

name is Feldsende, sometime vicar of Westall (?),¹ and because he could not mass and mask in his garments he resigned up his vicarage, and hath ever since kept himself in secret, and denies not his absenting himself both from service and receiving of the communion. And surely he is both wise and stout (?) and bears the name of learning and therefore may do much harm; and do mind to keep him here till I hear from you what shall be further done with him.

Sheffield, 15 April, 1579."

The letter is addressed to lord Burghley, and it would be interesting to know what was "further done with him."

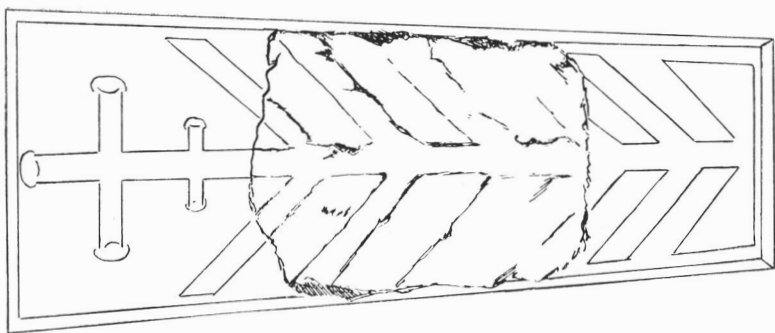
H.L.

V.

ONEMANSHOUSE.

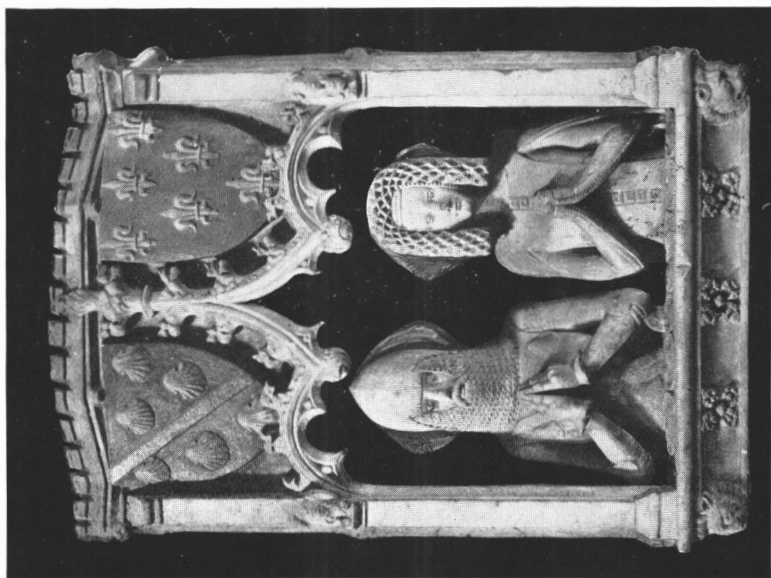
Mr. Kirk in his valuable article on "Monastic Settlements in the Peak Forest" (*Journal*, n.s. i, pp. 222-233) mentions a place in Derwent called Onemanshous which together with arable lands, meadow and pasture, had belonged to the Prior of Welbeck, and in 1558 was the property of Thomas Barber. In her will, proved in P.C.C., in 1620, Dorothy Howard of Onemanshouse in Derwent, desired to be buried in Hope church. I think that one or two Barbers are mentioned in the will, but I did not take full notes. They were related to the Balguys who were afterwards of Derwent Hall. The name seems originally to have meant a hermitage, and we may compare it with the German *einsiedelei*, which has the same meaning, and is of ancient origin. We have in England a parish called Onehouse in Suffolk and a village called Onecote, in Staffordshire, but I do not know the early forms of these words.

¹ Probably Tidsall.



PART OF GRAVE SLAB, REPTON.

To face p. 127



ALABASTER SCULPTURE, BAKEWELL.

Walter, the monk of Hucklow, once a wild and desolate place, was commemorated in the Obituary of Beauchief Abbey.

S.O.A.

VI.

“CORK” A LICHEN FOUND ON BASLOW MOOR AND PRODUCING A PURPLE DYE.

As related in vol. xxiii (1901) several person were “in mercy” for trespass on Baslow Moor in 1468 and 1478. They had been collecting “le corke,” for which they had become liable to pay damages, but how much we are not told.

Reference to the Oxford English Dictionary shows that the explanation of “corke” given in a footnote on p. 27 is incorrect. It is correctly defined as “a purple or red dye-stuff obtained from certain lichens growing on rocks in Scotland and the north of England.” Apparently, says the Dictionary, “it is a contraction of *corkir*, adopted from the Gaelic and Irish *corcur*, originally ‘purple,’ hence the lichen yielding a purple dye. *Corcur* was an adaptation of Latin *purpur* with Goidelic change of *p* to *c*, as in Latin *planta*, Irish *cland*, *clann*, Latin *pascha*, Gaelic *casga*, *caisg*,”

The earliest date of the word which the Dictionary can quote is 1483.

This lichen is known in botany as *lecanora tartarea*. It “is very abundant in the mountainous parts of the island, forming a greyish incrustation over the surface of otherwise bare rocks” (C. P. Johnson and J. E. Sowerby, *The Useful Plants of Great Britain*, 1861, p. 307). This lichen, with its purple patches, could no doubt be found on Baslow Moor to this day.

In Harrison’s *Survey of the Manor of Sheffield*, 1637, (ed. J. G. Ronksley), pp. 306-7 we have “an intake called ye Corker Walls,” and this is also called Corke Walls. These fields must have been called after the lichen which grew there before they were enclosed.