



“East-South-East Birdsight view of Markeaton Hall and gardens, near Derby. Robertus Blanton Delineavit, 1753.”
An architect's drawing immediately before the demolition of the old hall and the building of the house existing in 1930.
(Original in the Derby Art Gallery).

An Inventory of the Contents of Markeaton Hall.

Made by VINCENT MUNDY, ESQ., in the year 1545;

Annotated by

the Rev. Prebendary W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL, M.A., F.S.A.
Vicar of Mackworth.

THE inventory of goods printed in the following pages, is perhaps of something more than merely family interest, inasmuch as it represents the furnishing of a good-sized Derbyshire manor-house, towards the close of the reign of Henry VIII, one, moreover which had been recently acquired by a family which rose to prominence, and attained the status of 'gentility,' during that epoch of profound change, both in Church and State; and now that Markeaton Hall itself, after descending uninterruptedly from father to son, for upwards of four hundred years, has passed into the possession of the Borough of Derby, there seems to be some appropriateness in making it now more widely known.

The Inventory was drawn up, as the document itself states, on June 16, 1545, and appears to be in the handwriting of Vincent Mundy, the second of his family of whose ownership of Markeaton we have definite evidence. There was at Markeaton Hall an elaborate pedigree, drawn up about 1700, which traces the Mundys of Markeaton back to the Conquest, and connects their name with the abbey of Mondaye or Mons Dei in Normandy, of which it states that they were founders; but all the generations before Sir John Mundy, Lord Mayor of London in 1522, are fictitious, and the origin of the name is more probably to be sought in a humbler direction than the founding of an abbey. The surname Mundy or

Munday is not uncommon in the southern counties of England, and may be derived from the class of "Monday men" or *Lundinarii* who owed for their holdings one day's work a week to the lord of the manor, that day being usually specified to be Monday. But be that as it may, the first of the name who occurs in definite connexion with Markeaton is Sir John Mundy mentioned above; and it is worth while perhaps to set down here what is known of him, chiefly gathered from the family pedigree, compiled by Percy D. Mundy, and published by Messrs. Hardy and Page.

John Mundy, whom Stow states to have been son of William Mundy of High Wycombe, where several of the name bore office as Mayor, or are mentioned in pleadings, at various dates during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, was born about 1465, and was apprenticed in 1482 to Sir John Shaa, goldsmith of the City of London (Mayor in 1501). In 1510 he received a grant of the arms which have been borne by the family ever since, being therein described as "gentleman, of Chekendon in the county of Oxford." In 1516 he acquired the manors of Markeaton, Mackworth and Allestree from John Touchet, seventh Baron Audeley. In 1522 he was Lord Mayor of London, and in 1529 he was knighted. He seems to have been twice married; first, to Margaret [surname unknown] by whom he had a son William who died without issue, and a daughter Margaret, married, first to Nicholas Jennings, alderman of London; secondly to Lord Edmund Howard, son of the Duke of Norfolk; and thirdly to Henry Mannocks, of Hemingford Grey, Hunts. Sir John Mundy's second wife was Julian or Juliana Browne, daughter of Sir William Browne, by his wife Catherine, daughter of Sir Edmund Shaw, Lord Mayor of London in 1513 and on her and on the issue of his second marriage, he settled the manors of Markeaton, Mackworth and Allestree which he had acquired as stated above. As Sir John no

doubt combined the business of moneylending with that of a goldsmith, as was usual at that period, it is not an unreasonable conjecture that these manors represent the security lodged by Lord Audley for a loan, which he was afterwards unable to discharge; and that Mundy acquired the estate by a process of foreclosure. Both Sir John and Dame Julian Mundy died in 1537, he on Aug. 27, she on Sept. 20; and Vincent their son and heir is found by the *Inquisition post mortem* to be then 28 years old and upwards. Besides Vincent and the William mentioned above, Sir John Mundy had two sons, Thomas a canon of Merton Abbey, who became Prior of Bodmin, and died about 1553, and John a barrister of the Middle Temple, who had a lease from his brother the Prior of Bodmin, of the manor of Rialton, co. Cornwall, and founded a family in that district. John Mundy died early in 1554. There were also two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Tyrell, and Anne, married to Sir Thomas Darcy, with other issue.

Vincent Mundy, son and heir of Sir John, and writer of the Inventory, was born, according to the evidence of the Inquisition mentioned above, in or about 1509. His name occurs in the Records of the Middle Temple 1555-1558, and in 1563 with mention of his "Chamber" so that he probably was a Barrister-at-Law, although no record exists of his having been called to the Bar. He was escheator at Nottingham in 1542, and served as Member for Derbyshire in Parliament 1545-1547¹ and Oct.-Dec., 1555, possibly also in an earlier parliament, but the earlier returns are defective.

The pedigrees assign to him a wife of the name of Trapps, but nothing is known of her, and the mother of his children was certainly Juliana Gadbury. In an entry in the *De Banco Roll*, no. 1104, dated 6 Feb., 1540, and dealing with the sale by Vincent Mundy of certain lands

¹ This statement cannot be verified as the official records are missing—Ed.

in High Wycombe, mention is made of Juliana his wife "now beyng within the age of xxi yeres." The marriage could therefore have taken place only a short while before. In her will in 1593-4 she is described as a widow "of great age," *i.e.* somewhere about 73 years old. Of this union were born four children; Katharine, who married, sometime before 1563, John Weston of the New Inn; Edward his son and heir; Henry; and Dorothy who was unmarried in 1571, but married before 1593 to Nicholas Maynard, of Shernford, co. Devon, and whom her mother appointed her sole executrix in 1593-4. When this inventory was compiled Vincent Mundy was evidently living at Markeaton, but later he became estranged from his wife, who in 1567 was living at Markeaton, while he lived at Islington; and he is said by tradition to have been slain by his younger son Henry, on June 6, 1571, in London.

Vincent's elder son Edward, born in 1545, succeeded to Markeaton in 1571. He was admitted to the Middle Temple in 1563, and married Jane, daughter of William Burnell of Winkburn, co. Notts., and died in 1607. He was buried in Mackworth Church, where an alabaster monument to his memory, bearing his effigy in the long robe of a lawyer, may be seen at the east end of the south aisle.

It was on the occasion of the birth of this Edward Mundy that this inventory was made, apparently by Vincent Mundy himself, with marginal notes as to the destination of the various items, in the event, we are to suppose, of his death. Some are marked 'my wyff' or 'my w.'; others 'E.M.' and others 'ex'; this last signifying that they were to be disposed of by his executors in payment of debts, and such bequests as he might make. A tripartite division of such a sort was not uncommon in London wills of the period, but in any case was a very natural arrangement. It is a little perplexing to find in the earlier part of the inventory, a considerable number

of cases where 'ex' has been added to 'my wyf' without any cancellation of the previous entry; but this is an enigma which we must be content to leave unsolved.

On the first page of the manuscript are certain calculations which purport to reckon the whole value "to be of stuff only" (*i.e.* household goods) to be £70. of which Edward Mundy is to have £30. and the wife and executors £20. each; but as is usually the case, these figures cannot be reconciled with the valuation of the items, which comes in all to £105. 6s. 4d. or deducting the cattle, to £63. 1s. 4d. Lower down the page there are two items of £345. 17s. 10d. and £388. 5s. 0d., which it is hard to interpret, unless they represent sums of money, distinct from the items valued, which Vincent Mundy had in his possession at the time.

The items in the inventory are grouped according to their situation. First, the 'cattle going at the Stead.' Then 'the Stead' apparently comprising the 'little chamber where I do lie,' the Great Chamber, the Hall, the Parlour, the buttery and kitchen with larder and cook's chamber, the brewhouse, bakehouse, and loft, the chamber over the porch, and the 'Great chamber where the servants lie.' Then follows after two blank pages, a list of 'chappel-stuff at Markeaton,' *i.e.* the furnishings of the chapel, which *may* be the representative of the church, which is recorded in Domesday Book to be situated at Markeaton, although from the 14th century at least, the church at Mackworth has served both that parish and Markeaton. Another blank page follows, and then the inventory is continued with 'the upper hall' 'the little buttery adjoining,' 'the chamber within the hall' 'the chamber within that,' the 'great chamber where we dine,' 'my study within that chamber,' the 'loft over my new chamber' containing the armour, and then after two more blank pages a final note as to the contents of the coffer 'next to my wife's closet, where my wife's gear lieth.'

The general impression left by the study of the document

is that Markeaton Hall in 1545, was a good-sized manor-house, made so by many additions to the original structure. This nucleus of the house, as one may call it, would consist of the hall with Great Chamber at the upper end, and the kitchen with buttery, larder and cook's chamber at the lower, with bakehouse and brewhouse closely adjoining; the parlour and the master's bedroom would probably be connected with the 'Great Chamber.' The Chapel we may take to be an independent building; and then follows a congeries of other buildings grouped round the 'Upper Hall' of which it is difficult to form any clear mental picture. There is now in the Derby Art Gallery a drawing, till lately preserved at Markeaton, which gives a 'bird-flight view' from the E.S.E. of the Old Hall, taken in 1753, just before its demolition and replacement by the present structure (see plate). No doubt this incorporated the house of 1545, but it is drawn in so conventional a manner, and has evidently undergone subsequent alterations of so comprehensive a character, that there is little or nothing that can be identified with any of the buildings mentioned in the Inventory.

Wrightson Mundy demolished the Old Hall completely when he built the present Hall about 1755, but some part of the boundary wall of the stock-yard was allowed to remain, and may be distinguished by being built of stone, with occasional buttresses; it may very well be as old as 1545, but, of course, is not mentioned in any way in our present document.

Notes have been added where they seemed to be necessary. The item of most interest is perhaps the 'book of the Siege of Troy' which can be identified with certainty with the Lydgate MS. now in the Rylands Library, Manchester; on this I have added a separate note of some length.

The 'Chapel Stuff' is of interest, as belonging to the time of transition between the breach with Rome in 1535,

and the publication of the First English Prayer-Book in 1549. There is no trace of any new order of things; vestments, ornaments and images seem to be just as they had been in time past; the 'Mass-book imprinted in paper' is probably one of the many editions of the Sarum Missal. Among the not very numerous books in the study we find the 'king's Majesty's book new set forth,' which is in all probability King Henry VIII's Primer, which was issued in 1545, the very year in which the inventory was made.

It is curious to find some things one would have looked for in the Chapel, entered among the contents of other rooms; a super altar (*i.e.* portable altar) in a linen-bag is in the master's own chamber; and, associated with the fishing-nets and those for partridges and pheasants (!) we have a beam with six latten candlesticks, probably for use in the Chapel on special occasions, an 'altar table of our Lady of glass' and two little gilt images of wood. It is also noticeable that no altar-vessels are mentioned; probably the chaplain brought them when he was required to celebrate Mass; the absence of a font is normal, since Mackworth Church would claim the sole right of baptism, as it would also that of burial.

The book containing the Inventory is composed of 12 leaves of paper, now very tender through age and damp conditions in the past, though now quite dry. The writing seems to be that of Vincent Mundy himself and is neat and clear, although one or two words are difficult to read. A curious contraction employed is one that looks like *m*^l, which I at first read, though doubtingly as meaning 'a thousand'; but as this was obviously an impossible interpretation, I now think it must be meant for 'a,' *alia* meaning 'other.' This makes sense in each case.

There are some other documents, chiefly letters, which throw some light on the not very happy history of Vincent Mundy's married life; but the Inventory, drawn

up before the trouble began, stands by itself, and is therefore printed now, in the hope that I or some one else may one day be able to supply the other documents with the necessary annotations.

In compiling the foregoing notes, I have made extensive use of information supplied to me by Capt. Percy D. Mundy. It is not too much to say, indeed, that all the authentic knowledge we have of the earlier generations of the Mundys of Markeaton, is due to his researches, and I am glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging the great help he has given to me. The discovery of the wills of Sir Humphrey Talbot, and Thomas Booth, which throw so much light on the earlier ownership of the "Siege of Troy," is entirely due to him.

Inventorie of
Markeaton the sted
&c.

	Tot ^{lis} to be of stuff only lxxi ^{li} videlicet my wiff	
	xx ^{li} ffor E.M. xxx ^{li} and to my ex ^{ors} at Sted etc	
	xx ^{li}	
	cccxlvi ^{li} xvij ^s x ^d	
	ccciiij ^{xx} viij ^{li} v ^s	
	The Cattell goyng at the sted. xvj	
	Junii an. xxxvij h. viij	(= 1545)
ex.	Off oxen vj at iiij ^{li} the yoke pic'	ix ^{li}
ex.	Off mylche kye viij and j Bull at xvi ^s	
	the pece	vij ^{li} iiij ^s
	Off Sterys ij at xij ^s the pece p'is	xxiiiij ^s
	Off Twynts* viij ^{li} /iiij oxen/iiij hey-	
	ers/ at viijs	iiij ^{li} iiij ^s
	Off Calves weynelyngs iiiij at iiij ^s	xvj ^s
	It' j colt and iiij yong mares at xx ^s the	
	pece viz: the rone fyle/the done fyle/	
	Ratlyffs mares fyle and the colt	iiiij ^{li}
	It' Se James Mares colt suckyng p'is	xij ^s
	It' the Lytell Mare, with her fole	
	suckyng	xiiij ^s iiiij ^d
	It the olde Whyte gelding pis	xxiiiij
	It the Curtall,* p'is	xxiiiij ^s

	It' the Croppe of corne on the ground, viz. of Wheat of Rye of Drege* and of paese, to be worth by Gods grace by estmacyon	x ^{li} x ^s
	Summa xl ^{li} etc.	
	It' of Swyne Grett and small xv pis	xxv
	It' of pecoks pehens and other birds in all viiiij p's	x ^s
	It' of Ducks Draks, yong and olde xxiiij p's	v ^s
	It' of Poolen etc. abowt the howse xxiiij p's	v ^s
	The Stedd.	per est.
	The lytell chamber where I do lye.	
my wyf. ex'	Itm a joynd bedsted of oke wyth a trokell bed* under it, bought of mr poole at	iiij ^s
my wyf. ex'	Itm a tester to the same with iij curtens all of read and grene saye* p'ice	vj ^s
my w. ex'	It' a new corse Mattres uppon the same pis	ij ^s
my w.	It' ij fether bedds with one bolster lying on the same bedsted, eyther of them beyng j yerde iij q ^{ts} brode p'ce for both	liij ^s iiij ^d xx ^d
my w. ex'	It' a lytell tabyll bord p'ce	xj ^s viij ^d
my w. ex'	It' a playne lytell turky carpet* p'ce	
my w. ex'	It' ij Cusshons of red fflanel wrought with cruell and stuffyd with ffethers p'ce of both	iiij ^s iiij ^d
my w. ex'	It' a pece of olde tapestry hengyng and lyned with canvas, all conteyning in depth about iij yards and in length iiij yards di' p'ce	v ^s
my w. ex'	It' a olde pece of red and grene heng- gyng over the Chymely etc. worth at	viiij ^d
my w. ex'	It' ij woollen blanketts p'is	ij ^s viij ^d
my w. ex'	It' a small coverlet of tapestre p'ce	viiij ^s
my w.	It ij pylowes of downe covered with fustyan*	iiij ^s
E. M.	It' a superaltare in a lynen bag at	iiij ^d

		The Grett chamber	
my w. ex'	It a portall pic	F.P.	iijs ^s
my w.	It' ij olde pieces of tapestry Imagery hangyngs conteynng both in lenght ij yards di' p'ce of both		xx ^s
my w. ex'	It' a testor of olde tawny damask and tawny satten, with curtens of buckram p'ce		viijs ^s
„	It' a gret standyng bedsted with a trundelbed* under it, and ij formes joyned to the same bed p'ce		iiij ^s
E. M.	It' a new corse large Mattres of ij yards brode p'ce		iiij ^s
„	It' a fetherbed large almost ij yardes brode p'ce		xxx ^s
„	It' a payr of large fustyan blanketts thereto p'ce		iijs ^s iiijd ^d
„	It' a large Couerlet of grene border fflowers p'is		x ^s
„ ex.	It' a lytell new Fetherbed lying on the trokyll bed of a yarde qu ^{er} brode		xij ^s
		4. 4. 4.	
E. M.	It' a Counterborde* with ij leves and ij locks p'ce		xiijs ^s iiijd ^d
	It' an Aumbry of Weynscott with ij locks & keys p'ce		v ^s
my w.	It' a flat chest with ij locks p'ce		iiij ^s
E. M.	It' ij Cusshyns wrowght with cruell uppon canvas with Rooses, stuffyd with fethers p'is		viijs ^s
my w. ex'	It' an olde Turkey carpet on the counter at		iijs ^s iiijd ^d
	It' a lytell turned chayre* F.P.		iiij ^d
	It' a Curten of red saye before the wyndowe		xvj ^d
my wyff	It' lytell paynted tables* hengyng in the chamber the j of saint dorathe p'ce viij ^d the other of Sr John Mundy's armes iiijd ^d		xij ^d

The halle

my w. ex'	It' a Table standing on ij trestells at the upper end of oke 6 yards long p'ce'	
„	It' a olde carpet to the same of verders p'ce	ij ^s
„	It' vj Cusshens of carpet worke with Sir John Shaas armes stuffyd with fethers p'ce	iijs ^s iiij ^d
„	It' ij shorte formes and ij long formes of Ashe standyng about the hall new p'ce	vjs ^s viij ^d
„	It' a fraymed borde to drynke at of oke in the wyndowe bowght of Fra: pole [Francis Pole] p'ce	ij ^s

xvj^d

15. 4

The Parlor

my w. ex'	It' a portall bowght of Fra: Pole p's	ij ^s
	It' a Awmbry bought of Fra: Pole p's	v ^s
	It' the hengyng of olde peyned cloth bought of hym	ij ^s viij ^d
	It' ij crepars* of yeron in the chymney	xvj ^d
E. M.	It' a little trussingbed* with iiij ^a pylors turnyed of walnuttre thereto pryce	xij ^s
E. M.	It' a Celor* and a tester with curtens for the same bed of yelo and grene Turkey taffata p'ice	xij ^s
my w. ex.	It a small fetherbed and j bolster therto p'ce	xij ^s
	It a payr of woollen blanketts p'ce	ij ^s
	A small coverlet of tapestre imagere p'ce	vj ^s
	It' a close chayer with a stole therein of waynscot p'ce	xx ^d
	It' a Cradyll of woodd p'ce	xij ^d

5^s

The Buttery.

ex.	It' a bredebryn with iij partycyons	iiij ^s
	It' a bassin and ewer of pewter at	xx ^d
	It' vij Candelstycks of latten* p'is	ij ^s
	It ij pottell* potes of pewter of ij sorts	
ex.	It' iij lether Cannys p'is	xij ^d

	It' j hogshead and vij barells and viij lomys* (?)	iiij ^s
E. M.	It' a feyer Chaafer of latten	iiij ^s iiiij ^d
Ex.	It ij or iij bottells of dyverse sorts	xiiij ^d
	It a Mustard querne	vj ^d
E. M.	a styll of tynne in the Cloyster* p'is	viiij ^d
		18 ^s
	The kychen, larder and cooks Chamber	
E. M.	It' j grett brasse pott p'is	x ^s
ex'	It' iij mene* potts and i lytell p'is	xiiij ^s iiiij ^d
	It' a possenet* p'is	xij ^d
E. M.	It' a gret payr of Racks of yeron p'is	vj ^s viiij ^d
	It' j gret square spytt and a payr pott hangers	iiij ^s viiij ^d
my wyf.	It j mene square spytt and j rounde in the chamber wyndo	xij ^d
ex'	It' ij other square spytt and j rounde and ij pair pott hooks	xvj ^d
	It a gredyron and a frying pan p'is	xx ^d
	It' a dryppyng pan p'is	xvj ^d
	It a chaffyngdyssh olde and a scormer*	vj ^d
E. M.	It' a brassyn mortar and pestell p'is	ij ^s viiij ^d
Ex.	It of an olde garnysh of vessell* xij plates xi dysshes viiij sawcers vj potingers and j charger p'is	xx ^e
ex.	It' a powdring tub in the larder and a kynell*	vj ^s iiiij ^d
	It' a stone mortar of marbyll p'is	xx ^d
	It' a slawter ax and iij other knyves at	xvj ^d
	It' the cokes chamber j bedsted j matters j bolster j covering p'is	vj ^s
	It' j payr small cobyerons* and j square spyt. bo. of F. Pole	viiij ^d
	The Brewhouse and Bakehowsen and loftys.	
ex'	It' a lead to brew in p'is	xviiij ^s
	It' a massehe fatt belongyng therto p'is	iiij ^s
	It' a grett Trevett* p's	xx ^d
E. M.	It' ij grett brasse pannys p'is	viiij ^s
my wyf.	It' j mene brasse panne somewhat lesser pis. new	x ^s
ex.	It' other smalle brasse pannys p'is	3 ^d
	It' a Chafer of Brasse p'is	xviiij ^d

	It' a Table to molde their bred on	xij ^d
	It' ij knedyng tubs or kynnels*	ij ^s
	In the chamber over the hall.	
ex'	It' a bedsted of oke p'is	xvj ^d
	It' a celo ^r and tester of old tawny and russet saye	iijs ^s iiij ^d
	It' a good fetherbed large with a bolster p'is	xxv ^s
	It' a pleyne whyte couering and j blanket	iijs ^s
		32: 8
	In the lytell chamber over the porche.	
ex'	It' a bedsted of oke p'is	xij ^d
	It a celor and testor of steyned canvas* with the trynnye and our lady in bethlem p'is	iiijs ^s
	It' a playne Mattres of canvas p'is	xx ^d
	It' a fetherbed and a bolster p'ce	xx ^s
	It' a pylow p'ce	xij ^d
	It' a coueryng corse tapestry and j blanket	iijs ^s iiij ^d
		31: 4
	In the gret Chamber wher the servants lye.	
ex'	It' j bedsted large of oke p'is	xvj ^d
	It' a fetherbed and a bolster p'is	xvjs ^s viij ^d
	It' a whyte coueryng p'is	
	It' a nother large bedsted and a trokyl bed under it	iijs ^s
ex.	It' a new corse matteres and a bolster p'is	v ^s
	It' a whyte coueryng p'is	ijs ^s vj ^d
		31 ^s
	(two blank pages).	
	Chappell stuff att Marketon.	
	It' a upper altercloth* of clothe of golde of copper p'is	xx ^s
	It' a nether altercloth of red veluet with flowers	vjs ^s viij ^d
	It' ij altercurtens of russet sarcenet	xx ^d
	It a alter tablett* with ij leffs glasyd with a Image of our Lady, and ij lytell ymags of wood p'is	iijs ^s iiij ^d

	It a vestement* etc. of purple veluet, with a crosse of cloth of golde, and lacking the aube p'ix	xxiijs ^s iiijd ^d
	It' a vestement of Red Veluet with thappurtenances at	xij ^s
	It' xij Imags of appostells* and prophets of suilke and golde of ymbroderers work for vestments	xiijs ^s iiijd ^d
	It' a massebooke imprinted in paper p'is	ij ^s
	It a masseboke wryttyn in velom couered with blew veluet and with ij gret syluer clasps p'is	xvj ^s
	It' a spalter boke wryttyn in parche- ment couered with purple velvet j with j syluer claspe p'is	xij ^s
	It' a portes* wryttyn in velom with j clasp of sylver couered in lether p'is	v ^s
	It' a olde psalter wrytten in parche- ment and coueryd with bords p'is	xx ^d
	It' a prymer wryttyn in parchement with one claspe of fyne white covered with bords p'is	iijs ^s iiijd ^d
	It' a saint Johns cloth* of imperiall cloth of golde	x ^s
	It' a alter cloth of bawdekyn* lynyed with buckram	v ^s
	It' a picture of the crucifix* with mare and John imbroderyd on a pece of olde crimson velvet p'is	iijs ^s iiijd ^d
	It' a corporas case of purple veluet p'is	ij ^s
	It' a corporas case of olde blew veluet p'is	xij ^d
	It' ij olde corporas cass' of olde armys p'is	xij ^d
	It' a alter pylo* of blew veluet with ij ✠ p's	xij ^d
	(one blank page).	
	In the upper hall	
ex'	It' a olde table and ij tresteles p'is	viijd ^d
	It' ij payne formes to the same p'is	xiijd ^d
E. M.	It' ij gret aundryrons in the chimney p'ce	iiij ^d

	In the lytell buttery adioynyng.		
ex'	It' viij small plate cotts. vj bods* of Alman Ryvetts* payr of Splents* and saletts* with other odd harness p'ce	xxx ^s	
	It' bylls and sword p'ce	v ^s	
E. M.	It' a stone bowe of stele	xx ^d	
		36.	8
	In the chamber within the hall		
ex'	It' a olde peynted hangyng paynd* and with daysey, Rooses and lettres I. and M. p'ce	x ^s	
E. M.	It' a ioyned bedsted celor and tester off waynscott with ij turned posts at the feett p'ce	xxv ^s	
Ex'	It' iij curtens yelo saye therto	ij ^s	
	It' a olde large Mattres of bankes* p'is	ij ^s viij ^d	
E.M.	It' a large fetherbed and bolster therto p'ce	xxx ^s	
	It' a large couerlet of tapestry Imagery of the coronacion of our Lady, olde, p'ce	xx ^s	
	It' a pylow on the same bed p'ce	xx ^d	
	It' a lytel square foldyng table with a aumbry in the fote therof of oke p'ce	ij ^s viij ^d	
E. M.	It' a close chayr that is come fro London of oke	xx ^d	
	It' a forme of oke ioyned that cam fro London	xx ^d	
		4:	18: 4
	In the lytell chamber within that.		
E. M.	It' a lytell truckyll bedsted on iij blocks p's	xij ^d	
	It' a fetherbed and a bolster olde p's	xx ^s	
	It' a large olde pyllow p'is	xvi ^d	
ex'	It' iijj small pecs of steyned hengyng upon canvas with Mundi saluator etc.	ijj ^s iijj ^d	
	It' a coverlet olde of verder flowers viz. red yelo and grene iijj doble p'ce	ijj ^s viij ^d	
		31:	4

	In the gret chamber wher we dyne.	
E. M.	It' a long tabyll of fyr that cam from London peynted on both syds p'ce	v ^s
	It' ij Joyned trestylls of oke p'ce	xvi ^d
	It' a playne ioyned forme of oke p'ce	viiij ^d
	It' a fayer large chest of fyr olde with cutt works that com from London p'is	xv ^s
	It a playne square cupborde with ij tylls of waynscote pryce	ij ^s viiij ^d
E. M.	It' a square payr of tables with the men of boxe red and whyte p'ce	xij ^d
		18: 8
	In my study within that chamber.	
E. M.	It' a booke of parchement of the syege of Troye ¹ p's	xiiij ^s iiiij ^d
	It' a boke of parchement of gower viz. confessio amantis	vj ^s viiij ^d
	It a olde frenche cronycle parchement new bound	iiij ^s iiiij ^d
	It' policronicon and Fabyans cronycle p'is	xx ^d
	It' ij other lytell olde books perchment	xx ^d
	It' the kings magestys boke* new set forth	xij ^d
	It' a boke of lettres Italyen p'is	xii ^d
	It' a Roll of lapydary p'is	iiij ^s
	It' a red cofer bownd with yeron with evidences	iiiij ^s
	It' a payr balans and a pyle of troye weights	vj ^s
	It' desk a sandbox and a payr golde ballanz	xx ^d
	It' a Standyssh for pen ynk etc. of fyrrer	xx ^d
	It' a wrytynn bord couered and ij formys j cusshyn	ij ^s iiiij ^d
	It a payr tables of slate and a combe case	ij ^s
		49: 4
	In the lofte ouer my new chamber.	
E. M.	It' viij new platyd coots for Jacks* uncovered and ij coueryd wth lether and j with eylet hoolys p'is	xxxvi ^s

¹ A separate note is appended on this interesting old MS.

E. M.	It' vj payer of sleeves with mayles whereof one of them is with rybbys p'ce of all	iiijs
	It' vj sheef of arrowes in their caases	vjs
	It' vj byllys pryce	iiijs
	It' a cap of fence to watche in p'ce	xijd
	It' iiij Saletts pryce	iiijs
	It vi payer of splents p'ce	vjs
	It' v Goorgetts pryce	xxd
	It' a maase of steele p'ce	xijd
	It' — bowstaves and — swords p'ce	iiijs
	It' my owne harnes for my self viz. a cote of plate coveryd with fustyan, a payer of vambracs a salet with buckyll and pynnys* of syluer a armyng sworde and a poleax p'ce all	xxx ^s
		5. II. 8.
my wyff.	It' a gret net for the poles p'is	viijs
	It' a castyng nett p'ce	iijs iiijd
	It' ij small netts for partrigs and fesints at	iijs
E. M.	It' a beame* with vj latten candel- sticks thereon at	iijs iiijd
	It' a altare table of our lady of glasse	ijs
	It ij lytel gylt ymage of woodd	iiijd
my wyf.	It ij trestells of oke p'ce	viijd
	It a byg roope p'ce	xxd
		22. 4.
	[two blank pages].	
	In the cofer next to my wyffs closett. whereas my wyffs gere lyeth.	
E. M.	It' a Celor and tester of Cloth of golde and cloth of syluer panyd with a fringe of sylke pe	vli
my wyf.	It' a celor and tester of cutts of cloth of golde, crymesyn veluet and grene satten, with a frynge of sylke and iiij curtens of yelo and grene sarcenet pce	v marks
E. M.	It' a olde fine couerlett square con- teynyng in length v yards iiij bredth of Bests and fowls	xjs

E. M.	It' a fine olde couerlet that was Mr. Coots p'is	xxxiijs ^s iiijd
	It' a nother old couerlet with a foun- teyne conteignynge in bredth about iiij yards di. and in length iiij yerds j qto.	xxvjs ^s viiij ^d

GLOSSARY.

Alman Ryvetts:—"Light armour so called because they be buckled or rivetted after the old Alman (German) fashion."

Alter cloth: the upper altar cloth would now be called the dossal; the "nether" being in modern nomenclature the altar-frontal.

Alterpylo: a pillow or cushion, on which to lay the mass-book.

Altar tablett: a triptych with folding doors, containing three carved images; the B.V.M. and (probably) two attendant Saints.

Bankes: 'bankes' formerly signified a cloth or carpet or tapestry for forms or benches (banc), hence any kind of small coverlet.

Bawdekyn: silk brocade, so called from its manufacture at Baghdad (Italian *Baldacca*).

Beame with six latten candlesticks: probably intended for festal use in the chapel.

Bods of Alman Ryvetts (q.v.): 6 bods here seems to mean 6 'sets' of light armour, in which case it must be connected with the obscure and obsolete past participle 'boden,' provided with arms, accoutred. This substantive is not recorded in N E D.—[Ed.].

Carpet: a covering for a table, not a floor.

Celor: the canopy of a bed.

Cloyster: where this was situated we have no means of judging; it may have been only a pent-house. There was nothing monastic about the old house at Mark-eaton.

- Cobyerons*: 'cob-irons,' andirons; the dogs of a fireplace—the irons on which the spit, etc. is supported.
- Counterborde*: a sideboard, or cupboard.
- Crepars of yeron*: 'creepers,' small low irons in a grate to keep the fire from spreading.
- Crucifix, picture of the*: the description would suit very well the detached hood of a cope, on which was often represented the Crucifixion with attendant figures.
- Curtall*: a horse with a docked tail.
- Drege*: 'drege,' a mixture of different kinds of grain grown together.
- Fustyan*: 'fustian,' originally a fabric of some distinction made at Fustat, but here employed in its modern sense of strong cotton cloth.
- Garnish of vesel*: a service of (pewter) plate.
- Goorgets*: 'gorget,' a defence for the neck.
- Images of Apostles, etc.*: orphreys for a cope or some such vestment.
- Jacks*: leather coats.
- King's majesty's book*: King Henry VIII's Primer published in 1545.
- Kynell*: a form of 'kinnell'; a tub used for various purposes. Cf. in the Brewhouse; "knedying tubs or kynnells."
- Latten*: a fine quality of brass used for sepulchral monuments, crosses, etc.
- Lomys*: 'loom,' lome,' 'lume,' any kind of a vessel.
- Maase of Steele*: a steel mace, a fighting weapon.
- Mene potts*: middle-sized pots.
- Panyd*: A curtain, etc. was "paned" when formed of long narrow stripes or "panes" of different patterns or colours sewn together." Forby, ii, 243, the letters J. & M. are probably the initials of Sir John Mundy.
- Paynted tables*: pictures on panel. Sir John Mundy's arms were granted to him in 1510.

Portes: a breviary.

Possenet: a 'posnet,' or little pot.

Pottell pots of pewter: 'pottle,' a liquid measure of four pints; 'pottle-pot,' a two quart pot or tankard.

Pynnys of silver: silver pins.

St. Johns Cloth: either a covering for an image of St. John, or (more probably) a case for a "St. John's tablet" of alabaster, of which a good many examples are known.

Saletts: were head pieces.

Saye: 'serge.' The 'tester' of a bed was the fixed top and head parts.

Scormer: 'scummer,' a shallow ladle or sieve for removing scum or floating matter from the surface of a liquid.

Splents: 'splints,' armour for the arms.

Steyned canvas: with representations of the Trinity and the visit of the Magi.

Tables: 'a payr of tables' was what we should call a backgammon board.

Trevett: a trivet.

Trokell bed: 'truckle-bed,' on castors, which was kept under the large bed, and pulled out when required.

Trundelbed: 'trundle-bed,' a small bed on wheels or castors."

Trussing bed: a travelling bed, made to pack up.

Turned chayre: a chair of which the frame was turned on a lathe.

Twynys: two-year old cattle (two winters).

Vambrace: armour covering the fore-arm from wrist to elbow.

Verders: a kind of tapestry.

Vestement: here the term, which strictly indicates a chasuble, is extended as is often the case, to include the complete set necessary for the celebration of Mass. Here the alb is noted as lacking.

NOTE ON THE MUNDY "SIEGE OF TROY."

There can be little doubt that the ' booke of parchement of the syege of Troye ' mentioned in Vincent Mundy's inventory is the same as no. 60 of the Crawford MSS. now in the Rylands Library, Manchester. The evidence is, that on the fly-leaf at the end of the Rylands MS. are to be found among other notes, the following:

' Adrian Mundy is my
name and with my penn
I writ the same and if
my Penn had beene anye '
and

' Francys Mundy of Markeyton
Esquire September 18th 1615.

This enables us to identify the MS. with that mentioned in a letter from Dr. Samuel Pegge the antiquary, to Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, of Markeaton, dated Dec. 11, 1786. He says, " The original copy [of Lydgate's Siege of Troy] was presented to King Henry V, and was in the possession of the late Thomas Barret of Lee in Kent (at whose house I saw it). The presentation of the MS. to the king by the monk, is represented in an illumination. John Mundy, Kt., gave the Book, to his son Vincent Mundy, 29 May, 25 Henry VIII.' Afterwards is written ' Adrian Mundy ' and again ' Franceys Mundy of Markeaton, Esqre. Sept. 18, 1615,' and then is added ' The book was given to one of ye family of Mundy that was Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King Henry V, and became at last the property of Lord Somers.'

There is some confusion in Dr. Pegge's opening sentences and probably an error in his last statement; but the notes he quotes are quite enough to enable us to go a step further, and identify the volume with that mentioned in a letter dated Dec. 1818, from Henry Smedley to the then owner of Markeaton, Francis Mundy, son of F. C. N.

Mundy mentioned above. He states that the MS. was then for sale at Mr. Longman's, though he fears that the price asked for it would probably be as handsome as the volume itself, a hundred or even a hundred and fifty guineas! He also says that on a blank leaf is the following note: "Mem: that I John Mundy, Knyte, have geven to my welle beloved sonne Vyncent Mundy this p'sent booke of the Seig of Troy the xxv day of May anno xxv Nostri Regis Henrici VIII, and delyv'ed it to him with myne owne hand with God's blessing & mine.'

This note is not now to be found, the leaf having been destroyed in re-binding the volume; but we need have no hesitation in accepting its statement that the MS. was once the property of Sir John Mundy, goldsmith, and Mayor of London. How it came into Sir John's possession is now told us by the following extracts from wills;

- i. Sir Humphrey Talbot, kt. younger son of the first Earl of Shrewsbury, by his Will, dated 18th February, 1492, makes the following bequest:

"Item, I woll that the English booke which I have of the Seege of Troy be gevin to the daughter of Maister Roger Marshall, phisicion, late of London."

Sir Humphrey Talbot died some time between 10th February, 1492 and 11th November, 1494, when his Will was proved. One of his executors was a certain Thomas Booth.

- ii. Thomas Booth, executor to Sir Humphrey Talbot, made his Will 31st December, 1503. He refers to "my Master Sir Humphrey Talbot," so he was probably a Steward or at any rate occupied some position of trust. In his Will is the following clause:

"Item to Johan Munde a cloth baudkyn and a booke of the Sege of Troye that shuld be geven to Mr. Roger Marshall's daughter, as it appeareth in my Master's will; if he cannot fynde her to take that and dispose of it for her soule, by myn executours to

be disposed." Thomas Booth names as his executor John Munde, whom taking into account the mention of the "book of the siege of Troy" we need have no hesitation in identifying with Sir John Mundy, of Markeaton. It is to be presumed the Mr. Roger Marshall's daughters was not to be found; but we trust that John Mundy carried out the spirit of the bequest, by bestowing, as directed, the value of the book, even though he retained it in his possession.

Some light upon the ownership of the MS. before it was the property of Sir Humphrey Talbot, is given by the volume itself. The arms at the end indicate that it was written for William Carent, of Carent's Court in the Isle of Purbeck (1344-1422) and the name of an owner intermediate between Carent and Talbot is possibly given by the note "Hugh Morgan de Monmowth in the m'chys of Walys," which is written twice on the blank leaves in a hand apparently of the latter part of the fifteenth century.

It is thus possible to trace with some closeness the history of the ownership of the volume, from its first production in the reign of Henry V, till, at any rate, the year 1615. How, or precisely when, it disappeared from Markeaton, is perhaps now not to be accurately ascertained; we have not been able to trace it at all between 1615 and 1786 the date of Dr. Pegge's letter quoted above, or from that date, till 1818 the date of that from Henry Smedley; but after 1818 we have clearer information. Francis Mundy, Smedley's correspondent, did not buy the book, perhaps deterred by the high figure asked for it, and it is probable that it passed direct from Longmans to the library of Henry Perkins, who collected most of his books between 1820 and 1830. At the sale of the Perkins library in 1873, it was bought by Bernard Quaritch, and sold by him to the Earl of Crawford in 1881, or 1882. It passed with the rest of the Crawford Library to Mr. Rylands and is now preserved, as stated in the beginning

of this note, in the John Rylands Library, Manchester. The book is a folio 18 inches by 9, and a splendid specimen of early 15th century illumination, being reckoned one of the finest English Manuscripts known.

N.B. It has been suggested to me that the lines "Adrian Mundy is my name, etc." indicate that the book belonged to the Adrian who was born in 1606 and died in 1677; but I think it more likely that they are only a schoolboy's scribble, interrupted perhaps, before completion!