgh, through his mother, Lady Mary Radclyffe. She was the younger daughter of the third Countess (*suo jure*) who had married *en secondes noces* Charles Radclyffe, second son of an Earl of Derwentwater. Ardent Jacobites, both father and son fought at the battle of Preston in 1715 and were taken prisoners. The father was executed, the son managed to escape to the Continent, where in 1731, on the death of his nephew, he assumed the title, though it had been declared attainted. In 1745 he was caught in a ship off Dover while bound for Scotland—evidently to join Prince Charlie—and was executed in the Tower in 1746 on the death sentence which had been passed upon him in absence thirty years before. His son, the fourth Earl, saw all his estates confiscated in favour of Greenwich Hospital and the fifth Earl died without heir in 1814.

The Earldom of Newburgh reverted, therefore, to the descendants of Lady Ann Clifford, daughter of the third Countess by her first marriage. She was indisputably represented by an Italian, Prince Giustiniani, who, being an alien, could not assume the title. Consequently, it was taken for granted that the succession devolved upon the representatives of the daughter of the third Countess by her second marriage, that is to say, upon the own sister of the fourth Earl. This was Lady Mary Radclyffe, who had married Francis Eyre of Hassop, and their son succeeded to the title and estates, without challenge. He styled himself the sixth Earl and was succeeded by his son, the seventh Earl, who died *s.p.* in 1833. The eighth Earl, his younger brother, succeeded and died unmarried

in 1852, and his sister then became Countess in her own right. She had married, in 1836, Colonel Charles Leslie, and died childless in 1853. This Colonel Leslie was an old Peninsular veteran, who carried to his grave a bullet in the leg which he got at the Battle of Albuera, and inherited under his wife's will the whole of the Hassop estates, which are still in the possession of the family. To the earldom, of course, he had no claim whatever. The will was made by the Countess when she was on her deathbed, when, in fact, she was almost moribund. A mounted messenger had been sent off in hot haste in the early hours of the morning to fetch the doctor from Baslow, and the Countess was sinking when he arrived. When they told him that a solicitor was on the way down from London to make the will, he warned them that, if they waited, the Countess would probably be dead before he came. So the will was hurriedly drawn up—leaving the estate to her husband, with special remainder to her stepson and his second son—and the dying Countess had but just sufficient strength to sign. It was a very close thing for Colonel Leslie!

The principal claimant to the Earldom of Newburgh was a Mr. Cadman, of Sheffield, who declared that he was descended from the Hon. Charlotte Radclyffe and a certain George Goodwin, whom she married at Hope in 1747. But the registers at Hope have been mutilated, and the pages containing the entries between September 1745 and August 1748 are missing. These registers, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, were in the custody of a parish clerk, who kept a public house, and was always ready to produce them for the inspection of any inquisitive stranger. It is practically certain that the registers were not tampered with until the line of the Newburghs looked like failing, and it is more than a curious coincidence that there are mutilations in the registers at Longstone, Hathersage, Eastwell, Banbury, Wirksworth, and Lichfield covering the years in which it is known that there were entries relating to the Eyres! Consequently, strong suspicions were current in Derbyshire half a century ago that someone had not been playing the game.

A second claimant—this time to the Hassop estates, not to the earldom—was Mr. Gladwin Cloves Cave, who, in the early 'eighties, came over from Australia and flustered quiet little Hassop by taking forcible possession of the Hall. He claimed that the will made by Dorothy Leslie, *nee* Eyre, in 1853 was invalid, because her brother,

the eighth Earl of Newburgh whom she had succeeded, had settled the estates in favour of his mother's sisters, *nees* Gladwin, from whom Mr. Cave was descended. But this deed of settlement was never forthcoming, and judgment in the Courts went against the claimant, who was by special injunction restrained from further trespass on the Hassop estates. It has also been held that the assumption of the Earldom of Newburgh by Thomas Eyre and Francis Eyre between 1827 and 1852 was entirely without warrant. In 1857 Maria Bandini Giustiniani was naturalised in Great Britain, and her claim to be Countess of Newburgh was allowed in 1858. At her death in 1877 she was succeeded by her son as eighth Earl, who was created Prince Giustiniani by Pio Nono.

We have spoken of the unfortunate Earls of Derwentwater who suffered in the Stuart cause ; part of the red baize from the scaffold of the second Earl is still preserved at Hassop Hall, and faded crimson stains tell of the purpose for which it served. Not only the Radelyffes but also the Eyres were staunch for the Stuarts. The latter were up to the eyes in the rebellion of the '45, and a century before in the Civil War Hassop Hall had been garrisoned for the King. Its owner, Colonel Thomas Eyre, raised a troop in 1642, fought in hand-to-hand encounter with Cromwell at Edgehill, distinguished himself at Welbeck and the siege of Newark, and, after Naseby, was taken prisoner near Derby and thrown into Derby gaol, where he died in 1645 of wounds and neglect.

APPENDIX C.



THE SEAT OF GEORGE THOMAS WRIGHT, ESQ., J.P.
OF GREAT LONGSTON.

APPENDIX C.

By the kind permission of Mr. Pym Yeatman, the Ed. L. R. has, at the risk of repetition, appended the whole Chapter (No. XX, Section VIII of the Feudal History of Derbyshire) on Ashford in the Water, rather than attempt to make extracts—as it contains so much matter of value and interest to Longstone and the other townships concerned.. The paging is that of the F. H. D. The Ed. L. R. is of course not responsible for mistakes.

ASHFORD IN THE WATER.

From Domesday we learn that Ashford (Aisseford) was of the King's demesne, and had the following Berewites—Ralunt, Langesdune, Hedeshope, Calvoure, Bassilau, Bubenelli, Berceles, Scalhadun, Tadington, Flagun, Prestclive and Blackeuelle. King Edward had therein 22 car or land hidable and one car not hidable. King William had then in demesne there four ploughs and 18 villeins, who had five ploughs and land for 22 ploughs, one mill worth 12 pence, and the site of one mill and one lead work, and 40 acres of meadow, wood, not pasturable, two miles in length and two miles in breadth.

The history of this place, which is now generally termed Ashford in the Water, is involved in much obscurity, because with other Manors, if not the whole of the Wapentake of Peak, it was at the time of Domesday, a part of the King's ancient demesne, and the King himself had no right to wrest it from the Crown. Ashford was, probably, the *caput* of the hundred, because, as we learn from Domesday, the Crown, both then and in the time of Edward, held it in demesne, and here, probably, was the Royal residence when the King hunted in the forest.

Domesday itself gives but a poor account of the Peak. It is still given as part of the ancient demesne, but William Peveril is said to have held parts of it "for the King." It is not even stated directly that he so held Peak Castle, but it may be so inferred, because two tenants are recorded to have held the land of the Castle of Peak, of William Peveril, so that, practically, he must have been lord of it. Several other tenants are mentioned whose names indicate that they were English or, perhaps, British, and who were probably kinsmen of King Griffith, whose relation, William Peveril—certainly not of Norman blood—held other portions of it.

William Peveril may have been under age at the time, so that he could not legally be in possession, but this is unlikely looking at his Nottinghamshire, and even at his Scarsdale holdings; the probability is that the King's judges in their Domesday assize, did not know how to deal with this infraction of the national rights, and so returned it in this unsatisfactory manner.

A tenant of the King's demesne was a mere farmer, who was not possessed of lordly rights; but this was not the position of William Peveril, for we find him dealing with these Manors, and with the churches upon them, in his foundation of Lenton Priory, as if he were, in truth, the sovereign lord; and this occurred within 20 years of the completion of Domesday. It is said, indeed, that Henry the 1st gave him another grant of these Manors, and this would be the legal course to pursue, as the King's farms, granted out of his demesne, expired with him, and it was then open to his successor to make a fresh grant if he pleased. The history of Ashford, therefore, is of importance to show that the King governed by the ancient law of the land, and did not promulgate new laws; that he, in fact, broke those laws to suit his convenience is clear; but his judges endeavoured to uphold them, and this was much to their honour when dealing with this great tyrant.

That King Henry I. swept away William Peveril's descendant towards the close of his reign, and formally forfeited his possessions again, proves that the Conqueror had actually wrested them from the Crown demesnes, and granted them as an inheritable fief to William Peveril and his heirs. His successor, King Henry II, whilst in exile, again granted them in fee to another subject, the Earl of Chester. This Charter, at page 229 of the present Vol., is erroneously

cited as of the reign of Henry I.; it was probably made by both these Kings, the Earl did not, however, appear to have obtained them.

Henry II. appears to have kept the Honour of Peveril, as it was called, in hand, as an escheat, and not as demesne lands, and so did Richard the First, and both monarchs retained the Castle of Peak for themselves, and practically the lordship of the Wapentake, though they from time to time granted portions of it to several persons, and sometimes farmed it out. On the forfeiture of the last William Peveril, his title and estates should have fallen to the Earl of Derby, Robert Ferrars, but he was also in disgrace the greater part of the reigns of Henry I. and II., and although he assumed the title of the Earl of Nottingham, no doubt given to him by King Stephen, there appears to be no proof that it was ever legally recognised by King Henry II., and the pipe Rolls of both Henry II. and Richard show clearly that the Peveril estates were kept in the royal hands as an escheat. This especially appears to be the case in Henry II.'s Domesday, called the Red Book of the Exchequer, although the Earl de Ferrars, as he was then called, was commanded by the King to make a return of the knight's fees held under him in the time of Henry I., and then so held, he made no pretence of returning any Peveril's fees.

The first notice that we have that any Earl de Ferrars held the Honour of William Peveril occurs in the Testa de Nevil, in the Feodary of the second year of King Henry III, where it is stated that "The Castle of High Peak is an escheat of the Honour of Peveril, and the Earl of Ferrars holds it, with the whole of the Forest, so that the servants of the Forest are answerable to the Earl himself, as they were before responsible to the King" (page 408, Vol. I., Section II.); and it proceeds, "The Church of the High Peak is in the gift of the King, and William de Furnel had it of the gift of King John; the Vill of Bakewell is in the gift of the King, and Ralf Gernon had it of the gift of King Richard. The Earl of Ferrars had the Manor of Worksop of the gift of King John, for which he paid £124 rent."

It is to be observed that no rent is charged to the Earl for the Castle and Forest, but it is stated that he held it as the King had held it. Now the Pipe Rolls for the whole of the reign of King John do not show that the Earl ever fined for this Honour or paid

any rent for it, but they do show (as do the Pipe Rolls for the reign of Henry III.) that the tenants of the Honour of Peveril still remained answerable to the King, and not to the Earl. The explanation would seem to be that the shadowy rights of the Welsh Princes were respected, and although they periodically revolted, and fought with and against the King, yet their estates were not treated as escheats until Henry III. gave them to his daughter-in-law, not as an escheat of the Princes of Powis, but as that of William Peveril.

There is no evidence that the Earl of Ferrars exercised any rights as lord of Ashford.

There is an entry in the 17th year of King Henry II. that the Earl Ferrars owed £50 for his relief for having married one of the co-heiresses of the Earl of Chester. If the grant of King Henry to Ranulf, Earl of Chester, which during the reign of Stephen was alternately confirmed by both himself and Henry II., had taken effect, this would have given Earl Ferrars a legal right to the enjoyment of Peveril's Honour; but it would seem that Stephen's confirmation of it had had no effect, and that his revolution had swept away the Earl of Chester's rights, and certainly they were never afterwards recognised by Henry II.

In the Survey of the Honour of Peveril of the 34th Henry III. given by the Rev. Charles Kerry, it appears that Richard de Ashford held the Manor for £30 per annum and 12s. for the Sheriff's aid. Who he was, does not appear, nor is his family known. In the time of Henry IV. there was a Christopher Ashford at Fairfield and one William Ashford at the same place in 10 Edward IV.; the name is unknown. He was probably a Welshman assuming a territorial designation.

In 28 Edward I. Thomas de Macclesfield paid £300 for the farm of Ashford in Derbyshire, Macclesfield in Cheshire, and Cuton in Flint; this name is also unknown in Derbyshire records, but in 43 Henry III., in the Scutage of Wales, Henry de Macclesfield paid for one fee of the Honour of Peveril, and again for same Scutage in 7 Edward I.

In 27 Edward I. Thomas de Macclesfield paid £30 for the marriage of Roger, son of Galf de Chedle (Chedlei).

In 18 Edward II. the King granted Ashford to Edmund, his brother, Earl of Kent, whose daughter Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent (by Margaret, daughter of John, Lord Wake), took it to her second husband, Sir Thomas Holland, K.G., Lord Holland, whose daughter, Elizabeth, took it in marriage to Jo., Lord Neville, whose descendant; Henry Neville; Earl of Westmoreland, sold it to Sir William Cavendish in 1549, and it is still the property of the Dukes of Devonshire.

The question of the tenure of Ashford and its rights and privileges was fully considered in the 3rd of Edward I., when perhaps for reasons of fear, the jury complaisantly found (Hundred Rolls, Vol. II.; page 40) "That there was not in the Peak any ancient demesne of the Crown, neither free, soke, or bond, nor was it sold at any time by bailiffs, or by tenants." What would have happened, if the jury had found the truth by their oaths according to the testimony of the Exchequer books, it is impossible to determine, for whilst it was true that neither bailiffs nor tenants had sold it, it was clear that the Crown itself had disposed of the Wapentake, and that the Lady Eleanor, wife of the King, then held it by virtue of a grant made to her in the latter part of his reign by King Henry III. Eleanor, Queen of Edward the 1st, was the daughter of Ferdinand, King of Castile, who was married in 1254, and who died the 28th Nov., 1290. The date of the grant is unknown, but it was probably made upon her marriage, at a time probably when Griffin was in rebellion. He subsequently did homage to the Crown for his other lands, but apparently not for Ashford, which remained in Royal hands.

The same jury made several other findings not exactly consonant with the facts, but quite agreeable to the King and his Consort. They found that there are not any demesne manors in the Peak of the ancient demesne of the Crown, nor of purchases, but King Edward has there certain Castles, with Honours and appurtenances; that is to say, the Villis of Castleton, Bradwell, the third part of Hope, Tadington, Prestclive, and the third part of Hov Haddon, which are now in the hands of King Edward as an escheat of William Peveril, which fell to the Lord King Henry the elder (? the second) on account of felonies done against this King.

That this finding is false has already been shown (see page 229

of the present Vol.), where the Charters of the two Kings Henry disposing of all William Peveril's estate to Ranulf, Earl of Chester are given. This had occurred many years before Edward I., and no doubt much of it had been set aside by King Stephen, though he pretended to confirm it.

The jury made a further presentment, still more puzzling. They said that the Manor of Holm was in King John's hands, together with its appurtenances; that was to say, Esseford and Great Longsden, and they were given by King John to Wenuwyn for the service of one sore hawk, and it descended to Griffin, his son, who held it until King Henry gave that Manor to the Lady Eleanor the younger, the Queen who now holds it. There were several other findings of value to this enquiry. John de Fleckham was the Queen's Bailiff for Ashford and Bancwell. John Noveray held two Bovats in Magna Langsdon. The Vill of Scheladon was member of Ashford, and Griffin fil Wenuwyn sold it and gave it to Galf Pickford, with 18 marcs, to be received annually from the Mill of Ashford, and it was alienated in the time of Henry III. It is not clear who this Geoffry Pickford was, or what was the derivation of his name. It is tempting to suggest that he may have taken it from the ford on the Peak now Ford Hall, near Chapel in the Frith.

There was a Ralph Pickford who held half a fee of the old feoffment in Sutton, who may be of the same family, and the name long remained in the Peak, but Griffins feoffee was probably a Welshman, without a surname of his own.

The jury were still more uncertain about the privileges of the Lords of Peak. They found that they had pleas for unlawful distress, for recent violence and return of writs, and so held from King to King, from the time of William Peveril and before that, and then it had the same customs and liberties, of the origin of which they knew nothing. It was not, of course, politic to prove how those liberties and customs had been abused and usurped. The jury also found that Eyam, Nether Haddon, Ashford and Tideswell had assize of bread and ale, but they knew not by what authority.

The Abbot of Basingwerk had the same assize of bread and ale, and Gallows, in the Forest of Peak, at Glossop, but they knew not

by what warrant. Ashford, Bakewell and Nether Haddon claimed to have free warren, but they knew not, etc. This did not show very much research on the part of the King's officers, for Griffin had a right of free warren granted to him only a few years previously; but the fact was that the least research into the exchequer documents would have shown the unconstitutional and illegal dealing with the Wapentake.

It is no doubt owing to William Briwere the inscrutable and dishonest judge (one of the Regents of Richard I.), that so many of the Peverils returned to Derbyshire. Nothing is positively known of his history; the author endeavoured to trace it in his "History of the House of Arundel" (p. 247). Even the name of his father is unknown, and his enemies declared that he was a gipsy and obtained his name of Briwere because he was born upon a heath (*Camdens Britannia*), but the better opinion is that the name was originally Britwer or Britower, which would indicate a Welsh or Breton origin, very probably the latter, and unquestionably he was very closely allied by many marriages, if not by blood, with the Griffins and Peverils and especially with their relations, the Earls of Devon. His mother was apparently the daughter of Geoffrey de Albemarle, brother of Reginald de Albemarle, of Woodbury, to whose estate of Grindals in Devonshire, William Briwere, it is said, succeeded by inheritance. The Albemarles were tenants of the Peverils, at an earlier date, and so continued. William, Earl of Albemarle, built the Castle of Clifford before Domesday, which would appear to give Briwere a Welsh descent. There was a Henry Briwere, of Isleham, in Devonshire, who is stated by certain genealogists, with some show of probability, to have been his father; he attested a charter of Robert Fitz William de Cardinan to St. Austel, 1169, and in all probability Beatrice de Valle, his daughter (William Briwere's wife), was so called from that foundation. This lady had previously been the concubine of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, son of Henry I., by Sibil Corbet, and his half-brother (that is, son of the same King by Nesta, Princess of Powis) was Robert, Earl of Gloucester, whose issue are closely intermixed in these marriages, and from whom the Earls of Devon and the Arundels of Cornwall were legitimately descended.

Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon, married Dionisia, daughter

of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, his daughter Alice married Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and her sister Isabella was first wife of King John, although that conscientious monarch got rid of her by some pretext of kinship. Through this rather complicated relationship, William Briwere stood in some sort of relationship to the Crown. The early Plantagenets had so many irregular relationships of their own that they, of course, respected those of Henry I. Mathew Paris boldly calls William Briwere King John's "uncle," and as he found him a convenience, as a kind of uncle, in judiciously obtaining other people's property, John fully acknowledged his relationship.

It was no doubt chiefly owing to his connection with the Earls of Devon that William Briwere replanted the Peveril family in Derbyshire—for Richard, the Earl, for one of his wives, married Adeliza, daughter of William Peveril, of Nottingham (see *Monteburg Caitulary*, where this is clearly stated). This lady gave the Manor of Overlais, in the Diocese of Salisbury, to Monteburg, expressly stating that it was given to Richard de Redvers, her husband, by William Peveril, her father. William de Vernon, Lord of Devon, son of Richard and presumably her son also, confirmed the grant of Wulvel, in Berkshire, which the Lady Adeliza also made to Monteburg. Her daughter, Johanna, married William, son of William Briwere, whilst Margaret, another daughter, married Henry Pomeroy, also a Peveril, and who, according to the *Testa de Nevil*, descended from Roger, son of William Peveril, of Nottingham, but little is known of his relationship. Nor was this the only connection between the Briweres and the Peverils, for Isabella Briwere (another daughter), married Hugh de Dover, and Alice (another daughter), for one of her husbands married Roger de Poles, who was a Peveril, who held half Roger Arundel's Dorset Barony, and a sister of William Briwere married Ralf Gernon son of Mathew the Judge, who was son of Robert Gernon, or the bearded one, who at the time of Domesday held several Manors in moiety (Welsh fashion) with Ranulf Peveril. Our complaisant heralds, supposing this Welshman to be a Norman, made him the head of the English family of Cavendish, who wanted no borrowed ancestors, having a great English pedigree of their own.

King John himself had an interest in the Princes of Powis since Prince Llewellyn had married one of his illegitimate daughters; some historians allege that Llewellyn was a brother of Wenuwyn, and this

is most likely, because they were generally at war together. The important question how and when they obtained their Derbyshire estates is absolutely unknown; only this is clear, Prince Wenuwyn obtained the Manor of Ashford in the time of King Richard I, and we can only guess from what happened with regard to other portions of the Peveril inheritance, that this occurred in the third year of King Richard, and that he obtained it through the crooked ways of King John and William Briwere.

Throughout the reign of Henry II. that monarch had kept the Peveril inheritance intact, and in his own hands it was a most delightful hunting estate and property. It formed part of the King's ancient demesne, although for some reason it was not restored to that status, nor is there any reason to suppose that Richard I. had any intention to give it away. The first intimation that any dealing had changed the character of this property is in the Pipe Roll of 6 Richard I., when that unscrupulous judge, the Lord William Briwere, is found in personal possession of it, though, of course, merely as a farmer. Ralf Murdock, whose history is unknown (he was certainly not a Derbyshire man), was Sheriff for the County for half of this year; but he did not account for the Peak. William Briwere accounted for the farm of it for the whole year, £232 12s., which included the fees for both Counties and for the sale of provisions in Nottingham Castles. Up to this date, during the whole of the reign of Henry II., the Sheriffs, Rainulf fil Ingram, Robert his son, and William fil Ralf, had duly accounted for it for the King. Now the Sheriff had deputed the management to William Briwere, who was then a great man and one of the King's Regents—the friend and adviser, or perhaps only the subservient minister, of the Earl of Mortain.

If we could get at the Pipe Rolls for the first five years of Richard's reign, we should learn the whole story, but they have curiously and, perhaps, conveniently for the wrong doers, disappeared. It is obvious that this was done purposely to hide the Earl of Mortain's infringements on Crown rights in this district. His conduct had been, in fact, of too regal a character, but we are not without some indication of what happened from contemporary documents. The Earl of Mortain seems to have played the King a little illegally during his brother's captivity; he, no doubt, trusted and believed, as he well

might that with his own assistance, it would be of a more permanent character.

John was not a particularly pious man, but in the 3rd year of his brother's reign (in 1192) he gave Tideswell, probably as a kind of sop or solatium, to the Bishop of Coventry, at that time the head of the See of Lichfield, the Charter of which Wm. Briwere attested. He also, probably at the same time, gave Bakewell to Ralf Gernon.

Hassop (another Peveril estate) he gave to the Laseys, who in fact were Devonshire Peverils, who had assumed that name from having held fees of the Lacy inheritance in Cornwall, Robert Heriz, grandson of Robert, a Knight of William Peveril, who aided in the foundation of Lenton, also obtaining, with Robert fil William de Alfreton, several Peveril Manors at the same period.

Ivo Heriz, son of Robert, with Ralf Gernon, are both mentioned with Wenuwyn in the same Roll of 1 John, when the King, at the commencement of his reign, honestly confirmed the Charters which he had improperly granted whilst regent. The Patent Rolls, 11 John, No. 5, show that Wenuwyn submitted to King John at Shrewsbury, in the previous year. It is quite clear, whatever his title, that Wenuwyn was Lord of Ashford at an earlier date, for his name is found in the list of arrears of the 2nd scutage of Richard I., which was made in the 8th year of his reign when he was captive, in the Charter of 26 Henry III, No. 5, permitting Griffin fil Wenuwyn to endower Havise, his wife, who was the daughter of John Lestrangle, with the Manor of Ashford for her life if she survived Griffin, and in a Charter of Griffin fil Wenuwyn, by which Griffin is described as son of Wenuwyn of Kevilock, he confirmed to Mathew, son of Thomas Cleric of Bakewell, the grant of land in Great Longsden, which Thomas, father of Mathew, and his ancestors had formerly held of the King's feoffment, and which he subsequently held by the confirmation of Wenuwyn (Griffyn's father).

In a copy of this document in Dr. Vernon's collection, made by John Revell, there is an additional confirmation of the said Mathew's right-of-way from the town of Great Longsden to his mansion in Little Longsden (see as to this the Charter of Serlo fil Ralf de Montjoie).

Griffin fil Wenuwyn granted to John de Holwell land in Hulme,

T. William le Wyne, Mathew de Andekin (? Antekel or Alkedewell), William de ead, Adam fil Port, Robert de Fetchine, Serjeant of Henry fil Fris (?), with a fine seal of Prince Griffin.—(Haddon Hall Charter).

The Patent Rolls, 35 Henry III., show that there was an assize between William Gernon and Griffin fil Wenuwyn concerning Bakewell, and also with William Cleric, of Esseburn (this William, the Clerk of Ashbourne, was also called William le Wine, the Pincerna, le Boteler, etc. He was a married man, and was probably not a priest but a lawyer).

In the year 1257, Griffin fil Wenuwyn granted (probably only confirmed the previous grants) the Chapelries of Ashford, Tideswell, and Bakewell to Lichfield, part of which William Peveril had granted to Lenton.

In the same year Prince Griffin founded a Chantry in Ashford. See the Great Register of Lichfield (Harl. 4799 Additional MSS. 1666, fo. 37).

Henry III. gave Ashford to Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III., King of Castile, probably in 1254, on her marriage with his son.

In 1272, on the accession of Edward I., an enquiry was made, and Alan de Pickworth and William Propositus of Bakewell, and the jury found that the Countess, the wife of the King, held 105 acres of land and a capital mansion in Bakewell, of which place the Prior of Lenton received two parts of the tithes.

In Ashford, Elias de Holand, Henry de la Grene, Henry de la Hall, Robert Bevage, and William fil Walter, the jurors, said that the Countess held a house and five carncates of land; there Elias de Holand held one bovate Nicolas de Winefield the same, Richard de la Dale, Wm. Miller, Roger le Wite and Wm. del Hill, each held half a bovate, and the Lord de Pickford had a water mill.

In 12 Edward I, the King granted to John of Eltham and Alianore his sister, certain liberties with the Castle and Honour of Peak.

Ese 26, Ed. 3, No. 54. Inq. p.m., John, Earl of Kent. held *inter alia* Chesterfield in cap; he also held in his demesne, as of fee tail to himself and to the heirs of his body by the Charter of the King, the Manors of Ashford, with the Hamlets of Magna Longsdon, Shelandon, Wardelowe, and Hulme, in cap by knight service, in which

said Manor is a certain chapel and messuage worth nothing per annum beyond expenses.

And there are two plough lands in demesne, whereof two parts are worth annually 46s. and the third value nothing, and twenty acres of mead, worth yearly for mowing (*tempe falcocois*) 80s.; and several woods called Chacklawe, with pasture worth 26s., and underwood of no value; another wood called Churchedale and pasture value 20s., and underwood nothing, and two mills, one water and the other a Fuller's; and there are certain profits of lead mines, which are usually worth £20 per annum, and now stand still for want of workmen, but are worth this year 20s.

And there is in the hamlets rents of Assize of Freemen and customs yearly £24 and pleas and perquisites of court, then yearly worth 40s.

Johanna ux Thomas de Holland knight, was his sister and heir.

East, 30 Edward III. It was found not to the King's Dam that Thos. de Holland and Johanna should grant the Manors of Chesterfield and Ashford and the advn. of the Hospital of St. Leonard's of Chesterfield, to Otto de Holland for life, to be held by the accustomed services as of the fee of Peveril. The Manor of Ashford was held by the service of one knight's fee and value per annum, 32m. Chesterfield valued 20m. and the hospital nil.

23 Nov., 32 Edward III. Otto de Holland, Lord of Ashford, granted to Godfrey Foljambe and his tenants of Hassop, common of pasture for 1,000 sheep and 600 oxen and cattle, on the More of Longlove within the Lordship of Ashford. Seal, seme of fleur-de-lis or a lion rampant, guardant, Cr a plume of feathers issuing out of a ducal coronet. Hassop was a member of Ashford.

2 Jan., 34 Edward III, No. 37. Inq., p.m. Otto de Holland died holding above, Robert de Holland next heir, aged 50 and upwards.

1 Feb. 35 Edward III. Inq., p.m. of Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, who died the 18 Dec. ult. Thomas, his son, his next heir et 10.

9 Richard II. Fest Exalt S. Crucis, No. 54.

Inq., p.m. Johanna, Princess of Wales, died. Seized of Manor of Chesterfield and Wap. of Scaisdale . . . and of the Manor of Ashford. . . . Thomas de Holland Earl of Kent, s. and h. et 30.

5 Henry IV. St. Luke Evan, No. 38.

Inq., p.m. Thomas Earl of Kent, held Manor of Ashford in tail,

which extended into the Towns of Ashford, Longford (? Longston), Mag, Skelmordene, Wardlow, Holme, value £60. Thos. Beaufort took the profits to 1 July, 4 Henry IV., when the King gave it to Edward, Earl of Kent, brother of Thos., who died Epiph., 1 Henry IV. Edward, his brother and heir æt 21 Jan., ult.

22 September, 2 Henry VI., No. 45.

Inq., p.m., Elizabeth, widow of John de Neville, held the Manor of Ashford, and a pasture called Holmfield, a meadow called Woodland Mead, Over Quene, Nether Quene, Hill Meadow, Hall Meadow, Welcliff Meadow, Little Welcliff, Myre Meadow, Church Dale, Lanchwell, Pancake Chadow, Red Meadow, Barley Croft, and a water corn mill, £3; and a mead in Bakewell, the rent of divers free tenants £16 10s. 6d., and subject to a rent of 4 marcs, granted to Sir Robert Vernon, one of 7 marcs 2s. and 10d. to William Nichols for his life; 59s. 4d. to John de Werk and Johanna his wife, whose identity is not yet clearly established, but in all probability he was John Browne de Werk, father of Sir John Browne, Lord Mayor of London, 21 Edward IV., (see page 35 of this volume, and his pedigree, page 54).

Elizabeth Neville died the 3rd June ult. Ralf, her son and heir, was 16 years old.

10 Henry VI. Ralf, Earl of Westmoreland, paid scutage for Ashford Manor, William Plumpton had soc in it.

18 January; 2 Richard III., No 14.

Inq., p.m. Ralf Neville; he held the Manor of Ashford in cap for $\frac{1}{10}$ of a fee; he died 3 November ult. Ralf Neville, son of John, brother of Ralph, his heir æt 28.

29 April, 15 Henry VII., No. 88. Inq., p.m.

Ralf, Earl of Westmoreland, died 10 Sept., 13 Henry VII. Ralf Neville, his son and heir, aged one year.

See Pedigree of the family of Neville, Vol. II, p. 204, and this Vol., p. 36, where the Black Prince is erroneously given as father instead of the brother of Richard II. and John of Gaunt.

In 3 Edward VI., Henry, Earl of Westmoreland, had license to alienate the Manor of Ashford to the ancestor of the Dukes of Devonshire, in whose descendants it has since remained.

THE PRINCES OF POWIS.

(The following pedigrees were prepared by the author for an article on the Princes of Powis, which was published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, written with the view, if possible, to extract from Welshmen an explanation of the difficulties and apparent incongruities in which it is enveloped, and through the courtesy of the Editor of that work, he is enabled to give them in this.)

A glance at the Griffin pedigrees here given will show the close relationship of the Peverils to King Griffith of South Wales, which assists to prove the authors' contention that the Fitzalans, the direct heirs of King Griffith and the co-heirs of his wife, the English Countess, were the feudal lords of the Peverils. At the time when Section VII was written, the author was unacquainted with the Peveril genealogy. That great scholar Charles Kerry, does not attempt to trace it higher than Ranulf. The guide to whom the author had submitted himself was Peter Ellis, who was evidently unaware of it, for on so important a point he necessarily would have given full particulars, and it is distressing, though not surprising, to find that the authorities upon whom Peter Ellis founded his magnificent work were also equally ignorant, and differ in certain portions. This is not so extraordinary, perhaps, once this truth is established, that there are no original authorities in

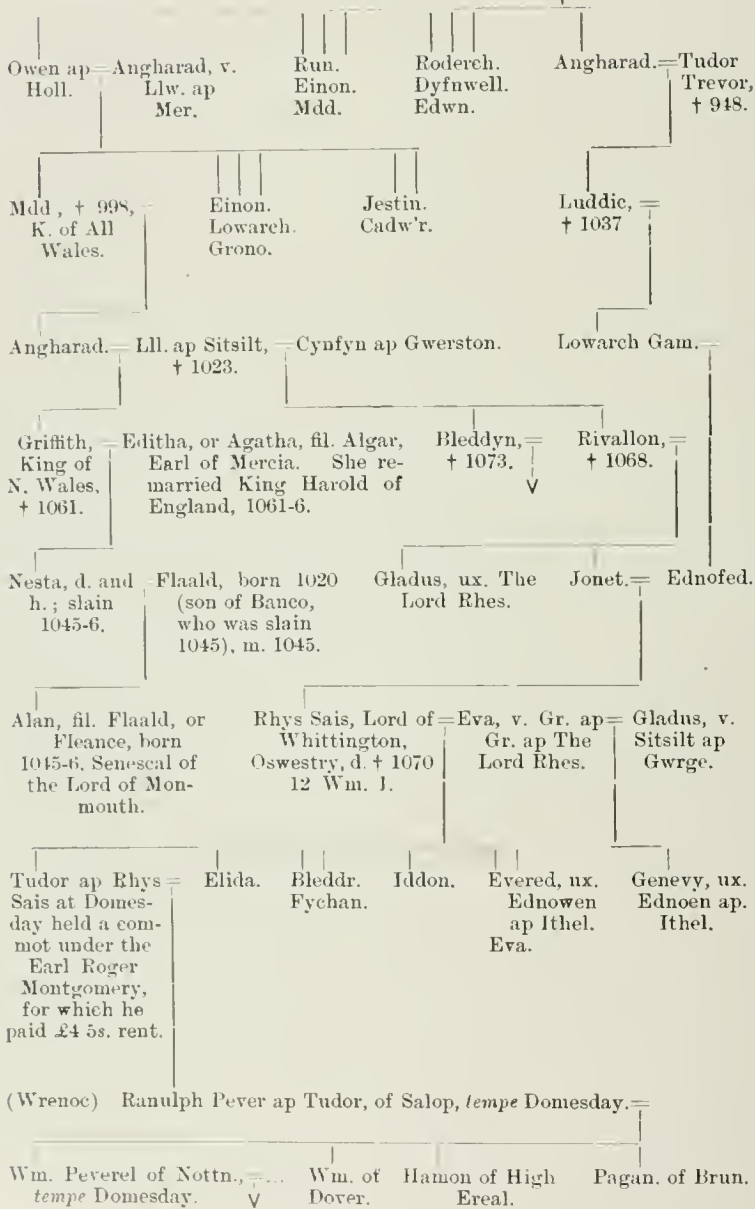
Welsh MSS., and the best that can be said of them is that, although produced separately, they are nearly always truthful, for they comparatively rarely conflict; but that, although each author was writing from memory, that is, from the unwritten traditions of the bards, handed down to him orally, which was a matter of religion, and they would not set them out in writing because they had been so handed down to them from countless generations of bards and seers, and no one was to be gratified by them. It was not probably until after the plebian family of the Tudors came to the throne that the Welshmen reduced their pedigrees to writing. The Tudors were a family of no known history. Henry VII. luckily had obtained in marriage a colour of royalty by the hand of the descendant of a bastard of the grand old John of Gaunt, by a lady who had been the governess of his children by his first wife. The issue of this lady were made legitimate when it could be legally accomplished by the corrupt Parliament of King Richard II., probably through the influence of their legitimate brother, Henry IV., who usurped the Crown for himself, and who is said to have been much attached to his late governess. There is a pretence, amongst Welsh heralds, to give an early origin for their pedigrees, but it may safely be dismissed as, at best, only poetical, inasmuch as it is utterly inconsistent with Welsh traditions and customs. It is stated that "Griffith ap Cynan, Rys ap Tewdyr, and Bleddyn ap Cynfyn collected the arms, ensigns and pedigrees of their ancestors, and ordained five Royal Tribes (there being only three before) and 15 Special Tribes, of whom the gentry of North Wales are for the most part descended" (Philip York, of Erdigg's "Tracts of Powis," the Druid Press, Wrexham, 1795).

It is not at all likely, even if the question of dates could be overcome, that these three Royal personages were ever so friendly as to devise and carry out such a valuable work for posterity especially for the landed gentry of 1795, and certainly there is no evidence except that of very much later date, that the tribes and Kings of Wales possessed either arms or ensigns, or recorded pedigrees; they possessed arms which they used as valiant soldiers—but, alas! we have little and but uncertain traces of their court armour. Unfortunately the only foundation for Mr. York's histories of the tribes is to be collected piecemeal from various MSS. of a much later date, which probably only saw the light in the 16th century.

PEDIGREE OF HOWELL DDA

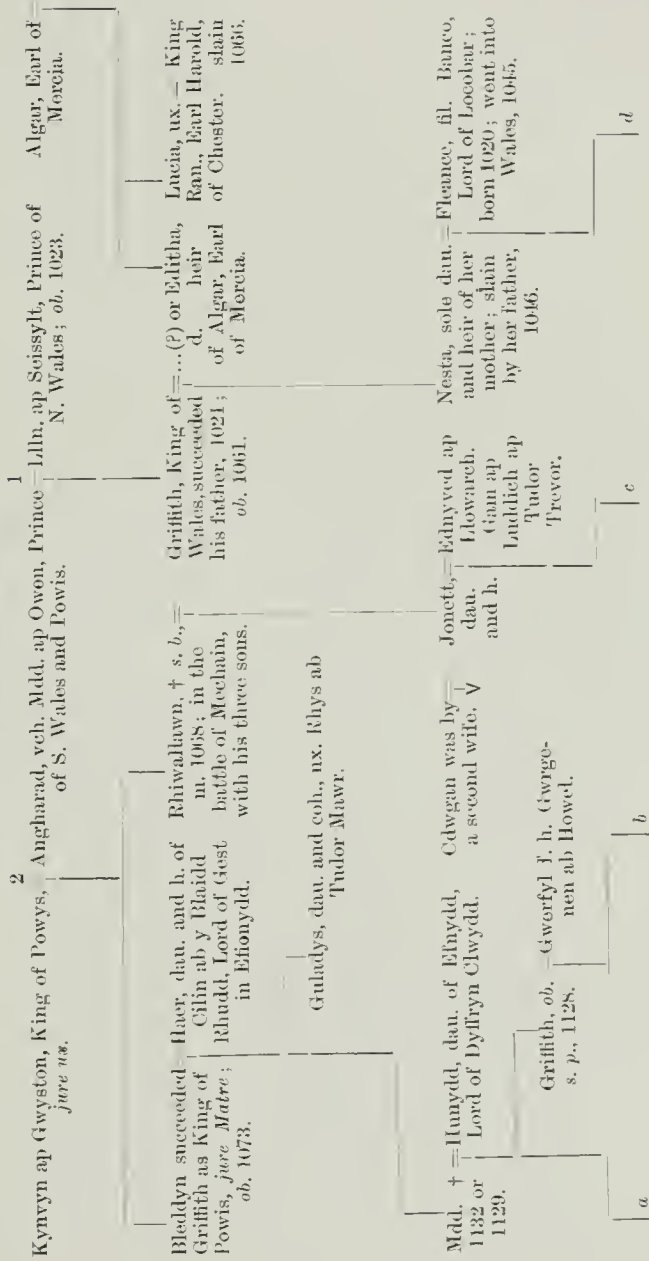
(Chiefly from Add. C. No. 177 in the Bodleian Library.)

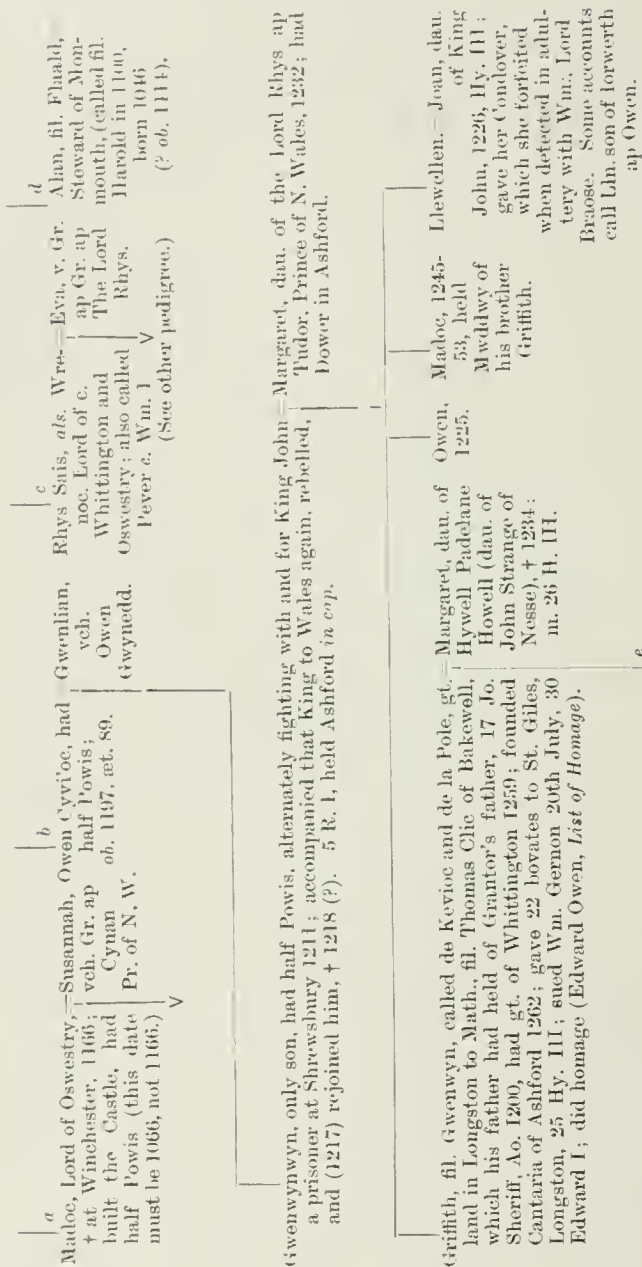
Howell Dda, King of All Wales, † 948. =

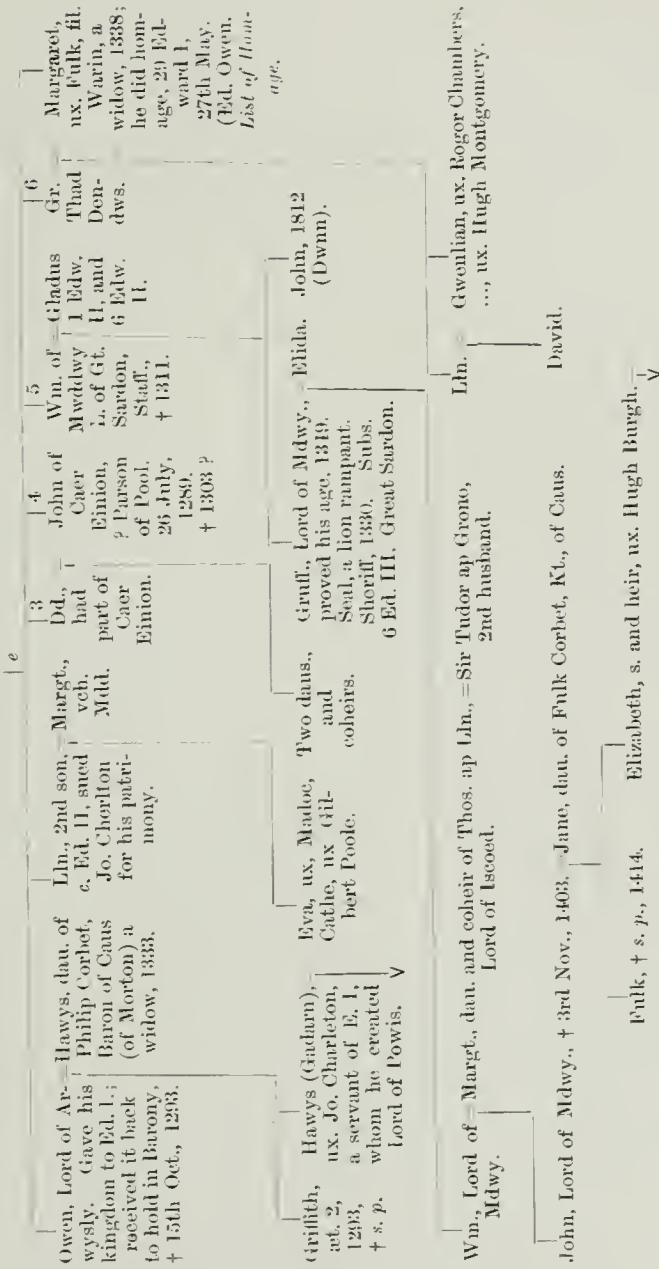


PEDIGREE OF THE PRINCES OF POWIS.

(Chiefly from Sir Watkin Williams Wyn's MSS.)







So many impudent forgeries (including Henry VII.'s own pedigree) were foisted upon the country, that probably in disgust the Bards gave us the priceless boon of their traditions, but except in a general consensus there is absolutely no uniformity and no authority for their works. Perhaps this is better than any so-called perfect work, because there is less chance of complicity and fraud, and each one for himself may work out his own traditions. To an honest enquirer the result is very satisfactory; the best of the modern writers openly acknowledged their authorities; but, probably, there are none who have been so honest, as he has been in giving his originals, as Peter Ellis, of Wrexham.

The author has attempted in "The Archæologia Cambrensis," of Dec., 1900, and of April, 1901, to give the results of his own investigations, and especially to give what he could find respecting the personal history of this Peter Ellis; fortunately this has since been done much better by Mr. A. N. Palmer, in his invaluable book, "The History of Wrexham," to which the learned reader must be referred for further information on the subject. Mr. Palmer does not enter into the question from whence Peter Ellis obtained his knowledge, and the author's views can here only be given shortly. It appears to him that from the mass of authorities cited by Peter Ellis, he founded his work chiefly upon that of Mr. Edwards, of Chirk, with whom he was connected by marriage, and that his work was mainly founded on the great works of Griffith Hierathoe, Symwnt Vaughan, and Guthen Owen (the latter Ellis obtained from a transcript of Richard Mathews). There is also evidence of collation and corroboration from the works of Edward Puleston, Griffith Vaughan, Edward ap Robert, Edward Mostyn, Jo Edwards of Stansty, Richard Langford of Alington, and from many other writers, such an array, in fact, that the genuineness of Peter Ellis's work is amply assured; but this cluster of writers only covered a portion of the Principality, and none of them appear to throw any light upon the history of the Peverils or of the Fitzalans. Possibly it may be that as both of them held property under, and gave allegiance to the hated Norman Kings, their Welsh brethren discarded them from any participation, even in the glories of the fifteen tribes. It is perhaps proof of the isolation of the group of writers of the Peter Ellis camp and their entire independence of other writers that we are not indebted to them, but to the once-famous library of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn,

at Wynstay, for a clear account of their history, showing that both the Fitzalans and the Peverils had in fact a just right to a share in the glorious traditions of the 15, and this, at present, is the only proof known to the author. Since writing the VII. section, the author is indebted to Sir W. W. Wynn, for giving him full access to the remains of his library, and here he discovered the proof, if it can be relied upon, of the paternity of Wrenoc or Rhys. As it is so delightful to an author, he was permitted to search the MSS. for himself, and not in piecemeal (having a single MS. handed out to him by perhaps a not very sympathetic or well-informed assistant), so that the progress of investigation was not only very swift but very satisfactory. In a few hours, through Sir Watkin's generous treatment, he was able to select and to collate for himself the very paragraphs he sought for.

Although Sir Watkin's fine library has practically perished, only a few half-burnt fragments of the ancient papers remaining, amongst which MSS. there are but few parchments and certainly, it may be hazarded, no ancient ones, so that the mystery surrounding them is not justified, and at Wynstay there are now only copies of the former collection, but they are good copies, and to a lawyer, as in the absence of the original one copy is regarded as good as another, they are everything that is desired. The Wynstay present MSS. (and they are very numerous) appear chiefly to be the work of one man, Joseph Morris, of Shrewsbury, a well-known authority, who wrote in the early part of last century. The gem of this collection is the Salusburie Pedigrees in two volumes, compiled by Owen Salusburie of Rüg and John Salusburie of Erbstock, between 1630 and 1677. That is of a later date than the works of Peter Ellis, who indeed died in the year 1637. This was transcribed by Joseph Morris in 1832, and he writes in its pages, "The only MSS. of the Salusburie's perished in the fire at Wynstay, 1858, and this is the only copy in existence.—J.M." He adds that Symwnt Vaughan's book in 1832 was in John Vaughan's hands, of Shrewsbury and of Chilton Grove.

At pages 394-5 is given the pedigree of Tudor Trevor and of his wife Anghared, vch Howell Dda, King of all Wales, from Grono the eldest son, who was Earl of Hereford, according to Welsh records (a fact unknown to English historians), by his wife Tangwistle v Dyfryval ap Edward came Reingar, who married Kyhflin vch Ivor

and was mother of Elyston Glodrud, who is said to have borne the same title: from the younger son, Luddick by Anghared vch Inge ap Idwall ap Meiric, Prince of North Wales from whom came Llowarch Gam who by Leika v Gwerystan ap Gwarthwood Vawr was father of Ednoved, who by Jonett v Rivallan ap Cynfyn, Prince of North Wales came Ryhs Sais or the Englishman, "who 12 William I. was Lord of Whittington, Mælor, and Oswestry, which he divided amongst his sons in 1070." These facts are distinctly stated; down to this point the pedigree seems not only possible but probable, and it is strongly confirmed by other writers, but from this period the pedigree given seems to belong to a different man and in no way to concern the Peverils. That Rhys Sais was Lord of Whittington, Mælor and Oswestry is clear beyond all doubt, and proven by the record of 12 William I. (by which it is probably intended to designate Domesday) is equally clear. We are in this dilemma, either we must dimidiate the pedigree and accept it to this date, 1070, and reject it in the later portion, or, if it must be, repudiate it altogether—which after discovering so much would be sad indeed. There is this dreadful difficulty, that as we have the pedigree six generations are crowded into the reign of the Conqueror, which is manifestly absurd.

But is it necessary to reject it? According to English records Rhys Sais had not only Whittington, Mælor, and Oswestry, as well as other manors, some in Essex and Herts, held by William, his son, Welsh fashion, with Robert Gernon (or the Bearded One), the ancestor of the lords of Bakewell, who was probably another son, and other lands in Norfolk, Salop, and other counties, and all these estates are known to have descended to his issue, said to be his by an English lady (a daughter of one Ingelric), who is said to have been the mistress of William the Conqueror, and by him, mother of William Peveril, of Nottingham. By Wrenoc she is said to have had two other sons named William—one of Dover and one of London (possibly the same person), one other son, named Pagan, Lord of Brun (who was Standard-bearer of Curthose, an historical character, another descended in some way from the Earls of Mercia, who also held Whittington, Mælor, and Oswestry), and another, Hamo, Lord of High Ercal; and by her, or probably by another wife, Ranulf had at least two sons, named Roger and Jonas.

All this is very clear and explicit, and can be proved by indisputable evidence, but the Salusburie MSS. gives no tidings of any

of them. It gives this Rhys a couple of wives, both of whom were Welsh ladies; by the first wife Eva v Griffith ap Griff. ap yr Argelwd (the noble) Rhys, Lord of Cassillon; by her he had issue (1) Blyddyn Vychan, (2) Idden, (3) Eledir, who was the father of Madoc, who had Sutton, from whom descended, in the fourth degree, another Madoc, who was Lord of Acton. By another wife, Gladus v Sitsilt ap Gwirge, Wchelwe he had a son named Tudyr.

To proceed by steps, 1070, the date given for the division by Rhys Sais of his estates amongst his sons, will not fit in with the 12th William I., which would be 1078, nor with Domesday, which is popularly supposed to have been composed in a jiffy, in 1086, because (perhaps) Ordericus gave that year as its finish. (He would certainly know better than to suppose that the work of a good 20 years could be completed in one). So that possibly Rhys may have divided his estates in his life-time, for he was certainly alive many years after the date of his part of Domesday, assuming that these inquests had different dates.

The Wynstay MSS. seems to be the best account, although nothing very positive can be alleged. One of our English (Irish) Judges, before whom a law of Howell Dda was cited, said, "I don't believe there ever was such a mon." Nor is it possible to reconcile fairly well known dates with regard to the lady stated to be the mother of Rhys Sais. Ednoved, his alleged father, is said to have married Jonett, daughter and heiress of Rivallon ap Cynfyn, Prince of North Wales. Here Peter Ellis can be cited in confirmation. At page 33 he gives the parentage of Tudor Trevor, as the son of Yngr, by Reingar, daughter and heiress of Lyddic ap Caradoc Vreichfras.

Tudor's wife he gives as Angherad verch Howell Dda, who died 948. Grono his eldest son (E.R. Edward ap Robert 270), he married to. . . Dyneval ap Enwyd, by whom he had Reingar who married Rhy flyn ap Invor, and was mother of Elyston Glodrud, agreeing entirely with Salusburie's MS., and from Ludvic, a younger son, who married Angherad vch Iago (Yngr. in the others) ap Idwall ap Meirig (Anno 1037) Prince of North Wales came Lowarch gam, who married Lecke v Gueristan ap Gwarthwood, and was father of Ednyvett, who married Jenett v Rivallon ap Cynvyn, Ao. 1151, and there he ends without giving any issue of this marriage. This is absolutely, allowing for the differences in spelling, identically the same pedigree as that given by the Salusburie's. Then Peter Ellis

gives as a brother of Edivett, not as a son, one Rhys Sais, who marries Eva v Griffith Hir ap Gr ap the Arglewyd Rhys, who had issue practically the same as the issue given to Rhys Sais of Whittington.

It should be noted that Peter Ellis cites no authorities in support of his pedigree, which is so unlike his habit, that it may fairly be assumed that he did not vouch facts; his dates again do not tend to confirm him; he gives 948 for the death of Howell Dda, 1037 for the reign of his grandson as Prince of North Wales, 1080 as the date of the marriage of his son Lowarch, and 1151 for his son, that is over 200 years for five generations, about the proper amount taking the first date for a death. On the question of dates, Rhys Sais of Whittington, 1070, may well have been descended from Howell Dda, in the 5th degree.

The point which ultimately must decide this controversy is not so much a question of pedigree as of the devolution of the estates. If Rhys Sais did not obtain these estates of Whittington, Mælor, and Oswestry, from his mother, how else did he acquire them? That they were originally the property of the Lady Anghared v Mdd ap Owen cannot be disputed and that she brought them to her two sons, King Griffith and King Bleddyn in succession, is clear beyond all dispute, so it is clear that the sons of Cynvyn divided them between them. Rivallon had power to give his gavelled half to his daughter and her son, hence Rhys Sais' title, but that this superior Lordship remained in Bleddyn's successors is again a matter of history. So it is that the heir of King Griffith, Alan fil Fleance remained, perhaps only in right, the Paramount Lord over the sons of Cynvyn, and this consideration exactly agrees with the conclusions of Chapter XIX., which were arrived at by a full consideration of the history of the territory apart from the question of pedigree, which however, being fully established, confirms and cements it.

In order to understand fully the position of Wynnuwyn and his son as Lords of Ashford it may be as well to give something of their history, which can be abstracted from Philip York's History. He was an Englishman, a great-nephew of the first Lord Hardwick, so must be accepted as impartial, and he no doubt had studied their history from Welsh accounts. He writes, under the 3rd Royal Tribe:

Bleddyn had a clear title to Powis from his great-grandmother Angharad, grand-daughter and heiress of Merfyn, in whose favour

it was gavelled off by her father, Roderic, in common with his brother, Rhiwallin, who fell four years after in the battle of Mechan, from his father, Cynfyn ap Gwerystan, he had no claim by his mother, Angharad, daughter and heiress of Mdd ap Owain. Prince of South Wales, he was uterine brother of Griffith ap Llewelin, the preceding Prince of North Wales.

Bleddyn divided Powis between his sons Mdd and Cadwgan. Madog, the son of Rired, the fifth son of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, murdered his Uncle Cadwgan, and Mdd destroyed the sons of Cadwgan. These were the ordinary precautions of the Welsh (who disliked the Roman law of gavel-kind) in order to obviate its consequences. Mydd ap Bleddin died 1133, when deserted by Gryffyth ap Cynan, Prince of North Wales. He had bravely opposed Henry I.

He married, first, Hanydel, daughter of Eunydd ap Gwernwy, founder of the Tribe of Dyffryn Clwyd, by whom he had several children. By his second wife, Eva, daughter of Blettews ap Ednowain and grand-daughter of Ednowain Bendriss, he had a son, Jorwarth Goch, or the Red Edward, who married Maud, daughter of Roger de Manley, of Manley, by whom he was father to Sir Griffith Vychan, Lords of Crigion, ancestor of the Kynastons.

Madog ap Mdd died at Winchester, 1160. and was buried at Mersod, near Mathrasail. He married the daughter of Griffith ap Cynan, Prince of North Wales, founder of the First Royal Tribe, and had issue Marred, wife of Jorwarth Drwyndwyn, eldest son of Owain Gwynedd, and mother of the great Lln. He built the Castle of Oswestry* and Caerenion, and probably Overton.

Madog ap Mdd divided half Powis between his sons Gryffred Mailor, Owain ap Hadog, Elise Owain Broggutyn ap Cynfeigevele, and Eeinon Evell; the three last were illegitimate, but it was not unusual to put such when eminent in an equal succession, the mere stain of an illegitimacy was not considered as of very great importance by the Welsh Princes.

Gryffredd Mælør succeeded as Lord of Bromfield 1191, he was buried at Merfod, by his wife Anghared, daughter of Owain Gwynedde, he had one son, Madog, who had the rare felicity of inheriting his estates entire. He served under King John, and reduced Lln, his son-in-law, who renounced the paramountship of Powys.

* Oswestry is in Welsh Mælør, so called, it is said, from Mælør ap Gwran ap Cunedda, Wledic, to whom this district fell on the general division of North Wales amongst the sons and grandsons of Cunedda in the 6th century.

In the following year Lln Madog and his cousin, Wenuwyn, were reconciled, and took all the English garrisons in North Wales, and were dispensed by Pope Innocent III. from their oaths of allegiance to John, then under an interdict, a dispensation, therefore, which was unnecessary though if wanted could hardly have been required by such good Catholics, who dispensed themselves so frequently as these Welsh Princes.

Madog built, probably only refounded, the Abbey of Vale Crucis and was buried there 1236 by his wife, Gladys, daughter of Ithel ap Rhes ap Morgan, of Ewyas. He had one son Gr., who killed himself by a fall, trying to escape from the Tower of London.

Lln his son succeeded: he submitted and was restored to his estates. He died at Dinas Beaor, 1170.

He married Emma, daughter of James Lord Audeley, and had four sons—Madog of Bromfield, Lln of Chirk, Nanthedy, and Griffin Glyndwedwy, ancestor of Owen Glendower.

The other division, Bleddyn gavelled Powis between his sons Mdd and Cadwgan. Mdd acquired the whole by family slaughter; he divided it between his son, Madog, and grandson, Owain, Cyfeilwg, whose son, Gwenwynwyn, or Wenuwyn, gave name to this moiety.

Griffith, second son of Mdd, married Gwerful, daughter of Gwer-genen ap Howell ap Jevaf ap Cadwgan ap Eliston Glodrud, founder of the fourth tribe and died 1128.

His son, Cyferling, attended the Parliament of Henry II. at Oxford, and, according to Welsh precedents, he plundered Jorworth Goch (his father's half-brother) of his estates in Powys. He was driven into England by Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, and Rhys of the South, but the English helped to restore him to part of his possessions.

He married Gwenlian, daughter of Owain Gwynedd, by whom he had one son, Gwynwynwyn, who had all the estates but a small part, which Caswallan, his bastard brother, enjoyed.

Cyfeilwg died 1197.

Wenuwyn, with Caswallan, his brother, plundered the Castle of Carreg Hwfa, and put to death their father's first cousin, an old man, Owane Fychan; he recovered his Castle of Powys again through Archbishop Hubert Walter, who then commanded the armies of Richard I., which caused him to be respected by King John,

whom he assisted to surprise and imprison his elder brother, Gryffyd, Prince of South Wales, and this person being delivered to the charge of Gwenwynwyn, he gave him up to his inveterate enemies, the English. Two years after he conceived a great design to emancipate and extend his country to its ancient limits, and he attacked Wm. de Breos. He was defeated and lost 3,000 men, and he himself was captured; he was detained a prisoner at Shrewsbury, but was liberated by John after three years, who also assisted him again to regain his possessions and he attended John on an expedition into Wales the year following.

1211. He fought against John and drove him out of Wales; he kept faith with Lln five years and then deserted to John again.

In 17 John and 1 Henry III., the Sheriff paid £10 for the rents of Gwenwynwyn, in Derbyshire.

It was not known when he died, certainly before 13 Henry III., for a Pipe Roll of that year shows that his widow owed £30 for the farm of two parts of the Manor of Ashford; he married Margaret daughter of Rhys ap Tudyr, Prince of South Wales, and left an only son, Griffith, who 25 Henry III. fined £300 for his father's lands, saving rights und liberties, and in the 26 Henry III., he was allowed to endower his wife Havis, daughter of John le Strange, and on the 35 Henry III., Griffin obtained a Charter of free warren for Ashford; the date of his death is unknown: according to the Welsh accounts by Margaret his wife, daughter of Hywell y Pedolan, he had six sons, Owain, Lord of Arwysly, Lln (2), (3), Jo (4), Caer Enion; (5) Wm. of Maudy, (6) Griff Fechin; he did not appear to have had any issue by Havis le Strange. Edward I. decided that Havis Gadarn, the daughter of his eldest son, should succeed to his estates; and if her uncles (who had litigated) should leave no issue, their lands should become her's. The King found her a husband in John de Cherlton, a gentleman of his bedchamber (whom he made his Chamberlain), and although the other sons of Griffith left issue, who ought to have succeeded to Ashford, the King gave it away to his own wife. In 1623 (Patent Roll, 2nd part), there is an exemplification of partition of Welsh Manors between Owen fil Griffin ap Wenuwyn and Griffin his brother.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE LONGSDON CHARTERS.

The following Charters, though chiefly relating to Ashford and Longsdon, were made under the powers of and at the Courts of Ashford. They are all in the possession of G. T. Wright, Esq., of Longstone Hall.

4 Edward II. Clement de la Ford, Bailiff of Ashford, attested a Charter of John fil Rich, the Forester of Great Longsdon, to Rich, his father, T. Peter de Rowland, Thomas fil John. Elias de Longsdon, *Rich fil Wm. fil Matthew de Longsdon*, Jo. Martin, Nic de Crumford, Hy. in the Dale of Wardelow. Wm. Roter Clic.

4 Edward III. Henry fil Robert le Wright, of Ashford, to Rich le Smith, of Great Longsdon.

24 Edward III. Thomas fil Robert le Wright, of Ashford, to Henry Selwyn, a house and one bov. in Longston, which he had of the gift of Robert, his father.

East, same year. Henry Selwyn, gt. to Rich le Smith, of Great Longsdon, a house called the Tighebern, which he had of the gift of Thos. fil Robert le Wright, of Ashford. T. John Foljambe, of Longsdon, Wm. atte Aula, Rich. Iveson, of Mornesale, Robt. Hervy, of Longsdon.

41 Edward III. Ante fest Nativ, Jo. the Baptist, Felicia, daughter of John le Clerk, of Longsdon, to Godfr. de Roland land which belonged to her late father, in Ashford, Great Longsdon. Mornsale and Roland, T. Hy de la Pole. Seal on a chief, 3 crosses (?) and 3 trees (qy., a convent seal).

4 Henry IV. John Wright, of Ashford, with Roger Leech, Hy. de Longston, William fil Clement de Longston, John del Dean, and Wm. Leech, of Longston, attested a Charter of Thos. de

Bently and Johanna, his wife, of land in Rowland, Calver, and Eyum, which descended to her after the death of Nicholas Marten Cap.

16 August, 6 Edward IV. At a Court held at Ashford for Richard, Earl of Warwick, Johanna, widow of Henry Wright, surrendered a messuage, ad fine, vill de Mag, Longsdon, in which his son John then dwelt, to Richard, her son, in tail.

6 Aug., 22 Edward IV. Thomas Hodgkinson, of Wardelow, the younger, granted a messuage and eight acres of land in Wardelow, which Richard Hodgkinson, father of Thomas, bought of Henry White.

By a deed of the 12th August, same year. Amongst the witnesses were Robert Longsdon, of Little Longsdon, yeoman, John Wright and Henry Wright, the younger.

29 Aug., 29 Edward IV. Ambrose Dedick, of Bakewell, appointed Nic Eyre his attorney; to deliver seizen at the Court at Ashford, of a cottage to Stephen Eyre.

2nd October, 2 Richard III. William Brokesham surrendered land in Ashford to Stephen Eyre.

24 April, 3 Henry VII. Roland fil Stephen Eyre, of Hassop, surrendered lands there.

4 Jan., 3 Henry VII. Stephen Eyre, of Hassop, granted land in Ashford to Robert Eyre, the younger.

20 Aug., 11 Henry VII. Richard Wright, of Great Longston, surrendered a messuage and a bovate in Ashford, to the use of Richard, his son, and Agnes, his daughter.

6 Nov., 17, Henry VII. The same surrendered land to John, his son, and Elizabeth, his wife.

11 June, 21 Henry VII. Inq., John Dale was found fatuus and his land was seized in the Lordship of Ashford.

2 Dec., 8 Henry VIII. Rowland Eyre, of Hassop, attended the Court at Ashford.

20 Henry VIII. Jo Hodgkinson, of Scarcliff, granted to Richard Smyth, of Bakewell, a messuage and land in Wardlow and Ashford. T. Ralf Deane, Thomas Garlond, Thurston Falys, Hy. Smyth and Oliver Dale, cap.

11 Aug., 31 Henry VIII. Elizabeth, widow of John Wright, surrendered a bovate of land to William, her son.

20 July, 1 Edward VI. Roger Smyth, of Bakewell, granted to Henry James of Wardlow, land in Wardelow and Ashford; William Wright, of Longsdon and William Donne, of Holme, Notts, attorneys to deliver seizen.

24 Feb., 4 Edward VI. No. 31, part 1. Inq., p.m. of Ralf Leech, died St. Luke, Evang. ult. His daughters and heirs, Johanna æt 7, Elizabeth æt 16, Margaret æt 15.

14 Oct., 4 and 5, P. and M. Wm. Cavendish, knight, died, holding land, late of the Priory of Tutbury, Lord of Ashford.

7, Elizabeth. George Vernon, knight, died, holding land in Ashford. Margaret ux Thomas Stanley æt 26, and Dorothy ux Jo Manners, æt 21, his co-heirs.

16 Jan., 12 Elizabeth. Wm. Wright, described as the elder, surrenders the said bovate to Wm., his son, in fee.

20 Oct., 1603. Wm. Wright, the elder, of Gt. Longston, surrendered to Wm. Wright, his only son, all his lands within the Lordship of Ashford.

24 Oct., 16 James. John Wright, son and heir of William Wright, deceased, and Elizabeth, his wife, surrendered land in Ashford to the use of Nicholas Dale.

The following relate to the family of Milnes, Lord Houghton.

1272. William le Milner held half a bov of land in Ashford, of the Cathedral of Lichfield, at whose mill the inhabitants of Longsdon and other hamlets were bound to grind their corn.—Harl MS., 4797, fo. 55.

1339. Agnes, wife of Thomas le Milner, of Ashford, died 29 Edward III. Nicolas le Miller, of Hassiford, and Cessley his wife granted land in Froggat to Ralf Tibbeson, of Baslowe, to which Ralf Giles Rich and Geoffrey le Leech were witnesses.

1358. In the accounts of John Cokayne, Procurator of Lichfield Mortuary gift Wm. Milner.

42 Edward III. John le Milner attested a Charter of the Martins of Chatsworth, with Ralf and Robert Leech.

4 Richard II. Simon Miller and his wife, and John, their son, were of Ashford. The Milnes of Wakefield, Lord Houghton's family, claim descent from the Milnes of Ashford in the Water, and they bear the sails of a Windmill on their coat.

From Messrs. Taylor and Co's Office, Ashford:—

1651. Richard Milnes and Margaret his wife held one bay of a barn.

1652-4. Wm. Milnes and Elizabeth his wife.

1658. Wm. Milnes the elder surrendered to the use of William Milnes his eldest son.

Jone Milnes died. Mary ux Frances Rugg, cousin and next heir.

Edward Glossop had land from Edward Dickens, Godfrey Ash, and Jone his wife.

1659. Thomas Bagshaw held half an oxgang.

28th Sept., 1735. Sir Jo. Gilbert for £1,350. Conveyed chief rents in Ashford, for £11 12s. 9½d., to Edward Cheney.

2nd and 3rd June, 1736. Hy. Bourne, of Spital, and Sarah his wife, co-heiress of Gladwin, conveyed to same two-thirds of manor.

CHAPTER XXIII.

TITHE ROLLS.

The following Tithe Rolls are taken from the Lichfield Records, and as it will be seen, they relate to other parishes besides Ashford, in fact, to the whole of the Forest surrounding it. It was thought best to include them once for all, as the different families and parishes will be placed separately in the Index: they are of great value for pedigree purposes as they are nearly all dated, and are only second in value to the Subsidy Rolls which follow.

E 1. Tithes, 1254.

Bakewell. bl. Wm. de Longsdon, Mathew Mercator.

Ralund. bl. Math de Langsdon.

Wardlow. Thos., Cap of Longsdon.

Hucklow. Robt. le Archer.

Dadley. Galf le Archer.

Abany. Rob de Abney.

E 3. 1273.

Bakewell. Thos. Foljambe, Burton.

Hugo de Longsdon.

E. 6. s. d., c Edward II.

Tithes of the Forestry and Middle Canel.

Barthw. Rich. Foljambe, Adam Forester, Adam de Aula,
Alan del Hill.

Pva. Hocklow. John Larcher, Wm. Rankelli, Alan Archer,
Wm. Bate.

Abbeney. Robt., Rich., and Jo. Archer.

Shatton. Peter de Shatton, Wm. fil Edy (?).

Highlow. Thos. Archer, Wm., his brother.

Hocklow. Rd. Archer, 40 -.

- F 1. s. d. Tithe Roll, c Edward II.
 Ashford. Thos. de Maclesfield (28 Edward I. he had Ashford
 in farm from the King).
 Longsdon. bl. Wm. frat Ranulf.
 Hocklow Mag. Rich. Archer.
- F 2.
 Bakewell. Felicia Cress, of Ashford. Dna Dionisia le M'le.
 heirs Wm. Alleyne, of Monyash.
- F 5. 1339.
 Bakewell. Matilde de Shalcross.
- Mortuary List, s. d.
 Ralf de Sheladon Tydd.
 Rog. de Sheladon.
- E 11. 1336.
 Wormhill. Thos. fil Alan, Ad. Forester, Rich. Foljambe.
 Wheston. Jo. and Rog. Browne.
 Tydele. Jo. de Hethcote.
 Hocklow Maga. Rd. Jo. and Thos. Archer, Wm. Mainwaring.
 Hocklow. Alan Larcher, Wm. Bate, Jo. Renkelli, Robt. and Wm.
 Abbeny. Hy (Yateheir and E. Larcher) Ad le Rede, Thos.
 Howe Rich del Clough, Thos. and Robert and Robert de
 Bagshaw, John de Heghlow, Ric. de Gretrakes, Wm.
 Larcher, Vincent Plere.
 Burgh. Wm. de Hadfield.
 Aysh (ford). John Cele, Roger and Rd. Sharp, Nic. and
 Gerv. Woodward, Nicolas de Bagshaw, Wm. Trickett,
 Robt. le Hope, Hugo de Birches, Roger Dege, Juliana
 le Eyr, Elias Hacke, Jo. Colong, Alan Cap, Rad Lodes.
- E 14. 1340.
 Robt. Clic, Longsdon.
 Wm. fil Jo. Larcher, Cordeburg.
 Godfr Foljambe, Weston.
 Barth Foljambe, in Forestry and Herverwal.
 Nic de Stretlley, Albeny.
 Wm. Hethcote, Hocklow Major.
 John le Wine, Hope.
- E 15. 1340. Mortuary.
 Wm. de Meyr, Longsdon.
 Beatrice Ficher, of Ashford.

- Matilde Peveril, of Birchele.
 Rich. fil Hy. de Sheladen.
 Roger Leeke sold to Roger, his son.
- E 17. 1342. 1323-47. Arrears of Tithes.
 Rich. Archer, Hocklow.
 Philip Leche, Baslow.
 1335. Rich. Foljambe, Meedlecanel.
 1338. Godfrey Foljambe, Weston.
 hrs. of Thos. Basset, Haddon.
 1340. Wm. fil Jo. Archer.
 1341. Thos. Archer.
 1336. Mortuary.
 Wm. Archer, Baslow.
 1338. Nie fil Hugo de Bagshaw.
 Thos. and Wm. Bagshaw.
 1341. Tideswell. Robt. de Hethcote.
 Robt. Forrester, Robt. Foljambe.
 Alice del Slac.
 . 1344. Roger Peveril died. (Mortuary Roll.)
- E 18. 1345. Cordebury. Wm. Larcher.
- E 19. 1346. Burton. Godfrey de Foljambe. (Mortuary Roll.)
 Longsdon. Roger Foljambe.
 Longsdon Minor. Jo. Peveril died.
- K.K. 1347. Tithe Roll.
 Ashford. Alan de Sheffield, Jo. de Waldlowe, William Torold,
 Rog. Rede, Thos. Trot, Tho. Capella.
- E 20. 1347. Tithe Roll.
 Longston Minor. Hy. in le Dale, Wm. de Aula, Wm. Rose,
 Peter Bayant, Wm. de Yolgrave, Jo. Rose, Jo. Mandeville,
 Marg. Rich. Thoas, Roger Foljambe, Wm. Fenal, Jo. Bate.
 Longston Magn. John del Dene, John Foljambe, Hugo Stree-
 kegere, Robt. Hay, John de Sheladon, Hy. Huy, Robt. le
 Roter, John Peveril, Jo. Wanter, Wm. Vignore, Wm. del
 Dene, Alan in le Muyce, Marg. Payne, John Cleric.
- E 24. 1351.
 Longsdon Tithes. Sold to Robt. Hervy, Wm. Eliot, Robt. Pye.
- E 28. c Edward III. Arrears of Tithes.
 Robt. de Baggeshaw, Albeny.
 Rog. Foljambe de Longston, $\frac{1}{2}$ mill of Mornesale, £4 15s.

- E 26. Mortuary list, 13 Richard II.
Matilde ux John fil Thos. de Sheladon.
27. John Gaudul de Longsdon. 14 Richard II.
Alec Cres, of Ashford.
Wm. Elys, of Moneyash.
Ux Peter Dabb, of Longsdon.
Ux Jo. Rug, of Ashford.
Alice Rode, of Ashford.
Rich. Foljambe, of Longsdon Mag.
Daniel Hubelin, of Ashford.
Robert de Baggeshaw, Albeny.
John de Aula, Roger Foljambe, of Longsdon Minor.
Rich. Foljambe, Ashford.
- E 27. 14 R 2.
Rich. fil Rd. Foljambe, Wheston.
Robt. Foljambe, Forester and Tunsted.
Jo. Foljambe, Tydd.
Names of debtors
Robt. fil Rich Foljambe, 1 vac. 10s.
Robt. Bagshaw gave bail.
- F 8. 1400. Tithes sold.
Longsdon, Jo. Stafford.
Mortuary Roll. Hugo de Mellor.
- F 9. 1403. Farm of Tithes.
Ashford. Thos. Palmer, Jo. in the Dale, Wm. in the Green,
Hy. le Hayward.
Chapel en le Frith. Hugo Hally and Wm. Bradshaw.
Forestry. Jo. Lavok, Jo. Smith, of Tideswell.
- E 33 4 April, 1404. Roll of Tithes, quitances.
T. Palmer, Ashford.
Wm. White, Sheladon.
Ad. Redysh, Longsdon.
T. fil Jo. de Brightrichfield.
R. Leche, Longsdon.
W. Leche, Chatsworth.
- E. 36. 1471. Garbs Sold.
Ashford. Rd. Blakewell.
Brushfield. Stephen Eyre.
Pva Longsdon. Edward Bagshaw.

Longsdon. Stephen Eyre.
 Longsdon. Godfrey Foljambe.

12. 11. 1515.

Longsdon. Uxor. Hy. Bagshawe, and Edward Alleyn.
 Hope. Wm. Bagshaw, Vicar.
 Hulcotes and Riddings. Ralf Slack.

SUBSIDY ROLLS.

The names recoverable from the Subsidy Rolls are very few, except from the Roll of 4 Richard II., which is remarkably full and valuable. That of 1 Edward III. is in a deplorable state; much of it has perished, and very much of the Roll is deficient in the all important respect of localities. Only 15 parishes are certainly named out of 25 partly recovered; something like 90 is a full complement, but unfortunately there are no perfect Rolls of a later date with which to compare it.

The name of Ashford is wanting, but there is a portion of a Roll of which the two first letters are preserved—"As," which is presumably Ashford, but the Roll itself only contains the surnames of Bowring Mason and Hertingdon, William fil Agnes, Richard Agard and Robert de Longston. This name is suggestive that we here obtain one of the family, of Wright, of Longstone. There is no proof that Robert Wright, of Great Longstone, who was presumably the ancestor of the Wrights, ever resided at Ashford, but one of their earliest Charters (4 Edward III.) located, apparently, a Robert le Wright at Great Longstone. His son, apparently, Henry le Wright, was of Ashford at this date (4 Edward III.) and Thomas fil Robert le Wright was of that place in 24 Edward III. Fortunately the Subsidy Roll of 1 Edward III. for Great Longstone is perfect, but it does not contain the name of Wright. It gives the names of Henry and Nicolas de Wardlow, Thomas fil William, John fil Nicolas, William atte Vicars, Richard fil William, Alan and Wm. de Roland. There are no subsidies for Little Longstone, or for Wardlow; perhaps the latter is included in Great Longstone. The conclusion, therefore, seems to be that Robert de Longston, of Ashford, was in fact Robert Wright of Great Longstone, but this is admittedly a guess.

The Poll Tax of 4 Richard II, is very full of names, but unfortunately it only relates to 14 parishes; perhaps some others are included under these names. It will be seen that of the five surnames in the Subsidy of 1 Edward III. suggested to be that for Ashford, the name of Wright is absent; so also are the names of Mason, Hertington, and Agard, but the name of Bowring is found in it, so too the names of Wardlow and Roland are included, making it probable that part of the Longstones were assessed with it; but certainly not the whole, since the names of Wright and Longsdon are omitted. Unfortunately, at this date surnames were evidently not in common use in this Welsh district of England, which probably indicates the presence of many Welsh descendants of the Peverils, and of the early English inhabitants, who would naturally follow Welsh customs under Welsh chief lords, and, as it will be found presently, many Poles, Peverils, Lascys, and other Welsh families were still resident in Derbyshire at this date.

The names of Henry Wright, Johanna, and Agneta de Longsdon are found in the Yolgreve Pole Tax, and John Wright and wife and Clement and James Longsdon are found in the Tideswell Roll, from which it may be inferred that the heading of these Rolls is imperfect, and probably Longston is contained in that of Tideswell, for most certainly Clement and James Longsdon, of that place, were living at that date, as well as John Wright.

4 Richard II. 242 10. Asscheford. Wm. Ledebeter and wife, Rah his son, Roger in the Dale and wife, John in the Dale and wife, John in the Grene, Jo. servant of John in the Dale, Agnes his maid-servant, Roger Asser and his wife, Wm. in the Grene and his wife, Richard Walker and his wife, Thos. Legge, Alice daughter of Rich. Walker, Alice daughter of the same, John fil Robert and wife, Wm. his son and wife, Rich. Taylor Artific, Henry le Brogh and wife, Roger de Bounke and wife, Hy. de Thornlegh and wife, Simon Milknavé (Mill Boy) and wife, Wm. Tinker and wife, Mag. his daughter, Jo. Cawe his servant, John Smith Artif and wife, Margt. his daughter, Jo. Beyssley, John Ragg and John Schagh, Adam Tailer (Artifice) and wife, Wm. fil Susan, John Melot and wife, Alice wife of Mat, Agneta servant maid of Letic Mat, Diohes Schagh, Jo. de Morley, Adam de Radryeh, John de Prasse and wife, Robt. Hore and wife, John de Derram and Agn de Waller, *Simon Miller and wife, Jo. his son*, Hy. le Waller and wife, John Colby and wife, Robt.

Thaver and wife, Nich Souler and wife, Leticie his daughter, Hy. in the Green and wife, Nich Daneknave and wife, Roger his servant, Ager Burgeys, Wm. Aleyn his servant, Robert Lax and wife, Robt. Hauward and wife, Hy. fil John, Margaret his servant, Jo. Alotson and wife, Rog. fil Jo. and wife, John his son; Alice widow of Wm. Carter, Wm. fil Rog. and wife, Nich. his son, John de Wardelow and wife, Adam servant of Thos. Wardelow, Elena his servant, Hy. de Wardelow and wife, Rich. de Bouke and wife, John fil Stephen servant, Robt. fil John and wife, Henry Hanekson and wife, Nich. Daniel servant, John in the Dale and wife, Margt. his daughter, *Rich. Bowring* and wife, Rich. Bowring junior and wife, Rich. Wychul and wife, Thos. fil Robt., John fil Thos., Rich. fil Robt. and wife, Rog. fil Robt., Thos. fil Simon and wife, Matilde wife of Wm. Simons, Rich. Fowke servant, Wm. White and wife, Wm. fil Rich. and wife, Rich. his son, Thos. in the Dale and wife, John fil Hy. and wife, Wm. Ely and wife, Roger his servant, Rich. Ellis and wife, Hy. Clarkson, John his son, John Bateman and wife, Jo. de Boteton, John de Hunsyngdon and wife, Wm. Smith and wife, John Smithson, William Tayler and wife, Ager Machen, Agnes and Alice her daughters, Simon de Cruesby and wife, Robert Abel and wife, Wm. Bigg and wife, Wm. Maryot and wife, Henry Bowemon and wife, John Lowcock and wife, Anest wife of William, Anest wife of Ad. Bryeh, Magot her servant, Hy. Rayner and wife, John Cheseman and wife, Wm. Machin and wife, John Ely and wife, Roger Loucok, Rich. Smith and wife, John Freerson, and wife, *John Foljambe and wife*, Robt. Hendemon and wife, Simon Aldport and wife, John his son, Alice de Lynt his servant, Robert Souter and wife, Nich. Boller and wife, Nich. Webster and wife, Wm. Ely and wife, John Balume and wife, John Reyner servant, Hugo Peynter and wife, Jo. Machen and wife, Hy. his son, John his brother, Rich. Flescher and wife, Jo. Machen and wife, John Kach servant, Jo. de Cowelow and wife, Agnes his daughter, Henry Wered and wife, Henry Malle, and wife, Jo. Troche. and wife, Thos. his son, Henry Bayard and wife, John fil Wm. and wife, Wm. Ricard, Richard Bigge and wife, Thos. Chesemon, Eml. Box his son, Alice his daughter, Alice Mall servant, John Cressibroc, John Broklehurst and wife, Jud. Amot and wife, Cecelia le Mon, John de Hope and wife, Jo. fil Henry and wife, Hy. his servant, Rich le Mon and wife, Jo. le Mon. and wife, Wm. Elys and wife, John and Henry his sons, God. and Agnes his servant, God.

his servant and Agnes, John, fil Nich. and wife, John his son, Agnes Mower, Rich. in the Dale and wife, Hy. his servant, Henry Atomer and wife, Agn. Atomer, Alice her daughter, Rich. Garder servant, Thos. de Standon, Ad. serv., Hy. Mer, John de Cleton, Alice servant, of Rich. Elys, Thos. Snylt and wife, Wm. in the Dene and wife, Thos. Reynold, Wm. North and wife, John Aylesle and wife, Alice Wo, Stephen Brown, John fil Ralf and wife, Rich. his son, Margt. his daughter, Roger White and wife, Nich. de Walton, Thos. fil Jo., fil Rad, Rosa Martyn, Jo., fil Rose. Robt. de Wardelow and wife, Jo. fil Eline and wife, Rich. Souter, Roger fil Hug, Wm. fil Hug, Hugo Frost, Henry fil Nich. and wife, Peter Dabbe and wife, Simon his son, Wm. Mayr and wife, Wm. fil Thomas and wife, John fil Wm., John de Boland, Cecil Walnete, Wm. de Bernys and wife, Cecil, wife of Thomas, Alan Tayler and his wife, Robt. his son, Elena his wife, Rich. fil Wm. and his wife, John fil William, Thos. Walnut, Henry de Arderne, Matilde his son, Wm. Lemyg and wife, Alex. in the Dale and wife, Wm. de Locke, Hy. Tayler, Wm. fil Rich., Mariot servant of Emma, Jo. in the Dene and wife, Jo. in the Dene junior, Jo. fil Hugo, Thos. Perton and wife, Matilde in the Dale, Hy. fil Simon and wife, Isabel Fox, Rich. de Prestelive, Thos. de Blackwell and wife, John of the County of Cheshire, Matilde his servant, Robt. Boloure, and wife, Roger Smith and wife, Isabel de Rouland, Wm. fil Peter, Rog. Godfre, John Fox with him. Robt. Shepherd and wife, Elena Meyr senior. 347s.

Very few names can be taken from the Tudor and Stewart Subsidies:—

15 Henry VIII., for Ashford. Hugh Sheldon, Wm. Downen, William Bown, and Henry Whelow.

91/11. 26 Henry VIII., for same. Thomas Sheldon, Henry Wright, Richard Hele, and Alex Gudhyn.

92/166. 37 Henry VIII. Edward Brownhill, John Borres, John Wright, John Ragg, Wm. Thorpe, Robert Jackson.

No Subsidies for Edward VI. or Queen Mary.

92/229. 14 Elizabeth. Thomas White, Henry James, Wm. Wright, Wm. Bourne, Thomas and Hugh Sheldon, Edward Harrison, and James Yate.

92/283. 39 Elizabeth. Hugh Sheldon, Wm. Wright, James and Ralf Harrison, Hugo Eylve, Ralf and Thomas White, Richard James, Geo. Harry.

93/350. 21 James I. William Milnes.

93/353 1 Car. I. 14th April, 1626. Wm. Wright, gentleman, 50s. land; William Milnes goods, £4; Henry and Arthur Sheldon, John Hey, Leonard Frost, Ralf White, William Tattersall, Elizabeth Jenkinson, Widow Robert Dere.

93/362. 4 Car. I. William Milnes, £4 goods.

COURT ROLLS OF ASHFORD.

Haddon Charters. 21 Henry VI. Longsdon View of Frankpledge.
William Gladwin Derley.

Hy. de Buckstones (near Chapel in the Frith, place gone).

Johanna Bagshawe (place gone).

Thomas Heathcote, John, David, and Thomas Medow fined.

William Milne, Richard Cobyne, Wm. Tailow, Jo. Martyn.

John Troute, John Haseler.

The King's jurors (?).

William Glossop, John Hethcote.

F. of All Saints. Ao. 33 (no king, ? Henry VI.), Ashford Court Roll.

Rad Leche, Wm. Milne, Jo. Buxton, of Chelmorden.

4 Edward IV. John Prynce, John Heathcote, and Thomas Taylor, S. Mary the Virgin.

6 Edward IV. William Harrison v. Roger Bright and Margaret his wife.

13 Edward IV. Richard Calton, William Peek, of Chesterfield, Henry Haddefield, John Decon.

11th May, 15 Edward IV. John Milne, Thomas Decon, Jo. Soresby, Henry North, Roger Eyre, Rich Eyre, Philip Leche, Ralf Eyre, John Kingshire, John Barley, Thomas Calton, Rad Leech, John Cook, lead makers, John Decon and Emma his wife.

15 Edward IV. St. Katherine the Virgin, the heirs of Jo. Mylne.

Palm Sunday, 16 Edward IV.

Roger Milne sued Johanna White. in a plea of trespass for that she killed one sheep with her dogs to the damage of 2s.

Christopher Boden, Wm. Decon, John Bieton, Jo. Hurte, Rich. and Robt. Legg, Henry Cantrei.

Feast of St. Giles.

John Milne owed suit of court and was in default.

John Jackson of Winster.

John Dene Wheler sued Roger Milne, Jo. Turner, and John Wright.

Ralf Sheldon sued Wm. Decon.

Hugo Skot and Thomas Dale surrendered a place called Gladwin Yard to Robert Nicholson, John Greenhalge.

Henry fil Robert Wright sought admission to his father's lands.

15 Edward IV. Stephen Eyre, baliff, William Decon, his deputy, John Soresby, Hy. Cantrel, John Moseley.

16 Edward IV. Rad. Leeche, of Barleghes, Rich. Cobyne v Roger Milne, Nicholas Eyre, of Holm, Roger Bailey v Richard Orme, John Wright v. Roger Milne.

2 Henry VII. Roger Stathan, Hy. North, Robt. Eyre and Roger Nicholas, and Ralf Eyre.

26 August, 5 Henry VII. Richard Decon, Henry Moseley of Tattington. Roger Milne, of Ashford, surrendered into the hands of the Lord, a loft and croft lying in Ashford, in the tenure of Thomas Cortys, to the use of Henry Foljambe, who came by John Arkralt, his attorney, and took the said loft according to the customs of the said Manor at the services due, and paid 4d for ingress and was admitted. William Decon.

6 Henry VII. William Decon

Rich Orme de Long sued Roger Myles, of Ashford.

2 Oct. John Decon, Richard and Wm. Decon, Hugh Reveli, Thomas Dale, William Breton, Roger Decon.

7 Henry VII. Thomas Dawkin, of Chelmoorden, Robert Reveli.

23 July, 7 Henry VII. Richard Hethcote, of Chesterfield, sued Thomas Roland, of Ash, and Nicholas Wilson of the same was bail for the said Thomas, 2s. 11d. debt. Henry Gladwyn, of Mosborough, v. Thomas North. Henry Marshall, of Haddon, Rich. Decon, to distrain Roger Milnz for debt of William Shaw, of Bakewell.

8 Henry VII. Rich. Decon on jury, Hugo Revel.

20 April. Rich. Orme, Richard Hethcote, Roger Milnes.

9 Henry VII. Richard Eyre, of Eyam, son and heir of Richard Eyre, lately deceased, Roger and Richard Decon, Robt. Borough.

10 Henry VII. Roger Myles, Richard Decon de Ashford.

St. Michael, 11 Henry VI. Roger Milne, Wm. Resesby, Wm. Breton, Hugo Revell.

12 Henry VII. Roger Decon and Roger Milnes
Thomas fil and heir, Roger Rutter, of Longsdon.

13 Henry VII. Roger Decon on jury, Robert Stone.
St. Michael. Richard Decon, Frankpledge.
Roger Breton, William Hethcote, of Chelmorden.
Richard Wilson, Richard Lacy.

Philip Eyre, of Holm, John Milnes.

William Milnes, William Boden, of Holm.

Edward Breton, son and heir of William Breton, deceased, took
his lands, Robt. Johnson v. Wm. Mylne, of Ashford.

s. d Robert Middleton v. Nic. Eyre, William Bagshaw, Thomas
and John Mosley, Hugo Bagshaw, Thomas Dacon, Elene Eyre,
Thurston Eyre v. William Middleton.

31 Jan., 15 Henry VII. Robert Calton, of Ensor, v. Roger
Milnes, of Ashford, Rich. Lacy of Longsdon, Thos. fil and heir Ralf
Mansfield, Johanna Breton, of Longsdon.

Roger Mylne, of Eym? v. Robert Eyre, of Hurst.

7 Oct., 16 Henry VII. Robert Stone, Roger Breton, Elias Peck.

19 Henry VII. Roger Decon, William Heathcote, of Chelmorden,
George Leche, son and heir of John Leche of Chatsworth, admitted
by Robert Middleton and William Glossop, of Chatsworth, his
attornies.

William Decon Wm. Milnes sued Christopher Bosnall.

William Buxton, of Chelmorden.

22 Henry VII. Wm. Buxton, of Chelmorden, Wm. Decon,
Roger Decon, Wm. Milne and Alice, his mother.

20 Oct., 23 Henry VII Humphrey Gudhyn de Wheldon
(? Sheldon), son and heir of William Gudhyn, surrendered his land
to William Decon.

A SURVEY OF THE MANOR OF ASHFORD of Wm. Lord Cavendish,
by Wm. Senior, 1616.

Ashford Demesnes, with 7 Ashford acres in Bakewell, 571a. 3r. 39p.

Tenements and Cottages (acres only given, roods and perches
omitted.) Ralf Atkinson 49, Wm. Smith 39, Jo. Harris 43, Thos.
Brownelle 39, Robert Vicars 37, Wm. Milnes 32, Wm. Heyward 32,
Widow Milnes 15, Wm. Goodwin 8, Robt. Greaves 9, Wm. Wright
and uxor. Eason 28, Thos. Heyward 20, Robt. Lowe 1, Henry

Brownell 24, Hy. Mather 14, Jo. Rolland 6, Rise and Vallents 6, uxor Milnes 2, Godfrey White 2, Jo. White $\frac{1}{2}$, ditto $\frac{1}{2}$, Thorpe 6, Stonehouse 20p., Bramwells, Masland and uxor. Holland uxor, Hyde each 20p., Vicar's house, yard and churchyard $\frac{1}{2}$. Total, 976a. 2r. 3p.

Copyholds and freeholds.

Mr. Gell, the Holme bank, marsh and Lumford ... 122

Roger Newton, the Holme hall and lands ... 93

Winland in Ashford (in 29 parcels) ... 55

Robt. Vicars 2, Thos. Thorpe 57, Geo. Heyward 57, William Twigg 19a. 3r. 28p., Thos. Goodwin 43, George Johnson 42, Wm. Platts 42, Wm. Milnes 47, Nic. Dale 40, Robt. Ragg 27, Jo. Wright 40, Edwd. Heyward 33, Hy. Heyward 33, Wm. Wright 30, Robt. Lowe 32, Wm. Heyward the elder and yr, 28, Jo. Greaves 27, Leonard Sheldon 15, Ralf and Jo. White 9, Mr. Darling (in three parcels) 1, Rd. Harrice 2, Michael Stones 2 houses, Bramwell and Brownell.

Total ... 910a. 2r. 9p.*

	A.	R.	P.
Total Demesnes ...	571	3	39
„ Tenements	404	2	4
„ Free and Copy	912	0	29*

1,888 2 32, besides the commons and wastes.

Sheldon part of Ashford, 1617.

The Great Farm (several tenants) 106. the late Ralf White 21, Shacklowe, the woody part, held by Darling and others 100, the playne part 12, Jo. White, Portesley 3, Robt Vicars id. $\frac{1}{2}$, Ralf Atkinson, in Harper Yard 1.

Copyholders. Abraham Cooper 31, Roger Dickons 29, Roger Dale 25, Jo. Bower 15, Thos. White 14, Geo. Burrowes 10, Rich. Atkinson 17, Jo. Sheldon 11, Arthur Sheldon 9, Hy. and Peter White 9, Geo. Frost 9, Francis White 10, Hy. Harrison 7, Richard Sheldon 6, Richard Robinson 5, Wm. Greaves 4 Ralf Sheldon 3, John White 8, Jo. Cooper, George Barker, Roger Frost, The Common Pasture 127, the meane top of Thaklen 6.

	A.	R.	P.
Total—The Tenements	348	0	8
Copyh. & Common	376	1	19

724 1 27. besides moor and wastes.

This discrepancy appears in the MS.

Great Longson Tenements.

Uxor. Ragg 24, Wm. Hadfield 22, Wm. Lawnt 20, Rd. Nayles 15,
 -- Harrison 19, Robt. Haslam 14, Rt. Hayward 11, Thos. Booth 9
 Grace Sellers 10, Ralf Mather 8, Hy. Hancock 5, Jo Swinden 4,
 Thos. Kaye 2.

Copy and Freeholds. The Countess of Shrewslury 12, Mr. Wm.
 Wright 117a. 3r. 10p., Thos. White 94, Wm. Lawnt 58, Chrstr.
 Jenkins 43, Rd. Tattersall 42, Wm. Moinso 34, Jo. Tomlinson 33,
 Mr. Sleigh 23, Mr. Longson 21, Rowland Tomlinson 16, Wm.
 Winchcombe 9, Mr. Eyre 18.

	A.	R.	P.
Total—The Tenements ...	167	2	0
Free and Copy ...	526	2	22
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	694	0	22

Besides commons and wastes of about 887a.

Wardlowe Tenements.

Nic. Redferne 37, Jo. Ellis 23, Thos. Hibiins 18, Edw. Longsdon 13,
 Edward James 1, Geo. Tomlinson 10, Ann Hodgkinson 10, Rich.
 Hunt 9, Wm. Ratcliff 9, Edm. Gundy 7, Wm. Boore 5, Jo.
 Tompson 5, Philip Raworth 4, Widow Cheshire 1, Fore Dolcs,
 common wastes, open 8

Copy and Free. Ralf James 76, Rich. Janies 43, Thos Bennett 20,
 Nich. Hill 19, Edmund James 4, Wm. Eyre 10, Mr. Longson 4,
 Thos. Frith 6, Ralf Crosswell 20p., Edward White 3r.

	A.	R.	P.
Total—The Lord's Ten.	166	2	25
Free and Copy	196	1	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

363 0 10, besides commons.

	A.	R.	P.
Total of the Enclosures of Ashford ...	1,888	2	32
„ „ Sheldon ...	724	1	27
„ „ Great Longsdon	694	0	22
„ „ Wardlowe ...	363	0	10

Commons of very large extent, besides tithes, mills, and lot of cope.

- (1) 4 Dec. 30 Ely. Robert White died, seized of two bovates of land in Great Longsdon, Thomas his son and heir did fealty. Court Rolls of Ashford of Henry Cavendish, Esq. 11 Aug, 6 James. Wm. Wright, senr., died holding two messuages and two bovates. *Wm. Wright, his son and heir*, æt 18 years, who did homage and gave 23/2 fine.
- (2) 13 April, 2 James. Richard Tattersall surrendered Faverlong to Thos. White, in fee, and same Court Thos. Sellars surrendered land to him.
- (L) Mar., 1608. Wm. Wright surrendered half an acre on Hagway foot, between the lands of Wm. Mornsal, as well on the East as on the West, another acre between the lands of the Lord on the East and of Wm. Mornsal on the West, half an acre on Feales Head, between the lands of the Lord, East and West, one rood between land of Wm. Mornsale on the West and land of Rich. Ragg on the East, half an acre on Womfurlong, between land of Wm. Mornsale, North and South, one rood lying near a certain way, called Beggar Way, between land of Wm. Mornsale on the North and South, half an acre on Stourbridge, between land one rood on Cowsty, between land of Anthony Longson on the East and Wm. Mornsale, West, twelve acres on Dunsoone, between land of the Lord, South, and Wm. Mornsale, North, to the use of the said *Wm. Mornsale for ever*, who was admitted and paid 2/6 fine.
- (5) *At the same Court.* Wm. Mornsale surrendered half an acre on Stanterdale, between land of the Lord, North, and of Wm. Wright, South, a rood on the Hagway foot, between land of the Lord, West, and land of Wm. Mornsale, East, another rood between land of Thos. Tomlinson, deceased, on the West, and lands of the said Lord, East, half an acre on Gildale Topp, between land of Wm. Mornsale, East, and land of Rich. Rage, West, half an acre on the Long Croft, between land of Wm. Wright, East and West, half an acre on Ranell Head, between land of Wm. Wright, North and South, another rood on Ranell Head, between land of Wm. Launt, North, and of the Lord, South, half an acre on Ormond Meadow, between land of the Lord and W. Wright, West, a wood on Cowstile, between land of W. Wright, West, and Wm. Mornsale, East, one rood on Dunnstone, between land of the Lord, South, and

- The Tomlinson, deceased, North, *to the use of Wm. Wright for ever*, who did fealty. Fine, 2/6.
- (2) 4 Oct., 8 James. William Wright surrendered land in Mill Lane, near Wm. Lawnt, Cowstye near Rowland Hatfield, Ormond Meadow, Birchill Way near Christopher Jenkinson, Birchill Ranel near Thos. White, Overwart Middle Hill, Beighton Flatt, near Thos. White, Middle Furlong, Beggarway near Rich. Tattersall, to the use of *Henry Hancocke*, who paid fine 2/1.
- (7) The said Mr. Wright also surrendered land on a furlong called Wall Hill, Ormond Meadow, Dunnstone, near Jo. Tomlinson, Groom Flat, Costlow Botham, Costlow Hill, near Wm. Winscombe, Costlow Middle Shutt, Longman Furlough, Womfurlong, Ondleburr, near lands of the Earl of Salop, High Middle Hill, Overthwart Middle Hill, Short Bomfurlong, Middle Furlong, the Pitt Deles, *to the use of Wm. Hodgkinson for ever*, who fined 3/8.
- (4) 10 Oct., 9 James. Wm. Mornsale, *senr.*, surrendered a cottage called the Shoppe, to Wm. Mornsale, the younger.
- (8) *Same Court*. Wm. Wright surrendered a house in the tenure of Edward Haslam, and a piece of land at the end of a place called Greaves Yard, adjoining the highway and land of Thos. White, *to the use of Edward Haslam and Elizabeth, his wife, and Edward, their son, for their lives*, and the longer liver paying 2d. yearly. 4d. fine.
- (10) 13 Oct., 10 James. Wm. Lawnt surrendered one rood in the Coombes to Thos. White. *Same Court*. The said Wm. Wright surrendered half an acre on Greenhill Top, between the lands of Thurston Wright, North and South, half an acre on Wall Hill, land of Wm. White and Wm. Winscombe, North, *to the use of Wm. Winscombe and Elz., his wife*, for ever, who fined 8d. *At the same Court*, Wm. Winscombe and Elz., his wife, surrendered half an acre on Kirkstye, hen butt, *to the use of Thos. White*, who gave 5d. fine. *At the same Court*, Thos. White surrendered half an acre on Wall Hill, near land of Wm. Wright, a pitt dole, superior four parcels, called Pitt Doles, half rood, *to the use of William Winscombe*, who paid 5d. fine. *At the same Court*, Wm. Winscombe and Elz., his

- wife, surrendered a rood in Hagwayfot and Ansenwall *to the use of Wm. Wright* for ever, who gave 8d. fine.
- (5) 3 April, 14 James. Wm. Mornsale, senr., surrendered the cottage called the Shoppe, to John, his son, in fee.
- (16) A great Court Baron of Wm. Earl of Devon. 2nd April, 17 James I. Wm. Wright surrendered one rood in Cross Flatte, Shelway, Costlowbotham, *to the use of Wm. Lawnt* for ever, 8d. *At the same Court*, Wm. Lawnt surrendered half an acre in Dale Mouth, 2 roods in Long Road, near land of Jo. Tomlinson and Thos. Eyre, half an acre in High Middle Hill, near land of Wm. Wright and Chrstr. Jenkinson, Ranell, Querasenwall, to the use of Wm. Wright for ever. 2/- fine.
- (6) 2 Mar., 17 James. Rich. Tattershall surrendered halt an acre at the Croft, one acre at the Dale mouth, one rood in Grisdale, one rood Costlowbotham, one rood Arsendell, to the use of William Wright for ever. 14d. fine.
- (19) 5 April, 19 James. Wm. Lawnt surrendered four messuages in Longsdon Magna and three bovates and one acre land, meadow and pasture, to the use of himself and Johanna his wife, and the longer liver in tail; remainder to the next heirs of the said William. Fine, 23s. 11d.
- (20) 10 July, 19 James. Wm. Hadfield, Thos. and Edward H., surrendered one messuage and one bovat in Great Longsdon to Jervase Sleigh in fee.
- (21) 3 Aug, 19 James. Thomas White surrendered a messuage and two bovates of land and all his other land in Great Longsdon to the use of Wm. Wright and Wm. Milnes, their heirs, etc., for ever. 20s. 8d.
- (22) 5 April, 20 James. Thos. White surrendered a messuage and two bovates of land, meadow and pasture, etc., in Great Longsdon, to the use of the same. Same fine.
- (23) 30 April, 21 James. Wm. Wright and Wm. Mynes surrendered same messuages, etc., to the use of said Thomas White, who paid fine, 20s. 8d., after the said Thos. White and Jana his wife surrendered the messuage, two bovates and one rood and a cottage in Great Longsdon to the use of Wm. Wright for ever, who paid 20s. 8d.

- (24) 2 Car. William Winscombe surrendered land to John Mornsale.
- (25) Court of Christine, Countess of Devon, 30 Mar., 1630. Wm. Wright and Anne his wife surrendered the Rannel Close, with a lane adjoining land of Wm. Lawnt, West, and oulbarr, containing 5 acres and 1 rood, in Middlehill, and half an acre called Parcel Seats, between land of Wm. Wright and Rich. Ragg, in Gt. Longsdon, to the use of Wm. Mornsale, who paid 3s. 10d. *At the same Court.* Wm. Mornsale and Eliz. his wife surrendered Hagway foot Close, containing 4 acres and 3 roods, between land of the heirs of Rich. Ragg and Wm. Wright, in Little Longston Moore, and half an acre in tenure of Robt. Haslam, called Gildale Head Close, between land of Thos. Eyre and Wm. Lawnt, to the use of Wm. Wright, sen. Fine 3s. 10d.
- (9) View of Fr. Pl of Christine, Countess of Devon. 7 April, 8 Car. I. Wm. Lawnt, of Wetton, Staff., by Wm. Tattersall and Wm. Mornsale, his attorneys, surrendered that messuage, cottage, etc., in Mikel Longsdon, to the use of Wm. Lawnt, junr., his nephew, and Wm. Lawnt, son and heir of the said Wm. Lawnt, junr., his heirs, etc., after the death of the said Wm. Lawnt, the elder, and Joane, his wife 36/3.
- (28) 24 June, 9 Car. I. Wm. Milnes and Maria, his wife, who was a co-heir of Rich. Ragg, late of Great Longsdon, deceased, surrendered a third part of the land of the said R. Ragg to the use of Wm. Wright, of Great Longsdon, senr., etc. Fine 3/10 and one-third of a penny.
- (29) 5 Aug. 10 Car. I. Wm. Lawnt, of Wetton, junr., by Wm. Milnes and Rich. Atkinson, surrendered his rights, etc., in land, etc., in Great Longsdon, within the jurisdiction of the Manor of Ashford, and then in the tenure of Robt. White, Edward Spencer, Wm. Thorpe, and Jas. Spencer, to the use of the said Christine, Countess of Devon.
- 10) 16 Dec. 10 Car. I. Wm. Lawnt, of Wetton, junr., surrendered all lands, etc., in the tenure of Edward Haslam, Anthony Hancock, John Sleigh, Jo. Simon, Thos. White, Wm. Steward, also Boore, Marie Higgin, Samuel Scamondine, and Thos. Watt, to the use of Wm. Wright, of Great Longsdon, senr., for ever. Fine 16/3.

- (31) 2 Mar., 10 Car. The Countess Dowager of Devon, by Wm. Milnes and Geo. Brewill surrendered the messuages, etc., which Wm. Lawnt, of Wetton, recently surrendered to her, in the tenure of Robt. White, Edward Spencer, Wm. Thorpe, and Jas. Spencer, to the use of Wm. Wright, senr., of Great Longsdon, fine 20s. *At the same Court*, the said Wm. Wright surrendered a parcel of land, 11 virgates long and 6 virg wide, in the East part of an orchard of Jo. Mornsale, to his use, at 1d. rent and 1d. fine.
- (11) 6 Oct., 12 Car. I. Wm. Wright, senr., surrendered a messuage cottage, land and holdings in Great Longsdon, which he lately bought of the said Countess of Devon, Wm. Lawnt, of Wetton, Wm. Milnes and Maria, to the use of his Will. Fine, 40s. and $\frac{1}{3}$ d.
- (34) 10 Nov., 14 Car. Wm. Milnes, of Ashford, senr., Thos Dakyn and Eliz., Wm. Nayler and Sitha (?) his wife, surrendered their right to a close called Kilnecroft, and one close adjoining, called Meres Close Head, half a close abutting on Stonebridge, East, and land of the Church, North, one rood in Costlowbotham, near land of Wm. Wright, West, and Wm. Winscombe, East, and a close called Wall Hill Close, to the use of Wm. Wright, senr. Fine, 23s.
- (35) 24 Oct., 1637. Wm. Cowp surrendered Brown Close to George Cowp.
- (36) 4 Jan., 1638. Wm. Nayler surrendered one rood, called Eley Meadow, near Hy. Scammardine, *to the use of Wm. Wright, senr.* Fine, 2d. Chrstr. James and Eliz. his wife, one of the co-heiresses of Rich. Ragg, surrendered a messuage, one bay of orchard, one garden and rickstead and ladderstead, and their interest in one-third of a bovate except one acre previously surrendered of Hy. Scammardine, in Great Longsdon, late in tenure of Chrstr. James and Eliz. his wife, Elizabeth Ragg, John Tayler, Nich. Garlick, *to the use of Wm. Wright, senr.* Fine, 3s. $1\frac{1}{3}$ l.
- (37) *The same Court.* Wm. Wright surrendered the same tenements and other land in Great Longsdon surrendered to Wm. Wright by Thos. Dakyn and Eliz. his wife, Wm. Nayler and Sitha his wife, to the use of his Will. Fine, 5s. $\frac{1}{3}$ d.

- (12) 22 Oct., 1639. John Greaves, of Ashford, and Anna his wife surrendered land in Thornyside, in the tenure of George Cowp to his use.
- (38) 6 Jan., 1639. Thos. Dakin, by Wm. Mornsale, surrendered two parts of a cottage at Great Longsdon, in the tenure of Eliz. Hill, Wo., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ rood in Bamfurlong, adjoining land of Wm. Nayler and Wm. Wright, to the use of Wm. Wright. Fine, 4d.
- (13) 1 July, 1641. Wm. Milnes, senr., of Ashford, Anna Heyward, Widow, Wm. Nayler and Sitha his wife surrendered Costed Close, containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, late the inheritance of Wm. Tattersal, to the use of Wm. Wright, senr. 3s. fine. Wm. Wright surrendered to the use of his Will. Fine, 3s.
- (13) 29 Aug., 1641. Wm. Wright, junr., of Great Longsdon, and Margaret, his wife, surrendered five messuages and five bovates of land, and one close, called Hagway foot, lately surrendered to Wm. Wright and Wm. Mornsale, to the use of Wm. Wright, the elder, gentleman, father of the said Wm. Wright, the younger, who fined £2 15s. 2d.
- (14) 25 Jan., 17 Car. Roland Platt surrendered Womfurlong close, one acre in Dunnstone, two acres and three parcels of one rood in Wall Hill, a close, called Mire Sitch Botham, one and a half acres in Cowstye, and three roods in Hughlow Meadow, to the use of *Wm. Mornsale*. Fine 6s. 1d. ob.
- (43-44) 18 Aug., 1642. Duplicate copies. *Fo. Mornsale* surrendered a cottage, with an orchard adjoining, containing two bays of building and half a curtilage, in his own occupation, to the use of Wm. Wright, of Great Longsdon, who paid 6d. fine.
- (45) 25 Oct., 1642. Wm. Wright surrendered three acres in Cowstye, High Middlehill and Flaxdale, to George Cowp, on lease for ten years.
- (46) 20 April, 1643. Wm. Wright surrendered half an acre in Standhill, near land of Francis Welsh, at Gildale Head, three roods, to the use of Richard Wright for ever, 10d. fine, and *at the same Court, Richard Wright* (duplicates of R. Wright's), half an acre of land on Longman Furlong, and 3 roods on Stonylowe, in Ox Pasture, to Wm. Wright, 10d. fine. *At the same Court, Wm. Winscombe* surrendered one acre in Beggar Way, and one parcel at Great Pitt Sales to the use of Wm.

- Wright for ever, and gave 4d. ob., and *William Wright* surrendered half an acre on Rannell, land of Wm. Winscombe and Roland Eyre, and a parcel of land in Mill Lane Close, containing seven virg. in length and eleven virg. in breadth, to the use of Wm. Winscombe. Fine, 4d. ob.
- (52) 12 Aug., 1643. Wm Milnes, senr., surrendered half an acre in Ashford, on the Broad Lea, to Wm. Dale.
- (53) 20 April, 1643. Hy. Tomlinson surrendered half an acre on Buck Home, in Standbridge, to Rich. Green, and Wm. Milnes surrendered five acres in Ashford, to Wm. Wright, at same Court.
- (15) 7 Oct., 1645. Wm. Dale, who held a messuage, two bovates and five rods of land in Ashford, died since last Court, the 3rd day of Aug. last, Sarah, wife of Hy. Smith, of Derby, gent., his sister and heir, and is 19 years old, fine 16s. 10d. *At the same Court*, Wm. Wright surrendered a parcel of land and a cottage, in which Wm. Clowes lived near Robt. Slack's, to the use of Wm. Clowes. Fine, 1d.
- (16) Ult. Oct., 21 Car. Henry Smith and Sarah his wife surrendered a messuage, two bovates, and five roods of land in Ashford (Walter Dale's land) to the use of Wm. Wright, gentleman. Fine, 16d. and 10d.
- (58) 18 April, 1646. Wm. Wright surrendered two closes in Longgreave, containing two roods and half an acre, in Standham, near Rd. Wright's, and half an acre at the Great Pitt Head to the use of Rich. Wright, the younger, who gave 12d. fine, and Rich. Wright, the younger, surrendered half a close, called Little Stronglow, containing three roods and half an acre, in Longman Furlong, and one rood in the parcel waste land of Anthony Longson, gentleman, to the use of the said Wm. Wright, who gave 12d. fine.
- (17) 3 June, 1646. Wm. Mornsale and Eliz. his wife surrendered half an acre of land in Eyley Meadow, and one rood to Wm. Wright, gentleman, who paid 6d. fine. (Duplicate of this.)
- (60) 4 Oct., 1647. Henry Smith and Sarah his wife surrendered a messuage, two bovates and five roods in Ashford (late Dale's) to the use of Wm. Wright, who paid 16s. 10d. fine.
- (61) The said Wm. Wright surrendered two cottages and two Crofts in Ashford, at the Hall end, in the tenure of Thos. Clegg and

- Thos. Barker, and a close, in the tenure of Hy. Greenfield, to the use of Wm. Milnes, senr., for ever, who paid 18d. fine.
- (18) 30 Mar, 24 Car., 1648 Wm. Milnes surrendered five roods in Caldwell to the use of Wm. Wright for ever, who gave 10d. fine.
- (63) Same Court. John Andrew and Alice his wife, and Fredk Jackson and Jane his wife, surrendered a messuage in Ashford to William Wright.
- (64) 7 April, 1649. Wm. Wright surrendered a messuage, two bovates, and five roods of land in Ashford, three cottages, one orchard, one apple garden, with divers land in Sheldon, and another messuage, orchard and garden, and six roods of land to the use of Wm. Wright (*maximi natu nepotis*), the grandchild of him Wm. Wright, senior, for his life; remainder to Manners Savile and her assigns for her jointure, and after her demise to the use of Wm. Wright, the younger, for ever. Fine, 20s. 8d. At the same Court, William Wright, the elder, surrendered five messuages, five bovates of land, three cottages, and 12 acres in Great Longsdon, to the use of himself for life; remainder to Wm. Wright, his grandson. Fine, £2 15s. 2d.
- (19) Aug., 1650. Richard Green and Eliz., his wife, surrendered land in Standbridge, to Wm. Wright.
- (67) 17 May, 1654. Wm. Mornsale, the elder, surrendered a close, called Womfurlong, containing three acres one rood, to the use of Wm. Wright, gent., for nine years, after the expiration of a lease of twenty-one years, made to George Torre. Fine, 2s. and 2d.
- (68) 20 Oct. 1655. Wm Mornsale, the elder, surrendered an acre of land on Cowstye, to Wm. Wright, the younger, for ever. Fine, 8d.
- (69) 14 April, 1657. Wm. Mornsale surrendered a close in Womfurlong, three acres one rood, with three beast grasses, in a pasture, called the Hey, to the use of William Wright, gent., for ever. Fine, 2s. 2d.
- (20) 22 April, 1658. Wm. Winscombe, Joseph Ludlam, clerk, and Eliz., his wife, surrendered half an acre in Hey Close, half an acre in Upper Nutt, adjoining the Chunches land West, one acre and one rood, and half an acre on Cowstye, one acre

- on Rannill, to the use of Wm. Wright for ten years. Fine, 2s. 8d. *Wm. Wright surrendered* two roods in Costlowe, one acre on Wall Hill, one rood, two roods, on Middle Furlong, and one rood and one rood, to the use of Wm. Winscombe, Joseph Ludlam, clerk, and Eliz. his wife, for ten years. Fine, 2s. 2d.
- (72) 9 June, 1659. Wm. Wright surrendered half of a messuage, with an entry for dore to open two bays of a barn and half an oxgang of land, and half a beast gate on Longsdon Way, to the use of Bernard White for twenty-one years, at the rent of £4 12s. 6d. fine, 6s. 10d. *Wm. Wright surrendered* half of a messuage, two bays of a barn, and half an oxgang of land, and half a beast gate, in Longsdon, to the use of Thos. Hodgkinson, for twenty-one years, rent, £4 12s. 6d. fine, 6s. 10d. *The said Wm. Wright* surrendered a messuage, a barn, half an oxgang of land, and one beast gate in Longsdon to the use of Wm. Bramall and Bernard Spencer, for twenty-one years. 5s. 8d., rent, £5 6s. 8d., and a messuage and half an oxgang of land to Thomas Bagshaw, for same term on same fine, rent, £4 10s.
- (21) Wm. Wright also surrendered one quarter of an oxgang, and one beast gate, in Longsdon, to Wm. Dakin, for same term, at a rent of £2 6s., fine, 2s. 10d., and *also* one-quarter of an oxgang and one beast gate to Nathl. Barton, for same term, rent £2 3s. Fine, 2/6. *Wm. Mornsale*, the elder, surrendered a close, called Rannill, containing five acres, with a lane, and half an acre in Feales Head, to the use of Wm. Wright for ever. Fine, 3s. 8d.
- (79) 23 Oct., 12 Car. II. Wm. Mornsale, senr., surrendered six roods of land on the Croft End to the use of Wm. Wright, for twenty-five years after the decease of the said Wm. Mornsale. 1s. fine.
- (23) 25 March, 15 Car. II. John Rowbotham surrendered Ranell Head Close, containing five acres, to the use of Wm. Wright for fourteen years. Fine, 3s. 4d.
- (81) 26 March, 15 Car. II. Rich. Green and Eliz., his wife, George Cowper and Barbara, his wife, surrendered the Little Brown Close in Ashford, and the New Close, containing eleven roods and six roods, called Thornyside, to the use of Wm. Wright for ever. 2s. 10d. fine.

- (82) *George Cowp and Barbara*, his wife, surrendered the Tudden Flat Close, containing one acre, to the use of William Wright for ever. Fine, 8d.
- (83) *William Wright surrendered* the Little Brown Close, New Close, containing eleven roods and six roods, called Thornyside, to the use of George Cowp for twenty-one years. Fine, 3s. 6d.
- (84) *George Cowp surrendered* one rood on Lambourn, near land of Richard Green, one acre on Burnside, and half an acre, and half an acre by Wm. Milnes, to Wm. Wright for twenty-one years. Fine, 2s. 2d.
(Note on margin—This surrender is only to secure the rent of the former surrender.)
- (85) 29 April, 15 Car. II. Wm. Mornsale and Bennett Street, Wo., surrendered a cottage in tenure of Bennett Street, and an orchard adjoining, containing three baiars of building and a toft called the Backside, containing six roods, with rights of way, to the use of Wm. Wright for ever. Fine, 16d.
- (24) 1 May, 15 Car. II. George Cowp surrendered a messuage, two orchards, a stable, and garden at Church Dale Head, one rood at Lambercase, near lands of Richard Green, one acre at Burnside, one rood ped. Jerger, three acres in the Great Brame Close, to the use of himself for life; remainder to William Cowp, his son and heir. Fine, 4s. 2d.
- (25) 6 April, 1664. Hy. Scammardine, senr., and "Hy. Scammardine, junr.," surrendered a messuage and stable, two baiars of orchard, two gardens, and two parts of a fold, in the tenure of Eliz. Swindell, Wo., except an acre surrendered to Wm. Wright, and one rood, called the Fall Furlong, to the use of the said Wm. Wright. Fine, 6s. 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ d.
- (89) *At the same Court Wm. Wright surrendered* an orchard, containing two baiars of building, one virgate in breadth, two parts of the fold, and a swinehouse adjoining the cottage of Jas. Scammardine, to his use. Fine, 2d.
- (90) *Wm. Wright also surrendered* a cottage and two orchards and one-third of a bovate in the tenure of Hy. Scammardine, senr., and two cottages in the tenure of Rich. Scammardine and Ann Ausebrook, to the use of the said Hy. Scammardine for his life; remainder to his son Henry for ever. Fine, 3s. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ d.

- (26) 24 Oct., 1665. Wm. Cowp surrendered a messuage, two orchards, and a stable and garden at Church Dale Head, one rood on Lambcrease, one rood on Burnsidcs, and half an acre, one rood, half an acre, half an acre, one rood, three acres in Great Brame, to the use of Wm. Wright after the decease of Geo. Cowp. Fine, 4s. 2d.
- (92) 3 April, 1666 (duplicate). Rich. Wright surrendered half an acre in Highlow Mead, near land of Thomas Longson, gentleman, and Jo. Tomlinson, half an acre and one Cowstye to the use of Wm. Wright for ever. Fine, 8d. *Rich. Wright also surrendered* to Wm. Wright three roods in the Gildale Close after the decease of Fras. Flint, Wo. Fine, 6d.
- (27) 10 Oct., 1668. *Wm. Wright surrendered* a messuage and lands in Ashford called the Dale's Farm, in the tenure of George Riddeard, and half an acre in Betchstones, in the tenure of Jas. Finney, to the use of himself for life; remainder to Penelope his wife; remainder to his issue male in tail on the body of said Penelope; remainder to his own right heirs. Fine, 17s. 10d. *It was presented* that Wm. Wright, gentleman, who held five messuages, 10 cottages, 4½ bovates in Great Longsdon, was dead, and that Wm. Wright is his grandson and heir and of full age. Fine, £2 8s ¾d.
- (28) 9 May, 1671. Wm. Wright surrendered all the lands, etc., which he had from his grandfather, Wm. Wright, and which he bought from the Countess of Devon, Wm. Lawnt, of Wetton, Wm. Milnes, and Maria, his wife, to the use of George and Wm. Savile. Fine, 40s. ½d. *Wm. Wright (duplicate), also surrendered* a close, called Kilne Croft, and the Mires Close, half an acre on Stonbridge, one rood in Costlowbotham, one third rood of Wall Hill Close to the use of the same, who paid 23d. fine. He also (duplicates) surrendered one rood in Eley Mead to the same. Fine, 2d. *And also a messuage*, one baiar of orchard, one garden, one rickstead and ladderstead, one-third of a bovate, between land of Chrstr. James and Eliz., his wife. *And also the land* surrendered to his grandfather by Thos. Daken and Eliz., his wife, William Nayler and Sitha, his wife, to the same use. Fine, 5s. ½d. *Also a close, called Costidde* containing four and a half acres, formerly the inheritance of Wm. Tattersall. Fine, 3s. *Also five messuages and five bovates*

- of land*, three cottages, and one rood in Great Longsdon, to the same use. Fine, £2 15s. 2d. And also messuages, etc., at Church Dale, Ashford, called Cowp's Farm. Fine, 7s. 8d.
- (30) And same Court. Wm. Wright surrendered a close on Stonbridge to Geo. and Wm. Savile (duplicates of this).
- (104) 14 Aug., 1671. The said Geo. and Wm. Savile, surrendered the five messuages and five bovates, to Wm. Wright. Fine, £2 15s. 2d.
- (105) 10 Feb., 1671. The said Geo. and Wm. Savile surrendered the lands bought of the Countess of Devon, Wm Lawnt, Lawnt, and Wm. Milnes and Maria, his wife, to the said Wm. Wright. Fine, 40s. $\frac{1}{3}$ d.
- (106) *Also a close*, called Kilncroft Close, one called Meres Close Head, land at Stonebridge, one rood in Costlowbotham, one-third of a rood in Wall Hill Close. Fine, 23d.
- (107) *Also Eley Mead*, one rood. Fine, 2d.
- (108) *Also land*, between land of James' and Daken's. Fine, 5s. $\frac{1}{3}$ d.
- (109) *Also Costidd Close, etc.*, of Wm. Tattershall. Fine, 3s.
- (110) *Also land* in Church Dale Head. Fine, 7s. 8d.
- (32) 4 Mar., 1672. Wm. Wright and Penelope, his wife, surrendered Little Caldwell Hill, Ashford and Great Caldwell Hill, Hylots Meerhead, land at Stanbridge, one rood at Rye Wood, half a rood Monilees Gare Pitt, to the use of Jas. Scammardine.
- (112) 11 April, 1673. The same, a messuage etc., in Ashford, in the tenure of George Reddeard to Wm. Green. Fine, 12d.
- (113) *Land* in Ashford, called Neither Greeves to Rich Johnson.
- (114) *Other land* to Wm. Brewell and Alice, his wife, to Wm. Lowe, to Hy. Fallowes, Edward Jackson, some to himself, other to Jo. Oxspring.
- (116) 24 May, 1673. Anna Andrews, Wo., surrendered a cottage to Thos. Heald and Eleanor ux., in Sudden Flat, and same Court land to Edward Harrison and Emma.
- (34) 6 Aug., 1673. William Wright and Penelope his wife surrendered one acre in Ashford to Jo. Headen.
- (35) 28 July, 1674. The same four Closes in Ashford, at Finney Leas, and Dale's half close, called Broadwood, between land of Samuel Wright, to George Brewell.

- (120) 1st May, 1675. Wm. Wright and Rd. Wright on jury. Death of Wm. Wright, grandson of Wm. Wright, presented Thomas Wright, son and heir, æt. 13 years, in the custody of Penelope, his mother. Fine, 40s. $\frac{1}{3}$ d. Seven other presentments of his property.
- (36) 1 May. Geo. Birds surrendered Wall Hill Close to Wm. Athen and Marie his wife.
- (123) 20 May, 1676. Thomas Bagshaw Steward. John Greaves surrendered one rood, called Four Swathes, in Sweet Balkes Land, to Robt. Holme.
- (38) 29 Dec., 1677. Maria Street, spr., surrendered a messuage in the tenure of Wm. Alleyn, to his use.
- (39) 13 Oct., 1680. Wm. Alleyn surrendered same to Wm Jackson.
- (126) 14 Jan., 1681. Robt. Milnes surrendered half a rod to Wm. Alleyn
- (127) 13 June, 1685. Wm. Heathcote and Eliz. his wife, Edwd. Harrison and Emma his wife, Thos. Neald and Eleanor his wife, surrendered a cottage and a croft in Ashford, in the Sudden Flat, to Thomas Wright, Esq
- (40) 23 April, 1686. Joshua White, Wm. Alleyn, and Cathe. White, surrendered a cottage, etc., in Monale Dale to Penelope Wright, spr.
- (129) 4 Sept., 1686. Penelope surrendered same to Thos. Wright, Esq
7 April, 1688. Wm Milnes, junr., surrendered $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Ashford, and other land, to Thos. Wright.
- (131) 5 Aug., 1695. Matilde Balam surrendered a messuage, in Longsdon, in tenure of Edward Heathcote, to Thos. Wright.
- (42) 2 April, 1711. Thos. White and Anna, ux., Jas. Milnes, and John Tomlinson, surrendered Coombe's Close, containing three acres, to said Thos. Wright.

 ASHFORD PARISH REGISTER.

1674. Jan.. 28. Anthony Ward, of Brownside, buried.
1675. July 1. Anna fil Rd. Whitbey and Margt. ux. bap.
1676. Mr. William White Minister m. Mrs. Francis Browne, both of this parish.

1677. Oct. 8. Mary, dau of George Warburton and Elizabeth ux,
bap.
1677. Nov. 22. Muriel, dau. of Thomas Browne and Sarah, his
wife, of Marsh Mill, bap.
- 1688-9. Jan. 17. Ellen fil Roger and Anna Buxton, bap.
1690. July 10. Margt. fil R. and Margt. Whitbey, bap.
Sept. 21. Jona ux Wm. Greaves, bu.
Oct. 7. Josephus fil Wm. and Anna Langford, bap.
Dec. 23. Ralf. fil Wm. Green, bap.
1692. Mar. 30. Eliz. ux Ralf. Langford, bu.
1693. May 15. Ralf. Langford, bu.
Aug. 19. Rich. fil Rich. Whitbey, bap. and bu., '95.
- 1695-6. Mar. 8. Margt. ux. Rd. Whitbey, bu.
1696. June 28. Ellena Langford, bu.
Nov. 15. Thos. Langford, bu.
1696. July 5. Wm. fil William Green, bap.
Nov. 13. Wm. fil Jo. Harris, bu.
- 1699-1700. Jan. 28. Joseph fil Jo. Harris, bu.
1702. Wm. fil bap.
1701. Oct. 5. Steph. Green, bu.
1702. Dec. 20. Anna ux Roger Buxton, bu.
1703. May 8. Alice Greaves, bu.
May 25. Rd. Green and Francis Whitby.
- 1703-4. Feb. 12. Robert Buxton, of Cartlidge Dronfield, bu.
1704. Mar. 28. Wm. fil Rd. Green, bap.
Mar. 25. Anna ux Wm. Langford, bu.
1706. April 8. Eliz fil Rd. Green.
Nov. 6. Anna Harris, bu.
1707. Oct. 26. Wm. fil Wm. and Anna Langford, bu.
- 1707-8. Mar. 7. Wm. Langford and Margt. Cook, both of Ashford, m.
1708. July . Rd. fil Rd. and Frances Green, bap.
1710. Thos. fil Rd Green, bap., Margt , bap., 1714/5, Jo. '15, Mar
1716/7, bap.
1711. Aug. 19. Thomasine Green, bu.
Sept. 15. Geo fil Jo. Harris, bu.
1714. Oct. 24. Anna fil Jo. and Ann Eyley, of Sheldon, bap.
- 1714-5. July 9. Mary ux Thos Langford, bap.
1717. July 17. Jo. Harris, bu.
Nov. 3. Ralf. fil Wm. and Lydia Green, bap.

- 1720 r. Mar. 10. Wm. Green, bu.
1721. Sept. 5. Roger Buxton, bu.
Mar. 4. Thos. Greaves, bu.
- 1722-3 Jan. 5. Rd. fil Wm. and Rachel Green, bu. 26 Nov., 1731.
Rachel, bap. 29 Nov., 1726.
- 1722-3. Mar. 8. Jo., son of Jo. and Eliz. Harris, bap.
1723. Dec. 10. Geo. fil Joseph and Dorothy Harris, bap.
Wm., bap. 16 Nov., 1726. Joseph, bap. 30 Aug., 1729.
Ann, bap. 1732.
1726. July 12. Wm. Langford, bu.
- 1726-7. Mar. 13. Ann ux. Jo. Greaves, bu.
- 1727-8. Jan. 17. Rd Langford, bu.
1728. April 13. Geo. Harris, of Birchill, bu.
1729. Oct. 9. Wm., of same, bu.
1730. May 30. Mary ditto
1729. July 15. Margt Langford, Wo., bu.
- 1731-2. Mar. 23 Mr. Richard Whitbey, bu.
1735. Aug. 15. Margt, daughter of Jo. Glossop and Mary, of
Ashford, bap.
Sept. 28. Eliz, daughter of Wm. Green and Mary, bap.
1751. May 26. Margt., daughter of David Price, bap.
Aug. 20. Lydia, daughter of Thos. Green, bap.
Dec. 25. Benj., son of Benj. Farmer, bap. Wm., bap. 22
Ju., 1754.
1752. July 5. Alex, son of Wm. Cockin, bap.
Molly, bap. 1757 and bu., and Fanny, bu.; Fras., son, bap.
5 Jan., 1760; Joseph, bap. 31 Jan., 1762; Jo., son of W.
and Mary, bap. 26 April, 1766, and bu.
1753. June 6. Wm, son of Jo. Harris, junr., and Cathe., bap.
and bu.
1753. Dec. 4. Wm. Harris, bu.
- 1754-5. Jan. 5. Thos, son of Thos. Green, bap.
1755. Jan. 25. Dorothy ux Joseph Harris, senr., bu.
1756. Oct. 2. Thos, son of Wm. Greaves, bu.
1757. Oct. 24. Wm. Copestake, of Osmosney, and Hannah Whitbey,
of Ashford.
1758. Jan. 8. Thos. Greaves, of Sheldon, bu.
June 9. Ellen ux Thos. Greaves, of Sheldon, bu.
1761. Mar. 4. Wm. Green, bu.

- April 23. Wm. Green, junr, bu.
1761. June 25. Ralf. Townsend and Alice Green, both of Tad-
dington, bu.
1764. Nov. 3. Wm Green, from Darley, bu.
1767. Jan. 28. Mrs. Jane Buxton, Longestone, bu.
1767. Dec. 27. Frances, daughter of Wm. and Mary Cockayne,
bap. She died 1784.
1769, Thos. bap., Geo. and Eliz, 6 Jan., 1773, bap., Wm
bap 2 Mar., 1776.
1773. Eliz, daughter of Jo. Green.
1774. Mar. 30. Sarah Drinkwater, bu.
1785. Mar. 11. Thos., son of John and Eliz. Drinkwater.
1778. Dec. 25. Mary, daughter of Francis and Ruth Cockayne.
bap., bu, 7 Oct., 1781. Joseph bap. 16 June, 1781.
1779. Aug. 19. Phanny, dau. of Thos. and Phanny Beighton, bap
1780. Dec. 25. Hannah, daughter of Alex. and Eliz. Cockine, bap.
Betty, bap. 4 Aug., 1782; Fras., 8 June, 1784; Jo., 21
May, 1786.
1782. June 20. Ann, daughter of George and Ann Williams, of
London, bu.
1784. Dec 12. Mary ux. Wm. Cockayne, junr., bu.
1786. May 21. Jo., son of Jas. and Sarah Green, bu.
July 15. Mr. Richard Naduld, bu.
1780. Mrs Margare Naduld, bu.
1786. Oct 26. Mr. Hy. Watson, from Bakewell, bu.
1787. June 3. Eliz, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Cockayne, bap.
Frances, daughter, bap. 20 May, 1789, bu. 20 May, 1789.
1788. Oct 23. Wm. Cockayne, bu.
1789. June 21. Elen, daughter of Alex. and Eliz. Cockayne, bap.,
bu. 19 Nov., 1791, 26 Aug, 1797.
1791. June 19. Joseph, son of Joseph and Hannah (bu. 1810)
Cockayne, bap.
George fil bap. 15 May, 1794.
1794. Aug. 19. Mr. George Cockayne, bu.
Oct. 2. Thos. Green, bu.
1794. 27 Oct. Miss Eliz. Naudauld.
1807. The Rev. Thos. Naudauld.
1812. Sept. 20. Rd. and Peter, sons of Wm. and Hannah Nau-
dauld, of Lond., St. Aldgate Parish. Richard, bu.

1801. April 5. Eliza Warburton, daughter of Thos. and Jane (bu. 12 May, 1801) Cockayne.
1803. June 5. Wm fil Wm. and Ann Cockayne (bu. 17 Sept, 1806), bap, and Jo., 8 Sept., same year.
1818. May 6. Mary, daughter of Wm. and Mary Cockayne, bap., and Benjamin same time, Charles, 10 Nov., 1811.
May 27. Hannah ux Joseph Cockayne, bu.
Supplied by Mr. Jo. Luxmore.
1739. Sept. 27. Edward Barker, of Youlgrave, and Margt. Nadauld, of Ashford.
1740. Oct. 20. Eliz., daughter of Mr. Rd. Finney of Ashford, bap.
1743. May 3. Margt., daughter of same.
1752. May 25. Margaret, daughter of Rd. Finney and Margt. ux bap.
1756. Feb. 20. Mr. Rd. Finney, of Ashford, bu at Stony Middleton.
From Transcripts.
1756. April 6. Mr. Hy. Watson and Miss Mary Bullock, m.
1778. April 23. John Wild and Eliz. Harris, of Ashford, m.
1794. May 4. Geo. Shepley, of Chesterfield, and Ann Farmer, of Ashford, m. by Peter Walthal, curate.
From Sheldon Registry.
1782. Sept. 5. Rich. Roe, of Bakewell, widower, and Ann Creswell, of Tideswell, spr., m.
Rich. Chapman, Curate of Sheldon.
1751. May 6. Rich Finney and Mrs. Margaret Peplow, both of Ashford, m.
1735. June 6 and 7. Rich Fynney, of Longstone, bro. and heir of Wm Fynney, late of Stony Middleton of one part, gave land in Middleton, in which Mary Fynney, Wo., then dwelt.
1754. July 2. Will of Rich. Fynney gave land in Ashford to wife, Margaret, and Jo. Beech, of Tideswell; also to his daughters, Eliz. (afterwards wife of Joseph Denman), and Margaret. Remainder to James Longsdon, son of Thos., of Little Longstone, and Wm., son of Jo Beech. Fawney and Thos., ch. of Thomas and Jane Fynny, of Ashford. Wm son of Jo and Mary Peplow, of Bebnale, Staff., £200. Geo. and Ann, children of Geo. and Martha Brownhill, of Bakewell, £100.

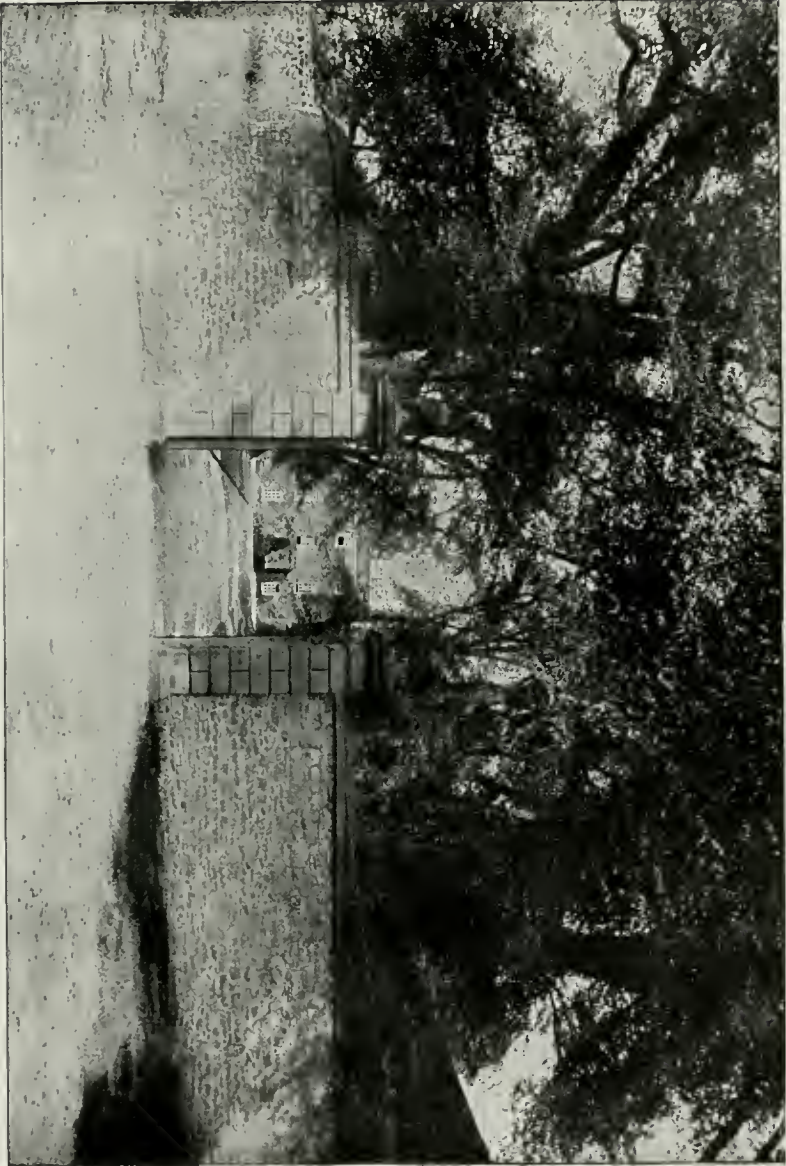
CHAPTER XXIV.

THE LONGSTONES AND BEREWITES OF ASHFORD.

Longesdune was waste at Domesday. Coln had three carucates of land, hidable, value 30s., T. R. E., land for three ploughs, six acres meadow, underwood two miles in length, one broad.

Great Longstone Chapelry (copying from the Directory) includes Holm Township, Little Longstone, Roland, and part of Wardlowe, which were all Berewites of Ashford, of the King's ancient demesne at Domesday.

The Longstone Charters here given are inextricably confused, they relate to all these hamlets, which are now united probably only for parochial convenience, and they are given together, chiefly arranged with reference to the different families resident in them. The history of these places is very obscure, and can only be partly guessed at, and that of the two Longstones is more especially difficult to trace, because two distinct families, originally of the same name—those of Wright of Great Longstone and Longsdon of Little Longstone—have been seated here apparently for 700 years, and certainly in the time of Griffin fil Wenuwyn, that is in Henry III., the latter family had obtained possession of part of their estate direct from the grant of the King, before the date that Wenuwyn obtained his grant of Ashford; when the Wrights obtained theirs is not so clear. Although both these families seem to have used this territorial designation (which the latter family retains, except with regard to the spelling of the name, which is immaterial), there does not appear to be any direct proof that they were akin, though frequently attesting each other's charters. This possibly may have arisen from their being near neighbours and both of them being Freemen of the King's ancient demesne, and it would seem probable from Thomas the Clerk not having had a territorial name, that his son took it from the family of Great Longsdon.



GATEWAY AND AVENUE APPROACHING LONGSTONE HALL,
THE SEAT OF GEORGE THOMAS WRIGHT, ESQ.

The following Charter, or Convention, made between Griffin fil Wenuwyn and Adam fil Peter de Longsdon (the ancestor of the Wrights), refers to the ancient customs (*consuetudines seculares*) under which the estate was held. This Charter is still in the possession of George Thomas Wright, Esq., of Longstone Hall, the present holder of the property. It is as follows:—

This is the Convention made between the Lord Griffin fil Wenuwyn on the one part and Adam fil Peter de Longsdon on the other part, in the 37th year of the reign of King Henry fil King John, that is to say, the said Lord Griffin remised and quitclaimed to the said Adam fil Peter de Longsdon and his heirs or assigns all customs of ancient demesne (*constituidines s'clares*) and every kind of service (*om'i'ada svicia*) which are due (*exeunt*) from the said fee (*feudo*) in Longsdon and in Wardlow or could become due in any event saving the services due which the ancestors of the said Adam to the said Lord Griffin and his ancestors, and which they were accustomed to make yearly for these tenements in Longsdon and Wardlow, that was to say, 13s. payable annually at two terms—at the feast of the Blessed Mary the Virgin 6s. and 6d., and at the feast of St. Michael 6s. and 6d., keeping these services, three days' ploughing and sowing, to be done by the said Adam and his men for the said Lord Griffin twice a year for their meat (*ad cibum*) and suit at the mill at Ashford of the said Adam and his men, and their aid (*auxilium*) at the millpool and whatever else pertained to the said mill when there was necessity for repairing it, and keeping suit at the Court of Ashford by the said Adam and his heirs for themselves and their tenants in Longsdon and Wardlow, as the other freemen of the Manor of Ashford followed, and when the Lord King should tax his demesne (*Dnica sua taliavit*) the said Adam should be taxed for himself and his fee, and so that this agreement should be firm and stable each affixed his seal according to the manner of making cyrographs. These witnesses, Sir Richard de Vernon, Sir Richard de Herthill, Richard Daniel of Tideswell, William de Longsdon, Mathew de Longsdon, Thomas de Longsdon. This Convention is a clear admission that Adam fil Peter was one of the king's free men doing suit at his court at Ashford.

This Charter at once introduces the Little Longsdon family and raises serious difficulties. The first three witnesses are well known, Sir Richard Vernon was Lord of Haddon, the last of his race,

unless the wife of Gilbert le Francis (a Cumberland man), who obtained that lordship in the troublous time of Henry III., was his daughter, and as her issue assumed the name of Vernon, it is probable. Sir Richard Hertill was the son of Sir Adam de Hertill, tempe John, who married Maude, daughter of William de Vernon, of Haddon, father of Richard, who married Johanna, daughter of Thomas de Edensor. Apparently he had an interest in Little Longsdon, through his great nephew, Richard de Edensor, having married a daughter of Richard fil Levened, of that village, and Richard Daniel, of Tideswell, was the ancestor of the family of Pincerna, or Boteler, from whom the Foljambes of that place derived their property in Little Longsdon, part of which they long retained. The three last witnesses, William, Mathew, and Thomas de Longsdon, constitute the puzzle. Who were they? Why were they interested in this Great Longsdon property? Mathew Longsdon held the estate of Little Longsdon, with a bovate in Adam fil Peter's fee, at that period, and undoubtedly he had a son William, who succeeded him. Mr Sleigh (probably writing from an Inquisition) states in the Reliquary that he had brothers named William and Thomas living in 3 Edward I., who may be the witnesses to this Charter. We know that Thomas was called Lord of Longsdon in one charter, but we do not know who he was, and the curious thing is this: we can trace the pedigree of Adam fil Peter of 37 Henry III., who was clearly the Lord of the fee of Great Longsdon, and we can painfully, but tolerably surely, work out his pedigree upwards for two or three generations, and we have proof that he had several sons, Thomas, Robert, Richard, and Nicholas, that he had a great-uncle named William and an uncle of that name, brother of his father (if he is not the same person), who also had several sons, Elias, Simon, William, Peter, and probably Richard; but not one of them, apparently, produced a Thomas, who was Lord of Longstone in 3 Edward I., and who certainly acted with a William de Longston as jurymen on an important inquest. William may have been the uncle of Adam fil Peter, or his son, or the son of Matthew.

Now to this Charter of Adam fil Peter, a leading witness was one Mathew de Longsdon, who held a bovate out of the fee of Adam fil Peter, which Griffin fil Wenuwyn confirmed as that of a grant by the King (probably intending a grant of the Lord of the fee, Adam, or his ancestor, with the King's assent). We are able to trace the

pedigree of Mathew only one degree higher, to his father Thomas, who was a clerk, lawyer, or parson, of Bakewell, and we have clear proof that Thomas had a brother Robert; but there is no proof that Mathew had brothers or sisters, and we only know positively that he had two sons, named Mathew and William. The latter possibly may be the juryman of 3 Edward I. for Mathew the elder seems to have died before 40—1 Henry III., when William had grant of the homage and rents of the daughters of Richard fil Levened, or Levenet, probably for the bovate granted to his father or grandfather by Griffin fil Wenuwyn. This William seems to have died before 25 Edward I., for Margerie, his widow, in that year gave certain property to Richard, her son, without referring to his paternity, from which it may be inferred that he was not William's son.

Contemporary with these two families at Great and Little Longstone there was a family at Tunsted of the name of Longsdon, who were dealing with them. Ralf, fil and heir of Henry de Longsdon, granted land to Elias, Cleric of Bakewell, who was apparently son of William, of Great Longstone. This Tunsted family remained there for many generations, and like the family of Great Longstone assumed the name of Wright—a little indication of relationship and of common origin. We have no direct evidence of the Wrights holding the Great Longstone fee of Adam fil Peter higher than the 4th of King Edward III., when Robert Wright held it, a good generation later than the period when we have any account of the families of Thomas the Clerk and Adam fil Peter, and this gap it will be attempted to fill up. That the Longsdons of Little Longstone and the Wrights severally represent the two older families there is no doubt; they each possess not only the lands, but their Charters.

Assuming that the Wrights are descended from these ancient ancestors of Great Longstone, using the term ancestor as progenitor, their pedigree can be carried clearly back to Elias, the Clerk, of Longstone, who was certainly the ancestor, if not the progenitor, of Thomas the Clerk, that is, of his bovate in Great Longstone, and who no doubt held that property in the reign of Henry II, that is, prior to the grant to Wenuwyn, but whatever may be the relationship of Thomas the Clerk, Elias was clearly the grandfather of Peter, whose son Adam obtained the grant from Griffin fil Wenuwyn in 37 Henry III. Elias was apparently the son of another William de Longsdon,

so that this pedigree clearly goes back to Henry II., or Stephen. The question arises, how came these men to be called clerics, and yet to continue the estates in their families? And a very curious and interesting solution of the problem is at hand. They were clerics because they were parsons, and so not necessarily in priests' orders, and a parson or rector might legally marry. In the time of King John, or earlier, probably, the holder of Longstone was a Levened, and the last we know of that name was Richard fil Levened, whose daughter Matilde gave land in Great Longstone to Mathew fil Thomas, the Clerk. Very possibly then Levened's were identical with the ancestors of Adam fil Peter, and that land which Maud gave to Mathew was the subject of Griffin's Charter to him. It has been (apparently) hastily assumed, and even by so great an archæologist as Mr. John Sleigh, who in tracing the pedigree of the Longsdons of Little Longstone, states that Thomas the Clerk was brother of this Richard fil Levened; but Mr. Sleigh has failed to produce any evidence in support. Even if a deed could be produced, stating that Mathew was "nepos" of Richard fil Levened, it would be no proof, for that word is used comprehensively, to describe a nephew or a grandson, or indeed any one of kin, and it may be assumed fairly enough that Richard fil Levened was the heir at one time of the two Longstones, and that he left no male issue. He was very possibly a son of Elias, the Clerk, and he may also have been the brother of Thomas; but at present the only certain brother of Thomas who is known was one Robert, who was probably identical with one Robert fil Levened of Ashbourne, also called Faber. This, however, does not positively prove any exact relationship to Richard, because Levened was, in fact, a surname, highly honoured, no doubt, because it was a great Domesday name, and in the next generation was held by one Levenet, the Chancellor of King Henry I.

It may be objected that Dugdale, and all who have written on the early Chancellors, give no note of Chancellor Levenet, and of course Lord Campbell was ignorant even of the name, but this is not surprising, for Campbell was a mere copyist, and was guiltless of original research. Alas! the good old man was guilty of priggish the works of others without acknowledgment, and it was one of the jokes of the Bar in his day, to see him scuffle off the Bench in terror of a great authoress (Miss Agnes Strickland) who came down daily to

address him, he having appropriated no less than 200 of her pages for his own great works without the slightest acknowledgment. But happily the identity of Levenet (Henry's Chancellor) is positively affirmed by an Inquest in 3 Edward I., in which two of his descendants were on the jury, Thomas and William (probably the individuals whom Mr. Sleigh gives as brethren), an account of which is given in Vol. II., page 37, of this work. Amongst the jury, besides Thomas and William de Longsdon, were Robert Bozon, Robt. le Wine, Peter de Roland, and Robert Albeny, all of whom had a direct interest in that parish. Probably this is the record which Mr. Sleigh used to prove that Thomas and William were brothers of Mathew; unfortunately, it is no proof. The jury found that King Henry, the elder (antiquior), gave the Church of Bakewell, with its Chapels (which included Longstone) to Levenet, his Chancellor at that time, and that it descended to Mathew, his eldest son, and so from heir to heir till the time of the King's father (Henry III.), when the same Church was appropriated to Lichfield; but by what warrant the Canons of Lichfield hold it, the jury know not; and they said that the Church of Tideswell was also formerly in the hands of King Henry, the elder, and was then in the hands of the Canons of Lichfield, but by what authority they know not.

R.C.R., No. 36, 9 Edward I. The King v. Dean and Chapter of Lichfield concerning the church of Bakewell, the King said that his Proavus presented Levenet; this would make the date to be Henry II., but this word is used loosely, and in a document of this kind, when the evidence was only traditional, it is not to be strictly relied on.

Of course King Henry the elder, must have been Henry the First, because if Mathew fil Levened was ancestor of Elias, the Clerk, as well as of Thomas, the Clerk, there could have been no room for the intervening descendants, and the jury were in error (quite naturally in the absence of proofs) of the date when Lichfield obtained the appropriation of Bakewell. Happily this is clear from the Register of Lichfield, now apparently in the British Museum, probably annexed by Peter le Neve (Rouge Croix). From fo. 5, it appears that John, Earl of Morton, granted the Church of Bakewell to Lichfield, in the third year of King Richard, when that King was safely out of the way—a most valuable date, since it probably gives the date of the other transfers of other people's property, as well as

that of the Crown to Prince Wenuwyn, and to the Peverils of Hassop, Wynfield, and other places, all so important to the determination of the history of the Peak.

The date shows that Elias, the clerk, must have been prior to the reign of Richard I, for at that period Thomas, the Clerk, held a bovate of the fee of the Lords of Longstone by the grant of the King, which then Wenuwyn confirmed to him.

The finding of the inquest disposes of the whole difficulty, for these grantees were in one sense hereditary Deans, or Deacons (Parsons) of Bakewell. Of course under this jurisdiction Bakewell was a Peculiar, and so it remained, even after the Earl of Morton's appropriation. But from that date it was no longer held by any lay parsons, and Thomas is the last heard of in that capacity. It does not follow that either Elias or Thomas represented the eldest son of Mathew's successor of Levened, but Thomas gives his eldest son that honoured name and this would seem to follow, but the person in possession might appoint any son or any person he pleased, and he might be bound to appoint a younger son, or even a cousin, if the elder (as in Richard's case) had no male issue, or if such heir was an infant at the time. It seems hopeless to expect to find any charters relating to this estate or of the family, earlier than those of the daughter of Rich. Levened, presently cited, because from the time of King Henry I. there would be no necessity for them, the estate devolving regularly from father to son. But the pedigree of the family from his date to that of Richard I., whether from King Henry I or II., is abundantly proved, and the two families of Wright and Longsdon of the present day may fairly claim the proud distinction (so rare in Derbyshire history) of a clear Domesday pedigree and of a grant of their property from the Crown in the time of Henry I. The date of this grant is probably late in his reign, for in the first year of it he confirmed all the Conqueror's grants to William Peveril, which clearly included Bakewell, and it was probably only when this son or grandson of Peveril fell into disgrace, that the King gave this slice of it to his Chancellor. But if we find no Longstone Charters of this period fortunately there are many charters available from which much information may be obtained relative to the Leveneds, chiefly from other places, for it would appear that they held property in Duckmanton, Kniveton, Yolgrave, Hokenaston, Padfield, Bakewell, Ashbourne, Parwich, Baledon, and probably in

several other Derbyshire Manors: at Docmanton, which was in Hubert fitz Ralf's Barony, Levenot had been the chief tenant, T.R.E., and he was a great personage and had held much land, some of which, especially the mining districts of Parwich, Henry Ferrars afterwards obtained, and Levenot, with Chetel, had held Edensor; he also at the time of Domesday held Mars (probably marsh) in the Peak, as one of the King's thanes, proof that the freemen of Ashford were of noble descent at the time of the Conquest.

The first proofs of the great pedigree, of course, come from Domesday, and it produces surprising results. At Domesday Coln held Longston, and this Coln was an important personage, evidently like the Ferrars being a great worker in mines. His chief holding was at Parwich, and there we shall find abundant proof of the Leveneds holding land at a much later period, and there also the Longsdons eventually succeeded them.

Peverwick, or Parwich, was a great mining district, a trade in which Henry Ferrars himself was deeply interested; nor was he ashamed of it, for his family bore three horseshoes on their arms in honour of it, proof that a wright was an honourable craft at that time.

Coln held Peverwick and its three berewites, Elleshope, Hanzdene, and Eitun, which may or may not be identical with Alsop, Hanson, and Eaton, though the claim is plausible, the difficulty is that these places were waste at Domesday. In T.R.E., with Derby, Metesford, Worksworth, and Ashbourne, they rendered £32 and six sectaries and a half of honey, then 40 pounds of white silver, a very high rental, showing the great value of this mineral district. Who Coln was, and whether the Leveneds who succeeded him derived from him in blood is at present unknown—they certainly succeeded to his property, and many tenants, named Coll, or Cowley, or Colly, remained on the spot.

The name of Levenot is frequently found in Domesday under the forms of Levenot, Levine, Lewen, etc., with which it is tempting to include Le Wine. Amongst the King's thanes were both Le Wine and Levenot. The latter is only mentioned as then holding Mars. In Winstanstone also Levine had a small holding, value 5s., otherwise they seem to have been set aside for the new Norman lords and their followers.

Henry Ferrars had many manors which had been in the tenure of Levenot, Leuric, Levenot Ster (the younger), and Lewen, chiefly

mining properties; but not one of them held under him, and the probabilities seem to point to the fact that Levenet, the Chancellor, succeeded to Coln, who may or may not have been a relation. He was, in all probability, descended from one of the Levenets of the time of Domesday. King Henry I. was particularly anxious to keep down his Norman tenants by elevating the Welsh and the English, and no doubt he would regard Robert Ferrars with jealousy. To the old English, in all probability, the early tenants of Longstone belonged. They were King's thanes, and grantees directly from the King, but as their holdings were of the ancient demesne, they were never strictly lords of manors, although termed lords of the fee.

A strongly confirmatory piece of evidence that the Wrights and the Longsdons were the descendants of Levenet is to be found in the fact that in many of their charters there is to be found the names of Deacon and Dean, evidently derived from their ancient tenure of the parishes of Bakewell, and it is probably to this family that the Dakeynes of Darley owed their origin, and not to any imaginary descent from the De Akenys, of which, with all their industry and ability and opportunities, the Dakeynes of Holt were never able to show a shadow of proof.

But if in the earlier history of these families there is a great want of direct evidence of relationship, further complications arise in both of them from the fact that no continuous history is obtainable after the 13th century. Mr. John Sleigh has given the history of the Longsdon pedigree in Vol. IX of the Reliquary, but only in a fragmentary form. That of the Wright family has never been given in any work known to the author, and therefore, in deference to the learned author of the history of Leek, the greatest caution must be used in adding to the account, although Mr. Sleigh at the time when he wrote his description, was the owner of Thornbridge Hall (now the seat of G. J. Marples, Esq., J.P.), the house and a large portion of the park adjoining having been purchased from the Longsdon family, so that Mr. Sleigh should have had the fullest opportunity of consulting the family records.

Mr. Sleigh's account of the pedigree is, in fact, composed of three distinct or rather disunited families, first, that of Levened of Longsdon, whom he makes the progenitor of Richard Levened de Longsdon, whose daughters and co-heirs sold some property, both in Great and Little Longstone, to Mathew, the son of Thomas, cleric of Bakewell;

secondly, the pedigree of this Thomas which he deduces only to his sons Thomas, William, and Mathew, though he makes Thomas himself brother of Richard fil Levened, and thirdly, he starts again with the pedigree of Henry de Longsdon, nearly a century later, from whom he gives a continuous account to the present time.

Lysons and other historians content themselves with the unsatisfactory statement that the Wrights have held their estates at Great Longsdon since the time of King Edward III, and the Longsdons of Little Longstone from an earlier period.

Mr. Sleigh, possibly, had not access to the muniments of the Wright family, who, at that period, were chiefly resident in Devonshire through the marriage of the then head of the house with a member of the Northcote family of Pynes.

The author has been favoured with access to the muniments of both families, which are unusually numerous, and they both commence about the same period and show that they were both indebted to grants from Griffin fil Wenuwyn whose original charters are to be found in the repository of each family at the present day.

Mr. Wright, of Longstone Hall, still possesses the charter of Griffin fil Wenuwyn, of Ashford, of the date of 37 Henry III., to his ancestor, Adam fil Peter of Longsdon, photograph of which is here given, which proves that Adam fil Peter was then Lord of the Fee of Longstone and Wardlow, but how and by what charter, or whether by descent, he obtained such rights is not mentioned, it only releases him from all the ancient customs (those of the ancient demesne of the Crown) and all kinds of services which the ancestors of the said Adam made yearly to the ancestors of the said Lord Griffin, except a payment of 13 shillings rent, certain services of ploughing and sowing, and in reparation of the Mill Pool and keeping suit at the Mill and at the Court at Ashford, in fact maintaining his services as a King's free man to the Royal Court of Ashford. Mathew fil Thomas also had a confirmation from Griffin fil Wenuwyn, but only of a bovate out of this fee in Great Longstone, which Thomas, his father, had previously held of Wenuwyn (Griffin's father), at a rent of 7d. and one silver obol (halfpenny). Mr. Longsdon still possesses three original charters from Prince Griffin, and a paper copy of one of them, relating to this bovate and the rights-of-way to it, rather a complicated matter, which fortunately prove that Mathew's ancestor had held the bovate of the Longsdons of Great Longstone apparently under grant

of the King, prior to the King's grant to Prince Wenuwyn, which was probably in the third year of Richard I.

No doubt, although holding this bovate in Adam fil Peter's fee of the King, it was intermediately held under Adam fil Peter, because it appears from a charter made by Elias fil William of Parva Longsdon, at a later date, to William fil Mathew, of the same, which was made before Richard de Ragged (Bailiff of Peak in the year 41-2 Henry III.), by which Elias assigned to William the homage and rent of 7d. and one silver obol, which was due to the co-heirs of Richard fil Levened, for probably the same bovate held by the ancestor of Thomas, the clerk, of Bakewell, in the time of Henry II., though it is described as in Little and not in Great Longstone. But this is a natural error, for the Great Longstone bovate adjoined the property of Thomas, the clerk, in Little Longstone, and in time may have become confused with it. That the Great Longstone family were Lords of Thomas, the clerk, is apparent from several charters in Rufford Chartulary, where Mathew fil Thomas takes the position of one next interested. This is so important that these Rufford Charters are at once given

The original Chartulary of Rufford is still in the possession of Lord Savile, at Rufford Abbey. Through the kindness of the late Mr. Augustus Saville, the author had full access to his muniments, of which he had a splendid collection. A good copy of this important Chartulary is to be found in the British Museum. At folio 126 is given a Charter from Thomas fil Robert de Longsdon, granting land to William fil William de Longsdon in Bricrichfeld, which was attested by Sir Richard de Herthill, Kt., Henry de Calver, Thomas Foljambe, Robert de Derley, Helias de Longsdon, Peter de Venella de Muscamp, Robert de Mornesale. This Charter was probably made about the date of the previous Charter of Griffin fil Wenuwyn, or a little later. This Thomas fil Robert de Longsdon was, in fact, the grandson of Waltheof de Mornesale, who made a grant of half the village of Bricrichfeld to Rufford at an earlier date, which Robert, his son, who married a daughter of Rich. fil Levened, confirmed. Subsequently Thomas fil Robert fil Waltheof de Mornesale also gave, or perhaps only confirmed the previous grant of half the village of Bricrichfeld, to the Abbey. This Charter was attested by Adam de Edensor, Mathew de Longsdon, John de Tadington, Henry his son, Adam de Longsdon, Robert

Albini, William de Longsdon, Eustace de Mornesale, and William his son. The date of this Charter is certainly before 41 Henry III., since both Adam de Longsdon and Mathew de Longsdon were dead before that year.

Robert le Yrys, who had married Lecia, a daughter of Waltheof de Mornesale, also gave half the village of Bricrichfeld and land at Prittiwell Hill, which he had of the gift of Waltheof and Robert, his son, to the Abbey, probably at the same date as the last Charter, since it was attested by the same witnesses.

The last Charter, though probably made earlier than the others relating to this property, was made by William de Longsdon and Basilia, his wife, confirming the Charter of Waltheof, which was attested by Thomas de Longsdon and Mathew de Longsdon, Henry de Tadington, William fil Eustace de Mornesale, John de Tadington, Robert de Abney, William in the Hewelline. The Thomas de Longsdon of this Charter was possibly Thomas fil Robert fil Waltheof, and this raises a difficulty whether he was not the juryman named Thomas de Longsdon in 3 Edward I.

In 13 Edward I. the Abbot of Rufford had a grant of free warren in Brampton Abbey and Bricksfield and in other places in Notts and York.

Sewell fil Fulcher confirmed the convention between the Abbey of Rufford and Waltheof de Mornesale of the land of Bricrichfeld, paying one marc to Sewell.

T., Asketello Sac. Matilde fil Sewell, Robt. fil Orm, Robert fil Chol, Mos. Bas, W. de Mungei, Henry fil Fulcher, and Fulcher his brother, Serlo de Grendon, Wm. le Burgundian. (Woolley's original Charters. IX., No. 3.)

Robert fil Waltheof (Walchevi, of Mornesale) granted to Mathew fil Thomas of Bakewell, dwelling in Little Longstone, two cultures of mead and pastures under Longslowe, of his demesne, next Oldelow, at the head of the Common of Longsdon, called the Coce Meadow, with a bercaria containing half an acre, under the same hill, with an acre of arable land extending to the cross way, which his ancestors always held separate. He also confirmed the grants of land purchased by Mathew from the free tenants in perpetuity, and lands going towards the upper bridge, for farming purposes, from the house of Robert fil Alexander, to a certain cliff, called Ceoffe.

T., Adam de Herthill, Kt., Rich. de Ensor, Kt., Luca de Beleg,

Robert de Staunton, Jordan de Roulesly, Mathew de Reyndon, Peter de Longsdon. (Mr. Longsdon's Charters).

The same Robert granted to the same Mathew, son of Thomas, the Clerk, the land, called Coce, of his demesne, with a right of way for himself to the toft going towards Little Longston, by the west of Egstowe, to the end of the Marsh Meadow, and to the toft of the daughter of Agnes of Little Longston.

T., Serlo de Beleg, Robt. de Stanton, Robt. de Calver, Peter fil Mathew, *Peter fil Wm.*, Wm. de Pecco, Robt. Luterel, Robt. fil Alexander. (Mr. Longsdon's Charters.)

It is not clear, from want of a surname, who the witness Peter fil Mathew was. The Peter fil William was no doubt the father of Adam, of 37 Henry III.

Lescia, Wo. of Rich. fil Waltheof of Little Longsdon, released to Mathew fil Thos. de Bancwell her rights in 13d. rent in Little Longsdon, from Rd. fil Rd. de Edensor and from the daughter of Rich., son of Levened, and from Henry Clodhoure and Alice, his wife, and from Matilde Juliana and Matilde's sisters rent, a pair of white gloves at Easter. Fine, 1s.

T., Robert de Tronwell; Robert de Stanton; Elgar de Ranesford; Peter de Hurst; *Adam, son of Peter de Longsdon*; Stephen de Roland; Hy. de Offerton; John de Bancwell, clic. (Mr. Wright's Charters.)

Redes, widow of William de Mornesale, gave land in Bricrichfeld to Rufford, according to the Charter of Serlo fil Fulcher, her lord. (Rufford Chartulary.)

Matilde fil Richard de Levened, of Longsdon, granted to Mathew fil Thos. Clic, of Bakewell, a toft and one rood of land in Little Longsdon, and a foss going to the marsh of Juliana, her sister, which Robert Fealing formerly held of her—another copy states that the toft had been formerly held by Thomas Scalever.

T., Robert de Stanton, Rd. de Calver, Peter de Rouland, Adam fil Peter, Mat. de Reyndon, Robert fil Alexander, Launcelin de Stokes, Wm. de Herelowe, Thos. de Offerton, Wm. Pincerna of Bakewell. Seal not heraldic (Mr. Longsdon's Charters) and Woolly. MSS.

Adam fil Richard, Lord of Ensor, granted and released to *Mathew fil Thomas, Parson* of Bakewell, a release of all services for the land in the Vill. and plain of Parva Longsdon, which the said Mathew bought of Matilde fil Richard de Levened, of Parva Longsdon.

T., Jordan de Snitterton, Thos. de Ensor, Robert de Stanton, Luca

de Beleye, Mathew de Reyndon. Seal, a fleur-de-lys. Legend,
 . . . de Edensore (Mr. Longsdon's Charters).

(See Burton's Mon. Ebor, p. 320, for grant of Adam to Roche Abbey).

p. 179. Maud Levened, daughter of Agnes de Little Longsdon, granted to the said Mathew, the land mentioned in Matilde fil Rd. Levened's Charter, and several other small parcels of land.

T., Sir Adam de Herthill, Luca de Beleye, Robert de Stanton, Peter his son, Jordan de Rowlesly, Math. de Reyndon, Adam fil Peter de Longsdon, Willoc de Longsdon, Nick. or Ov. Haddon, John de Aston, Jo. Clic scriptor.

She would appear to have been Maud, a sister of Matilde Levened, but little is known of her. She is mentioned simply as Agnes de Longsdon in a roll of 20 Edward I., which records the death of Richard de Edensor, and in 45 Edward III., there is mention of a Margaret Decon (probably identical with Margaret de Longsdon), who was the widow of William fil Mathew de Longsdon, and who would seem to have remarried one Decon or Dean. In 45 Edward III., this lady granted a bovate of land to Robert Decon, son of Agnes de Longsdon.

Rich. de Herthill bond *Wm. fil Elie Clic of Parva Longston* and Basilea, his wife.

T., Rad. de Cubberly, Rad. Bugg, Wm. le Wine, Wm. de Esseburn, Mathew de Longsdon, Hy. de Calvour, Adam fil Peter de Longsdon, John de Holwell, John Clic. Seal, a stag.

A fine of Easter, 9 Henry III. Thomas de Edensor released to Richard de Edensor (his great nephew), who married Letice, daughter of Richard fil Levened, certain land in Pillesly, and a rent of one marc annually out of lands in Longsdon and Bricrichfeld, paying two-pence rent in exchange for lands in Chelmorden, the dowry of Avice, widow of Ralf fil Nicolas.

Elias fil William, of Little Longsdon, granted to William fil Mathew, of Little Longsdon, the homage and rent of 7d., which was the portion of three sisters of 13d. rent divided between five sisters issuing out of land in Little Longsdon to be received by the chief Lord of the fee, of which Richard fil Richard de Edensor had of the part of Lecic fil Richard fil Levened, of Longston, and which Agnes Lowe and Henry Clothoure and Alice, his wife, held as sisters.

T., Richard le Ragged, Hy. de Calvour, Wm. le Wyne, Robert de

Derley, Nic. de Winfield and Robert de Reyndon. Seal a quatre foil. (Mr. Longsdon's Charters.)

23 Edward I. William fil Mathew, of Little Longston granted to Thomas fil Pole, of Dytton (? Lytton), a lease for 10 years of land in Bricrichfeld, which John Clicus, then Sergeant of Hope, formerly held (probably this John, the Clerk, was son of Nicolas, of Bakewell, proof that he was a lawyer and not a parson).

T., Peter de Roland, Rich. de Longsdon, Adam fil John, super Montem of the same, Thomas fil Ralf de Mornesale.

St. Agnes, v. and m. 25 Edward I.

Thomas ad Capud Vill de Magna Langesdon released to Richard Forester, of Magna Longsdon, 1 bov. and 1 toft, lying between the lands of the said Rich., and the garden formerly of William de Langesdon, in Great Longstone, which grantor inherited from his father Henry ad Capud Vill de Magna Longsdon. (Henry had a grant from Adam fil Peter de Longsdon, the land released by Griffin fil Wenuwyn in 37 Henry III. There was one, Henry, son of William de Longsdon, who attested Griffin's Charter.

T., Hugh, Chaplain of Longsdon; Martin, Chaplain of Langdesdon; Peter de Roland; Wm., son of Thomas de Longsdon; Wm. de Wardlow; Simon de Cromford and Nicolas de Cromford (Mr. Wright's Charter)

It is doubtful whether this Thomas de Longsdon was of the family of Waltheof or of Adam fil Peter.

The family of Waltheof, of Mornesale, is a very interesting one, and possibly it is of very grave importance to this enquiry, not only because his grandson, Thomas, adopted the surname of de Longsdon, but because these Charters give a clue to the early history of Longstone. There is a great want of evidence respecting the family of Waltheof, and it is extremely difficult to determine which of the charters attributed to Thomas de Longsdon are of the making of the grandson of Waltheof and which are the acts of the descendants of Adam fil Peter. It is possible, indeed, and this view should not be lost sight of that originally they were of the same family, and obtained their property by descent. It is quite certain that the Leveneds were connected with them, although this may have arisen from locality. There was a Waltheof fil Swain, in all probability the same person who gave the church of St. James, in Derby, before 1140, to the

Cluniac Priory of St James, attached to Bermondsey—which held property in the Peak.

Of the earlier history of Swain in connection with the Peak, there are several traces. Sweyn held Collei at Domesday under Henry Ferrars, and his descendants, under the name of Cola, Colley, and Cowley, are still to be found in the iron districts, and some of Colley's lands came to the Leveneds; indeed, at Domesday, Leving, and Cola, the man of Henry Ferrars held land in Winstler, and Colne had held Longston, and at the same time Swain and Swane Cilt, held much land under Walter Demcourts, and it is probably under him that Waltheof fil Swain held the church of St. James, or possibly under Ralf Fitz Hubert. Domesday records that both these great lords had churches in Derby, and their connection will be seen at a glance at page 116 of vol. III. of this work, through the author's discovery (for which the late Mr. Chester Waters gave him full credit) of the second marriage of Ralf, son of Walter Deincourt, with Matilde, daughter of Ralf fitz Hubert.

Hubert fitz Ralf, her son (by her first husband, the Lord of Tattersall, from whom doubtless the family of Tattersall of Longston are descended) gave lands to Geoffry fil Swain, in Plaistow (p. 123 of Vol. III.), which Robert Deincourt, son of Matilde, attested; this Robert was half-brother of the Lord Walter Deincourt, of the time of the Red Book, and his Charter to his brother, giving to him Holmsfield and the other Derbyshire estates of the family, which were held by the Swains at Domesday, was attested by Roger fil Swain. The same Robert Deincourt granted land at Crich to Swain fil Ozini (who was probably of the same family) and which again had been a Manor of the Levenets (great tenants of Ralf fitz Hubert's Manors).

It does not appear that there was any family seated in the Peak who were called de Mornesale, except this family who would appear to have simply adopted the name from that place, and but few charters (if any) are known except those now in the possession of the Wights and Longsdons, and these extracted from the Rufford Cartulary which is indeed a mine of wealth to the Derbyshire historian.

Happily the original charter (ix., No. 3), now in the Woolly Collection at the British Museum, dates the grant of Waltheof de Mornesale as certainly of the date of Henry II.; but it does more, it discovers a most important fact, that the family of de Mornesale

held their property in Longsdon, Mornesale, and Brierichfeld, under the Monjoies and through them under the great family of Sewell fil Fulcher, chief tenant of Henry Ferrars, of whom so little is known, and it is to be hoped that these Longsdon Charters will contribute in no slight degree to making up the missing history. For these charters bring out the fact, apparently, that the Ferrar's family had seizen of this district as well as of the Wapentake of Wirksworth prior to the date of 5 John, for it is expressly stated in a grant of William, Earl Ferrars, made after that date, that Rad. de Monjoie held land in Hundeswood, when he "recovered" the Wapentake. This possibly may only refer to a possession in the time of King Henry I. and King Stephen; but it is proof that the Earl reclaimed this as of right. In the Pipe Roll of that King, Robert Ferrars, Earl of Derby, paid £80 for the farm of Wirksworth.

One of the earliest fines, that of 13 John, show that this Ralf de Monjoie or Mungay was then alive and that he was the son of Sewell de Monjoie, who must have died many years previously, probably in the time of Henry II, because his widow, Avice, was at that date the mother of Philip de Ulecotes, who was then of full age.

This Sewell or Serlo appears to have been the son of an earlier Ralf de Monjoie, who most probably was a tenant of Robert Ferrars, of the time of Henry I., when Wirksworth was farmed by them. The following charters appear to be his.

Rad. de Mungay attested a charter of Wm. Ferrars, Earl of Derby, to Wm. de Grendon, of land in Bercinton, Wm. de Ridware, senescal.

Wm. de Ferrars, com. Derby, granted to Rad. de Monjoie, land in Hundeswood in Ashbourne, which he held when he received the Wap of Wirksworth, 5 John.

T., Wm. de Ridware, then senescal (of the Ferrars), Robt. fil Walkelin, Jordan Touk, Herbert de Mle, Robt. de Bellatide, Thos. de Edensor, Robt. de Aldethley (ix., No. 5, Woolly's orig. Ch.).

Wm. Com. de Ferrars granted to Wm. de Monjoie, one-third of a lead mine in Winester. T. Sewell fil Hy., Nicol fil Levened, Ralf de Seile, constable, Nic. fil Pagan, then Dapifer; Jo. de Monjoie.

Fine Hilary, 13 John, No. 46.

Philip de Ulecote and Joan, his wife, released to Ralf de Monjoie and Avice, his mother, one-third of the Vill. of Gelderley and Winster, her dower on her marriage with Sewell de Monjoie, her former husband, and in lieu for 15 m.; he granted four acres of land

in Kineton, in a field called Winerdon, near lands of William de Grendon.

The probabilities are that the Monjoies did not hold these estates directly under the Earl, but under the Sewells (their chief tenants) and this appears as well from the Charters of the Mornesales. And the Rufford Cartulary gives evidence that Redis, widow of William Mornesale, held her estates under Serlo fil Fulk, her Lord; who this lady was and who her husband was is at present unknown; the Woolly Charter before cited confirms this.

Sewell fil Fulk gave the church of Etington to Warwick, which Henry fil Sewell confirmed. This was surely Hy. fil Fulk, mentioned in the Red Book, who was dead at that time, and Sewell, the son, Fulk his brother, was his heir. Henry fil Fulk and Fulk, his son, were fined very heavily in a Forest Inquisition of 22 Henry II, which gives an approximate date for the Rufford Charter.

In the time of R. Epis Worcester, Sewell fil Fulk confirmed the grant of Etington to Kenilworth, which Charter William de Monjoie and Serlo de Grendon attested, and this Serlo de Grendon was Sheriff, 24-6 Henry II., which is the approximate date for this Charter.

There is a later Charter, probably of the time of King John, of Hugo fil Ralf to William de Mungay, his brother, of a release of rights in land of Yeldersley, which were held of Sewell fil Fulcher, in exchange for his rights in the Mill of Alreton, which was ratified by William Hugh, his son, and Serlo de Munjoy, his grandson (nepos), T., William Com de Ferr, Wm. fil Walkelin (a grantor of the second year of King John), Fulcher fil Henry, Sewell fil Henry, Peter fil Walkelin, Jordan de Col., Wm. Mange, Adam de Hidesover. (?Edensor.)

The constant recurrence of the names of Sewell, Fulk and Henry in the Shirley pedigree, without dates to fix them, make it very dangerous to attempt to make a pedigree, but it is to be hoped that with the aid of the Charters now brought forward, a commencement of the task may be made.

Serlo de Monjoie attested a Charter of Lowanus fil Adam de Wodensly to Robert de Wodensly, and then we come to the Charters of Serlo fil Ralf, and of Ralf fil Serlo, now at Longsdon, which continue the pedigree with something like certainty.

1230. Grant from Nicholas Prior, of Tutbury, to Serlo de Munjoy of ten acres land and wood in Yeldersly, for which Serlo made a

ditch six feet broad between the woods of Ethediston and Bradley Brock, in Wyllelesich.

T., Robt. de Esseburn, Sewell fil Hy. (Orig. Charter, Woolly), Robert fil Toli (or Chol), to Sewell de Mungei, land in Winnedona, which his father and Serlo, his brother, senior, held of me from the division of Serlo de Grendon to the land of Stephen de Longlega.

T., Roger Putrel (died 4 John), Galf de Esseburn, Rad. fil Jordan, Hy. fil Sewell, Rich. de Pec, Gamel de Alsop, Ralf de Peverwyc, Rad. de Mung., William his brother, Rd. de Cuneiton, Henry fil Ailson, Simon Propositus, Adam fil Galfred, Robt. Torp, Nic. de Mapelton and Galfrey, his brother, Herbert de Tissington, Hy. de Matlag, Swano de Ildresly, Robt., his brother (ix., No. 2, Woolly Original Charter).

Serlo de Grendon granted to Serlo fil Ralf de Monjoie land in Bradley, near Yeldersly, T. Henry fil Sewell, Robt. Bretton, Hy. de Bradford, Leodgade Dive, William de Middleton, Walter de Montgomery, Ralf de Bakepuz, Galf de Archesia, John Ircton, William le Burgundia, Robert de Morin (c. Henry II.)

Rad. de Monjoie, Clic, attested Wm. Montgomery's Charter.

Robert fil Col to Wm. Mungaie, his farm at Winster, 20s. rent, and a rich hawk land, which his father held.

T., Sewell fil Fulcher and Fulcher, his brother, Serlo de Grendon (Sheriff, 24-6 Henry II.) and Jordan, his son, Osmund de Birchover and Roger, his son, Adam de Ridell, Robt. Clic, Hy. Sac, Roger Clic (ix., No. 1, Woolly Original Charter).

Serlo de Monjoie attested Charter of Robt. fil Tholi de Kinston to Huys fil Tholi le, his brother, two bovates in Kinston.

T., Jordan de Snitterton, Robt. de Esseborn, Robt. de Thorpe, Wm. de Lee, Robt. de Aldwerc, John de Offidecote.

Serlo fil Ralf de Monjoie, Lord of Yeldersly, granted to Mathew, of Little Longsdon (the younger?), a right-of-way from the cult called Coc, and a toft of Matilde fil Agneti de Parva Longsdon, in which rights-of-way he had unlawfully used by the license and sufferance of the neighbourhood, especially on the east side of the close called Coxe by the mansion of Robt. Lutral.

T., Rich. de Edensor, Ad de Herthill, Robt. Stanton, Wm. Daniel of Tideswell (28 Henry III), Henry Peveril of Hassop, Robt. de Calvore, Eustace de Mornesale. Seal, fleur-de-lys (Mr. Longsdon's Charters.)

Several of these witnesses attested the Charter of Robert fil Waltheof to Mathew fil Thomas.

The said Serlo granted to the same a toft which Mathew fil Hyzele, of Little Longsdon, formerly held there, which adjoins the toft of Mathew de Bakewell, on the East, at 6d. rent. (This name Hyzele is equally unknown to Derbyshire history as that of Ozini, perhaps they are identical.)

T., Rich. de Herthill, Luca de Beley, Adam de Edensor, Robt. de Herthill, Wm. le Wine, John Cleric. (Mr. Longsdon's Charters.)

The said Serlo also released to Mathew his rights of Suit of Court and Mill for the land he held of him in Little Longston and Bricrichfeld, and in respect of all mines.

T., William de Vernon, Jordan de Snitterton, Thomas de Edensor, Adam de Edensor, Robert de Stanton, Luca de Beley. Seal, a fleur-de-lis or three stalks of rye? Seal of S. de Monjoie.

There is a further grant between the same parties of Mathew fil Hyzele's land in Little Longston, and of four bovates of land of the fee of Little Longston, of Bricrichfeld, to which Richard de Herthill, Luca de Beley, Adam de Edensor, William Daniel of Tideswell (8-28 Henry III.), Peter de Roulesley, Wm. fil Elias of Longsdon, were witnesses.

A William de Monjoie attested Earl William Ferrars' Charter (1162-6). Vol. 1, p. 289

Serlo de Monjoie attested a Charter of Hugo de Okover, and as Sewell de Mungey in 9 Richard I, he attested the great Charter made before William Briwere at Nottingham, dividing the Bubendon Inheritance between the Longfords and the Sacheverels (Longford Charters).

Reading these Charters with those of Robert fil Waltheof, it would appear that Mathew fil Thomas only obtained lands in Little Longsdon, which were of their Lordship, and being seated there he (or his father probably) obtained the bovate in Great Longsdon from Elias, the ancestor of Adam fil Peter, which seems to suggest that there may have been no family relationship between them.

The Monjoies may have been descendants of Serlo fil Fulk, for they held under the Shirleys. Lysons asserts that Cole held Yeldersly at Domesday, under Ferrars, and that his son Robert conveyed it to Sewel de Monjoie, but he gives no proofs of it, and it would seem to be a mere guess

Ralf fil Ralf de Monjoie gave lands in Bricrichfeld to Robt. fil Pole of Litton.

6. 23 Edward I. Ralf de Monjoie had a grant of free warren in Spondon, Little Longstone, Mornesale, and Brushfield (Bricrichfeld), so had the Abbot of Rufford.

17 Edward II. Ralf fil Ralf de Monjoie, of Yeldersly, granted to John fil William de Aula de Parva Longston, two bovates called le Hild, which Richard Bate formerly held, and four acres waste in Archunlowe Churgan, in Little Longston, with remainder in tail successively to Richard, Agnes, Emma, Maud, and Ellen, brother and sisters of said John, remainder to Ralf de Fairfield.

T., Philip de Strelly, Roger Foljambe de Longsdon, Stephen de Roland, John de Bricrichfeld, Cleric, Galf de Bricrichfeld, Richard de la Pole, William Rotur, Clerk (Mr. Longsdon's Charters).

Same date. Agreement between the same parties. John de Aula held of Ralf a messuage and four bovates, in Little Longston, and Bricrichfeld, with services of 3s. per annum, and John granted to Ralf a toft and croft and sixteen acres of land in Bricrichfeld in exchange for one messuage, two bovates, and four acres of pasture in the waste of Longsdon, as the said John held it of Serlo de Monjoie, with remainder if John died, s.p. to Richard, his brother, and to Agnes, Emma, Matilde, and Elena, their sisters, in succession; remainder to Ralf de Ferfield, with remainder to Ralf fil Ralf de Monjoie.

T., Roger Foljambe de Longston, Stephen de Roland, John de Bricrichfield Clic, Galf of the same, Rich. de la Pole, William Clic. (Mr. Longsdon's Charters.)

At the Quo Warranto Inquest of 4 Edward III. Robert Hibernia and Isolda, his wife claimed free warren in Yeldersly and Spondon, as the heir of Serlo de Monjoie, son of Ralf, to whom King Edward I. had granted it in the thirty-fourth year of his reign. This Robert de Ireland was probably son of Ralf fil Robert le Irish or de Ireland, who married Lescia, daughter of Waltheof fil Swaine.

1252. Sir Ralf de Monjoie attested a Charter of Wm. Earl Ferrars to Tutbury.

53 Henry III. Ralf de Munmeye and Wm. Cobeleghe disseized Nicolas le Clerk of Mackworth, of land in Clifton.

9 Edward I. Assize if Robert de Monjoie and Margaret, his wite, disseized Thomas le Curzon in Twiford.

1282. Sir Ralf attested a Chandos Charter.

12 Edward I. Sir Ralf de Monjoie and Isolda, his wife, bought a messuage in Spondon.

13 Edward I. He attested a Charter of Ralf Shirly.

14 Edward I. Sir Ralf attested a Charter of Edmund, brother of the King; he also attested a Charter of James fil Sewell de Shirly.

14 Edward I. Ralf de Monjoie to John le Blunt, of Murcaston.

29 Edward I. Ralf fil Ralf attested a Charter which Robert, his son, manens in Twiford, made to Robert de Ferbras and Isolda, his daughter, in tail, of a messuage in Stangeston and Twiford, which Isolda, widow of Ralf de Monjoie, confirmed to the same, as Robert Ferbras, of Willington, and Isolda, his wife.

6 Edward II. Serlo de Monjoie, son of Ralf, attested a Kniveton and a Bradley Charter.

11 Edward II. Margaret, widow of Serlo de Monjoie, released her dower in Yeldersly and Wiliwyk, to Robert de Ireland.

There was a Ralf de Monjoie, a cleric, but he cannot be identified, and also a Robert, who was chaplain of the Earl Ferrars.

The heir of Ralf de Monjoie according to the Inquisition of 4 Edward III., was one Isolda, who married Robert de Hibernia; same date, a fine between Robert de Ireland, who, with Isolda, his wife, granted lands to Nicolas de Grendon for life, remainder to Robert fil Robert de Ireland, remainder to John, his brother, and of one-third the Manor of Yeldersly which Margaret ux Serlo de Monjoie held in dower of the inheritance of the said Nicolas. Serlo fil Ralf de Monjoie was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1316.

The history of the family of Hibernia or Ireland is unknown. They were very early seated in Bricrichfeld, for Lescia (daughter?) of Waltheof of Mornesale, obtained a grant from Waltheof, of half that Vill., which seems to have descended to her son Robert, who was succeeded by his son, Ralf fil Robert de Ireland, who gave land to the Guild of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of St. Michael's, Chesterfield, before 1318 (see Vol. 2, p. 230) Avena, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Ireland, is said to have been the second wife of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, of Darley.

14 Edward IV., No. 24. Walter Blount, Lord Montjoie, died, seized of three messuages, a bovate of land, and twelve acres of meadow in Longsdon, and half the Manor of Bricrichfeld, held of the King of his Castle of High Peak, by fealty, and worth yearly five marcs and one ob. Edward Blount, son and heir, of William, son and heir, of Walter, cousin and heir.

Adam le Wine (or Lewin), of Wirksworth, granted land in Wirksworth (tempe William Earl Ferrars) to William de Mungei, one-third of which was in Winster. Nicolas fil Levened attested this Charter.

The Charters of the Wright family, though numerous and extending back to an early period, do not give a satisfactory account of the devolution of the property during several important periods, and this is not very much to be wondered at, since it was held in socage and not by Knight service, so that there would be no Inquisitions post mortem. They were Thanes or King's Freemen from the earliest period, and, as such, they not only paid the dues and customs as tenants of ancient demesne, but they did suit of service at the King's Court of Ashford, and at the Royal Mill, and the estate would descend from heir to heir, as a matter of law, without any succeeding Charters. }

Griffin fil Wenuwyn evidently attempted to exercise rights of Lordship over these demesne tenants as he attempted to exercise it over his own relatives, the Gernons of Bakewell, and his Charter to Adam fil Peter, of Magna Longsdon, was evidently an attempt to convert these free tenants into feudal tenants of his own so that he might exercise over them powers of wardship, relief, etc., to which he had no right. His affectation to release them from these liabilities as tenants of the King's demesnes, could have no operation, since the King alone could deal with those matters and even he was legally powerless to alter the tenure of ancient demesne. Whatever intention Prince Griffin entertained had very little effect, for his tenure as feudal Lord was so precarious and intermittent, lasting but a short time, and the Wright family fell again as free tenants immediately under the Crown, and so remained independent of any intermediate Lord except the Royal family and their successors. Adam fil Peter de Longsdon was a man of some position, seeing that he was upon the Jury in the great Forest Inquest of 36 Henry III. That he was son of Peter is established by the convention of Prince Griffin fil Wenuwyn, who so describes him, and the fact that Peter was son of William fil Elias, the Clerk of Longsdon, is proven by his attestation of the Charter of Richard de Edensor (who married the daughter of Richard fil Levened) to Peter de Roland, and it is clearly established by several Charters in the Foljambe collection, which are of the date of King John or very early in the reign of King Henry III.

THE PEDIGREE OF THE WRIGHTS (FORMERLY CALLED DE LONGSDON), LORDS OF THE FEES OF GREAT AND LITTLE LONGSTON, WITH THEIR SOC IN ASHFORD, EYAM, WARDLOW, BRUSHFIELD, AND KNIVETON.

Levenet, Chancellor of King Henry I., to whom the King gave Bakewell and its Berewites

Mathew fil Levenet, Lord of Bakewell—his posterity held the lordship and Rectory from heir to heir to
 5 Rich. I, when they were dispossessed by Wm. Briwere, Lord of the Wapentake of Peak Forest.

Elias the Clerk, Rector of Bakewell, c. Henry II., Lord of Great Longdon, (?) attested the Charter of Thomas fil Robert fil Walthoef de Mornesale to William fil William de Longston. (Rufford Chantry.) Attested a Ducmanton Charter of Geoffry Ridel, c. Henry II.

William fil Elias, with Basilia, his wife, confirmed Walthoef fil Swanus de Mornesale's Charter to Rufford Abbey.
 Rich. de Herthill gave bond for 28s to him and to Basilia his wife.

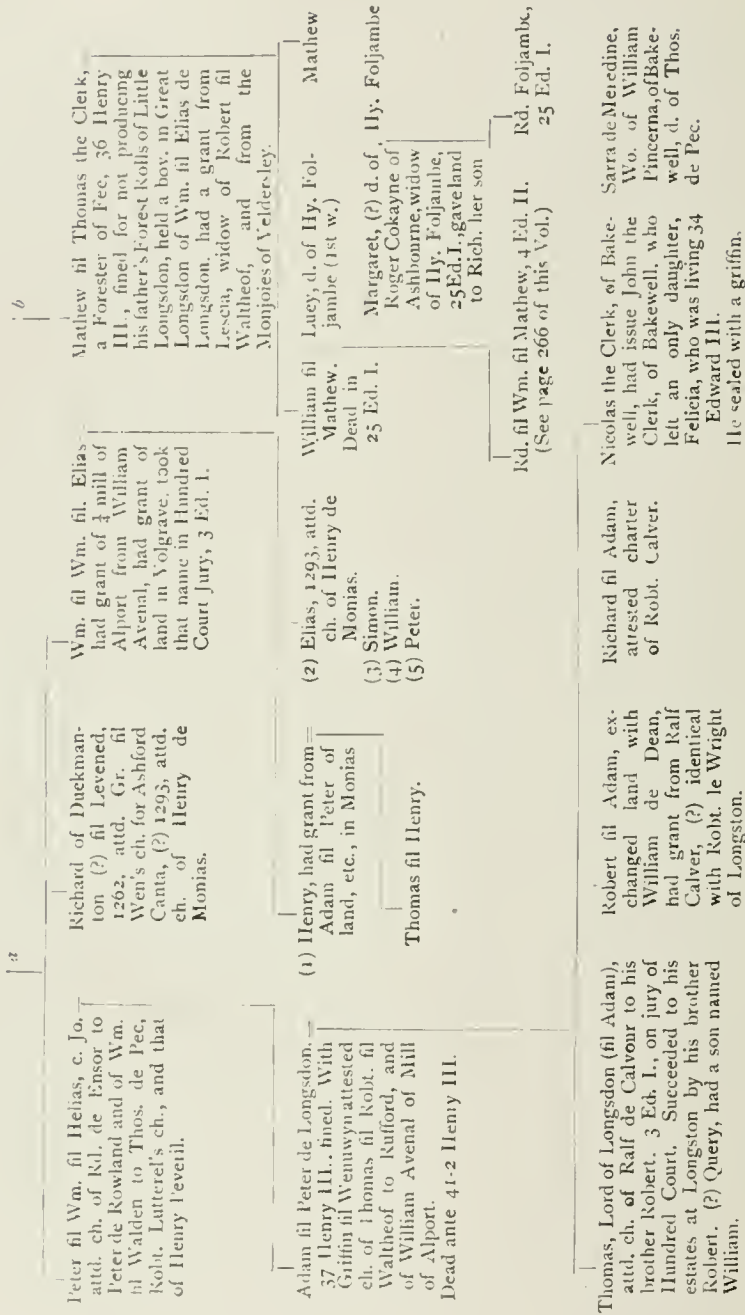
Basilia (Rich. de Herthill gave bond to her).

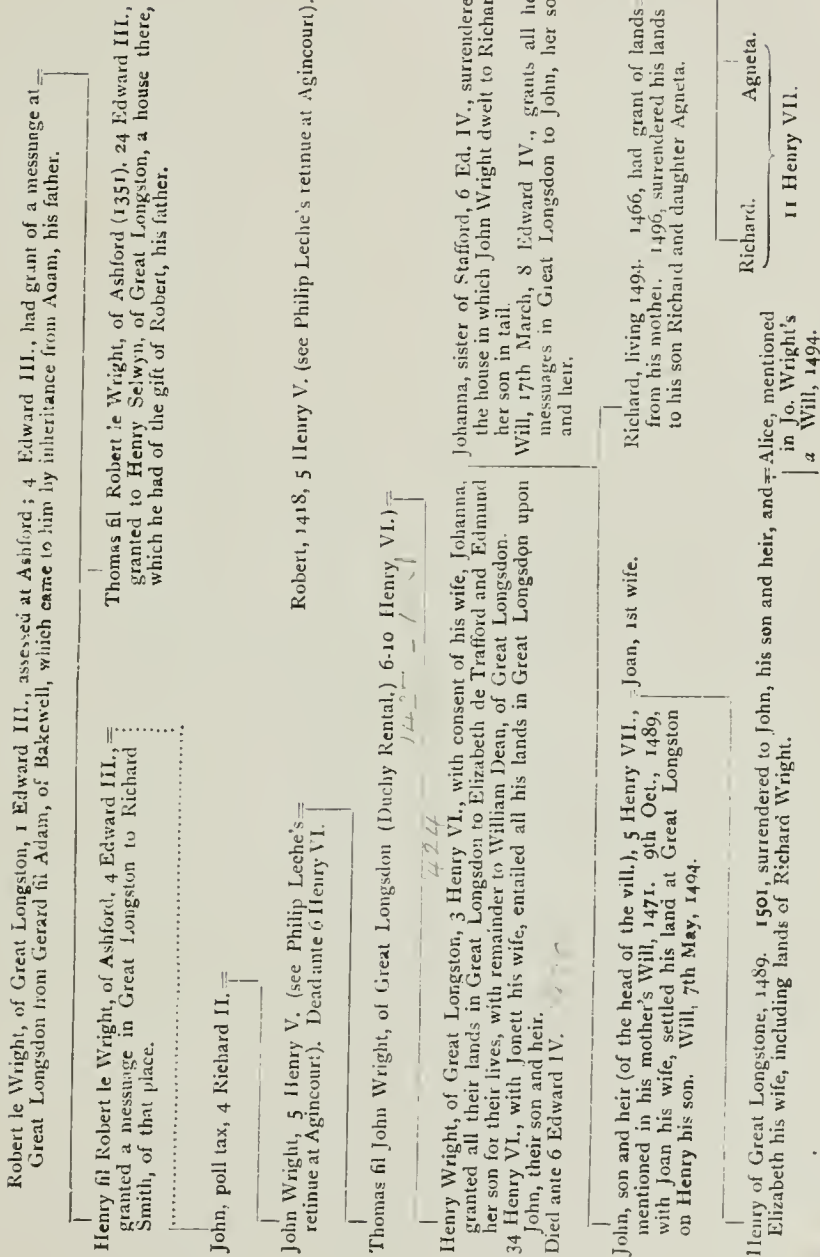
John fil Elias.

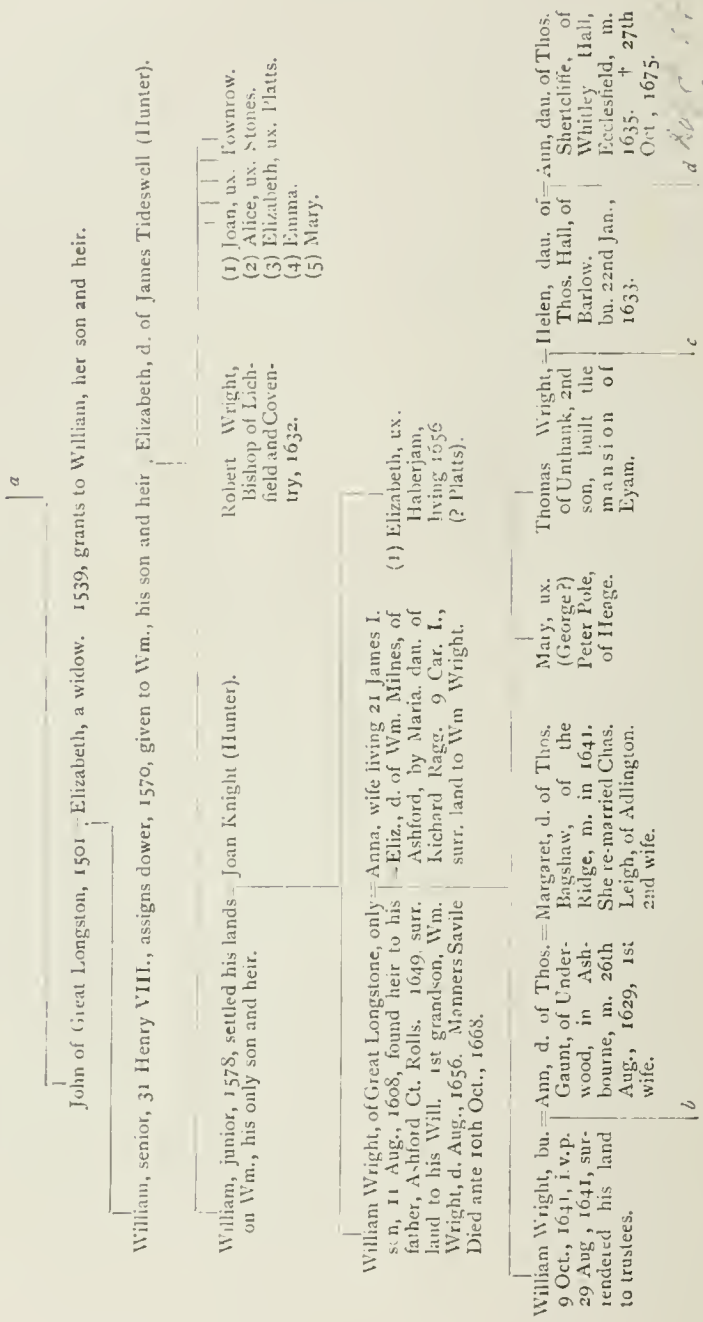
Robert, bro. of Thos. the Clerk (?) Robert Faber de Volgrave Chic, and Parwich, had grant of 4 village of Middleton from William fil Robert Avenal.
 Thomas the Clerk, Rector of Bakewell, c. Richard I., a Forrester of Fee, died ante 36 Henry. III. Attested grant of William and Basilia to Rufford. Held a bovate in Longsdon of Elias the Clerk, c. Richard I.

16

27





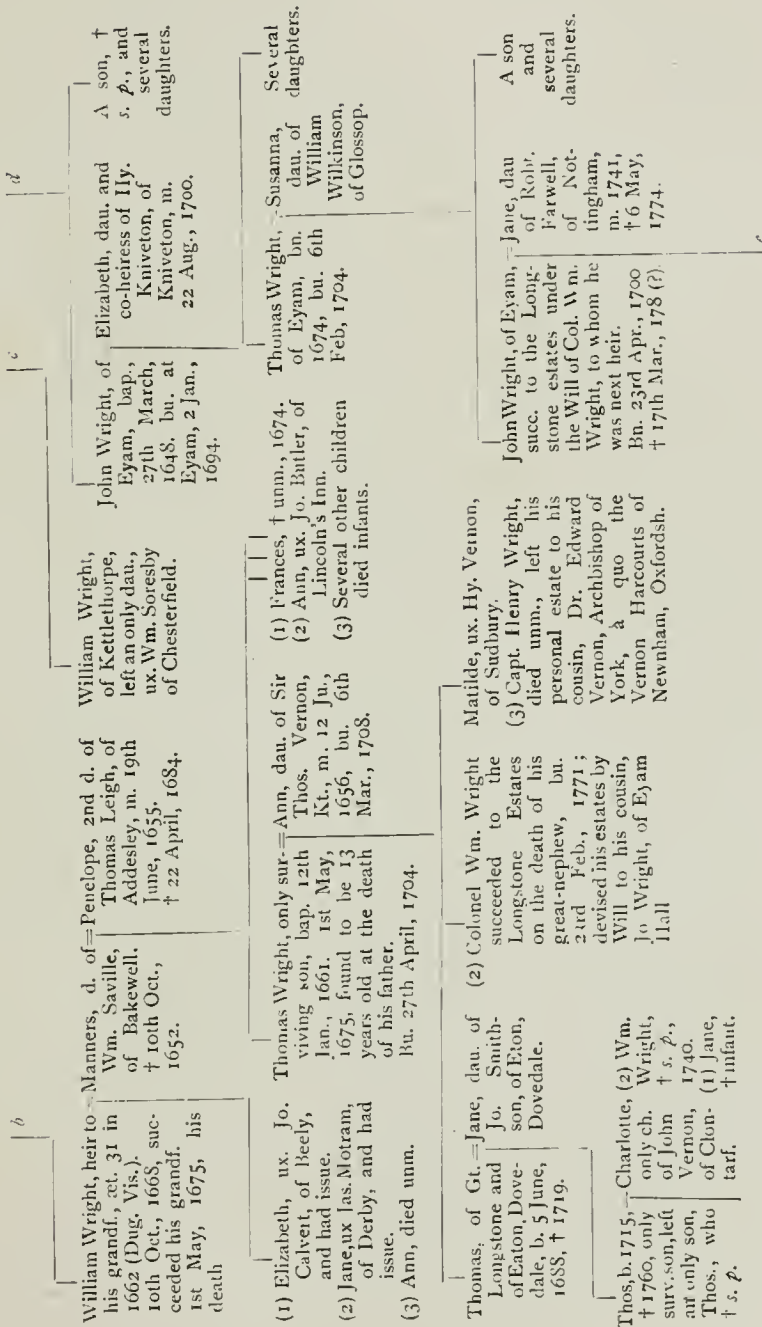


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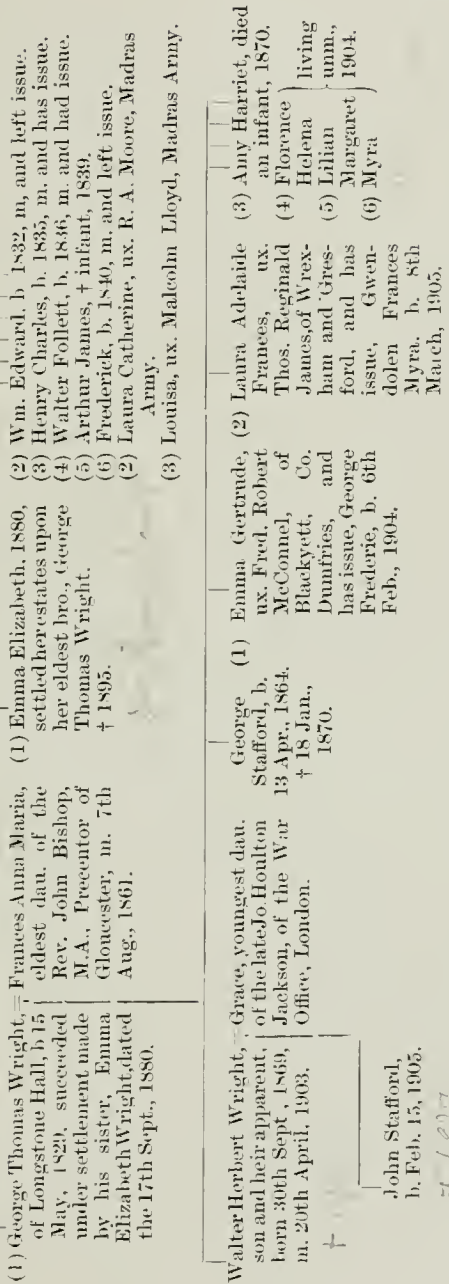
Handwritten notes:
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Captain Robert Wright, of = Elizabeth dau. of Major
 Great Longstone, b. 20th Alexander Grossett, of
 July, 1731, m. at Gilbraltar, Bretishohn, N.B.
 1759, † Dec., 1803. † 29th March, 1773.
 = Mary, dau. of Luke
 Hodgkinson, of
 Ashford, m. 3rd
 May, 1775.
 † 26th Aug., 1819.

John Thomas Wright, of Great = Catherine Jane, dau. of Sir Henry
 Longstone and of Lymstone, Stafford Northcote, Bart., of
 Co. Devon, Colonel of South Lynes, County Devon, m. at
 Devon Volunteers, born at Gib- Ottery St. Mary, 26th August,
 raltar, 6th Dec., 1762, † Dec., 1782, † 1844.
 1838.

- (1) William Henry Wright, Capt. George Wright, a = Emma Marie, eldest
 4th Light Dragoons; Penin. Colonel Madras dau. of James
 Medal, with 6 clasps. † un., Army, born at Paddon, of Exeter.
 1867, devised his estates to Exeter, 1799, m.
 his niece, Emma Eliz., d. of 1st July, 1826,
 his youngest bro., Col. George † 22nd Dec.,
 Wright, Madras Army. 1868.
- (2) Thomas Wright, of Eyam, 1st son, † s.p., 1759.
 (3) Major John Wright, † un., 1779.
 (4) and 5) James and William, both died infants.
 (6) James Farwell Wright, an Esquerry of King
 George III., m. and had issue.
 (1) Eliz., ux (1st) Thomas Green, (2nd) Sigismund
 Trafford, of Trafford.
 (2) Dorothy, † un.
 (3) Jaue, ux. Thos. Ashwood.
- (2) Capt. Wm. Wright, of Cutthorpe, m. and had issue.
 (3) Jas. Alex. Wright, of Chapel-en-le-Frith, m. and had iss.
 (4) Robert Wright, of Tideswell.
 (1) Jane, died an infant.
 (2) Jane Ashwood, ux. Anthony Dawson, of Sheffield
 and of Azerly Hall, Yorkshire, † 1790.
- (2) John Thomas, Collector of Customs, m. and had
 issue.
 (3) Colonel Frederick Wright, R.A., m. and had
 issue.
 (4) Henry, died an infant.
 (5) Charles Tempest, died s.p.
 (1) Charlotte, died an infant.
 (2) Catherine Jane, died an infant.
 (3) Jaquetta, died un., 1842.
 (4) Emily Maria, died un., 1885.



NOTE.—The holders of the fees of Longstone were called the Lords thereof in several records, and they were strictly the Lords, although they were not Lords of any manor. The family of Little Longstone held under the Lords of the Fee of the family of Mornevale, and their soc in Great Longstone was held directly under the Lords thereof. The Mornevals held immediately under the Shirleys, who held directly of the Lord Ferrars. It is difficult to define the tenure because of the violent changes made by the Conqueror in it. T.R.E., The tenants were sokemans of the King's ancient demesne, a tenure quite different from that of free and common socage. Although, curiously, it partook of the nature of both, the sokemans, or thanes, of the King, paid rents and did services; and yet they were not properly Lords, for the King was Lord of all his demesne. When, however, the King altered the tenure, his tenants simply retained their free rights and privileges.

John Stafford,
b. Feb. 15, 1905.
7/1/07

In order fully to ascertain the relationship between Thomas, the Clerk, and the Leveneds of Longstone, it is important to consider their Charters, which, in any event, would necessarily be considered in Derbyshire history, but which, if Mr. Sleigh is correct in his assumption of the immediate relationship, becomes of supreme importance to this parish and to the family of the Longsdons.

The Leveneds, like the Longsdons, had extensive interests in the same parishes in which the latter were interested, and we find them located in Parwich, Ashbourne, Hognaston, Winston, Wirksworth, Yolgrave, and elsewhere, where the Longsdons were interested.

All places, more or less connected with mining, we find them, especially granting property to a family named Faber (which is only the Latin form of the word Wright), and this so persistently that it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that these Fabers were members of the family of Great Longston, who took this sobriquet as a surname.

Moreover the Fabers were equally concerned with the families called Yolgrave, who were clearly members of the Longsdons, some of whom also took the surname of Kniveton (parcel of Ashbourne), from which the Kniveton family took their name: from the fact that nothing is known of the history of this family prior to the time of Henry III., and when first they are heard of they appear to be allied to the family of Levened (who were firmly seated in Ashbourne), as well, as to the family of Lewine, of the same place, who were also interested in Ashford and Longstone, it is indicative of a common origin, for it may well be that the Knivetons also derive their origin from the Longstone family.

Fortunately for Derbyshire County History, an immense collection of Kniveton Charters was made in the thirteenth century which is now deposited in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, who very kindly permitted the author to make a copy of it; it is compiled with very little order and intelligence, and a searching enquiry and consideration of these Charters, consisting of over 500, has failed to elicit any evidence much earlier than the latter part of Henry III., when Mathew fil Mathew first began to acquire property—he was dead in 14 Edward I. This Mathew had a brother, William, and sons named also William, Henry, Richard, Robert, and Mathew, all common names certainly, but precisely the names used by the Longsdon family, and the dominant name being that of Mathew, which was also the leading name in the family of Longsdon.

The earliest Charter yet found, in which the Longsdons are mentioned, is one of Geoffrey Ridel, probably from its being attested by his relations, Ralf and William Basset, of the latter part of the reign of Henry II. The first notice of William Basset, in Derbyshire history, is the fifteenth year of that King. Geoffrey Ridel himself answered for one fee under Ferrars, at the time of the Red Book (1166)

By this Charter, Geoffrey Ridel released to Gervase fil Richard (de Wiverton), who was living in 3 Henry III) his inheritance in Duckmanton and Colston, William, brother of Gervase, son of Richard to have Duckmanton.

T., Ralf, Prior of London, Ralf Bassett and William Bassett, Thos. de Sais, Bozon of Sutton, *Helias Cleric*, Unfred Pulton, Robt. de Wolhed, Wm. de Coleston, William fil Hugo and *Robt. fil Lewine*

There can be very little doubt that this Charter was made within the date of Elias de Longston, and that he is the Helias Cleric there indicated. The connection between Duckmanton and Longston arose through the family of Pec, or Peak, who had land in both places, and through them probably Richard de Longsdon, son of Adam, mentioned in a Woolly Charter, held land in Duckmanton, including the services of Rich fil Helewise; the Charter is attested by Peter de Hareston, who is mentioned in a Pipe Roll of 43 Henry III. That Adam fil Peter had a son named Richard, is clear from other records; he attested the Charter of Griffin fil Wenuwyn when founding his cantaria in 1262, whilst it is equally clear that Nicoias fil Adam, and brother of Richard, married Sarra, daughter of Thomas de Pec, as will presently appear.

4 John, Pipe Roll. One William fil Levened was amerced with one named Levingus.

There is a Charter in Thos. Brailsford's MSS., copied by Bassano (Vol. II., fo. 257, Dakeyne), in which *Peter de Longsdon* attested a Charter of Ily Peveril, of Hassop, who granted land to Jordan Carpenter, of Hathersage, in the field of Hassop. Teste William de Vernon, Wm. Basset, Thomas de Edensor, Richard de Edeneshouer, Peter de Acland (? Roland), Thomas de Offerton, Peter de Hurst, *Peter de Longsdon*, Rich de (? fil) Jordan

This Charter is no doubt of the reign of King John or very early in Henry III., and it is of value to show that the father of Peter was then dead, as the Charters of Adam, his son, to Henry fil William de Longsdon seem to indicate.

Another Charter in which the name of Peter de Longsdon occurs, is to be found in extracts.

From Francis Eyre's Charters of Hassop (5 Dakeyne, p. 183):

(This Richard de Edensor was a great-nephew of Sir Thomas Ensor, of Ensor, and in some way exercised a great influence in the Longsdon family, greater than would appear to follow from his marriage with a co-heir of Richard fil Levened, unless, indeed, he was an elder brother of Thomas, the Clerk.)

Richard de Gort granted to Richard de Edensor five bovates of land in Roland, and three acres of land in Ris cran Toft, *i.e.*, two bovates which Thurstand held, and a bovate which Hy. Pilleparius (Pevenil) held, and two bovates in his own demesne, one of which Baldwin, of Hassop, and the other William fil Wymund held, 20s rent, and 7d., for which he gave six marks.

T., Serlo de Beley, Adam de Heithill, Wm. Basset, Wm. Vernon, Thos. de Edensor, Jordan de Snitteiton, Robt. de Calhoure, Robt. de Stanton, Wm. de Derleia, Thos. de Derleia, Henry Pevenil, Osbert de Chesterfield, Lancilin de Stok, Wm. de Pec, *Mathew de Longsdon*, Martin fil Roger.

Richard de Edensor, with the consent of his heir, gave to Peter fil Wymund de Rowland the whole land which Richard de Gort gave to him in Roland, 20s and 7d rent.

T., Serlo de Beley, Thos. de Edenshouer, Robt. de Stanton, Ad. de Heithill, Wm. de Derleia, Thos. de Derleia, Robt. de Calvohouer, Osbert de Chesterfield, Robt., his son, Henry Pevenil, Peter de Bank, *Peter de Longsdon*, Adam Turneat, Thos. de Hassop, Martin fil Roger, Wm. de Buteler, Wm. de St. John, Robt. fil Stephen, Galf le Apparileur. As some test of date the last witness, Geoffrey Lapparillas (as he was then termed) with Sigereth, his wife, in St. Giles, 14 Henry III., released to Peter de Roland, land in Chesterfield, Middleton, Eyum Newhagh, and nine acres in Ashford, and in 9, John Galf had been amerced by H. Bass, Justice. Several of the above witnesses were living in the time of King John, which is the probable date of this Charter of Richard de Edensor.

No. 181. William fil Walden de Longsdon to Thomas fil Richard de Pec granted lands in Longsdon.

T., Serlo de Beleia, Peter de Hathorpe, William de Luton, *Wm. fil Helie de Langsdon*, *Peter*, his son, Mathew Cleric, *Wm. de Langsdon*, William de Derleia Adam de Stanton, John Perceio, Ralf, his brother. (Foljambe Charters.)

This Thomas fil Richard de Pec, would appear to have been the father of Sarra de Meridene, who married first William Pincerna or le Botiler, of Bakewell, and secondly, Nicolas, the Clerk of Bakewell, son of Adam fil Peter, fil William fil Helie de Longsdon. This lady figured in many Charters, and is sometimes called Chelmeredene, which appears to be identical with Chelmorton.

Robt. Luttrell to Thomas fil Richard fil Wm. de Pec, land in Little Longsdon.

T., Rich. de Herthill, Serlo de Beley, Adam de Herthill, Thomas de Edensor, *William fil Helie de Langsdon, Peter, his son*, William fil Robert de Dene, Ralf de Heric, Robt. fil Alex de Mornesale, Rich. de Winst (? Clic). (Foljambe Charters.)

In a Charter of Ralf fil William Gernon, now at Belvoir, Rich. de Vernon, *William, Bailiff of William de Longsdon and Thomas de Longsdon, were witnesses.*

33 Henry III. Jurdon de Roulesly obtained a lease of lands there, from Richard fil William de Vernon, to which William de Longsdon was a witness. (Belvoir Charter.)

In another Charter in the same collection, concerning lands at Nether Haddon, between Peter fil Robert Basset and Hugo, his brother, and Richard Vernon, Adam de Longsdon was a witness.

Alice fil William de Pecco granted to Robert fil William Tirri, of Longford, a bovate in Great Longsdon, near two bovates, which William, her father, formerly held at one penny rent and fifteen pence rent at two terms.

T., Richard de Herthill, Adam de Stanton, Mathew de Longsdon, Adam fil Peter, William fil Elie, William le Wine, Peter de Lascy, Nicolas de Winfield, Richard le Heir, John de Bankwell. (Mr. Longsdon's Charters.)

Adam fil Peter de Longsdon, granted to Henry fil William de Longsdon, a bovate in Longsdon, which Henry fil Emma formerly held.

T., Robert de Stanton, *Mathew de Longsdon, William fil Elias*, Robert Lascy, Hugo Pekoc, Richard fil Simmonir, Jo. Bulaxe, Robert Cemetarius, John Cleric. (Mr. Wright's Charters.)

The concurrence of William fil Elias is curious; Peter, his son, had apparently died whilst Adam, his grandson, had been let into the estates.

Robert Lascy, the witness of this Charter, was Robert Peveril, of Hassop, called de Lascy because 1210-12 (see Pipe Rolls), he held 9 fees of the Barony of Lascy, in Cornwall.

The same Adam fil Peter de Longsdon granted to Henry fil William de Longsdon, land in Longsdon and Wardlow, which William, father of the said Henry, formerly held of him.

T., Mathew de Longsdon, William fil Elias, Thomas fil Robert, William le Wine, Nicolas de Winfield, Peter de Lascy, William fil Eustace de Mornesale, John de Bancwell, Cleric. (Mr. Wright's Charters). Photograph of this important Charter is here given.

Peter de Lascy was also de Peveril, son of Robert of the last Charter. See Vol. 3 (Section 5) of this work, page 188. Nicolas de Winfield was also a Peveril, or Paville as that branch called themselves. These two last Charters were only duplicates of the leases of these places, granted by that family, which are still in the possession of Mr. Wright, of Longston Hall.

Mathew de Longsdon and William de Longsdon attested a Charter of Peter Peveril, of Hassop, to Eustace de Stafford.

One of the earliest notices of the Faber family is in an action (R. C.R. of 6 Henry III, No. 15) in which William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, the chief of the ironworkers, sues, amongst others, *Richard Faber*, concerning tolls levied in the Vill of Clifton, part of the Manor of Esseburn. Quite possibly this was Richard fil Levened, of Longsdon.

Two brothers, Thomas and Richard Levened, of Ashbourne, probably the last-mentioned Richard Faber, possessed rights in Osmondston, Edelmeston and Clifton, which they both released to Tutbury (see No. 153 of that chartulary), in all probability they were identical with the Longsdon family, many members of which had property in Yolgrave, and Ashbourne. If this were so, this Thomas may be identical with Thomas, the Clerk of Bakewell; in all probability they were the brothers of Robert fil Levened, and certainly Thomas, the Clerk, had a brother named Robert, and it seems that they were again identical with a family of Esseburn, who assumed the name of Faber (or Wright), which afterwards the Longston family assumed; and in both cases it was handed down as a surname.

Roger fil Levened, of Parwich, temp. Henry II., or early in John, gave two bovates in Kniveton to Geoffry Faber, of Esseburn, which Suanus Gesel formerly held, T. Galfridus de Esseburn, Christopher of the same, Henry P'fott, of the same, Hugo Aeover, William de Grendon, Robt. de Grendon, Herbert de Tissington, Rich. de Pecco,

Ego Adam filius Petri de Longston a Henrico filio Willielmi de Longston a toft in
 Longstone which William, father of the said Henry, formerly held. No
 date, probably early Henry III. (Mr. Wright's Charters.)

Charter of Adam fil Peter de Longsdon to Henry fil William de Longsdon a toft in
 Longstone which William, father of the said Henry, formerly held. No
 date, probably early Henry III. (Mr. Wright's Charters.)

Roger fil Toli, Roger Poutrel, Maurice de Snelston, Robert fil Toli (Kniveton Leiger).

Roger Poutrel died ante 3 John (see Staffs. Plea Rolls), when he was sued by the Acovers respecting Snelston.

It is curious that one Swanus was the father of Waltheof, of Mornesale, who was closely allied to the fitz Leveneds, and in all probability they were descended from him.

Richard fil Robt. fil Toli, of Kniveton, granted to Mathew fil Humphery de Kniveton two bovates, which Geoffry Faber held, and the wood which Coll held, by way of augmentation of the bovate, it is again singular that we find the Leveneds in the vicinity of the Domesday holder of Longston, Kniveton and Parwich; surely there must be a strong reason for this.

Roger fil Levened had a son, Henry, as appears from Charter No. 307 of the Kniveton Leiger. This Henry was living in 25 Edward I. when (Charter No. 136) he is found attesting a Charter of Margeria, widow of Robert fil Robert, of the Hill of Parwich, who was then dealing with her dower. He appears to be dead in 32 Edward I., for on the feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary in that year, the land which was his was given to Nicolas fil Richard Faber, of Chedel, and other part to Robert de la Hill, in Bradley.

It is very singular that we find the widow of Robert Hill dealing with the Parwich property as if indeed it was her own, and this would induce the belief that she had previously been the wife of William fil Mathew de Longston.

John Faber attested Charter of Mathew fil Mathew de Kniveton to Henry, his son. John Faber, of Bradley, attested Rob. de la Hill's Charter, and in 19 Edward I. attested Charters of Hugo fil Jo. Forthanon, of Bradley, and Philip Stote, and in 13 Edward I. held land of Kniveton, at 11/6 rent.

25 Edward I. Margetia Wo. Robt. fil Robt. de la Hill to Henry Kniveton. Hy. Faber a witness.

32 Edward I. Nicolas fil Robt. Faber, of Chedle lease of a toft croft and one bov, in Bradley, which Hy. Faber held and 7/4 rent bail, Thos. le Swan, of Bradley, and Nic. fil Orme, of Corniley.

32 Edward I. Other land of Hy. Faber leased to Robt. de la Hill.

Rd. fil Robt. Toti confirmed to Math. fil Humph. de Kniveton two bov., *which Galf. Faber held*, in Kniveton, and the wood which Coll

held by way of augmentation of that bov. and 8d. rent, for which Math. gave 30/- for ingress. The names Toll and Coil are probably identical.

T., Wm. and Robert Caps, Robert Clic, of Esseburn, Roger fil Joce, William le Lea, Rad. de Aldwerc, Gilbert and Ralf fil Ailse, Aoc. de Leic and F'yon.

Roger fil Levenot, of Penwiz, gave to *Galf Faber* de Asseburn two bov. in Kniveton, which Swanus Gesel zod. rent, for which Galf. gave one beautiful (pulcrum) vaccam with her calf, and 2/- to Robert fil Toli to confirm.

T., Galf de Esseburn Christopher and Hy. Pfott, of the same, Hugo de Acour, Wm de Grendon, Robt. de Ead, Hbert. de Tissington, Rd. de Pecco, Roger fil Toli, Rog. Poutrel, Maurice de Snelston.

Roger fil Levenot de Parwich (spelt Levenardus) with the consent of his heir, confirmed to Ralf Cleric fil Gamel, of Parwich, 2a. of land under his garden called le Flat.

T., Ran de Freegll, Ralf fil suo, Galf fil Omati, Henry fil suo, Wm. fil Gundred, Rich. fil suo, Ometo de Stanley, Adam fil. This was followed by a Charter of Roger de Balinden, who had exchanged his land in le Flat with Felicia, his wife's sister.

Roger de Balinden, with the assent of Iolante, his wife, confirmed to Mathew de Kniveton her rights in the land called the Flat in Peverwich, which Felicia, sister of his wife, Iolante, exchanged with him for his part in that land.

Haddon Charters. Henry fil Robt. fil Ralf, Adam fil Robt. fil Gilbert and Robt. Faber, of Wirksworth, grant to Robt. le Wyne rights of way. T, Thos de Hopton, Hamon Clic, John de Caldlowe, Wm. Suries, Rich. Clic, Robt. fil W'lnet, Nic de Crumford.

Robert Faber, of Esseburn, Henry fil Quenilde, had one acre in Kniveton, near (sur) le long Knollis de Cope, of which half an acre lies near the half-acre which Robt. held of Wm. fil Wm. de Yolgrave, towards Wiggelrige, between land of *Robt, Aldewerk* and John Clic fil Wm. Robert gave him one rod in Kniveton, between land of Henry Quenilda and *Simon P'us*, near Robt. Esseburn's assart.

Wm. de Kniveton fil Wm. de Yolgrave grant Rob. one acre sur le long, next Henry Quenilde's.

Simon Pines and Wm. his son grant to Robt. of land near those held of John Clic,

Roger fil Robert fil Faber granted to Mathew Kniveton three acres of land called Cope.

Heirs of Henry fil Quenilde held four bovates in Kniveton for 7^s each

Henry Kniveton attd. Charter of Robt. Esseburn to Robt Miller, of Kniveton, of two bovates of Rd. fil Toli, Rob. de Aldwerk a witness ; he also attd. Charter of Robt. fil Robt. Toli, of four bovates held by Elias fil Rich., and Charter of Dionesia, Wo. Robt. fil Toli to Robt. her son, dower of Elias fil Rd. ; he also attd. Wm. de Kniveton fil Wm. de Yolgrave's grant of half an acre sur le long, and of land to Rd. de Attelow fil Simon of Calton.

Wm fil Ralf de Kniveton confirmed to Rd. fil Simon de Calton half an acre.

Henry fil Quenild de Kniveton, confirmed to Robert Faber, of Esseburn, the homage of one acre in Kniveton, sur le long Knollern de Cope, of which one half acre lies near the half acre which the same Robert held of William fil Wm. de Yolgreve, half an acre upon the same Knoll of Cope, towards Wiggelerege, between lands of Robt. de Aldwerk and John Clic, at 2d. rent.

T., Gilbert fil Ailsi, Mathew fil Mathew, John Clic, Wm. fil Ralf, Peter fil Aldus, Henry le Churchman, Wm Clic.

John Cleric, of Kniveton (21 Edward I.), granted to Robt. Faber, of Esseburn, one rood in Kniveton, sur le Knoll, between the lands of Hy. fil Quenilde and that of Simon P'us, one rood upon Shertcope, extending upon the assart of Robt de Esseburn.

T., Henry fil Quenilde, Hy. le Churchman, Gilbt. fil Ailsi, Simon P'us, Wm. fil Aldus, Hy., his brother, William Cleric.

The following are probably Levenots :

William fil Rog. de Hokenaston granted to Mathew de Kniveton the homage of Warin fil Robt.

T., William fil Decani, *Rich. fil Levering, John Levering*, Gilbert fil Margerie.

(p. 1268.) Wm. fil Robert fil Leverick de Hokenaston to Peter fil Ralf de Gretton, half a bovate which Eugenulf fil Robt. de Cornbridge.

Wm. fil Ralf Carpenter, of Hokenaston, granted to Ralf, his son of Cromford, $\frac{1}{2}$ bov., which Wm. Decanus held for service of one arrow.

T., Wm. Decanus, John fil Adam and Jo. le Eyre, of the same.

Roger fil Robt. Faber de Ashbourne granted to Mathew Kniveton 3a. land in Kniveton, lying in the field called Cope. T., Hy. de Alsop, Jo. de Offdecote, Hugo de Bently, Hy. le Brasene, Alex.

Mercater, Walter de Kniveton, Hy. de Mapleton, Rd., his brother, Jo. Cleric.

Wm. de Kniveton fil Wm. de Yolgrave (? Wm. fil Wm. de Longsdon) grant to Robert Faber, of Esseburn, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in Kniveton, sur. le long Knollis de Cope, between the land which *Peter held*, and that which Henry Quenilde held, to hold to him and Iggreda, his wife.

T., Mathew de Kniveton, Hy. fil Quenilde, Rado Clic, Hy. le Churchman, Gilbert de Kniveton, Wm. and Jo. Clerics. (Kniveton Chartulary.)

(Next Deed in the Kniveton Chartulary.) *William de Yolgreve* granted to Rich. de Attelow fil Simon de Calton 3a. in Kniveton and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in the Long Wete, which lies between the land of Rad Presbiter and Hy. fil Quenilde, and an $\frac{1}{2}$ a. at the Rowlowe, between their lands and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. at Sheretmenehill, by Appelowsich, and an $\frac{1}{2}$ a. at Sloperetowe and Greenlowe, at the Flaghatoy, near Hy. fil Quenilde's lands.

T., Hy. fil Quenelde, of Kniveton, Mathew fil Mathew, of the same, Gilbert, of the same, Robt. de Pecco, and Wm. Clic.

William fil Lewin, of Bakewell, granted land to William de Esseburn.

Wm. Bercar, of Kniveton, confirmed to Henry fil Mathew de Kniveton in fee 10 selions of arable land in Kniveton, *which Wm. de Yolgreve* formerly held, between land of Henry Hevedman and Wm de Thorpe, abutting upon the Cliff.

T., Roger de Bradborn, Step de Ireton, Robt. Gilbert, Mathew fil Mathew de Kniveton, Wm. de Thorpe.

Math. de Longsdon attested Charter of Wm., Earl of Derby, to Adam le Wine, land in Bracington and Hopton, with Galf de Gresle Senescal, Thos. de Ensor, Jord. de Snitterton, Robt. de Acour, Roger de Wodensly, Robt. de Aldwerk, Ran of Ibul.

Math. and Wm. de Longsdon attested Charter of Robt. fil Adam le Wine, of Wirksworth, with Sampson the Vicar, Ad. de Cestevin, of the same, Wm. le Wine, Hy. de Gratton, Hugo de Wormansworth, and lands of the Lord Robt. of Staunton.

Early Deed—

Adam fil Marieth de Cra de Wiggerwall release to Adam *Lewine de Wirksworth* his rights in lands in Wigswall for five marks.

T., Mathew de Longsdon, Robert de Nottingham, *Hy. de Opton*, Gaufrido de Hybull, Robert fil Thos de Opton, Robert fil Jo.

Tutbury Register, No. 153. *Thos. fil Levenald*, of Esseburn, released his rights to the pasture of Edelmeston and Osmondeston, pertaining to land in Clifton.

No. 229, *Richard fil Levenaldi*, of Esseburn, released his claim in certain pastures of Edelmeston and Osmondeston, pertaining to lands in Clifton.

Rich. fil Levened attested a Charter of Simon Blund land in Campedenstreet.

Fine, ante 26 Henry III. *Robert de Levened Plt.* and *Leticie, Cecil, and Sarah* with Wm. fil Levened (William Cokayne)? fined for five tofts in Ashbourne, and 15/6 rents.

26-7 Henry III. (Rot. Cur. Regis. No. 55.) Henry de Mappleton and Leticie, his wife, Wm. Cokayne and Cecil, his wife, and Richard de Mappleton and Sarra, his wife, sued William fil Roger, in which action the last-mentioned fine was recorded.

36 Henry III. Henry Dean, of Lincoln, Parson of Ashford, fined with the same three co-heirs for the said five tofts and rent.

William Cokayne is called Coquain or Cook, and this is the probable origin of the name. His grand-daughter, Margeria, daughter of Roger, his son, who was Propositus of Esseburn, married William fil Mathew de Longsdon.

The Deans of Lincoln's Chartulary gives evidence of the presence of the family of Ashbourne in dealing with the property of the Cokayne of that place. William fil Roger, Propositus of Esseburn, and Peter, his brother, released to Herbert, of Nottingham, their father's rights in the land of the church, near Thos. de Staynlow's toft, 19/6.

T., *Robert de Levenad*, Wm. de Mappleton, Hy. de Cruce, Roger de Derby, Peter fil Ulf, *Rich fil Levenad*, Walter fil Tegtoris, Hugo de Bently, Wm. Pistor.

Hbertus de Nottingham to Henry Cap. de Bradly, release of his rights he bought in the land of Roger Pps, near Thos. de Stanton.

T., *Thomas fil Levenad and Rich. (brothers)*, Hy. de Cruce, Magr. Alexander, John, brother of the Parson, Thos. de Stanton, Robert Mercator, Wm. Clic, his son.

Walter fil Wm. Cap. le Scekendon release to Hy. Cap. de Benedly his rights in same land.

T, Hy. de Cruce, Thos. fil Levenad and Rich., brothers, Magister A'ex. Hy. de Machelfield, Wm. Spendelowe, Hy., his son, Thos. de Stanton.

Mr. Longsdon, of Little Longston, possesses three original Charters and one paper copy of grants from Griffin fil Wenuwyn to Mathew fil Thomas, Cleric of Bakewell, all attested before the same witnesses, the Lord Thomas of Ensor, the Lord Adam de Herthill, Luke de Beley, Robert of Stanton, Robert fil Ingram, Mathew de Reyndon, Nicolas, of Over Haddon and Henry de Hotot.

The first Charter, which has a fine seal, is of Griffin fil Wenuwyn, of Kevelock, to Mathew fil Cleric, of Bakewell, of a bovate in Great Longston, which Thomas, father of the said Mathew, held by feoffment of the King and which Wenuwyn, his father, confirmed, with turf in the Moor of Longston, and other Mores in Great Longsdon, belonging to the said Mathew in Little Longsdon. The third Charter stated that Mathew held them at 7d. rent and service at his Mill, and the paper copy states that the turbaries were to be delved and the farres to be plucked in the said Mores.

There can be little doubt but that this bovate in Great Longston was the same which Adam fil Peter confirmed to Wm. fil Mathew, out of his fee, but it is difficult to understand why there were so many Charters respecting it and why they all remained in the hands of the Longsdons. Possibly it was that Griffin found that he was, in fact, trenching upon the powers of others, and that as the lands were of ancient demesne his lordly Charters were inoperative.

Griffin fil Wenuwyn granted to John de Holwell land in Hulme and Crakelow Botham and Hallesworth, next lands of William Rufus, at 6d. rent.

T., William le Wine, Mathew de Longsdon, William de Longsdon, Laurence fil Peter de Rydon, Robert de Fetcham, then Sergeant, Henry fil Richard and John de Bancwell. Seal, a lion rampant (the seal of the Princes of Powis and Kings of South Wales), legend S, Griffini fil Wenuwyn. (Duke of Rutland's Charter.)

Wm. de Esseburn, manens in Bancwell, granted to Roger, his eldest son, one bov. of land he bought of *Robert fil Lewine*, and half the land of Fossington, Heday, Aylgard and Hulm, which he bought of Ralf Gernon (he died 1247), 1s. in Catclive which he bought of Wm. le Messenger, and 1s. in Alslyknol.

T., Ralf le Wine, Roger de Sceladin, Mathew Mercator, Robt. Reindon, Elias Tinctor, Jo. le Wyne, Rich. de Keliston Clic. (Belvoir Chs.)

This grantor was no doubt Wm. Cokayne.

Wm. Avenal de Haddon (Addn) Avenal, his father, Avicie, his mother, the Bircheria, which *Ricus de Pec nepos me* (nephew or grandson) then held.

T., Wm. de Starclive, Hugo Cap., Ricus Clic, Wulstanham Gervase Avenel, Serlo de Pleslie, Wm. Wautre, Willo fil Herbert, *Rich. fil Daniel de Edenstowe*, and because I have not a seal I use that of Rich. Renald Cap, Wm. de Hester, Alan de Ruston, Robert fil Widon.

c. John or early Henry III. Hugo de Pec, of Chesterfield, fil John fil Richard.

Robert de Pecco released to Mathew de Kniveton his rights in a croft lying between the croft of Ralf Caps and John Clic on the south, and the toft of William de Yolgreve on the north for his life.

T., Henry de Esseburn, Stephen de Iriton, Rad de Kniveton, Rector of Brailsford, William Clic. (Kniveton Leiger)

Luca de Beely granted to Ranulf de Wakebridge in free marriage with Sarra fil Thomas de Pecco, one bovate in Chelmorden.

T., Jord de Snitterton, Thos. de Ensor, Robert de Stanton, Ad. de Edensor, Nic. de Ov. Haddon, Nic. de Wancliff, Mathew, of the same, John de Banewell.

Luca de Beely was dead in 36 Henry III.

Nicolas, son of Adam, married Sarra, the widow of William Pincerna or le Wine, of Bakewell, and the following Charters coupled in the Belvoir Collection give evidence that Thomas, the Clerk, of Bakewell, had a brother Robert, of whom, unless he was identical with Robert Faber, nothing is known.

Sarra de Meredine, widow of Wm. Pincerna, granted to Lord Ralf Cubberle, Rector of Eyum, one acre in Esford.

T., Willo le Wine, Wm. Clic, Wm de Esseburn, Mathew Mercator, Robt. Child, John de Holwell, Robt. de Reyndon, John le Brun, Hy. fil Hubert, John Clic.

Attached to this Charter is another by *Robt. frater Thomas Clic*, of Bakewell, to Robert Child, a culture near the Bridge of Esford.

T., Wm. Pincerne, Mathew de Reyndon, Hubert Mercator, Wm. Cleric, Roger Castrei, Rich de Syaledune (? Sheldon), Hy. Burgorn, Math. Cap, Thos. fil Letice, Roger Tinctor (this Charter seems to be a generation earlier than the other).

29 Sept.—13 Oct. 20 Henry III. Wm. Parson, of Esseburn Pt, Luke de Donstable and Lettice, ux., and Wm. fil Roger, of Esseburn,

a toft, fifty two acres of land and two acres mead in Peverwych, and ten and a half acres of land in Esseburn.

Matilde de Rutington claimed one and a quarter of toft in Esseburn.

East, 1243, 27 Henry III. Agnes, daughter of Nic, Plaintiff, and Alex de Esseburn, and Lettice ux. messuage, and 50a. of land in Alsoppe

Sarra de Meredine, widow of William le Botiler, to Robt. fil Mathew de Reyndon. T., John de Bakewell, Clic. (Haddon Charter.)

Henry fil John de Heyham (of Sarra le Wine, begotten), grant of the land which he had of the grant of Galf de (Alkanga) Akally and Rich., his brother.

T., Robt. de Reyndon, Wm Clic, Roger de Esseburn, Philip Textor, Gervase de Nottingham Elias Clic. (Haddon Charter.)

This Sarra de Meredine was evidently the wife successively of William Pincerna or Botiler and of Nicolas fil Adam, of Bakewell, but it is not clear that she was the mother of his son John, the Clerk, and probably not, for the property of Nicolas descended to his daughter, and his wife had several sons, and this property evidently went to Agnes her daughter.

John Clic fil Nic de Bakewell to Robert de Reydon, half an acre which Mathew Mercator held, lying under Condey, near land of Ralf le Wyne, in Bakewell, and 16d. rent, which Elie Carpenter, and Hy. le Roter paid.

T., Ralf le Wine, Robt., his brother, Wm. de Esseburn, Alan de Pickworth, Roger de Sheldon, Hy. Borton, John le Wyne. (Haddon Charter.)

c. Henry III. Ivo Mercenarius de Bakewell fil Henry de Borton to Hugo dict Martin, of Tideswell, land held of Wm. le Wyne, beyond Herwycweye, between lands of Mathew Mercator and Jo. Bissop, land near Wytenwall; Robt. Flindhurst, near land of John Cleric fil Nic de Bankwell, Emma fil Alexandre. Eustace fil Sacerdote, Randel Vereding, Haredale, between lands of Edusa de Dagenhale and Wm. de Haledrin, and land of Sir Richard Vernon (attainted).

T., Sir Robt. de Hertil, Hy. de Taddington, Thos. Foljambe, Rad. le Wyne, John de Holwell, Wm de Esseburn, Elias Tinctor, Mathew Mercator, Gervase de Nottingham, Hugh de Chesterfield Clic.

John Clic fil Nic de Bakewell granted to Lord Ralf de Cubbale land on Odlam Hill and Wythorm Endecliff "for which I bought" of

11
 In nomine domini Amen. Nos Willelmus de Den, de Longstone, de half an acre of Land lying in the
 Crotteshead, in the field of Longston, to Robert fil Adam de Longston of
 one acre of Land in the field of Wardlow, one rood of Land lying at Pigtor,
 one rood lying on Middlehill, and one rood on the Logradus, and one half acre
 lying at the head of the Vill, and one half acre lying on the Henbutts. No
 date. (Mr. Wright's Charters.)
 NOTE.—As all these places remain in the possession of Mr Wright of Longstone,
 there can be little doubt that Robert fil Adam was identical with Robert le
 Wright.



Charter of William de Den, of Great Longstone, of half an acre of Land lying in the
 Crotteshead, in the field of Longston, to Robert fil Adam de Longston of
 one acre of Land in the field of Wardlow, one rood of Land lying at Pigtor,
 one rood lying on Middlehill, and one rood on the Logradus, and one half acre
 lying at the head of the Vill, and one half acre lying on the Henbutts. No
 date. (Mr. Wright's Charters.)
 NOTE.—As all these places remain in the possession of Mr Wright of Longstone,
 there can be little doubt that Robert fil Adam was identical with Robert le
 Wright.

Henry Auketel, one rood on Alkedewell and Shoorlbrode, and land of Peter de Foston.

T., Wm. le Wync, Wm. de Esseburn, Mathew Mercator, Jo. de Holewell, Robt. de Reyndon, Robert Child, Henry fil Hubert, Elia de Pontefract, Roger Tinctor. (Haddon Charters)

(Ralf Cubbele attd. Charter of Alice, d. of Peter Roland, to Wm. de Vernon, 19-21 Henry III., three deeds of John fil Nicolas were sealed with a griffin. Peter fil Wm. de Foston, rele. to same land near Stocking. Same witnesses. Mathew, called Mercenarius, not Mercator).

44 Edward III. Ante fest Nativ. Jo. the Baptist Felicia, dau. of Jo. le Clerk, of Longsdon, granted to Godfr. de Roland land which belonged to John, her father, of Ashford, Great Longston, and Mornesale, and Roland T., Henry de la Pole, William de Aldredly, John de Shirley, Radulf de Baystowe. Seal, on a chief three crosses, (?) the middle one, and three trees, (?) (?) a religious seal.

3 Edward II. Cecelia, Wo. of *Nic Peveril, of Hassop*, release of dower to Jo. de Calver.

Peter fil Robt. de Hassop (Peveril) last witness to Charter of *Nic Peveril* of Hassop to John de Calver. (Belvoir Charters.)

Exchange of land between William de Den, of Longsdon, and Robert fil Adam, of Longsdon, of land at Crofteshed, in Longsdon, for land in Wardlow, of which one rood lies at Pigtor (the Peak mountain), one rood at Middlehill, one rood on the lowgrades, half a rood at the head of the village, and one rood at Henbutts.

T., Alan de Roland, William Vicar, Richard fil William, William fil Adam, and Thomas fil Adam. (Photograph is here given.)

This Charter may be dated about the latter part of Edward II., in the 17th year, William Rotur, clerk (no doubt William Vicar of that Charter) was a witness. (Mr. Wright's Charters.)

Nic fil Adam de Smerill to Wm. fil Milo de Gratton, land which Galf de Milo formerly held. T., Rd. de Herthill, Henry de Hottot, Robt. de Duckenfield, *Wm. Avenel*, Adam fil Milo. (Pegg MS. at Heralds' College.)

Margaret fil Hubert de Yolgrave to John de Smerill, four acres in Smerill. T., Adam de Herthill, Nicolas de Smerill, Hy. de Hottot, *William de Longsdon*, Fulcher de Ireton, William de Hulton Clic. (Belvoir Charters.)

Robt. fil Robt. Coker, of Smerill, granted to John fil Gilbert de

ead land there. T., Thomas fil Robt. Foljambe, Henry de Hottot, *Wm. de Longsdon*, Nicolas de Smerill, William fil Milo de Middleton (Avenel) John fil Adam de Smerill, Robt. de Tideswell Clic. (Belvoir Charters.)

33-5 Henry III. Ralf fil Ralf Bugg to Wm. fil Ulpv, land in Bakewell. T., Wm. de Longsdon.

37 Henry III. *Lescia*, filia Henry de Pavely, Wo. of Wm. de Fotslow, granted to John Clic, of Bakewell, fil Nic., land on the banks of the Wye, at End Cliff. T., Wm. le Wine, Rad Bugg, Wm. Clic, Wm. de Esseburn.

Henry Pavely was Henry Peveril, who, apparently, had married a lady having an interest in that property.

10 Edward I. Math fil Robt. de Preston to Thos. Foljambe, land in Bakewell. T., Ralf le Wine, Robt., his brother, Gal. Alkanger, Hy. le Wine.

John le Wine attd. Charter of Ivo Mercator. He was probably the son of Sarra and the Clic. (Belvoir Charters.)

42 Henry III. John Clic attd. Charter of Roger fil Wm. de Esseburn.

44 Henry III. Wm. le Wine. (Belvoir Charters.)

John le Wine and Jo. Clic attd. Charter of Robt. fil Alan, of Bakewell. (Belvoir Charters.)

Wm. le Wine attd. Charter of Griffin fil Wenuwyn, with Mathew Aukedon. (Belvoir Charters.)

Wm. Pincerna, Wm. le Wine, Wm. Clic, Wm. de Esseburn, all attd. the same Charter. (Belvoir Charters.)

It may be a mere coincidence, but it is curious to find that a family named Levinge, or Levened, bought Parwich from one of the Cokaynes about the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, or in James I., probably they were descendants of the Leveneds.

13th Sept., 1611. Richard St. George certified that Thomas Levinge was entitled to bear, as his ancestors had done, Vert a chevron or, and in chief a three escallops argent, and he obtained for his crest an escallop argent, and these were also granted to Francis, Timothy, and William, his brothers, which are very much like the old Wright arms, and would seem to be derived from them, or from a common ancestor.

This family followed the old clerkly profession of their ancestors, if indeed they descend from them, and they were very distinguished

lawyers, one of them, Sir Richard Levinge, Bart., Speaker of the House of Commons, in England, and Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. Timothy Levinge, Lord of the Manor of Parwich, great-great-grandfather of the Speaker, was Member for the County and Recorder of Derby. Little seems known of their origin. Nicolas and Robert Levin were assessed at Hathersage 6 and 13 Henry VIII. Timothy was the son of Thomas, who married Margaret, daughter of William Freeman, of Boile Hall, Warwick, who was the son of Walter Levinge by Margaret Longshaw, of Lancaster.

43 Eliz. John Leving was Rector of Loughborough, having been presented by the Earl of Huntingdon (see page 19 of this volume).

1625. Thomas Leving, of Parwich, attd. the Will of Edward Browne, of Sturson (see page 97 of this volume).

Theophilus Browne, of Derby (see chap. ii. of this volume), married the great grand-daughter of Thomas Levinge, of the Inner Temple, just mentioned.

Philippa fil Wm. de Yolgrave confirmed to Henry fil Mathew 4d. and one obole rent in Kniveton, 2d. of which Mathew the Churchman paid for land held of him, 1d. by Henry de Mapelton and 1d. and one obole by Gilbert the Miller.

T., Roger de Bradburn, Henry and Ran. de Alsop, Roger de Peverwiz, and also one acre in Kniveton, and half an acre lying on the Winnedon, between lands of Robert fil Robert and Henry Heordman, abutting on the Ridgway, the other half on Grenewyndon.

T., Henry de Mapelton, Mathew fil Henry, Henry Heordman, Robert fil Robert de Kniveton, Robert de Tideswell. (Kniveton Leiger.)

— Year of Henry fil John. Agreement between Mathew de Longesdon and Cecilia, Wo. of Jurdan de Offerton.

Cecilia confirmed to Mathew the land which Jurdan and Heverard formerly held in Offerton (Overton), except six acres at Stord (?), for 12 years, and if she is unable to dig, the six acres thereof shall remain to the said Mathew for the aforesaid term. Rent, 5s a year to the Chief Lord.

T., Luca de Beleg (dead 36 Henry III), Robert de Stanton, Peter his brother, Jurdan de Rowleslie, Nic de Stanclive, William de Chattesworth, Elias de Thornhill, Elias de Bamford, Peter de Hurst, William de Heilow, Nic de Paddelie, *Adam de Longesdon*. (Mr. Wright's Charters.)

Staff. and Derby. No. 1 (c. John). Thomas, son of Richard, Senescal of Peak (? Pec), (who was this, Peak records do not mention him), grant to Mathew de Longsdon, two cults of mead in the field of Little Longstone, under Longeslowe, in the Lordship of Cote Medensz (where is this?), with an acre of arable land, stretching to the road from Crosvey (?), with a sheep-fold of half an acre under the said hill of Longeslowe, in exchange for seven acres in the field of Hassop. Rent of Longstone land, 9d. at St. Martin, to be paid by Thomas; rent of Hassop land, 3d. at Assumption, *to be paid* by Mathew. T., Serlo de Beleg, Kt. (10-18 John), Adam de Herthill (attd. a Calver Charter, 16 John), Robt. Parson of Hope, Robt. de Hope (attd. a Brampton Charter with Serlo de Beleg, s.d.), Rich., son of Thomas Parson, of Bakewell, Math. Parson. (Mr. Wright's Charters.)

Woolly, 6667, page 120, and Mr. Longsdon's Charters.

Alice fil William de Pecco granted to Robert fil William Tirri de Longford a bovate of land in Great Longstone, near two bovates which her father held. 1d. rent, and 15d., at two terms.

T., Richard de Herthill, Kt., Ad. de Stanton, Mathew de Longsdon, Adam fil Peter, Wm. fil Elie, Wm. le Wine, Peter de Lascy, Nic de Winfield, Rich. de Heriz, Jo. de Bancwell.

Thomas, son of Robert of Little Longstone, granted to Mathew, son of Thomas de Bancwell, hom. and serv. and 13d. rent of Richard, son of Richard de Edensor, and of Henry Clodhour (? Clothoman) and Alice his wife; also of Matilde Juliana and (?) Lescie (sisters) paid for one bovate and one croft in Little Longstone, which they held of him. Rent, 1d. (?) If they were Matilde Juliana and Lescie, daughters of Agnes, daughter of Thos. de Ensor.

T, Sir Thos. de Edensor, Adam de Edensor, Luca de Beleg (dead 36 Henry III.), Robt. de Stanton, Andrew de Derley (escheat No. 61, 33 Henry III.), Peter de Stanton, Wm. Wine de Bankwell, Mathew de Raindon (attd. Gr. fil W.'s Charter to Mathew fil Thos.), Henry de Calvour. (Mr. Wright's Charters.) Photograph is here given.

This Charter is also a great puzzle. Was this Thomas de Longesdon identical with the Thomas of 3 Edward I. and of the Calver Charter, or with either of them? and was he the grandson of Waltheof? If so, it would seem to prove that the Waltheof family were overlords of the Longsdons and of the Leveneds. The description of *ad capud ville*

de Longesdon is curious. Henry, father of Thomas, must have been the grantee of Adam fil Peter de Longsdon, which was clearly of a very early date, because Robert Lascy (or Peveril) was a witness to the first charter, and Peter, his son, to the second, so that the William de Longsdon, father of this Henry, must have been of the time of King John, and was probably the son of Elias.

William, son of Thomas de Longsdon, was doubtless son of the grantor, and he may have been the progenitor of the Wright family, as he seems to have been their ancestor, for this smaller property at the head of the village would seem to be identical with the estate at the end of the village mentioned in the Charter of Elizabeth, widow of John Wright, who died 17 Henry VII., and in other charters of the family, and is very possibly the estate surrendered to Richard, their son, by Johanna, the widow of Henry Wright, in 6 Edward IV., in which her eldest son, John, who no doubt then came into possession of the chief property, had been residing, and which was probably the estate granted to John by his father and mother in 34 Henry VI.

The following Charter establishes the fact that at the date of it a Thomas de Longsdon was then in existence, the grantor, Thomas fil Thomas Foljambe, was Bailiff of Peak 1-8 Edward I., and his nephews, Thomas the Clerk, of Gratton, William, and Henry, the sons of his brother Roger, were all living in the time of Edward I., so that it may safely be attributed to the latter part of Henry III., though certainly after the 36th of that King.

Thomas fil Thomas Foljambe, with the consent of Catherine, his wife, confirmed to Thomas fil John Foljambe a messuage in Wormhill which Hugo Mockings held (this was Hugo de Morhagh, who was living in 36 Henry III., so that the Charter is after this date), and which Thomas Foljambe had with his wife in free marriage.

T., Wm. de Morton, Gervase de Bernak (Bailiff of Peak 40 Henry III.), John Daniel, William Hally, William Foljambe, Thomas de Longsdon, Peter de Roland, Thomas fil Roger Foljambe, Henry and William his brothers, Hugo Mason, John and William his brothers, William de Stockport, it would seem that if this Thomas de Longsdon was not the son of Adam, he must have been Thomas fil Robert de Mornesale.

There is but little evidence respecting Thomas de Longsdon, Cleric, of Bakewell, excepting that possibly he attested various

Charters, which he would do if he were a clerk or a lawyer. Of his tenure of land there is but little proof, excepting that his son had held a bovate of land in Great Longstone of the fee of Adam fil Peter, which had descended to his son when Griffin fil Wenuwyn confirmed his rights therein. This would seem to have been a very ancient tenure, since Griffin admits that the ancestors of Mathew held it of his own ancestors, and before that date of the King, this may mean that those ancestors were the ancestors of Adam fil Peter, unless there were two Mathews and two Thomases in the line of succession. Thomas the Clerk seems to have been a Verderer, or Forester, of Peak, for in 36 Henry III Mathew is fined for not producing the Roll of his father (see Vol. III., page 235, of this work). But there appears to be no evidence that he ever acted in that capacity, and it would rather seem that Gerard fil Adam was the Forester of that date who made a grant to Robert le Wright. Of Mathew himself there are but few Charters, the most important of those which he attested was the Charter of William, Earl of Derby, to Adam Lewine, and another of Robert, son of this Adam, and again to that of Adam fil Mareath, of Cra de Wigwall, to Adam Lewine, of Wirksworth, which would seem to identify the family of Lewin (or Levenet) with that of Le Wine, of Ashbourne, who are also known under the names of Pincerna and Botiler. Thomas the Clerk died ante 36 Henry III., and Mathew fil Thomas was dead before 42 Henry III., when William, his son, had succeeded him.

There seems to be great confusion between the Longsdons of the name of William about this period. The grandfather of Adam fil Peter was of the name, and there was a William fil William, who resided chiefly at Yolgrave, who was probably a son of William, the grandfather of Adam, by Basilia, his wife, who seems to have been a relation of the Herthill family, or possibly of the family of Avenel, of Middleton, a younger branch of the Avenels of Haddon, whom William Briwere had evicted for the Vernons and Bassets.

William, the son of Elias (the grandfather of Adam fil Peter), had a grant, probably in free marriage, from Wm. Avenel, of Middleton, of one-quarter the rents of the Mill of Alport, to which Mathew de Longsdon and Adam fil Peter were witnesses, and he seems to have had a son and heir named Elias, who granted land to Wm. fil Mathew, the homage and rent of 7d., which was the portion of three

sisters, of 13d. rent divided between five sisters, who were, in fact, the daughters and co-heiresses of Richard fil Levened, one of whom was the wife of Rich fil Rich. de Ensor. (Mr. Longsdon's Charters.)

This Charter is most important, since it proves that this William fil Elias was the head of the family, and the only explanation appears to be that he and his wife Basilia had retired to the Abbey of Rufford when they confirmed Waltheof's Charter, and that he was still living, although he had given up his property to his son, Peter, and his grandson, Adam. As Richard le Ragged was the first witness of this Charter, it was probably of the 41st of Henry III., when he was bailiff.

The grants of land made to William fil Elias are generally undated, but one is dated 29 Henry III., which was attested by Mathew de Longsdon. These Charters show that Elias had sons named John and Richard, as well as William, or it may be that they were grandsons, for it is clear that William fil Elias had also other sons besides Peter, his heir; in fact, there were so many younger sons that it is most difficult and dangerous to attempt to affiliate them, and the difficulty is greatly increased by some of them taking local names, as de Yolgrave, de Knyveton, de Hognaston, and probably other names. They seem to have discarded the name of Levenet, which appears to have belonged to them and to have adopted their local residences. It is very difficult, without further evidence, to suggest the name of the father of Robert Wright the first of the Longsdons who bore that soubriquet, although it seems to have been borne by several of the family settled at Ashbourne, Parwich, and other places. We know positively that this Robert Wright had sons, named Henry and Thomas, the latter of whom probably succeeded to the inheritance. Their Charters, dated 4 and 24 Edward III. respectively, described their father, apparently, or it might have been, themselves, as of Ashford, but we know from these Charters that the Longstone land they disposed of came to them by inheritance from Robert, their father, and the Charter of Gerard fil Robert of the same date, the 4th Edward III, shows that Robert le Wright then resided at Longstone. But the Subsidy Rolls of only three years earlier give no Wright of Great Longstone, although the Ashford Subsidies include the name of Robert de Longsdon, who no doubt was this Robert le Wright.

We know but little of the sons of Adam fil Peter except their

names, Robert, Richard, and Nicolas, and it may be that Robert le Wright was one or he may have been the son of one of them, but as he had sons of full age in 4 Edward III, it is probable that he was himself the son of Adam, who was presumably only a young man in 40-2 Henry III. We have no proof of his living more than twelve years previously. All that can be positively asserted is that Robert le Wright is found in the family inheritance when we first hear of him, and that the collection of charters which his descendants still possess do not show any evidence of his position, nor would any be expected if, as is most probable, he obtained possession by right of inheritance. Of Nicolas, brother of Robert fil Adam, we know something. He married a lady, Sarra le Wine, the widow of William de Ashbourne, who certainly left a son, John, by her first husband, and others by her third husband, who was a cleric and their issue, therefore, illegitimate. From the fine cited in the action of 36 Henry III., it would appear that she was a relation of Robert Levened.

The fact that there was a Thomas, Lord of Longstone, in the reign of Henry III. is clear from a Charter still in the muniment room of Mr. Wright, of Longstone Hall, which is undated, but which must have been made after the 40th Henry III., because Adam and Mathew de Longsdon were then dead, and Richard fil Adam and William fil Mathew were attesting witnesses. It is a Charter of Ralf de Calver, confirming to Robert de Darley, then dwelling in the village of Great Longstone, certain property; it was attested by Thomas, Lord (Dominus) of Longstone, Richard fil Adam de Longsdon, John de la Hall, Hugo Ingram, Wm. fil Eustace de Mornesale, and Wm. fil Mathew de Longsdon, which would give it a rather late date. The position of Thomas de Longsdon is most important. He takes precedence of the sons of Adam and Mathew, and he may have signed as Lord of the place to distinguish himself from that other Thomas de Longsdon, descended from Waltheof, who was about that time resident in the village. (Photograph is here given.)

It is better to consider the terms of this Charter. It was a sale for money of a messuage in the village of Great Longstone, adjoining the messuage of John de la Hall on the West, against the highway going towards Ashford, containing nine rods and three feet in length, and three rods and two feet in breadth, on the North, and two rods and thirteen feet on the South, to hold to him and to whoever he may let or sell it, of the grantor, at a rent of two silver pennies.

The Calvers were great people in Nottinghamshire as well as in Derbyshire, and there is a Charter in the Haddon collection of Nicolas fil Adam de Longsdon and Sarra le Wine, his wife, to John fil Ralf de Calver. They were settled in Bakewell at this period, and this may probably account for their presence as land-owners in Longsdon. Their holding was again evidently of an unimportant character. The date of it must have been prior to 25 Ed. I, since Nicolas de Longsdon was then dead. The probabilities seem to be that Thomas de Longsdon, the juror of 3 Edward I. and the witness of the Calver deed (which was much later in date) was an elder brother of Nicholas, who signs directly after him, and in all probability the brother or the father of Robert le Wright, of Longstone, of a generation later.

There is a Charter of Margeria fil Roger Cockayne, of the 34th Edward I., to Thomas fil Adam de Esceburn, who with Godfrey fil Robert had deseized John Cokayne. This was probably Thomas, Lord of Longstone, who at that time was perhaps resident in Ashbourne, as well as at Longstone. The Lady Margeria married Wm. fil Mathew de Longstone, and she appears to have disposed of certain property in Parwich in favour of her own son, Richard. This lady seems to have been identical with Margaret, widow of Wm de Pec, who obtained a grant of rents sub le Mountain of Parwich from John fil Matilde de Parwich, which was attested by Roger de Dale, Robert of the same, Robert de (Gretton), Wm de Lee, Thomas de Aula. This Charter still remains amongst the muniments of the Longsdons, at Little Longstone.

The following Charter is a great puzzle, though it evidently emanates from the same parties. Margaret, daughter of Roger Cokayne, who was apparently a grand-daughter of Sarra le Wine, who married Nicolas de Bancwell, would seem to have been succeeded by another Nicolas de Bancwell Clic, possibly her son.

29 Edward I. Margaret le Wine, Wo Nic de Bancwell Clic, grant to Thomas fil Jo. de Bilston Clic land in Bakewell, called Leche Croft, near Baslow Warre. T., Hugo de Calfour, Ralf Bercario de Bakewell, Gerard Forrester, Roger Moke, Robt. de Walley, Wm. le Grey, Thos. Fuller.

The most interesting part in this Charter is the attesting witness, Gerard the Forrester, who was probably son of Adam fil Peter, who made a grant to Robert le Wright.

There is another Charter by the same lady in the collection of charters of the Duke of Rutland, at Haddon Hall, which are invaluable in the elucidation of Derbyshire County History, but they are in such confusion that it is very difficult to utilize them, and it is much to be wished that the Derbyshire Charters should be separated from the rest and properly calendered and arranged. This Charter, No. 386 in the author's collection, is by Sarra de Meredine, widow of Wm. Pincerna, to Lord Ralf de Cubberly, Rector of Eyam, and it was attested by Richard de Vernon, Sir Richard de Herthill, Wm. le Wyne, Mathew de Longsdon, Ralf Bugg, Wm. de Esseburn, John de Hollewell, Robert Child, John Cleric.

It is difficult to date this Charter; John Cleric, who attested, was probably only a lawyer, and his date covers part of Henry III. and the whole of Edward I., unless there were two clerks of that name, and this seems probable, John of Longstone was in all probability son of Nicolas fil Adam (who married Sarra le Wine), of Longstone. It appears certain that he was the son of Nicolas, of Bakewell, for by Charter (Belvoir, No. 585) Peter fil Wm. de Fotston granted him a meadow near land of Mathew le Sureis, to which Wm. le Wine, Ralf Bugg, Wm. Cleric, Wm. de Esseburn, Mathew Mercenarius, Jo. de Holwell, John de Brana, Tinctor attested. He attested a Charter of Wm. fil Robert of Leverich (no doubt another form of Levened) of Hognaston, to Peter fil Ralf de Gretton of half a bovate which was Engenulf's (fil Robert de Combridge). He was much mixed up with the Fabers—he himself granted land to Robert Faber, of Esseburn (255 Kniveton Leiger), in the time of Sir Robert de Esseburn (c. 33 Henry III), and he attested Roger fil Robert Faber's Charter to Matthew de Kniveton (No. 238 in their Leiger), and he also attested a Charter (No. 244 in same) by Wm. de Kniveton (who was son of Wm. de Yolgrave—in other words, a member of the Longsdon family) of some lands, and later he attested a Charter of Henry fil Quenilde (or Gunilde) respecting some lands, and he himself held lands of William de Yolgrave (Longsdon).

The last date we have is 44 Edward III., when Felicia, daughter of John le Clerk, of Longstone, granted land to Godfrey de Roland which belonged to John, her father, in Ashford, Great Longstone, Mornesale, and Roland, in some way. This Charter seems to relate

to a couple of Charters of this Godfrey de Roland, one of 2 Ed. III. being a grant from John de Longsdon, Parson of Alta Rothing, to him of an annuity of £20 out of Roland, which was attested by Sir Godfrey Foljambe and Godfrey his son, and the other dated 19 Richard II., by which Godfrey de Roland granted to Roger, his son, his lands in Longstone, Roland, and Mornesale, with a rent of £20, which he had of the gift of John de Longsdon.

It is most probable that John the Clerk fil Nicholas of Bakewell and Robert Faber were both members of the Longsdon family, and it is tempting to identify Robert Faber with the brother of Thomas the Clerk from his constant intermeddling with Longstone Charters, and especially when it is found that the Longsdons themselves adopted this surname of Faber, or Wright. It would seem that this is the most probable theory to be adopted. It therefore becomes imperative to consider the charters we possess in the name of Faber. It is curious that this name is rarely found in legal records, chiefly, presumably, because it is the name of a trade, and a common trade, and therefore easily developed into a surname.

Margery, widow of William, son of Mathew de Longsdon, grants to Richard, her son and heir, three messuages and one ferlingate of land and 12d. rent in Peverwych, and three acres and half a rood in same, of which two messuages lie together, below le clif, between the messuages which Sir Roger de Bredburn held, a messuage which Robert de Gretton held, and one messuage lies below Healmesclif, in same village, next the highway. Roger Elliot formerly held it of grantor. The Ferlingate and three acres and half a rood the said Roger Elliot and Thomas de Aula formerly held of grantor. The 12d. rent Thomas, son of John, used to pay for the messuage which he held of grantor in Peverwych, which messuage lies between messuages which Roger fil Savon held and the rivulet. T., Roger de la Dale de Peverwych, Robt, his son, Henry, son of John, of same, Robt. de Gretton, of same, John fil Thomas, of same. (Mr. Wilson's Charters.)

The following Charter, among Mr. Longsdon's Charters, evidently relates to the same lady. John fil Matilde de Parwich granted to Margeria, widow of Wm. de Pecco, rents of her messuages under the cliff. T., Roger de Dale, Robert of the same Robert, Wm. de Lee, Thomas de Aula, of the same.

29 Henry III. Rich. Clic, of Ingleton, and Isabella, his wife, to Wm fil Elie de Pva. Longsdon, of land in Mid Ileton.

Sir Barth. Cap. de Yolgrave, Thos de Edensor, Jurdan de Snitterton, Lucas de Beleg, Robt. de Stanton, *Math. de Longsdon*, Herry de Hotot, Adam de Edensor, Simon fil Deau, John de Gratton John de Bancwell. (Hardwick Charters)

Wm. Avenel, of Middleton, grant to Wm fil Elias Clic, of Pva. Longstone, rent for one quarter of the Mill of Alport. T., Wm. de Hotot, Wm. le Wine, Rad. Bugge, *Mathew de Longsdon*, *Adam fi Peter de Longsdon*, Thos. fil Robt. (? Mornesale), John de Holwell. (Hardwick Charters.)

Robt. fil and heir Adam de Stanton granted to Thomas Foljambe, of Gratton, land in Stanton. T., *Wm. de Longsdon de Yolgrave*, John fil Elie. (Hardwick Charters.)

Wm. fil Robt. Avenel, of Middleton, granted to Robt. de Yolgrave one quarter of the village of (Alport), held by Henry de Hotot, with the services of *Elias fil Wm. de Longsdon*. T., Wm. Green, Vicar of Yolgrave. (Haddon Charters.)

36 Henry III. A fine. Wm. fil Elias, of Little Longstone, bought from Havis de Muston and Matilde his wife a toft and 21d. rent in Aldethorpe and Yolgrave.

33.5 Henry III. *Wm. de Longsdon* attested Charter of Alan de Dechay to Rad. Bugg, rent and hom. of Jourdan de Rowlesley. (Belvoir Charters.)

William de Longsdon in Yolgrave to Rd. de Winfield, land in Stanton, near Matilde de Esseburn's, and Rd. Dokenfield. T., Henry de Otot de Yolgrave, Rd. de Dokenfield, Wm. fil Wm. de Esseburn, Simon Sele, of Alport, Henry fil Robt. de Alport. (Belvoir Charters)

Johanna, widow of Robt. de Grym, rele. to Rich. de Ridware, of Middleton, her rights of dower in Yolgrave, in land which her husband had of the gift of Wm. Grym, his father. T., Thos. de Gretton Clic, Richard, Lord of Smerill, *Wm. de Longsdon de Yolgrave*, Henry de Hotot de ead, Thos. de Smerell, Simon Seel, Robert Clic. (No. 865, Belvoir Charters.)

Robt. Grym, of Yolgrave, granted to Rich. de Ridware three acres in Yolgrave. T., Thomas Foljambe, of Gratton, Henry de Hotot, *Willo. de Longsdon*, John Elyes, Rich. Clic. (Belvoir Charters.)

Ralf fil and heir of Henry de Longsdon, of Tunsted, to Elias Clic, of Bakewell. T., Hugo de Wimpton, Roger de Pickworth, of Bake-

well. (Valuable proof that the Wrights of Tunsted were also of Longstone.)

30 Edward I. *Rd. de Longsdon*, of Yolgrave, attd. Charter of Wm fil Milo, of Middleton. (Belvoir Charters.)

Rich. fil William de Longsdon in Yolgrave, granted to Robt. Wardlow land in Stanton. Seal, a stag's head, with horns. (Belvoir Charters.)

Robert fil Adam de Stanton to Adam, his son, land which Walter de Bosio, formerly held in Stanton. -

T., *Rd. de Vernon*, Wm. de Mortain, Roger de Ayncourt, *Rd. de Herthill*, Robert de Esseburn, Kt., Wm. de Hotoft, *Wm. de Longsdon*, Peter de Stanton. (Original Charter, II., No. 3, Woolley.)

12 Edward I. Wm. de Longsdon attested Charter of Rich. de Bingham, Kt., Robt. de Waddeley, Ranulf de Winshe, Henry de Hoto.

s. d. Wm. de Longsdon, of Yolgrave, and Thos. de Longsdon attested Charter of Robert fil Adam de Waddesley to Thos. fil Henry de Stanton Leys land which Simon de Crumford and Wm. de Esseburn held.

The same Wm. de Longsdon, of Yolgrave, attested Charter of Henry fil and heir Wm. le Carpenter, of Birchover, to Thos. fil Henry de Stanton Lees.

2 Edward I. Agnes fil Wm. de Longsdon, widow, granted to Simon de Hopton.

Robt. de Yolgrave Clic to Wm. fil Wm. de Longsdon, his interest in the land of Wm. Avenel of Middleton, the dower of Dionisia, mother of Wm., the services of Elias fil Wm. de Longsdon and of all natives, and the tenement bought of Beatrice de M'ston, with the services of Wm., father of Elias de Longsdon.

17 Edward I. Wm. fil Wm. de Longsdon to Richard de Ridware, of Middleton. T., Robert Clic., of Yolgrave.

22 Edward I. Nic. Peveril of Hassop, to Roger, his son, attd. by Rich. Foljambe, then Lord of Bercheles, Wm. de Wardlow and Nic., his brother, Robt. de Wardlow.

Beatrice fil Rd. de M'ton to Robt de Yolgrave Clic. Temp.

Wm. Avenel, services of Wm. fil Elie, of Parva Longstone, in Yolgrave.

Wm. and Thos de Longsdon attd. Charter of Robt. de Reyndon, of Bakewell, to Rd. fil Thomas Foljambe land in Holm, in Bakewell.

Elyas fil Wm de Longsdon granted to Wm. de Longsdon land in Yolgrave.

Robt. fil Alan de Longsdon granted to Magr. Robert Avenel and Dionisia, his mother, remainder to Wm., her son, remainder to Nic., his brother, remainder Henry, brother of Robt., remainder to Rd. fil Robert de Ridware.

21 Edward I. Robert, Vicar of Yolgrave, to *Richard fil Wm. de Longsdon*, formerly dwelling in Yolgrave, and Alice, his wife, a messuage in Yolgrave, which Wm., his father, formerly held, and ten acres in Herthill, lands in Staunton and Middleton. T., Wm. Foljambe, of Gratton. (Belvoir Charters.)

Rich. fil Wm. de Longsdon granted some land to Simon, son of said Wm.

Gilbert de Longsdon attd. a Charter of Henry de Hottot to John de Bradburn, in free m. with Alice, his daughter.

Wm. de Longsdon and Adam fil Peter, of Pva Roulesly, attested Charter of Robt. fil Wm., of Stanton Leys to Rich. de Vernon.

30 Henry III., attd. Charter of Rich. Vernon and Jurdan de Roulesley with Henry de Derley.

33-5 Henry III., attd. Charter of Thos. Abbot, of Chester, to Rad fil Rad Bugg. of Nottingham.

With Mathew and Adam attd. Charter of Wm. Gernon to Rd. Vernon.

Math. de Longsdon attd. Charter of Math. de Reyndon to Robt., his son, and Wm., his son.

Peter fil Robt. de Lasey, of Hassop, to Eustace de Stafford.

And one to Roger fil Rd. de Stafford.

Milo de Warwick to John de Smerhill, half house and 10 acres of land in Smerell, of which he was enfeoffed by Robt. Bober.

T., Wm. Longford, Adam Herthill, Henry de Hotot, *William de Longsdon*, of Smerell, Wm. Colborn, cap. (Belvoir Charters.)

Rich. fil Wm. de Longsdon (? son of Wm. fil Math.) and Margaret (see Mi. Wilson's deed), to Richard, then Vicar of Yolgrave, his messuage in Yolgrave and in the field of Herthill, which Henry Colborn formerly held.

T., Thomas Foljambe de Gratton, Henry le Hotot, JO. FIL ELIE DE LONGSDON, Nic. de Smerill, Rich. Ridware. (Belvoir Charters.)

19 Edward I. Henry de Hotot, manens in Yolgrave, granted to Richard de Ridware, manens in Middleton, two tofts in Yolgrave, which Hubert formerly held.

T., Richard, Vicar of Yoigrave, *J.o. fil Elie de Longsdon*, Rich.

fil Wm. de Longsdon, Rich. fil Adam de Stanton, Robert Clic (Belvoir Charters.)

Lichfield Record, 12 Edward III. Longdon Major, Richard Faber.

20 Edward III. Thos. fil Nich. de Ridware released to *Godfr. Foljambe* the lands which he had of the gift of Johanna de Ridware, his mother, in Great Longstone.

2 Richard II. *Fohn fil Fohn del Dene de Longsdon* released to Rd. Buderth, of Bakewell.

10 Richard II. *Clemes de Longsdon* and Johanna his wife granted to Gilbert de Walsh, at Roulesley, toft there.

T., Jo. fil Wm. de Roulesley, Thos. de Colley, Rich. fil Philip, Richard Burgone, Rad de Barston. (Belvoir Charters.)

Clement de Longsdon is given in the Pole Tax for 4 Richard II. for the parish of Tideswell. He was no doubt the ancestor of the present family of Longsdon, of Little Longstone.

S.d. Ralf de Calvoure, dwelling in Wardlow, confirmed to Robert de Darley, dwelling in Great Longstone, a messuage in Longstone, adjoining the mansion of John de la Hall on the East, adjoining the highway to Ashford, containing nine roods and three perches (pedes) in length and three roods and two perches in breadth on the North, and two roods and thirteen perches on the West, in fee, at two silver pennies rent.

T., Thomas, Dominus de Longsdon, Richard fil Adam de Longsdon, John de la Halle, Hugo Ingram, Wm. fil Eustace de Mornesale, Wm. fil Mathew de Longsdon. (Mr. Wright's Charters.)

28th Nov., 12 Edward II. The Lord Martin de Wirksworth, Chaplain, granted and confirmed to John fil Alan de Roland a messuage which he had of the gift of Agneta de Derley, in fee, at twopence rent.

T., Richard Forester, of Great Longstone, Richard Foljambe, of Little Longstone, John fil William de Aula, of the same, Henry de Roland, Wm. de Roland, John de Wynchfield (?) Clic, Robert in the Dale Clic. (Mr. Wright's Charters.)

Subsidy for Longstone, 1 Edward III., contains only the names of Hugh Wardlowe, Thomas fil Wm, John fil Nicolas, Wm. atte Vicars, Philip fil Wm., Alan de Rowland, and Wm. de Rowland.

Easter, 24 Edward III. Henry Selveyn (Savage, or Forester), of Great Longstone, granted and confirmed to Richard Smyth, of Great

Longstone, a house in Longstone called the Teighbarn, which he had of the grant of Thomas fil Robert le Wiight, of Ashford.

T., John Foljambe, of Longstone, Wm. atte Hall, Rich. Iveson de Morneshale, Robert Hervy of Longstone. (Mr. Wright's Charters.)

33 Edward III. Thomas de Baiwas and Agnes, daughter of Wm. Wright, confirm to Henry fil Ralf de Tideswell, a messuage there.

T., Jo. Foljambe, Robert de Hethcote, and others.

File, 3 Richard II. John le Smyth, of Tydeswell, Cap., and Nic. Martin, Cap., for 100 marcs, granted to John le Wright, of Eyam, and Johanna, his wife, a messuage and one bovate of land in Eyam.

The following extracts are from the Peak Hundred Rolls:—

13 Edward I. Thos. fil Nic, of Moneyash.

Wm. le Wynn, of *Moneyash*, Court held at Ashford, was fined,
bail, Wm. de Hall.

Hassop. Wm. Pek.

Henry IV. Ashford. Rich. Dicken.

Tunsted. Jo. Wright.

20 Henry VI. Edensor and Pillesley. Jo. M'pull, fr. pl., Galf Hayward, Wm., Hekedon, Roger Cok presented Rog Elleson, Robt. Slater, Jo. Cook.

Longstone and Litton. Roger Burton, Robert Kinder, Jo. Russheton, and Rich. Mornesale, fr. pl.

Jurors at Court held at Longstone. Rich. Longsdon, Rd. Sterndale, Robt. Wallowe, Wm. Hethcote, of Sterndale, Roger Dale, Jo. Aleyn, Jo. Selwyn, Thomas Asheton, Wm. Wilcoxson, Wm. Lyes, Robert Gregory, Wm. Natham.

23 Henry VI. A Wapentake held at Longstone. Wm. Shawe, Roger Howe, took land; Jo. Heyden, Deputy for Wm. de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and Thos. Tudenham, Kt., Chief Senescals for the Duchy.

30 Henry VI. Ensor and Pillesley. Jo. Penistone, Rich. Skinglehurst, Roger Holmes, and John Merepull, fr. pl.

Longstone and Litton. Robt. Kynder, Jo. Barton, Robt. Waterhouse, and Robt. Torre.

10 Edward IV. For Litton, Longstone, and Mornesale. Jo. Barton, Nich. Chan, Henry Dean, Edmund Heton, were frank pledges; they presented Jo. Standon for an affray on Jo. Tattersall, Wm. Milne, and Wm. Hetherley, fr. pl.

12 Edward IV. Litton, Longstone, and Mornesale. Present,

Phil. Leech, Esq., Jo. Tonsted, Ralf Quarrier, Robt. Litton, the heirs of Thos. Litton, Robt. and Jo. Blackwell, junr, Thos. Redeman.

At Rowland. The Lady Margaret Stafford, free tenant.

23 Henry VII. Rd. Marple fined for enclosing ground at Tolshill: he was also presented for default of Court.

4 Henry IV. Bill in Chancery. Godfrey Rowland, "a poor and simple esquire," complained that Sir Thos. de Wednesley, John Dene, Vicar of Hope, with John Shaw, Rich. Hunt, Reynold Wombwell, John de Swinscoe, and Jo., his son, with many others, armed for war, on Monday, the day before the Feast of the Translation of Sir John de Beverley, on the 23rd Richard II., came like felons to the house of complainant in Little Longstone and broke (debruserent) the said house, with force and arms, and spoiled his goods and chattels, living and dead, of the value of 200 marcs, taken and carried away, etc., and imprisoned him, the said Godfrey Roland.

There appears to be no Longstone Charters after that of the 24th Edward III. until one of the date of 3 Henry VI., and there would be no information respecting this period were it not for the Rolls of Agincourt (Vol. II., p. 141), which show that John Wright was then in the retinue of Philip Leech. He was possibly identical with the Bailiff of Bakewell who attested Henry Wright's Charter.

7 Henry VI. John Wright attested a Haddon Charter, and is mentioned as Bailiff of Bakewell in 1 and 9 Henry VI. (Haddon Charters.)

Henry Wright held a tenement in Bakewell in 17 Henry VI., and was Bailiff there 19 Henry VI.

14 Edward IV. Roger was son and heir of Jo. Wright, of Bakewell (Haddon Charters). He was probably a cousin of Henry Wright, or it may be that the Bakewell Bailiff was another branch of the family. In the absence of Bakewell Rolls it is very difficult and even dangerous to speculate.

6 Henry VI. *Henry Longsdon*, of Longstone, granted to William Woodrove, of Hope, his lands in Tideswell of the inheritance of Eliz fil and heiress of Henry Dawson, of Tideswell, and certain rights in lands which he had recovered, with William del Hall, Dionisia, his wife, Beatrice Eyre, Wm. Plumley, Agnes, widow Thos. Dycher, Wm. Pigott, Thos. Jardanthorpe, Agnes ux. Robt. Bower, and Jo. Bower. T., John Schackerly.

12th Aug., 22 Edward IV. Robt. Schagwrely, gentleman, Robert

Longsdon, of Little Longstone, Yoman, *John Wright*, Henry North, of *Great Longstone*, Roger Tomlinson, Jo. Platt, Henry Wright ye younger, Thos. Mornesale, Roger Rutter, Wm. James, Barthw. Child, and Roger Lee, of the town.

6th Aug, 22 Edward IV. Deed of Thos. Hodgkinson, of Wardlow, the younger, a messuage and eight acres of land in Wardlow which Richard Hodgkinson, father of the said Thomas, bought of Henry White.

Copy of Charters from the Woolly Collection. Additional MS., 6673 and 6697, original lost.

3 Henry VI. Henry and Johanna Wright, of Great Longstone, gave to Elizabeth de Trafford (? Stafford) and Edmund de Trafford, son of Elizabeth, all their lands and tenements in Great Longstone for their lives, with remainder to the right heirs of Willam Dean, of Great Longstone.

T., Roger de Spofford Capel, John Wright, Bailiff of Bakewell, Henry de Longsdon.

This Charter is unfortunately lost, and it is difficult to understand the meaning of it. It was evidently a family arrangement. Johanna Wright, from her Will, was probably a Stafford, for she calls Richard Stafford her brother. It is probable that the Woollys, who apparently read old charters very carelessly, made a mistake in naming the grantees of the deed of 3 Henry VI. as Traffords. Why Wm. de Dean should ultimately succeed to the inheritance is also a puzzle. He was probably allied to the Wrights through Wm. de Dean, who conveyed property to them a hundred years previously. This name, Dean, or Deacon, being probably borne by some members of the family through their connection with the Deanery of Bakewell. John Wright, the Bailiff of Bakewell, who attested this Charter, was probably the father of Henry, so that the property then held by Henry was probably of a small amount. The next deed, dated the 6th Aug, 34 Henry VI., was doubtless made of the property which had by that time descended to him, and which would be settled in due course upon his son and heir.

By this Charter Henry Wright, of Great Longstone, and Jonett his wife gave to John, their son, all the lands and tenements which they possessed to remain to him in tail.

T., Geoffry Bagshaw, Vicar of Glossop, Raufe Sheldon, Richard Longsdon, Hud. Gybornson, John Woodroff.

Henry Wright died at or before the 6th Edward IV., for on the Saturday next after the Feast of the Assumption in that year, Johanna, his widow, surrendered a messuage at the end (ad fine') of the village of Great Longstone (in which John, her son, then dwelt), with an orchard and one bovate of land adjoining, called Grene Sert, to Richard, her son, in tail.

There appears to be no explanation of the Charter of the 3rd Henry VI. to Elizabeth de Trafford. By that deed the Wrights appear to dispossess themselves of all their property, yet presumably they are the parties to the deed of the 34th Henry VI., when they entail all their estates upon their eldest son and heir, John. It is possible, of course, that the first deed was only a blind, to prevent a forfeiture, since, as they were archers, they must have been involved in some of the troubles of that period; or they may have subsequently come into other property through Johanna Stafford. This is further complicated by the fact that Thomas fil John Wright was the holder of the estates according to the Duchy rental (see page 334 of Vol. III., Sec. 6). This roll may be safely dated as between the 6th and the 10th Henry VI., by the entry in the first roll, which is not clearly dated. At page 491 (Vol. I., Sec. 2), Edward Foljam is given as holding the Manor of Elton, in the Peak, for half a fee, and at page 501, which was clearly an Inquest of Knight's Fees of the 10th Henry VI., Roger Foljambe, son of Sir Edward, then held Elton. There appears to be no Inquisition, p.m., of Edward Foljambe, who was a distinguished man, a knight who fought at Agincourt with John Wright.

In 3 Henry VI., Sir Edward Foljambe released to John Wright his rights in land in Bakewell, formerly John Hanser's and Alice his wife's, and which he had of the feoffment of Henry de Bothe and William Pyrton (Belvoir Charters, No. 573), absolute proof that John was then living, and this roll shows that in 6 Henry VI., he was then dead, and that Thomas Wright, his son, was then living at Longstone. Thomas Wright was probably brother and heir of Roger, of 19 Edward IV.

Woolly Charters give the following—the originals are still at Little Longstone.

In 6 Henry VI., Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, John Andrew Capel granted to John Columbel, of Stancliff, Rad Leech, Wm. Woodrove, and Robert Woodrove, land which he had of the grant of Henry Longsdon, of Longstone.

T., John Scharesly, John (?) Ragg, and John Clementson.

8 Henry VI. Ralf Leech, Esq., John Columbel, of Stancliff, and Robert Woodrove, of Wormhill, reciting the last deed, granted the lands to Richard, son of the said Henry Longsdon.

These deeds were seen by Mr. John Sleigh, and are the commencement of his pedigree in the Reliquary. They are still in Mr. Longsdon's possession.

10 Henry VI. Richard Longsdon was assessed for Subsidy for Little Longstone.

11 Henry VI. Henry de Longsdon granted land in Great Longstone to Agnès his wife which descended to him from his father (not named).

21 Henry VI. Richard Longsdon. (Belvoir Charters)

The Poll Tax of 4 Ricard II. (1381) does not take in Longstone, unless, as it is most probable, it comes in under Tideswell. In that assessment there is the name of John Wright and his wife, and also of Clement Longsdon, who was clearly the owner at that period of Little Longstone. It was in 1351 that the last notice of Thomas, son of Jo. Wright, appears. He may have been the father of John Wright of 1381, who, if he was then only a young man, might have fought at Agincourt, or there may have been an intervening John Wright.

The year 3 Henry VI., in which John Wright obtained a release from Edward Foljambe, is the very year in which Henry Wright conveyed his land to the Traffords, and if he did convey all his estates, his father must have died that very year, so that no Wright appears in the Subsidy of 10 Henry VI. Probably he had obtained his pardon for his political offences before the 31th year of that King.

1471. Will of John Wright, of Great Longstone, mentions his sons, Richard and John.

Feast of St. Dionis, 5 Henry VII. John Wright, of Longstone, and Johanna, his wife, granted to Henry Wright, their son, all their lands and goods in Great Longstone except 20 sheep, 13 hoggs, on condition that Henry found them in bed and board competent for their lives.

In the name of God, Amen. A.D. 1471, upon the Saturday before the Feast of St. Michael the Arch. I, Johanna Wryght, late wife of Henry Wryght, sound in mind, although sick in body, build my testament in this manner. First, I leave my soul to the Almighty

God and Saint Mary and all the Saints. Item, I leave my body to be buried in the Church of St. Giles of Longuston. Item, I leave for my mortuary my best beast, as is customary. Item, I leave in oblations for the health of my soul sufficient. Item, I leave wax to be burned around my body sufficient. Item, I leave to the Church at Longuston two ewes. Item, to Alice Platts my best gown (toga) and one red bonnet (boneta rubia) Item, to the three sons of Wm. Platts, to each of them a lamb. Item, to Isabelle Gwythe (White) a russet gown (toga elbida), one crimson petticoat (tunica blodia), and one red hood (capic'm rubia). Item, to Matilda Leu' one gown (toga) and one red petticoat (tunica). To John (Roland) two measures of oats and one of barley. To Alice Leu' a cruise (lichetu) and two little pigs; also I leave to the said Alice and Wm. Gwythe, a hog; also to the two daughters of John Wright, to each of them a lamb; also to Agnes Leu' a calf, a ewe, and a lamb; also to Alice Leu' two candlesticks, one bodice, and an overcloak; also to James Wright two rams; to John Tuson a measure (batu) of oats; to John Leu' a sheep and a measure of oats; to Alice Leu' a little brass pot (olla erria); to Alice Leu' a little dish (patella); to my brother Staffort, 4d.; to St. Maria's, Coventry, 4d.; to St. Cedde, 4d.; to the Church of Baslow, 12d; to Sir Robert More (the parson), 12d.; to John Wryght, my son, one heifer for keeping up my obit. and my husband's annually; also to the said John Wryght a pair of paternosters (candlesticks) with silver beads or ornaments (gauds). Item, to Richard, my son, a hive of bees, for sustaining the obits. at the proper time. The residue of all my goods not before bequeathed I give for the health of my soul, and my husband's. I constitute and ordain my good and faithful executors, John and Richard Wryght, my sons, so that they should dispose of my goods for the health of my soul and my husband's, as they shall answer upon the Judgment Day before the Great Judge. Given upon the day and year aforesaid, before these witnesses: John Platts and Roger ...lyns, with many others. Proved 17th Sept, 1471. Debts owing to me, John Roland, 20d.; Rich. Duñ, 17d; Robt. North, 20d.; Edward Heytun, 8d; ... — Wryght, for d^r. of one cow.

7th May, 1494. Will of John Wright, of Great Longstone. To be buried in St Giles', Longstone. Leaves legacies to Lichfield and St. Mary's, of Coventry, the Lazars of Burton, brothers of Doncaster, John Bower, "my curate." To Henry Wright (my son), Alice, his

wife, and their children, one sheep each; to Henry Wyet and Agnes, his wife, a sheep, and a sheep to each of their sons and daughters; to William Jameson and Elizabeth, his wife, and their sons and daughters, each a sheep; to Robt. Skyunner and Clementina, his wife, and their sons and daughters, each a sheep; to John Wyet and Richard Wryt two sheep each; to Alice Platt and Eliz Wyet a sheep each; to John Roland and Margaret Tomlinson half a measure of corn and another of barley. Henry Wryt and Henry Wyet his excutors, Roger Tomlins, supervisor. T., John Bower Cap and Richard Wright.

20th Aug., 11 Henry VII. Richard Wright, of Great Longstone, surrendered a messuage and a bovate of land to Richard and Agnes Wright, his son and daughter and their heirs, and the said Richard and Agnes surrendered the same to Henry Wright and his heirs on the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

6th Nov., 17 Henry VII. Henry Wright, of Longstone, surrendered into the hands of the Lord the King a messuage and a bovate in Longstone, at the East end of the village, between the messuage of Jo. Carleys on the West and the messuage of Richard James on the East, and a messuage and one bovate, with croft adjoining the late Richard Wright's, to the use of John Wright, the son and heir of the said Henry and Eliz his wife.

Same date, Henry Wright, son and heir of John Wright, of Great Longstone, lately deceased, granted to John, his son, and Eliz. his wife, all his land at Great Longstone. T., Robt. Schacurley, Bailiff of Ashford, Thos. Hodgkinson, of Wardlow.

Feast of St. Thomas 22 Henry VII. Indenture between Robt. Shakley of one part, and Annes, widow of Henry Longdon, and Robert their son and heir, then an infant. Submission to an award.

11th Aug., 31 Henry VIII. Eliz Wright, of Great Longstone, Wo. of John Wright, son and heir of Henry Wright, of Great Longstone, deceased, grant to Wm. Wright, her son and heir apparent, of a messuage at the upper end of the village of Great Longstone, a close called the Great Close, and three bovates of land which she had, with her late husband, of the gift of Henry Wright.

12th Aug., 31 Henry VIII. Wm. Wright, fil and heir apparent of Eliz. Wright, of Great Longstone, Wo. of John Wright, grant to the said Eliz. his mother of a messuage at the upper end of the village, the Great Close, and one bovate of land in the fields of Great Longstone.

26th July, 1 Edward IV. William Wright, of Longstone, with Wm. Donne, were appointed attornies by Roger Smyth, of Bakewell, to deliver seizen of land in Wardlow and Ashford to Henry James, of Wardlow.

29th Dec., 11 Elizabeth. Philip Shakerley, of Little Longstone, to Robert and Anthony Longsdon, of Little Longstone.

16th Jan., 12 Elizabeth. Wm. Wright, senr., of Great Longstone, gave to Thos. White, Thos. Madder, Thurston Jenkins, and Ralf Mellours, a messuage and garden in his own occupation, as trustees, for the use of his son and heir apparent.

3rd July, 20 Elizabeth. Indenture between Wm. Wright, of Great Longstone, and Leonard Shakerly, of Little Longstone, Henry Bradshaw, of Marple, Ralf Mellors, of Chatterton Lane, Thos. Mather, of Rollesly, and Henry Stafford, of Bakewell, reciting that being desirous of advancing with his inheritance first such of his blood and after some other of his stock and kinsfolk and to preserve the same in the name, Wright being an ancient and old house and name, and for the special love that he beareth to Robert Wright, his only brother then living, he covenanted to assure the premises to the use of himself Wm. Wright, and Joan, his wife, in tail; remainder to Robt. Knightly and Alis, his wife, for lives; remainder to Robt. Wright, brother of William, for 80 years, if he so long lived; remainder to the use of — Townrowe, Alice Stones, Eliz. Platts, Emma Wright and Marie Wright, sisters of the said Wm. Wright, and to the heirs of their Lodies, with remainder to the right heirs of William. (This deed is probably enrolled, and would be very interesting.)

11th Aug, 6 James. Ashford Court Baron of Henry Cavendish, Esq., it was found that Wm. Wright, who held of the Manor two messuages, two crofts, and two bovates of land within the said Manor, died 22nd March (?), 2 James, and that the premises were held by copy; Wm., his son and heir, of full age.

16th May, 1629. Court of Christiana, Countess of Devonshire. Wm. Wright, the elder, of Great Longstone, surrendered two mess., two crofts, and two bovates in Great Longstone which were of his ancient inheritance, and two messuages, two bovates, one acre, and three cottages, purchased from Thos. White, and one messuage and bovate bought from Gervase Sleigh, gent., to the use of Wm. Wright, his son.

26th Aug., 5 Car. I. Thos. Gaunt, junr., gent., and Ann his wife, settled Gaunt's lands in Kniveton on condition of a marriage between Wm Wright, the elder, and Ann, daughter of Thos. Gaunt, senr, of Underwood, sister of Thos. Gaunt, junr.

N B.—Thos. Wright, son of Wm. Wright, who was son of Wm. Wright and Ann Gaunt, became great nephew and heir-at-law of Thos. Gaunt (by Woolly).

10th April, 1649 Wm. Wright, the elder, of Great Longstone, of one part, and Wm. Savile, of Bakewell, Co. Derby, gent., of the other part, in consideration of a marriage between Wm. Wright, the younger, eldest grandchild and heir apparent of Wm. Wright, the elder, and Manners, daughter of Wm. Savile, and of £.1000, portion to be paid with the said Manners, the said Wm. Wright for making a jointure, covenanted to stand seized of land in Great Longstone to the use of Wm. Wright, junr., for life; remainder to Manners for life; remainder in special tail; remainder to heirs male of Wm., junr.; remainder to Thos. Wright, second son of Wm. Wright, senr., in tail; remainder to use of right heirs of Wm. Wright, junr. And to stand possessed of other lands in Great Longstone and Wardlow to himself for life; remainder to Wm. Wright, the younger, and his heirs male by Manners Savile; remainder to right heirs of Wm Wright, junr.; remainder to Thos., second son, in tail; remainder to right heirs of William Wright.

4 May, 1655. A Charter previous to the marriage of Wm Wright the younger, grandson of Wm. Wright the elder, with Penelope, daughter of Thos. Leigh, of Adlington, in Cheshire, by Anne his wife, who was the widow of Alex. Rigby, Serjt.-at-Law, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

1 Aug, 1656. Will of Wm Wright, of Great Longstone, mentions his eldest son, Wm., and his son Thomas, his grandsons, Thos. and Wm. Wright; son-in-law, George Pole; grandson, Geo Pole; grand-daughter, Penelope Wright; sister, Elizabeth Haslam; daughter-in-law, Mrs. Leigh; my grandson's two daughters, Elizabeth and Jane Wright; grandson, Wm. Wright.

10th March, 1674. Will of Wm. Wright, of Great Longstone. Wife, Penelope; Eliz. and Jane, daughters by his first wife; their uncles, Geo. and Wm Savile; eldest son and heir apparent, Thos. Wright; Wm., youngest son; daughters, Frances, Lucy, Penelope; Gobert, Maria=Anna.

20th Sept., 1650. Receipt by Geo. Milnes, of Dunstone, for £13 12s., due to him and his brothers, Richard Milnes and James Milnes, deceased, from my uncle, Wm. Wright, of Great Longstone, exor. of Will of Rich. Milnes, my father.

10th Dec., 1636. Receipt from Richard Milnes, son of Richard Milnes, late of Chesterfield, ironmonger, to Wm. Wright, exor. of Rich. Milnes, for £200; another from Wm. Milnes to same for £100.

14th Oct., 1647. Eliz. Milnes, daughter of Richard. Receipt for £17 4s. from Wm. Wright and Dorothy Columbelle, of Chesterfield, exors. of Rich. Milnes.

5th June, 1688. Indenture between Thos. Wright, of Great Longstone, one part, and Sir Thomas Vernon, of London, Knt., Thos. Bagshaw, of Bakewell, gent., Valentine Clark, of London, gent. Bargain and sale enrolled of cap, mansion and land in Great Longstone, to suffer a recovery.

The same confusion, with respect to the feudal relationships of the Peak district, extends to its ecclesiastical affairs, and from the same cause—the irregular dealing by the Ministers of the Crown with the King's ancient demesne. Of course the Crown, in its private capacity, is the Patron of all Peak livings; and those rights would not properly be conveyed by a grant of the manor. The Statute of the prerogatives of the King, 17 Edward II., c. 15, which was merely declaratory of the Common Law, expressly lays it down that "When the King giveth or granteth land, or a manor with appurtenances, without he make express mention in his deed, or writing, of advowson, the King reserveth to himself such advowsons, albeit that amongst other persons it hath been observed otherwise."

It is perhaps a little absurd to enquire what the practice was under the Peveril usurpation, and there is no evidence of any grant to William Peveril (Primus), but it is obvious from the grants of William Peveril (probably the second) to Lenton, that this family regarded themselves as patrons, independent of the Royal privileges. Their tenure was eventually forfeited, and these rights again reverted to the Crown, to be granted out afresh by King John (acting in the name of Richard I.), but these later grants made no express mention of advowsons; they were in fact held by the Crown in gross, that is, as not appendant to the manors, and although various lords, as well as the Peverils, have at different times endeavoured to usurp them, such usurpations would have no effect upon the rights of the Crown,

because no one can usurp against the King, and this was declared generally, as applied to all patrons, by the Statute of 7 Anne, c. 18 (which was again merely declaratory), "That no usurpation shall displace the estate or the interest of the patron, or turn it into a mere right; but that the true patron may present upon the next advowson as if no such usurpation had happened." And of course that would be the case in the hands of the Crown. So that if a stranger, be he a bishop, rector, lord of the manor, or any freeholder, or the whole of a parish, usurps a presentation, he or they only gain the single vacancy which is usurped, and do not establish any right in future.

It is quite clear that in the Peak the most ridiculous claims have been made in various parishes by the successors of these usurpers, and perhaps the most scandalous are those asserted by the "inhabitants of a parish," who cannot possibly act as a patron, as in the case of Chapel-in-the-Frith. There the Puritan inhabitants in the time of Cromwell, summarily ejected the clergy and asserted their right to nominate and select their own choice of minister (and this has been done at every vacancy since) by a popular election; that is, a certain number of the inhabitants (of course illegally chosen) call themselves Electors, and play high jinks with the candidates whom they choose to accept after an absurd exhibition of their preaching powers in the pulpit; and some pretty rascals have occasionally been successful. One eminent divine obtained his election by the use of forged "orders," showing the necessity of the protection of a responsible patron. It is said that these "popular elections" have been conducted sometimes in as gross a manner as a Parliamentary election of the olden time, and with more beer than bible. Of course all these pantomimic proceedings are irregular and ought to be set aside by the Bishop of the Diocese in favour of the Crown. The pretence of the right of the people of Chapel-in-the-Frith to present is that their ancestors built the Church in the Forest, "where there was previously no parish." But this is a mistake, directly contrary to the fact. Chapel-in-the-Frith was a Borough by Prescription before the Norman Conquest, and was apparently under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Rector of Hope, as it will be shown more fully in the history of those places; it is only cited here in illustration of the usurpations of the churches of the Peak district.

In the Great Register of Lichfield, fo. 271, headed "De Cantaria Perpetua ap Longdon, in p'ochia de Bakewell," is a grant by Prince Griffin fil Wenuwyn, who (without attempting to interfere with the Royal privileges of the ancient Chapel of St. Giles, of Longstone), in the year 1262, gave two bovates of land in the territory of Great Longstone in aid of the Chaplain thereof, reserving to himself the culture of the corn grown upon such two bovates, with power to him to seize and recover the same if the parishioners attempted to sell them, and he appointed as wardens thereof Thos. de Levened, of Little Longstone, Elias fil Wm., of the same, Rich. fil Adam, of Great Longstone, Wm. Cleric, of the same, Thos. le Bond, and Philip del Hill, of the same parish. The parishioners paid Griffin seven marcs for this concession. The witnesses to his Charter are all Bakewell men—Wm. Wyne, Wm. de Esseburn, John de Holwell, Roger de Scheladon, Wm. de Reyndon, John le Wyne, Nicolas de Wynnefield, Richard de Hokelowe Clic.

Archbishop Peckham ordered that the Church of Lichfield, as they received all tithes and profits from the inhabitants (probably another usurpation) should contribute two and a half marcs and the parish to raise the same sum and find the charges for repairs, books, and ornaments.

The author is indebted to Mr. G. T. Wright for a transcript of the last Charter, as well as for the following and the Record, G. 6.

RECORDS OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF LICHFIELD.

B. 27. [NOTE.—*Much damaged by damp and in many places illegible.*]

This indenture made the...[illegible]...November, in the yeeres of the raigne of our soveraigne Lord James by the grace of God... [illegible] ..Scotland, Fraunce, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c., that is to say of England, Fraunce, and...[illegible]...Seaventeenth, and of Scotland the two and Fifteeth? between the right hono^{ble} William Earl of Devonshire of the one pte and Anthony Longston of...[illegible]...in the County of Derby gent...[illegible]...Willm Wright and Thomas White of Great Longston in the said County of Derby Gentlemen of the other parte. Witnesseth that the said Earl for divers good causes and considerations him hereunto especially moving hath granted bargayned sold aliend encoffed and confirmed and dothe by the...[illegible]...and absolutely grante

bargayne sell alien enfeoffe and confirme unto the said Anthony Longston Willm...[illegible]...Willm Wright & Thomas White All those twoe Oxgangs of Land with th appurtenance scituate lyinge & beinge in greate Longisdon abovesaid or within the Townes feildes or Territories thereof w^{ch} now are or heretofore were knowne reputed or taken to be the Church Land in great Longisdon aforesaid. And also one cottage thereupon builded wth a Crofte? thereunto adjoyninge in Great Longsdon beforesald. All w^{ch} premises now are or late were in the tenure or occupation of Willm Willm and Thomas White their or assigns undertenant or undertenants with all comons or comon of pasture thereunto belonging & therewith heretobefore comonly used or occupied in any groundes or comonable places within the mannour of Ashford except in grounds w^{ch} are now inclosed and except in a certayne ground comonly called Blackloe. Together with all pertinents profite & comodities thereunto belonging or apperteyning To have & to holde the said Twoe Oxgangs of land & Cottage & Crofte & all & singular other the premises wth their and purtenants unto the said Anthony Longston Willm Lante [?] Willm Wright & Thomas White their heirs and assigns for ever. To the only proper use & betook of the said Anthony Longston Willm Lante Willm Wright & Thomas Whi assig = for ever. On Trust nevertheless That they the said Anthony Longston Willm L Thomas White & the survivour of them and their heirs and the heirs of the survivour of them shall sell let & dispose of the premises to the best yeerely value they can get or raise thereof. And to dispose and profite thereof for or towards the maintenannce or findinge of the Curate of Great Longsdon aforesaid for the time beinge & his successors for ever. Provided yet neverthe lesse that if the said Curate or Curates or any of them shall at any tyme or tymes hereafter be absent from the said Church upon the Sabbath day & not finding another sufficient person to supply y^s cure for y^t time of his absence, That then for every such tyme of his absence not finding a sufficient person to supply y^e cure as aforesaid the said Feoffees & their heirs or the survivour of them shall give & pay out of the rents yssues & profitts thereunto y^e Chnrchwardens of Greet Longsdon aforesaid for y^e tyme being the some of Five shillings of lawful money of England to be by them distributed amongst y^e poor of y^e said towne

or hamlet of Great Longsdon aforesaid according to their discretions Yieldinge and paying therefore yeerely unto the said Earle his heirs or assigns for ever the yeerely rent or some of Two Shillings and Tenpence of lawful money of England att the feast daies of thanun-ciacon of our blessed Lady y^e Virgin Mary & St. Michael tharchangell by even porcons. And if it shall happen y^e said yeerely rent or some of two shillings xd. or any part or parcell thereof to be behinde & not paid by the space of Fourteen daies next after eyther of y^e feast daies or tymes at or in w^{ch} y^e same ought to be paid by the true intent and meaning of theis presents that then & from henceforth at all tymes after it shall and may be lawfull to & for y^e said Earle his heirs and assignees into the said twoe Oxgangs of land and premisses or into any parte or pcell thereof to enter & distreyne & the distresses then and there founde to take lead drive chase carry away & ympound & y^e same in pound to deteyne & keep until he or they shall be of the said rent or rents with thavverages thereof (if any such there shall happen to be) fully contented satisfied and paid. And the said Earle and his heirs the said twoe Oxgangs of land and premisses & premisses wth thappurtennants unto them the said Anthony

Willm Lante Willm Wright and Thomas White their heirs and assigns for the use aforesaid against him y^e said Earle & his heires & against all and any other pson or persons lawfully clayming by from or under him or any of his ancestors

shall and will warrant & for ever defend by theis p'sents. And the said Earle for himself his heirs executors and administrators & for every one of them doth covenant promise & grant to & with y^e said Anthony Longson Willm Lante Willm Wright & Thomas White for and notwithstanding any acte or thing made done or suffred by him the said Earle or any of his ancestors & under y^e yearly rent above reserved shall and may peacably & quietly have hold occupy possesse and enjoye the said twoe Oxgangs of land Cottage premisses wth thappurtennts & every parte and parcell thereof w^{thout} any manner of lett suits

eviction of him the said Earle his heires or assignees or of any other person or persons lawfully clayming from by or under him or any of his ancestors or by any other person or persons lawfully clayming by from or under him them or any of them. In witness whereof the parties first above-named to theis present indentures interchangeably have set their hands & seals the daie & yeere first above written.

W. DEVONSHIRE.

This Charter was obviously an attempt to improve upon that of Griffin fil Wenuwyn before mentioned, and was made the foundation for the assertion by the Earl of Devonshire in 1680 that the chapel was endowed by his grandtather, an assertion directly contrary to the fact.

Of course if it can be proved by evidence that the Wrights as the Lords of Longstone presented to the church as the grant to the Leveneds is lost, a grant of the advowson as appurtenant to the lordship must be presumed, the encroachment of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield should be resisted as conferring no further right upon them under the statute of Queen Anne.

The following correspondence shows the conflicting views of the parties with respect to their respective rights.

1669. In a suit then in Chancery brought by the then Earl of Devonshire against Mr. Wright—the now Mr. Wright's grandfather—about the lands belonging to Great Longstone Chappell. And the way and manner of Electing a Curate to serve at that Parochial Chappell.

Anthony Mellor, Clerke, then Curate at the Parochiall Chappell of Taddington.

Reginald Pindar, Gent., then Register to the Deane and Chapter of Litchfield, for their exempt jurisdiction of Bakewell.

Robert Jenkinson
Francis Needham
George Tomlinson
William Naylor
Dorothy Needham
Grace Barton
Richd. Wright and
Henry Mellor

All substantiall persons did depose
That it had been for forty yeares
then past the use for choosing of a
Curate there for him that was to be
elected to preach there one or two
Lord's days And upon the appro-
bation of the greater part of the
Inhabitants of the said Chappellry
such person was chosen by the then
Mr. Wright's grandfather and other
the Inhabitants of Great Longstone
and such person was confirmed in
the said place by the said Deane
and Chapter or such as had their
Authority And none of them know
of any Curate that had officiated
there that had been otherwise chosen
than by the greater number of the
Cheefs of the Inhabitants there.

March 5, 1812. Colonel John Thomas Wright, of Longstone Hall, then resident at Exeter, in reply to his tenant at Longstone Hall, Major Carleill, asking for information as to the rightful Patron of the Longstone Living, stated that after a long search he had found the enclosed letter from Mr. Vernon to Mr. Wright, of Longstone (1759), but no Deed concerning the curacy, and he added, "I suppose that Mr. Robert Thornhill (seeing the endorsement in my father's writing on the enclosed when he assisted me in packing up) must have taken the paper (letter) for the Deed itself. There are amongst the Deeds some very old ones relating to the Manor of Ashford, but as they are in the old law latin of the times to which they belong, I cannot of myself make out whether they relate in any shape to the chapel. I recommend an application to some Proctor at Lichfield, etc."

[Extract from letter dated 1759.]

"I have met with an old register which formerly belonged to ye Church of Lichfield. It chiefly relates to ye Parishes of Bakewell and Hope, with their Chappels, which has thrown much light upon our Peak enquiries, and in regard to Longsdon I find that ye inhabitants obtained from Grefyn, son of Wynwin, Lord of ye Manor of Ashford, and lived there, 2 bovats of land for ye augmentation of ye Chaplain's maintenance, who should officiate at Longsdon—the tradition that this was antiently called Church Land, as set forth in the depositions in *ye vexatious case* brought by ye Cavendish family relating to these very lands—the other bovat with ye lands at Brushfield I presume were given by your family *as they have always Nominated a Curate*, sometime with, at other times without, ye consent of ye inhabitants. This Chapel was built and endowed by private persons and not by ye Church of Lichfield, the right of Nomination will of course belong to ye Founders—this is the origin of all Patronages—by which we shall get clear of ye Dean and Chapter, and as ye Vicar of Bakewell as Vicar is not bound to any duty belonging to ye Chapel, he will be out of ye question. I shall draw up all these things in ample form with ye Vouchers annexed for your and ye young Squire's benefit. There is one thing which our friend Mr. Fletcher will not be pleased to hear that ye Dean and Chapter covenant and agree* with ye Inhabitants of Longsdon and

* Dr. Cox states that remission of charges for testaments and administration was made to Beeley and, apparently, to other parishes including Longstone as early as 1315.

those within that Chapeltry that nothing shall be taken for Probates of their Wills, or for the granting of Letters of Administration."

[Major Carleill's reply.]

Longstone Hall, *March 15, 1812.*

Dear Sir,

I laid your letter with its enclosure before a Vestry Meeting last Sunday, since which Mr. Wolley, of Matlock, has been consulted on the part of the parishioners. Mr. Wolley wrote to Mr. Mott, one of the Proctors at Lichfield, and the Register (*sic*) and obtained an answer, a copy of which I send you on the other side, and also copy of an instrument from Mr. Wright to Mr. Monk. You will probably know whether Mr. Wright had the power of alienating the curacy from the Estate in the manner which he appears to have exercised.

The Mr. Thornhill, mentioned in Mr. Mott's letter, is son to Mr. Thornhill, of Stanton.

Another Vestry Meeting is appointed to be held on Thursday, the 26th, before which time I hope you will favour me with an answer, as the inhabitants are desirous of knowing whether you would wish the business to be investigated any further or to rest where it is.

W. CARLEILL.

[The letter, etc., referred to in the above.]

Dear Sir,

LONGSTONE CURACY.

7th May, 1793. Mr. Walthall, Clerk, was nominated to the Chapel or Perpetual Curacy of Longstone by Thos. Grove, Clerk, Vicar of Bakewell, void by the resignation of said Thos. Grove, Clerk.

7th May, 1726. Thos. Grove, Clerk, A.M., was nominated to Longston by Jonathan Birch, Clerk, Vicar of Bakewell, on the death of Edward Middleton, Clerk.

13th May, 1717. Edward Middleton, Clerk, was nominated to Longstone by Gorstelon Monck, Clerk, Vicar of Bakewell.

30th Dec., 1713. Edward Middleton, Clerk, was nominated to Longstone by Gorstelon Monck, Clerk, Vicar of Bakewell, on the death of Samuel Mills, Clerk.

17 March, 1681. Jos. Fearne, Clerk, A.M., was nominated to Longstone by Thos. Wilson, Clerk, Vicar of Bakewell, on the death of Richard Jepson, Clerk.

31 Oct., 1680. Richd. Jepson, Clerk, was nominated to Longstone by Thos. Wilson, Clerk, Vicar of Bakewell, on the death of Richd. Spencer, Clerk.

I find a letter from W. Earl of Devonshire, 18th March, 1680, in which he says the Chapel was endowed by his grandfather, but he does not insist on any rights but recommends Mr. Fearne and requests Mr. Brown, the Archdeacon, to use his influence with Mr. Wilson and the Dean and Chapter in favour of Mr. Fearne.

Mr. Thornhill is licensed to Longstone on the nomination of the Vicar of Bakewell.

There is no doubt but the right is in the Vicar of Bakewell.

The charge of these searches is 6s 8d. each. Total £2. I do not find any suit about the right of nomination to this Chapel.

I am, etc.,

WM. MOTT

Lichfield Close, 12th March, 1812.

Adam Wolley, Esq.,
Matlock.

The instrument referred to in Mr. Carleill's letter of the 15th March, 1812—

“Be it remembered that since Mr. Monk, now Vicar of Bakewell, at my instance and request hath nominated Edward Middleton, Clerk, to succeed Mr. Mills as Curate of the Chapel of Longstone, within the Vicarage of Bakewell, I do hereby acknowledge and declare that I do conceive and agree that the right of nomination of a Curate thereof doth belong unto and is in the said Mr. Monk, as Vicar of Bakewell, and in his successors. Witness my hand 22nd day of December, 1713.”

THOS. WRIGHT.

Witness, Thos. Bagshaw, of Bakewell, Esq.

Wm. Grosvenor, of Chatsworth, Esq.

To Colonel Wright,
Exeter.

Of course this alienation had no legal weight except as regards the particular nomination to which it refers.

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF LICHFIELD RECORDS.

G. 6. (This Roll is early Edward III. Eight of the ten names in the first are given in another Roll of the year 1347.)

LONGSTONE MINOR.

Henr^s en le Dale, Petr^s Baiard, Ricus le Wodward, Wills Rose, Wills de Yolgreue, Marger' r' Rici, Rog's Foliambe, Wills en le Dale, Johs Rose, Johs Bate.

LONGSTONE MAIOR.

Hug' Scrokegore, [erasure] ux Rogi [?] Scrokegore, Robs Hm [?] Huy, Robs le Rot^r [?], Joh fil Rici, Thom Payn, Thom Webst', Henr' Louet, Joh Rose [struck out], Allan de Sallowe, Wills fil Rici, Letic' le moyr, Robts clicus, Henr' Hm [? Huy], Wills de Rolond, Alan de Rolond, Thom fil Ade, Joh Peverel, Joh de Scheladon, [blank] yr' Ade de mabam [?], Wills fil Ade, Ricus fil Willi, Wills Victor [? Vignor], Joh Wauen', Rics fil The, Rog's en le muire, Ada Bonde, Allred [struck out], Wills del Dene, Ric' Bate, Ad Ucar', Rob cissor, Ric' Caplls.

Since this chapter was printed the author has had another opportunity of consulting Mr. Bowles' Stafford Charters, and amongst them he found one dated after the feast of St. Cedde, the Bishop, 46 Ed. III., which appears to have an important bearing upon the Wright Pedigree.

Thomas Overe, Chaplain of Eyam, granted to John le Wright and Johanna, his wife, a messuage and bovate, which was William Wysman's.

T., John Foljambe, John (N)ikbrother, John de Stafford, Nicolas de Wardlow, Henry de Tideswell.

This is no doubt the John le Wright of the Tideswell Pole Tax of 4 Richard II., and it probably accounts for the connection with the Staffords of a later date.

Lichfield Chapter Act Books, Vol. 1, fo. 57b.

15 April (1401). It was conceded to the Parishioners of Longesdon in the Peak that they may have baptisms and burials there without prejudice to the Mother Church of Bakewell. The agreement is in the Treasury.

3 July, 20 Elizabeth. Henry Bradshaw, of Marple, was a trustee for William Wright of Great Longstone.

The author is indebted to Mr. G. T. Wright, of Longstone Hall, for the following Records from his collection:—

A RENTAL OF DEAN AND CHAPTER LANDS

A.D. 1415.

THE PART CONCERNING HASSOP, LONGSTONE, AND MONSAL.
EXTRACTED FROM THE LICHFIELD CHAPTER ACT BOOKS. VOL. I., FOL. 89.

BAQUELL.

Item eodem die [viz.: xx die Marci Anno M.CCCC.XV] dñs Johes Dean Vicarius de Hope liberavit & tradidit Decano & Capto unū Rentale fraz & tenementoz dñicaliū ipoz decani & capti in feod' de Bakuell Holme & diūsis locis de Anno dñi mittio cccc^{mo} xv^{mo} in hec v̄ba que sequit̄.

* * * * *
HASSOP. It̄ in Hassop v̄ ac̄ f̄re que quondā Gervasius de Hassop Vicar ec̄cie de Baquell tenuit & f̄ p̄ ā . . . iijs. iiijd.
It̄m̄ in Longesdon j̄ ac̄ f̄re quā quond' Wit̄ in le Roose tenuit nūc iacet in deches' quond' f̄ p̄ ā modo onātm̄ in r̄ditu de incremento que f̄ solebat v̄jd
[in margin] modo dimittit̄ p̄ v̄jd
It̄m̄ in Mernusale j̄ curtilaḡ & j̄ ac̄ f̄re iacent' ad finē ville pp̄inquoŕ Fyndon f̄ p̄ ā ijs

[Translation.]

BAKEWELL.

The same day [viz.: March 20th, 1415] Mr. John Dean, Vicar of Hope, delivered and gave to the Dean and Chapter a Rental of the lands and tenements of the Dean and Chapter in the fee of Bakewell, Holme, and diverse places, of the year 1415, in the following words:

* * * * *
HASSOP. Item in Hassop, five acres of land which Gervase de Hassop, Vicar of the Church of Bakewell, sometime held, and the rent per annum is 3s. 4d.
Item in Longstone, one acre of land which William in le Roose sometime held. Now it lies in decay. The rent per annum used to be 6d. Now it is burdened with an increase, and is let for 7d.
Item in Monsal, one curtilage and one acre of land lying at the end of the town nearer Findon. The rent per annum is 2s. 0d.

BAILIFF'S ACCOUNT ROLL.

ABOUT THE YEAR 1347.

FROM THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF LICHFIELD MUNIMENTS, No. G. 6.

LONG' MINOR.

„ Henr' en le Dale	ij	ht ð	vij	ð
„ Petr' Baiard	j	jd	ij	
„ Riçens le Wodward	ij	jd	ix	ht jd
„ Wihs Rose	ij	jd	v	ht jd
„ Wihs de Yolgrene	ij	ht jd	v	ijd
„ Margof f Riçi	ij	ð	v	ht jd ð
„ Rog's Foliambe	j	jd	iiij	j peH [?]
„ Wihs en le Dale		ð	ij	jd ð
„ Johs Rose	j	ht jd ð	j	jd ð
„ Johs Bate	j	ht iijd	j	ht jd ð
	xiiij			

LONG' MAIOR.

„ Hug' Scrokegore		jd ð	ij	
[erasure] uñ Rog'i [?] Scrokegore		jdð eñ lañ.		
„ Robs Hm̄	j	ht jd ð	ij	ijd
„ Robs le Rotr [?]		ijd	v	ht ijd
„ Joh fil Riçi	j		ij	jd
„ Thom̄ Payn		jd	j	jd
„ Thom̄ Websp̄		ijd	ij	
„ Henr' Lonet	j	ijd	iiij	ht jd
„ Joh Rose [struck out]				
„ Alan de Sallowe			ij	ht jd
„ Wihs fil Rici	j	ht [illegible]	iiij	
„ Letie' le moyr		jd	j	
„ Robts clicus			iiij	
„ Henr' Hm̄	j	ht jd	j	jd
„ Wihs de Rolond	ij	ht ijd	vij	
„ Alan de Rolond	ij	ijd	ix	ð
„ Thom fil Ade		jd ð	j	ht jd ð
„ Joh Peuerel	j	ð	ij	jd ð
„ Joh de Scheladon				
„ [blank] f Ade de Mabam [?]		jd ð	[?] j	[?] d
„ Wihs fil Ade	ij	ht ijd	ij	

„ Ricus fil Willi	ij	ijd	viiij	ht õ
„ WiHs Victor[?]	j	õ	x	jd
„ Joh Wanen ⁿ		ijd	ij	ht jd
„ Ričs fil The	j	ht õ	iiij	
„ Rogs en le muire	ij		ij	
„ Adā Bonde				ijd
„ Allred [struck out]				
„ Wills del Dene			vj	
„ Ric' Bate		jd	j	
„ Ad Vear		jd		
„ Rob cissor		õ		ijd
„ Ric' CapHs [mi de ^e [?] struck out]			ij	jd
	xviiij			

ROLOND.

„ WiHs Lemyng	j	ht jd	j	jd õ
„ Ričus Dykon	iiij		vj	jd
„ Symon Fox	ij	ht jd	ij	ht õ
	vj			

HASSOP.

„ WiHs fil Rogi	ij		iiij	jd õ
„ Robts fil Riči	ij	ht jd	iiij	ht jd õ
„ Adam Badde	j	ht ijd	j	õ
„ Ričus Paln ⁿ	j	ht ijd	j	ht jd
„ Dña	iiij [?]		xiiij	ht jd
„ WiHs CapeHs			iiij	ht jd
„ Isabell ancit ^t dñe			iiij	
„ WiHs fil Robti	j		j	ht õ
„ Ričus P'pōit ^o	ij		vj	
„ WiHs Pete	iiij	ht jd	vij	
„ WiHs le Šiaunt	j	ht jd õ	j	ht jd õ
„ Ričus millot	j	jd	v	ht ijd
„ Henr' Šuičs Ranulph	j	jd	iiij	
„ Gervas Vicar'				
„ Petr' de Wakebrugh				
„ Annabell				jd õ
„ Hug' Fox				jd
„ Ričus Bčaf		ijd		
„ WiHs fil Riči P'pōiti				
„ Phūs Bčaf		jd	j	
„ WiHs Underegge		iiij		ijd õ
„ Henr' Bčaf		iiij	j	

BIRCH.

„ Rog's Penevell	[?]	ijjd	j	jd
„ Joh Surd	vj	jd ð	xij	jd
„ Hug' de Birch	vj	ht ijd	xxij	j peH
„ Robs fil Hug'	j	ht ð	ij	
„ Robs fil WiHi	ij	ht ð	v	
„ Joh Jirat				
„ Rog's fil Johis				
„ Henr [?] fil Hug'	j	ht ijd	ij	
„ Riçs foliambe			ij	ht ijd
	xvij			

Sm^a agñ in isto itine lxxvij

[?].[†] rec^ç vjs iijjd Sm^a reconpñs [?] iijs iijd

[?]. in itinere vj gare' iij eç & iij^{or} gare'

[in dorso :]

ASSHFORD.

„ Ux' Rog'i Bourn			j	
„ Joh de Wardelowe [?]	j	ht jd ð	ij	jd
„ David de [?]				
„ WiHs Plābaf [?]	j	ijd	ij	
„ WiHs Willimot				ijjd ð
„ Marger' f' Henr'			j	jd
„ Ad ad finē pontis	ij	ijd	v	ð
„ Rog's fil Walfi	j		ij	
„ Symō le Walker				
„ Joh le Mason	j	ht jd	j	jd ð
„ Thoñ Cissor de Hubit' [?]			j	ht ð
„ WiHs Coterel			xvij	
„ [blank] f' Henr' de B ^a eewall	j	ht jd	j	
„ WiHs le Haetaon [?]	j	ht ð	j	ht ð
„ Robs Carpittaf	iiij	ijd	xij	
„ WiHs fil Robti	ij		ij	ht jd ð
„ Joh del Hall	j	ð	ij	ð
„ Robt Marge	ij		v	
„ Petr' Fab	j	ht jd	ij	
„ Letie' en le Grenes	vj	ht jd ð	xj	
„ Joh fil WiHi	ij	jd	iiij	ht jd ð
„ Robs fil Johis Siantt	ij	jd	ij	jd ð
„ Joh le Siantt	vij	ht ijd	xij	
„ Petr' P ^h ibar [struck out]				
„ Riçs Asser	iiij	ijd ð	vij	ð
„ Henr' le Haward				

„ Henr' de Hope	j		j	jd [?]
„ Rads Bēar		jd		ijd
„ Robs le Ro				
„ Rog's Seweyn	j	ht jd ð	ij	ht jd
„ Robs Bagcle		ð		jd ð
„ Alan de Schefeld		jd ð		ijd
„ [blank] r Robti del Hall	iiij	ht ð	iiij	
„ Henr' Dobeloue [?]		jd		jd
„ Ričs Shefeld		iiijjd		
„ Wiſs de Mornash	j	jd	j	jd ð
„ Wiſs Palmer bo... [?]		jd ð		jd ð

xlvj

BAUCQUELL AND HOLM AND BURTON.

„ Godfrid Foliambe			xviiij	[?]j peſt
„ Robs de Burton	v		vij	ijd
„ Thoñ de Smerhtill	iiij	ht jd	iiij	
„ Ad Bēar	ij	ht ð	ij	ht jd ð
„ Wills Cotiler	ij		iiij	ht jd
„ Joh de Elton			viiij	
„ Stephs Foliambe			ij	
„ Ričs Louet			vj	ijd
„ Thoñ Hubelin	x		xij	
„ Joh le Rotr	iiij			
„ Rads de Caſtne		iiij d	ij	ht ijd
„ Joh le Carl	j	ht ð	j	ð
„ Huḡ le Surreis	j	ht ijd	ij	ht ð
„ Robs le Carl	j	ht ijd	ij	ht ijd
„ Rog's de Baucq̄			xxv	
„ Phūs de Turnull	xxj	& xlij veſt que cōtinēt vj peſts Itñ xvj velleſ quas omēs lanas execel debñt		
Huḡ de Gunston	xviiij	ijd	xxxviiij	
Henf bēar de Holm	j	ð	ij	
Gervasel vicaſ	x		xxxiiij	
Johs Flouribell [?]	j	ht jd	j	
Henf de Thorne [?]	iiij		iiij	
Henf Wal... [?] Capſts			vj	
Henf de Paddel			vj	
Petr' de uge			iiijjd	ht ijd

^{xx}
iiij & iiij agñ

Sm^a agn̄ in ista vīa i^x & iij
 Argent' recept' iijjs s̄ma recomp̄ns ijs v^d
 Eodem die vij garc' ad agn̄ iij^{or} eq & iij^{or} garc' ad lan
 Sm^a toti' rec' ad agn̄ & lan liijs xjd
 Sm^a recomp̄ns ad agn̄ & lan xls xjd
 Sm^a omnium agnoz in tota iudictione de Baucq̄ viij & xlv
 D quibz cōmp lib Nicho Coſel & ſuientibz suis v
 Et in vendicōe xij et capit[?] v^d o et in morina iij et viij & xxiiij^{or}
 distribut in^t dños & sic equa

Taken from monuments in Sudbury Church, Derbyshire (slightly abbreviated):—

Near this place lies buried the body of *Sir Thomas Vernon*, Knight, who descended from the ancient family of the *Vernons of Haddon*; was for many years M.P. for London. Died Feb. 10th, 1709. He married Anne, eldest daughter of Henry Weston, of Ockham, Co. Surrey, who died Nov. 24th, 1702, by whom he had issue six sons and nine daughters, namely, (1) *Henry*, who died in Turkey, unmarried; (2) *Thomas*, who married Jane, one of the co-heiresses of Arthur Style, of Chertsey, in the County of Surrey; (3) *George*, married to Dorothy, one of the daughters of George Vernon, of Sudbury, Co. Derby, and after to Sarah, daughter of Edward Buckley, Esq.; (4) *Charles* and (5) *John*, who died infants; and another (6) *Charles*, now Sir Charles, Kt., married to Anne, one of the daughters of George Vernon, of Farnham, Co. Surrey; (7) *Catherine*, married to George Vernon, of Sudbury, Co. Derby; (8) *Matilda*, married to Anthony Balam, of London, and after to Sir Henry Furnese, of Waldershare, Co. Kent, Bart.; (9) *Anne*, married to *Thomas Wright*, of Longstone, Co. Derby; (10) *Mary*, married to John Newton, of King's Bromley, Co. Stafford; *Elizabeth*, married to Sir John Walter, of Sarsdon, Co. Oxon, Bart., and after to Simon, Lord Viscount Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, Co. Oxon, sometime Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; (12) *Martha*, unmarried; (13) *Judith*, married to Stephen Waller, of Beaconsfield, Co. Bucks, Esq., LL.D., and after to John Aislabie, of Studley, Co. York, Esq., sometime Chancellor of H.M. Exchequer; (14) *Arabella*, married to Sir James Rushout, of Northwick, Co. Worcester, Bart.; and (15) *Fane*, married to Gilbert Repington, of Amington, Co. Warwick, Esq. To the memory of Henry Vernon, Esq., of Sudbury, Co.

Derby, and of Anne, his wife. He was the only surviving son of George Vernon, Esq., she the only daughter of Thomas Piggott, Esq. He afterwards married *Matilda*, daughter of *Thomas Wright*, Esq., of Longstone, Co Derby, and died, leaving no issue by her, in the 33rd year of his age, 1718.

The arms of the Wrights of Great Longstone are very puzzling. They appeared before Dugdale in the Visitation of 1662, and were allowed Sa. on a chevron engrailed Or three unicorns' heads erased Or, between three spear heads azure (this is bad heraldry—the colours are evidently wrongly recorded). These arms are found carved upon the old oak in the dining room at Longstone Hall, with three quarterings, (2) is a barry of five, over all a bend sinister; (3) a chevron between three fleur-de-lis in chief (a crescent for difference), and (4) a lion rampant. The crest allowed by Dugdale was “a dexter main argent, holding a dart or.” In the arms carved in the house the dart appears to be a spear, which is probably correct, looking at the charge given upon the shield.

It is dangerous to speculate upon the derivation of coat armour without some proof of it, yet it is idle to wholly disregard it, and in this quartered coat there is strong ground for claiming a descent from the Peverils. The de Longsdons were seated here in the time of the founder of the family of the Peak, after 5 Richard I. they held under the Princes of Powis, and some of them sealed with the Griffin coat (see ante page 343) The fourth quartering is clearly that of their House, and is properly marshalled with the older arms of the family. We have at present but a bare outline of the pedigrees of the Princes of Powis, as well as of the Peverils of Nottingham and we are in the dark as to the female members of both these families. The Charters already cited in this chapter prove the presence of many male scions in and about the Peak at this early period, and it stands to reason that there must have been many female descendants who probably married into the families of the knights of their houses, from whom many of the ancient families of Derbyshire must be derived.

The Wrights are singularly unfortunate in having but few heraldic seals attached to their family Charters, although it is a great thing still to possess some of them. The only seals apparently used by these grantors were the griffin and the eagle of the Powis family, with the lion of Powis, in the Wright shield. The Monjoies

sealed with a fleur-de-lis, and the third quartering of the Wrights was very probably derived from them, but there is no proof of any marriage which connected them. Thomas Blore (see his original MS., now in the Dakeyne Collections) found on a deed of William Wright, dated 1566 (of whom but little is known, and that Charter seems to be lost), a coat of three quarterings, (1 and 4) three mullets, (2) a bugle horn between three (possibly) escallops, and (3) a chevron engrailed between three heads—probably the coat allowed by Dugdale; and upon a silver goblet in possession of the family is engraved (1 and 4) Wright (as allowed by Dugdale), (2 and 3) a chevron between three escallops impaling three cross croslets per bend sinister, possibly Foljambe and probably the same as the second coat of Blore.

Possibly the oldest coat of arms of the family was the Griffin coat. John fil Nicolas (the Clerk) sealed his charters (certainly after the departure of Griffin fil Wenuwyn) with his coat of the griffin, and the Longsdons of Longstone still use this coat on their seals as their own, but in the absence of any later Charters of this family and from the fact that they did not appear before the heralds, it seems doubtful whether they have, in fact, any right to bear it; but, considering that the Wrights claimed to quarter the Powis arms, their claim would seem to be as strong. John the Clerk, no doubt, was the official whose duty it was to seal the deeds of the Welsh Princes, and he may have used their seal (as his own) when they no longer remained to assert their rights, as feudal tenants frequently assumed their lords' arms without any claim by descent; but there is no reason to doubt his just right to use them.

Amongst the Okeover Charters is one relating to Atlow, dated 3 Edward II, by Sir Henry de Kniveton, to Roger fil John Acour, to which Ralf de Monjoie was a witness, to which was attached a fine seal of three (?) horse-shoes on a chevron between three spears' heads, suspiciously like the arms of the Wrights, and indicating, as it has been hazarded, a common origin for both families, or it may be proof of a marriage between them. It might be urged in favour of the idea that Matthew de Longsdon and Adam fil Peter were both of the family of the Griffins; that they presented themselves as bail for Griffin de Estefouth, when he was involved in a serious Forest trespass in 36 Henry III.

The following opinions on the meaning of the motto and the name of Wright are extracted from Mr. Wright's collection.

Motto: "TOUTJOURS DROIT."

Opinions of French experts as to "toutjours."

The motto might have been "tout droit tous les jours," but "tout jours," which afterwards became "toujours," was an expression common to that period, and an easy abbreviation. The expert adds that for certain the name was first "Le droit," and that from the name there was gradually formed a motto, and that after the Norman family had been a certain time in England, the name got changed to "Le Wright" (or more probably "Le Right"), that the "w" was prefixed to give it a little distinction and precedence over the ordinary word "right" (or possibly because it coincided with Wright or Faber).

"Toutjours droit."—Cette devise renconte à la conquête de l'Angleterre par les Normands en 1066. Les chevaliers de la parente et suite de Guillaume avaient tous des devises.

Celle ci signifie sans nul doute, "Always right." Mais le *t* final de *tout* dans ce mot toujours semblerait indiquer que primitivement il s'écrivait en 2 mots, et qu'il y a là *un jeu de mots*, dont la signification complète serait—Always (ever) all right, c'est à dire, toujours droit, tout droit, et toujours *tout* droit.

Another explanation by the same—

Le premier nom est Droit (Wright) auquel on a ajouté Tout Jours écrit en deux mots pour donner à entendre—3 significations—

Toujours droit: always right.

Tout jours: dans le sens de tous les jours *droit*.

Cette devise est *un jeu de mots* qui doit être compris ainsi: Always all right every day, les trois en un dans le mot Tout jours écrit en 2 mots avec jours en pluriel.

The pedigree of the Longsdons of Little Longstone is recorded in Vol. 9 of the Reliquary, compiled by Mr. John Sleigh.

LONGSTONE PARISH REGISTERS.

A large volume on parchment, in fair condition, commencing 1636 or 1637, the first page (and some others), spoilt by the application of gall, are nearly illegible. There is a date, 1637, about the middle of 1st page.

- Stephen Mellor de Pva L., *hap.*
 William (?) Boore and Helena Sheldon, of Sheldon, *m.*
 Edmund fil Christopher James, of Wardlow, *hap.*
 Grace and Robert Hassilam, G. L., *bu.* 20th July.
 Rouland fil Richard Milnes, of L. L., *hap.* 3rd Sept.
 of George Chadwick, of Hurdlow, *hap.* 24th Sept.
 Robt. fil Robert Tattersal, of G. L., *hap.* 12th Oct.
- 1638, 3rd page. John fil Wm. Green de Rulland, *hap.* 19th April.
 Maria fil Thos. Sheldon, of Hassop.
 Willmus Wright de M. L., *bu.* 4th May.
 George fil Nicolas Garlick de M. L., *hap.* 12th August.
 Thomas Hodkinson and Alice White, of M. L.
- 1639 Jane uxor Thos. White, of Mornisdale, *sep.* 10th Jan.
 Eliz. filia widow Yellet, of M. L., *hap.*
 Francis fil Frances Welsh, of M. L., *hap.* 4th July and *bu.*
 Henry (?) James of Wardlow, *sep.* 5th July.
 Geo. fil Thos. Buxton, of Wardlow, *hap.* ult. July.
 Robt. fil Jo. Barnes, of M. L., *hap.* same day.
 John Blaunt, of M. L., *sep.* 7th August.
 Eliz., d. of Edward Pickford, of M. L., *hap.* 10th Oct.
 Robert Slack and Alicia Yellot, of M. L., *hap.* 20th Oct.
 Anna fil Richard Blackwell, of M. L., *hap.* 1st Dec.
 Alice uxor Thomas Fynney, of M. L., *bu.* 15th Dec.
 Dorothy fil Wm. Slack, of M. L., *bu.*
 Alice fil Humphrey Foxlowe, of M. L., *hap.* 21st Nov.
 Inft. of James Fynney, of Pva. L., *bu.*
- Dec. 25th, 1639. Memorandum. This day paid upon the communion table £6 by Robert Haslam, of G. L., and William Wright, junr., of the same, gentleman, to and for the use of the poorest people of G. L., of the gift of Widow White and Stephen Greaves (?), of G. L., deceased, and there were present at the payment Robert Craven, Curate, Richard White, then Churchwarden, Anthony Longsdon, gentleman, James Fynney, of L. L., Thomas Haslam, of G. L.
- Feb. 3rd, 1639. 30s paid in like manner, in the presence of Robt Craven, Curate, and William Wright, senr., gentleman.
 Visitation. Griffin Higgs.
 Henry Mellor, the next Churchwarden.
1640. Nicolas Daken, of M. L., *sep.* 7th March.

- William fil Arthur Heathcote, bap. 9th April.
 — fil Richard Shakerly, of G. L., bu.
 Helena fil Stephen Mellor, of G. L., bap. 23rd April.
 Wm. Allen and Margt. Haberjam, m. 10th July.
 Joseph White and Elizabeth Buxton, m.
 Henry Goodwin and Elizabeth Gill, m. 3rd August.
 Thomas Ludlowe and Ann Finney, of G. L., m. Feb.
1640. Maria ux Anthony Longsdon, gentleman, bu. 24th Feb.
1641. Johanna fil William Platts de Hassop, bap. 2nd May.
 Katherine fil Geo. Boaden, of Brushfield, bap 23rd May.
 Thos. Shakerley, of M. L., bu. 13th May.
 Joan fil Jo. Plattes, of M. L., bap. 15th May.
 Elizabeth fil Henry Furnice, of M. L., bap. 24th August.
 Isabella fil Robert Slack, of M. L., bap. 4th Sept.
 William Wright, junr, of M. L., bu. 9th Oct.
 Elizabeth fil Thomas Chatterton, junr., bap.
 Egidius Allen, of G. L., bu. 15th Dec.
 Rich. fil Richard Blackwell, of G. L., bap. 21st Dec.
 — fila Wm. Heathcot, of G. L., bap.
 — fil Thos. Buxton, of Wardlow, bap.
 Inft. John Hatfield de Wardlow, bu Dec.
 Henry Lommas and Parnel Mellor, m. 10th Feb.
 Fras. Shakerly, of G. L., bu. 10th Feb.
 Eliz. fil Wm. Mornesale, deceased, bu. 21st Feb.
1642. John fil Nicolas Mellor, of L. L., bap. 4th Sept.
 Thomas fil Henry Tattersal, of G. L., bap. 3rd March.
1643. Robt. fil Francis Needham, of G. L., bap. 2nd April.
 Michael Hadfield and Alice Clay, m. 8th June.
 Abraham Steward and Ellen Bagshaw, m. 17th July.
1643. Johanna fil Thurston Wright, of Wardlow, bap. 6th Aug.
 Wm. fil Hy Furnice, G.L., bap. 30 Aug.
1644. Rich. fil Wm. Platts, of Hassop, bap. 8 Oct.
 Nic. fil Nic. Garlick, M.L., bap. 23 Jan.
1645. Geo. and Jo., twins of George Chadwick, of Wardlow.
 Rad. Ryder and Helena Cockin, m. 6 July.
 Edward North, bu. 8 Sept.
 Eliz. Shakerly, gentlewoman, bu. 2nd —.
1646. Joan, the wife of Rich. Wright, bu. 2nd April.
 Wm., son of Richard Wright, bap. 11 Oct.

- Margaret (?), the daughter of Thurston Wright, bap. — Feb.
1647. Henry Tattersal and Marie Hullie. m. 19 April.
Richard Maller m. Joan Bramall.
Thomas Meller, bu. 22 Aug.
John Bradbury and Maria Gill, m. 28 Aug.
Mistress Elizabeth Wright was buried the 5 Sept, 1647.
Edmund Rylie, of Brushfield, was bu. 5 Nov.
Edward, the son of Bouham Poynton, bap 6 Feb.
1648. Jo., son of Richard James, bu. 25 Mar.
John, the son of Henry Wright was bap. 16 April.
Thomas, the son of Archuler Fouljam, bap. same day.
1650. Anthony Meller, Curate of Taddington, 1669 His name as
minister is inscribed on one of the bells of Taddington Church.
Mary, daughter of Anthony Meller was bap. at Longston,
1674. The following year, 1675 Mary, his wife, was buried
at Longstone, and he was himself buried in 1679 as Curate
of Taddington.
1648. Nicholas Mellor, bu. 17th June.
Ales Fouljam, bu. 12th July.
Ellen ux Abraham Steward, bu. 25th July.
Anne Saultt, bu, 22nd Sept.
Margeree, the wife of Robt. Tattersall, bu. 29th Oct.
Ann, the daughter of Hercules Fowljamb, bap. same day.
George, son of George Knifton, bap. 1st Nov.
1649. Thomas, son of John Hatfield, bu. 19th April.
Sampson, the son of Hercules Fouljamb, bap. 22nd June.
Thurston, the son of Richard Wright, bap.
Eliz, the daughter of Mr. Wm. Wright, junr., bap. 1st Jan.
1650. Nicolas Garlick was bu. 10th April.
1651. Robt. Craven, Minister de L., and Eliz. Winscomb, m. 9 July
George, son of Fras. Knifton, bap. 15th Nov.
Eliz., daughter of John Poynton, bap. 14th March.
Robt., the son of Richard Wright, was bap. 18th March.
1652. T. os. Foxlow and Eme Vallence, m. 20th April.
Anna, daughter of William Wright, junr., of G. L., born 5th
day of January and bap. 16th January.
Mrs. Manners Wright, the wife of Wm. Wright, was bu.
Eliz., the child of James Bagshaw, of Roland, bap 7th Nov.
Mary, daughter of Bonham Poynton, bap. 21st Nov.

- Mary ux Wilm. Buxton, bu. 24th Nov.
 Mary, daughter of said Wm. Buxton and Mary, bap. same day.
- Arthur, son of Wm Heathcote, bap. 30th Jan.
 Joane, daughter of Rich. Milnes, bap same day.
 Edward Clowes of G. L., bu. 6th Feb.
1653. Eliz. Noton, Wo., bu. 15th April.
 Henry, son of Geo. Knifeton, of Hassop, bap.
 Ann, daughter of Wm. Gill, bap 8th May.
 Adam Hadfield, bu. 18th May.
 Adam, son of Fras. Kniveton, bap. July.
 Robert Craven, Minister of Longstone, was bu. 27th August.
1654. James. son of Rich. Tatersall, bap. 10th April.
 Nicholas, son of John Poynton, bap. 28th July.
 Mary, daughter of Thomas Mellor, bap.
 Jane ux James Bagshaw, of Rowland, bu. 22nd Dec.
1655. Mary, daughter of Geo. Knifton, of Hassop, bap.
 Wm. Wright and Miss Penelope Leigh, daughter of Thomas Leigh, of Adlington, Esq., m.
1656. Rowland, son of Thos. Eyre, Esq., of Hassop, bu. 11th Feb.
1676. Dennis Meller was buried at Longstone.
1679. Mary Meller married Geoffry Hodgkinson.

APPENDIX D.

LONGSTONE TOWNSHIPS,

From Kelly's Directory of Derbyshire, 1904.

The Ed. L. R. does not endorse all the statements.

Great Longstone Chapelry includes Little Longstone, Great Longstone, Rowland, and part of Wardlow townships, out of the parish of Bakewell in the Western division of the county, hundred of High Peak, Bakewell Union, petty sessional division and county court district, rural deanery of Bakewell, archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Southwell. The village consists of one long street on high ground sheltered by a range of hills called "Longstone Edge," and has a station on the Ambergate and Manchester section of the Midland Railway, 3 miles N.W. from Bakewell, 12 West from Chesterfield and 154 from London. It is supplied with water from springs at Stoke Platt Moor, from which the water is conducted by pipes to the dwelling-houses of the inhabitants. The church of St Giles consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with arcades of six narrow arches on octagonal pillars, aisles, south porch, organ chamber, vestry, and a battlemented western tower with pinnacles containing a clock, and 5 modern bells the gift of G. T. Wright, Esq.; the earliest portions of the structure date from the middle of the 13th century; in the following century considerable alterations were made, and to this period must be assigned the decorated arcades, the south porch and priests' door; the Chancel windows are perpendicular, but the East window has been mostly renewed; the fine roofs of the Chancel, nave and aisles are also perpendicular work, wrought with extreme care, and have embattled cornices and carved bosses at the intersections, some being of eccentric design and others bearing various heraldic shields; the clerestory windows

seem to be even later and to belong to the 17th century, and the tower also exhibits in various parts the effect of debased treatment; the Chancel retains a small piscina in the S. wall and an almery on the opposite side, and there is another piscina in the S. aisle; the East window, formerly a memorial* to the Eyres of Hassop, has been refilled with stained glass by Mrs. Bullivant† to members of the Wright family, and there are nine other stained windows; the East end of the South aisle is enclosed by a screen of old oak, with the Eyre crest over the entrance; within attached to a slab of black marble against the wall, is a plate of copper, finely engraved with the figures of a man and woman kneeling face to face at desks; below is a shield with the Eyre crest and a long Latin inscription to Rowland Eyre, Esq., of Hassop, Ob. 1624, and Gertrude (Stafford) his wife; built into the West wall [Vestry] is an effectively carved Latin cross, supposed to have been formerly on the gable of the Chancel; the Church was restored in 1873, when a vestry was added, an organ chamber built and an organ introduced, the total cost being about £2800; there are 300 sittings; south of the Chancel stands the old churchyard cross, till lately (1904) consisting only of a tapering octagonal shaft, 6 feet high, rising from a wide base on three square steps; but a cross head has now been placed on the shaft, as a memorial to the Rev. Canon Cornish, a former Vicar of the parish. The register dates from the year 1638 and is in good preservation, with the exception of several pages illegible by damp. The living is a Vicarage, net income £194, with 97 acres of glebe and residence, in the gift of the Vicar of Bakewell, and held since 1893 by the Rev. Giles Andrew, M.A., L.L.M., of St. John's College, Cambridge. There is a Wesleyan Chapel at Great Longstone and a Congregational Chapel at Little Longstone. The Milne charity being the interest of £50, is distributed yearly amongst the poor of the township; a dole of meal to the value of about £7 is annually given to the poor of Longstone and Holme by the Duke of Devonshire; and clothing for six aged persons (three men and three women) is provided by Capt. Henry Wright's charity. William Wright's charity producing £5 yearly, in addition to the bequest to the schools, is distributed as follows:—£2 10 0 to the poor of

* There was no vestige of a Memorial Window in 1872.

† This should read—"The East window at the Church Restoration was filled with stained glass by Miss E. E. Wright (afterwards Mrs. Bullivant) in Memoriam."

Longstone; £1 divided between the poor of Ashford and Wardlow; and £2 10 0† to the Vicar for divine service on St. Thomas' Day; 10s. 8d. being the income of an old toll gate at Hernstone Lane Head, has been added to this Charity, and is distributed in kind. The Gisborne charity left in 1818 by the Rev. Francis Gisborne, some time rector of Staveley, is distributed in flannel; a sum of £1 yearly, the bequest of Rowland Eyre, of Hassop, is distributed by the Overseers. Longstone Hall, the seat of George Thomas Wright, J.P., is an ancient mansion at the West end of the village. The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., is lord of the manor and chief landowner. The soil is limestone; subsoil, stone beds. The crops are chiefly pasturage and roots. The township of Great Longstone with Holme contained a population in 1901 of 478; the area is 2971 acres of land and 6 of water; rateable value £6793.

The hamlet of Holme, formerly in this chapelry, was transferred to the parish and Urban District of Bakewell, in accordance with an Order of the Local Government Board of August, 1903.

Post, M.O. & T.O., T.M.O., E.D., S.B., & A. & I. Office, Great Longstone. Mrs. Sarah Lowe, sub-postmistress. Letters received from Bakewell at 7-35 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Sundays 7-50 a.m.; dispatched at 7-30 a.m. and 5-55 p.m.; Sundays 11-15 a.m.

Sexton, William Eyre.

Rowland is a township, with an acreage of 303; rateable value £926; the population in 1901 was 53.

Little Longstone, at the foot of a bold range of hills, is 3½ miles N.W. from Bakewell and half-a-mile from Great Longstone. The land is chiefly grazing, upon the limestone formation. The river Wye flows on the West through the valley of Monsal dale, a fine view of which is obtained from Edgestones Head, in Ashford township, from which a good road leads through the dale to Cressbrook and Litton. At Monsal Dale is a station on the Ambergate and Manchester section of the Midland Railway. The area is 1016 acres of land and 22 of water; rateable value £4181; the population in 1901 was 145.

Wall Box, Edgestones Head, cleared at 6-20 p.m., Sundays 12 noon. Little Longstone, cleared at 6-10 p.m.; Sundays, 11-30 a.m.

† This should read £1 10 0.

Public Elementary School (mixed and infants), built by subscription in 1862, at a cost of £450 and enlarged in 1876, for 70 boys and girls and 40 infants, 14 acres of land, now producing £5. 4. 0. yearly, being assigned for the support of the master; there is also a bequest of £5 yearly, left by William Wright in 1656, now paid for technical instruction to one or more boys at a place of higher education; Henry Arthur Spanton, A.C.P., Master; Miss Susan Holland, Infants' mistress.

Railway Stations—Longstone, Richard Coe, Station-master.

Monsal Dale, William James, Station-master.

GREAT LONGSTONE.

(See later lists by the Ed. L. R.)

Private Residents.

Andrew, Rev. Giles, M.A., L.L.M., Vicarage; Crossley, Mrs., Outrake House. L. Longstone; Dixon, Mrs., The Cottage; Wm. Rogers Pitt Dixon, The Cottage; Furness, George, Croft House; Furness, Mrs., Ivy Cottage; Hall, Miss, Holly Bank; Longsdon, Ernest Morewood; Orr, Misses, Grotto Cottage, Longstone; Orrell, Thomas Mellor, *Manor House; Swann, William, The Grange; Turner, Miss, The Manor House, Little Longstone; Wright Geo. Thos., J.P., Longstone Hall.

Commercial.

Alsop, Thos., pig dealer; Bennett, Joseph & Isaac, blacksmiths; Bridge, Frank, farmer, Monsal dale; Bridge, John, farmer, Longstone dale; Bridge, farmer, Monsal dale; Campbell, Jas. Stevenson, police constable; Coe, Richard, station-master, Longstone Station; Dakin Bros., farmers, Churehdale farm; Edwards, Hugh, householder; Eyre, Arthur Wm. Joseph, builder, &c.; Farrington, Henry, Harrow, P.H.; Franks, Kate (Mrs.) White Lion, P.H.; Froggatt, Edward A., spar merchant, Monsal dale; Furniss, Ellen (Miss) shopkeeper; Furniss, William, farmer; Green, Annie (Mrs.) shopkeeper; Hambleton, George, shoemaker; Hewitt, Alfred, under

*Manor Farm.

gamekeeper, Little Longstone; Holmes, Anthony William, cab proprietor; James, William, station master, Monsal dale; Johnson, Joseph, farmer, The Elms; Johnson, Samuel, farmer; Jupp, Emma (Mrs.) shoemaker; Lowe, Sarah (Mrs.) shopkeeper, Post Office; Lupton, William, water bailiff, Little Longstone; McCrindle, George, head gamekeeper, Monsal dale; Mellers, George, farmer; Oldfield, Fredk., farmer, L. Longstone; Orr, Thomas and William, farmers; Randall, Martha (Miss) shopkeeper; Shimwell, Elizabeth (Mrs.) furnished apartments, Monsal dale; Shimwell, Isaac, farmer, Monsal dale; Skidmore, Robert, farmer; Smedley, George Henry, Crispin Inn; Smedley, Maurice, Bull's Head, P.H., Monsal dale; Taylor, Aaron, farmer; Taylor, George, farmer, L. Longstone; Taylor, William, Pack Horse, P.H., L. Longstone; Thornhill, William, farmer; Thorp, Henry, farmer; Timm, John, carter; Turner, Kate, Milner (Miss) ladies' school; Wager, Jasper and Albert, farmers; Wager, William, butcher; Wans, John, farmer, Monsal dale; Wood, Joseph, basket and skip manufacturer, willow merchant and farmer, L. Longstone.

ROWLAND.

Commercial.

Bacon, Joshua, farmer; Bennett, William, relieving officer, North district, Bakewell Union; Broom, George, farmer; Murphy, Patrick, farmer and spar merchant; Needham, Samuel, farmer; Trickett, James Tissington, farmer.

WARDLOW

is a township, partly in the new parish of Bradwell and partly in the parish of Longstone, 5 miles N.N.W. from Bakewell and $2\frac{3}{4}$ east by south from Tideswell, and 2 miles north from Longstone station on the Ambergate and Manchester section of the Midland railway, in the Western division of the County, High Peak hundred and Bakewell Union, petty sessional division and county court

district. The church of the Good Shepherd erected in 1873 is a small edifice of stone in the Perpendicular style, consisting of chancel, nave, and a turret between the chancel and nave, containing 2 bells: there are 100 sittings, and attached to the church is a small burial ground: divine service is conducted here by the vicar of Longstone. Here are lead mines, but are not now being worked. The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., is lord of the manor and the principal landowner. The soil is light on limestone. The land is chiefly in pasture. The area is 626 acres; rateable value £614; the population in 1901 was 119.

Letters from Buxton, via Litton, arrive at 7.30 a.m. by mail cart. Wall Letter Box cleared at 6.15 p.m. week days only. Tideswell is the nearest money order and telegraph office $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant. Public Elementary School (mixed) (under a management of six members) erected in 1835 and enlarged by subscription in 1872, for 45 children; average attendance 26; Mrs. Francis Bramwell, mistress.

Commercial.

Allsop, John, pig dealer; Allsop, Thomas, farmer; Birley, William, farmer; Birley, George, farmer; Cooper, John Thomas, farmer; Dore, Samuel, farmer; Elliott, Martha, farmer; Furness, James, farmer; Furness, Peter John, Bull's Head P.H.; Furness, Thomas, Three Stags' Head P.H. and farmer; Gregory, Alexander, farmer; Gregory, George, farmer; Robinson, James, farmer; Robinson, Samuel, farmer; Sellars, Alfred, farmer; Simpson, Joseph, farmer; Waterhouse, Benjamin, farmer.

CRESSBROOK.

a village in the township of Tideswell, is two miles south from Litton, and three south from Tideswell; here in a glen on the banks of the Wye are the extensive cotton mills carried on by the Cressbrook Mill Co., Ltd.; the inhabitants are principally employed in the mills. The village is supplied with water from a spring, which is pumped into a reservoir and flows thence by gravitation. Here is a mission church, served from Tideswell (enlarged in 1903 at a

Longstone Records.

cost of £1200) and having a turret containing 2 bells; divine service is held here every Sunday; there are 230 sittings. The Institute here was opened in Oct., 1898. Cressbrook Hall is an Elizabethan mansion of stone, on the rather steep slope of a well wooded mountain side, near the banks of the Wye and surrounded by pleasure grounds, about a mile north west from Monsal Dale station on the Midland railway, and is now (1904) unoccupied.

(Letters through Buxton.)

McConnel, Col. Frederic R., V.D.

Commercial.

Alsopp, Josiah, greengrocer; Cressbrook Mill Co., Ltd., cotton manufacturers; Froggatt, Edward A., mine owner; Hollingworth, John, farmer; Institute, (John Skidmore, Sec.); Lomas, William, farmer and landowner; Moss, Joseph, Cashier at Cressbrook Mill; Robinson, Francis M., (Mrs.) Post Office; Robinson, Matthew, stonemason and builder; Savage, Thomas H., schoolmaster. Walker and Smith, grocers; Walker, Eliza, (Mrs.) farmer.

APPENDIX E.

(See page 153 L. R.)

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR INQUIRING CONCERNING CHARITIES,

1827.

CHAPELRY OF LONGSTONE.

GISBORNE'S CHARITY.

This chapelry partakes of the Rev. *F. Gisborne's* charity. (See page 160 of "Longstone Records.")

EYRE'S CHARITY.

An inscription on a plate, in Longstone Chapel, dated in 1624, states that *Rowland Eyre*, of Hassopp, esquire, whose donations to the poor of Hassopp, Rowland and Calver, have been noticed in preceding parts of this Report, gave to the poor of the town of Great Longstone, 20s. yearly, to be paid three days before Christmas, and three days before Easter, by Thomas Eyre, his son and heir, to whom he gave all his lands and tenements in Taddington and Great Longstone, for ever, for the true payment and performance of the same.

This annual sum of 20s. is now paid by the steward of the Earl of Newburgh; its distribution will be stated in the following account of William Wright's charity.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S CHARITY.

William Wright, by his will, bearing date 1st August 1656, (as appears from an abstract thereof produced to us), gave 40s. yearly, to 40 of the poorest people living in Great Longstone, for ever, to

be paid on St. Thomas's day; 5*l.* yearly, to be paid on the same day, to ten of the poorest men children living in Great Longstone, to every of them 10*s.* to pay for learning and educating them in the grammar school, where they should best like to be taught and educated; 30*s.* yearly, towards the maintenance of divine service, to be celebrated within the Chapel of Great Longstone on the same day; 10*s.* yearly, to the poor of Ashford, on the same day, (the application of which has been already stated); 10*s.* yearly, to the poor of Wardlow, on the same day; and 10*s.* yearly, to the poor of Little Longstone, on the same day; all the above to be issuing out of his estate at Wardlow.

The estate at Wardlow, which formerly belonged to Mr. William Wright, is now the property of Mr. Peter Wright, who pays to the overseer of the poor of Great Longstone, 40*s.* yearly, which is distributed on St. Thomas's day, at a meeting of the chapelwarden, overseers, and principal inhabitants, together with 20*s.* arising from Eyre's Charity above mentioned, amongst poor persons of this township not receiving weekly relief. The full number of 40 persons not receiving relief, cannot usually be found, and therefore the distribution is confined to a smaller number. In 1825, 17 persons, and in 1826, 16 persons not receiving relief, received this distribution, in sums of a few shillings each, varying in amount according to their necessities.

The application of the annual sum of 5*l.* given by this donor, for educating poor children of Great Longstone, will be hereafter noticed in the account of the school in this township.

The annual sum of 30*s.* mentioned in the will, has not been paid of late years, divine service not having been performed on St. Thomas's day; but the present minister proposes to perform the service on that day in future, and to claim the payment.

THOMAS WRIGHT'S CHARITY.

It is stated on a tablet in Longstone Chapel, that *Thomas Wright* of Great Longstone, esquire, left the interest of 22*l.* 10*s.*

to be given, as a dole, to the poor of Great Longstone and Holme, on the Purification of the Blessed Virgin.

This sum is lent on a security of the turnpike road leading from Chesterfield to Hernstone Lane Head, at five per cent interest.

The interest, amounting to *1l. 2s. 6d.* per annum, is distributed on Candlemas-day, by the chapelwardens, overseers, and principal inhabitants, in the same manner and to the same description of poor persons of the township of Great Longstone, (of which Holme forms a part,) as those to whom the before-mentioned distribution is made on St. Thomas's day.

CAPTAIN HENRY WRIGHT'S CHARITY.

Captain *Henry Wright*, of Ballybough Bridge, in the county of Dublin, by his will, bearing date 1st September 1762, and proved in the Prerogative Court at Dublin in 1766, after giving to his nephew Thomas Wright, of Longstone, Derbyshire, and if he should die before the age of 21, or should have no children, to the youngest son of his good friend George Venables Lord Vernon, all his bills and bonds, subject to the payment of his debts, funeral expenses, and legacies, bequeathed as follows: "It is my desire that a sufficient sum be taken out of my fortune as will clothe three poor old men and three poor old women, of the parish of Longstone, Derbyshire, with shirt, shoes and stockings, coat and waistcoat, hat and breeches, with a shilling and a great coat, facing them, of different colour, to each of them, on the 29th September, for ever: I also give 12 sixpenny loaves, and sixpence in money, to 12 old housekeepers, inhabitants of Longstone, for ever, with 2lbs. of beef to each, on the 1st January, for ever: and that these poor may not be injured, but punctually paid the day fixed after my death, it is my positive order, that a sum of money sufficient to buy land that will clothe and provide for the poor be taken out of the principal to purchase the said lands sufficient, for ever, which land I desire may be bought immediately; and till a purchase is made, the poor shall have what interest shall arise as

an immediate maintenance for them; and I appoint Lord Vernon and Godfrey Clark, the guardian and director of this will and testament, with joint power to call in what cash shall be due on the bond, and the cash due on my half-pay as captain, in order they may comply with my desire; and likewise if they will not act, shall have power to choose two honest gentlemen till my nephew comes of age, or one of the family enjoy the estate at Longstone, who must be always one guardian for the above poor: I desire no mistake may arise in any quibbling of law to prejudice the poor: I desire Thomas Wright, of Longstone, Derbyshire, shall only enjoy when he comes of age, what remains of my fortune, after the aforesaid sums are paid, and Lord Vernon's son the same when Thomas Wright dies; and if this will is not complied with, they shall not have one groat, but whatever sum there is shall be paid entirely for the benefit of the poor of Longstone, towards building a house for the said poor."

The donor of this will mentions the parish of Longstone, as the place the poor inhabitants of which were to have the benefit of his charity; but it appears to have been always confined to the poor of the township of Great Longstone only, it being conceived that it was not intended by Captain Wright that the other townships which form part of the chapelry of Longstone, but maintain their own poor separately, viz. Little Longstone, part of Wardlow and Brushfield, should partake of it.

The testator having directed that the sum which he desired to be appropriated to charitable purposes, should be laid out in the purchase of land, the gift was void under statute 9 Geo. 2, c. 36; but we are informed, that a sum of 500*l.*, part of his property, was set aside in order to provide for the above-mentioned charity; that this sum was in the hands of the late Lord Vernon, and that for many years, complete suits of clothing for three men and three women were sent by Lord Vernon to Great Longstone, and distributed to poor persons of that township; but it does not appear

that the other directions contained in the will, for a distribution of bread, &c., were complied with. We are also informed, that about the year 1810, a copy of the donor's will was obtained from Ireland by the inhabitants of this chapelry, and that applications were afterwards made on their behalf to Lord Vernon, and to his brother, the present Archbishop of York, who, as the youngest son of George Venables Lord Vernon, mentioned in the will, became by the death of Thomas Wright the donor's nephew, the residuary legatee under that will; that the archbishop being desirous of fulfilling the donor's intentions, and of applying the said sum of 500*l.* in a purchase of lands, to be legally secured for the charities, the opinion of counsel was taken as to the best mode of carrying those intentions into effect; that the inhabitants of the township of Great Longstone were desired to endeavour to find a purchase of land of that amount; and that two farms were at different times offered for this purpose, but that the titles of them were not approved; and that at length, in 1824, a purchase was made of a farm at Aston Edge, in the parish of Hope, which was conveyed by the following deed:—

By indenture of bargain and sale, bearing date 7th June 1824, and enrolled in Chancery, Benjamin Wyatt and John Hayward, in consideration of 725*l.* conveyed to John Thomas Wright, of Lympton, in Devonshire, and James Longsdon, of Little Longstone, and their heirs, a messuage, with the outbuildings, barns, stables, cow-houses, orchard and garden, and several closes, all situate at or near Aston Edge, in the parish of Hope, called The Moor, containing nine acres, the Intake, four acres, the Over Barn Field, seven acres, the Nether Barn Field, seven acres, the Mean Field, with a barn thereon, seven acres, the Meadow, four acres, the Over Croft, two acres, and the Nether Croft, four acres, to the use of them and their heirs, upon the trusts declared by an indenture bearing even date therewith.

By the indenture above referred to, bearing date on the same day, between the most Rev. Edward Venables Vernon, Lord

Archbishop of York (described as being the youngest son of the Right honourable George Venables, formerly Lord Vernon, deceased, and a legatee named in the will of Captain Henry Wright), of the first part; the said John Thomas Wright and James Longsdon, of the second part; and the Rev. Bache Thornhill, minister of Longston, James Gregory, chapelwarden, and Matthew Furness and James Gregory, overseers thereof, of the third part; reciting the will of the said Henry Wright, and the above-mentioned purchase deed; and that the sum of 500*l.* part of the purchase moneys of the hereditaments by that deed conveyed, was the money of the said archbishop, and paid by him to the said John Thomas Wright, and James Longsdon, to be laid out in the purchase of land; and that the remaining part of the said purchase money, of 725*l.* was raised by the inhabitants of the township of Great Longstone, by voluntary contributions; it was declared, that the said messuage, lands and premises, were conveyed to the said John Thomas Wright, and James Longsdon, and their heirs, on the trusts expressed in the will of the said Henry Wright, concerning the land by the said will directed to be purchased; and it was likewise declared, that in case the said John Thomas Wright, and James Longsdon, or any future trustees should happen to die, or be desirous to be discharged from the said trusts, the said Archbishop of York, during his life, and afterwards the minister, chapelwardens and overseers for the time being, of the said township, or in case of their neglecting so to do, the surviving trustee for the time being, or the executors or administrators of the last surviving trustee, should forthwith appoint another fit person to act as a trustee, for the purposes aforesaid, regard being had, as far as circumstances would admit, to the directions contained in the will of the said Henry Wright; that one of the family that should enjoy the estate at Longstone, should be always one guardian of the said poor, and that conveyances should be made accordingly.

Since these deeds were made, James Longsdon, William Carleill, James Gregory, John Thornhill, and William Wager, have acted as trustees of the charity, which we are informed, that the four latter gentlemen have done, under the impression that they had been appointed trustees, by the deeds of 1824, their names having been forwarded to the solicitor for that purpose. As Mr. J. T. Wright resides in Devonshire, and Mr. Longsdon has died since the time of our investigation, there is no legally appointed trustee remaining in the neighbourhood of Longstone.

The statement in the last abstracted deed, that the residue of the purchase money beyond the 500*l.* paid by the Archbishop of York, was raised by voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of Great Longstone, is not correct. In addition to the 500*l.* a payment was made by the archbishop, for interest thereon, but the amount of the purchase money, and of the expenses of preparing the purchase deed and trust deed, exceeded the amount of the principal and interest, by 151*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* This deficiency it was at first proposed to raise by subscription, but it was afterwards agreed, that several of the inhabitants of the township of Great Longstone should join in a promissory note, for the above-mentioned balance, and the interest thereof; that a part of this debt should be annually paid off, out of the rents of the estate; and that, in the mean time, the charity should be confined to a yearly distribution of clothing, and 1*s.* to two poor men, and two poor women only. At the time of our investigation, (February 1827,) a sum of 120*l.* still remained due on this note, the residue of the principal and the interest having been paid.

A distribution to the above-mentioned limited extent was made in December 1825, the cost of the clothing being 9*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*; but in 1826, there was no distribution, the balance in hand, after paying 5*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* for interest, and 31*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* towards the principal of the note, and 15*l.* for repairs of the farm buildings, being only 5*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* which was insufficient to provide for the distribution.

When the whole of this debt is discharged, it is proposed that all the objects specified in Captain Wright's will shall be carried into effect.

The farm at Aston Edge thus purchased, which consists of a house and outbuildings and the lands specified in the purchase deed, is in the occupation of Thomas Davile, as yearly tenant, at a fair rent of 30*l.* per annum, subject to a deduction of 1*l.* 4*s.* a year for the rent of a small piece of land in front of the house which the tenant occupies, and which is rented of the Earl of Newburgh, by the trustees. The buildings are in tenantable repair, 15*l.* having been laid out in the repairs of them since the purchase.

The poor persons to whom the clothing was given, were appointed by the late Robert Wright, esquire, of Longstone Hall, during his life, as being of the donor's family; after his death they were chosen at a meeting of the principal inhabitants of the township; and since the purchase of the lands they have been appointed by the gentlemen who have acted as trustees, and who have annually audited the accounts of the charity.

HOLME MEAL CHARITY.

The particulars of this charity, under which the poor of this township are entitled to one moiety of a payment of five pecks and one eighth of oatmeal, to be paid weekly, have been already stated in the account of the charities of the township of Bakewell.

Instead of a weekly distribution of oatmeal throughout the year, which appears to have been formerly made, an annual payment equal to one moiety of the amount of such distribution, which is calculated on the average price of oatmeal during the year preceding, such moiety being received from the agent of the Duke of Devonshire in respect of the lands charged therewith by the overseers of the poor of this township, is laid out in the purchase of oatmeal, which is distributed once a week during a period of about five or six weeks, usually in the months of January

and February, amongst poor persons of this township, according to a list prepared by the chapelwarden, overseers, and principal inhabitants, the quantities varying in proportion to the number of persons in each family.

SCHOOL.

There is a school in the village of Great Longstone, with a house occupied by a schoolmaster, and a small garden attached thereto. These buildings are supposed to have been erected about 40 years ago. They are kept in repair by the schoolmaster, and are now in good condition.

By an Act of Parliament, passed in 1810, for inclosing lands in the townships of Great Longstone, Little Longstone, and Wardlow, the commissioners thereby appointed were required to allot so much of the wastes, commons, and uninclosed lands within the townships of Great and Little Longstone, as in their judgment should be equal in value to the clear annual sum of 10*l.* which allotments should be vested in the Most Noble William Duke of Devonshire, the Most Honorable William Marquis of Hartington, John Thomas Wright, Francis Eyre, and James Longsdon, esquires, James Gregory, William Wager, John Longsdon and Robert Thornhill, and the curate for the time being of Great Longstone, on trust, to apply the rents and profits thereof to and for the benefit of a schoolmaster, within the said townships of Great and Little Longstone, as the trustees, and their successors, and the major part of them, or their known agents or attornies, or persons to be appointed for that purpose, under their respective hands, at a public meeting, of which notice should be given, should think proper, and by any writing under their hands should from time to time direct; and it was declared, that the said trustees and their successors or the major part of them, or such agents, &c., as aforesaid, should have power to elect new trustees, in the room of any that should die, refuse to act, or become incapable; and should have power to lease the premises thereby vested in them, for any term not exceeding 21 years, at the best rent and without fine.

By deed poll, bearing date 27th April 1821, William Spencer Duke of Devonshire, theretofore Marquis of Hartington, John Thomas Wright, the Earl of Newburgh, theretofore Francis Eyre, James Gregory, John Longsdon, and the Rev. Bache Thornhill, curate of Great Longstone, as the surviving trustees of those named in the Act of 1810, appointed William Carleill, esquire, John Thornhill, William Wager, and James Longsdon the younger, to be new trustees in the room of William late Duke of Devonshire, Robert Thornhill, and William Wager, deceased, and of James Longsdon, who by reason of age and infirmity was become incapable of acting as a trustee.

The commissioners under the above-mentioned Act, by their award, which was not signed till 1824, allotted to the trustees a parcel of land, on Great Longstone Common, containing 11A. 3R. and another parcel of land on Little Longstone Common, containing 2A. 2R. both of which are now in the occupation of William Wager, as yearly tenant, at a fair rent of 9*l.* per annum. They also allotted to the trustees, in respect of the school and school-house, a small parcel of land, containing 22 perches, now in the occupation of Arnold Hodgkinson, as yearly tenant, at a fair rent of 13*s.* per annum.

These rents are received by the trustees, and paid over to the schoolmaster, who was appointed by the trustees in 1822. The master also receives 5*l.* per annum, from Mr. Peter Wright, out of his estate at Wardlow, arising from the before-mentioned donation of William Wright, for the instruction of poor children of Great Longstone, and a voluntary gift of 5*l.* per annum from the Duke of Devonshire, and he instructs in reading, writing, and arithmetic, 25 poor children, appointed by the trustees, vacancies in the manner being filled up once in every three months, 10 of whom, being of Great Longstone, are taught in respect of William Wright's charity, and nine of Great Longstone, and six of Little Longstone, in respect of his other emoluments.

Previously to the above-mentioned allotments being made under the Inclosure Act, ten children were instructed in reading only, in respect of Wright's charity, and ten in respect of the Duke of Devonshire's voluntary benefaction, but in consideration of the increase of the income, arising from those allotments, five children were added to the number, and the whole were taught reading, writing and arithmetic.

TOWNSHIP OF LITTLE LONGSTONE.

RIDER'S CHARITY.

Ralph Rider, by his will, bearing date 6th June 1709, gave to his wife, *Mary*, the house at *Monyash*, in which he dwelt, with the outhouses and garden thereto belonging, and two little closes of land; the one called *Dowsaslacke*, and the other *Buxton-lane-Pringle*, for life; and after her death, he gave the reversion of the said housing and land, the one moiety to the poor people of *Monyash*, for ever, to be disposed of to them, by the overseers of the poor of *Monyash*, and their successors, yearly, for ever; and the other moiety, to the poor people of *Little Longstone*, for ever, to be disposed to them by the overseers thereof, and their successors, yearly, for ever; and he empowered the overseers of the respective places to let the said premises, and to dispose of the monies received therefrom to the poor people of the respective places, on 2nd February, yearly.

The property given by this donor, has been let from time to time, by the overseers of the poor of *Little Longstone* and *Monyash*, jointly; it formerly consisted of a house, cow-house and barn, and rather more than five acres of land, situate in *Monyash*; but the buildings having fallen into decay, the tenant, *John Bonsall*, was allowed, about the year 1813, to remove the materials, his rent being at the same time increased from 7*l.* 7*s.* to 10*l.* His rent at the present time, is 8*l.*, which is considered the fair value of the premises.

The moiety of the rent applicable to this township is distributed at an annual meeting of the inhabitants thereof, on Candlemas-day, in small sums amongst poor persons, chiefly such as have large families, and have not regular relief.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S CHARITY.

The annual sum of 10s. received from Mr. Peter Wright, out of his estate at Wardlow, in respect of William Wright's donation, the particulars of which have been already stated in the above account of the charities of Great Longstone, is distributed by him, and the chapelwarden and overseers, on Christmas-day, amongst poor persons of this township.

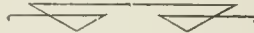
SCHOOL.

The particulars relating to the school at Great Longstone, of the benefit of which the poor of this township partake, have been already stated.

TOWNSHIP OF WARDLOW.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S CHARITY.

The annual sum of 10s., paid by Mr. Peter Wright, out of his estate at Wardlow, in respect of *William Wright's* charity, before mentioned, is distributed in Christmas-day, by the principal inhabitants of the township of Wardlow, amongst the most needy persons thereof.



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