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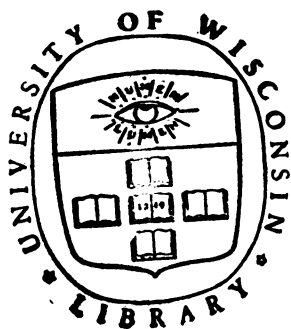
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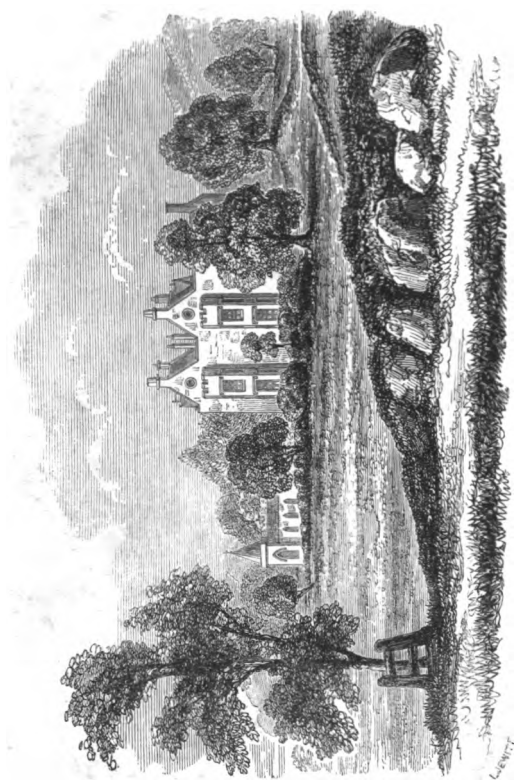
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1813

A HISTORY
OF THE
Ancient Parish of Leek.



OLD WESTWOOD,
FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH BY MRS. TRAPPOLD, OF SWITHAMLEY.

A HISTORY
OF THE
Ancient Parish of Leek,
IN
Staffordshire.

BY
✓
JOHN SLEIGH,
OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

WITH A CHAPTER ON THE GEOLOGY OF THE NEIGH-
BOURHOOD, BY THOMAS WARDLE OF LEEK BROOK.

"EST QUODDAM PRODIRE TENUS, SI NON DATUR ULTRA."

Horace.

LEEK: ROBERT NALL.
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1862.

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To the Memory

OF THE LATE

REV. T. H. HEATHCOTE, M.A.,

VICAR OF LEEK,

AND DOMESTIC CHAPLAIN TO THE EARL OF MACCLESFIELD,

THIS WORK IS INSCRIBED.

**THORNBURGH,
DERBYSHIRE,
A.D. 1862.**



A HISTORY

OF

The Ancient Parish of Leek.



LEEK, the metropolis of the Moorlands, and now a busy manufacturing town, with some ten thousand inhabitants, and one of the best markets* in the Midland counties, is healthfully situated above the valley of the "barren Churnet,"† surrounded by an amphitheatre of rocks and hills, from some of the higher points of which great Pennine chain may be discerned in favorable weather the lofty range of Welch moun-

* Gibbon's Camden's Britannia, 1695, mentions "Leike, noted for its market;" and it has since attained an enviable notoriety for its extreme cleanliness.

† "The barren Churnet joins upon the plains
Of Rocester." *(Edwards' Tour of the Dove.)*

"Churnett at Rowcester entering into Dove upon the west side, hath its first spring within less than two miles of Dove-head, tho' it wanders something further off than Manifold did, and therefore longer ere it shakes hands with it. Churnett, passing from the head through one of the barrenest countries that I know, hath not any place worth the naming till it come to Dieu-le-Cresse, an abbey founded by the last Ranulfe, earl of Chester."—*Sampson Erdeswick, who ob. 1603.*

a

tains, the Wrekin in Shropshire, Beeston Castle and the Vale Royal of Cheshire, with the estuaries of the Dee and the Mersey. The country in the immediate neighbourhood is singularly beautiful and diversified, the Churnet-valley railway, from Rudyerd-lake to Alton-towers, confessedly being one of the most picturesque lines in the kingdom.

“By Alton-abbey’s castle den
The Churnet hither trails her willow-locks :
’Twould seem those iron times had reached this glen,
When giants played at hewing mountain blocks :
So bold and strange the profile of the rocks
Whose huge fantastic figures frown above.”

The parish comprises 34,370 acres, extending about six miles north and west, and four miles east of the town. On the north side it is separated from Cheshire by the river Dane; on the east it is bounded by the parishes of Alstonefield, Butterton, and Waterfall; on the south by Ipstones and Cheddleton; and on the west by Horton, Norton-in-the-moors, and Stoke-upon-Trent. It is divided into the ten townships of Leek and Lowe, containing about 6000 acres; Leek-frith, 7500; Bradnop, 3000; Endon, with Longdon and Stanley, 5500; Heaton, 2300; Onecote, 5000; Rudyerd and Cawdry, 1500; Rushton James, 1000; Rushton Spencer, 1500; and Tittesworth 1000; all in the hundred of Totmonslow-north.

The town of Leek is comprised within the townships of Leek and Lowe, Leek-frith, and Tittesworth. Its population within the Improvement-act boundary of 1500 yards from the market-place, at the census of 1861, was as follows: males 4601, females 5438, total, 10,039. Annexed is a table, supplied by the Census department,

HISTORY OF LEEK.

3

showing the increase of houses and population in the ecclesiastical parish during the last sixty years.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	Houses in 1861.		POPULATION.									
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited. Ing.	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891
Stanley	31	2	734	766	113	118	122	108	138			
Endon	147	4			445	487	571	658	701			
Longdon	81	1			350	398	405	428	402			
Leek and Lowe	1983	83	3489	3703	4855	6374	7233	8602	9057			
Tittelfworth	269	14	274	273	288	447	438	606	1227			
Bradnop	85	5		420	489	467	442	447	454			
Oneacre	90	3	615	464	585	456	427	438	453			
Rudyard	14		109	115	112	117	90	94	94			
Leek Frith	150	18	697	710	806	873	926	868	763			
Heaton	79	3	343	346	391	402	430	405	396			
Ruthon James	55	2	264	324	354	304	304	283	273			
Ruthon Spencer	78	3	294	362	359	337	350	355	358			
TOTAL OF PARISH ..	3062	138	6819	7483	9147	10780	11738	13292	14326			

Button-making in filk, mohair, and twist,—the use of which may be traced back at least two hundred years, when, “curiously wrought with the needle, they made a great figure in full-trimmed suits,”—appears to have been the earliest staple trade of the district. It is conjectured that after the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis-quatorze, October 22, 1685, a body of French protestants introduced ribbon-weaving and “ferreting” into Coventry, from whence the trade extended to Derby and Leek. An old man named Ball, who died about fifty years ago, was the first twister of sewings in the town, and carried on his operations in a shed or “shade” in a field now known as Ball’s field, behind the church. The Gents’, Birtles’, Needhams’, Tofts’, and Strangmans’, were among the earlier manufacturers, and are described in deeds of the time as “ribbon-men,” or “ribbon-merchants.” Dye-works on the Churnet have long been noted for the unique production of Raven sewings.

From information derived from Mr. John Leech,—a land agent as widely known as he has been highly respected during the forty-three years of his residence in the locality,—we gather that the improved cultivation of the land in this high, cold climate, by draining and otherwise, has much forwarded the harvests within his recollection. Owing to the farms varying so much in extent and quality of soil, no general system of cropping is adopted. The farm-houses, buildings, and labourers’ cottages generally have been much improved of late. When Mr. Leech first became acquainted with the district but very few turnips were grown, and with few, if any, exceptions, the farmers allowed their land to go uncleaned, three crops being taken in succession, and the land left to feed itself. The farms are mostly let from year to year, with liberal

covenants. Dairy-stock and sheep are much improved, though in many instances the farmers underfeed them during the winter months. Breeding and dairying are found most profitable; the dairies as a rule being well managed, and the cheefe of excellent quality.

Under the Enclosure-acts, 20 and 21 Vict., c. 31, and preceding ones passed in this reign, many land-owners have availed themselves of the power of effecting extensive changes at a comparatively trifling cost, mutually benefiting their respective estates thereby.



IT IS clear that the neighbourhood of Leek has been the scene of some signal actions between the Romans and Britons, from the fact of arms of both nations having been found here at various times. Dr. Plot, in his "*History of Staffordshire*," 1686, observes, "nor did the Britons only head their arrows with flint, but also their *mataræ*, or British darts, which were thrown by those that fought in *effedis*, or chariots, whereof I guess this is one I had given me, found near Leek, by my worthy friend Mr. Thomas Gent, curiously jagged at the edges, with such-like teeth as a fickle, and otherwise wrought upon the flat; by which we may conclude, not only that these arrow and spear-heads are all artificial, whatever is pretended, but also that they had anciently some way of working flints by the tool, which may be seen by the marks, as well as they had of the Egyptian porphyry." He speaks too of an axe found on Morridge,* made of stone, which must have been British or Roman.

* Or ridge (edge?) of the moors (supposed to have been a vast primæval forest) lying to the north-east of the town, and extending to the borders of

Near the town are several monumental heaps of earth or rubbish and gravel, called *lows*, which the Rev. Thomas Loxdale (whose valuable Mss., dated May 24, 1735, form the groundwork of this publication, and are now preserved at the vicarage) conceives were "an ancient way of doing honor to princes, generals, and others deceased, especially when they fell in the field, or had not other opportunity of doing it in a more elegant manner,—like that of Æneas for Polydore, *ingens aggeritur tumulo tellus* (3rd book, 63rd line); and before that, Cyrus in Xenophon ordered for Abradates and his Panthea, *ingens monumentum aggesto tumulo factum*, and the greatest men in the army were employed upon it. Possibly the *tumulus honorarius*, raised by the army in Germany in memory of their general Drusus, who died there, but had his body in great honor carried to Rome, might be no more. The helmet, or head-piece, was made use of for carrying the materials; and the dead bodies that were burnt are sometimes, with all the ashes of the funeral pile, found within them."

One of these tumuli was opened for the late Thomas Bateman,* of Middleton-hall, esq., F.S.A., on the 29th December, 1851; and Mr. S. Carrington, of Wetton, who was present, thus describes the operation: "We proceeded to excavate the Cock-low, a large barrow close to the town of Leek, measuring forty yards in diameter, and six yards in elevation, composed of sand only, and standing upon a floor of red sand, without any mixture. After cutting a

Cheshire and Derbyshire. Robert Nixon, the Cheshire prophet, who flourished in the fifteenth century, used to assert that when certain dire events came to pass in this kingdom, "safety only would lie betwixt Morridge and Mow."

* Ob. 29th August, 1861. Since the above was written another barrow, on the Birchall estate, has been opened; wherein were found two cinerary urns, or incense cups (both of which are now unfortunately broken), and an enormous quantity of boulder and other stones.

square six yards each way, down the centre, to the depth of three feet, we came to a layer of ashes and charcoal, which rested upon a seam of white sand; in the former were some small pieces of an urn, a few pieces of calcined bone, and a circular-edged instrument of flint,—besides which we observed nothing; neither does it appear that any interment had ever been made upon the natural level, a circumstance previously ascertained in connection with some other large mounds of earth, containing nothing except calcined remains.” With the exception of very few tumuli, Mr. Bateman and Mr. Carrington have always found that in all barrows composed entirely of soil, as in the present instance, nothing has been discovered except a deposit of calcined bones, charcoal, and a few flint instruments, arrow-heads, accidentally dropped there during the ceremony, or brought casually in the earth of which the mound has been formed.



AS TO the origin of the name of the town, Robert Ferguson, F.S.A., an authority of great weight on such points, inclines to the opinion that it is derived from the Cymric *lech*, a stone,—which the nature of the country in its immediate neighbourhood seems to corroborate,—rather than from *leak* (which is equivalent in its meaning to water, and from which are evidently derived *Leck*, a river in the Netherlands: *Lech*, another river in South Germany; and *Leuk*, in Switzerland, noted for its hot springs), or from the old Norse *lik*, Anglo-saxon *lic*, a corpse.

In Domesday-book (*Dom-boc*, supposed to have been begun 1078, and finished 1086) it is thus referred to:

"The King holds *Lec**; and earl Algar [son, by the celebrated Godiva,† of Leofric, Saxon duke of Mercia] has held it. There is one hyde [which some suppose to be 120 English acres, and others, again, very much more] with its appendages. The land is in 12 carucates.‡ There are 15 villeins [servile tenants or copyholders] and 13 bordars [cottagers], with 6 ploughs. There are besides, 3 acres of meadow; wood, 4 miles in length, same in breadth. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was valued at 4*l.*, and of late at 100 solidi [shillings]."

20° of the Conqueror, it was in the king's hands, who gave it "to be held as freely by his sword, as he himself did England by his crown," to his nephew Hugh Lupus,§ "a man of excellent parts for rule and government, both in war and peace," whom the Welch called Hugh *Vras*, the fat, or *Dirgane*, the grofs. Ordericus says of him "that he was not abundantly liberall, but profusely prodi-

* Blount's 'Tenure' has: "Achard, or Agard, claims to hold y^e bailiwick of *Leyke* (Leake, in Notts.?) by a hunter's horn." A paper, by Mr. Pegge, on this horn, which is now in the possession of Foxlowe, of Staveley, was read before the Antiquarian Society, 6th Feb., 1772, and an engraving is given of it in the transactions of that year.

† "I, Lurich, for love of thee, do make Coventrie toll free."

Ingulphus calls her "the most lovely, as regards the body, and the most sanctified, with respect to the heart, of womankind."

‡ "Carucate," in our ancient laws and history, denotes a plough-land, or as much arable ground as can be tilled in one year with one plough; generally 100 acres, or 8 ox-gangs.

§ "But the great Leviathan who, to borrow Burke's grand image, 'played and frolicked in the ocean of the royal bounty,' was Hugh d'Avranches (Hugo de Abrincis, sister's son to William), earl palatin of Chester, commonly called Hugh Lupus. Besides all Cheshire, except the Bishop's share, which was not great, Hugh had 128 lordships; and among barons under him, we find the names of Vernon and Venables. Accordingly, one is not surprised to learn from the old writers that this potentate grew very fat. He was a humorous man, too, and fond of buffoons; for they 'encouraged talent,' in a kind of way, even in those days, and the Conqueror's jocolator, or minstrel, had a grant of some land." *Quarterly Review*, no. 205.

gal; and carried not so much a family as an army still along with him. He took no account either of his receipts or disbursements. He daily wasted his estate, and delighted more in falconers and huntsmen than in the tillers of the land, or Heaven's orators the ministers. He was given much to his belly, whereby in time he grew so fat that he could scarce crawl. He had many bastard sons and daughters, but they were almost all swept away by sundry misfortunes." This first Norman earl of Chester married Ermentrude, daughter of Hugh de Clarimont, earl of Beavoy, and died 27th July, 1100-1. Richard, his only son and the second earl, was but seven years old when his father died. He married Maude, daughter of Stephen, earl of Blois, by Adela, daughter of the Conqueror; and, November 26, 1120, "with his Wyfe," to use old Stowe's phraseology, "and other, to the number of 160 persons (including William and Richard, the sons, and Mary, the daughter, of Henry 1st), passing from Barfleur in Normandie into Englande, by oversyghte of the ship-maister of the *Blanche-nef*, were drowned, saving one butcher (Berolde of Roan) which escaped the danger." Ranulph de Bricasard (or Meschines), son of Hugh Lupus' sister Maud, and third earl, succeeded. He was "inclined rather to peace and civil government, than to warlike affairs," and married Lucia, daughter of Algar, Saxon earl of Mercia, and widow of Ivo Tailbois, earl of Angeau, and of Roger de Romara, earl of Lincoln, son of Geroldus.* He died in 1128; and his son Randle the second, fourth earl, who was born at Gernon-castle, and thence called *de Gernoniis*, is described as "a gallant man-at-arms, but

* After earl Ranulph's death she paid to king Stephen a fine of 500 marks "that she might not be compelled to bestow her hand and possessions on a fourth husband."

of turbulent disposition." He married Maude (who founded Repton-priory in 1172), daughter of Robert, earl of Gloucester, base son of Henry 1st, and uterine brother of the empress Matilda. He took the side of the empress Maude in the civil wars with Stephen (whom he made prisoner at Lincoln on Candlemas-day, 1141), for which he was munificently rewarded by Henry 2nd, who in 1152 granted him all Staffordshire, except the Bishop's and some other lands. The tithes of his mill at Leek he gave to the monks of St. Werberge at Chester. He died (poisoned, it was suspected, by William Peverel and others) in 1153, excommunicated by Walter Durdant, bishop of Lichfield; but his wife and son afterwards gave the town of Styshall, near Coventry, for his absolution. His son, Hugh the second, fifth earl, surnamed Cyveliok, from that commote of Powys-land in which he was born, *alias* Boham, married Bertred, daughter of Simon, earl of Evereux; confirmed the foundation of Pulton-abbey in 1158, and *died at Leek*,* A.D. 1180-1, but was buried at Chester. His daughter Maude married David, earl of Huntingdon, brother of William, king of Scotland: Mabill married William d'Albney, earl of Arundel; Agnes married William Ferrers, earl of Derby; and Hawise married Robert Quency, son and heir of Saher de Quency, earl of Winchester. His son Randle the third (of whom more hereafter), de Blondeville (now Ofwestry), the sixth and last earl in direct descent, went into the Holy Land in 1218,† where he signally distinguished

* "Hoveden, page 615, with whom Westminster, Poly-chronicon, and Campden, *inter comites Cestrie*, do all agree." *Sir Peter Leycester's Antient Cheshire*, 1673.

† "A.D. 1217. Thys yere Raynolfe, earle of Chester, toke his journey to the Holy-land."—*Stowe*. About the Moorlands, Plot notices that men were generally named Randle or Ralf, after these earls of Chester.

himself by his prowess; and returning two years afterwards, built Beeston and Chartley castles;* as just before (1214) he had Delacrefse-abbey, endowing it with the church and manor of Leek, Rudyerd excepted. The earldom, at his death in 1232, passed to John the Scot, seventh and last earl of Chester (son of earl Ranulph's eldest sister Maude), who died at Dernhale manor-house, 7th June, 1237, poisoned by Helena, or Avisfa, his wife, daughter of Llewellyn prince of Wales; when the prerogatives of the palatinate were assumed by the crown, Henry the 3rd himself saying "he was unwilling so illustrious an inheritance should fall under the divided sway of the distaffs of women."†

Subjoined are translations (the one by the late F. A. Carrington, esq., recorder of Wokingham, and the other by Matthew Gaunt, esq.) of two charters, the first of which is in the Public-record office in Chancery-lane (*Harl. Mss.*, Bth. Mus., no. 1985, fol. 1996, prefs-mark 58d) and the second, (of which a fac-simile is here given) exquisitely engrossed in Latin on a piece of parchment about six inches square, is now *penes* John Crufo, esq.

"RALPH, earl of Chester, to all as well future as present to whom the present writing shall come, greeting. Be it known to you that I have given and granted, and by my present Charter have confirmed, to my free Burgeses dwelling in my Borough of Lack, these liberties underwritten: that is to say, that each of the aforesaid Burgeses have half an acre of land at his house, and one acre in the fields, and in my forest of Lach timber for his buildings, and wood for his fire, by the view of my foresters; and common of pasture for all kinds of cattle in the pasture to

* "Randall de Bricafard built Charteley, where he lay (lays Leland) during the time of his building the abbey of Dieu-la-Crefs, an. 1214."

† In token of their palatinate, the earls of Chester carried the sword of St. Edward, called *Curtein*, now in the British Museum, before the king at his coronation.

my manor of Lach belonging. And that my aforesaid Burgeſes of Lach through all Cheſhire are free and quit of Toll in waters, in towns, and in all places, and alſo in the city of Cheſter, for all merchandiſe, except falt in the Wyches ; and are quit from pannage through all the commons of the manor of Lech. And that their corn at my mill may be ground for the 20th corn immediately after it ſhall be in the hopper. And that all which to the market and to the places of ſale of my aforesaid Borough ſhall be brought, may be quit by the ſame toll which is given in other free markets in the county of Stafford. And the Burgeſes aforesaid for the firſt three years were quit from money-rent ; and after three years elapſed rendered each of them twelve pence for money rent, *per annum*, for all ſervice belonging to me. And they ſhall be quit from all *miſericordia* which to the aforesaid town belongs for twelve pence. And the aforesaid Burgeſes for themſelves may make to themſelves a reeve, by the aſſent and counſel of me or my bailiff. And it ſhall be lawful for every Burgeſs to give or ſell his burgage to whomever he will, except to religion, ſaving the toll, viz. fourpence, and ſaving my rent. And I will that the aforesaid my Burgeſes may be as free as the moſt free Burgeſes of any Borough of Staffordſhire. Theſe being witneſſes, Philip de Orreby, then my juſtice, Henry de Aldythlegh, Warin de Vernon, William de Venables, Hamo de Maſcy, Peter the clerk, Liulph the ſheriff, Richard Phiton, and many others.

“Among the pleas of the county of Cheſter, on Tueſday on the morrow of St. Edmund the king, 6^o Edward 2, this is enrolled.”*

“To ALL, as well preſent as future, to whom the preſent writing ſhall come : Brother R. called abbot of Deulacreſe, and the convent of the ſame place, eternal health in the Lord. Be it known to you that we have given and granted, and by the preſent our Charter have confirmed to our free Burgeſes dwelling in the Borough of Lech theſe liberties underwritten ; that is to ſay, that each of the aforesaid Burgeſes ſhall have half an acre of land for his own dwelling, and one acre in the fields.

* This charter, though enrolled 6^o Edw. 2, muſt have been granted in the reign of king John, as Philip de Orreby was juſtice of Cheſter 10^o John, Wm. Vernon 14^o Henry 3, and Richard Phiton 17^o Henry 3. See *Ormerod's Cheſhire*, vol. 1. p. 57.

We have granted also to the aforefaid our Burgeses that they may be free through the whole of Cheeshire, and quit of tolls in waters and in towns, as the charter witnesseth which we have of the lord the earl for acquittance from tolls, except salt in the Wyches; and that their corn be ground at our mill, except the twentieth grain [taken] immediately after it shall be in the hopper. And each of them shall render to us twelve [silver] pence as a farm-rent annually, for all service and custom to us belonging; that is to say, six pence at the feast of St. Edward in the summer, and six pence at the feast of St. Martin. And he shall be quit from all americiament which to the aforefaid town belongs for twelve pence. And the aforefaid Burgeses shall themselves make for themselves a Steward, by the assent and counsel of us or our bailiff. And it shall be lawful to each Burges to give or sell [his house or land] to whomever he will, except to a religious [house], saving the tolls, that is to say, four pence, and saving our rents; except any one, of his own will, shall be willing to confer his burgage on our lord. And we will that the aforefaid our Burgeses may be as free as are the more free burgeses of any borough in Staffordshire. These being witnesses, Richard Patricius, then vicar of lech, Thos. de Tetefword, Rich^d. de Coudray, Ralf Bech, W^m. de Hortune, Swarbrond de Tetefword, Adam his brother, and many others.

“Enrolled before me, Richard fforssett, superior, &c., in the first year of Edward 6th.”

At the general dissolution, the monastery was, on the 20th October, 1538, surrendered to the king; and we have to thank Mr. John Brealey for the preservation of this “Discryption of y^e manor* of Leeke, w^t y^e members and Rialties to y^e same belonginge, beyng in y^e handes off o^r fovereyne lord y^e kinge [Henry 8th], made by Wyll^m Dampport, fometime bayliffe of y^e sayd Manor.

* “Strictly speaking, manors were not known in England prior to the Norman conquest, but were then introduced; and the villis and places in Domesday are all designated manors when repetition required. After that survey, the Conqueror divided his kingdom into knights’ fees, one of which is said to be equal to 5 hides, or 600 acres, of improved land; and these were held by the king’s tenants *in capite*, or vassals of the crown, who were bound to render military and other stated services, and pecuniary aids. The holders of large territories were the greater barons; those who held less than 20 knights’ fees were styled lesser barons.” *Ward’s Stoke-on-Trent*, p. 72.

Firſte, y^e towne or burrowe off Leeke, cōteyning lxxxiiij burgages, w^t certayn townefildes & landes to y^e ſame belonging, w^t twoe water-milles.* The rentes extend by yere to

It^m y^e hamlet off y^e fryth, call'd leekeffryth, cōteyninge in yt y^e ſcite off y^e late monaſterie of Dieuleucreeſſe, w^t certayn Dominicall Landes to y^e ſame belonginge, w^t other meases, paſtures, landes, & ten^ts, wth ij water milles, y^e rent £xlviij. xviij^s. ij^d. ob.

(*M^d* y^t or Sovereyn Lorde y^e Kinge hath ſolde out off y^e ſayd hamlet off y^e frythe one paſture, called y^e hie forreſt, to Will^m Trafford, w^{ch} I ſuppoſe his grace wold not have done, yff his grace had p^rfectly knowne y^t it had layne and bin wⁱⁿ ſo honorable a man^r as p^rcell off y^e ſame. The yerely rent of y^e ſayd paſture ys iiij. vj. viij.)

It^m y^e hamlet or towne of Tettiſworth, conteyning in yt Thornecley & Efinges, w^t certeyn meases, lands, & ten^ts, off yerely value viij. xij. vj.

(*M^d* y^t or Sovereyn Lord y^e Kinge hath ſold out off y^e ſayd hamlett ij meſſuages, w^t y^e landes to y^e ſame belonginge, to Robert Thorley, w^{ch} I ſuppoſe his grace wold nott have ſold yff his highnes had p^rfectly knowne y^t they had bin wⁱⁿ y^e ſayd honorable man^r as p^rcell off y^e ſame, by reaſon whereof y^e ſayd man^r is ſomewhat diminifhed : y^e yerely rent of y^em is 000. xxxv. viij.)

It^m y^e hamlet off y^e Lowe, cōteyninge in y^t byrcholt, Weſtwood, & Woodcroft, w^t certeyn meases, landes, ten^tes, off y^e yerely value off xiiij. 00. xviij.

It^m y^e hamlet of Ruſhton Spenser, w^{ch} is a p^rcell of y^e ſayd man^r of Leeke, & is Holden of y^e ſame by y^e paym^t off one pound of Peper yerely ; & y^e Headborowe of y^e

* "No deſcription of building is ſo frequently mentioned in Domeſday-book as water-mills. They were in every caſe the property of the lord of the manor ; and his tenants were not permitted to grind at any other mill ; a reſtriction which has not been aboliſhed in ſome caſes even at the preſent day." *Pictorial England*.

same, with all y^e freholders there doe yerely appeare at y^e ij great Leetes or Courtes holden at leeke aforesayd; And there they have bin accustomed to present all manner of p^rsentm^{ts} belonging to y^e rialtie, as affrayes, bloudwytes, wayffes, & Estreyes, w^t fuche other as a member of y^e sayd man^r off leeke *una libra piperis.*

Item, y^e town or hamlet off heyton, conteyninge in yt xxj tenem^{ts}, w^t certeyn freholders, & one water-mille, y^e yerely rent xiiij. xij. x.

(M^d y^t in y^e antient Graunge or farm called Swythafley is co^teynd . . of £xiiij. xij. iiij., rented to xxvj^s. viij^d., w^{ch} sayd Grange, w^t all y^e landes to y^e same belonginge, y^e Kinge's ma^{tie} hath sold to Wil^m Trafford, w^{ch} I suppose his Grace wold not have done yff his ma^{tie} had p^rfectly knowne y^t it had bin a p^rcell of y^e sayd honorable man^r off leeke, whereby, & by fuche other p^rcels above rehearsed & by his Grace sold, y^e sayd man^r is somewhat diminished . . . £oo. xxvj. viij.)

It^m there be certeyn liberties, fraunchises, & rialties, granted & gyven to y^e sayd man^r of Leeke, by y^e Kinge's progenito^{rs}, y^t is yerely ij great Leetes, w^t e^ry three weekes Courtes, in w^{ch} Leetes there be Impanelled xij men to Inquire for o^r Sovereyne Lord y^e Kinge concernyng all maner Inquisitions touching y^e Rialties, & other xij men to Inquire for all maner Inquisitions towching y^e Kinge's highnesse as Lord & owner off y^e sayd man^r, unto y^e which great Leetes there doe belonge and doe appeare many Worshipfull Homagers, and other Suters, to y^e n^umber by Estima^con off three or foure hundreth p^rffons.

It^m there have bin divers & many Felons put to execution & hanged wⁱn y^e sayd man^r, & adjudged only by xij men sworne, Inhabiting & beyng freholders wⁱn y^e sayd man^r, whose landes, goodes, & cattels y^e late Abbotts of Dieuleucreffe, being then Lords of y^e sayd man^r, have

had. And for true knowlage of y^e fame, y^e gallows stand, & ever have so stood, at y^e end off y^e sayd towne of Leeke*

It^m there be as large & ample Lyberties & grantes made & gyven to y^e f^d mano^r as be gyven to any other mano^r wⁱⁿ y^e counties off Chester or Stafford, w^{ch} liberties & grantes were for y^e most part obteyned of y^e Kinge's noble progenitors by y^e peti^con & sute of y^e right honorable Earle Rondull, then Earle off Chester, Lincoln, & Huntingdon, being then Lord of y^e sayd mano^r. . . .

It^m there is granted to y^e sayd mano^r, & to all y^e sayd members of y^e fame, free warren of byrdes & beastes of warren, & y^t no p^{er}son shall hunt or hawke within any p^{er}cell of y^e sayd mano^r, & fley beast or byrd of warren, under y^e payne of forfayture of x^l., & y^e fame coⁿfirmed by divers of y^e King's progenitors

It^m all y^e Kinge's tenn^{ts} dwelling wⁱⁿ any part or hamlet belonginge to y^e sayd mano^r be exempted & made free from all shires, hundredes, & Sessions, & y^t no Sheriffe shall enter into any p^{er}cell of y^e sayd mano^r, w^{out} consent & knowlage of y^e bayliffe of y^e sayd mano^r; w^{ch} grantes, w^t many other such like (w^{ch} were over longe here to write), are granted to y^e sayd mano^r, & confirmed by divers of y^e Kinge's progenito^{rs}, under y^e great seale of Englande, & stand at this day in strength, & be putte yerely in execu^con & usage

Also y^e sayd mano^r off Leeke, w^t all y^e sayd members, be holden off o^r Sovereyn Lord y^e Kinge *per honorem gladii Cestr.*, & y^e right honorable Hugh, Earle of Chester, father to y^e sayd earl Rondull, *did dwell in y^e sayd mano^r, & there kept house, & in y^e same died*

* The *cucking-stool* stood at the end of the garden, now belonging to Mrs. Clowes, nearest to the Broad Bridge.

It^m y^e sayd manor off Leeke & Leeke [Fryth], w^t y^e members off y^e same, & y^e waite landes to y^e same belonging, be in length, cōteynge by estimacon vij or seven miles, & in breadth in some places foure miles, & in some places iij miles, & y^e compass in circuite I cannot well esteeme w^tout great studie.

It^m there is annexed to y^e same manor one p^rsonage, or rectory off y^e parishe church off Leeke, w^t other certayn chappells or churches; y^t is, Ippestones, Chedleton, horton, Rusheton, w^t a new chappell, lately builded, called Merbrucke chappell; w^{ch} p^rsonage ys worth yerely over all costes & charges, by estimation to o^r Sovereigne Lord y^e Kinge

It^m y^e sayd manor off Leeke, w^t y^e members off y^e same, doe adioyne & Immediately (w^tout any Intervalle, save onely y^e water off Dane) doe abutte upon y^e Kinge's maner's forrest off macclesfeld: in times past y^e late Abbots off Dieulencresse had certeyn purlewes w^tin y^e sayd manor off Leeke, & had in y^e same Hart, Hind, Buck, & Doe, & theyr freholders off y^e sayd hamlettes off Heyton & Rush-ton were theyre forresters; by occasion whereoff certeyn landes liyng w^tin y^e sayd hamlett off y^e frythe doe kepe y^e name unto this day, & be called y^e *Abbott's forrest*, off y^e w^{ch} also part is called y^e *hie forrest*, & part is called y^e *middle forrest*

It^m y^e sayd towne off Leeke hath yerely to y^e same graunted by the Kinge's progenitors one fayre, beginning upon Saint Arnulphe day [18th July], & to continue vij dayes then next folowing; w^t éry weeke in y^e yere a market, w^{ch} is kept éry Weneday, & all maner freedomes & liberties necessary for y^e sayd fayre & market graunted & cōfirmed by y^e kinge's noble progenitors."

c

By letters patent, bearing date at Westminster 7th July, 1552, the manors of Leek, Leek-frith, "the grange of Westwood and Woodcroft, tythes prædial, also messuages, granges, buildings, lands, woods, waftes, commons, waters, rents, wards, marriages, fines, heriots, courts, chattels, waives, estrays, free-warrens, felonies, with fairs, markets, tolls in Leek-frith, Tittesworth, Thorneley, Effyng-low, Bradnople, Birchold, Weston Horwood, and Field," and the abbey, with most of its possessions, were granted by Edward 6th, to his "well-belovyd farvaunte fyr Rauffe Bagenalle, knyght," who was a son of John Bagnall of Newcastle, and had raised himself from a humble station in life by his military achievements,* "in consideration of the good, trewe, and faithfull farvice, which he as well in ffrance, Scotlaund, and Irelaund, as elsewhere, to his deare father's maiestie, & sythens then to his highnes, theretofore had done & hereafter intended to doe," at the yearly rent of £105. 7s. 7½d. Queen Elizabeth subsequently, 19th February, 1559, gave him the rectorial tithes of the parish of Leek, which he shortly sold to the various landowners, to each the tithes of his own estate, so that at the present time, with few exceptions, none are possessed separately from the land.† Tradition has handed down that she told him, when he had become poor, "if abbeys and granges would not serve, he must needs have the run of her kitchen." "Good fellow-like," as remarks

* "Ralph and Nicholas, sons of John Bagnall, born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, who raised again their sunk ancient Family, once seated at the village of their own name, by their valour only." *Plot*, p. 274.

† Rudyard, Jolliffe, and Sherwyn alone, Mr. Sneyd concludes, purchased more than the tithes belonging to their own estates. Sherwyn's tythes of Hay-house and Row-low were purchased 100 Elizabeth. On the 20th January, 1735, Thomas Jolliffe conveys to William Mills, in consideration of £425. 15s., tithes amounting yearly to £17. os. 7½d., chargeable on thirty different tenements, principally in the Frith.

Erdefwick, "he difperf'd and *dedit pauperibus*,* for he fold the land, to the tenants for the moft part, to every man his own, at fo reafonable a rate, that they were able to perform the purchafe thereof: and fpent the money, gentlemanlike, leaving his fon fir Samuel (now lately knighted at Cales, anno 1596) to advance himfelf by his valour, as he before had done." Says Fuller in his "*Worthies*," "fomething muft be premifed of their name and extraction. The Bagenhalts, commonly called Bagnols, were formerly a family of fuch remark in this county, that before the reign of Henry 8th, there fcarce paffed a piece of evidence which is not attested by one of that name. But, fee the uncertainty of all things human, it afterwards fank down into a plebeian condition. But the sparks of their gentle blood (though covered for a time under a mean eftate) have fince blazed again with their own worth and valour, when Ralph and Nicholas, fons to John Bagnol of Newcastle in this county, were both knighted for their good fervice, the one in Muffleborough fight, the other in Ireland. Yea, as if their good courage had been hereditary, their fons Samuel and Henry were, for their martial merit, advanced to the fame degree;" but now

"Their bones are duft, their good fwords ruft,
Their fouls are with the faints, we truft."

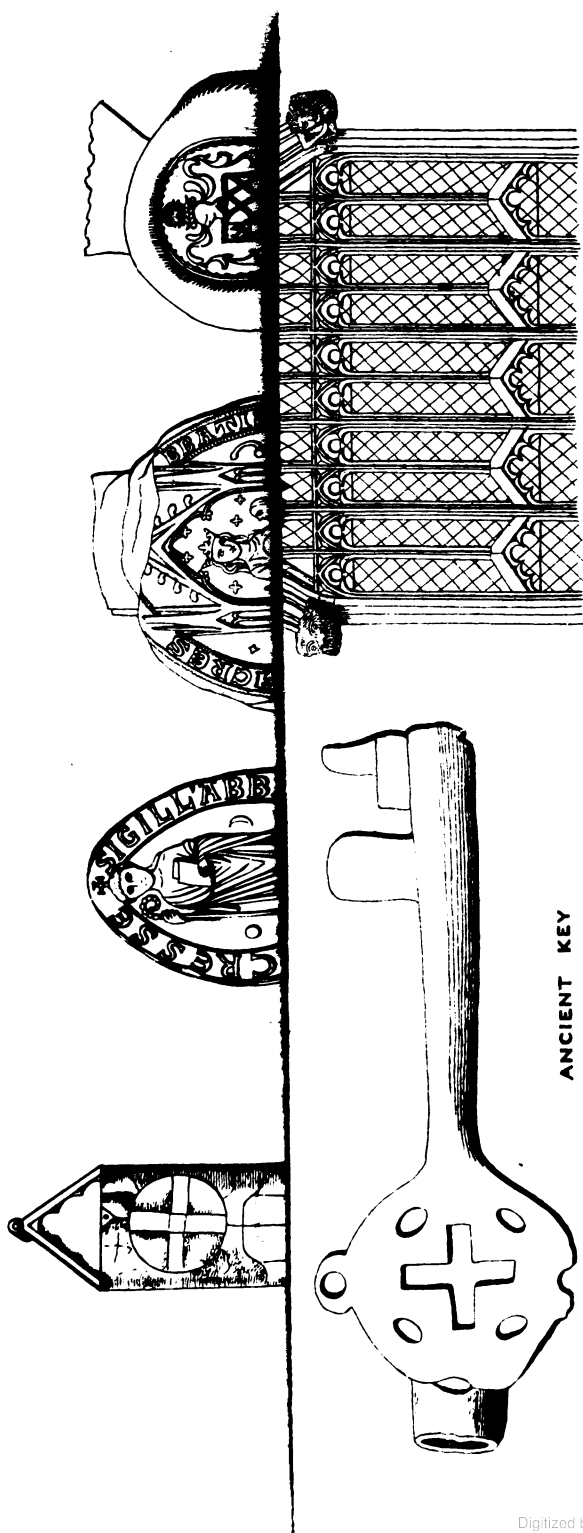
Arms of Bagnall: per faltire or. and erm. a lion ramp. az.; creft, an antelope fejant ar., ducally gorged or.; motto, *Seur et loyal*.

William Bagenhall, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, living 1460. Ralph B. m. Elizabeth da. Robert Sadler, of

* The Sure'y Pavement is faid to have been fo named, because in his time it was a *sure way* whereby poor people found relief. His houfe in Leek, yclep't the "Balcony," ftood oppofite the vicarage, partly facing the market-place.

Namptwich. In 1491, Hugh Bagenalt is foreman of the Great, and Roger of the Small Inqueft. John Bagnalde, born at Barlafton, mayor in 1519, '22, '6, '31, and '3, *m.* Elena, da. Thomas Whitingham de Middlewich. His first fon, fir Ralph (mentioned in Grafton's *Chronicles* as knighted at the "cruell battayle of Muskel-boroughe" in Auguft, 1546) was mayor in 1553, fheriff of the county in 1559, and member 1558, '9, and '63. He is mentioned in hiftory with much commendation, as having in his place in parliament opposed Queen Mary and Cardinal Pole in their attempt to reftore the pope's fupremacy in England, and in Queen Elizabeth's reign is designated "that honeft fir Ralph Bagnall." He had a daughter Frances, who *m.* John Lovatt of Trentham; and a fon, Samuel, "at Cales knighted before y^e towne was all won," in 1596 (Stowe's "*Chronicle*," fo. 1290), who *m.* — Burlacy. John B.'s fecond fon, fir Nicholas,* was M.P. for Newcastle in 1558-9; knighted in Ireland before 1597; and *m.* Eleanora, da. and co-h. Edward Griffith, e. fon fir William G. By her he had fir Henry Bagenall, of Norley-castle, "knighte-marfhalle and lord deputy of Ireland" (killed, "fighting amongft the thickest," near Blackwater, 14th Auguft, 1598), who *m.* Eleanor, da. fir John Savage, of Rock Savage, knight, and of the lady Elizabeth Manners, da. Thomas, firft earl of Rutland; and had Ann B., who *m.* Robert Lewis Bayley, D.D., bifhop of Bangor, 1616: Eleanor B. *m.* Thomas Needham, of Pool-bank, *co.* Derby; Gryffyth B.; and Arthur B., who, by Magdalen, e. da. and co-h. fir Richard Trevor, of Trevalin, knight, and dame Catharine,

* "Newry was built and fortified fince our memory by Nicholas Bagnal, marfhal of Ireland; who by his excellent conduet did many memorable exploits here, and very much improved the county." *Camden*.



ANCIENT KEY
FOUND NEAR THE ABBEY.

EAST WINDOW, LEEK CHURCH.

Ascher & Deagenfeld Lith.
11, Market Street, Cardiff.

da. Roger Puleston, had Nicholas B., of Newry and Plas-Newdd, who *m.* the lady Ann Charlotte, da. Robert Bruce, second earl of Elgin and first earl of Aylesbury, and *ob.* 1712.

John Bagnall, descended from this stock, settled at Bromborough, and had Randol B., who by a second marriage had Robert B., of Manchester, *m.* Elizabeth Wade, of Wade's Green (whose niece married Peter Legh, of Booths-hall), and had John B., *bap.* January 30th, 1694, *m.*, 1740, his maternal coz. Mary Sydebotham, of Congleton, and had Wade B., *m.* Elizabeth Hollins; and Susannah B., *m.* Rev. W. Q. Wild, of Costock-hall: Wade B.'s da. Elizabeth *m.*, 1813, her coz. Samuel Bagnall Wild, born 1791, sheriff of Notts., 1854.

A Richard Bagnall was mayor (of Newcastle) in 1559 and '64; Randle Bagnolde, in 1579 and '87; John Bagnald, in 1588, '96, and 1607; Randle Bagnall, in 1622 and '32; Samuel Bagnal, in 1647; Richard B. in 1639 and '51; Thomas, in 1653; and Walter, in 1657. Samuel Bagnall left, in 1712, £200. to Barlaston-school. Thomas B., of a collateral branch, settled at Fulford early in the eighteenth century, and had Thomas B., who *m.* a sister of Dr. Hall, of Nantwich, and had William B., Geoffry B., and Richard B. (*bd.* at Draycot), who *m.* the e. da. — Jenkinson, of Stone-park. His son, Thomas B., *m.* — Freeman, of Rixton-hall, Lancashire, and had (1) Freeman B., (2) Thomas B., of Chester, a physician of much repute, (3) —, *m.* Edward Collier, of Worley, and had Thomas Bagnall C., of Liverpool, solicitor, and two daughters; (4) Ellen Alice B., of Frodsham; and (5) the Rev. Samuel B., of Weston-point, who *m.* — Donald, of Carlisle.

In a deed, now in Mr. M. Gaunt's hands, dated "last

March, 1597," from sir H. Bagnall to Thomas Rudyerd, of Rudyerd, conveying the manor of Leek and Frith, the rectory, fairs and markets of Leek, and other property, for the sum of £512. (Rudyerd to pay the minister of Chedleton £5. 6s. 8d., and of Horton £5. 6s. 8d., at St. Michael and the Annunciation), occur the following names: Richard Biddle, esq., Ralph Rudyerd and William Thorley, gentlemen, as "attorneys" (agents), Cha^s. Rudyerd, Edmund Brough, Tho^s. and Lawrence Plant, John Dreffon, Robert Pillsburye, John Higginbotham, Thomas Telyer, Valentine Jackson, endorsements on second skin; &Xton Colyer, Tho^s. Leighe,—Whitchurch, Cha^s. Rudyerd, and John Lee, witnesses. Hillifwoode, or Hillfwood, had been previously sold by sir Ralphe Bagenholt to Tho^s. Jolley and John Rothwell; Fouchers (occupied by Hughe Wafington), Horsecroft, Newe Meadowe, and Hammerscroffe (all occupied by John Rothwell), to the said John Rothwell; and three other pieces of land in Frith, in the occupation of Andrew Wafington, Thomas Cloves, and Richard and Anthonie Broughe, to Francis Higinbotham.

This Thomas Rudyerd, says the rev. William Hadfield,* "an antiquarian of no mean repute," and curate of Bid-dulph (afterwards incumbent of Cleator, Cumberland), gave the abbey-site to his younger son, Anthony. The manor first descended to his eldest son, Thomas, and eventually to his second son, Ralph, who died, 1652. Ralph's grandson, Thomas, died at Ashburne, *cir.* 1684, when his manors and estates passed to his half-sisters, Margaret Rudyerd, and Mercy, wife of William Trafford, by whom, on 24th August, 1723, the manors of Leek, Leek-frith and Rudyerd; and the rectory and advowson of the church

* He died 23rd February, 1852, and a portion of his Mss., for a contemplated History of Staffordshire, is now in the British Museum.

of Leek; all messuages, mills, lands, chief-rents, tithes, mines of coal, and royalties, to the same belonging, were fold to the lord chancellor Macclesfield, for £10,354. 7s. 8d.

Thomas Augustus Wolstenholme Parker,* sixth earl of Macclesfield, born 17th March, 1811, is the present lord of the manor. His ancestor, Thomas, the first earl, was born, writes lord Campbell, in his "*Lives of the Lord Chancellors*," on 23rd July, 1666† (the *annus mirabilis*), at Leek (in an old stone house still remaining at the top of the market-place), the third son of Thomas Parker (a younger branch of Parker of Park-hall), who carried on the business of an attorney, and by the savings of a long life accumulated a fortune of nearly £100. of annual rent. Having been taught to read by his mother,‡ he was sent to the grammar-school at Newport, in Shropshire.

"To prosecute his profession (that of an attorney) with more advantage, he established himself at Derby, a flourishing town, in which a wealthy client of his father had lately settled in trade, and promised to patronise him. Here he prospered beyond his most sanguine hopes; and from his great skill and diligence, in a year or two his business, in point of extent and respectability, was equal to that of any attorney in the country.

* Arms of Parker: gules; a chev. or. between three leopard-faces. *Lordale*.

† "Tho^s., son of T. Parker, gen., & Ann, of Leek, bap. 8 Aug^t., 1667." *Old Register*.

‡ In the diary of "Oliver Heywood, an ejected minister, and one of the founders of the Presbyterian congregations, in the county of York" (as quoted in his life by Hunter, p. 179), is this curious notice respecting her: "July, 1666; Went to Leek, in Staffordshire, and visited one Mrs. Parker, colonel Rob. Venables' daughter, who married against her father's consent. The thing is sadly aggravated, and he wonderfully exasperated against her. She weeps bitterly. Hath buried two children." Lord Campbell adds that "this must have been immediately before the birth of her son Thomas. Little did the Cheshire 'squire think that he was to be grandfire to an earl, and placed in the pedigree of an illustrious house."

“He was called to the bar, 24th May, 1691. Of course he chose the Midland circuit; and in a few years he was at the head of it. Yet he passed others without exciting envy or ill-will, and his brother-circuiters, acquitting him of making any improper use of the advantages he derived from the early part of his career, candidly ascribed his extraordinary success to his extraordinary merit. He was now designated the ‘*silver-tongued Parker*,’ and the ‘*silver-tongued counsel*.’”

He was made one of the counsel to Queen Anne, and Queen’s serjeant, 8th June, 1705, on which occasion he was knighted. He represented Derby in parliament from 1705 to 1708; and on March 15, 1709-10, was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the Queen’s Bench, and was one of the Lords Justices after the Queen’s demise until the arrival of George 1st from Hanover; who, 10th March, 1715-16, “raised him to the peerage, by the title of Baron Parker, of Macclesfield; and the better to enable him to support this dignity, a pension for life was bestowed upon him of £1200. a year.”

On the 12th May, 1718, “to the great surprise of Westminster Hall, and of the public, it was announced that Lord Parker had become Lord High Chancellor;” and on the 5th November, 1721, he was created earl of Macclesfield.* His lordship married Janet, daughter of Charles Carrier, of Wirksworth, esq., and died in Soho-square, 28th April, 1732, æt. 66. His daughter, Elizabeth married William Heathcote, of Hursley, Hamps., esq. (M.P. for Southampton in 1733, and grandfather of the late vicar of Leek), who was afterwards created a

* He founded the grammar-school at Leek, which has inscribed on it, “This building, erected by the earl of Macclesfield, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, Anno Domini, 1723.”

baronet, in the same year that sir Gilbert Heathcote received his patent.

"A Chancellor," to quote still further from Lord Campbell, "who, instead of 'fetching his life and being from men of royal siege,' and tracing an illustrious pedigree for a thousand years, was the son of a village lawyer, and could not tell distinctly whether he had a grandfather; but who inherited from nature a most acute and vigorous intellect; who raised himself by unwearied perseverance, and a stupendous store of acquired knowledge, to the highest offices in the state; who, though precipitated from power by the judgment of his peers,* was more unfortunate than criminal; and whose descendants, now flourishing and distinguished in the peerage of England, ought, notwithstanding the sentence pronounced upon him, to be proud of the founder of their house.†

* * * * *

"The subject of this memoir is a striking instance of the scope afforded by our constitution to talent and energy. He was not suddenly elevated, by the caprice of a despot, from a servile condition to rule the state. * * Parker got on in the world, first by diligence in his father's little office at Leek, and rendering services to the wealthy manufacturer who translated him to Derby; then by showing himself superior in intelligence and activity to the

* In consequence of some notorious malpractices, he was impeached by the House of Peers, on charges of corruption in the Court of Chancery: on the 25th May, 1725, was unanimously found guilty; and on the 27th, sentenced to pay a fine of £30,000. (all of which was rigidly exacted), and of course removed from office. On his way to the Tower, "the vulgar insulted him with the oft-repeated saying that 'Staffordshire had produced the three greatest rogues ever known in England,—Jack Sheppard, Jonathan Wild, and Tom Parker!'"

† His crime, it must be borne in mind, was rather one of degree than of kind. Up to his fall the emoluments of the chancellorship had arisen from the suitors' fees; but immediately afterwards an act was passed fixing a certain stipend to the office.

d

other attorneys of that place ; then by being the greatest winner of verdicts of all the barristers on the Midland circuit ; then by proving the most formidable opponent which Westminster-hall could supply to oppressive prosecutions of the prebys by the Attorney-General ; then by becoming in the House of Commons a most efficient member of the great party to which he attached himself ; then by gaining the chief glory in a great parliamentary prosecution (that of Dr. Sacheverell), having for his competitors the most eminent lawyers and statesmen of the day ; then by being acknowledged equal as a judge to those who had filled with the greatest applause the highest judicial stations ; then by taking a leading part in the upper house of parliament, when he was elevated to the peerage ; and finally by making it appear for the interest of the Sovereign on the throne to place him in the highest civil office which a subject could hold, at a time when he had established such a reputation with all ranks, that his promotion caused general joy.

“He achieved greatness ; but for solid glory he wanted a contempt of riches, a love of literature, and a desire of improving the institutions of his country. He could occasionally part with money for charitable purposes ; but beyond the laudable desire of providing decently for his family, he certainly displayed an inordinate desire to accumulate wealth, and this was the remote cause of his downfall.” (*2nd series, vol. 4, pp. 501-562.*)



ING John, by charter dated at Maumessbury, 23rd November, in the 9th year of his reign, grants and confirms “to our beloved and faithful Ranulph, earl of Chester, and his heirs, That they may

have at their manor of Leka, on every Wednesday, one market; and that they may have there one fair annually, commencing on the third day before the feast of St. Edward,* and to continue for the seven days following; so that such market and fair may not be to the injury of the neighbouring markets and fairs. We therefore will, and strictly command, that the aforesaid earl and his heirs may have and hold the aforesaid market and fair, fully, peacefully, freely, and quietly, wholly and lawfully, with all the liberties and free customs whatsoever appertaining to markets and fairs of a like nature, as aforesaid. Witnesses, Sayer de Quencey, earl of Winchester, W. de Breos, Walter de Lafcy, Peter de Portell, Roger de Cressy, W^m. de Cantilupe, W^m. Fitzalan, Walter de Clifford, Rob^t. de Vall. Given by the hand of H. de Wells, archdeacon of Wells.”

These, with many other privileges, were, after the dissolution of the abbey, granted by the crown, 7th July, 6^o Edward 6th, to sir Ralph Bagenall, who appears to have sold them to the Jodrell family, as we find a writ *ad quod damnum*, of Charles 1st, dated at Canbury, 14th July, 1629, by which they, together with the liberty of holding a fair on the 7th, 8th, and 9th May, a court of *pie-poudre*, and all other concomitant rights, are confirmed to Thomas Joderell, gentleman. Cir. 1700, the market and fair-tolls were mortgaged for £1400. to Thomas Sutton, gentleman, and William Grosvenor, M.D., by William Joderell; and having subsequently, 9th June, 1722, been conveyed to Dr. Grosvenor, in fee, they have very recently been sold by the widow of his descendant to the town commissioners for £4200.

* The 18th March is the festival, and the 13th October the translation of St. Edward.

In 1806 the old market-cross, which stood on the site of the present town-hall, was removed to Cornhill, and has lately been again taken down to make room for the appropriate cemetery-chapels, built from designs by Mr. Sugden, but has been re-erected on a new rustic-base in the adjoining grounds. The name of Jolliffe was until very recently legible on it.* The fluted-stone on the Sandon-road indicates where the market was held while the plague raged in the town (1646-7). The country people are said to have placed their commodities at its foot, and then to have retired until the purchasers from the town had deposited their payments in vessels filled with vinegar; by which means they avoided coming in contact with the plague-stricken inhabitants, or with anything they had touched, until it had undergone this purifying process.

The manor-house of the Jollyffes ("Leeke-hall," now the *Red Lion*), was formerly a large black and white half timber building,† erected by Thomas Jolliffe, of Cofton, esq., in 1627. On a handsome panelled ceiling of the older portion of the house, now occupied by Mr. Allen, saddler, is a representation of Death, with a corpse in its shroud by his side, transfixing a man, evidently of superior

* It is the opinion of one of our first archæologists, that in the early Saxon ages, market-crosses were built on land given by the lords of the soil to commemorate the first preaching of the Christian religion on that spot: and where such preaching was continued, until Christian churches could be built. They were afterwards used as 'stations' in religious processions, and for occasional preaching in the open air. The Rev. J. H. B. Mountain, D.D., prebendary of Lincoln, supplies the following; "Market-crosses were to be found in most towns possessing the privilege of a market. The tolls of these markets generally belonged to some neighbouring monastery, and the crosses were erected by the friars in token of their rights."

† The *Roe-buck*, (formerly the *Sun*, and the framework of which was brought in detached pieces from Shropshire), about the last of the white and black houses left in the town, now that the picturesque old *Black's-head* has disappeared, bears date 1626. *Esto perpetua!*

rank, with his dart ; and over one of the chimney-pieces is the date, 4 Sep., 1607.—“Yet by country trades, in



THE OLD BLACK'S HEAD INN, LEEK.

this late age, many,” writes sir Simon Degge, in 1662, “are crept into handsome estates ; as your neighbour Jolley (inferiour to none), lord of Leek, half of Chedleton, Carfwall,* Crestwood, Bothams, &c., and a pawn in Ashenhurst’s estate.” Report affirms that the Scotch rebels, on their retreat from Derby, left behind them a small barrel, which for some time lay unnoticed in the market-place ; but which being ultimately claimed by the Jolliffes, served greatly to enrich the family, as it proved to be full of specie, destined for the pay of the army. The Jolliffe property was sold on the 24th September, 1765.

(1) John Jollie, about the middle of the 16th century, *m.* Margaret Ranchey. (2) Thomas Jollie, of Leek and Buglawton, *m.* Margaret, da. Lawrence Swettenham, of

* Mr. Sneyd conjectures that Caverfwall passed from the Cradocks to sir William Jolliffe, knight : and from him, by marriage with his daughter, to William viscount Vane, of Ireland. In Plot’s time, a William Jolliffe lived at Caverfwall-castle.

Somerford. (3) William Jolli,* of Bothoms-hall (now Ashcombe), *b.* 1584 (*ob.* 11 June, 1669, æt. 85), *m.* Anne, da. Benedict Webbe, of Kingwood, Gloucestershire. (4) Thomas Jolley, or Jolliffe † (*ob.* 23 Oct., 1693, æt. 71), of Leek and Cofton-hall, who *m.* 1st, Margaret, da. and co-h. Richard Skynner, of Cofton, Worcestershire (by Margaret, da. fir Edward Lyttleton, of Pillaton, knt., and Margaret, his wife, da. and co-h. fir William Devereux, son of Walter, viscount Hereford), by whom (she *ob.* 6th Jan., 1647) he had Benjamin, his heir; and Anne, who *m.* Alexander Fitton, of Gaufeworth; and Margaret, who *m.* Tilson Bruen, of Stapleford. He *m.*, 2nd, Mary, da. fir Gabriel Lowe, of Newark, knight, who *ob.* 1663, and had by her William, who *ob. s. p.*, in London, 6th March, 1680, æt. 23. (5) Benjamin J. (*ob.* 1719), of Cofton, *m.* Mary, da. John Jolliffe, of London, and sister of fir William J.; and had Thomas, who *ob. s. p.*, 1758; William, *ob.* at Aleppo; John, ultimately his heir; Rebecca, who *m.* Humphrey Lowe, of Bromsgrove, whose grandson, Thomas Humphrey L., *m.*, 1780, Lucy, e. da. and co-h. Thomas Hill, of Court-of-hill, Salop, M.P., and *ob. s. p.*; and Anne J., who *m.* Robert Biddulph, of Ledbury. (6) John J., M.P. for Petersfield, 1763, *m.* 1st, Katharine, da. Robert Michell, of P., who *ob. s. p.*; and, 2nd, Mary,

* On the petition of William Jolloy, of Leeke, to have his arms (ar. on a pile vert. three dexter hands erected, of the first) confirmed, and a suitable crest granted, Clarencieux king of arms "condescended thereunto, and did assigne him this creast, viz., a wreath or hand ppr. (out of a sleeve vert. charged with a pile ar. turned up of the same), holding a sword ppr., hilt and pomell or," 27th Aug., 1614. (*Harl. Mss.*, 1470, fo. 266.)

† At Cofton-Hackett was a portrait (by Vandyck, and now in the Biddulphs' possession) of Thomas Jolliffe, de Leek, arm., "representing him with a key in his hand; the family tradition being that it was given to him by Charles 1st, when in prison, that he might have access to him when he pleaded. It is certain he continued faithful to the king, and attended his execution." (*Harwood.*) He was sheriff of Staffordshire 26th Charles 2nd. Tho^s. Jollie, of Rudyarde, is in a deed of 1626.

da. and h. Samuel Holden, of London, by whom he had (7) William J., M.P., who *m.* Eleanor, da. and h. fir Richard Hylton (formerly Musgrave), of Hayton-castle, Cumberland, bt., and had 1st, Hylton J., M.P., col. Coldstream-guards, *ob. s. p.*; George J., killed at the battle of the Nile, 1st Aug., 1798; Eleanor J., *m.* fir Gilbert East, bt.; Frances J., *m.* colonel Keith, and (8) rev. William J. (second son), who *m.* Julia, da. fir Abraham Pytches, of Streatham, knt., and had (9) the present right hon. fir W. G. Hylton J., of Merftham, bt., M.P., *b.* 1800, *m.*, 1825, Eleanor, da. hon. Berkeley Paget, and has Hylton J., *b.* 1826, captain Coldstream-guards, *m.*, 1848, Leila, e. da. late fir T. J. Tyrwhitt Jones, bt., and *ob.* at Sevastopol, Oct. 4, 1854; Hedworth Hylton J., M.P. for Wells, and captain 4th light dragoons, *b.* 1829, *m.*, 1858, the lady Agnes, e. da. earl of Strafford; took part in the light-cavalry charge at Balaklava; Amelia J. *m.*, 1852, lord de Blaquiere; Allada J., *m.* Granville G. Wells, of Holme-wood; Julia J., *m.*, 1856, colonel R. H. Howard-Vyfe; Sydney J.; Walter J., R.N.; Spencer J., &c. (Thomas Samuel J., who *ob.* 6th June, 1824, æt. 78, second son of John J., M.P. for Petersfield, *m.*, 1778, Mary Anne, da. and h. of — Twyford, of Kilmerfdon, by whom he had John Twyford J., of Ammerdown-park, *ob.* 1850; rev. Thomas J.; Robert J., now of Ammerdown-park; Charles J., an officer, killed at Waterloo; and Mary Anne J.)



GATEWAY AT DIEULACRESSE ABBEY-FARM.



DIEULACRESSE Abbey was, as has been before mentioned, founded by Ranulph de Blondville, sixth earl of Chester, *cir.* 1214,* in which year he removed to it the Cistercian, or white monks (*"grex*

* "And this yere [1221] came out of the holy-land into Englande, Ranulphe, erle of Chester, and beganne to buylde the castellys of Charteley and of Bectone; and after, he buyldyd y^e abbey of Delacresse, of the whyte ordre: for charge and coste of whiche sayde castellys and abbay, he toke toll through all his lordshippes of all fuche as passyd that wey with any chaffre or marchaundyse." *Robert Fabyan.*

albus))* of Pulton, in Cheshire, where they lay too much exposed to the incurfions of the Welch; *anno millefimo ducentefimo decimo quarto conventus de Pulton tranflatus eft apud Deulacres, calendas Maii, anno dicto, per Ranulfum comitem Ceftriæ, maximè propter intrufionem Wallenfum, per quos multa damna perpeffi funt.*

It was dedicated to Saints Mary and Benedict, and the arms were, ar. a crozier or. between their founder's coat, which was, az. three garbs or., 2 and 1† (*Loxdale*). On a deed in the Augmentation-office, 17th May, 1528, whereby the abbot and convent grant an annuity of £2. 13s. 4d. to Thomas Arondell, efq., "for his good and found counfell given to them," the feal is the Virgin and Child, under whom in a niche ftands an abbot, with crozier, and, "*S. commune. mon. . . de Delacres*" (*Dugdale*). "On John Plant's‡ deed of Stonycliffe, (*Saultersclough* ?) the feal was the Virgin with Chrift in her arms, in an arch" (*Loxdale*).

Since out of Pulton arofe Delacreffe, fubjoined is an almoft literal tranflation of the endowment deed of the former, the original of which is in the Cotton Library.

"To the whole family of Holy Mother Church, Robert, butler [*pincerna*] of the moft noble Ranulph, earl of Chefter, wifhes health in Chrift. In the name of the holy and undivided Trinity, Father, and Son, and Holy Spirit; forasmuch as I, Robert, the butler of my moft dear and illuftrious mafter, Ranulph, earl of Chefter, confidering that all things under Heaven are tranfitory, have determined to do fomething which may avail my lord and mafter earl Ranulph [then taken into cuftody by king Stephen]

* The followers of "divus Bernardus" preferred rich valleys as fituations for their abbeys, to the rocky heights chofen by their Benedictine brothers. Waverley, in Surrey, was their firft Englifh foundation (A.D. 1129), and they were efteemed great agriculturifts, and traffickers in corn, cattle, and wool.

† Burke gives Delacre: fa. a crofs in pale betwn. three garbs or.; and Tanner has the coat thus engraved.

‡ This name is fuppofed to be corrupted from Plantagenet.

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and his predecessors, as well as myself and my predecessors, in the heavenly palace for ever. To do this, our Lord Jesus Christ hath animated me, and in His Gospel incited, saying, Give things earthly, and ye shall receive heavenly: give things transitory, and for them ye shall have everlasting: and make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, that they may receive you into eternal tabernacles: that is, give of your means acquired through iniquity; for every rich man either is unrighteous, or the heir of the unrighteous. Give, I say, to the poor of Christ, that they with angels may receive you in everlasting glory. For of them, the Gospel witnesseth, is the kingdom of Heaven. Prompted therefore, by these and other admonitions of Holy Scripture, I give to the Lord God, our Creator and Redeemer, and to His glorious ever-virgin Mother, the most holy Mary, and to William, first abbot of Cumbermare,* for the health and safety of my master, the most distinguished earl Ranulph of Chester, and of his ancestors, to wit, earl Hugh, and Ranulph the governor [*consulis*], and others; as well as for the redemption of my soul, and of my wife Iva, and my son and heir Robert, and for the health of my ancestors,—the half of Pulton, with all its appurtenances in fields and in woods, in high-ways and bye-ways, in waters and in fisheries,† in meadows and in pastures, above ground and beneath the ground; for building there a certain abbey of monks, after the rule of blessed Benedict, and the institutes of those now living at Savigny [near Avranches]. Of this gift are witnesses, William, first abbat of Cumbermare; Gemmannus, monk of the same; ✠ Robert the butler, ✠ Robert his son, Hervæus de Filgeriis, Richard Wallensis, Ralph the priest, Morinus Anſgerius, ✠ Iveta, wife of Robert, William Spew-lie' [*ſpuens mendacium*].

On the back of this deed was,—

"In the year 1158 [1153?] was founded the abbey of Pulton,‡ in the county of Chester. In the year 1214, and in

* "The abbey of Pulton having been originally affiliated to the abbey of Combermere, Diulacres continued to a certain degree under the jurisdiction of Combermere, as the parent house, until the dissolution." (*Hadfield*.)

† At Pool-end is still discernible the notch by which was allowed to escape the water from the Delacreſſe fishponds.

‡ Richd. de Hokenhull (arms, ar., an afs' head, erased fa.) confirms to the monks of Pulton two bovates of land in Chirton. This abbey was given to William Cotton, esq., 36^o Henry 8th.

the month of May, the convent of Pulton was translated to Deulacreffe by Ralph, canon of Chester."

Upon the removal of the monks of Pulton to Delacreffe, it was agreed between them and the monks of Crokefden* that the latter might acquire what lands they could within a mile of their own house: but that the former should not acquire any lands within the said mile of the house of Crokefden, except what they had of the manor of Lec; yet so that the monks of C. should pay the others no tithes for what they then did or might possess in the parish of Lec, viz., *Puttells*, of the yearly value of 13s. 4d., and *Whitels*, 26s. 8d. (*Dugdale*.)

"RALPH, earl of Chester and Lincoln, to his constable and steward, to his deputy, barons, and bailiffs, and all their men, as well present as to come, sends greeting. Know ye that I have founded a certain abbey of the Cistercian order, called Deulacres, to the honor of God, and of the blessed ever-virgin Mary, and of St. Benedict, abbot, and of all saints of God; and for the health of my soul, and of those of my ancestors and successors. This monastery, therefore, with its lay-brethren and dependents, and all their goods, and its lands and possessions, and everything appertaining to it, are taken into my hand, keeping, and protection. Wherefore it is my will, &c. These being witnesses, the lord abbot of Chester, Philip de Orreby,† then my justice,

- * "Bertram, son of the noble Norman Verdon,
 Founded the famous abbey of Croxden;
 When Henry the second was England's king
 He did perform this very great thing;
 In the year one thousand one hundred and seventy-six
 Upon this great work his mind he did fix.
 He dedicated it unto Sainte Mary
 Of the order of Bernardine monks to be.
 One hundred pounds, six shillings, and seven pence
 In lands he gave for its defence;
 Besides many other great gifts given
 By persons devout for to gain Heaven." (*Old rhyme*.)

The heart of king John was buried at Croxden, and his body in Worcester cathedral.

† Orreby, a Cheshire family. Philip, judge of Chester, while Roger Lacy was constable, cir. 1209 to 1228; as was Fules de O., 1261, and Tho^s.

Hy. de Aldithele, W^m. de Venables, Warnio de Vernoun, Roger de Mein-warin,* John de Ardern, Joram de Helefby, David de Malopaffu, Richard de Kingeslee, and many others."

The legend respecting its foundation, as given in the mss. chronicles of Henry the archdeacon, is this: "earl Randle, soon after his return from foreign parts, and his marriage with Clementia his countess, was one night lying on his bed, when there appeared to him the apparition of earl Randle his grandfather, saying, 'Go to Cholpefdale, which is situated in the neighbourhood of Leek, and in a place where has formerly been built a chapel in honour of the blessed Virgin, you shall found a monastery of the order of white monks, and furnish it with buildings, and endow it with ample possessions; and it shall be the cause of much joy, both to yourself and to others, who shall be saved through that foundation. For there shall be erected a ladder, by which the prayers of the angels may descend and ascend; and men's vows shall be offered up to God, and shall obtain favour; and the name of the Lord shall be invoked over that place by constant prayer. And the sign for announcing the time to the Church shall be this: Our lord the pope will interdict Christian offices in England; but in the meantime you shall go to the monks of Pulton, whose abbey Robert the butler founded in my name, and there you shall partake of the sacrament of our Lord; for they have these privileges from their founders: and in the seventh year of that interdict, you shall transfer those monks to the place which I have foretold.' Now when he had related this vision to

knight, 1262; Rich^d., chamberlayne of Chester, 1262; Thomas, escheator, 1261. *Leycester*.

* It has been remarked that there are upwards of a hundred different ways of spelling the name of this ancient Cheshire family. Ralph Meinil-warren married the daughter of Hugh Kevelioc, fifth Norman earl of Chester.

Clementia his countess, and declared that he would build an abbey in that place, she answered in French, '*Deux encres*,' and the earl, pleased with the expression, said, the name of the place shall be *Dieu-la-cres*.* He forthwith founded and furnished it with monks of the Cistercian order† from Pulton; bestowing on it divers lands and possessions, which his successors not only confirmed, but made considerable additions thereto; and which, with many other endowments and privileges, are recited at length, and confirmed for a fine of six marks, in a charter of Edward 3rd, dated at Eltham, 30th January, 1330, to be found in the Public Record-office, the last on roll no. 125, m. 43 :—"all the manor of Lec (which Henry 3rd confirms at Reading, 25th October, 1231), with its appurtenances and liberties, together with my heart, which I have left to be buried there." Witnesses, Peter, bishop of Winchester; Alexander, of Covr. and Lich.; John de Lafci, constable of Chester; Walter de Dayvill, and W^m. de Cantilupe, jun.

"To all, Ralf, earl of Chester and Lincoln, sends greeting. Know that I have given to God, and St. Mary of Delacres, and the monks there serving God, my heart, after my death

* "When the earl had placed the first stone of the foundation of the church, he said in French, *Deux encres*, and all that stood around answered 'amen.' Then said he, 'This monastery is called Deulacres that the name of the Lord may be invoked upon it.'"

† Nigel de Wiriker says of the Cistercians (so named from their original convent, founded in 1099 at Cîteaux, in Burgundy, and elsewhere censured for "singularity, avarice, and little communication with the world") that "they wished their neighbours to have landmarks, and none themselves." Speed tells us that Richard 1st retorted on a French priest, who accused him of maintaining three bad daughters, viz. Pride, Covetousness, and Lechery, that he would bestow the first on the Templars and Hospitallers; the second on the white monks of the *Cîteaux* order, "for they covet the devil and all;" and the third on the priests and prelates. The eight things necessary to monastic perfection were: keeping the cloister, silence, no property, obedience, no detraction or murmuring, mutual love, performance of the appointed duties, and confession.

there to be buried, wherever my body shall happen to be interred. Wherefore I with and firmly command that wherever it shall chance that my life be ended, or my body buried, my heirs and my men shall, without let or hindrance, carry my heart to my abbey of Delacres, which I myself have founded, there to be interred. W., abbot of Chester, W^m. de Vernon, then justice."

The seal, three garbs or wheatheaves. The original of this in 1668 was in the hands of Thomas Rudyerd; and in 1775, in custody of Wells, of Boswell-court, "the then proprietor," according to Dr. Harwood, "of these religious demains."

"All Rudyerd [to be disafforested, and an abbey built there] by these bounds: by the water of Ludebeche, which flows between Rudeyard and Lech, as far as the house of Radulph Bec;* thence to Merebrok, and thence as far as Quamendehull, and thence descending by the house of Dodin to the sepulchre of Thoin; and thence to Falinbrok, and by F. till Fulhe, and thence to Ludebrok. Witnesses, W^m. de Ferrars, earl Derby, John, earl of Hunteton, Walter de Deyvill, Rich^d. de Burun, and Simon, the priest."

William de Cornhull,† bishop from 1215 to 1224, at this earl's request, appropriated the church of Leek and the chapels‡ thereto appertaining, to the monks, reserving to the vicar six marks yearly, and to the earl their orisons and alms only; and the earl subsequently made them a grant (witnessed by Walter, abbot of Chester, W^m. de Vernon, then justice of Chester, and Fulke Fitzwarin) of the church of Sondebache,§ and of the vill of Beuleh.

* Pope Clement 5th, in 1305, makes Antony de Bek, bishop of Durham, Patriarch of Jerusalem. (*Schepheved Mss.*)

† May not Cornhill, near Leek, be so named after this bishop of Lichfield?

‡ Hugh de Chetelton gave the abbot the advowson of the church or chapel of Chetelton, with all lands thereto belonging; afterwards confirmed by William, son and heir of Richard, formerly lord of Chetelton. (*Charter-roll*, Ed. 3, no. 125, m. 43.)

§ For confirmation of this grant by Richard, lord of Sandbach (against whom the earl had succeeded in proving his right to the patronage) 43° Henry 3rd, see Harl. Mss., 2101, f. 204.

He confirmed William de Mefnel-Warine's gift to them of salt-pits, toll-free, in Middlewych (ratified, with all other privileges,* by prince Edward, 5th January, 54° Henry 3rd), and granted them exemption from the army, puture of serjeants of peace, talliage, passage, pontage, multure in his mills, pannage in his woods, salt-dues and murage; liberty to acquire what lands they could in Chefhire, and general protection, by the following charter:

"**RANULF**, earl of Chester, to his constable and steward of the household, justices, sheriffs, barons, and all his bailiffs and men, French and English, as well present as future, greeting. Know ye that the abbot of Deulacreffe, and monks of the same place, and their men, and all their lands and possessions, are in my hand, custody, and protection. Wherefore I will, and firmly command, that the aforesaid abbey, and their men, and all things that belong to them, you maintain, and keep, and protect, as my demesne things, doing to them no injury or contempt, or permitting it to be done by any other: and be you in aid to maintain their rights which they ought to have, left for default of aid and counsel anything of their rights they lose; and if any one from them or their men in any thing shall presume to take forfeiture, you cause ample justice to be done to them without delay. And they shall be quit of shires and hundreds, and pleas and complaints, and aids and customs, and all terrene service and secular exaction. And I prohibit that they or their men be impleaded for any thing, except before me or my chief-justice, on forfeiture of 10*l*. These being witnesses, Tho^t. and Rob^t. de Spencer, Rob^t. de Coudray, Rob^t. de Dayvill, and many others."

Roger de Menilwarin also gave to the monks, "for the health of his soul, and of Ranulph earl of Chester and Lincoln (his mother's brother), in pure and perpetual

* This confirmation-charter opens with, "We, embracing in the bond of spiritual love our abbey of Dieulacres, founded by the noble man of pious memory, Ranulph, formerly earl of Chester, our predecessor, by the intuition of Jesus Christ and the blessed virgin Mary." It is witnessed, among others, by Rob^t. Waterland, Peter de Newcastle, and Urian de S. Peter, then sheriff of Stafford. Another charter, dated 15th February, in the same year, permits them to improve their waste of Ruddeher', within their manor of Bynel.

alms, free common in his wood of Pevere, with hufbot and haybot, as they should have occasion, in the presence of his foresters, and pannage for fifty hogs ; for which he and his heirs were to require nothing of them but their prayers." Witneffes, Will. de Shenilwarin, Will., chaplain of Lauton, Rich^d. de Moston, Bened. de Coudray, John de Motlawe, Will. de Pevere, Hugo de Weloc, Nicolas de Wereford, and Gilbert Gekell. (*Dugdale.*)

John de Scocia, earl of Chester and Huntingdon, granted the abbot and monks a quit-claim of all homage and services of the manor of Lek.

On the 28th July, 1246, Henry 3rd, by deed dated at Woodstock, gives to the monks, for the soul of his father, king John, in fee-alms for ever, all the lands of Rothall. Witneffes, R^d. earl of Cornwall, our brother, R^d. de Clare, earl of Gloster and Hereford, John Mansell, and many others. And by charter, (now *penes* Philip Lancaster Brocklehurst, of Swithamley-park, esq.), dated at Rothelan 16th December, 1283, Edward 1st, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitaine, directs his archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, constables, ministers, and all bailiffs, to allow his well-beloved in Christ, the abbot of Deulacres, to have free-warren for ever, within his demesne lands of Leke, "yet provided those lands be not within the limits of our forest. So that no one shall enter those lands to hunt within them, or to take anything which may belong to a warren, without the license of the abbot and his successors, upon forfeiture of £10." Witneffes, R., bishop of Bath and Wells, our Chancellor ; Edmund our brother ; Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford ; W^m. de Bello Campo, earl of Warwick ; Geoffry de Geynvill ; Eustache de Hacche ; R^d. de Bosco.—

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The same monarch afterwards, by charter dated at Chester, 5th January, 1305, confirmed all their possessions, present and future, and decreed that no neighbouring sheriff or bailiff should presume to enter the manor of Lek, on forfeiture of £20.

To the deed of William, abbot of Shrewsbury, yielding to these monks the towns of Northbrec and Little-Biscopham, with the tithes at Laton, to be held in farm of himself and his successors, saving to himself and them the advowsons of the churches of Waleton and Kirkeham (the monks of Deulacres paying eight marks of silver yearly), are witnesses, Rich^d., bishop of Cov. and Lich., S., lord-abbot of Chester, lords W^m. le Botyler, John de Kancefeld, sheriff of Lancashire, W^m. de Singleton, Walter de Karleton, and Adam de Holmes. (*Dugdale.*)

Hithill, son of Ranulph, releases to the abbot of Dieulacres his rights in the land called Little Pulton. Witnesses, Ranulph, earl of Chester and Lincoln, Llewelyn, prince of Wales, Hugh, abbot of Chester, John de Orreby.

Leuca confirms to the abbot of Dieulacre and Pulton two bovates of land, which Hamagon, her husband, had given; and all her land in Chrifleton and Chirton, and in Pepper-street, Chester, which Lowarch de Chirton, her father, had given.

Hugo Judæus, Amicia de Mediowico, widow of Robert son of Thorold, Richard, lord of Middlewich, Robert Kell, and Philip de Orreby, severally make grants of faltpits in Middlewich to the monks of Pulton and Dieulacres.

Cradock de Kynerton, and Eynon his son, gave two felions of land lying between lands of William de Boydel, and the crofs by the highway-side: and William Boydel, pasture for forty mares, forty cows, two teams of oxen,

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two hundred sheep, and the refuge of all cattle feeding in Saltena, during the four days when they shall be unable to tarry there; and lands within his demesnes of Budleston and Baldreton. (*Eccles. Hist.*, lib. iv., 522.)

Roger de Montalt gave them pasturage in Salteneve for two stallions, sixty mares (with their issue of three complete successive years),* forty cows, and two hundred sheep. (*Cart.* 4, *Ed.* 3, no. 105.)

Bivelegh, or Byley, near Middlewich, was a vill or grange belonging to Dieulacreffe. Bircholt, now Birchall,† near Leek, was another, given by Ralf, son of Peter. There were three more in the Frith, viz., New-grange, Roch, and Swithamley, and some say, Westwood. So were Fowchurch, or Fowcher (*ffoulthur*), Foker, and Chedleton; in all nine. (Sir Peter Leycester, from a “leger” in the possession of Thomas Rudyerd, of Rudyerd, afterwards, *cir.* 1660, of Hollins, of Mossleigh, and now probably in the Cotton Library.—*Loxdale.*)

[** Westwood, a mesne-manor, was a seat of lady Vane,‡ who, with her husband, figures in *Peregrine Pickle*. Dr. Anderson, in his *Life of Smollett*, affirms that the *Memoirs of a Lady of Quality* (“for inserting which Smollett received a very handsome reward”) were furnished by lady Vane herself, and that they contributed greatly to the success of the work. Mr.

* These grants and privileges are all recited at length and confirmed in an infeximus-charter, made by the king himself (Henry 6th) and council at Westminster, 1st February, in the fifth year of his reign. (*Patent-roll*, no. 2, m. 27.)

† Birchall was sold in 1674 by the Egertons to Thomas Jolliffe; and by his descendant in 1765 to Isaac Wilkinson, of Tapton-house; from whose son, George Yeldham W., it was purchased by Mr. Davenport in 1840.

‡ Advertisement of the day: “Whereas Frances, wife of the right hon. the lord viscount Vane, has, for some months past, absented herself from her husband and the rest of her friends; I do hereby promise to any person or persons who shall discover where the said lady Vane is concealed, to me or to Francis Hawes, esq., her father, so that either of us may come to the speech of her, the sum of £100., as a reward, to be paid by me on demand

Sneyd thinks it may be presumed that the Westwood-estate, Radley-moor, in Bradnop, and some estates in Cheddleton, became the property of lord Vane by his marriage with the daughter of sir William Jolliffe, knight. The hon. William Booth-Grey, of Duffryn, afterwards lived there, but the house has since been twice almost entirely rebuilt. "Ralf, son of Francis Trentham, of Westwood, esq., and Catherine his wife, *bap.* 10th October, 1605. Misstris Prudence Trentham, of Westwood. *bd.* at Rocester, 1642" (*Old Register*). Erdeswick says the Trenthams were a Shropshire family, and that Henry 8th gave Rocester priory to his favourite, Thomas Trentham. A lady Tempest Vane (Trentham?) was killed in leaping over a double-gate, near the present lodge and school-house, and was buried in a cellar at the hall. The neighbouring parsons had some trouble over laying her ladyship's ghost, which begged very hard of its exorcists that they would consign it anywhere *rather than to the Red Sea.*]

"From the cartulary of Deulacreffe-abbey, *penes* Benjiman Rudyerd, gen., lord of the said abbey, 6 Jun., 1637," now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford; *Dodsworth Ms.*, 66, fo. 111a-113.

In 1234, William de Clifton gave lands in Rosshall, Lancashire. Witneses, William de Lancaster, tunc vir Lanc., William de Vernon, Mathew de Redman, and Adam de Mulinas. And Henry (the third), king of England, gave the whole of Rosshale to the abbot of Deulacres, in the thirty-first year of his reign.

Matilda Pincerna, for the soul of Roger de Summervill, her husband, releases to the monks of Pulton five shillings

at my lodgings in Piccadilly. I do also promise that the name of the person who shall make such discovery shall be concealed, if desired. Any person concealing or lodging her after this advertisement shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour: or if her ladyship will return to me, she may depend upon being kindly received. She is about 22 years of age, tall, well-shaped, has light brown hair, is fair complexioned, and has her upper teeth placed in an irregular manner. She had on, when she absented herself, a red damask French jacque, and was attended by a Frenchwoman who speaks very bad English.

"January 24, 1737.

"V A L: E."

yearly ; and another five shillings to Polleworth : witnesses, Ralph de Boydela, and Robert de Wychnore. Robert Pincerna confirms his father's gift of the half of Pulton, and adds thereto a garden at Chester (which he held of the fee of Symon son of Albert), on payment of three marks yearly to him at Engelbi, as well in peace as in war ; which gift Roger de Summervill ratifies : witnesses, Richard, the bishop (from 9° to 28° Henry 2nd) Pagano de Cesterfeld, Serlo de Grendon, Ewanum de Mapleton, and many others.

Robert de Effeburn, knight, in 1240, granted to the abbot of Deulacres quittance of toll at Effeburn ; and afterwards the same Robert exchanged the said manor with William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, for the manor of Bradburn.

Norman Pantun gave to Ralph de Thetefwerth and his heirs the vill of Rudyerd, with all its appurtenances, on payment of twenty-two shillings yearly for all services : witnesses, my lord Ranulph, earl of Chester, Philip de Orreby, Richard Fiton, and William Verdon de Ipftanes. And the lady Alice de Verdun, with the assent of William Pantun, her son and heir, abandoned her claim in Holcunda de Alueton et Rudyerd, cum pert., to the said Ranulph : witness, William Vernon.

“ In Leek parish be three chapells, Marbrok-chapell, Ruifton-chapell, and Anecote-chapell. Townes in y^e parish, Lec, Anecote, Forde, Hetton, Ruyfton-Spencer, Ruyfton-James, Enedon, Stanley (*a quo Stanley, co. Derby, fil. minor de Audley*), Bradnipe-great, Bradnipe-lesse, Tetifeworth-over, and Thetefworth-nether, Rudyerd, Focher, Marbroke, Dunwood, Longeston, Lowe, Wetwath, Ipftanes-chapell, Chettleton-chapell, Barksford (Bechefword ?) et Mungeford, Horton-chapell, Gratton,

Midelhulm, Overhulm, Netherhulm, Swythamley-grange, Rochegrang, Wallgrang, Newgrang, Hafelwood, Foo-wale."

I, Robert de Merebroc, son of Ralph de Bec, for the soul's-sake of Agnes my wife, have given to the abbot of Deulacres all the lands which I held of Ranulph, earl of Chester, and all my land of Affurlunge, which I had from William Beck, my brother : witneffes, William de Chetelthe, William de Ypftanes, Benedi&ct de Couderay, Richard de Rudyerd, Thomas de Hethone, Ranulph de Longesdune, and others.

I, Henry, son of Adam de Thetifwurth, who was called Swartbrond, have given to the abbey of Deulacres all my land of Wurmildehalch, with my body which I have bequeathed there to be buried ; which land I have arraigned before the king's justices, to wit, Henry de Bathon, and his fellows, in the county of Stafford, 32^o Henry 3rd : witneffes, Benedi&ct de Couderay, Richard, his brother, Henry de Forde, Robert de Merebroc, and John Bec.

I, Henry de Forde, son of Liulphus de Hethon, have given to the abbot of Deulacres two-and-a-half bovates of land in the vill of Hethon, which I had of Richard, my brother, in exchange for his land belonging to the church of Chetelton, beyond the water of Chirnet.

Henry de St. Maur, lord of Felde, gave the abbot of Dieulacres Galfr. de la ffeld, son of Richard, his bondman [*nativum*], and his issue : witneffes, lord Richard de Draycote, Robert, lord of Melewico, William, lord of Chetelton, and John Meverell de Frodeswelle. Alice de Seymour, sometime wife of William de Lega,* gave all her land in the vill of Felde, which she had from Leticia

* Arms of Leigh, of Staffordshire : gu., a crofs engr. ar. ; in the dexter quarter, a lozenge or. *Another*, ar. a bend lozengy, gu.

de Lega, her mother, in frank-marriage. Philip, son of lord Robert de Leigh, granted common pasture through the whole of his land of Leigh, as well as a road for their carts and wagons through his land and vill of Leigh, from Feld to Deulacres and back again : witneffes, lord Robert de Grendon, and lord Hugh de Meverell.

I, Robert, the priest of Macclesfeld, have yielded to the abbot of Deulacres all right I had in two burgages in the town of Maklesfeld, which the said abbot and monks allege belonged to them of the bequest of Richard de Falingbrok, my father : witneffes, lord de Orreby, Robert Dunes, and Benedict de Coudray.

Theobald Walter quitted his claim to all right which he had in Roshale : witneffes, Ranulph, earl of Chester and Lincoln, William Marefchalle, earl of Pembroke, William, earl of Derby, John, earl of Huntingdon, John de Lafcy, constable of Chester, Henry de Audele, Hug', *dispensator*, William Vernon, then justice of Chester, and others.

To William de Thatcham's acquittance are witneffes, lord William de Lancaster, Adam de Yelcunda, then (5^o and 12^o Henry 3rd) vice-com. Lanc., William de Vernon, Galfrido de Dutton, Thomas de Bethom, and Roger de Dereby. Roger de Hetton releas'd his right in Roshale, between Salcolinpul and Stodfolpul : witneffes, Richard de Fiton, then justice of Chester, Galfrido Balistarius, and William de Clifton. Richard Pincerna, and Roger, son of Alan de Singleton, confirm lands in Rosshall. William de Newton, son of Richard de Biscopem, in 1252 licensed a free ingrefs to the abbot, for washing his sheep in the pool of Little Biscopeym : witneffes, lord John de Lee, William de Thorneton, and Gilbert Moles. An agreement was afterwards made respecting the sheep-

washing in Angolyhemos, between the abbot of Deulacres and Adam Ruffell and others, to which John de Lee, knight, amongst others, is a witness.

Benedict de Middleton, son of William de Heit, acquits the abbot of all his right in the villanage of Adam, son of Jordan de Middleton: witnesses, Adam de Kellett, Roger de Heton, Roger de Heytham, and Adam Gernet de Caton. William de Karleton, knight, son of Walter, son of Swain, gives up his claim on Richard, son of Richard, son of Alenus de Henscip. And Alice, daughter of William de Wineyun, foregoes her right to Richard, son of Alan: witnesses, lord Mathew de Redeman, nunc vir Lanc., and Hugh de Mitton.

The agreement between Stephen, abbot of Deulacres, and William de Ypftanes:—William yielded to the abbot and his men (free-tenants) of Leik free common in all his pasture of Ipftayn far and near, 28^o Henry 3rd: witnesses, Nigel de Langeford, Robert Beck, William Meverell, Roger Verend., Benedict and Richard de Coudrey, William de Chetelton, Henry de la Ford, and Henry his son.

"I cannot perfitly my Pater-noster, as the priest it fingeth ;
I can rimes of Robenhod and Randal of Chester ;
But of our Lorde or our Lady I learne nothyng at all."

LANGLANDE'S *Pierce Plowman's Vision*.



ANULPH de Blondville, "the good," died at Wallingford in 1232, and his heart was buried at Delacre. He was so named from having been born at the white monastery in Powis-land. At the siege of Lincoln, in 1217, the earl, who was short of stature, having been taunted by the count de Perche (leader of

prince Lewis the dauphin's troops) in these words, "What! have we tarried from feizing our prey, in order to be frightened from it by such a pigmy as that?"—disdainfully replied, "I vow to God, and to our Lady whose church stands before me, that before tomorrow evening I will seem to thee to be stronger and greater and taller than yonder steeple!" This threat was soon made good; for in the battle which ensued, he, with his own hand, slew the count in the cathedral, and instantly proclaimed the boy-king, Henry the third.

In returning from the holy-land, a fearful storm arose, and on being asked by the master and crew of the vessel to lend his aid for their common preservation, he said he would do nothing until midnight. When that time arrived, the storm was at its utmost fury, and he was again called upon to join in prayer for their souls' salvation, as all hope of safety was at an end. "Not so," replied Ranulph de Blondville, "for, know ye, the hundreds of holy monks and nuns established and endowed by my forefathers and myself in different parts of my possessions in England, are at this hour of midnight rising to sing divine service. I put confidence in their unity of prayer, and already feel my strength increased." With this he took an oar in his hand, and called upon the crew with words of encouragement to persevere. Their energy prevailed, and the tempest subsiding, ere morning they found themselves safe in a friendly port. On his return to his palatinate, which he governed for upwards of fifty years, he opposed the arbitrary power of Hubert de Burgh, and resolutely refused to allow the pope's commissioners to levy their demands within his jurisdiction.

The chronicle of Dieulacres gives a tradition still wilder respecting this same earl Randle; that on the day of his

death, a great company in the likeness of men, headed by a certain potent personage, club-footed, and with a caudal appendage and frontal excrescences, hastily passed by an anchorite's cell near Wallingford, who asked whither were they wending so fast? The one thus questioned replied, "We are dæmons, making speed to the death of earl Ranulph, to the end we may accuse him of his sins." The hermit, hearing this, adjured the devil to return the same way within thirty days, and let him know the result. The dæmon came accordingly, and said, "that the earl had been for his iniquities condemned to the torments of hell, but that the great white mastiffs (*moloſſi*) of Deulacre, and with them many others, had yelled so loudly when his sentence was executed, that the depths of hell had been disturbed by the noise, and their prince had been compelled to release him: but that no greater enemy of theirs than earl Randle had ever entered the infernal regions, inasmuch as the orisons which had been offered up for him had released from torments the souls of thousands who had been associated with him in these supplications.—Hubert de Burgh, instead of rejoicing at his adversary's death, "sighed deeply, exclaiming, 'God have mercy on his soul;' and being then fasting, called for his psalter, and kneeling before the crucifix, sang the whole of it through, without intermission, for the salvation of the soul of his deceased opponent."

Ranulph, "earl of Chester, Lincoln, Huntingdon, Brittain, and Richmond, compiled a book of the laws of the realm with good judgment," and married in 1187, for his first wife, Constance of Brétagne (whom Shakspeare has immortalized), mother (by Geoffrey, her first husband, and king John's elder brother) of Arthur, duke of Brétagne, so foully murdered by his despicable uncle:

g

"My name is Constance ; I was Geoffrey's wife ;
 Young Arthur is my son, and he is lost.
 I am not mad : I would to heaven I were !
 For then 't is like I should forget myself :
 O, if I could, what grief should I forget !
 If I were mad I should forget my son,
 Or madly think a babe of clouts were he.
 I am not mad : too well, too well I feel
 The different plague of each calamity !"

(*King John, act 3, scene 4.*)

He divorced her "by the advice and example" of his royal brother-in-law, or, as say the chronicles of Evesham, "by reason that king John haunted her company." She directly afterwards married Guy de Thouars, and died in childbed within a twelvemonth. Ranulph then married Clementia, daughter of Ralph de Fengares, and the youthful widow of Alan de Dinant, with whom he had immense possessions in France and England, and amongst them the manor of Repton,* but died without issue. "In this second yere—1200—(as sayth Fabyan) Raynulp, erle of Chester by the x^{ap}le aforeshewed by king John, left his own wyfe named Constance, which he before had married, by counsell of Henry the second, and wedded one Clemens. One chronicle saythe he dyd so to have issue, but he therewith displeased God so much, that He wold suffer him to have none issue."

In the reign of Edward 1st, the abbot of Dieulacres was indicted for killing and carrying away two stags from the forest of Maxfild. (*Harl. Ms.*)

Loxdale's ms. contains a copy of the endowment and

* Reopandune, now Repton, a small market-town in Derbyshire, near the confluence of the Dove and the Trent, was the capital of the kingdom of Mercia, and the burial-place of its kings. "The fertile valleys of the Dove and Trent were the favourite resorts of the Mercian kings." *Sir Osward Mosley's History of Tutbury.*

composition between the abbot of Delacreffe and vicar of Leek, Robert de Tutbury (the original of which is in Lichfield Court), 17^o Edward 1st, 1288; and the substance whereof is: Profits paid by the abbot, 6 marks; personal and other Lent tithes, 9 marks 6s. 8d.; offerings at the four principal feasts, 5 marks 10s.; profits of the three chapels, and sacrament-offerings, 8 marks 6s. 8d.; wax candle-offerings at the Purification, 5s.; tithe-hemp and flax, 8s. 4d.; tithe-geese, 20s.; tithe-pigs and eggs, 6s. 8d.; tithe-fruit and hay in garden and crofts, and others, with Endon tithe-hay, 10s.; all other casual perquisites, as legacies and surplice-fees, 10l.; total £24. 6s. 8d. Deductions therefrom: To the curate of Chedulton, 8 marks; Ipstones, 5l.; and Horton, 7 marks. (William Both, at this time bishop of Cov. and Lich., consecrated 9 July, 1447, and in 1452 translated to York. Lawrence his brother was bishop of Durham 1457, and archbishop of York 1477; and John, another brother, was bishop of Exeter 1466. See *Whitlock's History of Lichfield.*)

The only entries in pope Nicholas' taxation of churches, *cir.* 1291, are: "Deanery of Alveton and Leek. The church of Leek, with the chapel appropriated to the abbot and convent of Diculacres; spiritual; 42 marks (£28.). The tenth, 4 marks 2s. 8d. Temporal; Dioc. Cov. and Lich., £29. 15. In the diocese of York, £61. 10."

21^o Edward 1st, the abbot had to appear before the justices in Eyre, at the suit of the crown, to prove his claim to the manor of Leek, it having been alleged it had belonged to Henry 2nd; when a verdict was given in his favor; and subsequently his claim to infangthef, furc, waif, view of frank-pledge, market, fair, and warren, within his manor of Leek, was confirmed by Henry 3rd. (*Plac. de quo war.*, 713-4.)

In an agreement made in the presence of the abbots of Cumbermere, Stanlaw, and Crokefden, and the lord H. de Audley, respecting a dispute as to Morrug, between the lords of Delacresse and Hulton,* it was decided that the latter should enjoy Morrug and the lands with the woods pertaining thereto, which were given them by the lord H. de Audithley, their advocate or patron, between the Churnett and Morrug, to where Lodebroc falls into Fulhee (which is the boundary of Birchill farm), and from Fulhee to the Churnette. ("This includes Tettefworth and Blackshaw-moor, and all lands east of Churnett to the borders of Bradnop. The names of Lodebroc † and

* Hulton was a Cistercian abbey founded by Henry de Audley in 1223, in honor of the blessed Virgin, Saint Benedict, and all saints. Valued, 260 Henry 8th, at £76. 14s. 11d., net, and granted, 34^o Henry 8th, to Sir Edward Aston, knight.

"Quas sacras ædes pietas construxit avorum,
Has nunc hæredes devastant, more luporum,"—

("The holy fane which he devoutly built,
His heirs despoil'd, like wolves, with ravening guilt")—

as quoted by Erdefwick. The new road from Leek to Stoke-upon-Trent crosses the site of this abbey: and in digging the foundations of the adjoining farm-house, about twelve years ago, some of the monks were found buried upright in their clothes. This letter to bishop Tanner, for his *Notitia Monastica*, is copied from Shaw.

My Lord,

Leek, March 18, 1731.

Since I made my acknowledgement of your lordship for the favours which I received by the hands of Mr. Nichols, I have met with the lord Audley's charter for abbey of Hulton (see Harl. Ms., no. 2060) containing the boundary of the lands granted, &c. Be pleased to let me know whether a sight of it would be acceptable to your lordship, and when; or if the deed itself can be purchased, I shall endeavour to procure it. I have at last fixed the time of the three abbots of that house, and have discovered another, and am in hopes of more. It is, my lord, a pleasure to find our barren country helping to encrease your lordship's stores; and curiosities that are wanting in the Cotton and Harleyan treasures, supplied out of the Moorlands. Your lordship will pardon this freedom in, my lord, your lordship's obliged and humble servant,

THOMAS LOXDALE.

P.S.—Among great numbers of deeds that I meet with in this neighbourhood, I copy out everything that relates to your lordship's design, or that may help forward a history of these parts of the kingdom.

† "Now Cartlige-brooke, that creeps along under Knyveden, till it falls

Fulhee are now forgotten: so, in Ranton-abbey deeds, Hunehalgh, Hyvall, or Hewill-grange is said to be on Wetley-moor, which included all the Hulms, and lay open to Caverfwall and to Cuny.”—*Loxdale*.) Witneffes, Robert, Charles, and Walter, the three abbots, lord Henry de Auditlee, William Pantulfo, Nicolas the chaplain, William de Chetleton, Roland the clerk, and many others.

Elsewhere, William, abbot of Hilton, grants to Adam, son of James of the Eving, a mile east of Leek, twelve acres of land on Morrug, between Rideley-clow and Cowpede: witneffes, William de Morrug, Walter de Apesford, Robert de Stanlow, Galfrido Wilgos, James de Eving: the seal, of green wax; abbot in his robes, with crozier, and around it, *Sig. Wi. abbatis*. (*Loxdale*.)

In another dispute about Mixen, Bradnop, and White-Lee, it was agreed that the lands and mills in each were bound to pay tithes to Delacreffe, White-lee only excepted. In another, the abbots of Bildwas and Rufford being arbiters, the abbot of Hulton is permitted to enclose within his *bercarium*, or sheepfold, twelve-score acres at Mixne, and to plough it; providing it be thrown open as soon as the crop is off, and the abbot of Delacreffe be allowed pasture on Morrug for all his hogs, and two hundred barren cattle on the other side of the Churnett. (Taken from the *leiger-booke* of Delacreffe, then at Mossleigh, by Mr. Buckley.)—“This is the last agreement between Stephen, abbot of Delacreffe, and William de Ipstones, made in Westminster-hall, 28^o Henry 3rd, about right of commoning.” Witneffes, William, abbot of Hulton, Nigell

into Fulhee.”(*Lordale*.) The Smiths have held Kniveden since it was purchased from fir Ralf Bagenall for forty marks on the 30th December, 1562. The marriage-settlement between Thomas Smythe and Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Jolliffe, is dated 10th August, 16^o Car. 2nd.

de Langford, Rob. Beck, or Berkes, William Meverell,* Bennet and Richard de Coudray, William de Chetleton, Henry de la Ford, Valenc de Langod, *clerico*. (vicar of Leek ?)

1504, April 16. Lease for forty-nine years, at £25. per annum, by John, abbot of Dieulencres, to Nicholas and Elen Manley, one of their children, and "some other person of his name, nearest akin to him in blood, whom he shall appoint by his last will," of the manor of Pulton, "with eight oxen, each of the price of 13s. 4d.; twelve cows, each of the price of 8s.; one bull, of the price of 6s. 8d.; together with all tenements, &c., which the abbot and convent have beyond the forest of De-la-Mar; and also their chapel of Pulton, with all tithes and oblations to the same accruing, except offerings of silver and wax offered before the image of the blessed Mary," &c.—"Moreover the aforefaid Nicholas, Elen his wife, and their child, and whofo shall be tenant during the term aforefaid, grant that they will give the abbot and his successors, with twelve mounted companions, entertainment for six days twice a-year during the said term, *wine, fresh salmon, and oysters excepted*; and that they will also entertain the cellarer of the same house, and all other servants of the abbot, as often as they shall come to the said manor. And if it happen that the aforefaid Nicholas die within the said term (*quod alfit!*)," his wife is to

* Meverell, "a very antient house of gentlemen,"—seated at Throwley for fourteen generations at least, from *cir.* 1202 to 1600, when Samson married Margaret, sister of Thomas Trentham, of Rocester,—"and of goodly living, equalling the best sort of gentlemen in the shire; though," as Erdeswick remarks, "God hath not for two or three descents blessed their heirs with ye best gifts of nature." Arthur Meverell was prior of Tutbury at its dissolution. In the seventeenth century, Wingfield, lord Cromwell and earl of Ardglass, inherited Throwley through his mother, Elizabeth, heiress of Robert Meverell.

enjoy the remainder of the term, "if she remain sole and unmarried." And if it should be wished to have a priest to celebrate divine service in the chapel at Pulton, they will provide one at their own proper charge. "Dated at Dieulencres, in our chapter-house." (The original, in Latin, is in the possession of the marquis of Westminster, who, as a descendant of the old earls of Chester, holds many of the abbey-deeds. To William Beamont, esq., of Warrington, solicitor, an author and archæologist of no ordinary attainments, we are indebted for a copy of this singular lease, and for much other information.)

1534, December 10. Thomas (Whytney), abbot of Dieulencres, demises to John Whytney, of Swythunley, yeoman, and his assigns, for seventy years, the grange of Swythunley, with all manner of tithes, as well predial, personal, as mixed; as also the tithe-corn and hay of all those tenants of the hamlet of Heton, which dwell between the said grange and the house of Margery Nycfon, late wife of James Nycfon.

1537. Lease of Wetwood, Leek-frith, from the abbot of Dieulacres to Robert and Elizabeth Hulme.

29^o Henry 8th, 16th July. Lease, now *penes* Guy Trafford, esq., for ninety years, at £7. per annum, of seven pastures, called "the Hey and Middle-forests, Hassylwood, and pool, Whettley more, Hey-rudge, the Parke-laund, and the Sprynge, all near Swythumley-graunge, to Edward Lodge, of Haghmond, Salop, gentylman; subject to an unexpired term of one year on the Hie-forreste to Wydowe Elyn Fytton, and certain reservations to John Hyggynbotham, Robert Broughe, and William Habline." Lodge to have "tymbre for fyrebote, howsebote, heybote, and cartebote," and to be allowed to "rydd, forke, and grobb" all trees and underwood.

Henry 8th's Valuation. Rural deanery of Leek and Alton : Monastery of Dieulacres, of the Cistercian order. Lord Thomas Whitney, abbot. Rent of the churches appropriated to the same monastery.—The same renders his account for 24*s.* of the glebe land of the church of Leek, annually. And for £18. 3*s.* 8*d.* of the tithes of sheaves of corn and hay of the same church, with the chapels of Ipstones, Chetelton, Horton, and Rushton, one year with another. And for £10. of the tithes of Lambs, hemp, and wool there, one year with another. And for £6. for the tithes of calves there, one year with another. And for £6. 5*s.* 4*d.* of the Paschall-roll there, one year with another. And for 46*s.* 8*d.* in oblations there, one year with another. And for 14*s.* 8*d.* of the glebe-land of the parish-church of Sondbache, with the chapels of Hulme and Gofetre, in the county of Chester, annually. And for £23. 16*s.* of the tithes of sheaves of corn, hay, and other emoluments there, one year with another. Sum total, £68. 10*s.* 4*d.*

Among the rolls and charters in the British Museum is one, L. F. G., xi., 28, being “a true copie of the Perticuler of all such parcell as weare graunted by king Henry 8th in mortgage, in the 36th yeare of his reigne, to Augustine Hynde, and others, and weare parcell of the possessions of the late monastery of Dieulacres.”

1550, 13th July. Lease of the rectory of Lieke, and all appendant chapels, for twenty-one years, to Michael Wentworth, one of the Masters of the Household, at £52. 9*s.* 4*d.* yearly. Provision is made in this lease for the yearly payment of 26*s.* 8*d.* for bread, wine, and wax in the parish church of Leeke.

1566. Queen Elizabeth's grant of the reversion of the rectory of Lieke, the chapels of Horton, Chedulton, and

Ipstones, and all other chapels to the said rectory annexed, to fir Ralph Bagenalle; and of the tithes late in the tenure of fir Edward Tutton, knight, John Brereton, Robert Owen, Thomas Horton, otherwise Chordron, John Whitney, Ralf Rudyerd, and William Dampont, at £51. 3s. yearly; also the advowson and patronage of the vicarage, glebe-lands, &c. (Transcripts of these two latter deeds are in Mr. M. Gaunt's hands.)

1604, March 3. From a deed of this date it appears that James 1st made a grant of a fee-farm rent of £105. 11s. 7½d. (to be held as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only), issuing out of the site and demesne of Delacres, and the manors of Leek and Frith, to fir Francis Nedham, of Melborne, and fir Christopher Hatton. And subsequently, 28th May, 1611, he makes them a further grant of £51. 3s. arising out of the rectory of Leake, its appendant chapels of Horton, Cheddleton, and Ipstones, and lands in Leeke, Horton, Cheddleton, Ipstones, Gretton, Brackwoode, Chrowborough, Berchell, Bradnop, Wallgraunge, Barford, Rushton-James and Spencer, fflowcher, Heighton, Clodwood, Swytherly, Woodhouse, Ortton, Rudyard, Lefrith, Lowmill-streete, Tittesworth, Efinge, Thornclay, Oncott, Mixton, fflowchers, alias fflowkars, Longdon, Endon, Park-lane, and Stanley.*



OF DIEULACRES, Richard was the first abbot.

William, *temp.* Thomas, abb. Cestr.

Adam, abb. of Deulacres and Pulthun, is in a deed of exchange, now in pos-

* 1622, April 3. Thomas Smith, of Cowhay, releases, for the sum of £18. 3s. 4d., the yearly payment of 10s. on Cowhey, and 8s. 2d. on certain lands in Low-hamlet.

feffion of Mr. Warburton, of Arley, with Ric., fon of Ric. de Pulford, of a toft in Pulford for four butts at Stuelliche.



Stephen occurs 28^o Henry 3rd.

Hamon, in 1266. } In marquis of
Robert, in 1299. } Westminster's deeds.

Walter de Morton,* *temp.* Matt. de Cranarch

Nicholas occurs A.D. 1318.

John, 16^o Henry 6th.

Thomas, A.D. 1499.

Adam de Whytmore, and

John Newton, are in a claim, in *Ormerod's Cheshire*, 14^o Henry 7th.

William (Albon?) 11^o Henry 8th.

Thomas Whitney was the last abbat.

In his will, dated 1557, he desires to be buried in Westminster-abbey.

At its diffolution, on 20th October, 1538, the abbey was valued at £243. 3s. 6d.† per annum, according to Speed,—£227. 5s., Dugdale—and was given by Edward 6th, July 7th, 1552,‡ to sir Ralph Bagenall; by whose collateral descendant, sir Henry Bagnold, and Elianor his wife, the site of the monastery (with all its lands in

* Walterus de Morton, monachus de Crokyfden, qui postea fuit abbas de Deulacres. (*Scheffed Ms.*)

† "Froude, in his first volume, fixes the value of the penny in Henry 8th's reign as equal to the shilling of these days, computing it by the price of provisions. I should think it could not possibly be lower; which would make the present value of Dieulacres property £2916. a year." (*Rev. W. Stubbs, author of the Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum.*)

‡ By a patent of 7^o Edward 6, 31st May, 1553, "a tenst in Leke parish, called Le, the howfe, graunge, and 1 croft; a pasture called Barow-fielde, with 12 acres, 1 croft and pasture called Broome-fielde, containing 16 acres, 1 croft and pasture called Myddle-fielde, with 4 acres, and a croft and land and pasture called Kylmecroft, with 7 acres, and 1 clofe of mead, lying by the river de Churnett, called Heath-howfe, with 8 acres lying in Chedilton, late of the mon^y. of Lille/shall," were granted to Thomas Golding.

Leek, Frith, Tittifworth, and Thorncliffe; and the manors of Leek and Frith; the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Leek, and patronage of Cheddleton and Horton,—reserving to the latter £5. 6s. 8d. yearly each) was sold, A.D. 1597, to Thomas Rudyerd, of Rudyerd.* His descendants, Margaret Rudyerd and Mercy Trafford, *circa* 1723, resold the site, with a portion of the lands, to the Misses Furnivall, from whom it was purchased by J. S. Daintry, esq.; and he again sold it in 1829 to Miss Theodosia Hinckes, of Tettenhall, and John Davenport, esq., M.P., the latter subsequently buying Miss Hinckes' share.

Sir Simon Degge, in a letter dated 22nd February, 1662, to George Digby, of Sandon, esq., writes that “in 60 years one half of the lands in Staffordshire have changed their owners; not so much, as of old they were wont, by marriage, as by purchase. *The first reason* I conceive to be, for that our ancient gentry were so guilty of Henry 8th's sacrilegious robbing the church, that so mingled church-lands with their ancient inheritances; and 't is no wonder to see the eagle's nest on fire that steals flesh from the altar for her young ones. I will give you a little taste of the success these lands have had in Staffordshire: for abbey Hilton, that was given in exchange to sir Edward Aston, was, with much more, sold by his son; and where this issue will stay, God knows. You know how near to an end it hath brought that family; and, as I told Mr. Hugh Snead, I fear'd it was a worm in his estate, for it was travelling apace. Delacressé was given to the Bagnals, which, like a mushroom, rose on a sudden, and

* Sir Ralph B. had previously, 5th January, 1564, sold to Ralph R. his tithes of Rudyerd, three water-mills, “a decayed pond called Swannes-poole, and use of the sluice and waters of Hannell-poole,” for 400 marks. The tenants generally in Frith bought their farms and the tithes from sir Ralph, many of the present freeholders still possessing the original conveyances.

vanished as soon in the first generation. Anthony Rudyard has the Scyte, and, as I take it, he is issueless. Jolley has Leeke and some other things,—how long it will stay there, God knows.”*

From the inventories of monasteries in Warwick, Staffordshire, &c., *temp.* Henrici 8. (Record-office, book no. 172.)

“Hereafter enfueth the names of all and every suche p̄son and p̄sons as was by Thomas Legh, Doctor in the Laws, and Wyllmus Cavendyshe, Auditor, Commyffioners Appoynted by the King oʳ Sovraigne lorde for the dyffolution of the monasterys folowing, by them indifferently chofyn and fworne of and for the valuyng and ratyng and app̄fing of all and fingle the goodes and cattels ap̄ning and beyng found at the Surrenders taken in the fame late dyffolved monasteries and p̄ories w̄thn fundry Sheres or counties; the names as well of the feyd howfes as of the p̄fons so fworne folowing hereunder wryghten in order—that is to say :

“No. 3. *Delacres.* Willum Butlere, Thomʳ Johnson, Hʳ Atkyns, John flynte, John Arden, Hugh Lathymʳ, Ryc. Luther, John Thomson, Henry Barber, Thoʳ. Jacson, Willm Tanner, Thoʳ. Morris, *juratores.*

“The late mon. of Delacres, in the counte of Stafford:—

“Hereafter foloweth all suche parcelles of Implements or houshold Stuffe, corne, catell, ornaments of the Church, and such other lyke, founde wythin the late

* Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, “which gave life with law unto the common lawes of England, and in comparifon,” remarks Kinder, “put the codes with digest into a bag,” on his deathbed, in 1538, “foreseeing the changes that were likely to happen in church as well as state, pressed his relations in very strong terms to promise him solemnly neither to accept grants nor to make purchases of abbey-lands.” Norbury has been held by this family, which can boast of “fixteen quarters without a window,” for nearly 800 years.

monastery ther, at the tyme of the Dyffolution of the fame howse, fould be by the kyng's commiffioners to the honorable Edward, Erle of Derby, the xxi day of October, in the xxx yere of kyng Henry the viiith, A.D. 1539.

“*The churche.* Fyrste, half a dozen of ould Antyke clothes, j fayre table of alerbaster, ij Candlestyks of latenn on the Alter, j great lectronn of latenn, ij great candlestyks of latenn, the monks' seats in the quere, j old lampe in the quere, iiij ould alters in the Iles, iiij alters of Alebaster in the body of the Churche, the Crucifyx, xij Candlestyks of latenn before the fame, and j p^tcion of Tymber in the body of the Churche fould for xliij^s.

“*Item,* the pavyng of the churche and the Iles wythe the graveftones, and all glasse, Jeronne [iron], and the tymber Roffes of the fame Churche, and also the Iles thereof, ar fould for xij^l. vi^s. viii^d.

“*The vestrye.* Item, one sute of vestments of blue fylke, mbroderyd wyth goulde, and 1 cope of the fame; j cope of ould red velvet, and ij tow tynackes fet with grene and whyte, j sute of brauched fylke imbroderyd with goulde, j sute of brauched fylke spotted wyth whyte and grene, w^t byrdes of goulde, and j cope of the fame; j fuyt of yelow fylke, imbroderyd wyth redde fylke, and on cope of the fame; j sute of redd faye and fustyon, spotted wyth Roses, and a cope of the fame; j cope of ould redd velvet, spotted wyth Steres; j cope of grene and redd fylke, imbroderyd together spotted wyth lyons; j ould cope of cloth, peynted with youle;* j vestment of grene baudekyne, j vestment of whyte baudekyne, j vestment of grene and Dunne fylke, j vestment of, ij Tynackes of grene coleryd fylk, lx^s.

* “Yule, i.e. the hood of the cope was figured with the Nativity of Our Lord, a subject not unusual on vestments.” (*Rev. Dr. Rock.*)

“*The Cloyster.* Item, the glafs, Jeronn, the monks’ fetts, the Roffes of the feid Cloyfter, and a lavar [or lavatorium] ther, and the glaffe and Jeron in the Chapter-houfe ar fould for lxxj^s. viij^d.

“*The Dorter, frater, and farmery.* Item, glaffe, Jeronn, and oulde defkes in the dorter. Item, the tymber of the frater and farmery ar foulde for lxxj^s. viij^d.

“*The Corner-chamber.* Item, j matres, j fether bed, j boulfter, j blanket, ij pyllowes, j coverlett, j Tester of dorney, j fouldyng table, j chayre, wyth 3 Cufhyon, the hengyng of fay, w^t one matres in the inner Chamber ar foulde for xvj^s. viij^d.

“*The Ryder’s Chamber.* Item, ther ij bedsteddes, j cupborde, j chayre, wyth j cufhyon, a Tester and the hengyng of payented cloth, foulde for iij^s.

“*The Butler’s Chamber.* Item, j matres, iiij coverlets, ij pyllowes, j fetherbed, j boulfter, foulde for v^s.

“*The Hall.* Item, ther ij Tables, iij formes, j cupborde, and j oulde hengyng, foulde for iiij^s.

“*The Buttery.* Item, ther v borde clothes, v napkyns, iij peuter falts, wyth j Cyner (?), viij hoggesheadds, vj Candleftyks, j oulde chefte, and j shorte borde wyth ij Trestulls, foulde for vij^s.

“*The larder.* Item, ther j faltyng-fatt, j croffe [cruise or drinking-cup], iiij Bordes, ij Tubbes, foulde for iiij^s.

“*The ketchynne.* Item, ther v great bras-pottes, and iiij fmall pans, j Cauderonne, iij fpyttes, 1 fkyelett, ij cup-bordes, j fyerforke, j flefhoke, j fyreng panne, ij cressetts, j gryderonne, xxxviiij platters, dyshes, and faucers, j brafen mortar, wth a pestell, ij choppyng-knyves, j drefling knyffe, j Almery [or little cupboard], j grater, ij drefsyng-bordes, ij chafyng-dyfhys, and j Skimmer of brasse, foulde for iiij^s. xx^d.

"*The brewe-houfe.* Item, ther iij leades, j mashing-fatt, xij kelters [coolers] of leade, ij ye'lyg (?) fattes, j table before the ovenne, and j seftyroume [cistern], foulded for vi^{li}. xi^s. x^d.

"*The Poultyngh-houfe.* Item, ther, j Poultyngh-huche, and certen oulded croffes and tubbes, xij^d.

"*The Labourars' chamber.* Item, ther ij materes, ij coverletts, j bordes, and j forme, foulded for xx^d.

"*Catell.* Item, vi oxenne, iiij^{li}. v^s. Item, lx Ewys and lammes, lxvi^s. viij^d. Item, iij horses, xx^s. Item, xiiij swynne, foulded for xiiij^s. iiij^d.—ix^{li}. x^s. (£9. 5s. ?)

"*Grayne.* Item, vij^{xx}xix bz. [7 score and 19 bushels], of otes, xi^{li}. xix^s. Item, j qu^{rt} ij bz. di. [half] of Rye, xxi^s. Item, xxix lodes of haye, for lx^s.—xvi^{li}.

"The Summe-totalle of all the goodes aforeseid, lxiiij^{li}. xiiij. x^d, whereof: Rewardes gyven to Abbott and Convent of the seid Mon^{ch} at the time of the dysolution of the same. Fyrst, to Tho^s. Whitney, abbott ther, vi^{li}. Item, to Rob^t. Bageley, pryor, Henry Bennett and Geo. Ferny, l^s. each. Item, to fr Rauffe Motesset, Randall Barnes, fr W^m. Croffe, fr Robt Cherinton, fr Edmond Bolton, fr W^m. Prowdluffe, Tho^s. Loke, fr Rich^d Gordon, and John Bykerton, xl^s. each,—xxxj^{li}. x^s.

"Rewardes gyven to the Servants ther the same tyme: Item, to Antony Colclogh, xx^s., John Jorell, x^s., John Wood, John Feirfeld, Hugh Palyn, and W^m. Rudyerd, xv^s. each; Tho^s. Vigors, vij^s. vi^d., Rob^t. Hardyng, iij^s. ix^d., Tho^s. Calcott, v^s., — Bartram, xv^s., Edmund Plumber, xx^s., Roger Tatten, iij^s. ix^d., Peter Woodworte, v^s., Rob^t. Wardell, x^s., Jamys Dadin, xv^s., Rich^d. Vigors and H^y. Simfon, vij^s. vj^d. each, Tho^s. Tatten, v^s., John Fyney, vij^s. vj^d., John Stele, v^s., Roger Cocker, vij^s. vj^d., Rich^d. Dale, iij^s. iiij^d., John Banne, v^s., Ric. Heygreves and John

Newlys, xv^s. each, Tho^s. Walle, —, Tho^s. Masters, vij^s. vj^d., Ric. Buckyngham, —, Rauffe Chester and Jamys Hardyng, vij^s. vj^d. each.—*xiiij^{li}*. — *x^d*.—*XLV^{li}*. xv^s. x^d.

“Almes gyven to the lauders and pore Bedewomen there. *Item*, to Agnes Wyght, to the wyffe of John Strettel, to Margery Pole, to Secily Brempett, to Jone Coke, to Matild Wyburley, to the wyffe of — Flyton, and to the wyffe of Rob^t. Rudyer. xxvj^s. viij^d.

“Cates [provisions] bought. *Item*, in cates bought and spente at the tyme of the Commissioners being therefo^r for to dyssolve the feid mon[^], and for the saffe kepyng of the Guddes ther and Catell ther found, *£*c., x^{li}. xvij^s.

“The summe of the payments aforeseid is *lvij^{li}*. *xix^s*. *vjd*. And ther remayneth a specialtie of *xx^{li}*. upon the honorable Edward, Erle of Derby, for the goodes and catell ther by hym bowght, payable at the feast of Seynt Andrewe the Appostull, w^{ch} shal be in the yere of o^r lorde god mdxix, *xx^{li}*.

“And remayneth in the feid Comm^{rs}’ hands o^{li}., for they have payed more then the have receyvd by the somme of *xiiij^{li}*. *iiij^s*. viij^d.

“Certeyn guddes or stufte remayning unfould, late belongyng to the feyd late monastery.

“Gylte plate. *Item*, *iiij* Chalefys and the head of a Crofse-staffe, all gylte, wayeng *iiij^{xx}* vij oz.

“Whyte plate. *Item*, broken plate, whych was on a Crofse of wood, and *vi* sponnes, all whych weyng *xxx* oz.

“Leade remaynyng unfould. *Item*, ther ys estemyd to be *ciiij^{xx}* fothers of leade, valued at the fother, *DCCxx^{li}*.

“Belles remayning unfould. *Item*, ther remayneth *vi* bells weyng *l* hundreth, valued at *xxvij^{li}*. *x^s*.

“And ther remayneth all the howses edyfyed upon the fcyte of the feid late mon[^]; the pavement, the gravestones,

glasse, Jeronne, tymber and Roffes of the Churche, and Iles to it adjoynyng; the glasse, Jeron, and Roffes of the Cloyster; the glasse, Jeron of the Chapter-houfe; the glasse and Jeron in the dorter, and y^e tymber of the frateler and farmery only excepted and fouldē.

“And that the feid hon^oable erle of Derby was put in possession of the feid late mon^o, and the demaynes to yt Apperteynyng, to our Soveraygne lorde the kyng^es use, the xxi day of October, in the xxx yere of our feid fove-raygne lorde kyng Henry viiith (1539).

“Pencions and stypends appointed and allotted to the late Abbott and Convent of the forseyd late monastery, by the forseid Comm^{rs}. *Fyrst*, to Tho^s. Wytney, late Abbott, lx^{li}.; to Rob^t. Bageley, pryor, and H^y. Bennett, vi^{li}. each; to Rauffe Motefett, Randell Barnes, W^m. Croffe, and Rob^t. Cheryngton, cvi^s. viij^d. each; Edm^d. Boultown, and W^m. Prowluffe, c^s. each; Tho^s. Loke, Rich^d. Gordon, and John Bykerton, xl^s. each.—cxv^{li}. vi^s. viij^d.

“*Summa* : Fees and annuities granted owt by Convent^l sealle, before the dyssolution of the feid monastery :—

“Fyrste, to my lorde of Darby, stuard of the feid monastery and the towne and manor of Leke, xl^s.

“Item, to Rychard Grofvenor, stuard of Pultoun, xxvi^s. viij^d.

“Item, to Umfrey Witney, Balyffe of the lordeshoppes and maners belongyng to the feid monastery wythyn the Countye of Chester, lxvi. viij^d.

“Item, to Will^m. Dampport, Balyffe of all the lordshoppes and maners of the feid late mon. in the countye of Stafforde except the Toune of Leke, iij^{li}.

“Item, to Robert Burgh, forester of the forest of Leke belongyng to the feid late monastery,

“Item, to John Gordoun, Balyffe of the toune of Leke, xx^s.

“Item to John Alynne, Balyff of Raffall, Norbrooke, and Byffshop m^s., xxvi^s. viij^d.

“Item, to Rych^d. Daun, late ftuard of Houfhold ther, lx^s.

“Item, to Hy^v. Bereton, xl^s.; Roger Will^mfon, xxvi^s. viij^d.; Laurence Plunte, xx^s.; John Whytney, xxvi^s. viij^d.; Rob^t. Waryngton, xl^s.; Tho^s. Whytney, xxvi^s. viij^d.; Jamys Coke, xx^s.; Will^m. Halme, xiiij^s. iiij^d.; Tho^s. Redhed, xl^s.; Jamys Statham, xl^s.; and Nicholas Whitney, lxvi^s. viij^d. *Somma*, xxxiiii^{li}.

“Dettes owyng by the feid late Abbott to divers perfons as foloweth :

“Fyrft, to Henry Hargraves, of Luddyngton, xxix^{li}. iiij^s. Item, to Elizabeth Alenn, of Roffall, xxii^{li}.; John Alenn, of Roffall, iiij^{li}.; Wydowe Amrye, of Londin, vi^{li}.; Helen Fitton, of Sidington, xvi^{li}. xiii^s. iiij^d.; Rob^t. Burgh, for oulde dette, lxi^xli. -^s. ix^d.; Tho^s. Heath, viij. vi. viij. ; Rob^t. Myddeltonn, of Illyngton, xxx^s.; Tho^s. Maynewaryng, of Londondon [sic], xxvi^s. viij^d.; Tho^s. Balle, of Chefter, xlvi^s. viij^d.; Jamys Colgar, viij^{li}. xv^s. vii^d.; Rob^t. Waudell, lxvi^s. viij^d.; W^m. Sryckl^d, p^{son} of Rollefstonn, xlvi^s. viij^d.; John Lokker, chapellyn of Upftones, xxxv^s. viij^d.; Will^m. Heath, of P^{kelown}, xv^s.; Roger Williamfon, iiij^{li}.; John Higgenbotham, xxviiij^s. iiij^d.; John Gudwyn, Chapelayne of Ched^{ton}, iii^s. iiij^d.; Henry Bennett, vi^{li}. xiii^s. iiij^d.; Tho^s. Halton, xliiiij^s.; R^d. Higgenbotham, xvi^s. vi^d.; John Cheryngton, xl^s.: to the P^{ifhioners} of Sandbach, vi^{li}.; Will^m. Davenport, xxv^s.; Umfrey Reynoulds, ciii^s. iiiij^d.; John Hale, iii^s.; Richard Vygors, xvi^s.; John Wood, xxiii^s.; Roger Tatten, x^s.; John Fayrfeld, xii^s. iiiij^d.; Hugh Palenn, ix^s. Hy^v. Simfon, viii^s.; Rich^d. Hargreves, xxxi^s. viiiij^d.; John Feny, ix^s.

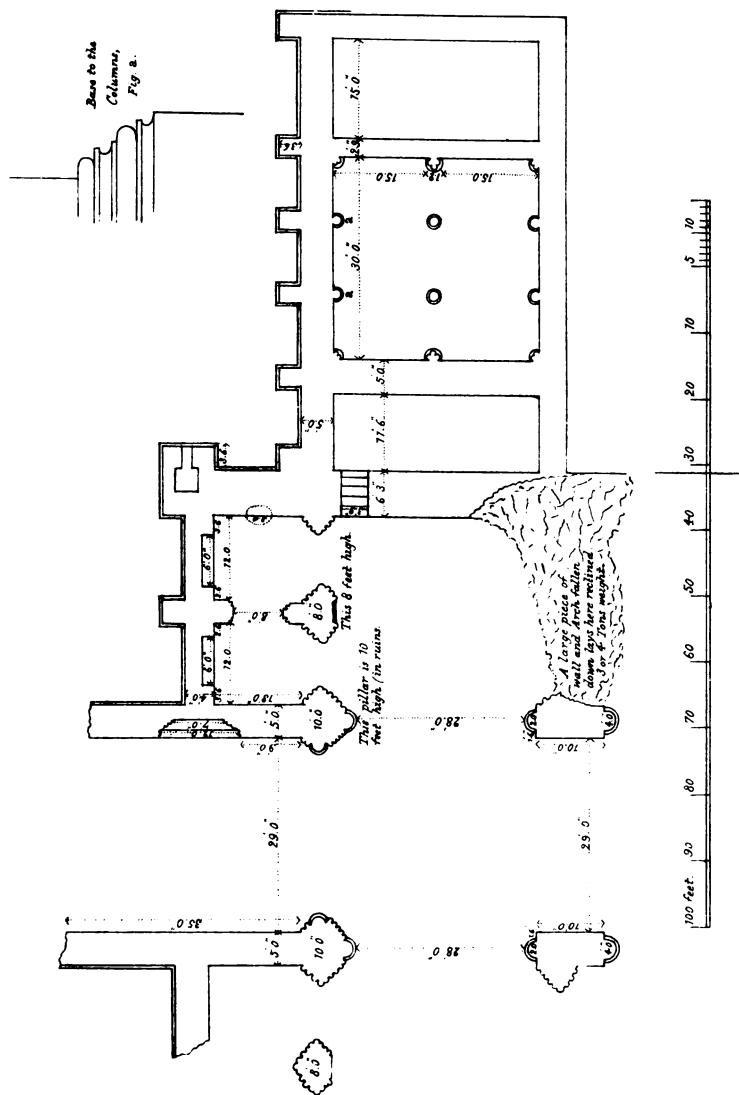
viii^d.; Tho^s. Calton, ii^s.; Jamys Coke, xlviii^s. ix^d.; Xtofer Crowther, iii^s. iiiii^d.; Edw^d. Plummer, vii^s. iiiii^d.; Jamys Vygons, taylor, xiii^s. xi^d.; W^m. Rame, of Newboulte, x^{li}.; fir Tho^s. Arundell, knyght, liii^s. iiiii^d.; fir W^m. Nedham, knyght, xxxiii^s. iiiii^d.; Rob^t. Waryngton, for hys fee, xx^s.; dom. Will^m. Croffe, xl^s.; and W^m. Fenn, lx^s. *Summa*, CLXXI^{li}. x^s. v^d.”

Abstract of roll in the Augmentation-office, 31^o Henry 8th.

	£.	s.	d.
Delacres: fite and homestead,	3	18	1
Leke: tenants at asseffed rents,	0	15	7
„ Customary tenants,	18	14	8
„ Divers farms,	4	2	0
„ Farm of tolls,	1	13	4
„ Water-mill,	4	6	8
„ Perquifites of the Court,	1	17	9
Rector of Leke's farm and app. . . .	63	4	8
Heyton: abbey free tenants,	0	5	6
„ Tenants at the lord's will,	5	7	2
„ Divers lands,	9	7	4
„ One Water-mill,	0	12	0
„ <i>Mobil. caponum</i> ,	0	10	6
„ Perquifites of Court,	0	8	9
Frythe: tenants at will,	4	11	2
„ Divers farms let under feal of } abbot's office, }	12	6	9
„ Ditto, under Conventual feal,	24	14	2
„ Rent of Chattels,	2	7	0
„ Perquifites of the Court,	0	2	7
Tettyfworthe: tenants at fixed rent,	0	0	4
Thornclay: free tenants,	0	1	6
Tettyfworthe: tenants at will,	2	19	8
„ under abbot's feal,	2	19	8
Thornclay: rent of one messuage,	0	13	4
Efyng: „ „ „	0	9	8
Carried forward ... £166	9	10	

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	166	9	10
Longnowre : rent of one messuage, . .	0	13	4
Nether Tettyfworth : farm of messuage, .	1	3	4
Thornclay : farm of one messuage, . . .	0	10	8
Efyng : farm of messuages,	0	17	4
Tett ^e , Thorn., and Efyng ; rent of chattels,	0	14	0
Lowe : free tenants,	0	1	6
„ Tenants at will,	0	11	0
„ Divers farms under abbot's feal, . .	2	11	6
„ Divers farms under common feal .	11	15	4
„ Chattels,	0	8	0
„ Perquisites of Court,	0	0	4
Chedulton ; land,	0	4	0
Gratton : one croft,	0	1	0
Hordelowe : one messuage,	0	11	0
Felde, Stafford, Chedulton, and Ruffheton : divers farms, }	3	4	10
Middlewiche, Byveley, and Yatehouse : divers farms, }	18	3	10
Middlewiche : falt rent,	1	16	8
Pulton : manor farm,	25	0	0
„ Perquisites of Court,	0	6	8
Sanbage : tenants at will,	1	4	6
„ Tenths,	13	16	0
Hulme : tenants at will,	0	11	6
„ Tenths of Chapel,	6	13	4
<i>Cheeshire</i> ; Newbold-in-Aftebery, <i>p.compos.</i> } <i>realem</i> , }	1	0	0
Gofree : tenants at will,	0	1	6
Aldelegh : messuage, with land	2	5	0
Knottesford : farm of one burgage, . .	0	2	0
Gofree : tenths of Chapel,	3	6	8
<i>Lancashire</i> ; Rothall : grange farm, . .	13	6	8
Bisfham, Norbrike, and Eccleston lands, .	8	3	0
	£285	14	4

Until the beginning of the present century the ruins of this abbey were so covered with soil and *débris* that cattle grazed over them; when they were partially

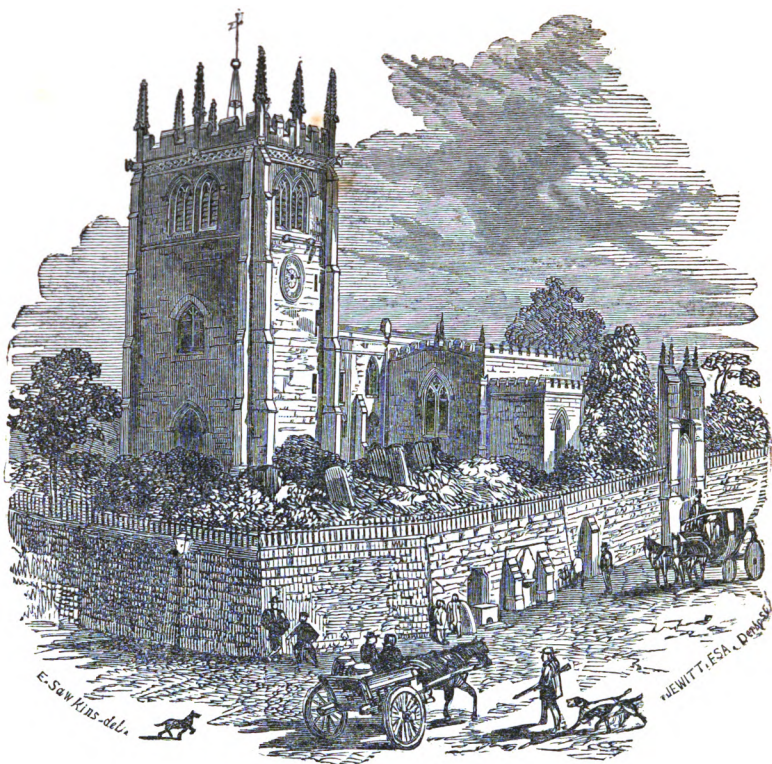


GROUND-PLAN OF DIEULACRESSE ABBEY, 1818.

dug up,* and the materials used in the erection of the stables and outbuildings of the large black-and-white farm-house (1612) adjacent. Built into the walls are many beautiful bosses of Gothic groining, gurgoyles, copes, corbels, circles including trefoils, two statues, a piscina, and a stone coffin, with sword and crozier carved on it. The massive clustered shafts of the chapel columns still stand, several feet in height; the whole forcibly calling to mind the prophetic words of the Psalmist of old,—“But now they break down all the carved work thereof with axes and hammers. They have set fire upon Thy holy places, and have defiled the dwelling-place of Thy name, even unto the ground.”

Traditions of concealed wealth—as, for instance, of a golden chair and candlesticks—linger about these crumbling ruins; just as are connected those of fear, terror, and deeds of violence, with the stronghold of the feudal baron; and popular belief still exists that there is a subterranean passage running hence, and crossing under the bed of the river, to the old church at Leek, about half a mile distant.

* Robert Garner, F.S.A., discovered a rare and beautiful phosphorescent moss,—the *Schistostega pennata*,—growing in an excavation near the abbey. “In obscure situations it reflects a golden green light, of the same tint as that of the glow worm.” (*Natural History of Staffordshire*, p. 422.)



THE ancient parish church, dedicated to St. Edward the Confessor, boasts of a noble Norman tower, and of two Catharine-wheel windows, which Hadfield confiders to be of a date antecedent to the rest of the fabric, and one of which is engraved in Bloxam's *Gothic Architecture*. Among the Cotton Mss., in the British museum, are annals from 1066 to 1374, by William Schepsheved, "a monk of Crokysden;" and under the head of A.D. 1297 is this entry: *Item, nocte sequenti combusta est ecclesia de Lek, cum totâ villâ, per*

*infortunium** (On the following night [4th before the ides of June] was accidentally burnt down the church of Leek, with the whole of the town). This may account for the various styles of architecture in the church; as the tower, probably, and portions of the walls, would escape the general conflagration. The plain Norman font, which archdeacon Moore suggests should again be applied to its proper use, is at present hidden in a corner of the tower.

Around the 1st bell is the legend, "A. R., 1721. God be our speed." 2nd, "Glory be to God on high." 3rd, "Reverence my sanctuary." 4th, "Prosperity to all our benefactors." 5th, "Prosperity to this town." And, 6th, "On earth peace, good-will towards men." The chimes, which were made by Whitehurst, of Congleton, play, on Sunday, the 104th Psalm:

"His chamber-beams lie,
In the clouds full sure:.....
Upon the wings riding
Of winds in the air."

On Monday, "Charlie's dragoons;" on Tuesday, "Saint David's:"—

"My father was a good old man,
Altho' he was but poor;
He made the chimes go eight o'clock,
Likewise go twelve and four."

(Traditional accompaniment.)

On Wednesday, "Ye gentlemen of England;" on

* Other events are thus recorded: "A.D. 1318. King Edward and the lord T., earl of Lancaster, his kinsman, who had long been at variance, were reconciled and exchanged the kifs of peace (*siſceperuntque ſe in oſculo ſancto*), on the 7th of the ides of Auguſt, between the towns of Leyke and Hauthime; there being gathered together there for that purpoſe, two cardinals of Rome, with nine Engliſh biſhops, and many magnates of the land." (It would appear from an Itinerary lately published in the *Colleftanea Archæologica*, that Edward 2nd ſpent Auguſt 8, 9, and 10, 1318, at Leek.) —"1372. 3rd of the kalends of September. All the bridges ſtanding over the Thurnet were totally deſtroyed by a flood." (*Fauſtina*, b. 6, pt. 1.)

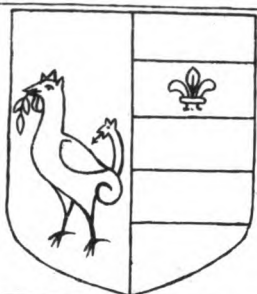
Thursday, an air by Handel ; on Friday, "Britons, strike home !" and on Saturday, "Foote's minuet."

The nave-roof (15th century) has lately been restored by Ewan Christian, the diocesan architect ; and there is little doubt but that frescoes exist on the walls, since, during some alterations, the figures of two angels,—one on either side of the east window,—were plainly visible until again concealed by successive coats of coloring matter.

From a notice in *Aris's Birmingham Gazette* of February 10th, 1772, it would appear that the organ was to be opened in the ensuing May.

West, in 1830, speaks of some monuments in this church to the families of the Ansons and the Wolseleys,—the burial-place of the former "resembling an Egyptian catacomb." That to sir William Wolseley represented his accidental death, 8th July, 1728, from the bursting of a mill-dam, caused by a violent thunderstorm, near Langdon, by which he and his four horses were drowned,—the coachman only escaping through being carried by the impetuosity of the torrent into an adjoining orchard, whence he was taken after the flood had subsided.* This piece of sculpture was at the extreme west end of the church, and, if not destroyed, is suspected to have been covered over with cement. There are monuments still remaining to Thomas Jollyffe, and Ann his wife, daughter of Benedict Webb, of Kingswood. He died in 1669, and she in 1688 ;—to William Wedgwood, of Harracles (died 10th December, 1677, æt. 42), son of John W., and Jane his wife, *da.* sir Thomas Haslrig, of Mowseley,

* July 6, 1728. "In ye evening was a great thunder-shower in ye south part of Staffordshire, but little or none here. Sir William Ouseley, of Ouseley-Ridge, was drown'd in his coach, and 4 coach-horses; coming from Litchfield, near Long." (*Whillock Ms.*)



MARY BRVTON: ALY.



HERE LYETH THE, WHO HAD
4 WYVES: VIZ. IOAD ISSVE
BY IOYCE 2 SONNIN: DORO
THIE: MARGARET ALYCE: HE
HAD ISSVE 2 SONNE HAD
ISSVE ONE DAUGH ASHEN
HVRST DECEASED 1597

Leicesterhire. He *m.* Elizabeth, *da.* of Mills Cotton, of Bellaport, Salop, and of Joyce his wife, *da.* of sir Thomas Bromley, of Holt-castle, Worcesterhire. Arms, Wedgwood and Cotton.—To Thomas Bulkeley, of Standlow, who died 19th May, 1736, *æt.* 59; and to Sampson Bulkeley, of Bradnop, 1719.—To Michael Henfaw, towards the end of the 17th century.—To William Gent,* 1680.—To Thomas Osborn, of Boscobel, Salop (who died April 21, 1749, *æt.* 61), with this pertinent inscription :

“As I was, so be ye. As I am, so shall ye be.
That I gave, that I have. What I spent, that I had.
Thus I end all my cost. What I left, that I lost.”

—To William Mills, *esq.*, 4th May, 1749.—And to Sarah, *relict* of Joshua Grosvenor, *esq.*, who *ob.* 15th December, 1790. Of the Ashenhurst brass a lithograph is appended.

Over the entrance-arch, or lych-gate, in Church-street, is the date 1684; and over the porch are the names of Thomas Sherratt, John Walker, Adam Milles, and William Goodwin, as churchwardens in 1670. About the year 1715, Loxdale tells us, a stone (see no. 1 on plate)—which lay deep with its face downwards—of some warrior, but with no inscription, was dug up in the churchyard. At the west end of the south aisle is the date 1556; and over the north door, 20 Decem., 1593, and the letters J. D., being the initials of the workman's name. The north wall of the chancel was rebuilt in 1709.

* An offshoot of the Irish branch of this family was Thomas Gent, topographer and typographer, of York, whose amusing autobiography, written in 1746, was published by Thorpe in 1832. On the obverse of an old token (value $\frac{1}{4}$ d.), is “John Gent,” with the grocer's arms; and on the reverse, “In Leeke, I. G.” The only other one given by Boyne is that on the obverse of which is, “John Wood, 1667. I. W.,” and on the reverse, “In Leeke, His halfe peny.” Two commercial halfpennies were issued by the town in 1793, bearing the legend, “*Arte favente, nil desperandum.*”

“On the fouth fide of y^e chappell or Abbott’s feat, in y^e carving of y^e railing, were thefe arms: in chief, three garbs; below, a face: the former, part of the arms of the abby Delacreffe, given by its founder, Ralf Blundevill, whofe they were; and the other, as I take it, the arms of that Abbot who built this chappell.” This—“Jodrell’s chapel”—and the Norman arches and pillars of the church were ruthleffly deftroyed about twenty years ago, to make room for the prefent hideous galleries. “As for the foundation of Leek church, there is fcarce room for conjecture,* and fhame it is this part of ecclefiafticall hiftory fhould be fo little regarded, and fo many noble Benefactors forgot. I guefs it to be of Saxon date, as the greateft number of our churches are; and this is ftrengthened by the extent of the parifh; for under the Heptarchy the cathedrals were erected by the kings, and diocefes formed of the fame extent at firft as their kingdoms.† So when Lords and Thanes at firft erected churches, and fettled the maintenance for a Priest to live and refide constantly among them, for their own and their tenants’ benefit (which priefts before, though there were feveral rural churches, were only itinerant, and fent out by the bifhop as he faw fit, returning back to the cathedral), the extent of the lord’s eftate and his new parifh were alfo the fame: but feveral parts of Leek parifh have been under different lords ever fince the Conqueft,—whence I gather the Church to have been founded, and the firft bounds of the parifh to have been fettled, before, in Saxon times.” (*Loxdale.*)

* Elfewhere Mr. Loxdale remarks that, fince the church is dedicated to S. Edward the Confeflor, it muft have been built between his reign and the Conqueft,—1042-’66.

† See Kemble’s “*Saxons*,” book 2, c. 8.



ICARS OF LEEK.—1. Philip, capellanus* de Lec, is witness to a deed of Adam, lord Audley, in king John's reign.

2. Richard Patricius, vicar of Leek, witness to the charter granted to the town by Richard, first abbot of Deulacreffe.

3. Adam Clark, witness to a deed of William, abbot of Hulton, to William de Arpsford. (*Hollinhead.*)

4. Valenc de Langod, clericus, 1235 and 1243, in a fine between the abbot of Delacreffe and William de Ipstones.

5. Robert de Tutbury, 1288, in Composition between abbot and convent of Delacreffe and the vicar of Leek.

6. 14^o Edward 3rd, William (de Berdemor?) vicar of Leek gave to the curate (Nicolas Seyntpère?) one messuage and certain lands in Leek, for the celebration of divine service in the said church.

7. William Bakewell, vicar, and Thomas Chatturley, capell., 2^o and 8^o Henry 5th. (*Bulkeley of Stanlow's deeds.*)

8. Roger Hande, clericus, 1431, witness to a deed of Goditha, widow of Nicolas of y^e Green in Bradnop, to Richard, son of Hugh de Benteleghe.

9. Hugh Wetrenes resigned Leek vicarage in 1450.

10. Geofrey Maffey succeeded him.

11. D^r. Robert Brustowe, vic. de Lec, and D^r. Robert Greves (1472), capellanus, 17^o Henry 7th.

[Richard Walker, rector of Gotham and Leeke (Notts.?), 1540. (*Anglia Sacra.*)]

12. Ralf Bristowe, clerk, is in a deed (among the Padwick papers) between Roger ffernihalgh, of the Easing, his brother Hugh, and his son John.

* Capellanus includes domestic chaplain, or curate.

13. Andrew Sherrard, vicar 1558, buried 6 July, 1568.
14. Roger Banne,* vicar 52 years, obiit 1619.
15. Lawrence Brandreth, buried September 25, 1634.
16. Francis Bowyer, 1634-1649; married Catharine Wood in 1635.
17. Robert Fowler, to 1654.
18. Henry Newcome supplied it a short time. *Reg.* 1654.
19. Ralph Wortley, 1656, about a year; and Henry Newcome, his curate.
20. Thomas Wynnell, author of "a Covenanter's plea for infant baptism," resigned or abandoned in 1662.
21. George Rods, Roads, or Rhodes, 1662-'98.
22. Thomas Walthall, "de Wistaston," buried 29th April, 1711.†
23. Anthony Johnson (inducted?).
24. James Osborn, 1712; obiit 1713.
25. George Jacson, 1713-'19.
26. Aden Lea, resigned 1724-5.‡
27. THOMAS LOXDALE, resigned 1735; afterwards rector of Tixall.
28. — Johnson, resigned 1737.

* "Sep. Rogerus Bann, pro spatio 52 annⁱ. vic. de Leeke, æt. 82,—ult. sep., in cancello." 1619. (*Reg. vetus.*) Amongst other entries in the parish accounts are: For killing an urchin (hedgehog), 4d.; a badger, 1s. My part of 3 foxheads, 9d. Getting and leading rushes for y^e church, against y^e Bishop came, 1s. 6d."—1664.

† "Mem., that the three yew-trees in the churchyard, viz., that next the vicar's garden-door, and the other two next to the north wall of the said yard, came all from Ashbourne, out of the garden of Tho^s. Rudyerd, esq., decd., late Lord of this manor, and patron of this church of Leeke, on Sat^y., 2 April, A.D. 1698, and were planted here the same day. Present att the planting of the said trees, Tho^s. Walthall, vicar; James Rudyerd, of the Abbey, gent.; Tho^s. Needham, of Leek, gent.; Tho^s. Adams, of the Green-dragon, inn-keeper; Laurance Brindley, faxton; and Rich^d. Newton, labourer." (*Reg. vetus.*)

‡ In 1719 Roland Okeover, William Trafford, and Mary Rudyerd presented to the living of Leek. (*Liber regis.*)

29. John Daintry, from Endon, vicar twenty years ; died 1758.

30. Simon Mills, died 18th June 1785, at Norbury, of which place he was rector.

31. Myles Atkinson (previously vicar of Walton-on-the-hill, near Liverpool), died 2nd May, 1803.

32. Richard Bentley, died in 1822.

33. Thomas Henry Heathcote, incumbent of S. James', Liverpool, vicar thirty-eight years, died September 10th, 1860.

34. George Edward Deacon, formerly fellow and tutor of Corpus-Christi college, Oxford, succeeded him.

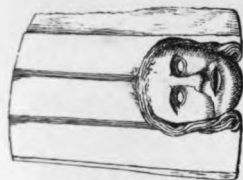
Near the vicarage-house is a small upright stone in memory of William Trafford, of Swithamley, esq., "the royalist" (who died December 10th 1697, æt. 93), depicting him with a threshing-flail in his hands, a wheat sheaf at his feet and "*Now thus*," in a scroll over his head. The popular tradition is that being hard pressed by a troop of Cromwell's ironsides, he assumed this disguise (after having buried his valuables beneath the floor of the barn in which they found him), and to all their questions answered simply, between each stroke of his flail, "now thus! now thus!" which leading them to suppose he was a rustic idiot, they took their departure, leaving him unmolested.* One of the descendants of this ancient family,

* The same story is, however, told by Fuller of the Pilkington family, at a much earlier date. After describing them as a "right auncient family," originally of Rivington in Lancashire, he adds, they were "gentlemen of repute in the shire before the Conquest, at which period the chief of the house being sought after by the Norman soldiery, was fain to disguise himself as a thresher in a barn; and from the head of the flail falling sometimes on the one side, and sometimes on the other, and occasionally on himself, he took for motto, '*Now thus ! Now thus !*'" The Traffords, we believe, claim the same date for their adventure. Their crest was granted in 1565.

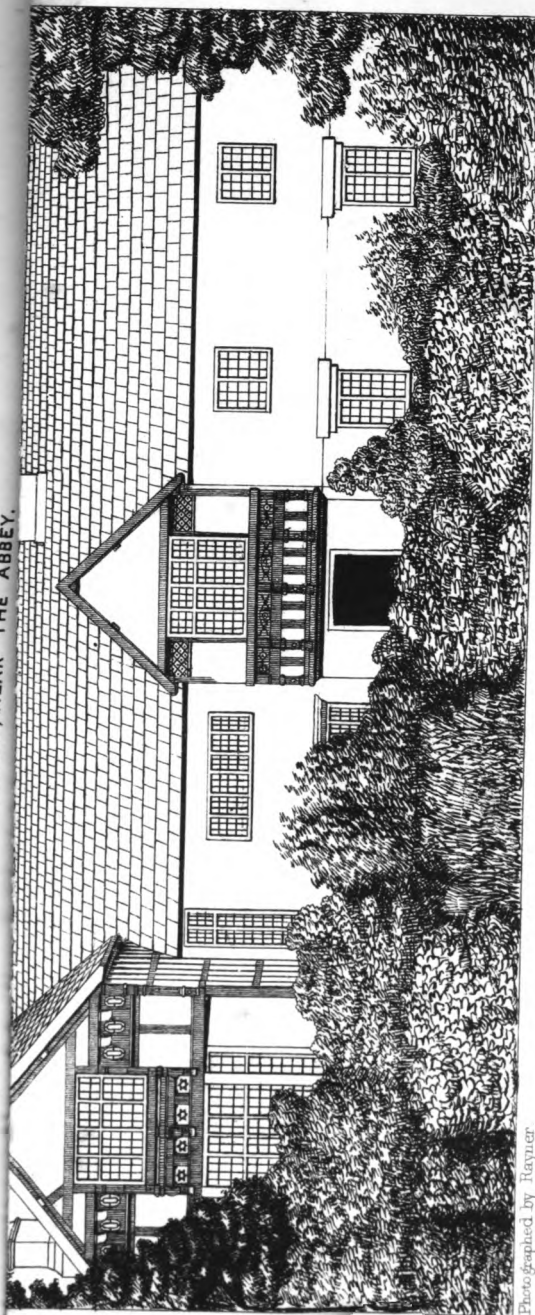
T. Trafford, of Trafford, appeared at a Preston-guild fancy-ball, "wearing a singular tight drefs of party-colours, white and red, with an old English ruff and flail, inscribed, in allusion to the family story, 'Now thus!'"—which drefs elicited much admiration.

Not far from the chancel door is an upright stone, about ten feet high, set in a pedestal about three feet square which has generally been considered as of Danish origin,* but a member of the order of Rosicrucians, of Manchester, thinks otherwise. The cross was described at a meeting of the chapter, and "a drawing of it compared with others of various crosses in Staffordshire and Cheshire, especially Clulow-cross, near Winkle; a cross between Upton and Fallibroome; a very similar cross in the yard of the old (14th century) grange of the monks of Combermere-abbey, at Winkle; the Bow-stones, near Lyme-park; and the Jordan Law-crosses, now deposited in the chapel at Lyme-hall. The chief features of resemblance in these various old obelisks (for they have no cross-arms, like the Calvary cross, but are simply pillars of stone) are, first, that about two-thirds of their total height, they are encircled by a fillet, with more or less rudeness or finish; second, they have the upper third squared, more or less ornamentally; and third, those (too few) which do remain in their entirety, like the Leek-cross, have a small ornamental head, like the pomegranate terminal of church stalls and seats. The opinion of the brother who brought the subject before the order was that the cross at Leek was neither Danish nor Saxon (as some have supposed from its rope or

* "In the churchyards of Ilam, Chebsey, and Checkley, are similar crosses, serving," says Gough, "where single, as crosses; where more, as sepulchral monuments, probably of the Danes." Hadfield considers they were erected as places of sanctuary for those who had taken refuge in the church.



CAVERN, NEAR THE ABBEY.



FARM-HOUSE, DIEULACRESSE.

Photographed by Rayner

Printed by Ashbee & Dugdale, 27, Bedford St. Covent Garden

chain tracery), but *Norman*. We were too apt to conclude a work to be Saxon from the mere existence of rope-tracery, but in early Norman times it might still be used. The names of places in and about Leek had a Norman appearance. Leek itself, in its Norman form of Lec (shrine?); Dieulacres-abbey (*Dieu l'encreffe*); Ball-haye* (*la belle haye*); Le-frith; Compton; and the Roches (*les roches*), were instances of this. Neither Ormerod nor the Lysons had said much about this old cross. Probably all the crosses had originally the small ornamental top-stone; and he believed them chiefly (perhaps all) to be mere stones erected by the monks of Combermere, and other religious houses, to indicate the extent and boundaries of their lands." (*Staffordshire Advertiser*, May 19th, 1855.)

Mr. Bateman was however of opinion that "the pillar-stone or 'cross,' in Leek churchyard is probably a very early example of a kind of sepulchral memorial, which at a later period was developed into the elaborate and intricately-decorated form of the well-known crosses in the cemeteries of Monasterboice and Glendalough, in Ireland, which by competent authorities are assigned to the ninth and tenth and commencement of the eleventh centuries. A pillar-cross, very similar to the Leek one, though more ornate, is in the churchyard of Llantwitt, Glamorgan, in which the sacred symbol is formed by involutions of the knot-work, whilst the stone itself is cylindrical, as at Leek,

* On 7th April, 1688, Thomas Jolly, of the Mill-street, mortgages the great and little Ball-hay, along with Horscroft and other property, for £160. to Symon Debanke, of Wall-grange. In 1720 Ball-haye appears to have belonged to Richard Phillips, of Croxden, who married Sarah, da. of John Jolly, of Croxden, brother to the said Thomas. The present house was built about eighty years ago, by Mr. Walthall-Davenport, a solicitor, on the site of a humble farm-house; but was much enlarged by the late Dr. Hulme, who sold it to Edward Unwin, esq.

and does not assume a cruciform outline: in fact such is often the case with this class of ornaments, and may be considered as affording additional evidence of the high antiquity of the Leek pillar, which may reasonably be presumed to be at least as old as the average of the more artificially-wrought crosses of Ireland.

“The interlaced band (*guilloche*) is characteristic of Romanesque influence and an ante-Norman period: it is of perpetual recurrence, under an infinite variety of combinations, on sculpture and jewellery, as well as in manuscripts executed from the eighth to the eleventh century, both in Great Britain and Ireland, irrespective of the influence of the Scandinavian adventurers, who have left many memorials of a similar style of art, which, however, partakes of a more bizarre character, from the introduction within the network of the most impossible animals and dracontine forms. The Danish crosses are, moreover, frequently inscribed in Runes with the names of the deceased whom they were intended to commemorate, as well as with those of the individuals whose piety or affection caused their erection.”

An absurd tradition is still afloat that the shaft of this cross sinks, though almost imperceptibly, every year; and that when it finally disappears, Leek will vanish with it. Its original steps were much worn by the knees of pilgrims and devotees resorting hither “their orisons to pay,” but were removed by a Vandal churchwarden.*

Inserted in the wall, under the east window of the south

* Another equally enlightened guardian of the church substituted the present debased window at the east end of the south aisle for one which corresponded with the fine Decorated specimen still remaining at the extremity of the north aisle: and, among other acts of barbarism, was charged with having carted away from the churchyard a quantity of soil and human bones wherewith to fertilize his own land.

aisle, is a sepulchral slab (of about the end of the thirteenth century) with a cross within a circle; on one side of the shaft is a sword, and on the other an arrow or javelin (see page 73). Of this stone and of the cross incorrect drawings are given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 50, page 165.

On another stone near, are the letters H.Q.C.C., 1180, which, doubtless, stand for *Hugo (Cyvelioek), Quintus Comes Cestrie*, who died at Leek about that time. The monogram and date were transcribed from an ancient stone found near the base of the cross, which would lead to the supposition that the cross itself was erected as a memorial to this doughty old earl.

A flat stone near the chancel door has on it: "Here lyeth the body of Tho^s. Bagnald, of Leeke, who departed this life 11th Feb., an^o Dⁿⁱ 1696."

A stone in memory of Sarah, wife of James Ashton, who died April 28th, 1788, æt. 44, bears:

"She was—but words are wanting to say what:
Think what a wife should be, and she was that."

Another to Hannah and George Rogers, of Hob-house, who died in February, 1800, the husband on the seventh day after the wife:

"From nuptial years till creeping to fourscore,
The various turns of wedlock's bonds we bore:
When my dear mate did all her cares compose
On me devolved a double weight of woes:
Six days I labor'd hard, with grief oppress'd,
Which Christ beheld with mercy-teeming breast,
And sent a Sabbath of eternal rest"

(*James Turner, M.A., incumbent of Meerbrook*)

In the lower churchyard is a mausoleum of the Adderley family. Rosamond, one of the co-heiresses of the late

William Mills, of Leek and Barlaston-hall, esq.* (and of Rosamond his wife, daughter of John Sneyd, of Belmont, esq.), having *m.* 4th July, 1816, Ralph Adderley, of Barlaston and Coton halls, esq.; and Catherine Penelope, the other, 22nd November, 1821, Sir John Robert Cave Brown-Cave, of Stretton-hall, baronet.

From the higher churchyard is an extensive and varied view, embracing the Roches, Cloud, &c.; and at the summer-solstice the sun seems thence to set twice; for, disappearing behind the latter mountain, he again shows himself on the north side, before finally sinking beneath the horizon. "When the sun comes near the solstice, the whole disk of it," to quote Dr. Plot, "first sets behind the hill; after awhile, the northern limb first appears, and so every night gradually more, till at length the whole diameter comes to set northward of it, for about three nights; but the middle night of the three very sensibly more remote than the former or following,—when beginning its recess from the Tropic, it still continues more and more to be hidden every night, till at length it descends quite behind it again."—"So that within a very few miles, the inhabitants have the *rising sun*, when he has in fact pas't his meridian, as at Narrowdale, and the *setting sun* twice in the space of a very few hours, as here at Leek." (*Nightingale.*)

The Terrier. Mr. Loxdale thinks the vicarage-house has in all probability belonged to the vicars since the foundation of the church, no church having anciently

* Thomas Mills, of Leek, sheriff of Staffordshire 1754, *m.* Hester, heiress of Samuel Bagnall, of Barlaston. "On Tuesday last was married at New-castle Mr. Mills, son of Mr. M., an eminent attorney at Leek, to Miss Bagnall, the younger daughter of Samuel B., esq., late of Barlastone, a young lady of between £6000. and £7000. fortune." *Aris's Birmingham Gazette*, May 31, 1742.

been built without a manse for the support of a minister. Manse, according to Stillingfleet, includes both. In a composition between the abbot of Dieulacreffe and Robert de Tutbury, vicar of Leek, 1288, is this: "*habeat et vicarius mansum illum, cum pertinentiis, juxta Ecclesiam, quem nunc inhabitat, ut alii vicarii consueverunt.*" In Mr. Rodes' time it was a large pile of half-timber building, very old and ruinous. The parishioners took down one part when Mr. Walthall came, and rebuilt it. The rest was rebuilt by Mr. Jacson in 1714 (as was also the summer-house), the parish contributing about £100. It consisted of about four bays, and a small stable standing between it and the street was taken down. (Mr. Heathcote, when he came to it, much enlarged and improved the vicarage-house, entirely at his own expense; and the present vicar is making still further additions.)

The vicarage is valued in the *Liber regis* at £7. 9s. 1½d.,* and all other endowment, while it was a rectory, is presumed to have consisted solely in tithes; no mention of glebe being made in the composition of 1288, nor yet in the inquisition of 1450. There are two acres of land lying by the side of the road to Wall-bridge. The corn-tithes were taken from the church, and given to the abbey, *cir.* 1214. Sometimes, indeed, the third garb or sheaf of corn was assigned to the vicar, but here the surplice-fees and six marks in money were thought sufficient. The hay-tithes of Endon are noticed as belonging to the vicar. The other small tithes, as of hemp, flax, eggs, and geese, the same as in 1450. Other oblations at the principal feasts, and wax-candles at the Purification, were dropped

* "1 gentleman, Leek, Staffordshire, hund. of Totmonflow: Lat. 53.10., Long. 1.53., W. V. Deanery of Leek. Rates, &c, £7. 19s. 1½d. One gentleman's seat at Leek-frith." (*Index Villaris*, London, fo. 1690.)

at the Reformation, being a third of the income. The Easter-roll for a house with one person is seven-pence; with two, nine-pence; if with land, the occupier pays, whether empty or not. Every son or daughter, boarder or apprentice, aged sixteen, pays two-pence, and every servant a penny; and where the farm is a *caruca*, or plough-land, or £20. per annum, it pays one shilling, besides offerings when in hand. Sermons at funerals in Meerbrook or Endon are payable to the vicar of Leek; and in the latter, 2s. 6d. for every gravestone; and all other advantages, such as mourning in the church, hatbands, &c. "Tombs [in contradistinction to gravestones] are soe inconvenient," adds Mr. Loxdale, "that I have, by y^e direction of my ordinary, never given way to any, nor never will." The Easter-roll was formerly paid *in die Purificationis*,—Candlemas,—and the abbot, it would seem, had to pay procurations. Queen Anne's Bounty, of £200., was granted 8th February, 1796,

Benefactions. Dame Elizabeth Ash, 13th March, 29^o Car. 2nd, grants to sir John Bowyer, Benjamin Jolley, and William Ash, in trust, Mixon-hay and other lands in Leek near the spout-yate,—the house on the same intended for an alms-house—an annuity or rent-charge of £40. per annum, tax-free, out of Thomas Jollif's grant to her at Mixen, called Keywall-green, viz. Cowdale, Intack, two Cowhayes, Jack-flatt, Long-croft, and two Round-crofts, by four quarterly payments to the vicar, for eight poor people of the said alms-house, on every Sunday 1s. 8d. each, and to have yearly on Christmas-eve "a new violett gown." (She was the eldest daughter of William Jollif, of Leek, and m. 1st, sir John Bowyer, of Knyperfley, and, 2nd, sir — Ash, of Halstead, Kent.) The inscription on this quaint old building, the

appearance of which has not been improved by the modern chimnies, is: "The gift of Elizabeth Ash, the eldest daughter of William Jollif, esq. Anno Domini 1696." The qualifications for candidates are, "(1) to be poor widows or maidens of sixty years or upward, or else disabled to work; (2) constant comers to church; (3) no men nor married women; (4) their settlement and residence to be in the parish; (5) not to take an inmate, except as a nurse; (6) not to frequent ale-houses; (7) noe scold or disturber of neighbours; (8) not of an ill life, or guilty of any other misdemeanour,—in such case lyable to be turned out again by y^e trustees." The elections before Loxdale's day appear to have been carried on "with noe little heat, intrigue, expence, and trouble."—Lady Dethick, another daughter, gave £100. for coals; and Thomas Jollif, of Clifton, Worcestershire, gave £100. to the poor of Leek and Lowe: these two sums, with £10., the gift of Mrs. Haywood, of Macclesfield, were invested in lands at Olton, near Rushton in 1723. Thomas Jollif left to the vicar £4. per annum for a lecture on every Wednesday in the month, charged upon Holehouse, Endon. Lady Rebecca Moyer, of London, relict of sir Samuel Moyer, of Pitsea-hall, Essex, baronet, and eldest daughter of John Jollif, of Leek, esq., left, 24th July, 1717, to sir William Jollif and Edward Northey, esq., in trust, a parliamentary annuity of £15. and another of £10. for the schoolmasters of Leek and Chedleton; and £1. yearly to the vicar of Leek, for catechising the children; the Jollifs, Ashes, Moyers, and Hollinsheads, to be governors. She also gave *Barrow's Sermons*, and the third volume of *Fox's Martyrology*, to be chained in Leek church. The same benevolent lady left £50. for eight sermons yearly in S. Paul's cathedral. The honorable Anne Jollif, of Harold,

Bedfordshire, widow of — Jolliffe, of Cofton, esq., and daughter of lord Crew, on 27th January, 1731, gave £250. (for the purchase of two fields at Cornill-crofs) to the poor of Leek and Chedleton. She was sister of Nathaniel, lord Crew, bishop of Durham.

Thomas, earl of Macclesfield, “gave a water-engine, of Newsham’s making, and paid the carriage of it to Leek.”

William Hulm, minister of Newton-Solney, Derbyshire, left to the poor forty marks. His executor, Robert Hulm, is described as having been a “busy man in the civill warrs,” and consequently in straits, whereby there was a danger of its being lost; but John, his son, by will dated July 8, 1690, not only very honestly secures the legacy of forty marks, but, to make amends for the previous abuse of it, leaves Leadbeater’s meadow* in addition.

John Rothwell,† of Leeke, gentleman, by deed dated August 14th, 1619, charges Horcroft and Hellwood with £10. 10s. per annum for ever, for four sermons, and for the poor; appointing as trustees, his nephew John Hulme of Newgrange, Thomas Rudyerd, of Dieulencres, John Wedgwood, Randulphe Ashenhurste, James Whitehall, John Yardley, John Hollins, Thomas Docksie of Leek-frithe, William Trafford of Highe-fforrest, John Jodrell, William Fynney, John Rode of Bradshawe, Timothie Cooke, and Roger Banne, clerke.

Mrs. Elizabeth St. Andrew, of Gotham, Nottinghamshire, daughter of John Wedgwood, of the Mosse, esq., in 1644 leaves a noble for a sermon on Good-Friday, and 13s. 4d. for the poor, charged on lands in Gayton.

Joan Armett, of Thornyleigh, 6th June, 1665, charges two pieces of land, called Neither-hays, with £7. 10s. :

* Leadbeater was the name of a family in Leek in Queen Elizabeth’s reign. (*Loxdale.*)

† Sep. John Rothwell, de Leek, generosus, in cancello, 29th May, 1623.

£2. 13s. 4d. for the poor of Leek and Mill-street, on Christmas-eve ; and the rest to Mearbrooke.

John Stoddard of Thorneleigh, who died March 30, 1675, gave twenty shillings yearly, charged on the Green-lane farm, "for three sermons yearly, by the vicar of Leeke, he being an orthodox minister, and graduated at the Univerfitie."

William Watfon, of Leek, grocer, May 1, 1686, gives to the poor of Leek, one parcel of land beyond Barnyates.

Thomas Higginbotham, of Buglawton, gentleman, in 1706, gave to the parish church a silver patten, gilt, weighing 13½ ounces.

James Rudyear, of the abbey, gentleman, 24th June, 1709, leaves a dole of twenty pounds to Leek, Bradnop, Endon, and the Frith ; and charges the abbey, Hellfwood, and Horcroft with an annuity of £4. 15s. to the poor and vicar. He confirms a grant made by his aunt, Margaret Shallcrofs, relict of rev. Edward S., "rector of Stopport, till ejected and plundered in the wars," of twenty shillings yearly, on Roach-grange, for repairing and binding books left by her to Leek vicarage, and for buying new ones. "This study," Mr. Loxdale complains, "was very much diminished* before itt came into the vicar's hands ; nor has there such improvement been made in laying out y^e money since, as might have been expected."

The rev. George Roads, rector of Blithfield, and son of George R., vicar of Leek, left, 21st October, 1712, corn-tithes of land at Leek to the vicar ; £323. 4s. 9d., arising out of the impropriation of Church-Broughton, for

* Our ancestors used to place such mild imprecations as these in their books : "Hic est liber — : quem qui abstulerit, aut titulum deleverit, Anathema sit."—"Quem si quis abstulerit morte moriatur, in sartagine coquatur, caducus morbus inflet eum et febres, et rotetur, et suspendatur ! Amen." (*Harl. Ms.*, 2798.)

teaching poor children to read English at the grammar-school of Leek; and his plate and rings to be sold for Communion-plate at Repton church, "of which his honored father had been sometime minister."

William Dudley, 1718, leaves a noble yearly, on Lym-houfe, for a sermon on each 29th of May.

Thomas Jodrell,* of Endon, gentleman, 28th August, 1728, leaves £200. to the poor of Leek, Endon, and Horton.

William Grofvenor, gentleman, 23rd January, 1741, gave the interest on £20. to the poor.

Thomas Birtles, in 1755, left £100., the interest of which was to be given to indigent housekeepers on St. Thomas's day.

Naylor's dole, 26th January, 1758, was £50. per annum to the poor, and £5. for a sermon on the 12th of October.

Mrs. Rebecca Lowe, in 1765, left £400. to the alms-houfes.

William Badnall, filk-dyer, 11th January, 1806, left £1000. to the poor.

Thomas Crompton, of Manchester and Dunwood-houfe, filk-throwster, by will dated 6th October, 1860, has left £100. for a stained glafs window in the old church; £100. towards removing the organ from its present objectionable position; £50. towards furnishing S. Luke's parsonage; and £100. for a stained glafs window in Horton church.

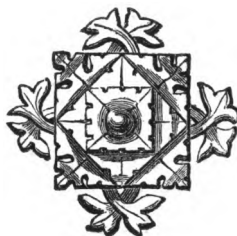
* "From Thomas (second son of William Jauderell, of Yeardsley, *cir.* 1350), who *m.* the da. of Bailey, of Moorhouse, fir Richard Paul Jodrell, of Sall-park, Norfolk, is supposed to be descended." Moor-houfe, the seat of this, one of the most ancient of Leek families, was nearly opposite to the *Talbot-inn*, the land thereabout being to this day called the Moor-houfe ground. Ralph Bagnall, of Stoke-upon-Trent, in consideration of £20., granted Thomas Jodrell tithes on messuage in Leek and Lowe, late in occupation of Margaret, his mother; and on messuage in Hendon, lately of inheritance of Joan his wife, and occupation of William Rode. The Jodrell arms were, fable, three buckles ar.



SAINT Luke's, a large church, in the Decorated style of English architecture, and endowed under sir Robert Peel's act (6 and 7 Victoria, cap 37), was consecrated on Tuesday, December 19th, 1848;

the foundation-stone having been laid by John Cruso, esq., one of the principal benefactors to the good work, on the feast of the Ascension, 13th May, 1847. It has lately been enriched with a stained-glass east-window, the work of Wailes; with another in the south-aisle, the gift of Mr. George Nall, the first warden; and with a third, by Warrington, at the east-end of the south-aisle, erected by the children of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Worthington, to the memory of their mother. The organ, by Kirtland and Jardine, was opened on November 28th, 1861. In its main features, the tower

strongly resembles that (*circa* 1500) at Brislington, Somersetshire. Its first incumbent, the rev. Benjamin Pidcock, B. A.,—for whom a handsome parsonage has recently been erected in Ball Haye-park—entered on his duties immediately after the parish was constituted, 30th June, 1845. The total expenditure on the church, schools, and parsonage, is estimated at about £10,000.





FROM the Subsidy-rolls in the Record-office:—

Subsidy of a twentieth, 1^o Edward 3rd.

Leke, cum membris :

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Joh ^e Rose,	ii	x
Will ^o . del Heche,	ii	vi ob. gr.
Will ^o . de Dunettheved. . . .	ii	
Joh ^e . de Westwood,	xii	ob. j.
Agneta Solle,	xii	
Rog ^o Snowbald,	xii	
Joh ^e . del' Hofstel,	ii	i
Joh ^e . Fabro,	xii	

£o 11 7 Total.

Compotus Taxatorum, and Coll., x^e and 15^e D^{no} R., 6^o Edward 3rd.

Leke, cu^m membris :

<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Will ^o . del Hech,	3 0	Brought forward,	10	1
Robt ^o . Dyke,	1 4 ob.	Adm., fil. Rogi,	2	6 ob.
Johne ^e de Lofstel,	1 0	Rico ^e Schere,	2	0
Rico ^e del Wal,	1 0	Willo ^e Swych,	0	9 g.
Rico ^e de Easing,	2 0	Hen ^e Molend ^e ,	1	7 ob.
Henr., fil. Ad.	1 1 q ^a .	Johne ^e Hykedon,	2	6 ob.
Johne ^e , fil. Cobbe,	0 8 ob.	Hen. Godekey,	2	0

Carried forward,

10 1

Carried forward,

£1 1 5

<i>£. s. d.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>	
Brought forward,	1 1 5	Brought forward,	2 6 4
Ran ^d de Chifworche,	5 2	Willo, fil. Magge,	1 0
Hen ^r Ryder,	1 0	Johne del Jaco (?),	1 7 g.
Andro del Clough,	4 0	Ran Fex,	2 6
Hugo del Lolke,	1 1 ob.	Edm. Walle,	1 6
Robto. Mably,	1 0 ob.g	Nicho, fil. Ran,	1 0
Edm. le Harp,	2 8	Edm. le Wronfter (?),	1 6
Hen. Krydon (?),	1 0	Willo le Fyffher,	1 0 gr.
Willo Manners,	4 6	Joh ⁿ e Alkoc,	4 0
Willo Randulp,	3 0	Jordano Lovekyn,	3 0
Hen. Fabr,	1 6	Hen. Page,	4 0
Carried forward,	<u>£2 6 4</u>		<u>£3 7 5</u>

A Subsidy of a tenth and fifteenth, 2^o Edward 3rd.

Leek, cu^m mem. Alloufton (?) Somma, £6. 6s. 8d.

Tenth Edward 3rd, same amount; which was the affesment until 14th and 15th Henry 8th, and possibly even till 37th Henry 8th. The amount only is given in these early rolls.

37^o Henry 8th. Subsidy of two several fifteenths and tenths.

Leeke, cu^m membris. Robert Coke, Roger Fernyhallgy, and John Ashenhurst, pety collectors.

Seventy-one persons assessed, amongst whom were John Joderell, for goods, Roger Corneffey, Stanlowe, Armet, Atwell, Jolly, Feyrfeld, W^m. Dronpost, Brodycke, R^d. Dae, Pyfebury, Wood, Fysher, Pydley, Margaret Mellers, Matild Bothes, 16s. in lands, Humfreys, Ashenhurst, for lands, Draycott, in ditto, 20s.; Raufe Blyfton, in ditto, 20s.; Pache, in goods; R^d. Dagnals, in lands, 20s.; Lynford, Peter Gudfelow, James Sutton, in lands, £6.; John Foxall.

Subsidy assessed 14th April, 1° Edward 6th.

Leke, *cuf memf.* Nich. Balle and William Bayly, petty collectors.

Sixty-seven persons. *Som'a*, £16. 14s. 4d.

Jollye, Cowall, Stanlowe, Dampport, Bradoke, Scholllys, Loynis, Plonte, Colmilaye, Roger Nabbe, Dermatt, Pyllesbury, Fysher, Peddeley, Armet, Warhynton, Laurencio Savege, *p.terr*, 20s.; Whytney, Holme, Downis, Egginbotham, Eliz. Wardley, Mellers, Lowall, Hordorne, Stodrulle, Ashenhurste, *p' terr*, 14s.; Whyfton, Benclyffe, Bagnalde. (There were but six persons assessed in their lands in this subsidy.)

6th May, 3° Edward 6th. John Fleetwood, sheriff. Francis Meverell, and Humphrey Cotton, *esqres.*, commissioners appointed for levying and cessing the sum of £115. in the county of Stafford.

Lek. John Lynford, Henry Goodfellow, Wm. Dampport, Wm. Adlard, James Bradock, Mr. Balle, and Roger Nabbe, all 10s. each. *Som'a*, £3. 10s. (Total for the hundred of Totmandslowe, £47. 10s. Every person in the hundred paid 10s., with the sole exception of John Fleetwood, *esq.*, who was cessed in £3.)

26th January, 5° Edward 6th. Walterus, vic. Hereford, Wm. Sneade, miles, and others, commissioners.

Lek. Nich. Balle, petty collector; *De* Wm. Downes, *p. bonis*, Jacobo Bradocke, Nich. Balle, Petro Goodfellow, Laurencio Plounte, and Wm. Stoddard, 10s. each. *Som'a*, £3.

2nd February, 10° Elizabeth. Bryan Fowler, and Rauff Adderley, *esqres.*, commissioners of the first part,

and Thos. Egerton, of Wall-graunge, in c^o of Stafford, gentilman, on th' oder pt.

Leeke. Jacob Emmelithe, p. coll. Rado^r Bagenull, mil., pro terr. £10. 3s. 4d., Thoma. Egerton, p. ter £5. 6s. 8d., Thos. Goodfellow, p. terr. £1. 6s. 8d., Joh^e Jellen, p. bonis, £3., Thom. Horderne, p. bon., Robert Holme, Joh^e Fenton, Jacobo Howley, Jacobo Emmeliche, Wm. Downes, Thom. Bushton, Stiphen Bagott, Iffabell Sutton. *Soma totalis (pro bonis?)*, £5. 1s. 10d.

1598, Elizabeth.

Leeke, 21 names. Newman, Bothwell, Sutton, Gorrow, John Holme de Thorncliffe, p. ter. £3. Otwell, Gardner, p. bonis, Gybson, Burgh, Gent, Stodart, Knightly, Holme. *Soma*, £6. 8s. 10d.

1599. Walter Bagott, and Fras. Trentham, armigeri, comm^{rs}.

Leek. Wm. Sutton, Ph. Trafford, Wm. Thorley, John Jodrell, Tho. Goodfellow, Tho. Doxsey, Tho. Jollie, Kath. Nickson, John Rothwell, John Holme of Thorncliffe, Otwell, Gardner, Gibson, Brough, Gent, Wm. Dreffer, Jas. Stodderte, Tho. Holme, fenr., of the Wood, Tho. Knightley, Tho. Hully. *Soma*, £6.

1600. Fras. Trentham, Walter Chetwinde, armigeri, and Edw. Newman, of Handsworth, gen., comm^{rs}.

Leeke, 23 names. Thomas Goodfellow, Wm. Adderley, Phil. Trafford, Wm. Thorley, John Jodrell, Thos. Jolly, Katharine Nickson, John Bothell, Edw. Sutton (all *pro terris*), Gardiner, Gybson, Knyght, Studart, Holme, Howley, Bothe, Wm. Gent.

Inquisitiones nonarum, p. 129.

"Church of Lek. Taxation [of Pope Nicholas, in 1288], 42 marks.

"Alfo, they fay, that the ninth of the sheaves, lambs, and wool of the church of Leek is worth 20 marks, and no more; because, they say, that the portion of the vicar is worth 15 marks, the glebe of the church, 4 marks. The tithes of hay, mills, mortuaries, &c., of the same church, 5 marks."*

Certificate (54) of all and singular such colleges, chantries, free chapels, brotherhoods, fraternities, guilds, maners, lands, tenets, hereditaments, and of their thynghes within the co. of Stafford, as be comen and gyvowen to the handes and possession of our most gracious Sovereyn Lord Edward the sixt, by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, Kinge, defender of the faith, and of the church of England and Ireland, yn ye earthe the supreme hedd; by vertue and powr of an act of parlyament made the 4th day of Nov. last past, concerning the dissolution of all such colleges, &c., &c., whiche by vertue of ye said act were certified unto his Highness' Ct. of Augmentations, made and certified unto the said chancery the 30th day of May, in the 2nd yere of the reign of our most gracious Sov. Ld. aforsaid, by us, John Talbott and George Blount, knyghts, Reynold Corbett, Richard Forster, gentylmen, commissyoners for and on the behalf of our said Sov. Ld., by his most gracious letters patent :

(No. 20.) The parishes of Leek. Our Ladye's chynche

* "In 1341 the parliament granted Edward 3rd the ninth fleece, and the fifteenth of merchandise. The parishioners found, on their oaths, the true value of the ninth of the corn, wool, and lambs. The amount of the ancient taxation of the church was stated, and the causes of the ninth not amounting to the tax." (*Record Commissioners' Preface to the Nonar Rolls.*)

in Leke: lands and tenets, gyven time out of mynd, by whom it is unknown, for p̄petuall mayntenance of one priest dayly to celebrate at the altar of our Ladye in the p̄ishe church there:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The yerely value of . . .	xlvi	viiij
Reprifes	iiiiij	ij
	<hr/>	
Remayneth	xlis.	vid.
	<hr/>	

Plate:—white, v ounces; ornamental, vs.

Church goodes. C^o of Stafford, 6^o Edw^d. 6, 1552-3.
Leke. Fyrste, one challes of silver, with a patent [paten], ii belles. *Item*, vij vestments, whereof ii of velvett, ij Tnakes [tunics] of grene filke. *Item*, iij albes, ij stollas, ij phanelas [or maniples], on altercloth, on surples. *Item*, a hande-bell, and a crosse of brassee, and a sanctus-bell, fold by Rog. Williamson for xiis.

The King's Majesty's Commissioners for church goodes: William Ford, Thomas Fitzherbert, knight, Edward Lyttleton, esq.

C^o Stafford, temp. Ed. 6. *Leke*. Delyvered by the right honorable Walter, vicomes Hereforde, lorde Ferrers of Chartley, Thomas Fitzherbert, knight, and Edward Lyttleton, esquier, commissioners for church goodes within the countie of Stafford, to William Smithe, Raffe Cocke, Thomas Jolly, and William Byrche, churchwardens there—

On challes of silver with a patent, ij linnen clothes for the holli communion table, ij belles in the stepull, and a swifles for the curat to ministrate with, safely to be kept untill the king's majesty's pleasure be therein further

known. In witnes whereof, as well wee the sayd commissiouners, as the seyde churchwardens, to these p^rsents interchangeable, have hereunto [set] our hands, the viiith of May, an^o septimo, *Edwardi* sexti. [1553-4.]



AGNES Strickland, in her life of Queen Elizabeth, vol. 7, p. 128, quotes the following: "Lodge, vol 2, p. 356, presents a most curious instance of the transfer of a privy seal, which was sent to an unfortunate man at Leek, in Staffordshire, who was impoverished by law suits. From this unpromising subject, Master Richard Bagot proposes, out of justice or revenge, to transfer the royal imposition to an old usurer, who bore the appropriate cognomen of Reynard Devil, (which name, civilly spelled, is *Reginald Deville*.) 'Truly my lord,' writes Bagot, 'a man that wanteth ability to buy a nag to follow his own busines in law to London, pity it were to load him with the loan of any money to her majesty; but as for Reynard Devil, a usurer by occupation, without waiff or charge, and worth £1000., he will never do good in his country; it were a charitable deed in your lordship to impose the privy seal on him. He dwelleth with his brother John Devil, at Leek, afore-said.' Now this country gentleman, like Cyrus with the great and little coat, certainly dealt more in equity than law, and the whole affair proves the absolute despotism of Elizabeth and her privy council." There are descendants of this family still living in and around Leek.

* For the origin of this name, see Hone's *Every-day book*, vols. 2, p. 1239, and 3, 698.

"When Gospel-trumpeter, furred
 With long-ear'd rout, to battle found; ;
 And pulpit, drum ecclesiastick,
 Was beat with fist instead of a stick ;
 Then did fir knight abandon dwelling,
 And out he rode a-colonelling."

(*Butler's Hudibras*, canto i, line 9.)



DURING the civil wars Leek was garrisoned "for the king and parliament," by col. fir John Bowyer, of Knyperfley, bart.,* and below are given some extracts from the ms. diary of the *Safety Committee*, sitting at Stafford.

"May 30, 1643. Forasmuch as colonell John Bowyer and his lieutenant-colonell John Watfon, have ever since the beginning of these present warrs done good service for the king and parliament in this country, and elsewhere; and forasmuch as the rt. hon. the earl of Denbigh, by and with the consent of the committee for this county of Stafford, hath made and constituted the said colonell Bowyer governor of the towne of Leeke, and authorized and commanded him to take into his charge and command the fources rayfed by the foure divisions adjoining the said towne of Leeke; and to rayse other fources in the hundred of Totmonslow and Pirehill, for the compleating his regiment of foote, and two troopes of horse, &c.†

* In the diary of the loyal fir William Dugdale, Norroy king-at-arms, we find,—“1668, March 16. I rode thence [from Congleton] to Biddulph, and pul’d down the Atchievem^{ts} hung up for fir John Bowyer and his lady.”

† When Buonaparte threatened the invasion of this country, a troop of horse and three companies of foot were raised in Leek. The officers were: *Volunteer-cavalry*,—*Captain*, Hugh Sleigh (succeeded at his death, in 1803, by colonel Dobson); *Lieutenant*, Richard Badnall; *Cornet*, John Fynney; and *Quartermaster*, George Ryder. *Infantry*,—*Major*, William Badnall; *Captains*, Edward Powys, Peter Walthall-Davenport, and Henry Jones; *First Lieutenants*, Joseph Condlyffe, Richard Sleigh, and William Phillips; *Second Lieutenants*, William Challinor, Arthur Godwin, Benjamin

"Decr. 9, 1643. In regard the enemy is neare unto Leake, and for the preservation of the country, and expelling of the enemy, divers troopes of horfe are sent against them.

"Decr. 11, 1643. It is ordered that major Medhope shall repayre to Newcastle, and take upon him the government in chief of all the horfe there, and those that go from hence with him, and those that did agree at the rendevouze at Stone, and from thence repayre to Leeke for the resistance of the forces under general King.

"Decr. 11, 1643. That the said major Medhope, who is now in service of the county at or about Leeke, shall have power to take so many horfes of the papists, delinquents, or malignants, as to horfe the said troopers.

"Decr. 23. That he, col. Rugeley, shall imploy the same forces for the safetie of Newcastle and Leeke, or for the assistance of sir Wm. Brereton, in Cheshire, if the same forces can be spared from Newcastle and Leeke, as he shall think it fitt and convenient. Inscribed by col. Leigh, Mr. Crompton, lt. col. Chadwick, Mr. Broughton, Mr. Swinfen, captain Stone, and Mr. Bendey.

"Janr. 13, 1644. Whereas col. John Bowyer hath disbursed £180. for ammunition and other things necessarie for the garrison at Leeke more than his weekly pay amounts to, it is ordered that certaine persons within Totmanslow shall contribute to pay the same.

"Feb. 29. That Geo. Tankey, and Robert Thorley being solicitors to the sequestrators for this countie, be appointed to collect money out of delinquents' estates within the hundred of Totmanslowe, to pay £100. to

Wolfe (John Haywood Alsop, and Smith Deville). French prisoners, at one time numbering three hundred, and a troop of Oxford Blues, under the command of captain Slingby, were also quartered on the town.

John Cooke and other poor inhabitants of Leeke, for charges expended by them in expulſing ſir Francis Wortley, according to former order, 3 Octr. laſt.

“Jany. 20, 1645. Whereas the ſouldiers of Totmanſlow hundred are much in arreare for theyr pay, and that there are other wants for the garrifon at Leeke, by reaſon that the weekly contribution rayſed in that hundred is not ſufficient to pay them, and in regard that moſt of the committee are now called up to London, it is therefore ordered for the preſent ſupply and neceſſitie of the ſaid ſouldiers and garrifon at Leeke, that our loving friends, col. John Bowyer, lt. col. John Watſon, Mr. Edwd. Ippelye and others ſhall aſſeſſe and levye on ſuch ſufficient men within that hundred as they ſhall think fitt, and which have not already advanced, according to an ordinance of parliament, the ſum of £180.

“April 14, 1645. Ordered that ſo much of the ground at *Wall-Grange* as is unlett and neceſſarie for the keeping of lt.-col. Watſon’s troope, ſhall be reſerved for the ſaid uſe, &c.”

1645. June 9. The enemy marched out of Cheſter, 6 companies of foot, and 3 of horſe, and took captn. Glegg and all his troop of horſe in their quarters; but they were all quickly reſcued by the Tarvin forces: and in purſuit of the enemy in Eaton and Ruſhton and about the foreſt, they took 2 captains and other officers, and 210 common ſoldiers, and ſlew 12, with the loſs of 3 men. They alſo took 1 barrel and many bags of powder, and 300 arms. (*From Ed. Burghall’s “Providence Improved.”*)



IR John Gell, of Hopton, is accused of having "kept the diurnal-makers in pension at a great expence, in order to get his name mentioned by them weekly," and of allowing his troops, described in colonel Hutchinson's Life as "good, stout fighting-men, but the most licentious, ungovernable wretches that belonged to the parliament," indifferently to plunder both honest men and cavaliers. He was afterwards forcibly excluded from the House of Commons, in 1656, and suffered a long imprisonment for disaffection to Cromwell's government! A few specimens of his journal from October 1642, to October, 1646, are appended:

"Upon this, colonel Gell sent major Mollanus, with his horse and dragoones, which were about 350, towards Leeke: as they were marching towards Staffordshire they had intelligence that the earl of Newcastle's forces were false upon the Morelanders* in Hartington; then they hastened towards them as fast as they could, but before they could attaine thither, they had taken all the foot, being about 240; and the horse ran all away: which prisoners col. Gell afterwards released. And Newcastle's horse, marching towards Leeke, major Mollanus fell upon them, routed them, and tooke about 35, and slew some 5 officers, and so went on to Leek; where the inhabitants before their coming were ready to leave their houses and outrun the town; and there they were drawing altogether: and major Mollanus continued their with his forces 14 days, all that while no aid came to him till the enemy pillaged to the very gates of Derby; and hearing that

* "1643, Nov. 27. Morelanders defeated by Colonell Dudley, neare Leeke." *Dugdale's Diary*.

fir Thomas ffairefax was clean retreated towards Peeterborough, and noe hopes of his coming to them, major Mollanus was forced to retreat to Derby with his fforces, without expectation of any ayde at all. And in his retreat he tooke at Ashborne 26 prisoners of the earl of Newcastle's fforces.

"The Morelanders in Staffordshyre next desired our ayde against Stafford, and they promised more forces to joyne with us, then was in their power to performe. We sent our ordynance and men to Uttoxeter, but finding our forces less than we expected, and the garrison in Stafford greater then was at fyrst reported, for theyre were new supplies come thither from Shrewsbury, we returned to Darby, but sent some forces to Leeke, to trayne and exercise theyre men, of which at that time they stood in great neede.

"The garrison at Nottingham presently after was removed thence, and we were againe sent for and went to Leeke, whilst they victuled the castle, and removed such goods thither as was thought convenient: not longe after our cominge home the enemye took Nottingham towne, and possessed themselves of it, the castle being in a manner beleiged, they sent to us for releife, many of theyre souldyers being 'hydd in the towne and in danger to be left, unless we presently relieved them.

"The better to keepe the foote of our neighbouring counties together, we sent our horse to Leeke, who came thither fortunately for that county, for just as the enemye had routed theyre forces, our horse came into them, tooke about 20 of the enemies, caused them to recrute, and keep them afterwards for entring Staffordshire. Our horse stayed there about a fortnight, in which time we sent severall lettres to fir Tho^s. Fayrfax, earnestly desiring his

ayd : wee had only promifes, but no affiftance. In the meantime the enemy pillaged very neare Derby, and our neighbor-countrymen, defpayring of any ayd from fir Tho^s. Fayrfax, returned home, and fo did our horfe to us.

"After they had quartered about Leeke a fortnight, wee ernestly importuned the lord Grey for help : he gave us hope by his letters, but left us to ourfelves. Wee employed our horfe the beft wee could, fell upon the enemies' quarters, tooke a major and two troupes one night, &c.

"Not long before the like flippery part played captaine Affenhurfte, beinge captaine of the colonell's owne troupe, who runne away with about 40 of our horfe ; for which worthy service he is fince become a major, but whether to the new colonell his brother," &c., &c.*

From the Diary of captain Simmonds, an officer in the king's army.

"Friday, May 16, 1645. The king lay at Bifbury, a private sweet village, where fquire Grofvenor (as they call him) lives, which name hath continued here 120 yeares.

"Satterday, May 24. We marched this day through a parke [Throwley?] belonging to the lord Cromwell. Then by a houfe of fir Harvey Bagott's in the Moorelands in Staffordshire. A woody enclosed country all the way, except the moors on top of the hills. A black earth, where they digg and cut ; a heathy turfe ; *a rebellious place ;*"—and fo on to Marfton.

There is a fmall inn on the moors, halfway between Leek and Buxton, ftill called the *Royal-cottage*, where Charles the firft is reported to have flept.

* About this time there are conftant charges entered in the Leek registers of "Maimed fouldiers, an acquittance, 8s. 6d."

Composition-papers (State-paper office) no. 375-7, vol. 16, 1st Series.

“By the committee of the co. of Stafford. Theife are to certifie all whom it may concerne, that the estate realle and psonall of Francis Colier, of Stone, in this co., esq., is sequestered, for that he forsooke his house in this countie, and lived in the enemie’s garrison of the cloffe of Lichfelde, where, as we are informed, he bore armes agt the parlm’t. His personall estate is inconsiderable, his debts greate, amounting to (as we are informed, and which we believe to be true) the sum of seaven hundred pounds at the least, his lands much incumbered wth extents, mortgages, and judgments, a particuler of which lands, together with the value of them as they were lett in times of peace hereafter followeth:—

“Certain lands and tenemts. at Rowley-gate and Dunwood, in the parish of Leeke, which he holds in right of his wife for terme of her life, £40., making (with other lands elfewhere) summa totalis, £156.

“Witness our hands, at Stone, this 10th day of Sep., 1646. E. Mainwaring, Si. Rugeley, Hen. Stone, Anth. Rudyard, Phil. Jackson, commissioners.”

In the “peticuler account,” 447 [without date] rendered by the said Fra^s. Colyer, he returns the value of the manors, etc., as £116. p. an., and the Leek estate, of which he was feised “for his wive’s life, and after her decease were lymitted to her grandchild and his heires, an infant, and were of the yearly value, before the troubles, of 40^{ll},” but the said estate was extended (by a judgment in Easter-term, 1642), for a debt of £300., as by the committee’s certificate appears,—July 26, 1649, fine, £255.

Second Series Composition-papers, vol. 9, f. 333.

“Wm. Brodhurste, of Bradnoppe, in the par. of Leeke, and co. of Stafford, an attorney in the ct. of Common Pleas at Westminster: his delinquency, that he assisted the forces raised against the Parl^t., and was in Shrewsbury while it was a garrison kept for the kinge, and at the time when it was taken by the Parliam^ts forces. He rendered himselfe to the high Sheriffe and Committee of Stafford the 28th Sep., 1645, and then tooke the National Covenant before them. He hath taken the negative-oathe there the 30th Junii, 1646: he compounds upon a perticuler delivered in under his hand, by which he doth submit to the fine, £c., £c., and by which it doth appear that he is seized in fee to him and his heirs in a possession of and in one Ten^te in Bradnop, in the sd. co. of Stafford, and of another in the par. of Leeke, of the yearly value before the late troubles, 18^{li}. 10^s.

“That he is seized of a frank ten^t., during two lives, of and in other lands and ten^ts, lyinge and being in Leeke afores^d, of the yeerely value, before the troubles, 2^{li}. 10^s.

“(Signed) W. Watkins, Jon. Framley (?). 27 June, 1646.

“July 2. Fine is 160^{li}.”

(Fo. 335.) “The humble petition of Wm. Brodhurste to the Hon^{ble} Committee of Compositions at Goldsmiths’-hall, dated 30 April, 1646,—Sheweth that y^r pet^r, being an attorney in the Court of C. Please at Westminster, and in that imployment negotiating manie mene causes at Law, came to treat with some of his clients at Shrewsbury, upon friday, the one-&-twentieth of Feb., 1644, and remaineing there that night, the Towne was taken next morning; from whence yr. pet. (forthwith foe speedily as he c^d provide himself of a horse) departed unto his dwelling

neare Leeke in Staffordshire, and there hath lived quietly in the Parliament's quarters ever since, allwayes duly paying all paymts., Contributions, and Taxations whatsoever. Notwithstanding all this, the Committee at Stafford hath sequestered his estate for the only cause afore^sd, yr. pet. having likewise taken the National Covenant, in Nov. last."

(P. 337.) Certificate signed "Wm. Barton, minister of John Zecharias, London," that William Brodhurst, gent., took and subscribed the National Covenant on 29th June, 1646, as administered to him by the said William Barton.

(P. 339.) Similar certificate dated Leeke, Nov. the 28th, 1645, signed by Fra. Bowyer, vic. de Leeke, and Anth. Rudyerd.

(P. 341.) "An inventorie or peticuler of the yeareley value of the real and perfonal estate of Wm. Brodhurst," signed by himself:—

"Imprimis, one ten^t in Bradnop, in the said co., beinge his wive's inheritance,—16^{li}. 00^s 00^d.

"Item, one house in Leeke, in the said co. of Stafforde, with a backside and crofte, it being in fee simple, worth p. ann. £2. 10s.

"Item, a lease for two Strangers' lives, of some hareable Lands in Leeke a^s said, worth p. ann. £2. 10s.; and making, with other ten^ts at Lilleshall, a total of £43."

Vol. 9, pp. 736-754.

"John Bellot, fen^r., of Moreton, esq., and John Bellot, jun^r., his sonne and heire apparent, were seized of an estate at Bradnopp, in y^e par. of Leeke, beinge (with other lands elsewhere) of the yearely value, before theis troubles,

333^{li}. 8^s. 8^d., for which the fine is

“That they are seized of like estates in reversion of and in other Lands and Ten’ts to come unto them after the decease of Tho^s. Bellot, their uncle, and of Sybill Bellot, widowe, daughter-in-law to the sd. John B., the elder, of and in two parts of the manor of Horton, and of certain other Lands, ten’ts, and hereditaments, situate in the parishes of Leeke, Stoake, and Horton, all perticularly expressed in the p’ticular of their estates, and beinge (together with other lands) of the yearly value, before theis troubles, 320^{li}., of which their fine is . . . His whole fine is 940^{li}. June 2, 1646.”

(P. 748.) Account, signed by Jo^s. Bellott (without date), stating, *inter alia*, “Thet wee are also seized of a like estate of and in one pasture of land, situate in Bradnopp, of the yearly value 30^{li}. 00. 00.

“Wee are seized of a like estate in reversion, after the death of Sibill Bellott, of two parts of the Mannor of Horton, in three to be divided, together with divers messuages, lands, ten’ts, and hereditaments, situate in the parishes of Leeke, Stoake, and Horton, or some of them, of the yearly value of £160.”

As a sequel is appended a “police report,” which, though not strictly appertaining to the parish of Leek, yet affords such an insight into the system of espionage practised after these troublous times, as to be deemed worthy of insertion, especially as it has never before been in print:

“Staffordshire,—Hundred of Totmonflowe, Grindon. The presentment of the constable of Grindon, according to the booke of articles delivered to him by the high constable, made this 19th day of July, A.D. 1662. *To y^e 1st* :—Wee have no *popish recusants* within o^r constable-

wicke. *To ye 2nd*:—These present, Rd. and Symon Buxton, jun^r., James Smyth, Geo. Epworth, and Rich^d. Addams of Grindon, husbandmen, and such as are called *quakers*, who doe frequently meete att Rich^d. Buxton his house in Grindon, aforesaide. *To ye 3rd*:—These present, Humfrey Hall, Sam^l. Buxton, John Staden, and Rich^d. Epworth, of Grindon, husbandmen, Tho^s. and Rich^d. Johnson, Anth^y., Rich^d., Tho^s., and John Hall, and Tho^s. Torr, of fford, ditto, *sectaries*,* and such as wilfully absent themselves from their owne p^rsh-church on y^e Lord's-dayes, called Sundayes. *To ye 4th*:—Wee have not any y^t disturbe o^r ministers in their functions, which I either knowe or heare of. *To ye 5th*:—The com^on prayer-booke is read and observed by y^e ministers. *To ye 6th*:—Wee have not any that maliciously speake ag^t or deprave the said booke of com^on prayer, or the sacraments or administration thereof. *To ye 7th*:—There is not any within o^r libty. y^t I knowe of, which prophayne the Lord's-dayes, called Sundayes, by any sports, games, pastimes, or otherwise. *To ye 8th*:—There is not any, which I have heard, y^t take y^e name of God in vaine by their prophayne cursinge and fwearinge. *To ye 9th to 27th articles*:—I have not any thinge more (to the best of my knowledge), which att this time is y^e constable. By mee, *John Torr*, constable.”



RICHARD, “son of maister Richard Levinge, and Anne his wife (daughter of George Parker, of Park-hall), born (at Leek) 2 May, 1656,” and baptized on the 4th (*Old Register*). He was created

* “To the justices’ clerk, fee for warrant to bring in sectaries, 1s. 6d.” (*Leek old Register*.)

a baronet of Ireland, 26 October, 1704, became solicitor-general of Ireland in 1711, and was elevated to the bench as lord chief justice of the court of common pleas in that kingdom, 15 December, 1720. His daughter married Washington Shirley, afterwards earl Ferrers. He died in the year 1724, and was ancestor of sir Richard Levinge, of High-park, Westmeath, who *m.* 3 December, 1810, the hon. Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of lord Ranelagh. Thomas Levinge, descended from a Norfolk family, bought the manor of Parwich, in Derbyshire, from the Cockaynes (*temp.* James 1st), and sir Richard refold it in 1814. *Arms*, vert. a chev. or.; in chief, 3 escallop shells, ar.



LOT tell us that "Elizabeth, the wife of Jeremiah Tomkinson, of Leek, having heard that John Heath, a blacksmith, who lived in her house, on reading St. Matthew, chap. 5, verse 30,—'If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off,'—had so done, at his brother's, a woodman, at Cunsall,—was so affected, that being with child, she brought forth a boy minus his right hand, though she saw it not, nor heard of it till the next day:" which he himself saw in 1681.

The same authority holds good for the following record of Providence; between the circumstances of which, and those on which is founded his poem of "*Mary, the Maid of the Inn*," Southey traces some resemblance:—

" 'Twas in Autumn, and stormy and dark was the night,
And fast were the windows and door;
Two guests sat enjoying the fire that burnt bright,
And smoking in silence with tranquil delight,
They listened to hear the wind roar."

“ Among the unufual accidents that have attended the female sex in the course of their lives, I think I may alfo reckon the narrow efapes they have made from death ; whereof I met with one mentioned with admiration by everybody at Leek, that happened not far off, at the Black-meer of Morridge, which, though famous for nothing for which it is commonly reputed, as that it is bottomlefs, no cattle will drink of it,* or birds fly over it, or fettle on it (all which I found falfe), yet is fo for this fignal deliverance of a poor woman inticed thither in a difmal stormy night, by a bloody ruffian who had firft gotten her in child, and intended in this remote, inhospitable place, to have difpatched her by drowning. The fame night (Providence fo ordering it), there were feveral perfons of inferior rank drinking in an ale houfe (the *Cock*, at the corner of the market-place and Stockwell-street), at Leek, whereof one (a butcher) having been out, and observing the darknefs and other ill circumftances of the weather, coming in again, faid to the reft of his companions, that he were ftout indeed that would venture to go to the Black-mere in fuch a night ; to which one of them replying, that for a crown, or fome fuch fum, he would undertake it, the reft joining their purfes, faid he fhould have his demand. The bargain being ftruck, away he went on his journey, (there were no roads acrofs the

* De lacu in Staffordiâ :—

“ A lake that with prophetick noife doth roar,
Where beafts can ne’er be forced to venture o’er ;
By hounds or men, or fleeter death purfued,
They’ll not plunge in, but fhun the hated flood.”

The mermaid who dwells herein, once fhewed herself to an aftonifhed ruftic, and having prognosticated that, fhould the waters ever burft their bounds, all Leek and Frith would be deluged thereby, difappeared ; and has, unfortunately, never fince again come to light. Mr. Sneyd Kynnerfley’s clever fong of “The Old Wooden Plough,” has for its hero mine hof, Tom Morris, of the *Mermaid* inn, a noted fhooting-house clofe by.

moors in those days),* with a stick in his hand, which he was to leave as a testimony of his performance. At length, coming near the meer, he heard the lamentable cries of this distressed woman, begging for mercy ; which at first put him to a stand, but being a man of great resolution, and some policy, he went boldly on, however, counterfeiting the presence of divers other persons, and calling ‘ Jack, Dick, and Thom,’ and crying, ‘ Here are the rogues we look’d for!’ which being heard by the murderer, he left the woman and fled ; whom the other man found by the meer-side, almost strip’t of her clothes, and brought her with him to Leek, as an ample testimony of his having been at the meer, and of God’s good providence too.”



UDGING from these lines of Charles Cotton, of Beresford-hall, in his *Voyage to Ireland, in Burlesque*, canto 1, Leek and its vicinity must have been noted for good ale about the middle or latter end of the seventeenth century :

“ Mine host pour’d and fill’d, till he could fill no fuller :
 ‘ Look here, fir,’ quoth he, ‘ both for nap and for colour,
 Sans bragging (I hate it, nor will I e’er do’t),
 I defy Leek, and Lambhith, and Sandwich to boot.’ ”

And again, this allusion to it in Walton and Cotton’s *Complete Angler*, part 2, chapter 2 :

“ *Piscator.* ‘ Now, fir, my service to you in a cup of Morelands’ ale : for you are now in the Morelands,† but

* As a specimen of the only highways existing in this rude neighbourhood about 100 years ago, let any one examine the old road to Buxton (intended for pack-saddle horses only), still traceable by its pavement down Wardle-lane, and running thence in a deep gully under Hare-gate in the direction of Tittesworth.

† Plot was struck with the great salubrity of the Moorlands generally,

within a spit and a stride of the Peak. Fill my friend his glafs.'



THE ROE-BUCK. (See page 28.)

which was doubtless to be ascribed either to the rare digestive powers enjoyed by the denizens of these English Appennines,—since Philip Kinder, writing *cir.* 1650, tells us, “Your peasants exceed the Greeks, who had four meales a day; for the moorlanders add three more; *ye bitt*, in the morning; *ye anders* meate, and *ye yenders* meate, and so make up seaven; and for certain *ye* great housekeeper doth allow his people, especially in summer time, so many commessations;”—or to the cause assigned by Thomas Churchyard, author of the *Worthies of Wales*, who *ob.* *cir.* 1570:

“*Ye* mountayne men lyve longer many a yeare
Than those in vale, in playne, or marrish soyle;
A lustie hart, a cleane complexion cleere
They have, on hill that for hard living toyle.
With ewe and lambe, with goats and kids they play,
In greatest toyles to rub out wearie day;
And when to house and home good fellows drawe,
The lads can laugh at turning of a strawe!”

Drayton thus chaunts the fecundity of the Moorlands in 1613:

“Shee from her chilly site, as from her barren Feed,
For Body, Horne, and Haire, as faire a Beaste doth breed
As scarcely this great Ile can equall.”

(*Poly-olbion*, Song 12.)

“Viator. ‘Believe me, you have good ale in the Morelands, far better than at Ashborn.’

“Piscator. ‘That it may soon be! for Ashborn has (which is a kind of riddle) always in it the best malt and the worst ale in England.’”



O William Condlyffe, esq., we are indebted for “an exact account of the dying words, with the Life, Tryal and Confession of *John Naden*, who was Hang’d in chains on Gun-heath, on a Tuesday, the 31st Aug^t. (1731), for the most horrid, barbarous, cruel and bloody murder of his master, *Robert Brough*, of White-Lea, in the parish of Prestbury, and county of Chester, as he was returning from Leek-fair: with his behaviour before and after condemnation; and last prayer at the place of execution. Printed for *Richard Tattershall*.

“The last dying words, &c. *John Naden*, the unhappy author of the following most wicked act, was born at Hore’s-Clough, near Leek, in the County of Stafford, of poor but honest parents, who, as far as their slender capacity would admit, bestowed what learning they could upon him, inasmuch that he attained a competent knowledge in reading and writing, promising in the blossom of his youth, a fair prospect of a happy and comfortable life in his riper years. But, alas! how unstable and unfixed are the minds of most youths; for, coming home, having acquired what learning was thought by his parents convenient for him, was placed some time after in quality of a hired servant to one Mr. Rob^t. Brough, grazier, at White Lea, with whom he behaved himself faithful in every respect, till by the sweet allurements of

p

his mistress, who with wanton dalliances, and fair promises, drew him into a fatal snare, that prov'd the death of her husband, and untimely end of her servant, and 'tis hoped herself will share the same fate as the latter. * * The said John Naden had not been long in service, but his mistress several times importuned him to murder her husband, that thereby they might have the freer access together, without suspicion; and by so doing he should become master of his store. He seem'd at first unwilling, but by her daily persuasions consented, and soon after perfected both their designs. * * * When he was apprehended and carry'd before *Thomas Palmer*, coroner, and examined concerning the murder, he deny'd the fact; but the evidence appearing plain against him, he was committed to Stafford jail, on Sat^r., 25th June last, in order to take his trial at the Assizes following. On Thursday, 19th of August, 1731, the assizes began at Stafford, and the charge against him being read, and several questions propounded by the judge concerning the murder, he again denied the fact, pleading "*not guilty*." It seems that his mistress had before-hand advis'd him to swear against one *William Wardle*, a prisoner then in the said jail, as the chief person who committed the murder: but a great number of credible persons appearing in the said Wardle's behalf, and giving him a character suitable to his deserts, he was acquitted; nay, even John Naden himself afterwards clear'd him, by affirming his innocence in open court, and heartily begg'd his pardon.

"Upon which he was try'd for the murder, and found *guilty*: and the Judge proceeded to pronounce sentence against him, viz:—that on Tuesday the 31st Aug^t., he should be brought to his master's door, where he committed the fact, and there hang'd till he was dead, and

afterwards conveyed to Gun-Common, near Dane-bridge, and there hang'd in chains.

“The confession of the aforesaid John Naden, while under sentence of death, made the 25th Aug^t, 1731, in Stafford jail: I John Naden, do confess (not having the fear of God before my eyes, but spurr'd on by the instigation of the devil), that I am guilty of the murder of my master, Rob^t. Brough, by cutting my said master's throat with his own knife. I cannot reflect upon the abominable fact but with the greatest horror and abhorrence, and therefore must own the justice of my sentence, most willingly submitting myself to undergo the same; hoping by sincere repentance, for pardon and remission of this most heinous sin, and all other my grievous sins, thro' the merits of my dear Redeemer, Jesus Christ. Now, what prompted me to this most wicked fact, was that unlawful familiarity I had with my mistress, the wife of my said master, Rob^t. Brough: I had never attempted such familiarity, had she not made me first offers of the same. Soon after this, about 3 or 4 years ago, she gave me a ring, and expressed her love to me, and said if anything happened to my master she should be very happy with me. In the procedure of our acquaintance, she continued often making such-like professions, but towards the last she solicited me to murder him, or to have him murdered, adding, that if I would not do it, she would have it done. After her frequent persuasions to this bloody fact, I went out from her to meet my master, about a fortnight before he was murder'd, in his return from Congleton* market; but being then disappointed,

* There is a saying, still current, of “going to Leek out of the noise,” which had its origin in the following circumstance:—Some sixty years ago, Samuel Thorley, a butcher, murdered a poor woman, known under the

at my coming home she expressed a great deal of anger, and asked me why I had not done it, meaning why I had not murder'd my said master. Upon the morning of that fatal day whereon the murder was committed, *

* * I concluded with her to murder my master, he my said master having determined to part with me from his service. I accordingly followed him to Leek, and in his return home, I, being much heated with liquor, did way-lay and did also take away his life, as before. Soon after I came to my master's house, and in a little time acquainted her with what I had done. Afterwards, when the family were gone to bed, she went out to the place where my master lay murder'd, rifled his pockets, and threw the knife (the unfortunate instrument wherewith I committed the murder) over the hedge. She, my said mistress, called me up about 3 o'clock in the morning, and told me this, and bid me say that I saw Wm. Wardle, an innocent person, do the murder. By her wicked persuasions I accused the said Wardle upon oath, for which enormous crime I heartily beg pardon, and wish it was in my power to make him satisfaction. In the meantime, I beg forgiveness from all I have injured, and do declare and solemnly affirm this my confession to be exactly true, as I am a dying man, and expect in a few days to appear before the tribunal of the Great God of Heaven: as witness my hand this 27th day of Aug^t, 1731.—JOHN NADEN.

“After his condemnation he was very penitent: the rev. *Mr. Corn* visited him frequently, and came with

fobriquet of “Singing Nanny,” in the neighbourhood of Congleton, and had the audacity to sell portions of the body to his customers. When the affair began to be bruited abroad, he said “he should go to Leek out of the noise;” but was, however, quickly arrested, and afterwards hanged at Chester.

him from Stafford to Leek the night before he was hang'd, where (in the house at the corner of the Market-place and Stockwell-st.—*the Cock*) in the morning he administered to him, when seemingly he was pretty easy, saying 'God's mercy was very great, or there would be no pardon for him; and tho' he had been a vile wretch, he hoped for pardon thro' the merits of Jesus Christ.' Another clergyman and the rev. Mr. Corn attended him from Leek to the place of execution; and *the fingers of Leek, Bosley, and Wincle* sang Psalms with him to Gun-gate, and at the place of execution they all sang the 51st Psalm, being one of David's when the prophet Nathan came to him after he had been into Bethsheba. He was turn'd off about 12 o'clock on a very hot day, and as he was going up the ladder, lifting up his hands and shaking his head, he desired Wardle to forgive him. In about three quarters of an hour he was cut down and hanged in chains on Gun-heath, opposite his master's house.

"Oh Lord, be merciful unto me John Naden, and show the greatness of thy mercy in pardoning a great and notorious offender. Amen. *Finis.*" [The committing magistrate was Tho^s. Hollingshead, of Ashenhurst, esq.: and the *Gentleman's Magazine* has it that Naden "first knocked Brough down, then cut a great gash under his nose, and another on his wrist, and having almost separated his head from his body, left him." A portion of the gallows-tree, utilized as a gate-post, remained until very recently; and people still living remember the irons heavily swinging from its cross-arm in the winter's blast.]

"To Staffordshire he came at last,
 Where the Duke's army lay 'fore him,
 Well prepared for to devour him.
 He here to fight had no desire—
 Took east the muirs for Derbyshire;
 Directed his rout by th' town of Leek,
 Left Cumberland to claw his cheek—
 Kept south by east to Derby town
 In full career for London boun'."



O fings Dougal Graham, the Glasgow bellman, in 1787; and in these heroic lines is summarized the last invasion of Leek by a hostile force—save when in February, 1819 the *Blanketeers*, and, more recently, on the 15th of August, 1842, the misguided chartists marched into the town,* and on the day after, being the anniversary of the "Peterloo Massacre" led one or more of its inhabitants to an untimely death at Burslem, where they were fired on by a detachment of 32 of the 2nd dragoon-guards, under the command of major Trench. They (the Scotch rebels) carried eight standards, white with red crosses, and brought with them fifteen field pieces of about three inches diameter, one coehorn, and fifty ammunition wagons; entering Leek on Tuesday, 3rd December (o.s.), 1745, and returning on Saturday, the 7th. They have the credit of having made a butt of the church-yard crosses during their sojourn; and there was until within a few years a hearth-stone in an old house in Stockwell-street, now in the possession of Doctor Heaton, which was

* When the chartists were about coming into the town, Mr. Simon Getliffe, a provision dealer, hit upon the expedient of closing his window shutters, and chalking up "To Let" on the outside, which saved his shop from being pillaged.

reputed to have been cracked by one of their officers lighting too large a fire on it. There is, too, a tradition still current of a laggard rebel having been inhumanly dragged to death at the tail of a royalist's horse, and buried in the field which constitutes the present pig-market. An old woman was living three or four years ago, whose father resided at Confall, and came to school at Leek when the "wild petticoat men" passed through. He had told her there was much firing in the market-place, and that they even stole the cap from off his head. The Debanks, as doubtless did many others, buried their plate and valuables beneath a stall in the stable.*

"This progress of Prince Charles," observes Glover, "from the borders of Scotland to the very centre of England, at the head of little more than 7000 men, and in the face of regular troops commanded by distinguished generals, is a curious fact; nor is his retreat from Derby to the northern kingdom less worthy of our attention. That marshal Wade was not already upon his rear, and that the duke should have left him to deliberate whether he ought to advance from Derby towards London, or retreat by the road he had come, are circumstances not favourable either to the generalship of these two commanders, or to the decision and intelligence of the cabinet." Lord Mahon believes that "had Charles marched onward from Derby,† he would have gained the British

* For this and much more information we have to thank John William Sneyd, of Ashcombe, esq.

† To show his confidence of success, it may be mentioned that proclamations supporting Charles Edward's claim to the throne, were prepared for issue from each of the principal towns on the line of march. The late Mr. Bateman had a quarto volume supposed to be unique, containing five of these manifestoes, in the French language, and evidently from the same press, dated respectively Edinburgh, 1745; Carlisle, '46; Lancaster, '46; Manchester, '46; and Darby, '46.

throne ;” and Fielding, in a number of the “*True Patriot*,” reports that “when the Highlanders by a most incredible march got between the duke’s army and the metropolis, they struck a terror into it scarce to be credited.” The day on which the Pretender’s arrival at Derby became known in London, was long after remembered as Black Friday ; and the bank only escaped the run upon it by paying in fixpences, its agents going out by one door and coming in by another, so that the bonâ-fide holders of notes could never get near enough to the cashiers to present them. The duke of Newcastle, “at his scanty wits’ soon-reached end, shut himself up for one whole day in his apartments, deliberating whether he had not better declare betimes for the Pretender ;” and the king himself placed some of his most precious effects on board his yachts under the Tower guns. Indeed the political uncertainty of the time is nowhere better expressed than in the humorous lines of Dr. John Byrom :—

“ God blefs the king—I mean our faith’s defender—
 God blefs (no harm in blessing) the Pretender.
 But who pretender is, or who is king—
 God blefs us all, that’s quite another thing !”

The Duke of Cumberland’s army in hot pursuit, a thousand of the infantry, in addition to his cavalry, being mounted on horses of the country, is believed to have come by Confall, in front of Basford, and by the old crosses, still remaining, on Ferny-hill. A messenger, one Joshua Ball, sent by the royalist party in the town with dispatches to the duke, advising him by a flank march to intercept the rebels on their return from Derby, was waylaid and made tipsy by a favourer of the Pretender’s cause, so that he reached Stone too late for the king’s forces to

cut them off at Leek, which they would otherwise have done. John Simcock, of Nab-hill, joined the duke's army as a drummer, and took part in the cruel but decisive action on Drummoffie-muir.

Mr. Ward, in his History of Stoke-upon-Trent, tells us that the rev. John Middleton, curate of Hanley, went over to Leek, "commissioned, as it was thought, by his friend John Lord Gower, then a cabinet minister, to make observations on the rebel forces;" and the following extracts from a letter of his brother to a friend in London, may prove interesting:—

"Shelton, 28th Dec., 1745.

"Sir,

"As to the Rabels you were speaking of, they were no further than Darby, and returned back to Leek on Sat^y., the 15th inst., and made very bad work; but as to 500 of them laying down arms at Wigan was false. I was at Whitmore with esq. Manwairing the day before Xmas-day, and he told me he had taken about 100 of them, and killed about 30, and they had killed about 10 of ours; and we look every day when the duke overtakes the whole body of them. Will Hassells and brother Parson were taken prisoners by them at Leek, but were released the next day following. About 30 of their horse came to Bagnall, and took Justice Murhall along with them, and kept him two or three days: it's said he gave 'em £300. to be released. Their vanguard came to Talk, and took all young Breck's horses, and drank him a deal of liquor, but did no other mischief; and our army lay encamped at Stone Town-field, with their artillery and every thing in very great order, which was such a fight as was never seen by any body in our country. We had some of Marcar's dragoons quartered at Shelton.

I can give you no further account, but what you have daily from the news. I am your sincere friend,

“JAMES MIDDLETON.”

In the same work is given a long and curious dialogue, written in the old North Staffordshire or Moorland dialect, from which a short specimen, as appertaining to the subject in hand, is here introduced :

“*Leigh.* ‘Th’ yung Purtendur wi’ his officers steydn to brexfast at th’ squeir’s (Murhall’s), an’ arterwards th’ Scotch sojers rob’t his hâhis of his foire arms an’ money, an’ meydñ him shew ’em th’ road to’ard Darby.’

“*Telwright.* ‘Bu’ they fund’n the’r wey back ogen pratty feun, afore th’ duke cud meet wi’ em?’

“*Leigh.* ‘They didn; an’ th’ squeir thout he’d ma’ ’em amends for robbin’ his hâhis; so he catch’t a lâisy Scotch rogue as had lagg’d behinnd,—tuck’t him up wi’ a hawt’r o’er a foin-post at Leek, had him fleead loike a cawf, an’ sent his hoide to th’ tan-yord t’ may into leather for a drum-yead.’”*

Letter, supposed to be by Mr. Joshua Tost, now at Haregate.

“We are much obliged to thee with our kind ffrds. G. B. and A. D. for your enquiry after the Terror and astonishment which has furrounded our neigh^d. I can with pleasure acquaint thee, and request thee tell our s^d. ffrds. G. B. and A. D. we are thro’ the Goodness of Divine providence preserved well thro’ the Fatigue; and that you may be acquainted more circumstantially, thought meet to send thee a copy of a L^r. wrote by an acquaint-

* “This strange relation is unquestionably true,” thinks Mr. Ward, “if there be any truth in oral tradition not quite a century old.” It is probably founded on a somewhat similar occurrence narrated by Ray as taking place at Macclesfield. (*See his History of the* ’45, p. 188.)

ance to his Fr^d. But first let me observe that our house by their Comifary was fumoned to supply them with Forrage, upon Pain of Military execution, which may be called their *Magna Charta*: in this article we suffered about 14 or 15^l., as did severall of our neighbours. Our meeting-house they broak open in the night and turn'd it into a stable, throwing the seats on an heap. The Meet. H. Chamber a kind of kitchen for dressing their meat, and filthy work was made in't—the scent continued for 2 weeks. In this Chamber they broak open 2 Closets, in search for money, &c., no doubt; as they found nothing but Books and writings, they left 'em safe, and were disapointed. The case of W^m. Mills and John Lockitt is misrepresent^d in the Publick papers. They are both well, and I don't hear of anyone in this neigh^d. has been either wounded or slain. I'll now proceed to the Letter.

“Dear Frreind,

“I rec^d. the kind Lett^r. of enquiry after us. We did not suffer as might be expected from such a fierce and savage Host of Mountaineers. They behaved tolerably where any of their head officers lodg'd, only the Common men took every opportunity of Pillfering w^h. they c^d. do it privately; in other houses they observ'd less ceremony, and were quite ungovernable. The poor suffer'd extreamly, not only by Robbing, but the Expence in entertaining such great numbers, which with the Damp of Trade lays many under great difficulties. Those who left their Houses (on their Return from Darby) without leaving persons to attend them, suffer'd most. In the Country the Terrour drove many of the Inhabitants from home, and these had their houses broak open and strip't. They Plundered in their march the Country between here

and Ashbourn, Congleton, and Maxfield; Forced many to give 'em all the money in their Pockits, nay the shoes from their Feet, &c.,* searching for Concealm^{ts}.; Carried off Cheese and almost every Horfs, and all sorts of arms they found; Hay and Corn they demanded in great Quantities on Pain of Military Execution. They promise and pretend to pay for everything† and then leave an inconsiderable Trifle either to the Family or Servants. I co^d. mention particular Instances of their Infolence and outrages, which dayly come to our ears; But this may give some Idea of these Barbarians. At their 1st visit I was in town and saw 'em come in, they appear'd to be about 7000; perhapps 4 or 5000 off 'em may be soldiers; the rest are a Meer Rabble;‡ they are in general ill cloath'd, Horfs^d, and armed; the Blind and Lame are among 'em, and the very Aged and Children bear Arms. Surely nothing was ever more despicable than their van-guard and cavalry. The Chevalier I saw March at the Head of a Regim^t. on Foot: they say he has

* "It is to be observed," writes volunteer Ray, page 235, "that the Roman Catholicks and Jacobites were very officious in throwing themselves in their way in the towns and villages as they march'd through, making low bows; but the Rebels quite outdid them in complaisance, for they stoop'd even to their feet and stripp'd them of their shoes!"

† "Dr. to John Toft, near Leek, Dec. 8, 1745,

19 horfes' hay at 4 ^d	6	4
Oates, 18 pecks at 3½ ^d	5	3

11 7

"Receved the above accomptt bay mei, Jo. Graham, ageytantt to may Lord Kilmarnok." (*Acknowledgment left at Hareyate.*)

‡ With the exception of Lord Elcho and his 150 life-guardsmen, who, being the flower of the army, "made a brave show," and their rear-guard the Hussars, "a parcel of fierce and desperate ruffians," the rest are described as "shabby, pitiful-looking fellows, mixed up with old men and boys, dressed in dirty plaids and as dirty shirts, without breeches or shoes." The Duke of Athol, Lords Pittligo and Nairn, old Gordon of Glenbucket, fir Thomas Sheridan, fir E. Gardiner, Lady Ogilvie, Mrs. Murray, and others of distinction accompanied this rabble-rout.

mostlly done so since he left Edinburgh :* he appears to be about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a Comely aspect, dress'd after the Highland Fashion, his face somewt mark'd with small pox, and I think Reddish-hair'd. He had on a Light Wigg, a broad Blue ribbon over one shoulder, on the other his Plad of a light green.† The Collours born after him had for their Motto, '*A la fin.*' The Common men seem vastly attached to him,‡ and they say he refuses no Fatigues, and Shares with 'em in all the Hardshipps of this Desperate Campagne. The officers, tho' mostlly of Scotch and Irish Extraction, seem to have been brought up in Frrance, and are said to be men whose Bravery and Experience deserve a better Cause : in a word, they seem to be well-officered ; and if so, it must be this alone that can make them in any degree Formidable. Their leaders pretend they do all they can to prevent Pillferring, and are not wanting in promises to make up losses ; but I 've not been assured by any one they have performed them. We have somewt recover'd our Frright, and I think cannot be too sensible of the Goodness of Providence in preserving us from the hands of these sons of Violence. The fight of the Duke of Cumberl^d. marching thro' our Town at

* Returning from Derby he was mounted on a black horse, which had belonged to the brave Col. Gardiner, slain at Preston-pans, for his spirit was heavy ; "he could not walk and hardly stand, as was always the case with him when cruelly used. When they came to Leek, Charles said he found they intended to carry him back to Scotland"—(*John Hay*). "If we had been beaten," remarks the Chevalier Johnstone, "the grief could not have been greater."

† "He was tall, straight, slender, and handsome ; dressed in a green bonnet, laced with gold, a white bob-wig, the fashion of the day, a Highland plaid and broadsword." (*Letter of Hugh Bateman, esq.*)

‡ "The fascination of Charles," says Lord Mahon, "was acknowledged by everyone around him. The Highlanders were delighted at his athletic form and untired energy ; like one of Homer's heroes, he overtopped them all in stature, and they found he never required of them any hardship or exertion that he was not willing to share."

the head of his army [on the 9th or 10th December] was a most comfortable Ray from the Son of our king, dispell'd the Gloom of past sorrows, Joy appear'd in every Countenance amidst Loud acclamations of the populace, being most kindly Entertain'd in the Market Place. I shall conclude with a Reflection, which I know to be fact, to the Honour of England, that not one person of Probity or Reputation has Joyn'd 'em since they left Scotland.* The Frright occasioned by these Ruffians has proved Fatal to,† and she, like Mr.”

From Mr. Mountfort, of New-Grange.‡

“I rec^d. yours, and am glad to hear you are all well, as we are all at present, onely I have a could with lying out with the rebels. It wold be a long epistle to give you an acōnt of their behavior while they stay'd with us, but I will be as brieft as I can. On Tusday they came to Leek, one part from Maxfield, another from Congleton;§ their vangard, as they call'd it, made a very short stay, but marched through the town as if they intended to go to

* “The Highland army in their road through Macclesfield, Congleton, Leek, and other places, were received with signs of greater aversion to their cause than they had yet experienced, so that all hopes founded on the encouragement they had received from the junction of the Manchester regiment, were quite obscured and forgotten.” (*Sir Walter Scott.*)

† Mary, wife of rev. John Daintry, the then vicar, who died 15th Dec., 1745, æt. 41.

‡ Thomas Mountfort, of Esinde, bought New-grange of Sir R. Bagenall, for £12., 4th January, 1564. His descendant still retains possession of the estate and original conveyance.

§ Lord George Murray, by advancing his column, about 2,000 foot, on the evening of the 2nd December, from Macclesfield to Congleton (where he dislodged and drove before him the duke of Kingfton, and a small party of English horse), completely misled the royal forces, impressing the duke with a full belief that the insurgent army was marching in that direction, either to give them battle, or join their partisans in Wales. Accordingly, he pushed forward with his main body to Stone, while Lord George by a sudden flank-march, reached Leek early in the morning of the 3rd, where some hours afterwards he was rejoined by Charles Edward.

Ashborn; then the mean body of the army came in at after and demande quarters. I was their amongst them, and saw them all come into town: their was some very fine men and good horses, but the greater part was such poor, shabby, lowfy, deminutive creatures as never were seen in England—one half of 'em without breches; some rid without saddles and halters, some nothing at all of the horse shod. Their prince lay at old Mr. Mills',* Duck of Perth at Mr. Laneford's, L^d. Elco at young Mills', L^d. Gorg Morray at Mr. Ferns'; but I believe they but little rest that night, for the night before some of the Duke of Kingdon's light horse came to the towne to give the towne warning to take care [of] themselves. The Colonal went through the towne to give peple notice; the rebells when they came were informed and were surprized, expecting the duck's army wold be with them. They began to march out of town for Ashbourn by 2 o'clock in y^e night; some stragglers stayed behind. The next day being the market, they seized on peple's horses that came to towne. One rebel offered to shoot a man that wold not part with his horse; they closed with him, took his musket of him, and knocked him down with the but-end—other rebells came to assist him; the country people served them so and beat them unmercifully, and took 'em prisoners, and caryed them part of the way toward Stafford, and set a guard upon them. Saturday following the rebells returned back again to Leek in a rude manner, robing and plundering as they came along, which put the town and country all into a fright."†

* Mr. Cruso remembers his grandfather Daintry saying that the chevalier wished to stay at the vicarage, but that the vicar's good-wife would not suffer him, and *molliter manus imposuit*, pushed him out.

† December 7th. "They march to Leek, destroying in their passage what they judg'd might be of use to the king's Troops that were in pursuit

From Mr. Richard Whillock's, of Grindon, Mfs., now at Lomerdale-house, Derbyshire.

“This month [December 1745], y^e Rebels, headed by y^e Pretender's Son, came through Leek and Afhburne as far as Derby, about 7,000, and return'd to Scotland y^e same way, plundering y^e Countrey and doing much damage upon y^e road both coming and returning. Y^e king's army, under y^e Duke of Cumberland, waited at Stone to have met them, but y^e rebels strove to avoid being catch't. Y^e duke got before 'em when at Derby, and pursued 'em as far as Carlisle, but they most of 'em overmarch'd him into Scotland; only about 400 were taken by him at Carlisle, and sent from thence, some to London and some to Chester. When they came into Scotland they were still more outrageous in their plunder, extorting great sums of money from y^e towns they pass'd through. Being join'd by another body at Stirling, they took possession of y^e town and laid siege to y^e Castle, defended by Gen^l. Blakeney. Y^e king's army, commanded by Gen. Hawley, attempted to raise y^e siege, but were repuls'd by y^e Rebels. Y^e duke of Cumberland, being call'd to London from Carlisle, return'd to y^e army in Scotland with uncommon expedition, and y^e Rebels again fled before him from Stirling in great precipitation, y^e Castle having bravely stood it out, and killed great numbers of y^e Rebels: he pursued 'em Northward to Montrose and Aberdeene, but they kept at a distance: y^e winter being severe oblig'd him to stay there till Ap^l., and 22 was a battle [Culloden, April 16, 1746], when y^e Rebels being 8,000 and upwards were routed by y^e king's army under

of them, and shewing a warm spirit of Repentment for the disappointments they had met with, which provoked the Country People to do them all the mischief they could.”—*Ray's History*, p. 177.

y^e command of y^e Duke of C., whose army was about 7,000 when it was said about 5,000 of y^e Rebels were kill'd and taken prisoners in y^e battle and purfuit:* a little time after, y^e lords Kilmarnock, Cromartie, Balmerino, Tullibardine, and Lovat were taken prisoners, y^e highlands were plunder'd, their cattle taken, and their houses burned. Cromartie was pardon'd, Kilmarnock and Balmerino were beheaded in September, and many of y^e Common Rebels hang'd."



MICHAEL Johnson, the father of the great lexicographer, served his apprenticeship, report has it, in the old house at the corner of Derby-street, and the Market-place, then kept by one Joseph Needham,† a bookfeller. "There is a circumstance in his life somewhat romantic, but so well authenticated, that I shall

* "In less than thirty minutes," writes Smollett, "the Highlanders were totally defeated, and the field covered with the slain. The road as far as Inverness was strewn with dead bodies, and a great number of people who, from motives of curiosity, had come to see the battle, were sacrificed to the undistinguishing vengeance of the victors." Lord Mahon further asserts that "on the following day most of the wounded were put to death in cold blood, with a cruelty such as never perhaps before or since has disgraced a British army." *The nine of diamonds* is to this day termed "the curse of Scotland," because the duke was believed to have written the order that no quarter should be given on the back of that fatal card:

"Now wae to thee, thou cruel duke,
A bluidy man I trow thou be;
For monie a heart thou hast made sair,
That ne'er did wrang to thine or thee." (*Burns*).

† Spout-hall was the residence of the Nedham family. Oral tradition affirms that Spout-street took its name from an open channel, or spout, with a flush of water, which formerly ran down the western side of it. In the town-land's book is an entry, under the year 1715, of 5s. paid to John Ridgway "for cleaning y^e spoute." Another entry is: "14 Aug., 1721, Pade Rafe hensha for Stockwood-street pavement, 2s. 6d.;" but in a conveyance dated 26 Feb., 1569, from Thos. Gente de leekfrethe, to Robt. Hulme de Thornecliffe, it is spelled Stockewall.

not omit it.* A young woman, of Leek, in Staffordshire, while he served his apprenticeship there, conceived a violent passion for him; and though it met with no favourable return, followed him to Lichfield, where she took lodgings opposite to the house in which he lived, and indulged her hopeless flame. When he was informed that it so preyed on her mind, that her life was in danger, he, with a generous humanity, went to her and offered to marry her, but it was then too late: her vital power was exhausted; and she actually exhibited one of the very rare instances of dying for love. She was buried in the cathedral of Lichfield; and he, with a tender regard, placed a stone† over her grave with this inscription:—

“Here lies the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Blaney, a stranger. She departed this life 20th Sep., 1694.”—
(*Croker's Boswell's Johnson*, vol. 1, p. 31.)

“On Sunday evening, Sep. 14, 1777, I arrived at Ashbourne and drove directly up to Dr. Taylor's door. Dr. Johnson and he appeared before I had got out of the post-chaise, and welcomed me cordially. I told them that I had travelled all the preceding night, and gone to bed at Leek, in Staffordshire: and that when I rose to go to Church in the afternoon, I was informed there had

* “The romantic part of this story does not seem otherwise authenticated than by an assertion in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 55, p. 100, on, as it would seem, the very doubtful authority of Miss Seward, that Dr. Johnson had told it. Admitting that he did so, it is to be observed that the fact happened 15 years before his birth, and his father may be excused if he gave to his wife and son a romantic account of an affair of this nature.”
(*John Wilson Croker*.)

† “While here [at Lichfield, for the last time, in 1784,] the Doctor felt a revival of all the tenderness of filial affection; an instance of which appeared in his ordering the grave-stones and inscription over Elizabeth Blaney to be substantially and carefully renewed.” (*Vol. 8, p. 377.*)

been an earthquake, of which it seems the flock had been felt in some degree at Ashbourne.

“*Johnson*. ‘Sir, it will be much exaggerated in public talk: for, in the first place, the common people do not accurately adapt their thoughts to the objects; nor, secondly, do they accurately adapt their words to their thoughts: they do not mean to lie; but taking no pains to be exact, they give you very false accounts. A great part of their language is proverbial. If anything rocks at all, they say *it rocks like a cradle*; and in this way they go on.’”—*Ibid*, vol 6, p. 271.

The earthquake here alluded to happened while the good people were at morning-service in the church, and as may well be imagined, had the effect of speedily dispersing the congregation. Johnson is said to have borrowed the idea of the *Happy Valley* in “*Rasselas*” from the romantic vale of the Hamps, near Grindon;* which river falls into, and runs under the ground there, re-appearing at Ilam, close to the world-renowned Dovedale, as is thus fancifully described by Dr. Darwin, in his *Botanic Garden*, vol. 2, p. 129.

“Where Hamps and Manifold, their cliffs among,
Each in his flinty channel winds along;
With lucid lines the dusky moor divides,
Hurrying to intermix their sister tides.
Where still their silver-bosomed nymphs abhor
The blood-smear'd mansion of gigantic Thor
—Ere, fires volcanic in the marble womb
Of cloud-wrapped Wetton raised the massy dome;
Rocks reared on rocks, in huge disjointed piles,
Form the tall turrets, and the lengthened aisles;

* “Gigantic Grindon’s bleak domain,—
Where yawning Thor the vale alarms,
And Beauty sleeps in Horror’s arms.”
(*Gilborne’s Vales of Waver.*)

Broad ponderous piers sustain the roof, and wide
 Branch the vast rainbow ribs from side to side.
 While from above descends in milky streams
 One scanty pencil of illusive beams,
 Suspended crags and gaping gulphs illumes,
 And gilds the horrors of the deepened glooms.

* * * *

Three thousand steps in sparry clefts they fray,
 Or seek through fullen mines their gloomy way ;
 On beds of Lava sleep in coral cells,
 Or sigh o'er jasper fish, and agate shells ;
 Till, where famed Ilam leads his boiling floods
 Through flowery meadows and impending woods,
 Pleased, with light spring they leave the dreary night,
 And 'mid circumfluent furies rise to light ;
 Shake their bright locks, the widening vale pursue,
 Their sea-green mantles fringed with pearly dew ;
 In playful groups by towering Thorp they move,
 Bound o'er the foaming wears, and rush into the Dove."*



IN the British Museum is a scarce tract of 142 duod. pages, being the autobiography of Margaret Lucas, the youngest of fourteen children of James Brindley, who kept a china-shop in Fleet-street, at the corner of Fetter-lane, London, where she was born in 1701. He afterwards removed to Vauxhall, where he had a manufactory for the production of Dutch-ware; and she came to Leek in 1713 to reside with an uncle, where she was married in her 24th year to Samuel Lucas, "a worthy man, and well-respected." She died on 24th June, 1769, and was interred in the Friends' burying ground at Leek.

The title-page is : "An Account of the Convincement

* "Hamps too, and Manifold, here seek repose;
 Like swans upon her wave their silver-pinions close."
 (*Edwards' Tour of the Dove.*)

and Call to the Ministry of Margaret Lucas, late of Leek in Staffordshire.

“‘I will bring the blind by a way which they knew not.’—*Is.* 42, 16.

“Second edition. London, printed and sold by Darton and Harvey, Gracechurch-street. 1797.”

It has prefixed: “the testimony of the Friends of the Quarterly Meeting of Staffordshire, held by adjournment at Leek, the third of the fifth month, 1770,” and which states that she was educated in the national worship, and strictly conformed to its external rites and ceremonies, but afterwards joined the Society of Friends.



LELONS were formerly hung in chains between Leek and Hanging-bridge, probably for some such cause as that displayed in the “examination of John Gee, a prisoner under sentence of death in Chester-castle, taken 27 April, 1801, who says that he was very lately told by Ralph Mellor, another prisoner also under sentence of death, that one George Fearne, who keeps the Bottom public-house, near Leek, is a notorious coiner and dealer in counterfeit notes. He has two brothers and a sister occasionally there, who are all concerned in this unlawful business. The implements of coining are concealed somewhere in the roof or thatch of the house. The garrets are used for the purposes of coining, in which the sister is principally employed, to avoid suspicion. They also coin at the house of his father, who lives two or three fields distant, where they have a large quantity of cash and notes, good and bad, concealed in two old stockings, between the barn and two hay-stacks.

They commit highway robberies upon persons who come to the house: when they observe they have money, they follow and attack them on the common, near Leek; in disguises, which they take off as soon as they return: they have all of them fire-arms, so that they can act singly. They pass base-money in change to the customers at the public-house. He says Mellar told him that he had gone to their father's barn, where base money is concealed, and took without their knowledge 30 or 40 guineas at a time. The Fearnese attend country fairs and buy cattle, paying for them with forged notes and base coin, as convenience suits. The cattle they take to the father's farm to graze, till they have an opportunity of selling them for good money. One Plant, who, Mellar says, gave him the note for which he was convicted, and also the sister of Fearnese before-mentioned, go about passing forged notes and base coin. That when Mellar first became acquainted with Plant, he was drinking with him, and Plant said he had a note which he did not think a very good one, but if he, Mellar, had a mind to pass it, he should have it for a trifle. Mellar accordingly agreed, and passed it, after which Plant opened his mind more fully and told him where he might be supplied with any quantity, directing him to the Fearnese before-mentioned, to whom he afterwards went, and upon their finding him acquainted with their dealings, they have at different times furnished him with what he might want. That Mellar had a small pony bought for him by the Fearnese, to travel as a journeyman, and pass off notes and bad money for them. When apprehended at Congleton, Mellar had two small pistols concealed in the cape of his riding coat, which were not found. The note on which Mellar was convicted was one of the Fearnese, who have plates for forging them,

and moulds for coining, left there by a man and woman who come from Birmingham, and who instructed them how they were to be used. They have the metal, too, for coining from Birmingham. Mellar was concerned in a highway robbery with Plant, on one Tho^s. Green, who keeps a public-house at or near Warflow, in Staffordshire, on which occasion he received ten guineas, but Plant had much more, being the active person. That Plant stole from a Mr. Bayes or Beast, a grocer from Wolverhampton, a bull's-hide, valued at £7., which was sold by him to the Fearnese, and Mellar being acquainted with this transaction wrote to them, threatening if they would not give him some money for his trial, he would tell who bought the hide. William Plant is about 5 feet 10 inches high, round-faced, much pock-marked, dark complexion, black flank hair, talks very fast, always wears half-boots, and a dark grey riding-coat; rides a small pony, light chestnut, about 10 hands high, gambrel-legged behind, lives at a place called Irwin's Hall, in the parish of Warflow, near Longnor, in Staffordshire, attends all fairs, races, &c. Ralph Mellar also lived at Warflow aforesaid."

(The above-named gang of Fearnese were all afterwards skilfully entrapped by the Nadens, noted Manchester thief-takers of the day, and hanged.)

[Communicated.]



AT Moorland House, Leek, on Christmas-day, 1858, died Mr. Abraham Kershaw Killmister, a gentleman of retired habits, and of manners indicative of nervousness. The world at large little suspected that in him was to be found an author of no very mean repute, viz., the well-known "*Tom Oakleigh*," of literary sporting

celebrity, author of the "Oakleigh Shooting Code;" of the article on Shooting in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" published by Messrs. Black, of Edinburgh; of the "Rod and the Gun," by Professor Wilson, of Edinburgh, and "Tom Oakleigh;" of the "Dalefman," a five-act play, and of various poems and literary articles, contributed to the "Mirror," and to the "Sportsman's" and other magazines, principally between the years 1830 and 1845.

In the "Mirror," and some other periodicals, he chiefly wrote under the signature of "Cymbeline." For the article in the "Encyclopædia" he received from Messrs. Black, one hundred guineas.

After his death a large unfinished work on Angling was found among his papers, and several Mss. on astronomical subjects, astronomy having of late years occupied much of his attention (as he was indeed in all respects an humble seeker after truth); and he had at considerable expense erected an observatory and furnished it with a powerful refracting telescope, having an object glass, by Dollond, of near 8 inches diameter.

He often mentioned to me that his early sporting knowledge and tendencies had been much derived from the late Mr. Richard Sleigh, of Leek, a thorough sportsman of the old school, whose genial tales, and regular shooting and fishing habits, and favorite dogs, many here remember. (W. C.)



WITH "the more modern manufactures must be mentioned a fabric marked *Mason's Iron-stone China*, made near Leek, in Staffordshire, which, however, is not an iron-stone, but fine porcelain; at least such are the specimens in the collection of the Author,

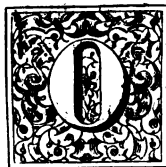
consisting of a pair of ewers, large size, finely moulded, rich in gilding and painting, and most creditable to this manufacture, which from the expensive nature of its ware failed of success. For good and cheap articles these



THE LEEK VASE.*

manufactures are unrivalled. The French hard-paste productions show more taste in colour and ornamentation, but cannot compete with the English soft China in other respects." (*Marryatt's History of Pottery and Porcelain*, p. 302.)

* The block of the above engraving has been kindly lent by John Murray, esq., of Albemarle-street, London.



ONE of the very few old traditional customs kept up in this locality (though *furmety** or *frumety* is still generally made at the wake) is that of begging, or *puling*, for foul-cakes,—very like the modern buns—on All-saints' day, November 1st, by children going from house to house, singing some such doggrel as this:

“Soul, soul, for All-souls' sake! pray, good mistress a
 foul-cake;
 An apple, a pear, a plum, or a cherry, or any good thing to
 make us merry.
 One for Peter, two for Paul, three for Him who made us all!
 Up with your kettle, and down with your pan; give us some
 apples, and we'll be gone.
 Go down in your cellar and there you will find
 A barrel of good ale, and another of good wine,
 (With which we hope you'll prove kind, with your wine and
 strong beer.)
 And we'll come no more a-souling till this time next year.”

Another singular custom which until very lately here prevailed, was that of *lifting* or *heaving* at Easter. “On Easter Monday, the young men decked out a chair with flowers and ribands, and carried it about, compelling every young woman they met to get into it, and suffer herself to be lifted as high as they could reach into the air, or to be kissed, or pay a forfeit. On Easter-Tuesday the young women decked out their chair, and lifted the men, or made them pay a fine. This custom,† which also prevailed in some of the neighbouring counties, or something very like it, seems to have been admitted

* “Remember you therefore, tho' I doe it not,
 The feed-cake, the pasties, and *furmentie* pot.” (*Tusser.*)

† Brand, in his *Popular Antiquities*, believes this custom to be intended to represent no less than our Saviour's resurrection.

amongst the highest ranks in the 13th century, for it appears from a wardrobe-account preserved among the records in the Tower, that King Edward 1st, in the 18th year of his reign, paid a large sum of money, more than equivalent to £400. at this time, to the Queen's seven ladies of the bed-chamber and maids of honour on a similar occasion." (See *Lysons' Cheshire*, p. 463.)

Plough Monday, William Hone remarks, is the first Monday after twelfth-day, when agricultural laborers were accustomed to draw about a plough and solicit money, with guising and dancing with swords, preparatory to beginning to plough after the Christmas holidays. In a very few places (as at Leek), they still drag the plough, but without the sword dance or any mumming. Among the ancients "the Compitalia were feasts instituted, some say by Tarquinus Priscus, in the month of January, and celebrated by servants alone, when their ploughing was over." (*Sheridan's Persius*, 1739, p. 67.)

"Plough Munday, next after that Twelfth tide is past,
Bids out with the plough, the worst husband is last," &c.

—(*Tusser's 500 Points of Good Husbandry*, 1558.)



AMES which occur in old Tithe and other deeds ;—Woolstan Adderley, Allen of Abbey-green, Alfop, Armet, Ashton,* Gervis Ashworth, Ball, Bagshall, Bampton, Bayley of Bradnop, Biddulph, Biggs, Birtles, Bostock, Bowyer, Roger Bridgwood, Lawrence Brindley,† Brookewell, John Cartwright, *clarke*,

* Arms of Ashton of Staffordshire: ar. a fesse sa., in chief 3 lozenges sa. (*Burke*.)

† Thomas Brundley, 10th October, 1606, has a grant in fee from Thomas Rudyerd, of the tithes of Westbrook. James Brindley, father of the

Timothy Challoner* of Tunstall-house, Clowse,† Coxe, Craddocke, Davenport of Fooker, Simon Debanke, Devell,‡ Draycott§ of Bradnoppe, Endon, ffairefielde, Lawncelott ffawsuche, fferney, ffernyhough,|| ffergyson, fforde of Foker, fforteskewe, Galymore, Gervase Gent, *chirurgion*, Goodwyn, Goostelowe, Simon Grinsley, George Grosvenor,** Gruffythe, Ham, Hamersley,†† Hande, Harper, Lionell Harrisson, Hawke, Hawlet, Hawstre, Hewson, Hill, Holme, Hoone, Housley, Hulles, Hulme‡‡ of Overhulme, Hutchinson, Thomas Jodrell de Morhouse, John Jollye, Knyght, Benedict Langden, Gervase Leigh, Ley, Malkin, Mellish, William Mills, Minors,§§ Mountfort, Nedham, Overton, Palin, Parker of Myott's-house, Port,||| Pott, Pyllysburye, Pyott of

founder of the canal system, bought an undivided share of a small estate at Lowe-hill in 1729, and afterwards the remaining portion. It was in surveying the branch canal between Leek and Froghall that the ex-"Leek millwright" contracted the complaint (diabetes) of which he died: but for his instructive career we must refer our readers to Mr. Smiles' lately-published *Lives of the Engineers*.

* William Chalnar and William Hashenhurst were two of the last monks of Hulton.

† Clowes, confirmed 28th October, 1576; az., on a chev. between three unicorns' heads, erased or., as many crescents gu.

‡ Devell: quarterly, ar. and sa.

§ Draycott: paly of fix, or. and gu.; over all a bend erm.

|| "Ferryhough, near Endon, was long enjoyed by a family of the same name, though the estate was but small."—(*Harwood*.) John de Ferryhalgh, bailiff of Leek in 1395, is witness to a deed, now in Mr. Cruso's hands, of John de Grenley of Grenley, conveying half a burgage and 2½ acres of land in Leek to Thomas Payge of Leek. The other witnesses are Thomas and Adam le Smythe, Robert Maffey and John Plonte.

** Grosvenor of Leek: paly of ten, gu. and or., a cross moline ar. betw. four crows fa.

†† Hamersley, 1614: gu. 3 rams' heads, couped, or.

‡‡ Holme of Overhulme: Barry of fix, or. and az.; on a canton erm. a chaplet gu. Crest; on a ducal coronet or., a chaplet gu., therein a garb of the first.

§§ Mynors of Staffordshire: gu. a fesse ar. between 3 plates.

||| A Percival de Port of Lake, was master of the coin to Edward 3rd.

Fowchurch, Oakeover, Reede, Humfry Ridgway, Rode, Thomas Salney, *clericus*, Shallcrofs of Moote-hall, Sharle, Shawe, Sherratt, Sampson Shipplebotham, Randolph Sillito, Sitwell, John Sneyde, Spraggs, Stonehewer,* Stubbes, Sutrell, Thornbury, Tomkynfon, Ralph and William Tofte, Tunnycliffe of Beard-hall, Tunstall of Hill-houfe, Turner, Viegars of Yen, Unwin,† Warburton of Ladymoor-yate, Lawrence and Margery Washington, Watfon, John Wedgewood de Harecels, Wheeldon, Whitacre, Marmaduke Whitchurch, Whitmore, Whywall, Withurfte, Woodde, Job Wolley of Woolley's meffuage, Woolswan, Yomans.

John de Leke was a keeper of Needwood Chase, 1289. Harold de Leke made a grant of one carucate and three acres of meadow-land in the township of Leke, "to the church of Calc and the canons there ferving God," *cir.* 1300. Among the officers attending the king's (Henry 8th) "lefttenaunt into Fraunce," 16 June, 1513, is "Sir John Leyk, bayryth fylver a peycoke's tayll; and Thos. Leyk hys brodyr, Pety captayn. The feid Sir John mad knyght at Lyll." Adam and Thomas de Leke were monks of Croxden. Arms of Leek (extinct family of, earls of Scarfdale?), ar., on a faltire engr. fa. nine annulets or.

The bill for the branch to the town of the Trent and Merfey canal was paffed 37° George 3rd; the Leek Enclofure aét, 45° George 3rd; the first aét for lighting, cleanfing, and improving the town received the royal affent 20th May, 1825, and a fubfequent one, 16th July, 1855. Lord Macclesfield's water-aét was obtained 28th May, 1827.

* Stonehewer: vert., ten éscallops ar., 4, 3, 2, and 1.

† Unwin: az. 3 fleur-de-lis ar. within a bord. engr.



BRADNOP. In the famous inquisition of Henry 3rd, to Henry lord Auldly, A.D. 1227 (*Harl. Ms., no. 2062, fo. 2*), one article is:—“*Ex dono Margaretæ de Extraneo (l’Estrange), filia Girtonis Extranei, manerium de Mixne et Bradnapp.*” And next to it;—“*Ex dono Thomæ, filii Radulfi de Stanton, totam terram suam in Cowdray, cum pertinentiis.*” The vill of Mixne-hays and Bradenhope, with their appurtenances* were purchased by Henry lord Audeley from Thomas de Albo-monafterio (*Whitchurch*), et Margeriâ Extraneo ux. ejus, 1° Henry 3rd; and were granted by him 1223 (confirmed 1227,) to his abbey of Hilton.† Cowdray joins to these in Oncote.

On the surrender of Hulton-abbey in 1538, Bradnop,‡ with many other monastic lands, was granted 29 March, 34° Henry 8th, in exchange for other estates, to sir Edward Aston,§ the elder, of Tixall, knight, and continued in that family until sir Walter Aston, afterwards lord Aston, conveyed it in 1626 to Thomas Crompton, Richard Weston, and Matthew Cradock, esqs., as trustees for selling such portions as would discharge his debts. Walter, 4th lord Aston, re-purchased some parts in 1741-47, and the manor

* In Lord Audley’s grant mention is made of Middlestedclift, Arpesford, Ruhg, Wolvesleg, Morrug, Withewood, Rifenebrugg, Revelegg, Svetefiche, Godgravefich, Rutindepol, the river Honsp, Anecote-grange, Smalebroc, Blakelow, Wridelache, Meriloneflowe, Birchenesford, Hongindestone, Thorneleg, Elingbroc, Knyvenbroc, Finney, Rifenebrugg, Revevesleg.

† “Hundr de Tattemaneshull. Abb. de Hulton hnt introitum in maner de Bradenhop et de Mixen, quod fuit de d’nico d’ni Reg p. Henr de Audeleg, a tempore obitu’s com Ran Cetr.

“Item s’vici’ m de Bradenhop et de Mixen, quod fuit de d’nico d’ni Reg subtrahtus est quolib’ anno v. iij. ob’ et iijor. plaustr’ fenique co’suevnt reddi annuatim maner d’ni Reg de Pentul. (*Testa de Nevill.*)

‡ The manor of Bradnop appears to have been conveyed, circa 38th Henry 8th to Edward Agard, of London.

§ Degge says that sir Edward’s great grandson sold Mixne-hay to sir William Bowyer, whose son John enjoyed it in 1660.

14. In grant in letters patent at Westm. 13 July 4 Edw 26th that certain into Rich. Wentworth for the term of 20 years the Rectory of Leek 10th with the Chapel's thereto annexed in Shropshire to the three late dissolved Monasteries of "Wien in Cus" and all other so in the several Hundreds & places of Bradnop, & places in Shropshire to the same Rectory & Chapel's being Granted & Patented unto 20 Elgth. & since granted to Sir Ralph Baynard only for years and of £51. 3. 0. and Change £40. s. 0. from then forth to be paid yearly to the

with a considerable appendant estate being re-conveyed to the family, descended to the two daughters and co-heiresses of James, 5th and last lord Aston, one of whom, Mary, *m.* sir Walter Blount, of Soddington, bart., and was burnt to death in her son George's dining-room at Basford-hall, 6th February, 1805, æt. 62. Barbara, the other daughter, *m.* the hon. Thomas Clifford. On the 26th June, 1770, the manor and demesne-lands of Bradnop, with other estates in Ipstones, to the amount of 2075 acres, were purchased by John Sneyd, of Bishton, esq. (*Hadfield.*)

From a *compotus*, or account, in the court of Augmentations, rendered 32^o Henry 8th, by Thomas Brown, bailiff of the manor of Bradnap, it seems that at the dissolution of Hulton-abbey, a messuage known as Wilm'-acre, and a pasture called Westbrek-hey, with the tithes, were leased at 30s. yearly to Lawrence and Margaret Weywall; another messuage, at 16s., to Lawrence and Beatrice Wordyll de Leke; another, at 39s. 8d., to Thomas Byrke; another, with tithes, in Bradnop, at 30s. 8d., to Robert and Emmott Bromeley; and another to Thomas Eleys, at 12d. Wylgoufe-house was held by Stephen and Katherine Bromeley, at an annual rent of 16s.

“Renibus, et spleni, cordi, jecorique medetur:
Mille malis prodest ista falubris aqua.”

The above lines are carved in stone over the well (of Roman origin) at Ashenhurst, and may be thus translated for the benefit of the uninitiated:

“Whate’er of inward ailings may be yours,
Thousands of such this healing water cures.” (*C. Flint.*)
or more literally:

lingshead esq.,* who had Thomas H., who *m.* Elizabeth, da. Thomas Okeover, (afterwards *m.* Frances Higginbotham,) but *ob. s. p.* October, 1744,—and two daughters; Angell, who *m.* William Stanley of Astle and Anderley; who had William S. (and Ann and Angel S.), who *m.* Frances Booth, and had Thomas S., who *ob. s. p.*, 13th March, 1765, æt. 33, killed by a fall from his horse while fox-hunting, near Stone, on 1st March, and was buried at Leek: Lawrence S., *ob. s. p.*, 5th June, 1772; William, *ob. s. p.*, under age; and Frances, who *m.* rev. George Salt, who had an only da.,† who *m.* George Salt, esq., but *ob. s. p.*, May, 1808. The other da., Ann Stanley, *m.* Edward Leigh, esq., and had Francis L. (Bridget, and several others), who had John L., of Cunfall, esq., to whose da., Margaret L., Mrs. Salt bequeathed Ashenhurst.” It now belongs to William Phillips, of the Field-house, Leek, esq., who, with his brother Samuel, purchased it on 3rd June, 1828, of the assignees of the late Richard Badnall, esq.‡

* On a stone in the pavement of the house is, “F.A.H., 1675.”—“Fodder was y^e dearest and scarcest [April, 1741] y^t had been known in any body’s time living; hay being sold at 6s., 7s., or 8s. a cwt., and none to be had for money. Mr. Hollinshead sold at least 200 tons at £4., in about ten days’ time, wh^h was of great service to y^e Countrey, they coming from all places ten miles round. Y^e last day of y^e sale was supposed to be 40 carts and waggons, and no less than 200 horses, but could not near all be fitted. All eatables were very dear, y^e best wheat at near 8s. a strike; oatmeal, 1s. 3d. a peck; cheese (which had been as low as 16s.), 35s. 8d. a cwt.; bacon, 6d. a lb.; butter, 7d.; Oats, 3s. a strike; oat straw, 12d. a thrave; beef and mutton, 4d. a lb.”—(*Whillock Ms.*) Hollenshead arms: ar., in a cross, a flower-de-lice, cant. erm. (*Lordale.*)

† The window at Ashenhurst, by which this young lady made her escape on eloping with her cousin, is still pointed out. She had an extreme horror of that dire disease, the small pox; and though every precaution was taken to prevent her coming in contact with any one afflicted by it, she was one day accosted in the yard by a poor beggar-woman, whose child was suffering under the malady,—caught it, being at the time *enceinte*, and died.

‡ For the Beard-hall branch of the Ashenhurst pedigree, see *Lanfdowne Ms.*, no. 207.

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Mr. Loxdale says that Geofry Griffin,* rector of Edgmont, had a good temporal estate in Bradnop parish, was a benefactor to Haghmon-abbey, Salop (founded by William Fitzallen in 1100), and died in 1252. John Griffin was a benefactor to Trentham-priory, 2^o Henry 7th. The Griffin family long lived at Brotherton. Sir John Griffith was beheaded by Henry 4th, 1406. Geoffry Griffin had a license from pope Gregory, at Perugium, to build a chapel at Clayton. Clayton came to this family, which was thence called Clayton-Griffin. The G's. married the heiress of Somerville, and were lords of Whichnor, the tenure of which manor required that a flitch of bacon should be kept by the lord until claimed by a married couple, who, after a year and a day's experience of wedded life, had yet known no repentance.†

Ancient families in Bradnop quarter, and witnesses to deeds which were in Mr. Hollinshead's hands: Revege, Rob. de Rofhegg, Revevegg, de Rewehegg, Refegg, Apesford,‡ Hy. de Harpesforde, Rob. de Harper de Arpesford, Longshaw§ (Maud de L. to Henry le Marsh), Palmer de Wyldegofs, de Hawkeleye,|| de Vyte, Burches, de Onekote,

* One of this name, who held an appointment in the hundred of Totmanflow, was surcharged in armorial bearings, for using a griffin on his seal, and on being challenged as to whether it were not the crest or heraldic device of his ancestors, declared *that* could not be, "as he never in his life had any!"

† For a full and amusing description of the "Whichenovre bacon-flyke," and its imaginary claimants, see nos. 607-8 of the *Spectator*.

‡ Arpesford was given by Henry de Audeley to Hulton-abbey, in 1223.

§ Longshaw arms: ar. two serpents erect and addorsed, or. (*Burke*.)

|| The superstitious maintain that the ghost of one of this family, a lawyer, who had been poisoned by his brother, a doctor, used to appear on *Horsley's-stone*, in Combe's brook, and to untie the cattle in the shippen at Sharpcliffe: and that the only means by which the end of a barn at Horsley-house could be prevented from falling, was by building an arch—still in existence—beneath it, which had the effect of permanently laying hi mischievous ghostship.

de Morrug, Step. de Veridun de Ipstones. (*Loxdale.*)

The township of Oncote within the manor of Bradnop, forms a small chapelry within the parish of Leek. "The foundation-stone of Oncote-chapel was laid May 14, 1753, and divine service first performed therein by rev. John Daintry, LL.B., vicar of Leek, 13th July, 1755, but it was not consecrated until 28th June, 1782, by bishop James Cornwallis." (*Rushton Register.*)

Incumbents of Oncote: — Reed, — Richardson, Jeremiah Barnes, A.M. (some time rural dean of Leek), 1834; resigned July, 1859; Harling Richardson, B.A., ob. June, 1861; and Richard Smith.

Among the rolls of Parliament we find a petition, dated 9^o Henry 5th, 1421, from Hugh Morehall, to whom had been subleased for twelve years, at an annual rent of six marks, an estate in Oncotte of 200 acres of arable land, 40 of meadow, and 300 of pasture, by Johan Touchet, clerc, to whom it had been leased for the term of his life by sir John Tuchett, formerly lord de Audeley (reserving the reversion to the said sir John T. and his heirs), whose ancestors had been seized of it *de temps dount mémoire ne court*; which said reversion is descended to James, fr d' Audeley, his son and heir, at present in Fraunce, in the service of our king,—stating that while peaceably enjoying the same, Roger, Nicholas, and John Bagenald de Oncotte, yeomen, assembled together a great number of unknown evil-doers, *armez et arraiez à fer de guerre*, and on the Monday next after the feast of the nativity of our Lady, in the 7th year of his majesty's reign, came to Oncotte, and took away things of the value of £40., tore down (*enraceront*) his house; took and ate crops of the value of £20., and to the number of 200 avers;* as well as 8

* Aver-corn, rent in corn, paid to religious houses. (*Cowel.*)

oxen, 6 cows, 6 heifers, 3 stirks, and 200 sheep, of the value of £40. That they spoiled the dwelling of the said suppliant, and fought him as well indoors as in his other buildings, openly avowing that if he were caught they would murder him; assaulted his wife, children, and servants, uttering so many threats against them that they dared not administer to his necessary wants; that for a whole week they fought to kill him if he had come near his own house; and that they utterly set at nought the warrants of the Staffordshire and Derbyshire justices. Praying, therefore, that a brief, returnable at the king's-bench, be directed to the sheriff of Staffordshire, for the arrest of said depredators: which was accordingly granted.



TETTESWORTH is a hamlet lying in the Frith division, and in the same manor and parish, though it is now a distinct township. It was anciently the seat of a family from which the Rudyerds derive: "*Ego, Normannus de Panton,* confirmavi Ranulfo de Tettesworth et hæredibus suis villam, &c., de Rodererd, quas Aliva de Verdon, mater mea, consensu Wilmi de Panton, fratris mei, in villâ de Rodererd.*" *His testibus, Rad., com. Cest., Dc. meo; Phil. de Orreby, Joanne de Pratellis, Ric. Fitton† (vir de Gosworth), Wilmo. de Chetilton, Wilmo. de Ipstones.*—The seal, a boar's head erased. From this it appears that Rudyerd was first the earls' of Chester, and by them granted to the Verdon. In another deed in Erdefwicke, without date (*ante Hy. 2. ?*) is: "*Thos. fil. Ranulfi de Tettesworth, dmi. de*

* Arms of Panton: gu. two bars ar., in dexter chief point a fer de moulin, erm. *Hurwood.*)

† Richard Phytton, judge of Chester, temp. Hy. 3rd. (*Leycester*)

Rudyard." Norman de Panton was a younger son of Aliva de Verdon; and Ralf de Tettefworth was the ancestor of the Rudyerds. "*Ego, Henricus, fil. et hæres Ran. de Tettesth, dedi Johanni de Rodrererde terras juxta Rodrererde-moor,*" 10^o Ri 2^{di}, 1387.

An old deed from John, abbot and monk of Dieularesse, giving Richard Plant, of Stoncliffe, leave to make an enclosure (*clausuram*) near a place called Lingrene, in Henry 6th's time, was in the hands of Dr. Farmer, chancellor of Norwich.

Hareyate, an ancient Dutch-looking house, was the seat of a branch, now extinct in the male line, of Chorley of Chorley, to whom it came through the marriage in 1755 of Doctor Charles Chorley with Mary,* da. and h. of Joshua Toft. One of this family, Edwood C., of Doncaster, was an eminent physician in his day, and formed a valuable collection of pictures, which was removed here; and at one of which, a game-piece, a hawk once made a swoop, by dashing through a pane in the window. It is on record that about a century ago, when the country was all unenclosed, a gang of *badgers*, or pedlers, encamped on the moor near Hareyate, asked permission to leave one of their panniers in the kitchen, under pretence that it contained something more than usually valuable. A maid-servant happening to admit her lover after the family had retired, and the two seating themselves on the pack, perceived that it suddenly became a thing of life, and was gifted with the power of motion. On examination, it proved that a man was concealed in it, who, doubtless, by this wily, Trojan-horse method, hoped to secure his

* This lady remembered having been hoisted, when very young, on to the shoulders of a stalwart Highlander, who told her to look at her king, as the young Chevalier entered the market-place at Leek.

accomplices' admittance, and an easy ransacking of the premises.—The noble Scotch firs which adorn the grounds originally came from Barlborough-hall, Derbyshire, the seat of Sir John Rodes, baronet. *Arms of Tofte of Haregate*: ar., a chev. between three crosses formée fitchée sa. *Chorley*: ar., a chev. gu. between three bluebottles slipped.



FRITH quarter is of great extent, being almost as large as the rest of the parish, and including several villis lying within the chapelries of Meerbrooke and Rush-ton, besides Rudeyard, Fout, &c. Frith* is a Saxon term, signifying a woody vale lying between two hills, and such this was till the monks destroyed the wood, and improved the land by erecting three granges, viz., New-grange, Roch, and Swithamley. Mr. Loxdale agrees with the "Rosicrucian brother" in ascribing a Norman origin to the names of many places hereabout, as he observes *le*, or *ley* (a corruption of *locus*), to be of such common occurrence. An earl of Chester was reputed to have made Turner's pool (*Turhurst poole*); to have had his seat and private walks at and about Swithamley, and to have made the roads in that district—all of which Loxdale deems highly improbable, considering that in those turbulent days the nobles would be otherwise employed than in retiring to these desolate regions: but rather that they were monkish improvements, and that out of compliment to their patrons, they named their works after them.

Here are those high stony grounds, called the Roches,

* Frith (Sax., *peace*), amongst the Saxons signified a wood, for they held several woods to be sacred, and made them sanctuaries. (*Bailey.*)

composed of coarse sandy grit rock,* whose bold and still varied outline, backed by the heathery moors, adds so much to the general picturesqueness of the country: though the *Cheese-press* or *Loaf-and-Cheese*, on the Hen-cloud; the *Rocking-stone*, or Loggan-rock, the *Sundial*, and the *Tip-cat*, four of their more fantastic and remarkable features, were a few years ago wantonly destroyed. Plot, in his somewhat exaggerated style, jots down—"When I came to Leek and saw the Hen-cloud, and Leek-roches (some of them kissing the clouds with their tops and running along in mountainous ridges for some miles together), my admiration was still heightened to see such vast rocks and such really stupendous prospects, which I had never seen before, or could have believed to be anywhere but in picture." "They certainly grow bigger," adds another credible author, "as has been made evident to demonstration, by billets, pebble stones, yea, a man's skull found in them." Windygates, the ancient seat of the Burghs, or Broughs, (whose arms were: ar. on a saltire sa. five swans ppr.) lies immediately under the Hen-cloud, and has "T. B., 1634," inscribed on its front.†

Curates of Meerbrook: Richard Whitehall, 1677; William Brereton, *ob.* June 10, 1716; — Tovy, — Legh, Daniel Turner, B.A., *ob.* 11, Oct., 1789, *æt.* 81; James Turner, M.A., *ob.* 7th August, 1828, *æt.* 84; and James Turner, M.A., Oxon., his son, succeeded in 1826.‡

* King James used to say of Staffordshire, "Twas fit only to be cut out into thongs to make highways for the rest of the kingdom."

† "A tenement and land in Frith, demised to Robert Burgh and others," is specially excepted in Edward 6th's grant to Sir R. Bagnall.

‡ It is worthy of observation that this living has been held by three successive generations of the present incumbent's family for upwards of 120 years.

Ralph Bagenall of Dieulencres, knight, built a chapel, dedicated to St. Matthew, "on the waft at Marbrooke,* as well for and in confideration of Divine fervice of our Lord God to bee miniftred and celebrated therein, as for the eafement of my foule's comfort, and alfo for the love and good will which I owe and beare to my beloved Tennants and neighbours in the Hamlett of Frithe, as in confideration that I and my heires for ever hereafter may bee folemnly prayed for in Lord's dayes and feasts-days by the priest there miniftring or preaching the word of God." By deed, dated 2 Feb., 7^o Elizabeth, he appoints his well-beloved in Chrift, Edmund, Richard, and Thomas Broughe; Thomas Gent, James Hulley, William Cuncliffe, John Pillefbury and Thomas Holme, trustees of the faid chapel,† endowing it with a houfe and garden and two crofts adjoining to the chapel-yard; two crofts on Gun-fide,‡ called Michael Nyelde's croft (fince exchanged for lands of Lord Macclesfield's, contiguous to the parfonage); a croft in tenure of Michael Hulm; an acre of land near Marfh-gate; and a chief rent of 2s. yearly on widow Ball's houfe, in Spout-ftreet, Leek. Joan Armett§ of Thornyleigh, gave £2. 13s. 4d.

* Barony of W. de Stotevill: Adam de Arondel holds half a fee in Merebroc. (Chefhire?) (*Testa de Nevill.*)

† "Mem. Poffeffion was given in the prefence of Lawrence Watfon, William Broodock, Thomas Close, Robert Fisher, Robert Plaunt, in the prefence of Andrew Sherrard, vicker of Leek, John Sneide, William Armett, Robert Walley."

‡ Erdefwick gives *Dun* as its ancient name, which Hadfield believes to be a corruption of Down, a hilly plain. "If one ride on Gun in a dark night, in fo wet a feafon that a horfe breaks thro' the turf and throws up this black, moist, fpongy fort of earth, he feems to throw up fo much fire, which lies fhining upon the ground like fo many embers; by the light whereof one horfe may trace another, tho' at fome diftance, and it be never fo dark; it continuing light upon the ground, and gradually dying away, for near a quarter of an hour." (*Plot.*)

§ William Armett, of Toft-hall, Heaton, ferved the office of fheriff circa 1765.

Mr. Edmond Brough, of Quixall, gave £2 10s., charged on Turndich; and John Stoddard of Thornyleigh left to the curate, by will dated 17 July, 1673, an annuity of £4. The bounty was gained in 1723. John Ward, of Capesthorpe, esq., gave £100., and the neighbours £320.; of which £400. were invested A.D. 1727, in the purchase of Roch-grange, about twenty-eight acres. Total of glebe, thirty acres; total of annuity, £9. 5s. 4d. Mrs. Arnett left also £1. yearly to the poor of Gunfide. Mr. Stoddard £10. yearly to the school-master, and £2. to the poor of Gunfide. Mr. Brough, £1. to the poor of Roche-side and Hazlewood. Roger Morrice, of London, merchant, £100. for the school-master and for Bibles in Leek-frith. Mary Baron, £100. towards the royal bounty. William Bostock, of Leek, the tithes of land in Horton, for a sermon on the 2nd February. Thomas Wood, of Stockmeadow, 12 June, 1767, £30. for bread. James Mobberley, lay-clerk, 6 November, 1830, one acre on Gunfide, and three acres in Meerbrook, for bread. And rev. James Turner, the present incumbent, has given, 13 August, 1845, Highup-barn and cow-house, consisting of two bays, and five acres of land on Roche-side, for a lecture at Meerbrook on seven Sundays in each year. Licence to baptize in the chapel was given to Richard Whitehall, 16th October, 1677; to bury, 19th January, 1679; and the apportionment of fees between the incumbent and vicar of Leek was made 13th May, 1680. Under the marquis of Blandford's act, the ecclesiastical Commissioners have, by an order dated 3rd March, 1859, constituted Meerbrook a district parish or chapelry.—“The inhabitants have chosen the minister in time past, but seem to have lost that immunity.”—(*Mathew Ms.*) In the King's-book it is returned as of the clear yearly value

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of £11. 12s., and in the gift of no particular person.

"It appears," writes Mr. Turner, "from the Meerbrook terrier, that the hon. John Ward, esq., of Capesthorpe, gave £100.; the sum of £100. more was subscribed by John Hollins, esq., of New-grange, and by him collected through the benevolent contributions of the freeholders and others of the chapelry, by which contributions a grant of another £200. was obtained from the Queen's bounty. The Parks, consisting of about twenty acres of land within this chapelry, belong to the curacy of Meerbrook, and were purchased by the Queen's bounty. When the commons were enclosed, about seven acres of land, called Romney, and lying on Meerbrook-leigh, were allotted to this incumbency. In the year 1822, the sum of £800. was allotted to the said incumbency by the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty, of which the sum of £400. has been expended in rebuilding the parsonage-house; the family of the present incumbent paying the additional cost thereof, thus leaving in the Bounty Office £400. Also, the present incumbent has augmented the living with a benefaction of £100., to which has been added £100. more from Mrs. Pyncombe's charity; and the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty have advanced, for the augmentation of the curacy, £200., making together £400., which, with the £400. above-mentioned, amounts to £800., with which, in the year of our Lord 1835, a very advantageous purchase was effected of lands intermixed with others before belonging to the incumbency, and lying at Roche-grange. The farm now consists of about sixty acres, on which more building has been erected, as is also the case with respect to the premises belonging to the parsonage."



O solution of the marvellous circumstance narrated in the ensuing letter (extracted from the *Christian Remembrancer*, of November, 1835, was ever ventured :

“ Mr. Editor,

“The other day I read Bishop Burnet’s *Life of Sir Matthew Hale*, as contained in the last volume of Dr. Wordsworth’s *Ecclesiastical Biography*. The apt illustrations in page 68, &c. (2nd edition), called to my mind those used by Dr. Paley in the beginning of his *Natural Theology*; and then my thoughts became occupied, as they often had been before, with what I once saw (at Meerbrook) viz., a *sun-dial formed of ice*. I beg to send you an account of this curiosity, taken from my father’s diary, solemnly assuring you that what is described was really seen, and that the account is not at all exaggerated, but strictly agreeable with truth. It was observed in the year 1822, and was as follows :

“‘Tuesday, February 12th, a most curious gnomon of ice appeared upon our dial post, exactly in the same direction as the old brass one did appear, viz., due north and south, the old one being removed, and its vacant place filled with water, about an inch deep. This icy gnomon was nearly the same size as the old brass one (1673), nearly of the same thickness, and exceedingly clear, transparent, and hard. Lines, too, were drawn from the centre, or point of the gnomon to the circumference, as marking the hours. Who can give a probable philosophical account of this strange phenomenon?’

“The morning of the day above-mentioned being fine, and the sun out, I was walking near the spot when I observed on the dial-post something shining, which I took to be glass; but walking up to it, I beheld to my astonish-

ment a fun-dial of ice, which I immediately showed to my father and others. A pail was placed over it, and thus was this curiosity preserved entire till about noon on that day, when the gnomon fell ; and where it had stood we observed a fissure through the surface of the ice which had represented the dial-plate. But the cavity cut in the stone for the reception of the dial-plate was quite smooth, and contained nothing to cause the water to be frozen in that particular form. The situation of the dial is about six yards to the south of our chancel door, and in all other directions quite open. If you do not think the nature of this subject is such as to forbid its appearance in your *Christian Remembrancer*, and if you should allow a small space in some future number for the whole or a part of this account, and if you or any of your ingenious and learned readers should be pleased to favour us with some curious observations on this extraordinary phenomenon, I doubt not they would be thankfully received by many of your friends, and especially, Mr. Editor, by your constant reader, and very obedient servant,

“JAMES TURNER.”

The “learned Richard Caldwell, doctor in phisicke,” was born at Overholm, *cir.* 1513, and was educated at Brazenoze-college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. After taking his M.A. degree, he was chosen senior student of Christ-Church ; and ultimately president of the college of physicians in London, where, in conjunction with John, lord Lombley, he founded in 1582 a chirurgical lecture, with a liberal salary. He wrote several treatises on physic, and translated the Table of Surgery, by Horatio Moro, of Florence. Dying in 1585, he was buried at St. Benet’s, near Paul’s-wharf.

A spring which feeds the mill-pool at Upper-Hulme is reported by Plot to have the surprising quality of never freezing, even in the hardest weather, though always cold: and between the Blue-hills and Clumberbury he discovered a stream issuing out of a coal mine, salt enough to "tinge the button-moulds of the poor people (who employ themselves here much in making of buttons) of a black colour, especially if made of oak, in half an hour's time."



UDYERD was specially excepted from Randle de Blondeville's endowment of his abbey of Delacresse with the manor of Leek.* At the Conquest it seems to have been granted to the Verdots, and consequently to have become a member of the manor of Alton, a constable having formerly been sworn in at the Alton manor-courts for Rudyerd and Cawdry.—Cawdry, though joined in documents with Rudyerd, is an entirely distinct hamlet, adjoining Onecote. It contains an estate of about 300 acres, which was sold by sir H. Harpur, baronet, to its present possessor, Mr. William Burnett.

Aliva de Verdon had three sons, Nicolas de Verdon, William de Panton, and Norman de Panton, who had Rodererde, which he granted (*temp.* Henry 1st?) to Ranulph de Tetesworth, who had Thomas de T. These, when they changed their seat, according to the then custom, changed also their name,† and were called Rodererd,

* "The manor of Leek-frith appears at the Conquest to have been a parcel of the manor of Rudyerd; for the site and demesne lands of the abbey, although now included in Leek-frith, are stated in a charter of Randle de Blundville to have been then part of Rudyerd." (*Hadfield.*)

† "Churnett, a little beneath Dieu-le-Cres, receiveth a pretty brook westward, called Dunfmore, coming from Riffeton-James. This brook leaveth Rudyerd standing on the side of Dunne, a great mountain a mile

ancestors of Rudyerd of R., who continued there until the latter end of the seventeenth century; and when, on the death of Thomas R., at Ashborne, it fell to his sisters, they fold it to lord Macclesfield in 1723.

Arms: ar. fretty, fa.

(1) Wolfridus, lord of Rudyerd, *temp.* Canute the Dane, 1030, and Edward the Confessor, left issue (2) Adam, six years old at his father's death, who inherited Rudyerd, "with the lordship and advowson of Leek." (?) After the Conquest, William divided the estates amongst his followers, with the exception of a portion, which he appears to have reserved for himself, as there is an entry in Domesday that Rudierd is *Terra Regis*, or royal demesne, and included in the large tract of *wafte* extending from Biddulph to the extreme north of the county. However, in 1084 Adam de Rudyerd redeemed a portion of the family possessions, and to his son, (3) Radulphus de Tetesworth (*ob.* 1165), Norman Panton granted Rodererde. His son (4) Thomas de T., joining the rebellious barons, *temp.* king John, was taken and beheaded in 1213, *æt.* 79. (5) Richard de Rodehyerd, his son, living 18° Henry 3rd, accompanied Richard Cœur-de-lion in his crusades, where he greatly distinguished himself, and obtained as an augmentation of honor to his paternal coat, *a crescent*. On his return from the Holy-land, he gave, A.D. 1235, forty virgates of land near the village of Rudyerd, to Dieulacreffe Abbey. (6) Ranulph, his son, (Walter Rudyerd and Henry,) living 38° and 48° Henry 3rd, *m.*

northward, whereof is owner one Tettesworth, as Somersset [Robert Glover, the herald] reporteth his name to be, but now called Rudyerd, who have continued lords thereof for a long time." (*Erdeswick.*)

"Churnett, in his traine,
That draweth Dunsmore on,
With Yendon." (*Poly-ollion, song 12*)

Matilda —, and had Thomas, who *ob. s. p.*, and (7) Richard de Rodeyerd, who *ob.* 1288, *æt.* 63, leaving (8) Ranulphus de Rodierd (William, dean of Dublin, and Henry, to whom his father granted land in Rodered, on payment of a silver-penny, yearly, at S. Martin-in-the-winter), who, *cir.* 1318, had a grant from Nicholas, abbot of Dellacresse, of a piece of land which Thomas, lord of Bockeres, formerly enclosed out of the waste of Gondon, in Leke. He left (9) Thomas, dominus de Rodyerd (who, with his brothers Roger and Henry—to whom his father made a grant of Bernardifwode—occurs 1330, '1, '4, and '44), *m.* Agnes, da. fir William de Chattlefome, knight, who, by deed dated 16^o Edward 3rd, grants to the said Thomas all his lands in Tetefworth. His son, (10) John de Rudeart, a lawyer (whose coz., — de Rudyerd was twice chancellor of All-fouls, Oxon., 1391, '2), was succeeded by his son (11) Thomas, 22^o Richard 2nd, who in 1389 had a grant of Hullus and Bernardus-woodes from Henry de R., s. and h. of Ralph de R., who in 1394 conveys to Henry de R. one parke, called Raynalde's-mede, lying between Fokere-moor, Rodyerd-moor, and Gunnynges-lake; (12) Thomas de R., his son, succeeded 21^o Henry 6th, *m.*, 1464, Cecilia —, and had (13) Radulphus, lord of Rudyerd, who joined lord Stanley with a large body of men at Bosworth-field, and, by a family tradition, was the one who slew Richard 3rd, August 22nd, 1485; to commemorate which Henry 7th allowed him to add to his shield, *on a canton a rose or., in a field gules.* He *m.*, 15^o Henry 7th,* Johanna, da. Roger Savage, of Cheshire, and had Thomas, who *ob. s. p.*, and (14) James de R., born 1502, who *m.* a da. of — Nalfon, of Yorkshire, and had (15) Ralph (and John)

* Lawrance Plant, 2nd March, 20^o Henry 7th, grants to Ralph R. a tenement within Rydrord, called Bottfes.

who *m.* Alice, da. Hugh Brereton de Wimbeslow, and had (16) Thomas,*—

[and Ralph, John, Charles, and James R., de Hartley, co. Hants, who *m.* Margaret da. and h. Lawrence Kidwelly, of Winchfield, and had Lawrence, John, James, Thomas, and *sir Benjamin Rudyerd* (third son), of Westwoodhay, Berks., born 26 December, 1572, the friend of Pym and Hampden; a noted lawyer; the “silver trumpet” of the Long-parliament; and the last surveyor of the infamous Court of Wards; upon whom Ben. Jonson wrote several epigrams:—

“Rudyerd! as lesser dames to great one’s use,
My lighter comes to kiss thy learned muse,” &c.

A portrait of him, by Mytens, is now in lord Braybrook’s possession. His poems were published, in conjunction with those of his friend William, earl of Pembroke, in a small 12mo. by Doune, in 1660,—an exceedingly rare little tome—and his memoirs, speeches, &c., edited by J. A. Manning, of the Inner Temple, by Boone, in 1841. Horace Walpole speaks of him as “a wit and poet in great vogue in those days;” and Southey, in his *Book of the Church*, page 460, as “one of the most eloquent men in that best age of English eloquence.” He *m.* Mary, da. and co-h. *sir* Henry Harrington, and left William R., who *m.* Sarah, da. and co-h. *sir* Stephen Harvey, of Melton Malor; and had Benjamin R., who *m.*, 1st, Dorothy, da. and co-h. *sir* Benjamin Maddox, of Wormleybury, bart., and had Robert, who *m.* Jane, da. and h. hon. Mrs. Chaplin; and had Benjamin R., captain Coldstream-guards, at the battle of Fontenoy, and mentioned by Smollett, in the “*Memoirs of a Lady of Quality*,” for his unfortunate connexion with that “fascinating seducer of all mankind,” Frances lady Vane,† *ob. s. p.* in Nova Scotia, 1752;

* On 6 March, 150 Henry 8th, Christopher Edge releases to Thomas R. all his right, title, and claim to lands within the lordship of Rudyerd.

† His clever and characteristic letters from the seat of war in Flanders are published along with his great-great grandfather’s memoirs. Three others of this family were authors: James, who contributed two letters to Tanner’s

and Jane R., who *m.* captain Richard Shipley, of Copt-hall, who *ob.* 1811, *at.* 89, leaving issue the late major-general sir Charles Shipley, R. E., governor of Grenada.—Benjamin R. *m.* 2nd, — Beaumont of Yorkshire, and had Richard R., of Whitby, who *m.* — Yeomans, and *ob. s. p.*, and general Rudyerd, R. E., who *ob.* 1828, leaving issue lieut.-colonel Samuel R., R. A., who served with great distinction at Waterloo; Lenox R., of Canada; col. William R., R. E.; captain Henry R.; and Letitia R., who *m.* James Gordon, of Xeres.]

(16) Thomas Rudyerd, living 1569, *m.* Elizabeth, da. John Osbaldeston, of Chaddington; and had (17) Ambrose R., who had (18) Thomas R., J.P. (*ob.* 1626), who *m.*, 1st, 1572, Mary, da. Francis Biddulph,* and, 2nd, Jane (marriage-portion, £1300.), da. William Norris, of Fifeild, Berks. (by Maria, da. sir Adrian Fortescuwe, knight, and the lady Anne Parry), by whom he had one da. and five sons,—James, *ob. s. p. ante* 1613; John R., J.P., *ob. s. p. ante* 1613; (19) Ralph, the eventual heir, born at Follyjohn, Berks., 31st May, 1590; William, *ob. s. p. ante* 1613; and Thomas, the eldest (*b.* at F.-j., 25th October, 1583), who succeeded, and in 1613 *m.* Mary, da. William

"Primordia;" Edmund, minister of Utoxiter, who, 1615, wrote *"The Thunderbolt of God's Wrath against hard-hearted and stiff-necked Sinners;"* and Thomas, a friend of William Penn, who published a pamphlet entitled *"The Barbican Cheat Discovered,"* 1674. From him was descended John Rudyerd, who in 1708 built the second Eddyftone lighthouse, destroyed by fire 2nd December, 1755.

* Biddulph, of Biddulph, derived from Ormus le Guidon, lord of B., at Domesday survey. One of the lords of B., a knight-crusader, is reputed to have brought over in his train from the Holy-land, a Paynim, whom he made bailiff of his estate, and from whose marriage with an English-woman the present race of "Biddle-moor men" are traditionally said to have sprung. Probably this infusion of Saracenic blood may account for their nomadic and somewhat bellicose propensities. The Trent springs in the Moorlands between this place and Horton:—

"Mooreland's barren earth me first to light did bring."

The late Mr. Bateman, of Middleton, had in his museum a *palstrave*, 6½ inches long, found here some forty years ago.

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Milwarde, of Eaton, with a marriage-portion of £1000., but *ob. s. p.* 1638. He *m.*, 3rd, Anne, da. and co-h. Henry James, of Forville, Worcestershire, and by her had six sons and two daughters,* of whom *Benjamin* and *Anthony* had families mentioned below; and Margaret,† *m. rev.* Edmund Shallcrofs, of Leek. (19) Ralph Rudyerd, younger son, inherited on his brother's death. He *m.* Alice, da. Benedict Webbe, of Kingswood, Wilts.; had eight sons (of whom Benedict *m.* —, and had James and Anne: Benjamin, James, and Ralph *ob. s. p.*), and dying 25th August, 1652, was succeeded by (20) Thomas R. (bd. at Okeover, July, 1684?), aged 36 at the Visitation of 1664. He *m.* 1st, in 1653, Anne (marriage-portion £1300.), da. Roger Hurt, of Casterne, by whom he had (21) Thomas R., his heir, *b.* 1654; and, 2nd, he *m.* Elizabeth, da. Edmund Goodyere, of Hethrope, Oxon., by whom he had Ralph, *b.* 1667, and *ob.* an infant; Elizabeth, *b.* 1663 (*ob.* 1716), *m.* Charles Gibbons (and had Elizabeth G.—*ob.* 13th July, 1769—*m.*, 30th December, 1710, Aden Ley, rector of Ilam, who *ob.* 18th April, 1752, leaving several children: Jane G., *m.* Thomas Gilbert, and *ob. æt.* 21; James Rudyerd G., and John G.); Margaret R.,‡ *b.* 1664; Mary, bap. 8th January, 1666, and bd.§ at Okeover, 1717; and Mercy, bap. 26th December, 1670, *m.* William Trafford, of Swithamley. (21) Thomas

* "William, son of Thomas R., of Delacreffe, esq., and Anne, his wife, bap. 1613, and John, 1615. Ralph R., of Barnwood, gent., bd. 1612." (*Old Register.*)

† She made her will in 1677, and it appears had nephews, Thomas Parker (first lord Macclesfield's father?), Thomas Leay, William Ravenscroft, Francis Wells, and a brother-in-law, Robert Venables.

‡ Margaret R. mentions her cousins, Rowland and Dorothy, Mercy and Martha Okeover, Martha Hinton, and — Doley.

§ The expenses attending the funeral of this lady amounted to £75. 2s. 8d., as appears from a curious statement, in her sister's handwriting, now *pencs* Charles Sprengel Greaves, esq., Q.C.

Rudyard, *b.* 1654, *m.* 1683, Hannah, youngest da. Walter Hampton, of Ashenhurst, who had a marriage-portion of about £3000., and afterwards *re-m.* fir David Nairne. He *ob. s. p.* (it is supposed during his father's lifetime), at Ashborne, and his half-sisters, Margaret R. and Mercy Trafford (a Roman-catholic), on 24th August, 1723, sold the family property to the lord-chancellor Macclesfield for £10,354. 7s. 8d.

The above-named Benjamin R. was father of James R., of Barnscroft and Leek, who *m.* Mary Staples, and dying *s. p.*, November, 1712, was bd. at Leek.—Anthony R. had the abbey estate given him by his father, and was the officiating magistrate at the marriages in Leek parish during the usurpation from 1654 to 1660. He died in the latter year, leaving Thomas R., of London, *æt.* 23 at the Visitation of 1664 (who *m.* Alice —, and had Benjamin, Ann, and Margaret), John R., Hester R., *m.* — Wood, and had a da., Ann W.; and Margaret R., who *m.* George Roads, and had Mary and Anne.



AN old witch of the Frith,* we are gravely assured, used to transform herself into the shape of a hare, and allow Mr. Wood's, of Frith-bottom, dogs to course her for the sake of a small gratuity usually given to her husband, who would intimate the whereabouts of her feat. She always managed however to baffle the dogs, disappearing at a particular hole in the fence. On one occasion she was so hard run that her husband, who was within view, cried out, "Now Nan! *urn* (run) for thy life, or thee't be ta'en." In escaping through the usual gap

* A farm near Turner's-pool, belonging to rev. — Hulm, is still called the *Old Hag*.

the foremost dog made a snap at her, taking a quantity of the flocks, or fur; and on looking over the wall, the huntsmen discovered an old woman adjusting her disordered dress and smoothing her hair over a wound in the forehead.

Another tradition connected with this district is so horrible and improbable that, had it not already appeared in the *Legends of the Moorlands*, we should scarcely venture to quote it. A Flash pedler, known as Ward of the Brook, on his way home, is overtaken by night in the vicinity of Lud-church, and entering a lonely road-side inn, is accosted by a child, who runs up to him exclaiming, "What fat hands you have! what nice pies they will make!" The man ruminates on these strange expressions, and certain ill reports connected with the house recurring to his memory, he determines to make his escape. Feigning an excuse, he goes outside, and at once makes off through the Back-forest to the Black-brook, where leaping from rock to rock with which the channel abounds, he takes refuge under Caistor's-bridge, a rude arch within a few paces of the Dane. Here has he no sooner enconced himself than he hears the cries of men and bloodhounds in full pursuit. They trace him as far as the stream-bank, where the water foils them, though they approach within a few yards of his hiding-place. On escaping, he gives information to the nearest authorities, when the occupants of the house are seized and shortly afterwards executed on several well-authenticated proofs of murder; and the house itself is utterly demolished.

Other ghostly legends and superstitions, some of them leading to curious psychological deductions, still retain their sway over the minds of the denizens of these moorland wilds: of one, more especially, the Headless Rider, who haunted the moors between Leek and Warflow,

several authentic exploits are on record, attested by so many credible living witnesses, that to doubt them were worse than heterodoxy. On one occasion, a man returning from Leek, perhaps somewhat "market fresh," fees before him, a little beyond Leek-edge, a neighbour on horse-back, whom he hails with a request for a "lift" homewards. No sooner however is he mounted behind him than to his horror he finds that his companion is the goblin horseman. The discovery comes too late, for away springs the horse, clearing at a bound fields, trees, hedges, and ditches—the luckless wight at one moment feeling his feet brushing through the topmost twigs, and the next, borne with whirlwind swiftness over the heath. In the upshot, he is found deposited at his own door, helpless and groaning, and so maimed and bruised, that death in a few days puts an end to his sufferings.

Again, a young swain, from the neighbourhood of Waterhouses, visiting his sweetheart some three or four miles off, is so frequently joined in his expeditions by the phantom as at length to become familiarized with it to such a degree, that, to adopt our informant's expression, "they used to walk agen' one another." Mentioning to a friend what he was in the habit of encountering, he was induced to consent to his accompanying him one night. By and bye the horseman makes his appearance: "He's there!" "Where?" whispers the friend, not having the gift of double-sight. "Gi's thy hond;" and *soon as palm touched palm*, the young man shrank back affrighted on perceiving the ghastly stranger at his side.

On another occasion, a rustic having to fetch the *howdy-wife* from Warflow, was unceremoniously joined on the road by the apparition. His horse trembled violently, the dog "yowled," and he himself broke out into so profuse

a perspiration, that it settled in the shape of a heavy dew on the outside of his over-coat. On his arrival, the woman perceiving by his wild and disordered looks that he had had no ordinary journey, closely questioned him as to the nature of it, which he was at first unwilling to admit. She, however, consented to return with him, and they reached home without further molestation. On the following day the horse dropped down dead between the plough-filits, and the dog, too, soon sickened and died. Ultimately, seven clergymen were called in "to speak to and lay," this *bête noir* of the moors, when he confessed that he was one of four evil spirits cast out of heaven, and condemned to roam over the face of the earth until the crack of doom shall release him from his terrestrial wanderings.

RUSHTON.



LVIIET* held Riffeton, or Rifetone-James before the Conquest, and at the Survey it was in the king's hands. Ralf, son of Richard de Ruston, gave to the abbot of Delacresse Barnscroft,† which his brother William bought (*temp.* Henry 3rd or Edward 1st?) of Tomas, son of Ranulph de Tettesworth, lord

* "Robert de Stafford also held one-third of a hide in Heltone and Rifetone; and Ulviet, who held this too in king Edward's time, continued to hold it of Stafford." (*Harwood.*) Henry de Alditheleg had two parts in Riston, of the barony of Robert de Stafford. (*Testa de Nevill.*)

† In the original conveyance (which is now in Mr. Cruso's possession) of "Bernardescrofte of the fee of Rudeyard" (*temp.* Henry 3rd?), mention is made of these places: Bernardesmor, the Grove, the Lower-ferry, Wulvedale, Eafwardeshaleg, Jusum, Egge, Slakkeheved, Mosileg, Staniclis, Caldewallefiche, Wallemor, and Fule. The purchase-money was five marks, and five shillings to be paid annually at the feast of St. Martin: and the witnesses, Norman Panton, Rob. de Acover, N. de Verdun, Wm. de Yppestan, Ric. de Coudey, Adam, Rd., and Philip de Rushton, and Adam, the son of Edgar.

of Rudeyard : witneſſes, William de Chetelton and others. Hugh le Deſpenſer,* earl of Wincheſter, held Ruſhton-Spencer (which took its name from him), but being attainted of high treaſon, all his lands were forfeited to the crown, 3^o Edward 3rd.† That monarch, 16th July, 1334, granted it to ſir Roger Swinnerton;‡ and Maude S., an heiress, brought it, *cir.* 1400, to her huſband, John Savage, of Clifton, knighted at Agincourt, 25th October, 1415. From documents in the hands of Mr. George Lockitt, of Hall-houſe (an eſtate poſſeſſed ſucceſſively by the de Spencer,—Swinerton?—Savage, Sutton, Eardley, Wilmot, and Armett families), “it is clear,” ſays Mr. Melland, “that the manor of Ruſhton-Spencer was veſted in ſir John Savage in queen Elizabeth’s days, and that his anceſtors had long poſſeſſed it.” At preſent the manor of Ruſhton-Spencer is divided into five portions, four being reſpectively held by Mrs. Sarah Johnſon, the repreſentatives of the late John Webb, eſq. (one of whoſe co-heiresses *m.* Henry Killick, of Wal-

* “I read that in the 14^o. of the ſame Edward 2nd, Hugh Spencer the elder (condemned by the communaltie) was baniſhed the Realme, at which time, it was found by inquiſition, that the ſaid Spencer had in ſundrie ſhires 59 Mannors; he had 28,000 ſheepe; 1000 oxen and ſteeres; 1200 kine, with their calves; 40 mares, with their coltes; 160 drawing horſe; 2000 hogges; 300 bullockes; 40 tunnes of wine; 600 bacons; 80 carkaſes of Martilmaſſe beefe; 600 muttuns in larder; 10 tuns of Sidar. His armour, plate, jewels, and ready money, better then £10,000.; 36 ſackes of wooll; and a librarie of bookes. Thus much the record: which proviſion for houſhold,” honeſt old Stowe naturally concludes, “ſheweth a great familie there to be kept.”

† “His chaplains who are of the foundation of the abbey and convent of Deulacre” petition the king and his council that Holy Church be not diſinherited of the hamlet of Ruſhton, by the attainder of earl Hugh le Deſpenſer, *nadgaires counte de Wynceſtre*, who died adjudged a felon, and who held the ſaid manor of them: but that they might give ſatisfaction “for year and waſte,” and have their eſcheat come *appent*. The anſwer is, *Expectet.* (*Parl.-rolls.*)

‡ From an inquiſition (1339) taken on his death, we find that Ruſhton was held under certain ſervices of the abbot of Diculacres.

ton-hall, esq., and the other, the late — Ripley), Charles Harwar, esq., and Mrs. Elizabeth Yardley; the fifth by various landowners. Rushton-James (after the family of Fitz-James?) is included in the manor of Horton; and of Heaton, P. L. Brocklehurst, esq. is the present lord.

Incumbents of Rushton: Robert Sutton, buried 5th April, 1588; James Wagg, *lector*, 1589; William Reade, *lector*, 1597;* John Knight, 1605; John Orme, 1620; John Freckleton, 1623-34; Thomas Adams, 1639; (George Moxon, chaplain to sir William Brereton, preached at Rushton between 1660 and 1662.—*Nonconformists' Memorial.*) George Rhodes, 1661; Thomas Meaykin, 1675, *ob.* 14th March, 1716; William Meaykin, 12th June, 1712, buried February 8th, 1749-50; Daniel Turner, B.A., 8th June, 1750, to 14th October, 1789; Thomas Clulow, to December, 1790; John Rodgers, 24th December, 1790, to 15th May, 1804; George Mounsey, 31st August, 1804, to 7th June, 1852; William Melland, 5th February, 1853.

“*Teffimond v. Yardley.*” In 1831 a dispute arose between the churchwarden of Leek and Mr. Yardley as to the payment of 13s. 1½*d.*, a poor-rate assessed on his farm of Wall-hill, in Rushton-Spencer. After some preliminary proceedings at Lichfield and in the court of King’s-bench, the case eventually came before a special jury at the Stafford spring assizes, 1833, when a mass of ancient documents and other evidence was adduced by Messrs. Killmister and Challinor, the plaintiff’s solicitors, proving that from time immemorial the township of Rushton-Spencer had formed part of the parish of Leek; that the chapel there had all along paid marriage and burial

* “1597. Rushton cap. William Reade, *lector*. Evocentur parochiani, et interim D’nus decrevit capellam interdicend’.”

dues to the vicar of Leek, who had, since the dissolution of the abbey, nominated the curates; and that church-rates had on various occasions been paid towards the repair of Leek church. In the Leek terrier of 1693, filed at Lichfield, was found this somewhat singular entry: "Note, all the vicar's dues are paid him from both the chapels of Rushton and Marbrook (except baptisms at Rushton, and nothing is paid for them except he himself officiate). The clerk hath also *oats* [cates?] given him by custom." The verdict was in favour of the plaintiff; and the costs on both sides were believed to exceed £1500.

There is a "warning" from bishop Hackett, dated 30th September, 1668, to the chapel-reeve of Rushton, that unless the "buryall-dues" be forthwith discharged, the permission to inter there will be revoked. The living is given in the *Liber regis* as of the clear value of £13. 10s. per annum.

In a very interesting description of Rushton chapel and parish, begun by the rev. T. W. Norwood, M.A., of Cheltenham, and continued by the rev. W. Melland, the present incumbent, the former gentleman comes to the conclusion that there is one ornament at least in this ancient "chapel in the wilderneys" (dedicated to St. Lawrence the martyr, and built "almost wholly of timber-work," *temp.* Henry 3rd, 13th century), which is probably unique in England, viz., six dog-teeth cut in oak, over the piers on the north side of the nave. The massive circular stone font, too, he considers coeval with the earlier structure. Over the east window is the date 1630. The situation of this humble but highly picturesque little chapel is eminently striking, perched as it is on the summit of a steep elevation apart from the village, and screened by noble old black firs and yew-trees. Tradition has handed down

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that it was originally entirely furrounded by dense woods. Two broken, shapелеfs stones, standing on either fide of the porch, are alleged to be of Druidical origin.

“*Memento mori.*—Thomas, fon of Thomas and Mary Meaykin, interred July 16th, 1781, aged 21 years. As a man falleth before wicked men, fo fell I,—Βαί θάνατος,” is the infcription on a grave-ftone at the north-eaftern angle of the churchyard, the following interpretation of which is taken from the Mathew mfs.: “The hiftory of this young man, as related by elderly people who can recollect the circumftance was, that he went into very reputable fervice at Stone; that while there the daughter of his mafter betrayed an attachment for him, which it is fup-pofed was either difcovered by or difclofed to the father.* He was taken ill fhortly after; died, and was buried at Stone. That after his interment, a pony of his mafter’s, of which he had been the groom, got into the churchyard, and attempted to tear up the earth over his coffin. Some fufpicions were engendered in the minds of his friends, that he had not come by his death fairly, or by natural means. Thefe became intense: at length after he had been interred fome time—it is faid at leaft twelve months†—he was taken up, the coffin opened, and the body found to be turned over. It was then conjectured that fome powerful but not fufficiently fatal narcotic had been adminiftered; that whilft under its influence, he had been committed to the ground; and the difcovery took place as above related. His remains were removed by his relations to the place of his nativity and re-interred with the foregoing memorial.”

* Pitt fays his mafter gave him an opiate, for the fake of fome money which he received from him, as a loan.

† “The body of Thomas Meakin was bury’d at Stone, 1781, and was remov’d thence, and bury’d at Rushton, 11th July, 1782.” (*Register.*)

There are still in Rushton a road and farm-house called respectively Church-way and Earl's-way house,* which served, conjectures Mr. Norwood, as way-marks through what *now* is a precarious country enough, but what must *then* in truth have been a waste and howling wilderness;”—and this is proved by there being in one direction *Wolf-low*, in another, *Wolf-dale* (or Oldall-grange), *Elk-stone*, *Boar's-ley*, and lastly, *Wild-boar Clough*.

Mary Sydebotham, by will dated 13th March, 1744, left £11. for the poorest widows of Rushton-Spencer: Alice Yardley, £12., for bread; Elizabeth Hulme, of Buglawton, 9th December, 1725, £4. yearly, on Woodhouse-green, for clothing six poor people of Rushton-James; Sarah Nicolls, of Swithamley-grange, 6th June, 1783, £200., the interest on which was to be spent in buying woollen cloth for the poor of Heaton and Leek-frith, on the 1st January in each year; and the rev. James Turner, on the 1st November, 1854, charged Spring-cottage, Roche-fide, with 20s. yearly, for bibles and books of Common Prayer, for Rushton-James, Rushton-Spencer, and Heaton, in Easter week.

“From the register of Rushton:” the same Mr. Thomas Higginbotham,† who in 1706 presented a silver-patten to Leek church, appears on the 28th September, 1709, “by the hands of Mr. Molborn, minister of Congleton,” to have given “a silver plate, gilt with gould, for y^e use of y^e communion-table of Rushton-Spencer, for ever.”

The ancestors of Christopher Rodes, esq. (who was bd.

* Mr. Melland asks whether it be improbable that this way, running from Congleton to Leek, was formed for the earls of Chester to travel on between Leek and Chester?

† Jo. Higginbotham, of Rushton, Wm. Mountfort, and Jo. Ashenhurst were “disclaimed” by Glover, Somerset-herald, in the visitation of 1583. (*Harl. ms.*, 1985, p. 213.)

May 8, 1731), in 1673 gave the "rents, issues, and profits of Rushton-field, for the encouragement of a resident preaching minister of God's word, at the chappell of Rushton-Spencer, otherwise called the *chappell in the Wiltherness*."

"1753. July 5. Edward Turnock, of Shaw-bank, aged 100 years, or more (105?), was buried."

"1762. August 29. Divine service was first performed in the chapel of Caulton."*

"1783. September 10th. Mary Davenport, *bd.*, *æt.* 92; and 1784, March 17th, Uriah D., *æt.* 94."

"1785. July 19th. Warflow and Elkstone chapels consecrated by bishop Cornwallis."

Surnames in earlier registers, not one of which now survives in the chapelry: Adderley, Antrobus, Burke, Butler, Bulkeley, Leigh, Leighton, Mountford, Tyrrel,† Webb, Whewall, Waller, and Washington; and these three singular ones, Strong-i-th'-arm, Proverb, and Lightning.

Wall-hill and Castle-hill indicate, in Mr. Melland's opinion, strongholds long since demolished.

From the Cloud (Ang.-Sax., *the hill*), which rises 1190 feet above the level of the sea, is a vast panoramic view embracing the towns of Leek, Congleton, and Macclesfield, and, it is said, Liverpool, Manchester, &c.; the Bosley and Leek reservoirs, and the Staffordshire and Cheshire hills, "especially the broad *Minns*, the towering Shutlinglow,‡

* "Caldon, Calton, Waterfall and Grin',
Four of the *fewest* towns ever man was in." (*Local distich.*)

† Arms of Tyrrel of Rushton, 1583: arg., two chevs. gu. within a bord. engr. az. (*Edmondson.*) Road, of Rushton-house: arg., two trefoils slipped fa.; a chief gu. Rushton: or., a lion pass., fa.; a chief gu.

‡ "As tow'r's the Derbian Peake and Moreland (which doe draw
More mountainous and wild) the high-crown'd Shutlingflawe."
(*Poly-ollion*, song xi.)

Mow Cop, the *Gun-ridge*, and the grotesque *Roches* ;” Beeston-castle,* 25 miles distant, and Delamere-forest ; Moël-Fammau, and other Cambrian hills are also visible. Some 30 years ago, before the mountain was defaced for the sake of providing materials for the Macclesfield canal works, and still later for the Liverpool and Manchester railway, “there were four curious points jutting out of that portion of the Cloud standing in Rushton Spencer, viz., the *Sugar rock*, the *Raven rock*, the *Mareback*, and the *Bully Thrumble*, which last-mentioned point was most remarkable, resembling a gigantic cork-screw, and rising sixty or seventy feet above its parent rock.”

The *Drummer's Knob* is another point of the Cloud range, about half a mile nearer to Leek, and taking its name, as the local tradition runs, from the following incident : “when the Scotch insurgents passed this way in 1745, a drummer sat down and amused himself by fingering or playing, ‘Hie thee, Jamie, hame again,’ when an English foldier asked his officer’s permission to have a shot at him : although the distance was great, leave was given and down fell the poor drummer.”—This seems to imply that the duke of Cumberland was hereabout very close at prince Charles Edward’s heels, whereas Ray tells us he did not reach Macclesfield before the 10th December, two days after the rebels.

“There is here a well called S. Hellen’s (Daniel’s?) which is fed by so plentiful a spring, that, joined with another of equal force, supply with water an overshot mill, not far distant from their rise, and have done so for many years together ; yet sometimes it so comes to pass

* “Tempus erit quando rufus caput exeret altum.” (*Leland.*)

This prophecy seems fulfilled in Mr. Tollemache’s castle of Peckforton on a sister height to Beeston.

that this well will grow dry after a constant discharge of water, as above, for eight or ten years, and that not by degrees, but altogether of a sudden, as well in wet as dry years, and always at the beginning of May, when the springs are commonly esteemed the highest, and so it usually continues till Martin-mass, November 12th following. The people imagine that when this happens there will soon follow some stupendous calamity of dearth, war, or some grand revolution and changes. Thus, they'll tell you it grew dry before the late civil wars, and again before the martyrdom of King Charles I; and again, against the great dearth of corn in 1670, or thereabouts; and lastly, in 1679, when the Popish plot was discovered, and many disturbances followed thereupon. These rustick observations pose our philosophers, and therefore they resolve them, for brevity sake, into casualty and credulity, rather than betray their own ignorance."—The existence of a natural siphon, having its entrance into the reservoir at a lower level than the ordinary channel, would account for this phenomenon.

"Two things there are in the grounds of Wm. Trafford, esq., of Swithamley (in the township of Heaton), to be noticed; one the hanging-stone,† which if not natural,

† "To bp. Rd. Smallbrook, from rev. T. Loxdale.

"My lord,

"The coins lie ready waiting for an opportunity of conveying them safe to your lordship's hands, and will come by Mr. Nichols, if no other offer itself. I am pleased to find the two Saxon different from any in fir A. Fountaine, and wish they had been more worth your lordship's acceptance. There is, my lord, in the parish of Leek, a large table of rough unpolished stone, upon a supporter of the same, on the brow of a hill, now a little declining at one end. If your lordship know any curious gentleman that travels this way, I should be glad to have his opinion about it. I take it to have been an old heathen altar (*Charem-luach*), of which nature there are several in the isle of Anglesea: if so, it is a piece of antiquity that deserves the notice of the publick. We call it the hanging-stone." (*Shaw's Staffordshire*.) "Between Flath and Quarnford we discovered an undoubted

must," Mr. Loxdale concludes, "be an altar or devoted stone, of which the rev. Hy. Rowland so often makes mention as being common in Anglesea, and called *Cromlechu*, (Hebr., *cerem-lech*,) and of which Mr. Wright discovered one in the Trentine Alps, and has a cut in his Travels: the other is the stupendous cleft in the rock between Swithamley and Wharnford called Lud-church," by measure 208 yards long, and from 30 to 50 feet deep, the sides of which so overhang that snow often remains therein through the summer, "whereof was a signal proof on Leek fair-day, the 17th July, at which time a Wharnford man brought a sack of snow thence, and pour'd it down at the mercat-cross, saying he could help them to a hundred loads." (*Plot.*)

William Traford, of Wymflowe, esq., purchased, 5th May, 32^o Henry 8th, the grange called Swythernley, certain closes, woods, and pools, called Freefall, or Forfall, Danwode, Ryefeld, Ernyflowe, Crabtrefeld, Wodehay, Ballokks-pytt, Pole-meadow at the head of Thurnehurst-pole, and the High-forest (in tenure of Ellen Fytton, of Syddington), late part of the monastery of Delacre, for four score eight pounds and ten shillings, "to be holden of us *in capite*, by y^e service of the 20th part of one knight's fee, and rendering therefore to us 10s. yearly." *Mem.*, that this Patent was executed and possession was "delyvered and taken in the manor and graunge of Swythernley, the 10th June following;" these, *inter alios*, being witnesses, Edmund Savage, esq., one of the justices of the peace in the co. of Chester; Tho^s. Whytney, late

cromlech or British altar: this does not appear to be the one alluded to by Loxdale in *Shaw's Antiquities*. It must certainly be in part of artificial construction, and is a very remarkable curiosity. Each stone would weigh many tons." (*Garner's Staffordshire*, p. 66.) The Bridestones, on the borders of Cheshire, are believed to be of Druidical origin.

abbot of Delincresse; fyr H^r. Ryle, parson of Wylmyflow; and John Lee de Rygge.—“And possession was taken in the hee-foreste at the howse of the keper of the feid forreste” on the same day. A receipt by Edward North, treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, for £40., a portion of the purchase-money, is dated 26th September, 1541. For some offence it appears that the estate was confiscated, since we find James 1st, by deed dated 1623, restoring it to William Trafford, “because that he hath well and faithfully paid all the issues and profits of the aforefaid grange due to us unto 10th June last; and half a mark paid to us in our Hanaper. Wherefore we have respited the homage of the same, and have restored to him the grange, and have taken his fealty.” The old part of the house was destroyed by fire on Sunday, December 26th, 1813, at the commencement of the “Long Frost,” causing damage to the amount of between £2000. and £3000. Mr. and Mrs. Nicollswere in Cornwall at the time.

Arms of Trafford: or., a griffin. (*Loxdale.*)

William, second son of sir Edward Trafford, of Trafford, knight, was under-sheriff of Cheshire 1540, and father, by Margery his wife, of Philip T. seated at Swythurley, *temp.* Elizabeth (*ob.* 17th July, 1622), who *m.* Ellen, da. George Dickens, of Sheldon; and had William T. of S., who *m.* Sarah, da. Thomas Homersley, of Cheddleton; and had William T. (buried at Leek), aged 47 at the visitation of 1663, who *m.* Mary, da. Ralph Bagnall, of Oncote; and had (Philip, second son, who *m.* Elizabeth, da. Thomas Grefley, and *ob. s. p.*, 1676,) William T., of S. (third son, who was buried in the mortuary-chapel at Rushton, 26th December, 1726, *æt.* 82), *m.* Clara, da. William Lawton, of Lawton; and had William T., of S. (and Edward, maternal ancestor of the present Trafford

Trafford, of Outrington), who (*ob.* October, 1762) *m.* Sarah, heiress William Stonehewer, of Barleyford, and had four sons, who all *ob. s. p.*; and a da., Sarah Trafford, of S., who *m.* William Nicolls, of Stafford. He *ob.* before his father-in-law, leaving five sons, of whom Thomas N., the eldest, *ob. s. p.* Edward, second son, *m.* —, and had three sons and four das., and *ob.* 21st March, 1806. His eldest son, Edward Trafford Nicolls, assumed the name and arms of Trafford, and *m.* 1st, Sarah Worsley, of Whitgrove, and had Sarah, *m.* John Joule, of Stone. He *m.* 2nd, Mabella Worsley, by whom he had Eleanor, Emily, and Julia Anne. He *ob.* 26th February, 1839, *æt.* 56, after serving the office of sheriff in 1818, and selling the manor and estates, 10th August, 1831, to the late William Brocklehurst, esq. (*Hadfield and others.*)

Major-general Thomas Samuel Trafford, youngest son of Edward Nicolls, born at S., *cir.* 1786 (*ob.* 5th January, 1856, after marrying 2nd, Maria, da. John le Marchant, esq., of Melrose, Guernsey), *m.* 1st, Anne (*ob.* July, 1843), da. B. Rawson, esq., of Bradford-manor and Nidd-hall; and had, *inter alios*, Charles Guy T., *b.* 29th January, 1821, who *m.* Caroline Anne, da. rev. John Hopton, of Canon Frome-court, Herefordshire, and has Edward Guy, Henry Randolph, Lionel James, and Clare Ellen.



NDON (Heandon, Ang.-Saxon, *High hill* ?).—Before the Norman Conquest Duning held Enedun,* and 20^o William 1st, it was in the king's hands. At Doomſday Survey one Roger, under the

* "Once Yngton, for some descents the feat of the Colcloughs, in Smith's Viſn., 1583."—They lived at Delf-house; and their arms were, ar. five eagles displ. in crofs fa. (*Harwood.*)

earl of Montgomery, had it. In Henry 3rd's time it came to the Audleys, with Horton. Henry lord Audley had a charter granted in 1253 for a free-warren in Enedon, Horton, Longesdon, &c. Rogerus de Longaspata, alias Meyland, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield from 1257 to 1295, grants to Henry lord Audley a "chawntery,"* in his chapel at Endon, stipulating however that his children only, and their descendants, should be baptized therein, and that the priest should always take an oath of fidelity to the vicar of Leek.—(Copied from an old "leiger-boke" of Delacresse abbey by Mr. Bulkeley, of Stanlow, in 1670, borrowed of Mr. Hollins, of Mossleigh.) Endon† then, and long after, as well as before, was the estate of the lords of Audley, who were possessed of several manors in this part of Staffordshire, several of which are recited in their famous inquisition (see *Harl. Ms.* no. 2062, fo. 2) in Henry 3rd's reign, A.D. 1227. The first in history is Adam de Aldethleg. Lynulphus or Lydalphus was his son, who had another Adam. This Adam granted "Gulielmo de Stonlegh, filio avunculi sui Adæ, totam Stonlegh, cum omnibus pertinentibus:" and left issue the famous Henry, who built the castle of Helegh, founded Hulton-abbey, and was sheriff of Staffordshire 7^o Henry 3rd, 1222; and "whose seat, as appears from this licence, *was at Endon*, upon that spot of ground in the way between Endon and Park-lane, as is most likely, though there be now no remains of any building, nor anything but some signs of a moat." This Henry had two brothers, Adam Aldeth-

* Chantry, a chapel endowed for the maintaining a priest or priests to sing masses for the souls of the founders. (*Bailey.*)

† "Barony of J., the son of Alan:—Simon de Frankeleg, Wm. de Gridelton, and Wm. de Upton, each hold a half fee in Endon, and Wm. de St. George one fee of the barony of Ralph de Mortuo-Mari." (*Tegla de Nevill.*)

ley de Grecton and William de Blore. How long after the manor remained with the Audleys, and whether upon the death without issue of Nicholas the 5th baron in 1391 it might go to one of his three sisters, and to which of them, whether to Joan who *m.* John Touchett, esq., or to Margaret who *m.* sir John (Roger?) Hilary, or to Margery wife of Fulke le (Ralph?) Fitzwarren, knt., Mr. Loxdale cannot determine. (“*Note*, the estate was in every branch, as Edmond, Newport, equally divided among them all.”)

In that part of Endon-quarter named Longffston Hamell, near Stanlow, is a small farm called Dearneford, and before that Darple, the estate of Mosse. Richard the son of Nicholas Mosse was executed at Stafford for the murder of Agnes Smith, and the estate consequently became forfeited to the crown. Ralf Edge purchased it for 40s. after the reversion of a long lease, but the barons of the Exchequer being informed that it was undersold, declared the bargain fraudulent and sold it to John Wedgwood for £10, in 1577, Richard Bagott being sheriff. Thomas Mosse, the next heir, brought an action against Wedgwood, but to no purpose. This estate, in Mr. Loxdale's time, had lately been bought “for the use of the minister of Horton chappell.”

In 1720, Thomas Jodrell, esq., gave a piece of land for a site, and on the 29th October, 1730, permission was granted by the said rev. Thomas Loxdale, vicar of Leek, to the rev. John Daintry, curate of Endon, and John Sutton, Samuel Tomkinson, and William Ford, chapelwardens, to bury and administer the sacraments (and an agreement made as to the fees) “at y^e newe chapell which they have lately at a great expence crected att Endon: to remedy the inconvenience laboured under

by reason of their great distance from Leek, and several waters running between the said places, which cannot at some times be overpast without great danger: *his testibus*, John Chelle, Ralph Bradbury, William Edge, and John Myott."

Incumbents of Endon: John Daintry, 1730-7; Enoch Tomkinson, of Park-lane, *bd.* October 8th, 1761; Samuel Turnock, 1761; Thomas Bownefs, officiating minister under a sequestration, November, 1797; Thomas Middleton, 1800; John Salt, 1815; and Daniel Turner, 1832.

In the churchyard is a stone to the memory of William Murhall, esq., descended from an old Staffordshire family, and who died 4th January, 1762; with this pithy epitaph: "Part of what I possessed is left to others, and what I gave away remains with me." In the same *God's acre*, rests "Billy Willett o' th' Eaves," who lived to be 104 years old, and who with one Johnny Fletcher is immortalized as participating in this feat:—

"*Telwright.* 'Oi've yerd 'em sey yo' wer'n aw long wointed at that teyme; wur it so, Rafy?'

"*Leigh.* 'Whoy, pratty weel. We begun t' dáánce (at Mester Ford's o' Yen-bonk) abáit se'en o'clock at neet o' th' 2^d o' Sept^r. (1752), an' we ne'er stop't whoile deyleet o' th' 14th.'"

"Within Endon-quarter and a little below Leek, on the banks of the Churnett, stands Wall-grange, which an earl of Chester gave to Trentham-priory;* and

* By his will, which was in Mr. Hollinshead's hands, dated April 17th, 1473, Stephen Hawkyngs, after directing that he shall be buried at Stone, leaves to St. Mary's at Coventry, 4*d.*; to St. Chad's at Lichfield, 4*d.*; to the chapel at Stone, 12*d.*; to St. Mary's at Trentham, 12*d.*; to the bridge at Walton, 6*d.*; and the rest to his wife Joane and his sons; appointing Thomas Wythurfte and his wife executors. Proved before Thomas Reynolds at Stone, 21st May. These seem very insignificant sums, but we must bear

Ranulf Blundeville, son of Hugh Kevelioke, both earls of Chester, remitted to them the service of a footman in the wars, under which tenure it was held by them, 30^o Edward 1st, 1301. Henry, son of James Audeley, granted them lands there: and, 12^o Edw^d. 3rd, 1338, Rich^d. del Pike and Marg^t. de Rouse quit their right and claim in certain lands belonging to this grange to Rich^d. Dulvern, prior of Trentham.* The farm is about 500 acres, and is part of lord Gower's estate, having descended to him from sir Walter Lefeson, whose father bought it of the Egertons, as I suppose William E. was of Wall-grange in 1570 and '84. Timothy was son of W^m. E., and had, by Ann his wife, Ann, *b*. Nov^r., 1613, and Tho^s., *b*. 1615. Timothy *bd*. in the chancell, 1628, and his widow in 1663." (*Loxdale*.)

Wall-grange still belongs to the Sutherland family; and there is on it a most copious, pellucid spring, which has of late years been appropriated to the Potteries' water-works. The name, which has become corrupted into Sinners' or Cœna's-well—just as probably has that of our Lady-of-the-dale into *Laddermedale*,—is by many considered to be a corruption of Mæcenas; by others again, of Cœnose, or muddy (which its present character certainly belies); while more, and with greater probability, believe it to be of *Sainte Cène*, or the Holy Supper,—several wells of this name existing in Normandy, and elsewhere.

Mr. Hadfield asserts that Wall-grange was granted by the crown to the Lefeson family at the dissolution of the

in mind the relative value of money. Even within a very short time, a woman used to walk every year from Wetton to a field near Matlock, for the sake of gathering two pecks of cowslips, which she sold in Leek-market for 1s. 6d. a peck; so that for 3s. she would have walked sixty miles, to say nothing of the trouble of getting and picking the blossom.

* 29^o Henry 8th.—Valgraunge: firma grangiæ, £6. 13s. 4d.

priory, and that the Egertons merely held it under a long lease.* William Egerton was living 1484; and Thomas E., of Wall-grange, master of the Mint to queen Mary, had Thomas E., of W.-g.,† who *m.* Jane Howard (born at Calais), and had by her Timothy (*ob.* 1628), *m.* 2nd May, 1609, Anne, da. of fir Thomas Dorrell, of Long-Dorrell, Bucks., who *ob.* at W.-g., 1663, and had Thomas, his heir, and Jane.—Thomas, the younger son, was rector of Adstock, Bucks., and *m.* Mary, da. of Peter Fige, of Wilmslowe, and had Anne, who *m.* Richard Cartier, of London; Mary; and Thomas E., *æt.* 18, 1634, who *m.* 1st a da. of John Knight, of Shipton, Northamptonshire, who *ob.* *s. p.*; and 2nd Susan, widow of William Lee of Adstock, by whom he had William and Thomas.

The estate of Ashes, adds the same authority, belonged at an early period to a branch of the Bentleys, of Bentley. John B., the last of the family, was bd. at Leek, 20th November, 1638: and his only da. and heir Urfula, having in 1612 married John Bellot, of Moreton, esq., the estate passed to that family, by whose representative, fir John Bellot, bart., it was sold in 1710 to John Debank, of Leek, gentleman, and came, through his marriage with Jane, da. and heir of Simon Debank, of Leek and the Ashes, esq. (who died March 2nd, 1800, after serving the office of sheriff, 30-1 George 3rd), to William Sneyd, of Ashcombe, esq.

* Lawrence, a younger son of fir John Savage, junr. (slain at Boulogne, 1492), settled at Walgrange in Staffordshire. (*Lysons' Cheshire*, p. 390.)

† This Thomas Egerton de Wallgrange bought Highlow-medowe in Byrcheolt-fyld of Thos. Jodrell de Moorhowse, 1565. Arms of Egerton of Walgrange and Adstock: gu., a chev. between three pheons ar. (*Burke*.)



LONGSDON is another tract of land in this quarter. Henry de Audley, by consent of Bertrey, grants to Randle de Longsdon, *libero homini suo*, half his land in Picmere. (*Leyceffer's Cheshire*, p. 339.) It was anciently divided into James' half and Dunwood; the former containing Bradshaw and Stanlowe and all that lies around the common; and Dunwood the rest. At Stanlowe was an old family of that name: * fir Ralf de Stanlowe is in the list of warriors under Edward 1st; and Walter under Edward 2nd and Richard 2nd. A Robert de Stanlowe is in Mr. Hollinhead's old deed, and Roger Bradschagh† is witness to a deed of James Turner's, of Bradnop, in 1431. Haywood of Stanlow bore arms, sa. three cinquefoils. William Haywood in 1570 and '80 had two co-heiresses, one of whom, Ann, m. William Bowyer; and the other — Buckley. Alice Buckley of Stanloe, m. Rowland Hill, of Hawkestone.

There was also a park in this neighbourhood. "I find the lodge mentioned in Longsdon reg^r., Jan^y., 1586, and am not certain whether it be the same with the lord Audley's park in Endon; but if so, the lodge could not be in Longsdon,‡ which is a distinct liberty from Endon." (*Loxdale.*)

The rev. Richard Jackson (who *ob.* 1782), of Tarrington, Hereford, and formerly fellow of Trinity college, by his will dated 20th February, 1775, bequeathed his freehold estate at Upper-Longsdon to the master, fellows, and scholars of Trinity college, in trust, for a professorship

* Arms of Stanlowe: ar. a lion ramp., tail forked, sa. (*Loxdale.*)

† Bradshaw, the regicide, is believed to have been of this family.

‡ Barony of H., son of Peter: Albr' de Boterens has half a fee in Longsdon. (*Testa de Nevill.*)

of natural philosophy, to be founded in the university of Cambridge, and for the salary of the botanic gardener. The professor so founded is now called the Jacksonian, and the first one chosen was in 1783 or '4.

Burke in his History of the Landed Gentry, gives the pedigree of the family of Bulkeley, of Stanlowe, as descended from Robert Bulclogh, lord of Bulclogh, *temp.* king John; and whose arms were, three cheveronels ar. betw. three bulls' heads erased. (*Loxdale.*) Richard Bulkeley, of Perwyche, appears to have acquired the lordship of Stanlowe, *temp.* Edward 6th, through his wife Joan, da. and h. Richard Sherratt, of Cheddleton and Stanlowe. The mansion-house is still a stately-looking old pile, but without any recorded date. A Richard B. of S., is said to have been "of wild and dissipated habits during his father's life-time, and to have had the misfortune to kill one of the Lockwood's, of Lockwood, in a duel. The rencontre is traditionally stated to have taken place on the summit of a hill named Ladderedge, between Stanlow and Leek. The parties had been at Leek market acting as magistrates; and on returning home a quarrel ensued, when dismounting from their horses and giving them to their servants to hold, they fought on the road side. For this act, Richard B. was obliged to obtain pardon of king Edward 4th, which cost his family much trouble and great expense."

In 1680, glazing by means of salt was accidentally discovered at Stanley. Marryatt, in his work on Pottery and Porcelain, p. 150, tells us that the servant at Mr. Joseph Yates' farm, near Palmer's pottery at Bagnall, "was boiling salt in water to be used in curing pork; and that during her temporary absence the mixture boiled up, falling over the sides of an earthen pot containing it. The

vessel became red hot, and when cool was found to be glazed. Mr. Palmer availed himself of the accident, glazing common brown-ware by means of salt, and in this he was soon followed by other manufacturers.”—The rev. Richard Shaw left a house, outbuildings, and about seventy acres of land at Stanley to the poor indigent housekeepers and other inhabitants of Stanley.



TANLEY, or Stanleghe, was a member of Endon and estate of the lords Audley, till Adam, son of Liulphus, *temp.* king John, gave it to William de Stonleghe, son of his maternal uncle (*avunculi*) Adam.*

This and half Balterley were given and granted to William de Stanley and his heirs for Talk-o'-th'-hill and other places: witnesses, H^r. de Prayers, Rob^t. de Aldelgh, Roger de Bardenold, Philip. capellano de Lec, W^m. de Weloc, cum multis aliis. In 1596, sir Roland Stanley, of Howton, was lord of this place.† “Out of this Stanly, y^e family of Stanly, earls of Derby, and all other Stanleys are descended, as y^e family had its name from the place, and the place was so called from its nature, stony ground.” (*Erdeswick.*)

Arms of Stanley, of Stanley: ar. on a bend az. three stags' heads cabosh'd or. (*Loxdale.*)

William de Stanleigh had William de S., who had sir William de S., knt., lord of S., who had sir Adam (and

* “It is a fact agreed on by all antiquaries that the Stanleys sprang off the old lords Audley, taking their new name from the manor of Stanley.” (*Quarterly Review*, no. 205.)—See also the Diculacre cartulary: “from which Stanley springs the earl of Derby, a younger branch of the Audleys.”

† From a deed in Mr. Sneyd's possession, it appears the manor of Stanley was sold by William Stanley, of Hooton, esq., Richard Draycott, of Paynley, esq., and others, to Thomas Fernihough, of Stanley, 10th July, 1660, for £900.

John), who had William de S. of Stourton, who *m.* Joanna, da. and co-heiress fir Thomas Bamville, and had John de Stanley, who had William S., living 1361, who *m.* Alice, da. fir Hamon Maffey of Timperley, and had William [and fir John,* an early knight of the garter, who *m.* Isabella, da. and heiress fir Thomas Latham, of Latham, knt., and was ancestor of the earls of Derby, the Stanleys of Alderley, Elford, &c.], lord of Stanley and Stourton, who *m.* Margery, da. and heiress William de Horton. This eldest branch was represented by fir T. S. Maffey Stanley, of Hooton, bart. (*Hadfield.*)



ORTON :—Erdeswicke we conceive is wrong in supposing it to be the *Horteburie* of Domesday, which one Roger held of Roger de Montgomery, a noble Norman and earl of Shrewsbury. The barons of Stafford† were sometime chief-lords. Radulphus lord Stafford gave lands in Horton and Gratton to the priory of black-canon at Stone, which he had founded and made a cell to Kenilworth. (*Dugdale's Warwickshire*, p. 157.) This, with Endon, Longsdon, and Stanley, was early in the possession of the Audleys or Aldishleys, and continued in that line,—Stanley excepted—until the estate was divided between the three co-heiresses of James fourth lord Audley, the hero of Poitiers, September 19th, 1356. Joane, the eldest daughter, married fir John Touchet, in whose descendants the Audley title continued. Margaret, the second daughter, married fir Roger Hillarie; and another

* Henry 4th gave commission to fir John Stanley and Roger de Leke to march with the army on York (which still held out for Richard 2nd,) and reduce it, which they accordingly effected. (*History of the House of Stanley.*)

† At Domesday Survey, Robert de Stafford held 150 lordships, of which half at least lay in Staffordshire.

Margaret (by Isabel, his second wife) married Ralph Fitzwarine, ancestor of the earls of Bath.* Erdefwick says this third part remained in the Bath family until about 1600. Adam Aldethleg, or Audley, de Gratton, was brother to Henry lord Audley; and Erdefwick is of opinion that the Audleys were a younger branch of the Verdon, the very manor of Audley having been granted them by a Verdon,† or held of the heirs of Verdon, to his day. He adds that it is “a large and goodly manor, and because it lieth in such a barren country is thereupon called *Horton-court*; and occupies almost all the ground Endon-water passes through till it comes to the Churnett.”

Hilary either had no issue, or, for some consideration, passed his share to Touchett, who sold his own and Hilary's parts or shares to Egerton of Wall-grange, in queen Elizabeth's time. John Wedgwood of Blackwood‡ married Mary, da. of this Egerton. The earl of Bath's share came to Bellot; and this other third part, being sold by sir John Bellot§ to pay his brother sir Thomas's debts, was bought by another John Wedgwood, *circa* 1711; so that he came to be sole lord of all, but both his sons died before him, one at Oxford, and Charles, the other, in 1731. John Wedgwood, by will dated 29th July, 1749, left the whole of his real estate to his cousin and devisee-

* “Joane, da. sir Fulke Bouchier, 2nd baron Fitzwarine (*ob.* 1479), by his wife Elizabeth, sister and h. John lord Dynham, *m.* James lord Audley.” (*J. Edwyn-Cole*, bar.-at-law, whose researches in the State-paper office have much facilitated the completion of this work.)

† “Henry de Alditheley had his inheritance given him by Nicholas de Verdon, in 1262.” (*Quarterly Review*, no. 205.)

‡ Blackwood-hill was sold by sir Brooke Boothby to John Wood, of Burflem, esq., by whose representatives it was conveyed to the late John Challenor, of Overton, esq. (*Hadfield*.)

§ John Bellot *m.* Ursula Bentley, of the Ashes, 1612; *bd.* 1633. Edward *bap.* 1613; John, 1614; Thomas, 1615; Ann, 1616; Ursula, 1619; *bd.* 1620; and Mary, 1627. (*Old Register*.)

in-remainder, Phœbe (Hollins) Boothby; and by fir Brooke B. the manor of Horton was sold in 1796 to Thomas Harding, from whose heir-at-law, Samuel H., it was purchafed in 1808 by fir Edmund Antrobus, bt., who bequeathed it to the father of its prefent poffeffor, John Coutts Antrobus, of Eaton-hall, efq.

Horton contains 4860 acres; and the Enclofure-act was paffed in 1815.

Harracles came in 1756 from John Wedgwood to Phœbe, wife of fir Brooke Boothby: at the fale of the Boothby property in 1790 it was bought by Mr. Thomas Mills, of Barlafton, for £6100.; and by the husband of his grand-daughter, fir J. R. C. B. Cave, bt., it was fold, 25th November, 1826, to Mr. Davenport, M.P., for £9300.

“Herracles, where one John Wedgwood, who advanced himfelf from a freeholder’s fon to the eftate of a gentleman, hath now feated himfelf, but his fon, feeking further to advance himfelf, enters into a courfe contentious, and I doubt not,” concludes Erdefwick, “will prove nothing commendable, if it be true that I hear.” A John W. left in 1756 a houfe and garden to the curate of Horton.

Arms gu., four mullets, a canton ar. (*Loxdale.*)

John Wedgwood of Blackwood (Dunwood?) defcended from a family that took its name from Wedgwood, in Wolfstanton parifh, whence they came, *m. cir.* 1470, Mary, da. and h. John Shawe, and had with her Harecels. Richard W., of Harracles, *m.* Jane Shirrot, and had John W., high-collector of fubfidy, 1563 (and Richard W., of Mole in Biddulph, who *m.* 14th September, 1567, Margaret Boulton, and had Richard, Randle, and Gilbert, bap. at Biddulph 6th Nov., 1588, who *m.* Margaret, da. and h. Thomas Burslem of Burslem, by his wife Mary Ford; and had Burslem W., bap. at B. 11th December, 1614,

ancestor of *Josiah Wedgwood*, the eminent potter), who *m.* Anne, da. William Bowyer of Knypersley,—whose fifter *m.* William Ford, of the Mofse, *cir.* 1565—and had John W. of H. (*ob.* 6th April, 1589), who *m.* Mary (*ob.* 5th September, 1582), da. Thomas Egerton of Walgrange and Horton, “with whom he had part of the mannour,” and by whom he had eight children,—Egerton, *ob. s. p.*; Ralph, *m.* Alice Leighe; Mary, *m.* Ambrose Arden; Anne, *m.* James Gibson; Margaret, *m.* Thomas Smith; Eliza, *m.* Richard Foxe; Felix, *m.* Richard Hilders; and John W., eldest son (*ob.* 5 April, 1658, *æt.* 87), *m.* his coz., Margaret, da. and h. William Forde of the Mofse, near Leek, by whom he had John W. (and Egerton, William, and four das.) of the Mofs (*ob.* 1651), *m.* Jane, da. fir Thos. Hazlerigg* of Mowfeley, and had William W., of Haracles—*ob.* 1677, *æt.* 42—(and John, Arthur, Egerton, and two das.) *m.* Elizabeth, e. da. William Cotton of Bellaport; and had John W., second son—*ob.* 11th Jan., 1757, *æt.* 86—(and William, e. son, who *ob.* young, and Joyce, *m.* John Hollins, of Mossleigh, grandfather of Phœbe H., who *m.* fir Brooke Boothby, whose family eventually inherited all the Wedgwood estates) *m.* Susanna, da. fir Charles Wolfeley, bt., and had Charles W., who *ob.* at the Inner-temple, 1729, *æt.* 35—and William, in 1715, *æt.* 19; Anne and Dorothea, *ob. s. p.*; Elizabeth, e. da., *m.* Robert Venables† of Mere, and *ob. s. p.*, 1784;

* His son, fir Arthur Hazlerig, was one of the five commissioners in whom the generalship was vested by the Rump parliament, and was impeached 1641-2. He died in the tower of London, 8th January, 1661.

“The activ’st member of the five,
As well as the most primitive.” (*Hudibras*, p. 3, c. 2, v. 1537.)

† “There Dutton Dutton kills; a Done doth kill a Done;
A Booth a Booth; and Leigh by Leigh is overthrowne:
A Venables against a Venables doth stand,
And Troutbeck fighteth with a Troutbeck hand to hand;

Sufanna *m.* John Fenton* of Newcastle, and had Sufanna F., *m.* John Daniel of Darebury, but *ob. s. p.*, 1770; and Dorothy W., *m.* doctor John Addenbrooke, dean of Lichfield, and *ob. s. p.* 1772.



HORTON-HALL.

Horton-hall, a handsome house in the Elizabethan style, has "R. E., 1657," and "T. E., 1668," carved on different parts of the building. The mansion and estate were, says Hadfield, severed at an early period from the manor, and were possessed at least as early as 1500 by the Edge family. William Edge, living 1484, was father of Richard Edge, of Horton, living 1530, who *m.* Matilda, da. of William Bowyer of Knyperstley, and was succeeded

There Molineux doth make a Molineux to die;
 Aud Egerton the strength of Egerton doth trie.
 O Cheshire, wer't thou mad? of thine owne native gore
 So much untill this day thou never shed'st before!"
 (*Poly-olion, Battle of Bloure-heuth, 1459, song 22.*)

* Fenton arms: ar., a chev. az.; in chief, four cross-crosslets. (*Laxdale.*)

John ap John, of Rhuabon, *m.* Catharine, da. of Roger ap John, and had Phebe Jones, living 1727, who *m.* John Mellor, of Whitehough, *cir.* 1689, and had Phebe M., who *m.* William Hollins of Mossleigh (whose only da. *m.* fir Brooke Boothby); Elizabeth M., who *m.* John Alfop, of Horton-hall; and Catherine M., who *m.* John Hough, jun., of Macclesfield, whose da. and eventual heiress Elizabeth, *m.* Henry Fowler, father of John F. of Leek, who *m.* Sarah Gaunt (mother of Matthew Gaunt of Highfield-house and Rudyerd-vale, J.P., barrister-at-law, &c., the furnisher of this pedigree), whose da. and h. Phoebe Elizabeth Hough Fowler, *m.*, 1st, FitzJames Watt, of Cheshire, esq., and by him had four sons, living; and, 2nd, John Aitkin Carlyle, M.D. (brother of Thomas

+ "At Horton, at the house of Mr. Edge, where in his barn-wall he showed me a hollow stone, which being clove by the mason, had a live Toad included in it: this he told me he saw himself, and that it dyed quickly after it was taken forth." (*Plot*, p. 247.) Arms of Edge: paly per fesse fa. and gu., a gryphon displ. counterchanged.

† Arms of Fowler of Horton-hall and Leek : on a chev. ar. betw. three lions pass. guard. or., as many crosses pattée sa. (*Burke.*)

§ Arms of Hough: ar. a bend fa. (*Burke.*)

Carlyle, the historian). She was born 15th May, 1810, and died in London, 26th August, 1854.

The castellated mansion of Cliffe-park, exquisitely situated on the western bank of Rudyerd-lake,* was built by John Haworth, esq., who bequeathed his estates to his maternal relative, Miss Frances Bostock, their present possessor. Henry Haworth, of Congleton, living 1600, was father of another Henry, who was succeeded by a third Henry, of Caverwall, who *m.* Mary, eldest sister and eventually sole heiress of John Moreton of Hulm-Walfield, esq., and *ob.* 1667, leaving Henry H., who lived first at Audley and afterwards at H.-W., having inherited a good estate there on the death of his coz. John Moreton, jun., in 1694. He *ob.* 1738, leaving a son and heir, Abel H., of H. W., who *m.* Margaret, da. of John Cradock, of Audley, esq., and dying 1740, was succeeded by his son and heir Henry, who *ob.* 1772, leaving Henry (who *ob. s. p.*) and Abel, who *m.* Miss Sarah Bostock, by whom he had an only son, John Haworth, esq., who succeeded on his father's death in 1778. He sold the family estate of Hulm-Walfield, and purchased a considerable one in Horton, which he named Cliffe-park. By his marriage he had no issue, and died 25th November, 1831. (*Hadfield.*)

The hamlet of Horton-Hay† was in the last century possessed by the family of Kynnersley of Loxley, but was sold by the late Clement Kynnersley, esq., to the Antrobus family. John Coutts Antrobus, of Eaton-hall, Cheshire, esq.—on whose father, Gibbs Crauford Antrobus, it was

* An artificial piece of water, two miles in length, covering about 400 acres of land, and containing 2,420,000 cubic yards of water, made in 1793, for the purpose of feeding the Trent and Mersey canal.

† "At Horton-hay, at one Goodman Stanton's, there were four generations all living together." (*Plot*, p. 329.)

fettled by the late sir Edmund Antrobus, bart.—is the present lord of the manor of Horton.

Crowborough is a hamlet belonging to a number of freeholders.

Up to the 22nd July, 1450, Horton, Cheddleton, and Ipstones were chapels of ease to Leek, and the vicar who had the nomination of the curates had to pay Horton seven marks, or £4. 13s. 4d. On the complaint of the then vicar of Leek (Hugh Wetrenes or Geofry Massey), they were taken off his hands, and laid on the abbot of Diculacreffe, thus becoming parochial chapels.

In a deed of allotment of pews in this church, dated 8th April, 1740, is recited one made 2^o Richard 3rd, A.D. 1484; “for at that time there was differance amongst the parishioners about the seats in the church, insomuch that Hugh Egerton, esq., of Wall-grange, steward of the manor of Horton, caused his kinsman William Egerton to assemble the parishioners to meet together to prove by ancient custum where each person ought to sit for the messuage he occupied; and at the same time W^m. Egerton, with the joynt consent of the parishioners at that time assembled, nominated and appointed these nine persons after-named to settle the seats, viz., W^m. Edge, W^m. Smith, Henry Myott, W^m. Heath, Thomas Heath, Henry Watson, John Wedgwood, Rich^d. Doxey, John Reed, who met together and fettled most of the seats in the said body of the church, as in this testimonial they are recorded for ever to be enjoyed.”

On 25th September, 1612, Thomas Rudyerd, esq., sells to Richard Edge and William Hulme, gents., the church and chappell of Horton, and chancell adjoyning, and church-yard there, and y^e gleabe lands, tythes, &c.; subject to a payment of £1. 7s. 6d. yearly to sir C. Hatton

and Fr^s. Needham, and £5. 6s. 8d. to Horton ; and for 5d. paid to said Rudyerd.

“To the Churchwardens of the several Parishes of Ipstones, Cheadleton, and Horton, in the county of Stafford, and to every of them.

“Upon complaint of Mr. George Roads, the present vicar of Leek, that the whole burden of the tenths due to his Majestie, which is 15s. 11d. a year, hath layn upon him for these seven years last past ; whereas he is informed tenn shillings a year has formerly been paid out of the three parishes afore-said, being all within the Rectory of Leek ; that is to say, out of every parish, 3s. 4d. : Being moved with pittie and compassion, I doe by virtue of these presents require you, y^e before-named churchwardens, and every of you, to take y^r busines into y^r confidⁿ., and to consider him with y^e repayment of your several proportions, as well for the time past as to come, if of right you ought foe to do, or else to give me a speedy satisfactory account why ye ought not to doe itt ; otherwise there will be a return thereof made upon the Exchequer, which I hope you will avoid on the first intimation of y^r loving friend,

“JOHN (Hacket) LICH. AND COV.

“Dated at Lichfield, y^e 25th Feb., 1666.”

Loxdale says the church (which, dedicated to St. Michael, consists of a nave and side aisles, and is estimated in the King's book as being of the clear yearly value of £20., and in the patronage of Sufannah Fenton) was built by Egerton, whose arms—gules, a barr ermine betwn. three spear (broad-arrow ?) heads—were in stone over the belfry window at the west-end ; and that in the chancel-window was, “*Orate pro animabus Thomæ . . . , et . . . suorum, et omnium fidelium sanctorum.*”

The Wedgwood brads in Horton church is somewhat like the Ashenhurst one at Leek ; having arms (Wedgwood, with Egerton and other quarterings) and figures engraved on it, and the following inscription : “*Hic jacent*

sepult corpora Johis Wedgwood, de Haracles, armigeri, et Marie uxoris ejus, filie Thomæ Egerton, de Walgrange, armigeri, qui obierunt, hic fixto die Aprilis, annº Domi 1589; illa quinto die Septembris, annº Dom.. 1582. Sobolem post se relinquentes filios tres, filiasque quinque, quorum animas cum justis remanere speram. Johannes duxit Margaret Forde. Egerton celebs mor. Radus duxit Aliciam Leighe. Maria nupst Ambró Arden. Anna nupst Jacob Gilson. Margá nupst Tho Smith. Eliza nupst Ricó Foze. Felix nupst Ricó Hilders."

In the tower of this church is a filvery peal of six bells, which, it has generally but erroneously been supposed, came from Leek, when a new one of heavier metal was hung there. Their date is 1753; and their legends,—1st, "Hark to our melody." 2nd, "Peace and good neighbourhood." 3rd, "Prosperity to this parish." 4th, "Abraham Redhall cast us all." 5th, "William Read, Richard Myatt, church-wardens." 6th, "Unto this church I do men call, and to the grave I summon all."

The date 1618 is carved on the oak belfry-screen.

John Best, of Horton, is reported by Plot to have had a child by his wife, aged 56, when he had himself attained the ripe old age of 104 years: and in the churchyard is a stone with this inscription; "Here lieth the body of Mary, wife of George Brookes, who departed this life January 5th, 1787, aged 119 years. The parishioners of Horton have caused this stone to be erected at their own expence to perpetuate this remarkable instance of longevity."

Incumbents of Horton: 1, Richard Mitchell, 1618. 2, Richard Edge, 1657. 3, Guliel. Cataline, B.D., 1671. 4, Charles Howe, or Hawes, 1678. 5, Guliel. Peake, 1679. 6, Thomas Stonier. 7, Samuel Mofs, 1725-53. 8, James Daniel, 1776. 9, Thomas Bownefs, 1788. 10,

George Gayton Harvey, 1832. 11, John Johnson, 1835.
12, W. H. Dearley, 1839. 13, — Young, D.D., 1845.
14, William Foster, 1845.



CHEDDLETON.—20^o of the Conqueror, Celtetone* was held by one William, de comite Rog^e de Montgomery, earl of Arundel; and in Rufus' time (1) Sirardus was lord of Chetelton; which Sirard had (2) Peter; which Peter (or his son) had (3) fir William de Chetelton; who had (4) Robert Sirard,† lord of Chetleton. Robert had issue (5) Henry de C., who had (6) fir William de C., knt., who granted Cunsfall, *cir.* 1246, to Phi. de Draicote, in whose family it is: witnesses, Thomas Erdington,‡ vice-comes, Ada de Aldirelega, William de Verdon, and others. He gave Offley in frank-marriage with Joan his daughter to Thomas de Caverfwall, who had Matthew de C., who had William, one in the list of those that bore arms under Edward 3rd, but *ob. s. p.* "I have also met with Hugh de C., *cir.* 1210, and a Walter de C." (*Loxdale.*) This fir William de Chetleton had (7) Matthew, who had a son (8) William, *temp.* Edward 3rd, who *ob. s. p.*, and a daughter, Annabella, who married, 1st, William, brother to Walter Bromley (which Walter had Alice, who *m.*

* Avor, da. of Wm. Malblane, sells among other things to Henry lord Audley, the manor of Chetelton (Cheshire?) for 100 marks and a palfry, and 40s. p. ann.

† Sherrard or Sherratt is doubtless the modern corruption of this name. "1741, Dec. 17, Simon Sherratt was starved to death upon Morridge at night coming from Leek market." (*Whillock Ms.*) Arms of Cheddleton: ar. in a bord. engr. gu. a chev. of the 2nd, charged with 5 bezants. "Rob. sealed a peacock." (*Loxdale.*)

‡ Fenton was the feat of the Erdingtons. (*Loxdale.*)

John Frodesham), and afterwards *m.* John de Lacy;* which William and Alice Bromley had Annabella, *m.* fir John Hawkestone,† of Winneford, knt., who had Ellen Hawkeston, *m.* William Egerton, of Betley (son of Ralf E., of Caldecote), who had Raufe E., lord of Chetelton, 1452; who had Hugh E., of Winnett, lord of C. (*ob.* 1505), who had, by Margaret Dutton, of Dutton, Ralf Egerton (*ob.* 1522), who *m.* Isabell Hill, and had John E. (*ob.* 1529), *m.* Agnes Griffith, da. of fir Walter G., of Whichnor; and had fir Ralf Egerton, of Wrinehill, lord of Chetleton, which he conveyed to fir John Egerton, of Egerton, knt. "He *m.* Anne Fitton, of Gawsworth, and had Ralph, who had Edward, all three living in 1597, and successively lords of Chetleton, so that Edward and fir John joined in the sale." (*Erdeswick.*) Thomas Arblaster.‡ *b.* 1651, *m.*, 2nd, Anne, da. fir Ralph Egerton, of Wrinehill, who, on the death of her brother Edward and sister Frances, brought Chedleton, Rownal, Butterson, Ford, and Oncote to this family. (*Shaw.*)

It would seem that in Edward 1st's reign an attempt was made by one John de Hawkeston and John de Burches, clericus, to wrest the patronage of the chapel of Chetelton from the abbot of Dieulacres; since we find from an inspeximus-charter that the king directs the "special custodians of the bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield, then vacant," not to lend themselves to such

* Amongst Henry de Audley's Staffordshire possessions is given the vill of Cheddleton, as derived from Hugh de Lacey.

† Arms of Hawkeston, of Chedleton: erm., a fesse gu. fretty or.

‡ At the time of the award for the enclosure of the commons, Thomas Jolliffe, esq., of Bottom-hall and Edward Arblaster, esq., were joint lords. "This ancient family derive their name from having been *arcuballistæ*, archers or bow-bearers." (*Harwood.*) Arms: erm. a cross-bow, in pale gu. (*Burke.*) "The rev. — Powys purchased half of the manor from Jolliff, and the other moiety was left him by Arblaster." (*Rev. John Sneyd.*)

disinheritance, lest otherwise their punishment be such as to strike terror into others.

Thomas Rudierd, esq., 1st September, 1600, sold to Sir John Egerton, knt., "the church or chappell of Chedulton, and gleabe lands therewith, all tythes, oblations, obventions and mortuaryes, parcell of the rectory of Leek, and thereto belonging," subject to the yearly payment of £10. 5s. 4d., to the Queen's majesty; and £5. 6s. 8d. to the curate.*

There are monuments in this church—which is dedicated to S. Edward, and is valued in the King's-book at £7. 15s. 10d., then in the gift of Francis Eld, esq.—to the Hollins' of Mossley; and to Edward Arblaster, of Rownall, esq., who *ob.* 8th February, 1783, erected by his kinsman, the rev. Edward Powys. The east and two other chancel windows are filled with indifferent stained glass, in memory of several members of the Powys family, of Westwood, in this parish; two of whom were for many years incumbents of Cheddleton. A fine piscina and three sedilia still remain. "The fabric," reports George Gilbert Scott, R.A., the eminent architect, "appears mainly to be of the time of Edward 3rd, and to have been a good, but somewhat simple specimen of the style of that period. The chancel, in particular, is very perfect, and well though simply designed. The tower appears to have been added or rebuilt, *temp.* Elizabeth. The roofs of the nave and its aisles would also appear to have been reconstructed at the same date. The roof of the chancel is original, consisting of a series of framed rafters, whose internal line forms a plain pointed arch. This, as all the

* "John Gudwyn, chapelayne of Chedton, 1539. Ralph Wood, curate, m. Katharine Hill, November 3rd, 1625." (*Old Register.*) John Slade was curate in Loxdale's time.

other roofs, is plastered below, but if exposed would have a striking effect. The western window is a barbarous modern production; the western doorway has also been converted into a window, likewise that on the north side. The chancel arch has been removed, and a miserable one in 9-inch brick substituted." A subsequent examination proves that the original chancel-arch was of *wood*, with a screen and highly ornamental arrangement of timbering above the arch. The church, we are happy to add, is shortly to be restored to all its pristine beauty.

From the benefaction-boards we learn that John Fenton gave £100. for apprentice-fees. John Bagnall, 20s. yearly to the poor, chargeable on Ringe-hay; and £5. to the school. Edmund Arblaster, Thomas Jolliffe, and Lady Moyer £10. each, towards the bounty. James Whitehall, in 1728, £200. to the endowment, and £30. towards the erection of the school. And Robert Hill, 20s., yearly, from Felthouse, to the curate.—"Cheddleton wake used to be on the same day as Leek, but has lately been altered to the Sunday afterwards." (*Loxdale.*)

Ashcombe-park is the seat of the rev. John Sneyd, M.A., descended from Henry de Sneyde, of Tunstall and Sneyde, Staffordshire, 3^d Edward second, 1309; and whose pedigree is to be found at length in *Burke's Landed Gentry*. This family—of which Sneyd of Keele is the first; Sneyd of Ashcombe the second; and Sneyd of Byrkley-lodge the third house—for three or four generations assumed the surname of de Tunstall, the aforesaid Henry having married the heiress of Nicholas de Tunstall.

Mossley, the old mansion of the Hollins', has their arms—ar. a chev. az.; in chief, four crosses formée fitchée of the second, with a crescent—and "I. H. M. 1640," still to be deciphered on one of its spouts. Sir Brooke Boothby

was of opinion that the family derived from a Saxon Hollinshead, who lost his life as an adherent to the first William, and that they were made to commemorate this event by dropping the *head* in their patronymic.

(1.) Hugh Hollynes, of Mossley, "disclaimed" in vifitation of 1583, had (2) — H., who had (3) Philip Hollins, of Mofeley, *m.*, *cir.* 1640, Rebecca, third da. William Cotton, of Bellaport; and had (4) Philip H.* of Mosslee, J.P. (bd. at Cheddleton, November 14th, 1724, *æt.* 80), who *m.* Elizabeth Bage, and had (5) John H. (bd. January 24th, 1697), who, in 1690, *m.*† Joyce (bd. April 2nd, 1717,) da. William Wedgwood, of y^e Harricles, and had (6) William H., (and Joice, born 4th February, 1693, and *John*), *b.* September 2nd, 1691 (bd. December 9th, 1729,) *m.* 1714 Phebe, da. John Mellor, of Whitehough;‡ and their only da. and heirefs (7) Phebe Hollins§ *m.* 1742 fir Brooke Boothby, of Ashborne-hall, fifth bart. She died 5th May, 1788, and was bd. in the Cockayne-chapel. Their son, fir Brooke B., sixth bart., *m.* Sufanna, da. and h. Robert Bristowe, esq., and had an only child, Penelope B., who *ob.* 1791, *æt.* 6., and to whose memory was dedicated the exquisite monument by Banks, R.A., in Ashborne church.

The above-named John Hollins, of New-grange, *m.*,

* "At Stafford, 31^o Maii, 1677. It's ordered by the Deputy Leifts. of this County that Mr. Philip Hollins, of Mofeley, be ioyned with Mr. Samuel Adderley, Mr. Adam Colclough, and Mr. Copwood Hollins in the charge of finding one horse, horseman, and arms, to serve in the Malitia of this county, under the command of captain Kinerfly," &c. (*Signed*) W. Bagot, Wal. Wrottesly, B. Broughton, W. Chetwynd, W. Sneyd.

† This marriage is attested by "John Ashton, curat de Ipston."

‡ At Whitehough, (anciently Whitehalge, and owned by one of the same name, of the family of Whitehall, of Sharpcliffe) is a curious secret chamber in a recess of the wall, on the first floor.

§ "Phebe Hollins was born Oct^r. y^e ffourth, being Thurfday, betwixt 2 and 3 of y^e clock, in y^e aftⁿ., A.D. 1716." (*Ipstones Register*.)

1716, Elizabeth (born November, 1691), da. and h. William Birds, of Stanton-hall by Youlgreave, and had John (and Philip, who accidentally shot himself in Meerbrook church, December 10, 1743, *æt.* 16; Thomas, who *m.* — Naylor; and Anne, who *m.* Richard Gould, of Brown-hills, and left issue), who *m.* Elizabeth Naylor, and had John, who died at sea; Gayer, *ob. s. p.*; Mary, *m.* rev, — Willott; Sarah, *ob. s. p.*; Sarah Anne, *ob. s. p.*, *æt.* 28, and bd. at Leek; and Elizabeth, who *m.* Wade Bagnall, and had an only da. and heiress, Elizabeth B., who *m.* her coz., Samuel Bagnall Wild, of Costock-hall.

Pedigree of Fynney of Fynney, from "Jacob's Peerage," the "Gentleman's Magazine," vol. 51, p. 262, and other sources.

Ancient arms, az., three lions ramp. or. (William, third son of sir John Fenys, bore three different coats, one after another.) Modern arms, vert., a chev. betw. three spread eagles or., armed and langued gu. An engraved plate now in Mr. Condlyffe's possession, has four crests, fourteen quarterings, and supporters. The Fynney estate, consisting of woodlands and a large tract of country, including Pickwood* and Fynney Lane, was a gift of William the conqueror to "his kinsman Fenis" (see William of Worcester's papers at the end of the black-book of the Exchequer, vol. 2, p. 524). The old mansion was pulled down in 1610.†

* William Challinor, A.B., solicitor, the writer of several papers, and a pamphlet on Chancery Reform which furnished Dickens with some of the leading incidents in "*Bleak-House*," is the present possessor of Pickwood; and holds the original conveyance, dated 2nd September, 1590, of the tythes from sir H. Bagenall to John Fynney.

† The present building bears date 1610, and the initials W.F.A.F. On the publication of this pedigree ensued an angry and personal correspondence as to its authenticity in subsequent numbers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

On the disgrace of Odo, bishop of Bayeux, in 1083, king William made John Fenis, or de Fienes, or Fiennes, hereditary-constable of Dovor-castle, and lord-warden of the Cinque-ports. This (1) John, baron of Fienes, had a son (2) James, who had (3) John, who had (4) Ingelrame de Fienes, slain at the castle of Acre, 1190. He *m.* Sibil de Fingrée da. and h. Farannus de Boloign, nephew of Maude, queen of England and wife of king Stephen; and by her had (5) William de Fienes, sheriff of Somersetshire, 8^o king John, and *ob.* 25^o Henry 3rd. He had (6) Ingelram de Fienes, knight of the Bath and a baron 32^o Henry 3rd (and Baldwin de F.), who had (7) William, *ob.* 30^o Edward 1st, seized of the manors of Clapham, Surrey; Wendover, Bucks.; and Menteck, Somerset. (and sir Giles F., of Oldcourt, Surrey, 7^o Edward 2nd, who *m.* Sibil, da. and h. William Felliol; Reginald de F.; and a da. Maud (?), wife of Humphrey de Bohun, 3rd earl of Hereford, constable of England, 2nd earl of Essex, and patron of Lanthony-abbey.) John, son of William the heir, *ob. s. p.*: at his father's death he was 26 years old, and in a letter king Edward 2nd calls him "kinsman." His coz. (8) John Fenis, who *ob.* 5^o Edward 3rd, son of sir Giles, succeeded, and marrying Joan, da. and h. John Jordeyn, had (9) John de Fienes, who *ob.* 25^o Edward 3rd, and was owner of Fienes, in White-Waltham, Berks.: he *m.* Maud, sister and heiress of John Monceaux, of Hurst-Monceaux, Suffex, and had three sons, John, *ob. s. p.*; William, his heir; and Robert. (10) Sir William F., knt., succeeded in 1351, and, dying abroad 1360, left by Joane, 3rd da. of Geoffry de Say, John, who *ob.* 1375, and (11) sir William Fynes, or Fenys, possessed of the manors of Kemfing and Seale, Kent, who *m.* Elizabeth, da. and h. of William Batisford, and *ob.* 3^o Henry 4th,

leaving fir Roger and fir James, ancestor of the lord Say and Sele. (12) Sir Roger Fynes, knt., succeeded to Cowdham-manor, Kent, on the death of his coz. Elizabeth, wife of fir William Heron, knt.; obtained a licence of Henry 6th to embattle his house at Hurst-Monceaux, which he magnificently rebuilt, and to add 600 acres to his park. He left two sons, (13) fir Richard and Robert; and the former having *m.* Joane (*ob.* March 7th, 1485), grand-da. of Thomas lord Dacre, became lord Dacre 37^o Henry 6th, November 7th, and constable of the Tower of London. He *ob.* November 12th, 1483; and his da. Elizabeth *m.* John lord Clinton and Saye: his son, (14) fir John Fenys, knt., *ob.* in his father's lifetime, leaving, by Alice, da. and co-h. of lord Fitzhugh, four sons, of whom fir Thomas Fynes, knt., lord Dacre,* *m.* Anne, da. of fir Humphrey Bouchier, son of John lord B. of Berners. Their great-grandda. Margaret *m.* Sampson Lennard, of Chevening, Kent, and carried into that family lands in Cumberland, Suffex, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Essex, and Kent, as also the barony of Dacre. The 2nd son was Richard, 3rd William, 4th Roger. (15) William Fynes, third son of fir John Fenys, inherited the Fynney-estate in Staffordshire, and *ob.* there 16th January, 1584: in-his will† he directs that he shall be buried at Chedulton. By Agnes his wife he had five sons and a da., one of whom, William, was seated at Cannocke, or Canke,‡ who by Agnes had Anne, *m.*

* "About this time dyed Gregory Fines, lord Dacres, a man somewhat crazed, the son of Thomas lord Dacres, hanged in the reign of king Henry the Eighth." (*Sir R. Baker's Chronicles*, 405 *b.*)

† He appears to have been in receipt of £2400. a-year, from estates in Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Warwickshire.

‡ "Filius Willielmi Finey de Finey, prope Leeke, qui obiit —" on an alabaster slab in the chancel of Cannock church. A Fynney-house still exists in the place.

William Colmore, of Birmingham, to whom she brought a large fortune, as is proved by her father's curious will dated February 25th, 1594. His second son, (16) Thomas, *ob.* December 11th, 42^o Elizabeth, leaving William his heir: his third son, John, *m.* Alice, heiress of Wittenfall of Wittenfall, Cheshire, called after him Finney-green: and a da., 6th child, *m.* William Whithall. (17) William Fynney *m.* Alice, h. of John Nix, Nicks, Nytche, or Knytche, of Warflow, and had William, *b.* June 19th, 1594; James, *b.* March 2nd, 1596, *m.* Mary, da. of Ralph White, of Ashford-in-the-water, and settled at Little-Longfdon;—one of whose descendants, Elizabeth, da. of William F., *m.*, 27th October, 1702, Thomas Longfdon; and another Elizabeth, da. and h. of Richard F., *m.*, 22nd March, 1761, Joseph Denman, M.D., great-uncle to the first lord Denman, chief-justice of the Queen's Bench. (18) William F. *m.* Elizabeth, da. of Richard Brough, or Burgh, of Wynyates in the parish of Leek, and had Elizabeth, *b.* March 7th, 1623, *m.* Thomas Baylye, of Bradnop. (19) William F., e. son, born July 16th, 1626, *m.*, November 5th, 1646, Mary, da. of Richard Bateman, of Hartington-hall, Derbyshire; and had, 1st, William, *b.* October 5th, 1647; 2nd, Richard, *b.* 11th April, 1650; 3rd, James Fynney, D.D., *b.* February 14th, 1651, *m.* twice, 1st — Davison, and 2nd a widow Newhouse, who afterwards *m.* Anthony Emerson. He *ob. s. p.* in 1727, and was buried in Durham cathedral, of which he was a prebendary. He left £150. and the tithes of Hall-house or Manor-farm to Cheddleton church (Will dated February 20th, 1726). “*Also £2500. for two £40. fellowships, and two £10. scholarships, in Worcester-college, Oxford, for such persons only as were or shall be born in that part of Staffordshire called the Moor-*

lands ; and in default thereof, then such as are or shall be born in any other part of Staffordshire ; and in default of such, then such as are or shall be born in the county of Durham : * 4th son, Thomas, *b.* August 28th, 1654, *m.* Mary Gold ; 6th, Ann, *b.* 8th October, 1659, *m.* Richard Mott ; 7th, Mary, *b.* 9th May, 1661, *m.* William Condlyffe,† of Gunside, in the parish of Leek ; Josiah, 10th child, *b.* October 19th, 1668, was one of the first scholars of his age, and died at St. John's-college, Oxford, in 1717. William Fynney, the father, *ob.* December 4th, 1668 ; and Mary his widow, June 11th, 1683. (20) William F., *e.* son, *m.* March 3rd, 1679, Elizabeth, *da.* and *co-h.* of Richard Machin, of Bucknall, by whom he had Mary, *b.* February 4th, 1680, who *m.* William Mountford, of the Bank, Cheddleton ; 4th, James, *b.* 26th April, 1687, residing at Durham, J.P., *m.*, May 5th, 1719, — Burdon, and had Mary, his heiress, who *m.* William Chaloner, of Gisbrough in Cleveland, with a great fortune ; their *e.* son was chairman of the Yorkshire-association. James F. *ob. cir.* 1742, and was *bd.* in the Chaloners' vault at Gisbrough ; 5th, Grace F., *b.* February 11th, 1689, *m.* James Whitehall, of the Ferney-hill ; 6th, (21) Samuel,

* The Court of Chancery decided, on 25th January, 1738, that natives only of the county of Stafford are entitled to the fame. (*Liber-Scholasticus.*)

† William Condlyffe, of Leek-Frith, was one of the trustees of Meerbrook chapel 2nd February, 1564 and 20th December, 1568. William C. 1641 died at Upper-Hulme (which estate has been held by the family since 1647), leaving by Anne his wife (*re-m.* 27th July, 1667, to William Morris, of Leek-frith) William C., *m.* 2nd November, 1668, Mary Gent, and *ob.* 14th October, 1697 (and Anne C., *m.* Samuel Clowes, of Wolsdale, *cir.* 1678, and Lydia C., *m.* Ralph Mountfort, of New-grange), leaving William C., of Upper-Hulme (and Margery C., *m.*, 1695, Thomas Pyott, of Bank-top), who *m.*, 1703, Sarah, *da.* John Goodwin, of Leek, *ob.* May, 1717 ; and had William C., of Leek, who *m.* 23rd November, 1743 Catharine, *da.* William Grosvenor, of Leek (who *ob.* 29th April, 1765, *æt.* 101), and *ob.* 7th April, 1799, *æt.* 93, leaving Joseph C., youngest son, *b.* 14th April, 1754, father of the present William C. (John Condcliffe, of Macclesfield, chirurgeon, was a trustee of Meerbrook school, and John Condlyffe, chapelwarden, 1727.)

b. March 4th, 1692 (*ob.* December 2nd, 1753), *m.*, September, 1730, Sarah (*ob.* March 7th, 1781), *da.* of Smalbroke Best, of Binley, Warwick, who afterwards became entitled to the Goldicott estate, in the counties of Worcester and Warwick, containing 549 acres, as taken by the earl of Middlesex in 1660. Their son, (22) Fielding Best Fynney,* *c.m.s.*, *b.* February 8th, 1743 (*ob.* at Nottingham, *æt.* 62), built Compton-house, Leek, now the residence of Charles Flint, esq., *F.R.C.S.*; he *m.* Mary —, and had four children, of whom three were medical men. (23) Smalbroke Best *F. m.* — Ashton, and had (24) Wilhelmina Augusta Victoria Fynney, of Leek, living; 2nd, Augustus Alfred F., *ob. s. p.*; and 3rd, Georgius F., *m.* — —, of Longnor, and had two daughters.



IPSTONES: Robert de Stafford in the 20^o of the Conqueror held *Hulfstone*, says *Erdefwicke*; and soon after the conquest, the manor of *Ipfstones*, which is co-extensive with the present parish, became the property of the baronial family of Verdon,† of *Alveton*. Bertram de Verdon, or, according to *Loxdale*, Ralph, son of Bertram, by his deed without date (Henry 2nd?) witnessed by Ralph Bassett de Chedelton, William

* In Cheddleton church is a brass to his memory, engraved with a coat of arms, and claiming his descent from "*Johanne barone Fenis, consanguineo Gulielmo Victori Regi, loco supra citato, 1066.*" In the papers of the day was an eulogistic notice of his death, stating that "his literary and professional abilities are manifested in the *Medical and Philosophical Commentaries, Philosophical Transactions, Gentleman's Magazine, and a Complete System of Surgery*: and that in 1787 he had the honor of being elected a member of the Medical Society."

† "*Honor Cestr. Roes de Verdon tenet Longefdon, Ruston, et altam Longefdon, et med de Ipfstan, p. servit inveniendi unū militē in warnefurā (provisions) castri Cestr. p: xl. dies.*" (*Testa de Nevill.*)

Basset de Cheadle, Hugh Chedelton, Hugh Dracote, Gilbert de Beck, Henry de Hum and Henry de Clifford, (*Degge*) gave it to his brother William, who assumed the local name. Loxdale mentions William le Verdun, D^r de Yppenstonis* annis 1220, '33, '46; and in 1235 is an agreement or fine between William de Ipstones and the abbot of Deulacreffe about commoning. The same is witness to deeds between 1209 and '28, under the name of William Verdun de Ipstones. William de Hyppestan is witness to a deed in confirmation of lands in Caldon, made by Robert Frankelan, of Caldon, to the abbey of Bildwas, about the same time. William de Verdun is witness to a deed of William de Chedleton, in his grant of Confall to Phil^r de Draycet, *cir.* 1246. Stephen Verdun is in Mr. Hollinshead's deeds.

"Anno ab incarnatione Domini, MCCLXI., William, dom^s de Uppestan," leases to Alexander de Bothis, at the yearly rent of 8 solidi, all the land which Ralph the bailiff (*præpositus*) lately held in the vill de Uppestan, with housebote and haybote in his woods, and the liberty of grinding corn at his mills; *exceptis viris religiosi vel magnatibus terræ, vel aliis per quos prædictus W. de Uppestan possit noceri.*† To this chirograph are witnesses, Rob^t. de Barclisford, Tho^s. del Hay, Robert de Scarpcliffe, and Adam de Mountford.

Richard de Acovre, 10^o Edward 1st, impleads W^m. de Ippestones and ten others, for ejecting him from the custody of the lands and inheritance of John de I., which belongs to him by reason that the said John held of him

* It is to be noticed that this deed is dated when the discontented barons no longer recognised Henry 3rd, and the regular clergy became so much dreaded as to cause an inferior lord to stipulate that his land should not be assigned to either of these orders.

† Arms of Ipstones: ar. a chev. between three crescents gu. (*Burke*.)

two meadows and two carucates in Caſtarne by military ſervice. The ſaid William, for himſelf and the reſt, avers that John, his father, held them in foccage and not by military ſervice. *Ideo veni jur.* (*Patent Roll* 5.)

Johannes de Ippenſtonis, miles,* 1375-8—*alias* ſir John de Withers al-Ips'.—was living in Creſſwell, *temp.* Edward 3rd, his father having married the daughter and heirefs of ſir Henry de Creſſwell.† He was father of William de Ipſtones 1398 and 1400, whoſe only da. and h., Alice, carried the manor, *temp.* Henry 6th, to Ranulf, eldeſt ſon of ſir William Brereton, of Brereton,‡ by his ſecond wife Margaret Done, of Utkinton: two receipts of this ſir Ralph to Roger Turner, of y^e Padwick, his bailiff, Loxdale tells us are dated 1450 and '54. Sir Randle entered in 1459 or '60, and had iſſue, ſir Ranulf, living 1468, his heir and executor, (and William, anceſtor of the Breretons of Burros), who *m.* Katharine, da. of William Bulkeley, of Eaton; and had Randle, Ralph, and Bartholomew. Randle B. *m.* Emma, da. and h. of John Carrington, of Carrington; and had ſir Randle B., knt., chamberlain of Cheſter 1505 to '31, who *m.* Ellen, da. of Piers Dutton, of Hatton; and had iſſue nine ſons, of whom Richard, the 2nd, and Roger, the 6th ſon, were knights; John, the 3rd, and Peter, the 5th, were prieſts; Thomas was the 4th, and Robert the 8th. Sir William B., the 7th ſon, was involved in queen Anne Boleyn's fate, and beheaded 1535;

* 170 Richard 2nd, 1393-4, Parliament grants, at the requeſt of the Commons, that one Roger Swynerton, charged with the death of John de Ipſtones, one of their number and knight of the ſhire of Stafford, ſlain on his way up to the Houſe, ſhall not be releaſed from priſon by bail, but only by due courſe of law. (*Parl. Roll.*)

† Arms of Creſſwell (*Craſſa-vallis*): ar. three plates, each charged with a ſquirrel gu., cracking a nut or. (*Harwood.*)

‡ Camden tells us that at Brereton “before any heir of the family dies, there are ſeen in a lake adjoining, the bodies of trees ſwimming upon the water for ſeveral days together.” Arms of Brereton: ar. two bars ſa.

and fir Urian, the 9th, was ancestor of the Breretons of Hanford. Sir Randle, the eldest son, *m.* 1st, Eleanor, da. of fir Philip Egerton;* and 2nd, Isabel, da. of fir Thomas Butler, of Bewfey, by whom he had Randle, who *m.* Mary, da. of fir William Griffith, knt., and was bd. at Ipstones, 1st July, 1573, leaving Randle and Thomas, knights, and Richard. Sir Randle B. *m.* Frances, da. of fir Robert Throckmorton, of Coughton, and *ob.* in 1613, leaving a da. and h. Mary, *b.* 1576, who *m.* fir Richard Egerton, of Ridley, knt. He had previously, by deed dated March 31st, 1609, settled the manor of Ipstones on his brothers Richard and fir Thomas, for life, and on their heirs tail-male; and in case of their dying without heirs male, on William Brereton, of Barrow. Sir Richard Egerton and his wife had issue Richard, Thomas, John, and Robert: he *ob.* in 1627, his wife having pre-deceased him. Richard E., the eldest son, having dissipated an immense fortune in gambling, by deed dated 25th November, 1633, sold his reversion of the manor to Matthew Craddock, of Caverwall-castle, and Joan C., his mother, in case fir Thomas and William Brereton should die without male issue (Richard B. being then deceased, leaving an only daughter by his wife Mary, who was re-married to Sylvester Plunket, esq.,† and lived many years at Ipstones-hall, which she held in jointure), and subsequently suffered a recovery to bar the contingent remainders. Sir Thomas B. *ob.* in 1643, and William before 1649, but they both had conveyed their life interest in Ipstones (fir Thomas in 1637 and William in 1646)

* Sir Philip Egerton *m.* Eleanor, da. of Randle Brereton, of Ipstones, *cir.* 1554, and had issue, John E., bart. A da. of Egerton *m.* S. Bridgman, and fir Orlando and his lady sold the land to the tenants *cir.* 1640. (*Loxdale.*)

† "1628, September 21st, Sylvester Plunkett, arm: sep." (*Ipstones Register.*)

to William Fowler, of Harnege-grange, Salop, esq., as trustee for George Craddock, esq., son and h. of Matthew C., aforesaid, who *ob.* in 1636. George C., by indenture of lease and release, date 7th and 8th October, 1639, conveyed the manor of Ipstones to William Fowler and John Hollins, of Moseley, esqs., as trustees for sale and payment of certain debts. He *ob.* 16th April, 1643, leaving a widow Dorothy, da. of John Saunders, D.D., provost of Oriel-college, Oxford, who soon after re-married fir Orlando Bridgman; but she had never joined in levying any fine to bar her dower. In 1649, William Fowler, the surviving trustee, agreed with the ancient tenants and farmers of Ipstones to purchase the manor and estate of Ipstones for £6,550., and by deed, dated 5th February, 1649, William Fowler, fir O. Bridgman, and Dame Dorothy his wife, conveyed them to Philip Hollins and Sampson Finney, gents., and Andrew Heath, yeoman, who re-conveyed to each purchaser his respective share. (*Hadfield.*)

Sharpcliffe was conveyed 3rd May, 1652, to John Whitehall, of Leigh, but afterwards of Pipe Ridware, esq. (which estate had long been the residence of his family, under leases from manorial lords), and descended to his son James W., whose two co-heiresses conveyed it to the families of Parker of Park-hall, and Littleton of Teddesley, barts.* The house has been restored within the last few years by Mr. Sneyd, and the inscription over the porch, copied from the old one, runs as follows: "This house builded by John Whitehall, of Park-hall, esq^{re}., sonne to James, grand-childe to Robert, great grand-childe to James Whitehall; which John, by Frances, heire to William Aston, of Park-hall, esq^{re}., had Elizabeth and Anne; and James by Frances Gresley." On the shield

* Madam Parker and Fisher Littleton were joint owners. *cir.* 1750.

(original) are quartered the arms of Whitehall, Aston (impaling Gresley), Sharpcliffe, and Hollins, 1673.—The rugged rocks piled one on the other in wild confusion, and known as Sharp-cliffs, are composed of coarse plum-pudding stone,—*breccia arenacea*.

The other portions of the property were conveyed in 1650 '1 and '2. Considerable estates in Ipstones afterwards became the property of the lords Aston of Tixall, and were sold by the co-heiresses of that family at the same time with the manor of Bradnop—26th June, 1770,—to John Sneyd, of Bishton, esq., who built thereon Belmont.* Neither the manor nor the advowson, however, was conveyed to the purchasers; consequently the trustees still remained seized of both in trust for the general body of freeholders. Philip Hollins† and Andrew Heath died, leaving Sampson Finney the surviving trustee, who conveyed his trust to Mr. Janney and John Johnson, of whom the latter became the surviving trustee

* "John Sneyd, of Belmont, esq., who has likewise this year received the gold medal for having planted 10,000 larch trees." (*Shaw*.) Of him, in one of her published letters, vol. 4, no. 59, Miss Seward remarks, "Mr. Sneyd's recommendation must make me wish to read any book which obtains it." Darwin wrote these lines as an address from a water-nymph at Belmont to the owner of that wood-embosomed seat:—

"O friend to peace and virtue, ever flows
For thee my silent and unfulled stream,
Pure and untainted as thy blameless life!
Let no gay converse lead thy steps astray
To mix my chaste wave with immodest wine,
Nor with the poisonous cup, which Chemia's hand
Deals, fell enchantress, to the sons of folly!
So shall young Health thy daily walks attend,
Weave for thy hoary brow the vernal flower
Of cheerfulness, and with his nervous arm,
Arrest th' inexorable scythe of Time."

† "Nay, so very sharp too are some of the lesser brooks upon sudden rains, that as I was seriously told by that ingenious gent., Mr. Philip Hollins, of Mofellie, the little rivulet called Cowms-brook that runs betwixt his house and Basford into Churnett, once removed a stone of 3 or 4 tons at least a bow's shoot." (*Plot*.)

before 1680. On 20th October, 1707, John Hammerfley, William Brindley, and Robert Massey, as trustees of the church property, granted a lease for the term of 99 years to Henry Ford, at an annual rent of 30s. The tithes of Ipstones were united with those of Leek until the grant to sir Ralph Bagenall, by whose nephew sir Henry B., they were sold 29th October, 1587, to sir Randle Brereton for £100., and were included, says Hadfield, in the sale to the purchasers in 1649. The total acreage of the parish is about 7000.

The Paddock when first built was the only house between Leek and Ipstones. There is the date 1623 on one part of the present building; and on a stone in Ipstones church is "Ralph Turner, *ob.* May 22nd, 1681." Richard Birtles has left behind him a somewhat confused account of this family:—Le sceur de Tour-noir (in Normandy) came over with the Conqueror. Egonulf of Denistone had a son named Richard, *cir.* 1200, who had Leo and Milo living at the Padwick, 1220. He left three children: William and Thomas had the Beamhurst estate, and bought 11 acres of land from William Verdon, lord of Ipstones, for 6 marks of silver and 22*d.* yearly rent:—Robert was son of William. Peterill's widow had possession given her of her jointure by Henry Turner. *Cir.* 1378, Henry T. succeeded her in the Padwick, perhaps by marriage with her daughter. Roger T., their son, was steward to Raulf Brereton, lord of Ipstones, 1450, '4, and '60. Roger in 1487 passes over his estate to his son Thomas T. (by Ralph Bristow, clerk, and his brother William), who had Ralph, who in 1500 turns over (his estate?) by Robert Whitehall, of Sharpcliffe, to his son James, who *m.* Maude Goodwin. Ralph T. *m.* Elizabeth Jolliffe. Ralph (his son?) *m.* Ann Jolliff, of Lawton, and Elizabeth

Knight. James T. *m.* Mary Goodwin, of Hare-house, Bradnop; and had James T., [and rev. Daniel T.—*ob.* 1789, *æt.* 81,—incumbent of Meerbrook, Quarnford, and Rushton; who *m.* Elizabeth Potts, of Fairburrows, and had rev. Daniel T., rector of Norton, and rev. James T.,—*ob.* 1828, *æt.* 84,—who *m.* Mary Ashton, and had rev. James T., the present incumbent of Meerbrook; who in 1826 *m.* Elizabeth Crufo: and the rev. Daniel T., incumbent of Endon, *m.* Anne Phillips], who *m.* Elizabeth Wheelock, of the Ford; and had James T., who *m.* Ellen Hollins, of Sharpcliffe, who had Ralph, who *ob. cælebs* at Roughstone-hole in 1839.

Booths was a feat of the Pyotts, whose arms were: az. on a fesse or. a lion pass. fa.; in chief three bezants. Crest: a lion ramp. issuant or., langued gu. (*Degge.*) Among the Pococke mss. in the British museum is a curious letter “to my very loving friend the high-sheriffe of the county of Stafford,” Richard Pyott, of Streethay, a member of this family:—

“Belvoir, Aug^t. 1, 1636.

“Sir,

“His Mat^{tie}. taking notice of an opinion in Staff^{sh}., that the burning of Ferne doth bring downe raine, and beeing desirous that the country and himself may enjoy fair weather as long as hee remaines in those parts, his Mat^{tie}. hath commanded mee to write unto you to cause all burning of ferne to bee forborne, untill his Mat^{tie}. bee past the country: wherein, not doubting but the consideration of their owne interest, as well as of his Mat^{tie}’s., will invite the country to a ready observance of this his Mat^{tie}’s. com’and,

“I rest your very loving friend

“PEMBROKE & MONTGOMERY.”

The chapel, rebuilt in 1790, and dedicated to S. Leonard, is estimated in the King’s-book as of the yearly value of £13. 6s. 8d., and in the gift of Mrs. Littleton. By

the composition of 1450, up to which time Ipstones had formed part of the parish of Leek, and the curate had received a stipend of £2., it was agreed that the vicar of Leek should pay him £5. "Arms upon the south wall of the church, in the stone: two dragons' tails interwoven; y^e crest, a ram's head." (*Loxdale.*)

Incumbents: John Lokker, "chapellyn of Upstones," in 1539. Henry Cole. John Ashton, curate, 1690. Francis Nabbs, 1699. Joseph Leeth, 10th May, 1707. — Bold, April 27th, 1722. William Goddard, A.B., 1727. Matthew Thomas, 21st July, 1730. Joseph Whifton. Samuel White, 1754-'85. William Carlisle, 1789. John Sneyd, M.A., August 27th, 1833, resigned 30th July, 1861, when the rev. R. H. Goodacre was elected.

Pedigree of Whitehall, of Sharpcliffe.

Arms: ar. a fesse chequy, gu. and sa., between three helmets ppr. (*Lysons.*) (1) William Whitehall *m.* Philpota, and had (2) Robert W., 1^o Henry 5th, who *m.* Agnes, and had (3) John W., 18^o Henry 6th, who *m.* Alice Tillington, and had (4) James W., 9^o Edward 4th, who *m.* Margaret, da. and h. Henry Sharpcliffe, of Sharpcliffe, and had [William W., who *m.* Mary, da. and co-h. James Hardwicke, of Lindley, and was ancestor of the Whitehalls of Blockswich; *and*] (5) Robert W. 14^o Henry 7th, who *m.* Grace Fitzherbert, of Tiffington, and had (6) James W., of Sharpcliffe, *ob.* 1586 (and Robert W., of Yelderley), who *m.* Anne Whitehalgh, of Whitehalgh, and had (7) Robert W., of S., *ob.* 1642, who *m.* Dorothy, da. Thomas Henshaw, of Lockwood, and had (8) James

W.,* rector of Checkley (of whom more hereafter), Robert W., rector of Addington, *bap.* 1584, and Richard W., of Whitchurch, who *m.* Elizabeth, da. Randle Taylor, of Whitchurch, and had Rowland W., of Lockwood, *æt.* 43, in 1663 (and Robert and John), who *m.* Elizabeth, sister of John Broughton, of Broughton, and had John, *æt.* 3, 1663; and Susan.

(8) James Whitehall, *bap.* at Ipstones 1579 (*ob.* 1644), *m.* Elizabeth, da. John Hollins, of Swerford, Oxon. (who occupied Sharpliffe as a widow in 1647), and had Elizabeth W. *m.* Gerald Barbour; Dorothy W. *m.* Ralph Hawkes; Anne W. *m.* Nathaniel Taylor, of Checkley, clerk; and (9) John W., of Park-hall, 1663, afterwards of Pipe-Ridware, sheriff in 1667, *ob.* 9th August, 1684; *m.* 1st, Frances (*ob.* 1660), da. and h. William Aston, of Park-hall; and by her had Elizabeth W., *b.* 1651, *bd.* at Leigh; and Anne W., born 1656, *m.* Francis Ashenhurst, archdeacon of Derby, who *ob.* 1704. John W. *m.* 2nd in 1677, Frances, sister of Thomas Gresley, of Drakelow, *bt.*; and had (10) James W., of Pipe-Ridware, who had Anne W. (*ob.* 1739), *m.* of Thomas Parker (*ob.* 1784), chief-baron of the Exchequer, and had Thomas Parker, of Park-hall:—and Frances W., who *m.* Fisher Littleton (*ob. cir.* 1740), barrister-at-law, and by him had Sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton, *bart.*

* He purchased the Acre-farm from Sir E. Aston, in 1612. The Edges are stated to have lived as tenants on this farm for upwards of 800 years!



Additional Notes on the Abbey.



ARL. Ms., no. 2060, contains a long-extended list of the benefactions to Pulton and Dieulacres, from which are now presented such extracts as are not to be found in our former notice of these abbeys :—

Ranulph, earl of Chester, gave the abbot and convent of Dieulacres his mills of Leeche and Hollme. Witnesſes, *inter alios*, Geoffry de Dutton, R^d. de Sonbach, and R^d. de Arderne.—The church of Leke, in pure alms, to be held as freely as any better and more free charity can be confirmed : witnesſes, H., ab. (1226) of Chester, Roger de Montalt, ſeneſchal of Chester, Roger de Menilgarin, and Hugh le Spenser.—“His ſeale, a man on horſeback ; on the back, on an eſchocheon, 3 garbs.”—“The church of Leeke was made an appropriac^on,” witnesſes, Ranulph, earl of Chester, Hen^r de Aldithul^r, &c.—He conferred on them four bovates called Cocſuthe ; and Sondoun and Wethwood ; witnesſes, W^m. Farrar, earl Darbie, John earl of Huntingdon, and Baldwin de Vere—*counterſigned*, *Auguſt*, 1240, W^m. ab. de Dieulacres, John ab. de Crokeſdene, Rob. ab. de Hulton, W^o. de Chetleton, W^o. de Ipſtones, Bend^o de Cowdray, Ph^o ab. Rouceſter, and Rob^to de Thorpe.

(It is to be noted that in the time of king John, Richard firſt abbot of Dieulacres was entered (*ingreſſus*

fuist) and thence became seized of the manor of Leke, together with two feodal foresters, viz., Ralph de Heton and W^m. Beck. And in the time of Henry, son of John, the abbot and convent make Tho^s. de Heton, heir of the said R. de H., and Tho^s. de Longefdon, who had married the heiress of the said W^m. Beck, free of forest-service and tallage. And *temp.* said Henry (3rd), W^m. Crouther and W^m. Honde were made foresters, and sworn to observe and exercise the duties appertaining to the said office in the forest of Leke. And *temp.* king Edward, son of Henry, W^m. de Billefdon and John de Coudray were entered of this office. And *temp.* Edward, son of Edward, W^m. Mounse and H. Dykun. And *temp.* Edward 3rd, Tho^s. de Bradeschawe and W^m. de Scholeclow.)

W^m. Maysham released them from an annual payment of 20s., and Muriell, abbess of Polefworth, 5s., on their manor of Pulton; witneses, Hugh, curate of Eton, and Rich^d., curate of Pollefworth.—Gilbert Pigod allowed the abbot and monks common of pasture in Chelford and Withintone. (“This grant was dated in 1210, in which year the earl of Chester took the castle of Mamri, and lasted 30 years.”)—Ralph de Alfacher gave all his land of Birchley; witneses, Ranulph de Praers and W^m. de Lawton.—Henry de Blakenhall, mast (*peffonam*) for 80 pigs in his wood; witneses, R^d. de Coudray and Tho^s. de Ruddiard.

W^m. de Boydel gave land in Dodleston and Baldreton, lying near to the grange of the abbot and convent, which they had of his father's gift; witneses, Alan la Zouch, then justice of Chester, Rog^e de Montealt, steward of Chester, lord David de Malopassu, sheriff of Chester,

Dav', parson of Chrifleton, lord Rich^d. de Vernon, and lord Walter his brother, lord Rob^t. de Pulford, Benedi^ct de Cowdray.—Dated 1250, on the vigil of Saint Lawrence, *in domo Dieulacres*.

Richard, lord of Aldford, made a grant to the monks of Pulton of his manor of Bifle or Bivel, with wood and mill; witneffes, A., abbot of Basingwerk, and Walter de Dayvill.—Earl Randle, Robert de Hide, and Hugo Judæus, severally confirmed the said gift; witneffes, Joseph and W^m. Fulgiō, *monachis Dieulacres*.—John de Arderne, lord of Aldford, confirms Richard de Aldford's grant of 3 bovates at Aldford, adding thereto land at Wethull and Bradford; with pasturage for their cattle (*averia*) within his manor of Audley; pannage for 60 pigs, 30 mares and stallions, and their issue of 3 years; a croft near Sandhall for a garden; pasture for 400 sheep, and wood for their buildings; witneffes, W^m. de Rondesthorne, clerk, W^m. de Sidentone, and Tho^a. Ruddock,—which earl Randle also confirmed; witneffes, R^d. de Perount, then sheriff of Cheshire, and Hugh de Pafcy.

I, Henry, son of Hugh Judeus de Byvel, have confirmed my brother's gift of four bovates in Byvil. But the monks have granted me clothing and food as long as I prove diligent and faithful to their confraternity; witneffes, R., seneschal of Hawardin, R^d. and H^v. de Edgward, clerks.—Phillip de Orreby yielded all his vill of Byneley.—John Citharides gave a bovat which W^m., *armiger*, held, and a croft which he had bought of R^d. de Aldford for two *bobus*.—Liulfus de Twamlow, all his right in four bovates in Bynel.—Emma, daughter of Warren de Byvel, all the land which her father had conferred in Bivel and Ravenscroft; witnefs, War', then

parson of Middlewich.—Richard, prior of St. John's at Chester, all his land at Byvel.—And H. Capell, rector of the church of Middlewich, with the assent of W^m., archdeacon of Chester, remitted all the tithes on their grange of Byvel, on payment of 2 marks yearly; witness, Henry Tuchet.

37° H^y. 3rd, before Alan la Zouch, justice of Chester, and others, the barons, knights, and faithful of our lord the king, William de Coudrey and Cecilia his wife acknowledged Little Byveley and two bovates in Great B. to be the right of the abbot and convent of Dieulacres. For this quit-claim, however, the abbot has given to the said William and Cecilia and their heirs 3 bovates in the manor of Leech, and 'all land there of the heirs for ever of the said Cecilia, &c., *irrotula in domesdai*; witnesses, Walkelin de Arderne and lord Fulk de Orreby.

Bunde inf Byley et Rudheath.

Istas bundas equitavit Ran Com^o Cest^r qⁱ dedit seisia^m abb^o Dieulacres in Rudheath, p^rt excambium f^rcu^m cu^m Ric^o d^{no} de Aldford, Incipiens &c.

These boundaries rode Ranulph, earl of Chester, who gave seizin to the abbot of Dieulacres in Rudheath, after the exchange made with Richard, lord of Aldford; beginning, &c.

Et fecit 3^{es} carucas p^rfunde fulcare p^rt. eu^m. Et qu^m not (non) fulcaba^t p^r funde, descendit de palfrido et cu^m *corculo* suo innitebat sup^r carucas ut patent^r (profundius?) scin-

And he made three ploughs to plough deeply after him. And when they did not plough deeply, he dismounted from his palfrey and with his *little breast** he pressed upon the

* Mr. Albert Way, r.s.a., suggests this as the most probable rendering of *corculo*. It has elsewhere (page 47,) been intimated that the earl is represented by Walter de Witlesey as having been of dwarfish stature. See *Dugdale, Baronage*, i., 42.

derent. Charta istius donacionis et seïne lecta fuit corā dño Pagano Tibtolt, iust Cestr, p manu Johis fr̄is de Tutburie, in pleno Com Cestr. Ista oīa vidit et audivit Simō de Dudleston qⁱ ten un caruc³ d^{um} d^{car} cū fulcarent et bundarent.

ploughs that more widely (deeply?) they might cut. The charter of that grant and seizin was read before lord Pagan Tibtolt, justice of Chester, by the hand of John the friar of Tutbury, in full county (court) of Chester. All these things witnessed and heard Simon de Dudleston who held one plough of the said three when they ploughed and bounded.

On the 9th July, of the 35th year of his reign, Henry 8th, in consideration of the sum of 560^{li}. 25^s. 8^d., sells to Geoffry Shakerley, of Shakerley, in the co. of Lanc^e, esq., the manor of Byley with its appurtenances, of late belonging to the monastery of Dieulacres; as also certain tithes and the manor of Pillardington, in co. Warwick, formerly possessed by the oratory of Shene, in Surrey.

William, Wrennowe, and Howel, sons of Lewelyn de Berton, confirm their brother Eynon's gift of land in Pulford and Pullenhall; Wrenowe subsequently adding one *landam* (open field) between Pulford and Pulnall; witnesses, John de Gray, justice of Chester, Henry de Eu, constable of Chester-castle, and R^d., son of Edith.—John, son of Meredith de Pulford, remitted to the abbot of Dieulacres and Pulton all his right in Blakegreves, witnesses, Ralph de Oxon. (1250?)—Be it known that I, Ralph son of Dionisius, yield and confirm the gift which Rob^t. son of Richard, knight of Pulford, gave to Rich^d. his father, when he entered the convent (*cenobium*) of

Pultone, that he might become a monk; witneſſes, W^o. Arſic, Ralph de Crumbwell, &c.

I, William Pincerna, lord of Warrington, have given the abbot of Deulacres, common of turbary in Angelemoffe, and of waſhing his ſheep in the meer of Biſcophem; witneſſes, Rob^t. de Lathom, ſheriff Lanc^r, &c.—Richard Perpunt, ſheriff of Cheſter, beſtowed on the monks a ſaltpit in Northwich which he had bought of Alured the hangman (*carnifice*), witneſſes, Bertram, the earl's chamberlain, &c. ("This in poſſeſſion of Somerford Oldfield, arm^r, in 1631.")

A^o 1268, on the feaſt of Saint Margaret, virgin, an agreement was made between the abbot of Dieulacres, and Tho^s. Venables, that the abbot ſhould renounce his right in a bovate of land (28 acres) in Newbold, with an eighth part of the ſaid town; witneſſes, Tho^s. de Bolton, juſtice of Cheſter, R^d. de Wilbraham, knight, John de Wettenhall, and Hugh de Cholmundeleigh.

Amongſt other benefactors may be enumerated John, conſtable of Cheſter (a bovate in Northmeoles); Rich^d. de Holt; W^m. Malbenec; Matilda de Wibenbury; Alice, daughter of Hugh de Aldith (whoſe gift her huſband, Adam Lees, confirms), and Mariota, daughter of Hugh Carpenter—the three latter of whom reſpectively make gifts of a burgage and an acre of land (bought of Rich^d. Carter) in Maccleſfield; witneſſes, Ad^r de Ruſton, Ad^r de Sutton, W^o. vicar of Gloſſep, R^d. de Englehollme, H^r. de Caſtello, R^d. de Falingbroome, Tho^s. de Goſtworth, and R^d. de Wimburne.

Further extracts from the *compotus* of W^m. Davenport,
Edward earl of Darbie's deputy.

Stipend of Edward Fitton, knight, and deputy of the
lord of Leeke, 13/4; and J^o. Foxe, bailiff, 26/8.

	£	s.	d.
Tithe-grange of Birch-holte,	3	17	2
Grange (<i>horreum</i>) of Chedleton,	5	16	8
Tithes of Heton, cum membris,	7	0	4
„ Rudyard,	3	6	8
„ the manor of Fryth, cum m ^o ,	5	17	2
„ Fowthers and in Leeke <i>et alibi</i> ,	7	12	8
„ Longdon,	1	15	10
„ Endon,	3	9	8
„ chapelry of Ipstones,	4	15	2
„ of manor of Horton, <i>et alibi</i> ,	6	0	0
(Stipend of Chaplains, £11. 6s. 8d.)			

One saltpit at Middlewich had been let on a 49 years' lease, 4 Dec., 1537, to Humphrey Whitney, bailiff there; another to Walley; a third to Peter Yate, and a fourth to W^m. Venables de Kinderton, knight. The grange of Byneley was let to Humphrey Reynolds at a yearly rent of £18. 3s. 10d.—Pulton to Rich^d. Grofvenor, fenefchal, and Thomas his son, at £25. The tithes of Hulme to W^m. Brereton at £6. 13s. 4d. The grain-tithes of Twemlow had been leasfed for 80 years, a^o. 1138, to Rob^t. Needham de Shavinton, knight, at £3. 6s. 8d. A bur-gage and croft in Knottesford, for 39 years, at 2s., to Richard Antrobus and Emma his wife. A messuage in Alderlegh at £2. 5s., to Henry and Elizth. Deyne; and a grange in Byneley, called Tybifhouse, at £10. 12s. 6d., &c.



WE find from the Parliamentary writs that the abbot of Dieulacres was summoned to a council of the clergy held before the king in person, at Westminster, 21st Sep., 1294,

To a parliament at Westminster,	13th Nov., 1295,
To „ at Bury St. Edmund's,	3rd Nov., 1296,
To „ at London,	6th March, 1300,
To „ at Lincoln,	20th Jan'y., 1301,
To „ at Westminster,	16th Feb., 1305.

Temp. Ed. 1st, the abbot was indicted for that his dogs took two stags in the forests of Makelisfield; which stags were carried to his abbey of Deulacresse and there received for use. (*Harl. ms.*, 2072, p. 7.)—The abbot pleaded that he was on a journey at the time and consequently knew nothing of the occurrence.

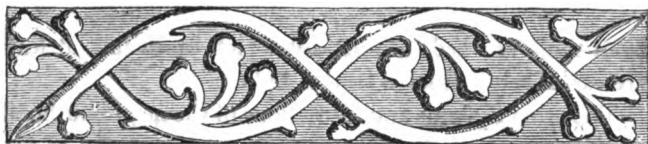
Among the patent rolls, 34^o Henry 6th, is, “Th’ abbot and covent of Dieulencras, otherwise Dieu l’encresse, be bounde to pay to us at our exchequier of Chestre, viii marc yerely, for certeyn londes and ten’tes that they hold of us in *Rudheth*, for the terme of the lif of Andrewe Lowe.”

In the office of the king’s remembrancer is a document bearing this title: “Dieulacres, Staff: Breve de certiorar’ super tenore Record. Primitiarum et Decimarum in Scaccario remanen’ tanq’m possession. nuper Monaster. de Dieulacres e cancellaria huc missu’.” *Trin.* 43, *Eliz.* rot. 105.



OLE'S Ms., 26,246, contains the "Deposition of John Whitney, late Chamberleyne to the last abbot of Deulacreffe, taken 8 Jan^r., 7^o Eliz^h. Hereby it appeared that 4 or 5 days after the suppression of that abbey, several Blanks, having the Covent-sealle, were seene by the Deponent, the abbat and others being privy. Upon these Blanks W^m. Dampport, the abbot's Scribe, wrote *Leases*, with Ante-Dates: and among the rest, one was the Lease and Reversion of the Mannour of Poulton.

"Mem. of the Deedes and Wrytinges cancelled by Edmund Hopwood, esq., John Manley, gent., and H^v. Manley, his sonne, 13 Nov., 24^o Eliz., before sir Gilbert Gerard, knight, m^r. of the Rolles, and Tho^s. Egerton, esq., Sollicitour-gen^l. (both whose hands are to this paper), for that the same appeared to be suspicious, and indirectly contrived to give Credit unto a pretended Lease in Reversion of the m^r. of Pultone, and certain other Landes, which was supposed to have beene made by the Indenture of Tho^s. Whitney, late Abbat of Delacreffe, for terme of 61 y^{rs}., and to begynne after the Ende of a former Lease thereof made. Which Lease in Reversion seeming to have been forged and counterfetted, was heretofore cancelled and defaced by the order and Awarde of sir Th^s. Bromley, knt., L^d. Chancellour of England, then Solicytour Gen^l., and the said sir Gilbert Gerarde, knt., then Attorney-gen^l."



*On the Geology of Leek and the
District,*

BY

THOMAS WARDLE.



THE Geology of Leek and its immediate neighbourhood, which it is the purpose of the following pages to describe, abounds in interest. The town itself stands chiefly on a portion of the Triassic or New Red Sandstone System, the lowest member of the second of the three great periods amongst which the different geological Systems are divided, and one in which forms of animal life are somewhat rare. It is undoubtedly a deposit, as Hugh Miller says, "less characteristically developed in England than on the Continent;" but it is a deposit which has nevertheless its interest from the fact that the traces of animal existence which it does disclose are almost universally distinct from those of any of its predecessors, and assimilate more to the numerous groups of plants and animals of the middle of the period than to those which have gone before. It is, moreover, says the author already quoted, a deposit "of much economic importance,

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from those vast beds of rock-salt which in Britain at least are exclusively restricted to this System."

The other Systems and formations of the neighbourhood are by no means inferior in interest or importance to the Triassic. A knowledge of the Carboniferous System—a System which forms no inconsiderable feature in our local geology, is not confined to geologists alone. Its industrial importance is well described by Mr. Page,* who says "it can only be adequately appreciated in a country like Britain, which owes mainly to it the proud mechanical and manufacturing position she now enjoys. Building stone of the finest quality is obtained from the sandstones of the lower groups (Edinburgh, Fife, Glasgow, and Newcastle); limestones for mortar, hydraulic cement, iron smelting, agricultural, and other purposes, are quarried from the middle groups; and *marbles* of not indifferent beauty (Derbyshire, Kilkenny, &c.), are derived from the same set of strata—the joints and stalks of encrinites, the star-like pores of the corals and sections of shells, shining out from the matrix in which they are imbedded. *Ironstone*, both black-band and clay-carbonate, is mined in almost every coal-field, and constitutes almost the sole supply of this metal in Great Britain; *fire-clay*, for bricks, tiles, pipes, and other uses, is extensively raised from many coal workings; *ochre* (hydrated oxide of iron) is obtained in several localities; *alum* is largely prepared from some of the shales, as near Glasgow, and in Germany; and *copperas*, or green sulphate of iron, is manufactured from similar pyritous clay-shales. Our sole supply of *coal* in this country (amounting to nearly 72,000,000 tons annually for domestic, manufacturing, and export purposes) is procured from this system, which, if we except a few

* Advanced Text Book of Geology, page 210, sec. 207.

Oolitic and Cretaceous Coal-fields and Tertiary lignites, is also the main repository of this valuable mineral in other regions of the globe. *Petroleum* and *asphalt* are also products of this System, though substances of this nature (naphtha, paraffine, coal-tar, &c.) are obtained chiefly by distillation of one or other of the varieties of coal. The Mountain Limestone is also in this country the chief repository of the ores of lead, zinc, and antimony, and much of this lead ore contains an available per-centage of silver. On the whole, the Carboniferous System is decidedly the most valuable and most important to man; and when we name the principal Coal-fields of Great Britain, we point at the same instant to the busiest centres of our manufacturing and mechanical industry."

It is proposed to explain the characteristics of each of these several members of the different Systems, as they are developed in the neighbourhood, in as brief and popular a manner as the subject will allow. In doing so, each System will be described with its included member in consecutive order, beginning with the newest and most recently formed, and so proceeding to the oldest and lowest we have. A classified table of the known portion of the earth's crust is given at the end of the chapter, by referring to which the position of the rocks of our own locality will be readily seen.

Post-tertiary deposits.—Those portions of the district which claim priority of notice are the superficial deposits and accumulations which occur as soils, alluvial silt, sand, and gravel. These, having been formed since the close of the boulder drift or latest period of the Tertiary System, are included under the term Post-tertiary or recent.

The soils vary considerably. Those which cover the New Red Sandstone are of a light, ferruginous, and sandy

character, whilst those of the Millstone Grit are generally stiff and clayey.

In the valleys there are considerable depósitos of Alluvial silt; it prevails in the valley of the Churnet, where it forms the irregular plain of water-meadow and marshy land which extends almost through the entire length of the valley. The river, in cutting its channel through this Alluvium, has in many parts of its course left high banks in which the nature of the deposit may be readily observed. It consists of minutely divided sedimentary matter, soft and clayey, of a dark blueish colour, with occasional beds of sand. It is frequently found to rest on a substratum of gravel.

Drift.—In the lower lands there is a considerable area covered with Drift. It is not of great thickness, and is mainly of a local character, the boulders being chiefly blocks and fragments of Millstone Grit: a few boulders of Granite and Porphyry occur in it, which serve to distinguish it from the mere wash and *débris* from the hills.

Triassic.—The strata which form the boundaries of the Churnet valley in the vicinity of Leek are members of two distinct Systems, the Triassic and the Carboniferous. The latter, being the older, will be described in its place. The Red Sandstone, upon which, as before observed, the greater part of the town is built, extends from Fokermoor to a little beyond Basford, and lies chiefly on the eastern side of the river Churnet. Its geological position, however, will be more clearly shown by a short description of the Triassic System to which it belongs. The System is thus divided:

Trias, or	}	1 Keuper, or upper.
New		2 Muschelkalk, or middle.
Red Sandstone.		3 Bunter, or lower.

1. The Keuper or upper division consists of variously

coloured sandstones and marls which contain salt and gypsum. In Cheshire the Keuper series are largely developed, the marls and clays of which are the storehouse from which salt is obtained. In the valley of the river Weaver at Winsford and around Northwich, distant from Leek about 30 miles, salt is very extensively produced from the beds of rock salt and their aqueous solutions, which in the form of brine-springs and wells furnish an abundant supply.

The following section, extracted from the second edition of Mr. Jukes's "*Manual of Geology*," shews a part of the thickness of these beds at Northwich.

	Feet.
Upper strata (marl, &c.)	127
First bed of rock salt	85
Indurated marl (locally called stone)	30
Second bed of rock salt	106
Indurated marls, with thin beds of salt	151
	<hr/>
	499
	<hr/>

Notwithstanding this enormous repository of rock or crystalline salt, it is now but little worked except for exportation. The salt for domestic and commercial use is abundantly supplied by the evaporation of brine, which is obtained in a state of considerable purity and strength from the brine-springs and wells. Some of the springs of the district are almost saturated solutions of salt, but none are considered of profitable strength unless they contain upwards of 2 lbs. of salt per gallon, or nearly 25 per cent.

2. The Muschelkalk, or middle portion of the Trias, is wanting in England, but extends over a large area in Germany. It is principally a fossiliferous limestone, and

receives its name from the quantity of fossil shells which it contains.

3. Bunter Sandstein (meaning variegated sandstone) is the German name for the third and lowest division of the Triassic system,* which is subdivided into,

- 1 Soft red variegated sandstone.
- 2 Coarse red sandstone and conglomerate.
- 3 Soft red and variegated sandstone.

It is to the second member of this sub-division that the Red Sandstone of Leek belongs.

The form and stratification of these coarse Red Sandstones and Conglomerate beds of the Leek district are well shown in the excavations on the turnpike road at Cornhill and Cheddleton Heath, and at the mouths of three railway tunnels at Leek, Birchall, and Cheddleton Heath.

The stratification of both the Sandstone and Conglomerate† is mostly in small irregular bedding. The Sandstone has not sufficient cohesion to render it a good building stone, and it is not therefore used for any important buildings; it forms however the material of some of the old houses in the town, and where it has not been much exposed to the weather, it has endured better than might have been expected.

Some of the Sandstones of the Trias of Hollington, and the freestones of the lower Keuper in the neighbourhood of Norton in Cheshire, &c., are most extensively used for this purpose, and indeed furnish the best building stone of their respective localities.

* Advanced Text Book of Geology, page 233.

† The term *Conglomerate* "denotes strata composed of consolidated gravels or worn fragments of rock, as sandstones are composed of consolidated sands;" in contradistinction to the term *breccia*, which consists of consolidated angular and unworn fragments. (*Page's Handbook of Geological Terms*, p. 123.)

The prevailing color of the Sandstone of the Leek district is deep red; though the color varies, and in some parts is found nearly white. The redness is entirely owing to the presence of peroxide of iron, which by the aid of the microscope may be seen to partially coat over each granule of sand. By digestion in hydrochloric acid, the peroxide of iron is dissolved, and the sandstone is left perfectly white. Under the microscope the sandstone appears like very small and partially rounded pebbles, nearly uniform in size: they are grains or fragments of crystalline white quartz.

The Conglomerate beds are irregular and wedge-like depositions or driftings of pebbles or gravel with sand; some are several feet thick, others only a few inches, and all are of various degrees of compactness. It may be noticed that the pebbles, which are principally of Quartz, many of them beautifully white and rounded, rest uniformly on their centres of gravity, and are not found lying edgewise, or on their ends, as if deposited confusedly. Water-worn fragments of other rocks, Limestone, Chert, Grit, Trap, &c., occur sparingly. Both the sandstone and pebbles are, as previously stated, much worn by attrition, and form a marked contrast to the more angular particles of which the Millstone Grit is composed.

The Sandstone is considered to have covered this district much more generally than it now does. Its subsequent partial removal by denudation is supposed to have left the surface in those graceful undulations of hill and dale which give so great a charm to the scenery of the neighbourhood. The beautifully rounded hills of this formation on the south and west sides of the town are strikingly characteristic of the period to which they belong, and enable the spectator readily to distinguish between them

and the more abrupt elevations of the surrounding Millstone Grit.

From Ladderedge and most of the surrounding heights, the position and extent of the Red Sandstone may be observed to advantage. It has been deposited in a large concavity or irregular valley formed in the Millstone Grit, in which it occupies an area of about five miles in length, commencing between Foker-moor and Leek, and ending near Oak-meadow ford, where it disappears below the Alluvium. Its widest parts are at Leek and Cheddleton, where it is about a mile and a half across. This valley is flanked by the following places: on the west side of the Churnet, by Longdon, Ladderedge, Hollinbay-wood, Cheddleton-park, Crown-point, Cheddleton, Ashcombe, Woodlands, and Confall; on the eastern side by Gunside, Foker-moor, the Abbey, Ball-haye, Kniveden, Pickwood, Ballington-wood, Birchall-wood, Ashenhurst, Fernyhill-common, and Moflee.

In a cutting in the Vennison-lane, a short distance beyond the bridge near Moflee mill, the boundary line of the Sandstone is exposed by a very interesting section.* The Sandstone may be observed to rest against the strike of the Millstone Grit which dips to the south at an angle of 20° . As the grit is there quarried within a few yards from the sandstone, there is an interesting opportunity of examining the lithological character and bedding of these two branches of their respective formations.

At Endon there is a curious remnant of the Sandstone, upon which the church and village are built. It is completely isolated, and lies upon the Millstone Grit; the nearest sandstone to it is that of the Wall-lane farm,

* A few inches of coarse sand, and a twenty-inch bed of stiff red marl lie between the Millstone Grit and the Sandstone.

Cheddleton. Mr. E. Hull makes the following remarks upon it and the sandstone of Leek :

“At Endon we find a remarkable outlier of New Red Conglomerate scarcely a quarter of a mile in diameter. It may be seen in the lane sections, and consists of the usual coarse red sandstone with rounded quartzose pebbles scattered throughout the mass, standing as a solitary monument of the former extension of the New Red Sandstone over this district. Of a similar character is the New Red Sandstone of the Churnet-valley. In this case it occupies a paleozoic trough, hollowed out of the Millstone Grit, along the line of an anticlinal axis, extending northwards through the town of Leek. Subsequent denudation has to a less extent reproduced this valley, as the Millstone Grit on both sides rises to higher levels.” There is also a similar but larger outlier of this Sandstone, of about a mile in diameter, lying in the Coal Measures at Cheadle.

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.—All the remaining strata which occur in the neighbourhood of Leek belong to the Carboniferous System, which comprises

The Coal Measures,
The Millstone Grit, and
The Carboniferous or Mountain Limestone.

Coal Measures.—Leek is situated at about equal distances from the Potteries and Cheadle Coal-fields. The former is by far the most important and productive ; its nearest margin is six miles westward of Leek, a little beyond Endon. It is triangular in shape, and extends from the base of Congleton-edge in its greatest length, to near Blurton, where it is covered by Permian strata. The populous towns and districts of the Staffordshire Potteries are situated upon it, and receive from its Measures

their *coal*, *clays* for the coarser kinds of earthenware, and *ironstone*. In this field there are upwards of twenty workable seams of coal from 2 feet 8 inches thick and upwards, besides many others which are too thin to be worked.

The thickest seams mentioned in the Geological Survey are the Tenfoot and Banbury seams, which are stated to be 10 feet and 8 feet respectively. The total thickness of these Measures is estimated by Mr. E. Hull to be 5000 feet;* they consist of interstratified sandstones, shales, beds of ironstone, and coal.

In describing the resources of this Coal-field, the same authority gives the following interesting statistics,

- 1 Area of coal field, 75 square miles.
- 2 Total thickness of measures, 5,000 feet.
- 3 Number of workable seams, 22, with a total thickness of 94 feet of coal.
- 4 Total original quantity of coal, 3,600 millions of tons.
- 5 From these deduct one-third for coal too deep to be worked, 2,400 millions of tons.
- 6 Deduct for quantity worked out, one-tenth, and for waste, one-fourth.
- 7 Leaving for future use, 1620 millions of tons,

which at the present rate of consumption would last for 740 years.†

The Cheadle Coal-field is situated southwards of Leek, and is both smaller and less productive than the other. It is bounded on the north by Ipstones, extending southwards to Freehay, and in a south-western direction from Froghall to Dilhorn. The principal portion of its coal is obtained in the vicinities of Cheadle, Dilhorn, and Kingfley. The river Churnet traverses the lower

* Coal Fields of Great Britain, (p. 118), by Mr. E. Hull, B.A., F.G.S.

† Ibid, page 119.

Measures from Belmont to a short distance below Frog-hall, and in various parts of the valley in this length the Millstone Grit is repeatedly upheaved to the surface.

Within the last twelve years the Churnet valley has been found to possess a rich vein of iron ore, which is now extensively obtained in the neighbourhood of Belmont, Ipstones, and Frog-hall. It was accidentally discovered (or rather, as there are several remains of former workings, re-discovered) by the late Mr. William Bishop, an intelligent Cornish miner, when searching for coal in this district. The vein is found between the lowest Coal and the Millstone Grit, sometimes resting immediately upon the latter. The following section from the borings at Pettyfields,* near Ipstones, will illustrate its position :

	yds.	ft.	in.
Sweet Coal,	0	0	8
(This coal, 8 to 18 inches, is seen at Foxt, Ipstones, and in the Churnet-valley.)			
Black Shale,	26	2	8
Coal of Ipstones, Rake-edge, Confall, &c., generally sulphureous. In shale roof are <i>Orthoceratites</i> , <i>Aviculo-pecten papyraceus</i> , <i>Goniatites</i> ,	0	2	4
Under clay marl a part of which is occupied by Gannifer	0	5	0
Shale, with bands of Lean Ironstone, and sometimes including a Coal of 8 inches	29	2	0
<i>Ironstone, Frog-hall Stone</i>	0	1	10
Reddish Shale (calcareous)	4	2	0
Upper Millstone Grit (Rough Rock), } Reddish Grit, and Conglomerate }	25	0	0
And beneath these are			
Reddish Shale	5	1	0
Grey Shale, with occasional thin beds of Grey Ironstone, and veins of Coal	21	0	0
Coarse Grit or Sandstone... ..	3	0	0

* Memoirs of Geological Survey : Iron Ores, part iv, by Mr. Warrington Smyth, M.A., F.R.S.

The ore is a hydrated peroxide of iron, of variable quality, the richer portions containing as much as 60 per cent of iron, others from 30 to 40 per cent. The vein is of variable thickness. From the observations of Mr. Binns, of Belmont-hall, who is largely interested in some of the mines, it appears that in the undulations of the Millstone Grit beneath the surface the ore occupies a conformable bed, and is thickest in the lowest part of the line of undulation. It becomes thinner, and in some instances ceases altogether, at the highest parts of the line or ridge. It is from 1 to 22 inches in thickness, and varies in color from deep red to a dark greyish brown. The following is a description and analysis by Mr. A. Dick :*

Calcareous Hæmatite : color, brownish red ; structure, compact and homogeneous : a vein of calcareous spar occurs in it.

Ore dried at 212°. F.

Peroxide of iron	52.83
Protoxide of Manganese...	0.81
Lime	14.61
Magnesia... ..	5.70
Carbonic Acid	18.14
Phosphoric Acid	0.32
Sulphuric Acid	0.28
Silica	(trace)
Water	4.75
Organic matter	1.30
Ignited insoluble residue ...	0.04
	<hr/>
	98.78

Iron, total amount 36.98

By passing sulphuretted hydrogen through the hydrochloric acid solution of 450 grains of ore, and reducing the precipitate before the blowpipe, a minute trace of whitish

* Memoirs of Geological Survey : Iron Ores of Great Britain, part iv.

metal was obtained ; it was too small in quantity to be identified : Mr. Binns considers it to be Titanium.

This Iron ore, from its favorable smelting properties, commands a higher price in the market than the Ironstone of the upper Coal Measures. It does not require any drying or calcining previous to smelting ; and in this respect differs from all other Ironstones of the Coal Measures, which are burnt on the pit bank before being put into the blast-furnace. Probably this may be partly owing to the greater proportion of Lime which it contains (which exceeds that of the Ironstone of the upper measures in Staffordshire by twelve per cent.), and its freedom from all deleterious matter. It also contains a little larger per-centage of magnesia and less carbonic acid.*

The ore is not fossiliferous : occasionally a trace of a former vegetation may be observed imprinted on the surface of the ironstone, and sometimes when searching for the ore a valueless ferruginous deposit is found occupying the place of the true ore, and containing a small shell *Anthracofia* or *Anthracomya* (plate 4, fig. 14), which is of the same species as the pyritous shells found in the dark shales which overlie the ore.

Former inhabitants of the Churnet-valley seem to have been aware of the presence of this ore, as is evident from numerous old workings at the various outcrops. Their operations, however, were of a limited character, owing probably to their inability, from want of steam power, to

* For further information respecting the composition and origin of Iron ores the reader is referred to the valuable investigations of Professor Bischof, of Bonn, contained in his work on Chemical and Physical Geology, translated by Dr. Paul for the Cavendish Society. The following portions will be found to bear upon the subject : Deposits of hydrated peroxide of Iron from springs, vol. 1, p. 155. Conversion of Carbonate of Iron into Brown and Red Hæmatite, vol. 2, p. 54. The chapter on Metalliferous Veins and Lodes, vol. 3, pp. 433, &c.

penetrate far beneath the surface, or to remove the too copious flow of water from the workings.

In a history of Staffordshire,* published in 1730, page 104, the following passage occurs in the short account given of Ipstones: "In this parish Ruddle, or Red-oker, very good, is dug; and the inhabitants observe that it lies chiefly in their best lands." The total produce of the Churnet-valley Ironstone is now probably about 150,000 tons per annum.

There is a detached portion of the lower Coal Measures a little beyond Cheddleton, which extends in a narrow strip of about three quarters of a mile in width, from Cumberledge-park in the direction of Shafferlong and Wetley Rocks to South Low, where it is intercepted or covered by the New Red Conglomerate beds. The abrupt upheaval of Millstone Grit at Wetley Rocks separates this strip from the Cheadle Coal-field.

Many unsuccessful attempts to obtain workable and good coal from this small and isolated coal-field have been made, and the neighbourhood of Shafferlong, near Cheddleton, abounds with old and recent abandoned pit-sinkings. Two seams of coal have been found in it, the uppermost, a poor and flinking coal from 20 to 22 inches thick, is about 50 yards from the surface at Shafferlong; the other lies 40 yards deeper, and is a 10-inch seam of better quality. Mr. Warrington Smyth considers these seams to be the two lowest in the Coal Measures, and identifies them as exactly corresponding to the two bottom coals of Wetley-moor, which are only interesting

* The title-page of this work does not give the author's name. It is called "*A Compleat History of Staffordshire*;" and was published "*In the Savoy, Printed by E. & R. Nutt; & Sold by T. Cox, at the Lamb, under the Royal Exchange, Cornhill. 1730.*"

in a geological point of view, as containing in their accompanying shales peculiar marine fossils which are never found in the higher and productive measures.*

Although it is practically useless to mine for coal in this locality, there is not such conclusive evidence against the presence of Ironstone: considerable expense has, however, been incurred in unsuccessful exploration. The position of the Froghall ironstone is beneath these two bottom coals; indications of it have been observed, but the attempts hitherto made have only resulted in the discovery of traces of it. In the Deep-hays valley there are several old heaps of partially smelted iron and scoriæ, from which it may be inferred that iron ore was formerly obtained from these measures.

The three Coal-fields of the Potteries, Cheadle, and Cheddleton are considered by Mr. Warrington Smyth to have originally formed one continuous area, but to have been subsequently divided by denudation. They occupy a breadth of about sixteen miles, and a length of about fifteen miles. The actual area within which they are exposed to the surface may be estimated at about seventy square miles, and in thickness at from 4200 to 5620 feet.†

The number of faults in both Coal-fields is considerable. In some instances the strata have undergone a vertical separation of only a few feet, while in other cases the separation is more extensive. Mr. Hull mentions one which forms the north-western boundary of the North Staffordshire Coal-field of 500 yards, in which the New Red Marl is thrown down against the Carboniferous rocks.‡

Probably the whole of the Moorlands were once covered

* Memoirs of Geological Survey: Iron Ores Great Britain, part iv.

† Ibid.

‡ Coal Fields of Great Britain, page 117.

with Coal Measures, continuous with those of the Potteries, Cheddle, and Cheddleton. An extensive trough or hollow, bounded in part by the Roches, Axe Edge, and the Goyts nearer Buxton, contains another detached Coal-field, consisting of lower Measures, which appear to have been protected from complete denudation by the elevated ridges of Millstone Grit at these places. This Coal-field commences at the back of the Roches, and extends in a northerly direction by Goldfitch-moss and Quarnford. The strata of this Coal-field are as follows :

Seventy yards of Coal Measures, with four thin seams of Coal.

One hundred yards of Measures containing a thick bed of soft red sandstone.

Coal, said to be five feet thick, but with much bat or bafsy shale.

“Rough Rock” (upper Millstone Grit), consisting of three thick beds of coarse Grit rock separated by bands of shale.

A small quantity of coal is at present obtained from near the surface : it is of inferior quality, and belongs to the lower and usually unproductive coal measures. There are also thin bands of inferior ironstone. The fossils of these measures will be described hereafter.

That coal is of vegetable origin no longer admits of doubt. That such is the case is satisfactorily proved by the abundant though fragmentary traces of trees and plants whose forms and structure are minutely preserved in the shales and clays in which coal is found imbedded. Even compact coal frequently shows decided traces of woody fibre, which is the more remarkable, as coal itself, being the result of a thorough chemical decomposition of vegetation, might reasonably be expected to have all traces of its former self destroyed. The genera and species of the flora of that remote period, although they have now but few living representatives, have been botanically

arranged. Brongniart classified 500 species, and Professor Unger has since increased the number to 683.

The precise conditions which contributed to the conversion of vegetable matter into coal, and to the formation of the Coal Measures, are as yet but imperfectly understood: probably the agencies by which this useful and important change was effected may have been as various as the times and places of their entombment and carbonization. Two theories are advocated at the present time in explanation of the formation of the Coal strata:

First, repeated subsidences of the surface of the earth, and therewith the flora of the period, beneath the waters of the sea. As the land became crowded with forests and a profuse vegetation it was made the storehouse for the future requirements of a then uncreated humanity by being lowered beneath the level of the sea whose waters brought and covered it with the sedimentary matter which now forms the shales and clays of the Coal Measures. Then the sea in its turn retired, (caused probably by the subsidence of a tract of land in another region,) and left a newly-formed surface ready for another growth; and so on through long ages, the successive epochs of a new vegetation being alternated with a renewed submergence and possibly oscillation of the land,* until at length, as though an all-wise Providence had stored enough, the Carboniferous period ended, and the earth became subjected to geological changes entirely different in character and effect, which in time gradually contributed to make it fit for a more highly organized Fauna and Flora, subservient to the wants and comforts of Man.

* "In South Wales the Upper Coal Measures are estimated to attain the great thickness of 12,000 feet; and 100 coal beds are intercalated at various levels." (*Murchison's Siluria*, p. 315.)

This theory is rendered more credible by the well-known fact that the sea is now gradually receding from the land in some parts of the globe, and in others as gradually encroaching upon it. At Hastings there is a sub-marine forest which is said to have been submerged upwards of six hundred years: immense quantities of oak and yew trees are found at low water between Carlisle Parade and Pevensey. It is an ascertained fact that the coast of Sweden is slowly rising: Sir Charles Lyell visited the shores of the Baltic fourteen years after marks had been cut in the rock to mark the sea level, and found the waters had receded four or five inches. A short distance from Stockholm he noticed strata of sand, clay, and marl, more than a hundred feet high, which contained shells of species now inhabiting the gulf of Bothnia; while, on the other hand, the coast of Greenland, for six hundred miles of its length, is gradually becoming submerged.*

The second mode of accounting for the accumulation and formation of coal, is the drifting of timber, plants, and vegetable matter down large rivers during long periods of time, and forming deltas in the estuaries and deep sea, as is indicated by the presence of both fresh water and marine fossil shells in the Coal Measures. This drifting out into the sea may in some measure account for the coal which occurs in the limestone strata in Northumberland and Scotland. The vegetation, being more buoyant than the muddy sediment which would accompany it down the rivers, would be carried farther out to sea, where it would soon sink and attract colonies of those marine mollusks which possess the wonderful power of

* For additional information on this interesting and important subject, I would refer the reader to Sir C. Lyell's "*Principles of Geology*," 8th ed., p. 292.

secreting carbonate of lime from the water which holds it in solution.

The following eloquent extract from Mr. Hull's excellent work on the the Coal-fields, already referred to, well describes the general aspect of the period to which the reader's attention has been drawn; to which work he is directed for further information relating to the history, geology, and statistics of this important mineral. At page 44 he writes, "We may fully accept the opinion of Mr. Hugh Miller that this was a '*hard, dry, and flowerless* vegetation.' We feel pretty certain on other grounds than the mere absence of their remains that those orders of plants which refresh our senses with their flowers and fruits (as these terms are commonly understood) existed not in the true coal period. There is every reason for believing that the *rosaceæ*, *leguminosæ*, and a few other tribes adapted to charm the eye and minister to the wants of man did not appear till man himself was formed; therefore, with all the luxuriance of the foliage, and denseness and stature of the trees which overspread the great lagoons of the Carboniferous period, the general effect must have been sad and sombre in the extreme. But it persisted through long ages in unspeakable loneliness and silence, echoing neither voice nor sound, except when some giant of the forest snapped in twain and fell heavily into the arms of its companions. The sun shone warmly down by day upon that world, and the moon and stars by night illumined its wide plantations of dark slumberous pine trees. But man was not there to behold, nor even a mammiferous beast of the field, or bird to fly above in the open firmament of heaven, and only at rare intervals did the sluggish stealthy reptile force a path through the thick jungle. There was a painful absence throughout

the landscape of the moving creature that hath life.”

Professors Bischoff, of Bonn, in his valuable work on Chemical and Physical Geology, remarks that coal is derived from the stems of *Sigillariæ*, *Lepidodendra*, and *Calamites*, and that the conversion of the ligneous tissue into coal has been effected by water. The following analyses taken from his work published by the Cavendish Chemical Society will be of interest.

The mean results of sixty-seven analyses of coal from the great coal formations of Europe and America give

Carbon,	Hydrogen,	Oxygen & Nitrogen,	Earthy substances,
82.1	5.5	12.4	34.26

Analysis of eight specimens of coal from the younger coal-beds :

Carbon,	Hydrogen,	Oxygen & Nitrogen,
82.6	5.6	9.8

Analysis of lignite from Bovey Heathfield :

Carbon,	Hydrogen,	Oxygen & Nitrogen,
67.9	5.8	24.0

Analysis of turf from near Tavistock :

Carbon,	Hydrogen,	Oxygen & Nitrogen,	Earthy substances,
60.0	6.0	33.8	10.0

Mean composition of wood :

Carbon,	Hydrogen,	Oxygen & Nitrogen,
49.1	6.3	44.6

The composition of the earthy substances will be seen in the following analysis of the ashes of good Newcastle coal, 100 parts :

Silica, 59.56	Alumina, 12.19	Peroxide of iron, 15.96
Lime, 9.99	Magnesia, 1.13	Potash, 1.17

Liebig considers that wood became changed into coal by the separation and evolution of certain proportions of the elements which form wood; thus as soon as the wood lost, by the decomposing influence of water and of the oxygen absorbed from the atmosphere, three equivalents of marsh gas, three equivalents of water, and nine equivalents of carbonic acid gas, there would remain coal of the

same chemical composition as the splint coal of Newcastle and the cannel coal of Lancashire.

Millstone Grit.—The Coal Measures of England rest upon an extensively developed formation of hard gritty sandstones and dark shales, to which the name of Millstone Grit has been given in consequence of some of the harder Grits being quarried for millstones. At Mow Cop, and in Derbyshire, near Chesterfield, millstones of excellent quality are obtained from this formation.

The Millstone Grit is the prevailing formation in the neighbourhood of Leek. The eastern side of the town stands upon it, the line of junction with the New Red Sandstone being a few yards below Market-street, running due south. On the east it is bounded by the Limestone Shales, which rise to the surface at the back of Morridge. On the west it extends to and disappears below the Potteries' Coal-field. The New Red Sandstone, which sets in between Oakamoor and Alton, and the Cheadle Coal-field, are its southern boundaries; northward it extends in an irregular but unbroken line, occupying a very large area of the central part of England in the counties of Stafford, Chester, Lancaster, York, Durham, and Northumberland.

Mr. Hull estimates the Millstone Grit of this district to attain a thickness of 4000 feet.* A large and predominant portion of this consists of soft dark shales of a carbonaceous nature. It is in these shales that the numerous valleys and gorges have been formed, whilst the hard beds of Grit, being more capable of resisting the denudations which have scooped out the valleys, are left in high ridges of marked, and in many places of rocky outline. Such is the case in the wide valley which lies between Gun and the Roches, in which Meerbrook is

* Geological Survey.

situated ; also in the Churnet-valley, in which the shales may be seen at several interesting sections in the scars between Leek and Tittelforth. At Leek-moor, the softer shales are used in the manufacture of bricks and drain-pipes.

The beds of Grit vary in character ; towards the base of the series they are chiefly fine grained, and are very hard and compact. Their prevailing color is reddish grey. The upper beds are more interesting, as it is from them that the best building stone of the district is quarried. They occur at the Roches, Horton, Ladderedge, and Wetley Rocks, and are technically known as "Rough Rock." At the Roches there are three distinct beds of rough rock, separated by shales ; the overhanging cliffs close to the Leek and Buxton road on the left belong to the second bed. These beds thicken out considerably to the north : they are composed of coarse grained quartz and felspar,* stained with peroxide of iron unequally distributed, causing the stone to be variously colored. The general color is dull purplish red, but where iron is absent it is found white. At Ladderedge and near Mosslee there are beds of thick white coarse Grit which has very much the appearance of Granite. It has been found useful in the manufacture of pottery, by being ground up and mixed with the clays from Cornwall, and used for the "body" of the ware. Some of the Grit occurs as a Conglomerate, and from its appearance has been termed pudding-stone.

There are numerous quarries from which the various Grits are obtained. The best quarries of the upper Grit are at the Roches, Horton, Ladderedge, and Wetley Rocks. At the Waste and Kniveden quarries Grits of the middle series are worked. These, being very fossiliferous and irre-

* Mica is also present throughout the series, but to a much less extent than in the Grits further northward.

gular, are used for walls, road-mending, and other inferior purposes. The Morridge quarries produce the lower Grits which are sometimes used for the walls of houses ; Rocestone being used for the corners, window-fills, and more important parts.

The stone of which the old Church is built appears to be the rough rock from the Holehouse-bank quarries, near Horton. The Church of St. Luke is built of stone from the same place, with Hollington (Triassic) stone for the carved work. The Cemetery chapels are of Ladderedge and Hollington stone. In some parts of the few remaining portions of the Abbey of Dieulacresse, the yet sharply defined toolmarks testify to the durability of the Millstone Grit as a building stone.

The highest parts of the district, as the Roches, Back Forest, Morridge, Axe-edge, are Millstone Grit, and are mostly bleak moorlands, covered with heath (*Erica vulgaris*). From their elevated position, which is frequently higher than the limestone hills to the eastward, they are capable of but limited agricultural improvement. The highest elevations of Grit in the district are the Roches, 1670 feet above the sea ; Morridge, 1500 feet ; Axe-edge, 1750 feet ; Shutlingslow, 1686 feet ; the Cloud, 1190 feet ; Gun, about 1000 feet.* The height of the town of Leek is 640 feet. The following places are also on the Grit : Thorncliffe, Flash, Meerbrook, Rushton,† Horton, Bagnall, Werrington, Wetley Rocks, Fernyhill, Bradnop.

* There is an interesting anticlinal at Gun. The beds, which are of the middle Grit, roll over at the top of the hill, and dip down westward at from 60° to 70° ; the dip on the opposite side is more gentle. Excellent sections may be seen at the stone-pits.

† An outlier of the pebble beds of the New Red Conglomerate also occurs near Rushton, lying upon the Grit, and also another nearer Leek, probably connected with the main body in the Churnet-valley.

The base of the Millstone Grit is generally difficult to determine, owing to the absence of any distinct lithological demarkation to separate it from the Limestone shales in which numerous interstratified bands of Grit occur, making it frequently impossible to pronounce accurately where the one formation begins and the other ends. The beds of Grit of Morredge, which rest conformably on the Limestone Shale may, however, be considered to exemplify the general base of this important formation. Minerals occur in the Millstone Grit but sparingly. Mr. Garner* mentions a vein of lead ore to the south-west of Mow Cop, which has been worked, and also that sulphate of Barytes, or Cawk, abounds in the veins of the Grit. Polished or vitrified surfaces of the joints of the Grit termed Slickensides, are found in almost every quarry: they have been produced by masses of the rock sliding over or against each other: large polished and grooved surfaces may be seen in the anticlinal at Gun stone-pits.

The sedimentary origin of this formation is apparent; the particles are worn by attrition, but much less so than those of the softer and more recently formed New Red Sandstone conglomerate. Some of the beds of Grit, as those of Gun, appear to owe their more perfect consolidation to the assistance of a super crystallization *in situ* of their quartz granules. The Reverend W. Vernon Harcourt remarks,† “in examining the carboniferous sandstones of the Blue Mountains, in New South Wales, with their shales and coal beds more than 12,000 feet in thickness, Darwin was ‘surprised in observing that though they were evidently of mechanical origin, and the

* Natural History of the County of Stafford, p. 222.

† British Association Report on the Effect of long continued Heat, illustrative of Geological Phenomenon, vol. for 1860, p. 179.

grains of quartz in some specimens were perfectly crystallized, that they evidently had not in their present form been aggregated in a preceding rock;’ and he quotes William Smith, as having long since made the same remark on the *Millstone Grit* of England. If any one, in fact, will observe with a lens the surfaces of the quartz pebbles included in that Grit, he will find on most of them numerous *unabraded facets*, which bear evidence of a quartz-crystalline action having pervaded the rock, whilst its consolidation was going on.”

The Millstone Grit rocks of the Roches form a fine and picturesque background to the town of Leek on its northern side. They are left in rugged masses of bold outline forming high escarpments against the Meerbrook valley.

In the “*Compleat History of Staffordshire*,” published 1730, page 95, the following description is given of the Roches; it may serve both to amuse the reader, and to indicate the state of geological knowledge of that period: “Here are also vast Rocks, which surprize with Admiration, called the *Henclouds*, and *Leek-Roches*. They are of so great an Height, and afford such stupendous Prospects, that one could hardly believe they were any where to be found but in Picture. They are so bare, that they have no Turf upon them, nor indeed any Earth to produce it; which, whether they were so from the Creation, or were uncovered by the general Flood, or washed clean by Rain, is not possible to account for, unless we may suppose the Turf being taken off to burn (as is usual in this Country), this latter should carry off the Mould, and leave them bare; but as rocky as they appear, they certainly grow bigger, as have been made evident to Demonstration by Billets, Peeble-Stones, yea, a Man’s Skull found in them.”

Limestone Shale.—Connecting the Millstone Grit with

the extensive field of the North Staffordshire and Derbyshire Mountain Limestone is the Limestone Shale of the Hamps-valley. This formation is about 2000 feet thick, and consists of a variety of dark bituminous shales with beds of Grit. As is shown in the section, the shale crops out from beneath the Millstone Grit at the back of Morridge, and forming the Hamps-valley, it extends through Onecote and Grindon-moor to the line of Limestone by Butterton and Grindon. There are a few bands of inferior ironstone in this shale: remains of old workings may be seen on the hill-side not far from Winkhill.

Sections of the formation, showing some strange contortions of the strata, may be well observed in the banks of the Hamps; especially in the lower part of the valley, near the Ford. In the lower part of this shale some of the beds are very dark, and at Ashford furnish the well known black marble. This blackness is most probably owing to an impregnation of carbonaceous matter, derived from the decomposition of plants. Traces of vegetable remains are however rare: probably the plants which contributed to the formation of these strata were chiefly of fucoid growth, and would in their continuous and complete decay gradually lose every vestige of vegetable structure.

Carboniferous, or Mountain Limestone.—The lowest member of the Carboniferous System which occurs in this locality is the Carboniferous, or Mountain Limestone; a formation which is extensively developed, and covers a large area of North Staffordshire and Derbyshire.

The Limestone rises to the surface from beneath the shale in a very undulating boundary line, five miles due east from Leek, and extends about thirteen miles eastward in its greatest width to Cromford and Matlock, where it again disappears beneath the shale. Its northern and

southern limits are from Castleton to the Weaver Hills,* or about twenty-four miles. Commencing from the Weaver Hills, near Cotton, the following places are on or near its western outcrop: Caldon, Waterfall, Grindon, Butterton, Warflow, Hartington, Longnor, and Buxton. It is also seen again in a small outcrop in the neighbourhood of Keywell Green and Mixon (described below); still further westward it rises from beneath the Grit and Coal Measures at the foot of Mow Cop, and in the Astbury district: it does not here occupy a large extent of surface as it soon dips beneath the Pottery Coal Measures.

To the palæontologist this formation is of surpassing interest, from the profusion and variety of its fossil remains; to the mineralogist, from its metalliferous lodes and minerals; and to the tourist for the very beautiful scenery which everywhere characterizes it, and which infallibly distinguishes it from all other systems, sedimentary or plutonic. Its fossils, which are marine organisms, will be described at the end of the chapter. The metals which are embedded therein are chiefly lead, copper, and zinc; but other minerals in a variety of crystalline, stalactitic, and amorphous states are also to be found; namely, the carbonate and sulphate of barytes, fluor-spar, calc-spar, iron pyrites, hæmatite, manganese, dolomite, arragonite, selenite, quartz, elastic bitumen, rotten-stone, &c.

At Mixon, four miles from Leek, and at the New York mine in the same locality, there is a small and isolated outcrop of Limestone and Limestone shale, in which there have been at various times considerable mining operations, and quantities of copper ore (sulphuret of copper) obtained. These workings are now closed, the mines having proved unremunerative. Some years ago great

* The Weaver Hills are 1154 feet above the sea. (*Garner.*)

quantities of copper and lead ore were obtained from Ecton-hill, near Warflow. The chief veins of lead are on Middleton, Taddington, and Bonfall moors, and at Youlgrave, and Middleton-common. Some of the lead mines are said to have been worked by the Romans.

With regard to the limestone scenery it is only necessary to allude to a few of its hills and dales: to the beautiful country between Buxton and Bakewell; to the heights and tors of Castleton, Matlock, Buxton, and the hills along the line of its western outcrop; to Dove-dale, and the dales and gorges through which the rivers Wye, Manifold, and Lathkill flow, and to other numerous valleys of scarcely less interest or beauty. Mr. Hull well remarks that this "district, by the conical and sharp outline of its hills, the steepness of its slopes, and the deep channels for its brooks, contrasts strongly with the region to the westward."* The general appearance of the Mountain Limestone is that of a light and rather monotonous grey, hard, stratified rock. It is of great thickness. "The base is nowhere seen, and consequently the thickness of this formation in Derbyshire, and the rock on which it rests, are both unknown."* The same authority states that the ascertained thickness of the strata which come to the surface is 3500 feet. Vertical dislocations of the strata are frequent throughout the Limestone, causing fissures, some of which, having been subterranean channels for water through long periods of time have become worn into vast caverns and grottoes, as at Matlock and Castleton, the caves in Dove-dale, Thor's cave in the Wetton valley, Poole's hole, near Buxton, and others, whose walls and ceilings are fringed with crystals, stalactites, and crinoidean stems in relief. The rivers Manifold and Hamps in portions of their

* Geological Survey of Great Britain.

courses are entirely absorbed in fissures of the Limestone, and flow underground for several miles. The Hamps may be seen to leave the surface close by the bridge a few yards below the turnpike road at the Waterhouses; and the Manifold partially so in the Wetton valley: the waters of both emerge near Ilam. Could their hidden windings be seen, no doubt large caverns and grottoes as remarkable as those already enumerated would be disclosed.

Protruded to the surface by volcanic force through the limestone are many upheavals of igneous rock of a dark, heavy, greenish colour, called toadstone. Its most frequent appearance is to the north and north-west of Buxton. Mr. Page thus alludes to the volcanic energy of that period: "During the whole of the Carboniferous epoch we have ample evidence of igneous activity: in the lower Coal Measures we have frequent interstratifications of trap-tuff and ash, and these become more abundant in connection with the Mountain Limestone. The upheavals and convulsions of the period have greatly dislocated the strata, and most of our coal-fields exhibit trap-dykes, faults, and fissures, in great complexity and abundance."

Not the least interesting considerations respecting this vast branch of the Carboniferous system are those which have reference to its origin. The composition of the Mountain Limestone is simply carbonate of lime. Some portions of the strata, which, however, are but small in comparison to the great bulk of this formation, partake of a cherty or siliceous character; others, though rarely, are dolomitic or magnesian. That the Limestone was originally formed in the sea is rendered evident by the abundant fossil remains of marine organisms contained in it. It occurs in amorphous and subcrystalline stratified masses, and has been formed by the vital agency of

zoophytes and the mollusca which possess the power of separating in a solid form the carbonate of lime which exists in solution in sea water. Nearly all rivers contain carbonate of lime, derived from the calcareous rocks and soils over which they flow, and convey it to the sea where it is continually used to build up the structure of coral reefs by the coral insect, and to form the shells of the mollusca, the coverings of animalculæ, and the beds where they colonize, simply by the secreting powers which these organisms possess. Professor Bischof says, "the carbonate of lime is subjected to a wonderful circulation. The marine animals separate it from sea water, and protect it against the dissolving influence of the latter. In this way calcareous sediments are formed which are elevated above the surface of the sea. Then the organic matter is gradually destroyed; the carbonate of lime is again exposed to the solvent action of the meteoric waters containing carbonic acid, and is thus removed and carried into the sea, again to renew the same cycle of changes. If there were in the sea no animals which build calcareous structures, the carbonate of lime conveyed to it by the rivers would, after a little, accumulate to such an extent that a *chemical* separation must finally take place. Such a circumstance may possibly have taken place in the earlier periods of our earth, previous to the existence of animals."*

The cherty or siliceous limestone may have originated both by animal secretions and by displacement of previously-formed carbonate of lime. Water contains silica in solution as well as carbonate of lime, and there are infusoria (whose shelly coverings are composed of silica)

* Chemical and Physical Geology : Cavendish Society : vol. for 1853, page 182.

whose wonderful powers of fecundity are such that their remains form whole strata. Bischof says, "If we take the weight of the siliceous or calcareous sheaths of an infusorial animalcule from the chalk as 0.0005 grain, and trace the increase of those rotiferæ up to the thirtieth day or the thirtieth power, we obtain a trillion of individuals from one mother. A single one of these animalculæ can increase to such an extent during one month, that its entire descendants could form a bed of silica twenty-five square miles in extent, and about a foot and three-quarters thick. As a parallel to Archimedes, who declared that he could move the earth if he had a lever long enough, we may say, Give us a mailed animalcule, and with it we will, in a short time, separate all the carbonate of lime and silica from the ocean." And again, "Constituents of sea water become the coverings, the dwellings, of the minutest animals: after their death they return again into the mineral kingdom whence they originated."*

He further remarks that "while the roots of plants are the ever active collectors of alkalies, lime, magnesia, sulphur, phosphoric acid, &c.; while the fuci absorb the iodine, which constitutes less than a millionth of sea water; so the marine animals are not less actively the collectors of carbonate of lime, silica, phosphoric acid, iodine, &c. The smallest of these animals are those extensive collectors (extensive by their numbers) which after their death constitute thick beds which, when at a subsequent period they are elevated from the sea, extend over entire lands."

* Chemical and Physical Geology: Cavendish Society: vol. for 1853, pp. 188, 199.

FOSSILS OF THE DISTRICT.

I am not aware that any fossils have yet been found in either the Alluvium, Drift, or New Red Conglomerate of this district. As these deposits, however, possess organic remains peculiar to their respective systems, it may be well to notice briefly their characteristics as they are developed in other localities before proceeding to describe the palæontology of the district which appertains wholly to the Carboniferous System.

Post-tertiary.—The remains found in the Alluvium and other post-tertiary accumulations are in a sub-fossil state, and date no further back than the period when the present distribution of sea and land, and also the existing races of animals and plants, were established. Some of the animals common to this period have since become extinct, as the mammoth, dinornis, dodo, &c.; others have been removed to different latitudes. From the bones found in the river deposits of various parts of Great Britain and Ireland it is abundantly proved that the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, hyæna, wild boar, bear, wolf, Irish elk, wild ox, beaver, &c., once existed in these islands, and subsequently to the close of the Glacial period.*

Glacial Drift or Boulder Clay.—The Drift rarely contains fossils. In this locality it is generally clayey, with boulders and fragments of grit, limestone, toadstone, granite, &c.; occasionally large blocks of grit and porphyritic granite occur. The brick clay of Ladderedge and Heath-house is Drift, which lies upon red marl and dark shales. The fossils of the Pleistocene group (in which Drift is classed) are mostly of existing species,* and include the ossiferous cave deposits of Kirkdale, &c.

* Page's Advanced Text Book of Geology.

Triassic period.—The Trias of the British isles is not very fossiliferous: on the Continent the system is largely developed, and fossils occur more abundantly.

The agencies under which the Triassic Sandstone of Leek was formed would appear to have been unfavourable to the preservation or presence of organic remains, for the Conglomerate beds of the district, so far as is known at present, are wholly destitute of any indication of the animal or vegetable life of that period.

It is in the rocks of the Triassic period that the first traces of birds and mammals appear. The following list comprises some of the fossils of the Trias; those in italics are characteristic of the period.

FLORA, Ferns, Coniferæ, Equisetaceæ.

MAMMALS, *Microlestes*.

BIRDS, Footprints in the sandstones of America.

REPTILES, *Rhynchosaurus*; *Labyrinthodon*, a batrachian reptile, formerly called *Cheirotherium*, from the hand-like impressions of its feet, which are distinctly preserved in some of the sandstones of Staffordshire and Cheshire.

FISH, *Acrodus*, *Ceratodus*, *Saurichthys*.

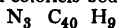
MOLLUSCA, Cephalopoda, Gasteropoda, Brachiopoda, Conchifera.

Carboniferous System: Coal Measures.—For the convenience and assistance of those who may be desirous of collecting or arranging Carboniferous fossils, and to furnish in this chapter as complete a catalogue as possible of the fossils of the Carboniferous System as developed in North Staffordshire, I have added tabulated lists of the known fossils of the Coal Measures, Millstone Grit, Limestone Shale, and Carboniferous Limestone formations. I have copied entire Mr. Salter's comprehensive list of the North Staffordshire Coal Measures, as published by him in the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. The

strata are shown in their descending order, with the fossils which occur in them; thus giving the practical miner a valuable guide in identifying to a great extent any part of the Coal or Ironstone Measures by the fossils which he may meet with, many of which are highly characteristic of particular strata. The recent discoveries by Messrs. Garner, Molyneux, and Ward, of many additional genera of fish are incorporated in the list against the strata in which they occur. Mr. Salter's list does not include the fossils of the Roches Coal-field; but he enumerates similar fossils as occurring in corresponding measures in the other North Staffordshire Coal-fields. In these measures, in the neighbourhood of Goldfitch, I have observed the following in the thick coal: *Lepidodendra*, *Sigillariæ*, *Calamites*, and other usual coal plants in abundance.*

* In no epoch of the earth's history were plants so abundant as during the Carboniferous period: their remains form whole strata from which, in the form of coal, we now derive an amazing supply of heat, light, color, and a great and useful variety of chemical productions. In Coal is stored uses somewhat analogous to the threefold properties of the Sun's rays; namely, heat, light, and actinism, or chemical energy. As fuel it supplies us with heat, by combustion; by the destructive distillation of coal we have gas, with which we light our streets and houses; whilst in coal tar, a secondary product eliminated in the manufacture of this gas, we have a material from which has been formed dyes rivaling in purity and beauty the colors of the solar spectrum. Upwards of fifty distinct substances have been formed from coal tar: amongst the best known of these are, Naphtha, Benzol, Paraffin, Acetic acid, Carbolic acid, Carbazotic acid, Ammonia, and Aniline.

It may be interesting to state briefly the road traversed in converting coal tar into color. By distillation of coal tar Naphtha is obtained; and from the crude naphtha, with suitable apparatus, Benzol distils over at 177°. This substance, in being acted upon by nitric acid, becomes Nitro-benzol. By the action of nascent hydrogen upon nitro-benzol, an oily liquid, Aniline is formed, from which the beautiful colors Mauve and Magenta are manufactured. Magenta is obtained by the action of a weak oxidizing agent upon Aniline, such as bichloride of mercury, the bichloride of tin, &c. In its perfectly pure state Magenta, or, as it has been termed by Dr. Hofmann, Rosaniline, is a crystalline and colorless body of the formula



Its color is instantly developed by alcohol or acetic acid, and in this state it is used as a dye.

It has been long known that by treating Aniline with a solution of chlo-

The Stigmarian roots and rootlets abound in the under-clays. In the bands of ironstone, and shales, are *Anthracofia ovata* and *Anthracofia robusta*, *Goniatites*, *Orthoceratites*, *Aviculopecten papyraceus*, *Lingula mytiloides*, and plants.* Plate 4 is intended to illustrate some of the fossils which occur in the Coal Measures and Millstone Grit. Figures 1, 3, 4, and 5, are from the coal roofs of the upper Measures.

Millstone Grit.—The “Rough Rock,” or upper beds of Millstone Grit are not very fossiliferous. Traces of plants sometimes, though rarely, occur. The middle and lower beds abound with fragments of *Lepidodendra*, *Sigillariæ*, *Stigmaria*,† *Calamites*, *Sternbergia*, *Halonia*, and reed-like plants.

ride of lime a beautiful but evanescent purple is produced; and Mr. W. Perkin's investigations respecting this fact, first publicly announced at a meeting of the British Association at Leeds in 1858, have resulted in the production of a permanent mauve-coloured dye (now extensively used) by submitting Aniline to the action of bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid.

Blues of magnificent hues, known as Azuline and Bleu de Lyons, are obtained from Aniline and carbolic acid, by the aid of oxidizing agents.

Carbazotic acid, better known as picric acid, is itself a fine yellow dye, and is formed by the action of nitric acid on carbolic acid, three equivalents of hydrogen being displaced by three equivalents of oxide of nitrogen. It is easily prepared from creosote, which is a mixture of the two coal tar acids,—carbolic and creylic acids,—by nitric acid.

Mr. Nicholson has also lately succeeded in producing a deep yellow and orange colored dye from Aniline, or one of the tar derivatives, to which the name of Phosphine has been given. So that now, by the researches of Faraday (who discovered benzol in 1825), Hofmann, Nicholson, Perkin, and others, we now possess the three primary colors, red, blue, and yellow, obtained entirely by the application of chemistry to the fossiliferous strata of a very remote epoch. Thus, from the remains of a former vegetation we have COAL; and from coal, successively, coal-tar, naphtha, benzol, nitrobenzol, aniline, and COLOR.

* Mr. Molyneux enumerates the following additional fossils as having been observed by him in various parts of this field during a visit in July, 1862, viz., species of the genera *Palæoniscus*, *Rhizodus*, *Megalichthys*, *Acanthodes*, *Onchus*, *Spirorbis carbonarius*, *Bellerophon*, *Posidonia*, *Cytheropsis*.

† The fossils termed *Stigmaria* are now considered to be the roots of *Sigillariæ*, *Lepidodendra*, &c.

The upper surface of many of the beds of Grit is frequently marked with corrugations and convolutions—the result no doubt of wave or ripple action—the depth and boldness of many of which would seem to indicate a more violent action of water than that which contributed to form the beds of shale. The fact that the fossils of those beds are of the same consistency and color as the surrounding matrix serves to shew the absence of a favourable opportunity for the conversion into coal of the drifted and consequently fragmentary plants occurring therein. Each plant, it is true, is generally covered with a film of coal, the origin of the existence of which, it is not difficult to explain. As the plants decomposed in the wet sand into which they were drifted, the carbonaceous matter was gradually carried away in gaseous evolutions and other chemical combination or solution, and was as gradually replaced by the sand; but the bark of the plant, being less prone to decay, withstood the action, and remained to preserve the outward form and structural marking of the plants, and was not itself changed into the film of coal which now generally coats each plant (as before stated) until after the bed was consolidated.

A similar action pervades the present epoch. I have observed an analogous instance in the roots of trees which grow by the river side; the cortical portion or bark of the root does not decay as rapidly as the woody or interior part, probably owing to the preservative nature of the tannin which the bark contains; and in the banks of the Churnet I have seen short root-branches with no other indication of a vegetable origin than the bark, which retained its form and strength, whilst the interior was filled with the river silt or mud, the woody part having been gradually but completely removed by decay.

On the surface of some of the beds of Grit are numerous small mounds, apparently the work of annelids: these are very noticeable in portions of the Combes Grit.

Amongst the best places for collecting Grit fossils are the Waste and Kniveden quarries, near the Buxton-road toll-bar, one mile from Leek; an old quarry at Basford-bridge; the beds at Felthoufe-common, and at Wetley-moor.

In some of the shales of the Millstone Grit are numerous impressions of plants and shells. In the Combes-valley, near Sharpcliffe, the *Aviculopecten papyracea* is abundant, also *Orthoceratites*, and *Goniatites*: these occur in soft dark calcareous shales. There are also numerous large calcareous nodules and septaria, more or less ferruginous, in which I have observed reed-like plants commingled with *Orthoceratites*, *Nautili*, *Aviculopectines papyracei*, *Discites*, *Anthracosfæ*, *Goniatites* of several species, &c., in great numbers. Figures 11, 12, 15, and 16, in plate 4, represent some of the Combes fossils.

In the lower part of Stockwell-street, Leek, when the deep Sewer was being made in 1861, I observed, in the shales which were being thrown to the surface, several shells of the genus *Cardiomorpha*, and also plants. Some of the shales were quite black, and contained minute layers of coal. There were also red and grey ironstones dug out. The shales near Felthoufe-common contain similar fossils to the Combes shales. One bed of dark unctuous shale is full of annelid tracks.

The Limestone Shales of this locality have not received that palæontological attention which such a largely developed formation deserves. *Orthoceratites* and various species of *Brachiopoda* are met with, and also the stems of plants.

Carboniferous or Mountain Limestone.—The upper beds of the Limestone are very fossiliferous, and large portions of the strata along the line of its western outcrop are almost wholly composed of the remains of mollusca, crinoids, corals, &c. Fossils are much less numerous in the lower strata, many of the beds being almost without a trace of them.

By the kindness of Mr. Carrington, of Wetton, I am enabled to give an extended list of the North Staffordshire Limestone fossils, in which will be found several new species discovered by him. The list has been carefully corrected and arranged. The classification of the Mollusca is according to Woodward's invaluable Manual of Recent and Fossil Shells: the Articulata and Radiata are after Morris's Catalogue of British Fossils, with the more recent system of classification printed in italics. Mr. Davidson, F.R.S., F.G.S., has kindly furnished me with the corrected list of North Staffordshire Brachiopoda, and has enabled me to add several new species recently discovered by Mr. Carrington. Two of these are drawn in plate 2, figures 1 and 7; the others will be found in the remaining portion of Mr. Davidson's Monograph on the British Carboniferous Brachiopoda, publishing by the Palæontographical Society, and which will very shortly be issued.

In plates 1, 2, and 3, the palæontology of the Limestone of the district is illustrated as fully as the limited space at my disposal will permit. Owing to the persevering research of Mr. Carrington, the North Staffordshire Limestone is now placed amongst the richest in Great Britain for the profusion and variety of its Brachiopodous shells. They number upwards of one hundred species and varieties. One or more species of each genera of Brachiopoda are drawn. *Productus sub-lævis* (*De Koninck*), and the in-

ternal cast of ventral valve of *Productus humerofus* (*Sowerby*), figures 19 and 20, plate 2, I met with for the first time in the Staffordshire Limestone several years ago in the Cauldon-low quarries.

RIVERS, BROOKS, SPRINGS.

Water is very abundant in the neighbourhood of Leek, and particularly so in the more upland districts; the only exception being in the upper beds of the New Red Sandstone, which have generally to be sunk through to a considerable depth before water in any serviceable quantity is arrived at. Water flows extensively from the Sandstone at lower levels, as in the springs in the Wallgrange meadows, Birchall-dale, &c. The rainfall is very considerable; and the disturbed and broken character of the Carboniferous strata afford ample opportunities for the discharge of the absorbed water by numerous springs.

The natural drainage of the district is effected by the rivers Churnet, Dane, Hamps, Manifold, and Dove, which have their origin in the bleak Millstone Grit upland, a few miles to the north of Leek. The Churnet rises on Morridge, at Middlehills; the Hamps, at the Lum, near Blakemere: the Dane, Manifold, and Dove have their birth in the opposite slopes of the Axedge watershed. The Churnet has for tributaries the streams known as Endon, Combes, Meer, Leek, Dean, Dunsmoor, and Cartledge brooks, besides numerous rivulets, of which almost every dale and glen has its own. The Goldfitch-mofs brook flows into the Dane at Gradbach.

The following Analyses, copied from the Leek Commissioners' Report on the Water Supply of the town in 1858, give an interesting *résumé* of the general quality of

the waters of the neighbourhood, and the amount of mineral matter held in solution in them.

MIDDLE RESERVOIR (spring water) :

Inorganic matter, 4.605 grains per gallon
Organic matter, 1.325

Total, 5.930

The first consists of—Sulphate of Lime, 1.977
Carbonate of Lime, 1.093
Carbonate of Magnesia, .411
Silica, .275
Alkaline Salts, .849

4.605

Degree of hardness, 2.9.

DEAN BROOK Water :

Inorganic matter, 5.250 grains per gallon
Organic matter, .875

6.125

The first consists of—Sulphate of Lime, 1.735
Carbonate of Lime, .457
Carbonate of Magnesia, .672
Silica, .845
Alkaline Salts, 1.541

5.250

Degree of hardness, 3.9.

The RESERVOIR at BLACKSHAW MOOR (surface and spring water) :

Inorganic matter, 5.155 grains per gallon
Organic matter, 1.720

Total, 6.875

The first consists of—Sulphate of Lime, 2.673
Carbonate of Lime, .300
Carbonate of Magnesia, .262
Silica, 1.134
Oxide of Iron, 0.1 | Alkaline Salts, .787

5.156

Degree of hardness, 3.1.

These results are from the laboratory of Mr. McDougall, who was employed by the Commissioners to examine the above waters. In his report he remarks, "The whole of the water supplied to Leek is of good quality, and much above the average of waters supplied to towns generally."

Amongst the very numerous springs and wells may be mentioned the two Leek-moor springs (see analysis of Middle Reservoir water), yielding respectively thirty-three and seventeen gallons per minute; the St. Ann's, Cœna's or Sinners' well, and other springs in Wall-grange meadows; Laddermedale spring; the Combes "Buttermilk" spring; the St. Daniel's well at Rushton, of spasmodic notoriety; the Egg well at Ashenhurst; the chalybeate spring at Crown Point; and the Alum springs near Flash.

The meadow springs of Wall-grange are about one mile from Leek. They come to the surface through the New Red Sandstone Conglomerate beds, and yield an enormous quantity of water: Newcastle and the Staffordshire Pottery towns, with the exceptions of Longton, Fenton, and Stoke, are wholly supplied with water from these springs, which is pumped by engines in the valley up to the Ladderedge reservoir, a height of 287 feet, and is distributed to the various towns and districts by pipes from Ladderedge. The engines are capable of delivering into the Ladderedge reservoir 3,000,000 gallons daily; and it is considered by Mr. Elliot, the Engineer to the Potteries Waterworks, that the springs are capable of supplying this prodigious quantity. The present quantity supplied to the Potteries from this source is nearly 1,500,000 gallons daily. These springs are never-failing, do not vary in the driest seasons, and have supplied the Potteries since 1849. The water has received two chemical

examinations, and as the results are somewhat discordant I give the two analyses. The first was made by Mr. Phillips, of the Museum of Economic Geology, London, in 1847, for the Potteries Waterworks Company; the second is Mr. Mc Dougall's analysis, made at the request of the Leek Improvement Commissioners, for the sake of comparison with the Dean Brook and other waters, in 1858.

(1)

Chloride of Sodium (common salt),	1.33
Sulphate of Lime,	5.79
Carbonate of Lime,	4.73
Traces of Magnesia, Silica, Organic matter, and loss in operating,	0.41
Total,	<u>12.26</u>

Degree of hardness, by Dr. Clarke's test, 9 to the gallon.

(2)

Inorganic matter,	8.705 grains per gallon
Organic matter,	<u>1.575</u>
Total,	<u>10.280</u>

The first consists of—Sulphate of Lime,	1.984
Carbonate of Lime,	4.357
Carbonate of Magnesia,	.533
Silica,	.350
Alkaline Salts,	<u>1.481</u>
	<u>8.705</u>

Degree of hardness, 6.1.

There is a small spring at Leek-brook which filters through the New Red Conglomerate beds, the water of which is remarkably pure and limpid. The late Dr. Murray, some years ago, in making a qualitative analysis of this water, remarked that he thought I had brought him distilled water, as it would not show any precipitate by the use of the ordinary re-agents.

At Ashenhurst is a well, commonly called the Egg well, probably from the oval way in which it is enclosed by masonry. It has the following inscription :

“Renibus, et spleni cordi, jecorique medetur,
Mille malis prœdest ista salubris aqua.”

or, as translated by the Reverend C. Knowles,

“The liver, kidneys, heart’s disease these waters remedy,
And, by their healing powers, assuage full many a malady.”

As all natural medicinal waters are more or less possessed of mineral peculiarities, it would naturally be inferred that this water derives the healing virtues ascribed to it from an unusual amount of mineral matter held in solution. After a careful qualitative examination and comparison of this water, I do not think it is possessed of any marked character. I have been unable to find in it any evidence of an abnormal quantity of those mineral constituents usual to the waters of this neighbourhood, or to the strata through which they flow.

The following are the substances I have detected:—of bases: Iron, Lime Magnesia, and Soda. Of acids: Carbonic, Sulphuric, Phosphoric, Nitric, and Chlorine. These would exist in solution in the water respectively combined, as

Bicarbonate of the Protoxide of Iron,
Phosphate of Iron,
Phosphate of Lime,
Sulphate of Lime,
Carbonate of Magnesia,
Chloride of Sodium, &c.

The water has no unpleasant taste or smell, is neutral to Litmus paper, and does not contain free Carbonic acid or Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

The St. Daniel’s well at Rushton is remarkable as being an irregular intermittent spring. The Reverend W.

Melland remarks of it, "From what I can gather, the well has been dry several times within the memory of the old inhabitants; but it appears to have become so more or less *gradually*, and at the time of the year when other springs fail, but only for two or three months. Unhappily I can testify, to the great loss of the neighbourhood, that it gradually failed and dried up last autumn, 1855, and notwithstanding all the heavy rains which have since fallen, there are not the smallest signs of its return" (Summer of 1856). "This spring flowed again on Friday, the 28th of November, 1856; became dry again early in March, 1858; remained dry to the close of January, 1860, and has flowed from that time to the present. In each case the supply of water failed or flowed gradually, though the latter was more rapid than the former. The well is in Rushton Spencer, and within sixty yards of Rushton Parsonage.

"There is another spring about 150 yards from St. Daniel's, but at a lower level, which pours forth a larger volume of water, equally pure and soft. This spring was never known to be dry, and scarcely varies in the most trying season."

There is a very old tradition that St. Daniel's well, which is also called St. Helen's, suddenly becomes dry on the death of a royal personage, or on the eve of some great calamity; and that it turns falter before it ceases to run!

The following account, from the *Compleat History of Staffordshire*, is amusing and not without interest. Its insertion, and that of other extracts, in this chapter may be pardoned on the ground that such extracts may help to lighten the subject to the non-geologic reader, so that all of it shall not appear to be as dry bones!

At page 107 occurs the following :

“ At Rushton Spencer is a well call'd St. Hellen's Well, which is fed by so plentiful a Spring, that (joined with another of equal Force) supply with water an Overshot Mill, not far distant from their Rise, and have done so for many years together; yet sometimes it so comes to pass, that this Well will grow dry, after a constant discharge of Water, as above, for eight or ten years, and that not by degrees, but altogether of a sudden, as well in wet as in dry years, and *always* at the beginning of May, when the Springs are commonly esteemed higheft, and so it usually continues 'till *Martin-Mass*, Nov. 12, following. The people imagine that when this happens, there will soon follow some stupendous calamity of Dearth, War, or some other grand Revolution and Changes. Thus they'll tell you it grew dry before the late Civil Wars, and again before the Martyrdom of King Charles I, and again against the great Dearth of Corn in 1670, or thereabouts; and lastly, in 1679, when the Popish Plot was discover'd, and many disturbances followed thereupon. These rustick Observations pose our Philosophers, and therefore they resolve them, for Brevity sake, into Casualty and Credulity, rather than betray their own ignorance.”

In the Combes valley there is a spring which deposits a considerable quantity of a whitish yellow Ochreous matter; and from this has been termed the “Buttermilk spring.”

Issuing from the Coal Measures on Crown Point Farm, near Cheddleton, is an interesting chalybeate spring. It is locally known as an eye-water spring, and is used for some disorders of the eyes.

The water of this spring contains free protosulphate of Iron, giving, with Ferricyanide of Potassium, a copious blue precipitate. Phosphoric acid and Chlorine are also present. It has an acid reaction, and a strong chalybeate taste. On contact with the atmosphere, oxygen is absorbed, and a separation of the iron takes place in the form of hydrated peroxide, coating the channel with the well known rusty ochreous deposit.

The so-called Alum springs of the Moorlands deserve notice. Two occur in the vicinity of Flash, and near to the point where the counties of Chester, Derby, and Stafford meet. One of them is of a deep reddish tint, Mr. Molyneux thus alludes to it: "At this spot a tunnel has been driven under the hill, by which means coal was formerly worked and removed to the surface. This tunnel now forms the channel of a stream of water commonly called an alum spring, of a blood red color, and richly impregnated with peroxide of iron. Its petrifying properties are exceedingly strong, and any small organisms placed in it become in the course of twenty-four hours completely transformed into stone-like bodies. Some few years since quantities of it were collected, and sent to Manchester to be used in the manufacture of a particular kind of dye; but a notice now forbids all interference with its natural course, and so it flows away, depositing on every stone with which it comes in contact a thick coat of ochre."*

This spring is probably the same or near to that described at page 95 in the *Compleat History of Staffordshire*, where is remarked. "Between *Blue-Hills* and *Clusterbury-Edge*, in this Parish [Leek] is a stream coming out of a fough belonging to the Coal-mine in *Blue-Hills*, as salt as the Salt-springs found in *Ingefre-Marsh*, or *Newbold* Grounds, which tinges the stones and Earth all along as it runs, of a rusty Color, and dyes the Button-moulds of the poor People (who much employ themselves in making Buttons) black in half an Hour's Time, especially if they are made of Oak, and with the least Infusion of Galls, turns as black as Ink, which shows it to be a strong vitriolic water."

This property and taste are probably owing to the presence

* *Staffordshire Advertiser*, November 1, 1862, page 2.

of fulphate of Iron in the water, resulting from the decomposition of the insoluble sulphide of Iron (*Iron Pyrites*) of the Coal Measures into soluble protosulphate of Iron (*Green Vitriol, or Copperas*). A further decomposition ensues, when the water is exposed to the atmosphere; oxygen is absorbed, and part of the protoxide is changed into peroxide, which forms the ochreous and rusty deposit alluded to as "tingeing the stones and Earth all along as it runs." Springs containing protosulphate of Iron are not rare in Coal Measure lands.

In conclusion, I would here suggest that a Geological Museum in connexion with the Leek Literary and Mechanics Institution would be most desirable. An acquaintance with the leading features of Geology might thereby be pleasantly attained, and a love of the science most probably encouraged in the young; whilst to those who enjoy the beautiful scenery of the neighbourhood, an opportunity would be given of investigating the causes which produce its peculiarities and charms, which would greatly add to the pleasure and appreciation of their rambles amongst its hills and valleys. The writer can add from experience that the hammer is no mean companion to the walking-stick. With such abundant materials as the strata of the locality afford, scarcely less interesting than can be found in any other portion of the British Isles, a local Museum might readily be formed; and, with the assistance of the greatly enlarged number of genera and species of fossils which the labors of Salter, Garner, Davidson, Molyneux, Ward, Carrington, and others have elaborated, and which are incorporated in the list which follows, I see no reason why Leek should not possess a collection of fossils, minerals, specimens of building stones, &c., of more than local importance, and of real interest and value.

My acknowledgments and thanks are due to the Reverend Charles Knowles, M.A., Dixie Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, for his kindness in correcting the manuscript, and for many valuable suggestions; to my brother-in-law Mr. George Y. Wardle, for his accurate drawings of the fossils; to Mr. Robert Edgar, architect, for the careful lithographic reproduction of the sketches showing sections of the strata; and to Mr. Davidson, F.R.S., F.G.S., and Mr. Carrington, of Wetton, for their assistance already mentioned; and to several other friends.

The list of Coal fossils is from Mr. J. W. Salter's *Notes on the North Staffordshire Coal Fossils*, published in the Memoirs of the Geological Survey:—Iron Ores of Great Britain, part 4, page 292.

The fossils represented by fig. 3, pl. 1 fig. 7, pl. 2; figs. 8 and 26, pl. 3, are from Mr. Carrington's cabinet. Fig. 7, pl. 4, represents portions of a stem of *Calamites Suckowii*, in the possession of Mr. Challinor, of Pickwood; the remainder are drawn from specimens in my own collection.

In that portion of the following list which enumerates the fossils of the North Staffordshire Carboniferous Limestone, each generic name is placed at the head of its respective list of species. The species printed in italics denote those which I have selected for illustration in the four plates at the end of the chapter.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE COAL FOSSILS.

I. UPPER MEASURES.

Silverdale.	Shelton.	
Top Red Mine . . .	Red Shagstone.	—
Black band . . .	Gutter coal and iron-stone.	<i>Anthracomya Phillipsii</i> , <i>Williamson</i> .
Red Shag	<i>Anthracomya Phillipsii</i> , <i>Williamson</i> .
Red Mine and coal	Do.

II. POTTERY COALS.

Measures.	Name.	Locality.
Bassey Mine . . .	Stigmaria, large.	—
	Cytheropsis	Shelton, Cobridge.
	Spirorbis carbonarius, <i>Murchison</i> .	Cobridge.
	<i>Anthracomya Phillipsii</i> , <i>Williamson</i>	Do.
	<i>Diplodus gibbosus</i> , <i>Ag.</i>	—
Peacock coal.	—	—
Spencroft coal.	—	—
	<i>Anthracomya Phillipsii</i> , <i>Williamson</i>	Fenton Park.
	<i>A. sp.</i>	
	<i>Anthracoptera quadrata</i> , <i>Sowerby</i> .	
	<i>A. sp.</i>	
	<i>Anthracosia robusta</i> , <i>Sowerby</i> . . .	
	<i>A. subconstricta</i> , <i>Sowerby</i> . . .	Shelton.
	<i>A. lateralis</i> , <i>Brown</i>	
Gubbin, ironstone	Cytheropsis	
shale	<i>Megalichthys Hibberti</i> , <i>Ag.</i> . . .	
	<i>Platysomus</i>	
	<i>Palæoniscus</i>	Shelton.
	<i>Diplodus gibbosus</i> , <i>Ag.</i>	
	<i>Ctenacanthus Hybodontoides</i> , <i>Eg.</i> .	
	<i>Pleuracanthus</i>	
	(A flat lancet-shaped tooth, same as Rag Mine)	

Measures.	Name.	Locality.
Great Row coal. Carb. ironstone.	— —	— —
Cannel Mine . . {	Cytheropsis Sanguinolites Calamites undulatus, Brong. Palæoniscus, scales. Megalichthys Hibberti, Ag. Diplodus gibbosus, Ag.	Burslem. Apedale.
Woods Mine bass. }	D. minutus, Ag. Gyracanthus formosus, Ag. (Lancet shaped tooth, same as the one in the Rag Mine, and Gubbin Mine.)	} Longton, Fenton.
Pennystone measure ironstone.	—	—
Deep Mine, iron- stone }	Cytheropsis Megalichthys Hibberti, Ag. Rhizodus. Palæoniscus, 4 or 5 sp., (new.) Platysomus, 2 sp., (1 new,) Gyrolepis. Ctenacanthus. Cœlacanthus, 2 species. Holoptychius? (large scales.) Gyracanthus formosus, Ag. Diplodus gibbosus, Ag. D. minutus, Ag. Ctenoptychius apicalis, Ag. C. denticulatus, Ag. C. pectinatus, Ag. Helodus simplex, Ag. Pleuracanthus lævissimus, Ag. Neuropteris cordata, Brong. N. sp. with serrated edges.	Longton.
Deep Mine coal.	—	—
Chalky Mine, iron- stone shale . . }	Anthracomya Phillipsii, Williamson Megalichthys Hibberti, Ag. Diplodus gibbosus, Ag. D. minutus? Ag. Gyrolepis	Fenton.
Coal 1 ft.	—	—
New Mine, ironstone bass }	Sigillaria Anthracomya Adamsii, Salter. Anthracosia robusta, Sowerby A. sp. Anthracopectera	Tipton. Kidsgrove, New-chapel. Chester-ton. Harecastle. Do.

Measures.	Name.	Locality.
New Mine, ironstone bass.	Megalichthys Hibberti, <i>Ag.</i> . . .	Longton.
	Rhizodus	
	Palæoniscus, scales	
	Platysomus	
	Gyracanthus formosus, <i>Ag.</i> . . .	
	Orthacanthus cylindricus, <i>Ag.</i> . .	
	Pleuracanthus (Diplodus) gibbosus, <i>Ag.</i>	
	Holoptychius.	
	Ctenacanthus.	
	Cladodus.	
	Ctenoptychius.	
	Petalodus.	
Hanbury Mine.	Pleurodus.	—
	Helodus.	
	Ulodendron minus, <i>Lindl.</i>	
	Lepidodendron obovatum, <i>Sternb.</i> .	
	Sigillaria	
	Calamites cannæformis, <i>Schl.</i> . . .	
	Anthracosia subconstricta, <i>Sowerby</i>	
	Megalichthys Hibberti, <i>Ag.</i> . . .	
	Holoptychius	
	Rhizodus (large scales)	
	Palæoniscus, scales	
Rag Mine, ironstone shale	Gyrolepis, sp. ,,	Fenton.
	Platysomus, 2 var.	
	Cœlacanthus	
	Ctenoptychius apicalis, <i>Ag.</i> . . .	
	C. denticulatus, <i>Ag.</i>	
	C. pectinatus, <i>Ag.</i>	
	Petalodus	
	Archodus	
	Helodus simplex, <i>Ag.</i>	
	Cladodus	
	Orthacanthus cylindricus, <i>Ag.</i> . .	
	Gyracanthus formosus, <i>Ag.</i> . . .	
Winghay coal, or (Knowles)	Ctenacanthus Hybodoïdes, <i>Eg.</i> . .	Shelton. Do.
	Pleuracanthus lævissimus, <i>Ag.</i> . .	
	Leptacanthus	
	Teeth with numerous cusps, (new)	
Brown Mine	Neuropteris heterophylla, <i>Brong.</i> .	Apedale.
	Asterophyllites dubia, <i>Brong.</i> . .	
	Calamites approximatus, <i>Brong.</i> .	
	Ulodendron majus, <i>Lindl.</i>	
	U. minus, <i>Lindl.</i>	
	Anthracomya, small sp.	Harecastle.

Measures.	Name.	Locality.
Brown Mine. . . .	Anthracosia	Silverdale and Apedale.
	Megalichthys Hibberti, <i>Ag.</i>	
	Rhizodus	
	Palæoniscus Egertoni, <i>Ag.</i>	
	Platysomus, 2 sp.	
	Ctenoptychius apicalis, <i>Ag.</i>	
	Orthacanthus cylindricus, <i>Ag.</i>	
	Anthracomya subcentralis, <i>Salter</i>	
	A. Adamsii, <i>Salter</i>	
	A. pumila, <i>Salter</i>	
	Anthracoptera Browniana, <i>Salter</i>	
	A. sp.	
	Anthracosia, sp. like A. Gerardii, <i>Brown</i>	
	Megalichthys Hibberti, <i>Ag.</i>	
	Rhizodus, 2 or 3 sp.	
Knowles Shale	Palæoniscus	Fenton, Longton.
	Platysomus, 2 sp.	
	Gyrolepis	
	Cœlacanthus	
	Diplodus gibbosus, <i>Ag.</i>	
	Ctenoptychius apicalis, <i>Ag.</i>	
	C. denticulatus, <i>Ag.</i>	
	Helodus simplex, <i>Ag.</i>	
	Pleurodus affinis, <i>Ag.</i>	
	Cladodus	
	Ctenodus (palate and spines)	
	Gyracanthus formosus, <i>Ag.</i>	
	G. tuberculatus, <i>Ag.</i>	
	Ctenacanthus Hybodoides, <i>Eg.</i>	
	Orthacanthus cylindricus, <i>Ag.</i>	
Knowles ironstone (Gold Mine, Sil- verdale)	Leptacanthus	
	Pleuracanthus lævissimus, <i>Ag.</i>	
Black Mine	Rhizodus.	Kidsgrove.
	—	
	Anthracosia robusta, <i>Sowerby</i>	
	A. sp.	
	Anthracomya, sp.	

III. LOWER THICK MEASURES.

Measures.	Name.	Locality.
Billy Coal . . .	—	
Ash or Rowhurst . . .	Megalichthys Hibberti, <i>Ag.</i> Palæoniscus, scales. Cœlacanthus „ Platysomus „ Diplodus gibbosus, <i>Ag.</i>	
Bass and ironstone . . .	—	
Little Mine Coal . . .	Anthracosia ovalis, <i>Martin</i> . . . A. sp. Anatina—like shell. Anthracomya Phillipsii, <i>Williamson</i> Anthracoptera (Avicula) modio- laris? <i>Sowerby</i>	Dividy Lane. Adderley Green.
Burnwood . . .	Cytheropsis. Anthracomya Adamsii, <i>Salter</i> . . . A. sp. Anthracosia, sp. Cytheropsis.	Hanley.
Golden Twist. Ironstone. Doctors Mine.	— — —	
Moss Coal, or 4-foot	Anthracosia lateralis, <i>Brown</i> . . . A. subconstricta, <i>Sowerby</i> . . . Megalichthys Hibberti, <i>Ag.</i> Diplodus gibbosus, <i>Ag.</i> Palæoniscus, scales. Cœlacanthus „ Rhizodus „ Megalichthys Hibberti, <i>Ag.</i>	} Longton.
Yard Coal bass . . .	Diplodus gibbosus, <i>Ag.</i> Cœlacanthus. Palæoniscus.	
Ragman Mine. Birches Coal.	— —	
Ten-foot Coal . . .	Anthracoptera Browniana, <i>Salter</i> . A. sp. Anthracosia ovalis, <i>Martin</i> . . . A. aquilina, <i>Sowerby</i> . Anthracomya Phillipsii, <i>Williamson</i> .	Hanley.
Bowling Alley . . .	—	
Holly Lane . . .	Anthracosia robusta, <i>Sowerby</i> . . . A. ovalis, <i>Martin</i> A. like acuta, <i>Sowerby</i> Anthracomya, sp. Anthracoptera like A. quadrata, <i>Sow.</i>	Adderley Green. Do. Do. & Dividy Lane Adderley Green.

Measures.	Name.	Locality.
Sparrow Butts Coal	<i>A. sp.</i> <i>Palæoniscus</i> , scales. <i>Megalichthys</i> , teeth. <i>Anthracosia ovalis</i> , <i>Martin</i> . . . <i>A. lateralis</i> , <i>Brown</i> <i>A. aquilina</i> , <i>Sowerby</i> <i>A. acuta</i> , <i>Sowerby</i> <i>Anthracoptera quadrata</i> , <i>Sowerby</i> . <i>A. carinata</i> , <i>Sowerby</i> <i>Anthracomya modiolaris</i> , <i>Sowerby</i>	Dividy Lane.
Stinking Coal Flatts Mine. Banbury Mine or Frogs Row.	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Cockhead	<i>Beyrichia arcuata</i> , <i>Bean</i> . <i>Spirorbis carbonarius</i> , <i>Murchison</i> . <i>Megalichthys Hibberti</i> , <i>Ag.</i> . . . <i>Ctenacanthus Hybodoideis</i> , <i>Ag.</i> . . <i>Psammodus</i> <i>Helodus</i> not <i>H. simplex</i> , <i>Ag.</i> . . . <i>Pleuracanthus</i> <i>Anthracosia acuta</i> , <i>Sowerby</i> <i>A. ovalis</i> , <i>Martin</i> <i>A. lateralis</i> , <i>Brown</i> <i>A. 2 sp.</i>	Dividy Lane.
Sudden Coal.		Adderley Green.
Bullhurst	Shales with <i>Aviculopecten papyraceus</i> , <i>Sowerby (Smyth)</i> .	
Winpenny.		

IV. LOWEST MEASURES.

The Cheadle section gives some of the lower beds, and especially the seam alluded to by Mr. Smyth, p. 278.* We have the following in Mr. Ward's collections :—

4-foot Coal	<i>Goniates</i> and <i>Lingula</i> in roof (<i>Smyth</i>)	Wetley Moor.
2-foot Coal	<i>Anthracomya Phillipsii</i> , <i>Williamson</i> <i>Anthracosia</i>	Portobello, Cheadle.

* Iron Ores of Great Britain, part 4.

Measures.	Name.	Locality.
Woodhead Coal Shale	<div> <div> Anthracopecten, sp. more oblique than <i>A. Browniana</i>, <i>Salter</i> . . . <i>Anthracosia ovalis</i>, <i>Martin</i> . . . <i>Aviculopecten papyraceus</i>, <i>Sowerby</i> <i>Calamites</i> <i>Lepidodendron</i> and <i>Ulodendron</i> . . <i>Goniatites Listeri</i>, <i>Sowerby</i> . . . <i>Orthoceras</i> <i>Lingula mytiloides</i>, <i>Sowerby</i> . . . </div> </div>	<div> Ladies Well. Froghall. </div>

I also add the contents of one or two mines or seams (for which we have at present no place), because they contain characteristic fossils, viz. :—

Harrett's Cross iron- stone	<i>Anthracosia robusta</i> , <i>Sowerby</i> . .	Kingsley Moor.
Unworked ironstone (Top of middle mea- sure).	<div> <i>Anthracomya Phillipsii</i>, <i>Williamson</i> <i>Cytheropsis</i> </div>	<div> Hartshill. Do. & Newcastle. </div>

* See Pettyfield's Section, p. 235.

FOSSILS OF THE CARBONIFEROUS GRITS AND SHALES BELOW THE COAL MEASURES.

Measures.	Fossils.	Locality.
Rough Rock (Upper Millstone Grit) . . .	Occasional traces of plants . . .	<div> The Roches, Wetley Rocks, Horton, Moss- lee, &c. </div>

Measures.	Fossils.	Locality.
Intervening Shales throughout the series, of varied consistency and appearance, black, grey, ochreous, containing nodules and bands of ironstone and coal, calcareous, micaceous, &c., &c.	Palæoniscus Cytheropsis Orthoceras Nautilus Goniaiite Spirorbis carbonarius Lingula mytiloides Discina nitida Aviculopecten papyracea Posidonia Cardiomorpha Annelid tracks or worm burrows	Combes Valley, shales near Felt-house-common, Upperhulme, Cheddleton, &c.
Compact and close-grained Grits	—	Gun Quarries.
Middle and Lower Grits	Lepidodendron Halonia Sigillaria Stigmaria Calamites Sternbergia Reed-like plants Worm casts No shells	Kniveden Quarries, The Waste Quarries, Felt-house-common, Wetley Moor, Basford Bridge, &c.
Lowest Millstone Grit	—	Morridge beds.
Limestone Shales with beds of Grit and bands of Ironstone	Orthoceras Productus Small plants	Onecote. Hamps Valley. Grindon Moor, &c.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE FOSSILS.

Sub-Kingdom, 2. MOLLUSCA.

Class 1, CEPHALOPODA. Order 2, *Tetrabranchiata*.

Fam. 1. NAUTILIDÆ.
Nautilus. *Breynius*.
globatus, *Sowerby*.

biangulatus, *Sowerby*, *Phillips*.
multicarinatus, *Sowerby*.
tuberculatus, *Sowerby*, *Phillips*.

cariniferous, *Sowerby*.
 Edwardsianus, *De Koninck*.
 triangulatus, *Sowerby*.
 costalis, *Phillips*.
 dorsalis, *Phillips*.
 bistrialis, *Phillips*.
 Luidi, *Martin*.
 ingens, *Martin*.
 Sub-genus Discites, *Mc' Coy*.
 sulcatulus, *Phillips*.
 hexagonus, *De Koninck*.
 subsulcatulus, *Pbills*.
 tetragonus, *Phillips*.
 sulcatus, and a variety, *Phillips*.

Fam. 2. ORTHOCERATIDÆ.
 Orthoceras, *Breynius*.
 Goldfusianum, *De Koninck*.
 undulatum, *Sowerby*.
 filiferum, *Phillips*.
 inequiseptum, *Phillips*.
 caniculatum, *De Koninck*.
Breynii, *Martin*.
 cinctum, *Sowerby*, *Phillips*.
 reticulatum, very rare, *Phillips*.
 lineolatum, a variety, *Phillips*.
 dactyliophorum, *De Koninck*.
 unguis, *Phillips*.
 fusiforme, *Phillips*.

arcuatum, (in shale) rare, *Phillips*.
 angulatum, *Fleming*.
 Gomphoceras, *J. Sowerby*.
 one unnamed, rare.
 Cyrtoceras, *Goldfuss*.
 Gesneri, *Martin*.
 annulatum, *Phillips*.
 Gyroceras, *Meyer*.
 serratum, *De Koninck*.

Fam. 3. AMMONITIDÆ.
 Goniatites, *De Haan*.
 crenistria, *Phillips*.
 spirorbis, *Phillips*.
 Gilbertsoni, *Phillips*.
 Henslowi, *Phillips*, *Sowerby*.
 nitidus, *Phillips*.
 obtusus, *Phillips*.
 Looneyi, *Phillips*.
 truncatus, *Phillips*.
 intercostalis, *Phillips*.
 rotiformis, *Phillips*.
 sphaericus, *Martin*.
 striatus, *Phillips*, *Sowerby*.
 reticulatus, *Phillips*.
 implicatus, *Phillips*.
 excavatus, *Phillips*.
 calyx, *Phillips*.
 several unnamed.

Class 2, GASTEROPODA. Order 1, Prosobranchiata.

Section B. Holstomata.

Fam. 1. NATICIDÆ.
 Natica, (*Adans.*) *Lamarck*.
 elliptica, *Phillips*.
 plicistria, *Phillips*.
 tabulata, *Phillips*.
 ampliata, *Phillips*.
 spirata, *Sowerby*.
 variata, *Phillips*.
 lirata, *Phillips*.

Fam. 2. PYRAMIDELLIDÆ.
 Eulima, *Risso*.
 Phillipsii, *De Koninck*.
 Loxonema, *Phillips*.
 constricta, *Sowerby*.
 sulculosa, *Phillips*.
 scalaroidea, *Phillips*.

rugifera, *Phillips*.
 tumida, *Phillips*.
 Macrocheilus, (buccinum of *Phillips*).
 curvilineus, *Phillips*.
 sigmilineus, *Phillips*.
 acutus, *Sowerby*.
 rectilineus, *Phillips*.
 globularis, *Phillips*.
 imbricatus, *Phillips*.

Fam. 5. TURRITELLIDÆ.
 Turritella, *Lamarck*.
 spiralis, *Phillips*.
 suturalis, *Phillips*.
 tenuistria, *Phillips*.

Fam. 9. TURBINIDÆ.
 Turbo, *Linnaeus*.

biserialis, Phillips.
semisulcatus, Phillips.
Trochus, Linnæus.
Hisingerianus, De Koninck.
Yvannii, Léu.

Euomphalus, Sowerby.
depressus, Sowerby.
clausus, Sowerby.
calyx, Phillips.
catillus, Sowerby.
pentagonalis, Phillips.
æqualis, Sowerby.
acutus, Sowerby.
pugilis, Phillips.
bifrons, Phillips.
rotundatus, Sowerby.
tabulatus, Phillips.

Sub-genus *Phanerotinus*. Sowerby.
cristatus, Sowerby.
nudus, Sowerby.
Platyschisma, Mc'Coy.
glabrata, Phillips.
helicoides, Sowerby.
tiara, Sowerby.
ovoidea, Phillips.

Fam. 10. HALIOTIS.
Pleurotomaria, DeFrance.
tornatilis, Phillips.
abditæ, Phillips.
limbata, Phillips.
spiralis, Phillips.
monilifera, Phillips.
atomaria, Phillips.
tumida, Phillips.
biserrata, Phillips.
strialis, Phillips.
excavata, Phillips.

rotundata, Sowerby.
conica, Phillips.
Elia, De Koninck.
striata, Sowerby.
Murchisonia, D'Archiac.
vittata, Phillips.
tæniata, De Verneuill.
striatula, De Koninck.
angulata, Phillips.
subsulcata, De Koninck.

Fam. 12. CALYPTREIDÆ.
Pileopsis, Lamarck, v. *Capulus*, Montfort.
trilobatus, Phillips.
vetustus, Phillips.
tubifer, Phillips.
neritoides, Phillips.
angustus, Phillips.
Dumontianus, De Koninck.
 one unnamed.
 Sub-genus *Metoptoma*, Phillips.
oblonga, Phillips.
elliptica, Phillips.
pileus, Phillips.

Fam. 13. PATELLIDÆ.
Patella, Linnæus.
curvata, Phillips.
mucronata, Phillips.
retrorsa, Phillips.
scutiformis, Phillips.
sinuosa, Phillips.
 one undescribed.

Fam. 14. DENTALIADÆ.
Dentalium, Linnæus.
priscum, De Koninck.

Order 4, *Nucleobranchiata*.

Fam. 2. ATLANTIDÆ.
Porcellia, Léveillé.
Woodwardii, Sowerby.
Bellerophon, Montfort.
apertus, Sowerby.
tenuifascia, Sowerby.

costatus, Sowerby.
cornu-arietis, Sowerby.
Ferussaci, D'Orbigny.
hiulcus, Sowerby.
Urii, Fleming.

Class 3, PTEROPODA.

Section A. *Thecosomata*.
Fam. 1. *HYALIDÆ*.

Conularia, *Miller*.
quadrisulcata, *Sowerby*.

Class 4, BRACHIOPODA.

Fam. 1. *TEREBRATULIDÆ*.

Terebratula, *Llwyd*.
hastata, *Sowerby*.
sacculus, *Martin*.
vesicularis, *De Koninck*.

Fam. 2. *SPIRIFERIDÆ*.

Athyris, *McCoy*.
Royssii, *Léveillé*.
expansa, *Phillips*.
lamellosa, *Léveillé*.
plano-sulcata, *Phillips*.
globularis, *Phillips*.
ambigua, *Sowerby*.
Carringtoniana, *Davidson*.
subtilita, *Hall*.

Retzia, *King*.
radialis, *Phillips*.
ulotrix, *De Koninck*.

Spirifera, *Sowerby*.
striata and varieties, *Martin*.
duplicicosta, *Phillips*.
planata, *Phillips*.
triangularis and variety, (fig. 19 pl. 1.) *Martin*.

trigonalis and varieties, *Martin*.
do. var. *bisulcata*, *Sowerby*.
Carluikiensis, *Davidson*.
convoluta, *Phillips*.
rhomboidea, *Phillips*.
cuspidata, *Martin*.

subconica, *Martin*.
triradialis and varieties, *Phillips*.
punguis, *Sowerby*.
do. var. *rotundata*, *Sowerby*.
ovalis, *Phillips*.
integricosta, *Phillips*.
glabra and many vars., *Martin*.
do. var. *linguifera*, *Phillips*.
do. var. *decora*, *Phillips*.
Urii, *Fleming*.

lineata, *Martin*.
var. *reticulata*, *Phillips*.
elliptica, *Phillips*.
laminosa, *McCoy*.
octoplicata, *Sowerby*.
var. *biplicata*.
insculpta, *Phillips*.
distans, *Sowerby*.
Sub-genus *Cyrtina*, *Davidson*.
septosa, *Phillips*.

Fam. 3. *RHYNCHONELLIDÆ*.

Rhynchonella, *Fischer*.
reniformis and var., *Sowerby*.
cordiformis and var., *Sowerby*.
acuminata, *Martin*.
var. *plicata* and others.
Wettoniensis, *Davidson*.
pleurodon, *Phillips*.
var. *triplex* and others.
flexistria, *Phillips*.
pugnis, *Martin*.
var. *sulcirostris* and others.
angulata, *Linnaeus*.
trilatera, *De Koninck*.
Carringtoniana, *Davidson*.
gregaria, *McCoy*.
Camaraphoria, *King*.
crumena and vars., *Martin*.
globulina and var., *Phillips*.

Fam. 4. *ORTHIDÆ*.

Orthis, *Dalman*.
resupinata, *Martin*.
Keyserlingiana, *De Koninck*.
Michelini, *Léveillé*.
Strophomena, *Rafinesque*.
analoga, *Phillips*.
Streptorhynchus, *King*.
crenistria, *Phillips*.
var. *semilis*, *Phillips*.

var. *kellii*, *Mc'Coy*.
radialis, *Phillips*.

Fam. 5. PRODUCTIDÆ.

Productus, *Sowerby*.
giganteus, *Martin*.
 several varieties.
latissimus, *Sowerby*.
semireticulatus, *Martin*.
 do. var. *Martini*, and many others.
longispinus, *Sowerby*.
bumerosus, *Sowerby*.
striatus, *Fischer*.
margaritaceus, *Phillips*.
ermineus, *De Koninck*.
sinuatus, *De Koninck*.
costatus, *Sowerby*.
undatus, *De France*.
aculeatus, *Martin*.
Youngianus, *Davidson*.
Keyserlingianus, *De Koninck*.
tesselatus, *De Koninck*.
plicatilis, *Sowerby*.
mesolobus and vars., *Phillips*.

sub-lævis, *De Koninck*.
scabriculus and var., *Sowerby*.
pustulosus, and vars., *Phillips*.
spinulosus, *Sowerby*.
cora, *D'Orbigny*.
punctatus, *Martin*.
fimbriatus, *Sowerby*.
Koninckianus, *De Verneuil*.
Carringtoniana, *Davidson*.
elegans, *Mc'Coy*.
Chonetes, *Fischer*.
papilionacea, *Phillips*.
Hardrensis, *Phillips*.
Dalmaniana, *De Koninck*.
Buchiana, *De Koninck*.

Fam. 7. DISCINIDÆ.

Discina, *Lamarck*.
nitida, *Phillips*.

Fam. 8. LINGULIDÆ.

Lingula, *Brugière*.
mytiloides, *Sowerby*.

Class POLYZOA, *Thompson*, or BRYOZOA, *Ehrenburg*.

(Class 8, *Polyzoa*, Province 3, *Molluscoida*, Sub-Kingdom *Mollusca*. *Huxley*.)

(Class *Polyzoa*, Order *Infundibulata*. *British Museum Catalogue*.)

Fam. ESCHARIDÆ.
Glaucanome, *Lonsdale*.
pluma, *Phillips*.
bipinnata, *Mc'Coy*.

Fam. RETEPORIDÆ.
Fenestella, *Lonsdale*.
membranacea, *Phillips*.
irregularis, *Phillips*.
tenuifolia, *Phillips*.
flabellata, *Phillips*.
undulata, *Phillips*.
nodulosa, *Phillips*.
Sulcoretepora, *D'Orbigny*.

parallela, *Phillips*.
Ptylopora, *Mc'Coy*.
flustriformis, *Phillips*.
Polypora, *Mc'Coy*.
laxa, *Phillips*.
polyporata, *Phillips*.

Fam. TUBULIFORIDÆ.
Ceripora, *Goldfuss*.
rhombifera, *Phillips*.
Pustulopora, *Blainville*.
oculata, *Phillips*.
spicularis, *Phillips*.

Class 5, CONCHIFERA, *Lamarck*. (Lamellibranchiata of Blainville.)Section A. *Asiphonida*.

Fam. 1. OSTREIDÆ.

Ostrea, *Linnaeus*.

two species, names unknown.

Pecten, *O. F. Muller*.*deornatus*, *Phillips*.*stellaris*, *Phillips*.

Fam. 2. AVICULIDÆ.

Avicula, *Klein*.*radialis*, *Phillips*.*cycloptera*, *Phillips*.*sublobata*, *Phillips*.*Posidonomya*, *Brongniart*.*vetusta*, *Sowerby*.*Becheri*, *Goldfuss*.*Aviculopecten*, *Mc'Coy*.*plicatus*, *Phillips*.var. *Dumontianus*, *De Koninck*.var. *fimbriatus*, *Phillips*.*dissimilis*, *Phillips*.*simplex*, *De Koninck*.*arenosus*, *Phillips*.*interstitialis*, *Phillips*.*tesselatus*, *Phillips*.*ellipticus*, *Phillips*.*villanus*, *De Koninck*.*Bosquetianus*, *De Koninck*.

and many unnamed.

Gervillia, *DeFrance*.*laminosa*, *Phillips* v. *avicula* l.*lunulata*, *Phillips*.

and large variety.

inconspicua, *Phillips*.*squamosa*, *Phillips*.*Pinna*, *Linnaeus*.*flabelliformis*, *Martin*.*spatula*, *Mc'Coy*.

Fam. 3. MYTILIDÆ.

Mytilus, *Linnaeus*.

1 unnamed species.

Myalina, *De Koninck*.*lamellosa*, *De Koninck*.*gryphus*, *De Koninck*.*Modiola*, *Lamarck*.*elongata*, *Phillips*.*lingualis*, *Phillips*.*granulosa*, *Phillips*.*squamifera*, *Phillips*.

Fam. 4. ARCADÆ.

Arca, *Linnaeus*.*cancellata*, *Martin*.*Cucullæa*, *Lamarck*.*Mc'Coyana*, *De Koninck*.*arguta*, *Phillips*.*Kaimeana*, *De Koninck*.*Nucula*, *Lamarck*.*gibbosa*, *Fleming*.*undulata*, *Phillips*.*cuneata*, *Phillips*.*Solemya*, *Lamarck*.*primæva*, *Phillips*.*abbreviata*, *Ryck*.*parallela*, *Ryck*.

Fam. 5. TRIGONIDÆ.

Axinus, *Sowerby*.*axiniformis*, *Phillips*.

and 2 undetermined.

Dolabra? *securiformis*, *Mc'Coy*.Sect. B. *Siphonida integro-pallialia*.

Fam. 10. CARDIADÆ.

Conocardium, *Brongniart*.*elongatum*, *Sowerby*.*aliforme*, *Sowerby*.*armatum*, *Phillips*.*trigonale*, *Phillips*.*minax*, *Phillips*.

Fam. 13. CYPRINIDÆ.

Cypricardia, *Lamarck*.*rhombea*, *Phillips*.*parallela*, *Phillips*.*glabrata*, *Phillips*.*lamellosa*, *De Koninck*.*tricostrata*, *De Koninck*.*oblonga*, *Mc'Coy*.*trapezidialis*, *De Koninck*.Sub-genus *Sanguinolites*, *Mc'Coy*.*angustatus*, *Phillips*.*arcuatus*, *Phillips*.

ANATINIDÆ.

Myacites, *Sclotbeim*.

gibbosa, *Sowerby*.
 tumida, *Phillips*.
 Cardiomorpha, *De Koninck*.
 sulcata, *De Koninck*.
 lamellosa, *De Koninck*.
 laminata, *Phillips*.

striata, *De Koninck*.
 oblonga, *De Koninck*.
 Edmondia, *De Koninck*.
 unioniformis, *Phillips*.
 sulcata, *Phillips*.

Sub-Kingdom, 3. ARTICULATA.

(*Sub-Kingdom Annulosa, Province 1, Articulata or Anthropoda. Huxley.*)

Class 1, ANNELIDA. Order, *Tubicola*.

Fam. SERPULIDÆ.
 Serpula, *Linnæus*.
 parallela, *McCoy*.

Class 3, CRUSTACEA. Order, *Trilobita*.

Fam. PROETIDÆ.
 Brachymetopus, *McCoy*.
 Ouralicus versus
 Phillipsia Jonesii, *De Koninck*.
 Griffithides, *Portlock*.
 globiceps, *Portlock*.
 versus Asaphus, *Phillips*.
 Phillipsia, *Portlock*.
Brongniartii, *Fischer*.
 versus Asaphus obsoletus, *Phillips*.
 and A. granuliferous, *Phillips*.
Derbiensis, *Martin*.

versus Asaphus raniceps, *Phillips*.
 pustulata, *Schloth*.
 versus Asaphus gemmuliferous, *Phil*.
 seminifera, *Phillips*.

Fam. AGNOSTIDÆ.
 Cyclos, *De Koninck*.
 radialis, *De Koninck*.

A curious small crustacean from the
 Gateham limestone, fig. 14, plate 3.

Sub-Kingdom, 4. RADIATA.

(*Sub-Kingdom Annulosa, Province 3, Annuloida. Huxley.*)

Class 2, ECHINODERMATA. Order, *Crinoidea*.

Fam. MELOCRINIDÆ.
 Platycrinus, *Miller*.
 lævis, *Miller*.
 ellipticus, *Phillips*.

Order 3, *Blastoidea*. Fam. PENTREMITIDÆ.
 Pentremites, *Say*.
 Derbyensis, *Phillips*.
 others unnamed.

Class 3, ZOOPHYTA, *Linnæus*, ACTINOZOA, *Huxley*.(Class 1, Polypi. Division 2, Radiata. *Dallas' Natural History*.)(Class 1, Actinozoa, Sub-Kingdom Cœlenterata. *Huxley*.)Sub-Class 1, Corallaria, *M. Edwards*. Actinoidea, *Dana*. Order 1, Zoantharia.

Fam. ASTRÆIDÆ.

Beaumontia, *Milne Edwards*.*laxa*, *M. Edwards & J. Haime*.

Fam. FAVOSITIDÆ.

Favosites, *Lamarck*.*incrustans*, *Phillips*.*parasitica*, *McCoy*.*Alveolites*, *Lamarck*.*depressa*, *M. Edwards & J. Haime**Chætetes*, *Fischer*.*tumidus*, *M. Edwards & J. Haime*.*versus favosites tumida* of *Portlock & McCoy*.*septosus*, *Fleming*.*Michelina*, *De Koninck*.*tenuisepta*, *De Koninck*.*Syringopora*, *Goldfuss*.*geniculata*, *Phillips*.*ramulosa*, *Goldfuss*.*laxa*, *Phillips*.

Fam. CYATHAXONIDÆ.

Cyathaxonia, *Michelin*.*cornu*, *Michelin*.

Fam. CYATHOPHYLLIDÆ.

Cyathophyllum, *Goldfuss*.*expansum*, *McCoy*.*regium*, *Phillips*.*Wrighti*, *M. Edwards & J. Haime*.*Amplexus*.*coralloides*, *Sowerby*.*spinosus*, *De Koninck*.*cornu-bovis*, *Michelin*.*Lithostrotion*, *Lbwyd*.*Martini*, *M. Edwards & J. Haime*.*affine*, *M. Edwards & J. Haime*.*junceum*, *M. Edwards & J. Haime*.*irregulare*, *M. Edwards & J. Haime*.*basaltiforme*, *M. Edwards & J. Haime*.*versus striatum*, *Fleming*.*Portlockii*, *M. Edwards & J. Haime*.*Lithodendron*, *Phillips*.*fasciculatum*, *Fleming*, now *Lithostrotion Martini*.*longiconium*, *Phillips*, now *Lithostrotion affine*.*sexdecimale*, *Phillips*, now *Lithostrotion junceum*.*irregulare*, *Phillips*, now *Lithostrotion irregulare*.*Zaphrentis*, *Rafinesque*.*Griffithi*, *M. Edwards & J. Haime*.*cornucopiæ*, *M. Edwards & J. Haime*.

Order 2, Alcyonaria. Fam. GORGONIDÆ.

Gorgonia, *Linnæus*.*anceps*, *Goldfuss*.

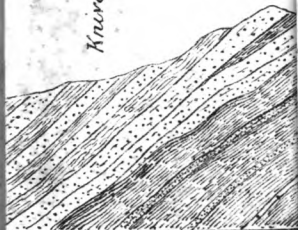
EXPLANATION OF THE SECTIONS.

The upper Section is drawn to a horizontal scale of about 1 inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in straight lines from the places mentioned on the section, across the Permian strata, Coal Measures, Millstone Grit, Alluvium, New Red Conglomerate beds, Limestone Shale and Carboniferous Limestone, through Newcastle, Burslem, Norton, Endon, Leek, Morridge, Onecote, Grindon, to Wetton.

The lower section is drawn from N.W. to S.E. to a scale of about 1 inch to 3 furlongs across the Carboniferous Limestone, Limestone Shale, Millstone Grit and Shales, the Roches Coal-field, through the Mixon District, Morridge, Roches, Goldsitch, to Back Forest.

Knuveden

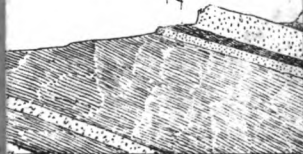
Norridge



GRATE

LIMESTONE

Buxton & Leek Road
The Roaches



CRITS.

SHAL

CLASSIFICATION OF THE EARTH'S CRUST.

ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF GEOLOGICAL TIME.

The following Chronological Table is compiled from the works of Lyell, Sedgwick, Murchison, Jukes, Page, and King. The words printed in italics denote the strata described in the preceding chapter.

POST TERTIARY.	HISTORICAL OR RECENT . . .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peat of Great Britain and Ireland with human remains, &c. Fens, marshes, and river deposits with ancient canoes, &c. Lavas of Vesuvius and Etna. Lake silts, fresh water marls, with metal implements, and remains of domesticated animals. Accumulations of sand-drift, shore caves, and beach-deposits, considerably beyond the reach of existing tides.
	PREHISTORICAL . . .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peat moss, Lake silts, alluvia and river deposits, with remains of Irish deer, wild oxen, mammoth, and other extinct mammals. Cave deposits in part with bones of extinct mammals, stone implements.
	POST GLACIAL . . .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shell marl under peat and submarine forests of modern trees. Raised beaches at various heights, with species of shells more boreal than those of existing seas. Ancient <i>alluvia</i> and gravel of most of our coasts, straths, dales, and holmes. Contains the remains of seals, whales, &c. ; and of extinct land mammals, as mammoth, rhinoceros, ursus, &c. Cave deposits in part with bones of extinct and living carnivora and herbivora, ursus, hyæna, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, &c. No human remains.

CAINOZOIC OR TERTIARY.	PLEISTOCENE . . .	{ Glacial or Boulder drift or Boulder clay. Till. Norwich Crag. Above 90 per cent. of the shells are of existing species.
	PLEIOCENE . . .	{ Red Crag and Coralline Crag of Suffolk, Antwerp and Normandy Crag, &c. 35 to 50 per cent. of existing species.
	MEIOCENE . . .	{ Leaf bed in the island of Mull, Bovey lignite. The Mayence basin, Limburg beds in Belgium. 25 per cent. of existing species.
	Eocene . . .	{ Hempstead beds, Grès de Fontainebleau. Bembridge beds, Barton clay. London clay and Bognor beds. Thanet sands. (Dawn of existing species.)

NOTE. "In the British Isles there is a great life-break between the Eocene and Cretaceous System, probably in other regions there may be a closer fossil agreement between the two systems, or there may exist an intermediate system."
—KING.

MESOZOIC OR SECONDARY.	CRETACEOUS .	{ Maestricht beds, Chalk—Upper with flints, Lower without flints, Chalk-marl, Upper Green-sand, Gault, Lower Greensand, Wealden beds, or Neo- comien Inférieur.
	OOLITIC OR JURASSIC*	{ Upper Oolite comprising the Purbeck beds, Portland stone and sand, Kimmeridge Clay. Middle Oolite. Calcareous grits, Coral Rag, Oxford Clay. Lower Oolite. Cornbrash, Great or Bath Oolite, Stonesfield slates, Fuller's-earth, Inferior Oolite. Liassic.† Upper Lias, Yorkshire Alum shales, Marl- stone, Lower Lias.
	TRIASSIC OR NEW RED SANDSTONE	{ Keuper. Red Marls with Rock-salt and Gypsum, beds of variegated Sandstones, Cupriferous marls and marl slates of Germany, Lettenkohle (clay coal) group. Muschelkalk. Compact reddish grey Limestone, Dolomite, Marl, Gypsum and Rock salt. Bunter. Soft red variegated Sandstone, <i>Coarse red Sandstone and Conglomerate</i> , Soft red and variegated Sandstone.

There is a great life-break in the British Isles between the Triassic and Permian System, in other regions there may be a closer fossil agreement between the two systems, or there may be an intermediate system.—KING.

* Well developed in the Jura Mountains.

† "From Lias the name of certain rocks, usually in layers, the latter word being sounded like lias by the quarrymen."—KING.

PALÆOZOIC OR PRIMARY.	PERMIAN*	{	Magnesian limestone of York and Durham, Marl-slate, Zechstein, red Sandstone, Grits and Marls, Dolomitic Conglomerate, Roth-todtliegende.
	CARBONIFEROUS	{	Upper. Upper or True <i>Coal Measures</i> . Middle. <i>Millstone Grit</i> or Farewell Rock with beds of Coal in Yorkshire, <i>Limestone Shales</i> , or "Yoredale Series" of Phillips, <i>Mountain or Carboniferous Limestone</i> . Lower. Lower Coal Measures, Calciferous Sandstones of Scotland, Carboniferous Slates of Ireland.
	DEVONIAN OR OLD RED SANDSTONE	{	Upper. Yellow sandstones of Dura Den, sandstones and grits of Berwick and Rocksburgh. Middle. Sandstones and marls of Perth, Forfar, Hereford, Upper and middle Schists and Limestones of Devonshire and Russia, Caithness Micaceous and bituminous flags, great pebbly Conglomerate of Scotland. Lower. Lower Devonian of North Devon, flagstones of Perth and Forfar, tilestones of Hereford in part.
	UPPER SILURIAN	{	Ludlow Rocks, Wenlock and Dudley limestones and shales. Upper Llandovery or May Hill rocks, Coniston grits.
	LOWER OR CAMBRO-SILURIAN	{	Lower Llandovery rocks, Bala beds, or Caradoc rocks, Llandeilo flags, Festiniog slates, Lingula flags.
	CAMBRIAN	{	Harlech grits, Lanberis and Penrhyn slates, Huronian series, Skiddaw slate, Longmynd rocks.
AZOIC OR HYPOZOIC.	PRE CAMBRIAN	{	Hebridean gneiss, Laurentian series estimated at 40,000 feet in thickness in Canada, Metamorphic rocks.
	IGNEOUS AND ERUPTIVE	{	Volcanic. Lava, Trachyte, Pumice, Tuff, Basalt, Amygdaloid, &c. Trappean. Felstone, Greenstone, Pitchstone, Feldspathic, porphyry, &c. Granitic. Granite, Syenite, Eurite, Elvanite, &c.

* From Perm, in Russia, where this formation is largely developed.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

The fractions show the number of times or diameters the figures are reduced or enlarged.

PLATE I.

CEPHALOPODA.

1. Nautilus ; Discites sulcatus, *Phillips*, $\frac{1}{4}$ Wetton Hill.
2. Orthoceras Breynii, *Martin*, $\frac{2}{3}$ Alstonfield.
3. Goniatites sphaericus, *Martin*, $\frac{1}{2}$ Alstonfield.
4. Goniatites rotiformis, *Phillips* Wetton.

GASTEROPODA.

5. Natica ampliata, *Phillips* Dove-dale.
6. Murchisonia, probably tæniata, (cast) *Verneuil* Caldon Low.
7. Turbo biserialis, *Phillips* Gateham.
8. Euomphalus rotundatus, *Sowerby* Wetton Hill.
9. Pileopsis tubifer, *Phillips* Gateham.
10. Bellerophon apertus, *Sowerby* (cast) $\frac{1}{2}$ Caldon Low.
- 10A. " " front view.

PTEROPODA.

11. Conularia quadrisulcata (fragment) *Sowerby* Gateham.

BRACHIOPODA.

12. Terebratulata hastata, *Sowerby*, front and side views Beeston Tor.
13. " vesicularis, *De Koninck* Wetton.
14. Spirifera trigonalis, variety bisulcata, *Sowerby*, dorsal valve and hinge-line, (common).
- 14A. " " " side view.
15. " elliptica, *Phillips*, $\frac{2}{3}$.
16. " octoplicata, *Sowerby*, front and anterior views.
17. " Urii, *Fleming*, dorsal valve Wetton Hill.
- 17A. " " " side view.
18. " cuspidata, *Martin*, $\frac{1}{2}$ Wetton Hill.
19. " triangularis, *Martin*, remarkable variety Gateham.
20. Cyrtina septosa, *Phillips* Valley of the Dove.

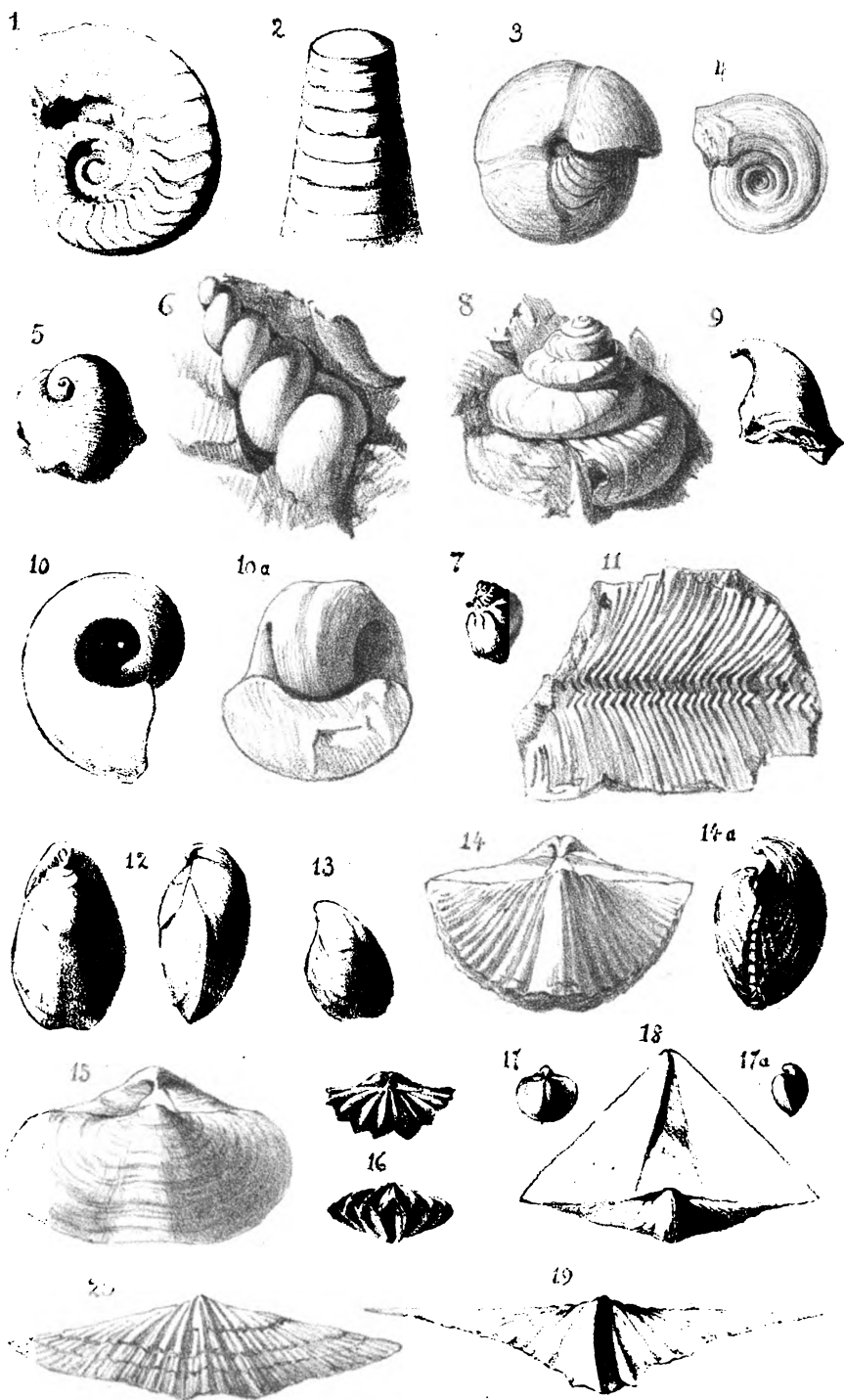


PLATE II.

BRACHIOPODA, continued.

1. *Athyris Carringtoniana*, *Davidson* Wetton Hill.
2. ,, *lamellosa*, *Léveillé* { Valley of the Dove,
Staffordshire side.
3. ,, *plano-sulcata*, showing fringe, *Phillips* Wetton.
4. *Retzia radialis*, *Phillips*, front and side views Alstonfield.
5. ,, *ulotrix*, *De Koninck* Wetton.
6. *Rhynconella acuminata*, *Martin*, $\frac{2}{3}$ Gateham.
7. ,, *Carringtoniana*, *Davidson* Wetton Hill.
8. ,, *reniformis*, *Sowerby* ,,
9. ,, *pleurodon*, variety, dorsal valve
(common)
- 9A. ,, ,, ,, showing mar-
ginal folding of the ribs
10. *Camarophoria globulina*, *Phillips* Wetton Hill.
11. *Strophomena analoga*, *Phillips*, $\frac{1}{2}$ { Beeston and other Lo-
calities.
12. *Streptorhynchus crenistria*, variety *senilis*, *Phillips*, $\frac{2}{3}$ Alstonfield.
13. *Orthis resupinata*, *Martin*, $\frac{1}{2}$, side view (common).
- 13A. ,, ,, ,, $\frac{1}{2}$, showing dorsal valve.
14. *Productus semireticulatus*, *Martin*, $\frac{1}{2}$ Dovedale.
15. ,, ,, showing its usual form
of fracture.
16. ,, *pustulosus*, *Phillips* { Beeston Tor, Stans-
hope, &c.
17. ,, *fimbriatus*, *Sowerby*, showing ventral valve Alstonfield.
- 17A. ,, ,, ,, dorsal valve.
18. ,, *undatus*, *De France* Gateham.
19. ,, *sub-lævis*, *De Koninck*, $\frac{1}{2}$ Caldon Low.
20. ,, *humerosus*, *Sowerby*, $\frac{1}{2}$ internal cast of ven-
tral valve and of muscular impressions Caldon Low.
21. ,, *punctatus*, fragment showing spines on
lower portion of valves.
22. ,, *striatus*, *Fischer* Valley of the Dove.
23. *Chonetes papilionacea*, *Phillips* Wetton Hill.
24. *Discina nitida*, *Phillips* Wetton.
25. *Lingula mytiloides*, *Sowerby* Alstonfield.

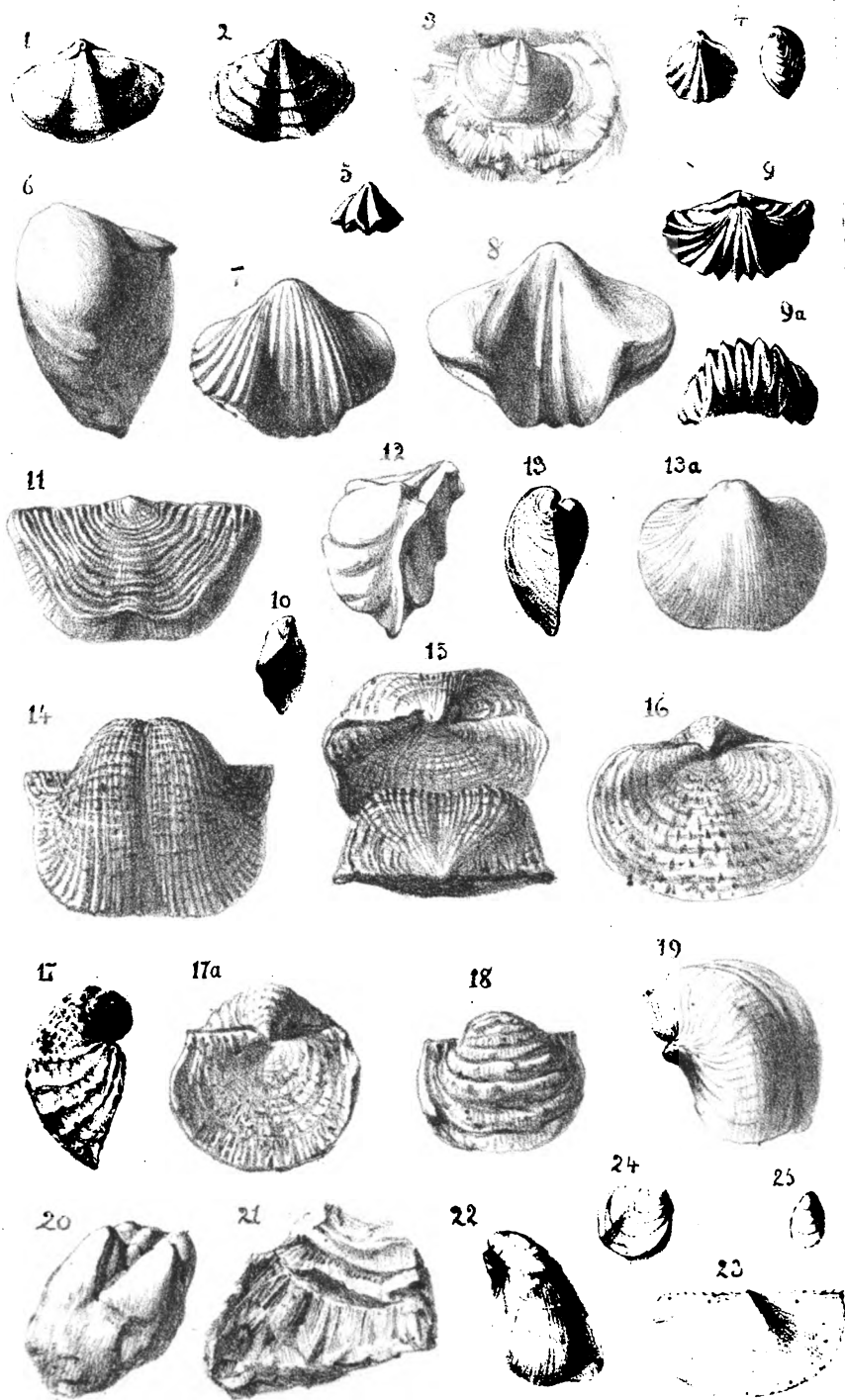


PLATE III.

CONCHIFERA.

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------------------------|
| 1. | <i>Pecten stellaris</i> , <i>Phillips</i> | { Neighbourhood of Eton. |
| 2. | <i>Posidonomya vetusta</i> , <i>Sowerby</i> , $\frac{2}{3}$ | { Gateham. |
| 3. | <i>Aviculopecten tessellatus</i> , <i>Phillips</i> | { Wetton Hill. |
| 4. | <i>Gervillia laminosa</i> , <i>Phillips</i> , v. <i>Avicula laminosa</i> | { Gateham. |
| 5. | <i>Pinna flabelliformis</i> , <i>Martin</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ (fragment) | { Valley of the Dove. |
| 6. | <i>Modiola lingualis</i> , <i>Phillips</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ | { " " |
| 7. | <i>Nucula gibbosa</i> , <i>Fleming</i> | { Stanshope and Beeston Tor. |
| 8. | <i>Axinus axiniformis</i> , <i>Phillips</i> | { Valley of the Dove. |
| 9. | <i>Conocardium minax</i> , <i>Phillips</i> | { " " |
| 10. | <i>Sanguinolites arcuatus</i> , <i>Phillips</i> | { Wetton Hill. |
| 11. | <i>Edmondia sulcata</i> , <i>Phillips</i> | { Beeston Lane. |

ARTICULA. Crustacea.

- | | | |
|------|--|----------------------|
| 12. | <i>Trilobita</i> ; <i>Phillipsia Brongniartii</i> , <i>Fischer</i> , versus <i>Asaphus granuliferous</i> <i>Phillips</i> (body only) | Wetton Hill. |
| 13. | " " <i>Derbiensis</i> versus <i>Asaphus rani-</i>
<i>ceps</i> (head only) <i>Martin</i> | Wetton Hill Sandpit. |
| 13A. | " " " " magnified view
of a portion of the eye, showing the facets or
reticulations. | |
| 14. | Probably an undescribed crustacean | Gateham. |

RADIATA. Crinoidea.

- | | | |
|---------|--|----------------------|
| 15. | Commonly screw, pulley or grindlestones in Derbyshire. Siliceous cast of the interior cavity of the stem of a crinoidean (in chert). | |
| 16--22. | Stems of crinoideans | Limestone generally. |
| | A B C D E F Sections of the above stems. | |

POLYZOA, or MOLLUSCOIDA.

- | | | |
|------|--|--------------|
| 24. | <i>Polypora polyporata</i> , <i>Phillips</i> | Alstonfield. |
| 24A. | Magnified portion of the same. | |

ZOOPHYTA, or ACTINOZOA.

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------------|
| 23. | <i>Gorgonia anceps</i> , <i>Goldfuss</i> | Alstonfield. |
| 25. | <i>Syringopora geniculata</i> , <i>Phillips</i> | Binclif. |
| 26. | <i>Zaphrentis Griffithi</i> , <i>Milne Edwards</i> | Wetton. |

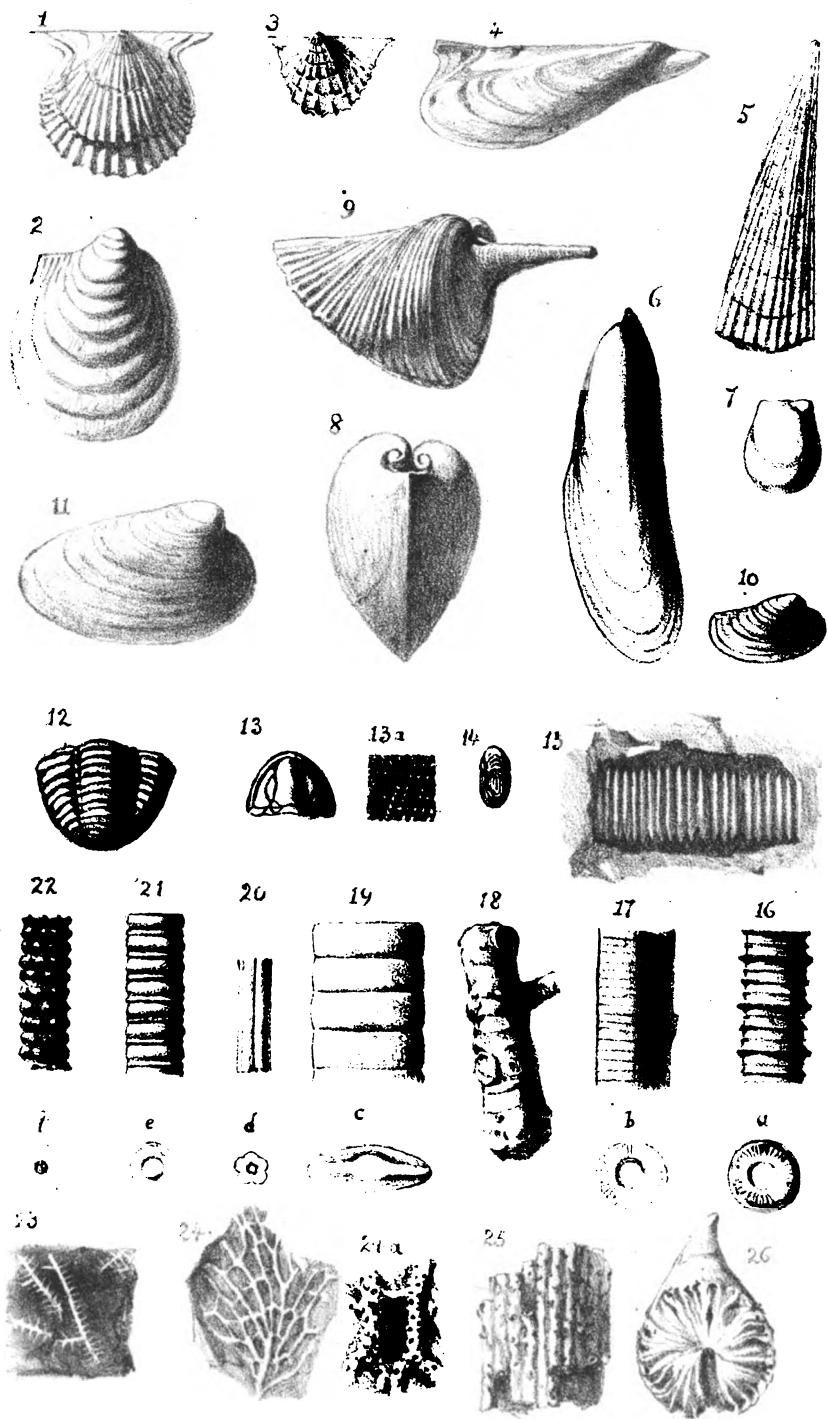
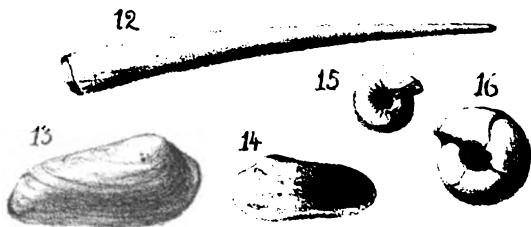
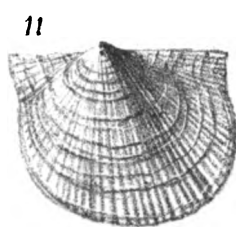
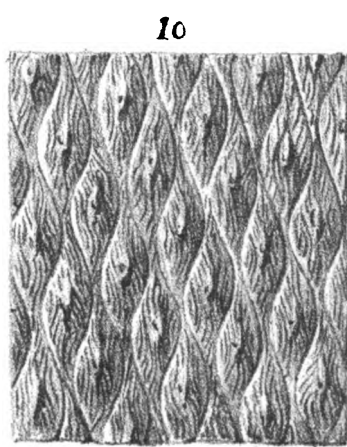
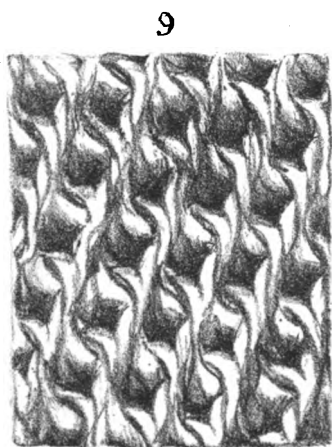
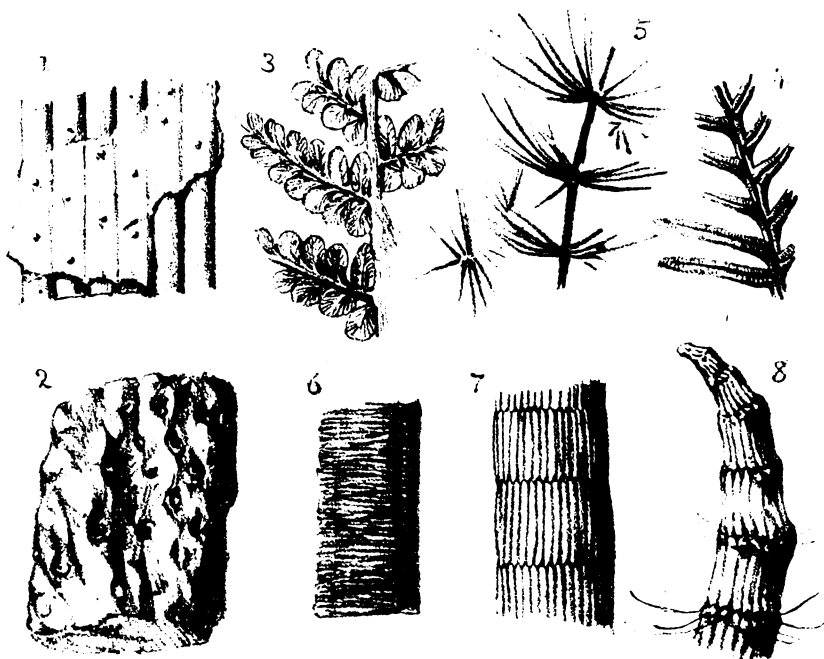


PLATE IV.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Portion of a stem of <i>Sigillaria organum</i> , <i>Sternb.</i> | { | Coal measures, North-
Staffordshire. |
| 2. <i>Stigmaria ficoides</i> , Millstone Grit | { | Felthouse-common. |
| 3. Fern. <i>Pecopteris abbreviata</i> , <i>Brongniart</i> | { | Coal measures. |
| 4. " " Stevenston | { | " |
| 5. <i>Asterophyllites longifolia</i> , <i>Brongniart</i> | { | " |
| 6. <i>Sternbergia approximata</i> , <i>Brong.</i> , Millstone Grit | { | The Waste Quarries,
Buxton Road, Leek. |
| 7. <i>Calamites Suckowii</i> , <i>Brong.</i> , Millstone Grit | { | Kniveden Quarries. |
| 8. <i>Calamites approximatus</i> , Millstone Grit | { | The Combes, near
Sharpcliffe. |
| 9. Portion of stem of a <i>Lepidodendron</i> , Millstone Grit,
near Leek. | { | |
| 10. Portion of stem of a <i>Lepidodendron</i> , Millstone
Grit | { | Kniveden Quarry. |
| 11. <i>Aviculopecten papyraceus</i> , <i>Goldfuss</i> | { | Coal measures and
Grit Shales. |
| 12. <i>Orthoceras</i> or <i>Cyrtoceras</i> , in calcareous nodules in
dark shales | { | Combes. |
| 13. <i>Anthracosia robusta</i> , <i>Sowerby</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ | { | Coal measures, North
Staffordshire. |
| 14. <i>Anthracomya</i> , resembles <i>A. pumila</i> | { | Ironstone measure,
Ipstones. |
| 15. <i>Goniatites Listeri</i> , <i>Sowerby</i> , immense numbers in
calcareous nodules in the dark shales | { | Combes, and near Felt-
house common. |
| 16. " found associated with <i>G. Listeri</i> | { | Combes, and near Felt-
house common. |



“CHURCH GOODDES,” 6° & 7° EDWARD VITH.

(In addition to the lists on pages 96 & 97.)

HORTON.

Fyrste iij belles bought of the King Maty w^h they owe xx m^{ks} for as they say.

Itm on challes of silver wth a patent, ij olde vestments wth albes, ameses & stolles, iij towelles, ij alterclothes.

Itm on surples, on crosse of brasfe, on pix of brasfe.

Itm on cruett of leadde, one sensor of brasfe, & on pax.

Itm on bokett of brasfe.

YPSTONS.

Fyrste on challes of silver wth a patent p^cell gilte.

Itm on vestment of saten, on albe, on stoll, & on fanne.

Itm on corporas, a cope of grenne filke, a grett bell.

Itm a sanctus bell.

MERBROKE CHAPPELL.

Fyrste on challes of silver wth a patent and a vestem^{nt} of grenne say.

RUSHETON CHAPPELL.

Fyrste on challes of silver wth a patent p^cell gilte.

Itm on vestement of sey, on corporas, on bell, & a sanctus bell.

M^d that Mathewe Bothe & Thom^s Sutton & Pears Goodfeloo folde on bell, on challes for xxvj^s. viij^d. abowt iij yeres paste, for to make a brute called Hugh Bridge as they saye.

ONCOTTE CHAPELL.

Fyrste a challes of silver wth a patent in the custodit of Rog Wardell.

Itm on bell and a sacring bell.

M^d Richard Forset, surveor, folde on vestement, on albe, an ames for ijs.

YFSTONES.

M^d delyvered by the right honorable Walter Vicomte Hereforde Lorde Ferers, and of Chartley, Edwarde Aston, knight, Thom's Fitharb't, knight, Edwarde Littelton, esquier, Com^{is}sionars for Church goodes wth in the Counti of Staff^r to Rob'te Masse and James Johnson, Churchwardens there, on chales of silver wth a patent, on clothe for the Holli Com^{on} Table, on bell in the stepull, and a saunce bell, a furplus for the curat to minestre wth, safeli to be kepte untill the Kinge Mate pleasure be therin furder knowen. In wittenes wherof as well we the sayd Com^{is}sionars as the sayd Churchwardens to thes p^{re}s^{en}t inf^{er}chaungeabli have putte or handes the viii of May, An^o Septimo Edward Sexti.

ONCOTT CHAPELL.

M^d delyvered &c., to Roger Wardell, Chapell Warden there, on chales of silver wth a patent, and on bell in the stepull, safeli to be kepte untill the Kinge Mate pleasure be therin furder knowen. In wittenes wherof, &c.

HORTON.

M^d delyvered &c., to Thom's Bydull and Richarde Heathe, Church Wardens there, on chales of silver wth a patent, iij belles in the stepull, ij lynen clothes for the Holli Com^{on} Table, and a furples for the Curat to minestre wth, safeli to be kepte untill the Kinge Mate pleasure be therin furder knowen. In wittenes wherof, &c.

MERBROKE CHAPELL.

M^d delyvered £c., to Ric^f Brugh, Chapell Warden there, on chales of silver wth a patent, safeli to be kepte untill the Kinge Mate pleasure be therin furder knowen. In wittenes wherof, £c.

CHEDULTON.

M^d delyvered £c., to William Fein & Raffe Fenton Churchewardsens there, on chales of silver wth a patent, ij lynen Clothes for the Holli Com^mon Table, and thre grett belles in the stepull, and a surples for the Curat to minestre wth, safeli to be kepte untill the Kinge Mate pleasure be therin furder knowen. In wittenes wherof, £c.

CHEDULTON.

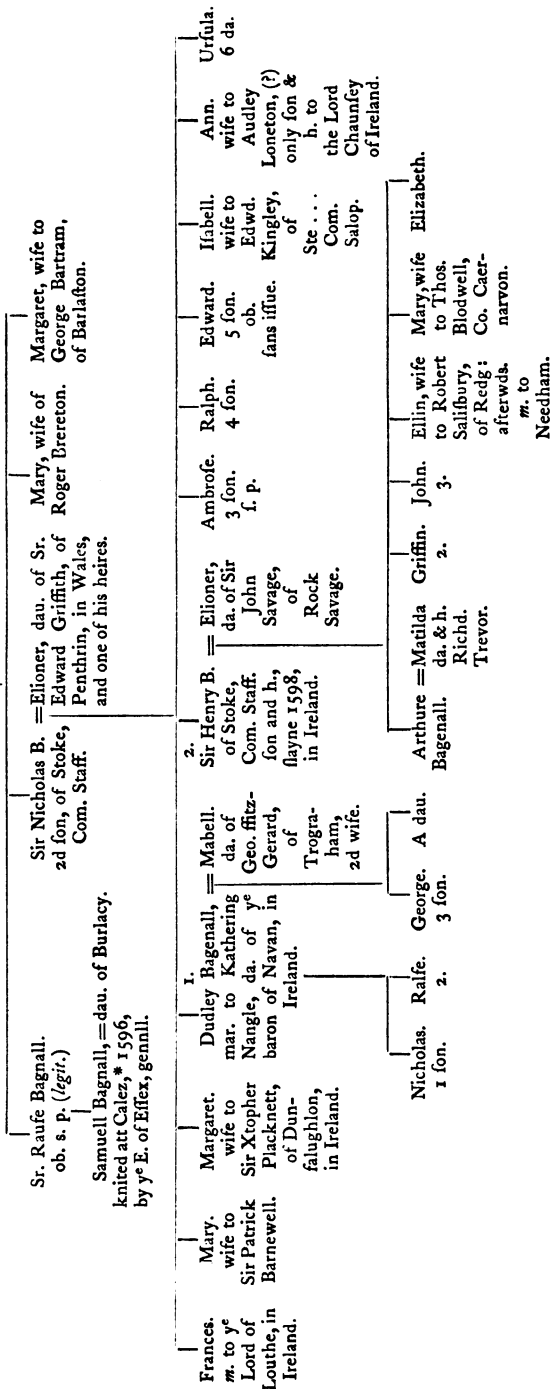
Fyrste ij vestemente, on of blewe filke, thother of yollowe & redd velvett, wth albes, ameses, stollas, and fannes. Itm ij copes, on of grenne velvett, thother of filke imbrothered. Itm on challes of silver p^cell gilte wth a patent. Itm on corporas, ij cruettes of leadde, iij grett belles. Itm iij sacring belles, iij alterclothes, a crosse of maslen.

Not M^d that Walter Mildmay, knight, and Rob^t Kelway, abowte iiij yeres paste sold xlix shepe & vj kie, w^{ch} were to the use of the church, but for howe muche they knowe not.

(Harl. MS. 4269. *Plut. lvi. B. p. 41.*)

JOHN BAGENHALT, = ELIONER, dau. of
als. Bagenhall, Thos. Whittingham,

(See pages 19 and 20.)



* "A knight of Cales, and a gentleman of Wales, and a laird of the North Countree;
A yeoman of Kent, with his yearly rent, will buy them out all three."

FULLER.

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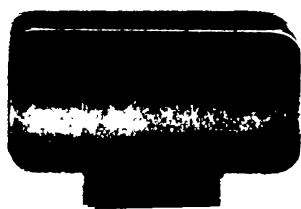
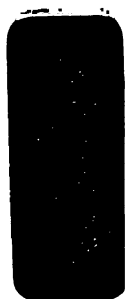
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- Page 5, line 9, *for change, read exchange.*
- „ 5, note 1, More, a hill; “hence the hilly parts of Staffordshire are called the Moorlands.”—*Große's Provincial Glossary.*
- „ 11, note, *for* Randall de Bricafard, *read* de Blundeville.
- „ 13, line 27, } *for* 1538, *read* 1539.
- „ 58, „ 18, }
- „ 25, „ 13, *for* descendents, *read* descendants.
- „ 40, „ 12, *for* 1246, *read* 1247.
- „ 42, „ 3, *for* Budleston, *read* Dodleston.
- „ 46, „ 23, 26, *for* Galfrido, *read* Geoffry.
- „ 57, „ 26, William ought to be 4th on the list of Abbots, after Stephen ; Thomas having been Abbot of Chester 1249 to 1265.
- „ 70, „ 3, An eminent architect declares the tower to be Late Decorated. The body of the church has been so mutilated from time to time that any opinion as to the date of its original erection must, he thinks, be mere conjecture.
- „ 100, „ 25, The Eaton and Rushton here named are in Tarporley parish.
- „ 107, „ 22, In Dring's List of Compositions, published 1655, is “Fitz William, Oliver, of Ipstones, com. Staff, esq. £243. 6s. 8d.”
- „ 129, note 2, “Stockwell is obviously indicative of the particular kind of well at the street, by which the water was lifted; not by a wheel, nor by a pump, nor by a pulley, but by a beam poised on or formed by a large *stock*, or block of wood.”—*Lambda, in Notes and Queries, vol. ii., p. 236.*
- „ 143, line 27, A note of interrogation ought to follow “of Roman origin.”
- „ 151, note 2, *for* a tenement and land, *read* a tenement with land.
- „ 160, line 15, *for* Doune, *read* Donne.
- „ 223, „ 14, Our friend appears to have pleaded that he had not been appointed to the Abbacy when the deer were slain : and that he ought not to be held amenable for his predecessor's peccadilloes.

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