

Notes on the Antiquities of Stanton-by-Dale.

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ONE of the important sources of information for the county historian, and for those interested in local antiquities, is the official Journal of a county Archæological Society. It is that to which the searcher after knowledge of this nature naturally turns. It is seemly, therefore, that our *Journal* should contain details of parochial antiquities for the service of the topographer, as well as more general and specific articles for other readers and searchers. For this reason the following notes have been arranged and published, but some explanation of their fragmentary form is necessary.

Pilkington, Lysons, and Dr. Cox have dealt with the history and antiquities of the parish, and further references are to be found in the works of other writers. It would be unpardonable to reprint here what has been published already, yet it seems well that the following details, hitherto unrecorded, should be available for the searcher rather than lie hidden for an unknown period in a private manuscript collection.

Absence from the county makes it unlikely that the writer will add to this local information, which was gathered on the spot during a curacy in the parish extending over a period of nearly seven years.

THE NAME.

The village of Stanton stands on a prominence where the sandstone rock is at or very near the surface, and the obvious etymology of the name is "stone-town" or "ton"; the "ton" built on the rock, and perhaps (as a consequence) having an unusual amount of stone in its buildings and defences.

But in vol. ii., p. 63, of this *Journal*, "stan" is explained as being frequently used in place-names to indicate a stone erected as a boundary mark or as a memorial. That the name refers to a boundary stone is possible, but that it indicates the early existence of a memorial stone seems probable. The latter suggestion arises from the proximity of a rocky ridge, known as "the Clouds," lying between this village and Sandiacre. The name of the ridge is an ancient one, and is referred to in the Chartulary of Dale Abbey as "le Cludes,"¹ in a grant which, though undated, appears to be of no later date than early thirteenth century. This curious combination of words seems to indicate that the meaning of the name was lost even then. In northern counties the name is explained as applying to places which are at times enwrapped in clouds, but such an explanation does not satisfy the conditions in this case. The word is evidently a corrupt form of the British "clawdd," signifying a dike or earthen rampart. There appears to be no indication of such a feature now, and an artificial dike or embankment may be assumed, which has been obliterated by agriculture, the cause of destruction in many cases of early work. Whatever the *clawdd* may have been, it is evident that it was for defensive purposes, and was admirably situated to that end, being defended on one side by a natural cliff.

The proximity of the *stan* to the *clawdd* suggests the commemoration of a battle, in which the invading Angles defeated the British of the neighbourhood, and in which, perhaps, a chief of the invading force was slain.

¹ Vol. xxiv., p. 120, of this *Journal*.

This suggestion is made for the purpose of giving an origin for the name, which may well be *Stanton*, the town by the memorial stone.¹

Among the many *Stantons*, this has in the past been designated not only "juxta Dale," but also "juxta Sandiacre."

ROMAN PERIOD.

Of this period there appears to be no indication or evidence of occupation or of remains. But in vol. viii., p. 213, of this *Journal*, the statement is made that the Bishop of Cloyne asserted the existence of a Roman road from Little Chester, leaving Chaddesden on the right and passing through Stanton into Nottinghamshire. The Dale Chartulary gives some evidence on this point, and seems to indicate that this road passed along the boundary of the parish, in one part, on its line through Sandiacre.

The identification of the "Portway," mentioned in the Chartulary,² is obviously the key to the solution of the line of road.

Lands are mentioned "near the Portweye," beyond the cliff "ad furcas juxta portweye," at Heworth "ultra le Suthportweye," upon Portweye "contra" Heworth.

This last statement shews a close relationship between the position of the Portway and Heworth. It may be assumed that Heworth survives in the Heworth Farm, which lies near the road known by the suggestive name of "No Man's Lane." This lane, having a direction as from Little Chester, passes Stanton on the southern boundary, crosses the by-road from Stanton towards Risley, descends the hill called Lady Cross³ (probably the "Lavedy Cross" of the Chartulary), and appears to end now near the church at Sandiacre, having the direction of Stapleford and West Bridgford or Edwalton.

¹ The name "hoar-stone" indicates an early boundary or other stone; and in the parish of Hughley, Salop, there still stands in "Hoar Stone Meadow" a large mass of limestone, which is the common local stone.

² *Journal*, vol. xxiv., pp. 120-122.

³ It may be noted that the field south of the road at this part has its slope terraced, the corners of the terraces pointing about south-east.

The obvious suggestion for the position of "le Clif" is the rocky headland to the north of this line, part of which at least forms "the Clouds." From any point of this cliff the distance to the above-said road would make it easy to understand the selion of land lying beyond "le Clif, ad furcas juxta portweye."

If "No Man's Lane" be the old Portway, the Bishop of Cloyne's assertion is upheld, with the reservation that the road did not pass through Stanton, but on its southern boundary.

It is evident that the Portway was not the foundation of the present highway between Nottingham and Derby, for the Chartulary also mentions a selion of land "subtus regiam stratam versus Ryseleyam." The Portway, moreover, would follow a not unusual course in losing its name, a less easy matter in the case of the "king's highway" between Nottingham and Derby—not the Roman Derventio, but the then more modern town of Derby. This road does, however, follow the line of a Roman road on its approach to Derby.

Although the Chartulary gives no further evidence for the identification of the *Suthportweye* beyond the natural inference that it was south of the Portway already mentioned, the map gives a possible clue to its position.

Assuming that "No Man's Lane" or the Portway divided on the hill-top above Stanton, and one portion turned in a more southerly direction (and such a branching off actually exists), this would descend the hill south of Heworth Farm, and, in a direct line, join the last portion of the by-road from Stanton to Risley. This crosses the main road, and continues its course in the direction of Sawley and Loughborough. The line of the road is worthy of consideration, as its situation is characteristic of the Roman road, in that it follows the boundary line between the parishes of Sandiacre and Risley.

These roads, if their identification be correct, were probably British tracks, afterwards utilised by the Romans as minor roads.

CIVIL ARCHITECTURE.

The manor house, formerly the home of the Pilkington family, appears to have no portions of earlier date than the eighteenth century, and has been altered and added to in modern times.

Part of a stone-built house (still habitable, and forming two tenements) stands as the southern boundary of the path leading from the public road to the church. This is of interest, owing to the number of "masons' marks" (at least sixteen), which lead to the conjecture that the stones came from Dale Abbey. Probably, then, it was built by Michael Willoughby, who purchased the Abbey lands here in the sixteenth century.

The rectory house was built in 1771.¹ That building, with its small rooms and low ceilings, was very inconvenient for later requirements, and was considerably altered and much enlarged in the last century, the older building forming, in the main, the back part of the present house.

THE VILLAGE CROSS.

The first mention of a cross is in the Dale Chartulary, where the limitation of land in one of the grants is partly described as "and so usque *ad viam sub cruce* of Hugh de Muskham"²—whatever and wherever this cross may have been.

The present cross stands close by the village green, which is at the junction of three roads. The shaft, of slender proportions and octagonal in form, is much worn by weather and ill-usage. The steps are built upon, so that the base now has the appearance of a solid, rectangular piece of stone-work. This was done to save the calvary from destruction, through its being a common playground for children. The

¹ Then a vicarage. See Cox's *Derbyshire Churches*, vol. iv., p. 417 note; where there is a transcript of an entry in the parish register.

² Vol. xxiv., p. 118, of this *Journal*.

head is late, badly proportioned, and incongruous, bearing the date 1632, incised, which may be a guess as to the age or a copy of an inscription on the previous head.

THE CHURCH.

The following details are additional to the description given in vol. iv. of Dr. Cox's *Derbyshire Churches*.

Over the south door, within the porch, is a massive tympanum of red sandstone. A circle, $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, is cut in this, leaving within, as in relief, a cross patée voided. The central part of the cross forms a raised circular boss, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, which is incised horizontally and vertically through the centre, with the two lower sections divided each by a line from the centre to the circumference; the central point is pierced more deeply than the incisions. This is evidently a simple and rude sundial, marking the hours 6.0 a.m., 9.0 a.m., noon, 3.0 p.m., and 6.0 p.m. But as a sundial would be useless within a porch, it is evident that the dial was there before the porch, and as the church and porch were apparently of the same date—*i.e.*, thirteenth century—it would seem that an earlier church, of which the tympanum was part, stood on this site. Further evidence of this is found in the fragments of *Norman* sepulchral slabs incorporated into the north wall of the present fabric.

The dial is early, possibly Saxon, and the assumption is that the old doorway (if this stone was originally a tympanum) was not enclosed by porch or deep recess.

It would seem that the dial was not made on the boss, but that the circle enclosing the cross was carved out of an enlargement of the dial circle after the porch was erected, to form a kind of shield for representing the heraldic bearing of some important personage connected with the parish.¹

Dr. Cox mentions the very interesting piscina at the east end of the north aisle. Another point of interest is that

¹ See note on Pilkington Arms.

immediately above the capital of the easternmost pillar of the arcade, two segments have been cut away from the north and south faces of the wall. The work is too carefully done for the period of high pews and galleries, and may have been cut early for the purpose of fixing the rood loft or parclose screens of a small chantry. Such a chantry would embrace the east end of the aisle where the piscina is. That there was a chantry, with a statue of St. Peter, is probable, from the fact that Edmund Pilkington, who died at Nottingham, desired to be buried at Stanton before the statue of St. Peter.¹

The old altar-piece, now placed in a suitably inconspicuous position at the west end of the aisle, is the work of J. Thraves, of Sandiacre, a local artist of much promise but wasted abilities.

On a stone immediately below the pinnacle, on the south-west corner of the tower, is the inscription, "Woodward, 1789," possibly incised by or for G. M. Woodward, of Stanton, an artist.²

MEMORIALS.

With the following exception, the memorials of interest are given by Dr. Cox.

On the south wall at the west end of the aisle is a slate, set in alabaster, bearing this inscription: "Here lyeth the body of Edward Holt, who died Octo^r 15th 1606. His age 100. And [of George, his son]. Edward, his son, died Novemb: 1668, & lyes buried on the sovth side of this chvrch."

The words in brackets have been incised, and afterwards filled up. Possibly George died at no more than a moderate age; the two Edwards, father and son, were conspicuous for longevity.

¹ See later; Edmund Pilkington, pp. 84, 86.

² *Glover*, vol. i., p. 107, 8vo edition, p. 110, 4to edition.

CHURCHYARD.

In addition to the parts of sepulchral slabs mentioned by Dr. Cox, another fragment, being a portion of a cross head, is inserted in the inner face of the churchyard wall immediately west of the church.

Of the two churchyard steps which stood near the porch, the upper one was a sepulchral slab of the thirteenth century, with a cross in relief. One edge is worked as a plinth, but the other, broken and irregular, has the appearance of having been severed from a setting, as, for instance, in a wall. The shaft of the cross has been worn away by the constant passage of feet, but the slab is now removed from further damage from this cause.¹

The lower stone, still used as a step in 1908, appears to have no carving or incisions upon it.

These stones were dug up on the south side of the church, a little to the east of the porch. Yet it is curious that there is no mention of interment connected with their discovery.

The stone having one side worked as a plinth offers an interesting problem. If it were made for the cover of a grave outside the church, the plinth *on one side* would be an extraordinary and unnecessary piece of workmanship, whereas such a stone would be appropriate for the top of a recessed tomb within the church. It seems probable, therefore, that it was the cover of the tomb in which lay the body of a benefactor (possibly a Muskham) who may have materially assisted in the rebuilding of the church in the thirteenth century. From the plinth it is evident that the tomb would be on the south side, and it may be conjectured that the south side of the chancel was its position. The chancel, however, was altered in the fourteenth century, and it would seem that then this grave-cover at least was removed outside the wall

¹ In 1908, however, it lay on the ground at the foot of the west wall of the tower. It would be a happy issue if it could be restored to the interior of the church, if this has not been already done.

near the original place of interment, thus accounting for its discovery east of the porch.

The following is a tentative list of the incumbents, chiefly compiled from the parish registers:—

1553.—John Cadman (Church Goods Inventories, 6 Edward VI.).

1670.—Godfrey Barton.

1718.—Humphrey Courtman, “minister” (Risley School Trust Deeds).

1754.—Matthew Pilkington, died 1765.

(?) 1764.—John Eaton, “curate.”

1766.—James Eaton, who apparently changed the spelling of his name, appearing from about 1792 as James Eyton. He was curate of Sandiacre in 1772.

(?) 1815.—John Garton Howard.

1863.—John Minet Freshfield (resigned).

1873.—William Fox (resigned).

1904.—Hugh Ellis Kewley.

PILKINGTON FAMILY.

In the lectern Bible, presented to the church in 1763 by the Rev. Matthew Pilkington, incumbent of the parish, is a rough draft of a pedigree of this family, in the following order:—

Matthew Pilkington, son of

Middlemore, born 1679, died 1752, buried at Stanton, son of

Henry, born 1638, died 1698, buried at Stanton, son of

George, born 1604, died 1658, buried at Stanton, son of

Edward, died 1627, buried at Stanton, son of

George, lived in the time of Henry VIII., son of

Edmund, of Stanton, son of

Edmund, of Stanton, son of

Jeffry, of Stanton, died 1494, buried at Stanton, son of

Sir Thomas, buried at Nottingham, son of

Sir John, son of

Sir Robert, son of

Sir John, son of

Sir Roger, of Pilkington, in Lancashire, in the time of
Henry III.

An article on "The Pilkingtons of Nottinghamshire," the particulars being taken from Lieut.-Col. John Pilkington's *History of the Lancashire Family of Pilkington*, appeared in the *Notts. and Derbyshire Notes and Queries* for June, 1895 (vol. iii.). This differs somewhat from the above pedigree, and gives the sons of Sir Robert as (1) Sir John, of Wakefield (1425-1478); (2) Sir Charles, of Worksop, co. Nottingham (born c. 1430, and died before 1486); and (3) Thomas, who married Agnes, daughter of the Lord of Kirklington, thus making Thomas the son of Sir Robert instead of Sir John. From lack of evidence to decide which of these statements has the greater authority, Sir John is retained in this article as the father of Sir Thomas, according to the Stanton pedigree.

The article referred to also states that Edmund, whose will was proved at York, 11th March, 1528, described as Edmund Pilkington, of the parish of St. Nicholas, Nottingham, "desired to be buried before St. Peter in the church of Staunton (near Newark), Notts., and willed that an alabaster stone, graven, be laid upon his grave" (reference being made to the Torre MSS., York).

There is nothing to indicate the authority for "Staunton, Notts.," and "near Newark," whether the Torre MSS., *The History of the Lancashire Family of Pilkington*, or the writer of the article, Mr. John T. Godfrey. It may be well founded, or it may be an easy and all but natural misreading of evidence.

There were Pilkingtons in Nottinghamshire, and the following appear as jurors at the "Inquisitiones post Mortem"¹ :—

¹ *Abstracts of the Inquisitiones post Mortem relating to Nottinghamshire*, vol. i. Hen. VII.-Hen. VIII. Edited by W. P. W. Phillimore. Published by the Thoroton Society.

- 1494-5.—At Worksop, Geoffry Pilkington, gentleman.
 1537.—At Newark, Robert Pilkington, of Newark.
 1540.—At Newark, Robert Pilkington, of Elston, gentleman.
 1545.—At Mansfield, Robert Pilkington, of Newark, gentleman.

But these names indicate no particular reason for burial at *Stanton*, and no indication is given in the article of the family holding any estate there. Further, there is no definite mention of Stanton-by-Dale, although Edmund Pilkington is stated to have "married Margaret, daughter of John Babington, of Dethic, Co. Derby, and had land in Stanton."

Against this there are the statements in the pedigree at Stanton, made by a member of the Stanton branch of the family, on the authority of a family tree, which may be rooted in trustworthy ground. At any rate, it is obviously not a merely manufactured pedigree, for if it were there would not be the consistent agreement there is with the pedigree previously referred to.

The Stanton branch gives Jeffrey, Edmund, and Edmund as "of Stanton," which, being written at Stanton-by-Dale, must have the interpretation that the writer regarded Stanton as referred to, not Staunton, Notts. The next generation, George, "lived in Henry 8th's time," and his son Edward was undoubtedly buried at Stanton-by-Dale, according to the entry in the parish registers in 1627, not more than one hundred years after Edmund's death.

It is to be noted also that Sir Thomas married Agnes, kinswoman and heiress of Agnes Marmion, who inherited, amongst others, the Sallow estate, including a capital mansion, at Stanton,¹ and his son Jeffry is the first to be mentioned as "of Stanton." To what extent this expression refers to ownership and residence it may be impossible to say with certainty, and the following extract may not carry the explanation any further:—

¹ There is some confusion in the statements by Dr. Cox, vol. iv., p. 419, and Glover, vol. ii., pp. 157 and 205.

Parish Register.—"1779, April 5th. Mrs. Bayley, Widow of the late Rev. Mr. Pilkington, left this Town. Mr. Pilkington was the last of that branch of the family which descended from the Pilkingtons who about Henry 8th time married an Heiress of the name of and have dwelt ever since in the Manor House till this time. The late Mr. Pilkington procur'd the Queen's Bounty of four hundred Pounds for the Church, and the family have always been great Benefactors to the Town."

This seems to imply that the family acquired their property at Stanton near the reign of Henry VIII., but it has been shewn to have been acquired at a somewhat earlier date. It is apparent that the note was made by one who was not a member of the family, that it was written from memory, and that an imperfect one.

On the whole, it would seem that this branch of the family was buried at Stanton-by-Dale. This being so, Edmund's desire to be buried before St. Peter points to the chantry, suggested in the notes on the church, being the chantry of St. Peter.

From various sources, including parish registers, the following pedigree is built up as an augmentation of the one in the Bible at Stanton.

- I.—Sir Roger Pilkington, of Pilkington, co. Lancaster,
temp. Henry III.
- II.—Sir John.
- III.—Sir Robert.
- IV.—Sir John (on the inclusion of this name, see note on p. 84).
- V.—Sir Thomas, buried at Nottingham. Married, before 1461, Agnes, daughter of the Lord of Kirklington, Notts. She was heiress of her "cousin," Agnes Marmion, in 1463, when she was twenty-six years of age. A member of the Sallow family.

- VI.—Jeffry (Geoffrey), of Stanton, died 1494, and buried at Stanton. Married Agnes, with whom he recovered Awworth, 1478.
- VII.—Edmund, buried “before St. Peter” at Stanton. Will proved at York, 11th March, 1528. Married Margaret, daughter of John Babington, of Dethic, co. Derby.
- VIII.—Edmund “of Stanton.”
- IX.—George, lived *temp.* Henry VIII.
- X.—Edward, buried at Stanton, 28th March, 1627.
- XI.—George, baptised 30th June, 1605; buried at Stanton, 18th October, 1658. (?) Married Elizabeth, who died a widow, and was buried at Stanton, 2nd September, 1688.
- XII. (1).—Mildred, buried at Stanton, 16th November, 1693. Married at Heanor, co. Derby, 12th October, 1672, to Joseph Holden, Normanton-by-Derby. Issue, at least one daughter, Elizabeth; buried at Stanton, 28th February, 1694.
- XII. (2).—Henry (*vide infra*).
- XII. (3).—Mary, baptised 20th August, 1644.
- XII. (4).—John, baptised 3rd April, 1651.
- XII. (5).—Luke, baptised 29th October, 1655.
- XII.—Henry, born 1638; buried 17th November, 1698, at Stanton. Married at Stanton, 16th April, 1667, Sarah Middlemore, of the same parish. She was buried 3rd November, 1702. Issue:
- XIII. (1).—Middlemore, baptised 1st April, and buried 2nd April, 1668.
- XIII. (2).—Sarah, baptised 22nd November, 1669; died 16th September, and buried 18th September, 1701, at Stanton. Married Thomas Pilkington, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, at Ockbrook, 29th June, 1693, when he is described as “of Worthynton.” Issue:

- XIV. (1).—Henry.
- XIV. (2).—Thomas.
- XIV. (3).—George Middlemore,
and two daughters.
- XIII. (3).—Henry, baptised 2nd August, 1672;
buried 12th August, 1674.
- XIII. (4).—Elizabeth, baptised 6th November,
1673.
- XIII. (5).—Edmund, baptised 4th May, 1676;
buried 1684.
- XIII. (6).—Middlemore.
- XIII.—Middlemore, baptised 9th February, 1679; buried
10th July, 1752. Married, for his first wife,
Hannah —, who was buried 4th August, 1706.
Issue:
- XIV. (1).—Matthew Pilkington, LL.B., “Minister”
of Stanton, Prebendary of Lichfield, Chaplain
to the Duke of Cleveland, author of several
works, including *Evangelical History and
Harmony*, 1747 (folio). Possibly he was
Rector of Fenny Bentley, 1747 (see Cox,
vol. iv., p. 518). He presented the lectern
Bible to the church of Stanton. Baptised
25th May, 1705; buried at Stanton (where
his memorial tablet remains), 9th November,
1765, without issue. He married Frances
Clarke, who afterwards married — Bayley,
and was buried at Watford, co. Northampton.
- XIV. (2).—Sarah, baptised 25th March, 1700;
buried the same year.
- XIV. (3).—Barbara, baptised 30th May, 1701;
buried 24th January, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- XIV. (4).—Ann, buried 17th February, 170 $\frac{2}{3}$.
- XIV. (5).—Sarah, baptised 17th February, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$;
buried 18th February, 17 $\frac{1}{11}$.

His second wife was *Mary* —, who was buried at Stanton, 12th May, 1755, and by whom he had issue :

XIV. (6).—Middlemore, baptised 28th April, 1709; buried 1734.

The parish registers give the following additional information relating to the family :—

1732. September 27th.—Mrs. Francis Pilkington, buried.

1766. September 28th.—Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah, born 30th August, and baptised 28th September.

1769.—Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah, born 27th November, and baptised 24th December.

“ September 15th, 1781.—Mrs. Frances Bayley, before-mention'd in this Register, died at Duffield in her Return from Matlock. She left Ten Pounds to the Poor of this Town, w^{ch} was Distributed to Persons on the day of October by her executors, Thomas Vickars Hunter, of Codnor, Gent., and the Rev^d. James Eaton, A.M., Vicar of this Parish.

“ Mrs. Bayley was buried at Watford, in the County of Northampton.”

It is of some interest to note that, on the tablet to the memory of Matthew Pilkington, the arms, crest, and motto are the same as those held by the original family in Lancashire, while Lysons (p. cxxxix.) says, “ The arms only are described in the Visitation of 1611. The pedigree is not entered,” and gives the arms as “ Azure, a cross patée, voided, Argent,” which, curiously, corresponds with the carving, referred to before, on the tympanum within the church porch.

PARISH REGISTERS.

The earliest entry is in 1604, and up to 1738 the entries appear to be transcripts of an earlier and now missing register. This assumption is supported by such notes, for instance, as that under the year 1645: “ From this time there is nothing Registered till the Year 1650.”

Beyond the extracts given, and those referred to by Dr. Cox, the following may be of interest:—

1675.—John Eaton, the weaver.

1709, May 9th.—William Grosvenor, Esq., and Mrs. Mary Bennet were married.

1713, February 7th.—The Rev. Mr. Warde and Mrs. Sarah Frith were married.

1714, January 6th.—Mr. John Griffith and Mrs. Anne Middlemore were married.

George Holt, described as “Mr.” in 1611, as “Gent.” in 1623, and of “Little Hallam” in 1630.

1625.—John Leake, gent., and Susannah, his wife.

1630.—Edward Beardsley, gent.

1630.—Richard Moretlock, gent., and Elizabeth, his wife.

1640-1656.—Robert Middlemore,¹ gent., and Frances, his wife.

1670.—John Berskin, gent., and Sarah, his wife.

1697, May 18th.—Randolph Middlemore, gent., was buried.

1702, February 4th.—Joseph Middlemore, gent., was buried.

1606.—“For this year the old Reges[ter is torn (?)] and cannot be read.”

1636.—“The old Register much torn for 3 years.”

1717, July 19th.—Edward, son of Rev. Mr. Griffith, was buried. (Doubtless the Mr. John Griffith who married Anne Middlemore, and possibly Rector of Eckington in 1717.)

1782, March 13th (?).—Henry Chamberlain, in the one hundredth year of his age, was buried.

PARISH CHEST.

In this chest is “an Inventory of the writing in this Box,” undated:—

“A note of ten pound Mr. pilkington.

¹ This family lived at the Hall.

A note of ten pound John Bagguley.

Certificate for John Knight.

Certificate will hanbury.

Certificate henry Chamberlain.

Certificate henry plum.

Certificate John pearson.

Certificate will Lander.

a receipt from Baslow.

Certificate will phillips.

Certificate will Borrows.

Certificate Ed. hudson.

a warrant Joseph wrigley.

Certificate will pike.

a Bond John faukner.

Certificate will hanford.

John Certers Bond ten pounds.

Certificate Jonathan Carter.

12 old writings besides.

Certificate Richard pearson " (in later hand).

This does not comprise the full list, nor does it contain the most interesting items.

There are eight *Indentures of Apprenticeship*, from 1741 to 1822, one of which refers to a female.

There are two forms; in one the apprentice is to serve faithfully, keep secrets, everywhere do gladly his lawful commands, do no damage to master or see it done by others, but shall let or forthwith give notice of the same; shall not waste goods of master or unlawfully lend them to any; neither buy nor sell without leave; shall not commit fornication nor contract matrimony during apprenticeship; not play cards, dice, tables, or any other unlawful game whereby the master may have any loss; shall not haunt taverns, inns, or play-houses, or absent himself from the master's service day or night unlawfully. The master's obligation was to teach the art he uses, or shall cause the instruction to be given; to find

sufficient meat, drink, clothes, washing, lodging, and all other necessaries during apprenticeship.

The second form is moderation itself after the other:—

The apprentice.—To serve in all lawful business according to power, wit, and ability, and honestly, obediently, and orderly behave towards the master and all his.

The master.—To find, provide, and allow competent and sufficient meat, drink, apparel, lodging, washing, and all other things necessary and fit. At the end to allow double apparel of all sorts, good and new (to wit), a good suit for the holy days and another for the working days.

Certificates range from 1709 to 1818, and are forty-one in number.

Removal orders and notices, 1720-1818, are nineteen in number. The only two descriptions of interest are “a webster,” 1720, and “wife of a soldier on foreign service,” 1748.

Orders for arrest, directed to the constables and head-boroughs. There are three, dated 1814, 1815, and 1816.

Examinations, 1717 to 1818. These are eleven in number, and as they throw some light on the life and occupations in the village, epitomes of some are here given:—

1717.—William Lander, served apprenticeship of five years to Richard Irvane (?), of the parish of St. Nicholas, Nottingham. About eighteen or twenty years ago he officiated at Stanton-by-Dale as clerk then for one Jno. Briggs.

1741.—Hanah Hanbury, wife of William Hanbury, *butcher*. Her husband was formerly of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

1743.—John Smedley, aged about thirty. Son of John Smedley, of Long Eaton, husbandman. From 1738 to 1741 worked a farm at Stanton of £14 11s. a year. From April, 1741, to August,

1742, he rented a farm of £13 at Sandiacre. He then returned to Stanton, and rented about £6 of the aforesaid farm.

1804.—Samuel Barber, of Elvaston, aged about twenty-five.

When about fourteen went out in various parishes, and was hired on six occasions for a year of fifty-one weeks. Then for about four years acted as labourer in getting ironstone at Stanton.¹ Since then a labourer at Elvaston. On one occasion he served his master six extra days, and received for that, so far as he remembered, three shillings and sixpence.

1805.—William Hall. When about seven or eight years old

he went to live with his uncle, Anthony Chadwick, of Stanton, a farmer, to drive plough or do any sort of work he was able to do. *He had driven plough before at Stanton for farmers at one shilling a week and his meals.* He lived with his uncle twelve years, though not hired, only receiving clothes and pocket-money when needed.

1800.—Samuel Redfern, a private soldier in His Majesty's

regiment of Foot Guards. At about ten years of age he was indentured apprentice for seven years to Richard Grundy, of Dale Abbey, *taylor*. Dissolved his apprenticeship at the end of six years.

1812.—William Lakin, private in the 3rd or King's Own

Regiment of Dragoons. Aged twenty-four years. Born at Stanton. Had been a private in the said regiment about seven years.

The other three refer to labouring work, framework knitting, and shoe-making.

¹ This used to be quarried in the fields below "the Clouds" by means of bell-shaped pits.

Bonds.—There are eight of these, ranging from 1705 to 1814.

Miscellaneous.—The more interesting of these are here transcribed or referred to.

The following shews one of the solutions of difficult problems arising out of the old system of poor law administration:—

Poor of Stanton, Dale Abbey, and St. Michael's parish, Derby, 2nd April, 1772.

The parish of St. Michael, Derby, being much oppressed with poor, a meeting of the churchwardens and overseers of the above-named parishes was convened at the Workhouse on Dale and Stanton Moor on “. . . the . . . day of . . . 1772,” and the following agreement was entered into:—

I.—That the poor of St. Michael's parish be admitted into the said workhouse, and there maintained and relieved, provided the parish of St. Michael can get a proper order for sending their poor there.

II.—That the several townships or parishes mentioned shall send their poor to the said workhouse, which shall be maintained together as one family; the expenses to be cast up each week, or as often as need shall require, and each parish shall pay for its poor according to what it shall amount to per head.

III.—That the poor shall work for the parish to which they belong.

IV.—That the parish of St. Michael shall pay 2s. a week for the master, to be paid out by the overseers of Dale Abbey and Stanton, in payment of the wages of the master and mistress, or in buying household goods and working tools which may be necessary for the use of the poor, or for providing coals, or otherwise as the place shall or may require, and no mad people or idiots are to be admitted.

(On behalf of Dale Abbey and Stanton it is unsigned.)

For St. Michael's parish—Thomas Trimer.

Thos. Turner.

Inhabitants of St. Michael parties hereto:—

John Greenwood. Ed. Cater.

Anty. Sowter. John Finney.

John Linnett, jun.

Approved 2nd April, 1772, by

Thos. Eaton, Mayor (of Derby).

Henry Thornhill, Justice of the Peace.

The workhouse stood where a cottage now is in a dip of the land below Sandiacre Lodge Farm, and near the top end of what is called Hickson's Lane.

The Poor Law again appears in the consent of two justices to the township of Dale Abbey and the parish of Ashover uniting in the maintenance of their poor. Signed by B. Heathcote and Jno. Crompton on 9th October, 1812.

The following two papers are interesting for their bearing on an old method of supplying men to serve in the king's forces:—

“Received 16th April, 1795, of Mr. Richard Riley, fifteen pounds 08/0, being two-thirds of the bounty given to John Allen to serve in the navy for Stanton and Elvaston.

£15 8s.

for Thos. Evans,
Walter Evans.”

“Received 6th January, 1797, of Mr. Zachy. Taft, Fifty-eight pounds for Stanton, Westhallam, and Smally, being Fine and average Bounty for not finding two men for the Army.

£58 0 0
Stamp 0 0 6

Tho. Evans,
Treasurer.”

£58 0 6

The following is an instance of a minor benefaction to the parish by a member of the Middlemore family, to which Sarah Pilkington belonged:—

“October ye 17, 1739. Whereas the late Mrs. Sarah Pilkington, Late widdow of Henry Pilkington of Stanton by Dale, in the County of Derby, Esqr., left in her sonn Middlemore Pilkington hands tenn pounds for use of the poor of Stanton by Dale aforesaid. Now I the said Middlemore Pilkington do hereby promise to pay to ye officers of Stanton aforesaid the aforesaid ten pounds upon demand. Witness my hand.

Witness

Midd. Pilkington.

Richd. Smedley.

Joseph Roper.

Memorand^ũ to pay interest whilst kept, but if he pay ye fryday 6d. as he hath don to pay no other interest.”

The reference to hiring as labourers for fifty-one weeks in the year instead of fifty-two in the examinations given, is explained in the following paper, which is divided into pieces by being worn through at the creases:—

“ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, 24th June, 1782. Poor Rates and Assessments having become oppressive and the poor having increased by gaining legal settlements through persons being hired for the space of one year. Those who sign this agreement, covenant, under a penalty of £50, for themselves, their heirs, etc., not to hire those who are not settled in nor belong to Stanton for any longer term than 50 weeks. This agreement to come into operation the following 29th of September. Signed.

James Eaton, M.A., Vicar of Stanton.

William Woodward. Henry Taft.

Robt. Smedley. Richard Mee.

Ann Staford. John Baguley.

William Burrows. Anthony Chadwick.

Sanders Handford. Joseph Stafford.

Richard Riley.	Francis Hooley.
Mark Baguley.	William Houlmes.
Thos. Salt.	John barrocloff.
Edward Oldershaw.	John Stafford.
Ann Winfeild.	James Carter.
John Carter.	Mary Bennit.
Wm. Winfield.	Saml. James.
Jn. Cr. Goodman.	William Doar.

In the presence of
George Winfield."

FIELD NAMES.

A few of the field-names are here given, some of which have obvious interpretations, while others offer difficulties. The numbers at the side are those given in the Tithe Award:—

414, 416-424.—Port Meers.

85.—Long Billings.

90.—Car Sitch (mentioned in the Dale Chartulary as "le Kersike").

149.—Rye Flat.

156.—Little Whitley Green.

337.—Upper Hallam Bridge.

182.—Hallam Bridge Meadow.

338.—Hallam Bridge.

336, 349, 350, 354.—Great Lowes.

353.—Little Lowes.

352.—Lowes. (These fields are in the valley below Stanton, beside "Lowes Lane," which is between New Stanton and Stanton Gate. The word is probably a survival of the Saxon occupation, and is the original "low" of that language.)

362, 365, 366.—Stetfolds. (Probably the word is from "stead.")

322.—Boring Holes.

59, 60.—Park Horns.

63, 64, 65.—Civilly, Middle Civilly, and Near Civilly.

- 453, 459, 462.—Stanton Heath.
 460, 461.—Ox Pasture.
 17.—Far Sleek Hills.
 373, 376.—Little and Great Goose Bit.
 382.—Windmill Pits.
 389.—Cloud Sitch.
 438.—Toad Hole or Bull Piece.
 223.—Bowling Close.
 325, etc.—Pouch Hills.
 172.—Wheat Flat.
 157.—Whitting Greave.
 103.—Lewing Close.
 81.—Ironstone Bank.
 77.—Far Honey Croft.
 212.—Flatter White.
 208, 209, 308.—Collaswivel.

IRONWORKS.

In 1789, according to Pilkington (vol. i., p. 132), "the foundations of one (a furnace) have also been laid very lately between Dale and Stanton. But the execution of the undertaking is at present suspended, if not entirely given up." The undertaking was eventually carried out, and the site is still noticeable in the Pond Close, a field partly in Dale and partly in Stanton. The furnace pond still remains, and the offices have been converted into three cottages. One of the blast-engines from here was, until recently, and may still be, used at the modern Stanton Ironworks. The stone-built house at the Grove Farm is said to have been built for the manager of the works.

The road above the Pond Close is, for a short distance, cut through the hill. The line of the old road may be seen in the field south of the cutting. This work was done by the parish authorities to give work for the poor during a bad season.