

A Lancastrian Raid in the Wars of the Roses.

From the Original Indictments contributed by
ARTHUR CARRINGTON, with an Introduction and Notes
by MAJOR E. M. POYNTON.

THE Indictment printed in the *Journal* of this Society last year, when read in connection with other documents relating to the period, casts a valuable light on that troubled condition of affairs in England which was shortly afterwards to reach a climax at the first Battle of St. Albans, on the 23rd of May, 1455.

Mr. Carrington having realized the store of historical facts to be found in this hitherto little explored class of records, has most kindly had a further selection made from the Indictments of the Sessions at Derby in 1454, before Richard, Duke of York, and we are indebted to him for translations of them in full. With the aid of the information we now possess, and also of that which considerable research has enabled me to acquire from other sources, I will now endeavour to revise in a few minor particulars, and at the same time to supplement, the interesting Introduction which Mr. Andrew wrote a year ago under the disadvantages he has narrated.

To understand the position at the date of the events before us we must briefly follow, as far as we have knowledge, the movements and actions of Richard, Duke of York.

He was appointed Protector on the 3rd of April, 1454 (Pat. Roll 32, Hen. VI., m. 7), and it is evident that he at once took steps to deal with the turbulent condition of Derbyshire and the North. In the *Proceedings of the Privy Council*, vol. vi. (Nicolas), a most interesting series of letters relating to the unrest then so prevalent will be found, and amongst them the two following, which I have transcribed from the originals now at the Public Record Office. This has enabled me to supply some missing words in the second, since the letters were previously printed from comparatively modern transcripts in the British Museum.

EXCH. T. R. COUNCIL & PRIVY SEAL. FILE 84.

By the King.

Trusty and welbeloued. ffor certaine causes vs and oʒ counsail moeuyng We direct at this tyme oʒ seʒall lʒes of pʒue seel. vnto Nicholas Longford Knight. and Waltier Blount squier to be and appere before vs. and oʒ said counsail in all hast aftʒ the sight of oure said lʒes, the whiche we sende vnto you heʒwʒ: we wol therfore and in þe straitest wise charge you. that wʒoute delay or tariyng seen thees oʒ lʒes, ye make deliurance vnto the said Nicholas and Waltier of oʒ said lʒes so as is abouesaid to thaim directed. And that ye faille not herein in any wise. Yeuen tʒ at Westm̄ the xth day of May. The yere tʒ xxxij.

Itm̄ semble lʒes to pʒe shirrief of Lancastʒ to deliure. pʒue seels directed to Thomas Pylkyngton and Peers Legh squiers.	}	"To the Shirrief of oʒ Countee of Derby "To the Sherrief of oure Countee of Lancastʒ.
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[Below on the same sheet of parchment is a letter to the Duke of Exeter charging him to attend the Council at Westminster "on thursday next cōmyng," dated eleventh of May, and at the bottom orders for the letters to be made out, signed by T. Kent.]

By the King.

Trusty and welbeloued, where as nowe late we wrote vnto you oure oþ^e lres neūthelees we be infourmed that ye straunged to receyue thaim and entreted the berer therof straungely wherof we mⁱvaille ffor somoche and sith as it is said ye. by you and such other gadered vnto you haue committed diūs Riottē and doo oþ^e thingē contrie to o^r pees. We wol and charge you that ye come and appere before vs and oure counsail the xxv day of this pñt moneth there to answeere to the þmisses and suche oþ^e thingē as shalbe declared vnto you at yo^r cōmyng charging you also upon the payne of M^l ti. that ye attempte noo thing ayens o^r pees in the meane tyme. by you nor noon off y^os. Yeuen atte Westm̄ the iij. day of Juyñ.

To S^r Nicholas Longford Knight

To Thomas Pylkyngton squier

Trusty and welbeloued. Not w^tstandyng we wrote vnto you late to haue come to vs and o^r counsail yit ye did not soo ffor somoche and sith as it is said ye tē ut sup usq; ad finem.

To Waltier Blount Squier.

W. Norwiceñ.

R. Salisbury.

J. Lincolñ.

J. Duddeley.

[On the same sheet of parchment are most interesting letters addressed to the Duke of Exeter, Lord Egremont, and Richard Percy, to attend the Council on the 25th of June. At the bottom is an order for the letters, signed by T. Kent, and the following.]

It is to be remembred that lres were writen of the tenoures abouesaid. both w^t the stiles. and w^oute stiles and the .v. day of Juyñ in the Sterre Chambre, the said lres brought thider my Lord Chaunceller toke to be sent forth. the lres w^oute stiles. and ye oþ^e lres were not deliuered.

Indictment [II.] sets out what was the fate of the letter addressed to Sir Nicholas Longford on the 10th of May, and

from the letter of the 3rd of June we are able to judge in how serious a light his conduct had been regarded. The Protector appears to have been present at the Council on the 10th of May, and since at this time the Duke of Exeter, and the adherents of Lord Egremont, were causing trouble, it was deemed well he should proceed to the North. We do not know by what road the Protector travelled, nor do we know the strength of the force with him, but we do know the result from an interesting letter¹ addressed to him by two of his sons, as this extract shows:—

And plaese hit your hieghnesse to witte that we haue receyved your worschifu[ll] lres yesturday by your su^{nt} Willm Cleton beryng date at Yorke the xxix day of Maii by the whiche Willm and by the relacion of John Milewatie. we conceyve your worschippfull & victorius spede. ageinst your enemyse. to ther grete shame. And to us the most comfortable tydinges that we desired to here. x x x x

Writen at your [C]astill of Lodelowe the iij day of Jun.

Your humble sonnes,

E Marche.

E Rutlond.

Here it is important to note that the Protector had reached York by the 29th of May, for the assembly at Longford had taken place on the 27th, and there had been assemblies to assist the Duke of Exeter in Yorkshire on the 21st of May; these latter were easily suppressed, and the Duke sought sanctuary in London.

On the Pat. Roll 32 Hen. VI., m. 6d. (Cal., p. 177), dated 2nd June, there is a Commission of a similar nature to the one referred to for Derbyshire, and which I have failed in finding. This Commission is to Richard, Duke of York, Richard, Earl of Warwick, John, Earl of Shrewsbury, and others, and it includes amongst the judges Richard Byngham and Ralph

¹ Brit. Mus. MS., Cott., Vesp. F. xiii. fo. 35.

Pole, of the King's Bench, but the place named is Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Sessions were held at York also; on Saturday, the 15th of June, the Duke of York heard the city cases, and on the 18th, 21st, and Saturday, the 22nd, and again on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of June, those of the county. A valuable note by Sir J. Ramsay (*Lancaster and York*, vol. ii., p. 177) has enabled me to consult the Issues Roll Easter, 32 Hen. VI., m. 8, where it appears that the King's Sergeants-at-law, Walter Moyle and William Hyndeston, received £10 for expenses in going and returning from divers Sessions held for the King in the North, to which they had been sent with the Duke of York. The Roll of Mich. 33 discloses the fact that Walter Moyle had ridden hard on like duties in previous years; that his services had been of value to the Crown we may conclude, for he was raised to the Bench on the 9th of July, 1454 (Pat. Roll, 32 Hen. VI., m. 9). Hyndeston had been appointed King's Sergeant-at-law on the 7th of July, 1453 (Pat. Roll, 31 Hen. VI., pt. ii., m. 23).

About this date a letter was addressed to the Mayors of York and Hull thanking them for the manner the Protector had been received (Pro. P. C., p. 195). We will now turn to the *Paston Letters* (Gairdner) for further interesting details. Botoner writes to John Paston on the 8th June, 1454 (Letter 206):—

“As to my Lord Yorke he abydyth aboute Yorke tille Corpus Crist Feste he passyd and wyth grete worship ys there resseyved.

And certeyn Justices, Prysot, Byngham, Portyngton, and etc. be thedre for execucion of justice uppon such as hafe offendended yn cause creminall.”

Again on the 5th of July he wrote from London (Letter 208):—

“The Duc of York, the Lord Cromewell and othyr Lordys of the North that were wyth my seyde Lord York, comen hedre by Monday next, as it ys credyibly seyde.”

How accurate the information given in the above extracts was we now know, for the Feast of Corpus Christi that year fell on Thursday, the 20th of June, and by the 1st of July the Protector had reached Derby and was holding the Sessions, the indictments of which, most fortunately for history, have escaped destruction. Writs were issued to the Sheriff to have the accused before the Court on the next day, Tuesday, the 2nd, and by Wednesday, the 10th of July, the Protector was back in London, as he attended a meeting of the Privy Council on that day. The Duke of York was present at a Great Council on the 18th, and on the 24th of July he received orders to convey the Duke of Exeter to Pontefract Castle, and this again took him to Yorkshire.

On the 18th he had been appointed Captain of Calais. He was deprived of this post on the 6th March, 1455, when it was given to his rival, the Duke of Somerset. I find no evidence of his having left England at this period, but, on the contrary, there are three Indictments relating to the Abbot of Darley, which were taken before him at Derby on Thursday, the 19th of September, 1454. These three form a separate file, the Protector's name being on the back of the last, together with the date and names of the jury; the Venire on this is at Chesterfield, Wednesday in the fourth week in Lent, on the first it is Wednesday, which was the 18th of September, and on the one in the middle, Wednesday only. As the Sheriff in his petition mentions Sessions at Chesterfield, probably Lent was the correct date. Further proof of this sitting at Derby is afforded by the Pipe Roll, 34 Hen. VI., under Notts. and Derby, where a sum of £18 13s. 4d. appears as forfeited issues of John Cokayn, Esq., in fourteen particulars before Richard Byngham, etc., at Derby the 19th September, 1454, as contained in the Roll of forfeited issues.

How long the Protector remained at Derby we do not know, but he was at a Council in London on the 13th of November following.

The Petition of the Sheriff, John Stanhope, Esq., who came into office on the 4th November, 1454, and succeeded Sir John Gresley, mentioned in the Indictments, so well depicts the condition of the county, it is well to print it in full. A considerable part of the original document at the Record Office has perished, consequently the text of Nicolas (vol. vi., p. 272), in which some words are extended, is followed here. This I have slightly revised from the part which still exists, and I have also placed the words now lost in brackets.

EXCH. T. R. COUNCIL & PRIVY SEAL. FILE 87.

To the Kyng oure souerayne Lorde
and to his discrete lordes of his
Counsell.

Shewe₃ unto youre Highnesse youre humble servant John Stanhope Squyer late Shirriff of the counte₃ of Nottingham and [Derby howe that divers persone₃ the whiche have ben] Shirriffe₃ before him have ben charget in your Eschequier with grete and notable Sōme₃ of certayn Revenewe₃ and prof[ite₃ commyng of and in the saide counte₃, the whiche] of mony yere₃ agoon were not leuable ne paieable, the whiche was to the grete hurt and vndoyng to such persone₃ as h[ave occupiet before youre saide servaunt hade not youre gode] grace ben shewet to thaim by youre gracious letters of pardone that is to witte to Thomas Staunton¹ iiij^{xx}. ii. Nichol[^t Fitzherberd iiij^{xx}. ii. and Robert Strelley iiij^{xx}. ii. and] to suche persone₃ that have accomptet sithen to iche persone iiij^{xx}. ii. Please hit youre highnesse by the avise of youre counse[ill to considre the premisses₃ and over that to considre how that] youre saide servant in the

¹ Thomas Staunton, Esq., appointed Sheriff 4th Nov., 1440

again 9th Nov., 1448

Robert Strelley, Esq., appointed Sheriff 4th Nov., 1445

again 8th Nov., 1451

Nicholas Fitzherbert, Esq., appointed Sheriff 9th Nov., 1447

John Grisley, Knt., 5th Nov., 1453

—List of Sheriffs.

saide office has hade grete charge and expense; as in gaderyng and taking with hym grete [people upon his owne coste; to come to youre sessions of Oyer] and Terminer holden at Chestrefelde and at Derby in sopporting of youre justice; and your officers there: And di[vers tyme; comyng with moche people to holde your shires] to resist suche people as was not wele disposet and in Riding with moche people on his owne coste; in executing o[f his office because the people is wilde, also in assembling] of CCC. persone; by vertue of letters of prive seall to him directe for the Rescowe; of youre towne of Berwick¹ the which[e CCC. persone; youre saide servant brought to the towne of] Doncastre to him right grete coste; and charge; where youre saide servant had wort of withdraght of your adversa[rie; fro youre towne of Berwick of youre] by the avise youre Counsell to pardon relesse and quieclayme unto the saide John Stanhope C. ti. of the sūme; of mo[ney ferme; issue; or dette; wherof he is or shall] be charget agayne you in his accompt at Eschequier and theropon to adresse youre gracious letters of prive seall unto y[oure Tresorer and Barons of your saide Eschequier] cōmaundyng thaim to discharge youre saide suppliaunt of the saide C. ti. and him and his heyre; and his executours [make quiete and discharget ayenst you and your] heyre; for evermore Moost gracious souerayne lorde for the loue God and by way Charite.

ffoston.

[There is an endorsement that the King, the 10th December, in the 34th year of his reign, by the advice of his Council ordered letters of Privy Seal to be sent to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer to exonerate the Petitioner in his account, the sum of £80.]

¹ James II. of Scotland attacked Berwick at the end of June, or early in July, 1455, hoping to capture it by surprise, but finding the garrison prepared, he gave up the attempt.—(*Vide Nicolas*, p. lxxi.)

That violence and unrest were rampant, these files of Indictments conclusively bring to light, since they contain many cases of it, in addition to the principal events here recorded. Moreover, that they were not suppressed by these Sessions is clear, for other bundles of Indictments disclose that a Rowland Blount was killed at Derby in April, 1455; and that Thomas Blount, Esq., late of Elvaston, and John Agard, of Foston, yeoman, both in the Marshalsea, were charged with attempting to slay John Cokayn, Roger Vernon, Nicholas Montgomery, and their servants, on the 2nd of July. Further, Sir John Gresley, Nicholas Gresley, and Roger Vernon were directed on the 12th July, 1455, by letter, to appear before the Council, as leaders of tumultuous assemblies in Derbyshire.

We will now consider the events which more especially relate to the Lancastrian raid. The history of the Duke of Exeter must not be told here, but in the letter directing him to attend the Council on the 25th of June, this passage occurs:—

“What sedicious lres ye have writen aswel to oure Right trusty and welbeloued the Baroun of Graystoke as the comunes of oure shires of Lancastř and Chestř.”

The Duke had also distributed liveries “coloris Lancastř albi et blodii,” saying, “take her the Duc of Lancastř lyvery” (*Coram Rege Roll*, Mich., 34 Hen. VI., Rex ro. 3). It will be remembered these were the colours of the Guidon of Sir Nicholas Langford’s force, hence if they were the correct colours of the livery of Lancaster, it indicates that the word “blodius” signifies blue rather than sanguine. The fate of the Duke of Exeter we have already seen, and I think it can be safely said, on examination of the facts which are now brought together, that his assembly and that which was headed by Sir Nicholas Longford were not unconnected. Historians estimate that only 5,000 men were present at the first Battle of St. Albans, and it is here alleged that this force under Sir Nicholas numbered 1,000. We have, then, but to note the number of men of leading families, and the wide area from which

they came, to feel confident we are here recording no mere raid on a neighbouring rival, but rather, as Mr. Andrew thinks, a movement of national importance. That the assembly was animated by hostility to the authority of the Protector we may safely assert; what, however, the object of the march to Derby was, we do not know, and it is possible, even at the time, the plans were secret to all except its leader. It may well be, though I have no evidence to produce, that the Duke was in the vicinity on his way to York, and that he had sent to Sir John Gresley the letter he read in Derby. Possibly the intention of the march was to intercept the Duke of York, and the design having failed, as a pretext for the assembly an attack was made on Walter Blount.

In Indictment No. VII. we see that Walter and Thomas Blount, together with Nicholas Gresley, had made a raid and assault on the tenants of Sir Nicholas Longford at Longford on the 30th of April, and in No. III. that Sir Nicholas had retaliated on Sir Thomas Blount and Walter Blount at Sutton on the 17th of May. At this date Walter Blount, the future Lord Mountjoy, represented Derbyshire in Parliament. Most probably he was away from home with the Duke of York, so here was the opportunity to still further repay an old score. How great was the success and how complete was the destruction wrought! Yet, as those raiders turned homewards on that evening in May, what would their thoughts have been could they have foreseen the strange vicissitudes fortune had in store; vicissitudes which, following a trial at Derby, would in a few short years see the head of their then illustrious judge placed on Micklegate Bar at York, and many of themselves wanderers on the face of the earth, outlawed again and again by his son, the King, whose Lord High Treasurer and trusted counsellor their now defeated adversary would be.

A description of the original form in which the Indictments, etc., were made up, and in which the greater part still remain in the Public Record Office, may be of interest to those who have never seen them.

First, there is an outer cover of thick skin, which bears an endorsement of the place or term, the year of reign, etc. On our record it reads:—

Indčamentŭ capŭ apud Derby in Coñ Derby coram Ričo
Duce Ebož & aliis anno xxxij h. vj.
Indictŭ Derbŭ

Then through this case a string of strong catgut has been run, and the Indictments, Inquisitions, Writs, etc., sewn together in small files at the left edge, are threaded on it, file after file; thus, when the bundle is completed, if they are in their proper sequence, the most recent cases will come first on opening the cover. The bundles are kept rolled up and tied round, being about 13 inches in width, but varying greatly as to circumference. The documents differ much in size, some being mere slips of parchment, whilst others may be of considerable width, or several feet in length. Such being the method of preservation, that the contents of the covers should now, in some instances, be creased into all manner of shapes, that as the ends of the roll were open, dirt should have penetrated, and that some documents should be somewhat damaged and unreadable, will be readily understood. Fortunately, our Derbyshire roll¹ is in very good condition for its great age.

On the back of the last Indictment of a file there is usually an Endorsement of a similar nature to that already in print, together with the names of the Jury, their finding on the Bill, the nature of the crime, and the issue of writs of *capias* or *venire* to compel the attendance of the accused before the Court. At the period under consideration the form of finding on the Bill differs. It usually is "*Billa Vera*" (True), or "*Ignoramus*" (Ignored), or it may divide the accused into these two classes; or such expressions as "*non cul*" (not guilty) may occur. Sometimes "*Billa Vera*" is written on the face of the Bill, sometimes it is omitted altogether, but by

¹ Since the above was written, this roll has been unstrung, the documents have been flattened, re sewn in files, and placed in covers of holland.

the entries over the names of the accused we can see they were dealt with as if it had been there.

The Indictment printed last year (which I will refer to as No. I.) had no finding, though "Billa Vera" is upon the last of the file No. VI. In addition to the endorsement on No. I., which has been printed, the names of the Jury, the offences, viz.: "Trespas, contempt, insurrection, and divers other articles and offences," and a Venire at Derby, Tuesday next after the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, will be of sufficient importance to note here, also that on the face in the left top corner the word "Derbyshire" appears.

The Derby Sessions Roll is made up as follows: Next the cover, a file of 4 (a) Indictments, then files of 4 (b), 2, 11, and finally 3 of the Autumn Session, which relate to trespasses committed against the Abbot of Darley. As the Jurors were persons of some status in the County, I have copied their names below. I have also shown the files their names are upon, and have denoted by numbers the Indictments selected from those files.

There are Panels of two Juries at Derby on Monday next after the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, 32 Hen. VI.

" Wiſs Ireland armig	}	Jur
" Joſes Hays ffrankeleyn		
" Wiſs Warde ffrankeleyn		
" Riçus Sawre ffrankeleyn		
" Roſtus Wylne de Shardlowe ffrankleyn		
" Joſes Sherdlowe de Bulton ffrankleyn		
" Thomas Twyford armig		
" Joſes Rolston armig		
" Henr Rolston Gent		
" Roſtus Melborne de ffoſton		
" Wiſs Aſſewaſt		
" Wiſs Kelom de Melborne		
" Joſes Wright de eaðm		
" Riçus Hilley		
" Joſes Preſt de Catton		

This is the Jury on the files of 4 (b) and 11. Nos. I., IV., VI., VII.

- " Roġtus Newbolt de Newbolt armig
- " Wiŧs Bate de Thwaythwet armig
- " Roġus Hardwyk de Hardwyk Gent
- " Wiŧs Bullok de Vnston Gent
- " Thomas ffox de Aston
- " Wiŧs Owtram de Holmffeld
- " Joġes Chambur de Elmeton
- " Joġes Rodes de Staley
- " Joġes Kychyn de Elmeton
- " Joġes Wylleson de Beghton
- " Joġes Rausson de eaċm
- " Thomas Parker de Norton
- " Joġes Parker de eaċm
- " Roġtus Smyth de Moseburgġe
- " Wiŧs Blythe de Norton

} Jur

This is the Jury on files of 4 (a) and 2. Nos. II., III., V.

The Jury at Derby, Thursday next after Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 33 Hen. VI.

- " Joġes Bothe armig
- " Joġes Pole armig
- " Thomas Stathom armig
- " Henř Knyfton armig
- " Henř Columbello Gentilman
- " Thomas Cause de Brampton
- " Joġes Holyngworth
- " Joġes Blakshawe
- " Joġes Barker de Dore
- " Joġes Rodes de Staley
- " Roġus Curno^r de Trowey
- " Wiŧs ffentham de Barley
- " Wiŧs Rollesley
- " Joġes Stathum de Horsley Gent

} Jur

This is the Jury on the file of Indictments relating to the Abbot of Darley.

The Commissioners having reached Derby, what was the procedure at the trial? In the first place we are confronted with a problem of some difficulty, viz., what was the composition of the Jury? At that period the Sheriff would be ordered to summon 24 free and lawful men (*liberos et legales homines*) from each hundred, liberty and borough, also 40 of the more discreet and sufficient persons (*de magis discretis et sufficientibus personis*) of the body of the county (Ancient Indic. Bundle 11, 1st April, 12 Hen. VI., 1434). In the Indictments under consideration, it will be observed that on two of the juries 15 were sworn, and on the third 14, and that these juries found the Bills. Moreover, though this jury or grand inquest consisted of more than 12 jurors, it was necessary that only 12 should agree to the finding; and on examination of the Record, in every case where it has been enrolled on the *Coram Rege* Rolls it will say, the Indictment was presented on the oath of 12. Indictment No. I. is endorsed "By William Ireland and his associates," and then comes the word "præter" before the names of John and Henry Roleston; this preposition, it seems to me, is used here in the sense of except, for I have also seen the word "exceptus" used in a like case. So, if my view is right, it may be an instance where two jurors did not agree, though they are included amongst those sworn. The procedure here seems a clue to the origin of the custom of a later date that the Grand Jury is composed of a maximum of 23, so that 12 constitute a majority.

A "True Bill" being found, the next step would be to bring the accused before the Court, and with this object various writs in regular order of succession would be directed to the Sheriff, the final procedure in the event of non-appearance being outlawry. The accused, however, might surrender, or be taken by the Sheriff, whereupon, on being arraigned, and having heard the Indictment, he was asked in what way he would be acquitted. He might plead Not Guilty, and put himself on the country, viz., a jury of 12 (*ponit se in patriam, or po. se.*), or Not Guilty, and on the pretext of

saving costs and expenses of a jury, throw himself on the King's mercy and pay a fine (non cul. F). The accused frequently produced a Charter of Pardon granted by Letters Patent, and this was usually, though not always, accepted (*habet cartam allocatam, or fiet cartam alloč*), or he would put himself on a jury and make fine (po. se. F), or he was acquitted by the jury and released, if he had not previously fled from justice. Should he have surrendered at the Marshalsea, he would be in custody of the Marshal (Mař.), and he would be tried in the King's Bench, unless sent to the Sessions in the county.

This is a mere summary, but it explains many of the abbreviations. The penalty for not pleading is so well known it is unnecessary to repeat it here.

I have made an attempt to ascertain what penalties were actually inflicted on those whose names occur. This has necessitated a search in many rolls, extending over a long period of years. My success has been only partial, and space will but allow a brief abstract of some of the details which have come to light; before I state these, however, it is better to again revert to the Indictments themselves. When we examine them, in many instances notes will be found over the names of the accused, which tell us something of their fate, and, at first sight, it might be assumed that the notes were made at the Sessions. On looking more closely, however, we see such cannot have always been the case, for some of them relate to a date long subsequent.

Now one of the objects of the King's Bench Controlment Rolls was to enable the history of accused persons to be traced till they were finally disposed of, and these Rolls will on examination be found to be noted on the same system as the Indictments. By 9 Edw. III., Stat. 1, c. 5, the Sessions Rolls were to be sent into the Exchequer the next Michaelmas Term. When these came in, as a rule, no further notice was taken of the names of prisoners who had been finally disposed of in the country, beyond sometimes an entry of conviction or

acquittal. In cases which were not finally ended, an entry of the issue of a writ, with a reference to the Indictment at the Sessions, was made on the Controlment Roll, and the history of the case was carried on by means of "postas" till it was terminated, when a note was made over the accused, as for example "outlawed" (vt), and also in the margin.

The first mention of this Derbyshire Sessions Roll I have been able to trace is in the Controlment Roll, Mich. Term, 38 Hen. VI. (ro. 6d), and where there is also mention of the Sessions at York. The clerk has cancelled the entries, and has written in Latin "vacated because elsewhere." One of these entries, which is of special interest, and helps to elucidate the subject, is as follows :

Vač hic
q3 alibi

ff Ve fa Ocť Hilt Walfūm Blount de Aylewaston in
coñ p̄dco armigūm & Thomam Blount de eisdm
villa & coñ armigūm & Nichm Gresley de Drakelowe
ff p'ut p3 alibi in Sessione
in eođm coñ armigūm r̄ Regi de quibusdam
tansgr̄ vnde indčati sunt—p Sessionō sup^aī.

(The entry is crossed out.)

Here the "ff" has one dot before it, but in the Indictment two dots, and there is one dot over the two Blounts. Thus it appears to have been the custom to keep the Indictments and utilize them in the same way as the Controlment Rolls, instead of copying the cases out on those Rolls. Had this been the universal practice, our path would be clear, but such was not the case. What governed the selection of the names noted, and of those which were not noted up, seems difficult to ascertain. In my search I have found amongst the Controlment Rolls two of exceptional value, since they contain the names of those outlawed in the King's Bench during the whole of the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. Similar notes occasionally occur in these Rolls.

To speak generally, however, I think we can come to the conclusion that those prisoners who were brought to the Bar were noted up at the time, as the Indictments disclose.

Unfortunately, in many cases, the Sessions Rolls of Fines, Amercements, &c., which would have been of great service, appear to have been lost. This Roll seems to be lost for the Sessions, both in Yorkshire and Derbyshire, and in addition, the Controlment Roll for 35 Hen. VI. is now wanting, which may have contained some Derbyshire entries. These losses render a correct conclusion difficult.

The mark which has been reproduced in print as a capital F may really be so; more probably it is a composition of two small ones, denoting "finem fecit." It will be observed small letters are used in nearly all other notes. The difference in the number of dots, viz., one or two, employed, I cannot explain otherwise than that they were to catch the eye, or it may be they denoted various classifications of import to the Clerk who kept the roll. They appear to be used promiscuously in indictments and rolls. Neither can I explain the meaning of .x. With the exception of John Chapman of Little Hucklow (possibly there is a mistake of John for Robert, see Indictment VI., and there was no John), as far as my investigation at present extends, none of those whose names have marks or notes over them in the Indictments occur in the Rolls of Outlaws; thus they must have been disposed of at the Sessions, or subsequently in the King's Bench. A further example taken from the cancelled entries on the Controlment Roll may help to explain the system.

Vacat hic ff Rađus Marchynton de Assheburn in coñ ðdčo
Vacat hic q3 alibi certificar in Banc. R.
 Drap^{ar} & (Rođtus Etegos de Assheburn in coñ
 ðdčo yoman) Cap^r Oct Hilł p diđsis feloniis vnde
 q3 alibi indčati sunt—p Sessionem coñ Derb tenť coram
 Ričo Duce Ebo3 & aliis a^o xxxij H. vj^{ti}
 (The entry is crossed out.)

Indictment VI. shows that both had "po. se.," this in one coloured ink, and then, in a different ink, that Marchynton was in custody of the Marshal, and that Etegos' case had been removed into the King's Bench in Trinity, 35 Hen. VI. A

reference to *Coram Rege* Roll, Trinity, 35 Hen. VI., Rex ro. 17, discloses a writ of *capias* to the Sheriff to take John Cokeyne, Esq., Robert Etegos, and Richard Lont, Yeomen, all of Ashburn, for felony. On reference to Indictment No. I. there is a note in the margin opposite Richard Lonte, that he had a charter of pardon; this note should be over his name. The Pardon Roll, 33-34 Hen. VI., m. 23 (*Supp. Pat. Roll* 41) has an entry of a pardon for him, dated 4 Nov. 34, but there is a note "vacated because otherwise anno 33." This Roll, I may mention in passing, contains many names of Derbyshire men, including a pardon on 2nd Oct. for John Curson of Kettleston, Esq.; 10th Oct., John Vernon of Haddon, Esq.; 12th Nov., Walter Blount, Esq.; 20th Feb., Thomas Blount, Esq., Jun., John Cokeyne, Esq., etc.

With regard to the offences charged in the Indictments, that of High Treason does not occur, and only in No. VI. is there a charge of felony for which writs of *capias* were issued. The Crown may have desired not to deal too harshly with the offenders, or there may not have been sufficient evidence for the more serious charge. Unfortunately, the offences on No. II. are too much faded to be read, but since a writ of *Venire* was issued, there could have been no charge of Treason. Indictment V. is of interest, as John, Earl of Shrewsbury, was one of the Commissioners, and it is also evident from it that the property of persons, even of his rank, was insecure. Indictment IV. is an instance of the forcible abduction and marriage of an heiress, a crime very prevalent at that period. (See *Rot. Parl.*, 31-32 Hen. VI., Vol. 5, p. 269.) The Indictment printed last year was a most difficult document to decipher, since it was not only faded in places, but many of the capital letters were so similar as to be almost undistinguishable. Though it was copied with great care, new sources of information enable me to take advantage of the present opportunity to correct a few errors.

p. 40. Adam Wythenale; there should be a line drawn through.
Roger Vernon; there should be . x over.

- William Bonyngton; there should be . . . ʒ over.
 John Beryngton; read Bonyngton.
- p. 41. James Bondesdale; read Londesdale, .x over.
 Nicholas Bradeswar; read Bradeswawe.
 Hugh Sybson; read Gybson.
 William Gly^ʒ; this name reads Ely elsewhere.
 Nicholas Menyfold; read Monyfold.
 Stewall; read Etewall.
 John Bolden; read Golden.
 Le . . . ; the name is Legegonde.
 John Hayewod was of Ouerapelby.
- p. 42. John Smyth of West . . . ; Westbroughton^ʒ.
 Ambrose Devyk; read Dedyk.
 John Bolle; this name reads Jolle elsewhere.
 Thomas Tryssley; read Fryssley.
 Robert Ge-gose; read Etegose.
 Richard Lence; read Lonte, and marginal note over him.
- p. 43. Eveleysted; delete a) above.
 After Henry Broun yeoman, add "all of same."
 After John Coventry, yeoman, add "all of same."
- p. 44. In margin; . . Eller, read Miller.

Here, with a few further notes relating to the raiders, I must hasten to close this already long introduction.

Sir Nicholas Longford, the leader, received a pardon dated 20th August, 34 Hen. VI., 1456, and he is described in the Pardon Roll above referred to (m. 19), as Nicholas Longford, late of Longford, co. Derby, Knight, otherwise called Nicholas Longford, of Hough, Co. Lancaster, otherwise called Nicholas Longford, son and heir of Ralph Longford, Kn^t of Longford, Co. Derby, Kn^t [&c.]. Hough is in the parish of Withington. Upon the death of his father, Sir Ralph, on the 26th Sept., 1431, it appears from the Lanc. Inq. P. M. (*Chetham Soc.*, Vol. 2, p. 29) S^r Nicholas was then aged 13 or more; thus in 1454 he was in the prime of life. On the Pipe Roll for 32 Hen. VI., under Notts. and Derby, there is an entry of £ 130 13s. 4d. against him for forfeited issues, before Richard Byngham and his associates at

the sessions of Oyer and Terminer for the County of Derby that year, in 42 particulars, but, as I have stated, the roll which would give the details seems to be lost. The amount was settled in the Pipe Roll of the 34th year.

In Easter Term, 2 Edw. IV. (Coram Rege Roll No. 804, Rex ro. 22, Derb.):—

Hugh Egerton, late of Longford, Co. Derby, Gentleman, alias [&c.] of Madeley, Co. Staff. (his case had been removed into the King's Bench), appears at Westminster and produces the King's Letters Pat. of Pardon, dated 3rd Feb., 1 Edw. IV.; he was discharged.

In Mich. Term (Coram Rege Roll No. 806, Rex ro. 36, Derb.):—

William Bonyngton of ... Letters Pat. of Pardon for all
Berwardcote, Co. Derb., offences prior to 7th Dec.,
Esq. 36, Dated 20th March, 36
Hen. VI.

William Rolleston of Etewall, ... Letters, &c., prior to 4th Nov.
Co. Derb., yeoman. last, dated 24th Oct., 2
Edw. IV.

William Carter of Etewall, Co. ... The same.
Derb., yeoman.

John Bonyngton of ... The same, dated 14th Oct.
Berwardcote, Co. Derb.,
Gent.

surrender and produce pardons as above, they give security to keep the peace, and are discharged.

In Mich. Term, 13 Edw. IV. (Coram Rege Roll No. 849, Rex ro. 29, Derb.):—

John Fovne, or Fowne, late of Longford, Gentleman (he had been charged with stealing cattle, the property of Sir Lawrence Fiton, at Longford, on the 20th Dec., 32 Hen. VI., in addition to other indictments), outlawed, Trin. 7, Easter 8, Trin. 9, Edw. IV., places himself in the Marshalsea, [&c.,] produces in the King's Bench a pardon for all offences prior to 30th Sept.,

11 Edw. IV., dated 3rd Nov., 13 Edw. IV., and also sureties for good behaviour, and is discharged. He had also been outlawed at Warwick, 25 Hen. VI.

The Outlawry Rolls contain long lists, with the names of many of the raiders. In conclusion, I will only mention :
In Hil. Term, 7 Edw. IV. Richard, Edmund, and John Longford,
George, Hamnet, and Edward Caryngton. Outlawed 29th Oct.

In Mich. Term, 8 Edw. IV. Richard and Edmund Longford,
George and Hamnet Caryngton. Outlawed 27th Oct.

In Mich. Term, 12 Edw. IV. John, Edmund, and Richard
Longford, and George Caryngton. Outlawed 24th Sept.

In Easter Term, 13 Edw. IV., 1473, on the 6th of May, many of those indicted, including Roger Vernon, were again outlawed, and since here, after a period of nearly twenty years, their history ends, it may be permissible to hope that the survivors received a free pardon, or that their offences were at last forgotten.

[II.]

KING'S BENCH INDICTMENTS, ANCIENT.¹

(Class 9), Bundle 12.

[TRANSLATION.]

Derbyshire.

And the jurors aforesaid also say that, whereas the most Christian Prince, the Lord the now King, by the advice and with the assent of his Council, lately sent his two letters of privy seal, one of them directed to Sir John Greseley, Knight, sheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, the other directed to Sir Nicholas Longford, Knight, by the one of which letters order was given to the same sheriff, on the part of the said Lord the King, that upon his faith and allegiance he should with all speed cause the other of the letters aforesaid to be delivered to the aforesaid Nicholas Longford, by the which order was given to the same Nicholas on the part of the said Lord the King that, upon his faith and allegiance, upon sight of the same letter, putting aside all delay, he should appear personally before the same Lord the King and his Council at Westminster there to answer concerning those things which were objected against him, by virtue

¹ The Indictments are all taken from King's Bench Indictments, Ancient (Class 9), Bundle 12. In addition to the endorsement printed, there is on the back of each a mark of a square, with sides under an inch, divided into four equal quarters; this mark is of ancient origin, and, I think, represents an official seal. There is also generally a sign on the back resembling a capital "S"; this may be a clerk's mark—they seem distinct marks. The word "de" has been translated "of," "nuper de," "late of" in all instances.

of which letter of privy seal to the same sheriff directed, the said sheriff sent Christopher Langton, his servant, to the same Nicholas Longford with the said second letter of privy seal to the same Nicholas directed, to deliver it to the same Nicholas; by pretext whereof the same Christopher Langton presented the said letter of privy seal to the same Nicholas at the said Nicholas's manor called 'le Howgh' in the county of Lancaster, and he refused to receive the said letter, and turning aside suddenly he went off and hid in his park there, until divers of the servants of the said Nicholas had taken the aforesaid Christopher, and had compelled him to depart thence against his will, together with the said letter of privy seal of the Lord the King, otherwise they threatened to slay him. And for fear of their threats the said Christopher then left the place, and on the morrow returned to the said manor, and sitting upon his horse, put the said letter of privy seal of the Lord the King directed to the said Nicholas upon a little bench next the entrance of the hall of the said manor, calling upon divers servants of the said Nicholas then standing about to bear witness of what he had done and to inform the master thereof. And having done this, he started upon his way again, and forthwith one John Longford, late (*nuper*) of Longford in the county of Derby, esquire, called to him several of the servants of the aforesaid Nicholas to the number of twenty persons, some of them being horsemen and some footmen, and they followed the said Christopher with swords, staves, lances and other weapons, and seized him by the gate of the park aforesaid, and

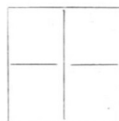
x / then and there made an assault upon him, and beat and wounded him with a staff and a dagger and ill-treated him, so that his life was despaired of, and they tried to force him to eat the said letter of the Lord the King; and, when he chose rather to die than to do this, they spat on the letter in contempt, and forced him to break and tear it into a number of pieces. And afterwards they brought him back to the manor aforesaid, and then and there imprisoned him, putting both his feet in the stocks, and carried him off from that place to the manor of Poynton in the county of Chester, the manor of John Warren, esquire, and there imprisoned him. And on that day the aforesaid John Warren, calling to him a great number of malefactors and disturbers of the King's peace (*pacis domini*) to the number of one hundred persons, with force and arms, to wit, with swords, cudgels, bows and arrows, against the peace of the Lord the King and against the form of divers statutes thereupon published, carried the aforesaid Christopher from the said manor of Poynton to the town of Longford in the County of Derby, and there, on Monday next before the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord in the thirty-second year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, the aforesaid Sir Nicholas Longford late (*nuper*) of Longford in the county of Derby, knight, Edmund Longford, late of the same place in the same county, esquire, Richard Longford, late of the same place in the same county, esquire, John Longford, late of the same place in the same county, esquire, George Caryngton, late of the same place in the same county,

esquire, otherwise called George Carington of Altrincham,
 esquire, ^{non cul} William Vernon, late of Netherhaddon in the
 county of Derby, knight, ⁷ Edmund Vernon, late (*nuper*)
 of the same place in the same county, esquire,
^{non cul} Roger Vernon, late of the same place in the same
 county, esquire, ^{non cul} John Cokayne of Assheburne in the
 same county, esquire, Edmund Cokayne of the same
^{[sic] The name} place in the same county, esquire, Nicholas ~~Fitz~~
^{Nicholas partly erased} ~~Herbert, late (*nuper*) of Norbury in the same county,~~
~~esquire, ⁷ Ralph Fitz Herbert late (*nuper*) of the same~~
~~place in the same county, 'gentilman,' Nicholas~~
~~Mountegomery the younger, late of Sudebury in the~~
^{Bonyngton [sic]} ~~same county, esquire, ⁷ William Bonyngton of Berewardcote~~
 in the county of Derby, esquire, and ^{non cul} John Bonyngton of
 the same place in the same county, 'gentilman,' as
 rebels of the Lord the King, despising the precept of
 the Lord the King aforesaid and of his Council, and
 the laws of England, made an assault on the aforesaid
 Christopher at Longford aforesaid, on the said day in
 the said year, and falsely, injuriously and unlawfully
 imprisoned the aforesaid Christopher in the lord's prison,
 and detained him for the space of two nights and one
 day and a half, and then and there would not suffer
 him to go at large from the prison aforesaid until the
 same Christopher had sworn against his will a corporal
 oath that, concerning all the offences and injuries
 abovesaid committed against him, he would stand by
 and obey the judgment, ordinance and arbitrament of
 Sir John Gresley, knight, his master, and John Cursun,
 esquire, and against the peace of the said Lord
 the King.

(Offences too indistinct to read.)

[Endorsed:] True bill.

(The names of the jurors, &c., appear,
but have not been copied here.)



Make them come on Tuesday next after [the Feast]
of the Apostles Peter and Paul at Derby.

[III.]

KING'S BENCH INDICTMENTS, ANCIENT.

(Class 9), Bundle 12.

[TRANSLATION.]

Derbyshire.

The Jurors of the Hundred of Appultre present that Richard Longford, late (*nuper*) of Longford in the county of Derby, esquire, Edmund Longford, late of the same place in the same county, esquire, ~~George Caryngton, late of the same place in the same county, esquire, otherwise called George Carington of Altrincham in the county of Chester, esquire,~~ John Fovne of Longford in the county of Derby, 'gentilman,' Ralph Twyford of the same place in the same county, 'gentilman,' Geoffrey Radclyff, late (*nuper*) of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' Henry Stokes of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' ~~Hugh Halley of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,'~~ Richard Fourde of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' Richard Mereman of the same place in the

[sic]

Stokes

[sic]

Fourde

same county, 'yoman,' John Mereman of the same
 place in the same county, 'yoman,' John Halley of
 the same place in the same county, 'servant,' Thomas
 Hyndeley of the same place in the same county,
 Mable 'servant,' Henry Mable of the same place in the same
 county, 'yoman,' Richard Mable of the same place in
 Smyth the same county, 'servant,' Robert Smyth of the same
 place in the same county, 'yoman,' Roger Hadersegge
 of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' George
 Ardren, late (*nuper*) of the same place in the same
 county, 'yoman,' Ralph Byrches, late (*nuper*) of the
 same place in the same county, 'yoman,' Edmund
 Mable of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,'
 Robynson Nicholas Robynson of Malmerton in the same county,
 Hayn 'yoman,' William Hayn of the same place in the same
 county, 'yoman,' Thomas Wales of the same place in
 the same county, 'husbondman,' John Mable of
 Miller Bubeton in the same county, 'yoman,' Robert Milner
 of the same place in the same county, 'milner,'
 Glayne William Glayne of the same place in the same county,
 'husbondman,' John Glayn of the same place in the
 Frenssh same county, 'servant,' John Frenssh of Overthurvaston
 in the same county, 'yoman,' Roger Wales of the same
 place in the same county, 'husbondman,' Robert
 Wales of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,'
 Thomas Wales of the same place in the same county,
 Shawe 'yoman,' Ralph Shawe of Oslaston in the same county,
 'husbondman,' George Shawe of the same place in the
 same county, 'husbondman,' John Boyleston of Neuton
 Boyleston Sulney in the same county, 'yoman,' William Boyleston
 of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' Robert

Bonyngton

Carter

Dycon of Roddesley in the same county, 'husbondman,' otherwise called Robert Cokesone of Roddesley 'husbondman,' and Richard Milner, late (*nuper*) of Shirley in the said county, 'milner,' William Bonyngton of Berewardecote in the same county, esquire, John Bonyngton of the same place in the same county, 'gentilman,' William Rolleston of Etewall in the same county, 'yoman,' William Carter of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' servants of Sir Nicholas Longford, knight, common and notorious depopulators of the fields, lyers in wait on the highways (*communit et notarii depopulatores agrorum insidiatores viarum*)¹ by the precept and with the comforting, counsel, abetting and aid of Sir Nicholas Longford, late (*nuper*) of Longford in the county of Derby, knight, Sir William Vernon, late (*nuper*) of Netherhaddon in the same county, knight, John ~~Curson~~^{non cul} the elder of ~~Ketleston~~^{non cul} in the same county, esquire, and John Cokayne of Assheburne in the same county, esquire, and ~~Nicholas Fitzherbert~~ of Norbury in the same county, esquire, and ~~Nicholas Mountgomery~~ the younger late (*nuper*) of Cubley in the same county, esquire, on the 17th day of May in the 32nd year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth after the conquest of England, after the Lord the King's letter of privy seal as to keeping the peace had been delivered to the said Nicholas Longford by Christopher Langton, servant of Sir John Gresley, knight, sheriff of the counties of Derby and

¹ By Stat. 4 Hen. IV., c. 2, the words "Insidiatores viarum & depopulatores agrorum" shall not be put in Indictments or Appeals, but Justices may take Indictments [&c.] containing in them the effect of the said words and terms, if any person of such Felonies shall hereafter be indicted, arraigned, or appealed.—See *Stat. of Realm*.

Nottingham, having collected a great number of ill-doers and disturbers of the peace of the Lord the King, [whose names are] unknown, to the number of one hundred persons, in manner of war arrayed to wit, with cloaks of defence (*deplaidibus defencivis*), iron caps, longswords, billhooks (*rostris*), lances 'langede-bœffes,'¹ bows and arrows, against the crown and dignity of the Lord the King aforesaid, and against the form of divers statutes thereupon published, at the town of Longford in the county of Derby, rose up in riotous manner, gathered and collected together, and arrayed in form aforesaid in riotous manner on the day and in the year aforesaid rode together from the said town of Longford to the town of Sutton in the county aforesaid, and then and there by force and arms broke into the houses of Thomas Brassington, William Jakkes, Roger Sheperd, William Parker, John Kelk, William Hall, Robert Knyveton, William Grene, John Parker, Robert Barowe, William Milner, Simon Milner and Richard Spede, servants and tenants of Sir Thomas Blount, knight, and Walter Blount, esquire, and then and there assaulted Richard Spede and Thomas Russhton, and beat, wounded and ill-treated them, so that their lives were despaired of, and straitly charged them on behalf of the said Sir Nicholas Longford, knight, that as well they as all the other tenants and servants of the said Sir Thomas Blount, knight, and Walter Blount, esquire, being in the said town of Sutton or in any other town in the said county or in the county of Stafford, should absent themselves from their own

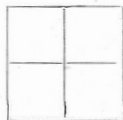
¹ Lange de bœuf.—A kind of spike or halbert with a head shaped like an ox tongue.—See *Engl. Dict.* (Murray).

houses, and from occupying or carrying on (*manurand*) their culture and tenure in the said towns or in any parcel thereof, under the pain of forfeiting life and limb, against the peace of the Lord the King aforesaid, whereupon all the aforesaid tenants and servants of the said Sir Thomas Blount, knight, and Walter, wholly withdrew from their holdings for fear of death.

[Endorsed :] True Bill.

.....and insurrection and other offences.

Longford



Make them come on Tuesday next after the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul at Derby.

[IV.]

KING'S BENCH INDICTMENTS, ANCIENT.

(Class 9), Bundle 12.

[TRANSLATION.]

Derbyshire

The jurors say upon their oath that William Pope, late (*nuper*) of Kingsbromley in the county of Stafford, 'yoman,' Thomas Pope of the same place in the same county, 'surgyn,' William Mylner of Marchynton in the same county 'husbondman,' John Curtes of Falde in the same county, 'yoman,' Robert Curtes, late (*nuper*) of Tuttebury in the same county, 'yoman,' John Alcock of Falde in the same county, 'yoman,' John Trewluffe of the same place in the same county,

'yoman,' and Thomas Stabull, late (*nuper*) of Hatton in the county of Derby, 'knave,' on Friday in Whitweek in the thirty-second year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, having collected together divers unknown malefactors and disturbers of the King's peace to the number of twenty persons, armed in warlike manner and arrayed in manner of the new insurrection (*modo nove insurreccōis*), broke into the house of Henry Darker at Ettewall in the county of Derby, and there with force and arms [as] aforesaid, took Margaret, daughter of Alice, wife of the said Henry, and heir apparent of the said Henry, and carried the same Margaret thence bound upon a horse, sitting before the said Thomas del Stabull on the aforesaid horse, as far as Bromley, and made and forced her to marry the same William Pope there, without the public proclamation of any banns according to the law of the church, before the third hour after midnight on Monday, the Feast of St. John the Baptist then next following, against the will of the same Margaret, contrary to the law of God and the church, and against the peace of the Lord the King.

[Endorsed :] Trespass and insurrection and other offences.



Make them come on Tuesday next after the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul at Derby.

¹ This phrase is not of very frequent occurrence; possibly it should be translated "a new insurrection," being merely used of the act in a descriptive sense. On the other hand, it may relate to a previous grant of a general pardon for insurrection.

[V.]

KING'S BENCH INDICTMENTS, ANCIENT.

(Class 9), Bundle 12.

[TRANSLATION.]

Derbyshire.

Let inquiry be made for the Lord the King whether John Cokeyn, late (*nuper*) of Asshburne in the county of Derby, esquire, John Elton, late (*nuper*) of the same place in the county aforesaid, 'yoman,' Richard Plant, late (*nuper*) of the same place in the county aforesaid, 'yoman,' Richard Parker, late (*nuper*) of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' Roger Brendwode, late (*nuper*) of the same place in the county aforesaid, 'yoman,' and William Cokeyn, late (*nuper*) of the same place in the county aforesaid, 'gentilman,' on the 20th day of January in the 32nd year of the reign of King Henry VI., with force and arms, to wit, with swords, bows and arrows, broke into the close and house of John, Earl of Shrewsbury, at Asshburne and took and carried away his goods and chattels there found, to wit, one bronze (*errium*) bolt, three bronze chains, three spades, one sharp blade (*aciem*), twenty oaks and twelve cartloads of underwood, to the value of £10, and so threatened Joan Elton, then tenant of the same Earl there, that she went entirely away from the aforesaid house and close, to the great damage of the said Earl and against the peace of the Lord the King.

[Endorsed:] True Bill.

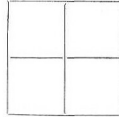
By Robert Newbolt of Newbolt esquire and his fellows.

Taken at Derby in the county of Derby on Monday next after the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Pau

32 Henry VI., before Richard, Duke of York, John, Earl of Shrewsbury, Richard Byngham and Ralph Pole, Justices, &c., by the oath of [Jurors here omitted].

Trespass.

Make them come on Tuesday next after the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul at Derby.



[VI.]

KING'S BENCH INDICTMENTS, ANCIENT.

(Class 9), Bundle 12.

[TRANSLATION.]

Derbyshire.

Let inquiry be made for the Lord the King whether
po se h cartam alloc
 Nicholas Longford of Longford in the county of Derby,
 knight, William Vernon of Netherhaddon in the same
po se
 county, knight, John Bromley, late (*nuper*) of Longford
 in the same county, knight, otherwise called John
 Bromley of Bromley in the county of Chester, knight,
 Edmund Longford, late (*nuper*) of Longford in the
 same county, esquire, Richard Longford late (*nuper*)
 of the same place in the same county, esquire, George
 Caryngton, late (*nuper*) of the same place in the same
 county, esquire, otherwise called George Ca. . . ngton
 of Altrincham in the county of Chester, esquire,
 Hamnet Caryngton, late (*nuper*) of the same place in
 the same county, esquire, otherwise called Hamnet

Caryngton of Caryngton in the county of Chester,
 esquire, Robert Leycestř, late (*nuper*) of the same
 place, esquire, otherwise called Robert Leycestř of
 Toftes in the county of Chester, esquire, Roger Lee,
 late (*nuper*) of Kettleston in the County of Derby,
 esquire, otherwise called Roger Lee of Boothes in the
 county of Chester, esquire, otherwise called Roger
 Legh, late (*nuper*) of Kettleston in the county of
 Derby, esquire, otherwise called Roger Leegh of Bothes
 in the county of Chester, esquire, Roger Vernon, late
 (*nuper*) of Netherhaddon in the county of Derby, esquire,
po se mittit coram Rege Trin Anno xxxv. H. vj.
 John Cokayne of Assheburne in the same county,
 esquire, Edmund Cokayn late of the same place in
 the same county, esquire, William Bonyngton of
 Berewardcote in the same county esquire, James
 Londesdale late (*nuper*) of Tyddeswall in the same
 county, 'yoman,' William Bette, late (*nuper*) of
 Netherhaddon in the same county, 'yoman,' Nicholas
 Bradshawe, son of Henry Bradshawe of Tyddeswall
 in the same county, 'yoman,' Thomas Aleyn of
 Wheston in the same county, 'yoman,' Robert Chapman,
 of Lytell Hokelowe in the same county, 'yoman,'
po se Maĩ
 Nicholas Bowedon of Bowedon in the same county,
 'yoman,' John Dykson of Whythalgh in the same
 county 'yoman,' William Dykson of the same place in
 the same county, 'yoman,' Hugh Gybsone of Chapell
 in the same county, 'yoman,' John Orme of Chapell
 in the same county, 'yoman,' Randolph Flecher of
 Combes in the same county, 'yoman,' Robert Dyksone
 of Chapell in the same county, 'clerk,' William Gly,
po se
 late (*nuper*) of Monyasshe in the same county, 'yoman,'

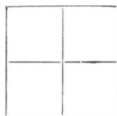
John Godehyne of the same place in the same county,
 'yoman,' ~~Thomas Tagge of the same place in the~~
 [sic] ~~same county,~~ 'yoman,' John Bolyvaunt of the same
 place in the same county, 'yoman,' Roger Tagge of
 Tadyngton in the same county, 'yoman,' Walter
 Merchyngton of the parish of 'le Chapell' in the same
 county, 'yoman,' Thomas Maryot of Staunton Hall in
 the same county, 'yo'[man], Richard Cademan of
 Colley in the same county, 'yoman,' John Thomelynson
 of Middelton next Yolgrave in the same county, 'yoman,'
 Roger Holyngworth of the same place in the same
 county, 'yoman,' John Smetheley of the same place in
 the same county, 'yoman,' Nicholas Monyfold, late
 (*nuper*) of Assheburne in the same county, 'yoman,'
 Robert Foxe of Monyasshe in the same county, 'yoman,'
 X
 Thomas Worthe, late (*nuper*) of Chineley in the same
 county, 'yoman,' Martin Hall of Castelton in the same
 county, 'yoman,' Oliver Fournes, late (*nuper*) of Hieghgge
 in the same county, 'yoman,' William Rolleston of
 Etewall in the same county, 'yoman,' William Carter
 of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' John
 Colman of Nether Shayle in the county of Leicester,
 'milner,' Robert Horne of the same place in the same
 county, 'yoman,' John Golden of the same place in
 the same county, 'yoman,' William Cartwryght of the
 same place in the same county, 'yoman,' Richard
 Frogett of the same place in the same county,
 'yoman,' Robert Legegend of the same place in the
 same county, 'yoman,' William Happar of Harlaston in
 the county of Stafford, 'yoman,' John Mason of the
 same place in the same county, 'yoman,' Nicholas

Byker of Hyntes in the same county, clerk, John Smyth^{po se} of Westbroughton in the county of Derby, 'yoman,' Thomas Smyth^{po se} of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' Nicholas Smyth^{po se} of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' Thomas Sayne^{po se} of Sudbury in the same county, 'yoman,' Thomas Hobbesone^{po se} of Dulbrygge in the same county, 'yoman,' Robert Forman^{po se}, late (*nuper*) of Cubley in the same county, 'yoman,' Alexander Damport, late (*nuper*) of Netherhaddon in the same county, 'yoman,' Symon Staley, late (*nuper*) of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' Richard Downes^{po se}, late (*nuper*) of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' Robert Bradshawe, late (*nuper*) of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' Amorosius Dedyk^{po se}, late (*nuper*) of the same place in the same county, 'gentilman,' John Jolle^{po se}, late (*nuper*) of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' William Wayn^{po se} of Alport in the same county, 'yoman,' Thomas Masse^{po se} of Offurton in the same county, 'gentilman,' Ralph Marchinton^{po se Ma^{re}} of Assheburn in the same county, 'draper,' Robert Etegos^{po se mittit^r coram rege t^mio Trin. Ao. xxxv. H. vj.} of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' Elyas Boner^{po se} of the same place in the same county, 'pyper,' Richard Lont^{po se} of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' Robert Forman^{po se}, late (*nuper*) of Cubley in the same county, 'yoman,' Adam Byry^{po se} of Merston in the same county, 'yoman,' Thomas Jonson^{po se} of Cubley in the same county, 'yoman,' John Broun^{po se}, late (*nuper*) of Netherhaddon in the same county, 'chaplain,' John Fowne of Longeford in the same county, 'gentilman,' Nicholas Robynson, otherwise called Nicholas

Hocheynson of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' Richard Meryman of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' Henry Stockis of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' Geoffrey Radclyf of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' Ralph Twyford of the same place in the same county, 'gentilman,' John Meryman of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' Richard Fourd of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' John Mable of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' William Heyne of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' Roger Hadersich of the same place in the same county, 'yoman,' on Tuesday next before the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord in the thirty-second year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth after the conquest of England feloniously stole two balistas¹ of steel (*balistas calibis*), worth 20s. each, one bed of red and white silk to the value of £10, 100 gallons of red wine to the value of £4 contained in a pipe, of the goods and chattels of Walter Blount, esquire at Aylewaston in the county of Derby.

[Endorsed:]

Longford L fe[Felony]



Let them be taken by Tuesday next after the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul at Derby.

True Bill.

¹ The balista here mentioned was probably a military engine of greater power than an ordinary crossbow. The bow being of steel and the stock of iron, it threw a bolt with considerable force, and it could be laid with accuracy.

[VII.]

KING'S BENCH INDICTMENTS, ANCIENT.

(Class 9), Bundle 12.

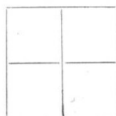
[TRANSLATION.]

Derbyshire

The jurors say upon their oath that Walter Blount of Aylewaston in the county of Derby, esquire, Thomas Blount of the same town and county, esquire, and Nicholas Gresley of Drakelowe in the county aforesaid, esquire, with many other persons unknown to the number of one hundred, with force and arms, to wit, with swords, bows, arrows and other defensive (*defensibilibus*) arms, on Tuesday next before the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross in the thirty-second year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth after the Conquest, at Longeford in the county aforesaid, broke into the close and houses of Sir Nicholas Longeford, knight, and beat, wounded and ill-treated John Waleys, Robert Smyth, William Boyleston and Robert Waleys, tenants and servants of the aforesaid Nicholas, then found there.

[Endorsed :]

Trespass.



Make them come on Tuesday next after the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul at Derby.