

Domesday — Roger de Baslie.

LOVETOTS
approx
150 yrs.

Lovetots — Early Henry I — 1100 — 1135
Last Lovetot. died — 1176 — 1181
Maud de Lovetot married Gerard de Furnival.

Popltn 792

Furnival
200 Yrs.

Furnival's castle burnt 1266
Re-fortified by charter. 1270 Henry III.
Shof. Chester 1297
Furnival's heir male fails 1383
Joan de Furnival — Sir Tho Nevil
Maud de Nevil — Sir J. Talbot

SHREWSBURY

250 yrs.

IV Earl - George Found Shrewsbury Chapel
V .. Francis died 1551 - Entertained Wolsey 17-18 days.
VI .. George - Mary Q. of Scots 1571 for 14 yrs to 1584
Population then 1500.
Lady Althea Talbot married Tho. Howard, Earl of Arundel
& Norfolk

Howards

Shill-hall
Shof.

First sale of castle site 1899 & Co-Op in 1915
800 yrs at least unbroken family tenure.

Siege . 1644

Gate for dem. 1646

Burned out 1649-50

There are no earthworks
or ruins in the district to indicate
the site of a building of the
medieval or an
and.

junction of the Don & the Sheaf which we
now know to be the site of the castle of the
later Lords of Hallam. For me, ^{The Castle Hill} ~~that~~ is the
^{most probable} side of the Hall of Waltheof & the excavations
now in progress have already revealed evidences
which go far to establish ~~it~~ that assumption.

(A)

Apparently the three Saxon lords, Waltheof,
Sweyn & Ulfac, put up a stout resistance to
the Norman invaders & as a result, the four
manors were savagely laid waste, as evidenced
by ^{the} Doomsday survey.

Sweyn & Ulfac were dispossessed, but Waltheof
seems to have trimmed his sails, like the
Duc of Brax, and so effectively made friends
with the enemy, that he was given the Countess
Judith, niece of the Conqueror in marriage &
not only retained the Lordship of Hallam, but
secured the manors of Sheffield, Attercliffe &
Grimesthope in addition.

Waltheof was a man of outstanding eminence
amongst the Saxons & it was hardly to be expected
that he could ^{for long} quietly submit to the Norman
yoke, ~~it~~ bear the insolence of the knights & see

(2)

his old friend & knight oppressed by them, therefore
it is not surprising that he was soon in arms
against William, ^{charged with conspiring against his}
~~conspiring against his life~~
^{life, & ultimately}
~~for which he was~~ convicted of treason and executed
at Winchester in 1075.

The Countess
Judith, however, being the niece of William
was allowed to retain the vast estates of
Waltham, ~~but~~ ^{she} herself fell into disfavour by
~~through~~ refusing to marry a Norman knight
named Simon St. Liz — "because he was
lame of a leg". St. Liz consoled himself
with Judith's daughter, ^{however} & took with her the
Earldom of Northampton.

Judith appears to have retained the lordship of
^{Sheffield & Attercliffe}
Hallam, & in Doomsday book we find ^{these grey} ~~the~~ held
of her, by Roger-de-Busli together with
Attercliffe & Sheffield the manor of Grimethorpe,
^{apparently} ~~probably~~ ^{granted & typically} for the feudal service of "two white
grey-hounds yearly". We next find the De Lovetots
in possession.

How, or when, the family of De Lovetot acquired
their interest in these manors, we don't know, but
early in the reign of Henry I — 1100-1135, William
De Lovetot was in possession, ^{of Hallam,} also of Sceaeboro &

She appears to
have been a
proto Mrs. Pankhurst
and stood for
woman's rights!
a dangerous thing
in those days &
very soon

Lovetot.

Workshop & ~~other~~ ^{many other} Nottingham manors.

With the Lovetots the reliable history of Sheffield commences.

Whether the first De Lovetot built the original castle or found one already existing there, ^{previously} - which I am inclined to think he did - built by Sweyn or Walthoefpis uncertain but

there upon the slope of the hill between the Don & the Sheaf the baronial hall of the Lovetots ~~was certainly~~ unquestionably stood.

They were a generous race & established the Priory of Workshop & in proximity to their castle at Sheffield ^{Sheffield owes much to them. They} founded a spacious Church, ^{the present Cathedral,} and attached it to the Priory. Under their rule

the town prospered & we read of them erecting a mill, a bridge across the Don & a Hospital on Spital Hill, dedicated to St. Leonard, & which persisted until the time of Henry VIII. A market was established & in the Sheffield of that day we see all the essentials of a prosperous town, ~~growing~~ protected by a strong castle & which in extent was but little less than the Sheffield of a century ago, seen on Fairbanks survey.

Three generations of Lovetots held the Lordship the last male heir dying between 1176 & 1181. His

Leathercops
Roman
settlement
Probable.

heir, Maud de Lovetot, a child, became
De Furnival a ward of the King & about 1190-99 was given
by Richard Coeur de Lion in marriage to a
young Norman knight - Genard de Furnival
son of one of Richard's companions in arms & who
had fought with him at the siege of Acre.

For 180 years the De Furnivals held the
Lordship taking an active part in all the events of the day.
The first De Furnival was slain at Jerusalem in
the Third Crusade & ^{was} succeeded by his son ~~who~~
Thomas who also fell in Palestine in ^{1237.} ~~1219~~
Edward, his brother, ^{then} became Lord of Hallamshire.

Tradition of his return to Palestine
was diminished by fact of the Infidels.
for bones of Thomas.

Buried (both) at Dorchester.

There is reason to believe that the Castle of the
^{Furnivals} suffered in the troubles between King John
& the Barons & was probably partly destroyed then.
Later, in the troubles ^{between} Henry 3 & the Barons,
headed by Simon Montfort, the Castle &
seemingly the town also, was burned by
the Barons & destroyed, in ¹²⁶⁵. This was figured
large in those stirring times & a big battle

was fought at Chesterfield, when the Barons
were finally routed. ^{Thomas de} ~~The~~ Furnival had
^{Stoutly} adhered to the King ^{as a reward,} & in 1270 was permitted
to rebuild & fortify his castle here.
Describe ^{id.} ~~the~~ ^{is} the
^{of this} ruin we have found.

A chapel in this castle, which was of
spacious, magnificent & strong.

Chamber for market on Tuesdays & a fair of 3 days.
There were the early days of the rise of industry & Sheffield
prospered during the golden century of commercial peace.

Shrewsbury
Finally, in 1383 by failure of a male heir the
estates passed by marriage of Joan de-Furnival,
a girl of 14, to Sir Thomas Nevil and again
in default of a son, their daughter, Maid
de Nevil, aged 17, carried the estates into
the noble family of Shrewsbury by her marriage
with John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, one of
the most outstanding noblemen of his day & whose
name is immortalized by Shakespeare in Henry VI.

John Talbot
He honourably served King & country in the
field, was Commander in Chief in France during
war with Joan of Arc. Captured - 5 yrs in
prison - Ransomed at great cost - 4 times Lord

which included a secretary, physician, page,
gentlemen in waiting, cook, maids & lower
women.

Letters — birds — dogs.

How time spent.

Strictest confinement.

40 selected tenants to guard castle night
& day. Swords, boys & staves forbidden,
In at 9 & not out before 6.

1-hour notice before she walked abroad.

Dated ~~Sept. 9/1584~~ April 26/1571

Left. Sept. 3/1584 ^{near} ~~14~~ 14 years spent here.

Manor had been erected early in Henry 8 reign.
when the habits of the nobility called for
more comfort & luxury & there was less
call for places of strength. Country was
more settled & secure.

20-6
5-6
14-0

In 1606 the male line ends ^{of the Shrewsbury} & Lady Alcester
Talbot carried the estates to their present owners
the Howards, by her marriage with Thomas Howard,
Earl of Arundel & Surrey.

At the time of the Norman conquest the locality of Sheffield was comprised in four manors, rich cleared land, set amidst a ring of dense forests & wild heath-land which clothed the uplands, ^{and} ~~and~~ was in the hands of three Saxons,

⁴⁰
Loverdale 100
Furnwith 200
Shewbury 250

550

^{affairs}
Sweyn ^{who} held Sheffield & Attercliffe with other rich manors further north, Ulfæ ^{who} held Grimsthorpe, & Hallam, the widest & richest of the four, ^{was} held by Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, Huntingdon & Northampton, ^a descendant of a long line of Danish & Saxon kings & illustrious thrones.

We are told that in Hallam Waltheof had an Aula, ^{which was} his court & residence. ^{In Saxon times law Aula} ~~which~~ was as much superior to the ordinary manor houses of the day as are Chatsworth & Wentworth to the mansions of the lesser nobility of ~~that~~ ^{of} ours.

Where the aula of Waltheof stood is a matter of conjecture & of controversy, but in all the district there is no site so suitable or so readily defended, as that ~~of the~~ at the

Perhaps few of us realize how closely ~~the~~
Sheffield Castle is linked up with ~~the~~ ^{most} of the great
outstanding events of our National history from
the conquest down to the ^{rise} fall of the Commonwealth.
In the brief time at my disposal I can but ~~try~~
include ^{brief outline of the most} the ~~most~~ outstanding features of its history.

Conquest.

Sweyn, - Sheffield
Ulfae. - Grimsthorpe
Walthof - Hallam.

? Walthof resident here.

1069

Hostage taken by W. to Normandy.

1069 in rebellion & sacks York.

Companion activities & devastates North.

Forgerius

marries niece (Judith) of Wm.

Made Earl of Northumbria.

1076

Rebels & besieged at W. in Chester.

Doomday.

Roger de Busli holds Hallam of Judith.

Loxthorpe.

1100-1135

to
1170

possibly
90 yrs

Early in reign of Henry I. 1100-1135. Established here certainly in 1140

Walsloh
Orney founded

Church
Mill
Hospital

} year of peace & plenty
Duke's encouragement
of abbacies.
Building activity.

(A)

Furnivill.

1170 (relict)

1383

200 yrs

Three generations hold it. Last heir dyes 1176-1181

& Maud-de-Loxthorpe 1170- to 1177 was

given by Richard to son of old companion

Genard de Furnivill.

Scout at Jerusalem - 3rd Crusade

& followed by Thomas who also fell crusading

Genard his brother follows & fetches bones

of Thomas back from Palestine.

(Soil desecrated by feet of the infidel)

1265

Castle & Town burned by Barons

(1)

1270

Thos. de Furnival permitted to rebuild by Henry III.

"Spacious & ^{magnificent} strong" 4 & 4 1/2 ac.

Probably ditch already there S. & W. (4? east)

Dit not conform to it.

Hannou, in 1637.

Extent:- Don & Dixon Lane.

Sheep - Castle Green.

"Fairly built & spacious of stone & very spacious containing divers buildings & lodgings about an inward courtyard."

South an "outward court, or fould, ^{our Castle's Market area,} built around with various

houses of offices, an armoury, a granary, barns, stables & lodgings. The entrance was on the

south side, by a drawbridge across the ditch & a wide ditch extended on south & west sides ^{? not traced.}

In the middle was a chapel &c

Population 1379 was only 792

Market

Furnival obtained charter for market on Tuesdays

& a fair of 3 days. craftsmen were encouraged & there was a steady growth of industry. The Chof. Charter of 1297. Copy is on view in the oak

(14)

1383

Furnival fail:- Joan-de-Furnival, married Sir

Thos. Mevil & in default of son again - Maud

de-Mevil, their daughter, aged 17 married the great

Sir John Talbot, afterwards 1st Lord Shrewsbury.

(2)

Shrewsbury

Fairly representative
people's Park.
collected.

Read

Shrewsbury
roughly
250 yrs.

One of the outstanding figures of the middle ages & one of
last of great knights of chivalry.
Commander in Chief against Joan of Arc.

Captured by her. - 5 yrs in prison - ransom &
exchanged for a French nobleman.

The "Achilles of England" - Batty says.

4 Times Lord Chief Justice of Ireland - no light job.

Return to France & slain at Chetillon "while on
the ground." Head buried in porch at Whitechurch
& bones later brought over from France & buried there.

IVth Earl. George. ^{Shrewsbury} Founder of Chapel at Shef. & is
buried there. Manor built.

Succession of
allotments
& then

Manor built
Comfort & safety
place of strength

Died 1551 Francis Vth Earl. Received Wolsey at the Manor. 17-18 days
Chief mourner at funerals of Henry 8 & Edward 6.

Young to London with company 140 horse & before him
40 velvet coats & chairs & all wearing his own livery

Funeral May 1551 - See "Miscellany"

George 6th Earl.
1557 -

The custodian of Mary & husband of Bess of Hardwick.
1571 Train of 30 - Physicians, Sec., cooks, pages & maids etc.
Tenants have to cut her goats free as service for Earl.

Mary Q. S.
apr. 1571
for 14 yrs.
to Sept. 1584

Watched by 40 selected tenants day & night. Swords & bows
forbidden. Retire at 9 & to wear the Earl of entreaties
to walk abroad 1 hour before lunch.

Keep chamber in case of alarm.

Mary's plotting

Schemes for escape in disguise.

Berlitting friends & a beheading wife.

A jealous Queen & a bloody virg. prisoner

Population 1561 - 1500 person.

See ⊕ C

Lady Alcester Talbot marries Thomas Howard Earl of
Arundel & estates brought into present Family of Norfolk.
The first sale of castle site - unless Lovell's purchase
was to the Corp in 1899 & to Co. Op in 1915

The Howards have always been loyal to the King & hence in the troublous days of the Civil Wars they adhered to Charles.

Establishments were still kept up at both the Castle & Manor, but mere shadows of their former glory.

Population in 1615 grown to 2209.

In 1642 "4 wheel pieces" & arms, were sent from the castle for the use of the King at Doncaster. Sheffield was strongly Parliamentarian.

An early troop Sr. of B. & Calwell under John Bright of Carlbrook.

Castle seized for Parliament by townsmen in 1643

but they fled on approach of Duke of Newcastle & a garrison was placed there

under Sir. Wm. Saville a grandson of the 1st Earl of Arundel who held it — See over → 74

~~A troop of horse & 200 men.~~

See next sheet.

~~A broad & deep trench of 18 feet deep & water in it, walls 2 yds. thick, 8 pieces of iron ordnance & 2 mortar pieces.~~

Attached by: → 1200 men & regiment of horse under General Crawford & Col. Packer; 3 largest pieces of artillery; 3 batteries within 3000 yds. Queen's Park Ditch

Surrendered. Aug 11 - 1644

~~Parliament~~ House of Commons ⁱⁿ 1644 it was
dissolved, but not reconstituted
until 1649 - 50



* Parliamentary Chronicle:—

'In battle:— a troop of horse & 200 foot
strongly fortified with a wide & deep trench
of 18 feet deep & water in it, a strong
bread work palisaded, a wall round
2 yds thick, 8 pieces of iron ordnance
& 2 mortar pieces, sent three great
shot which did execution & then sent
a summons to castle who shot three times
at the trumpeter, two of which shots came
very near & hardly mist him! & they
flourished their swords & eyed would
have no parley"

2 battalions within 300 yds. & fought 24
hrs. but only with a demi culverin.

Send for full culverin & the "Queen
Pocket pistol" — the Big Beatha of
that was evidently.

Finally surrendered. Aug 11th 1644.

Cabriel Hemsworth was one of the negotiators.

Order for demol.
1644
sent to
1649-50