"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
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
OF MARKEATON HALL.

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 Mark- eaton, 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. 6d., 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 ml, which I at first read, though doubtfully 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
Marketon the sted
\&c.

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<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>Totals to be of stuff only</td>
<td>lxxii\textsuperscript{11} videlicet my wiff</td>
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<td>for E.M.</td>
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<td>and to my exors at Sted etc</td>
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The Cattell goyng at the sted. xvij

ex. Off oxen vj at iij\textsuperscript{11} the yoke pic'

ex. Off mylche kye viij and j Bull at xvi\textsuperscript{s}

the pece

Off Sterys ij at xij\textsuperscript{s} the pece p'is

Off Twynts\textsuperscript{*} viij li/iijj oxen/iijj heymers/ at viijjs

Off Calves weynelyngs iiiij at iiijs

It' j colt and iij yong mares at xx\textsuperscript{s} the pece viz: the rone fyle/the done fyle/

Ratlyffs mares fyle and the colt

It' Se James Mares colt suckyng p'is

It' the Lytell Mare, with her fol

suckying

It the olde Whyte gelding pis

It the Curtall,\textsuperscript{*} p'is

\(=1545\)

ix\textsuperscript{11}

viij\textsuperscript{11} iiijs

xxiiij\textsuperscript{s}

iij\textsuperscript{li} iiijs

xxvjs

iij\textsuperscript{li}

xij\textsuperscript{s}

xxiij\textsuperscript{s}

ix\textsuperscript{iiij}\textsuperscript{d}

xxiijj

xxiiij\textsuperscript{i}}
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
Summa xlll etc.
It' of Swayne Grett and small xv pis
It' of pecoks pехens and other birds in all viiiij p's
It' of Ducks Draks, yong and olde xxiiij p's
It' of Poolen etc. abowt the howse xxiiij p's
The Stedd.
The lytell chamber where I do lye.
Itm a joyned bedsted of oke r*yth a trokell bed* under it, bought of mr poole at
Itm a tester to the same with iiij curtens all of read and grene saye* p'ice
It' a new corse Mattres uppon the same pis
It' ij fether bedds with one bolster lying on the same bedsted, eyther of them beyng j yerde iiij q* brode p'ce for both
It' a lytell tabyll bord p'ce
It' a playne lytell turky carpet* p'ce
It' ij Cusshons of red flanel wrought with cruell and stuffyd with fiethers p'ce of both
It' a pece of olde tapestry hengyng and lyned with canvas, all conteyning in depth about iiij yards and in length iiij yards di' p'ce
It' a olde pece of red and grene hengyng over the Chymely etc. worth at
It' ij woollen blanketts p'is
It' a small coverlet of tapestre p'ce
It ij pylowes of downe covered with fustyan*
E. M. It' a superaltare in a lynam bag at
AN INVENTORY OF THE CONTENTS

The Grett chamber

my w. ex'

my w.

my w. ex'

E. M.

"'

"'

"'

" ex.

E. M.

my w.

E. M.

my w. ex'

my wyff

It a portall pic F.P.  
It' ij olde pieces of tapestry Imagery hangyngs conteynyng both in lenght ij yards di' p'ce of both  
It' a testor of olde tawny damask and tawny satten, with curtens of buckram p'ce  
It' a gret standyng bedsted with a trundelbed* under it, and ij formes joyned to the same bed p'ce  
It' a new corse large Mattres of ij yards brode p'ce  
It' a fietherbed large almost ij yardes brode p'ce  
It' a payr of large fustyan blanketts thereto p'ce  
It' a large Couerlet of grene border fflowers p'is  
It' a lytell new Fetherbed lying on the trokyll bed of a yarde qu* brode  
It' a Counterborde* with ij leves and ij locks p'ce  
It' an Aumbry of Weynscott with ij locks & keys p'ce  
It' a flat chest with ij locks p'ce  
It' ij Cussshyns wrowght with cruell uppon canvas with Rooses, stuffyd with fethers p'is  
It' an olde Turkey carpet on the counter at  
It' a lytell turned chayre* F.P.  
It' a Curten of red saye before the wyndowe  
It' lytell paynted tables* hengyng in the chamber the j of saint dorathe p'ce viij*d the other of S' John Mundy's armes iiiijd

iij*

xx*

vij*

viiij*

xxx*

iij*

xxx*

iij* iiiijd

x*

xii*

4. 4. 4.

iij* iiiijd

v*

iiiij*

iiiij*

viijj*

iij* iiiijd

iij*

xvjd

xijd

36. 4.

611 8d
The halle

my w. ex’ It’ a Table standing on ij trestells at the upper end of oke 6 yards long pce’

” It’ a olde carpet to the same of verders p’ce

” It’ vj Cusshens of carpet worke with Sir John Shaas armes stuffyd with fethers p’ce

” It’ ij shorte formes and ij long formes of Asne standyng about the hall new p’ce

” It’ a fraymed borde to drynke at of oke in the wyndowe bowght of Fra: pole [Francis Pole] p’ce

The Parlor

my w. ex’ It’ a portall bowght of Fra: Pole p’s
It’ a Awmbry bought of Fra: Pole p’s
It’ the hengyng of olde peyned cloth bought of hym
It’ ij crepars* of yeron in the chymney

E. M. It’ a little trussingbed* with iiijs pylors turnyed of walnuttre thereto pryce

E. M. It’ a Celor* and a tester with curtens for the same bed of yelo and grene Turky taflata p’ce

my w. ex. It a small fetherbed and j bolster therto p’ce
It a payr of woollen blanketts p’ce
A small coverlet of tapestre imagere p’ce
It’ a close chayer with a stole therein of waynscot p’ce
It’ a Cradyl of wooodd p’ce

The Buttery.

ex. It’ a bredebyyn with iiijs partycyons
It’ a bassin and ewer of pewter at
It’ vij Candelstycks of latten* p’is
It ij pottell* potes of pewter of ij sorts
ex. It’ iiij letter Cannys p’is
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It' j hogshead and vij barells and viij lomys* (?)  
E. M. It' a feyer Chaafer of latten  
Ex. It ij or iij bottells of dyverse sorts  
It a Mustard querne  
E. M. a styll of tynne in the Cloyster* p'is

The kychen, larder and cooks Chamber

E. M. It' j grett brasse pott p's  
ex' It' iij mene* potts and i lytell p'is  
It' a possenet* p'is  
E. M. It' a gret payr of Racks of yeron p'is  
It' j gret square spytt and a payr pott hangers  
my wyf. It j mene square spytt and j rounde in the chamber wyndo  
ex' It' ij other square spytts and j rounde and ij pair pott hooks  
It a gredyron and a frying pan p'is  
It' a dryppyng pan p'is  
It a chaffyngdyssh olde and a scormer*  
E. M. It' a brassyn morter and pestell p'is  
Ex. It of an olde garnysh of vessell* xij plates xi dysshes viij sawcers vj potingers and j charger p'is  
ex. It' a powdring tub in the larder and a kynell*  
It' a stone morter of marbyll p'is  
It' a slawter ax and iij other knyves at  
It' the cokes chamber j bedsted j  
matters j bolster j covering p'is  
It' j payr small cobyerons* and j square spytt. bo. of F. Pole

The Brewhouse and Bakehowsen and loftys.

ex' It’ a lead to brew in p’is  
It’ a masshe fatt belonging therto p’is  
It’ a grett Trevett* p’s  
E. M. It’ ij grett brasse pannys p’is

my wyf. It’ j mene brasse panne somewhat lesser pis. new

ex. It’ other smalle brasse pannys p’is  
It’ a Chafer of Brasse p’is

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OF MARKEATON HALL.

It' a Table to molde their bred on  xijd
It' ij knedyng tubs or kynnells*  ijs

In the chamber over the hall.

ex'  It' a bedstet of oke  p'is  xvjd
It' a celo and tester of old tawny  iiij s
and russet saye iiij d
It' a good fetherbed large with a  xxvs
bolster  p'is
It' a pleyne whyte couering and j  iijs
blanket

32:  8

In the lytell chamber over the porche.

ex'  It' a bedsted of oke  p'is  xijd
It a celor and testor of steyned canvas*  iijs
with the trynyte and our lady in  iiij d
bethlem  p'is
It' a playne Mattres of canvas  p'is  xxd
It' a fetherbed and a bolster  p'ce  xx s
It' a pylow  p'ce  xij d
It' a coueryng corse tapestry and j  iijs iiij d
blanket

31:  4

In the gret Chamber wher the servants lye.

ex'  It' j bedsted large of oke  p'is  xvjd
It' a fetherbed and a bolster  p'is  xvjs viij d
It' a whyte coueryng  p'is  iij s
It' a nother large bedsted and a trokyl  iijs
bed under it

ex.  It' a new corse matteres and a bolster  vs
p'is  vijd
It' a whyte coueryng  p'is  ijs vjd

(two blank pages).

Chappell stuff att Marketon.
It' a upper altercloth* of clothe of  xx s
 golde of copper  p'is
It' a nether altercloth of red veluet  vjs viij d
with flowers  xx d
It' ij altercurtens of russet sarcenet
It a alter tablett* with ij lefys glasyd  iijs iiij d
with a Image of our Lady, and ij
lytell ymags of wood  p'is

OF MARKEATON HALL.
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It a vestement* etc. of purple veluet, with a crosse of cloth of golde, and lackyng the aube p'ix

It' a vestement of Red Veluet with thappurtenances at

It' xij Imags of appostells* and prophets of suilk and golde of ymbroderers work for vestments

It' a massebooke impreynted in paper p'is

It a masseboke wryttyn in velom couered with blew veluet and with ij gret syluer clasps p'is

It' a spalter boke wryttyn in parchement couered with purple veluet j with j syluer claspe p'is

It' a portes* wryttyn in velom with j clasp of sylver couered in lether p'is

It' a olde psalter wryttten in parchement and coueryd with bords p'is

It' a prymer wryttyn in parchement with one claspe of fyne white covered with bords p'is

It' a saint Johns cloth* of imperiall cloth of golde

It' a alter cloth of bawdeken* lyned with buckram

It' a picture of the crucifix* with mare and John imbroderyd on a pece of olde crimson veluet p'is

It' a corporas case of purple veluet p'is

It' a corporas case of olde blewe veluet p'is

It' iij olde corporas cass' of olde armys p'is

It' a alter pylo* of blewe veluet with iij p's

(one blank page).

In the upper hall

ex' It' a olde table and ij tresteles p'is

E. M. It' iij payne formes to the same p'is

It' iij gret auntryons in the chimney p'ce

xxij^s xiiij^d
xiv^s
xij^s
v^s
xx^d
iiij^s xiiij^d
xs
xv^s
iiij^s xiiij^d
ij^s
xij^d
xij^d
xij^d

5: 4
OF MARKEATON HALL.

In the lytell buttery adioynynge.

E. M. It' viij small plate cotts. vj bods* of Alman Ryvetts* payr of Splents* and saletts* with other odd harness p'ce
It' bylls and sword p'ce

E. M. It' a stone bowe of stele

In the chamber within the hall

E. M. It' a olde peynted hangyng paynd* and with daysey, Rooses andlettres I. and M. p'ce

E. M. It' a ioyned bedsted celor and tester off waynscott with ij turned posts at the feett p'ce

Ex' It' iiij curtens yelo saye therto
It' a olde large Mattres of bankes* p'is

E.M. It' a large fetherbed and bolster therto p'ce
It' a large couerlet of tapestry Imagery of the coronacion of our Lady, olde, p'ce
It' a pylow on the same bed p'ce
It' a lytel square foldyng table with a aumbry in the fote therof of oke p'ce

E. M. It' a close chayr that is come fro London of oke
It' a forme of oke ioyned that cam fro London

In the lytell chamber within that.

E. M. It' a lytell truckyll bedsted on iiij blocks p's
It' a fetherbed and a bolster olde p's
It' a large olde pyllow p'is

Ex' It' iiiij small pecs of steyned hengyng upon canvas with Mundí saluator etc.
It' a coverlet olde of verder flowers viz. red yelo and grene iiiij doble p'ce

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K
AN INVENTORY OF THE CONTENTS

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
It’ ij Joyned trestyls of oke p’ce
It’ a playne ioyned forme of oke p’ce
It’ a fayer large chest of fyr olde with cutt works that com from London p’is
It a playne square cupborde with ij tyls of waynscote pryce

E. M. It’ a square payr of tables with the men of boxe red and whyte p’ce

In my study within that chamber.

E. M. It’ a booke of parchement of the syege of Troye$^1$ p’s
It’ a boke of parchement of gower viz. confessio amantis
It a olde frenche cronycle parchement new bound
It’ policronicon and Fabyans cronycle p’is
It’ ij other lytell olde books parchment
It’ the kings magestys boke* new set forth
It’ a boke of lettres Italyen p’is
It’ a Roll of lapydary p’is
It’ a red cofer bownd with yeron with evidences
It’ a payr balans and a pyle of troye weights
It’ desk a sandbox and a payr golde ballancz
It’ a Standyssh for pen ynk etc. of fyrre
It’ a wrytynn bord couered and ij formys j cusslyn
It a payr tables of slate and a combe case

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

$^1$ A separate note is appended on this interesting old MS.
OF MARKEATON HALL.

E. M. It' vj payer of sleves with mayles whereof one of them is with rybbys p'ce of all
It' vj sheef of arrowes in their caases
It' vj bylyls pryce
It' a cap of fence to watche in p'ce
It' iiij Salelts pryce
It vi payer of splents p'ce
It' v Goorgetts pryce
It' a maase of steele p'ce
It' — bowstaves and — swords p'ce
It' my owne harnes for my self viz. a
cote of plate coveryd with fustyan,
a payer of vambracs a salet with
buckylly and pynny's* of syluer a
armyng sworde and a poleax p'ce all

my wyff. It' a gret net for the poles p'is
It' a castynge nett p'ce
It' ij small netts for partrigs and
fesints at

E. M. It' a beame* with vj latten candel-
sticks thereon at
It' a altare table of our lady of glasse
It ij lytel gylt ymage of woodd

my wyf. It ij trestells of oke p'ce
It a byg roope p'ce

[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

my wyf. It'a celor and tester of cutts of cloth of
golde, crymesyn velnet and grene
satten, with a frynge of sylke and
iiij curtens of yeolo and grene sarcenet
pce

E. M. It' a olde fine couerlett square con-
teynyng in length v yards iiiij brethed
of Bests and fowls

xxxst

my wyff. viijst

E. M. viiijst

my wyf. xijst

22. 4.

5. 11. 8.

vij st

xxxst

E. M. viij st

my wyf. xij st

[two blank pages].
AN INVENTORY OF THE CONTENTS

E. M. It' a fine olde couerlet that was Mr. Coots p'is xxxiiij\(^s\) iiiijd
It' a nother old couerlet with a foun- teyne conteignynge in bredth about iiij yards di. and in length iiiij yerds j qto. xxvj\(^s\) viij\(^d\)

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.

Gorgets: '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 'kimnell'; a tub used for various purposes. Cf. in the Brewhouse; "knedyng 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.
Twynts: 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 parchment 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 Mark- eaton, Esqre. Sept. 18, 1615,' and then is added 'The book was given to one of ye family of Mundy that was Gentle- man 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 Markteaton, 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 given 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 doughter 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!