


DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Haddon :
The Hall, The Manor, and its Lords.

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HE Manor of Haddon is situated in the parish of Bakewell, and it was anciently within that lordship, as appears from the following extract from the Domesday Survey:—"King Edward had in the Manor of Bakewell 18 carucates, with 8 villis or hamlets. The King (William) has now in demesne 7 carucates, with 33 villains,

* We are very greatly indebted to Mr. Carrington for this original and most valuable history of Haddon derived immediately from the archives of His Grace the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir, and never before printed. There is but one small paragraph relating to the history of the Manor in Lyson's, and not quite two pages more devoted to the architectural features of the fabric; but here we have an almost exhaustive account which none but the archivist of the family could have produced, and it is our great privilege, as the County Archæological Society, to publish the History of Haddon and its distinguished lords in a form more worthy of the famous house and its illustrious owners.

The author writes:—"I had all the various and conflicting accounts of the descent of Haddon to deal with, and it would have been a hopeless undertaking had I not accumulated a large amount of documentary evidence, extending over a number of years, to aid me."—EDITOR.

and 9 bordars. Henry de Ferrers is assessed at 1 carucate in Hadune."

The Manor of Bakewell, 'with many other extensive domains, was bestowed by the Conqueror upon his natural son William Peverel, by Maud, daughter of Ingelric, who afterwards married Ranulph, son of Payne Peverel (standard-bearer to Robert, Duke of Normandy, father to the Conqueror), after whom not only this William, but other issue he had by her, assumed the name of Peverel.

William Peverel possessed sixteen manors in Derbyshire, besides Peak and Nottingham Castles. He is said to have founded the Priory of St. James, near Northampton, and the Priory of Lenton, near Nottingham, in 1102, and to have died in 1113; but it seems more probable that it was not the son of the Conqueror, but his grandson, a second William, who founded these Priors.

William Peverel the fourth, grandson of the last-named William, was deprived of his great possessions by Henry II. for poisoning Ranulph, Earl of Chester, in 1153. Most of these lands and honours, including the manor and church of Bakewell, reverted to the Crown, and were given by Henry to his son John, Earl of Moreton, afterwards King.

Several Peverels are met with in this neighbourhood in the Belvoir Charters at a considerably later date. A Henry Peverel is a witness to a lease of Alport Mill, in the reign of John, or early Henry III., and they were evidently located at, and held lands in, Hassop in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., where they occur as Cecilia, the widow of Nicholas Peverel, Nicholas, son and heir of Peter, and Roger, son of Nicholas. It is not improbable that these were descendants of the Peverels of Haddon. While, doubtless, the whole of the estates of William Peverel which he possessed at the time of his outlawry were confiscated to the Crown, it may be presumed that those lands and manors which either he, or his predecessors, had bestowed upon their dependants by tenure of knight's service, escaped the general confiscation.

It appears that some of these possessions came to the family of Ferrers, Earls of Derby, by the marriage of Robert de Ferrers with Margaret Peverel, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Peverel the third, and on the forfeiture of William Peverel, these lands were held direct from the Crown. Haddon and other possessions in Derbyshire had been granted by one of the Peverels—apparently the second William—to one Avenellus, one of his knights, who was one of the witnesses to the foundation charter of Lenton Priory, in 1102. The records of the Avenels of Haddon are somewhat scanty, but they appear in local charters until the reign of Edward I., more particularly in the records of Middleton and Youlgreave, in which they occur as residents and owners of lands in those places.

In the reign of Henry III. William Avenel granted Meadow Place and Conkesbury, with land in Over Haddon, to the Abbey of Leicester. The Avenels were one of the great Norman families and hereditary seneschals of the Counts of Mortaine. William the Seneschal was one of the Conqueror's companions, and fought at Hastings, but he does not appear to have been very amply rewarded for his services, though afterwards this family became possessors of considerable property in various parts of the kingdom. They are found at an early date in the counties of Bedford, Gloucester, Cambridge, Devon, Leicester, etc. . . . The earliest record in the possession of the Duke of Rutland, and very probably the earliest existing at the present time, relating to Haddon, is a charter in the form of an agreement, or fine, between William Avenel of Haddon, and his two sons-in-law, Richard de Vernon and Simon Basset, who had married his two daughters and co-heirs, Avice and Elizabeth; this deed measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 5 in., but it has unfortunately suffered from time and exposure, in consequence of which it is somewhat difficult to decipher. As this is a most interesting and important record, a translation of it is given as follows:—

“Be it known to all, as well present as to come, that I, William Avenel, have entered into an agreement with Richard

de Vernon and Simon Basset, who have my two daughters and heirs, of all my land and inheritance, and to them as my heirs, I have granted and enfeoffed all my land and inheritance after my decease, which they shall divide, sharing equally everywhere, and in all things, as my heirs, and so that Simon Basset and his heirs shall do to Richard de Vernon and his heirs what the younger shall owe to the elder. Moreover, in my manor, namely, Haddon, I have granted to the aforesaid Richard my capital mansion, which is at the east, where my father William Avenel dwelt, and where the chapel of S. Nicholas is founded, with the orchard on the same side, and to Simon Basset my other mansion, which is at the west, with the orchard on that west side. In Adestoca* I have granted to the said Richard de Vernon my capital mansion with two orchards, one on each side of the mansion. Also to Simon Basset in the same vill, a certain mansion equal in size to the capital mansion, with the orchard of Roger (*sic*). In Irtliburc† also I have granted to the said Simon Basset a capital mansion, and to the said Richard de Vernon in the same vill, a certain mansion equal in size to the capital mansion. This covenant and agreement the said Richard de Vernon and Simon Basset, my order having been faithfully preserved, have affirmed by oath of this covenant and agreement. These are the witnesses, William, son of Hugh de Fuletibi, William, son of Hugh the falconer, Gerold, son of Richard. . . ." (The names of the two last witnesses are quite illegible.)

This concord, or agreement, would be executed in duplicate, and as two labels, with guards of linen, are attached, it is evident that this is the counterpart to which the seals of Richard de Vernon and Simon Basset were appended. This deed has been conjecturally dated about 1170.

The family of Basset continued to possess a moiety of Nether Haddon in the reign of Edward III. (*Inq. p. m.* 3 Edw. III.),

* Adstock, Bucks.

† ? Irtlingboro' (Northants.) vel. Attleborough—Artleborough—Irtlingboro'. (*Camden.*)

but in or before the reign of Henry VI. it became vested by purchase in the Vernons.

In consequence of this agreement, or settlement, a portion of Haddon and other property became vested, after the death of William Avenel, in the family of Vernon. . . . This family derived its name from the castle of Vernon, now a Commune in the Department of Evreux. A Roger was Baron of Vernon about 1030, whose grandson, William, recovered Vernon (which had been granted to Count Guy of Burgundy), and from him descended the Barons of Vernon. Two of his sons, Richard and Walter, appear in Domesday, both holding lands in Cheshire. Richard was one of the Barons of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and had a castle at Shipbrook. He is said by Ormerod to have been succeeded, in the fourth or fifth generation, by a second Richard, from whose son William [Chief Justice of Chester (1230-32),] all the legitimate lines of this family derive their descent; and on the assumption of this connection, this attempt to trace the succession of the Vernons of Haddon in the male line will commence with

Walter de Vernon, already referred to, who held, in 1086, four manors of the Earl of Chester, and three manors of the King in capite in Bucks. (Domesday.) This Walter was succeeded by another

Walter, probably a grandson of the last-mentioned, who was living 11 Henry II. (Pipe Roll, Oxfordshire.) A deed in Shaw shows that Walter de Vernon, a grandson of a former Walter, was enfeoffed at Harlaston, by Matilda, Countess of Chester, during her widowhood. Eyton says this took place between 1154 and 1157. (Salt Collections.) The next in descent is

Richard de Vernon, who married Avice, daughter and co-heiress of William Avenel, of Haddon, to whom John, Earl of Moreton, during his brother Richard's absence—probably in the Holy Land—issued a license to strengthen, but not to fortify, his house or mansion at Haddon, with a wall twelve feet high, of which the following is a translation:—

“John, Earl of Moreton, to his Justices, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Ministers, and all his faithful people, sends greeting. Know you that I have granted and given licence to Richard de Vernon to strengthen (*firmandi*) his House of Haddon, with a wall raised twelve feet high, without battlements. And I forbid lest anyone of ours hereafter disturb him. Witness, Robert de Mara, at Clipston.”

This document was exhibited by the Duke of Rutland to the British Archæological Association when they visited Haddon in 1851, and it is now preserved in a glass case in the library at Belvoir, with a selection of other early and interesting charters. This Richard de Vernon forfeited his estates in 6 and 7 Ric. I. (Staffordshire Pipe Roll), but they were afterwards restored to him. He was living in 16 John (Derbyshire Pipe Roll), but was apparently dead before 3 Henry III., when William de Vernon occurs. The Quo Warranto Pleas of the Channel Islands show that a Richard de Vernon held the Island of Sark, which was resumed by the Crown because Richard had selected a Norman domicile on the separation of Normandy from England. This Richard was succeeded, as already mentioned, by his son

William de Vernon, by Avice, his wife. He occurs in 3 Henry III., in Derbyshire Pipe Rolls, and was living 20 Henry III. (*Testa de Nevill.*) He was probably identical with William de Vernon, Justiciary of Chester, 1229 and 1232. That Richard Vernon was succeeded by William, his son, is placed beyond doubt from the evidence on record amongst the Belvoir charters. One of these is a confirmation by Richard de Vernon and Avice, his wife, and William de Vernon, their son and heir, to Azer, son of Nigel, of a virgate of land in Adstock (co. Bucks.). The date of this deed appears to be *temp.* Ric. I. or John. Richard de Vernon and Avice, his wife, occur in a Fine made at Westminster, 27 Henry II. (1181), between Walkelin Harenc and Richard de Vernon, and Avice, his wife, of the third part of the Fee of Swinfen (co. Staff.), on a plea of

covenant, viz., that Richard and Avice, his wife, claim to quit claim the third part of Swinfen to Walkelin Harenc, for which the said Walkelin gives to Richard de Vernon and Avice, his wife, four virgates of land, in exchange for the third part of Swinfen. (Belvoir Chart.) William Vernon of Haddon and Harlaston married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert de Stokeport, Lord of Stockport. The grant of the manor of Baslow and Bubnell by Sir Robert de Stokeport to William de Vernon is still preserved at Belvoir, and is as fresh and clean as when written. The following is a translation:—

“Know all both present and to come that I, Robert de Stocheport, have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to William, son and heir of Richard de Vernon, the land of Baselawe and Bunbunhul, with all its appurtenances. With Margarit, my daughter, in free marriage. But truly if the aforesaid William shall not have an heir of the said Margarit, the aforesaid William and the heirs of the said Richard de Vernon shall hold half of the said land of Baselawe, they and their heirs of me and my heirs, rendering to me and my heirs the service of half a knight's fee. These being witnesses, Ric., son of Roger Will. de Bray, Rob. de Meinewarin, Tomas de Nortbury, Walter de Stocheport, Mat. de Bromhale, Will., his brother, Simon de Stocheport, John de Bredburi, Jordan de Bredburi, Rob., son of Bernard, Rob. son of Rahenald, Mat., clerk de Stocheport, Ric., his son, Gilebert de Louthian, Walter de Parles, Hug, his brother, Roger de Estun, John, his brother, Henry, clerk de Tideswelle, and many others.”

It appears from an Inquisition taken after the death of Sir Robert de Stokeport, who died in 1249, that Sir Richard de Vernon, Knt., held Merpul and Wibberslegh from him in demesne, and in service, except a certain liberty which Sir Randle, Earl of Chester, conceded to William de Vernon, his father. (Chesh. *Inq. p. m.*)

Robert de Stokeport, son of the last-named Sir Robert, released and confirmed to William de Vernon and Margery, his wife, sister of the said Robert, for their homage and service,

as the right and heritage of the aforesaid Margery, all the land of Merpul and Wiberslee, with all its appurtenances, by the service of finding one Forester in the Forest of the Earl of Chester, that is to say, in that of Macclesfield, saving to the said Earl the hunting and the aeries of hawks, falcons, and sparrow-hawks. Witnesses: Philip de Orreby, then Justiciary of Chester, Hugo Despencer, Roger de Meinewaring, William de Venables, Richard Phitun, Jordan de Bredburie, Benedict de Wurth, Roger de Dounes, and many others. (Chesh. Grants.)

Philip de Orreby was Justiciary of Chester from 1209 to 1229.

The following additional information relating to William Vernon is from the Belvoir and other collections:—

Deed dated 1237, recites that “William de Vernon, for the welfare of his soul, and the souls of his wife Alice and of all his ancestors and successors, had given all the land which he had in Stanton (near Haddon) to the Prior and Convent of Lenton, together with his body, there to be buried beside his father.” (Belvoir Chart.)

From another deed, dated 1242, it appears that the Abbot of Dieulacresse, and the Priors of Lenton, Chester and Derby, were the executors of the will of the said William Vernon, Knt., and that his debts were to be proved at Derby. It seems, therefore, that William Vernon died about this time.

It will be observed that Alice is given as the wife of William de Vernon in this deed, and in a portion of a Vernon pedigree amongst the Woolley MSS., Alice is also described as the wife of William Vernon. She must, therefore, have been a second wife.

The following is an abstract of a transcript, in Latin, of a charter in a vol. of the Towneley MSS.:—

TRANSLATION.

“To all about to see or hear this writing, &c., know you that I have given, &c., for my soul, and the souls of Margaret, my wife, and my successors, to God and S. Mary and S. Editha of Polesworth (near Tamworth), 5s. of my rent of Harlston, to

be paid annually at the feast of S. John the Baptist, for the maintenance of a lamp with oil, to burn every night in the Chapter of the said House. Witnesses: Rob. de Grendon, Nich. Nuers, Sir Rob. de Thoke, Adam de Herthull, Robert de Vernon, and Robert de Dunes."

Seal: "A Lyon passant in a Rundle looking to the sinister point.—Endorso two barrs in a schucheon."

Sir William de Vernon was succeeded by his son,

Sir Richard de Vernon, Knt. He was alive in 4 Edward I., but dying without issue was succeeded by his brother,

Robert, who it is supposed died shortly after. Robert held Adstock under his brother Richard. (*Testa de Nevill.*) The descent of Haddon and other possessions terminated in the male line of the Vernons with this Robert, who appears to have died without male issue, leaving an only daughter, Hawise, who married

Gilbert le Fraunceys, who was afterwards knighted, but about whom but little seems to be known, but he was probably a member of a Yorkshire family of that name. He held Harlaston, in right of his wife. He was dead 6 Edward I. (*Inq. p. m.*), and was succeeded by his son and heir,

Richard, born in 1261. Assumed the name of Vernon. He was presented to the Advowson of Pichcote in 1310, and in 8 Edward II. he conveyed Harlaston and Appleby to his son Richard, who re-conveyed them to his father. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir William Gernon, Lord of Bakewell (by Isabel, his wife), son of Sir Ralph Gernon, Lord of Bakewell, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford. He was apparently alive in 16 Edward II., when his son died (*Inq. p. m.* 16 Edward II.), who had married Matilda or Maud, daughter and co-heir of William de Camville, Lord of Clifton, co. Staff. In 1337 William de Camville granted to his daughters, Matilda de Vernon and Eleanor, wife of Richard

de Penres, his manor of Clifton Camville, with the advowson of the church of Clifton. (Belvoir Chart.) On the Patent Roll 2 Edward III. is a grant and confirmation for the manor of Lanstephen, in Carmarthenshire, to Matilda, formerly the wife of Ric. de Vernon, and Eleanor, her sister, daughters and heiresses of William de Camville.

Richard Vernon, who died in the lifetime of his father, left a son and heir, William de Vernon, born 1314 (*Inq. p. m.* taken at Bakewell 16 Edward II.), who succeeded his grandfather, Richard.

William de Vernon was succeeded by his son and heir,

Sir Richard de Vernon, Knt., who seems to have been a warrior from the records preserved at Belvoir, and other evidence. One of these records is an indenture in Norman-French, dated 1357, by which he assigns to his trustees, Ric. de Leycester, John de Alrewas, John de Osmonderlowe, Nic. St. Piere, chaplain, Rauf de Parys, chaplain, and John Wolf, chaplain, his manor of Haddon, prior to proceeding to the Holy Land, reserving to himself a right of re-entry if he returned to England, otherwise he directs that his trustees shall enfeoff the said manor to his heir, failing which, to Sir Alverey de Sulney, and his heirs for ever.

Sir Richard Vernon evidently returned to England from the Holy Land, as appears from another deed of later date, also in Norman-French, reciting "That Sir Richard de Vernon is to go across the sea into Gascony in the service of our Lord the King (Edward III.), and of his return the certain time cannot be known, but at the will of God," and by which he settles his manor of Pichecote (Bucks.), together with the advowson of the church there, upon trustees, on condition that if he die without an heir before his return to England, that then the said trustees shall found a chantry of two chaplains of the said manor, perpetually chanting in the said church of Pichecote, and the chapel of Herlaston (Staff.), for the soul of the said Richard, and for the souls of his ancestors and of all Christian people, in the first two years next after the death of the said Sir Richard.

The deed charges the manor with the maintenance of the chaplains in question, and contains the usual clause of reservation of re-entry.

An inventory, in Latin, of the goods of Sir Richard de Vernon at the Manor of Harlaston, mentions iron furnaces in the hall for burning sea coal, and refers to beds ornamented with oak leaves and fleur-de-lis.

A note is appended that after the inventory had been made, Sir Richard took some of the articles included in it away with him to Gascony.

He married Juliana, sister and heiress of Sir Fulke de Pembrugge, Lord of Tong, in Shropshire, by whom he acquired the manor of Tong. She married to her second husband Thomas Wennesley. In 1380 the King granted to Juliana, formerly wife of Richard de Vernon, of Harlaston, Knt., and to Thomas de Wennesley, a lease of two-thirds of Marple and Wibbersley, to hold during the minority of the heir of Richard de Vernon. (Chesh. Records.) Sir Richard de Vernon died in September, 1376 (*Chesh. Inq.*), Richard, his son and next heir being nine years of age, and his widow in 1410 aged sixty years and upwards.

Richard de Vernon came of age about 1389, and had livery of two-thirds of Marple and Wibbersley in the following year. He married Johanna, daughter of Rees ap Griffith, Knt., cozen and heir of Sir Richard de Stackpole (*Mar. Sett.* 1380), and died in 1400 (*Inq. p. m.* 2 Henry IV.), Richard, his son and heir, being aged ten years. The original will, in Latin, of his widow, Juliana, who long survived him, remains amongst the Belvoir Muniments. It is dated 1437, and it was proved at the Deanery of Pembroke, 12th May, 1439. She gives her body to be buried in the church of S. Michael, of Stackpool, to which she bequeaths 40s. for providing bells. The residue of her goods she gives and bequeaths to Richard de Vernon, her son, Knt., who succeeded, and who proved his age in 1411. He was

Treasurer of Calais, Captain of Rouen, and Speaker in the Parliament at Leicester. He married Benedicta, daughter of Sir John Ludlow, of Hodnet and Stokesay, co. Salop, by whom he had a large family. There is a rich alabaster altar tomb in Tong Church, with the recumbent effigies of a Vernon and lady, which are supposed to be this Sir Richard and Benedicta,* his wife. He was succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

Sir William de Vernon, who was found thirty years and upwards in 1450. (*Inq. p. m.* 30 Henry VI.) Sir William Vernon represented the County of Derby in the Parliament summoned to meet in 1442, and was again elected in 1449 and 1450. He had a grant of the office of Knight Constable of England for life. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Pipe and Spernore. Sir William and Margaret were married in 1435, when they had grants of her grandfather's lands. Sir William died 30th June, 1467, and was buried in Tong Church, where there is a fine altar-tomb, with slab inlaid with brasses, having the following inscription (translated):—

“Here lie Sir William Vernun, Knight, sometime Knight Constable of England, son and heir of Sir Richard Vernun, Knight, who sometime was Treasurer of Calais, which Sir William indeed died the last day of the month of June, in the year of our Lord 1467; and Margaret, wife of the said William, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Pipe and Spernore, Knight, which Margaret indeed died day of the month in the year of our Lord 146..., on whose souls may God be merciful. Amen.”

Margaret Vernon was living in 1470. (*Had. Chart.*)

Sir William Vernon had seven sons and five daughters. By his will, dated June, 1467, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 27th June, 1468, he bequeaths his body to be buried in the church of S. Bartholomew, in Tong, and directs that a priest be found to sing for his soul at Tong for three years, and that his tomb be made according to his degree. He was succeeded by his son and heir,

* Sir Richard and Benedicta erected the east window of Haddon Chapel. Both their names occur on the painted glass.

Sir Henry Vernon, who, by an Inquisition, was found to be twenty-six years of age in 1467. (*Inq. p. m.* 6 Edw. IV.) He was appointed Governor and Treasurer to Prince Arthur (born 1486), who lived at Ludlow Castle; and when that Prince was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester and Flint in 1489, Sir Henry was made a Knight of the Bath; and, according to tradition, Prince Arthur spent much of his time at Haddon with Sir Henry Vernon. One of the apartments at Haddon was called the 'Prince's Chamber.' Sir Henry witnessed the marriage contract between Prince Arthur and the Princess of Arragon. This marriage took place in 1501, when the Prince was only sixteen years of age. Sir Henry represented the County of Derby in Parliament in 1478, and was High Sheriff for Derby 1504. He was one of the nobles, knights, and gentlemen who gathered round the Royal Standard, June, 1487. He married Anne, daughter of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury (Mar. Sett. 6th October, 1466), by whom he had a numerous family, of which three sons are commemorated at Tong, viz., a monument to Arthur, priest, fifth and youngest son; Richard Vernon, Esq., of Haddon, who succeeded his father; and a monument to Humphrey, third son. Sir John, the fourth son, was the ancestor of the Lords Vernon of Sudbury. Sir Henry died 13th April, 1515, and Anne, his wife, 17th May, 1494, and were buried in the Vernon Chapel, in Tong Church, where there is a fine altar-tomb, with stone effigies, commemorating them, which has the following inscription (translated):—

"Here lie the bodies of Sir Henry Vernon, Knight, the founder of this Chantry Chapel, and Dame Anne Talbot, his wife, daughter of John, Earl of Shrewsbury, which said Henry died the 13th day of the month of April in the year of our Lord 1515, and the said Lady Anne died the 17th day of May in the year of our Lord 1494, on whose souls may God be merciful."

The following extracts are from the will of Sir Henry Vernon, dated 18th January, 1515:—

"Item.—I bequeath my body to be buried at Tong, where I have assigned my selfe to lye. And for as muche as wt good

prayers and almes deeds the soule ys delivered from everlastyng dethe and payne therfor ytt ys that I wyll and bequethe that a Covenable (fitting) preste shall syng for my Sowle my wyffe Sowle, my ffathur and mother and all my chyldern and all Crysten Sowlys and say dayly wt ffull offes of dethe in the sayde Church of Tonge or in the Chappell when ytt ys made," &c. "Item.— I bequeth and gyff for makyng of the sadye tombe and Chappell c^d." "Item. I wyll that my sayd tombe and Chappell be made wt in ij yeres next after my deceasse or erst (sooner) and the better and the more hona'ble for the blode that my wyffe ys comyn of."

John Vernon, eldest son and heir of Sir Henry, died in 1477 in his father's lifetime, and was buried in Bakewell Church. The next in succession was,

Richard Vernon, second son of Sir Henry. From an Inquisition taken in 1515, after the death of his father, he was found to be thirty years of age and upwards. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Dimock, Knt. (Mar. Sett. 7th Nov., 1507), and died August 14th, 1517, surviving his father only a little over two years, and leaving an only son and heir, George Vernon (*Inq. p. m.* 16 Hen. VIII.), aged ten years and upwards in 1524.

There is an alabaster altar-tomb in the Vernon Chapel in Tong Church, with recumbent effigies of Richard Vernon and Margaret, his wife, with an inscription in Latin (translated):—

"Here lie the bodijes of Richard Vernon of Haddon, Esquire, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Dymmok, Knight, who had issue, George Vernon. Richard indeed died on the Vigil of the Assumption of Saint Mary the Virgin, in the year of our Lord, 1517, and the said Margaret died day of the month, in the year of our Lord 15..., on whose souls God Almighty be merciful. Amen."

It is very probable that Margaret, the widow of Richard Vernon, was not buried at Tong, hence the blanks in the dates, as she married secondly Sir William Coffin, Knt., a member of a very ancient family of that name in Devonshire, by whom she

appears to have had no issue, as this Sir William Coffyn, by his will, dated 1538, and proved in the following year, devised all his manors and lands in Devon to his nephews. William Coffyn and Margaret, his wife, are described in various deeds in the possession of the Duke of Rutland, as of Haddon, where they probably resided during the minority of George Vernon, who was only three years of age at the time of his father's death in 1517.

Margaret, the widow of the said Sir William Coffyn, and formerly the wife of Richard Vernon, married thirdly, in 1539, Richard Manners, Esq., son of Sir George, and brother of Sir Thomas Manners, first Earl of Rutland. She died in 1550.

Sir George Vernon was the last male of the Vernons who dwelt at Haddon. Camden, alluding to him, says: "Insomuch that Sir George Vernon, Knt., who lived in our time, for his magnificence, for his kind reception of all good men, and his great hospitality, gained the name of *King of Peak* among the vulgar."

He was twice married; firstly to Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Gilbert Talboys. Shortly after her death, and on or about the 25th of March, 1558, he married secondly Matilda, daughter of Sir Ralph Longford, of Longford, co. Derby, Knt., by whom he had no issue.

Sir George Vernon died 31st Aug., 1565, when Margaret, then the wife of Sir Thomas Stanley, and Dorothy, the wife of John Manners, Esq., were found, from an Inquisition, to be his heirs, Margaret being aged twenty-five, and Dorothy twenty years of age at the time of his death. (*Inq. p. m.* 8 Eliz.)

Sir George was buried in Bakewell Church, under a large altar-tomb, upon which are the recumbent effigies of Sir George and his two wives, with an inscription, which has not been completed, the dates of the deaths being left blank.

When the Vernon Chapel and other portions of Bakewell Church were re-constructed in 1841, it was found necessary to disturb the remains in the chapel, and in the report of these proceedings, it is stated that three skeletons of adults were

discovered under this tomb, supposed to be the remains of Sir George Vernon and his two wives, but it may be questioned whether Matilda, the second wife of Sir George, was interred in the Vernon Chapel, as she married, secondly, Sir Francis Hastings, of North Cadbury, in Somersetshire, of the family of the Earls of Huntingdon. This marriage took place before April, 1569. (Belvoir Sett.)

A few remarks may be offered in connection with the Vernon monuments in the Chapel. Regarding the small alabaster altar-tomb commemorating John Vernon, son and heir of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon, who died in 1477, it has been conjectured that this John was the father of Richard, who succeeded Sir Henry, but this cannot have been the case, on reference to an Inquisition taken in 1515, after the death of Sir Henry, in which Richard is described as the son and heir of Sir Henry, and of the age of thirty years and upwards; accordingly he would be born about 1484, some seven years after the death of John, who would be the elder brother of Richard, and not his father, and could not have been more than ten years of age, as his father's Mar. Sett. is dated 6th October, 1466.

On the division of Sir George Vernon's estates, Tong, Harlaston, and other lands in Staffordshire, passed to Sir Thomas Stanley, of Winwick, co. Lanc., while Haddon, and other large possessions in Derbyshire, and elsewhere, became the property of the family of Manners. In 1565 Margaret, the widow of Sir George Vernon, surrendered her interest under the will of the said Sir George in all his possessions to Thomas Stanley and Margaret, his wife, and to John Manners and Dorothy, his wife.

In a deed dated 12th Dec., 1567, John and Dorothy Manners are described as of Wiverton, co. Notts., a few miles from Belvoir Castle, and in the same deed occur Francis Hastings, and Maud, his wife, late wife of Sir George Vernon, which shows that the widow of Sir George Vernon re-married shortly after his death. In two deeds dated 1569, John Manners and his wife are described respectively as of Uffington, co. Linc., and of Wiverton.

Sir Thomas Stanley and Margaret were buried at Tong. He died 21st Dec., 1576. Margaret was living at Tong in 1594.

That the betrothal and marriage of Margaret, the elder daughter of Sir George Vernon, with Sir Thomas, had none of the elements of romance which surround the alliance of her younger sister is abundantly evident from the numerous references in an early volume of Haddon Household Accounts, from which the following selections have been taken:—

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1555. | “ Paid for ale at S ^r Thomas Stanley’s being here ” | } iii ^s |
| | “ Spent by my M ^r at the new castle (Newcastle-under-Lyne) apon Thursday the v th of Sept. at the talks of the maryage betwyxt S ^r Tho: Stanley and M ^{rs} Margett ” | } vj ^{li} |
| | “ To my M ^r in playe the viii. of Sep : w th S ^r Tho: Stanley and S ^r Will : Inglebe ” | } v ^s |
| 1556. | “ Att London. Payd for the copyinge of tharticles betwyxt theyrle of Derbye and my M ^r for the maryage that shold be had betwyxt the said Erles son and his doughter ” | } iij ^s iij ^d |
| | “ Gevon to M ^r Serjant Gawdye for his Counseyll in the same ” | } x ^s |
| | “ Spent there by M ^r Agard and Thomas Morten beyng there for the makinge vpp of books betwyxt the said Erle and my M ^r by the space of vj weeks lackynge ij days ” | } viij ^{li} x ^s |
| | “ 17 Dec. To M ^{rs} Margett to playe at tables w th S ^r Thomas Stanley ” | } iij ^s iij ^d |

The marriage of Sir Thomas Stanley with Margaret Vernon appears to have taken place between Jan. and May, 1558, when she was about eighteen years of age.

It appears from an Inquisition taken in 1600 (Chesh. Inq.), that Sir Thomas Stanley, Knt., died at Clerkenwell on the 17th November, 1577, and that Margaret, his widow, married secondly, on the 1st Nov., 1579, at Harlaston, William Mather, Esq., and that the said Margaret died at Coventry the 9th Sep., 1596, and that Sir Edward Stanley, Knt., was son and next heir, aged thirty-five and upwards.

There is a remarkably fine monument in Tong Church in commemoration of Sir Thomas Stanley and Margaret, his wife, and Sir Edward, their son, who died in 1632.

Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, for the romantic story of the elopement of Dorothy Vernon with John Manners, the volume of accounts from which the foregoing extracts relating to the courtship and marriage of Margaret Vernon, terminate with the year of her marriage in 1558, and the accounts are not resumed until 1564, within which period doubtless the marriage of John Manners with Dorothy Vernon took place. Whether the popular legend of the elopement in question has any foundation or not, will probably remain an unsolved problem. It is a tradition in the family that the marriage was celebrated at Aylestone, near Leicester. If it was a clandestine marriage, it seems rather singular it should have been celebrated at Aylestone, as it was one of the Rutland manors, where John Manners would surely be known, as the family had a residence there long before that time.

No trace of the handwriting of Dorothy has been discovered, beyond her initials across the labels of one or two deeds at Belvoir.

It is needless to pursue the history of the lords of Haddon after it passed to the family of Manners, by the marriage of Dorothy Vernon with John Manners, but the early history of its possessors is somewhat involved, and although many attempts have been made from time to time to elucidate the family history, yet, with the result of these investigations, it will be found that still at the present no two authorities are agreed. One of the principal difficulties in regard to the Vernon genealogy

arises from the prevalence of Richards, which renders it difficult to distinguish one from another, as seven Richards occur from the first, who married Avice Avenel, in the latter half of the twelfth century, until the year 1450. The marriages of these Richards have been a source of much perplexity, sometimes the father and son being assigned to the same wife.

It is not probable that there were ever any interments in the chapel at Haddon, but that such were contemplated appears from the following note amongst the Woolley MSS. (Add. Ms. 6669, p. 308, Brit. Mus.):—"A Burying Vault ordered to be made in Haddon Chappell. Lady Rutland's 3 children buried in the Quire at Bakewell, between Sir Geo. Vernon's Tombe and Sir Jno. Manners. She wanted their bones to be removed. Query if done."

The three children were George, Edward, and Roger Manners, infant sons of John, eighth Earl of Rutland, and Frances, his wife.

When Bakewell Church was restored in 1841, three small lead coffins were discovered between the tomb of John and Dorothy Manners and that of Sir George Vernon, which no doubt contained the remains of the three children alluded to.

Haddon Hall was surrounded by a park, enclosed with wooden pales, which must have been of considerable extent from a view of the deer taken in 1637, when it contained 597 bucks and does.

The Records.

INVENTORIES.

There is a very interesting series of Inventories at Belvoir of the furniture, silver, pewter, linen, and effects at Haddon, taken at intervals from 1623 to 1730, with the names and contents of all the rooms, from which the following extracts have been taken:—

1623.

SILVER PLATE.

Guilt Basons & Ewers	2
Guilt Canns	4

Guilt Flaggons with chaines	2
Guilt Bowles with covers	7
A greate guilt doble sault with the pecocke on the top	1
Two other guilt salts the one being a double salt	2
A guilt casting bottle with a chane	1
A dozen of guilt spoones with Knobs at the ends	12
A little guilt bowle	1
A silver bason and ewer	1
Silver canns	2
A silver wine spoute	1
Silver drinking bowles	3
Silver creame bowles	2
A silver double salt with the pecocke on the top	1
A nother silver salt	1
A silver trencher salt	1
A silver porringer with cover	1
Greate silver candlesticks	6
Little silver candlesticks	6
A silver chafing dish	1
Plaine silver spoones	12
Silver spoones with knobs on the ends	5
Ould silver bowles	1
Silver potts	2
One sugar box	1

IN THE GALLERY (BALLROOM).

A longe table & a cupboard	
Plaine buffet stooles	5
Two black vellvet chaires, with two branched vellet stooles	
A red vellvet chaire, with two stooles sutable	
A red sattin chaire	
A new longe screene covered with red cloath	
Two new large chaires & a little one covered with greene cloathe	
A dozen & 8 stooles sutable to them	
And 4 new greene carpets of the same	
A greene Couch with a greene buckram cover	
A window cussion of greene vellvet	

And nedleworke stooles	3
A window cussion of red vellvet	
A window cussion of red satten	
Two window cussions of greene roed silke	
Two window cussions of russet Damaske	
A window cussion of white sattin inn broad dred	
A window cussion of tapestry	
A window cussion of black brancht vellvet	
A window cussion of blacke & red brancht vellvet	
A window cussion of blacke velvet & lade with copper lace, and cutt with white taffaty	
Two little cussions of greene vellvet	
Tapestry cussions	6
fforrest worke cussions	2
fower longe turkie worke carpets	
And three short ones of the same	
A carpet of tapestry lined with blew cloth	
Pictures little and greate	9
Two pare of brasse londirans, tongs, & freshovells sutable	
At the gallery dore a cubboard & a viall chest with a bandora & vialls	

1637-8.

PEWTER.

Of the newest sort of pewter marked with the boar's head
and J.F.M.

- 2 great voyders
- 3 lesse voyders
- 4 dishes of a bigg size
- 6 dishes of the next size
- 6 dishes of the next size
- 6 dishes of the next size
- 5 dishes of the next size
- 3 of the next size
- 2 of the least size
- 3 saucers of the same sort marked J.F.M.

- 3 large dishes }
 2 little dishes } scored on the side J.F.M.
 2 little dishes
 76 dishes of several sorts marked R.M. some with stamps and
 some scored, brought from Whitwell
 15 plates marked R.M.
 8 saucers marked R.M.
 8 greates dishes
 5 little dishes }
 1 pastie plate } marked G.M.G.
 3 pye plates }
 20 smaller dishes }
 20 large dishes } marked J.M.
 15 pye plates }
 1 sauser } marked J.M.
 10 puter trencher plates scored M.

IN THE CHAPPELL.

The orgaine

The Comunion table

The carpett of stript stuffe

A longe cushion for the pullpitt of needlewarke lyned with blew
 norwidg stuffe

12 brasse candlesticks

1 Round bassock

Psalters

Bybles

In the Gallery or Ball room were "a gilded orgaine," "3 large harpsicalls, with frames to stand on," "a shovellboard table with 5 tressells," "a large looking glasse of 72 glasses," and "4 pictures of sheapeards & sheapeardesses."

SHOVELBOARD.—The game of Shovelboard was formerly in great repute among the nobility and gentry, and few of their mansions were without a shovelboard, which was a fashionable piece of furniture, generally stationed in the great hall. The length of these tables varied from ten to thirteen yards in length to three feet or more in width, and the game was played with

flat pieces of metal pushed from one end of the board, over a mark drawn parallel with the other edge, and about three or four inches from it. (This pastime has been superseded by billiards.)

The names of the rooms occur in the following order :—The wainscotted parlour. The wainscotted hall. The buttery. The strong beer cellar. The bread house. The wine cellar. The bake-house. The bolting-house. The brew-house. The dairy-house, milk-house, and inner-house. The kitchen. The pastry. The inner pastry. The wet-larder. The wash-house or nether dairy. The cellar in the nether court. The chapel. The outward chamber to the best lodging next the chapel leads. The best lodging. The drawing chamber to the great chamber. The great chamber. The still chamber. The gallery. The orange chamber. The green chamber. The uppermost chamber in the Upper Tower. The chamber next below. The next chamber. The chamber next under. The chamber called Oxford Gaol. The partridge chamber. The bake-house chamber. The brew-house chamber. The chamber in the new buildings over my master's chamber. The upper wardrobe. The kitchen chamber. My mistress's chamber. The nursery. The little gallery. My mistress's sweetmeat closet. The chamber next the chapel. Sutton's chamber. The school-house chamber. The little chamber adjoining my mistress's chamber in the nether Tower. The parlour under the rose chamber. The rose chamber. The inner chamber. The hunter's chamber. The inner chamber. The uppermost chamber in the nether Tower. The low wardrobe in the nether court. My master's old chamber in the nether Tower. The inner chamber to my masters. Sir Roger's chamber, the chimney piece carved with the arms of the house. The inner chamber to Sir Roger's, wainscotted. The lodge. The parlour under the hunter's chamber. The nether stable and saddle house, Windsor. The ox house. The closet over the great oven.

Feb. 25, 1639-40.

SILVER PLATE ATT HADDON.

- 1 very large dish w^t 110^{ou}. 17^{wts}
- 4 dishes of the next size wayeing aboute 78^{ou} a peece
- 8 dishes of the next size wayeing about 64^{ou} a peece
- 5 dishes of the next size wayeing aboute 44^{ou} a peece
- 2 dishes of the next size wayeing about 29^{ou} a peece
- 1 large pye plate
- vi Sausers weyeing aboute 6^{ou} a piece
- (i) All the s^d vessell hath the Manners and Montiques Cotes
in a Reathe
- 2 large Basons and Ewers
- 1 large Voyder
- A skumer to take from the table
- A suger Boxe
- 4 candlesticks
- 2 little hand candlesticks
- A warmeing paun
- 3 dozen of spoones
- 6 forks
- 12 trencher salts
- 12 sweetemeate dishes
- 1 large fruite dishe
- 2 dishes for orringes and lemons
- 2 little botes
- A paire of snuffers
- A possennett and cover to it
- 48 trencher plates
- 2 porringers
- 4 porringers for the children
- 4 spoones to them
- A mortar and pestell
- A cann
- A maudlin cupp and cover
- A ladle
- A little cupp

- A longe spoone
- A tosting forke
- 6 little spoones with forks att th'ends
- 2 pare fumeing panns

GUILT PLATE.

- A great sault, 3 hights, with the Peacock on the topp
- A greate bowle and cover
- A challis and cover

(1. John Manners succeeded his cousin, George, as 8th Earl of Rutland. Died at Haddon, 29th Sep. 1679. He married Frances, daughter of Edward, Lord Montagu.)

1641.

IN YE GALLEREYE.

- The organ
- Two Harpsicalls with frames
- A great picture over y^e Chimney
- Two Couches with silver and coloured leather
- Twenty backe Chaires of y^e same, all covered with Blew bayes
- One great Chaire, two Cushions with tassells, one foote stoule of greene velvett imbrodred with gold and fringed with gold

ffive Turkie Carpetts

One great glasse

The pictures of a Sheppard and Sheppardesse

Eight guild Armes, with Socketts

1668.—A list of silver plate at Haddon, Includes a "Com-munion boule and Cover."

1701.

PICTURES GREAT AND SMALL FROM BELVOIR.

- | | |
|--|------|
| out of y ^e Musick Room | 11 |
| out of y ^e passage between y ^e Musick Room and y ^e tortois shell Room | } 13 |
| out of y ^e passage between y ^e Jap-pannd Room and my Ladies Summer Room | |
| | } 06 |

out of y ^e Great Stair Case	10
in y ^e passage to y ^e Musick Room, paper and painted ones	20
in y ^e Wardrobe, paper and painted ones	07
	—
pictures of all sorts	67
	—

Haddon Hall was completely furnished so late as 1730, but the latest reference to the occupation of Haddon in the Stewards' Accounts by the family occurs in 1702, but it appears from the entries to have been a very short visit, but for some years later the steward of the Duke of Rutland's Haddon estates resided there.

The collections of Records contained in the Muniment rooms at Belvoir and Haddon in the possession of the Duke of Rutland are probably unsurpassed in extent and varied interest by any other in the hands of a private individual in the kingdom. Of the highest interest of all is a series of charters, relating to many English counties, and numbering over 6,000, and extending from the reign of Hen. I. to the reign of Hen. VIII., inclusive, of which about 2,300 relate to Derbyshire alone, including in the series over 800 Bakewell charters.

In the next rank may be placed the remarkable collection of Court Rolls, many of which commence in the reign of Edw. II. The remaining records include chartularies of Belvoir Priory, Croxton Abbey, Garendon, and other foundations, Patents, Grants, Settlements, Wills, Household Accounts, Forest Rolls, and an immense number of deeds, family and miscellaneous records, too numerous to enumerate.

The earliest document preserved at Belvoir is a grant by Hen. I. to the monks of Belvoir Priory, to hold a fair at Belvoir, annually, for eight days, at the feast of St. John the Baptist. A portion of a seal is appended to this deed, with representations of the King, on horseback, and on the throne. The only instance in which Richard de Vernon, and Avice, his wife, daughter of William Avenel, occur together, is a fine dated 27 Hen. II. (1181), between Walkelin Harenc, and Ric. de Vernon, and Avice, his wife, of land at Swinfen (Co. Staff.).

Amongst the Bakewell charters is a grant by King John, in the first year of his reign, of the manor, or fee, of Bakewell to Ralph Gernon (ancestor of Isabella Gernon, who married Ric. Vernon), and a confirmation of the same by Hen. III., with seals appended. These two charters are in excellent preservation, and are amongst the charters exhibited at Belvoir.

The Gernons remained Lords of Bakewell until 1383, when Sir John Gernon dying without male issue, the manor passed in moieties to his two daughters. It was purchased by Sir Henry Vernon from the representatives of the Gernons in 1502. Moor Hall, the ancient seat of the Gernons, stood about a mile westward of Bakewell, near the edge of the moor, and there were vestiges of it remaining at the beginning of this century.

One of the most interesting deeds relating to Bakewell is a Charter of Liberties, granted by William Gernon, Lord of Bakewell, in 1286, to his Burgesses and free tenants of Bakewell. This charter is in good preservation, and has a seal of dark-green wax appended.

Another beautifully-written charter amongst the Haddon series, is a grant by Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, second son of Hen. III., to the Abbot and Convent of Darley, of a bovate of land near Wirksworth, with a seal bearing a tri-corporate lion, and inscribed :—“*Sigillum Edmundi filii Regis Anglie.*”

Hereafter are translations of the grant of Bakewell by King John, and the confirmation of the same by Hen. III., already referred to :—

“John, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Count of Anjou, to the Archbishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Provosts, and all his Bailiffs and faithful men, greeting. Know you that we have granted, and by this our Charter have confirmed to Ralph Gernon, for his homage and service the land of Bakewell, with all its appurtenances, which we have assigned to him for sixteen pounds, land (1. *libratis terræ*).* To have

* 1. *Librata terræ* : land worth 20s. yearly.

and to hold to him and his heirs, of us and our heirs, by the service of one Knight's fee, for all service. Wherefore we will and strictly command, that the said Ralph, and his heirs after him, may have and hold the aforesaid land of Bakewell, with all its appurtenances, well and in peace, freely and quietly, wholly and honourably, in all places and things, with all liberties and free customs pertaining to it, for the said service. Witnesses: William de St. Mariæ Ecclesia, Bishop of London, Philip de Poitiers, Bishop of Durham, Herbert Poore, Bishop of Salisbury, Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, Earl of Essex, Will. Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, Robert fil. Roger, Hugh Bardolph, Will. Brewere, Robert de Turnham. Given by the hands of Simon, Archdeacon of Wells, and John de Gray, Archdeacon of Gloucester, at Porchester, xxvi. day of April, in the first year of our reign (1200)."

Mutilated seal of brown wax, suspended by a silk cord. On the obverse, an equestrian figure of the King. Reverse, King John enthroned.

"Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Count of Anjou. To the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Sheriffs, Provosts, Ministers, and to all his Bailiffs and faithful men, greeting. Know you that we have granted, and by this our Charter, have confirmed to our welbeloved Ralph Gernun the land of Bakewell, with all its appurtenances, which the Lord King John, our father, gave and granted to the said Ralph, and by his Charter confirmed. Wherefore we will and strictly command that the said Ralph, and his heirs, may have and hold the said land, with all its appurtenances, well and in peace, freely, quietly, and wholly, with all liberties and free customs pertaining to the same, as the Charter of him our father, which the said Ralph has thereof, reasonably testifies. Witnesses: Eustace de Fauconberg, Bishop of London, Joceline, Bishop of Bath, Walter Maclerk, Bishop of Carlisle, Hugh de Burgh, Earl of Kent, Justice of England, William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, Hugh

de Nevill, Philip de Albinaco, Ralph fil. Nich., Hugh Dispensar, Henry de Capella, and others. Given by the hand of the Venerable Father, Ralph de Nevill, Bishop of Chichester, our Chancellor at Westminster, VI^o May, in the twelfth year of our reign (1228)."

Royal seal of yellow-brown wax, considerably damaged, measuring $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., with impressions on both sides.