

Sheffield Castle.

Excavations, ^{carried out} between Oct. 1927 & Jan. 1928 on the site of new premises for the Brightside & Carbrook Co-operative Society, at the junction of Waingate & Exchange St. Sheffield, have revealed extensive remains of the historic castle built by Thomas de Furnival in 1270 & which was demolished by order of Parliament in 1648. So thoroughly was the work of demolition carried out that the precise situation of the castle was entirely lost & has long been the subject of controversy, no authentic plan or record having come down to us, though detailed schedules of its furnishings & of its piece-meal destruction exist.

Local historians, on the evidence of place names such as "Castle Green", "Castle Folds" &c, have mostly favoured a position near the confluence of the rivers Sheaf & Don & it is within this area that the remains have now been located. These consist of a circular bastion or tower, having a radius of 20 feet & portions of a rectangular building of more recent date which abuts upon the bastion. There is reason to believe that the ~~lower discovered~~ principal entrance to the castle was situated at this point & that the tower discovered is

Old Sheffield.

What was this Sheffield of the Lovetots like? Let me for a moment try to picture it. It was a small village pure & simple, just a long narrow street - the present High Street, extending from the outskirts of the Battle to the Church & possibly a little along what is now Fargate. Church Street Lane was still narrower & ~~extended~~ led to the Townhead

The site of the Church was well chosen on a hill, seen from all directions, & with steep declivities on the north falling to Westbar & down which extended the croft of the cottagers.

Around the village were the common lands, ~~the meadows for hay~~ the ample pastureable wastes of Shalesmoor, Crookes Moor & Little Sheffield moor, the meadows for hay in Alsopp Fields & Bailey Fields & northwards the three great arable fields and the level open space known to us as the Wicker, called the Assembly Green where the jousts,

||| Tournaments & fairs were held & where on Easter Tuesday the Manorial tenants were wont to muster with their horses & weapons for the ^{annual Semble Quest of the} inspection of their liege lord & his agents

The main entrance to the town for everything on wheels from the direction of Rotherham was by way of the budge over the Sheaf at the bottom of Dixon Lane &

led directly to the main entrance of the Castle.

Lady's Bridge was probably a footbridge of wood. We know that in 1485 a stone bridge was built there, approached by steps & directly under the walls of the Castle.

Eastwards lay the orchards & folds of the Castle & the slopes of the Park hill were beyond, clad with stately & lofty oaks & the haunt of the stag & wild boar.

In 1379 the population was estimated to be 792

In 1561 — 1500

In 1615 it had grown to 2207.

Fairwits.

A thriving little town chiefly artisans & crofters

Markets.

The market were held on Market Hill, at the top of Angel St. Here the produce of the surrounding

country was brought for sale & but selling was not permitted before the ringing of the market bell & it was not lawful for anyone to go & meet the sellers in the field on their way to market & to purchase goods.

To prevent fraud officers were appointed "to search that flesh, bread & ale be lawful & sufficient & that white meat, as butter & eggs, be brought into the market & none sold before the market bell ring". — One Hugh Roberts fined 3/4 for buying of white meat in the fields and

15^m. Spooner & John Hanison 4^s each for buying butter
in the fields.

⊕
Sale of
goods.

A doc. in Jackson Col.
Ref. Library.

The shortage of supplies, as well as the enterprise of
a business like women, is shown by the following:—
a curious document of uncommon interest, in the Jackson collection
Whereas the Towne of Sheffield consisteth of
handicraftsmen in great numbers, who have no
means to make their provisions, but only in the market
and that the countie therabouts affordeth not sufficient
store of white meates, chiefly butter & cheese, to serve
that towne. And that there is one Elizabeth Haywood
of Sheffield, widowe, an honest substantiall woman
who resorteth to the towne of Ashbourne and
diverse other markettes, where there is extraordinary
quantities of those kinds of victualles by reason of
the fertilitie & goodness of the soile. And that there
buyinge such store of butter & cheese as she is able
bringeeth the same to Sheffield, where she uttereth
them, whereby shee benefiteth both the places where
shee buyeth them & likewise the said Towne of Sheffield
where shee uttereth them. And yet nevertheless is troubled
by certeyne promoters who rather seeke their owne benefit
than any good to the countie, I have thought it good at
the saide widowes request hereby to signifie to the better

~~over~~

sort that my opinion is, shee doth no harme but
much good in this her see doings, and do wish
that shee might not be anie more causelessly
troubled as heretofore she hath been given at
Sheffield Lodge this 14th daie of Feb. 1608
Gillb. Shrewsbury.

Water. Wells only. People not too fond of carrying
water & it was found necessary to make an order
that no person at any time shall wash any clothes
calves heads, calf meates or swine meates or other
things within three yards of any of the wells under
a penalty of 3/4 for every offence & officers were
appointed to see that the wells were not polluted.

Games Football & a game called badis, a kind of tipcat
forbidden to be played in the Churchyard - a large
open space.

Cuckstool. For unruly women a cuck-stool was kept at
Ladys bridge & often the culprit was left in the
stumbil before her own door, or in a public place
after the ducking ceremony for the jeers of the
passers by.

Wedding
dinners.

E

A popular & curious custom was that of holding wedding dinners at which the guests paid for the benefit of the young pair. These had to be restricted they became so popular & so the sum paid was limited to sixpence per head.

Deer in
Park.

In 1637 - 1000 fallow deer & deer of antler 200.

In 1620 Dodsworth wrote that it was the custom of Robert Earl of Shrewsbury to have annually on a certain day many bucks lodged in a meadow about a mile in compass near the house side, to which place repairth almost all the apron men of the parish & had liberty to kill & carry away as many as they could with their hands. and did kill sometimes 20 & had money given them for wine by the Earle - His thought that the Cutlers Feast possibly originated out of this custom.

Cutlers
Feast.

Judice of Ireland. It is said his name was such a
knew to the French & was "used to still their bibles".
Finally, he was slain at Chetillon, in 1453 &
with him his son.

There follows a succession of illustrious Earls
who took part in all the chief events of the
middle ages. We read of the 5th Earl
going to London with a train of 150 mounted
men & 40 velvet coats & chains in front, all
wearing his livery.

His funeral in 1560
reads like a page of the Arabian Nights. Its
pageantry was magnificent & at the dinner in
the great Hall of the Castle, after the burial it
is recorded that ³²⁰ dinners were served to ~~500~~
~~people~~ ^{of people} "all manners, who seemed honest", beside
those at the Lords Table. There were 8 dishes,
2 boyled, 4 roast, 2 baked. "50 does & 29 red
deer were dressed" & ^{we are told that} the reversion of the
said meat, after dinner, was given to the
poore, with dole of two pence, & with bread
& drink great plenty.

The next great event in the history of the castle was when
In 1571 Mary Queen of Scots was brought here
a prisoner, with the meagre train of 30 persons,

Manor
built
early in
reign of
H. 8

Funeral.

* Paid in
state month
at Manor
scullery maid
to Castle &
then with port
& ceremony
to Church.

one of two which flanked it & that the rectangular structure is part of the gate-house constructed between the two towers & projecting into the moat. The discovery of a massive pier of ashlar masonry, contemporary in date with the bastion, occupying a central position in the moat immediately opposite to & parallel with the gate-house wall, supports this view.

The pier is believed to be that which supported the ~~movable portion of the~~ drawbridge when lowered. The walls discovered rise to a height of 20 feet above the bottom of the moat. The bastion is undoubtedly a portion of the 13th century castle. Its wall is faced with dressed ashlar in 12 inch courses & rises from a deeply chamfered plinth course 2 feet high. The gate-house walls are of inferior workmanship but they have a similar, but modified ~~to~~ plinth of ashlar. Beneath the plinth the walls of both structures project at an angle of 75° into the moat, which is here 30 feet wide & 21 feet deep, measured from the surface level of the period of demolition. The general direction of the moat has been defined & numerous sections obtained of it. Since the demolition of the castle an average depth of

12 feet of debris has accumulated over the site & the bottom of the moat now lies 33 feet beneath the level of Exchange Street.

An interesting series of relics have been recovered from the moat including stone ballista balls, cannon balls, leather shoes of the Tudor type, coins, knives &c. and a typical series of pottery dating from the 12th to the 17th centuries.

In view of the fact that this castle was the place of imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots for a period of over 12 years, the remains found & antiquities recovered, have an added interest.

Thanks to the public spirit displayed by the Directors of the Co-operative Society, most of the walls have been preserved in-situ & a considerable portion of the bastion & gate-house will be permanently exposed to view in the basement of the new building. A detailed account of the excavations will be published in the "Transactions" of the Hunter Archaeological Society, of Sheffield.

demolished by order of Owl. in 1648. So should we see that ~~So the~~ The

site of the castle has for long been a subject of controversy on the evidence of place names, such as, &c. Or. Though most local historians favoured a location on the near ~~liberty~~ ^{junction of the} Shep. river Shep & Do. & ~~which~~ ^{an assumption which} The recent discovery ~~found to be correct~~ ^{have} ~~confirms~~ ^{the assumption}.

It is remarkable that no plan or ~~authentic~~ ^{has ever been seen} record of a building ~~which~~ of such importance during the ~~Middle~~ ~~ages~~ med. times as Shep. Castle undoubtedly was, though & that no record has been preserved of its situation, though

it is almost unbelievable that no authentic plan has come down to us of a 12th Cr.

or that no record even locally has been preserved of its situation. Such however is the case & so thoroughly

~~Finnish~~ At the Conquest the manor of Hallam was held by Welfheaf ^{as here & there} who had an aula there & though there is no definite evidence ^{at present looking after is} of it is not ~~far~~ ^{to believe} ~~from~~ ^{to believe} it is highly probable that the site of the Aula was that of the ~~castle~~ ^{of his successor in the Lordship the} manor Lovetot who ^{settling} ~~settled~~ ^{settled} there in 1100 & of whom ^{the present} ~~the present~~ ^{the present} ~~manor~~ ^{manor} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~descended~~ ^{descended} ~~by~~ ^{by} ~~marriage~~ ^{marriage} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Finnish~~ ^{Finnish} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~between~~ ^{between} 1176 & 1181. ~~This~~ ^{ancient building} ~~building~~ ^{was} ~~was~~ ^{destroyed} ~~destroyed~~ ^{by} ~~by~~ ^{by} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Browns~~ ^{Browns} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~1270~~ ¹²⁷⁰ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~de~~ ^{de} ~~Finnish~~ ^{Finnish} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~permitted~~ ^{permitted} ~~by~~ ^{by} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~King~~ ^{King} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~rebuild~~ ^{rebuild} & fortify his castle. It is part of this 13th cent building that has now been uncovered. In view of the fact that ~~with~~ ^{its} ~~defences~~ ^{defences} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~days~~ ^{days} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~11~~ ¹¹ ~~George~~ ^{George} ~~Earl~~ ^{Earl} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~Shrewsbury~~ ^{Shrewsbury} held the Lordship of Hallam ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~castle~~ ^{castle} ~~became~~ ^{became} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~12~~ ¹² ~~years~~ ^{years} the place of imprisonment of M. De Soto for over 12 yrs. The ruins & relics rec'd. have an ~~additional~~ ^{additional} interest to the historian.

~~Location of~~ of the moat a

The draw-bridge & ~~from~~ ^{of} which, ~~to~~ the ~~from~~ side, a permanent wooden bridge would exist. The height ^{remaining} ~~was~~ 7' 6" above the bottom floor of the moat. ~~The~~ ^{It} is obtained ^{across} foundations for the pier of the ~~top~~ ^{new} building, the moat has been penetrated at a number of ^{thickly} ~~points~~ ^{points}, & ~~accurate~~ ^{accurate} sections obtained of ~~the moat~~ & information as to its direction. ~~It~~ ^{It} ~~runs~~ ^{runs} S. S. E. from the gate-house it runs ^{on one side} S. S. E. & appears to continue ~~across~~ ^{across} ~~the site~~ ^{the site} ~~across~~ ^{across} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~gate~~ ^{gate} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ the direction of Castle Street. Immediately ~~to~~ ^{to} the gate house ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~moat~~ ^{moat} ~~runs~~ ^{runs} sharply N. & appears to ~~lead~~ ^{lead} for the ~~moat~~ ^{moat} ~~leads~~ ^{leads} the river Sheaf. The moat was entirely filled up with debris the lowest 14' consist of a tenacious black sludge containing plant remains & enclosing large quantities of kitchen refuse, ashes, animal bones, oyster shells, broken earthenware & remnants of leather shoes, coins, ^{glass} & other relics. The upper portion consisted mainly of ^{lime} rubble & ~~plaster~~ ^{plaster} masonry from the castle, amongst which were two ~~beams~~ ^{beams} fragments of a 12" cast tracing. Over ~~all~~ ^{the whole site} a depth of 12 to 14 feet of debris has accumulated since the period of demolition obliterating all ~~traces~~ ^{traces} of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~castle~~ ^{castle} & ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~moat~~ ^{moat} the bottom of the moat lies at an average ^{depth} of 33' below the level of Exchange Street.

3/2

The pottery recovered includes typical wares of the
12th to the 17th centuries. Two ^{leather} shoes have been found with
^{through & fastenings} intact, one of which is ^{a typical} of the extremely Tudor shoe with
~~extreme~~ the toe terminating in a point. Two relics call
for special mention, ⁱⁿ a 14th cent. ^{supposed} they composed of block
tin & probably that of an important chamber of the
castle, & a wooden playing "card", the King of Diamonds.
The latter has measures The diamond
~~marked~~ ^{in relief} in brass & the letter K formed indicated by
brass pins. No ^{close} parallel to this interesting object has so far
been traced. Thanks to the public spirit of the
Coop Dr. ^{most of} the ~~effects of local antiquarian~~ remains
described have been preserved in situ & a large portion of
them will be exposed permanently to view in the
basement of the new building. The most important
of the relics found will be preserved in the Sheffield Museum.

Howard who, in turn, resided there & held the
Lordship of Hallam.

From place-names
such as Castle Green, Castle folds &c. a location
on the hillside, near the junction of the rivers
Sheaf & Don has been assumed by most of
the local historians & this is now proved to be
correct.

The remains discovered extend for
a distance of 40 feet from east to west & comprise
the base of a massive bastion, or tower, having
a radius of 20 feet & walls upwards of 14 feet
thick.

moat & are faced with dressed ashlar rising
from a deeply splayed plinth course, beneath
which the base is

between Oct. 1922 & Jan 1928 on the site of

Excavations on the ~~site of~~ ^{for} new premises for the
Brightside & Carbrook Co-operative Society, at the
junction of Waingate & Exchange St. Sheffield,
have revealed extensive remains of the ~~ancient~~ ^{commanding} ~~historic~~
castle of Sheffield built by the De. Furnwal in 1270 & where

~~which for 12 years, from 1571 to 1584~~ ^{from 1571} Mary
Queen of Scots was ~~brought~~ ^{as prisoner} ~~for~~ ^{kept a captive} ~~for~~ ^{12 years}

~~captured~~ ^{under the care of} George III. Earl of
Shrewsbury. On the struggle between Charles I. & the
Parl. ^{the castle} it was held & besieged in turn by both sides & was
finally demolished by order of Parl. in 1648. So

thoroughly was this work exemplified that ~~the~~ ^{its} precise
situation ~~of the castle~~ ^{was} completely lost ^{for}

generations ~~to~~ ^{has} been a subject of ~~great~~ controversy, no
authentic plan or record of the building having come down

to us though detailed schedules of its furnishings & of its
piece-meal demolition exist, together with a wealth of
information relative to the families of Mabile, Shrewsbury
& Howard, ^{who} in turn resided there & held the Lordship

of Hellam. ^{From} Old names such as Castle Green & Castle fells
~~folks suggest~~ ^{both hills near} a location ~~between~~ the junction of the

river Sheaf & Don ^{was generally favoured} ~~an~~ ^{an} ~~assumed~~ ^{assumed} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~which~~ ^{which} ~~may~~ ^{may} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~correct~~ ^{correct}

The remains discovered ^{extent & distance of 110 from E. to W. &} ~~comprised~~ ^{comprised} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~base~~ ^{base} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~a~~ ^a ~~massive~~ ^{massive}
bedtion ^{of} ~~having~~ ^{of} a radius of 20' ~~forming~~ ^{forming} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~center~~ ^{center} ~~which~~ ^{which} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~apparent~~ ^{apparent}

~~At the~~

walls of both

The gateway & bastion ^{rose from a chamfered plinth course at ground level through which they boldly} ~~entrances~~ were played outwards at an angle of 75° into the moat, which at this point is 30 feet in width & approaches directly to the walls.

The walls of the bastion are of hauled ashlar in 12 inch courses & rise from a magnificent ^{ashlar plinth} ~~plinth~~ 24" deep of two ~~depth~~ ^{bold} ~~of~~ ~~plinth~~ ~~courses~~ chamfers. The gate-house walling is of less finished workmanship ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~bastion~~ but it has a similar but modified ~~plinth~~ ~~course~~. Below the plinth the walls of both ~~bastions~~ are boldly played outwards at an angle of 75° into the moat, which at this point is 30 feet in width & ^{21" deep} ~~border~~ ~~the~~ ~~building~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ^{of moat} ~~moat~~. This is the only bastion of the considerable length, located which directly ^{approaches} ~~approaches~~ the castle; a fact suggesting that it antedates the moat is older than the castle ~~itself~~.

~~which was~~ Prob. the principal entrance of the castle building.

As have flanked a gateway at the S. E. corner of the castle & there is little doubt that with us ~~we see~~ ~~the~~ ~~found~~ part of the building erected by Thos. de F. in 1270.

There is reason to believe that the tower discovered is one of two which defended this ~~main~~ entrance & between which ^{projecting} a rectangular gate house was erected at a slightly later date, ^{walling to a height of 15 feet, forming part of} ~~foundations of which have been~~ ~~the tower~~ ~~found~~. The ~~bottom~~ ^{bottom} 13 feet of which of this gate-house ~~all~~ has been uncovered. ~~It~~ ^{was} found to be ~~built~~ ^{built} with dressed masonry ^{a distance of} ~~boldly~~ ^{boldly} splayed outwards ^{three feet}, ~~with~~ ~~stone~~ ~~masonry~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~bottom~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~moat~~. ^{extending to} ~~terminating~~ ^{adjoining} at the bottom of the moat. The base of the tower was formed by ^{a bold} ~~splayed~~ ~~ashlar~~ ~~plinth~~, ^{course} ~~six~~ ^{two} feet in depth, of magnificent workmanship, beneath which the ^{up} ~~base~~ ^{splayed} outwards at ^{an angle of} ~~80~~ ⁶⁰ to the bottom of the moat which, at this point, was a width of ^{feet} ~~and~~ ~~depth~~ ~~of~~ ~~21~~ ^{measured from} ~~below~~ ^{existing} the surface level, at the date of demolition.

~~A massive pier of coarse ashlar of masonry was found~~ ^{On the side of the moat opposite the gate house} ~~A shaft sunk for foundation purposes opposite the gate house when sinking a shaft for foundation purposes.~~ ~~This pier occupied a position~~

Immediately opposite the gate house & occupying a central position in the moat, a massive pier of ashlar was discovered in sinking a shaft for foundation purposes.

The ^{complete} ~~dimensions~~ of the pier were not obtainable but the ^{two faces} ~~angles~~ exposed, clearly showed it to be parallel with the gate-house wall & from its height & general character ~~there is~~ it is believed to be the ~~same~~ pier of the which supported

~~And the principal cause of the...~~

It has been found a gateway for the E. E. corner of the wall & this is the part of the building which is the most ancient in the

There is reason to believe that the tower described is one of those which defended the main entrance & between which

apertures were made of a width of 12 feet, and a height of 15 feet, and a depth of 10 feet.

It is not known how far the tower was from the main wall, but it is supposed to have been about 10 feet from the wall.

The tower was built of brick, and the walls were 12 feet thick.

The door of the tower was found to be of the same material as the rest of the building, and was 12 feet wide and 15 feet high.

It is not known whether the tower was ever used as a gateway, but it is supposed to have been built for the purpose of defending the main entrance.

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It is not an unusual feature that the most ancient part of a building is not conformable to the plan of the castle, & the fact would only apply to it at the gateway.

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See Hunters, Hallamshire. P. 27. left col. for notes re Walthoof
Aula. Sweyn held Shef. & Attercliffe. Ulfar held Srimthorpe.
Walthoof, Earl of Northumberland, Huntingdon & Northampton,
descendant of a long line of Saxon & Danish thrones, near relative
of the Conqueror by his marriage with Judith, the Conq. niece. held Hallam
Hall was his court & residence, as much superior to the manor
houses as are the manors of Chetworth & Wadsworth to the residence
of the less nobility of today.

With it went the manors of Hallam, Srimthorpe, Sheffield &
Attercliffe. Hallam was held by Roger de Buslic of
the Countess Judith. It had 16 hamlets, about 3000 acres rated
to taxes. 10 miles (? "leuae" = 1 or 2 mls) (or 20) long & 8 wide (? 16)
The other smaller, Srimthorpe 350 acres, Shef. & Attercliffe about 250
each, taxed.

Walthoof executed for treason in 1075 at Worcester, but
his wife, Judith, allowed to retain his estates, being niece of Wm. I.
Fall into disfavor because refused to obey Wm. I. & marry a
Norman knight named Somer Saint Lea. "because he was lame
of a leg" - Saint Lea consorted himself with Judith's daughter &
took with her the earldom of Northampton. Judith seems to
have retained only Hallam which De Buslic held of her probably
just for the service of "two white grey hound yearly". (See P. 33)

just have the family of De Lovetot acquired their interest
in Hallam we don't know, but only in ~~rough~~ reign of
Henry I we find W^m de Lovetot possessed of it, about 1100
The Lovetots founded the Parish Church of Shef & annexed it to
Wobrop Priory which they also had founded.

Whether the first Lovetot built the original castle or found one
already built here by Secegn the dispossessed Saxon Lord.

Lovetots founded the first hospital on Spital Hill, which
was dedicated to St. Leonard & finally swept away by Henry VIII.
A mill & a bridge ~~it~~ over the Don established, ? also market.
All essentials of a comfortable town protected by Castle.

Extent (see P. 40 col 2) little more ~~than~~ a century ago than
they established.

Lord male died between 1176 & 1181. His heiress, Maud schell
Richard C. de. Lion, gave her hand to ^{son of a} ~~the~~ companion in arms, one
who was with him at the siege of Acre, Gervant de Furnival.
somewhere about ~~1200~~ 1190-1199 died at Jerusalem in 1219

& succeeded by his son ^{Thomas} ~~Gervant~~ who was slain in Palestine in 1237
during lifetime of his mother. Succeeded by his son Gervant who
died without issue & is believed to be buried in Wobrop Priory.
Succeeded by his brother Thomas - de - Furnival who in 1270 founded
the second Castle of Shef.

A succession of Thomas's ^{male line failed &} W^{ms}. until, at about 14 yrs of Joan
de Furnival ~~was~~ married in Thor. Weir & he became Lord of
Hallenshire. (Several buried at Wobrop, others Newcastle)

Translation of the
return of King's
for Wobrop & the castle.

In default of son their daughter, Maud de Nevil at age of 17 married John Talbot first Earl of Shrewsbury & carried the estates to that great house.

In the troubles between Henry 3 & Barons headed by Simon de Montfort, the Castle (& town too probably) of Shef. was burnt by barons in the early part of 1266. This was a significant large in those troubles & there was a big battle at Evesham on Whitsun eve, May 15, 1266 when Barons were finally routed. The Furrivills adhered to King & were allowed to rebuild castle in 1270.

A chapel was included

A charter for a market on Tuesdays & fast of 3 days.

Rise of commerce in 14th cen. (See p. 59)

Honorably serving King & Country in the field, abroad & in Parliament, ^{of France} Lord Justice of Ireland, Comrade in chief in France in 1428 against Joan of Arc - by whom taken prisoner. & great ransom demanded. Shef no doubt contributed & a great public subscription seems to have been raised. Exchanged in 1433 for Ambrose de Lore & a sum of money & later created Earl of Shrewsbury & later Earl of Waterford & Wexford. Returned to France - killed, with son also, at Chitillon in 1453.

Shakespeare reference (see Page 60)

Name of this hero used to still the babes of France.

"Castle spacious - magnificent & strong" (p. 68)

Mansion built early in Henry 8. - 1509-1547

Receives Wolsey at Manor,

Chief mourner at funeral of Henry VIII & also Edward VI.

5th. Earl

Came to London with company of 140 horse & afore him 40 wheel
wheats & chains, & all wearing his own livery. May 1557
His funeral (p. 77) & feast at castle.

320 sent from dresses: to all manner of people whose second
hand 8 dubs - 2 boyls, four woad, 2 behel. 50 does &
29 red deer. After dinner reversion of the suit
made was given to the poor with dole of 400 pence
with bread & drink great plenty.

1571 May Q of S. brought to Castle & her train of 30, Secretary
physician, cook & page & musk.

40 selected attendants taken in to watch day & night
Sword forbidden. retire at 9 o'clock, bus & shifts forbidden,
to be waked of the hour for walk 1 hr. before.

To keep to chambers in case of an alarm. Given 26 April 1571

Left Sept. 3/1584

1606 Lady Alethea Talbot mums Thomas Howard Earl of Arundel
& Surrey.

(A)

in his veins flowed the
blood of Danish & Saxon
kings

Walthof was the son of Siward the Dane, & inherited through his mother the manor of Hallam. It will be recalled that Dr. Gally in his supplemental chapter to the last edition of *Hunters Hallamshire* confesses grave doubt that Walthof ever lived in Hallam & suggests that his aula was merely the residence of the owners bailiff or representative for business purposes.

No more likely place for this than castle site
No earthworks anywhere traceable.

At the time of the Norman invasion we are told Walthof was a very young man & at once submitted, with other noblemen to the Conqueror & it is of interest to note that Walthof was of sufficient importance to be taken by William to Normandy as one of the hostages for good behaviour of the people.

Became very friendly but:-

in 1069 was in open rebellion with Edgar Atheling & Danes against William.

Besiege York & slay 3000 of besieged.

William returns & reverses the fortunes & devastates the country from Heumber to Tees.
Aula said to be demolished there.

Walthof was pardoned:- William realised that no man of all his subdued subjects more dangerous as an enemy or more powerful if secured as a friend.

Given Countess Judith in marriage, the king's niece.

Became Earl of Northumberland.

Again in rebellion & beheaded at Winchester in 1076.
The only rebel to suffer judicial punishment.

Diplomacy of
Wm.
not a view of many
policy on part of
Walthof.

Water.

10, 15, 18 - 19.

40 - 41, 123 - 127, 80, 225, 435, 237.

Correct for M.T.P.

$$1 = \frac{760}{760} + \frac{273 + 0}{273 + 11}$$

pressure increased.
Vol. decreased.

decrease in temp.
Vol. decrease.

pressure drops as temp of volume taken

For some time a number of local ~~archaeologists~~
people of scientific tastes have for some time
urged the writer to contribute an article to the
press ~~dealing with~~ ^{upon} the progress of the excavations which
it has been ~~my~~ ^{his} privilege to conduct during the last
five & a half years on behalf of the Dub. Cave
Comm. of the Brit. Assoc.