

The source of Matthew's wealth is not known definitely, though he did produce and trade in wool, and he married twice, perhaps gaining substantial dowries. The Leiger shows him acquiring land in Hognaston, Parwich, Lea Hall, Ashbourne, Woodthorpe, Sturston and Bradley, amongst other parishes. It seems to have been in Bradley that his main activities were focused, and he had a number of legal dealings with the de Bradley family, eventually acquiring much of the de Bradley land. Matthew II established the family seat at Bradley, where he built, or took over, a timber framed manor house on a moated site. The Kniveton family retained this as their principle seat until 1612, when it passed to the Knivetons of Mercaston and became a secondary residence. Although this house no longer stands, the moat is still in evidence near the current Georgian Hall, built on the site of the Knivetons' stables.

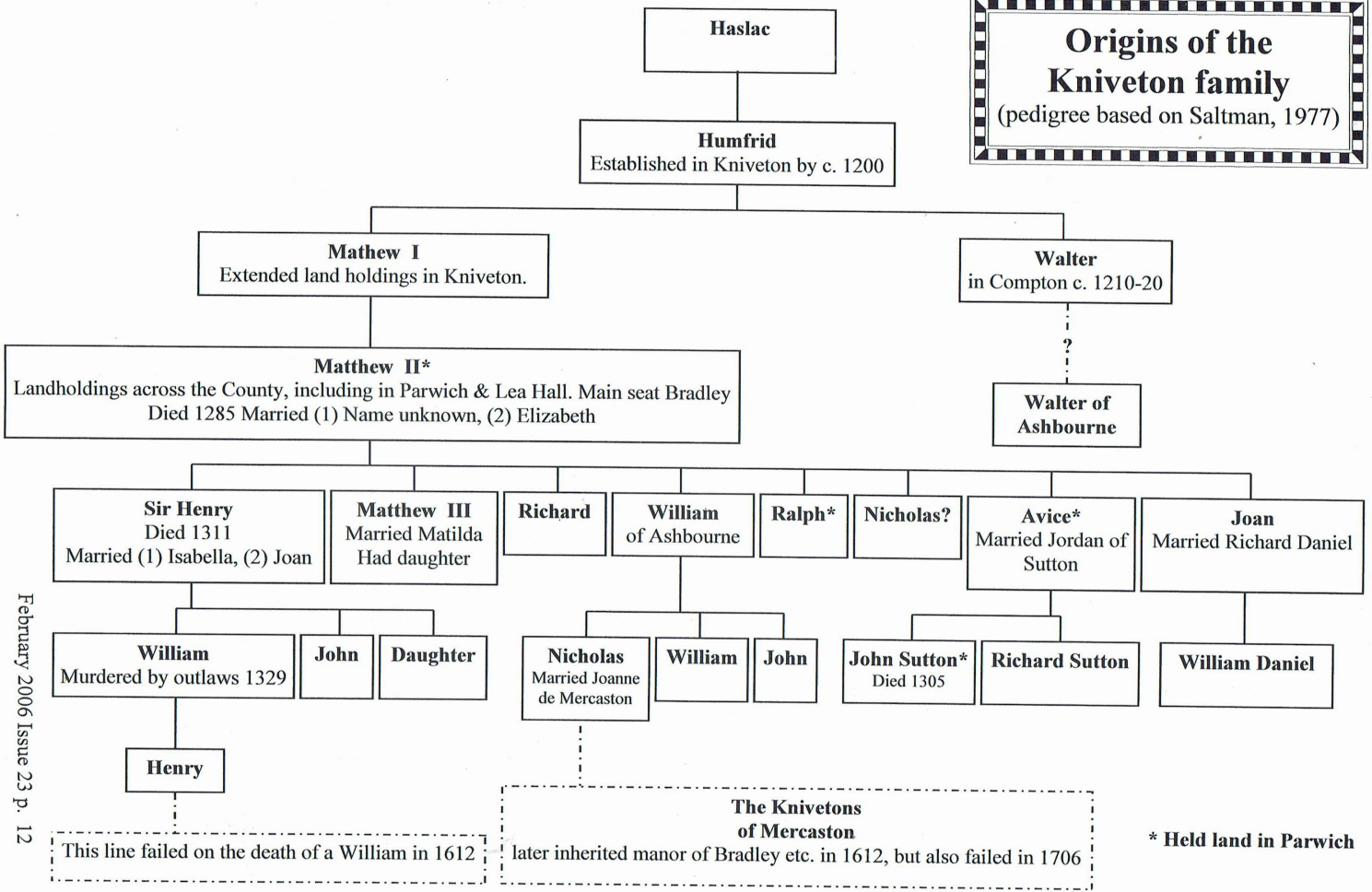
Although Parwich was a royal manor at the time of the Domesday survey, the manor was granted to William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, by King John (who reigned from 1199 to 1216). However as the deeds show the crown still retained specific rights or rentals, 'the king's blanche-farm'. In the 1250s and 1260s Matthew II acquired a significant holding in Parwich, and held at the peak 3½ bovates*, 11½ acres of land, 6½ roods of meadow, 10½ tofts, rentals totalling 1s. 7d., and various unspecified 'places' (pieces of land). In total this would be getting on for a hundred acres of crofts, tofts, arable land, meadow and grazing, scattered across the parish, supporting perhaps some ten or eleven households. From the deeds we can identify nearly 100 individuals connected with Parwich at this time; there are a range of 'surnames', such as de Bentley, de la Dale, del Hull and de Stanlowe, but the most common appellation is, unsurprisingly, de Parwich. We also have over 30 place names, some of which, like Littlewood and Flaxdale, are still in use today, over 700 years later. (See p. 14 for a list of names of Parwich people and places at this time).

Land holding at this time is, to us, a confusing system of obligations, rather than ownership as we understand it. Under the Normans, all land in theory belonged to the King, it was then in turn granted to an over lord, in the case of Parwich the supreme lordship of the manor at this time was held by the Earls of Derby. (As already said, in the case of Parwich, this was complicated further by the supreme lordship of the manor having previously been held directly by the crown, and certain rentals being retained by the crown after it was granted to the de Ferrars.) The over lord might then grant the manor to a local lord of the manor, such as the de Alsops in Alsop en le Dale, who would in turn grant parcels of land to their tenants. Obviously this was the theory, and in practise things were more complicated. It is not clear at this time if Parwich had a local 'capital lord' or not. Certainly the complexity of the situation in the charters suggests there may not have been a resident lord of the manor. What was it about Parwich that made it attractive to Matthew II? He would know the area well, having been raised in Kniveton, and perhaps the lack of a strong local magnate would have made it attractive for him to build up his holding here piecemeal? Also, why were people so keen to sell to him? For example why should Ralph son of Reginald de Parwich (see deed number 335) exchange an annual cash income from property rentals of 5½d. for an apple?

Robert de Ferrars succeeded his father as Earl of Derby in 1254, but did not come of age until 1260. Matthew may have used this 'interregnum' to strengthen his holdings in de Ferrars' land, including Bradley and Parwich. Certainly when Robert came of age he soon set about 'impeding' Matthew, though what this involved is not made explicit. However by 1261 Matthew had become one of the Earl's entourage, and was confirmed by him in his

*A bovate is as much land as a single ox can plough in a year, it varies according to the area but is between 10 and 18 acres.

**Origins of the
Kniveton family**
(pedigree based on Saltman, 1977)



* Held land in Parwich

holdings. In the barons' revolt Robert de Ferrars supported Simon de Montfort. Early on the rebels achieved some success, capturing King Henry III in 1264. The Kniveton in turn supported their Earl. Matthew is recorded as harrying various neighbouring 'gentry' in Derbyshire as his contribution to his Earl's cause. In relation to our area he was accused of 'ravaging' William de la Launde's property at various locations, including Alsop, and, with his son Richard, of seizing Roger de Wardington's goods and chattels at various locations, including Lea Hall and Parwich. The rebellion failed; de Montfort was executed, and Earl de Ferrars dispossessed. Perhaps because he confided his activities to Derbyshire and may be with some judicious expenditure, Matthew II eventually received a full pardon in 1266, and was re-confirmed in his land holdings, which included those in Parwich. The supreme lordship of the manor of Parwich was invested in the Earl of Lancaster, and subsequently returned to the crown under the Duchy of Lancaster.

As can be seen in the pedigree opposite, Matthew II had some eight children. During his life time he sought to establish their financial independence. He appears to have bestowed his lands in Parwich on his daughter Avice, as her marriage portion, retaining only the nominal annual rent of a pair of white gloves. Avice married one Jordan of Sutton around 1270. Another of Matthew's children, Ralph, also held land in Parwich ($\frac{1}{2}$ a bovate), but his main focus of activity seems to be at the family holdings in Wormhill and Tideswell. We do not know what later became of Ralph's Parwich land. Towards the end of his life, Matthew II divested himself of most of his land, handing the major share, including the manor of Bradley, over to his eldest son Henry. Matthew had intended to retire to his father's house at Kniveton, but he was not to enjoy a long retirement, dying in 1285. A widow, as dower, was entitled, for life, to a portion of her husband's estates. Matthew's second wife, Elizabeth, out lived him, and, having learned well from her late husband, immediately set about pressing her claims in the courts. She made various claims, including one against Avice and Jordan de Sutton against their land in Parwich. It was countered that Matthew II had handed on this land before his marriage to Elizabeth, and so it should not be included in the dower. A charter dated 1287, indicates that Elizabeth dropped her claims of dower on the Parwich holdings in exchange for land in Underwood.

Jordan de Sutton died in 1288, passing the Parwich holdings to his son John, who, at his death in 1305, was paying an annual rental on this land to Henry de Kniveton of one penny and to the Earl of Lancaster at his manor of Wirksworth of 6s. $\frac{3}{4}$ d. The de Suttons and their Parwich holdings provide another possible line of enquiry for anyone willing to take it up.

Once the legal battles with his stepmother (and others with Roger de Bradley, trying to reclaim his inheritance in Bradley), were completed, Henry settled down to the life of a country gentleman; he was styled lord of Bradley, was one of the two first Members of Parliament for Derbyshire (knight of the shire) in 1295, he took up the public duties of a knight and was called up for military service against Scotland in 1297 (though he may not have gone further than the muster in Nottingham), and he employed clerks to draw up the Kniveton Leiger around 1300.

Although the deeds indicate Henry de Kniveton had no direct involvement with Parwich, he does seem to have had contact with Parwich families. Henry presumably remained on good terms with his brother-in-law Jordan de Sutton, as he is witness to a number of Henry's charters. A Thomas de Parwich held land under him in both Kniveton and Bradley, and presumably they had a close working relationship as he is one of the most frequent witnesses to Henry's charters (along with Henry de Alsop). There is also a Thomas de Parwich of

Ashbourne involved in a number of transactions with Henry, presumably both are the same person. The Leiger contains a number of de Hulls, over and above those in Parwich: there were Robert de le Hull and Robert son of Robert de le Hull occupying land in Bradley under Henry, and others included as witnesses to a number of Henry's charters (Robert II already mentioned, who was a very frequent witness, John de le Hul, Henry de le Hul, Reginald de Hul of Hognaston and William de Hul of Hognaston). Were they the same family as the de le Hulls appearing in Parwich some twenty or thirty years earlier?

Before closing on the Kniveton family it is worth mentioning a few snippets indicative of the times:

1. In 1305 Matthew II's widow Elizabeth and their daughter Joan were indicted for the death of Margery, daughter of John le Wolfhunte of Wormhill. The outcome is not known.
2. William Kniveton, Matthew II's grandson and Henry's son, was murdered by outlaws at Bradley in 1330. He was killed by the Coterel Gang, made up of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire younger sons, who, having no inheritance, sought to establish themselves in less legal ways, relying on family connections to protect them from the consequences.
3. Another William Kniveton, of Ashbourne, the son of the William who was the fourth son of Matthew II, was publicly flogged for adultery in 1334 (six times round Lichfield Cathedral on six successive Sundays).

For further information on the Knivetons see Dr. Kniveton's fascinating monograph.

Sources:

Isobel Combes (2004) "Anglican Churches of Derbyshire" Landmark Publishing, Ashbourne
Bromley H Kniveton (2002) "The Knivetons: of Knaves, Knights and a Fortune Lost" Dr B H Kniveton, Nottingham

Maxwell Craven and Michael Stanley (2001) "The Derbyshire Country House: 2" Landmark Publishing, Ashbourne

Avron Saltman (1977) "The Kniveton Leiger" Derbyshire Archaeological Society

Parwich People & Place Names in the mid 1200s from the Kniveton Leiger

The deeds in the Leiger relating to Matthew II's acquisitions here give us the names of a number of people involved with land in Parwich. Here is a first attempt at a list of those who lived and/or held land here from the 1240s to the 1260s:

Ede Blike of Parwich
Ralph son of Ede
Edecusa of Parwich
Hugo de Bentley of Parwich
Richard de Bentley
Robert de Bentley
Simon de la Dale son of Gilbert de Throel of Parwich
Ralp de la Dale
William de la Dale
Richard de Dale
Richard son of Richard de la Dale
Richard de Hullisdale (Parwich field-name)

Simon de le Hul/Hull of Parwich
 Robert de Hul
 Thomas del Hul
 William Lilekoc
 Roger de Leyc
 John Niger (Black) of Parwich
 Henry de Mapleton
 Roger Parvus (around 1220 and later, note also a Simon Parvus of Kniveton)
 (Roger Rudde, witnesses a deed where all the other witnesses are from Parwich)
 Simon Sanfaille of Parwich
 Adam Sauuage (Savage) of Parwich
 Adam de Stanlowe of Parwich
 Henry brother of Adam de Stanlowe
 Robert le Vavasour
 Nicholas de Wensley (also a witness, when all other witnesses are from Parwich)

Do de le Hul/del Hull and de la Dale refer to families originating from outside Parwich, certainly we see de la Dales in Alsop and later see de Huls in Bradley and Hognaston, or do they refer to families linked to specific parts of Parwich, which is certainly possible with de la Dale, the Dale being then an established local place name.

William son Anabl' de Parwich (tenant of Henry son of Henry before c. 1250)
 Ralph the clerk son of Gamell de Parwich (c. 1210)
 Wude son of Gamil de Parwich
 William son of Gamil de Parwich
 (Henry son of Gamell. This Henry witnesses a Parwich deed, but could be the son of a different Gamell, from elsewhere?)

Gamil de Parwich is also known elsewhere as Gamil de Alsop and is thought to be a younger brother of the then lord of the manor of Alsop (an early ancestor of the Allsops), who as a younger son/brother settled in Parwich in the twelfth century (see "500 Years of Allsops in Parwich"). A Henry of Alsop witnesses a lot of the charters from the mid 1200s, and he could be another younger son/brother of a later Alsop lord of the manor, Gamil/Gamel being his great uncle.

Geoffrey de Parwich
 Margery (sister of Henry) daughter of Geoffrey de Parwich
 Henry son of Geoffrey de Parwich (also held land in Hognaston prior to c. 1240)
 (Henry son of Henry son of Geoffrey, could be Henry son of Henry below)
 Robert son of Henry son of Geoffrey de Parwich
 (Robert son of Henry de Parwich. This may be the person above.)
 Roger son of Henry de Parwich
 Henry son of Henry de Parwich
 Nicholas son of Henry clerk de Parwich
 William son of Leysing de Parwich
 Hobelay son of Mabel de Parwich
 Ralph son of Mabel widow of Reginald de Parwich
 (Ralph son of Mabel, probably the same as above)
 Robert son of Mabel widow of Reginald de Parwich
 Richard son of Michael de Parwich
 Adam son of Ovid de Parwich
 Mary widow of Peter de Parwich (in court case 1269)
 Robert son of Peter de Parwich
 Henry son of Peter
 Ralph de Parwich
 Geoffrey son of Ralph de Parwich
 William son of Geoffrey son of Ralph

Matilda daughter of Ralph de Parwich
 William son of Matilda
 William son of Ralph de Parwich
 Nicholas son of Ralph de Parwich
 Roger son of Ralph de Parwich
 Richard brother of William son of Ralph de Parwich (died c. 1240-50)
 (Richard son of Ralph de Parwich is he the same as above)
 Richard brother of Ralph
 Ralph son of Reginald de Parwich
 Robert brother of Ralph son of Reginald? (deed 336 refers to 'his brother
 Robert', but it is not unambiguous whose brother it is.)
 Roger son of Reginald de Parwich
 William son of Reginald de Parwich
 (Henry son of Reginald? Witness of a deed where everyone seems to be from Parwich)
 (Richard son of Richard de Parwich, could he be the Richard son of Richard de
 la Dale above?)
 (Henry son of Robert? Witness of a deed where everyone seems to be from Parwich)
 Walter son of Roger de Parwich
 Reginald son of Roger
 Henry son of Roger de Parwich
 (Henry son of Henry son of Roger, he could be Henry son of Henry above)
 William son of Roger de Parwich
 William son of William de Parwich
 Margery widow of William de Parwich (in court case 1269, also daughter of Geoffrey?)
 Nicholas son of Margery de Parwich
 Richard brother of Nicholas son of Margery de Parwich

Unlike Allsop and Kniveton, Parwich did not catch on as a surname, and it does not continue in use beyond the fifteenth century. Here it is not known whether de Parwich signifies a single family holding a significant amount of land in Parwich (as in the Knivetons), perhaps (along with the Alsop family) descendants of Coln, lord of the manor of Parwich and Alsop in 1086, or just people from Parwich, or perhaps even an assortment of both. Even if not all the above lived in Parwich, and a number of the individuals listed were members of the same households, we still have a rapid expansion from 1086, when there were in total some eight or nine farming households. The following also had an interest in land in Parwich around this time, but the wording in the Leiger seems to imply they lived elsewhere:

Robert de Ashbourne (he also had a brother Thomas)
 Henry son of Thomas de Ashbourne
 Henry of Ashbourne (his widow, Margery, sued Matthew II in relation to her
 dower, including a water mill at Fenny Bentley and rental in Parwich)
 Roger of Ballidon and his wife Yolanda (see 331. this is confusing, but it would
 seem to imply Yolanda had some claim on the Flat, but relinquished it.)
 William de Burton
 Nicholas le Jofne and Matilda his wife
 Thomas Juvenis of Derby
 Nicholas Juvenis of Derby
 Hugo de Okeover
 Reginald son of Woluet

The church in Parwich was at this time a chapelry of St. Oswald's in Ashbourne, so there was not a rector or vicar, rather a chaplain delegated by Ashbourne. The deeds indicate who this was in the mid thirteenth century (note, 'clerk' in the deeds may, but does not necessarily indicate a cleric, it could just meant someone who is literate):

Gerbert the chaplain (renting plough-land and house site in Parwich)
 John the then chaplain, also John the then chaplain of Parwich

(John clerk also occurs in some deeds, he could be the same person as above)
(Ralph the clerk son of Gamell de Parwich c. 1210)
(Ralph clerk of Parwich, is he the Ralph above?)

These same deeds also give us a number of place names and landmarks, within the parish:

Arweysbuttis
Le Heyweye (Hay way?)
Le Howeye (could it be a contraction of hollow way?)
Le Kirkeweeye (Church way)
Regalem Viam in le Dale (King's way)
Rubeam Viam /Redeweeye (Red way)
Tiscintonsty (Tissington way)

fletum de Parwich (channel?)
alta via ('high way'?, Saltman seems to regard this as a description rather than a name)
antiquo fossato ('ancient ditch', located in the Dale, this may be a description rather than a name)

Axhegreue (ax greave*?)
Le Oldfeld' in Gretegreueslake (the old field in the large greave pool?)
Le Ringisgreue/le Ringisgreue (the Rings greave*?)
Le Ringisboreuis/Ringisboruis

Sengetlowe (low is often, but not always a prehistoric burial mound)
Cuntelowe

Aldidelidyate in Croslonforlong
Le Benelondes
Benelondcoppe
Blakepoles
Croumbforlong/Crombefurlong
Le/La Dale
Flat/Le Flat (is it the Flats?)
Flaxdaleside
Le Ferniside
Le Fordoles/Le Fordolis
Eytondale (Eaton Dale)
(Hesas de Punfredo, deed number 334 mentions this, but it is not clearly specified whether these hays or forest clearings are in Parwich or elsewhere. Also we do not know if Punfredo was a personal name or a place name.)
Le Holfeld
Luttilwode (Littlewood)
Littlewodeische/Littilwodesiche
Rowestonrowe
Sethele/Setel
Thornis (the Thorns?)
Turneclif
Turneclifcope
Le Wyteflat (the white flat)

There is certainly an article on these place names and on the geographical features used to indicate land alone. Perhaps one of the Brians might be tempted.

*Greue or grene, may be greave referring to lead workings, as in Lombard's Green. There was a lead rake by the Ring Way.

Extracts from “The Kniveton Leiger” relating to our area:

Saltman’s book consists in part of an introduction to the history of the Kniveton family and of the manuscript itself, but mainly it contains transcripts of the Latin property deeds with English summaries. It is worth having a look at the book as there are some apparently bizarre agreements with various forms of annual rent, including maintaining a lamp in Kniveton Church, a flower, a peppercorn, a pair of white gloves, an apple, a grain of wheat, a grain of rye, a sheaf of oats, a clove, half a pound of cumin, a pair of gilt spurs and an arrow (fledged and unfledged, barbed and unbarbed). For example Matthew II agreed to pay annually a pair of white fur lined gloves to Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, in exchange for 53 acres in Kniveton. These more ‘fanciful’ arrangements often seem to be between individuals who could be regarded as ‘gentry’ or at least of a similar social standing.

In addition to those already mentioned above, there are a number of the witnesses to various charters, who are from our area. They include:

Henry de Alsop (was there more than one Henry, as he seemed to be witnessing charters for a period of over 50 years? In deed 296 there is also a Henry son of Herbert de Alsop drawing rent on land in Kniveton up to c. 1285.)

Thomas brother of Henry de Alsop

Ralph de Alsop

Roger of Ballidon

Robert of Bradbourne (domino)

Sir Roger de Bradbourne

John de Bradbourne

Ralph de Eyton (Cold Eaton?)

Henry le Mercer de Eyton (several other Mercers appear in the Leiger)

(Richard Gamell, is he any relation to the Gamel/Gamil of Parwich?)

William de Lea (Lea Hall)

John son of William de Lea

(John de Lea, is he the John above?)

Here are Saltman’s summaries that relate to our area; also included are quotes from the original Latin text, where they add information, and Saltman’s foot notes, when appropriate. The numbering is that of Saltman’s text, reflecting the original manuscript:

116 Final Concord made at Westminster between Nicholas le Jeofne and Matilda his wife plaintiffs, and Matthew II of Kniveton, tenant. Nicholas and Matilda grant Matthew seven-sixteenths of a bovate and three roods of meadow in (Peuerwiz) Parwich at an annual rent of 12d., and Matthew to perform all other services to the capital lords of the fee (6 May 1550).

172 Quitclaim by Henry of Kniveton, kt., to Thomas of (Peuerwich) Parwich of 19s. out of the 29s. annual rental Thomas used to pay him for various tenements in the fee of Bradley, Sturston and Fenton. Henry warrants the tenements to Thomas for 10s. rental, saving forinsec service and two annual appearances at his manorial court of Bradley (17 February 1298).*

221 Grant by Henry son of Thomas of Ashbourne to Matthew II of Kniveton of rentals of 6s. 8d. in Ashbourne and 3s. 2d. in Parwich at an annual rental of a halfpenny (c. 1260).

... .. et homagium Ade¹ le Sauage de Peuerwiz et heredum suorrum et servicium eorumdem scilicet xl denarratos annui redditus quos dictus Adam le Sauage mihi reddere consuevit pro quatra parte unius bovate terre in territorio de Peuerwiz.

240 Grant by Roger son of Levenant of (Peeverwik) Parwich to Geoffrey Smith of Ashbourne of two bovates in Kniveton. Geoffrey, who is to render 20d. annually, gave Robert a fine cow with a calf

* Literally the Latin root means ‘out of doors’, does anyone know what forinsec service would be?

and, at Roger's advice gave Robert son of Toly 2s. for his confirmation (c. 1200).

263 Quitclaim by William Carpenter of Kniveton, with the assent of his wife Sarra, to Matthew II of Kniveton of all their land above Horseleye and a toft in the vill of Kniveton, in exchange for nine acres and a toft in Lea Hall (c. 1260).

296 Grant by Henry son of Herbert of Alsop to Henry of Kniveton of rents totalling 5s. 6d. at an annual rental of a grain of wheat (1285-90). (At Kniveton)

302 Grant by Robert son of Henry of Parwich to Matthew II of Kniveton of a quarter-bovate in Parwich, except the appurtenant meadow. Matthew to pay the king's ancient blanch-farm² to the capital lords of the fee (c. 1260).

... .. Faciendo inde per annum pro me et heredibus meis capitalibus dominis feodi antiquam albam firman² domini Regis pro omnibus.

305 Grant by Simon de le Hul of Parwich to Simon de la Dale of Parwich of an acre and two butts in the territory of Parwich at an annual rent of a halfpenny (probably c. 1260).

Sciant etc. quod ego Simon de le Hul de Peuerwich' dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Simoni de la Dale de Peuerwiz filio Gilberti de Throel' et heredibus suis sive assignatis pro homagio et servicio suo unam acram terre et duas buttas terre in territorio de Perewiz, videlicet unam rodam terre ad Rubeam Viam, et unam rodam super Turneclif extendum se usque Littlewodesiche, et rodam ad le Ringisgrene juxta terram quam Robertus filius Petri tenuit, et unam buttam in le Ringisboreui versus solem. Hiis testibus: Henrico filio Henrici de Perewyz, Roberto filio Petri, Willelmo filio Leysing, Wude filio Gamil', Henrico ultra aquam, Ada de Stanlowe et aliis.

306 Grant by William son of Anabl' of Parwich to Matthew II of Kniveton of an eighth of a bovate, 3½ acres and a toft in the vill of Parwich, which William held of Henry son of Henry of Parwich. Matthew to render the said Henry a penny annually, saving the king's blanch-farm (c. 1250).

307 Grant by (Simon) del Hul of Parwich to William (son of) Roger of Parwich of an acre and a rood of land and 1½ roods of meadow in the territory of Paarwich, at an annual rental of a farthing (late Henry III).

Sciant presentes etc. quod ego (Simon) del Hul de Peuerwyz dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo (filio) Rogeri de Peuerwyz pro servicio suo unam acram et unam rodam terre et unam rodam et dimidiam prati in territorio de Peuerwiz, videlicet unam dimidiam acram in le Oldefeld' in Gretegreueslake, et unam rodam super le Benelondes juxta terram Radulphi de la Dale, et unam rodam super le Wyteflat juxta terram Willelmi de la Dale, et unam rodam ad Blakepoles juxta terram Hobelay fillii Mabile, et dimidiam rodam prati subtus le Holweye, et dimidiam rodam prati ad Blakepoles, et rodam prati ad le Fordoles juxta partum Henrici fili Galfridi. Hiis testibus: Henrico filio Henrici, Henricio filio Galfridi, Roberto filio Henrici, Waltero filio Rogeri, Ada le Sauuage, Henrico ultra aquam et aliis.

308 Grant by Robert son of Henry of Parwich to Richard son of Ralph of Parwich, in consideration of six marks, of a quarter-bovate in Parwich, at an annual rental of a penny, saving forinsec service (? C. 1240).

Sciant etc. quod ego Robertus filius Henrici de Peuerwyz dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Ricardo filio Radulphi de Peuerwyz et assignatis suis pro homagio et servicio suo quartam partem unius bovate terre cum omnibus perctinenciis suis, illam scilicet quam Willelmus Lilekoc tenuit in villa de Peuerwiz. Hiis testibus: Galfrido filio Ranulfi de Peuerwys, Henrico filio Galfridi, Henrico filio Rogeri, Henrico filio Roberti, Willelmo filio Gamil, Richardo filio Michaelis, Ada filio Ovied et aliis.

309 Grant by Nicholas Juvenis of Derby to Matthew II of Kniveton of all the land etc. which came to him after the death of Henry son of Geoffrey, at an annual rental of 12d., saving the king's blanche-farm (late Henry III). (At Parwich?)

310 Grant by Henry son of Henry of Parwich to Matthew II of Kniveton of three eighth-bovates and appurtenances, a toft, rentals totalling 3d., together with all his demesne and other rights in Parwich. Matthew to render Henry a barbed arrow and to pay the king's blanche-farm (c. 1240-50).

Sciant etc. quod ego Henricus filius Henrici de Peuerwyz dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Matheo filio Mathei de Kneveton' et heredibus suis pro homagio et servicio suo octavam partem unius bovate terre cum tofto et aliis omnibus pertinenciis suis in villa et in territorio de Perewiz, illam scilicet quam Henricus pater meus tenuit die quo obit; et octavam partem unius bovate terre cum pertinenciis in eadam villa, illam scilicet quam Rogerus de Leyc quondam tenuit; et octavam partem unius bovate terre cum pertinenciis in eadam villa, illam scilicet quam Ricardus de Benetl' quondam tenuit; et unum toftum quod tenui in eadem villa de Roberto de Esseburn'; et homagium Willelmi fillii Reginaldi de Peuerwyz et servicium ejusdem Willelmi, scilicet duos denarios redditus quos mihi reddere consuevit

per annum ad festum sancti Jacobi apostolic pro terra quam tenuit de me; et servicium unius denarii redditus quem Thomas Juvenis de Derby mihi reddere consuevit per annum ad festum sancti Jacobi apostolic pro terra quam tenuit de me in Kniveton'; Hiis testibus: Roberto de Esseburn', Roberto de Weddenisley, Roberto de Thorp, Henrico de Alsop', Johanne de Offedecote, Rogero de Mercinton, Waltero clerico et aliis.

311 Grant by Henry son of Geoffrey of Parwich to Reginald son of Woluet, in consideration of 9s. of a toft held by Roger Parvus. Reginald to render 6d. annually. No warranty (early Henry III).

... .. Hiis testibus: Radulpho clerico et Radulpho filio ejus, Galfrido filio Ranulphi, Rogero filio Leoven' et Henrico filio ejus, Willelmo de Lega, Henrico filio Leoven', Willelmo filio Siheret et Ricardo filio ejus, Roberto del Hul, Roberto Wluet et multis aliis.

312 Grant by Henry son of Henry of Parwich to Matthew II of Kniveton of a quarter-bovate in the vill of Parwich, together with a 'place' (c. 1250-60)

... .. in villa de Perewiz cum illa placea que vocatur le Fernside. Hiis testibus: Johanne capellano, Ada le Sauuage, Roberto filio Henrici, Robert filio Peris, Henrico filio G(eoffrey), Willelmo filio Gamell', Henrico ultra aquam et aliis.

313 Grant by William son of Ranulf of Parwich to Matthew II ('clerk') of Kniveton, in consideration of five marks, of two-thirds of a quarter-bovate in the vill of Parwich, which he inherited from his brother Richard. Matthew to render a pair of white gloves together with the king's blanche-farm and forinsec service. He has also granted Matthew a plot of land containing part of Richard's house (c. 1240-50).

... .. Hiis testibus: domino Roberto de Esseb', Thoma fratre suo, Johanne de Offedecote, Roberto filio Phelippi, Roberto filio Henrici de Peuerwyz, Willelmo de Hokenasto et aliis.

314 Grant by William son of Roger of Parwich to Matthew II of Kniveton of an eighth-bovate and his toft in Parwich. Matthew to render an apple to William and the blanch-farm to the lords of the fee (c. 1260).

... .. Hiis testibus: Ada le Sauuage, Roberto filio Henrici, Henricio filio Henrici, Henrico ultra aquam, Wiliam Gamill', Waltero filio Rogeri et aliis.

315 Grant by Robert son of Henry of Parwich to Matthew II of Kniveton of a quarter-bovate and half an acre in the fee of Parwich (c. 1260).

... .. quartam partem unius bovate terre in feodo de Peuerwyz, quam quidem Ricardus de Benetley aliquando tenuit de me ad terminum, et etiam unam dimidiam acram terre in eodem feodo jacentem in le Ringisboruvis, quam quidem dictus Ricardus de Benetley similiter de me tenuit ad terminum. Hiis testibus: H. de Alsop', Hugone de Benetl', Willelmo Cokayn, Johanne de Offedecote, Rogero de Mercinton', Nicholao filio Margerie de Peuerwiz, Ricardo fratre suo, Johanne clerico et aliis.

316 Grant by Simon de Hul of Parwich to Nicholas son of Henry clerk of Parwich of the moiety of a toft in the vill of Parwich, with a strip of land one rood in breadth between the ditch and the field, at an annual rent of 2d. (c. 1240-50).

Sciunt etc. quod ego Simon de Hul de Perewich' dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Nicholao filio Henrici clerici de Peuerwyz et heredibus suis sive assignatis pro servicio suo medietatem (tofti) cum edificiis, illud scilicet quod tui in villa de Peuerwyz inter terram quam Rogerus filius Radulfi tenuit ex una parte et terram quad Robertus de Hul tenuit ex altera, et unam placeam terre continentem in se scilicet latitudinem unius rode ultra fossam versus campum. Hiis testibus: Roberto de Eeseb', Roberto de Wedenisl', Henrico de Alsop, Henricio filio Galfridi, Thoma de Alsop et aliis.

317 Grant by Richard son of Richard de la Dale of Parwich to Richard son of Ralph of Parwich of a rood in the vill of Parwich at an annual rental of a penny (? C.1240)

Sciunt etc. quod ego Ricardus filius Ricardi de la Dale de Peuerwyz dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Ricardo filio Radulfi de Peu' et heredibus suis sive assignatis pro homagio et servicio (suo) unam rodam terre in villa de Peu', illam scilicet quam Richardus prenominatus de Dale tenuit de Willelmo de Burton', ilam scilicet que extendit super vetus fossatum et super regalum viam in le Dale. Hiis testibus: Henrico filio Gsalfridi, Henrico filio Reginaldi, Galfrido filio Ranulfi, Roberto filio Henrici, Ricardo filio Michaelis, Reginaldo filio Rogeri, Henrico filio Roberti et aliis.

318 Grant by (Richard) son of Richard of Parwich to Matthew II of Kniveton of one rood of land and 1½ roods of meadow in Parwich at an annual rental of an apple (c. 1250)

Sciunt etc. quod ego (Ricardus) filius Ricardi de Peu' dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Matheo de Kneveton' pro servicio sup unam rodam terre et unam rodam et dimidiam prati cum pertinentiis in Peuerwyz, scilicet unam rodam terre in Luttilwode, et unam rodam prati extendentem se ultra fletum de Peuerwyz juxta partem quod fuit Roberti le Vavasour, et unam prati extendentem se ultra le