

NOTES ON THE MANORIAL HISTORY OF HORSLEY.

F. N. FISHER, T.D., A.R.Hist.S.

TO seek the beginnings of the manorial system in England it is necessary to go back at least four centuries before the Norman Conquest. The genesis is no doubt to be found in the grants of lands, often newly conquered, by a king or chieftain to his followers, as a reward for their services. The peasants cultivating their lands rendered various tributes to these local lords, instead of as before direct to the king, and in return were accorded protection. These lordships multiplied and by the end of the seventh century were commonplace.

The Danish incursions of the ninth and tenth centuries accelerated this desire for protection, and we find more and more free peasants becoming subservient to a lord, rendering a money rent and help on the lord's demesne farm during the busy seasons. With the passing of the years this system grew and progressed until it became an integral part of the countryside and along with it was evolved a complex social system of free and unfree tenants.

The Conquest meant the dispossession of some 90 per cent. of the landholders by a new military aristocracy and there were, as a consequence, many far reaching changes. War service with his lord became an important factor in a tenant's tenure, and in fact William decided how many knights from each manor were to be provided for service in his wars. We find too, that many small landholders, villani, became a depressed class and sought dependence on the new lords.

When the Domesday survey was taken in 1086 it seems evident that the commissioners considered that at the

Conquest the country had been parcelled out into estates which were centred round the lord's residence, and termed *maneria*. The Latin *manerium* and the French *manoir* mean simply a residence, and so it is from the lord's house that the manor takes its name.

The history of the manorial system with its gradual decline from the middle ages to its virtual extinction in 1922 makes interesting reading. Although there may be no such thing as a "typical" manor, yet in relating the story of the manor of Horsley we are fortunate in as much as it has been possible to trace a fairly continuous story from Domesday up to modern times.

It is in the Domesday Book that Horsley receives its first mention in history. It was one of the five Derbyshire manors held by Ralph de Buron, the others being Weston Underwood, Denby, Kirk Hallam and Herdebi. The latter place is still unidentified but the modern Cox-bench has been suggested as its site. The entry relating to Horsley, Ralph's "caput", shews it to be of fair size:—

"In Horselei Turgar had 3 carucates of land (assessed) to the geld. (There is) land for 4 ploughs. There (are) now 2 ploughs in demesne; and (there are) 19 villeins and 4 bordars who have 6 ploughs. There (are) 60 acres of meadow. Wood(land) for pannage 1 league in length and 1 in breadth. In King Edward's time it was worth 100 shillings, now (it is worth) 60 shillings. Ralph holds it."

Of Turgar, who he was, the length of his tenure and who were his predecessors it has been impossible to determine. Ralph, on his death, was succeeded in the barony by his son Hugh who, in Stephen's reign is mentioned as "lord of the castle of Horestone". Horston castle, the ruins of which are to be seen about a mile to the south of Horsley church, was the residence of the de Burons. Hugh, like other magnates of his day, was a benefactor of religious houses, Darley Abbey and Lenton Priory being particularly favoured by his gifts. The latter was the recipient, *inter alia*, of the churches of Horsley and Ossington (Notts.) and a moiety of the church of Cotgrave

(Notts.), with which gifts his eldest son, Hugh, was associated. This son Hugh later entered Lenton as a monk, and it was his younger brother, Roger, who succeeded to the barony on his father's death which occurred in or before 1155.

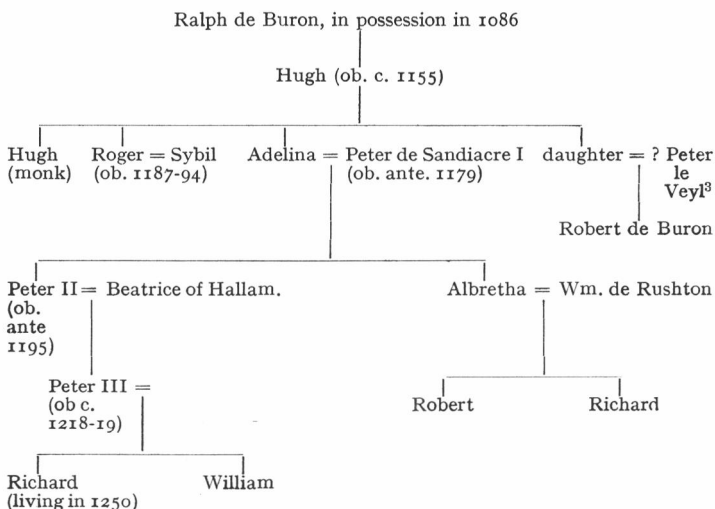
Roger owed service to the king for ten knights fees, and in his charter of 1166 we learn the details: William de Heriz held two, Roger de Cotingstock held two in Cotingstock (Costock) and Rempston and Patric de Rosel held one fee in Denby. These were all in being before the death of Henry I in 1135. One more fee, that of Kilburn held by Albert, had been created after Henry's death by Roger's father Hugh. The four remaining fees were held in demesne.¹

Roger was married to Sybil, and as far as can be ascertained they had no family but he had at least two sisters. He too, like his father, was a benefactor of Darley Abbey. From evidence in the Darley Cartulary he died somewhere within the range 1187-94. In this cartulary there is a late 12th c. charter of one Seher de Speut confirming to the abbey all the gifts of Roger de Buron whom he styled as his predecessor. Who Seher was and how it came about that he held the barony is still an unsolved mystery. In 1197 he rendered 5½ marks as scutage of the fee of Roger and this is the last we hear of him. His holding of part or whole of the barony was of short duration, for in 1198 we find Peter de Sandiacre rendering account of £100 "for having seisin of Horsley which he says is of his inheritance" together with the service of six knights.²

Peter's inheritance of part of the barony came to him by virtue of his descent from Roger de Buron's sister Adelina, or Aalina, who had married a Peter de Sandiacre. This Peter died sometime before 1179 and left as his heir a son, also named Peter, who died sometime prior to 1195. He was succeeded by his son and heir Peter III whom we now find possessed of Horsley.

¹ Red Book of the Exchequer.

² Pipe Rolls.



Peter held six or possibly seven of the ten knights' fees of the barony. The ones he undoubtedly held were those around Horsley, viz. the four in demesne and the single fees of Denby and Kilburn. The remaining ones were probably held by Robert de Buron, a nephew of Roger and the son of a younger sister of Adelina, who adopted the surname of Buron.

Peter's accession, however, did not go unchallenged, for in 1200 one Walter Malet claimed the whole of Roger's barony but on what grounds is not apparent. In the Curia Regis Rolls there is mention of an assize of mort d'ancestor by Walter against Peter and in the Pipe Rolls of the same year there is reference to an assize of mort d'ancestor by Walter against Peter, the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem and Robert de Buron concerning the ten knights fees in Horsley, Ossington and Cotgrave. Walter's claim was evidently unsuccessful for we find

³ In 1252 Robert Basset recovered possession of tenements in Derby which had been wrongly seized of a serjeanty, as he proved that they had belonged to his uncle William Basset to whom they had descended. They were parcel of the barony of Buron and had been granted by Roger to Peter le Veyl in free marriage with his sister. (Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, 106). It seems a reasonable assumption that this younger sister of Adelina married Peter le Veyl by whom she had a son Robert who adopted the surname of Buron, (*vide infra*).

Peter rendering for his knights fees in 1203, and in 1204 Robert de Buron confirmed Roger's grant of the vill of Ossington to the Hospitallers.⁴

Sometime previous to February 19th, 1204, Peter exchanged the major part of his inheritance for lands in Litchurch, Derby, belonging to the king. The extent of the Litchurch estate is gathered from an entry in the assize rolls of 1281 . . . "that King John exchanged the 13 bovates (in Litchurch) with Peter for the said castle."⁵

John now conferred the barony on William Briewer who was sheriff of the joint counties of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Briewer, on February 19th, 1204, was ordered to hand over the manor of Horsley to Samson de Strelley, who was to hold it as long as he was custodian of the, now royal, castle of Horston.⁶

Before we consider the further succession of Horsley there are some points of interest concerning the Sandiacre family worth recording. Although Peter III died c. 1218-19 his sons Richard and William were subsequently still in possession of a considerable holding in Horsley. Walter Malet as we have seen, failed in his claim to the barony, but in 1225 he came into possession of 235 acres granted to him by Richard and William de Sandiacre. We first hear of this on November 12th, 1224, when Robt. de Lexington, W^m de Cressy, Ralf de Crumbwell and W^m de Stanton were nominated as justices to take, at Nottingham, an assize of mort d'ancestor between Walter Malet, "petent", and Gilbert de Castello, Thomas Fabrum, Geoffrey of Alfretton, Arnold Flouter, Roger the Parker, Andrew of Ossington, Ralph of Ripley, William son of Peter, Lewin of Cotgrave, Hugh son of Aluric, Geoffrey son of Pagan, Gilbert son of Emme, Geoffrey of Horsley, Henry son of Gilbert, Gilbert son of Henry, Henry the miner, Gilbert son of Robert, Andrew the carboner, Robert the clerk, Robert son of Ulkel, Nicholas son of Herbert, Robert son of Gamel and Ralph son of Beatrice, described as tenants, concerning 260 acres of land in Horsley.⁷

⁴ Darley Cart.

⁵ *Assize Rolls for Derbyshire*, P.R.O. Extracted by C. E. Lugard.

⁶ *Rotuli de Liberate*.

⁷ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*.

There was evidently some modification in this action, for on April 7th the following year, 1225, there is a release on an assize of mort d'ancestor by which Richard de Sandiacre, on receipt of eight silver marks, granted 207 acres in Horsley to Walter. A further grant to Walter by Richard and William brings the acreage up to 235. In this action we are given the names of the tenants, together with the extent of their holdings:—

William le Macun	20 a.	Gilbert de Castro	20 a.
Thomas (de Wudehus)	12 a.	Roger le Parker	15 a.
Lewin de Cotesgrave	15 a.	Gilbert Fitz Henry	20 a.
Henry Fitz Gilbert	12 a.	Robert le Clerc	12 a.
Hugh Fitz Ailrul'	9 a.	Arnold le . . .	7 a.
Ralph de Rippegel	8 a.	Geoffry Fitz Payn	8 a.
Gilbert son of Emma	6 a.	Geoffrey de Horsley	6 a.
Henry le minur	8 a.	Nicholas Fitz Herbert	6 a.
Robert Fitz Gamell	7 a.	Ralph son of Beatrice	6 a.
Andrew le carboner	6 a.	Gilbert Fitz Robert	4 a.
Geoffrey de Alfreton	10 a.	Robert Fitz Ulkell	10 a.
Andrew de . . .	8 a. ⁸		

Comparing these two lists of 23 tenants they appear identical if a few assumptions, reasonable I think, are made, although there is an unexplained discrepancy in the acreage. William son of Peter might well be William son of Peter de Sandiacre III and identifiable with William le Macun, Thomas Fabrum (the smith) with Thomas de Wudehouse (Woodhouse), Arnold le . . . with Arnold Flouter and Andrew de . . . with Andrew of Ossington.

William de Sandiacre retained some lands in Horsley until at least 1235, for in that year the sheriff, Ralph son of Nicholas, was ordered to cause a perambulation to be made, taking with him twelve upright and lawful men of the county, between the lands in Horsley of William de Ferrers 4th earl of Derby and those of William.⁹

To revert to the descent of the manor we have already seen that Samson de Strelley was to hold it so long as he held the castle of Horston. Although in most of the appointments to the castle no mention is made of Horsley,

⁸ *D.A.J.*, VII, 216.

⁹ *Cal. Close Rolls*.

there is an occasional one which includes it as, for instance, on April 27th, 1275, when Walter de Stirkesle was granted the castle and the soke of Horsley.¹⁰

Although under a unified command as it were the castle and manor were run as separate entities, the latter being managed by members of the governor's staff. In 14 Henry III (1229-1230) Horsley was assessed at 100 shillings and Horston at one mark,¹¹ but some years later in 1268 Lord John Reygate and William de Stokes assessed them together at eight marks. For comparison with this latter assessment we find Derby assessed at fifty marks and Bolsover at twelve marks.¹²

There have been preserved for us some details of the accounts of the manor embracing the period 49-52 Henry III. Among the items are:—

“26s. 8d. from hay sold at Horsleye.

£13. 12. 11. from dues on forges (*de forgiis leuatis*) in the wood of Horsleye, by the aforesaid Master.

4s. od. from works of the manor of Horsleye released, viz. from mowing a certain meadow appertaining to the said manor.

£6. 7. 6. from pleas and perquisites of Horsleye.”¹³

In 1267 Henry III ordered a weekly market to be held on Thursday and an annual fair to be held on the vigil, day and morrow of St. Peter ad Vincula (August 1st) together with all liberties and customs appertaining to such a fair.¹⁴ In 1291 the weekly Thursday market was confirmed but the yearly fair was changed to the eve, day and morrow of the Nativity of St. Mary (September 8th).¹⁵ Neither of these days, it is of interest to note, coincides with the day of the patronal saint of Horsley church, St. Clement (November 23rd). The modern Horsley wakes are regulated by St. James' day (July 25th). Cox, commenting on this ambiguity, infers that

¹⁰ *Cal. Fine Rolls.*

¹¹ *Pipe Rolls.*

¹² *Cal. Close Rolls.*

¹³ *Ministers Accounts*, P.R.O.

¹⁴ *Cal. Close Rolls.*

¹⁵ *Cal. Pat. Rolls.*

although the church was dedicated to St. Clement the actual consecration by the bishop was performed on or about St. James' day.¹⁶ The Rev. E. R. Bickerstaff in *A Short Guide to Horsley Parish Church*, 1950, states that, following restoration, the church was re-dedicated on St. James' day in 1450. All this leads us to agree with Cox when he states that there was no invariable rule that wakes should coincide with the patronal saint's day. We still do not know when and why the fair was changed to St. James' day.

Agriculture being of course the predominant industry in Horsley was, in common with other manors in this region, originally conducted on the open fields system. When complete enclosure was effected we do not know as there was no enclosure act, but we are fortunate in having preserved for us the details of a very early enclosure. In 1269 Hugh de la Grene accused Gerard de Fanacurt, custodian of the castle and manor, of illegally enclosing two acres of the common pasture. He lost his case however because it was deemed lawful for the lord, in this case the king, to enclose land provided it left sufficient pasture for the tenants. This verdict was, of course, in accordance with the Statute of Merton 1236. From evidence in many law-suits and charters concerning ownership of lands in Horsley it is evident that enclosure went on apace through the centuries.¹⁷

From 1188 to 1334 taxation was raised by a form of capital levy by which a certain fraction of a man's wealth, i.e. his property, stock, crops, money and stock-in-trade, etc., was collected. The Lay Subsidies, as they were called, were collected at intervals and the amounts varied, some being as high as one-fourth and others as low as a fortieth of a man's possessions. Clergy were not included, except if they had property outside their benefice, as they were taxed by Convocation.

The Lay Subsidy Rolls for the year 1327-8 shew that a tax of one-twentieth was collected. The entry regarding Horsley and its members is as follows:—

¹⁶ Cox, *Churches of Derbyshire*, IV, 245.

¹⁷ *ssize Rolls for Derbyshire*, P.R.O., Extracted by C. E. Lugard.

Horseleye.				
Nich de Breydeshala	lx ^s		iiij ^s	
Johes fil Xiane	l ^s		ij ^s	vj ^d
Johes Hervy	iiiij ¹¹		iiiij ^s	
Ric le Wheler	l ^s		ij ^s	vj ^d
Galf Spark	xl ^s		ij ^s	
Wills fil Henr	xx ^s			xij ^d
Rob fil Thom	xx ^s			xij ^d
Summa bonorum	xvj ¹¹		xvj ^s	
Kylburn.				
Ric de Halom	xl ^s		ij ^s	
Hugo de Wynster	xx ^s			xij ^d
Henr de Halum	l ^s		ij ^s	vj ^d
Wills Capellanus	xxx ^s			xviiij ^d
Henr Neem	l ^s		ij ^s	vj ^d
Gilbts Keys	xxx ^s			xviiij ^d
Ric le Warde	xx ^s			xij ^d
Summa bonorum	xij ¹¹		xij ^s	
Horsel Wodehouses.				
Rob de Stanesby	iiiij ¹¹		iiiij ^s	
Rad fil Gilb	c ^s		v ^s	
Wills fil Walt	lx ^s		iiij ^s	
Wills fil Rob	xl ^s		ij ^s	
Wills de Stanesby	xl ^s		ij ^s	
Henr Cade	xl ^s		ij ^s	
Rob fil Galf	vj ¹¹	xiiij ^s	iiiij ^d	vij ^s
Wills fil Ranulfi		xl ^s		ij ^s
Summa bonorum	xxvj ¹¹	xiiij ^s	iiiij ^d	xxvj ^s
Horston.				
Thom de Sandyacre	xl ^s		ij ^s	
Ric Fox	l ^s		ij ^s	vj ^d
Henr fil Henr	xxxj ^s	viiij ^d		xix ^d
Summa bonorum	vj ¹¹	xx ^d	vj ^s	j ^{d1s}

When we reach the 15th c. we find the manor gaining in relative importance. Governors were still appointed for the castle but there were now specific appointments of such officers as stewards, bailiffs, auditors and receivers to the manor only, although in one or two instances the lordship of Horston was included.

The following list, mainly compiled from entries in the *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, covers Horsley's last phase as a royal manor:—

¹⁸ D.A.J., XXX, 68-9.

Stewards.

Henry Pierpoint (appointed 25 January 1463).

Thomas Lovel (appointed 31 March 1489—25 May 1524).

Thomas, Lord Ross, joint steward with Lovel (appointed 7 July 1519—ante May 1524).

George, earl of Shrewsbury (appointed 27 May 1524 on death of Thomas Lovel).

Thomas, earl of Rutland, date of appointment not known but he may have followed Shrewsbury who died at Wingfield 21 July 1538. He died holding the appointment 20 Sept. 1543.

Sir Richard Southwell (appointed 28 May 1544—11 July 1547).

Henry, earl of Rutland (appointed 11 July 1547). It appears probable that he held the appointment until 1555 when Lady Ann Stanhope was granted the manor.

Auditor.

John Durant (appointed 13 January 1474).

Receivers.

Thomas Byngham (appointed 22 April 1474).

Gervase Clyfton (appointed 28 February 1477).

John Thompson, date of appointment not known but he died in office on or just before 14 April 1511.

William Keby (appointed 14 April 1511 on death of John Thompson. He was holding the appointment in 1520).

John Carleton (appointed, joint with Keby, on 10 July 1511).

Bailiffs.

Geoffrey Johnson, date of appointment not known but he was in office 1473-74.

John Aglond, date of appointment not known but he was in office in 20 Henry VII (1504-5) when he was accused of cutting and selling, without licence, 100 oaks valued at 4 marks from the woods.¹⁹

¹⁹ *Cal. of Inquisitions.*

Richard Hopkins (appointed 22 July 1515—10 April 1522).

Thomas Garton (appointed 10 April 1522).

Thomas Grey, John Bukby (appointed 12 December 1530).

The appointment of Grey and Bukby as joint bailiffs on December 12th, 1530, and confirmed December 21st, 1531, records that they were to replace Robert (? Richard) Hopkins or Roger Croker. This rather implies that Thomas Garton never actually acted as bailiff.

Geoffrey Johnson's statement of accounts for the year 1473-4 is of sufficient interest to merit inclusion:—

Arrears.

None.

Rents and Farms.

But he renders account for £13. 1. 9. from rents of assize and of customary tenants and of tenants at will there a year, paying equally at the terms of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary and of Michaelmas, i.e. for the terms falling within the time of this account.

And 10s. from the farm of a meadow called Kynges-medewe there a year.

And for 2s. 4d. from the farm of another meadow called Grenemedede.

And for 6d. from new rent of a water mill there a year, let thus to Henry Balle by court roll.

And for 4d. from new rent of a certain parcel of land acquired from the lord's waste, let thus by the year.

Sum £13. 14. 11.

Perquisites of the Courts.

And for 47s. 5d. from the perquisites of the courts there this year held as in the rolls of the same examined on this account.

Sum 47s. 5d.

Sum of total receipt £16. 2. 4.

Fees with necessary expenses.

The same accounts in the fee of the aforesaid bailiff, accounted by the year as is allowed in the preceding account—40s. And in wages of a sub-bailiff (sub-seneschal) there as is allowed in the preceding account a year 13s. 4d. And in expenses of the bailiff (seneschal) holding the courts periodically this year accounted all together on oath of the accountant 20s. 8d. And in amercements of diverse persons, placed among the perquisites of the courts and charged above, because they have no goods or chattels in the domain there whereby they can be distrained as the said accountant says on his oath 10s. 10d.

Sum £4. 4. 10.

Moneys delivered.

And in moneys delivered to Thomas Byngham, receiver, by the hands of the said accountant, from the issues of this year at diverse times by his recognisance on the account £11.

Sum of moneys delivered £11.

Sum of all allowances and deliveries £15. 4. 10. And he owes 17s. 6d., which he delivered to the aforesaid receiver by his recognisance on the account and thus quit.²⁰

In 1555 the manor of Horsley ceased to be a royal manor for on May 11th of that year it was granted, along with many other manors and lordships, to Lady Ann Stanhope, a widow. Ann, née Rawson, was the widow of Sir Michael Stanhope who had the dubious distinction of being beheaded on Tower Hill on February 26th, 1552, for his complicity in the plot against Dudley, duke of Northumberland. The document recording the grant gives a list of lands ceded to her which included . . . “also the lordship and manor of Horsley and the castle of Horston, co. Derby, and lands in Horsley, all lately parcel of the possession of Jaspar Duke of Bedford, viz. meadows

²⁰ *Ministers Accounts*, P.R.O.

called 'Kyngsmeade' and 'Grenemeadowe' in the tenure of William Coffyn and a messuage and croft and all houses, lands etc. belonging to the same lately leased to Francis Hopkyns, attainted of felony, with all their appurtenances in the tenure of — Woodrof . . . To hold of Ann and her assigns during her life and afterwards to Thomas Stanhope, her son, in fee tail, with remainders successively in tail."²¹

Thomas duly succeeded his mother on her death in February, 1587. On November 10th, 1593, the Lords of the Council at Windsor sent a directive to the sheriff and justices of Derbyshire to "make enquiry concerning a band of men said to be tenants and servants of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who have thrown down part of a park called Horsley belonging to Sir Thomas Stanhope, and to punish the offenders."²²

Thomas' son Philip was ennobled in 1616 as Baron Stanhope of Shelford, Notts., and was later, in 1628, created earl of Chesterfield. Philip was married twice, first to Catherine daughter of Francis Lord Hastings who died in 1636, and next to Anne widow of Sir Humphrey Ferrers. The eldest son of the first marriage, Henry, died in 1634 leaving a son Philip, later to succeed his grandfather in 1656 as the second earl of Chesterfield.

Chesterfield joined the king's party in the Civil War and, of course, had to pay dearly for his "delinquency". On being sequestered he begged leave to compound for his estates, and on May 24th, 1649, he was fined £8,698. 7s. 6d., being one-third of his possessions. For some-time previous to this however, he had received only £5 per week from his estates, later on he received one-fifth of the revenues for himself. He protested against the fine pleading that he was only a life tenant of the estates which yielded £3,700 per annum. In March, 1650, the County Committees for Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire were ordered to report on the methods to be adopted to collect

²¹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*. Jaspar was half-brother of Henry VI and with his brother Edmund was made governor of Horston on 24 July, 1453. He died s.p. 1495.

²² *Rutland MSS.* (H.M.C.).

the fine. There is no trace of this report, but on April 8th, 1651, it was decreed that he should relinquish the fifth part of his income he had been allowed and receive instead £5 per week.²³

Philip's second wife's affairs were also implicated and we find the youngest and only surviving son of their marriage, Alexander, petitioning the Committee for Compounding that various lands in Horsley be exempt from sequestration. He stated that in 12 Charles I his father "did for the provision, education and mayntenance of your petitioner demise unto Thomas Packington, William Paryter, Richard Evans and Edward Burton all those 3 inclosed groundes called the 3 paddocks parcells of the Manor of Horsley in the County of Derby and all those now inclosed groundes lately severed from Horsley Parke there divided into two Inclosures, and one house or teneement in the tenure of Robert Swayne, two barnes and all other buildings standing on the premises under the rent in the said lease mentioned . . ."²⁴ The petition was made on May 29th, 1651, but on October 13th following it was disallowed.

Among the claimants against the estate was Sam. Heiron, minister of Horsley, who on January 7th, 1651, claimed £30 augmentation granted to him by the Committee for Plundered Ministers from the rectory of Horsley, sequestered from the earl. On January 9th the claim was allowed together with £75 arrears. On June 7th, 1654, an order was made for the continuance of this allowance on receipt of a certificate from the Committee for Approval of Public Preachers.

Philip succeeded his grandfather as second earl in 1656. In September, 1659, he was committed to the Tower for his complicity in Sir George Booth's abortive rising. Although the authorities found it difficult to bring forward evidence to seize his estates yet we find the County Commissioners did secure Bretby and cause it to be inventoried and valued and instruct the tenants to withhold their rents. Chesterfield's counsel, on appearing before the Committee for Compounding, alleged, to put matters mildly, that the county authorities had exceeded

²³ *Cal. Comm. Comp.*

²⁴ *D.A.J.*, XI, 113.

their duties without authority. In a letter dated October 19th, 1659, the County Committee stated their resentment of this and demanded vindication "of the false aspersions cast upon us by the impudence of my lord's counsel charging us with so great a lie." The letter continues: "We find an order of yours which will be hard to fulfil, regarding an account by whom and why deer have been killed in Horsley Park. No warrants have been issued by our orders, and we beg that things alleged may be proved before they are believed." The Sequestration Commissioners replied on October 25th regarding these deer. They promised: "Just satisfaction shall be given against any that have laid this aspersion on you." Here the matter ends so far as the official correspondence is concerned and the Restoration is only just round the corner.²⁵

Cromwell died on September 3rd, 1658, and was succeeded by his son Richard. Richard was utterly lacking in the personality and political acumen of his father, and it was not long before resignation was forced upon him. Charles II made a victorious entry into London on May 29th, 1660, and England was once again a monarchy.

Not least among the difficulties of the new régime was the problem of dealing with the estates of the former "delinquents". Lands which had been confiscated were, generally speaking, restored to their former owners, but those owners who had been forced to sell part or all of their property to pay the huge fines imposed on them found it exceedingly difficult to obtain retribution. The Chesterfield estates, however, suffered little or no impairment.

Rewards for their loyalty came to the Stanhopes in the form of offices under the Crown. Philip, second earl of Chesterfield, was made Lord Chamberlain to Charles' consort, and his uncle, Alexander, eventually became ambassador to Spain and the Low Countries.

Charles II in 1662 introduced a new tax, the hearth tax, which was extremely unpopular at the time, so much so that Dutch William, bowing to popular outcry, repealed it in 1689. Hearth tax was levied at the rate

²⁵ Cal. Committee for Compounding.

of two shillings per hearth and collected in equal instalments at Lady Day and Michaelmas. There were various exemptions, granted, for instance, to those who were excused church and poor rates and to those whose houses were valued at less than twenty shillings per annum, etc. The returns extant are of great value to historians, and the following list is the extract for Horsley of the Michaelmas 1670 return:—

Horseley.

Tho Wilson	2	Rich Garton	2
John Hough	1	Mr Grote	4
John Roberts	1	Rob Fletcher	2
John Wheeldon	1	And. Jakes	1
John Rogers	2	Wm Wood	1
Rob. Alsebrooke	1	Jn Searson	3
W ^m Agard	1	Tho Rolleston	1
Wid Wheeldon	1	Rob Radford	1
Ed. Seale	1	John Launder	2
Wm Hulland	1	Patr Johnson	1
Jn Bingham	1	Tho Harrison	1
Tho Kirkland	2	Hen Harrison	1
Tho Kirbey	1	John Harrison	1
Jn Grace	1	Wm Toplis	1
Wm Harrison	1	Jn Toplis	1
Tho Radforth	1	Arth Johnson	1
Rob Lacye	2	Geo Moor	3
Chr Middleton	1	John Radforth	2
Tho Starbucke	1	Jn Houghton	2
Tho Armet	1	Rich Ball	1
Wm Hodges	3	Tho Biddle	1
Geo Hatton	1	Wid Radford	1
Rob Seale	1	Char Herper	3
Jone Armet	1	Will Wheeldon	1
Mr Bealey	2	Thurston Radford	3
Hen Hatton	1	Wid Fauke	1
Tho Hunter	1	Rich Woodhouse	1
Rob Buxton	2	Ellenor Stanley	1
Tho Radford	3	Mr Rob Parker	2
Tho Tailer	1	Wm Saxon	1
Wm Somers	1	Jn Wilson	3
Rich Wathey	1	Hen Kerrey	1
Patr Dickens	4	Rich Otwell	1
Wm Holmes	1	Hen Houghton	1
Wid Seale	2	Fra Sison	1

Vewed p nos John Bancroft and Rich Riley, Collectors.
Tho Kirkland Constable.²⁶

²⁶ Derby Pub. Lib.

It is unfortunate that no Manor Court Rolls of Horsley have been preserved for us except the two volumes, embracing the years 1732-1863, now in the Derby Public Library. In these volumes there is a wealth of manorial history and a perusal of them reveals one significant fact in that it is evident that enclosure was complete by 1732.

The manor, generally referred to as Horeston and Horsley or Horsley and Horeston, included of course Kilburn and Horsley Woodhouse, and the manor court was held at these places at intervals as well as at Horsley and Stainsby. One of the main functions of the court was the admission of new tenants and the procedure adopted is not without interest and the following extract is a typical example.

4 April 1732.

Manor of Horeston & Horsley to wit

At the Small Court Baron of The Right Honorable the Earl of Chesterfield Lord of the said Manor held at Horsley in and for the said Manor the fourth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty two Before William Turner Gentleman Steward.

At This Court came William Devill in his own proper person and desired to be admitted Tenant to one Messuage with the appurtenances situate in Fennel Street within the said Manor and one Croft to the said Messuage adjoining and one Cottage situate near the Church Stile in Horsley within the said Manor which said premises Robert Devill Father of the said William held by copy of Court Roll of the said Manor to the use of himself for life then to the uses to be expressed in his last will and for want of such will to the right Heirs of the said Robert Devill and which said premises the said Robert Devill died before this Court so seised but by his last will devised the said premises to the said William Devill And thereupon at this Court three proclamations being made of the premises without reclaim the lord of the said Manor by his said Steward did grant all and singular the said premises unto

the said William Devill and seisin to him thereof by the rod did deliver to hold the same unto the said William Devill his Heirs and Assyns by the rents customs and services therefore due and of right accustomed and for such his Estate and Entry thereon the said William gave to the said Lord of the said Manor for an uncertain fine twenty shillings Did fealty and so was admitted Tenant.

4 April 1732.

At This Court came William Devill John Devill eldest brother of the said William and Sarah Devill widow in their own proper persons and surrendered into the hands of the Lord of the said Manor by the rod according to the custom of the said Manor All that one Messuage with the appurtenances situate in Fennel Street within the said Manor and one Croft to the said Messuage adjoining and one Cottage situate near the Church Stile in Horsley within the said Manor To the use and behoof of Anthony Morley his Heirs and Assigns for ever Provided always and upon condition that if the said William Devill his Heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns do and shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Anthony Morley his Heirs Executors Admors or Assigns the sum of Thirty Two Pounds upon the fourth day of April which shall be in the year of our Lord God one thousand seven hundred and thirty together with lawful interest for the same then the aforesaid Messuage and all and singular the said premises shall remain continue and be to the use and behoof of the said William Devill his Heirs and assigns for ever And thereupon at this Court three proclamations being made of the premises without reclaim the Lord of the said Manor by his said Steward did grant all and singular the said premises unto the said Anthony Morley and seisin to him thereof by the rod did deliver to hold the same unto the said Anthony Morley his Heirs and Assigns under the condition aforesaid by the rents customs and services therefore due and of right accustomed and for such his Estate and Entry thereon the said Anthony gave to the said Lord of the said Manor for an uncertain fine

five shillings respited fealty and so was admitted Tenant under the conditions aforesaid.

Up to the beginning of the 18th century the local inhabitants were mainly concerned with agricultural pursuits, but there was certainly stone-quarrying for building purposes, and coal mining carried on. Towards the end of the century however, the great Industrial Revolution had permeated into remote Horsley manor. For instance, in 1783 we see William Mellor described as a framework knitter, in 1788 William Weston of Kilburn as a frame-smith, and in 1797 died one Thomas Sele whose occupation was that of a nailer. Thomas' son, Thomas, was a scythe-stone maker.

The court, presided over generally by the steward or his deputy, was democratic in theory at least and had power to inflict penalties on offenders who transgressed its rulings. Non-attendance of Nathaniel Annable, Thomas Saunders, Henry Holden, Thomas Whiteman, Adam Morley, Thomas Eley, John Kerry, John Ottewell, Richard Hawley, George Calladine and John Orme at the court summoned for October 23rd, 1809, cost them a fine of sixpence each.

Orders for abatement of nuisances are of frequent occurrence. At the court held October 14th, 1815, "the Homage present that the Pig Cote at the top of Fence Lane in the Town of Horsley is a nuisance and ought to be removed." Further nuisances were enumerated at the court held on April 2nd, 1821. They included a bake-house in the occupation of Timothy Seal, a saw-pit in the occupation of John Hollingworth and a house and garden in the occupation of Thomas Seal.

The steward, generally a man of law, was an important personage, and from the court rolls it has been possible to compile a fairly complete list. The date given in each case is that on which the new steward presided for the first time. The first, William Turner, may well have held the post for some time as the court rolls begin only in 1732.

William Turner	In office in 1732
William Bateman	28 April 1752
John Wright	17 November 1756
William Merrill Lockett	11 June 1767
Lockett (1732-1777) was sometime Town Clerk of Derby.	
John Leaper	16 October 1777
In 1790 he took the arms and name of Newton and was henceforth known as John Leaper Newton. He died 1819.	
Edward Ward, deputy steward	18 May 1791
He is described as steward on 22 October 1791 but reverted to deputy steward at the court held 3 December 1791.	
Edward William Strong	23 October 1806
Peter Still	30 September 1811
Samuel Richardson Radford	27 May 1820
Francis Jessopp	8 April 1839
William Grimwood Taylor	29 April 1862

In 1819 the sixth earl of Chesterfield sold the manor to Edward Sacheverel Sitwell whose descendants still have a large holding in the village. Of the first steward under the new régime there is one story that must be related so that it may serve as a warning against the wanton and indiscriminate destruction of old documents: "About the year 1840 and about the time of refacing and the restoration of the old house at Stainsby by Smalley, the seat of the late Edward Degge Sitwell, Esq., the records of the whole of the estates and other family archives were examined, and every document not absolutely a title deed was thrown aside and condemned to destruction by an old lawyer, Richardson Radford, who formerly resided at Duffield, a snuffy red-nosed individual who acted as legal adviser to the family at that time. No less than about two wagon loads of documents many of them of very early date, were consumed by fire, the lawyer standing by. A few of them not absolutely covered with writing were begged by the then butler to cut up for labels for luggage, and one of these fragments, part of an inventory of goods at Sissinghurst Hall in Kent,

A.D. 1666 came into my hands. I believe all the early documentary evidence of the history of Smalley, Horsley Woodhouse, and evidently of other places was consumed on that occasion, for the records now in the muniment room at Stainsby are of comparatively modern date."²⁷

In the preceding pages we have noted several references to religious bodies having possessions in Horsley. These were the Cluniac priory of Lenton, the abbey of Austin canons at Darley, the Austin priory of Breadsall and the chantry of the Virgin Mary at Chaddesden.²⁸

LENTON PRIORY.

Lenton priory was founded in the first decade of the 12th c. and was the recipient of many gifts from Hugh de Buron. These included, as already noted, the churches of Horsley, Ossington, Notts., and a moiety of the church of Cotgrave, Notts.

Cox, *Churches of Derbyshire*, IV, 243, states that the priory was granted merely the advowson of Horsley but from later evidence it is clear that it held it as impropriated. This situation continued up to or just before 1265 when the prior and convent, in the words of their petition for restoration, complained that "they were unjustly removed thereupon by King Henry III."²⁹ The first manifestation we see of this change is that on August 20th, 1265, the king directed the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield to appoint Peter de Welham to the church of Horsley.³⁰ In the Darley Abbey Cartulary we note Peter de Weseham, undoubtedly the same man, and described as rector of the church of Horsley, remitting and quitclaiming an annual pension of 40s., due to him by the canons of Darley. Ten years later, on August 2nd, 1275, Thomas de Sandiacre was presented to the "vicarage of the church of Horsley in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield."³¹

²⁷ *Kerry MSS.*, Derby Pub. Lib.

²⁸ Jeayes, *Derbyshire Charters*, No. 25, quotes a grant (temp Hy. III or Ed. I) by Rodbert de Bakepus of Alkmonton to the Hospital of St. Leonard at Alkmonton of a license "to enclose a nook of land in le Horestone". Search has failed to connect this piece of land with Horsley or Horston and it seems more than a probability that it was situated in the locality of Alkmonton.

²⁹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls.*

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ *Ibid.*

An inquisition held on the Thursday after Palm Sunday in 1282 found that the parsonage of Horsley in common years was worth 45 marks and the vicarage 15 marks.³² This pecuniary loss to Lenton was considerable and it is easy to imagine that the prior would take vigorous steps to seek redress. On October 4th, 1283, on the petition of the prior, Peter de Siviriaco or Siriniaco, Edward I granted the priory the advowson of Horsley in exchange for that of Felmersham in the diocese of Lincoln. A proviso was added that if the prior and convent were impeded from presenting a fit person then they should have Felmersham restored to them and the advowson of Horsley would revert again to the Crown.³³

In the *Taxatio* of 1291 among the spiritualities of Coventry and Lichfield we find Horsley church valued at £26. 13s. 4d. and tithes at £2. 13s. 4d. This would imply that Horsley was not impropriated but we know that many impropriated churches in Derbyshire were similarly entered in the *Taxatio*. In fact it records only six ordained vicarages in the county whereas we know from later evidence that quite a considerable number of churches were in the hands of religious bodies at that date.

Horsley was evidently recognised as being impropriated in 1306 when the abbot and convent of Burton-on-Trent, collectors of tenths in the diocese, assessed "the prior of Lenton, parson of the church of Horsle" at 26s. 8d. Incidentally the abbey at the same time collected 4s. 9d. from the collegiate church of All Saints, Derby, and 50s. from the parson of Duffield church.³⁴

Thirty years elapsed before the situation was completely clarified. On May 24th, 1336, Edward III presented Nicholas de Marchynton to the living, but on March 20th the following year the presentation was revoked "because the prior and convent of Lenton have long held that church as appropriated to them, and the King by letters patent has pardoned any trespasses committed by them in appropriating it."³⁵ Letters patent of the same date

³² *Cal. Inquisitions Misc.*

³³ *Cal. Charter Rolls.*

³⁴ *Cal. Pat. Rolls.*

³⁵ *Ibid.*

are a resumé of the whole affair and end by the prior and convent being pardoned for having impropriated the church without the licences of the first three Edwards.³⁶

Lenton was a Cluniac monastery and in this order the prior was ultimately responsible to the abbot of the mother house of Cluny, and during the frequent wars with France the Crown assumed control of the temporalities of Lenton and other alien establishments. From the time of Edward I until 1392, when by a payment of 500 marks the priory became naturalised and was henceforth exempt from seizure, the affairs of Lenton were intermittently in the king's hands. This is manifest when we note that during the 14th c. no less than five vicars of Horsley were appointed by the king.³⁷

On October 8th, 1328, Richard de Whatton and William Bezoun, with John Skerington as their attorney, were appointed to answer for the issues of all lands, tenements, goods and chattels of alien religious houses in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, including those of Lenton. The list of the priory's possessions in the two counties is an impressive one and in Derbyshire it included lands and tenements in North Wingfield, Sutton-in-the-Dale, Horsley and Blackwell as well as the issues of Horsley church and Denby chapel.

The accounts of Whatton and Bezoun for the period October, 1324, to Michaelmas, 1325, make interesting reading, throwing as they do much light on the everyday life of the times. Receipts included £8. 15s. 10d. from divers tenants in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire including Horsley, and a further sum of £1. 17s. 2d. from foreign rents in Horsley and other places. £1 was received from rents of assize of tenants in Horsley during the terms of St. Martin and the Invention of the Cross (November and May). They did not account for the fruits and issues of the church of Horsley or the chapel of Denby as they were already accounted for in the receipts of the grange.

The expenses make interesting reading, and for that reason no excuse is needed for quoting rather fully:—

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ Cox, *Churches of Derbyshire*, IV, 244. *D.A.J.*, LXVIII, 60.

“And in charges of a plough (i.e. plough-team) at Horsleye, viz. in re-making 2 ploughs, the iron and steel for them with the stipend of the smith in that time, 6s.

And in re-making a cart there from the lord's timber, with its wheels bound with iron, 10s. 6d.

And in weeding 380 acres of any kind of grain at Lenton with 6 acres of wheat, 10 acres of peas, 13 acres of oats at Horsleye, together with the stipend of 20 women hired for 3 days to re-weed the Lenton corn, as it was necessary owing to the number of weeds, 29s. 11d.

And in mowing and making hay in 8 acres of meadow at Horsleye . . .

And in autumn charges, viz. in the aforesaid 380 acres of any kind of grain at Lenton and 29 acres at Horsleye, reaping, binding and gathering at task giving 6d. an acre . . .

One man hired to stack in the grange of Horsleye, taking for the whole autumn in stipend and food, 4s. 6d.

Three men hired to keep and collect the tithes of sheaves of Horsleye and Deneby, each taking for the whole autumn in stipend and food, 4s. 6d.

Six carts hired to aid the collecting for 6 days at Deneby and Horsleye, as was necessary, giving for each cart each day, 8d.

Stipend of 2 ploughmen at Horsleye, who take each for the year, 4s. 6d.

Stipend of a shepherd there taking for the year, 3s.

Wages of a man in charge of the rectory of Horsleye, taking 1½d. a day, and of a woman staying there to take charge of the houses, and to prepare the porridge of the household, and to do other necessary things, taking 2d. a week, 52s. 8d.”

The keepers then accounted for the various crops raised during the period and also for the livestock:—

“12 quarters of wheat from issues of the grange at Horsleye found there in sheaves at the aforesaid time, which are estimated by inquiry of the aforesaid William at 13 quarters threshed at task.

1½ quarters is accounted for for sowing at Horsleye.

5 quarters of rye from the issues of the grange of

Horsleye found there at the aforesaid time as estimated by the inquiry of the aforesaid William.

7 quarters of mixtil found in the parsonage grange at Horsleye as estimated by inquiry of the aforesaid William de Thunnek. The whole is accounted for in sale.

16 quarters of peas and vetch from the issues of the grange of Horsleye found there in sheaves at the aforesaid time which are estimated at 22 quarters by inquiry of the aforesaid William de Thunnek threshed at task, but they were not charged with the remaining part because the estimate was considered excessive.

16½ quarters are accounted for in seed of 27 acres at Lenton and 9 acres at Horsleye. And 47 quarters 2 bushels in mixture for allowances to the household both at Lenton and Horsleye. 37 quarters 2 bushels in sale.

57 quarters of oats from the issues of the grange of Horsleye and Deneby found there at the aforesaid time threshed at task.

27½ quarters are accounted for in seed on 36 acres at Lenton and 18½ acres at Horsleye. Also some in provender for 3 horses going with the manure carts and with the harrow at Horsleye for 52 days between the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul and the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary (25 Jan.—25 March). Also some in sale.

Stock:—

3 draught beasts, at 6s. 8d. each and 6 oxen, at 5s. each, found in the said parsonage of Horsleye at the time of the seizure.

1 boar at Horsleye.

1 sow „

1 pig „

10 piglets from a sow at Horsleye.

60 sheep, aged half a year, of which 30 are female, at Horsleye. 25, of which 11 were female, were lost in murrain before shearing.

Allowances of mixture:—

2 ploughmen at Horsleye from 21 October to Michaelmas, with that to a shepherd, having charge of 160

sheep coming from Blackwell with 40 sheep from tithes for 16 weeks in summer, 9 quarters, 1 bushel.³⁸

Richard de Whatton and William Bezoun accounted for the issues of the priory until February 4th, 1326-7, when the new king, Edward III, ordered them to hand over to prior Geoffrey de Chyntriaco.

From 1392 until the suppression of Lenton in 1538 there is little to record, and from lack of evidence to the contrary we can assume that Lenton was left in peaceful possession of its holdings in Horsley, farming its lands and presenting the vicar of its choice when the necessity arose. There is one item worth relating. On February 9th, 1482, prior Richard Dene (1481-95), and his successors and assigns were granted three water-mills in Nottingham for 20 years for the sum of £8 yearly, with permission to cut from the king's wood at Horsley sufficient wood to keep them in repair.³⁹

With the end of the priory came also the end of the last prior, for Nicholas Heath was attainted for treason and hanged in 1538. The rectory of Horsley was let to farm to Henry Statham, a descendant of a former governor of Horston, and it included the tithes of grains, sheaves and hay but excluded the advowson. In return Statham was to render £6. 13s. 4d. per annum. On July 3rd, 1538, he paid to the receivers the sum of £5. 6s. 8d., but at the Feast of the Purification in the same year it is recorded that he was in arrears to the extent of £3. 6s. 8d.⁴⁰

Statham's tenure was a short one, eleven years at the most, for on December 19th, 1549, John Hasyllwood of Madewell, Northamptonshire, paid into the Augmentation Office the large sum of £569. 4s. 8d. and in return received considerable estates previously in the hands of monasteries. Among these were the "rectories and churches and advowsons of the vicarages of Horsley and Denby" but excluding, however, lands held there by

³⁸ *Ministers Accounts*, P.R.O.

³⁹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*.

⁴⁰ *Ministers Accounts*, P.R.O.

Vincent Lowe of Denby which had been leased to him by the erstwhile prior of Lenton.⁴¹

The advowson was held, apparently, by Hasyllwood for a short time, and in fact he did not make a presentation. In 1564 William Herdman was presented by Ellen Blumfylde and in the following year Thomas Nicholson was presented by Allan Bloundevile. In 1569 William (?) Blundeville and Hellen, his wife, were the patrons who presented Nicholas Harvey, and on the latter's resignation in 1572 Thomas Tunstall was appointed vicar by Alan Blundville and Ellen his wife.⁴² I have more than a suspicion that Blumfylde and Blundville are scribal variants of the same name!

We have already noted the grant of Horsley to the Stanhope family (p. 47), and by 1617 the advowson was in their hands for in that year Robert Evatt was presented by Philip Baron Stanhope. The right of presentation remained with this family until 1819 when it passed along with the manor to Edward Sacheverel Sitwell. It is still vested in this family.

DARLEY ABBEY.

Hugh de Buron, as already noted, was an early benefactor of Darley Abbey having given a rent of five shillings in Weston Underwood. He was followed in his benefactions by his son Roger who, with his wife Sybil, gave the canons the mill at Horsley "below the park with a croft and curtilage with the multure and suit pertaining to the mill." This gift was made in the latter part of Henry II's reign, possibly after 1181. He, also, at the same time gave them a site for a new mill situated below Stanwode which the canons built, also a fishpond with a watercourse and toft below, a curtilage and sufficient wood to keep both the mills and the fishpond in repair. A further gift he made to the canons, with the assent of his sister Adelina, was a messuage belonging to her with the assart which William son of Adhelstan held and also a meadow at the top of Havercroft. He also

⁴¹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls.*

⁴² Cox, *Churches of Derbyshire*, IV, 244.

granted the abbot's millers rights of common at Horsley.⁴³

Sometime later he made the canons a further gift of "the whole furlong called John's Lea" at the head of the fishpond. The charter recording this benefaction goes on to describe the sites of the mills. One is described as being below Kilburn and the other below Stanwode.⁴⁴ From this rather vague description it seems that the first mill might be identified with the one which was working until recent times and situated about halfway between Kilburn and Lower Kilburn and lying on the Bottle Brook. A few hundred yards up the Park Brook, which runs parallel with and a little south of the Coxbench-Horsley road, the configuration of the ground is strongly suggestive as to there having been a mill which might well have been the "mill below Stanwode".

These mills were a useful source of revenue and we find other landholders in the vicinity granting to the canons rights of multure of their own land and that of their tenants. Philip of Kilburn, with the consent of Roger his lord, granted them the whole multure of his own land and that of his men in Kilburn. Some short time after 1118 Margaret, daughter of Patrick Rosel, granted the canons "the suit of all her men in Kilburn to their mill in that village". She also quitclaimed to them an annual rent of twelve pence formerly paid her for that suit.⁴⁵ Sometime prior to 1236, for in that year Henry III confirmed this and other gifts to the abbey, Ralph son of Beatrice made a similar grant of multure and suit of his men in Kilburn.⁴⁶

Henry III was mindful of the benefactions of his predecessor, Roger de Buron, to the convent, and on February 19th, 1243, he ordered the sheriff to make careful enquiry "by the oath of upright and lawful men" as to what estover the abbot and canons were accustomed to have in the woods in Horsley and Kilburn for the repair of the mills and ponds both then and in the time of King

⁴³ Darley Cart.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ Darley Cart., Patrick Rosel held one knight's fee of Roger de Buron in 1166.

⁴⁶ *Cal. Charter Rolls.* The Darley Cartulary dates this grant as ? early Henry III.

John. The sheriff was then instructed to see that the abbey was to have such estover as and when necessary.⁴⁷

The right of multure was a closely guarded and rigorously enforced privilege. For instance, on December 27th, 1270, the abbot, William of Wymondham, sitting in full court at Horsley fined Thomas de Castro and Thomas son of Emma because they had their corn ground at a mill other than the canon's.⁴⁸

In the Taxatio of Pope Nicholas of 1291 the two mills were valued at £2 per annum. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* the possessions of Darley Abbey in Duffield, Horsley and Hazelwood were grouped together and valued at £10. os. 6d. The fate of these mills at the Dissolution is obscure.

BREADSALL PRIORY.

The date of the foundation of the priory is obscure except that it was sometime in the 13th century. It was evidently well established by August 20th, 1266, when Henry III made a "grant in frank-almoyn for the saving of the souls of the king and his ancestors and heirs to the brethren of the hermitage (heremitoris)⁴⁹ of twenty acres of land in Horsle and Harestan which are of the king's demesne" in consideration of their rendering half a mark yearly to the king's bailiff.⁵⁰ In the Taxatio of 1291 these 20 acres are recorded as worth 10s. per annum. The priory also had 4 acres let to farm, i.e. leased, which produced 3s. 4d. per annum, whilst the profit of the stock was £2. 5s. 8d. per annum.

In 1328 the prior obtained a licence, made necessary by the provisions of the Statute of Mortmain, to lease the 20 acres for a period of 40 years to the Master Richard Goldyngton, king's clerk and surgeon, and his heirs and assigns.⁵¹

⁴⁷ *Cal. Close Rolls.*

⁴⁸ Darley Cart.

⁴⁹ The use of the word "hermitage" led Cox, *Churches of Derbyshire*, III, 67-8, to assume that this house was founded as a friary and later became an establishment of Austin Canons. Later however, *D.A.J.*, XXVII, 138, he makes it clear that Breadsall was always a priory of Austin Canons.

⁵⁰ *Cal. Pat. Rolls.*

⁵¹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls.*

An inquisition held in 1392 granted licences to Thomas Frances, Henry Cotton, Thomas Wombwell and William Heynour to assign to the priory a further 10 acres of land in Horston held of the king by service of 4s. 2d. In return the prior contracted to hold daily masses for the good estates of the donors whilst living and for their souls on their death.⁵²

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* the total income of the priory was only £10. 7s. 9d. and its lands in Horsley and Spondon together produced the meagre annual sum of 7s. 8d. After the Dissolution the priory's estates were farmed out to one Lawrence Holland of Belper. In 1542 they were granted to Henry duke of Suffolk who almost immediately sold them to Thomas Babington of Dethick. It would be a most difficult, if not impossible, task to trace the ultimate fate of the few acres of land in Horsley.

CHADDESSEN CHANTRY.

Henry de Chaddesden, archdeacon of Leicester, left provision in his will for the foundation of a chantry at Chaddesden. On May 10th, 1361, in return for 6 marks paid to the Exchequer, Nicholas de Chaddesden, clerk, and Geoffrey de Chaddesden, parson of the church of Long Whatton, cousins of Henry, together with William de Duffield, clerk, obtained a licence for the alienation in mortmain of six messuages, three tofts, 78 acres of land and 8 acres of meadow, 6 acres of wood(land) and 3s. 8d. of rent in Chaddesden, Horsley and Denby for the benefit of the warden and chaplains of the chantry of the Virgin Mary in Chaddesden church. In return daily divine service was to be held in the chantry for the good estate of the king, for his soul on his death and for the souls of Henry de Chaddesden and his ancestors and benefactors.⁵³

Two years later Nicholas and Geoffrey, as executors of Henry, were granted licences to convey further lands in Horsley to the chantry. These were 2 messuages, 14 acres of land and 5 acres of meadow. In return the

⁵² *D.A.J.*, XXVII, 141.

⁵³ *Cal. Pat. Rolls.*

chantry agreed to celebrate daily divine service for the king and his soul and for the souls of Henry de Chaddesden and his ancestors and benefactors.⁵⁴

On the suppression of chantries in the reign of Edward VI these lands reverted to the Crown on December 24th, 1549. Edward Pease and William Wynlove paid into the Augmentation Office the huge sum of £2,551. 5s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and received in exchange a long list of these sequestered estates. The list included "the lands in the several tenures of Agnes Robynson, Stephen Northe, Oliver Fletcher, Henry Haughton, Henry Tailor and William Burne in the parish of Horsley and the town of Derby which belonged to the late chantry of Chaddesden." They also received lands in Horsley and Quarn-don occupied by Richard Curzon.⁵⁵

In presenting this framework of the manor of Horsley much, of course, remains untold, but the continuous story with its wealth of history in each succeeding century owes much of its interest to two significant facts. One is that from Domesday up to the end of the manorial system it changed hands so few times, and the other is that during its phase as a royal possession it was well "documented" in the national records. From figuring largely in the national writ it has now become a somewhat obscure but very charming village.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ *Cal. Pat. Rolls.*