

## A History of Peak Forest.

BY REV. CHAS. KERRY.



THE Forest of Peak at the Norman era was unquestionably a relic of the primæval forests which once covered the country. It was of no human planting. It was a forest when afforested by the Peverel, and for ages had been the wild home of the beasts of the chase and a scanty and almost equally uncivilized population. It was a portion of the patrimony of the Anglo-Saxon Kings, and was Royal Demesne at the time of the great survey.

In 1068, the parish of Hope with many other lands was granted to William Peverel, as a recognition of service (and no doubt of kinship too), by the Conqueror, and it may safely be presumed that Peverel began to construct his home on the rock contiguous to the Great Cavern very soon afterwards, which may be inferred from the character of some of the masonry near the verge of the precipice. The Keep was constructed eighty-nine years later (A.D. 1157), five years *after* the Peverel estates had become forfeited to the crown and given to Ranulf, Earl of Chester.\*

The district of Longdendale, the remaining moiety of the Forest, comprising the whole parish of Glossop, was added to the Peverel territory by Henry I., when most likely the whole of

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\* A facsimile of this deed of gift to the Earl of Chester has been printed in the Appendix to Reports on Public Records. *Vide* Charter No. XLVII. It is dated A.D. 1152. The portion relating to Peverell stands thus:—"And the whole Fee of William Peverell wheresoever it may be except Hetham unless he be able to free himself in my court from his wickedness and treachery."

the county north of the Wye (west of Litton Mill), was afforested. Of the character and extent of this vast territory at that early period Domesday affords the most accurate and invaluable testimony. The Hope district then comprised the seven Berewites of Edale, Aston, Shatton, half of Offerton, Tideswell, Stoke, and "Muchedeswell;" whilst Langdendale included *twelve* manors:—Thornset, Ludworth, "Chevenesworth," Chisworth, "Coelhal," Hayfield, Padfield, Dinting, Glossop, Whitfield, Hadfield, and Kinder. The Hope district contained *eight-and-a-half square miles* of forest: whilst the territory of Longdendale comprehended no less than *thirty-two square miles*! Altogether an area of *forty-and-a-half square miles*.

It is an interesting fact that whilst the names of these two original parishes, Hope and Glossop, indicate a *British* origin, the names of their hamlets have an unmistakable Saxon ring about them, except perhaps "Kinder," which derived its appellation from the crowning elevation of the Peak Range, from the British "*Cynderyn*," a chief, or head ruler. All these villis (for the most part lying on the more fertile border-land in the valleys and along the lengthened slopes of the Wye, the Goyt, and the Etherow) were in existence at the time the district was afforested. The population was probably not very numerous, but every man unquestionably among them was a "born sportsman," and we shall see presently that when the "Forest Laws" came into operation, the *guardians* of the forest themselves were almost as notorious infringers of these legal restrictions as those who were detected, "dog-drawn," "stable-standing," "back-bearing," or "red-handed."

In the Rolls relating to Peak Forest at the Record Office, dated 13 Edw. I. (1285), the boundary of the Forest is thus described (translation):—

"The metes and bounds of the Forest of Peak begin on the south at the "*Novum Locum*" ("New Place") of Gwit (Goyt), and thus by the water of Gwit as far as the water of Ederou (Etherow): and so by the water of Ederou to Lanedicroft at Longdeneheid: then by a certain footpath (semitam) unto the head of Derewente.

And from the head of Derewente unto a place which is called Mythomstede (Mytham-Bridge): and from Mythamstede as far as the rivulet of Bradwelle; and from the river of Bradwele as far as a certain place called Hochelow: and from Hochelowe unto the great dell ("cavam") of Haselbache. And from that dale as far as Little Hokelowe; and from Hokelowe unto the Brook of Tydeswelle; and so to the Water of Weye; and from the Weye ascending on to Bocston; and so unto the New Place of Gwid."—"*Duchy of Lancaster Records,*" *Miscellaneous, Class XXV., Bag F., Ro. 51.*

The following description of the limits of Peak Forest is from a MS. written by Anthony Bradshaw, of Duffield, about the year 1600, now lost, but formerly belonging to Mr. William Barber, of Smalley:—

\*\* The bounds, extremities, & meres of the  
Highe Peake Forest. \*\*

FFORESTA DE ALTO PECCO.—"Begynne at Morecote Ashe nere Tydswall, following the broke of Tydswall to the Water of Wye; ffollowing Wye to Wye head: ffrom Wye head following Jaggres Gate (*road*) to Goyte water; ffollowing Goyte water to the water of Tedder (the *Etherow*); ffollowing the water of Tedder to the Woodhead. So downe to the head of Darwent: ffollowing the water of Darwent to Mytham Brigg: So ffollowing that water to Bradwell towne: So upp the Dale to Haslebache House: So to Poynton Crosse: And so to Morecote Ashe agayn as aforesaid." Bradshaw continues—

"This fforest is devyded into three *pts*: viz, the fforest called the Champion of the Highe Peake. The fforest of Longden-dale whereof therle of Sh<sup>r</sup>\* ys head fforestor, and the fforest of Ashopp & Edall the said Earle being Rangr."

In 1285 these three divisions were known by the names of Campana, Langdenedale, and Hopedale. Campana comprised the district of which Wormhill was the ancient forest centre, and where

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\* The Earl of Shrewsbury.

the 'Justice Seat' and Swanimote courts were usually held. Langdenedale comprehended the whole of the Glossop district; whilst Hopedale, as will be seen from Bradshaw's note, included the whole of Ashope and Edale.

It must not be supposed that the whole of the territory within the Forest boundary was covered with timber or vert; probably much of the poorer tracts were heath and bog; portions within the purlieus were under cultivation, whilst extensive glades and thinly wooded districts afforded pannage for pigs, and grass for the agisement of cattle.

### Woods in Peak Forest.

It may seem almost an anomaly to speak of woods in forests, but Manwood, in his book of Forest Laws (p. 370), affirms that "Tis necessary that there should be woods in every forest, both to *shelter*, and at some times, to *feed* the deer; and, therefore, the laws of the Forest have, in a particular manner, provided for the preservation of the trees and coverts there. But they make some difference between *Woods* and *Coverts*; for where the trees grow scattering, and at such a distance that they do *not* touch one another, such places are properly called '*Woods*.' Coverts are those woods which are thickets, and full of trees touching one another. By this word they understand all those trees and woods which grow thick together—from the French word '*Couvert*,' which signifies a covering or hiding-place for the deer."

There were numerous woods in Peak Forest, especially in the Longdenedale Bailliwic. A very careful report of the condition of all the woods was presented at the "Pleas of the Forest held at Derby on the Morrow of S. Michael, 13 Ed. I. (1285) before Roger Extraneus, Peter de Leuch, and John the son of Nigel, justices assigned to hear and determine the same pleas." We cannot do better than follow these reports seriatim, because they supply us with so much interesting local information, especially with regard to the invasion of the forest solitudes by the ever aggressive tendency of an increasing population.



### Concerning the King's woods in the Bailiwick of Campana.

The woods of OCKES and HOREWYHT are wasted since the last Pleas, of underwood and branches to the damage of 30s. by the inhabitants of BOWDEN and its hamlets: 100 oaks are destroyed.

The wood of HOPE which is common to the inhabitants of Hope as well as to the King's men and others of the same vill has suffered to the amount of 1 mark. It is decided that the wood is in the old waste formerly made by the same villagers. It is commanded that of the remainder they take nothing except their estovers\* upon view and permission of the Foresters, but without any waste.

The "Reffleta"† of our lord the King of MONGHCEDALE (? Monkdale) and COUDENEDALE (? Cowdale) have suffered injury to amount of 10<sup>s</sup> by the inhabitants of Tideswell and Wormenhull (Wormhill).

The wood of PYNDAL has been injured since the last pleas by the villagers of Bradwell to the amount of 5<sup>s</sup>.

Of the villagers of Bradwell for old waste of NONELEYE—half a mark.

Of the inhabitants of Thornhull and Aston for old waste of the wood of THORNHULL and ASTON—half a mark.

Of the villagers of Fayrfeld and Bocstones for old waste of the wood of BOFEWORTH (? Boseworth)—half a mark.

On another roll, probably of 36 Henry III., we have—"The Woods of Hope, Trayet, Nunneleye, Thornhull and Aston are wasted by the inhabitants of their vicinity."

\* Estovers = allowances of wood made to tenants, viz., Husbote, Hedgebote, and Ploughbote.

† (Reffleta--vert, or foliage generally). A forest word. In the Inquests concerning forfeits in the King's Forests in the Appendix to Matt. Paris, we have—"It must be inquired how much the covering (*vestura*, i.e., clothing or foliage) of each wood, and the aforesaid '*Reffleta*' is now worth, before the assart be made." *Vide* Du Cange—"Reffletum."

### Concerning the Bailiwick of Hoppedale (1285).

It is presented that the King's woods of DEREWENTE and ASHOP have been injured since the last pleas of the Forest by certain Abbots of Welbec\* who are dead, as well as by the present Abbot, to the amount of 50<sup>s</sup>. And he is fined £20.

The woods of DERWENT and ASHOPE are also deteriorated by the villagers of Hope, Aston, Thornhull, Derwent and Ashop to the value of 40 shill.

Item. The aforesaid wood of Derwent is wasted by the sale which Thomas de Normanvyl made in the same by the King's warrant from which he raised 20 marks.† And besides this 100 oaks were destroyed, 20 of which were out of Derwent and Ashop.

The King's wood of EYDAL has been injured to the value of 40 shillings by the bailiffs residing in the castle of Peak since the time of the last Iter. The villagers of Castleton have done 2<sup>s</sup> worth of injury, and the inhabitants of Bradewell too, to the amount of 20<sup>s</sup>. Ten oaks have been taken.

The wood of TRAYOK where there is no cover of oaks has been damaged by the villagers of Castleton to the amount of 5<sup>s</sup>. And this belongs to Campana.

### Bailiwick of Longenedale.

The King's wood of KYNDER has been injured to the value of 16<sup>s</sup> by the villagers of Hayfield (fined 4<sup>s</sup>), with the hamlets appertaining. Three hundred oaks have been converted into pales.

The wood of HAYFELDCLYFF has been damaged since the last

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\* "About the close of the twelfth century, John Earl of Mortaigne in the reign of his brother Richard bestowed a large tract of land in this part of the parish of Hathersage on the Premonstratensian Abbey of Welbec. It is described in the Charter as the Pasture of Crook Hill, the woods of Ashop up to Lockerbrook, and from Lockerbrook up the valley of the Derwent, even to Derwent Head."—*Cox's Churches of Derby*, ii., 241.

† Anno 5 Edwd. I. "The King gave power to Thomas de Normanville senior, to sell wood by lot in all the royal forests in his bailiwick, to realize the sum of £1000. (*Abbr: Treasury Rolls, I. 27<sup>b</sup>*).

pleas to the extent of 5<sup>s</sup> by the villagers of Olresete (fined 2<sup>s</sup>). They also responded for forty oaks.

The wood of RAVENESLAK has suffered to the amount of 3<sup>s</sup> from the villagers of Little Hayfeld in its underwood, and thirty-six oaks.

The wood of WYTHULL since the last pleas has been injured to the value of 7<sup>s</sup> by the villagers of Wythull. They must answer for fifty oaks.

The wood of KENISTEWYK has suffered to the value of 9<sup>s</sup> by the people of Kemstewyks. They must answer for fifty oaks.

The wood of THORNESET has suffered since the last pleas to the amount of 33<sup>s</sup> from the villagers of Reworth and Longel. They must answer for fifty oaks.

The wood of BERD has been reduced in value 10<sup>s</sup> by the villagers of Bougesworth and Berd. They must answer for forty oaks.

The wood of CHYNLEYE has been injured to amount of 12<sup>s</sup> by the inhabitants of Holreneshaw and Chisseworth. They must answer for sixty oaks.

The wood of COUMBES has been damaged by the people of Chavelesworth (fined 2<sup>s</sup>) and Chisteworth. They must respond for eighteen oaks.

The wood of SHELF has been damaged in its underwood to value of 15<sup>s</sup> by the villagers of Glosshop (fined 4<sup>s</sup>). They must answer for fifty oaks.

The wood of GAWARDYN has been deprived of ten oaks. There is no underwood.

The wood of LANGEDEN has lost twenty oaks. The underwood here is worse than elsewhere.

The King's wood of HOLYNEWOD is wasted and destroyed by the sale made by Thomas de Normanyyle by the King's order.

### Basingwerk.

It is presented by the Regarders, that the King's wood of LANGDENE (*dale?*) has been injured since the last pleas to the extent of 50<sup>s</sup> by the Abbots of Basingwerk, who are dead, and by

the abbot that now is, and that he must answer for the injury done there in his time. That the same abbot held there a certain carpentered house one hundred feet in length and fifteen feet in width which his predecessors had raised (with timber) out of the same wood.

The abbot was present in court, and declared that he ought not to be amerced nor blamed for this; that the pasturage of the wood in leaves and herbage was his; and moreover that this wood was *out of the limits of the "Regard."*

This reference of the abbot to the boundary between his lands and the King's Forest appears to have suggested an *official* enquiry, the result of which is thus recorded:—\*

"It is concluded by the Foresters, Verderers, Regarders, and other jurymen that these are the boundaries between the demesne of our Lord the King and the Abbot of Basingwerk in Glosshop, which begin at Goyt and descend to the water of Etherou, and so ascend by the water of Goyt to the water of Denebrok as far as the Longleye; and so ascending in Dupeclough: and again ascending to the Ederou: again ascending by the water of Ederou to the channel ("ad ductum") of Coumbes: ascending the channel of Coumbes to the bridge of Coumbes: and from thence ascending to Coumbesnesel: and so ascending to Clonegge: and from thence as far as the way of Chasseworth: and so ascending by the same way as far as Raumford (? Stamforth, ? Staniforth): and so ascending to Thuresbacheheid: and so from thence to Wodecolhevid: and so ascending to Wynterfaleford: so descending as far as Shereindeclow (another copy has "Shiterindecloht"): so ascending to Blakeclow. So that from Morclowe (another reading has "Morcloht") as far as Lenedycroft is wholly the King's wood, and contains in length ten leucas, † and in breadth ‡

\* "Duchy of Lancaster Records," Misc. Class 25, Bag F., Ro. 51.

† 1 Leuca	= 12 quarentines.	}	"Du Cange. Gloss."
1 Quarentum	= 40 perches.		
1 Perch or	= 20 feet.		
1 Virga ...			

So that ten leucas equal 18 miles 320 yards.

‡ Anxious to identify this ancient boundary nomenclature with modern

from one and a half to one leuca. And they say that the abbots have held it from the time of King Henry (I.), who enfeoffed them of the manor of Glossop . . . And the aforesaid Abbot of Basingwerk exhibited the Charter of K. Henry, great grandfather ("proavi") of the present king, who enfeoffed them, and gave them £10 of land in Longdenedale, viz., Gloshope, with the church which is there, and lands, and all things appertaining to it, as William Peverel fully held it in the time of King Henry his grandfather, that they might have and hold those tenements in peace and quietness &c. and concerning pleas and complaints in men, in lands in wood and in plain, and in all other places with all liberties and free customs. And the aforesaid Abbot said that in the time of William Peverell, all his lands and tenements were *outside the Forest and beyond the Regard*. And that the aforesaid charter was confirmed by the kings who preceded the present king, and also by him. And the said abbot desired that justice might be done."\*

"And because it was proven that K. Henry who enfeoffed them retained to himself the wood aforesaid and so all kings after him until now, and that the same king held all the land

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names, the editor wrote to the Vicar of Glossop, who kindly communicated the following:—

"March 10th, 1892.—After very careful inquiry I can only identify the following places and names:

Goyt.—Well-known river; joins the Etherow at Marple Bridge.

Denebrok—Modern name Denbrook.

Longeleye—A hill or glen in Raworth.

Ductum de Coumbes—The water under Combs Rock.

Comb's nesel—Part of the hill called 'The Nab,' overlooking Charlesworth.

Raumfeed—Part of Glossop Moor.

Thorsback-head—Also on Glossop Moor.

Wodecole hevid—Near Blackshaw Moor.

Wynterfaleford—Not sure. (? Wyntersaleford. Ed.)

Sherindeclow—Shireclough near the Shelf Rock.

Blake clow—Bluckshaw clough.

Serclow—Serclough.

Lenedycroft—In Charlesworth.

Clonogge—Cown Edge, and

Whittle Nab—parts of the Nab Hill.

Yours, etc.,

A. P. HAMILTON WILSON."

\* Among the petitions in Parliament for 18 Edward I., A.D. 1290, is one from the Abbot of Basingwerke for an inquest concerning certain lands and tents, in Langdenedale *outside the regard* of the Forest of High Peak. His petition was granted.

of Peak which was William Peverel's afforested the whole of his time, and so the kings after him, and the Regarders made regard before the last iter in the aforesaid lands, and likewise the present regarders now,"——(Here the account abruptly ends and no sentence or fine as might be expected from this preamble has been recorded.)

According to the "Placita de quo Warranto," Anno 4, Ed. III., the Abbot of Basingwerk being examined with regard to his title to his lands, said that "the present king had inspected a certain charter of K. Edward II., in which it was contained that the same Edward had examined a certain charter of Henry II. King of Engl<sup>d</sup>. in which the same king gave, granted, and confirmed to God and S. Mary and the Monks of Basingwerk in free alms, ten librates of land (*land worth £10 per an.*) in Longdendale, *i.e.*, Glossop, with its church and all lands, &c., appertaining, as William Peverel formerly had it in the time of K. Henry (I.) his grandfather. Afterwards he granted and confirmed to them all those tenements which Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and other barons gave and confirmed to them by their charters; *viz.*—Halliwell and Fulibrech, and the chapel of Basingwerk in which they first dwelt, with the mill and all appurts. And he exhibited the charter of the present king, dated 10<sup>th</sup> Feb. in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of his reign, which testified to the premises in the form aforesaid."

He also said that "the present king by his charter granted &c., to the Abbot and Convent of Basingwerk that he and his successors for ever should have a market every Wednesday at his manor of Charlesworth in co. Derby, and a fair every year of 3 days duration; *viz.*,—on the Vigil, the Day, and the Morrow of the Blessed Mary Magdalene, unless that market and fair should be injurious to others *then* held in the vicinity, which charter is dated 21 Feb., 2 Ed. III. And he had a pillory and tumbrel and other "Judicialia" which were required for a market and fair: but the said Abbot used to punish those who broke the assize of bread and ale by a pecuniary fine."

On Roll 52, m. 16, it is stated that "the wood of Ludworth was wasted by the Abbot of Basingwerk and that the demesne woods of Norwick, Daltan, Cumbes, and Eccles were wasted by the Earl of Ferrers who died during the time in which he was bailiff, the value of which is enrolled elsewhere. There remain in the hands of the king the woods of Chinlegh, Kinder, Ffouside, and Berde, wasted by the takings of the said Earl, which are elsewhere enrolled. The wood of Edale is also wasted by him, and the wood of Mandale is deteriorated by the inhabitants of Bradwell." (Ro. 50.)

### Officers of the Forest, and their Privileges.

"There are six sorts of necessary officers in a Forest," writes Manwood, "viz.: A Steward, Verderors, Foresters, Regarders, Agistors, and Woodwards. All offences and trespasses in the forest must be tried before these officers, or by some of them, in those courts which they hold for the due execution of the Forest Laws. There are some forests which have no agistors, but in every forest where there are woods there must be agistors.

A woman may be a Forester in Fee, but she cannot execute the office; she may, however, make a deputy during the Eyre, which deputy shall be sworn.

A VERDEROR is a judicial officer of the King's Forest chosen by his writ in the full county in which the forest is, and sworn to keep the assizes or laws thereof, and also to view, receive, and enrol the attachments and presentments of all manner of trespasses of the forest concerning vert and venison.

He is called in Latin *Viridarius*, which is derived à *Viridi*, Vert, or Green Hue for his office.

His duty is—

- (a) To view the *vert* and *venison*.
- (b) To make inquisition of all trespasses in the forest.
- (c) To take inquests of such offences and trespasses.
- (d) To make inrolments and preserve the records.
- (e) To judge of offences and trespasses in the forest as in vert where the value is under 4d.

(f) To certify his enrolments to the Justices of the Forests at their next general sessions or "Eyre."

There were usually four Verderers in every Royal Forest, and they were the Judges in the court of Swanimote, and directors of all the other officers of the forest in their course.

A FORESTER is an officer sworn to preserve the vert and venison in the forest, and to attend upon the wild beasts within his bailiwick, and to attach offenders there, and to present the same at the forest courts that they may be punished according to their offences. He is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal. Some of them have their offices in Fee, paying to the crown a Fee farm rent for the same. A man may be a Forester in Fee in right of his wife. Some have their office for life, and some only *durante beneplacito*.

A servant to a Forester is properly a WALKER or UNDER-KEEPER.

The duty of a Forester is to *preserve, watch, attach, and present*.

He must preserve vert and venison and the coverts frequented by beasts of the chase.

He must take care that the deer have food in winter—if necessary, he may lop trees in another man's land for browse.

He must diligently look after the deer in the *fence-mouth*, and preserve the young fawns.

He may not hunt himself or kill a deer without lawful warrant, on forfeiture of his office.

If he find any man in the Forest either with bow or arrows or with greyhounds intending to offend there, he may arrest and imprison him as if he had actually done the fact; but he cannot arrest the *body* of such offender unless he is taken *with the manner*, viz.:—"Dog-draw," "Stable-stand," "Back-bearing," or "Bloody-hand."

*Dog-drawing* is where a man hath wounded a wild beast, and is found with a hound or other dog drawing after him to recover the beast so wounded.

*Stable-standing* is where one is found at his standing ready



to shoot at any deer, or standing close by a tree with greyhounds in his leash ready to let slip.

*Back-bearing* is where a man hath killed a wild beast in the forest, and is found carrying him away.

*Bloody-handed* is where one is found in a forest in any suspicious manner, and is bloody.

REGARDERS.—King Henry II. commanded that in every county in which he had hunting, should be placed twelve knights to preserve his hunting and vert in the forests, and four knights to have the charge of the agistment of his woods.

Less than twelve could not make a certificate of their view or inquisition; all must do it, and all must agree, as is the case with a common jury. They may enquire into surcharges made by the foresters. They must go through the forest every third year to make regard, to enquire of all offences and concealments of such offences by any officer of the forest. They must go through the whole forest with the Foresters and Woodwards to survey all the assarts, wastes, and purpfestures. They must enquire who made the same, and who holds the land where such trespasses are made; and if sown with corn, whose corn it is, etc., etc. They must survey all woods that are wasted in the forest, both old and new. They must report what kind of trees have been felled, also concerning lopping of trees and destruction of underwood. They are to enquire who doth keep any bows or arrows, crossbows, guns, or any other engines and hounds to hunt or destroy the deer. They are to write all offences done in the forest fairly on a parchment roll, and bring it either to the court of attachments, or Swanimote, at the first of which courts, all the officers of the Forest ought to assemble every forty days. In the enrolment, four things are to be observed:—(a) What the offence is; (b) When it was done; (c) Where it was done; (d) By whom it was done.

AGISTORS.—Officers who take beasts to pasture within the forest. There are usually four in such forests where there is any pannage. (Agistment is the herbage of land or woods, or the money received or due for the same.)

WOODWARDS.—The name denotes the office. A woodward ought to appear at every "Justice Seat," and when he is called he must present his hatchet to the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre."

### Concerning the Rights of the Foresters of Peak.

("Duchy of Lancaster Records," P.R.O., Class 25, Bag. F., Ro. 51.)

BAILLIWICK OF CAMPANA, Anno 13 Edwd. I. (A.D. 1285).

John Daniel, Thomas le Archer, Thomas son of Thom. Foleiaumbe who is now within age and a ward of our lord the King in the custody of Thomas de Gretton, Nicholas Foleiaumb who was in the custody of Henry de Medwe and is now of full age, and Adam Goumfray. And their ancestors were enfeoffed in the time of William Peverel, who was lord of the Peak.

JOHN DANIEL, Forester of Fee of Campana, holds a bovate of land in Wurmhull for the custody of his bailiwick by sergeanty, and nothing has been alienated thence since the time of the first feofment. It is worth 3<sup>s</sup> per annum.

It was demanded from the said John what rights pertain to his bailiwick. He said that he ought to have housebote, and haybote (wood for repairs of house and fences), out of the woods of the King for the repairs of his houses of sergeanty when necessary by view and delivery of the chief stewards of the Peak and of their foresters and verderers, viz., of oaks for the reparation of his house in which he dwells, and for the repair of other houses of the same sergeanty and "*Boulic*" and "*Alnet*,"\* and that he ought to have his pigs nourished in the said sergeanty free of pannage in the Royal Forest of Peak. And also pasture for his cattle nourished in his land of sergeanty in the King's pasture in his bailiwick when that pasture is sold or allotted by the bailif of the Peak. And in the time of masting when the King has agistment in the said bailiwick, he and his fellow foresters ought to have a pig of his own choice out of the swine which the lord has in agistment. And that he ought to

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\* ? *Decayed wood and Alders.* "Bolum et alnæ." *Vide Du Cange.*

have a deputy to fulfil his duties when absent on the business of his bailiwick, and that he ought to have a servant under him at his own expense who should make oath concerning vert and venison before the Bailiff.

And it was agreed by the ministers of the forest, and by twenty-four of the jury, and by the ancient rolls, that his ancestors had possessed these rights from the time of their enfeofment.\*

THOMAS LE ARCHER,† forester of fee of the same bailiwick, holds 4 bovates of land in Hokelawe for keeping his bailiwick, of the yearly value of 3<sup>s</sup>. And he claimed all the said perquisites for his duties as the aforesaid John.

NICHOLAS FOLEIAUMBE, forester of fee of the same, holds one bovaté of land in Wormhull for the custody of his bailiwick, worth 3<sup>s</sup> per ann., and there is nothing alienated; and he claims the same privileges, &c., as the aforesaid John Daniel and his ancestors possessed. The same Nicholas is now of full age, and now first has seisin of his bailliwick. Henry del Medue has custody of him.

ADAM GUNFREY (*Gumfrey or Goumfrey*) and THOMAS, son of Thomas Foleiaumbe, foresters of fee of the same bailiwick, holds there one bovaté of land, viz., each of them half a bovaté, which was one serjeanty, and was divided in ancient times by two

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\* There is a complaint in the Hundred Rolls made ten years before, *i.e.*, in 1275, concerning these privileges of the foresters. "The jury said that Geoffry de Burun had two servants under him as keepers, to the great burden of the whole district, and Robert de Melner one under him, and Robert de Meynwarding one under him, Roger le Raggidde one, Thomas le Archer one, John Daniel one, Thomas Folejambe one, Robert Folejambe one. And all these (beadles under these foresters) gave for their office one mark and £5 10s. And they have their maintenance out of the district, and collect sheaves in autumn, seed in Lent, offerings lambs, geese, and hens; whereas none of the ancestors of the said foresters ever were accustomed to have a beadle except Thomas le Archer, Richard le Ragged, John Daniel, Robert de Melner, and then they kept him at their own charge. And they said that there are three servants in Peak Forest who are supported by the district, and collect sheaves, seed, offerings and lambs to the great burden of the whole forest, who ought to receive their maintenance from the Castle."

† Robert le Archer gave two bovates of his forest land in Hucklow to Allota his daughter, and she held them of the King as of Peak Castle for 6<sup>s</sup> per ann. After the death of Robert, Allota exchanged them with her brother Thomas, but afterwards they came into the hands of the said Thomas, who now pays nothing for them. (Hund. Rolls, *c.* A.D. 1275.)

brothers, so that both of them remained as if serving for his part : and this was permitted in those times on account of their valour, and their good keeping of the forest. And each of them was accustomed to have all the aforesaid for his bailiwick, and the said Adam and Thomas claim the same. And the said Thomas is now under age, and in the custody of Thomas de Gretton, who has charge of him by the year.

JOHN LE WOLFHONTE and the aforesaid Thomas, son of Thomas Foleiaumbe, hold one bovate of land, which formerly was one serjeanty assigned for the taking of wolves in the forest, and was divided in ancient times, so that each of them holds half a bovate, viz., the aforesaid John holds his part by hereditary descent ; and a certain Hugh de Merhawe, who formerly held the other part, gave the same to a daughter of his named Katherine, who afterwards sold her part to Thomas Foleiaumb.

And it was asked, what rights pertain to that service ? They said none, except the land ; but that each year, viz., in March and September, they ought to go through the middle of the forest to place pitch\* (or pitchy matter) to take the wolves in the places they frequented, because that at those times the wolves are not able to smell the dug land so well as at other times of the year. They also went in the forest in dry summers at the Feast of S. Barnabas, when the wolves had whelps (*catulos*), to take and destroy them, and at no other times, and then they had with them a servant to carry their traps (*ingenia*), and all were sworn, and carried a hatchet and a lance with a cutlass or hunting knife attached to their girdle, but neither bow nor arrows. And they had with them a mastiff, not lawed, and trained to this work. They were at their own charges, and did nothing else in the forest.

WILLIAM FORESTER of Trayock holds a bovate for the custody of Trayock. Nothing has been alienated, and he has nothing for the custody of his bailiwick except his land.

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\* " Ad ponendam *pegas* ad lupos capiend'."

" *Pega* = Pix, picea materia ;" *vide* Du Cange.

### Concerning the Rights of the Foresters of Hopedale.

William Hally, Peter de Shatton, William le Eyr, Robert de Halstude, Rob. Balgy, Rog. Woderove and Peter le Hore are foresters of fee of the Bailiwick of Hopedale, whose ancestors were made foresters in old time by William Peverel.

WILLIAM HALLY, forester, &c., holds two bovates of land for the custody of his bailiwick worth 6<sup>s</sup> per annum. His ancestors held 4 bovates of land, of which two were alienated in old time by them, and were assessed to the King's Treasury at 6<sup>s</sup>; and he has all the above written rights enjoyed by the foresters of Campana and Longdenedale, except that he has no man nor servant under him, nor any to make attorn as they: and he does nothing else for his office except his service and his rent. It was asked whether he had appropriated anything? and the jury said he had not.

PETER DE SHATTON is a forester of fee there, and holds two bovates of land in Shatton, worth 6 shill. per ann., for keeping his bailiwick. His ancestors held four, of which two were alienated by them in old time, and they were rented as above; and they did nothing except their service and rent. And he has all rights as the said William Hally.

WILLIAM LE HEYR (*Eyre*), forester of fee there, to whose charge appertains 6 bovates of land, of which 5 were alienated and let at a yearly rent by his ancestors; and he now holds one for the keeping of his bailiwick, and he ought to provide a man "ad mentendum" for one day in autumn at Peak Castle, and have a meal there once in the day. And likewise he ought to perform one ploughing for the castle in Lent; and he has the same rights as the said William (Hally). And it was asked if he fully performed his duties at the castle? They said that he did. Also if he had appropriated anything to his office? They said that he had not.\*

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\* It was granted to William le Eyre (3rd Patent 19 Edw<sup>d</sup> III. m. 5), Forester of fee of the King's Forest of High Peak, that he might be able to appoint a deputy to perform his duty, for whom the s<sup>d</sup> William would be responsible. Probably a descendant of the above.

ROBERT BALGY, forester of fee there, holds 4 bovates of land in Hope for the custody of his bailiwick, of which nothing was alienated, and it is worth 4<sup>s</sup> per ann. He does service at the castle as aforesaid, and has the same rights as the said William (Hally). They reported that he had fully performed his service at the castle, and had not appropriated anything.

ROGER WOODROVE,\* forester of fee, holds 2 bovates for his bailiwick worth 6<sup>s</sup> per annum. He performs his services at the castle duly, &c.

PETER LE HORE, forester of fee, holds one bovaté for his office worth 3<sup>s</sup> per annum. He performs duly his services at the castle, and enjoys the same rights as the others.

ROBERT DE HAUSTEDE, forester of fee, holds a bovaté and a half of land for keeping his bailiwick, worth 4<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>. His ancestors formerly held two whole bovates, of which half a bovaté was alienated by some of them and let for 18<sup>d</sup>. He performs his duties and enjoys all his aights as aforesaid. Nevertheless, the same Robert has licence by the King's letter patent to make attorn.

### Rights of the Foresters of Longdenedale.

(Memb. 17.) Robert de Melmer, Thomas le Ragged, of Berde, James le Maynwar yng, and Matilda de Wittfeld are foresters of fee of the Bailliwick of Longdenedale, whose ancestors were enfeoffed by William Peverel, lord of Peak, as aforesaid.

ROBERT DE MELNER, forester of fee, holds a bovaté of land in Melner for keeping his bailiwick, valued at 3<sup>s</sup> per ann., whose ancestors held two bovates pertaining to that serjeanty, of which one was alienated of old, and now Matthew de Knytwich holds it and pays 2<sup>s</sup> yearly to the said Robert for doing the office of the serjeanty aforesaid, so that the serjeanty sufficient for the service remains whole. He claims the same rights to pertain to

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\* Thomas, son of Nicholas de Woderove, of Hope, gave 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> for licence to obtain a messuage and a bovaté of land, with the appurts. in Hope, and the bailiffship of a certain Forestry in Hopedale, from Walter, the son of Walter de Kydervare, Kt. (Orig. Rot. Seac. 26 Ed. III., Ro. 22.)

his sergeanty as John Daniel and others claim for Campana; and he protests that he and his ancestors have enjoyed the same.

THOMAS LE RAGGED, of Berde, forester of fee, holds 2 bovates of land in Chisworth for keeping his bailliwick, valued at 6<sup>s</sup> per ann. He has all the rights before named pertaining to his bailliwick the same as the aforesaid Robert, and others of Campana.

JAMES DE MAYNWARYN, forester of fee, of Longdenedale, holds 2 bovates of land of antient feoffment, as the aforesaid foresters of Campana, for the custom of his bailliwick, of which nothing has been alienated. It is worth 6<sup>s</sup> per ann. He has the same rights as the foresters of Campana and his fellow foresters of Longdenedale. It was asked if he had appropriated or attached anything? and the jury said that the same James had been forester there 3 years, and within this term he had sold windfall-wood ("Cableiceum") which did not pertain to him for 4<sup>s</sup>, for which he must respond.

MATILDA DE WITFELD, forester of fee, holds 2 bovates of land at Witfeld for the custody of her bailliwick.

There is a complete list of all the Officials of the Forest in the "Inq. ad quod Damnum" of 11 Ed. II., A.D. 1318.

Walter Waldeshelf—Chief Steward.

Thomas, son of Thomas le Ragged	}	Foresters of Langdenedale
Roger de Melner		
Richard le Ragged, of Chisseworth		
Richard Broun		
Thomas Folejaumbe	}	Foresters of fee of Campana
Richard Daniel		
Richard le Archer		
Nicholas Foleiaumbe		
Adam Goumfrey		
William Hally	}	Foresters of fee of Hopedale
Peter de Shatton		
Robert le Heire (Eyre)		
Nicholas de Baggeshage		

Philip de Stredleghe (Strelley of Haselbach)	}	Verderers
William de Grattone		
Robert le Raggede		
William del Haghe		
<hr/>		
Richard de Paddeleghe	}	Regarders, or viewers of assarts, wastes, purpres- tures
John de Smaleleghes (Smalley)		
Robert del Cloghe		
Robert de Wardelowe		
Richard de Buckestone		
Alan del Halle		
Benedict de Shakelcross		
Alan del Halle		
John Broune		
John de Bradewell		
Robert de Baggeshawe	}	Jury men or Men of Proof
Ralph son of Nicholas		
<hr/>		
William de Stafford	}	Jury men or Men of Proof
Hugh de Bredbury		
Richard del Cloghe		
William le Ragged, of Rouworth		
Richard de Baggeshawghe		
Geoffry the smith's son		
William at the churchyard		
Robert le Taillour		
John, son of Tele		
John de Chinley		
Nicholas de la Forde		
Thomas Martin		

Ample confirmation of allowances and liberties for the Foresters of Peak will be found in 1 Pat., 18 Hen. VI., m. 13.

### Waste Lands in Peak Forest.

(*Inquis. ad quod Dam.*, II Ed. II., A.D. 1318.)

The jury being sworn said upon their oath that the K. had a certain waste in Feirfeld, in the said forest, which contained in



itself 1,500 acres of land. The K. may claim 500 acres of this waste, and every acre is worth 2<sup>s</sup> admission and 6<sup>d</sup> yearly rent.

The K. has a waste in Longdendale called "Maynstonefield,"\* of which he may claim 100 acres. Every acre is worth 12<sup>d</sup> admission and 4<sup>d</sup> yearly rent. The K. has also 100 acres of waste in divers places in Longdendale, of which 53 acres were rented at the last Pleas of Forest by licence and will of the Bailiffs of the High Peak, but without warrant. Of the remaining 67 acres, each is worth 12<sup>d</sup> admission and 4<sup>d</sup> yearly rent.

In Campana, the K. has 24 acres of waste, which were let out after the last pleas of Forest were held in Derbys, by licence of the bailiffs, but without warrant.

### Houses erected in the Forest.

(*Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Rec. Class 25. Bag F., Ro. 52.*)

Among the great number of persons presented for building houses in the precincts of the Forest without licence are the following :—

"Reginald de Bouden erected a house at Boudon 'de novo.' Fined, and the house ordered to be thrown down.

"Jordan de Baggeshawe, do.; William de Bamphord, do.; Henry son of Thom. le Jordan of Haltane, do.; Ran. de Bradshawe, do.; Walter de Bradeshawe, do.; Robert de Kynder, fined 12<sup>d</sup>.; Ralph le Jagger, do.; William de Smalleg, do.; Richard de Berdeshal, do.; Thomas de Whitehull, do.; Will. de Hethelauwe at Hope, do.; Ric. de Wulvelawe, do.

"The Abbot of Merivale,† who died, erected a house at Ffayrfeld, and one house at Mainstanfeld. And he had there

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\* William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, granted for ever by charter all the land of great Mainstanesfield, with woods and common of pasture for a certain no. of beasts mentioned in the s<sup>d</sup> charter, with estovers in the forest, by view of the foresters, to the Abbot and Convent of Merivale. (*Rot. Parl. II. 49a.*)

† One of the greater Cistercian monasteries—Warwicks. This, and the Abbey of Darley, near Derby, were founded by Robert, son of Earl Ferrers, who was buried at Merivale in 1162. Here also was interred William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who died at Evington, a village near Leicester, on the 12th April, 1254, from the effects of a fall from his litter when passing over the bridge of St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.

another place of feeding, to the injury of the forest and the wild animals there;—value £vij. He was accustomed to give 10 marks per ann. to the K. for the barn, that he might be able to hold it, and to have his other things there, as long as the K. pleased. Thus he held them in the time of the E. of Derby, who gave that land to the Abbot when he was bailiff.

### Abuse of Privileges by the Foresters.

Our Lady the Queen the King's Consort has an "equitium" in Campana of 115 mares and their colts to the great injury of the forest. And it was shewn that many others had horses and mares in Campana under colour of the aforesaid equitium—viz., in this manner, that when they were asked whose they were, they said they belonged to our Lady the Queen.

That is to say—

PETER DE SHATTON, forester of fee, had for one year eleven horses and mares feeding in Campana, for which the pasture is rated at 2<sup>s</sup>. He is fined 2<sup>s</sup>, and must pay the pasturage and remove his animals.

ROBERT DE AUSTUDE (? *Anstude* or *Anstead*), forester there, had 6 horses and mares, for which the pasture is rated at 2<sup>s</sup>. He is fined 2<sup>s</sup>, and must pay the pasturage and remove his animals.

ROBERT BALGY, forester, had there for a year nine horses and mares, for which the pasturage is rated at 3<sup>s</sup>. He is fined 2<sup>s</sup>, must pay the pasturage, and remove his cattle.

ADAM GOUMFRAY, who had two horses feeding for one year, is pardoned.

RICHARD LE ARCHER had seven horses and mares feeding. Fined 2<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>, and must remove his animals.

ROGER LE RAGGEDE, of Castleton, had four horses and mares. Fined 12<sup>d</sup>, and must pay 16<sup>d</sup> besides, and remove his animals.

ROBERT BOZUN had two working mares (*jumenta*) with three colts at pasture for one year, which is valued at 20<sup>d</sup>. He is fined, must pay the pasturage, and remove the animals.

THOMAS LE ARCHER, forester of fee, had for one year 6 horses and mares feeding in the aforesaid pasture, and when he had no

cattle of his own, he assumed to himself others which were feeding in the same, as his own. The pasturage is rated at 2<sup>s</sup>, which he must pay, as well as 2<sup>s</sup> for his fine, and remove the animals.

JOHN DANIEL, forester, had for one year, eight horses and mares feeding, of which four belonged to Nicholas de Bradewell, clerk, in his advowson, which are fed in the said pasture by the permission of the said John. The pasture is valued at 2<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>. The whole is pardoned.

HENRY DE MEDWE, forester, had for one year ten horses and a mare. The pasturage is valued at 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>. He is fined 4<sup>s</sup>, and must remove his animals.

THOMAS, son of Thom. Foleiaumbe, had 3 horses. Pasturage 12<sup>d</sup>. Fine 12<sup>d</sup>. Animals to be removed.

WILLIAM HALLY had eight horses. Pasturage 2<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>. Animals to be removed.

PETER LE HORE had eleven horses, of which three were John Martin's under the name and auspices of the said Peter. Fine 2<sup>s</sup>. Pasturage 3<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>. Animals to be removed.

WILLIAM LE EYR had 8 horses. Fine 12<sup>d</sup>. Pasturage 2<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>. Animals to be removed.

ROGER WODEROVE 6 horses. Pasturage 2<sup>s</sup>. Fine 12<sup>d</sup>. Animals to be removed.

NICHOLAS DE BABBINGELEYE had 10 horses. Pasturage 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>. Animals to be removed.

THOMAS DE GRETONE had 4 horses. Pasturage 16<sup>d</sup>. Animals to be removed.

ROGER LE RAGGEDE, of Castleton, same as the last.

THOMAS LE RAGGEDE, of Fernileye, had eleven horses. Pasturage 3<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>. Animals to be removed.

CESILIA FOLEIAUMBE had 4 horses. Pasturage 16<sup>d</sup>. Pardoned.

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A recently discovered Roll (*Chapter House Forest Rolls, Box. VI. No. 4 Edw<sup>d</sup>. I.*), entitled "Fines, Redemptions, Amercements, Judgments of the Forest of Peak, in the county of Derby, before Roger Extraneus and his companions, Anno. 13, Edw<sup>d</sup> I.," gives the names (with the fines attached to each) of

every person convicted of any breach of the Forest Laws. No less than 517 separate charges are entered on this roll, but as some of the culprits appear to have offended in more ways than one, their names occur more than once. We shall, however, be nearly right if we estimate the number of *different* persons at about 400. The document forms a valuable register of inhabitants of the Peak in 1285. *If desired*, it shall be printed in the next volume.

### Miscellaneous.

GREAT LONGSDON. "To the thrice noble chevaliers of the Council of our Lord the King. Godfrey Rouland, a poor and simple esquire of the county of Derby maketh his supplication and complaint concerning Sir Thomas Wendesley and John Deen vicar of Hope; viz.; that the said Thomas and John, together with John Shaw, Richard Hunt, Reynold Wombwell, John of Sutton, and Thomas Swynescowe, his son, with other more of their false party and kindred, armed as if for war, on the Monday next before the Feast of the Translation of S. John of Beverley (May 7) A.D. 1399, came feloniously to the house of the said suppliant at Great Longsdon, and by force and arms broke into and despoiled the said house, and all the goods and chattels found there to the value of 200 marks, seized and took away—and him the said suppliant they seized, and conveyed from the said house to the Castle of the High Peak, and imprisoned there for six days, without either meat or drink, and afterwards cut off his right hand, contrary to the peace, and to the perpetual injury and loss of the suppliant. May it therefore please your thrice noble discretions to consider this horrible trespass, and evil example and to grant a hasty remedy to your poor suppliant for God, and as a work of charity." (*Rot. Parl. iii.* 518, A.D. 1402.)

The calendar of the MSS. of the Duke of Rutland recently issued by the Historical MSS. Commission commences with an account of some papers belonging to Sir Richard Vernon about A.D. 1440, relating to matters in the Peak.

Robert Bagshawe, one of the King's tenants in the Peak, complained to the Earl of Suffolk that Roger Clerk, servant of Sir Richard Vernon, came with seven men armed with "Jacks" and "Salets,"\* and forcibly took him and imprisoned him for three days in the castle of Peak without any cause. A similar complaint was made by Robert Woderofe, one of the foresters of fee against the same Roger Clerk for like seizure and imprisonment, whereas he and his fellow foresters of the Ward of Champayn have had liberty since the time of Prince John, Duke of Lancaster, either to occupy their claim with certain cattle of their own, or to agist the cattle of other men. The master forester will not suffer him to agist any.

"Edward Bagshawe, one of the tenants of the Duchy of Lancaster, complains that Whereas his brother was besieged in his house at Tideswell in the Peak from sunrise to sunset by Nicholas Bradshaw, Henry his brother, and divers others, he came to "ridde his brother, and toke him away with hym withoute any harme doynge, for which he and those who came with hym are set to a grievous fine by Roger Clerk."

"Nicholas Hyde, of the Peak, complained to the Earl of Suffolk, that whereas he lately bought of Joan, late the wife of Thomas Bramhall, the marriage of Rose, the daughter of the said Thomas and Joan, John of Bramhall and Hugh Willeson with others

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\* "*Jacks and Salets.*" The *Jack* was a kind of military tunic. "And first they must have for the said *jacks* at least twenty-five folds of cloth and a stag's skin. These *jacks* should be made in four quarters. The sleeves should be as strong as the body with the exception of the leather; the armhole of the sleeve must be large, and placed near the collar, that it may be broad under the armpit and full under the arm, sufficiently ample and large on the sides below. The collar should be like the rest of the jack, but not too high behind to allow room for the *salade*. This jack should be laced in front, and under the opening must be a hanging piece, of the same strength as the jack itself. Thus the jack will be secure and easy, provided there be a pourpoint without sleeves, or collar of two folds of cloth, that shall be only four fingers broad on the shoulder; to which pourpoint shall be attached the chausses. Never have been seen half a dozen men killed by stabs or arrow wounds in such jacks, particularly if they be troops accustomed to fighting." The Jack was the usual coat of fence of the archer and the crossbowmen in the fifteenth century.

*Salet* or *Salade*. A basin-shaped helmet, with a projection at the back to protect the neck. Some had movable vizors; others, a horizontal slit for sight. They were usually secured by a strap passing under the chin. The *Salade* succeeded the bascinet in the fifteenth century.—*Vide* Planche's "Cyclopædia of Costume."

came, and with force took her away against her will, and they withhold her, although ordered by the Earl to deliver her." (Vol. I., pp. 1, 2.)

*Glossop, etc.* The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother-in-law John Manners.

1588, July 28, Sheffield. "I earnestly require you during this troublesome time to cause a general watch to be kept day and night throughout the country near Chapel-le-Frith, Glossop, Glossop-dale and the Woodheads, and to apprehend all vagrants or rogues."—*Hist. MSS. Com., Rutland MSS., Belvoir I., 255.*

This injunction was issued during the struggle between the English fleet and the Spanish Armada. John Stowe writes: "The Spanish Navie for sixe dayes space having endured many sharpe fights and fierce assaults coasting and discoasting from England to the coast of Fraunce and from thence to England and then to Fraunce agayne, the *seaven and twentieth of Julie* towards night they cast anchor neere to Callis Roade, the English likewise rid at anchor verie neere vnto them. . . . The English Generall with his counsell of warre concluded to make their first stratagem by fire, and thereupon the *eyght and twentieth of Julie*, they emptied eyght of their basest Barkes and put therein much combustible matter which in the evening were subtilie sette on fire . . . whereupon some of the Spanish ships cut cables others let the Hawsers slippe and happiest they (who) could first bee gone though fewe coulde tell what course to take," &c., &c. ("Stow's Chronicle," p. 747. Edit. 1614.)

A letter immediately preceding the above injunction to John Manners, says that the Lord Admiral prepared seven ships filled with pitch and tar on the *twenty-seventh* of July, and "aboute eleaven oclocke in the nyght the wynd and the tide servynge put the stratagem in execution."

*Glossop-dale.* "The names of those who were committed and bound over by recognizances for the burglary and murder of Thomas Walkelate done upon Friday, August 26th, 1597.

Charles Botham, Robert Botham, Christopher Longsdale *alias*

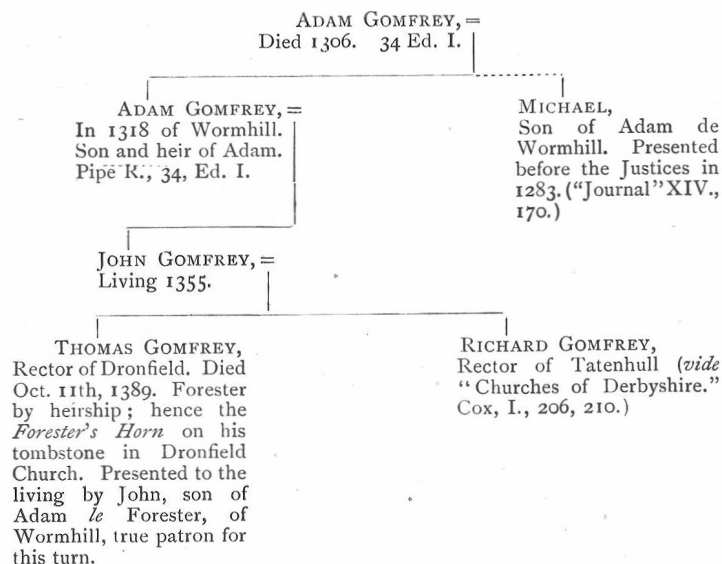
Hollingworth, Roger Hemlock, John Brotland, George Rowbotham, Anthony Stafford, Thom. Smythe, Henry Botham, Thom. Greene, Ralph Stafford.

Roger Walkelate was bound to prosecute.

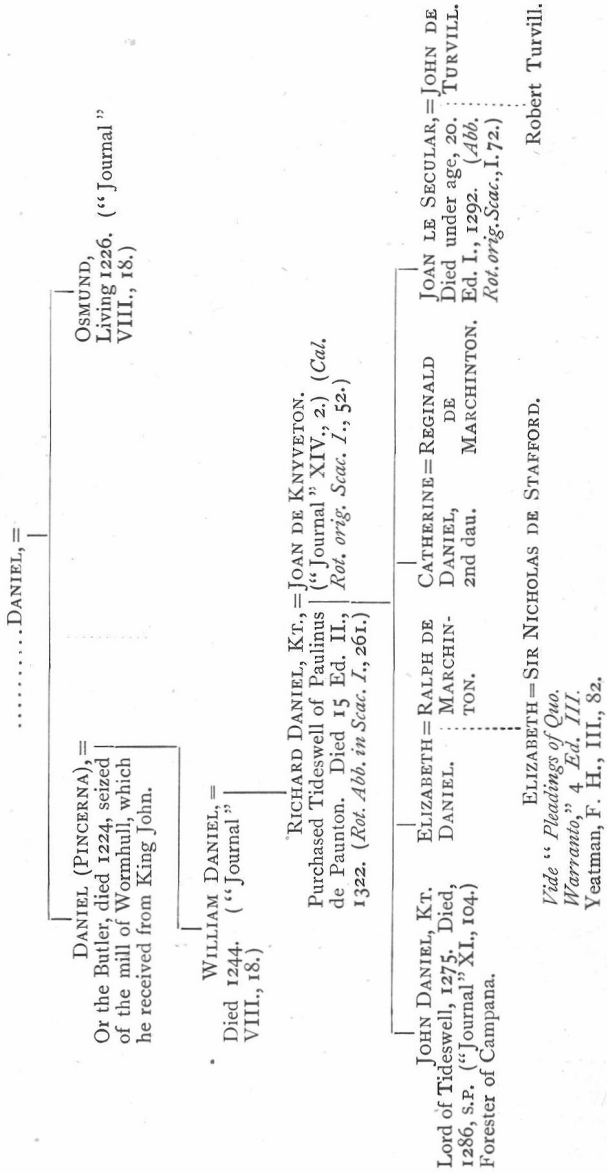
Arthur Hollingworth, John Kynder, William Jackson, John Garlick, Edward Wagstaff, Nicholas Fieldsend, Barthol. Higginbotham, Thomas Newton, John Goddard, Robert Heyward bound to appear.

Alice Garlick, Elizab. Marshall, Alice Hadfield, Joan Routh, and Ellen Walkelate examined. (I., 342.)

### Gomfrey, Foresters of Peak.



Daniel, alias Pincerna, Foresters of Campana.





The following curious particulars relating to the officers of the High Peak were copied some years ago by the Editor, from an old MS. written by Mr. Anthony Bradshaw, steward under the Earl of Shrewsbury, *circa* 1600. The original from which this transcript was made is now missing; but much of it has been printed, with some verbal variations, by Sir Oswald Mosley in his "History of Tutbury" (*vide* Appendix No. II., p. 336). Sir Oswald seems to have obtained his copy from one of the Harleian MSS., but both transcripts were derived from one of the Cowcher Books of 2 Henry V., now in the Public Record Office:—

**\*\* The Woodmar of the Forest of the High Peake Duffield  
Sfryth. and of Needewood. \*\***

"They are named & made by the Kinge, and authorized by the King's lett<sup>s</sup> patents und<sup>o</sup> the Duchie seale. The fee is for Nedewood, viij s<sup>ks</sup>: and for Duffeld Ffrith viij s<sup>ks</sup>: & for the High Peake x s<sup>ks</sup>. They may make there depute's wch be called Leveten<sup>ants</sup> but they have no fee of the Kinge, but the woodm<sup>s</sup> reward. There office is to ousee the K's game & woods & s<sup>ve</sup> warrants to them directed, and to order the game when huntinge is made, and to correct offences done in the forests chaces & pks. They shall see that there be no saltries, nor broken stallen set upon the bord<sup>o</sup>, and serve to the Steward yf there be cause, & appoint woodmotes: and in Duffeld Ffrith there is a bowe-berer, & he is surveyor of the woods: and the woodm<sup>ar</sup> shall swaere the keps at woodmots, & p<sup>sent</sup> conceylements of the keps, and offences done in the K's forests chaces & pks: & shall take hunters & men suspecte for huntinge, that be bloyde handyd, back-berynge, or be at the dethe place, or w<sup>th</sup> suche other lyke suspicious causes, findinge them in suche forme.

"Also the woodm<sup>r</sup> surveyor & keep in the latter ende of Marche shall take the vewe of the dere in e<sup>ly</sup> office yerely, & shall see that the moren (murrain) Dere be brunned, and indent the n<sup>uber</sup> betwene the kep & him: & shall see that the King's woods & the springs be saved, where wood shale have bene made: & that the lodgs, pale & border be repayred & yf the keps deputs be destroy<sup>s</sup> of the game, he may p<sup>sent</sup> them, & cause the keps to change them.

"Also, the woodm<sup>r</sup> w<sup>t</sup> the surveyor & the Stewards deputie shall o<sup>usee</sup> the geystment of the K's pks, and ley (*let out for pasturage*) them for the K's most advantage yf they go by applement & be not set to ferme, & see that they be not ouleyde: & they w<sup>th</sup> the redenes of iiij of the K's ten<sup>ants</sup> shall p<sup>see</sup> the dere fallen wood, & the pendings of the K's ten<sup>ants</sup> to have them vpon that pryse (valuation) affore any outm<sup>a</sup>.

Also the woodm<sup>r</sup> hath had of old tyme accustomed a stoned horse gresse in eñy close ground that hath bene of old tyme paled : & a pke of old continuance ; & for his ox<sup>ts</sup> (? qr<sup>ts</sup> = quarters) sute, a dere in soñi, and a nother in win<sup>l</sup> : & a key of eñy posterne yeate in eñy close ground that he may come in & see the ground, & see what is done there : & he shall have a stobbe of wood of iij lodes of wood for his fuell in any place that wood is in, both pks & wards : & all treis that be broken w<sup>t</sup> wind that his deputie may reche the broken w<sup>th</sup> his bowe holdyng y<sup>t</sup> in the mydest—beyinge aboue a loode of wood, & not aboue ij lode of wood, & not breakinge the earthe, is the woodm<sup>ars</sup> : & yf ytt breake the earthe or be a boue ij loods of wood it is the K's : & all wood braken w<sup>th</sup> wind of smale value, yat is vnd<sup>o</sup> halfe a loode of wood is comen (*common*) to the K's ten<sup>ants</sup> : & yf ytt be halfe a loode of wood so broken, & not a boue, then y<sup>t</sup> is the keps of the ground.

**\*\* Constables of the Castells of the High Peake. Tutbury.  
Melbourne. Donyngton.**

Theis be named & made by the Kinge & aucthorised by the K's letters patents vnd<sup>o</sup> his Duchie seale.

The ffee of Tutbury, iij ti. vi<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> : ffor Donyngton xl<sup>s</sup> : ffor Melborne iij ti. iij<sup>s</sup> : and ffor the High Peake iij ti. Their office is to attache psons w<sup>th</sup>in ther lib<sup>o</sup>tie for offences done to the Kinge ; and to bring them to the castell w<sup>ch</sup> is vnder their rule, whether it be by the King's comaundm<sup>t</sup>, or by the comaundm<sup>t</sup> of the chauncellor of the Duchie, or the Hight Steward, or otherwise, & theire safely to kepe them, tyll they haue found a sufficient discharge for the delyyng of them : and they shal see the castells kept cleyne, & the walls & the leads, & they shall haue for eñy pson comytted to ward by suche comaundmt, or for verte or venyson ijs iij<sup>d</sup> : & yf any pson be there in ward for the K's debtt or for any other causes, the porter of the castell shall haue the hole ffee.

The cunstables lodginge at Tutbury is oñ the porter's lodginge oñ the gate.

And of the castell of the Hight Peake, one man occupieth bothe the office of Constable and Porter : and the constables may make their deputies ; but they have no ffee of the Kinge, but their master's reward.

**\*\* The Keepers of High Peake. Duffield. Sfrith.  
Melbourne, etc., etc.**

Thei are named & made by the King, *ut supra*.

There office is to kepe the Dere & his woods within there walke, & to walke his pale or bordure surely eñy day ons at the least, & to sue warrants to them directed ; & there ffee is some more & some lesse as theyr placs be. Some be a j<sup>d</sup> a day ; some ij<sup>d</sup> a day : some iij<sup>d</sup> a day : they may make deputies,

but ther deputies have no fee of the Kinge but ther maister's reward, & steyne pfitts after the custome of the grounds of old tyme used & accustomed; for by the custome, the keps have used to have all wyndfall wood & trees broke w<sup>th</sup> the wynd aboute the earth, so that it be to the quantitye of half a lode of wood, and under too lods of wood, & breake no earthe. And if it be too lods of wood or aboue, & breake earth y<sup>tt</sup> is the K's: & yf itt be vnder halfe a lode of wood it is comon to the K's tenants.

And the keps shall haue theyre swyne tacked free, have they mo or lesse: & euy kep shall pay at the tacked day to the king x<sup>d</sup> whether they have swyne or none. And the deputie kep shall haue of euy tree that is given, the croppes & barke, and the lodge to dwell in, w<sup>out</sup> any rent paying therfore: and shall haue his beasts free in the wood, and yerely xii<sup>d</sup> allowed him at the meatinge of the pale for the walking of his border & setting uppe pales. And also the kep shall haue skynes of all dere, that is out of season being kylled in their offices: & yf a dere be kylled or smytten, & not recoüed nor found before sonne setting, he that smyts the dere or letts runne his grehound shall haue y<sup>e</sup> skynne. Also the kep shall haue the lefte shoulder & the Dighter of the Dere: the other shoulder & the chyne & the necke, the collector of the wards & the paler shall haue yf they be there at the Death of the Dere. Also the keps of the wards shall haue the shoulders of the Dere smytten in theyr offices, & recoüed forthe in another man's office yf it be followed, & all chance dere recoüed; the skynne & the shoulders there as the dere is found & recoüed.

Also yf any kep find a hunter w<sup>th</sup> the "manner" or els backberyng, or bloody handed, or standing at the rutt place, or att a leape w<sup>th</sup> his bowe & arowe in his hand, the kep may take him & bring him to the woodmast<sup>r</sup>: & then he must bring him to the castell, ther to remayne till he hathe found surtie to the steward to be of good aberinge agaynst the Kinge for vert and venison & agaynst all the Kinge's officers & tenants.

And yf ther be a p<sup>o</sup>sentment made at the woodmote by any kep agaynst any mā for huntinge, or for the deths of any dere, & the same p<sup>o</sup>sentment be affirmed by other keps, palened men, then the woodmast<sup>r</sup> may take him & haue him to the castell there to remayne vntill he haue found suretie as is aforseid, which bound (*bond*) he must certifie vnto the Duchie chamber to the Chancellor of the Duchie.

Also the keps shall haue there offerings euy Candemasday free: and ther pson (*parson*) or curate w<sup>th</sup>in whose pische they dwell, shall fynd them a tap of waxe for theyr offeringe that day free w<sup>th</sup>oute payinge any thinge for the same.

And euy kep shall be privy to all trees fallen & carried away w<sup>th</sup>in there offices, & p<sup>o</sup>sent them at the woodmote: & euy kep shall haue his quarter's sute for makinge of his hounds: & euy kep of the wards shall haue a bast rope of them that he layd to the baysting when the bastynge falls in y<sup>r</sup> office: & all the wood that the basters cutte the first day is the keps: & all the residew

that is cutt after, is comon to the K's tenants. And the keps of the Shireholt Pke, Barton Pke, Highe Lynds Pke, Stackley Pke, Belp pke, & Mauncefeld Pke, shall have but iiij beasts gresse, & one horse gresse for them & their deputies : & all the other keps of close grounds shall haue a horse gresse, & vj kyne gresse : and their deputies ij kyne gresse, & a horse gresse at the least : & in some close grounds the keps & their deputies shall haue xij kyne gresse & ii horse gresse. Also the kep of Tutbury Ward shall kepe watch att Bettincote pole headde ffrom the Assencōn even vnto the sunne settinge on the Assencōn Day : from evensonge tyme on our Lady even (the Assumpcōn) unto the sunne settinge on the Assumpcōn day (Aug. 15). And in likewise from evensong tyme on Martlemas even, vnto the sunne settinge on Martlemas day : And he shall have for his labor vj<sup>d</sup> yerely of the bayliffe or reve of Tutbury, & xii<sup>d</sup> payd to him yerely by the Receyvor w<sup>ch</sup> is alowed yerely att the auditt. And the Kep of Tutbury ward, and the Kep of Yoxall ward shale kepe watche on Bartholomew even from none to sonne setting on Bartholomew day at a tree called Snell's oke in Sieward Styte wey, and the abbatt of Burton shall give them xij<sup>d</sup>, or find too men to watch there. And the K's customary tenants of Rolston, Barton, & Margyngton, shale fynd them brede & ale, or pay to them xij<sup>d</sup> towards theyr costs. Also in old tyme there was in eij ward of Nede-wood one (who) did walke, and he was called Knave of the ward, & eij ward in old tyme had one of them : and there office was to goe eij night to the border of the chace, & there to blowe hornes, & to kepe the dere out of men's corne & gresse, & to see that there were no galtropes, staks, nor cords sett on the border for dere : they hadde no fee of the Kinge, nor no mañ of pfitts, but eij tenant did yeve them a certen corne ; & now the Keps' deputie doth gather the same corne, & do not that s<sup>vice</sup>."

Sir Oswald Moseley in his Appendix to his "History of Tutbury," gives the following officers of the High Peak (p. 343) from the old MS. in the Harleian Collection in the British Museum :—

"The High Steward ; the Master Forester ; the Receiver ; the Constable of the Castle of the Peak ; the Surveyor of the Forest ; the Lieutenant of the Forest ; the bow-bearer of the Forest ; the Ranger ; the Foresters of Fee ; the Barmasters ; the Bailiff of the Franchises ; the Bailiff of the Windlands ; the Bailiff Collector of the attachments and ameracements ; the County Bailiff of the High Peak."