

The Registers, and Churchwardens' and Constables' Accounts of the Parish of Repton.

BY J. CHARLES COX.



THE earliest volume of the REGISTERS of the parish of Repton extends from 1580 to 1628; the second from 1629 to 1654; and the third from 1655 to 1670.

The first of these volumes, a small folio of parchment, is badly bound, and several of the leaves are loose. It has, in several places, been poorly and imperfectly kept. At the end of the general entries of 1628—"Here followeth the regester booke for fornemarke and Bretbye ano dni 1580." The second volume is unbound, and the outer page is quite illegible. The only interpolations are occasional entries of collections by Brief. Such are :—

	s.	d.
1659 Inhabitants of Soulbay, Suffolk, fire	10	8
1661 Tho. Ury of Horne Castle, Lincoln, fire.. .. .	7	6
1664 Fire at Wytham Church, Sussex	3	6
.... Repairs of Church of Basing, Southampton	4	3

The following are family names of some moment that are to be found frequently in the registers :—

Armstrong, Bancroft, Beaumont, Bishop, Bradshaw, Burdett, Cantrell, Chamberlain, Chantry, Gilbert, Gisborne, Osborne, Pegge, Pickering, Prince, Shorthose, Taberer, Thacker, Wayte.

The few excerpts that follow have been selected either because they pertain to the family of Thacker, or because they appear to possess some little general interest :—

- 1595 Milton. W^m Alt who was drowned buried y^e 26 of februarie.
 1599 Margaret Meykin drowned herselfe the xxvijth of September.

- 1603 A child of widow Dugles unbaptized buried the 30th of November.
 A man childe of William Belchers not publicly baptized buried the
 xxixth of November.
- 1610 M^{res} Jane Thacker daughter to M^r Gilbert Thacker Esquier buried
 the 4th of January A^o dñi 1610.
- 1612 Gilbert the sonne of Godfrey Thacker Esquier Borne the second daye
 of March : And baptised the ix day of the said Moneth 1612.
 M^r Gilbert Thacker Esquier Buryed the xth of July A^o ut supra.
- 1614 Jane the Daughter of M^r Godfrey Thacker Esquire baptised the 24th
 of Novembe (was buried aboute 23 marche 1616).
 M^r William Ratcliff of Mellor And M^{res} Katherine Thacker married
 the 8 of January A^o dñi 1614.
- 1620 Katherine y^e wife of M^r Gilbert Thacker deceased, bur^d y^e 6th of
 January.
 Elizabeth y^e daughter of M^r Godfrey Thackquer esquier this yeare
 sheriff and of Jane his wife was baptised y^e 23 of March
 Anno dñi 1620.
- 1626 Mary the daughter of Godfrey Thacker esquire and Jane his wife
 baptised the 21 of June Anno Domini 1626.
- 1638 Mary the daughter of John Dakin being drowned was buried the
 14th day of May.
- 1640 Robert the sonne of M^r Francis Burdet of Foremarke Esquiour was
 borne the 15th day of January and baptised the 4th day of
 February.
- 1648 Bern. Fleshuier, minister.
 Thomas y^e son of Gilb Thacker Esq borne March 25 and bapt April
 14th 1648.
- 1649 George Roades, minister.
- 1655 Dorathy the daughter of M^r Godfrey Thacker baptised the 20th Aprill
 1655.
- 1652 A woman of Englebye y^t was drowned bur: 15 octob.
 December y^e 31, 1655
 Geo: Roades y^e day and yeare above written approved and sworne
 Register for y^e parish of Repton in y^e County of Derby.
 By me James Abney.
- 1657 Mary y^e daughter of M^r Godfrey Thacker bapt January 6th 1657.
- 1661 John Robinson, minister.
- 1657 Y^e foole at Anchor church bur: Aprill 19.
- 1666 M^r Thomas Rathban the Under schoolmaster was buried November
 the 30.
- 1667 M^r William Ullock the Head-schoolemaster of Repton-schoole died
 May the 13^o and was buried in the Chancell May the 15^o

A narrow folio volume of CHURCHWARDENS' AND CONSTABLES' ACCOUNTS is of much interest. It is bound in parchment which has formed part of a discarded Breviary or Office Book; some of the initial letters inside the cover are nicely illuminated. It extends from 1583 to 1635, and is the earliest record of parish accounts, with the exception of All Saints', Derby, in the county.

The volume is worthy of a closer analysis than that for which space can now be found, but the following appear to be the records most worth transcribing; they are given in chronological order, but are subdivided into Churchwarden and Constable Accounts, and a few brief comments are added at the end of each series of extracts, which are referred to it by the bracketed Roman numerals:—

1583	The levy for the bell	vj ^{li} ix ^s
	It. spent at takyng downe the bell	xvj
	It. pay ^d to the bellfounder	xxxij iij
	It. bestowed on the s'vants at casting of y ^e bell ..	xij
	It. Expensys at drawyng up the bell	vij
	It. to the ryngers the xvii th day of november	xij
1584	Recevyd of the levy for the bell	vj ^{li} x ^s . vij ^d .
	Itm of Bretby towards the bell	ij viij
	It. spent at takyng downe ye bell	viij
	It. bestowed on the bell fonder	ij
	It. paid to the bellfounder for weyghte that is to wytt iij score & ij pounds	iiij ^{li} xi ^s viij
1585	Layed forthe at the visitation at Duffeyld	ij vj
	It. for a bellrope for the great bell	ij
	It. for wyne the saturday before candlemas day for the Comunion	v
	It. for bread	ij
	It. expenses at the same	iiij
	It. at the visitation at Darbye	iiij
	It. at the visitation at Repton	ij viij
	It. to John Pratt for makeinge iij newe bellropes ..	v
	It. the day before Saynt Hew day (I) for mendyng the bels and for nayles	viij
	It. at Saynt Hew daye at night for candles	j
	It. to Thomas Osborne for keepinge the clocke in parte of payment	vj viij
	It. for a mat (?) for the curat	

1586	It. of our ladies even (II) geven to the ringers for the preservation of our Queene	xij
1587	It. paid unto the Glacier for glacienge the churche	xxxij iiij
1588	It. to Gylbarte Hynton for pavyng the churche flore	iiij ^{li} iiij ^s j
1592	It. geven to Rycharde Prince for Recevyng the bull and lokinge to hym (III)	j
	It. geven to the Rynggars of the coronacyon daye . .	ij iiij
	It. payde for candells	ij
	It. payde Rafhe Weanwryghte for trussynge the bells agayne the coronacyon daye	iiij
	It. payde to M ^r Harwoode for makenge of a boke of all the wholle paryshe bothe men women and children and deliverynge the same to the Justeceys	xvij
1594	Inprimis payde to the plumer	lvj ^s viij
	It. geven to my lorde of Counterbury his man . .	viij
	It. spent In goinge to the Justyces to sett a Precept and goinge the same daye to gather money for the soldears	ix
1595	It. geven to Thomas Belcher of bryngyng a sertyfyatte for us beyng excommunycatt (IV) . .	viij
	It. att Darby when we sartyfyed that our churche was glassed	
	It. spent by Jhon Warde and myselfe going to Tycknall and Calke for money for the lame soldears	iiij
1598	It. payd by Will. Pratt for mendinge y ^e Communion table	vj
1599	Money gathered for a Communion by Edward Ward this year (V)	iiij
	From 8 persons in Milton hamlett from 8 persons . .	xij
1600	It. payd to W ^m Massye for killinge tow baggers (badgers) and one foxe	iiij
	It. spent in takinge downe y ^e beell	xij
	It. payd to John Welsh for takinge hitt donne . .	vj
	It. spent in lodinge hitt	iiij
	It. payd for the cariage of hitt donne to Nottingeham	x
	It. spent in charges going with the bell to Nottingeham beinge tow dayes and one night	vj viij
	It. payd to y ^e beellfounder for castinge y ^e beell . .	iiij ^{li} xvij ^s
	It. spent with him	ij
	It. payd for yookeinge y ^e beell and for greysse . .	ij viij

	It. spent uppon them that holpe with the beell . . .	x
	It. spent at Lichfield being summoned to apeare before the Chancelar	xviij
	It. paid for one apearence	xiiij
	It. paid to the parritor	v
	It. paid to the ferrimane for helpinge him over the water	j
1601	It. paid to Thomas Parsons for mendinge the Crosse (VI)	xjs iiij ^d
1602	It rec ^d by these Churchwardens nominated the xix day of December Anno R. R. Elizabethē xlv, videlicet, Will. Wiatt, Francis Hindeley, George Cartter, John Stonne de Milton, one boxe w th xvij peeces of evidences and the Chalice : and one ould boxe with a Cheane thereto fixed : and towe peeces of leade and 4 keayes.	
1603	It. given to y ^e ringeres uppon St Jeames daye . .	xij
	It. given to the ringers the v daye of Auguste . .	xij
	It. paid to Rich ^d Hill for killinge a foxe	xij
1604	It. paid for wine for a Communionē y ^e xiiij daye of January for 3 gallands	iiij
	It. for bread	ij
	It. paid for wine y ^e xxvij daye of February for a Communionē	iiij j
	It. spent goinge to Darbye to paye y ^e money for Geneva	vj
	It. paid for one booke of y ^e constitutian of o kinge	xx
	It. given to y ^e Chancelers man he comminge to veve the church	xij
1605	Payde unto Goodman Peeresonne for mendinge the Revestrye flowere (floor)	vj
	It. spent at hanginge up y ^e greatte bell	vj
	It. bestowed of y ^e Ringers at y ^e first Ringinge of y ^e Bells (VII)	vij
1609	It. paid in earneste of poyntinge the steeple . .	xij
	It. paid for mendinge and poynttinge the steeple . .	v o o
1611	It. Spent the Ambulationē weeke (VIII)	ij
1614	It. given uppon Candellmas daye to one that made a Sermon	ij
	It. paid for glassinge the Church windowes and mendinge the leades	xxxiiij
	The Church Bookes	

first one Bible
 2 bookes of Common prayer
 1 booke of Paraphrase of Erasmus upon the Gospells
 The Contraversye betwyxte Whittgifte and Carttrighte
 Jowell and Hardingge
 The boke of Jewells worckes
 3 prayer bokes
 The booke of the queens Injunctions
 One booke of Sermons
 One booke of articles had at the Bishopes visitatione
 The said bookes be in the keeping of M^r Wattssone except the Bible
 and one booke of Common prayer.

Under this year is given a long list of 77 subscribers to a
 "newe beell." Amongst the chief benefactors are, "M^r Burdett
 Esquier xxs; M^r Thacker Esquier xxs; and M^r Greesley vs." The
 total amount collected was £7 8s. 8d.

		s.	d.
1617	It. paid towards the Colledge in Geneva		xviiij
1618	It. paide for a newe Byble		xliij 0
Anno domini 1622			

Bookes sent by M^r Will^m Bladone to be employed for the use of the parrishe,
 and to be disposed of at the discretione of M^r Thomas Whiteheade.

Rec^d by M^r Robert Kellett, Godfry Cantrell, Roger Bishope, and Robert
 Orchard, Churchwardens 1622, the xxvth of December, the said bookes,
 videlicet:—

- First, a faire Bible well bound.
2. B^p Babington, his worckes.
3. M^r Elton on the Colossians.
4. M^r Perkins on the Creede.
5. M^r Dod and Cleaver on y^e Commandements.
6. Bellynnny his Catechesmie.
7. M^r Young his Household Govermentte.
8. The first and second partte of the new Watche.
9. The third partte of the said by M^r Brinsley.
10. The Plaine Manne's Pathewaye, & Sermon of Repentance by M^r
Dentte.
11. Bradshawes P^rparacon to y^e Receavinge of y^e Bodye & Bloude.
12. Hieron his Helpe to Devotione.
- 13 and 14. Allsoe towe bookes of Martters.

The Condicons to be observed concerning the using and lending of the
 foresaid bookes. First that the said minister nowe p^rsent and churchwarddens

and all their successors shall yearly, at the account daye for the parrishe, deliver up the bookes to be revised by M^r Whittheadē wth the parrishioners.

Allsoe that the said minister and churchwarddens or any one of them shall have authoritie to lend any of the said bookes to any of the parrishe of Reptonne for the space of one, 2, or 3 moneths, as they in their discretione shall see fittinge, one this condicione, that the parties borrowinge anye of the bookes aforenamed eyther foully bruisinge, tearinge, defacinge, or embezellinge said bookes borrowed, shall make good the said bookes thus defaced, towrne, bruised, or embezled, unto the parrishe.

Allsoe that the said bookes, kept by the minister & Churchwarddens in some convenient place shall not be lent more than one at a time to anye of the parrishe.

Allsoe that anye pson borrowinge any of said bookes shall subscribe his name on borrowinge of the same booke. (The rules of this, the earliest Derbyshire Lending Library of which we have any knowledge, are unfortunately imperfect).

1623	It. paid for castinge the Bell	vii	
1630	It. paide for bread and wine for towē dayes Com- munione the xvij th of October and the 24 th ..	vij	j
	It. paide for towē excommunicacions .. .:		xvj
	It. paide the ix th of November for the Retanene of excommunicacions		ij
	It. paide for killinge of three hedgehogges.. ..		vj

Inventory 30 December 1630

The Chalice with the Cover

A Pewter flaggine

A Serples and table clothe

A carpitte

A Cushine for the pulpitte and a Coveringe Clothe

One table with a forme and a Buffett stoole

vj Coweffers (coffers) and vij keys towē Cowffers filled with leade

vj formes, a moulde fraeme for Castinge of leade; a mould frame.

5 Tressells of wood

xvij Deeds in a boxe, xij of yem sealed and vj without seales

Church bookes (same as before, but also)

A Praire booke of thankesgivinge after y^e Conspiracie

A Register booke.

Allsoe bookes sent by M^r Bladon to be employed for the use of the parishe (same as before, with the additional statement respecting "towē bookes of martters fixed in a boxe").

I. The 17th of November is the day set apart in the Anglican Calendar for the commemoration of S. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln. It was also the day of the accession of Queen Elizabeth. The latter reason was doubtless the cause of Repton bells being rung on that date, but it is interesting to find that the people were true to their Prayer Book in giving the day that nomenclature which the Church had conferred upon it. In 1576, Archbishop Grindal issued "a Fourme of Prayer with Thanksgevyng to be used every yeere, the 17 of November, beyng the day of the Queenes Majesties Entrie to her Raigne." There are metrical anthems appended to the edition of 1578.

II. It is also interesting to note the 24th of March, described as "Our Lady's Even," a term that is used in our own Prayer Book, but which in later times came to be ignorantly regarded as peculiarly Roman. "The preservation of our Queene" refers to the "Babington conspiracy." Anthony Babington, of Dethick, and thirteen others, were executed on September 20th and 21st, 1586.

III. The keeping of a parish bull was by no means an exceptional incident, but was only part of the general semi-communitistic principles upon which the unenclosed lands of England (*i.e.*, by far the largest portion of the soil) were then, and for long afterwards, held. We have met with entries relative to the parish bull in the early parish accounts of Allestree, Marston-on-Dove, and Tickenhall, and, in short, in all the old accounts of Derbyshire parishes that we have searched. At Eckington there was a parish boar.

IV. It seems rather hard on the Churchwardens to make them pay for a certificate of their own excommunication. The reason for this excommunication appears to be explained by the next entry, wherein is mentioned their appearance at Derby to certify to the due glazing of Repton church. The excommunication would doubtless be issued under the Archdeacon's seal, of which there are several post-Reformation instances, owing to persistent neglect in the repair of the church.

V. The names of twenty-two persons contributing sums varying from 1d. to 3d. to this levy for providing the elements for Holy

Communion, are given in full. In the next year, 5s. was collected from Repton, and 2s. 1d. from Milton, for the same purpose. Holy Communion, about this time, seems to have been only administered three times in the year in Repton church; on two of these occasions the Bread and Wine were provided by the parish, but at the Easter Communion, according to the usual custom, they were provided by the Vicar or perpetual curate. The general custom, so far as our experience of Derbyshire records goes, as to the number of times for the celebration of the Eucharist, was far more frequent than was the case at Repton. The confining it to the barely legal three was most exceptional, and would only happen where the minister was of a specially Puritanical turn.

VI. This entry probably refers to the Market Cross, and not to any churchyard cross. The ancient shaft of this cross was removed, and a new one substituted in 1806.

VII. The bells had most likely, at this date, been all rehung in a new frame. For an account of Repton bells and their inscriptions, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., and *Reliquary*, vol. xiii.

VIII. There are various entries, made from time to time, relative to the perambulating of the parish bounds during Rogation week. On a separate leaf, inserted loosely in the book, but pertaining to this year, are several entries recording the "Ledinge Corne to tithe barne."

The CONSTABLES' ACCOUNTS, which are interspersed with those of the Churchwardens, next claim our attention. Anything tending to throw light on the character and duties of an office which was founded fourteen centuries ago, and which, under the varying designation of Tythingman, Headborough, Provost, or Constable, was the very centre of our local self-government, is possessed of value, and throws a similar light on the secular history of the parish, to that thrown on the religious history by Churchwardens' Accounts. The constabulary arrangements of our ancestors were based upon a very simple but sound view of human nature. That view is, as Toulmin Smith has remarked, that those most immediately concerned in the taking care of their own safety, and in the protection of their own property, are the most likely to take vigorous and efficient means to secure these ends. The constantly

maintained policy of the old English system was to fix on all men the closest sense of their responsibility as citizens, and to impress upon them that those who would be well governed must take an active part in governing themselves.

1590 A Note of the armour (IX.) of Repton received into the hands of Rycharde Weatte, beyinge Constable.

Inprimis ij corsletts wth all that belongeth unto them.

It. ij platt' cotts (coats of plate armour).

It. ij swordes and iij daigers and ij gyrgells.

It. ij calevers wth flaxes and tuchboxe (X.)

It. ij pyckes and ij halberds.

It. for the Tr'band Souldiar a cote and bowe and a shiffe of arowes and a quiver and a (XI.)

1601	It. spent in gatheringe y ^e money for the meamed soldiers	xviij
	It. payd to the meamed Souldiers for the whole year	ij iij
	It. payd to Sir Homfry Ferrers, Knyght, at the Muster, y ^e 4 day of August	xxx
	It. paid at same Muster in charges w th the Souldiers	ij vj
	It. payd to M ^r Coxe for a p'cept for watchinge and wardinge (XIII.)	iiij
	It. spent upon the wardders y ^e wake day	ij ij
	It. payd for one letheringe for y ^e flaxe (flask)	vj
	It. for one dagger sheathe and a sworde scaber	xij
	It. payd for y ^e swordes	iiij
	It. spent at Clockesmithes receavinge y ^e armour	iiij
	It. given to y ^e prest Souldiers	xij
	It. payd for one Horse to carry y ^e armor, and for bringing it home	xiiij
	It. spent ledeinge y ^e armour to Darby	ij
	It. payd for a payre of mouldes	viiij
	It. spent w th y ^e saltpeter men	ij
	It. spent in makeinge one privie Search	iiij

Constables acts.

1602	It. payd to y ^e Clarke of y ^e markt for a p'clamatioune	vj
	It. given to Gipsies y ^e xxx daye of Januarye to avoyde y ^e towne (XIV.)	xx
	It. payd for dressinge y ^e towne armour	vj
	It. spent in warninge a jury for the Crowners quest	vj
	It. spent with a prisoner beinge w th him all a night and going w th him to Derbye	iiij ij
	It. given to y ^e Geoler	iiij

	It. payd for y ^e town weaghtes and measures to y ^e clarke of y ^e market	xij
1603	It. spent in making a Search the nyght the Robbery was done in Caulke	iiij
	It. payd to the clarke of the Market for the towne weaghtes	vij
1616	Received by Christopher Ward Constable from John Canttrelle the Townes Armore	
	2 Corsletts with 2 pickes	
	2 Culivers	
	One flaske and tuchboxe	
	v headpeeces ; tow of them ould ones	
	2 howllboardes	
	One payre of Bandelrowes (XVI.)	
	2 ould Girdles	
	3 newe girdles : tow of them with y ^e sowldiers	
	3 payre of hanggers in the Sowldiers keepinge.	
	3 sowlrdes with tow daggers	
	Allsoe the Sowrdes in Sowldiers keepinge	
	Allsoe 2 platte coottes y ^t Clocksmith not Delivered (XVII.)	

IX. The main part of the English army of old days was raised by means of the parishes, which were considered in all respects as the units of the State. Every parish, according to the Parliament Rolls of Edward II., was required to furnish one foot soldier, ready armed and equipped, for sixty days. When the forces required any sudden increase, the additional numbers were usually procured by raising the quota supplied by the parishes; thus, in 1449, proclamation was made "in every parishe" that every thirty men should furnish one horseman, the whole number so raised being computed at 60,000. Every parish was bound to keep ready for use a certain amount of armour, and a man or men, if necessity arose, properly trained to the use of this armour. This armour was not intended for merely local use, still less for show, but for practical service in the field, either at home or abroad, against the national enemies. At the conclusion of the inventory of armour in the parish accounts of Fulham, Middlesex, for the year 1583, is added in a later hand: "N.B. All sett owte into Flanders, anno 1585, by Rowland Fysher, except one hargobusse," &c.

According to the Statute of Winchester (13 Edw. I., cap. vi.),

it was enjoined that "viewe of armour be made every yere two times, and in all hundredes and fraunchises two constables shal be chosen to make the view of armour, and the constables aforesaide shal present before Justices assigned such defautes as they doe see in the countrey about armour." This explains the taking of the Repton armour to Derby, as entered in 1601, where it was doubtless officially "viewed."

X. The *caliver* was a fire-arm, so called from the calibre being according to a standard regulation. It was lighter than the unwieldy musket, and could be fired without a rest. It had a wheel-lock, was three feet two inches long, and usually had a magazine for bullets in the butt. The large *flasks* were for the powder, and the *touch-boxes* were diminutive flasks that held the priming powder.

XI. A *Train-Band* soldier was equivalent to a volunteer, and was thus styled to distinguish him from "ye prest souldiers" mentioned in 1601. These Train (or Trained) Bands were generally formed throughout the kingdom in 1588, on the approach of the Armada. They were for the most part trained to the use of fire-arms, but seem to have been occasionally equipped with the long or cross bow. It is interesting to note the supply of implements of archery to the Repton volunteer, which looks as if the Derbyshire volunteers of that date were for the most part thus furnished. But the use of the bow in warfare was then rapidly approaching extinction; a foreigner, visiting the armoury of the Tower in 1598, expresses his surprise at finding some bows in that arsenal. The last serious use of them in Great Britain, and that to a very partial extent, was in the guerilla warfare carried on against Cromwell in certain remote parts of the Scottish Highlands.

XII. The Act of 35 Elizabeth, cap. 4, was the first to place the relief of maimed soldiers and mariners on the parochial assessments. It was continued, with certain modifications, by several later Acts. The soldiers relieved this year were probably those who had received their wounds in our wars with Ireland. Glover gives the following incident relative to the conduct of troops setting out for Ireland, when passing through Derby this year:—
"1601, January 2. A great number of soldiers that came from

Lincolnshire, to the number of two hundred, to go to Ireland, set upon the townspeople, going to their prayers (being Sabbath Day), and were resisted by the bailiffs, burgesses, and ringing of the town's bell."

XIII. *Watch and Ward* were the terms used, from the earliest period of parochial law, to imply the general duties of the parish constable or constables. The number of men who were bound to keep night watch to arrest strangers, in each city, borough, and town or parish, is specified in the Statute of Winchester (13 Edward I.). Every inhabitant was held responsible for the watch and ward—that is, for the due peace and safety of his neighbourhood—and inquests before sworn juries of freemen used to be periodically held in every place to see that the local arrangements were in working order. The present system of "Special Constables," by which every householder is called upon to act as a constable in certain emergencies, is a remnant of the old custom of watch and ward that used to be binding on all. No precept was requisite, in 1601, for the discharge of the ordinary constabulary duties, but probably certain extraordinary steps had to be taken in apprehension of some tumult, and this necessitated an application to the Clerk of the Justices, as we conceive Mr. Coxe to have been. It was the year of the conspiracy of the Earls of Essex, Rutland, and Southampton. The complicity of the Earl of Rutland in this conspiracy (see extracts from Youlgreave register, *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii.) may have caused tumults, or apprehensions of tumults, in this county. The Earl of Essex, too, had a seat at Chartley, Staffordshire, and certain manorial rights in Derbyshire. Hence the general *muster* of the Derbyshire soldiery, and the special precepts for *watching and warding*.

XIV. This is by far the earliest mention of Gypsies in the Midland Counties with which we are acquainted. They do not seem to have come into England until about the year 1500. Mr. Crofton, in a paper contributed to the Manchester Literary Club, in 1877, on *Gypsy Life in Lancashire and Cheshire*, says that the earliest record he can find of them in those parts occurs in 1649, when some were arrested in Yorkshire, on their way to the north. In 1530 their itinerancy was forbidden by Statute, and they were

expelled the realm. It was afterwards enacted, by Statutes 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, cap. iv., and 5 Elizabeth, cap. xx., that any Gypsy remaining a month in the kingdom would be judged guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy. These statutes were occasionally enforced, and several Gypsies actually executed. It is pleasant to find the Repton authorities so merciful as to bribe them to "avoyde y^e towne."

XV. This, and the similar entry in the following year, refer to the proving and stamping of the town weights and measures by the legal standards kept by the clerk of the market at Derby. The multiplicity of standards, or alleged standards, led to the Statute 11 Henry VII., cap. iv., by which the chief towns only were allowed to keep imperial standards. In the schedule to that Act, Derby is named as the one town in Derbyshire "limited for the saufe custody of weightes and measures accordyng to the kynges estandard."

XVI. *Banddelrowes*, or Bandoleers, were small wooden or tin cases, covered with leather, each containing a single charge of powder for the musket or caliver, and fastened to a broad band of leather worn over the shoulder or neck. Hence the band itself came to be called a bandoleer. Their invention is ascribed to the inhabitants of the Pyrenees.

XVII. There is another inventory of the Town Armour given under the year 1617, which is almost precisely similar to that of 1616, with the addition, "Also the Towne Crowe of Iron," and the list is again repeated in 1620.

In the parish chest, which is kept in the parvise over the south porch, are many parish documents of a later date, the black-letter Bible purchased in 1617, which is in fair preservation, the parish map, &c., &c.; but it also contains a series of deeds or charters extending over an exceptionally wide space of time, and we doubt if there is any other parish chest in the kingdom possessed of documents of so early a date. There are sixteen pre-Reformation deeds (no doubt part of the "xviiij peeces of evidences" mentioned in 1602), the earliest being of 1 Edward I., and the latest 20 Henry VIII. Most of them are in excellent preservation, and they form a very interesting series of the various styles of caligraphy

that prevailed in the different reigns. From a hasty survey of them, it seems that the majority, if not all, pertain to lands that used to be parish property. By one of them, dated Ascension Day, 16 Richard II., John Cooke de Repton, chaplain, grants to William, son of John de Engleby, three selions of land at Ingleby, on condition of keeping a light burning before the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, within the parish church of Repton. It is witnessed by William Franceys de Engleby, Symon Franceys de Melton, Hugo de Engleby, and others.

It is intended to give a full transcript of these documents in next year's Transactions.