

Dale Abbey—Granges, Mills and other Buildings.

By H. M. COLVIN.

THE most important of the granges once among the possessions of the abbot and convent of Dale was perhaps that at Stanley, which is first mentioned in connection with Abbot William Horsley (1332-1354), who added "the stone chamber" to its existing buildings.¹ The latter must have been built after 1291, as there is no mention of a grange at Stanley in the Papal Taxation Roll of that year.

In the provision² drawn up in 1491 for the benefit of the retiring Abbot Stanley, he was assigned twenty marks a year, four of which were to come from Stanley Grange. We learn from the same document that the convent leased its granges to farmers, for the ex-abbot was "to have and to hold the said . . . rent . . . by the hand of all and singular the farmers of the aforesaid granges . . . whosoever for the time being and occupying."

At the dissolution the farmer would appear to have been one Robert Messe, who owed 20s. "for woods within the closing of his farm, and the rows and hedges thereof, due at our Lady Day next ensuing."³ He had

¹ W. H. St. J. Hope, "The Abbots of the Monastery of Dale," in *D.A.J.* v, (1883), p. 87.

² *Collectanea Anglo-Premonstratensia*, ed. F. A. Gasquet (Camden Soc.), I, No. 65.

³ The Inventory (printed in S. Fox, *History of Morley Church* (1872), and in *Archaeologia* XLIII (1871), pp. 221-4).

been the convent's bailiff at an annual fee of 20s.⁴ and received a "reward" of 12s. In 1542 "the grange then in tenure of Robert Messe, in Dale, Derb.,⁵ lands called Sheperlande and Granland in Dale, and tithes in Stanley in Spondon parish, in tenure of the said Robert, all of which belonged to the dissolved abbey of Dale," were granted to Francis Pole of Radbourne.⁶ But in 1544 it changed hands, together with most of the Dale estates which Pole had bought, and for £102 "the grange called Stanley Grange with its appurtenances in Dale, Stanley and Spondon, in tenure of Robert Messe," was granted in fee to John Howe of London, grocer, and Thomas Powtrell of West Hallam.⁷ Its value in 1545, when it was still in their tenure, was £5. 13s. 4d.⁸ It was at Stanley Grange that the ex-abbot John Bebe found asylum, for the Powtrells were staunch Catholics, and here, on March 12, 1540-1, he died, to be followed two years later by William Smith, a former canon.⁹

The grange remained in the Powtrell family, which was continually suffering persecution for its adherence to the Roman church, and seems to have formed a centre for local Catholicism. Under its roof the celebrated Jesuits Campion and Parsons may more than once have sheltered, for the Powtrells often offered them refuge.¹⁰

In about 1616¹¹ a small seminary for the education of Catholic boys was established at the Grange by the Lady

⁴ *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (Rec. Comm. 1817), III, pp. 155-6.

⁵ Stanley Grange is close enough to Dale to justify this description, and it seems in any case certain that the "grange in Dale" of the 1542 grant and the "grange called Stanley grange" of the 1544 grant must be identical: Messe is the tenant in each case, the accompanying 'appurtenances' are in each case in Dale, Stanley and Spondon, and the 'rent' of the former corresponds to the 'value' of the latter.

⁶ *L. & P. Henry VIII*, XVII, p. 687.

⁷ *L. & P.*, XIX (i), p. 495.

⁸ C. E. B. Bowles, "The Manors of Derbyshire," *D.A.J.* xxvii (1905), p. 121.

⁹ J. C. Cox, "The Religious Pension Roll of Derbyshire," *D.A.J.* xxviii (1906), p. 32.

¹⁰ J. C. Cox: *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals*, I, p. 296a; *D.A.J.* xliii (1921), p. 44.

Anne Vaux, who took on the guise of a farmer. Lady Vaux was the daughter of William, third Lord Vaux of Harrowden, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Beaumont, Esq., of Grace-Dieu, Leicestershire. She was a staunch adherent to the Catholic faith, and had undergone much persecution during the reign of James I, including imprisonment in the Tower.¹² Among the young Catholics educated at the Grange was George Simeon (*alias* Sutton), who stated on his admission in 1645 to the English College at Rome that he had been brought up by his uncle "the Reverend Father Andrew Sutton, *alias* Sulyvard, priest of the Society of Jesus, in the county of Derby, for the sake of gaining virtue, learning, and music under the Fathers of the Society, in the home of a most noble Catholic."¹³ Several members of the Thimelby (*alias* Ashby) family were probably likewise educated at Stanley Grange before proceeding to the English College.¹⁴

On 17 November, 1625, Sir Francis Coke, of Melbourne, wrote as follows to his brother, Sir John Coke, after a search for recusants in Derbyshire by the Deputy Lieutenants¹⁵: —

¹¹ At the 1611 Visitation of Derbyshire Stanley Grange was occupied by George Peckham, who had married Dorothy (baptised 13 Oct., 1574), the second daughter of Walter Powtrel. In 1610 she and her sister Eleanor were fined £20. 10s. as recusants. On Walter Powtrel's tomb in West Hallam church (he died in Sept., 1598), Dorothy is shown with a shield bearing the impaled arms of Peckham (*arg.* a chevron *or* between three crosses-crosslet fitchy, *sable*—though in *D.A.J.* xl (1918), the first and last tinctures are interchanged) and Powtrel. The 1687 Visitation also records "Mr. Peckham of Stanley gra." (see Cox, *Churches of Derbyshire*, iv, 226; Rev. H. Lawrance, "Heraldry of Visitation of Derbyshire, 1611" in *D.A.J.* xl (1918), p. 91, and "Some Account of the Family of Powtrel" in *D.A.J.* xliii (1921), p. 40; *D.A.J.* xxxii (1910), p. 49.

¹² Foley, *Records of the English Province of S.J.*, xii, p. 499.

¹³ Foley, *loc. cit.*, i, p. 202, vi, p. 383.

¹⁴ Foley, *loc. cit.*, xii, p. 598.

¹⁵ *Manuscripts of the Earl Cowper, K.G., preserved at Melbourne Hall, Derbyshire* (Historical MSS. Commission, *Twelfth Report*, vol. I, p. 227), quoted in J. C. Cox, *loc. cit.*, p. 284.

At Stanley Grange, a house standing alone in Appletree hundred, the doors were at the first shut against us, but after a little while opened, where we found only two women in the house, who gave us to understand that the Grange House belonged to one Mrs. Vause as farmer thereof to Mrs. Lewdell (Powtrel) of West Hallam, dwelling within a quarter of a mile of the said Grange, both the one and the other being notorious recusants. Upon search of the said house we found so many rooms and chambers as I have never seen in so small a content of ground, and amongst others there was two chapels, one opening into the other, and in either of them a table set to the upper end for an altar, and stools and cushions laid as though they had been lately at mass. Over the altars there was crucifixes set, and other pictures about it. There was beds and furniture for them in that little house to lodge 40 or 50 persons at the least.

The school was finally dispersed in 1635, through the treacherous action of a young man of good birth called Lumley, who had been educated at the Grange for some years, but who became a conformist on his marriage and gave information about the place to the Privy Council. His statement, endorsed "Received October 8, 1635," in Archbishop Laud's handwriting, reads as follows— "This place where the most of the gentlemen's sons remain, is in Derbyshire, four miles off from Derby town, at one Mrs. Anne Vaux's house, where there is the Lord Abergaveney's grandchild, with one Mr. Fossiter's son, and divers more which cometh to the number of ten or eleven." The Privy Council issued a warrant to the pursuivants, stating that "Whereas we are informed that there is a school kept by Mrs. Vaux, called Stanley Grange, in the county of Derby, and that there are the sons of divers persons of quality brought up under the tutorage of the Jesuits, contrary to the laws of this kingdom. These are therefore to will and require you to make your repair to the said house . . . and there if you shall find any Jesuit or other suspected person, to apprehend him or them, and cause them to be brought up hither to be examined by us, as also all such children as you shall

find there; and if they be dispersed, to inform yourself by the best ways and means you can possible, whose sons they are, how long they were there at school, and where they now remain. As also to seize upon all such books, papers, and massing stuff as you shall find in the said house, and locking them up in a chest or trunk, cause them to be sent up hither to be disposed of as we shall think fit."¹⁶

The Father George Busby who was captured at West Hallam on March 16, 1680-1, after a search lasting from one a.m. until ten in the morning, had no doubt frequented the Grange, for he had been the Powtrells' Chaplain for six or seven years. He was tried in July 1681, and eventually exiled.¹⁷

The parish registers of Dale record that in the year 1698 "a child of a strange woman were born at Stanley Grange," and that "The fore sd. Child departed this life ye foure sd. yere."

The present buildings at Stanley belong to the late eighteenth and to the nineteenth centuries, but they are on the site of the mediaeval grange. Mr. Ward traced an ancient road from Stanley Grange to Dale.¹⁸

In September 1903 human remains of probably pagan date were dug up while cutting a drain to the west of the farm buildings. The bones were enclosed in a much decayed wooden coffin, and were accompanied by a small hexagonal glass phial. They were afterwards reinterred by the police in Stanley churchyard.¹⁹

In 1392 one "John de Kirkeby, chaplain . . . celebrating divine service daily in the said abbot's convent's

¹⁶ *State Papers Domestic*, Charles I, vol. cccxiv, no. 74; vol. cccxcix, no. 36, quoted in J. C. Cox, *loc. cit.*, pp. 284-7.

¹⁷ For details of Busby's career see Foley, *loc. cit.*, series xii, vol. 5; Cox, *loc. cit.*, pp. 296-300; H. Kirke, "The Trial of G. Busby," in *D.A.J.* xxx (1908); Rev. H. Lawrance, "Some Account of the family of Powtrell of W. Hallam," in *D.A.J.*, xliii (1921), pp. 44-5.

¹⁸ John Ward, *Dale and its Abbey*, p. 11.

¹⁹ Rev. Chas. Kerry "Discovery of an Early Interment at Stanley Grange," *D.A.J.* xxvi (1904), pp. 227-9.

chapel of St. Cross, Stanley " is mentioned in a Patent.²⁰ This chapel may have been attached to the grange, for such was not an uncommon practice. That it does not refer to Stanley church is evident, for the latter is dedicated to St. Andrew, and has never had any connection with the abbey.

Perhaps of almost equal importance to Stanley Grange was Boyah Grange, situated about half a mile to the south-east of the abbey. Its antiquity is indicated by the ancient termination *hag* (the " g " has since been dropped, and the name is now spelt " Boyah "), meaning a clearing or enclosure, a name borne also by the Hagg farms a little to the north of Dale. We know from the Chronicle²¹ that there was once a more or less continuous forest stretching from Derby to the Erewash, through which ran the prehistoric trackway and later road known as the Portway. In its course it passed through Hagg Farms, Dale Abbey, Boyha(g) and Sandiacre.²²

According to the Rev. Charles Kerry²³ the house of Ralph f. Geremund occupied the site, " and from here he set out on the day he found the hermit. " ²⁴ Not only had Mr. Kerry no evidence, documentary or otherwise, to support such a statement, but the Chronicler himself informs us that Deepdale (the ancient name of Dale) was " far distant from any habitation of man, " terms which would have been scarcely applicable had there been a mansion at Boyha not half a mile distant. Without some definite proof Mr. Kerry's statement cannot be accepted.

One of the reasons recorded by the Chronicle for the poverty of the second Deepdale Priory was that " the

²⁰ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1391-1396, p. 163.

²¹ Cott. MS. Vesp. E. xxvi (edited by Sir W. Hope in *D.A.J.* v (1883)).

²² R. W. Cockerton, " The Portway, " *Derbyshire Countryside*, no. 8, April, 1935.

²³ " Deepdale and its Chronicle, " *Reliquary*, xxiv (1884), pp. 136-7.

²⁴ *i.e.* the celebrated baker of Derby who became a hermit at Dale some time in the twelfth century, and whose cell may still be seen cut out of the rock.

Lord of Ockbrook (*i.e.* Serlo de Grendon) kept for himself in his lordship the serfs and mansion of Boyhag which was situated in the place that is now called Boyhag Meadow." In about 1180 there was therefore a "mansion" here, built since the time of f. Geremund (*v.* 1166²⁵), but which had evidently disappeared by the middle of the thirteenth century, when de Muskham was writing his Chronicle. From this it seems probable that it was built largely of wood. The large quadrangular depression which is still visible round the present buildings may well have been the moat of the Grendon "mansion"; to-day it is nearly all dry, but two portions still survive as ponds.

The short-lived manor-house had disappeared by *c.* 1250, but later in the same century there was a monastic grange attached to Dale on the site, for it is referred to in a deed conferring land on the abbey.²⁶ It is not mentioned again until the dissolution in 1538, when the Commissioners found eleven cows, some sheep, some cheese, one pot and two pans there, and sold them for the then considerable sum of £9. 17s. 4d. There was also a quantity of peas.²⁷

Boyha Grange was apparently amongst the property acquired by Francis Pole of Radbourne. It is now a farm, with some pleasant buildings in eighteenth-century brick.

Not far from Boyha Grange there are some deserted farm buildings known as the Malt-House, which are said to have once been the property of Dale.²⁸ They are not to be confused with the two malt-houses mentioned in the Inventory, one of which was in the base-court at the abbey, and the other part of Ockbrook Grange. The name "Malt-House" would, indeed, seem to date from

²⁵ *Red Book of the Exchequer* (Rolls Series), i, 340, 343.

²⁶ Dale Chartulary (Cott. MS. Vesp. E., xxvi), f. 93^b (edited by Dr. Cox in *D.A.J.* xxiv (1902)); undated, but not later than 1300.

²⁷ The Inventory (*Archaeologia* xliii (1871), p. 223).

²⁸ J. Ward: *Dale and its Abbey*, p. 14.

comparatively recent days, and, with the possible exception of a high stone wall with two offsets on the exterior, none of the buildings is of earlier date than the eighteenth century.

Dale Abbey owned a third grange about a mile distant, on the outskirts of Ockbrook, from which it took its name. It is now a farm, and known as Littlehay Grange. Its site must have been the gift of the de Grendon family,²⁹ but it is not mentioned in the Taxation Roll of 1291 or in other medieval documents. The first reference to it is in 1535, when the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* Commission recorded the Grange among the property of Dale Abbey. At this date the abbey also held the "profit from the chapelry of Ockbrook," presumably the tithes. At the dissolution there were at this grange one cow, seven swine, one horse and eight oxen, which were disposed of for the sum of £6. 5s. 4d. There were besides two old wains, a quantity of rye, barley, peas and hay, and more barley in the malt house.³⁰

In 1540 and 1544 Francis Pole held in fee of the crown "the grange of Ockbrook."³¹ In 1562 it was in possession of Thomas Stanhope, *armiger*, and was known as Little Hall Grange.³²

All the present buildings date from the nineteenth century, with the exception of a long thatched row of cottages, standing away from the main block of farm-buildings, whose post-and-panel construction points to a seventeenth-century date.

The interests of the convent south of the Derwent were represented by a grange at Alvaston. In 1291 a grange at Alvaston is accredited to Dale in the Papal Taxation Roll; and in 1432 the abbeys of Dale and Darley each held a knight's fee in Elvaston. Since there were

²⁹ See Dale Chartulary, f. 13ff.

³⁰ The Inventory (*Archaeologia* xliii (1871), p. 223).

³¹ "Manors of Derbyshire," pp. 110, 113; L. & P. Hen. VIII, xv, p. 566; xix (i), p. 81.

³² "Manors of Derbyshire," pp. 110, 120.

monastic granges at both Ambaston and Thulston one of these was undoubtedly the property of Dale. From the prevalence of deeds in the Dale chartulary relating to land at Ambaston it may be inferred that the grange there was the one held by Dale, while that at Thulston was the property of Darley.³³ The provision made in 1491 for the benefit of the retiring Abbot John Stanley assigned to him ten marks from Alvaston Grange, a sum forming half his total pension.

This grange is not mentioned in the Inventory, but in 1547 "Alwaston or Alvaston Grange, Bolton," was recorded³⁴ to be in the possession of Henry Needham and William Sacheverell, one of the Stewards of the Abbey site. Sacheverell died seised of it in 1557. Afterwards it passed to the Allestrees and then to the Borrowes.³⁵ It is still a farm, but none of the buildings is of earlier date than the nineteenth century.

Two other granges were farther afield, one to the north, near Wirksworth, and the other at Bathley, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire.

As early as the thirteenth century there was a grange belonging to Dale Abbey at a place called Gosewonge, in Bathley, from which it took its name. The original gift is not recorded, but there are three thirteenth-century charters³⁶ conferring the site and surrounding lands on the abbey, all of which mention the existence of a grange. One of these gives permission to ditch and enclose. Gosewonge Grange continued in the possession of Dale until the dissolution; in 1553 it was granted to Thomas Farneham and Thomas Morrison and their heirs. It was then known as Bathley Grange, and the tenant was one

³³ J. C. Cox, *Churches of Derbyshire*, iv, pp. 197-8. At the present time the village is called Thulston and the grange Thurlestone. The grange is the vicarage for the combined parish of Elvaston, Ambaston and Thulston.

³⁴ "Manors of Derbyshire," p. 90.

³⁵ *Reliquary*, vol. iii (1862-3), p. 134.

³⁶ Dale Chartulary, ff. 108, 115^b, 131. The abbot's demesne lands of "Bothelegh" are mentioned in 1294—*Cal. Charter Rolls, 1257-1300*, p. 454.

William Bassett.³⁷ In 1581 it was the property of one "John Smythe Gent.", who bequeathed much of his property to charities in the neighbouring villages.³⁸

The present Bathley Grange is without doubt on the site of Gosewonge Grange, but the buildings are almost entirely modern, though they incorporate portions of an earlier date. It still serves its ancient purpose of a farm.

The other, Griffie Grange (also known as Bret-Griffe), is beautifully situated on high ground near the end of the famous Via Gellia valley, to the west of Wirksworth. It is mentioned as early as the thirteenth century as being the property of Dale, and was surrounded by many acres of monastic land in Brassington, Hopton, and other neighbouring villages, much of it the gift of the Ferrars family. Shortly before the dissolution the grange was leased to Ralph Gell for 61 years, at a rent of £4. 12s., and he succeeded in retaining possession of the place and its lands by a payment of £300 to Henry's exchequer, and an annual rent of £4.³⁹ The grange remained in the family until the death of Mr. Philip Gell in 1842. It is now the property of Henry Key, Esq., J.P. The buildings are apparently of no architectural interest.

At Dale itself there was a Southome grange, which was granted to Francis Pole at the dissolution, but its position does not seem to be identifiable.⁴⁰ In 1562 it was held by Thomas Stanhope.⁴¹ Additional MS. 6666 (ff. 150-2), contains an abstract of the will, dated 1733, of John Savile of South Home Grange, who desired to be buried amongst his ancestors in Beeley chapel; f. 153 contains

³⁷ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1553, p. 306.

³⁸ For this piece of information the writer is indebted to Mrs. M. Williams.

³⁹ Add. MSS. 6697, pp. 321, 460; 6681, p. 980; 6682, pp. 95, 199; 6686, p. 271; *D.A.J.* xl (1918), p. 6; *Cal. Charter Rolls*, 1257-1300, p. 454.

⁴⁰ *L. & P.* xv, p. 566, no. 1032. Morley parish register records the baptism at Dale of "firauncis the daughter of Hughe Rose of Southeridg Grange" under date Aug. 4, 1608. In 1644 "Southwood Grange," with 8 fireplaces, was the principal house in Dale (Trueman, *History of Ilkeston*, p. 346).

⁴¹ "Manors of Derbyshire," p. 120.

the will, dated 1734, of George Savile, also of South Home Grange, who left similar directions as to his burial, and bequeathed 40s. each to the poor of Beeley and Dale. Both died *sine prole* in 1734.⁴² At the dissolution one Henry Crosse was in occupation of "a house and a close to the yearly value of 20s.,⁴³ perhaps the same as the "house and close in Dale parish, in tenure of John Pendleton" mentioned in one of Pole's grants (1544).⁴⁴

In addition to these granges, there was a number of water-mills belonging to the abbey, mostly at Borrowash, which formed a valuable source of income.

The earliest mention of a mill occurs in the Chronicle, which provides the information that a lay-brother, brought from Topholme to the second Deepdale Priory (which was founded later than 1175⁴⁵), built what is now known as Baldock Mill, to the north of Stanley Park, and constructed a dam with great labour. It was sold to Francis Pole, and occurs in his lease⁴⁶ as the "water-mill called Parke Mill in Dale." The last remains of this ancient mill were destroyed in about 1930, but previous to its demolition it was a brick structure of the eighteenth century, incorporating a few older stones and a doorway dating from about 1600.⁴⁷ The water was gathered up for a considerable distance, and to-day the dams and banks are all that remain.

In the chartulary⁴⁸ is the grant from Peter Pycothe, lord of Borrowash, to William de Grendon of the mill of Borrowash, and alders on the "island of Borrowash" for the repair of the mill-pond, for a rent of two shillings

⁴² There is a pedigree of the Saviles of Hill Top, Beeley, Derbyshire, in *Reliquary*, xiv (1873-4), p. 102; see also Cox, ii, pp. 30, 40.

⁴³ The Inventory (*Archaeologia* xliii (1871), p. 224).

⁴⁴ *L. & P. Hen. VIII* xix (i), p. 81.

⁴⁵ For Topholme Abbey, from which it was colonised, was not founded until 1175.

⁴⁶ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 566, no. 1032; see also "The Manors of Derbyshire," p. 99.

⁴⁷ *The Reliquary*, vol. xxiv (1883-4), p. 219n.

⁴⁸ f. 15.

in silver *per annum*. As this grant is included in the Dale chartulary, the mill was evidently amongst the property granted to the abbey by William de Grendon.

Simon, who became abbot of Dale in 1268, must have built nine mills at Borrowash between 1268 and 1269-70, for at the latter date Sir Thomas Bardulf laid claim to them, and, in the document by which he eventually relinquished his claim to the mills they are described as "built by the said abbot."⁴⁹ Not only did Sir Thomas surrender his claim, but also made amends by granting the abbot "lands in Ockbrook above the site of the nine mills."⁵⁰ In 1276 the mills at Borrowash were the cause of further trouble. The burgesses of Derby lodged a complaint against the abbot of Dale and "the Bishop of Chester"⁵¹ for obstructing the course of the Derwent by their dams.⁵² The dispute was still in progress in 1281, when it was again "presented by twelve men of Derby that in the time of John the king . . . the water of Derwent was open so that ships and boats were accustomed to come to Derby, and to carry victuals and other merchandise there." But now "the abbot of Dale so obstructs the aforesaid water by his weirs at Borrowash that no ship can pass there."⁵³ In 1283 Borrowash was the scene of a serious encounter between the abbot of Dale, at the head of a small army of nearly a hundred armed men, and the brethren of Burton Lazars, Leicester, who had apparently occupied one of his mills. The abbot's men (among whom were two future abbots of Dale) assaulted and wounded the hospitallers, ejecting them from the mill, and doing damage to the tune of £100. The master of Burton Lazars complained to the crown, with the result that a commission was issued to

⁴⁹ Chartulary, f. 16.

⁵⁰ Chartulary, f. 16^b.

⁵¹ *i.e.* the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.

⁵² *Hundred Rolls*, I, p. 62; II, p. 295.

⁵³ Add. MS. 6666, p. 171 (ff. 557-9).

Nicholas de Stapleton and William de Meynill to decide the case, with the help of a local jury. Unfortunately we do not know who was declared to be the lawful owner of the mill, or whether, if it really was the property of Dale, the war-like abbot succeeded in justifying his violent methods.⁵⁴ Two other mills at Borrowwash were amongst the property of Dale during the thirteenth century. The first was rented from Gilbert de Frayino for two shillings *per annum*,⁵⁵ and the other, in this case only half a mill, was granted by Geoffrey de Salicosa-Mara, one of the founders of the abbey.⁵⁶ The convent obtained the other half in 1261.⁵⁷ The exact location of this latter mill is somewhat obscure, as it is referred to as "the mill in Alvaston called the mill of Borrowwash." A mill at Kirk Hallam,⁵⁸ and the moiety of another at Bathley, Notts.,⁵⁹ were granted to Dale during the thirteenth century, and the Taxation Roll of 1291 records two mills at Stanley, value 30s. *per annum*.

The sites of the majority of these mills have been lost, but at Borrowwash there is a large modern mill which may well perpetuate the position of one or more of its medieval predecessors. Its lower portions appear to date from the late eighteenth century.

Besides granges and mills Dale Abbey owned or leased a number of dwellings in the neighbouring towns and villages, of which details may be found in the chartulary. They were evidently rented to the common people—who, indeed, sometimes went with their dwellings as so many

⁵⁴ *Cal. Pat. Rolls.*, 1281-1292, pp. 93-4.

⁵⁵ Chartulary, f. 16.

⁵⁶ Chartulary, ff. 22^b, 23.

⁵⁷ Chartulary, f. 37.

⁵⁸ Chartulary, f. 61^b.

⁵⁹ Chartulary, ff. 106^b, 107, 107^b. Thoroton (*History of Notts.*, iii, 156) records that Robert de Lysurs, rector of the church of Cranwell, for 20 marks of silver, bought of John, the abbot of Dale, the moiety of the convent's mill of Batheller, which they had bought of Robert son of Sir Thomas de Muskham, knight, with the appurtenances, and that Robert de Lysurs gave the mill to the canons of Thurgarton, reserving to the abbey of Dale a penny yearly, and the tithe of the said moiety, and fishing, and the culture of their home at Bathley.

goods and chattels—and they were no doubt of the rudest construction. In Nottingham (in the thirteenth century) the convent's property included buildings and their cellars in the vicinity of the Bargate;⁶⁰ other buildings and a "Bouthe" in the Saturday market;⁶¹ the moiety of two ovens,⁶² and land in "Ayilwelle."⁶³ In Derby further rents, tenements and pieces of land added their quota to the convent's income.⁶⁴

[Mr. Colvin does not claim to have definitely disentangled the ownership of the granges in the adjoining parishes of Elvaston and Alvaston, and it should be pointed out that the grange mentioned in the *Taxatio* of 1291 was situated at "Eylwaston," which stands for Elvaston not Alvaston.

Ambaston Grange is in Elvaston parish, and is probably the grange referred to in the *Taxatio*.

The grange described in 1547 as "Alwastor or Alvaston Grange, Bolton," was no doubt on the site of the existing villa called "Alvaston Grange."—ED.].

⁶⁰ Chartulary, f. 139^b.

⁶¹ Chartulary ff, 142^b, 143^b, 144.

⁶² Chartulary, ff, 144, 144^b.

⁶³ Chartulary, ff, 140-142.

⁶⁴ Chartulary, ff, 148^b-151^b, 166-167, 169.