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MR. THOMAS PHILPOTT WOOD.

*Edward Williams  
wishes the authors  
sincere regards*

THE HISTORY 17 Aug 49

OF THE

**Borough of Chesterfield,**

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE

**HUNDRED OF SCARSDALE.**

REPRINTED FROM THE

"FEUDAL HISTORY OF DERBYSHIRE."

BY

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OF LINCOLN'S INN, ESQ.,

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**EDWARD CLULOW.**

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AND REDHILL.**

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ROY WEN  
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THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED  
TO  
THOMAS PHILPOTT WOOD, ESQ.,  
OF  
BRAMLING HOUSE, CHESTERFIELD,  
ALDERMAN, AND  
THREE TIMES MAYOR OF THIS ANCIENT CORPORATION;  
SENIOR COUNTY COUNCILLOR FOR  
THIS DIVISION :  
TO WHOM, ABOVE ALL HIS FELLOWS, THE  
BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD IS INDEBTED FOR MUCH  
OF ITS MODERN PROSPERITY  
AND MANY OF ITS LATER ADVANTAGES,  
WITH RESPECT,  
BY THE  
A U T H O R .



## PREFACE.

---

THE great and arduous work, that of writing the history of Derbyshire, which the author has undertaken, is by no means completed, and this reprint from it is but an instalment ; but it is a complete record in itself so far as the Town of Chesterfield is concerned, and the Author hopes that it may be found of interest and use to its inhabitants. This history of the Town was the original scope of his labours ; but he found, in collecting the material for it, that he was in fact compelled to sift the whole matter which comprises the history of the County, and he therefore enlarged the scope of his undertaking. Four sections or volumes are now practically completed, but he has still much more work to perform, and he appeals with confidence to those who read this book, and who feel sufficient interest in it, to aid him in the task of writing a County History, always a great labour, but especially in that of one so rich in historic families as this County. It is a great task, and one that ought to be recognised properly ; but few persons are sufficiently enlightened or anxious to aid in work of this kind, and the consequence is that most counties have no pretensions to the possession of local histories. It is true that Derbyshire has several so-called histories, but anyone who compares them with this work will see how imperfectly the work of these older books has been performed. This history of a single town in respect to the quantity of its matter exceeds that which has been written for the whole County, and it is no exaggeration to say that it does not constitute a fiftieth part of the matter which the author has already collected for the history of the County ; that, too, is ever growing, and it is to be hoped will still grow. The author has no fear for himself of being over-weighted by his material ; he has bound up, arranged, and indexed all that he has collected, and has it well in hand. For the greater part of the material of

this book it will be seen that he is chiefly indebted to the Duke of Devonshire, who has kindly opened the treasures of Hardwick Hall, and to Mr. F. J. S. Foljambe, of Osberton, the representative of the ancient Lords of Walton, the chief and most powerful family of the whole parish of Chesterfield and its hamlets ; but in the town itself he has been most generously treated by several of its inhabitants, by Mr. Cutts, the Town Clerk, by Messrs Shipton and Haliwell—by Mr. Bunting, and by several others who have the treasures of antiquity in their possession—especially by Mr. Waller, of Hasland ; to Mr. Blockley, the High Bailiff of the town. Nor must the Author forget to acknowledge the kindness of the late and of the present Vicar of Chesterfield, who afforded every facility for giving him access to the parish registers, of which the Author has very largely availed himself, extracting all that he could find illustrative of the old Derbyshire Families.

In this book are the materials for the making of many pedigrees : materials which have hitherto been inaccessible to many, and yet but few pedigrees are presented to the reader. The reason of this is that a stranger to the district, and one quite unacquainted with the inhabitants, except through these ancient records, cannot make them out for himself, and, if those who could afford such help will not do so, they, and not the Author, are to blame. To those who have assisted him he tenders his best thanks. He has done his best, with their aid, to present a worthy record of their history to the people of this Town, and he trusts that his labours will be appreciated.

4, *Harrow Villas, Harlesden,*  
26th May, 1890.

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# The Hundred of Scarsdale

AND

## THE MANOR OF CHESTERFIELD.

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### CHAPTER I.

IN writing the history of a Hundred, the first point is to determine the meaning of that term which is now more than ever obscure, owing to the labours of the probably extinct Domesday Society. That ponderous, though select body of men, is now taking an airy flight as the Seldon Society, and as its present ambition seems to be to publish at the expense of their subscribers, some not very wisely selected or indeed useful studies of Mr. Maitland, it is to be hoped that they will not further muddle the few facts we do know concerning our national history.

Assuredly the historical world would have been better without Canon Isaac Taylor's learned articles upon the meaning of the term Hundred or rather upon its difference from that of Wapentake which he laid before the Domesday Society. Mr. Taylor's argument would seem to be an attempt to disprove the common assertion of most Domesday scholars, that a Wapentake was merely the Hundred under a Danish name. This, certainly, was the view of that eminent Domesday scholar, Sir Henry Ellis, and in these days he has been followed by Professor Skeat and Bishop Stubbs, and it would really seem that Canon Taylor's desire would be rather to damage the reputation of the latter writers as historical scholars, than to enlighten the world with any learning of his own.

Canon Taylor has drawn ample proofs from their writings in disproof of his own proposition which he has scattered through his paper, though without acknowledging the source from which he has derived them, but he seems unable to comprehend the meaning of the proofs he has collected; he has found a mare's nest (a favorite exercise of his) in the well-known fact that there are

hundreds and hundreds—that is to say, that for certain purposes three hundreds were united and the new division still retained the old name. Of this he finds ample proof in the History of the County of Bucks, but he finds that in Yorkshire the three combined hundreds were called Wapentakes, hence he would infer that it takes three hundreds to make a Wapentake, and so it would of the smaller Hundreds; but he should know that in several counties, as in both Derby and Leicester, the Wapentake was exactly equal in size and coterminus with the old Hundred. Instead, therefore, of falling into such an incredible blunder, he should have seen that the explanation is simply that where the Hundreds are of the smaller kind, it takes three to make a Wapentake, but only one of the larger kind of Hundreds; the probability is that the smaller Hundred is the combination for military purposes, and the larger for judicial purposes. In the laws of Henry I. we read of a prefect of the Wapentake, and in the same laws the term used for Hundred is “Hundred or Wapentake.” The propositus or provost of a Hundred, was, no doubt, identical with the prefect of Henry I.

In Ethelred's laws, if genuine, we have evidence that in old time there were divisions called Five Burghs (probably free Boroughs), Burgh Assemblies and Wapentakes, which seem to have borne the following proportion to each other: indemnity for protection in a five Burgh was given by 12 Hundreds, in a Burgh Assembly by 6, and in a Wapentake by one Hundred. At this date it is clear that there was a difference in the names but not in the thing indicated. Ethelred decreed that a gemot should be held in every Wapentake. Again we find evidence in the laws of Canute of the existence of the three Hundreds, he refers to an oath to be taken in the Court of the three Hundreds, evidence that even at his date, there were greater and less Hundreds, and that the greater was equivalent to a Wapentake.

Canon Taylor asserts that he can find no evidence that a Wapentake was ever called a Hundred. He should look into the Pipe Rolls for Derbyshire and he would find them at one time called by one name, and in the next document by the other apparently without any reason for the change of name, but surely, to a reasonable man, the statement in the laws of Edward the Confessor, quoted by himself, should be quite sufficient to convince him of his error.

The statement that the history of the Hundred is unknown is absurd, the full account of it can be read in the Welsh laws, for

the ancient British, when they fled from England, took with them the same laws which they left behind; they were called in gaelic "Cantrevs," and a half-hundred was a Cymwd, which consisted of 12 maenols and 2 trev's. In all probability the Hundred of Sawly, which consisted of 12 carucates, was a half-hundred, which would make the British maenel equivalent to the carucate.

If writers will ignore the true history of England for their wholly imaginary accounts of the "Anglo-Saxons," they cannot expect to escape from error, but if they drop that foolish name, and the muddles into which it leads them, and learn that the English people are the Angles, (An gael) or the British whom their neighbours called Saxons, they may, in time, by following the lead so obtained, get at the truth even in small matters like those of Wapentakes and Hundreds.

Perhaps all this pother might have been avoided if the learned Canon had literally translated the names, and he would have arrived at the important fact that they both refer to the same thing. The Wapentake is the taking of the Weapons, and the Hundred is the area of such a taking, hence, of course, they are identical in meaning, though pointing to different part of the same subject.

In Domesday we find only mention of 5 or 6 Wapentakes or Hundreds in Derbyshire which do not exactly correspond to the modern divisions, Scarsdale, Hameston, Morleston, Walecross and Apeltre and Peak fers, whilst the Hundred Rolls (Ao. 1273), give Scarsdale, Reppingdon, Gresley, Little Church, Wyrksworth Apeltre and Peak. It is unnecessary here to explain the difference, and to reconcile the discrepancies since the Wapentake of Scarvedale is undoubtedly represented by the hundred of Scarsdale of the present day, but it may be remarked that the Domesday Commissioners were collecting materials for the payment of the King's rents, and, therefore, did not concern themselves with the civil subdivisions of the County, and, indeed, they are only incidentally mentioned. It is to be observed, however, that the Hundred Rolls were especially devoted to these sub-divisions, simply because the civil and criminal work of the County was conducted in the Courts of these divisions, and those Commissioners did not trouble themselves about the meaning of the term, but entered the Hundreds of the County as Wapentakes, as they were generally termed.

The most important fact with regard to the history of the Hundred of Scarsdale, is that it has always passed with the Manor of Chesterfield. It was so granted by King John, and, no doubt,

prior to his date and from and before the Conquest, was part of the demesne of the Crown, and it would seem from the expressions used in the Hundred Rolls, that the Manor was the chief, and the Hundred was appurtenant to it. King John, in his Charter, speaks of our Manor of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, with Briminton and Witenton, and the soke and the whole Wapentake of Scarsdale, and with all its members and appurtenances, for the Manor, with the two villis and the soke, the rent was £69, and for the Wapentake only £10. The confirmatory Charters of all subsequent Kings only mention Chesterfield, and do not refer to the Hundred.

The Hundred Rolls, however, give curious evidence of the union of the Hundred with the Manor. The jury found that the Wapentake of Scarsdale paid 40s. in the time of King John, but then (4 ED. I.) was worth £10, and was in the hands of Nicolas Wake, together with the town of Chesterfield, which was accustomed to be rated with the Wapentake (*reddere cum wapentac*), and then was worth by itself (*in se*) £40, and we find, from the same record, this further fact, that Chesterfield was formerly accustomed to pay £20 only.

We know, as a fact, that in King John's time the value of the Hundred was then £10, though we have no evidence except this Roll that it was previously only worth 40s., and we know that King Richard I. assessed the town of Chesterfield at £79: how it came down to £40 is not clear.

The search into the history of the Hundred involves an account of the Manor of Chesterfield, not only because they have always been held together, but because the Hundred has been treated as inferior to—at all events as appurtenant to it.

The early history of Chesterfield presents one of the most complicated and interesting problems which arises from a proper study of the Book of Domesday, and in the solution of which it is needless to say no real help can be obtained from the lucubrations of the "Domesday Committee." Their investigations were concentrated upon one or two very minute points which although in their view were the keys of the great treasure house, have unfortunately failed to open one of its secrets or doors, and the work of interpreting this great book still remains open to the most unlearned as to the most learned to discuss.

It is absolutely necessary, in detailing the history of this Town, to examine one or two of the most important Domesday difficulties, which must be the author's excuse for venturing to enter the arena annexed by the Domesday Committee.

The author has ventured in the first pages of Volume I. of

this work to propound a theory which he thinks is worthy of deeper consideration, although it is practically opposed to the conclusions of a host of writers upon the subject, but this theory of course received no satisfactory consideration from the great Domesday Committee—and that is, whether (as it has always been assumed perhaps, rather than asserted) Domesday is an account of all the lands of the Kingdom, or whether, as the author asserts, it is a mere record of Crown property and Crown rents.

Perhaps no Town or Manor in England proves more clearly the truth of the latter view than does the Borough of Chesterfield, and it is therefore a matter of more than local importance to examine this proposition closely.

The two Messrs. Lysons, whose history is the only work upon Derbyshire worth the attention of scholars, take the opposite view. They assume that the Town of Chesterfield was included in Domesday, because they find there a place of the same name described amongst the "*Terra Regis*" of William I., and most certainly that place has for many centuries been confounded with it, yet it would seem impossible properly to identify them.

Lysons, page 76, writes:—"Chesterfield does not appear to have existed as a town before the Norman Conquest. In the survey of Domesday, 'Cestrefield' is described as a hamlet of Newbold, which was ancient demesne of the Crown"; and Woolley, an attorney, who made great collections for the history of the County, writes (Ad. Mss. 6670 fol. 158):—"When Domesday Book was made, Chesterfield was only a Berew of the King's great Manor of Newbold, now only a small village within the Parish of Chesterfield." The chief points in favour of this view are obtainable from the Certificates of Ancient Demesne given by the Exchequer.

It is unquestionable that the Kings of England, since the time of King John, did for centuries usurp powers over this town and treat it, not as part of the *Terra Regis*, but as their private manorial property; possibly as an escheat, though not so strictly, for we know of no early over-Lord of Chesterfield who could have forfeited it, yet the inhabitants as their rights were encroached upon availed themselves, it seems improperly, of the evidence of Domesday in order to protect themselves and preserve their privileges, which, as it will be seen presently, were always excepted from the royal grants affecting the Town, but which the grantees of the Crown always suppressed; it was probably the only way they knew of protecting their rights, and they never scrupled to avail themselves

of it; it will, however, be seen hereafter that these certificates were of little avail to preserve the privileges protected, and never, in fact, produced any benefit: apparently they were procurable at will, but they would only be available if properly pleaded in a Court of Justice, and this test does not seem to have been applied to them.

It is necessary therefore to reason upon first principles by analogy, for there is no direct evidence upon the question—and first, it is desirable to see what Domesday states, in reading which it must be borne in mind that it is not necessarily to be concluded because there is mention of a place of the same name that therefore the identical place is referred to; it frequently happens that that there are several Manors and places of the same name, and sometimes several Manors of the same name in one place—in other words, that names are sometimes common to several places, and that one place may contain within it several Manors.

(DOMESDAY, FOLIO 272a, COL. 11.)

“Manor and vi. Berewites”—“In Newebold, with vi. Berewites—Witintune, Brimintune, Taptune, Cestrefeld, Buitorp, Echintune, there are vi. carucates and i. bovate of land, hidable land for vi. ploughs. The King had xvi. villeins and ii. bordars and i. servus there, having iv. ploughs. To this Manor belong viii. acres of meadow, wood, pasturable iii. miles in length and iii. miles in breadth. T. R. E. it was worth vi. pounds, now x. pounds.”

We find no mention of any of these places again in Domesday with the exception of Echintune and Tapetune. In enumerating the lands of the Kings Thanes, we read that “Bada had in Tapetune (“probably, but not certainly, the same place), i bovate of land and 4 “acres hidable land for 2 oxen, then 4 villeins held 1 plough there “and 1 acre of wood in length and 1 in breadth: in the time of King “Edward it was worth 10s., then 2s. 8d.” Dolfin holds of the King, and we find under the account of Hubert fil Ralf’s Barony that he held the Manor of Echintune, in which Levenot had 4 carucates of land, hidable with land for v. ploughs. That Ralf fil Hubert himself had in demesne there 1 carucate and 14 villeins having 5 ploughs; that there was a priest there and 1 servus and 1 mill worth 3s., and 8 acres of wood pasturable 2 miles and 1 furlong in length and 1 mile and  $\frac{1}{2}$  a furlong in breadth, and that in the time of King Edward it was worth £7 and then IXs. The bare enumeration of these figures, both of land measures and value, shews conclusively that this latter Manor of Ekington could not be identical with the Berewite of the Manor of Newbold called

Echintune, since it alone contained nearly as much land (6 car.) and nearly as much wood as the whole Manor of Newbold with its 6 Berewites, including that one of the same name, but of course it might refer to a small Manor of the same name within the larger one.

Then again, Fitz Herbert's holding was a Manor in itself, a place of higher dignity than a Berewite, and it had a church and a mill, while Newbold had no church; again, it was a long way distant, whereas the other Echintune was clearly adjacent to Newbold, or it would have been described, not as Echintune, but as soc of Newbold in Echinton.

The same reasoning must satisfy us that the Chesterfield, the Berewic of Newbold, was not and could not be the great Town of Chesterfield, the capital of the Wapentake; indeed, the early records describe the Wapentake as belonging to the Town (*see* page 402, vol. i.), because although we possess no record of the value or dimensions at Domesday, yet we do know that it possessed a church at that period, and had done so in the time of the Confessor, and that even then it was a Manor in itself and not a Berewic pertaining to another Manor: the proof of this is absolute and conclusive; in all probability it also had one or more mills.

That it had a church and was a Manor in itself in the time of Edward the Confessor, is proved by the charter of William II. to Lincoln: the date of this charter is most important—it is made upon the day when Archbishop Anselm became the free man of King William. Now we know from Eadmer and Simeon of Durham that Anselm was made Archbishop of Canterbury in Lent, 1093, and that he was consecrated in the following December. Possibly this very grant may help to settle the controversy respecting the date of the transfer of the See of Dorchester (Oxford) to Lincoln. The better opinion seems to be that Lincoln became the See of the Bishopric this very year, and if this was the case, King William may have celebrated the occasion by the grant; it seems probable from the reference to the state of the revenues of these churches in the time of Edward the Confessor, that they were then held by one or other of the Sees which merged into Lincoln, but whether this be so or not, we know certainly that Chesterfield had a church, having other churches affiliated to it, and was a Manor in itself prior to Domesday, and indeed prior to the Conquest, a fact which seems to dispose of the argument that the Chesterfield of Domesday was the great Town with which the Hundred of Scarsdale was always associated.



The following are the exact terms of this grant, which was existing in the 6th year of the reign of King Henry VI., for it was then inspected by the King and enrolled (Patent Roll 8A, 76, p. 2, m. 10).

A copy still exists in the cartulary at Lincoln, but of course the original charter was lost during the great reformation, when the enlightened enthusiasts—or rather, tools of those who desired to rob the Church of her estates destroyed all writings as works of the evil one, the destruction was instigated probably to prevent the possibility of a restitution. The charter is in these words:—

William, King of the English, to Thomas, Archbishop, R. Bishop of Chester, Roger Earl and E. Sheriff, H. de Ferrars and W. Peveril, and to all his faithful French and English of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, Health—Know ye that we have given to the Church of St. Mary at Lincoln to Robert, Bishop of the same church, and to all his successors for ever, for the good of the souls of my father and mother and for myself, the Church of Ochinton and whatever belonged to it in the time of King Edward, and the Church of Chesterfield and the Church of Ashbourn and the Church of Mansfield, and the Chapels which are in the Berewics adjoining the said four Manors; and I will that the Church of Lincoln, &c., shall firmly hold the same with lands and tithes and all that pertained to the said churches in the time of King Edward. This gift was made upon the morrow of the day in which Anselm, Archbishop, was made my liege man. T. Walch Bishop of Winchester, Wm., Bishop of Durham, Ranulf, Chaplain Eudo, Dapifer, Wm. Peveril, Hamon Dapifer and Urso de Abbetot and Ranulf fil Ilger.

Dr. Pegg was much exercised by this charter. He did not attempt to dispute its authenticity; but he misread it. He explained away that part of the charter which states that these churches existed in the time King Edward. He rightly assumes the date of the charter to be 1093-4, half-a-dozen years after Domesday, in which he notices that no church was mentioned under Chesterfield, and he then tried to make out the date of the foundation to be 1090—his reasoning is so curious, that in fairness to him the complete extract is given.

He writes (Vol. II., p. 161):—"I would suppose then, for I venture to move, in this case, these conjectures, that the first and most ancient part might be erected about A.D. 1090, a few years after the Conquest."

“According to my authorities, there was no church erected at Chesterfield till Wm. Rufus' time. A more forcible objection arises from the words of the charter giving the tithes, &c., which belonged to Chesterfield Church in the time of King Edward, which seems to indicate there was the fabric of a church there in Edward the Confessors' time; but to this I answer, that Rectories might be formed and tithes paid before the building or fabric was erected; that the Record of Domesday is very accurate in specifying churches and priests in those places when any were established, and yet takes no notice of any such at this place, and thirdly, that, as in the present case, there was a church then at Ashbourne, at Ochinton, and at Mansfield, as appears from Domesday this is sufficient to justify the expressions in the grant, though there might not be one in King Edward's time at Chesterfield. It may be urged further that the appearances of the semi-circular arch in the less N door seems to infer that the fabric must have had a being in the ante-Norman or Saxon time, since according to general acceptance, the mitred arch were introduced into our public buildings by the Normans. Now it will be allowed that our Saxon ancestors were acquainted with no other kind of arch but the circular, whence this observation may serve as an irrefragible argument against the date we have endeavoured to disprove.”

*The following notes bear upon the question:—*

On the distribution of the church estate of Lincoln amongst the dignitaries and Prebendaries in 1110 (only 17 years after Wm. Rufus' charter), the Church of Chesterfield was allotted to the Dean, who has enjoyed the great Rectory ever since.—(Pegg's M.S. vol. ii., fo. 239.)

C. 1200 Gilbert de Hesland held land which was granted for the repair of the church.

In 1220 Osbert de Whittington was Senescal of the Dean.

1230—Wm. de London succeeded him.

1239—Robert fil Simon de Brimington granted to the Dean of Lincoln 1 bovat of land at Tapton.

Roger Brito of Walton obtained from the Dean, as Rector of Chesterfield, the privilege of having a chapel at Walton.

36 Henry III. The Dean's Court and Mill are mentioned.

7 Mar., 1220. Henry de Lessington, Dean of Lincoln, made concord with Welbec Abbey concerning 5 bovats of land and 2 messuages in villa de Newbold in parochia de Chesterfield, which the Dean held of the gift of Stephen Cleric and Simon fil Ralf of Newbold.

1234. Receipt of seizen of land in farm from the Dean of Lincoln the day next following the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Hugh de Walton, received of Wm. de Thoruaco, Dean of Lincoln, six acres of arable land in the field of Newbold, those acres, namely, which Matthew de Hathersage gave to the Church of Chesterfield on the day of dedication, T, Hugo de Linacre, Peter de Brimington, Wm. de Heveyheaton Jordan.

This deed has given rise to an amusing discussion, in which even so learned an antiquary as Dr. Pegg took a part, that 1234 was the date of the Church of Chesterfield, forgetful of the fact that the church held such a festival every year of its life.

In 10 Ed. I., pasc. rot 3 dorso, there is mention of an action between the King and the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln concerning Eyton, Parva, Chester, and a third part of the Manor of Chesterfield, in which the Dean was successful.

There is also the fact to be remembered, that the Deans of Lincoln had a Manor in Chesterfield; so had the Knight Templars; and although these facts are not absolutely conclusive, since Manors were created for some centuries after Domesday, until, in fact, the date of the Statute of Quia Emptores; yet seeing that Lincoln obtained a grant of the Church of Chesterfield within a very few years of the completion of Domesday—probably not more than five or six—it is reasonable to suppose that this was the date of the creation of the Manor, or perhaps that the grant was even of an earlier date: so many royal grants, although they appear to be new ones, are in fact only confirmations of old grants.

Although Domesday gives no special boundaries of Chesterfield, we obtain a full description of them from an Inquisition dated Wednesday in the Octave of St. Michael, in the first year of Richard II., made at a great Court held at Chesterfield before John Foucher, Senescallus, this was founded upon ancient documentary evidence.

It is recorded in the well known black book of the Corporation of Chesterfield, which is now lost, but it was seen and the Inquisition copied in the year 1790 by Adam Woolley, junr. (Woolley's M.S. 6667, fo. 371B.)

It was then proved that in the time of King John, Wm. Briwere, the elder was seized and enfeoffed by him of the said Manor of Chesterfield with the appurtenances and with all pastures, containing 3 leagues in length and 3 leagues in breadth, to the said Manor belonging, namely, abutting on the fee of

Dronfield, Oneston, Hanley and Stavely on the one part, and upon the fee of Walton and Hasland on the other part; and in breadth by the fee of Hanley and Stavely one the one part, and by the fee of Walton and Hasland on the other part; and by the fee of Barley, Hulme and Brampton on the one part, and by that of Calow, Sutton and Dokmanton, Hinkersal and Staveley on the other part. Now the amount of territory here included very nearly equals that of Newbold's, 6 berewics, as given in Domesday.

The record also states that the Manor descended to Wm., son and heir of the said Wm. Briwere, and from him to William Wake and Isabella his wife, and from them to Hugo their son, and from him to John his son.

If these boundaries be followed by drawing a line from town to town, thus—Stavely, Handley, Unston, Dronfield, Holmsfield, Barlow, Brampton, Walton, Hasland and Sutton back to Staveley, it will be seen at once that the Manor of Chesterfield with its appurtenances is exactly identical with that of Newbold and its berewites since Chesterfield has within its bounds Newbold, Whittington, Brimington, Tupton and Boithorp, omitting only Chesterfield and Echintune, which are lost or perhaps included in one of the berewites, only a portion of the whole parish.

Echinton, the Berewite of Newbold, must be assumed to be lost, like scores of other Domesday places, and Chesterfield also; for it is a curious fact that there was another Chesterfield besides the town.

The Testa de Nevil (fol. 82, p. 482) shews that "there was a Chesterfield, in Wingerworth, of the Soke of Chesterfield, and which was given to the antecessor of Wachelin de Ferrars by King William the Bastard, as he says" (the record appears to be of the date of the 14 and 15 John).

Wingerworth is now counted ecclesiastically a member of Chesterfield, but at Domesday it was enumerated separately.

Now, at first sight, it would almost seem that the Domesday scribe made a mistake in the names. Chesterfield and Newbold are close together, and it would appear that he had simply confounded them, giving the latter as the Manor, instead of recording it as a berewite of the former; but we are met with two very formidable objections to this view: first, it does not dispose of the difficulty of the omission of all mention of the church, which was evidently an old foundation, for even prior to Domesday it had several churches appurtenant to it, which doubtless are the same churches as those which now regard Chesterfield as their mother-church.

Then there is the value. We have seen that at Domesday, Newbold and its 6 Berewics were worth £10, as against the value of £6 T. R. E., and the Hundred Rolls shew that Chesterfield was formerly worth £20, and then (4 Ed. I.) was worth £40. Chesterfield paid 100s. in aid of the marriage of the King's daughter in 15 Henry II; Nottingham at the same time paid £26 13s. 4d., and Derby £20 at Domesday, Nottingham being assessed at £40 and Derby at £30.

It is unquestionable that King John dare not wholly ignore the rights of the men of Chesterfield as tenants of ancient demesne, although he did his best to distroy them in conjunction with the unjust judge, Wm. Briwere; but they were continually reasserted. In 4 Ed. III, the men of Chesterfield were summoned, and by John Sherwood, their Attorney, who stated that Wm. Briwere was Lord of the Town, and by his charter confirmed to them all the liberties which King John gave to them, and he produced the Charter of King Henry III. in confirmation.

Wm. Denum, who appeared for the Crown, stated that they claimed the privileges of ancient demesne, and no mention appears in Henry's Charter, the matter was adjourned *Coram Rege* in the Octave of St. John the Baptist. Those Rolls have been searched, but unfortunately without finding the result. The several confirmations of these rights by Certificates of ancient demesne shew that they must have established their rights by the production of Domesday. This action shews that it was always doubted whether the Chesterfield of Domesday applied to the Town, or the attorney for the men of Chesterfield would at once have produced it, instead of relying upon the Charter of Henry III.

In a muster Roll of 21 Edward III. Thomas de Holland, Lord of Chesterfield, claimed for it a privilege of exemption (no doubt part of its rights as a place of ancient demesne), that no one in the Town was bound to become an armed man, except six archers who are skilled in hunting, and not more than 28 were in the service of the King in parts abroad (Vol. I., p. 482).

William Briwere appears to have held property in Chesterfield before he became Lord of the Town, as we learn from a Charter of Wm. Briwere, probably the younger, to John, son of Wm. Leke, wherein he grants 2 tofts which Wm. Briwere had granted to him in the time of King Richard, before the vill of Chesterfield came into his hands: this was probably at the time when Wm. Briwere was Sheriff of Derbyshire, in the sixth year of King Richard's reign.

In 6 John, Wm. Briwere paid £79 for Chesterfield (Pipe Rolls,)

and we find from a Pipe Roll of 8 Richard I., that the rent of Chesterfield beyond the old farm had been assessed by himself, the Sheriff, and by Wm. Albin and Simon de Pateshill, and by a jury of the Knights of the County, at £38, under the new regulations of Archbishop Hubert Walter: what the old farm was we do not know, but Chesterfield was originally worth £20.

The Hundred Rolls, p. 48, shew that the Town of Derby paid into the Exchequer annually £34 10s., and £10 increase. The same jury found, in answer to the question—How many and what Manors the King has in his hands, as well as of ancient demesne of the Crown as escheats and purchases?—a fact which seems to throw light upon the question. They say that the Burgh of Derby was of the King's fee, and that the Burgesses held the said King's Borough in capite by charter, and they also said that the King had the demesne of the Borough of Derby, but that no one had demesne of the Manor within the same Burgh.

This shews that the Manor and Burgh were separate matters, and it explains with remarkable force the meaning of the proviso in the Royal Charters concerning the Manor of Chesterfield, that they were not conterminous or in any way equivalent terms is clear, notwithstanding the inquisition respecting the boundaries of the Manor is cited, from the fact that other Manors existed within the Burgh.

Bearing the distinction in mind, it is evident that Chesterfield was, in fact, omitted from Domesday because the King did not hold the Town, for it was a free Borough, but only the Manor within it, which was of ancient demesne of the Crown, and that only the Manor passed to the Briweres and not the Borough and the whole limits of Chesterfield. It is again quite clear, from another fact, the grant to Wm. Briwere was of Chesterfield, with Briweton and Wittington, therefore, by inference, excluding Tapton, Boythorp, and other places, which were berewics of Newbold at Domesday, and these two places were assessed at a distinct rent of £20, in addition to the £79 demanded for Chesterfield. Wm. Briwere, it would appear from the Pipe Rolls, complained of the addition, but the scribes of the Exchequer in 7 John charged him with it, though adding in a note that it ought not to be exacted, because it was comprised in the farm of Chesterfield; as a fact, it was perfectly immaterial whether it was charged or not, for William Briwere did not pay his taxes, he, like many other of the Courtiers, always managing to be excused payment on account of some plea or other.

We learn but few facts from the Pipe Rolls respecting Chesterfield before the time of King John. In the time of King Henry II. a sum of about 29s. is periodically received for the fair. Chesterfield was amerced £5 for the marriage of the King's daughter, and on the 20th Henry II. a sum of £14 10s. 8d. was paid for the Assizes at Chesterfield—a remarkable entry, the meaning of which it is difficult to understand, all the Rolls, except the Pipe Rolls, for this reign, with very few exceptions, having disappeared; it can only be conjectured that this was part of the proceedings of this tyrannical King, of which we have an instance in the Roll of the iter of the great Lord Chief Justice Glanville—(printed at page 119, Vol. I. of this work).

In the Pipe Roll of 8 Rich. I., Wm. Briwere, then Sheriff, accounts for £7 17s. 3d., the remainder of the rents of Chesterfield for the past year, and for £38 of the rent of Chesterfield assessed by himself, the Sheriff, by Wm. Albin and Simon de Pateshill, and by a jury of the Knights of the County.

In 10 Richard there is a curious entry of an allowance of £6 to the Brethren of the Leper's Hospital in Chesterfield, which was assigned to them in exchange for their fair, from which it would seem that the rents of Chesterfield, until this period, were paid into the Exchequer as part of the Crown revenues, and when the fair was taken from the Lepers, the sum of £6 was allowed to them. We have no account from any record of when or why the fair was given to them. In 1 John, Wm. Briwere accounted for £38, the increased rent of Chesterfield, according to the 8 Richard I., and £15 13s. 4d. for the remainder of the farm.

In 9 John there is a curious entry on the Pipe Rolls, which it is difficult to understand. The farmer of Chesterfield (at that time unquestionably Wm. Briwere) owed 20 marcs. for having 6lbs. of silver each year for receiving at Chesterfield the farm of the same Manor by the hands of the Farmer, in exchange for the tolls which the King gave them when he was Earl of Moreton, in the market and fair of Chesterfield, and for having the Charter of the King to that intent. This must be a mistake, for the Lepers who had that sum from Wm. Briwere, and who probably acted as receivers for the King.

There is a payment of an ancient rent of £7 13s. from Peter de Brimington for the farm of Brimington and Wittington, and in 2 John he paid £100 to obtain a confirmation of the grant. Robert fil Peter de Brimington fined 50 marcs in 5 John for having the Manor of Wychenton, as his father held it with its appurtes by the

Charter of the King; and although William Briwere succeeded, in spite of these charters, to obtain a grant of Brimington and Whittington for himself, it appears that it was only the rent paid by the Brimington family that was assigned, and this seems to have been increased by Wm. Briwere to £20.

In the 4th year of King John, the men of Chesterfield, for the last time, assert their position as a free Borough. They fine with the King 2 marcs that they may buy and sell dyed cloth, as they were accustomed to do in the time of King Henry, evidence that they were then incorporated as a free Borough.

In the 6th year, we find the voracious Judge, Wm. Briwere, fined with the King 40 marcs for having Chesterfield, with Brimington and Witenton, with the soke and wapentake of Scarsdale, and for having the Manor of Axminster in Devon, and for having other liberties according to the King's Charter, which he holds concerning them: of this sum he paid one-half the following year, but was excused the other half for some reason which appears at page 168.

The Charter by which Wm. Briwere obtained the grant of the Manor of Chesterfield is lost, but a copy of it is to be found at the Public Record Office enrolled (Rot. Cart. Antiq. AA. 20), which was printed in the Roll of Charters, p. 139. The original is not quite perfect, the outside edge having been damaged, the name of the grantor being gone as well as the beginning of each line: these damaged parts in the following translation are enclosed in brackets. There is a transcript of this Charter Roll now in the Record Office, copied by the late Mr. Edward Bond about 30 years ago, which is also imperfect, shewing that the damage to the Roll is of old date. The year of the King is clearly given, and looking at the entries already given from the Pipe Rolls, though it is doubtful whether this was not a mere confirmation of a previous Charter, yet it can hardly have been the Act of King Richard, inasmuch as it is inconsistent with his bounty, not only to Peter de Brimington, but also to the Lepers, and may, therefore, safely be assigned to the reign of King John.

*(Translation.)*

[ \* \* \* ] by the Grace of God—King of England, &c. Know ye that we have given, granted, and by this our present charter have confirmed to William Brewer and his heirs our Manor of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, with Briweton and Witenton, and the soke and wapentake of Scarsdale [ ] with all its members and



appurtenances to hold at fee farm to him and to his heirs of us and of our heirs of us and of our heirs, paying annually for the said Chesterfield and Brumenton, and Witenton and Soke, 69 pounds of money, and for the said wapentake [ ] of Scarsdale, £10 of money into our exchequer of Westminster by his own hand or by the hands of his heirs, that is to say half at the term of Easter and half at the term of St. Michael; we will also that the said Manor of Chesterfield, with all its appurtenances [ ] shall have the same liberties and free customs which our boroughs of Nottingham possess in all places and in all things, so nevertheless that our boroughs of Nottingham and Derby shall not lose the liberties which they possess and should have; and we will that the said Chesterfield shall be a free Borough, so that no Burgess or Merchant within it, or within the said wapentake or in the soke, shall have liberties and free customs unless by him the said William Brewer or thro' his heirs, *except those who before this time had liberties there.*\* We grant also that the same William Brewer and his heirs shall have a fair at Chesterfield in each year, at the exaltation of the Holy Cross, for eight days' duration, and besides a market there of two days in each week, that is to say on Tuesday and Saturday, with all the liberties and free customs pertaining to fairs and markets from all those who do not possess privileges of exemption. Besides we have given and granted to the same William Brewer and his heirs our Manor of Snodington, in Nottinghamshire, and our Manor of Axminster, in Devonshire, with all its members and appurtenances, except the hundred of Axminster, to hold to fee farm to him and to his heirs of us and of our heirs, paying annually for Snodington £8 of money, and for Axminster £34 of money into our said exchequer by his hands or by the hands of his heirs at the said terms, and that he shall have at Axminster one market each week, upon Sunday, as they are there accustomed, and besides, our fishery of Kingswre, in Somersetshire, with all its appurtenances, to hold to fee farm to him and to his heirs of us and of our heirs, paying annually for it twenty shillings of money to our said exchequer by his hands or by the hands of his heirs at the said terms, so that the said William Brewer and his heirs after him shall have and hold the said Manor of Chesterfield, with Brumenton and Witenton, and the soke and the whole wapentake of Scarsdale, with all its appurtenances, except the hundred of Axminster and the said Fishery of Kingswre, to fee farm, paying annually 112 pounds\* of money into our exchequer at Westminster, by his hands or by the hands of his heirs at the said terms as is aforesaid. Besides we

have given and granted to the same William Brewer the rent of Peter of Sandiacre, which he owes to us for the land which he holds of us in exchange for the land of Horsley. Wherefore we will and especially command that the said William Brewer and his heirs after him shall have and hold, with all liberties and members and all appurtenances, to fee farm for the said farm and by the service of [ ] one Knight's fee\* for all services and all demands, and that well and peacefully, freely and quietly and honourably as we or our ancestors ever better more freely completely held them free and quit of shires and hundreds and wapentakes, and of their suits and of all pleas, complaints [exactions, except those] which to our crown belong. As Witness The Lord J. Norwich. Given by the hand of Hugo de Well, Archdeacon of Wells, at Clarendon, the 29th day of September, in the 6th year of our Reign.

The terms of this Charter are very important, and when we remember that the grantor was a crafty Judge, every word should be carefully weighed. It is apparently a grant in favour of Chesterfield; it is to be a free Borough, as we know it had always been; but only free in dependence upon William Briwere—if that can be called freedom. The words printed in italics, "*except those who before this time had liberties,*" shew that it was already a free Borough, and as regards all freemen of that date; their privileges remained intact; but future freemen were to be subject to the Lord William Briwere. We do not know what the customs of the Borough were prior to this date, but from it, they were to be similar to those of the Towns of Nottingham and Derby, so far as they did not interfere with them. We know what these were, at all events, in the case of Nottingham, and from a Charter given to Derby, attested by H. Wells, Archdeacon of Wells, at Clarendon, in the same year, though the exact date is not given, it would appear, since that same Archdeacon attested the Chesterfield Charter, that they were given at the same time; a further proof that Wm. Briwere did not obtain seizin before the 6 John, whatever Charter he may previously held, is clear from the Close Rolls, since on the 15th September in that year the King, when at Burbeche, granted a mandate which was attested by G. fil P. (Geoffry fitz Peter) the Justiciary, commanding the Sheriff of Nottingham to give seizin to Wm. Briwere of Chesterfield,

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\* It will be seen by reference to the Charter granted to Richard, son of this William Brewer, that the service was only of "two parts" of a Knight's fee, but his grant only included part of the premises, the subject of this grant.

Brimington and Whittington, with the Soke and with the Wapentake of Scarthedale, which the King had committed to him at fee farm.

The same Pipe Roll which discloses the fact that Wm. Briwere offered the King 40 marks for his Charter, shews also that the Burgesses of Derby offered the King 66 marcs and 2 palfreys for having their town at fee farm—that is to say, by ancient farm, and for the rent of £10 for all services, and for having a similar Charter to that granted to the Burgesses of Nottingham.

Probably the chief gain to both Nottingham and Derby by these Charters was the privilege of choosing their own Reeve, and of the payment by him of their farm at the demesne exchequer, a privilege which would seem to indicate that neither of these Towns were of the King's demesne; indeed, this fact would seem to be inferred from neither of these towns having been enumerated amongst the Terra Regis, but as separate and distinct Manors and Burghs, as well as from the fact, that the King's possessions in Derby are enumerated just as are those of many other Lords, and in precisely the same way; these Towns, probably, are Boroughs by Charter, while Chesterfield being the only Borough by prescription, ranks higher than either, and it is unnecessary to refer to these privileges in the Charter, and possibly the only gain conferred upon the Town was in respect of the liberty to choose a Reeve, which probably, as a King's Borough, they had no right to do, although it must be remembered that there is no proof that the King had ever at any time any rights over the Borough. Derby, we see from the Charter to its burgesses, was the King's Borough; it is like the Nottingham Charter, addressed to the King's Burgesses; whilst the Burgesses of Chesterfield—altho apparently great concessions are made to them—are not so addressed, and we only learn inferentially from the proviso that it had previously been a Borough, and that its burgesses had already enjoyed certain privileges. The omission to call them the King's Burgesses may arise from the idea afterwards propagated by Lord Coke, that Towns did not partake of the advantages of ancient demesne.

Besides, that the Charter in no way refers to the Burgesses of Chesterfield, except to preserve their rights, it is important to observe that it is confined exclusively to the Manor of Chesterfield, that is, only to the King's Demesne within the Borough, and, of course, it did not touch the privileges of any of the other Manors within the Borough, any more than it would affect the privileges of the Burgesses of the Borough itself.

It would seem to extend to the tenants of the Manor all the liberties and free customs which were guaranteed by Charter to Nottingham, and at the same time to Derby, possibly Derby, was a Borough of prescriptive rights, but unwisely exchanged them for Charter rights.

The farm of the Manor was fixed by this Charter, but it will be observed that the amount occurs just at the injured part of the document, and it reads as if it were fixed at the services of one Knight's fee, but looking at the terms of William Briwere's Charter given to the officers of the Exchequer, as cited in the Red Book, it is clear that William Briwer only owed the services of half a Knight's fee for Chesterfield and his other farms (page 361), and therefore the words "half of" are probably lost; still in the Pipe Roll of 16 John, William Briwer is said to owe the service of one fee for Chesterfield. It has been pointed out already, that in all probability the Testa de Nevil dates from and includes the Inquisitions instigated by Archbishop Hubert Walter, the loss of which Bishop Stubbs has deplored, and as they occurred about 1198—a fact which is supported by the Pipe Roll of 8 Richard I.—with regard to the Borough of Chesterfield, it would almost seem as if King John's Charter referred to in the Pipe Rolls of the 6th of his reign been given prior to the time when he came to the throne, and whilst he was Earl of Moreton. We see that he gave a similar Charter to Nottingham at that period, the date of which is not given, although he himself confirmed it the first year of his reign. If otherwise the question arises why William Briwer's Charter was enrolled in the Red Book and not in the Testa de Nevil, the work of Archbishop Hubert Walter being the dividing line between them.

On the Charter Rolls (Y3, Public Record Office) there is another charter addressed to Richard, son of William Briwere, so far as Nottingham and Derbyshire are concerned, but not touching Devonshire or Somersetshire, in precisely the same form as the last Charter. It is in these words :

*(Translation.)*

J, by the Grace of God, King of England, to all his faithful Health. Know ye that we have given and granted and by our charter have confirmed to Richard Brewer, son of William Brewer, and his heirs, our Manor of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, with Brumington and Wittington, and the soke and all the wapentake

of Scarnedale, and with all its members and appurtenances to hold at fee farm to him and his heirs of us and of our heirs, paying annually for the said Chesterfield and Brumington, and Wittington and Soke, sixty-nine pounds by tale, and for the said wapentake of Scarnedale £10 by tale into our exchequer of Westminster by his hand or by the hands of his heirs, that is to say half at the term of Easter and half at the term of St. Michael; we will also that the said Manor of Chesterfield and all its appurtenances shall have the same liberties and free customs which our Borough of Nottingham has in all places and in all things, so that nevertheless our Boroughs of Nottingham and Derby shall not loose the liberties which they have or ought to have; we will that the said Chesterfield shall be a free Borough, so nevertheless that no Burgess or Merchant within it, or in the wapentake or in the soke, shall have liberties or free customs except through the same Richard Brewer and his heirs, unless those who before this time there held liberties; we grant also to the same Richard Brewer and his heirs that they should have a fair at Chesterfield every year, at the exaltation of the holy cross, of 8 days' duration, and besides a market there each week of two days, that is to say on Tuesday and Saturday, with all liberties and free customs pertaining to fairs and markets, and that tolls should be taken in the said fair, and markets from all those who have no privileges; we have given and granted to the same Richard and his heirs our Manor of Snodington, in Nottingham, to hold to fee farm to him and to his heirs of us and our heirs paying therefore annually 8 pounds by tale into the said exchequer by his hands or by the hands of his heirs at the afore-said terms. This before subscribed we have given and granted and by this our charter have confirmed to the said Richard and his heirs, by the will and assent and at the petition of William Brewer, his father, to whom and to his heirs we have formerly given and granted and by our charter confirmed it; wherefore we will and command that the said Richard Brewer and his heirs after him shall have and hold all the said tenements with all their liberties and boundaries and appurtenances to fee farm by the said farm and by the service of two parts of one Knight's fee for all services and all demands, so well and in peace, freely and quietly, wholly and fully, and honorably as we or our ancestor ever better more freely and completely were accustomed to hold it, and quit of all shires and hundreds, wapentakes and of their suits, and of all pleas and complaints or exactions, except those which belong to our crown.

It is observable that this is simply a farm and not a grant of the Manor for a rent and by the services of two parts of one Knights' fee. We learn the date of the charter to Richard Briwer, which is not quite clear on the charter roll, though it is certainly about the 15th year of the reign of the King, from an entry in the close Rolls, dated at Woodstock the 19th day of November in the 15th year of King John, commanding the Sheriff of Nottingham, since the King had accepted his homage for the Manor of Chesterfield with all its appurtenances, which William Briwer his father held of us saving the farm which the said Wm. Briwer was accustomed to pay, to give full seizen thereof to the said Richard Briwer.

Richard Briwer seems to have died within a year or two of this grant, for on the 6th of August in the 16th year of his reign, King John gave to Wm. Briwer the elder a second charter. The charter to Richard Briwer, it will be seen recites the fact that the King gave it to him by the will and assent and on the petition of Wm. Briwer his father. This charter is wholly silent in the respect to any previous grants, and without assigning any cause entirely changes the tenure; it is no longer a farm of a Manor of ancient demesne subject to resumption on the death of the King, but an absolute grant in fee for the services of three Knights' fees, free (like other Manors of ancient demesne) from all shires, hundreds and their suits and of all pleas and complaints and exactions and wapentakes except those belonging to the crown.

On the 3rd of January in the 17th year of King John, when the King was at Pontefract, there is another writ to the Sheriff of Nottingham and Derby to give Wm. Briwere full seizen of all the lands of Chesterfield which had been his son's.

The Scribes of the Exchequer were very sturdy fellows, or else irrevocably allied to red tape, for although the Manor was now granted in fee, they still inserted it on the pipe rolls as if only granted out in fee farm and regularly charged the unjust Judge with the rents properly due from him, so that although Wm. Briwer's charter apparently gave him the fee of the crown demesne, it does not appear at that time that he had changed the tenure, and as no time can run against the King, notwithstanding centuries of abuse, the rights of the Crown to the enjoyment of the Lordship of Chesterfield are as clear to-day as they were prior to the illegal grants of King John.

The charters themselves, indeed, incidentally keep alive the rights of the tenants of ancient demesne, and a number of entries in the Close Rolls prove the fact clearly; they are here given to

dispose of the notion that they are extinct by reason of the charters of the several Kings; these charters indeed keeping alive the rights of the tenants as well as the rights of the crown.

William Brewer the younger gave a Charter undated, but which may be dated approximately by an entry in the Close Rolls of the 10th Henry III., which shows that the judges who attested it were then at Nottingham.

*(Translation.)*

This is the concord made between Lord William Brewer the Younger and the Burgesses of Chesterfield. That is to say, that they and their heirs shall have and hold of the said William Brewer and of his heirs all those liberties and all free customs within the Town of Chesterfield, such as the Burgesses of Nottingham have and hold or ought to have, saving to him nevertheless all his farms assessed in the tofts in the Town of Chesterfield, upon that day on which this concord was made, and saving also to him those tofts which the said William Brewer and his heirs aforesaid enjoyed. Besides the said W. Brewer and his heirs granted that the said Burgesses and their heirs should have and hold Stalls in the market, who wish to hold of others, paying annually for each stall sixpence, except only that the said William Brewer and his heirs should have all the stalls in the time of the fair to his own use each year. Besides the said W. Brewer for himself and his heirs acknowledged that the said Burgesses and their heirs should have and hold all the acres of land in the plain, which they had and held the day when that concord was made, paying yearly for each acre four pence, excepting ten acres of his own dominion, for each of which acre they should pay per annum eight pence. Besides the said William Brewer conceded to the same Burgesses that no one of them should be made Reeve in the Town of Chesterfield unless by their free consent, and if any of the servants of the said William Brewer in the said Borough placed should act or do anything contrary to the rights and liberties of the Borough it will be corrected. These new relaxations and prescriptive liberties the said William Brewer allowed to the said Burgesses in perpetuity, to be held in the same way as those Burgesses would hold and maintain those other rights and liberties which the said William Brewer had granted to them, and that none should ever presume against those liberties. These witnesses: Lord H. Lincoln Bishop, Stephen de Segrave, William





Dec est gorda facta sine dnm Willm Brymst Junyorey  
 ipse et heredes sui habebunt et vendunt de dno & Brymst  
 et omnes libras consuevunt in villa de Cestfeld  
 habere debet. Solving in 9 fymys suis assis iustas in villa de Cestfeld  
 facta sine et solving 5 illas totas de dno & Brymst  
 nisi heredes sui gessit et pda iustas in villa de Cestfeld  
 tempore Salame fado p amon et quibet edia sig demt  
 nos sui habunt omnes redditus in terra ppendunt  
 et p heredes sui gessit et pda iustas in villa de Cestfeld  
 omnes habent et commite die q ista gorda facta sine fado  
 excepto decies de dno suo sig quibet de reddo p amon  
 gessit dnm Lincoln et nulli eoz fiat pda in villa de Cestfeld  
 et si aliq omnes p pda dnm Brymst in pda dnm fado  
 condabit. Has in pda dnm Brymst et pda dnm fado  
 p sua q ten decies de dno suo et decies de dno suo  
 et de illis titant omnes decies de dno suo  
 velle p dnm et de dno suo et decies de dno suo  
 alii. Radice dno deo et de dno suo et decies de dno suo

The Concord between Wm. Brewere and the Burgesses of Chesterfield of the 10th Henry III. (See translation, p. 22).

(From the original in the Muniment room of the Corporation of Chesterfield.)

fil War, R. de Lessington, Willo Basset, Ralf fil Nichol, then Justices of our Lord the King, and other faithful of the Lord the King, at that time being present at Nottingham.

It may be noted in proof of the inaccuracy of the dates of the Pipe Rolls, and of the danger of trusting to them, that in the 38th year of King Henry the Scribes still gave the name of Wm. Briwer as the holder of £26 of land at Chesterfield and 10 fees of Roger Buron, although other Rolls shew that this inheritance had been long previously divided amongst his co-heirs.

There can be little doubt that Wm. Briwer the younger died before the 28th day of December in the 17th year of King Henry III., for in the Pipe Rolls of that year Hugo Wac. his nephew, and one of his heirs, is recorded as paying C. m. for his relief, yet on the 28th day of December King Henry III. confirmed the charter of King John as well as that of William Briwer, referring to him as if he were alive. This charter was for many years lost, but was fortunately restored to the Borough of Chesterfield by the late Mr. Alderman Gee about the year 1884, during his first mayoralty, an event which he signalised by munificently printing at his own expense, the whole of the charters relating to this Town.

The great charter still bears the Royal seal, and it is in these words :

*(Translation).*

Henry by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Count of Anjou, to his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Counts, Barons, Justices, Viscounts, Reeves, Ministers, and to all his bailiffs and his faithful Health. Know ye that we have granted and by this our Charter have confirmed for us and our heirs to the men of William Brewer who now hold of him or who will hold in the Town of Chesterfield the freedom which the same William Brewer granted them, that is to say, that they should be free Burgesses and that they and their heirs should have and hold of the same William and his heirs the same liberties and free customs within the Town and without the Town, and in all places, which the Lord John King of England our father to the said William granted, and by his Charter confirmed in the same Town, and according to which Charter of the same Lord John the the King, our father, which the same William had of him, and as the Charter of the said William which the said men

had of him reasonably witnesses. Wherefore we will and firmly command for us and for our heirs that the said men of Chesterfield who now hold and who will hold of the said William in the said Town of Chesterfield are free Burgesses, and that they and their heirs shall have and hold of the same William and his heirs the same liberties and free customs which the said Lord John the King our father to the same William granted and by his Charter confirmed in the same town as is aforesaid. These witnesses R. (Marshall) Count of Pembroke, Peter de Ryval Sacristan of Pict, Ralf fil Nicol, Godefrido de Craucumb Galfred Dispens (Steward), Galfred de Cauz, Richard fil Hugo, Henry de Capella and others. Given by the hand of the Venerable father Ralf Bishop of Chichester, our Chancellor at Tewksbury, the 28th day of December, in the 17th year of our reign.

The Pipe Rolls for the 17th of Henry III. shew that the men of Chesterfield accounted for 20m. for having the King's confirmation of the charter of Wm. Briwer, their Lord.

The Charter of King John was confirmed by several Kings besides King Henry III. : by King Edward IV., Kings Henry VII. and VIII., Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, and King Charles II. Still the Burgesses of Chesterfield were not satisfied, and they endeavoured in various modes to establish their claims as an ancient and free Borough by prescription, but all in vain.

Besides the Concord of Wm. Briwere the younger (printed at page 105), Wm. Briwere the elder gave them a charter, and they subsequently obtained a charter from John Lord Wake, the original of which is still existing in the hands of the Corporation, and though much damaged is still tolerably legible.

*(Translation).*

To all Faithful Christians by whom this present writing shall be seen or heard. John Wake, Lord of Lidel and of Chesterfield, Health Eternal in the Lord. Be it known to all men that I have granted and by this my present Charter have confirmed for myself and my heirs for ever to my men of Chesterfield, who of myself or of my heirs or assigns hold or will hold burgage (tenures) in the Town of Chesterfield that they their heirs or assigns shall have and hold of myself and my heirs or assigns the same liberties and free customs within and without the Town of Chesterfield, and in all places and for all things, which they had by the gift and concession

THE GREAT CHARTER

Of King Henry III. to the Men of William Brewere who held under him in the Town of Chesterfield, dated the 28th day of December, 17 Hy. III. (See translation, p. 23).

Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Anglie Dux Aquitaniae Comes Andegavorum Comes Arvernorum  
Armenie Comitatus Valentie Comes Flandrie Comes Carthagine Comes Siciliae Comes  
Jherosolymorum Comes Jerusalemensis Comes Thimbricensis Comes Galiensium Comes Fracensium  
Jussu dilectorum suorum nos concessisse et hoc cartam nostram confirmasse pro nobis et heredibus nostris hinc  
vinturibus qui de eo tenent et tenentur in villa de Westfeld libertatem quam Idem Willelmus eis concessit  
scilicet quod sunt liberi burgenses et quod ipsi et heredes sui habeant et teneant de eodem Willelmo et heredibus suis eandem libertatem  
et liberas consuetudines quas villam et extra villam in omnibus locis quas dominus Henricus Anglie rex noster eidem Willelmo  
concessit et cartam suam confirmavit in eadem villa scilicet quod cartam eandem quam Henricus noster pater Idem Willelmus  
et heredes sui carta sua carta quam pater homines de eo habent rationabiliter et libere et sine molestis et sine  
preiudicio pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod pater homines de Westfeld qui de pater Willelmo tenent et tenentur in eadem villa  
de Westfeld sunt liberi burgenses et quod ipsi et heredes sui habeant et teneant de eodem Willelmo et heredibus suis  
eandem libertatem et liberas consuetudines quas pater dominus Henricus noster eidem Willelmo concessit et cartam suam confir-  
mavit in eadem villa fieri prout est. In testibus. Henricus Comes Dunelmie Decanus de Beveleye Capitaneus  
Theobaldus filius Henrici. Godefridus de Cusineum. Godefridus de Cusineum. Godefridus de Cusineum. Godefridus filius Henrici  
Henricus de Apulia et alii. Et alii per manum venerabilis patris Henrici Cantuarie Episcopi Cancellarii noster et Henricus  
Quartus octavo die Decembris anno regni nostri septimo decimo.

(From the original now in the Muniment room of the Corporation of Chesterfield, restored to the Borough the 8th day of April, 1884, by the late Mr. Alderman Gee, then Mayor of Chesterfield.)



of William the Brewer the elder, my predecessor\*, and by the confirmation of the Lord King Henry, father of our Lord Edward the King, and besides by a certain final concord, sealed with the seal of William Brewer the younger, that is to say, that they the said Burgesses and their heirs or assigns shall have all the same liberties and free customs in all places and for all things which the Borough of Nottingham has, and that they are free burgesses for ever and quit of taxation† and reliefs for ever, and of suit of court [an erasure here, probably shires] wapentakes, and of costs, charges, and expenses of all kinds and taxation, this only excepted, that they shall be taxed whenever the Lord King shall tax his Boroughs, and then reasonably taxed, and this likewise by the precept of the Lord the King, and their eldest sons shall have the same liberties and free customs, although they have not burgage tenures, whilst their ancestors and fathers, tenants of the same burgage, of which they are the heirs, are living; and the other children, whether sons or daughters of Burgesses, shall have liberties and free customs if they wish to become merchants, and shall give me and my heirs annually three pence for having the privileges until each one shall acquire to himself a Burgess part, and then shall, upon entering upon it, give me and my heirs four pennies, and to the Bedel one penny, and to the Clerk one penny for placing his name on the Roll, and afterwards they shall not give any more three pence per annum. And all tenants residing in the town shall come twice a year to my Court and to the court of my heirs, and shall present and answer concerning articles touching the peace of our Lord the King, except money coiners (?) and spillers of blood (assaults) and hue and cry which are not to be presented. And they shall come there nor go elsewhere for the peace of the Lord the King, and shall have reasonable summons (raconales sumonicoes) and shall come to the Court whenever the Brief of the Lord the King is in Court, and for discovering (indicting) robbers, if there should be necessity, by reasonable summons of 15 days, and any one of the Burgesses shall essoin another to the Court without challenge whenever they should be absent, and no one having liberties or who is a Burgess shall be amerced in any cause for more than three pence, these cases only excepted:—Brewers (?) twice per annum if they are not able to acquit themselves that they have not sold contrary to the Assize of the Lord the King,

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\* No trace of this Grant can be found.

† Perhaps tolls, but the context shows that these tolls were other than Taxation, levied by the King on his Boroughs of Ancient demesne, to which alone Boroughs of Ancient demesne were liable.

and Bakers if they bake and sell bread contrary to the Assize of the Lord the King, and also those who spill blood, and of this are convicted upon complaint and not otherwise ; and also those who are guilty of a contempt against me or to my heirs or assigns or our bailiffs, if upon this they are convicted. And if other Burgesses are convicted of other offences besides these four according to the gravity of the wrong they are to be fined by their fellows. No stranger shall enter upon a Burgess part or have seized before that they satisfy myself or my heirs or my bailiffs and the Burgesses according to the ancient manner, and if the sons or daughters of Burgesses giving three pence annually for their liberties shall acquire a burgage part to themselves, either by gift, legacy, by purchase or by right or in any other manner, they shall not give any more three pence per annum for their liberties. And if the daughters, holding Burgess parts wish to marry, then the husbands of the daughters shall come at the next Court and pay to me or to my heirs four pence, and one penny to the Bedel, and one penny to the Clerk as aforesaid, and their children will be Burgesses, and the husbands of the daughters Burgage tenants will be Burgesses by the law (curtesy) of England after the death of their wives for the whole of their lives, and the heirs of the said women and their sons and daughters shall have the said liberties for ever. And if the husband acquires a Burgess part during the life of his wife he and his heirs will be Burgesses for ever. None other besides burgesses shall measure, cut up or sell cloth, linen or woollen, hides or skins fresh, raw, cooled, or salted, bought in the market or within the Town of Chesterfield, and if they do they shall lose the cloth, cut off or remnants, hides or skins, and the cloth, remnants, and hides and skins so purchased, shall forthwith be taken for the use of the merchants of the town by any one of the market in the town, without the bailiffs as they did from the time aforesaid and after they were enfeoffed, except during 8 days at the time of the Fair of Chesterfield, and the Burgesses shall have their own Merchant Guild with all things to the said Guild pertaining, and no forestallers or regrators shall buy in the market on the Saturday any thing of the kind of victual or provender before Prime has struck, lest the Magnates and Honest men of the Country and the Burgesses are hindered in buying these necessaries in the market, before the hour of Prime. And if anyone should do this then he shall lose all the purchase of things of which he is convicted of buying, and all things bought and which he is so convicted shall be attached for the benefit of the

merchants of the Town, and notwithstanding (besides) they shall make good amends to me and to my heirs as the custom is. And widows being endowered of goods, their 2nd husbands during the whole life of the widow holding the Burgage in dower, shall be Burgesses as before is said of the husbands of daughters; but the husbands of such widows shall not retain such liberties after the deaths of their wives, unless in the meantime they acquire for themselves burgess rights, and have their own pasture, their own Common rights, and their own hand-mills (?) in their own burgess part, and the choice in their own right with their co-burgesses as in inquisitions and assizes without any impediment as from ancient days and as they are accustomed to have after they are enfeoffed. And also (they shall have) ovens for baking their own proper bread except malted (?) bread which of all kinds ought to be baked at my oven and the oven of my heirs. And no one shall be (tinctor) painter or tanner, or skin tanner, or cutter who is not a Burgess or who is not willing to make satisfaction to me and my heirs and the Burgesses. And no one, except he be a burgess shall cut up meat or loaves within the town of Chesterfield, and Bakers selling corn within the town or having corn for baking bread for selling to anyone are not expected to grind their corn at my mill and at the mill of my heirs, except for one day and one night unless by the free will of the miller, and if it happens that the miller cannot work they shall carry their corn to what mill they please and bake bread for selling where they will and when sold how much and where they please, except malted bread as aforesaid. And I John Wake and my heirs or my bailiffs will not put any burgess to the oath unless by their free will but by the precept of the King, except twice a year. No one shall have lot or scot with the Burgesses in buying merchandise for himself or for any other within the Town of Chesterfield unless they are Burgesses. But these Burgesses or their servants shall have lot and scot in their own places with all others as they are allowed by custom and antiquity. And the Burgesses shall set down and affix their stalls where they will in the market without the license of myself, my heirs or my Bailiffs as they are accustomed to do from ancient days without any gift. And I, John and my heirs shall have all their stalls which they hold of me and of my heirs during the Fair if I desire, and all who hold in capite of myself or my heirs from ancient days and now hold, and besides shall hold in future shall have the aforesaid liberties. And if they shall sell a Burgage part or rent which is paid each year for a Burgage part to me and my heirs or is accus-



tomed to be paid or should be paid, the purchasers if they desire shall pay to me and to my heirs three pennies per year for having their liberties. And if any are taken upon suspicion of robbery or for robbery by my bailiffs or those of my heirs without the assent of the Burgesses then they are in custody and at the peril of the bailiffs and not of myself or my heirs saving the Custody until in due course they are tried or sent to the Gaol of the Lord the King, and if they are taken with the consent of the Bailiff and the Burgesses then are they in the custody of the Burgesses and at their peril they shall keep them in my prison and that of my heirs until they are tried, as before said and taken to the Gaol of the Lord King out of the custody of the Burgesses and the Burgesses shall give nothing for allowance for my prison or my stocks (chains). And the Burgesses shall have and hold all other liberties and free customs in all things and places which the Burgesses of Nottingham have, and if any bailiffs are placed in the said Town who act contrary to these liberties and customs as before written they shall be corrected and the said Burgesses and their heirs or assigns shall have and hold of me and my heirs or my assigns all the said liberties and free customs aforesaid, freely, quietly, fully, in peace, in right, in fee and inheritance for ever, without any impediment or reservation. In testimony whereof I John Wake for myself and my heirs to this present writing indented after the manner of Chierographs and in the power of the said Burgesses and their heirs to remain, have appended my seal before these witnesses, Lord John Bigot, brother of the Earl Marshall Lord Ralf Fitz William, Baldwin Picot, Thomas de Chaworth, Walter de Gousel, Roger le Bret, Kts., Willo le Bret, John de Eyncourt, Roger le Breton, William de Somerville, William Fraunces and many others. Given at Kirkeby Moorhead, the third kalend. of June, in the year of the Reign of the King Edward, son of King Henry, the 22nd.

The charter of confirmation of King John's charter by King Edward IV. is dated the 7th of August in the 4th year of his reign.

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NOTE.—The Chartulary of Beauchief Abbey fol. 100 gives a Charter by Hugh Wake, giving freedom to the Canons to buy and sell in his Town of Chesterfield, both in shop (domo) and in market, and without the whole wapentake of Scarsdale, without paying toll or custom. Dr. Pegge (Beauchief Abbey) thinks this was that Hugh who died 26 Henry III., but probabilities rather point to his successor, who was living 4 Ed II. Amongst the Schedule of papers in the Chesterfield Corporation Chest in 1789, (but most of which, and this amongst them, disappeared before the accession to office of Mr. Cutts the present Town Clerk), was a French Lease, dated 5 Henry IV., by Johanna Countess of Kent, Lady of de Wake to Thos. de Annersley, William Kalalo, Roger Hardwyck, John Calalo, and Roger Wormhill, of the Manor of Chesterfield, except the advowson of the free chapel called The Leght of St. Leonard, they paying to her at the Manor of Brun 85 marks per annum, 9 marks to be paid at the Chapel of St. Leonard. This Chapel was no doubt the Hospital of Lepers, at Old Spital, near Chesterfield.

On the 12th day of May in the 20th year of King Edward IV., the burgesses obtained by letters patent of the King a charter in these words ; it was, in fact, a certificate of ancient demesne.

*(Translation).*

EDWARD, by the the grace of God, King of England and France, Lord of Ireland, to all and singular his Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and others his faithful as well within the liberties as without, to whom these present letters shall come, health. Whereas, according to custom in our kingdom of England hitherto obtaining and being approved, the men and tenants of ancient demesne of the Crown of England ought to be free from tolls, stallage,<sup>1</sup> chiminage,<sup>2</sup> pontage,<sup>3</sup> pannage,<sup>4</sup> picage,<sup>5</sup> murage, lastage,<sup>6</sup> and passage,<sup>7</sup> through the whole of our aforesaid kingdom, and according to the aforesaid custom the said men tenants of ancient demesne of the Crown of England from the time in which memory does not exist (from the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary) have always hitherto been accustomed to be free from contribution to the expenses of knights coming from their common town to our Parliament, and that of our progenitors, formerly Kings of England. And also according to the custom aforesaid the men and tenants of manors of ancient demesne of the same crown for the lands and tenements which they hold of the same dominion should not be put upon assizes on juries or in any recognizances, except only for those which ought to be done in the court of these same manors. And the manors of Wittington, Brimington, Tapton, Chesterfield, Boythorp, and Eckington, in the County of Derby, of the ancient demesne of the Crown of England, now remain, as appears by a certain notification to us in our chancellerie by our treasurer and chamberlain by our command therein sent and reckoned to you and each of you, we charge and prohibit that all and singular the men and tenants of the manors aforesaid shall be free from tolls, stallage, chiminage, pontage, pannage, picage, murage, lastage, and passage, and expenses of knights; and also that you engage that you shall not put these same men and tenants of these manors upon assizes, upon juries or upon any recognizance (except only on those which ought to be done in the courts of these same manors) against the aforesaid

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1 The expenses of erecting stalls, 2 of maintenance of ways, 3 of repair of bridges, 4 of the cost of feeding cattle in forest ways, 5 of the cost of breaking the lord's ground for stalls, 6 the tax on selling goods (such as herrings) by the last, 7 the passing over the sea.

custom and notification. If anything to them or any of their men these sheriffs shall do without delay, ye shall release the same. In witness whereof we have made these letters patent. As witness ourselves at Westminster, the 12th day of May, in the 20th year of our reign.

It is difficult to understand whether this was more than a mere form, that is, whether it indicated anything beyond the fact that the places mentioned in Domesday were of ancient demesne, or whether it really was a royal recognition of the claim of the Burgesses of Chesterfield, to this distinction, it would scarcely seem to be more than a common form, or rather a proof to be used in Court when supplemented by evidence of identity. At all events, it was quite inconsistent with the terms of the same king's previous charter, which declared that the burgesses were the men of the heirs of William Briwere and not of the king's demesne ; however that may be, we find that similar letters were given by Queen Elizabeth—in her case, upon the same day on which she confirmed King John's charter ; and by King James I. in the 10th year of his reign ; and possibly if the Record Office authorities would but devote a small portion of the funds at their disposal in utilising for the public benefit the Patent and Close Rolls (they have long since been calendered, and only require to be printed to be accessible,) it might be discovered that other certificates were granted to this Town.

Queen Elizabeth, on the 24th of April in the 40th year of her reign, granted a charter of incorporation to Chesterfield, converting this free Borough, which had existed, doubtless, from the time of the Romans, into a modern Borough with a Mayor and a corporation, and her charter also provided for the institution of a grammar school, which was founded by Godfrey Foljambe, Esq., by his will dated the 24th February in the 31st year of the Queen ; by this charter the corporation were also entitled to use a seal and to sue and be sued in their corporate name. This charter, as well as that of King Charles II. confirming it, have been printed several times and therefore are not reprinted.

Nor was this all. Doubtless being inspired with a belief in these ancient rights, which no amount of Regal and Lordly charters could altogether dispel, the Burgesses of Chesterfield endeavoured from time to time by their own authority to assert their common privileges. The first of their acts, which went by the name of compositions, was dated the 3rd day of March in the 19th year of Edward IV., the year prior to the obtaining of the first certificate

of being a place of the King's ancient demesne. This is still in the possession of the Corporation; it is written in English so curiously worded that it is worthy of preservation.

A COMPOSITION MADE BY THE BURGESSES OF CHESTERFIELD  
RESPECTING THEIR CUSTOMS, DATED THE 3RD DAY OF MARCH,  
19 EDWARD IV.

The compositioun made atte Chestrefeld, the 3rd day of March, the 19th yere of the reigne of Edward IV., be the avyse of Robert Gryssopp, then beyng Alderman of the Burgh of Chestrefeld, with all the hole commynylyty of Burgess in the foresaid Burgh, inhabitante, for the benevolence gud rewle, guydyng, and govnanche in the said Burgh to be hade, and also in supporting, keping, and assistyng of the liberties, franchies, fredom, and frecustom granted to the foresaid burgesse of the foresaid Burgh, be oure said soivrigne Lord and his predecessurs forivmore, First the foresaid Alderman with alle the hole commynylyty of the conburgess in the foresaid Burghe inhabitante are fully condesended, appoynted, and agreeede for grett inconvenyences and misguydyng have moved and done aforetyme in the said Burgh be ctein mony and yvell dysposed persons to elect and chose yerely in the said burgh an Alderman in the fest of St. Mighaيل tharchangell, and also xii of the most honest persons and inhabitante Burgess of the foresaid Burgh, to be of counsell with the said Alderman for the tyme beyng, in aydyng and supportyng of the liberties, franchies, fredom, and frecustom, of the foresaid burgh, and also for the benevolence gud rewle, guydyng, and govnannces in the said Burgh to be hade upon the premiss aforesaid, the foresaid hole commynalte of Burgess in the said Burgh inhabitante be one hole and comen assentt have elect and chosen John Owerde (? Howard), John Tomson, William Attkynson, John Tapyll, Thomas Hervy, John Heithcawte, John Ochentowe, Richard Turner, Rich Asch, Thomas Hewgate, James Fox, and Raulf Cary, Burgess of the said burgh, to guyde, rewle, and counsel with the forsaid Alderman for the tyme beyng of the premiss, they taking uppon theym the grett labur and chargess in the premiss, are sworne uppon the Holy Evangelists, in the presence of the most parte of the Burgess of the said burgh, to be attendaunte, expectuante, and at all tymes redy to comen for labo and putt theym in devo<sup>n</sup> in all man poynts concernyng the weyle of the forsaid Burgh and burgesse, Als ofte as nede is upon resonable warnyng be the chambrleyne withoute any deley except a resonable

cause hade, and if it happen yt any of ye said xii be obstinate and wyll not com at all such tyme or tymes as is nedeful to comen for the weyll of the said burgh and burgess, and no resonable cause have uppon warning to a certeyne plase assigned be the said Alderman for the tyme beyng, then it is ordiyned als weld be the assent of the foresaid Alderman and xii as be the hole commynyalty of the foresaid Burgess in the said burgh inhabitante, yt enyth of theym that so cum not schall forfayt and pey to the use of ye comyn box xiid. Item, it is ordiyned that the foresaid xii nor none of them shall not utter nether dyscover their counsel to no man, gentlemon, frende, nor other person or persons, but yf he be a Burgess bot ther as it or schuld be for the weyle and pfett of the foresaid Burgh and Burgess be all their assent. And also if they then none of them shall take no part with no gentlemon, gentlemon's men, kynnesmon, frende, servant, nor other person contry to the peasse and rewle, and govnanncce of the said Burgh and Burgess in payn of forfayte iiis. iiiid. to the be hold and use of the comen box. Item, it is ordigned yf yt happen any of the said xii to disses or fall in debilyte of sekeness, age or povtie. Yt yen anoyer schall be chosen be the avyse and counsell of the Alderman for the tyme being and the rension of the said xii, and if it happen any of the said xii wyll not kepe pfforme and fulfyll all and synguler poynts afore rehersed, and also pey not the peyns afore sest yf yei forfayt theym or any of theym, and thereupon be detect or commyt be his peres, then it is ordiyned and statute be all the hole comen assent aforesaid that he yt is so detect or commyt, schall forfayt and pey to the Kyrke of Chesterfeld, and also to be depved of the liberties and franchises for evmore to ye tyme that he make newe fyne with the said Alderman and xii for the tyme being att their wyll. Item, all the hole commynyalty of all other Burgess in the said burgh inhabitante, byndyng theymself and their heirs for evmore be yise psents to ayd, assist, and support the aforesaid Alderman and xii for the tyme being alswell in all things afore rehersed, and all other concerning the weyll, guydyng, gud rewle, and govnanncce of the said burgh, so yt it be not to no mans dysheritance of hys lyvelod, and yuppon are swornes sevally evy man be hymself upon the Holy Evangelists to kepe and fulfyl on their partie all and singular poynts afore rehersed, and also to hold ferme and stable whatever the foresaid Alderman and xii for the tyme being done or sayn or done according to the premiss for the weyll peess and gud govnanncce of the said Burgh and burgess, and yt they nor none of them schall take no quarell nor parte in no

manr of cause wt no gentlemon, hys man, kynnesman, frende, nor svent, contry to the weyll, peess, and rewle, and govnannc in manr and form aforesaid, in peyn of forfayte as is afore rehersed of the xii. And all thies and singular poynts afoesaid wele and trewly to be keped, pformed, and fulfilled for evermore, alswell the foresaid Alderman and the xii as all the holy comonyalty of Burgess in the said Burgh inhabitante, to this composition indented have set their comen seall togeyder with the severall seales of the forsaid Alderman and the xii aforenamed yeven, the day, yere, and plase abufwrytten and pvyded alewey, yt no manr person yt hold any house of any Burgess of Chesterfield schall forfayt no peyn, nor take no hurte, nor prudice for no thing yt he dose concerning the weyll and gud guydyng of his Londlorde, so yt ye said Burgess take no synguler opynyens yt shall be contry to the franchyses and fredom of the said Burgh.

The Charter of Queen Elizabeth, converting Chesterfield into a modern Borough, recites that "by the insinuations of divers "Burgesses, divers ambiguities and alterations had long since arisen "on account of the various and uncertain names by which the Bur-gesses were incorporated," and Grysop's composition introduces us to a similar state of difficulty. It is to be noted that it was made by the advice of Robert Grysop, then being Alderman of the Borough. It is a curious fact, that although in earlier charters we often meet with an Alderman of the Guilds, we do not find one of the Town. The earliest charters extant, by reference to the Nottingham custom, imply the existence of a Propositus or a Reeve, and this was the term used in the charter of Wm. Briwere; but later, as we should expect, we read in John Wakes, Charter of a Bedel and of a Clerk, and of the Lord's Bailiffs—The Town was now the demesne of a Lord who would suffer no government but his own, and this doubtless was a source of bitterness to the Burgesses; his charter terminates with the assurance that if any Bailiffs placed in the town violated its privileges, they should be corrected. The whole gist of Wake's charter is to govern the town by means of his Bailiffs to the exclusion of their own Alderman or Reeve, who is never once mentioned. There was a significant clause in that charter, that no one should be amerced for any cause in more than 3d., except in four cases—one of being guilty of contempt against their Lord or his Bailiffs. In all the Charters known to exist, there is not one prior to Grissop's charter, in which an Alderman of the Town attests it in that character. We find one Alberic, Bailiff of Chesterfield, attesting an undated

Charter of Robert de Glamorgan, in the time of King Henry III. He was probably of the Brimington family, one Almaric de Brimington being there as early as 29 Henry II., and the family who held that place being frequently styled Senescals; they were hereditary officers of the Deans of Lincoln. Thomas Bate was Senescal of Chesterfield in 23 Henry VI., which brings us very near to Gryssop's period (he was probably the Lord's Bailiff, and not the Alderman of the Borough), and it would almost seem that the power and arrogance of the nobles having been crushed during the Wars of the Roses, the freedom of the Burgesses was determined to assert itself. This seems more than probable from the fact that Robert Gryssop was himself Bailiff of Chesterfield from the 28th to the 37th of King Henry VI., and the very year before, Thomas Aldursey was Bailiff of Chesterfield. Gryssop's charter clearly established the necessity of in future appointing an Alderman every year, probably a revival of a custom laid aside since the days of the usurpation of King John. The warning against the danger of listening to great men, or their kinsmen, friends or servants, is very suggestive of the modes by which the Burgesses had been terrified into submission. From the date of Gryssop's charter till the 10th year of Elizabeth, for about the space of 100 years, there is a regular succession of Aldermen whose names can be recovered from successive charters. It would be very interesting to complete the list. But now a great change occurs. Probably the tyranny of the low-born Tudor Kings actually exceeded that of the nobility of the time of the Plantagenets; from whatever cause, the Burgesses held another council and issued another composition. It was dated the 6th day of October, the 8th year of Elizabeth, the year before her first charter and the certificate of ancient demesne. This composition, in effect, sustained the provisions of Gryssop's charter, and amplifying them—for instance, while declaring that an Alderman should be still chosen annually, it was declared that he should take an oath to be true to the Queen and the Lords of the Borough, and also should preserve its liberties and full customs. This office was now obviously a post of danger as well as of honour, for it was provided if anyone refused to execute the office of Alderman when chosen he should forfeit the sum of £20. It was also agreed that no one should plead or sue out of the Borough. Tolerable evidence that a Borough court was still existing side by side with the Lords' Manor Court, in which it was afterwards merged. A very important feature was that every Burgess who suffered whilst defending

their liberties should be recompensed by his fellows. There are two very interesting circumstances relating to this charter. To it is still attached the common seal of the Burgesses, which from the beauty of its design and the excellence of the workmanship, were certainly of an early date ; it is indeed a very superior device to that of the new seal prepared for Queen's Elizabeth's charter of incorporation. It is also very significant that three days after the Queen gave her first charter of confirmation of their liberties and her certificate of ancient demesne, Gryssop's composition and this one were inspected by Her Majesty, and enrolled upon the Charter Rolls for perpetual preservation. This insolence was too great for George, Earl of Shrewsbury, now Lord of Chesterfield, to bear, and he determined to destroy their liberties and free customs by means of a Composition of his own, although it professed to be made with the Burgesses, it was, in fact, made by persons chosen by the Lord, and, of course, was a mere exposition of his will.

This outrageous document was in these words.

COMPOSITION MADE BY THE BURGESSES OF CHESTERFIELD WITH  
THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY RESPECTING THEIR CUSTOMS, DATED  
THE 4TH JANUARY, 10 ELIZABETH.

Memorandum, that whereas certain matters in controversie and question between the Right Honble. George Erle of Shrewsbury on th one partie and the Burgesses and Inhabitants of his Lordship's Towne of Chesterfield in th other partie were referred to th order and judgement of suche two or more worshipful of the country, and such other two learned men as by the said Erle should be called thereto and appointed. It is therefore ordered and agreed upon, the fourth daie of January, in the 10th yeare of the reign of our sovereign Ladie Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, by Sir Thomas Gargrave, knight, Nicolas Powtrell, seargeant-at-the-law, Henry Saivyle, Frances Rode, Richard Wendysley, Rauf Leek, esquires, Henry Nedeham and Richard Cook, gentlemen, appointed by the said Erle for the ordering of the said matters as folowth :—

1. Imprimus, where it is evident and without question that the said Burgesses have not any authoritie or warrant from the Prynce to have, electe, or chuse any Aldermen or Chamberlens within the said Town of Chesterfield. It is therefore ordered that from



henceforth they shall not take upon them to have, elect, or chuse any such officer or officers, and that the Bailiff shall rule there as Bailiff for the Lorde.

2. Item touching the number of burgesses. It is ordered that there shall not be at any tyme within the said Town above the nombre of twenty Burgesses over and besides suche burgesses as are and shall be presented, admitted, and sworne burgesses by reason of their burgage. And those twenty burgesses to be admitted from tyme to tyme by the said Erle and his heirs. And further, that all manner of burgesses hereafter to be admitted shall, before his or their admittance, be sworn in the Lord's court amongst other lawful things truly to maintain to their best powers all the Lordes liberties, without deteigning or withdrawing from the said Erle or his heirs any their lawful suyte, service, customs, dueties, or profetts within the liberties of the said Town, and without procuring or consenting to any other person or persons to the same, and none to be made burgesses hereafter that shall be a Retayner or shall weare any other liverie then the Lord's.

3. Item, that from henceforth no manner of person or persons shall demande, levie, or exact of any the Inhabitants of the said Town, or of others coming or resorting to any the faires or markets of the said Erle within the said Town any manner some or somes of money by the name of cutting money or by any other name whatsoever to the use of the said Town, but that all manner of persons shall have free liberty according to the laws to occupy, bye and sell, at all times, there paying onelie unto the said Erle his heirs and assigns their toll duties and rights of ancient tyme used and by the laws of this realme to them due and payable, And shall have places in the market at the appointment of the Lord's officers.

4. Item, that all such as have been admitted Burgesses since such tyme as the said Erle did send commandment to the contrary shall be discharged of their burgessshipp and shall not occupy but as forreynors until such tyme as they shall be by the said Erle allowed.

5. Item, that all such Burgesses as upon good consideration shall be found unable men and not meete for that purpose shall be discharged and shall occupye as forreynors, which consideration is to be referred onlie to the said Erle and to his heirs such as clayme to be burgesses by an inheritance only excepted.

6. Item, that all such as shall be hereafter made Burgesses and so admitted, and not having the inheritance of a burgess, shall paye to the Lord his heirs and assigns for the fine of his or their freedom the sum of ten shillings, whereof one third pte of the said fyne, that is to saie, three shilling and furepence shall be received in a box for the repair of Bridge and pavement in the said Town and such like uses, and having thereto thadvise and assent of the Lord or of his officer for the appointment of the bestowing of the same. And thother part thereof, that is to say vis. viiij., to be answered to the Lord.

7. Item, that whereas the Burgesses do claim that they ought not to be amerced for any one cause or fault above the sum of threepence (fower causes only excepted). It is now considered and thought lawful that if any Burgesses shall be presented and so found to have offended and broken any statute, lawe, or causes inquerable in the Lord's Lect, or to have broken any paynes or ordinance heretofore lawfully sett at the Leets, then or hereafter to be sett, that then all or every such person and persons, as well burgesses as others, ought to be amerced according to the statute and paynes aforesaid, the said former clayme notwithstanding.

8. Item. that as well the verdict of the Enquest of Burgesses as also the verdict of th enquest of the Forreynors or Dosynares there be generally taken at everie Leete by the steward there, and if any person or persons shall chaunce to be amerced by both Juries for one offence that then the better of them to be taken for the Lord and thother to be put forth and so void.

9. Item, that the sum of six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence paid yearly by the said Erle to the hands of certain the said inhabitants towards the repair and maintenance of the Bridge and pavement there, be employed and bestowed accordingly as long as the bridge and pavement shall stand nedeful thereof, and after upon such necessary uses as shall be expedient for the benefyte of the said Town.

In witness whereof the above said Sir Thomas Gargrave, Kt., Nich Powtrel, Sergeante-at-the-Lawe, Henry Savile, France Rodes, Richard Wendisley, and Rauf Leek, Esquires, Henry Nedeham and Richard Cook, gentlemen, hereunto have put their several seals the day and year first above written.

It is curious to note the proximity of the date of this extraordinary document with that of the 2nd Charter of Queen Elizabeth, by which she recognized that the Borough of Chesterfield was of the ancient demesne of the Crown of England. The

Earl of Shrewsbury arrogantly called this Free Town his property, and actually questions and indeed denies the existence of the liberties and customs which the Queen herself had granted only a few days previously. It would seem that the spirit of the Freemen had been crushed by the weight of the Reformation. No wonder when nobles trampled so ruthlessly upon the people's rights that the Great Reformation of the State, called the Great Revolution, so quickly followed that affecting the Church and Religion—the one was the progenitor of the other—a terrible scourge which fell upon the nobility for the base submission of their ancestors to the will of King Henry the VIII. : in destroying the authority of the church, they lost the affections and the obedience of the people : a loss which they have never recovered.

For some 30 years the inhabitants of Chesterfield seem to have submitted to this tyrannical proceeding, and then to have obtained their new charter of incorporation, which, after the destruction of their former position of greatness would doubtless be a relief from the usurped protection of their Lord. Although in all municipal affairs they were now tolerably independent, and by the aid of the charter, might take recognizances according to the form of the statute of Acton Burnel, and according to the statute of Merchants of Edward I., and they should have a clerk to make and enrol the same, and, besides, that the Mayor should be a Justice of the Peace and exercise all his powers ; and although the ancient privileges of the Borough appear to be preserved, yet, as a fact, the Burgesses were left without any Court of Record, or Court having power to hear and determine suits and actions between themselves, except the great Court Leets and Court Baron of the Lords of the Manor. The words affecting to preserve the ancient liberties of the Borough are so important that they are here given.

“ And further, we will, and for us, our heirs and successors grant by these presents to the aforesaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the aforesaid borough, and to their successors, that they and their successors for ever hereafter, may have, hold, use, and enjoy, as well within the borough aforesaid, the liberty and precincts of the same, as elsewhere, all and singular, the customs, liberties, privileges, franchises, immunities, acquittances, exemptions, jurisdictions, lands, tenements, revenues, reversions, services, annuities, demises, and hereditaments, whatsoever, which the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the said borough, or the Aldermen and Burgesses of the same Borough, or the Burgesses of the same

borough, or a Comptroller and Burgess of that borough, or inhabitants of the same borough, or men of Chesterfield, or any one or more of them, or any other person or persons, to their use or the use of any of them, by what name or names soever, or by what incorporation, or by pretext of what incorporation soever, have heretofore had, held, exercised, used, or enjoyed, or ought to have, hold, exercise, use, or enjoy, by reason or pretext of any charters or letters patent, by us, or by any of our predecessors or progenitors, or by any other person or persons in any wise heretofore made, confirmed, or granted, or by what other legal manner, right, custom, use, prescription, or title heretofore commonly had and used, any abuse and non-use, or evil use thereof, heretofore made or committed to the contrary notwithstanding; all and singular which customs, liberties, privileges, franchises, immunities, acquittances, exemptions, jurisdictions, lands, tenements, revenues, reversions, services, annuities, demises, and hereditaments, having ratified and approved of, for us, our heirs, and successors, to the aforesaid Mayor, Alderman, and Burgesses of the aforesaid borough, and to their successors for ever, of our special grace, by the tenor of these presents we grant, approve, ratify, and confirm by these presents."

It was, no doubt, in order to keep these liberties alive, that subsequently, in the 10th year of King James I., another certificate of ancient demesne was obtained; but, alas, this would not help them, for the very certificate declares that they are subject to the Courts of the Manors of ancient demesne, in which they hold their lands, which the illegal acts of King John had now vested in the heirs of Wm. Briwere.

Charles II. confirmed the charter of Queen Elizabeth in much the same terms, except that he gave authority to the Justices of the Peace of the County to exercise their office within Chesterfield, which they were forbidden to do under Elizabeth's charter, a piece of not surprising tyranny to one who reads the following remarkable document, still remaining amongst the Borough Archives.

THE EXPULSION OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN, AND BRETHREN,  
AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD,  
FROM THEIR OFFICES, AND THE APPOINTMENT OF OTHERS IN  
THEIR PLACES, BY REASON OF THE REFUSAL TO TAKE THE  
OATHS. DATED THE 14 CHARLES II. (1663.)

(FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT NOW AT CHESTERFIELD.)

Whereas we John Freshville, Esq., George Vernon, Esq.,  
Richard Coke, Esq., Charles Cotton, Esq., John Schalcrose, Esq.,

Charles Agard, Esq., and Simon Degge, Esq. (Commissioners under the Act for regulating Corporations) command that Hercules Clay for that he hath this present day refused before us to subscribe the declaration and to take the oaths directed by the said Act, &c., be displaced and removed from the office of Mayor and one of the Alderman of the Town and Burrow of Chesterfield, and we do order that John Allwood, one of the Alderman who has taken the oaths and subscribed the declaration, be present Mayor, and we order, &c., that William Newton, Thomas Needham, Thomas Forth, and Gilbert Heathcote for the same cause be also removed from being Alderman, and Ralf Ash, Richard Marchant, Thomas Large, Thomas Pinder, and Richard Cadwell, who have taken the oaths, &c., be Aldermen, and we further remove Roger Coates, Richard Youle, Robert Stringfellow, and Thomas Bretland from the brotherhood, and that James Milnes, grocer, Edward Needham, Anthony Legate, James Dutton, and William Mackson be bretheren in their places, and we also remove Edward Revell, Humphrey Pettie, Adam Gill, John Stones, George White, and Michael Watton, who have refused to take the oaths, and James Milnes, Ironmonger, who has absented himself, be removed from being Capital Burgesses and Common Counsellors of this town, and that John Marsden, Francis Marples, Thomas Slatier, Godfrey Shaw, John Hosland, Thomas Needham, Francis Gilberthorpe, John Shaw, and Hewyn Leatherland be appointed in their stead.

With heraldic seals of all the Commissioners.

We have no remains of the proceedings of the Borough Court apart from that of the Lord of the Manor, probably they were purposely destroyed; and it is greatly to be regretted that no trace of the early rolls of the Court Leet and Great Court Baron of the Hundred of Scarsdale have been discovered. In some of the hundreds of Derbyshire, the rolls exist from a very early period, some as early as the reign of King Edward I., from which, in due course, many extracts will be given, illustrative of the legal history of this County, and full of information relating to its inhabitants. The Rolls of this Hundred have, it is to be feared, perished, or perhaps lay mouldering in some attorney's office, who represents a former steward. Through the kindness of the Dukes of Devonshire and Portland the author has made careful searches both at Welbeck and Hardwick, but without any result, and the only rolls which he had as yet seen were most courteously shewn to him by Messrs. Shipton & Halliwell of Chesterfield. These



Constables for the following places were appointed:—Headborough for Alfreton Riddings, Constable of Ashover, Constable and Headborough for Barlbro; 1 Constable for Blackwell; 1 Brackenfield; 1 Waslington Onston; 1 Br'mington, Wittington, Normanton and Dunston; 1 One headborough for Brimington; 2 for Wittington; 1 for Ekington; 1 for Empton and Creswell; 1 for Longwitk Basset; 1 headborough for Scarcliff and Palterton; 1 for Stavely, Barlow and Aston, Constable and headborough for Holmfield.

The following names and entries are of interest and sufficiently shew how the powers of the Court were exercised.

In the year 1772 Wm. Henry Cavendish, Duke of Portland, was Lord.

In 1774 Richard Nevil was foreman of jury, Joseph Hardwick served on same; Wm. Manley was then steward.

1777 John Marples, Wm. Hardwick and Charles Cokayne on jury, Wm. Strutt mentioned.

1783 Samuel Hardwick, of Barlbro and Whitwell, and Charles Cocking of North Wingfield.

1789 James and George Raynes of Barlow.

1791 Robert Moore of Whittington.

1795 John Calow of Beighton

1796 Wm. Strutt of Brimington.

1799 Robert Waller appointed steward

1802 Thomas Marples of Whittington.

1819 John Bagshaw of Scarcliff.

John Bunting of Sutton.

21st December, 1818, Wm. Spencer, Duke of Devonshire, was Lord; John Charge, steward.

The last Court appears to have been held the 13th October, 1840.

If any of the early Rolls should hereafter come to light, the author would most earnestly express a hope that he may be permitted to see them, since their contents cannot fail to be of value in the illustration of the parochial history of this division of the County. As we should expect to find it, in the same volume is contained the records of the Manor and Borough of Chesterfield, from which are taken the following entries: this Court was held at the same time and place by the same steward; it is headed The Court Leet and Great Court Baron of the Most Noble Margaret

Cavendish, Duchess-Dowager of Portland, held at Chesterfield for the Manor and Borough aforesaid, by the free Inquest of the Burgesses of the said Borough, the 14th day of October, A.D. 1763, before Beaumont Hotham, steward, Mr. Nicolas Twigg was foreman, the other jurors were Thomas Tupman, Edward Buxton, Edward Brocsop, Robert Jennings, George Bower, Francis Earnshaw, Samuel Towndrow, Francis Barker, Wm. Hervey, Adam Barber, Wm. Gregory, Godfrey Hufton.

Persons were amerced for not scouring soughs and ditches, for not removing wood out of the street or heaps of rubbles.

For any freeholder within the Manor and Borough for conveying corn or cattle through his back yard to defraud of toll ; for carrying fire through the streets uncovered in any candle, except in a lantern, in any fold wherein straw is near, or into any barn or stable, or set any lighted candle in any part, &c. *s. d.* 3 4

On any person bringing corn into the Borough, to be sold on the market days, and not bringing it to the market stones there where such corn is to be sold and there let the same remain till the market bell be rung at 11 of the clock in the forenoon - - 3 4

If any Baker or other person lay any Gorst or other Rummel in the street within 40 yards of any house above three days - - - - 3 4

Laying down hides or skins to be sold before they come to the place where they are to be sold - - - 3 4

Casting dead cascases in the rivers or highways without covering them with earth - - - - 5 0

Suffering swine to go unwrung or unyoked in the highways 3 4

Cellar holes or sluices remaining uncovered - - - 3 4

Leaving dung or manure in the streets for three days - 3 4

Amend or pave before their own doors so far as their houses extend - - - - - 5 0

Not sweeping before houses every week - - - - 3 4

Buying butter to sell again to forestall the market - - 3 4

Butchers sweeping Rops, blood and filth out of the shambles into the streets - - - - - 3 4

Killing bulls within the Manor without first baiting him for half an hour, having the chain or rope and collar for fetching - - - - - 3 4

Bringing flax to dry within the borough - - - - £5.

Suffering swine, ass or mule to go abroad in any street to forfeit 2d., and to the bailiff 1d. for each offence.



Fines inflicted at this Court:—Mary Hibbert, 3s. 4d.; Thos. Revell, James Madin, Robert Dawson, Mrs. Amelia Oates, 6s. 8d.; Caleb Renshaw, The Rev. Mr. Wheeler, 3s. 4d., for not removing rubbish in the Church Lane; Sarah Booker, Robert Gill, John Wilkinson, Rich Holy, Wm. Cowley, the Constable of Chesterfield, for not repaving Shepstones Bridge; Mr. Wm. Stores for not removing stoops; the Surveyor of Highways for not removing stoop against John Bagshaw's house in Beetwell Street; Mr. Joshua Jebb for not removing 6 stoops against his house in Lord Mill's Street; John Marsh, Samuel Slack, John Widowson, Wm. Rawlinson, Peter Madin.

Laying stones, dung, ashes, dirt or other rubbish in the streets for six days.

Suffering bull-dogs or mastiffs to go unmuzzled after six days notice,

Mr. John Oldham, Mr. Joshua Fidler, Mr. Godfrey Heathcote, Senr., of this Borough, to remove the iron rails before his house; this representation was removed by certiorari into the King's Bench, returnable in 15 days of Easter, 1764.

George Bower, Mr. Bernard Lucas to cleanse two ditches; Wm. Thacker John Frith, Commissioner of Turnpikes, respecting repairs of Lordsmill Lane.

Also every Duke, Earl, Lord, Baron, and other gentleman, owing suit and not appearing or being essoined, and not being a Burgess of the Borough; also every freeholder and other inhabitant and Burgess.

They present John Creswick and John Hervey to be Constables; Thomas Calton and George Bower to be market lookers; George Stringfellow Pinder, Robert Jennings and Edward Brocsop, assessors.

Court held 9th October, 1764.

Fine to be levied on any butcher putting to sale any blown mutton, veal or lamb with any more suet under the near than what grows thereon.

Presentments.—Francis Moore to repair his dwelling house; Mr. Edmund Stanley, Samuel Slack, rails of Stony Bridge (Mansfield Road) to be repaired.

John Marsh, Samuel Storer, George Redfearne, Nathaniel Waterhouse, Wm. Greensmith, Godfrey Widdowson, Sarah Dolphin, Samuel Towndrow, Edward Holland, Mrs. Tapman, Charles Boot. John Sampson, Henry Parker, Matthew Colishaw, Isaac Webberley, Wm. Thacker, John Smith, Wm. Hervey, Joseph Sales and John Prince,

The Jurors also present that the Market House, the Cage, the Market Cross, and the rails at the bottom of Gluman Street belonging to her Grace the Duchess of Portland, the Lady of the said Manor, are out of repair and dangerous.

Court held 16th October, 1765.

Edward Burton, deputy Steward, Mr. Richard Slater, presented. The Market House, Cage, &c., again presented with a recommendation to the Steward of this Court, to desire her Grace will consent to have it taken down.

23rd October, 1766.—Thomas Slater, presented, and Rich Slater, junior.

15th October, 1767.—Robert Lowndes, Esq., presented for an open ditch at the bottom of Tippinghold; Mr. Spenser, pot-house, refused to John Hall, peruke maker, Captain Shuttleworth.

24th October, 1771.—The Jurors lay a pain upon John, Lord Murray, that he remove the trees he has planted and the rails he has set up against his house in the ground of the Lady of the Manor in 40 days, or forfeit to the said lady for such neglect, 3s. 4d.

22nd October, 1772.—The Court of William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, Duke of Portland: Edward Burton, Deputy Steward.

24th October, 1773.—Wm. Manley, Deputy Steward. The Jurors, present the rails before the houses of the Rev. Mr. Edward Heathcote and Richard Williamson as a nuisance.

11th May, 1775.—New Pain any person letting any cart or other carriage stand in any of the streets or highways so as to be a nuisance, 6s. 8d.

22nd April, 1776.—Messrs. Allsop & Co. presented John, Lord Murray, to repair wall near Lord Mills Street.

17th October, 1780.—Avery Jebb to remove a heap of rubbish in Lord Mills Street, 10s.

25th October, 1787.—Thos. Mawker, John Brown, and Bernard Lucas, Junr., for not repairing their chimneys.

25th October, 1798.—Wm. Manley, Steward.

17th October, 1799.—Court of William, Duke of Devonshire: Robert Waller, Steward.

In 1819 mention is made of a grand Jury of 16, and a petit Jury of 14. The fines are much increased in 1833, reaching 30s. or 40s.

The last Court was held the 30th October, 1841. John Charge, Steward; William Spencer, Duke of Devonshire, Lord.

1763.—At this date the seal of the Manor of Chesterfield and hundred of Scarsdale was—Cavendish on an escutcheon of pretence, over the Coat of Bentinc, over all a ducal crown; Supporters an angel and a Lion; the arms of the Dukes of Portland.

The presentments of these Courts exhibits a by no means unflattering picture of the times. The freemen of Chesterfield at this date were evidently no time servers, but thoroughly honest and independent, for they struck at the highest as well as the lowest inhabitants, not sparing even the Duchess of Portland, the Lady of the Manor; and they would appear to have been in earnest, for they present the Rev. Edward Heathcote for the same offence for which they had presented Mr. Godfrey Heathcote, his relative, and who had indignantly removed their complaint to the Court of King's Bench, in which encounter probably the Burgesses had been successful. This account of the Courts is particularly interesting when the history of this Manor is considered, a history of great trials and of many encroachments upon rights sturdily and even heriocrally resisted, and of which the men of Chesterfield may be justly proud.

And yet at the same time there is much to deplore, as it will plainly appear in a future chapter, the corporation which had sustained itself so honourably when oppressed by its so-called Lords, no sooner had it ceased to meet with oppression and tyranny, than it fell into a state of utter degradation; it was not the Borough of Chesterfield alone that was in fault, it was the vice of the age; all over the country corruption was universal, and Municipal Corporations were not exempt, their condition fully justifying the sweeping reforms of the time of William the IV. Men appeared to enter into public life and to parade themselves as the civil governors of the towns, in order to waste funds, which had in many cases been given for charitable purposes, in eating and drinking. The Corporations were so corrupt, that, in order to gratify their cupidity and greediness, the estates belonging to private charities were so consumed, and this was only the direct result of the lesson that was taught some two centuries earlier by those who were guilty of what is popularly called the Great Reformation; with the destruction of the Catholic faith, the sanctity of contracts, and the rights of property were disregarded; under colour of discouraging what were called superstitious practices, the funds, which generations of worthy men had devoted to the benefit of their poorer brethren, whether to teach the young or to succour the needy and the distressed, were wrested from these purposes and divided by the crafty monarch amongst his greedy courtiers and supporters, who, of course, applied them to the gratification of their own passions or vanity.

It will be seen presently, how much wealth had been devoted to such purposes in Chesterfield, how very little of it was left for the poor, and how gradually, even the funds subsequently devoted to the same purposes by Protestant founders, shared a similar fate.

The following relating to the Municipal Records of Chesterfield is taken from Pegge's MSS., Vol. V. :—

**BOOK OF STATUTE MERCHANTS** in the time of Godfrey Heathcote, Mayor of Chesterfield, and the Burgesses, from the 5th Oct., 4 James I., for one whole year. Thomas Clark, clerk of the Staple.

1st Nov. Thos. Parker, of Mortemley, in Ecclesfield, in Ebor, yeoman, John Parker, son and heir apparent of the said Thos. and Charolus Stringer, of Attercliff, cutler, bound to Rich. Wilson, of Ughdebridge Hall, in Ecclesfield, yeoman, in 50*£*.

3rd Jany. Robt. Scales, of Drakehouse, in Beaghton, senr., yeoman, and Robt., his eldest son, were bound to Wm. de Cavendish in 400*£*.

7 Mar. Henry Ideson, of Mosbro, neylor, son and heir of Henry Ideson, late of Bolsover, husbandman, deced., was bound to Robt. Sitwell, of Gannowe, Peter Ellis, of Ekington, yeoman, in 200*£*.

20 Mar. Francis Durant, of Tapton, gent., bound to Nic Holt, of Little Halam, gent., and John Holt, of Ashby de la Zouch, in 200*£*.

25 Apl. Wm. Mower, of Birchett, bound to Thos. Hall, of Welbec, in 360*£*.

16 May. Jervase Kniveton, of Little Bradbourne, gent., bound to Francis Kniveton, alias Osberton, of Bradley, in 300*£*.

May . Wm. Croft, of Brampton, yeoman, to Robt. Shaw, of Chesterfield, in 280*£*.

11 July. John Parker, of Norton Lees, Esq., to Thos. Stringer, of Kymmerworth, in Norton, 320*£*.

29 Augst. Wm. Bacon, of Clattercotes, in Ashover, yeoman, bound to Robt. Shaw, of Chesterfield, in 200*£*.

14 Sept. Hugh Smith, of Ekington, yeoman, and Wm. Bell-yald, of East Retford, bound to Helen Smith, spr., one of the dau. of Ralf Smith, of Ekington, decd., 100*£*.

24 Sept. Gilbert Bowne, Lincolns Inn, gentn., to John Graves, of Woodhouse, in Yolgrave, 70*£*.

From a family Bible of the Clarkes of Stanley, near Wakefield.

Simon Broomhead and Anne Clarke were married the 6th day of April, 1657, by Mr. Mellor, of Tadington, and afterwards, according to law, were married by Rich. Wood, then Mayor of Chesterfield, the 29th of the same month.

## CHAPTER VII.

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**The Wapentake.**

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The interesting subject of the history of the Hundred would be incomplete without some attempt to show its actual working. It would almost seem as if it were a subject beneath the notice of our historians, the only writer who has paid much attention to it being the late Sir S. D. Scott. His very interesting "History of the British Army" contains many valuable facts, but it lacks a broad view of the subject and a proper arrangement, and it is necessary, in order to understand the meaning of the scraps of records here given, to point out, which Sir S. D. Scott has not done, their relation to the feudal system, as it is called, as well as to other institutions of the country. To those who take the current view of the question it would seem that the feudal system was separable from that of the Wapentake, which more directly concerns the *posse comitatus*, but a closer view will show that they are identical. The sensational writers of English history have much to answer for, in the erroneous views, propagated in their historical romances; most of all is Mr. E. A. Freeman to blame. The object of this school seems to be to make the reading of history palatable to the ignorant and idle, to induce them to learn grave facts by throwing over them a glamour of romance; they administer history in little doses, they cut it up into chapters and verses, which they call "epochs," each of which is totally different from its predecessor, a series of imaginary peoples appear upon the scene and eat up the whole of their predecessors, bringing in new laws and languages, new institutions and arts, and disappear-

ing in their turn as mysteriously as they came. No doubt so long as the world was sufficiently uninhabited to allow of the wanderings of the nomad tribes, great changes occurred, but the facts of which we have positive knowledge, show, that certainly from the time of the Romans, to the present, there has been no great change of peoples, of laws, of language, or of institutions in England; and the facts which we know in relation to the Wapentake clearly illustrate this view. The truth is, that there was a long and slow series of progresses and reverses, but England, the land of the Angles, or "the Gaels," had its own laws and institutions before the Romans (who were themselves more than half Gaelic) settled amongst us, and the feudal system, with its hundreds and wapentakes, was clearly the foundation of them. It is enough in this place to point out that the laws of the Welsh and of the Scotch highlanders, who were derived from the flower of the English people, prove this to a certainty. In those laws we have not merely the germ of the feudal system, which itself is merely a growth of the earlier tribal customs of the nomads, but its later developments. We have in these laws the mutual protection, the inter-dependence of lords and vassals, the services, the exactions and the rights and duties of each, all of which we find in England under the system more fully developed by the Danes, which is here called the feudal system, and it is to Canute the Great and not to the Norman kings, as they are called (though, as a fact, Danes and Normans were of the same race, and had the same institutions), that we owe most of the changes which were introduced amongst us. Mr. E. A. Freeman, and his school, fall into error chiefly because he, at all events, is unable to read for himself the early records which are still extant, and they are, therefore, compelled to adopt the second-hand views of their predecessors, much of which is mere guess-work and some of it positive invention.

There is one fact, besides its name, which proves that the Wapentake was of pre-Danish, and not of later Norman, institution, and that is that it is a purely native and insular institution. It was a fundamental part of it, that the soldiers of the Wapentake were not to be called out of the kingdom, and the term of service of all landowners, as feudal tenants, was so short (usually 40 days) that the system was of no use to the Norman kings, who required an army for service, quite as frequently, upon the Continent as in England. If William the Conqueror—as it is alleged—had foisted upon us the feudal system in order to provide himself with

an army, he surely would have adapted it, better, to supply his necessities; he had, no doubt, great estates in his hands, through forfeitures of his enemies, and the failure of heirs of his friends, and if he were inventing a new system he could, of course, have imposed terms fitted for foreign service. But William himself, just as did the great Canute, upon taking the Crown (under colour of right) swore that he would maintain the laws of England, and the cry of the greatest of England's sons, even of those Normans whom he planted here, was always, "We are unwilling to change the laws of the English," proof that these laws were not fortuitous, but were a precious inheritance, ever to be protected. William himself, like Henry I., was compelled to hire troops to serve him abroad, and so rebellious were their own barons that neither of these kings scrupled to hire and employ the native English to keep them in awe in this country.

In the records already printed, in Domesday, the Pipe Rolls, the Red Book, and the Testa de Nevil, and especially in the scutages, we have evidence of the working of the so-called feudal system; in the fragments which are printed in this chapter we see the working of the Wapentake and the hire of necessary troops. Many writers insist that the latter system was invented because the feudal system was worn out, because it was found that in practice men were sick at times, or infants, or too old for service; as a fact, the system of hiring troops, whether for pay or for hope of reward—plunder or lands of the vanquished—preceded the feudal system, and the inability of the tenants to serve was always provided for, by Danegalt, scutages, and assessments. The two systems were parts of one and the same, and grew up contemporaneously.

The feudal records, already published, show that even Domesday is evidence of a system of feudal tenure in a state of decay; that it was made to prevent the King from being defrauded of his rents and revenues, which, in fact, measured the amount of men and arms which the tenant was bound to produce; and the subsequent scutages of the Red Book, and especially that of Archbishop Hubert Walter, of 1198, prove, again and again, how this decay crept in upon the State, and had to be remedied periodically. Sir S. D. Scott has fallen into the mistake that knight service degenerated into escuage; in fact, it was one of its necessary adjuncts, and always existed contemporaneously with it, and the Wapentake was, in fact, not an independent system, created simply

for the preservation of the *posse comitatus*, but was, in fact, the measure of knight service. From the earliest times, every man who held property, was compelled to serve his country, or to find substitutes in men or money, in lieu of his own service. There are several statutes bearing upon the subject, which are generally styled "Statutes of Arms." The most important was part of the Statute of Winchester, of the 13 Edward I.

Sir S. D. Scott asserts that this statute was merely an enlargement of a statute of arms of the 27 Henry II., and this may be so, but the author has been unable to find it, and it is not referred to in Bishop Stubb's records of the reign of Henry II. Of this, however, there can be no doubt that nearly all statutes of an early period, like all charters, including Magna Charter itself, were merely repetitions of previous statutes or charters, or perhaps only declaratory of the common law. They rarely show on the face of them that they are not new; but no error can be greater or more common than to assume the contrary, and the very nature of the Wapentake shows, that the subject of arms was its chief motive from its institution, and that it worked harmoniously with, and in fact depended upon, the fiscal systems of the Government.

The judges in their circuits, long before the time of the Conquest, assized the amounts which the tenants had to pay, and the consequent quantity of men and arms they had to furnish. Domesday itself was only one, and a late one, of these circuits—a most important one, no doubt—and its record had since been the proof, even to this day, of the tenure of estates, actual evidence, strong and conclusive, that there had been no change of laws from the time of Edward the Confessor, and long before his date; and many statutes show that the judges always went into the hundred courts to assize the quantity of arms of those who held lands within that division of the county. A statute of King John shows that the constables were even then a regular institution, and in a state of decay, for they were too apt, like other great officers, as sheriffs and king's bailiffs, to exceed their duties; for they are prohibited by this Act from holding pleas of the Crown. Edward I., in his statute, exactly defines the duties of the constable in seeing that the proper amount of arms was kept up, and persons were appointed to muster arms at stated periods, and to exercise the people in the use of them. This system was continued till comparatively recently, and we are able to give an account of the



muster for the year 1624, which exhibits the later working of the Wapentake. The appointment of constables still remains, but their chief work in seeing to the efficiency of the implements of war has long since ceased, and the office itself, from being of high honour and importance, has degenerated into one bordering upon contempt.

In old days juries were empannelled in the hundreds and boroughs of every county to assess the property of those who were to serve, and the King's justices, in their circuits, when they sat in the hundreds, were to enrol the names of the jurors, and of those whom they assessed. The mode of the enrolment is fully described in an Act of the 8th of John, concerning a subsidy.

In "Rymer," Vol. I., Pt. II., p. 901, there is a special ordinance of the 27 Ed. I., directed to Sir Thomas Furnival; that he should see that in the counties of Nottingham and Derby the men-at-arms, as well horse, as foot, between 20 and 60, should be properly armed, according to the value of their tenures. These statutes were altered by various Acts passed by the Tudor kings and queens, by which weapons more suitable to the age were substituted. Henry VIII., A<sup>o</sup> 33, c. 5, in his Act called the Bill of Great Horses, enacted "that nobles and other subjects of the realm having parks should keep mares and find stallions for breed and increase of horses for defence of the realm, and he whose wife—not being divorced nor willingly absenting herself" (the excellent king had a fellow feeling for all husbands who, like himself, had been ill-treated by their wives)—"shall wear any gown of silk French hood or bonnet of velvet with any habiliment, paste, or egge of gold, pearl, or stone, or any chain of gold about her neck, or in their parts, or in any apparel of their body, shall keep or sustain one trotting horse for the saddle, and if the wife of any person (except as before) wear any velvet in the lining or other part of her gown other than in the cuffs or purfels of such gown then her husband shall find one trotting horse of 14 hands high, 4 inches to the hand measured from the nether part of the hair of the hough unto the upper part of the shoulders." The 4th and 5th Philip and Mary defined the number of horses to be kept by those having £1,000 a year in land, at six, able for demi-lances, three to have sufficient harness, steel saddles, and weapons requisite for the demi-lancer, and 10 light horses for light-horsemen. Those who had smaller incomes had less armour and horses to find, in a regular gradation. Those who possessed only goods to the amount of £10 and

upwards were bound to find one long bow, one sheaf of arrows, a steel cap, and a halbert.

The probability is that many of the demands of Henry VIII. were in excess of the powers of the Common Law ; but the people had now a greater voice in their own affairs in Parliament, and therefore suffered the more. Many kings encroached upon the privileges of their subjects. Edward III. has recorded the fact that he did so, for by a statute he agrees in future not to compel men to find arms, etc., beyond their tenures, unless with the consent of Parliament, and there is abundant evidence still remaining in the Public Record Office that the armies of Edward III. for service abroad were almost entirely furnished by means of contracts. The indentures of service are still remaining showing the number of men, and quantities of arms, which each knight or baron contracted to find, and their several payments, and more curious still, the securities which the King gave for making payments for these services. Generally jewels of great value were deposited as security, and these charters contain very curious descriptions of them. One very interesting charter (No. 722, Land Revenue Papers in the P.R.O.) is a contract between King Henry V. and Thomas Moreston, one of the King's surgeons, for bringing to the Battle of Agincourt 12 men of his own mystery. Their names were Wm. Hinckley, Philip Birchford, Wm. Stalworth, Thos. Ward, Ed. Bromfield, Regin King, Nich. Pereton, Henry Botiler, John Leche, Thos. Barbour, Thomas London, and Robert Hinkley, and the record states that they were with the King at that great battle. Thomas Bradwardyn, who was also the King's surgeon, also contracted for the attendance of a number of surgeons. Their services were highly valued to judge from their wages and the description of the jewels given in pledge for payment.

It is not pretended that the rolls, which are here given, are exhaustive of those which relate to this county. Great numbers of these rolls exist in the P.R.O., but they are in utter confusion and without any proper arrangement, and owing to the foolish restrictions which are placed upon those who desire to consult them it would take too great an amount of time to examine them thoroughly. This should be the work of one who would write a worthy history of the British army. Sir S. D. Scott asserts that Edward III. invented the system of service by indenture ; but this is most unlikely. The English have always been, at least since the Norman Conquest, such sticklers for parchments that in all

probability these records were made, but they have been lost. They would be of no value after the term of service had expired, and there was therefore no reason for preserving them. But in all probability it was a custom which prevailed from the time of the Conquest; indeed, Sir S. Scott gives an instance of Edward I. contracting whilst his father was upon the throne by a similar indenture for the supply of troops for the Crusades.

The contractors made their own bargains with their retainers, and no doubt great wealth followed these wars, not only in the shape of payment, but of plunder. Men were never wanting in England to hire themselves out for fighting; the love of adventure was ever strong in the breasts of the English people, and the real danger which accompanied it in no way detracted from their zeal.

And if fighting men were never scarce in England, the county of Derby contributed many of those who assisted in creating the glorious character of our army and nation. Derbyshire, lying between the borders of many forests, it is not surprising, had archers in abundance, and, as rich lands were but few, that they should accept the tempting bait and enrol themselves in the King's armies. No doubt the stories told by those who returned from the wars, when the blazing logs added to the cheerfulness inspired by the good October ale, would tend to keep up this love of adventure, and, after all, though doubtless many died by privations, or disease, or were killed in battle, very many survivors returned to tell the tale and to become the heroes of their native places. We know this from the records of the Battle of Agincourt. In all probability only one-sixth of the army which Henry V. or his officers had reviewed on the shores of England, and which he had transported to Harfleur, left that place with him when he set out upon his glorious march. What became of some of the rest we know from the records themselves. It is stated that they returned home sick or disabled. No doubt some died from disease or of their wounds, but the vast majority were invalided and returned home. In some of the few records exclusively relating to Derbyshire, which are here given, this is distinctly pointed out. It must always be a matter of interest to the descendants of these men, or of their relatives, to mark the part taken by them in the brilliant feats of arms of those periods. A mere list of names may be but dull reading to one who has no interest in the people; but to men of the county it cannot but be, that this record is full of interest. Who, belonging to Derbyshire, can pass over with indifference these lists of the heroes of Agincourt, of Poitiers, or of Cressy, when

he finds amongst them whole regiments belonging to his kindred? If anyone can read unmoved or pass them over with indifference he must indeed be more or less than man.

Those who were at the Battle of Crecy, 1348, 21 Ed. III., B. 47, No. 11 P.R.O. :—

Retinue of Henry de Lancaster, Earl of Derby.

Bannerets.—John de Norme, John Grey of Codnor, Wm. le Zouch, Adam de Everingham, Hugo de Meynil, Frank de Hale, le Baron de Greystock, Seigneur de Powis.

Knights.—Thos. Cok, Ralf de Hastings, Robt. Duffield, Peter de la Merc, Thos. de Verdon, Nic de Ry, Alex Anscell, Theobald Trussel, John Grey, Robt. le Fitzpain, Roger Beler, Thos. Wake, Wm. Trussel, Roger Darcey, Avery de Sulney, Robt. Burdet, Wm. Meignel, Nic de Goushill, John Bosen, Wm. Bernak, Ralf de Ferrar.

28 Ed. I., B. 24, No. 1 P.R.O.

Nottingham.—Robert de Tothorpe, John de Langar, Wm. de la Haye, Hugo D'Acover, Wm. de Bikerton, Rich. de Weston, Hy. de Staneye, Robt. Jorz.

Derby.—Roger de Pethlyngge, Robt. de Dale, Rich. Walkelin de Ravenstone, Rich. de Shirle.

Cumberland.—Richard le Bret.

Westmorland.—John Avenel.

Northumberland.—Gilbert de Babington.

Barony of Greystock.—Alan le Franceys, valet of the same Barony.

Ebor.—Hy. de Lacy, Mauger de Vavator, Paul Ketel, Robt. de Lascelles.

Bundle 29, No. 39 P.R.O., Edward I.

Balasters and others of the Sheriff of Notts and Derby, and of John de Weston, Rad de Dinham, and Stephen de Hibernia.—Archers: Will de Frankeville, John de Cotes, Rich. de la Haye, Robt. de Tyndale, Elias de Lilleselyve, Hy. Sauvages, Hugo de Abercorn, Mat de Hauchwynden, Elias Marescal, Wm. de Wetewood, Walter de Rixbeck, John Prest (Balist), Wm. de Singleton, Jo de Stockton, Thos. de Cotes, Robt. de Broughton, William de Castro, John Baret, Robert le Squelles, Wm. de Tukeford (Hokellar), John de Drokensford, Adam de Brankston (Soldaris), Ralf de Shirley, Wm. de Barton, Peter Burdet (Parcar of the King), Adam de Blyda, Walter Waldesch, Wm. Pycot, Henry Tuke, Nic Bourdelys, Adam de Bray, Peter de Cyrester, John le Sausor, Wm. Trent (Boteler), John de Drokansford, Hy. Touk.

12 Augst., 36 Edward III., B. 48, No. 16 P.R.O.

Archers, on horseback, of Nottingham and Derby serving in Ireland.—John Kynder, Wm. Coke, Rich. de Sheffield, John de Preston, Jo Snelton, Robt. Berge, Jo Shercott, Wm. Pook, John del Lee, Wm. Pye, John de Heanor, Galf Gibson, John de Duffield, Henry Carel, Rich. Corneyser, Jo Joderil, Robt. Dawson, Hy. Coventry.

Derby archers, on foot.—Rich. Turner, Thomas Bollesover, John Scarcliff, feldman, John Coke, Thos. Haselwood, John Lyon, Hugo Smyth, Philip Woodward, Ricus Smyth, Wm. de Childcot, Thos. de Thwart, Henry del Grene, Ricus de Sheffield.

B. 62, No. 42 P.R.O.

A payment undated, containing the names of Wm. and Thomas de Willoughby and Brian de Stapleton.

2 Hy. IV., B. 55, No. 15 P.R.O. (no doubt some of these knights formed part of the army of Agincourt).

Knights.	Men at Arms.	Archers.
Thomas de Stanley	1	43
James Botiller	4	12
John Scroop	0	0
Thomas Gresley	6	19
Peter de Bukton	0	117 Ebor
Thos. Grey and Andrew Grey	0	12
John de Annesley, Chev.	0	0
Wm. Savage	0	0
Ralf Green (Staff)	3	6
Edmund Hastings	0	0
Wm. Wolleston	0	0
John Cokayne	0	12
Thos. Wake	0	7
John Zouch	0	0
Lord Grey of Codnor	13	57
John Savage	1	12
Ad. Franceys	0	0
Thos. Grey of Hoton	0	0
John Tochet	0	0
Wm. Bradshaw	2	30
Thurston de Middleton	0	0

3 Henry V., B 60, No. 41 P.R.O. (Agincourt List, Sheriff of Nottingham and Derby).

Lanc

Ralf Shirley	}	returned to England 5th Oct.
John Husse		
Ralf Fown	}	were with the King at the Battle of Agincourt, returned home the
John Waryn		
John Gloucester		

Archers

John Whitely	}	returned
Robt. Wayke		
Hawkin Smith		
John Dawson		
John Nalleston		
John Brewes	}	were at the Battle
Roger Bowers		
Nic Fown		
Arthur Attewood		
Thos. Twinemore		
John Maleblank		
Wm. Congulton		
Geoffey Chaplayn		
Wm. Berew		
John Rook		
John Sayton		
John Herde		
John Dederyk als Byrd	}	

In another list of same date these names are given with most of the above: John Winster, Esq., John Wayke, John Dison, Wm. Berlyan, Galf Chaleyn, Wm. Biron.

At the P.R.O. there is a magnificent Roll, which has always been called the Agincourt Roll, but certain parts of it are clearly of a later date. The Record Reference for it is L. 1, 3, B. 43, No. 9. It consists of a great number of Rolls united together, containing many thousand names. It is quite clear that it relates to various Reviews, for the several places where such reviews of troops were held are given. A portion of this Roll, but not nearly the whole, has been copied by the late Mr. Devon, of the Record Office, and is now amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum. The question is whether or not several reviews of different dates have not been improperly united. That the Retinue of William,

Earl of Suffolk, one of the Captains, is of later date than the great Battle, is evident from the fact that he only succeeded to that title on the death of his brother John, who was killed upon that occasion. The name of the Lord of Codnor is not given, but John Grey, Chevalier, heads the list, as if he were lord. He only succeeded to his title on the 6th of August, 1418, long afterwards, so that probably this roll was in the time of his predecessors. Yet these two instances may not affect other portions of the Roll, which may indeed relate to the battle, and even if the whole of it were later than 1415, amongst these men must be many hundreds of old soldiers who were at the battle, and many more of those who previously returned from Harfleur.

The date of the retinue of Edmund, Earl of March, may apparently be dated by his charter. He had 100 men-at-arms with him, as the roll shows, and by his indenture of the 4 May, 4 Hy. V., he contracts to bring that exact number of men-at-arms. He had another indenture in the 5 Hy. V., when he contracted only for 30 men. The part of the record, therefore, is probably subsequent to the battle by one year. There are two retinues of especial interest to Derbyshire men—that of John Lord Gray of Codnor, and that of Philip Leche, of Chatsworth.

The latter mustered upon Tichborne Downs, before John Popham, Chevalier, and John Kingsly. The lancers were 10 in number—Philip Leche, Kt., himself, Rad Leche, George de Poole, Roger Hardingboth, Roger Radish, Thomas Berstable, Hugo de Werberton, Wm. Wise, Robt. Rutter, Roger Barlee—and 180 archers. A younger son who could attract so many men to his standard must indeed have been a natural leader of men, one marked out by nature for command. The list of names contains many of families who are otherwise unknown at that period, their names not appearing amongst the list of frecholders, but whose descendants still survive. They are as follows:—Roger Jonson, Wm. Wortley, John de Grendon, John Baker, Thomas Emele, Robt. de Lee, Rich. Giraungez, John Underwood, John Aumerer, Roger Hulgethorpe (Okerthorpe), Will Hulgethorpe, Thos. Waterhouse, John Waterhouse, Will Holyns, Adam Wiloughby, Wm. Dutton, John Sponer, Oliver Halby, Roger Thornhill, Roger Coke, Wm. Page, Thos. Clatton, Wm. Sitreston, Wm. Reeves, Roger Sutton, Galf de Le, Robt. Swalon, Hugo Ferrour, John Tailour, John de Marpole (Marple), Thos. Scroby, John Appulby, John Elys, Wm. Spencer, Alan Underwood, John Lach, Jas. Hardingbothe, John

Castle, Rich. Stamford, Walt. Saltmarsh, John Lambarde, John de Barrowe, Rich. Skipp, Thos. Dutton, John Stokes, John Bolton, John Jackson, Rich. Furneyhead, John Thornleigh, Thos. Nicolson, Alex. Thorpe, John Newton, Nic Madwe, Hy. Cowap, Rich. Tiddy, John de Clare, Alex. Williamson, Hy. Jackson, Robt. Wagayne, John Sutton, Jas. Cok, Will Gyre, Roger Clough, John Wakes, John Covetas, Will Flecher, Rich. Abney, Thos. Best, Hugo Bagshaw, John Staveley, Wm. Carless, John Halley, Roger Dromhale, John Hally, Thos. Ward, Thos. Wybessy, Hy. Joye, Thurston Halley, John Wayne, Robt. Newton, John Hide, John Wright, Thos. Hardy, Rich. Botham, John Calton, John Backley, Thos. Mellor, Robt. Newton, Wm. Erlesgate, Gilbert Pendleton, Robt. Patrick, Hy. Tange, John Reve, Robt. Whitehill, Ricus Tailour, Roger Tailour, Robt. Wright, Oliver Bradshaw Rich. Bellhall, John Walsh, Wills Walsh, Thurston Godbehere, John Bolehall, Robt. Berches, John Greenacre, Dionis Rylee, Rich. Streete (Strutt), John Gretrakes, John Hallis, John Blake, Wm. Palmer, Rich. Brompton, Thos. Kelelegh, Jas. Redyman, Wm. Barton, Jo Harpur, Wm. Doghty, Wm. Blanchard, Nic Mable, Thos. Woodward, Wm. Burton, John Gyre, Rich. Mercer, John Halley, Robt. Gascoyne, Rich. de Halghes, John Stondebess, Thos. Shelale, Hy. Alett, John More, John Undercliff, Fulco de Sutton, Thos. Galter, John de Lynton, John de Rotherham, John Daukyn, Edward Tailour, Jo de Hethcote, Wm. de Glossop, Jo Shaw, Jo Strete (Strutt), Jo Oxenford, John de Alreton, Robt. Dobson, Robt. Hunter, John-of-the-Close, Sen., John-of-the-Close, Jun., John Hickson, John Ottereadhide, Hugo Bouke, Thos. Bouke, Rich. Bouke, Wm. Glover, Thos. Glover, Wm. del Heyr, Rich. de Stopford, Thos. de Mandesly (qr. Wandesley), Galf Rediche, Jo Kedyer, Jo Tendall, Jo Ball, Hy. Krall, John Lendop, Hy. Toonley, Rich. Heyre, Rad Hardy, John Ketel, Thos. de Brodebotham, Robt. Kerfote, Jo Levcop, Wm. de Haluns, Jo Page, Thurston Rayner, Nic de Walton, George Dowe, Jo Terell, Henry Bromberg, Galf Whitchurch, Jo de Bouk, Hugo de Roworth.

The retinue of Lord Grey of Codnor was most imposing, consisting of the following lancers, many of whom were knights:— John Grey, Chev.; Hy. Pierpoint, Chev.; Robt. Moton, Chev.; Edward Foljambe, Chev.; Gervase de Clifton, John Loneham, John Felbrig, John Tardner, John Cokayne, Wm. Bromley, Rich. Hay, Wm. Warbleton, Robt. Strelly, John Dolfanby, Hugo



Barton, Jas. Barton, Galf Barton, Thos. Erlecock, Alured Langfat, Thos. FitzHerberd, John Waugn, Robt. Wennesly, Wm. Holys, Robt. Germaine, Edmund Crabb, Rich. Newman, John Ifeld, John Harding, Jo Jore, Jo Bromley, Jo Forth, Rich. Foljambe, Lemannes Betstre, Thos. Staunton, Thos. Kewell, Wm. Dekeyn, Robt. Buttiller, Jo Parcar, Jo Jwit, Jo Ramsay, Thos. Hunt, Ferreck Richer, Robt. Gilford, Rich. Spenser, Jo Soudton, Jo Salisbury, Jo Elys, Jo Ewory, Wm. Polenham, Hy. Sewer, Wm. Ysaac, Wm. Langham, Thos. Moton, Laurence Dutton, Jo Woodhouse, Oliver Agnasford, John Curzon, Jo Clifton, Hugo Annesley, Hugo Annesley, Edmund Lancaster, all Launcers. Archers as follows:—Thos. Lyneux, Jo Lyneux, John Robert, Hy. Walweyr, Wm. Glossop, Galf Bolton, John Richardson, Elias Brown, John Martin, John Calt yng, John Sere, Robt. Griffith, Rich. Tailer, Wm. Martin, Robt. Holbeche, John Russel, Roger Nastyr, Thos. Cawday, Jas. Smyth, Mathew Johnson, John Strote (Strutt), John Irche, Jo Sadeller, Jo Sawyer, John Oke, Robt. Lambert, Jo Seman, Jo Penbroke, Jo Coding, Jo Swaine, Wm. Grene, Robt. Brigge, Wm. Dekynson, Hy. Page, John Tailour, Robt. Dore, Roger Barker, Rich. Kaire, Jo Lavok, Wm. Deye, Jo Stanbourn, Roger Turner, Jo Walker, Jo Damette, Jo Lyzt, Robt. Ball, Robt. Peyn, Jo Walfall, Jo Parker, Rich. Cook, Rich. Coup, Nic. Dutton, Wm. Dutton, Rich. Parker, Jo Feryman, Wm. Stert (Strutt), Jo Schade, Jo Ragge, Thos. Grene, Wm. Gryse, Simon Chambre, Thos. Gowe, Jo Dyker, Jo Burgeys, Rich. Ferroure, Nic. Eketor, Rich. Leaham, Jo Robert, Thos. Walton, John Parker, Thos. Brunache, Hugo Chauntrel, Thos. Carpenter, Rich. Fright, Robt. Taillour, Wm. Perston, Robt. Rode, John Litchett, Wm. Corley, Hy. Woodward, Thos. Knyght, Phus. Knyzt, Wm. Stanlowe (Stanley), Jo Dekeyn, Hugo Radriche, Jo Bredon, Thos. Brown, Henry Bower, John Hervy, Ricus Walker, Nic. Cawdry, John Marescal, John Merston, John Elyot, Rich. Owayne, Thos. Bagor, Hy. Pilsey, Thos. Cardon, Thos. Gamme, Jo Claypam, John Bridde, Jo Ravenscroft, Jo Chelle, John Leek, Jo Wilde, Thos. Bromley, Rich. Dawery, Jo Ascher, Henry Bawk, Wm. Bawk, Wm. Clarkson, Rad. Parker, Jas. Fletcher, Hy. Clésby, Rad. Bradshaw, Jo Sadeler, Oliver Kalam, Wm. Wygam, Hugo Alrede, Jo Cook, Walter Lesard, Jo Forham, Rad. White, David Elys, Robt. Elys, Roger Elsar, Wm. Kirkby, Wm. Kirkby, Jo Smith, John Spark, Jo Totenale, David Crwe, Wm. Eston, John Stratton, Laurence Repyngdon, Jo Brown, Thomas John, Rich. Newton,

Rich. Rouchester, Jo Baylby, Jo Cook, Wm. Cook, Jo Barmour, Robt. Greenhill, Rich. Tompson, Thos. Colwyle, John Atton, Rich. Ferrour, Christ Rydewalys, John Marcam, John Brook, Jo Henning, Hy. Merton, Roger Barbour, Thos. Hall, Hans Armurer, Wm. Bailley, John Ferrour, Hugo Smart, Rich. Chaumbre, Jo Baker, Rad. Freeman, Rich. Mee, Ed. Basfouch.

These two retinues are printed in full because so many of the names are so clearly local and belonging to the present families, as Foljambe, Glossop, Hethcote, Strutt, Dakeyn, Stanley, Marples, Evans, and it is impossible to determine which are the names of strangers. They appear, indeed, to have been drawn from the whole county, although, perhaps, in each case most of them came from the immediate locality of the leader. It is impossible to include the whole roll, so great is its length, and a few extracts in addition, containing some Derbyshire names, is all that can be attempted.

In the retinue of the Duke of Gloucester were Christ Midelton, Wm. Truswell, George Whityton, Wm. Bright, Jo Pympe, Wm. Barre, John Brampton, and Wm. Cherington. In Lord FitzHugh's retinue: Wm. Bayldon and Wm. Boyldon, John Everingham, John Bukton, Thos. Everingham, Alexr. Green, John Coke, and Thos. Pendleton. In the retinue of James Harrington: Robt. Breton and Mathew Middleton. In Lord Bergavenny's: Wm. Sley, Thos. Derby, Thos. Gower, John Stotvyle (archer), and Hugo Hert. In Sir John Blount's many Derbyshire names, as Robt. Daniel, Wm. and Robt. Curzon, Rd. Brassington, Galf Hope, John Sheffield, Philip Brito, and John Ewane (Evans).

In the retinue of the Earl of March were Hy. Gray, John Ireton, John Sayvil, Thos. Sayvil, Peter Middleton, John Dekenes, John Ferre, and John Green.

With Brian de Stapelton (Chev.) were William and Brian, his sons, and John Stanley. With Hugo Luttrell were Wm. Roos and Wm. Carent.

In a Review at Wallopthorpe the Earl of Warwick had the following Derbyshire men-at-arms: Rad Arderne, Ric Curzon, John Shirley, Thos. Harthill, John Waller, John de Ireland, John Store, Robt. Durant, Roger Curzon, Walter Dun, Rich. Bruere, Roger Savage.

With William, Earl of Suffolk, John Heveringham, Kt., Robt. de Clifton, Kt., Wm. Wingfield, Wm. and Robt. Gore.

Robt. Lord Willoughby had with him John, Robert and Thomas de Willoughby, John Dimock, Rich. Felde.

With Sir Edward Courtney was John Kete.

With John Gray, Chev., were John de Normanville, Philip Gernon, and John Rye.

Amongst the Archers of Chester, as we should expect, there are many Derbyshire names. In Macclesfield Hundred: Roger de Brassey, John Stanley, Thos. de Stathum, Roger de Irland, Rich. Irland, of Munshal Vernon, Nich. Vernon. In Bucklow Hundred: Galfry de Crumpton, Renal de Crumpton, Wm. Stathum.

In Staffordshire: Hy. Brounsflete, Rich. Dranfield, Thos. Strut.

The Earl Marescal had with him Hy. de Ferrars, Rich. Vernon, John Mowbray, Thos. Vernon, jun., Thos. Cheney, John Breton, Wm. Curson, Wm. Vernon, Rog. Glamville, Walter Hert, Hy. Gould.

From Sir Harris Nicolas's list of those who were at Agincourt Ralf Shirley's retinue is given; he was Sheriff of Notts and Derby:

Ralf Foun, John Waryn, John Gloucester, Mons. John Savage, Chev. (Randolph de Legh, Thos. de More, John le Ward, John le Hethe), Mons. Thos. Rampton, Chev. (H. Wychard, John Barre, John Bassowell, Wm. Sheffield, Thos. Glover), archers, 114; Mons. Rich. Ratcliff (Peter de Singleton, Oliver de Ancotes), Mous. Wm. Huddleston, Chev. (Rd. Skyp-ton, Wm. Green), Mons. Wm. Cromwell, Chev. (Thos. Haleday), Mons. Wm. de Legh, Chev. (Wm. Agglyonby, Wm. Marnham, Rd. Townley).

Lancers: Wm. de Holeyn, Thos. Ferrour, Jo Marny, Robt, Sherard, Gregory Ball, John Clynk, Hy. Bromley, Geo. Haseley, John Massey, Roger de Molynton, Thos. Rugmayne, Wm. Ward, John de Mosley, Wm. de Kyghley, Rauf de Hayton, Stremer Sharp, Thos. Ward.

Another List:—Ralf Shirley, Kt.; Robt. Eland, Wm. Reynold, John de Halaughton, Robt. Cokfeld, Wm. Botiler, John Wyneslow and Ralf Foun, Lancers; and John Brugg, Wm. Byrun, Rich. Bredde, John Kendale, Rich. Emund, John Spenser, Wm. Pèche, Wm. Dexter, John Bromley, John Barton, Hy. Quenton, Wm. Tyler, Rich. Bromley, Rad. Barlow, Roger Bantree, Rich. Porter, John Chapman, Thos. Smith, John Dexter, Nic. Fawne, John Bouke, John Cooke.

The records just printed do not relate exclusively to the Hundred of Scarsdale or even to the County of Derby, but the following

record is exclusively for the Wapentake for Scarsdale for 1624. It is taken from Vol. VII., Pegge's MSS., now at the College of Arms. The abbreviations are not always very intelligible, but *M* no doubt stands for musket, *Cor* for corslet, *P* for petronils or pikes. The first portion is unfortunately lost. The names of the places are not given on the first half sheet, but are added conjecturally by the author.

## OF SCARSDALE.

*Private.*

(BOLSOVER) Hen Kitchin of Bolsover	musket
Oliver Youle	m
Thos Butcher 1 pte & Ed Woodhead 2 pts	cor
Mich Sharpe & Hy Spittlehouse	m
Humphrey Small 1 pte & Sam Tomkins 2 pts	c
(BRIMINGTON) Mr Roger Columbello & Rich Coope	m
Fras Fulwood gent	c
Fras Boler & Jo Marriott	m
Fras Turner George Stubbing & Jo Holin	m
(CHESTERFIELD) Robt Shaw	m
George Dickins & Thos Fourth	c
Godfrey Heathcote	m
Godfrey Webster	m
Thos Heathcote & Ralf Wheeldon	c
Fras Raynshaw	m
Rich Milnes	m
Thos Alsop gent	m
Wm Boote & Rich Taylor	c
Ralf Clarke gent is also to be charged	c
(DRONFIELD) Mary Cooke wo. & Robt Allen	c
George Staynesed & Thos Calton	m
Edmond Hancock Robt Poynter & Robt Outram	cor
Lionel Fanshaw gent	cor
Thos Pointon Peter Cawton & Wm Fox	m
Anthony Wagstaf gent	m
Ralf Hancock	m
Robt Alsope gent (newly imposed)	c
(. . . . .) Francis Kemp 1 pt Vincent Eyre 2 pts	m
Margery Westby & Anne Fletwell and Richard Chapman	m

## THE HUNDRED

*Trayned.*

Eckington	Wm Cowley junr	muskett
	Robt Stone	m
	Thos Kirkby	m
	Henry Higginbotham	cor p
	Rich Turner	cor
Glapwell & Rotherne	Robt Braylesford	m
	Wm Jacklin	c
Holmesfield	Hugh Slegh	m
	Stephen Damme	m
	Wm Outram	cor
Kilwalmarsh	Xpopher Harrison	m
	Godfrey Turner	cor
Pillesley N Wingfield & part of Brampton	Fras Clay	m
	Edward Clay	cor
	Jas Rudleton	m
	Rich Lynam	m
	John Mettam	cor
Morton	Edward Halfield	m
	John Allen	m
	John Bate	m
	Jo Anderton	cor
	John Stephen	c
Pleasley	Robert Secdowne	c
	Robert Clay	m
	Thos Godbeheare	m

## OF SCARSDALE.

*Private.***Eckington**

Zachery Wigfall 2 pts & Geo Poole gent 1 pt	cor p
Wm Leigh Gent	m
Godfrey Stainsworth & Thos Stainsworth	m
Rich Wilson Thos Hobson & Rich Pinder	cor p
Henry Wigfall & Jo Lechwich	c
John Turner Leonard Rotheram & Wm Rotheram	cor
Jas Leigh Geo Leigh & Margret Kent Wo	m
George Sitwell gentn (imposed 30 Augt. 1624)	cor
Glapwell & Routherne	
None	

**Holmesfield**

Anthony Crofts & Arthur Mower jun	m
Robt Newbold & Godfrey Haslam	m
Hugh Sleigh & Michael Barton	m
Wm Outram & Arthur Mower Sen	m
Thos Burton & Jas Worstenholm	m

**Kilwalmarsh**

Joseph Hewett & Robert Sitwell	m
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**Pillesley N Wingfield & part of Brampton**

John Jepson Rich Wasse & Robt Clay	m
George Hardie Rich Sleigh & Thos Watts	m
John Clay Jo Jobb & Helen Eyre	c
William Atwood & Wm Attwood of Wingfield	m

**Morton**

Philip Gell	.co p musk
John Stevens als Urton Wm Blith & John Parker of Little Norton	} .co p & m
James Bullock gen	m
Leonard Gill	m
Godfrey Barton Edw Outram & Ellis Poynton	m
Rolland Moorewood	m

**Pleasley**

John Stuffyn gentn	m
Anthony Hutchinson Jo Clay & Rich Bankes	m
Roger Willfray & Mathew Fox	m

## THE HUNDRED

*Trayned.*

## Staveley Barley &amp; Aston

Hercules Cartess	m
John Dean	m
John Smith	m
Peter Brown	c
Peter Wilson	c

## S Wingfield &amp; Ogarthorpe

Marmaduke Machell	m
Ad Wilde	m

## S Normanton &amp; Pinxton

Ralf Clay	m
John Newton	m

## Sherland &amp; Highham

John Barker	m
Robt Hunt	p

## Scarcliff &amp; Palterton

Godfrey Hagh	m
John Kesteven	c

## Stretton

Rich Hawkesley	m
Rich Milward	

## Sutton &amp; Duckmonston

John Stanley	co
Ralf Bennet	m

## Steynesby &amp; Heath

Rich Turner	c
Rich Nuttall	m
Fras Turner	m

## Totley &amp; Dore

Godfrey Bright	m
Henry Barker	m

## Tibshelf &amp; Oxcroft

Wm Morley	co
Jo Wordale	m

## OF SCARSDALE.

*Private.*

## Staveley Barley &amp; Aston

Robt Bowman	m
George Moore & Peter Tipping	c
Peter Wilson & Robt Turner	m
Thos Kent & John Kirkeby	c
Robt Hitch & Hen Turner	m
Rowland Revel & Fras Outram	m

## S Wingfield &amp; Ogarthorpe

Hy Sutton & Wm Harrice	m
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## S Normanton &amp; Pinxton

Ed Revell of Bruchhill gent	m
Jo Cooke & Fras Byfield	m
Rich Marriott & Xpofer Wood	m
Wm Dawson 2 pts & Ed Kirkland 1 pt	m

## Sherland &amp; Highham

Robt Newton	m
Thos Ludlam Robt Ludlam & Robt Woodward	m

## Scarcliff &amp; Palterton

John Chapman Fras Renishaw & Jo Marples	c
Wm Cocks & Wm Bradley	

## Stretton

John Simpson Ed Pott & Henr Masse	m
John Cartesse	m
Gertrude Kniveton	m

## Sutton &amp; Duckmonston

John Alwood & Robt Beveredge	m
Wm Rogers John Stanley & Jo Riley	m

## Steynesby &amp; Heath

Breylesford of Seynor	m
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## Totley &amp; Dore

Robt Bright & Ed Moore	m
------------------------	---

## Tibshelf &amp; Oxcroft

John Duckmanton Jo Ouldham & Thos Reynolds	m
Jo Morley Silvester Alwood & Jo Clark	c



## THE WAPENTAKE.

## THE HUNDRED

*Trayned.*

Walton Brampton &amp; Calow

James Calton

m

Godfrey Shaw

cop

Wingerworth Tupton &amp; Onston

Francis Fletcher

co

Rich Watson

m

Thos Burton.

m

Total of all these trayned soldiers, with their arms and weapons, within the aforesaid hundred of Scarsdale	} Musketts 54 } Corst p 36 }	90
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OF SCARSDALE.

*Private.*

Walton Brampton & Calow		
	John Watkinson	m
	Thos Crofts	m
	Henry Bullock gent and George Turner	m
	Wm Shaw Geo Bradshaw & John Duckmanton	cop
Wingerworth Tupton & Onston		
	Jo Bullock gent	m
	Fras Stephenson	m
	Fras Cartesser Thos Braylesford & Jo Brailsford	co
	Godfrey Outram Jo Cowper & Ro Goodlad	co
Wm Reynold senr	Wm Reynold jun & Thos Hancock	muskett
Total of the private arms and weapons } Musk 81 }		} 110
within the said hundred of Scarsdale } Cor p 29 }		

SCARSDALE, a view of the Horse forces showed at Chesterfield. Rider's

	Launces	Light horse	Petronels	Rider's name
Sir Francis Leake	2	I	I	
Sir Peter Frechville	2	I	o	
Sir Fras Foljambe	1	o	o	
Sir Jo Roades	2	o	o	
Sir Roger Manners	1	o	o	
Geo Blunt Esq	1	o	o	
Geo Revell Esq	o	I	o	
Ed Revell Esq	o	I	o	
Rd Woolhouse Esq	o	I	o	
Godfrey Clarke gent	o	I	o	
Ed Barker gent	o	I	o	
Thos Stringer	o	I	o	
Adam Eyre	o	I	o	
Elzth Rooth Wo & } John Rooth Esq }	1	o	1	
George Heathcote gent	o	I	o	
Aubrey Moorwood	o	I	o	
Charles Blythe	o	I	o	
Geo Gill gent	o	I	o	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	Launces 10	Lt Horse 13	Petronels 2	

Certificate } A certificate of the forces as well horse as foot  
 1624 } within the countie of Derbye as they stood and  
 were viewed pte at Chesterfield 30 and 31 Augt  
 and 2 and 3 Sepr the other part at Derby 1624.

Hundreds	Trained	Private	Horsemen	Forces of the Clergy	Powder Match and Shott	Officers names
Scarsdale	m 54 } p 36 } 90	m 70 } p 20 } 90	Lances 8 } Light horse 7 } 15	Light horse 2	at Derbi Pow 400	Jo Gell is the captain of 200 Jo Drayton Lieutenant of the same band
High Peak	m 48 } p 32 } 80	m 59 } p 32 } 91	Lance 4 } Light horse 7 } 11	Musk 31	Mac Bull 100 300	Edward Vernon is the Captain of the other 200
Appletree	m 42 } p 25 } 67	m 41 } p 26 } 67	La 8 } Ligh 10 } 18	Pikes 17	at Chest. Pow 400	Jo Kellye Lieutenant of the same band
Moriaston and Litchurch	m 29 } p 21 } 50	m 30 } p 20 } 50	Lan 5 } light 5 } 10		Mac Cull 140 500	John Curson is the Captain of the horse Wm Kniveton Esq muster maister
Replndon and Gresley	m 25 } p 18 } 43	m 20 } p 12 } 32	Lan 6 } Light 5 } 11			
Works-worth	m 29 } p 21 } 50	m 34 } p 16 } 50				
Derbie Town	m 12 } p 8 } 20	m 12 } p 8 } 20				
Total	m 239 } p 161 } 400	m 268 } p 134 } 400	La 34 } Light 38 } 72	Ho Foot 2 } 48 } 50		

At Chesterfield 30 and 31 Augst., 1624.

An account of such money as was received there and disbursed at the training there before Lord Lieutenants and their Deputies, being 200 soldiers forth of Scarsdale and High Peak with 30 out of Wirksworth, viz. :

	£	s.	d.
Recd for 200 trained men at the rate of 3s. a soldier towards payment of officers, &c.	30	0	0
More of the clergy after the rate of 12d. every man	0	16	0
Tot	30	16	0

whereof

Allowed to Captn. Gill and his officers for training the said soldiers on Hasland green	15	0	0
Item paid for 3 prizes	1	10	0
To 5 men making an earthen butt	0	5	0
To 2 men drying gunpowder	0	2	0

To Rich Burgh 2 days binding and delivering for the powder and match & . . . . .	0	2	0
For carriage of the powder to the green . . . . .	0	1	0
For paper and thread to bind up the powder . . . . .	0	2	0
	<hr/>		
Total pd.	15	18	0
Remaining in the hands of Peter Ritch to be bestowed on Powder Match and bullets for a new supply	<hr/>		
	13	19	0
	<hr/>		
whereof			
paid by Mr Raph Fretchville for 2 barrels of gun- powder . . . . .	}	10	10
in Dec. 1624			
To a porter . . . . .	0	1	0
Carriage of the same down to Chesterfield . . . . .	1	1	0
	<hr/>		
Total pd.	11	12	0

Rests in Peek's his hands. . . 47s.

Powder spent to 129 muskets, 207lb. ; match, 258 yards; bullets, 130. Memdum upon the account for 100 pressed soldiers sent in May, 1625, to Hull, the Deputy Lieutenant received, at 8s. the trained man, £140, whereof rests in their hands to the use of the county £31 11s. 2d.

The following paper, also in Vol. VIII. of Pegge's papers, relates to the militia of this Wapentake in the time of the Commonwealth :—

An Account of 1657

#### BRAMPTON TOWNSHIP

Brampton in Peverel contains 2823 a., whereof in meadow, arable and pasture 2323 a., and in woodland 500a. There are in Brampton 4 smelting houses and two water corn mills.

Note was 2 soldiers and now 2½.

#### CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP

Of meadows arable and pasture with the scituation of the whole Town 230a., worth yearly 656£.

At Chesterfield there are 2 corn mills; was 4 soldiers and now 2½.

EKINGTON 5968 a. and 700a. of woodland had 5 soldiers now (1657) 6½. At Ekington there is a corn mill having 2 pair of stones and one single mill, in the Park two coal mines.

DRONFIELD, Hasland, Tapton, Newbold and part of Barlow make one Township, whereof Dronfield (including Stubby, Wood-

house and Cowley) is one moiety, and the rest of the hamlets above written the other moiety had 5 soldiers and now  $5\frac{1}{4}$ . In Dronfield 2050a. and 60a. of wood. Hasland and Spital 1400a., woodland 16, Tapton 612a. Newbold and part of Dunston 1690. There is certain other lands within the Lordship of Barlow belonging to the township of Dronfield, 248a.

## CHAPTER VIII.

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**The Chief Magistrates of the Borough of  
Chesterfield.**

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In the earliest times of which there is documentary evidence the Chief of the Borough was called the Prepositus, just as were the Chief Magistrates of Nottingham and Derby, and other great cities. The first notice that Chesterfield possessed such an officer is from the fine of William Brewer, the younger. That he had an existence prior to that fine is obvious, from the fact that the mention is made, not for the sake of investing a member of the Borough with a new duty or office, but to prevent that office being abused, "no one should be the Prepositus (or Reeve as he is sometimes called) without his own consent." Wake's Charter has no mention of the Prepositus or Reeve, but he distinctly refers to the Bailiff, and, as the preamble of the 3rd Charter of Queen Elizabeth shows, and the Earl of Shrewsbury's usurpation proves, there was a great confusion of names and offices, and probably this confusion arose from the encroachments of the Lords of the Manor and from their investing the Reeve of the Borough with the duties of their own Bailiffs or Senescals. In Gryssop's Charter we find the chief officer styled an Alderman. This is a very old title, and bespeaks a pre-Norman origin for the Borough, and it is probably the oldest title. It is very curious that it should have been left to the time of King Edward the Fourth to revive it. Down to that

period the offices were concurrent, as appears from a Charter of 1 Rich. III., to which both the Bailiff and Alderman were attesting witnesses, and from other Charters, where the Bailiff takes precedence of the Alderman. The Bailiff would appear to be appointed by the Lord of the Manor, and in early times he was probably a distinct officer, though sometimes possibly the same person, but the Earl of Shrewsbury was probably the first to make this a necessity. Very few of the names of the earliest chief officers have been preserved; occasionally, in some early Charter, we meet with a witness who describes himself Prepositus, Senescal, Alderman, or Bailiff, and a few instances are here given. This list has, in the early portion, been compiled from Charters; for the later part the author is chiefly indebted to Dr. Pegge, and to Mr. Blockley, the present High Bailiff of Chesterfield, to the latter entirely for the last portion.

Perhaps one of the oldest officers known was Alberic, Bailiff of Chesterfield, who attested an undated Charter of Robert de Glamorgan, the original of which was in the possession of the sons of the late Mr. Swift, of Sheffield. This Robert de Glamorgan describes himself as —

Rector of the Church of Bonay, and he granted lands to St. James', Welbec, for the repose of the souls of Philip, his father; Amabell, his mother; Brian de Insula; Sarra, his sister; Robert Passilewe; William de St. Marie, Ecclesie; Ralf de Frescheville, Wille uxore sue and Filicie de Sidenhall.

To this Charter besides Alberic, Ancherus de Freschvill, Peter de Harstaines Galfredo de Berry, Jocelyn de Steynesby, Hugo de Docmanton, William de Frentenay, Robert de Pinent de White-well, and Rich. Harden were witnesses, so that the date is probably, as the handwriting indicates, of the reign of Henry III., but it is by no means clear what is the precise date. Brian de Insula died 18 Henry III., and Ralf Freschville was living in 1243. It may safely be assumed that this deed was in the time of Wm. Brewer the younger, if not in the time of his father.

11 Ed. I., Stephen le Eyr, Bailiff of Chesterfield.

23 Henry VI. ... Thomas Bate was Senescal of Chesterfield. (See Charter of Ralf, Lord Crumwell, to Richard Calcroft and others.)

28 Henry VI. ... Robert Gryssop, then Bailiff of Chesterfield (Charter in possession of Mr. Swift).

18 Edward IV. ... Thomas Aldursay, Bailiff.

- 19 Edward IV. ... Robert Gryssop, Alderman. (See Composition.)  
At the same date the following were Bur-  
gesses :—
- |  |                   |                 |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|
|  | John Owerde,      | John Ochinston, |
|  | John Thomason,    | Richard Turner, |
|  | William Atkinson, | Richard Asche,  |
|  | John Sapyl,       | Thomas Hewgate, |
|  | Thomas Hervey,    | James Fox,      |
|  | John Hethcote,    | Ralph Carey.    |
- 1 Richard III. { John Tapton, Alderman.  
Nic Wortley, Bailiff.
- 1 Henry VII. ... Thomas Hery, Alderman.
- 2 Henry VII. ... Richard Asche, Alderman.
- 3 Henry VII. { Rich. Ash, Alderman.  
Thomas Leyke, Bailiff.
- 5 Henry VII. { John Schentau, Alderman.  
Thomas Leyke, Bailiff.
- 17 Henry VII. ... Richard Hethcote, Alderman.
- 19 Henry VII. ... Thomas Hervey, nuper Alderman.
- 5 Henry VIII. ... Ralf Heathcote, belfounder, Alderman.
- 12 ,, ... Henry Raynshaw, Alderman.
- 11 ,, ... Ralfe Bate, Alderman.
- 32 ,, ... George Asche, Alderman of the Borough. (See  
Royal Charter of that date.)
- 36 ,, ... George Hethcote, Alderman.
- 38 ,, ... Ralf Hethcote, belfounder, Alderman.
- 9 Elizabeth ... Richard Stephenson, Alderman.
- 40 Elizabeth ... Ralf Clark, 1st Mayor under the Queen's Charter.
- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1599 Godfrey Heathcote. I.   | 1634 Wm. Clark.             |
| 1607 Do.                     | 1635 Ralf Clark. III.       |
| 1608 Thomas Woodward.        | 1645 Reginald Bretland. I.  |
| 1609 Martin Bretland.        | 1646 Thomas Forth. I.       |
| 1610 Richard Webster.        | 1647 Thomas Bretland. I.    |
| 1611 Godfrey Heathcote. II.  | 1648 Ralf Clark. IV.        |
| 1612 Ralf Wheeldon. I.       | 1649 Richard Wood. I.       |
| 1615 William Boote. I.       | 1650 William Newton. I.     |
| 1618 Godfrey Heathcote. III. | 1651 Samuel Taylor.         |
| 1619 Ralf Wheeldon. II.      | 1652 Reginald Bretland. II. |
| 1621 Godfrey Webster.        | 1652 Ralf Clark. V.         |
| 1622 William Boote. II.      | 1653 Thomas Forth. II.      |
| 1623 Ralf Clark. II.         | 1654 Hercules Clay. I.      |
| 1624 Godfrey Heathcote. IV.  | 1655 Ralf Clark. VI.        |
| 1625 Richard Milnes.         | 1656 Richard Wood. II.      |
| 1628 George Dickons.         | 1657 Gabriel Wain, Captain. |



- 1657 Thomas Forth. III.  
 1658 William Newton. II.  
 1659 Thomas Forth. IV.  
 1660 Thomas Needham.  
 1661 Hercules Clay. II.  
 1662 Hercules Clay (removed) III.  
 1662 John Allwood.  
 1663 Richard Marchant. I.  
 1664 James Milnes. I.  
 1665 Thomas Pinder.  
 1666 Anthony Legate.  
 1667 Richard Marchant. II.  
 1668 John Woodward. I.  
 1669 James Milnes. II.  
 1670 Richard Clark. I.  
 1671 Thomas Bretland. II.  
 1672 Peter Dowker. I.  
 1673 Richard Youle. I.  
 1674 Richard Marchant. III.  
 1675 John Woodward. II.  
 1676 James Milnes. III.  
 1677 Richard Clark. II.  
 1678 Peter Dowker. II.  
 1679 Richard Coupe. I.  
 1680 Richard Youle. II.  
 1680 Ralf R. Naylor.  
 1681 Richard Marchant. IV.  
 1682 John Woodward. III.  
 1683 Thomas Dowker. I.  
 1684 Robert Stringfellow.  
 1685 Robert Dowker.  
 1686 Richard Coupe. II.  
 1687 Richard Youle. III.  
 1688 Fra. Houldsworth.  
 1689 John Woodward. IV.  
 1690 Thomas Dowker. II.  
 1691 Francis Moore. I.  
 1692 John Ashe. I.  
 1693 Rich. Coates.  
 1694 John Milnes.  
 1695 David Seale.  
 1696 Richard Youle. IV.  
 1697 Thomas Webster.  
 1698 Francis Moore. II.  
 1699 John Revell.  
 1700 John Ash. II.  
 1701 Jacob Brailsford. I.  
 1702 Thomas Bower. I.  
 1703 Richard Wood. I.  
 1704 David Seale. I.  
 1705 Francis Moore. III.  
 1706 John Rowell (? Revell) III.  
 1707 John Bright. I.  
 1708 Jacob Brailsford. II.  
 1709 Thomas Bower. II.  
 1710 Richard Wood. II.  
 1711 David Seale. II.  
 1712 William Woodhouse.  
 1713 John Revell. IV.  
 1714 John Bright. II.  
 1715 Wm. Clark. I.  
 1716 Christopher Pegge. I.  
 1717 Jacob Brailsford. III.  
 1718 Wm. Sharshaw.  
 1719 Job Bradley. I.  
 1720 John Revell. V.  
 1721 John Bright. III.  
 1722 Wm. Clark. II.  
 1723 Christopher Pegge. II.  
     John Revell. VI.  
 1724 Samuel Inman. I.  
 1725 Job Bradley. II.  
 1726 John Bright. IV.  
 1727 Thos. Bower. III.  
 1728 John Revell. VII.  
 1729 Wm. Clark. III.  
 1730 Samuel Inman. II.  
 1731 Job Bradley. III.  
 1732 John Bright. V.  
 1733 Francis Bagshaw. I.  
 1734 Richard Milnes.  
 1735 Wm. Clark. IV.  
 1736 Samuel Inman. III.  
 1737 John Burton.  
 1738 Job Bradley. IV.  
 1739 Francis Bagshaw. II.  
 1740 Joshua Jebb. I.  
 1741 Bernard Lucas.

- 1742 Job Bradley. V.  
 1743 William Clark. V.  
 1744 Job Bradley. VI.  
 1745 Francis Bagshaw. III.  
 1746 John Fidler. I.  
 1747 Robert Wallis. I.  
 1748 Joshua Jebb. II.  
 1749 Wm. Saunders. I.  
 1750 Henry Thornhill. I.  
 1751 John Fidler. II.  
 1752 Robt. Watts. II.  
 1753 Joshua Jebb. III.  
 1754 Wm. Saunders. II.  
 1755 Henry Thornhill. II.  
 1756 John Fidler. III.  
 1757 Joshua Jebb. IV.  
 1758 Wm. Saunders. III.  
 1759 Henry Thornhill. III.  
 1760 Joshua Jebb. V.  
 1761 Nicolas Twigg. I.  
 1762 Thos. Clark. I.  
 1763 Godfrey Webster.  
 1764 Joshua Jebb. VI.  
 1765 Nicolas Twigg. II.  
 1766 Thomas Clark. II.  
 1767 Samuel Towndrow. I.  
 1768 Charles Staniforth.  
 1769 Samuel Jebb. I.  
 1770 Joshua Jebb. VII.  
 1771 No Mayor elected.  
 1772 July 8. Mandamus to com-  
     pel election of Mayor.  
 1772 July 15. Nicolas Twigg. III.  
 1772 Robert Jennings. I.  
 1773 Wm. Barker.  
 1774 Samuel Towndrow. II.  
 1775 John Willot. I.  
 1776 Thomas Shirt.  
 1777 Robt. Jennings.  
 1778 Samuel Towndrow. III.  
 1778 John Woollat. II.  
 1779 John Elam. I.  
 1780 John Willot. III.  
 1781 Robert Marsden.  
 1782 John Elam. II.  
 1783 John Bate. I.  
 1784 John Elam. III.  
 1785 Thomas Dutton. I.  
 1786 John Bate. II.  
 1787 Thomas Dutton. II.  
 1788 Mark Hewett.  
 1789 John Bate. III.  
 1790 Thomas Dutton. III.  
 1791 Job Bradley. I.  
 1792 Thos. Dutton. IV.  
 1793 John Elam. IV.  
 1794 Job Bradley. II.  
 1795 John Elam. V.  
 1796 John Bower. I.  
 1797 Thomas Dutton. V.  
 1798 John Bower. II.  
 1799 John Saxton.  
 1800 Thos. Dutton. VI.  
 1801 John Bower. III.  
 1802 Thos. Dutton. VII.  
 1803 John Bower. IV.  
 1804 John Elam. VI.  
 1805 Thos. Dutton. VIII.  
 1806 John Bower. V.  
 1807 John Elam. VII.  
 1808 Thos. Dutton. IX.  
 1809 John Bower. VI.  
 1810 George Fletcher. I.  
 1811 John Elam. VIII.  
 1812 Thos. Dutton. X.  
 1813 John Bower. VII.  
 1814 John Elam. IX.  
 1815 Joseph Graham. I.  
 1816 John Muggleston. I.  
 1817 John Elam. X.  
 1818 Samuel Dutton. I.  
 1819 Joseph Graham. II.  
 1820 Samuel Dutton. II.  
 1821 John Elam. XI.  
 1822 John Muggleston. II.  
 1823 Gilbert Crompton. I.  
 1824 Samuel Dutton. III.  
 1825 John Elam. XII.

1826 George Fletcher. II.	1857 Wm. Hewitt. II.	
1827 John Muggleston. III.	1858 Charles Stanhope	Burke-
1828 Thomas Wilcockson. I.	Busby. I.	
1829 Wm. Battison. I.	1859 Joseph Shipton. I.	
1830 Samuel Dutton. IV.	1860 Joseph Shipton. II.	
1831 John Muggleston. IV.	1861 Wm. Drabble. IV.	
1832 Wm. Battison. II.	1862 Thomas Jones.	
1833 Samuel Dutton. V.	1863 Cornelius Black.	
1834 Thos. Wilcockson. II.	1864 James Ball White. I.	
1835 to Dec. Thos. Wilcockson. III.	1865 James Wright. I.	
1836 Reform Bill, John Gilbert	1866 C. S. B. Busby. II.	
Crompton. II.	1867 C. S. B. Busby. III.	
1836-7 John Charge.	1868 James Ball White. II.	
1837-8 Gilbert Crompton. III.	1869 James Wright. II.	
1838 Samuel Dutton. VI.	1870 James Wright. III.	
1839 Edmund Gilling Maynard. I.	1871 John Marsden. I.	
1840 Robert Daniel.	1872 John Marsden. II.	
1841 Gilbert Crompton. IV.	1873 Thos. Philpot Wood. I.	
1842 Samuel Dutton. VII.	1874 George Albert Rooth.	
1843 Thomas Clark.	1875 James Wright. IV.	
1844 John Gregory Cottingham. I.	1876 John Marsden. III.	
1845 Samuel Dutton. VIII.	1876 G. A. Rooth.	
1846 Edmund Gilling Maynard.	1877 John Drabble.	
II.	1878 Theophilus Pearson.	
1847 John Gilbert Crompton. I.	1879 John Brown. I.	
1848 John Gregory Cottingham.	1880 John Brown. II.	
II.	1881 John Brown. III.	
1849 John Walker. I.	John Higginbottom. I.	
1850 Godfrey Heathcote.	1882 John Higginbottom. II.	
1851 Edmund Gilling Maynard.	1883 George Edward Gee. I.	
III.	1884 George Edward Gee. II.	
1852 John Walker. II.	1885 Thos. Philpot Wood. II.	
1853 Wm. Drabble. I.	1886 Thos. Philpot Wood. III.	
1854 Wm. Drabble. II.	1887 George Booth.	
1855 Wm. Hewitt. I.	1888 BOWERY DOUGLAS, now Mayor	
1856 Wm. Drabble. III.	of Chesterfield.	

LIST OF TOWN CLERKS OF THE BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD  
SINCE THE CHARTER OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, OF THE  
40TH YEAR OF HER REIGN.

1607 Thomas Clark, Recorder of	1609 Godfrey Boller.
the Statute Staple and	1634-7 Nicolas Clark (died 1637).
Clerk.	1677 Peter Needham (died 1677).

1688 William Champernoun (died 1688).	Elias Needham.
1705 Ralf Adderley (died 1705).	1781 Richard Slater.
Richard Sneyd.	Robert Waller.
Marmaduke Carver.	1818 William Waller.
Gervase Gardner.	1857 JOHN CUTTS, now Town Clerk of Chesterfield.
Godfrey Heathcote, jun.	

## BURGESS ROLL, NO. I., WITH OATH.

(Now amongst the Corporation Muniments restored by Mr. J. Hallewell, of Chesterfield.)

WE, whose names are subscribed, have voluntarily, freely, heartily, and cordially, without any mental reservation, according to the true and common intendment taken the oath ensuing :—

We do declare and believe that it is not lawful, upon any pretence whatsoever, to take arms against the King, and that we doe abhor that traitorous position of taking arms by his authority against his person, or against those that are commissioned by him. Soe help us God! And we, whose names are subscribed, do in like manner freely, heartily, and cordially give our free assent to, and without any mentall reservation, and according to the true, genuine, and common sense and intendment subscribe the ensuing declaration :—Wee do declare that we hold that thereby no obligation upon us or any other person from the oath commonly called the solemn league and covenant, and that the same was in itself an unlawful oath, and imposed upon the subjects of this Realm against the known laws and liberties of the Kingdom.

John Allwood.	Edward Needham.
Raphe Ashe.	Richard Milward.
Peter Needham.	Anthony Legat.
Roger Mansfield.	Francis Gelberthorpe.
Will Machon.	Robert Bennett.
James Dutton.	John Marsdon.
Thomas Pindar.	Samuel Stones.
Thomas Large.	John Shaw.
Thos. Needham.	
Rich. Cadwell.	
Francis Marples.	
Thomas Slater.	
Richard Marchant.	
Charles Revington.	
Hewyn Letherland.	
Godfrey Shaw.	
John Hosland.	

January 13th, 1662.

These sworn and subscribed the day and year above written at Derby :

James Milnes, Grocer, his mark.  
Abel Lilly, his mark.

Before us his Majesty's Commissioners for the Regulation of Corporations.

Augt. 21, 1663.

These have subscribed the day and year above written, before the Corporation of Chesterfield.

Thomas Ludnam.	Sep. 30, 1664.
Thomas Dutton.	These likewise, the day and year
Humphrey Low.	above written have taken the oath
August 13, 1669.	above mentioned, and subscribed the
The several oaths taken and de-	declaration.
clarations subscribed by us.	John Hill. Richard Cooper.
John Woodward.	May 19, A.D., 1671.
Rich. Clark.	Peter Dowker.
Thos. Bretland.	George Ashe.
A. Strongfellow.	Francis Holdsworth.
24 June, 1673. Wm. Champernoone.	Thos. Dowker.
June 21 (80) Jonathan Slater.	John Ashe.
	Oct. 7, A.D., 1672.
	Richard Youle.
	Samuel Inman.
	27 June, (84). Wm. Inman.

#### BURGESS ROLL, NO. II.

28 May, 1680.	6 June, 1683.
Thomas Dowker.	John Bright.
Sam. Bright.	Thomas Webster.
Fran. Browne.	John Revell.
Hen. Booth.	24 Sept., 1683.
William Thorpe.	Thomas Dowker, mayor.
4 June, 1680.	J. Woodward.
Robt. Stringfellow.	29 Sept., 1684.
14 June, 1680.	Robert Stringfellow, mayor.
Ralf. R. Naylor.	5 Feb., 1685.
John Allan.	Thomas Towker.
Anthony Restall.	George Ashe, alderman.
27 Sept., 1680.	28 Sept., 1685.
Richard Youle, mayor.	Rd. Dowker, mayor.
Richard Coope.	Robert Stringfellow.
26 Sept., 1681.	Gilbert Hall.
Richard Marchant, mayor.	27 Sept., 1686.
Richard Youle.	Richard Coope, mayor.
25 Sept., 1682.	Rt. Dowker.
John Woodward, mayor.	26 Sept., 1687.
Will. Mardaunt.	Richd. Youle, mayor.
	Richard Coope.

- 30 March, 1688.  
John Bagshaw.
- 20 Sept., 1688.  
Ralph Adderly.
- 29 Sept., 1688.  
Fra. Houldsworth, mayor.  
Richard Youle.
- 23 Sept., 1689.  
John Woodward, mayor.  
Fran. Holdsworth.
- 20 Aug., 1690.  
Fran. Moore.  
Wm. Dowker.
- 29 Sept., 1690.  
Thos. Dowker, mayor.  
J. Woodward.
- 20 Sept., 1691.  
Francis Moore, mayor.  
Thomas Dowker.  
John Ashe.
- 20 Jan., 1692.  
Rd. Coates.  
John Milnes.
- 24 June, 1692.  
Thos. Webster.  
George Porter.
- 26 Sept., 1692.  
John Ashe, mayor.  
Fran. Moore.  
George Porter.  
John Milnes.
- 25 Sept., 1693.  
Rd. (? Roger) Coates, mayor.  
John Ashe.  
Wm. Dowker.  
David Geale.
- 24 Sept., 1694.  
John Milnes, mayor.  
Rd. Coates.  
David Geale.
- 28 Feb., 1694.  
Robert Stones.  
Charles Pearse.
- 24 June, 1695.  
David Geale.  
John Rewell.
- 23 Sept., 1695.  
David Seale, mayor.  
John Milnes.
- 24 June, 1696.  
Tho. Webster.  
Jacob Breilsford.  
Will Woodhouse.  
Jonathan Slater.
- 28 Sept., 1696.  
Richard Youle, mayor.  
David Geale.
- 10 Sept., 1697.  
John Bagshaw.  
Tho. Bower.
- 27 Sept., 1697.  
Thomas Webster, mayor.  
Richard Youle.
- 24 June, 1698.  
Thomas Bower.  
Jacob Breilsford.
- 7 July, 1698.  
John Rewell.
- 26 Sept., 1698.  
Francis Moore, mayor.  
Tho. Webster.
- 25 Sept., 1699.  
John Rewell, mayor.  
Francis Moore.
- 9 Aug., 1700.  
John Pearse.  
John Lowe.
- 30 Aug., ——.   
Jacob Breilsford.  
Thos. Bower.  
Richard Wood.  
Wm. Clark.  
Wm. Woodhouse.
- 22 Sept., 1700.  
Tho. Milnes.  
John Ashe, mayor.  
John Rewell.  
Jonathan Slater.

8 Aug., 1701.	Thos. Oldham.
Richard Wood.	Samuel Inman.
W. Godfrey.	29 Sept., 1707.
John Bourier.	John Bright, mayor.
29 Sept., 1701.	John Rewell.
Jacob Breilsford, mayor.	27 Sept., 1708.
John Ashe.	Jacob Breilsford, mayor.
25 Sept., 1702.	John Bright.
Thomas Bower, mayor.	Wm. Sharshaw.
Jacob Brailsford.	Richard Wheldon.
27 Sept., 1703.	Tho. Smith.
Richard Wood, mayor.	26 Sept., 1709.
John Bower.	Thos. Bower, mayor.
25 Sept., 1704.	Jacob Brailsford.
David Seale, mayor.	28 Sept., 1710.
Richard Wood.	Richard Wood, mayor.
24 Sept., 1705.	Thos. Bower.
Francis Moore, mayor.	Wm. Sharshaw.
David Seale.	Job Bradley.
23 Sept., 1706.	Samuel Hill.
John Rowell (Revell), mayor.	24 June, 1711.
28 July, 1707.	Marm. Carver, jun.
John Bright.	24 Sept., 1711.
8 Aug., 1707.	David Geale <i>or</i> Seale.
Chris. Pegge.	Ralph Wood.

BURGESS ROLL NO. III., AFTERWARDS ELECTED AND SWORN  
CAPITAL BURGESS.

24 Sept., 1781.	8 Feb., 1785.
Adam Barber.	George Gosling, gent.
8 Oct., 1781.	26 Sept., 1785.
William Wilson.	Gylbert Bluett.
19 Sept., 1782.	John Cartledge.
Samuel Mottam.	Wm. Creswick.
Joseph Hinde.	Mark Hewitt.
22 Sept., 1782.	4 April, 1787.
Thos. Dutton.	Wm. Wingfield.
John Bate, gent.	8 Oct., 1787.
29 Sept., 1783.	Thos. Brown.
Francis Moore.	Anthony Johnson.
27 Sept., 1784.	9 Nov., 1787.
Thos. Rodgers.	Thos. Inman.
John Booth.	

- 31 Oct., 1788.  
 Job Bradley.  
 16 Jan., 1789.  
 Thos. Otcliffe.  
 Robt. Marvengale.  
 24 June, 1789.  
 John Fidler.  
 11 Aug., 1789.  
 Robert Waller, gent.  
 24 June, 1790.  
 Timothy Mason.  
 14 March, 1792.  
 Jarvis Prince.  
 1 Oct., 1793.  
 John Richardson.  
 24 June, 1794.  
 Wm. Lovett.  
 20 Aug., 1794.  
 John Saxton.  
 1 Sept., 1794.  
 John Bower.  
 Sam Winchester.  
 29 Sept., 1794.  
 George Chapman.  
 11 Oct., 1796.  
 Alex. Dutton.  
 24 Sept., 1798.  
 Adam Mitchel.  
 24 June, 1799.  
 Wm. Cooper.  
 Joseph Cooper.  
 Read Denham.  
 Thos. Bower.  
 Hy. Bradley.  
 22 Sept., 1799.  
 Thos. Trussel.  
 Wm. Bainbridge.  
 24 June, 1800.  
 Hy. Fletcher.  
 Sept., 1804.  
 John Brown.  
 22 June, 1809.  
 George Fletcher.  
 Robert Bainbridge.  
 29 March, 1812.  
 Sam. Dutton.  
 Wm. Batteson.  
 Joseph Bower.  
 Richard Roberts.  
 Adam Hardy.  
 6 Oct., 1812.  
 Thomas Wilcockson.  
 Jonathan Aslington.  
 John Muggleston.  
 21 Nov., 1815.  
 Jas. Lingard.  
 24 June, 1817.  
 John Walker.  
 29 Sept., 1817.  
 David Batteson.  
 19 June, 1817.  
 Richard Snibson.  
 24 June, 1823.  
 Gilbert Crompton, Esq.  
 25 Sept., 1826.  
 John Roberts.  
 29 Sept., 1826.  
 Joseph Bee.  
 2 Nov., 1827.  
 Robert Daniel.  
 John Belsey.  
 3 June, 1828.  
 Rich. Alsop, the yr.  
 John Wright.  
 12 Oct., 1831.  
 Wm. Nicholson.  
 Joseph Betteson.  
 8 Feb., 1832.  
 George Shepley.  
 1834.  
 Thos. Wilcockson.  
 1835.  
 Gilbert Crompton.

1801. *Inspected*—R. ATKINSON.



The Borough of Chesterfield has used various seals at particular epochs of its history, some of them out of compliment to the lords of the town. In the charter of Queen Elizabeth, which degraded the town, not only from being a borough of the ancient demesne of the Crown, but from being a borough by prescription, her Majesty refers to the uncertainty with regard to their proper seal, and she gave them a new one, which for ugliness could hardly be excelled.

Their true seal was that of the pomegranate tree, an example of which is here given by the courtesy of Mr. J. D. Leader, of Sheffield, the publisher of the late Mr. Gee's "Records of the Borough of Chesterfield."



This illustration is taken from a drawing made for Mr. Gee's work of the only perfect example known to be in existence, although it is thought that others may yet be found. The seal is still attached to a very memorable document in the possession of the Corporation, the charter referred to at page 117 of the 6th October, 8 Elizabeth, which her Majesty inspected upon the 16th of September the following year, the last act of the ancient Borough of Chesterfield prior to being degraded by the undesired honours of Queen Elizabeth.

A drawing of this seal was taken by the Herald in the Visitation of 1611, a copy of which still remains at the College of Arms, although the original is in the British Museum (Harl. MS., 1486, f. 22). The Herald recorded that the Borough of Chesterfield was incorporated in the 12th year of King John, by the name of Alderman and six Brethren, an interesting tradition, but of which

no proof now remains. The names of the Mayor and six Aldermen for the date 1611, are given as follows: Godfrey Heathcote, Mayor; Martin Bretland, Thos. Reynshaw, Thos. Woodward, Ralf Wilson, George Dicons, and Godfrey Webster. It is difficult to see why the names of the six Brethren only are given, the charters of Queen Elizabeth providing for six Aldermen as well as for six Brethren.

The present seal of the Corporation is remarkably plain and ugly, and is not worth illustrating. In heraldic terms it is azure, a fess Or, over all a lozenge Argent—a singular violation of the rule of heraldry that a metal should not be placed upon a metal.

It is a curious fact that Ralf Clark, the first Mayor under the Queen's charter in 40 Elizabeth, did not use the new seal, but one bearing a squirrel or some such animal.

In 1631 Thomas Towndrow used a seal bearing 2 gates. In 1637 Godfrey Heathcote used a seal bearing 3 stags' heads, which could scarcely be his own, since his family claim to use a seal first borne by the Heathcotes of Norfolk. At the time of the revolution of Oliver Cromwell the Mayor used the old seal bearing the pomegranates, and subsequently, from 1653 to 1691, a seal bearing a fleur de liz was used. Possibly this was one which had been adopted at the time when the Manor was in the hands of the house of Lancaster.

In the 10th of Ann the Mayor used a seal with the bust of King Charles I.

The Charter of King Charles II. expressly declares that the Corporation may have their seal to serve for all causes and business of them and of their successors, and that it shall be lawful for them and their successors to break, change, and make anew that seal, according to their pleasure, from time to time, as shall seem to them more expedient. It would, indeed, be a graceful act on the part of the present Corporation to break their present seal, and to make anew their old one.

## CHAPTER IX.

**The Unreformed Corporation of Chesterfield.**

(FROM AN OLD BOOK, DEPOSITED WITH MR. WALLER ON THE  
PART OF THE CHARITY TRUSTEES.)

Through the kindness of Mr. J. Hallewell (Shipton and Hallewell, the solicitors to the Charity Trustees), the author has had an opportunity of inspecting the Corporation accounts from the year 1774 to the end of the eighteenth century, and the notes taken are some of them very curious and interesting, affording a glimpse of the inner life of our old Corporations, which certainly would seem to furnish a full justification for the action of Municipal reformers. It is not, however, to be supposed that the inhabitants of Chesterfield were at all worse than their neighbours. This kind of thing was the natural outcome of political and religious events. A remarkable feature is that the whole of the Charity funds seem to have been paid into the "Common Box," and a considerable portion to have been devoted to Corporation purposes, which no doubt the profane of that period, who cried for reform, designated "guzzling."

It is unnecessary to mention that this grievous state of things has long since passed away. In the case of Chesterfield a full inquiry was held in the matter, and the property was taken out of the hands of the Corporation altogether and placed into other hands, and no doubt it is now administered with propriety and in accordance with the wishes of its pious founders, so far, at least, as the spirit of Protestantism would consider it consonant with the practice of its religion. If the effect of the Reformation of the Church of England was to give the funds devoted to religious pur-

poses—to saying prayers and masses—to Corporation extravagances, in these more enlightened days they are at least applied to useful secular purposes.

The Book commences with the Rental belonging to the Corporation of Chesterfield in 1774 :—

£ s. d.			£ s. d.				
Joseph Ashton ... ..	6	10	0	Wm. Handley ... ..	7	0	0
Brackenfield Annuity ...	12	0	0	Mr. Stephen Gamble ...	7	10	0
Mr. Saml. Brown... ..	2	10	0	Mr. John Hudson ... ..	13	10	0
Josh. Burbuick ... ..	1	15	0	Mr. Jos. Milnes ... ..	2	5	0
Thos. Brailsford ... ..	2	10	0	Overseers of the Poor... ..	3	15	0
John Bassett... ..	3	10	0	Jno. Nall ... ..	14	0	0
Mr. John Cooper... ..	22	0	0	Ed. Reckett... ..	5	1	0
Mr. John Dakin ... ..	6	11	0	Mary Marsh... ..	1	10	0
Jon <sup>n</sup> . Clarke... ..	4	0	0	Jno. Rogers... ..	26	0	0
Mr. Thos. Clarke... ..	5	0	0	Mr. Wm. Cowley... ..	15	0	0
Wm. Clark ... ..	38	0	0	Mr. Norbon... ..	25	0	0
Geo. Croft ... ..	16	0	0	Jos. Graham ... ..	7	10	0
Jno. Eaton ... ..	33	0	0	Geo. Bambridge ... ..	3	5	0
Rev. Wm. Shipston ... ..	3	10	0	Total of the			
Rev. Mr. Wood ... ..	6	0	0	above Rental	£294	2	0

This Rental is very similar to that published by Glover for the previous year, the amount being then £296 12s. od., instead of £294 2s. for this year.

The Ashover Rental of the Foljambe Charity, in trust of the Mayor and Aldermen, is given separately thus :—

£ s. d.			£ s. d.				
John Barber... ..	8	10	0	George Gregory ... ..	24	0	0
Robt. Goodlad ... ..	9	10	0	Wm. Edge ... ..	15	0	0
— Lomas (late) ... ..	9	0	0	Wm. Cantrill ... ..	10	10	0
Wm. Goodlad ... ..	7	10	0	George Hallam ... ..	10	0	0
Job Walker ... ..	9	10	0	Total ... ..	£118	10	0
Godfrey Bower ... ..	15	0	0				

It is to be noted that except as regards this portion of Foljambe's Charities, the rentals of all the charities go into the "Common Box."

Then follow the accounts of Thomas Allwood, chamberlain, 1774, whilst Thomas Towndrow was mayor, the credits of which start with :—

	£	s.	d.
A balance of last year remaining in my hands ..	40	16	11
To Cash received of Jno. Nall, late chamberlain ...	72	13	5
Interest on ditto ... ..	1	14	0
To Cash received of tenants ... ..	294	2	0
Marm. Wilkinson, in cash paid ... ..	86	13	6

£495 19 10

The expenditure by the Corporation was as follows :—

Mace bearer, £2 os. od.; the Ringers, for Proclamation Day, £0 2s. 6d.; do., for Feast Day, £0 15s. od.; by Beef for Ringers, £0 8s. 11d.; Music at Feast, per order of the Mayor, £0 2s. 6d.; Duke of Devonshire, for a dole, £0 10s. od.; Expenses to Welbec and Chatsworth (for venison), £0 10s. 6d.; two bucks, £1 15s. od.; Mr. Cooper, £1 5s. 8d.; feast, £32 os. 4d.; keeper's expenses, 13s. 6d.; Saxton rent-day dinners, £4 19s. 4d.; Cowley "disposing of the 20s.," 10s. 8d.; (this was for Mrs. Taylor's charity, viz., to forty poor widows, 6d. each); John Barber, at receiving his rent, 1s.; for assistance on the feast day, 2s.; John Creswick, 5s. 6d.; Churchwardens, £11 16s. od.; Rd. Elliot, for repairs to Churchyard Almshouses, £1 19s. 8d.; for six<sup>1d.</sup> of lime, 6s. 6d.; bricks, 1s. 6d.; new bucket to the well, 3s.; coals to new house, 9d.; Jos. Ashton's bill for women's gowns, £4 3s. 10½d.; for making eight women's gowns, 12s.; three<sup>1d.</sup> lime and bricks to almshouses, 5s. 9d.; Dakin, innkeeper, for meeting at his house, 16s. 5d.; Wm. Barker, 13s. 11d.; Rev. — Shipstone, one year's salary for head master, £15; for land in his own possession, £3 10s.; to ditto for usher, £15; Cowley, for rent-day dinner, £5 11s. 6d.; for seven apprentices, £35; paid at binding ditto, 7s. 9d.; highways, 8s.; an addition to Webster's money, 16s. 8d.; expenses receiving the above, 3s. 4d.; for twenty pairs of shoes for widows, 50s., and stockings, 36s.; Mr. Towndrow, £3 8s. 7d.; letters carrying out, 1s.; Mr. Cowley, innkeeper, 12s. 4½d.; plate duty, 5s.; for lanthorne, 12s.; Churchyard Hospitals, one year, £20 16s.; Taylor's Hospital, £14 8s.; Rev. — Wood, £5; by ditto, in his own possession, £6; tancard mending, 2s.; Cowley, innkeeper, 12s.; Mr. Shirt, for Corporation gowns, £94 17s. 6½d.; for ermine for ditto, £7 3s.; for mending a key, 3d.; for one year's bread, £17 17s. 4d.; to overseers for the board of Ann Heathcote, 54 weeks, £2 14s.; John Todd, for his attendance as pinder, 5s.; overseers two years' rent for workhouse medowe, £3 10s.; cash lent on the bond of Messrs. Richard Towndrow and Hopkinson, £100; coals to the new house, 1s. 6d.; taxes for Brackenfield annuity, £1 16s.; Bolsover court fees, 1s. 8d.; towards races, £2 2s.; for ringing at the end of the old mayor's year, 5s.; H. Kitchen for painting and gilding, £4 os. 6d.; one year's salary to the accountant, £5 5s.; balance in hand, £49 19s. 0½d.— Total, £495 19s. 10d.

These accounts require some explanation. The chief item, the loan of £100 to Richard Towndrow, was no doubt the money left by George Taylor to be lent out to deserving tradesmen. Curiously the borrower has the same name as the Mayor, and just as curiously when Samuel Towndrow became Mayor again, in 1779, the loan is paid off. Probably this might be an unpopular loan, for however deserving Richard Towndrow might be, he could hardly possess all the virtues of the poorer

burgesses. The money was properly divisible amongst twelve young tradesmen, who were to pay £5 per cent. interest, but Richard only paid £4 per cent., no doubt owing to his peculiar virtues.

The women gowns, £4 3s. 10½d.; twenty pairs of shoes, 50s.; and stockings, 36s.—together £8 9s. 10½d., probably represent Youle's charity, an estate which should have produced, and probably did, about £20. F. Moore made an additional pound a year for the same purpose. The item £35 for seven apprentices was contributed to by Philip Strelley's charity of £20 a year, and the interest of £1300 given by the Heathcotes for the same purpose, which laid out in land now produces an income of £113. How only £13 was derived from it is difficult to understand, but it is to be feared that the balance went in feasting.

Taylor's Hospital, Saltergate, £14 8s. od., is partly paid out of his charity and F. Moore's. The account ought to have been larger. Large's gift is to be found mixed up with Rose's charity, under the head of Church Guild, £20 16s. od., a poor investment, since, besides money invested, there are lands let at £120. In 1827, besides these bequests, John Allwood left £1 per annum, Jacob Brailsford £2 a year, William, Earl of Devonshire, £55, Anthony Glossop £20, Mr. Walton £20, Roger Manners, Kt., £10, Peter Frescheville, Kt., £5, Gilbert Leonard £60, Francis Heathcote, rent charge of £4, Ann Heathcote one of £3, Hannah Hooper £2000, producing £60 per annum; James Lingard £5 4s. per annum, James Milnes £20, George Milward a rent charge of £1 16s., Ralf Naylor £90 8s., Samuel Sleigh a rent charge of £1 16s., the Earl of Shrewsbury one of £11, Philip Strelley £20 per annum, Richard Taylor £60, George Taylor a rent charge of £6, Webster a rent charge of £1, Sir Godfrey Webster £1100, Richard Wood rent charge of £3, Godfrey Wolstenholme, rents, £38 a year, the Youle's rents of £19 12s. 6d per annum. Some of this can doubtless be traced, but probably not one-fourth part of it was devoted to the proper purpose. No doubt the feasting was paid for out of it, for there does not appear to be any funds provided available for that purpose. The market rents belonged to the Lord of the Manor, and there seems to have been simply a misappropriation of charitable funds to purposes of doubtful good, and all this was done with a sort of pretence of an audit. The Mayor and chief members of the Corporation regularly audited their predecessors' accounts, but after some of the most flagrant miscountings they very discreetly added the words "errors excepted." As these audits took place, accompanied by, if not after, feasting, they may have been imposed upon by their officers, and took this precaution to guard themselves against surprises.

Several items are worth notice.

In 1776 there is a charge of two guineas for a Law Dictionary, which is probably Jacob's, still in the Town Clerk's possession, which the

author found very useful in translating some of the old words in the Charters.

Plate duty is charged 5s. per annum.

Lanterns in 1776, probably for the "Charlies" of that date, cost 12s.; whilst in 1778 an improvement took place in lighting the town, and the sum of 5 guineas is charged to the Lamp subscription, a term which seems to indicate that the cost of this modern innovation was borne by private contributions.

A considerable sum is paid for sermons, and a great many small sums were left for this purpose. Probably under this head was expended a portion of the fund left in Catholic times for saying masses; however, the greater part of these sums was now spent in feasting. Besides the great feast of the year, when an immense sum, for the period, was spent, there were a great number of minor feasts, one monthly gathering, and others upon every occasion when there was any business to be performed; and it is truly ludicrous to find record of the cost of the Beadle's dinner. This individual, John Stringfellow by name, possibly a descendant of a former Mayor, does not appear to have had any salary, but he had many pickings, and it is rather amusing to follow him through the items.

John Willott was Mayor in 1776-7, and he was succeeded by Thomas Shirt, and he by Samuel Towndrow in 1778-9. There was probably some grave scandal at this period, for it is coeval with the disappearance of a balance of £127 17s. due to the Foljambe Charity Trust, and the Chamberlain was changed at this date, a Mr. Samuel Winchester succeeding Thomas Allwood. Another circumstance marks this epoch as one of importance; the accountant passed over a number of blank pages, and when he recommenced (the book being regularly paged 18 from 17, the last number, the intervening sheets being omitted) he forgets to make any reference to the balance, but instead the Mayor (Samuel Towndrow) pays £26 12s. 0d. Mr. Towndrow has a bill for £5 3s. 3d., and after this there is a balance due to the Corporation of £36 8s. 8d., which is brought up as a credit in the next account.

Mr. John Elam is Mayor this year, 1780 (altogether he filled that office twelve times), which is a merry one, the feast at Saxton's costing £56 14s. 2d., and John Stringfellow got 5s. besides. Three bucks were received with various meetings at Saxton's, 17s. 6d.; Cowley, £6 19s. 8d.; Cooper, 10s. 5d.; James Stephenson, £1 11s. 6d. (with Stringfellow, of course, in attendance, 2s.); Deakin, £1 5s. 3d.; Fletcher, of Bolsover (when the Mayor went to pay the 1s. 8d., court fees?), £2 16s. 11d., besides 5s. expenses; Cooper, £1 9s. 3d.; do., 18s. 2d.; Deakin again, 14s. 8d.; Marsden, £2 2s.; Saxton, 7s. 6d.; do., £3 13s. 8d.; ditto, 9s.; do., 10s. 6d.; do., 4s. 6d.; these extra little payments being no doubt necessarily the effect of somewhat frequent consultations between the Mayor and "myne hoste" about the feast.

Deakin again, £6 8s. 1d.; John Stringfellow, another 5s. As this was no doubt illegal, it is entered as given "by order the Mayor." Horse hire and expenses (judiciously lumped) going to Kendals upon Allwood's business, 19s. 8d., and the Mayor's expenses to Derby, £3 13s. 6d.; Thacker (a meeting), 9s. 8d.; Cooper, £1 7s. 0d., besides 2s. expenses at receiving his rent; Saxton, £1 7s. 1d.; do., 8s. 10d.; Bradby, £4 1s. 2d.; Edward Eaton, £1 1s. 0d. The Mayor and Justices dining at Sessions, &c., &c., £1 8s. 0d. The Mayor's expenses at Court Leet 4s. 6d. (probably a dry affair). Total guzzling, £107 7s. 10d. Arrears of rental this year amounted to £43 18s. 6d., whilst the Accountant's salary was raised to £10 10s., it having previously been half that amount; as a set-off it should be noted that the 40 poor widows duly received their sixpences. This merry year the Corporation exceeded their income by £39 7s. 8d.

1778 was a joint year, John Willet and Thomas Shirt being successively Mayors; Daniel Hill, Chamberlain. There was no chambering and wantoning this year, but a great reform, the feast costing only £30 8s. 3d.; the Mayor went back to the normal 15s. for his sessions dinner, the rent-dinner was reduced one-third; 25s. was paid to Cowley for meeting to settle the late Chamberlain's accounts (who could be economical auditing such extravagance). £1 8s. 4d. chief rent for ten years was paid to the Duke of Portland, and a chief rent to the Duke of Devonshire of 10s. John Calow got 5s. for advertisements in the paper. Mr. Marples was paid one guinea for his paying "afore rent," and continued to receive this gratuity for many years. Mr. Waller, no doubt the ancestor of the late Town Clerk, received half-a-guinea for his opinion on electing a Mayor.

The Reform, however, was not so great as it appeared, for "mine hosts," Cowley and Deakin, kindly allowed a portion of their bills to stand over till the following year, and the accounts closed in debt to the Chamberlain only £36 1s. 10d.; but there being a balance in hand in Foljambe's charity of £15 5s. 4d., only £20 16s. 6d. was really due to him.

Robert Marsden was Mayor in 1782, and allowed Mr. Elam, the ex-Mayor, 6s. 6d. for his dinner with the Justices at Sessions, and for his own expenses at Derby Sessions £1 10s. 1d.; the Duke of Portland was paid a chief rent of 3s. 2d.; the Duke of Devonshire one of 10s. and 1s. 5½d. for Staveley; and Mr. Rhodes 10 years' chief rent at 3s. Marples again has a guinea for paying "afore rent." Cowley's bill for feasting, the previous year, which he allowed to stand over, was £56 3s. 7d., and Deakin's £26 9s. 11½d., and the feast bill was £58 4s. 6d.

John Elam again became Mayor in 1782-3, and again went in state to the Assizes, charging £3 14s. 0d. for his expenses; the feast again high,



£57 12s. 8d., and the rent dinners and meetings again liberal; and this year 6s. 6d. was paid for ringing for a feast.

In 1783-4, John Bate was Mayor. He is deserving of record as a good man; he allowed to the poor at Brampton Lane £5 at Christmas; he went to the Assizes; his feast was only £50 8s. 6d.; he apprenticed 11 boys from Heathcote's Charity, double the usual average; and if his rent day bill was a little extravagant, £23 2s. 9d., as against a fourth of that sum, in consideration of his evident kind and charitable acts, the recording angel must drop a tear over it—if it was guzzling, it was not for the Corporation; a kind and generous Mayor was John Bate with charitable funds; he left a debt of £48 18s. 10d. (over which a tear must be dropped also); and he was followed by the John Elam who was Mayor in 1773-4. Meat and drink must have been his delight; he gave away out of Mr. Elam's rent £11 4s. for beef to the poor at Christmas; and the Church seats for the Aldermen being repaired at a cost of £12 17s. 11d., he allowed 5s. 6d. for ale for the men repairing them; as a set-off, he allowed £5 5s. as a subscription to Sunday Schools, a combination of beer and Bible truly edifying. Of course he left the town in debt, £66 18s. 8½d.

Thomas Dutton was Mayor 1785-6; he explains the attendance at Sessions. Oct. 4, for the Mayor, Justices, and Messrs. Blewitt, Cartledge, Creswick, and Hewitt taking the oaths at the Sessions, 15s.; do. paid the Clerk and Dog-whipper (? a Verger who paraded the church with a long stick during divine service, a terror alike to the stray dog and the sleepy infants; alas! with the feasting of this period, this ancient institution has disappeared), for attending Sessions 3s.; and for their dinner, 15s. (Did the Clerk dine with the Dog-whipper?) The feast this year was a moderate one, Deakin charging only £45 12s. 6d. There is an item of 8s. for cards at ditto, and for printing meeting notices. Ringers' "liquor and a plumb pudding" at ditto cost £1 6s.; their beef 12s. 1d. John Stringfellow got 9s. "for taking up the sough at the Bowling Green, which Mr. Jebb had made;" and this year's accounts are balanced, spite of the extra plumb pudding to the Ringers, there being only £2 7s. 10d. due to the Chamberlain.

1786-7, John Bate was again Mayor. The Ringers seemed to have had their plumb pudding, and got 33lbs. of beef, which cost 10s. 3d., a little over 3d. a pound, and counting 8 ringers, a trifle over 4lb. per man (combined with the pudding they had something to ring off). Mr. Waller, Mr. Hill, and the Mayor had 12s. 9d. for "dinners and liquor" when making returns of donations, but Deakin got only £15 18s. for his feast; "paid at Church when ye sermon was preached for the benefit of the Nottingham Infirmary £2 2s.;" Mr. Hill was paid 10s. "for one gallon of wine and bottles;" "a new inkstand, paper, wafers, and binding swearing book," together cost 2s. 10d.; self for a meeting, suppers

and liquor, nomination of Mayor, 18s. The Rev. Mr. Bossley for yearly sermons due 29th June, £11.

1787-8, Thomas Dutton, Mayor. The feast this year was £23 16s. and Mrs. Wood received £15 for sermon preached by the late Mr. Wood; this was in addition to £11 paid for the Rev. Mr. Bossley's sermons. The law fared worse than the gospel, for Messrs. Slater and Waller got only £15 12s. 6d. for their bill, and Mr. Richard Slater one year's salary as "common clerk" £6 os. od.

1788-9, Mark Hewitt, Mayor. A glorious year, the centenary of the Revolution. £5 10s. was paid for each member of the Corporation, Town Clerk (and two constables 5s.) for a dinner ticket at the commemoration thereof (if ever charity funds might probably be spent in feasting this was the occasion); by ditto the companies at 2s. 6d. each, £3; by ditto Watts, Cartledge, Stringfellow, Coulson, Glossop, and Higgins, 2s. 6d. each, 15s.; by ditto maids at Chapel school for their trouble, 5s.; Mr. Hewett's bill for 10 gowns, and for favours at Revolution, as per bill, £20 9s. od. 30 May: paid at Mr. Deakin's on the Rejoycing for King's recovery, £4 4s. od. 2 June: Mayor Wilkinson subscription to the Monument at Whittington, £5 5s. (for the Revolution, which was not put up after all). 24th June: By ringers for ringing for the Marquis of Tichfield's coming of age, £1 1s. od.; music at ditto, 10s. 6d. Mr. Ostliff for ale, £4 19s. od. 20 Sept.: 32 half-year's chief rent to Richard Paul Joddrell, Esq., for Snitterton farm, £1 12s. John Stringfellow, for meetings, £1 16s. od.; sticking up bills respecting Fireworks (for the Revolution, of course), 2s. 6d.; Deakin's feast, £20 18s.; and for several meetings, £16 11s.; stamps and paper, 10s.; by taxes paid for the Three Tuns (Richard Allsop's house), £1 12s.

1789-90, John Bate again Mayor. 13 Novr.: Francis Moore, for work done at the gable end of Richard Allsop's house, the Three Tuns, and for erecting building at the Bowling green, £37 19s. 9d.; ale at The Owl, leading slate, 2s. 3d.; dog-whipper (as usual) Christmas box, 2s. 6d.

Several butchers for meat, as per bill, from Mr. Elam's land at Taptan, purchased of Sir Charles Skrymshire.

N.B.—The annual rent is but £16, besides an out-payment £16 7s. 9d.

1790, 27 May: By ringers for the birth of the Marquis of Hartington, £1 1s. 5 June: Messrs. Slater and Waller, as per bills, £61 1s. 10d.; Mr. Slater, one year's salary as common clerk, £6; by clothe brush, 1s. 2d. (to brush and clean up after dinner?).

1790-1, Thomas Dutton, Mayor. Ringers' liquor and beefsteaks, 15s.; ditto at proclamation, 7s. 6d.; at feast dinners, 14s.; by ale at ditto, £1 6s.; Adam Barber, cleaning halberts, 3s.; making bowling green sough, as per bill, £6 os. 4d. (This probably included soughing some liquor.) June 9: Mr. Waller, one year's salary as common clerk, £6;

Slater and Waller's bill, £1 15s. 5d.; Mr. R. Waller's ditto, £12 17s. 4d.; six years' chief rent to the Duchess of Kingston for lands at Calow, 6d.

1791-2, Job Bradley, Mayor. 24 Sept.: Ringers' beefsteaks and cooking, 7s. 6d.; by liquor at ditto, 7s. 6d.; ditto at proclamation, 7s. 6d.; 24lbs. beef, 8s.; leg mutton, 11½lbs., 4s. 3d.; for ringers, by bread, roots, and sauce, 7s. 6d.; by liquors at ditto, £1 1s.; feast, £27 5s. 1d.; John Allis, horse hire and expenses on going to Sandbeck for fruit, 5s. 6d.; John Stringfellow, going to Hassop and other places for ditto, 5s.; ditto nuts and small fruit at ditto, £1; with this note added by the accountant—(N.B. This is a new charge). Nov. 29: Messrs. Wilkinson's subscription for Sunday schools, £2 2s.; C. H. Rhodes, for ten years' chief rent in Barbro', £1 10s.; subscription to the Nottingham Infirmary, £2 2s. 9 June: By ye soldiers (168), 6d. each to drink His Majesty's health, £4 4s. 23 July: Messrs. Hewitt and Bunting for new gowns for the Mayor, Justice, and Town Clerk, as per bill, £31 9s. 10d.; Mr. Waller's bill, £31 19s. 3d.

1792-3, Thomas Dutton, Mayor. John Stringfellow, for nuts and fruit, £1 0s. 8d. 28 Dec., 1792: Subscription to the Association against Sedition, £3 3s.; by paid advertising Corn Laws, 13s. 9d. 11 May, 1793: Paid the Ringers on the arrival of the news of Prince Sax Du Coburgh defeating Dumorier, £1 1s. 0d. 5 June: Subscription to the French Refugee Clergy, £3 3s. 0d. Sept. 21: By Ringers when Valenciennes was taken, 10s. 6d.; by Ringers' liquor, 7s. 6d.; by beefsteaks, cooking, &c., 5s. 6d.; Messrs. Hewitt and Bunting, for Stringfellow's cloaths and gown, £12 5s. 0d. (what a magnificent beadle!)

1793-4, John Elam, Mayor. Deakin's bill, at passing account, £1 4s. 0d. (this perhaps accounts for errors); by paid for crying and dispensing bills to keep market open, 1s.; by Mr. Kinder, subscription for shoes for the army in Flanders, £5 5s. Dec. 27: Messrs. Radley and Chapman bill for Job Cartlege's cloaths and gowns, £8 17s. 9½d.; by 24 forms of prayer for fast day, 2s. 23 Apl.: By Ringers on the capture of Martinico, £1 1s. 0d. May 2nd: By do. on news of the combined armies beating ye French, 10s. 6d. 15th May: By do. on the Duke of York's success, 10s. 6d. 3 June: By J. Stringfellow's dinner and liquor, attending the Mayor and Justice on King's Birthday, 2s.; by Mr. Deakin, a load of coals for Bain fire; by cockades for Constables and other officers, 9s. 24th: Deakin's bill, £5 6s. 12 July: By paid for crying to caution people on account of mad dogs. 1: By cash with seven boys, apprentices, £35; by Mr. Robt. Waller, for their indentures, 7 guineas. (N.B.: This is a new charge.) 28 Aug.: By paid for Ringers' liquor at several Cavalry meetings, 15s.; by J. Stringfellow, dinners and liquors at several do., 4s. 6d. 8 Sept.: Radley and Chapman's bill for one Brother's and 4 Burgess' gowns, £13 6s. 7d.; Mr.

Darby's bill for making gowns and Stringfellow's clothes (yet another suit), £2 12s. od. 27 Sep. : By cash paid subscription for raising the Derbyshire Volunteer Cavalry, £10 10s. od. ; C. H. Rhodes, Esq., subscription to the Riding School, £5 5s. ; Messrs. Wilkinson for Sunday School, £2 2s.

1794-5, Job Bradley, Mayor. Stringfellow, nuts and fruit, £1 os. od. ; Shirt's exors. for Stringfellow's cloathes, £4 6s. 6½d. 24 Mar. : Paid Mr. Waller, by order of a meeting held this 8th of Mar., 1795, six guineas, his bill for prosecutions against Gill and others, for larceny, in the year 1785, by order of the then Mayor. (N.B.—There was evidently no statute of limitations at that period.) 26 : Paid for Stringfellow's dinner and liquor, attending the Mayor and Justice at a Cavalry Dinner this day, 2s. 8 April : Paid the Mayor, Justice, and Town Clerk's expenses at two meetings with the Justices for passing Seamen, £1 10s. 13 June : By Mr. Edward Barnes, Post Office, London, for a paper (*Hue and Cry*), 14s. ; by J. Stringfellow, for dispersing bills against forestalling, &c. ; by Richard Allsop's bill for liquor given to the workmen on pulling down and rebuilding his house, £3 10s. od. ; by Ringers' beefsteaks, roots, cooking, &c., 7s. 6d. ; liquor do., 7s. 6d.

1795-6, John Elam, Mayor. Stringfellow, for nuts and fruit, £1 1s. od. ; for sticking up and dispersing bills about the Corn Market, 2s. ; Edmund Baines for a paper (*Hue and Cry*), 8s. 8d. 3 Apl. : Mr. R. Waller, one shilling, which he paid at the Assizes when the Mayor was called. (N.B.—Probably he was refreshing or refreshed, and could not appear.) 6 June : Paid 4 companies of the West Lowland Fencibles 6d. each to drink the King's health, £5 os. 6d. ; paid Mr. Greaves four years' chief rent for Calow lands, due to Charles Pierpoint, Esq., at Micklemas last, 4d. ; paid the postage of letters on public business to the Mayor, 2s. 6d. ; Mr. Mason for repairing the Mayor's tankard, 1s. (doubtless it went often to the well).

1796-7, John Bower, Mayor. Stringer for nutts and fruit, £1 1s. od. Mr. Winchester's bill for Stringer's clothes, £4 7s. 7d. Mr. Darbey's ditto, 12s. 6d., and he has 1s. for making fires. (Qy. "Bainfires.") Paid the Mayor's expenses at two meetings for raising army men, 13s. ; the Justice's expenses at do., 6s. 6d. ; Mr. Bowley for a distressed clergyman, 1 guinea.

1797-8, Thomas Dutton, Mayor ; this is the last year in the book. It is rather a jolly year, the feast is £33 18s. 6d., and Stringfellow's nutts and fruits, £1 1s. od. The bucks still come from Welbec and Chatsworth, and somebody gets the usual 10s. 6d. for "ordering" it—it used to be "going to see for it." The scribe was probably invigorated by news of a victory, or refreshed, when he ventured thus familiarly to refer to a couple of Dukes. The 15th Sept. : The Ringers rejoiced in 10s. 6d., on the news of Admiral Duncan defeating the Dutch fleet ;

the forty poor persons still received their sixpence apiece; the dog-whipper his half-crown, and the common clerk his £6; Mr. Bowley £12 for his sermons; the race subscription was increased to three guineas, but the Nottingham Hospital still had only two; postage of letters to the *Sun* and Derby papers cost 2s. 4½d.; a subscription of £100 was paid into the Bank of England, for the use of the Government; J. Marples, who for so many years had had a guinea for prepayment of his rent, had orders to quit his farm immediately; Mr. Drewrey had 11s. for advertising respecting taking Bank of England notes; the Mayor went to the camp, wherever that might be (probably Dover), charging £1 5s. from the camp to London each way, and from Chesterfield to London each way, £3. Notwithstanding all this the accounts terminate leaving a balance of £40 9s. 10d. in the Chamberlain's hands, and so we close this half comical, half painful investigation; but there is still the Foljambe trust accounts to mention. They begin 16 June, 1775, with a balance in favour of the Charity of £63 16s. 7d.; also balance paid by Mr. Nall, the late Chamberlain, £72 12s. 11d., and the before-mentioned account of rents. Total, £254 19s. 6d. Of this sum the Overseers of the poor of the following parishes received the following amounts:—Brampton, £12 18s. od.; Newbold and Dunston, £6 10s. 10d.; Normanton, £1 16s. 8d.; Walton, £3 2s. 6d.; Calowe, £1 9s. 8d.; Brimington £2 7s. od.; Wingerworth, £6 9s. 6d.; Hasland, £4 11s. 10d. Total, £39 6s. od. Sundry poor (as it turns out), of Chesterfield, received £41 5s. 9d., and £9 was paid to the school, altogether £89 11s. 9d., leaving a balance in hand of £165 7s. od., which was duly carried forward. In the following year (1776) the same payments were made, with a slight increase to the poor, and an expenditure of £46 6s. 3d. on a house at Ashover, leaving a balance of £145 3s. od., which was again duly carried forward. In 1778 the hamlets received £79 13s. od. according to the advanced rental, with £25 arrears; the poor of Chesterfield, £61 17s. od.; the schoolmaster as before, leaving a balance of £127 17s. od., and £4 15s. od. due for arrears of rent, the income this year being increased by £9 9s. paid for timber.

In 1779 the whole of this balance of £132 12s. od. is wanting, and the only income mentioned is the rental of £118 10s. od. and certain hay unsold. The hamlets received £53 3s. 8½d.; the poor of Chesterfield, only £21 1s. 6d.; the schoolmaster, £8, and the balance remaining was £39 8s. 10d. This balance again disappears in the accounts for 1780-1, and the only assets shown are £109 rents and £8 8s. od. for hay. The hamlets receive the same as the previous year; the poor of Chesterfield, £37 12s. 6d., the Mayor and others, for the first time, charging for expenses of meetings several pounds, together £102 2s. 8d., leaving a balance in hand which is duly accounted for the next year.

The accounts for 1781-2 show, for the first time, that the poor who

receive the larger payments are those of Chesterfield, they receiving by two instalments £42 19s. 6d., and again a few pounds are deducted for expenses. The rental only realized £97 8s. this year, leaving a balance in hand of £3 8s. 10d., which is duly accounted for.

In 1782-3 the reduced rental is again paid; the payments to the hamlets are reduced to £39 15s. 6d., and Chesterfield has £42 7s. od., leaving a balance of £3 1s., which is duly accounted for. The same thing goes on for several years, without material change until 1786, when in addition to a rental of £96 18s. George Pease paid £80 from Elias Needham, part of Sarah Row's £100, and over £100 is expended in building, leaving a debt due to the Mayor of £30 3s. 4d. The following year the rental rose to £114 18s., and a further sum of over £30 was paid for building, leaving a debt of £56 9s. 5d. It is noticeable that the Corporation did not forget in each instance to bring forward the balances due to itself till the accounts were again nearly square in 1790, when we find only £6 16s. due, and then the tenants enjoyed a little dinner costing £4 4s., and the Chamberlain took a gratuity of £2 2s. for keeping the accounts, from which time these little payments became an annual necessity. In 1792 there is an entry of £5 for interest upon £100 borrowed to complete Holmes House, but it does not appear that this sum was ever applied for the purpose; however, in some way in 1797 this debt appears to be £80 due to the Corporation, and then £20 was paid off, leaving £60, on which the sum of £3 was paid for interest; when the previous £20 was paid off does not appear. The balance in hand had been above £20 for several years, it was now £10 11s. 7d., and the last account in the book shows that a further sum of £10 was paid off the debt, and there still remained a balance in hand of £4 1s. 7d.

The result of an examination of these accounts is that during these five years, besides this mysterious £100 of the expenditure, of which no account is given, two balances of £127 17s. and £39 8s. 10d. improperly disappear. Many little inroads are made upon the funds, and only £39 per annum is really applied to the purposes of the trust, and a certain sum to the poor of Chesterfield greatly in excess of the proper proportion. In the last year the poor of Chesterfield received £69 7s., which was probably fully three times the amount fairly payable to them; unfortunately for the other hamlets, they had not a generous Corporation to preserve their rights.

## CHAPTER X.

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**The Descent of the Manor of Chesterfield and  
Hundred of Scarsdale.**

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Derbyshire historians have been much exercised about the descent of this Manor, and several, including Dr. Pegge and Glover, assert that Wm. I. gave Chesterfield to his natural son, Wm. Peverel, but if so, since it was part of the ancient demesne of the Crown, as it could only have been given to him for his life, or it would have been necessary for each succeeding king to renew the grant, the grant must have been only of the Manor within the borough. Glover asserts that in the reign of Richard I. Alan of Cumberland was Lord of the Manor, but there seems to be no proof of his assertion; the best proof, perhaps, that the borough was never legally the property of any lord, consists in the fact that every Lord of the Manor in his charters impliedly admitted the existence of ancient municipal rights, and the kings of England always affirmed their existence; in the fact, too, that the inhabitants always claimed to be tenants of ancient demesne, and also in the fact that until Queen Elizabeth was induced to put an end to these municipal rights by converting the town into a borough, they continued to assert their claims by annually appointing an Alderman, and as we have seen at the same time that the lord appointed his seneschal or bailiff, who was a different person; these two officers separately represented the conflicting claims of the contending parties, and no lord ventured to ignore the rights of the town until the Earl of Shrewsbury tried to do so by his charter already printed.

This proposition does not rest simply upon assertion or implication. There is evidence chiefly of a negative character to be obtained from the history of Wm. Peverel's manors. We have an exact description of his Barony at "Domesday" (see p. 51, Vol. I.), and if he subsequently acquired either the Manor of Chesterfield or the Hundred of Scarsdale there must have been some mention of it either in the Pipe Rolls or in some scutage or extent. As a fact, a connection with the Peverel Barony is never hinted at. From the Red Book we glean but a poor account of Wm. Peverel's forfeited Honour, and we only learn that it contained 60½ fees.

No doubt he or his immediate descendants must have acquired some fees after the date of "Domesday," for we occasionally obtain a reference to places which were within his Honour, as Brampton, which is said to be of a Peverel Honour, but which are not mentioned in "Domesday," and it appears from the "Testa de Nevil" (p. 393), that Peverel, of London, held lands in this county, which were held of him by some seven persons by sergentry. This was in 2 Henry III. Nineteen years later (p. 415) we have a confused account of the fees of the Honour of Peverel showing how the 60½ fees were made up, in which there is no mention of Chesterfield. Possibly the Manor of Brampton, which he is said to have held, caused this confusion, that place being a hamlet of Chesterfield.

Hugo Wake held Chesterfield at this period, and we should expect to find it described as part of the forfeited estate of Wm. Peverel, as other portions which had been granted out of the Honour were occasionally so described. The great majority of the fees are given by names, but some few knights are mentioned without the names of their fees. There is an entry of John Torcard, who accounted for two fees of Hugh Wake, and of Wm. Rosel, who accounted for one fee of William de Percy, which at first sight might appear to represent the three fees by which Wm. Brewere held the Manor of Chesterfield.

In the Pipe Roll of 23 Hen. III. (p. 209, Vol. I.), Wm. Percy and Hugh Wake are expressly excepted from the heirs of Wm. Brewere, who then owed £12 11s. 4d., but who answered in Southampton, and at p. 443, Vol. I., we see that Wm. de Percy held £16 out of Chesterfield and Wapentake, but on further investigation it would seem that John Torcard's fees were at Huckenal (p. 424). He held these two fees of Dame Johanna Wake, who had the custody



of her sons' inheritance, and Wm. Rosel held one fee of the Honour of Wm. Percy in Denby (p. 467), and in the Scutage of 30 Edward I. he was charged for Denby for  $\frac{1}{3}$  a fee; this was part of Buron's fee at Domesday. John Torchard also held Melburn, another part of Buron's fee, and the Honour of Buron came into Wm. Brewere's hands in the time of Richard I., when he was sheriff, and he seems to have held it during his life, and it would seem to have gone to his heirs. Again, the "Testa de Nevil" (p. 443) states that John Torchard had 3 parts of the Vill of Hucknall for  $1\frac{1}{3}$  fees of the Honour of Wake, and the Scutage of 27 Hy. III. (p. 446) calls it part of the Honour of Wake of Brun.

Glover asserts that King Henry II. seized Chesterfield, with Wm. Peverel's other estates, upon his disgrace. This is probably a mere inference based upon the assumption that Chesterfield was part of them, and it is capable of absolute disproof, for if it had been the fact, some mention must have been made of it in the Pipe Rolls. It is well known that Peverel forfeited his estates during the reign of King Stephen, and that he did not return with King Henry II. Unfortunately, we do not possess the Pipe Roll for 1 Henry II., and that which has been commonly assumed to be for this year (simply because it was undated and clearly an early one, and the roll for this year was missing), is most assuredly of an earlier date, from the fact that William Peverel is mentioned in it, as accounting for the pleas of the Forest. Hamon Peverel is also mentioned, probably in respect of the Honour of Peverel of London.

The Pipe Roll of 2 Henry II. gives the clearest evidence that Wm. Peverel's lands were then in the King's hands, and in 8 Henry II. the knights of William Peverel were excused payment of the Scutage, and the following year Langar and Clifton, part of Peverel's fee, were given to Gerbod Escals, who was no doubt identical with Gerebertus de Rhodes, a great man, as the heralds and Thoroton call him, because the Cliftons were his stewards. He was, as it would seem from the Patent Rolls of King John, a Lombard or Jew of Gant, and we read a full account of his tenure in the Scutage of 21 Henry III. (p. 414), when Robt. de Tybitot held it in chief. It is there expressly asserted that it was subject to service at the Court of Peverel at Nottingham. Again, in Henry II.'s great charter to Ranulf, Earl of Chester, there is no mention of Chesterfield, and if, as we know, the Hundred of Scarsdale was appendant to it, surely it would have been mentioned.

It would seem, therefore, that neither the Manor of Chesterfield, nor the Hundred, was ever granted out by the Crown until King John granted them to William Brewere; he was Sheriff of Nottingham and Derby in 6 King Richard I., and he so continued until the 3rd of King John, when for three years Hugh Bardolf displaced him. William Brewere, however, again kept this sheriffdom in his hands for one year, the 6th of King John, during which he obtained for himself the grant of Chesterfield and the Hundred from the King. The Pipe Rolls for the earlier years of King Richard I. are lost, except for the 35 Henry II. and part of the first year, when Rad Murdac was sheriff, and in which year both Chesterfield and the Hundred were in the King's hands, the sheriff accounting for 29s. for the fair, and the Wapentake being amerced for a murder. It would seem that William Brewere did not intermeddle with the Manor in the 6th of Rich. I., for the Pipe Roll of that year shows that the 29s. for the fair was duly accounted for, although this is by no means certain, for the scribes of the Pipe Rolls always entered what ought to be recorded apparently whether it occurred or not, at least as long as possible. The Pipe Rolls for the 7th, 8th, and 10th of Richard I. and 1 John give a complete story of the whole transaction. In the 7th of Richard I., if not previously, Wm. Brewere had Chesterfield in his hands, and probably at a nominal rental. The Red Book of the Exchequer (see p. 361) records that he held Chesterfield with his other farms for the services of half a knight's fee. This was certainly before the year 8 Rich. I., for his rental was then very greatly increased nominally, although somehow he always managed to be excused payment. The Pipe Roll for 7 Rich. I. shows that the Brethren of the Lepers of Chesterfield had been assigned a rental of £6 9s. in lieu of the fair. In 8 Rich. I. Wm. Brewere accounted for £7 17s. 3d., the remainder of the rents of Chesterfield for the previous year, and for £38 of the new assessment under Archbishop Hubert Walter's arrangements. In 1 John he again accounts for this rent, and from that date we have no further mention of Chesterfield in the Pipe Rolls.

The probability is that King John, who seemed quite pliable in Wm. Brewere's hands, gave him the Manor and Hundred whilst he was Earl of Morton, and whilst King Richard was absent; but seeing that at this period Brewere was one of the Regents of the kingdom, it was too dangerous an experiment perhaps to place this transaction upon record, and it is probably on this account

that the Derbyshire Pipe Rolls for 1-5 Rich. I. are missing. Wm. Brewere was a very powerful man, and he did not scruple to use his power. He engulfed an immense amount of other people's property for himself and his relations. In the great town of Bakewell, then the third town of this county, he planted his nephew, Ralf Gernon. The importance of this town in the county may be judged partly by its position in the local Courts. The Quarter Sessions were always held, first at Chesterfield and, by adjournment, two days later at Bakewell, from which place they were five days later adjourned to Derby, and then concluded. At Domesday this great Manor had many berewics, of which Haddon was the chief. Haddon, as already noticed (p. 293, Vol. I.), was no doubt, through Wm. Brewere's influence, taken away from the Avenels and given to Rich. Vernon and Simon Basset, with the two daughters of Avenel of Haddon, who were not the true heirs. Simon Basset a relative of the judge of that name, and Rich. Vernon an unknown man, probably a cadet of the house of the Earls of Devon, with whom Wm. Brewere was closely connected, through the marriage of his son with the daughter of Wm. de Vernon, Earl of Devon. Owing to the loss of the Pipe Rolls and of other records of this troublous period, it is impossible to describe the whole of the havoc perpetrated by this crafty and over-reaching judge, or how many new families he planted in the county or old ones that he ruined. The Gernons seem to have lived chiefly upon their Essex property, and to have exercised but little influence in this county, and the Vernons were soon displaced for a nameless man, whose soubriquet was le Franceys, or the Frenchman, whose title to represent the family, if he ever possessed any, has never been discovered, though his son assumed the name of Vernon at some time after he did homage for his inheritance, and so the name of Vernon has been handed down to the descendants of the present generation.

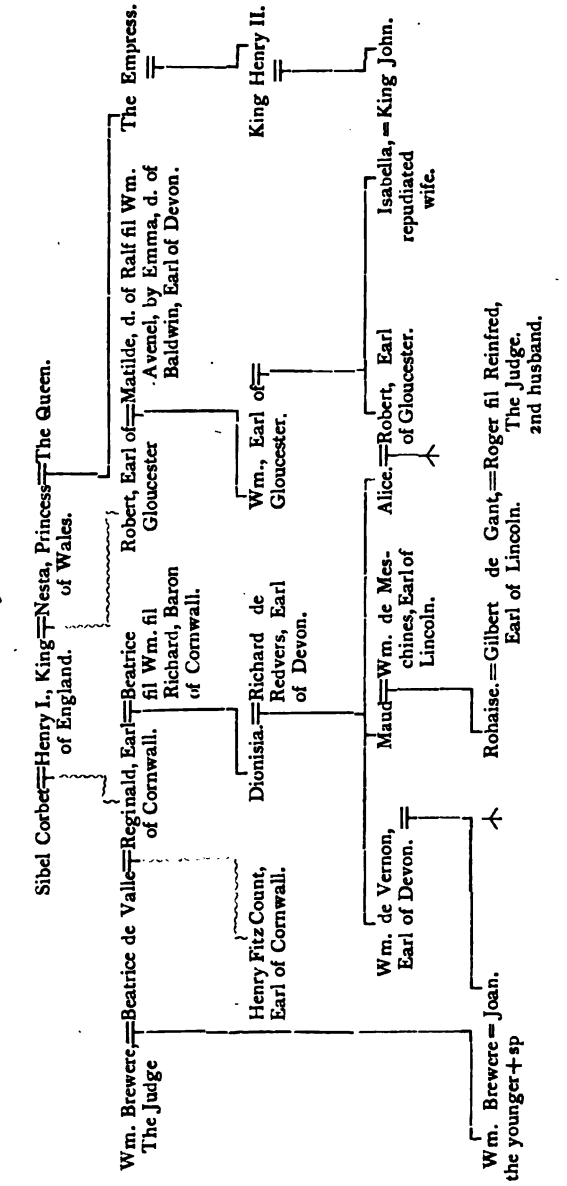
Of William Brewere and of his origin little is positively known, which is remarkable, seeing the height to which he ascended under the patronage of Kings Richard and John. His enemies, of whom he had many, doubtless by reason of his infamous traffic with their properties, asserted that he was of vile origin, born of unknown parents—of gipsies—upon a heath, from which, they said, he took his name. But the truth seems to be that whilst born of respectable parentage, he owed his rise to a viler source than mere obscurity of birth. He married Beatrice de Valle, one

of the numerous mistresses of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, who was the mother of Henry fitz Count, and who was probably, in spite of his illegitimacy, preferred to that dignity (see Yeatman's 'History of the House of Arundel'). To be base-born seemed to be of small consequence in those evil times, but it is curious to find that Wm. Brewere was able to make use of the relationship of this unmarried wife of the bastard of King Henry I., by reason of his own marriage with her. This respectable tie had evidently some weight even in that age, for Mathew Paris calls Wm. Brewere the uncle of King John, and he certainly married the great aunt of that King, if concubinage is to reckon for matrimony. The following table shows the connection between the parties. Rich. de Redvers, Earl of Devon, was step-son of the judge, for he married the legitimate daughter of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, whilst her cousin, an Avenel, married Robert, Earl of Gloucester, another bastard of King Henry I. Wm. Brewere, who thus stood in the relationship of step-father to the Earl of Devon's wife, secured his step-granddaughter in marriage for his own son, and it was probably on account of this connection that when he displaced the Avenels from Haddon he secured part of the property for a Vernon of their family.

To turn to a more agreeable subject than the vile scandals of that date, the true genealogy of the man, there is little doubt but that he was of the family of the Foresters in fee of the King's Forest of Laberia in Huntingdonshire. Amongst the ancient charters enrolled, which are still extant in the Public Record Office, is one from King Henry II. to Wm. Brewere granting this forest to him, as it was held by his ancestors in the time of King Henry I. There is also a grant of the Forest of Bere to the same person to hold it as William Brewere, his grandfather, held it in the time of Henry, the grandfather of the father of the King. Dugdale gives a very curious charter (1 Baronage, 702), which was then (1661) in the hands of Lord Elgin, dated the 26 Henry II., the year in which Wm. Brewere was Sheriff of Devonshire, recording that Wm. Brewere fil Henry Brewere, for 31 marcs, had purchased from Havise de Iselham, Ralf her husband, and Roger her son, and Angus her brother, the inheritance of their land at Iselham, and which they held of him for the service of half a knight's fee; this was made in Devon, and recorded in the Exchequer on Thursday following the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist. There is apparently no Iselham in the county of Devon, but in Somerset

TABLE SHOWING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN KING JOHN AND WM. BREWERE AND ROGER FITZ REINFRED,

THE JUDGES.



there is an Isle, called "Isle's Brewer," and which was part of the Barony of Walter Brito, Baron of Odcombe. The Pipe Rolls and Record of the Exchequer in London contain no entry of such a fine, although they contain a record of a fine of 25 marcs paid by William Brewere for the disseizen of Havis fil Botilde, in Wilts, which may possibly relate to the same transaction.

From other records it would seem that Henry Brewere, the father of the judge, must have married a sister of Walter Brito, and probably obtained Isle Brewer as part of her dowry.

Perhaps the strongest clue to the origin and family of Lord Wm. Brewere is to be found in his connection with another great judge of his period, with whom he seems to have been most intimately associated, and whose history is equally obscure, and, so far as it is known, quite as reprehensible, that of Roger fil Reinfred, who apparently married another sister of the Baron of Odcombe. When Lord Wm. Brewere gave up the Sherifdom of Berkshire for that of Derbyshire in 6 John, Roger fitz Reinfred succeeded him, he having previously held the Sherifdom of Sussex, and in many of the scandalous bargains for the estates of widows and infant heirs made by these two judges they were bail for each other—arcades ambo. Roger fitz Reinfred himself does not seem to have used any surname, but his eldest son appears to have revived the name of Brewer, or at all events to have adopted it. Roger fil Reinfred had a brother, a very celebrated man, Walter, surnamed Constantine, at one time Bishop of Lincoln, but who subsequently became Archbishop of Rouen; and the "Gallia Christiana," Vol. XI., asserts that he was the son of Reinfred, son of Walter, by his wife Gonilla. There is but little doubt that this Reinfred was at one time seneschal of the great Ranulf de Glanville, the last true Lord Chief Justice of England, who was one of the greatest men of his age, and who, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, did good service in the field. It was shortly after his retirement from the Bench that we find upon it both Wm. Brewere and Roger fil Reinfred. The latter, as Sheriff of Westmoreland, had the custody of the land of the great Baron of Kendal, Wm. de Lancaster, and subsequently, in violation of all right, for, as in the case of the Avenels of Haddon, there was a male heir, Richard I. gave the Barony of Lancaster to Gilbert, the son of Roger fil Reinfred, with the daughter of Wm. de Lancaster, by Helewise de Stuteville his wife. Her brother subsequently endeavoured, without success, to recover his inheritance. King John, upon his succession, took

advantage of this flaw in the title of Gilbert fitz Reinfred to exact £100 from him for a confirmation of this grant, upon which occasion John Brewer, third son of William Brewer, and Ralf Germon, Lord of Bakewell, his nephew, were the chief sureties; and in the second year of his reign Robert Vipont obtained the custody and marriage of his heir with that of his mother, upon which occasion William Brewer was one of the chief sureties.

The author, in his history of the House of Arundel, and again in a treatise upon the "Law of Ancient Demesne," fell into grave errors respecting this tenure of the Barony of Lancaster, because Gilbert fil Reinfred appeared in the Red Book of the Exchequer as then holding the Barony. The author, assuming the common opinion that the date of the book was about the 12 or 14 Henry II., asserted that the grant of this Barony to the son of the judge was only a resumption of a property previously held by the family. In writing this work the author took great pains to verify the date of the Red Book, and, to his surprise, he found clear and cogent evidence that the commonly received idea of its history is entirely erroneous, and that parts of it at least are as late as the reign of King Richard I. (see Chapter III., Vol. I.). Now, when it is remembered that the great Dugdale, and after him nearly every historian of note, including the late Robert Eyton, have fallen into this error, it will be seen at once how important is this fact, for nearly all the great baronial pedigrees are dated from the supposed occasion of Henry II. marrying his daughter, and therefore very many of them are based upon an erroneous date, which may affect the family history in various particulars. The facts already recorded with relation to the tenure by William Brewere chiefly establish this proposition, and they are strongly confirmed by the history of the intrusion of Gilbert fil Reinfred into the Barony of Lancaster.

It seems most probable that Reiner, or Reinfred fil Walter, the father of Roger the judge, was identical with Reiner de Bada, who was Sheriff of Lincoln at the date of the first great Roll of the Pipe, and we learn from a lawsuit of the time of King John (Rot. Cur. Reg., 7 John, m. 7), that in the time of King Henry II. Roger fil Reinfred exchanged the Manors of Toft and Manthorpe, which were his proper inheritance, with Gilbert, Earl of Lincoln, for Hulme, Sutton, and Beckington. Roger fil Reinfred married Rohaise, daughter of Wm. de Romara, mother of the Earl of Lincoln, one of the rich marriages he secured for himself whilst a judge. It is quite possible that Reiner de

Bada is identical with Reiner fil Berenger, who, in 2 Henry II., answered for the estates in Sussex and Yorkshire, and who, in 4 and 5 Henry II., was one of the sheriffs and farmers of London. We know from the first great Roll of the Pipe that Reiner de Bada had a son Henry, and so had Reiner, the farmer of London. He was still sheriff in 11 Henry II., and in 7 Henry II. Roger fil Reinfred owed 3 m. for his fees in Dorset.

In 3 Richard I. William and Henry Fitz Reiner, who continued joint farmers of the City of London during the reign of King John, were parties to a fine or concord concerning a division of the land of Richard Painfore and land of Gerard de Flanders (after the death of Alice de Duston). To this Roger fil Reinfred, Robert fil Reinfred, and Richard fil Reinfred were attesting witnesses.

The Pipe Rolls of 7 and 8 Henry II. for Dorset and Somerset show that Roger fil Reinfred held lands there, and it is curious to find two names there which seem to be connected with Rohaise de Romara; his wife, Hawise de Romara, and Peter de Bechinton are both recorded. This may be a mere coincidence.

It seems that both Roger fil Reinfred and Wm. Brewere were related to the Britos of Somerset, Barons of Odcombe. Apparently both were nephews of Walter, the Baron of Henry II., and it has been asserted by some historians that Wm. Brewere was the son of Henry Bruer, of Iselsham, in Devonshire (qy., in Somersetshire), who was possibly the Henry fil Reiner, Sheriff of London, in which case these men were half-brothers. Be that as it may, it is clear that amongst the knights of Walter Brito, Baron of Odcombe, was one Wm. Brito. This may, however, mean William Brito of Sidling, who was doubtless of the Odcombe family, since at Domesday it was part of that fee, and who died leaving a son Thomas, who married Alice, daughter of Brian de Insula, and who had Scarclive, in Derbyshire, for her jointure.

Walter Croc, the grandson (nepos) of Walter Brito, Baron of Odcombe, and one of his heirs, granted to Wm. Brewere, as *his kinsman*, the moiety of certain lands formerly held by Wm. Bruton, in Breycott, and later, in 12 and 13 John, Richard Brewere, son of William, the judge, held 15 fees of the land of Walter Brito, of the Manor of Odcombe. He died shortly after, but this half barony seems to have been given to his brother, Wm. Brewere; for Johanna, his widow, the daughter of William, Earl of Devon, held this property in dower at her death in 49 Henry III., the jury finding in effect that these lands were the inheritance of the



Brito family, and they added that the lands were wrested from them (*per potestatem Domini Wilelmi Bruyere veterioris*) by his lawlessness. Eyton states that Wm. Brewere purchased Walter Croc's half barony, and subsequently the other half of Rich. de Heselent, the other co-heir. Hutchins (Dorset) calls him nephew of Walter Brito, and Walter Croc in a Lancaster charter calls him his kinsman.

That Roger fil Reinfred was closely allied to the Brito family is quite clear from a suit in 13 John between Richard de Clare and Alice, his wife (daughter of Gilbert de Gant), and Reinfred fil Roger fil Reinfred, who called to warranty Ralf Bruer, his heir, who said that the land was given by Ralf Brito, his uncle, who gave it to the same Alice, his mother, but it was the perquisite (*purkacium*) of Roger, her husband, which G. London (*qy.*, Walter de Constantine) gave to him, and he proffered the charter. In another suit, Ralf Bruer is called the elder brother of Reinfred fil Roger.

But few other facts are known of Wm. Brewere's family. He is described as nephew of Reginald, son of Geoffry de Albemarle, Lord of Woodbury, in Devonshire, from whom he inherited the estate of Grindals, which he gave to Wm. de la Brueria, who married his sister, Englesia. In 1199 King John confirmed the grant of Foston, given to him by Gilbert de Albemarle. So also were the Gernons of Essex his nephews, both Richard and Ralf, who obtained a grant through his influence of Bakewell, being frequently mentioned in his charters, and appearing as sureties for him in his purchases from the Crown.

Wm. Brewere had several children. For William, his eldest son, he obtained the great marriage with Joan, daughter and co-heir of Wm. Vernon (*de Redvers*), Earl of Devon. As already stated, Wm. Brewer the younger succeeded, on the death of his father about 10 Henry III., but he soon after died, without heirs, and left the inheritance to his sisters. Richard, for whom his father obtained a grant of Chesterfield in the 15th year of King John, also obtained at the same time 15 fees of the Brito family, and William Brewere, his father, also purchased for him in the 4th year of King John, for 500 marcs, the marriage of Johanna, the co-heiress of Hugh de Morville, one of the savage murderers of St. Thomas à Becket, who died enormously rich, the Lord Chief Justice Lucy having secured the other co-heir for himself. In the event of Richard Brewere's death, which was probably anticipated,

the marriage was secured for Wm. Brewere's nephew, Richard de Gernon.

John Brewere, the third son of the judge, obtained a grant in 5 John of one fee in Mildesham with Galiene, the daughter of Wm. Dammartine, with the lordship of one fee in Bakewell, which Ralf Gernon held, and other estates in Nottingham belonging by right to Roger and Robert Buron, of which Peter de Sandiacre had the exchange. The Pipe Rolls show that Wm. Brewere had enjoyed the Buron fees for many years. John Brewere, like his brothers, died without issue.

Of the daughters of Wm. Brewere, the eldest married a de Frenac, and her daughter secured a great match in Pagan de Chaworth, the father of the Earl of Salisbury. Grecia, another daughter, married William Lord Braose, whose son was put to death by Llewellen, Prince of North Wales. Isabella, his third daughter, married Hugh de Dover, connected with the Peverels of Brun, and subsequently this lady married Baldwin Wake, lord of Brun.

Joan, the fourth daughter, married William Lord Percy of Petworth.

Alice, the fifth daughter, made three great marriages; first with Roger de Powis, or de Poles, a Welsh Prince; secondly, Reginald, Lord Mohun; and, thirdly, William Paganel.

The Court Rolls of the period are filled with lawsuits concerning the property of families into which the Breweres married, and whose rights they infringed, although, perhaps, they are exceeded in number by the enormous crop of actions brought by and against the family of Roger fil Renfred. It is not known exactly when the great judge died; it is said in 11 Henry III., others state in the 17th year of that king. William, his son, certainly died that year, and there may be a confusion between them.

In his old age, and finding his sons dying childless before him, Wm. Brewere appears to have devoted his ill-gotten wealth to works of charity and piety; he founded several abbeys and religious foundations, amongst them Tor Abbey.

The great matches that he had bought for his sons ended with childless widows, a cruel thing to an avaricious father-in-law, for these great ladies or their friends took care to be well endowed, and Johanna Vernon, widow of his eldest son, seems to have enjoyed a great part of her husband's wealth. Chesterfield and the Hundred of Scarsdale fell to the share of his fourth daughter, Isabelle, and

by her was carried into the family of Wake, whose history is detailed in the next chapter. It would be an omission not to state that retribution fell upon the family of Roger fil Reinfred. His eldest son, Gilbert, having aided King John throughout his villainous career, at the very close of it either became virtuous or quarrelled with him, and although he made his peace before John's death, it was at the cost of an enormous fine, which ruined him and broke his heart.

## CHAPTER XI.

**The History of the Wake Family.**

The pedigree of the Wake Family is an extremely interesting one, and, like many others, its history is still in doubt, for the simple reason, apparently, that English genealogists, and especially the members of the Herald's College, are too apt to consider that all knowledge of family history is pent up within the four walls of the College, or at all events, within the precincts of our Public Record Office; but it is not so. The author attempted several years ago to bridge over the gulf which apparently separates the families of England from those of Normandy and Brittany as effectually as do the seas that flow between them, and in this attempt he attained considerable success, so much so that genealogists of weight have not hesitated to accord to him the praise of having been the first to accomplish this difficult task. Its difficulties, however, are more apparent than real, for with the aid of the chartularies of both countries and the public records which dovetail in with them, the early history of almost any family of eminence, on either side of the channel, may be readily ascertained. The search is, however, attended with this great difficulty, that whilst the greater portion of our own records are collected together at the British Museum and in other less extensive centres, Norman and Breton records are diffused evenly over the whole country. In England, at the time of the Great Reformation, when the Monasteries were destroyed, their learning was scattered to the winds. The reformers generally were so ignorant that they imagined that writings, especially on ancient parchments, were the work of the evil one himself, and in their pious zeal, just as they demolished the beautiful examples of sculpture and painting, the offspring of the pious love of cultured men, they actually destroyed the precious records of antiquity, whilst the French reformation, or, as we politely call it, "revolution," was attended with less mischief. French reformers, if more

ferocious than our own, were more enlightened, and instead of tinkering at the tenets of the Catholic Church by inventing dogmas—and principles of their own, ours at this day are being gradually put out of sight, with scorn, by those who profess to hold them—they abolished religion altogether, a much wiser plan if only for its simplicity. Happily, however, they preserved their ancient records; of course they deprived the churches of them, and they were deposited amongst the civil archives of each separate village-community, so that the enthusiastic genealogist has to roam all over the country to collect his materials. Still, with patience the evidence may be collected, but only at so great an expense of time and money that few people would care to incur it.

### THE PEDIGREE OF WAKE OF BRUN.

GOFFRIDUS WAC ATTESTED A CHARTER OF RICHARD II. OF NORMANDY, A<sup>o</sup> 1027, TO THE ABBEY OF BERNAY.

Wace, the Charpentier des Marines,  
c. Wm. I. (1066), of Jersey.

Geoffry Wac, of the Cotentin, held land in Guernsey temp. Henry I. With his brother Richard gave land to Monteburg.

Hugo Wac gave his father's lands in Guernsey to his own foundation of Longis in 1168; had grant of the Barony of Brun from King Hy. II. 17 Henry II. with the King's Huntsman in Derbyshire.

Emma, daughter and co-heiress of Baldwin fitz Robert fitz Gilbert, Lord of Brun.

Roger Wac, 1st son of Normandy.

Baldwin Wake, one of the hostages for King Rich. I., 1194, † 1198, Lord of Brun.

Agnes, daughter of Wm. Humet, Constable of Normandy.

Ranulf de Ver-nay, second husband.

Gaufred Wake.

Baldwin Wake, † 1213, Lord of Brun.

Isabel, daughter of Wm. Lord Brewere, had Chesterfield with the Hundred of Scarsdale for her portion.

Hugh de Dover, first husband.

Robert Wake.

Guy, † s.p.

Hugo Wake, Lord of Chesterfield and Brun, succeeded as heir 17 Henry III. † 23 Henry III.

Joan, daughter and heir of Nicholas Stuteville, Lord of Lydel, b. 1220. In 1275, held Chesterfield during the minority of her son, † 4 E. I.

Baldwyn Wake, Lord of Chesterfield, had seizin of his mother's land 4 E. I., born 21 Hy. III., in the King's custody 23 Hy. III. † 10 E. I.

Helewis, daughter of Robert, brother of Saher de Quincey, Earl of Winchester.

Nicolas Wake had grant of Chesterfield by gift of his brother in 4 E. I., † 28 E. I.

John Wake, Lord of Chesterfield, granted a charter to the Borough. † 30 Ed. I.

Johanna had custody of Thomas, her son, 32 Ed. I., † 2 Ed. II.

Thomas Wake, † s.p. 30 Ed. III., Lord of Chesterfield.

Margaret, heiress to her brother.

Edmund, Earl of Kent.

In writing a history of a county it is manifestly impossible to trace each pedigree with anything like completeness, or to exhaust the search in foreign depositories; and all that can be done is to give the result of searches at Paris, Rouen, and others of the greater centres, where, happily, a considerable number of records relating to country places are collected. The general result, happily, is frequently sufficient to indicate the true history of the family, and to dispel some of the fogs which now surround it.

In the case of the pedigree under consideration, a true result is readily obtained, and the various legendary accounts (using that word as a very mild one in reference to the inventions on the subject) are happily dispersed and disposed of. It is unnecessary to refer to more than one. It is frequently stated that Hugo Wake, the founder of the English family, derived his name and his blood from the great Hereward the Wake, who has had, very recently, affiliated to him the family of the premier Dukes of England, and this last absurd fiction has been endeavoured to be sustained by unblushing forgeries. The great Hereward is equally innocent of the paternity of the Wakes of Brun. The true name of this family is Wac or Wace, which some scholars declare to be a radically different word. However that may be—and it seems to be rather a strong proposition—it is quite clear that Hugo Wac did not take the name out of gratitude for receiving this Barony with his wife (for this is the theory of many writers), but unquestionably this theory will hardly suffice in face of the fact that the Barony of the Wakes was always styled that of Brun. In early records it was never called by the name of Wake. The family of Hugo Wac bore that name for some centuries previously, and with them it was a surname, and a very early surname, whilst with the English Hereward it was merely a soubriquet, given to him perhaps after his death by an admiring posterity in compliment for his extraordinary feats of warfare. We find the name Wac or Wake in Norman records at least as early as the year 1027 (which was some time before Hereward was born). A charter of Richard II., Duke of Normandy, to Bernay Abbey was attested by Goffridus Wac: again, one Wace Charpentier, of Jersey, did great service to the Conqueror in creating his navy.

That eminent French authority, M. Pegot Ogier, gives a document of the time of the Conquest of England, which proves conclusively, coupled with after evidence, that the Wacs, or Waces,

were Norman knights of the great house of St. Sauveur, of the Cotentin, the progenitors of the noble family of Albini, Earls of Arundel. Amongst the names of the chief knights of the Cotentin who had baronies (terres nobles) in the Isles, and who followed the corps of Niel, Viscount St. Sauveur, Count of the Cotentin and of the Isles (a title, however, which is not proved to have been his), was Wace de Jersey, ingenieur, Charpentier de Marine, without fief, but who had received in reward the fief of St. John de Chênes, in Jersey (see Yeatman's "History of the House of Arundel," p. 109). This is doubtless the Wace, or Wake, of Battle Abbey Roll, who has caused so much disquiet to our genealogists.

We find that Hugo Wac obtained the Barony of Brune through his marriage with an heiress of the great house of fitz Gilbert, not the descendants of the Earls of Eu, as so many writers have assumed, but of Gilbert de Gant, the relative of the Conqueror, and in the foundation of Monteburg (Chartulary in the Bibli. Natl., Paris, numbered 10087, fol. 8), we find that Richard Wac, with the consent of Gaufridus, his brother, gave a mansion, which Wm. Doree held in Esturville. This charter is without date, but, no doubt, was made to this same abbey in the time of Henry I., and probably this Geoffry is father of Hugh of Brun. In this Chartulary there is much of value in illustration of the history of many Derbyshire families—of the Vernons, Avenils, Meynills, Harcourts, and of several others.

The connection with the family of the fitz Gilberts is quite consistent with the idea that Wace the engineer of Jersey was one of them, for independently of the fact that most of the great families of the Cotentin held lands in the Isles, we have positive proof of the connection of Hugo Wac with the Isle of Guernsey in the Chartulary of the Abbey of the Blessed Mary of Longis, of the order of St. Benedict, which he himself founded about 1168. For this evidence we are indebted to that great work the "Gallia Christiana" (Vol. XI., fol. 429). In his foundation charter, Hugo Wake declares that he founded it for the good of the soul of Baldwyn fitz Gilbert and of Emma, his daughter (Hugo's wife), and for the souls of his children, Baldwyn and Gaufred. Amongst other grants he gave the little vill and the land which his father held in the Island of Guernsey, and we learn the name of his father, since Henry II., in his charter of confirmation, made at the same date (1168), includes land in Guernsey which Geoffry

Wake held. H. Wake's charter is attested amongst others by Roger Wac, Roger Brito, and Hamon Pincerna.

Wm. Humet, and Richard, his son, were benefactors at the same date, and 40 years later a grandson of Hugo Wake married a daughter of Wm. Humet, the Constable, the descendant of this donor.

In spite of the clear evidence of the foundation charter of Hugo Wake to Longis, that his wife was daughter of Baldwin fitz Gilbert, it has been hotly contested that she was his granddaughter, and this idea had arisen in a very remarkable manner. The Rot. de Dominabus, which is often in error in details, asserts the fact that Roisia de Bussei, or de Builly, a daughter of Baldwin fitz Gilbert, and wife of Wm. de Bussei, had two daughters, one of whom married John de Builly and the other Hugo Wake. John de Builly had an only daughter, Idonia, who married Robert Veteriponte, Baron of Westmorland, who eventually recovered the de Builly inheritance, but took no share in that of Brun. It is generally stated that John de Busli married the widow and not the daughter of Wm. de Bassei, but that is inaccurate. It is quite clear that the Veteripontes secured the whole of the de Busli inheritance, which the widow could not have brought to him, for her husband left a male heir, who, of course, was not her son, and who was alive at this period. It is equally clear that the Wakes of Brun secured the whole of Morton, which, according to this roll, was the only inheritance of Rohesia fitz Gilbert, so that in some way they must have represented this Rohesia fitz Gilbert.

Eyton, who has been much exercised by this question, in his usual impulsive manner, declares that he has indisputable evidence to prove that the wife of Hugh Wac was the eldest daughter and coheir of Baldwin fitz Gilbert, but he does not produce it, though he has collected together many very valuable facts which bear upon the subject. He has collected a good deal of information about the inheritance of Wm. de Bussei, which hardly affects the question. He says (25-17) Bartholomew was the son and heir of Wm. de Bussei, and he died in 1199, leaving two sisters, his heirs, Cecilia, the wife of John de Builly, and Matilde, the wife of Hugh Wake, "of course a different Hugh Wac, who was husband of Matilde's maternal aunt." Then he cites a case from the Rot. Cur. Regis., p. 326, where the Abbot of Wardon sues Hugh Wake and Matilde, his wife, and John de Builly and Cecilia, his



wife, concerning a Builly manor, and a further suit between the Dean of Lincoln, of the year 1200, in which he recovered seizin against Matilde Wac and John de Builly and Cecilia, his wife, concerning Bocland, another Builly inheritance.

Now there is an essoin for Hugo Wac in the first action, which shows that he was then living, though not present. Eyton rather inconsistently argues that this Hugo Wac died between these suits, but if so, why the essoin? That would seem to show that he was still living, and Eyton himself produces proof that a Hugh Wac was a justiciar of the Forest in Cumberland two years later, and it may be that there were two Hugo Wakes, one who married a daughter of Robt. fil Gilbert, and another who married her niece. A Pipe Roll of 1 Rich. I. shows that there was a fine between Bartholomew de Bussei and Baldwyn Wake, for the latter was still owing £132 13s. 4d. in respect of it. This fine may account for the fact of Morton reverting to the Wakes with the rest of the fitz Gilbert inheritance, and the fact that Rohesia fitz Gilbert had only this portion of it at the time of the Roll Dominabus (1186) only three years before. The fine does seem to indicate that she was only a coheir of her father, but this does not dispose of the rights of Hugh Wac and Matilde, sister of Bartholomew de Bussy, who would on his decease be the coheir of his estate, including that which descended to him through his mother as well as that of his father, and the rights of his coheir would spring up in spite of his fine, for he could only convey as much as he lawfully might, and that would not include the inheritance of his sister and coheir, more especially since they were of the half blood, nor would this grant affect the rights of the superior lord, and Morton was no doubt part of Gilbert de Gant's Domesday Barony, and Baldwyn Wac held it of his descendants.

The doubt that naturally occurs is whether in fact Hugo Wake, who married the daughter of Baldwyn fitz Gilbert was dead when his son came into possession of the Barony of Brun, or whether he had not, like so many other Norman barons who had settled in England, retired to his Norman estates upon the coming of age of his son, leaving him to enjoy his lands. Eyton gives no proof of the death of Hugo Wake, and presumably (so industrious has he been) he could find none. Although the courtesy of England was well established at that period, it may not always have prevailed, especially amongst Normans who had large estates in their own

country, and undoubtedly Hugo Wac had estates held under the family of the Earl of Chester, and presumably he was younger than his brother Roger, for he signs after him in 1153, when they attested the charter at Devises as Knights of the Earl of Chester. This inheritance may have fallen in, and Hugo, who claimed nothing of the Builly inheritance, his son having clearly obtained the whole of the fitz Gilbert inheritance in the lifetime of Bartholomew Buille, would require nothing more; he may still have lived apart from his wife on his Norman estates, and he may have been the justiciar of the 3rd of John, so that, in spite of the charter to Longis, which Eyton does not appear to have seen, the pedigree may not have been so clear as he imagined. The pedigree of Hugo Wake is quite clear as regards the inheritance of the Barony of Brup. Baldwin Wake confirms to Thorney what his grandfather, Baldwin fitz Gilbert, gave them, and this fact is disproof of the accuracy of the Rot. Dominabus. This grant Hugo, his father, had confirmed, and there is also no doubt whatever as to the mode in which Baldwin fitz Gilbert obtained it. It appears in the first great Roll of the Pipe that he still owed £301 10s. 4d., the balance of a fine, and a very large one, which he had made for the lands of William Rulos with the daughter of Richard, his brother, Wm. de Rulos held land in Barton, part of the Barony in 1114, so that his predecessor, Hugh Evermue, was then dead. This we learn from the Lincolnshire Roll of that date, Rich. de Rulos was one of the chamberlains of Henry I.

We know but little of the date of the change of ownership from Rich. de Rulos to Baldwin fitz Gilbert, or from him to Hugh Wake. The only date we know is that of the age of Rohesia fitz Gilbert. She was found by one jury in 1189 to be 50 years old, and by another to be only 40. Both her daughters were married, and as juries were very complacent in those days in finding the ages of ladies, Eyton suspects she was 60. She was, therefore, born quite early enough for her daughter to be the wife of Hugo Wake, and the mother of Baldwyn Wake.

Although at so very early a period there seems to be but little doubt that the popular account of the mode by which Wm. de Rulos acquired this estate, that is, by marriage with the heiress of Hugh Evermue, is a correct one, and he is known to be living in 1111, for he then attested King Henry's charter to Abingdon, if there is no direct proof, there is ample proof that this baron did at one time hold the inheritance in the grants that he made

out of it to certain monasteries, which his successors confirmed. But here the candid writer must stop; it is impossible to follow the well-known story that Hugh Evermue obtained the Barony of Bourne by marriage with Turfreda, the sole daughter and heiress of Hereward the Wake, because to do so is to violate all the rules of probabilities. The common theory is that Hugh Wac took that surname with the inheritance. We have seen that his forefathers bore the name before him. Eyton, at page 146 of (23), had some observations upon it which are worth transcribing. He writes:—"Now though the baron of 1171 was called and calls himself Hugo Wac, tradition says that he derived that curious appellation from his wife's ancestry, and really Henry II.'s charter lends much strength to the tradition, for the Hugo Wake mentioned therein was not the cotemporary baron, but was a synonym for Hugo de Evermue, the undoubted benefactor of Bec more than 50 years previously, but here is a serious lesson for those who think to philologize safely by the aid of tradition. A charter of Hugo Wake's of 1153-71 shows that he had a brother Roger also called Wac. How, then, about Hugh's deriving the soubriquet from his wife's ancestry, and how about Henry II. calling that wife's ancestor Hugo Wac?" Surely Eyton is in error in supposing that Hugo de Evermue was ever designated Wac. This would disprove his own argument.

It is obvious that if the theory of the descent from Turfreda, the heiress of Brun, is correct, that the recently invented pedigree of the Dukes of Norfolk is disposed of, but, alack for it, that had already fallen, crushed by the weight of its own absurdities and incongruities.

Eyton appears to have forgotten that it was a common practice with kings to treat a confirmation as an original grant, and that a brother might well assume the surname of the head of his family with the estates. But, as Eyton points out, Hugh Evermue succeeded, most probably by grant of Henry I., to the forfeited possession of two barons, Oger Brito and Godfrey de Cambrai, and Domesday shows that Earl Morcar and Lewin were the English Lords of Brun in the time of the Confessor. Leuric and Hereward held land in Locton part of the Barony, but evidently under the former lords. If, therefore, Bourne was not a Wake Barony at all, why should Hugh Wac be said to adopt that name on acquiring it? The monks of Bec called the Barony that of Evermue. Eyton, who, unfortunately, like too many of our his-

torians, confined his researches too much to English records, has made a curious mistake as to the origin of the family of Wake. He assumes that he came of a Flemish family, because he finds him holding under a Gant. Had he searched Norman records he would have learnt that he was undoubtedly a Norman when he came to England, and only became a tenant of the house of Gant when he obtained this inheritance from the heiress of Rich. de Bulos. Prior to this event the Wakes had been Norman tenants of the Earl of Chester, who succeeded to much of the possessions of the family of St. Sauveur, the exiled lords of his family.

Perhaps the first act of Hugo Wake in England is to be found in his attestation of the famous charter made by Henry II., before he came to the throne, to Ranulf, Earl of Chester, which included the possessions of Wm. Peverel, and which probably ultimately led to the catastrophe which caused the banishment and the forfeiture of his possessions, including his great Derbyshire fiefs. Hugo Wac signs as a witness upon behalf of the Earl, and with him Roger Wac, Richard Pincerna, and Gauf de Constantin.

We find both Baldwin Fitz Gilbert and Hugo Wac benefactors of Vaudrey Abbey, which was founded by Wm., Earl of Albemarle, in 1147, at which date Baldwyn Fitz Gilbert was alive, for he gave to the Abbey Escroft, in the marsh of Mortune, and a mansion at Brun, and Hugo subsequently added 10a. in the marsh of Brun, and Baldwyn, his son, gave rights of common there.

Hugo Wake attested a charter of Simon fil Wm. de Kime before 1169, to Sortebrand, his Knight of Coningsby, to which Philip de Kime and Roceline fil Richard were witnesses ("Kirksted Cartg.," fol. 3). At fol. 9 of the same chartulary Baldwyn Wake gave land, to which Robert fil Baldwyn, Hugo de Bobia, Ralf D'eyncourt, Rad Rahag, Simon Pincerna, and Wm. de Manno were witnesses. Hugo Wake was in possession of the Barony of Brun as early as the year 1168—how much earlier we do not know positively.

The Pipe Rolls for Derbyshire for the 17th year of Henry II. have a curious entry relating to Hugo Wake, which, perhaps, gives a clue to his position. Ten marcs were charged for the entertainment of Hugo Wake with the huntsmen and hounds of the King. It would seem to be questionable whether he then resided in England.

We gain very important information respecting the Barony of Brun from the charter of Hugo Wac (Lincolnshire). In the Red Book of Exch. it is addressed:—

To Henry, King of the English, his dear Lord Hugo Wac, etc.

Wm. de Colevill holds of the Barony which I hold of you 2 knight's fees, *i.e.*, Roland de Creton one and Alexr. de Watford one, and so much I gave to him of my lordship of Brun that from it he owes me the service of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a knight's fee.

Ernald de Bosco two fees, *i.e.*, Ilbert de Childebi one and Ivo Maldint one.

Renald de Tanet two, which he holds of me in demesne.

Helius de Kingsdon one. When King Henry enfeoffed Wm. de Rolles, then Wm. de Rolles gave Osmund de Wasprei one fee of his demesne, which William, his son, holds of me, and Baldwin fil Robert fil Gilbert, after King Henry gave to him the lordship of Brun for his services, gave to Robert fil Gubold one fee, which his son holds of me, to a certain Pincerna of his (Gerold of Deping) he gave half a knight's fee of his lordship of Deeping, which the same Gerold holds of me.

In Herefordshire there are certain poor men who hold of me, *i.e.*, Ilbert fil Hamon Cleric  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a fee, Henry de Hosoll  $\frac{1}{4}$ , the son of Hugo de Lacell  $\frac{1}{8}$ th.

My Lord, thou wishest to know by what service I hold my Barony of you. This is the service with which my predecessors with their bodies served King Henry, who gave the land to them, and I owe the same service of my body to you. Thou, O Lord (Domino), who gave it to me, can demand what you will (quando illud vobis capere placeverit). My Lord, this charter behoves to be fully performed, and if you desire to inquire further I will notify to you as my Lord. Farewell.

This charter proves conclusively that Hugo Wake succeeded Baldwin fil Robert fil Gilbert as Baron of Brun, and that he was the successor of Wm. de Rulos. It proves also that Hugo himself and each of these predecessors obtained the Barony by grant from the King and not by hereditary right. We know from the chartulary of the Abbey of Longis that Hugo Wake married the daughter of Baldwin fitz Gilbert, but we have no other authority or proof of any descent from de Rollos or of any of the previous holders of the Barony. That great historian, Robert Eyton, doubted whether there was any relationship between the Wakes and Hereward, and as they did not even hold the same Barony there is little to show it, and until we find some better evidence than in the tattle of so called genealogists, it will be more safe to let the matter rest in doubt. It is a curious fact, however, that in the chartulary of Deeping (Harl. MSS., 3658) one Pagan fil Hereward is mentioned as a tenant of Baldwin, son of Hugo Wake. If the names of Hereward and

Howard were not very common and to be found at this period all over England, one might conjecture that here, at least, there was presumptive evidence that Hereward the Wake had left spurious issue behind him, from whom the Howards may have descended. It is an historical fact that his only legitimate wife survived him, having, with his daughter and heiress, retreated into a convent when Hereward's second marriage, as it is politely called, had painfully offended her, but this possibility is worthless, considering how common the name is and that it was in all probability merely the Christian name of Pagan's father, and not a surname, which was a distinction of great people only at that date.

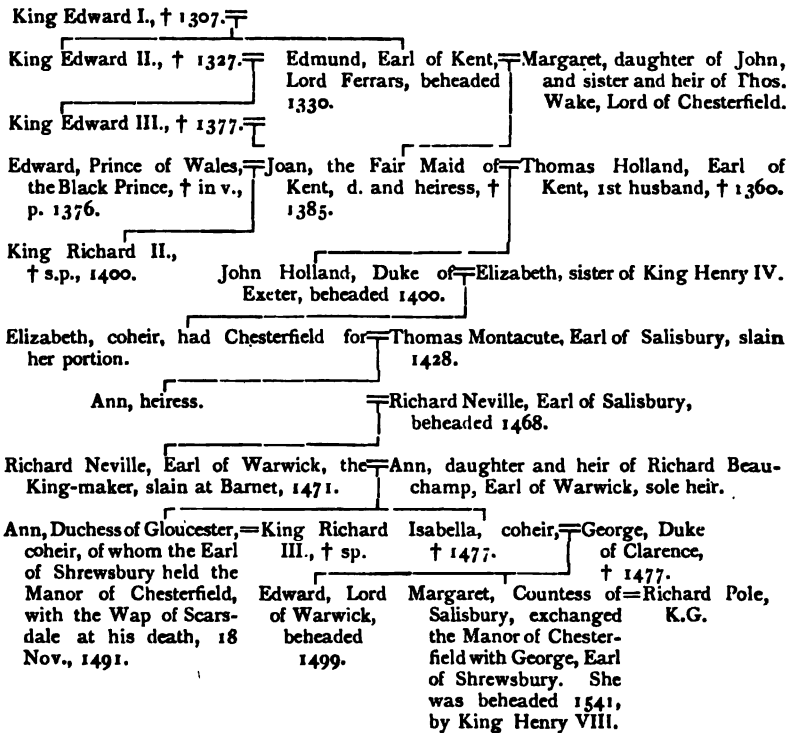
The pedigree, as it is usually given, can hardly be correct, since it leaves out of account one Guy Wake, who intermeddled with the inheritance, although his place in the pedigree is doubtful. According to Harl. MSS., 3658, Guy Wac attested a charter of Hugo fil Baldwin, confirming grants of Baldwin his grandfather. As this Hugo could not have succeeded until after the 15th of John, when his father died, Guy was probably his younger brother. He seems to have granted lands in Northburgh and in Stanford, to which charters Hugh was an attesting witness. In 1231 he gave to the Abbot of Thorney the Church of St. James, Deeping, which he could hardly have done unless he had succeeded to the inheritance or possibly had the custody of his infant nephew. He also gave lands in Northmeadow, which Richard fil Baldwin attested. In the same chartulary is also read of a Gilbert fil Wace de Muchesia Lewen, his brother, and Galfry his son. 1 John, Hugo Nevil had custody of the heir of Hugo (?) Wake (Ch. Rolls, m. 4); Baldwin and Hugo Wake gave land in Newbold to Welbec Abbey, about the 10 Henry III. We read from the writs then issued that Baldwin Wake had land in many counties in Cumberland, Warwick, Leicester, Lincolnshire, Bedford, Northampton, Huntingdon, Herts, Bucks, Derby, and Hereford, and the Testa de Nevil for Lincolnshire records that he held in Brun nine Carucates, and four bovats in demesne by the service of ancient feoffment. This, however, only proves that his ancestors held in the time of Henry I., and we know that Baldwin fitz Gilbert had a grant from that King. Ralf Wake attested the Charter of Baldwin fil Baldwin Wake to the Hospital of St. Sepulere.

The Hundred of Scarsdale and town of Chesterfield only remained in the Wake family for four generations, when it passed by the marriage of Margaret, the sister and heir of Thos. Wake, into the

Royal Family, she herself marrying Edmund, Earl of Kent, a person of the greatest importance to Derbyshire history since he obtained the Honour of Ferrars and much other property in the county.

Her only daughter and heiress, Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, was wife first of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, and upon his death she married Edward, Prince of Wales, and by him was mother of King Richard II. Chesterfield, however, did not devolve upon the crown, but passed to her eldest son by Thomas Holland, John Duke of Exeter and their several heiresses in succession. It became vested in the ill-fated Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, and was exchanged by her with George, Earl of Shrewsbury.

THE DESCENDANTS OF MARGARET WAKE, THE HEIRESS OF CHESTERFIELD.



## CHAPTER XII.

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**The Subsidy Rolls.**


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The County of Derby is unfortunate, compared with some others, in not having preserved its Subsidy Rolls. The first in existence is for the 1st year of King Edward III., and there are no poll taxes or subsidies of any worth until we arrive at the 14th of King Henry VIII., when, fortunately, there is a very valuable return, but this leaves a vacuum of nearly 200 years, and from the period of Henry VIII. the collection is again very defective; it is, however, fortunately supplemented by the duplicates which remained in the hands of the sheriffs, and some of which are still preserved. There are several amongst the muniments of Francis Foljambe, Esq., at Osberton, others at Rufford Abbey, and one in the possession of J. G. Wilson, Esq., of Alfreton, and the author is indebted to Mr. Wilson, junior, of the University of Cambridge, for a complete copy of it.

The Subsidy of 1 Edward III., although very valuable, is in a very defective condition, some of the membranes are lost and others illegible, and some are made more illegible still by the deplorable mode of repair adopted at the Public Record Office. It will scarcely be credited, but large portions of these Rolls are unnecessarily covered with a tissue paper, which is gradually growing black, and which renders portions of the Rolls, which might easily have been decipherable, wholly obscure. In this volume as much of the Rolls is given as it was found by the author possible to transcribe for the Hundred of Scarsdale.

This Subsidy was granted by the first Parliament of King Edward III., and it was of a twentieth part of all movable goods for the defence of the kingdom against the Scots. The great



interest of this Roll is that it introduces us for the first time to the Plebs of the county, from whom so many of its present leading families are descended, some of whom would now discard a native for an exotic origin. Hitherto we have been dealing with the lords, the barons, knights, and squires, the holders in chief of land, and only latterly with the freeholders, who are now represented by the gentry, but we have had no special record of the villeins, the natives, or the merchants and tradespeople. Here we learn their names, and thus we obtain for the first time a complete view of the inhabitants of the county. The collectors for this county were Roger Deincourt and Rd. Curzon. They were directed by the commission to summon before them the most loyal and best men of each vill, from whom they were to elect four or six, or more if they thought fit, by whom the assessment could be best accomplished, and they were sworn to fully and loyally make inquiry into the goods possessed by every man of the vill on Michaelmas Day, 1 Ed. III., in the house and out of the house, and to tax the same according to their true value, saving the things to be excepted, that is the armour, war horses (mounture), jewels and robes of knights and gentlemen and their wives, or their plate of silver or pewter. Several exceptions were to be made, and the goods of lepers and of those whose movable property did not reach the sum of 10s. were also to be exempt from taxation. It is obvious that this taxation would not reach any of the really poor people, judging from the assessments, for the goods of the richest inhabitants were only valued at a few pounds, and it is clear, too, that the duty of valuation was only performed in a most perfunctory manner. In the valuations for the town of Chesterfield then and subsequently nearly all the persons assessed were valued at the same sum, which does not speak much for the value of an oath at that period.

#### HUNDRED OF SCARSDALE.

*(Only the larger sums are given.)*

The first few parishes are illegible, or wholly wanting, the following names of persons alone being decipherable:—de Sulny, John de la Grene, John fil Rog, John le Mogge, Wm. le Tayler, Robert Bere, John de Heriz £4, Will del Hill, Hugo de Ufton. Then follow the surnames only of a place, the name of which is gone: de Calale 30s., Deye 15s., Plesley 15s., and Plesley 30s.

The first complete parish is no doubt that of Brampton, with probably Walton; its name, however, is wanting: Robt. le Breton £4, Roger le

Caus £3, Roger de Lynacre £4, Edm. (?) de Somsale 50s., John de Wiggeley, Wills de Wiggeley, Robt. Macworth, Ric. de Pokenegg, Hugo de Hasland, Edusa ad Molendin, Rich. del Broke, Robt. de Calale, Will de Calale, Robt. le Gardiner; sum £26 13s. 4d.

BRIMINGTON.—Robert le Breton £3, Peter de Brimington £4, Galf de Dethec 20s., John de Caston 60s., Roger fil Peter 60s., Rics. de Richmond 40s., Robert fil Jowet 30s., Gilbt. God, Ad. Stoc, Wills Fyltercok, Hy. le Carter, John fil Rann, John de la Mor 23s. 4d., Wm. Propositus; sum £26 13s. 4d.

TOTINGLY(?).—Walt. del Hull 43s. 4d., Rich. le Walker 46s. 8d., Wm. del Grene 43s. 4d., Robt. Reyner 30s., Peter de Birchwood 40s., Wm. fil Simon 40s.; sum £12 3s. 4d.

KINALDMARSH.—Will le Ward £5, Egidius de Romeley (?) £6, Wm. fil Rad £4, Thos. de Beghton £5, Wm. fil Robert £4, Hugo fil Aloc 60s., Robt. de la Grene 60s.; sum £30 0s. 0d.

(BEG)HTON.—Robert Fourneus cs., Sibella de Fourneus 40s., Wm. de Fourneus 30s., Wm. de Cotingham 60s., Wm. Sayhare 20s., Wm. de Manton 40s., Isabella de Norton 18s. 8d., Rich. de Hakenthorpe 40s., Thos. Mogge 50s., Robt. de Manton 30s., Robert Dukmanton, Jomes Wyoc 21s. 8d., Robert Edetene 16s. 8d.

BARLEY.—Thos. Cotel 60s., John fil Phil 60s., Wills le Barker 60s., Wm. fil Bate 60s., Alan fil Margaret £4, Ad. del Lennes 50s., Ad. Molding(?) 30s., Ad. Attewell 50s., Ric. de Heg . . . 40s.

STAVELY.—All perished but surname of Cathehurs . . . fil Gerneworth, Robt. le Peretaon, John Faber . . . Wynestre . . . Hanley . . . Hanley . . . Hawe.

Place lost . . . Glapwell 60s., Rob. le . . . Glapwell . . . Wm. fil Cecily.

BARLBRO.—Thos. de Goushill £4, Gilbert de Roumeley 60s., Thos. de Roumeley £4, Galf. le Gardiner 40s., Rich. le Grey 30s., Simon Comader £4, Rich. Cichegate 60s., Wm. de Dokemanton, Godwin Balle 40s., Robert de Whitewell 60s., Thomas de Caus, Henry Agg 60s., Robt. Compas 60s., Prior of Warsop £4, Rad. le Chapman 60s., Robert Faber 60s., Robt. Attewell 40s., Roger del Sellioke 30s., Thos. Godès 20s., Wills Weyweyn 40s.; sum £61 0s. 0d.

SHIRLAND.—Simon Caps 30s., Henry le Chamberlain 40s., Ad. le Hunt, Roger Bryan, Roger le Deye, Robt. Gille, Rich. le Taylor, Walter Fylding, Wm. le Mariscal 40s., Wm. de Dalby; sum £13 8s.

DRONFIELD.—Ad. fil Roger de Tapton 20s., Robert Durant 30s., Roger le Longe, Wm. Quintyn, Walt. le Gilford, Rog. de Cimitry, Roger de Lynacre, Robt. de Bately, Wm. Caskyn, Robt. de Fleteborogh, Roger fil Henry, Simon fil John, Roger Bate, Rich. de Lower, John fil Rich, Robt. fil Thom, Regl. Peyn Rogs Lylle, Robt. de Mora, Ad. Lylle, Alan Lylle, Wills Cocus, Wm. de Colley, Rich. del Woodhouses, John del

Woodhouses, Robt. de Totenley, Wills Loukok, John fil Nichi; sum £30 os. od.

S . . . ON PINK (ESTON ?).—Roger de Wyn 40s., John de Byrchwayn 40s., Wm. fil Hugh, Robt. Spiri, Nic Sviens, Jas. fil Matilde, John Pigot 45s., Hug Herun Wills Herun 45s., Rich. Drie, Siward de Mor 40s., Hugo Randulf 40s., Will Lewys, Jo de Holbroc, Roger de Childeres 40s., Robt. Molendinar, Thos. fil Dikon.

DORE.—Rich. fil John 43s. 4d., Wm. del Holmes 36s. 8d., John de Holowe 30s., Robt. fil Henry, Peter Faber, Jo de Mora, Alanus ad Aulam 50s., Will del Lymme 60s., John Elis, Will de Hanley 40s., Hugo le Barker 30s., Alex Barry 10s.

BOLLESOVER.—Wm. Aleyn 11s. 3d., Avic Picard, Thos. de Oxcroft 41s. 8d., Wm. Beley 31s. 8d., Will Waloc, Thos. fil Robert, John le Brewster, 40s., Wm. de Elmton, Thos. fil Thos., Gilbert le Messag 40s., Hene Raven 30s., Hugo de Walley, Hugo le Webster 40s., Wills Pistor 60s., Walter Geffrei 30s., Robt. Elen, John Faber, Agn. Wysman 45s., John Botel, Will le Webster, Wm. le Carter, Wm. Belot 50s., Wm. Unterschelf 60s., Hugo Curwenn 60s., Wm. Husband 65s., Robt. Margy £4, John de Bardesey 65s., Wm. fil Roger £4, Will del Hull; sum £53 12s. 1d.

ELMTON.—Henr. le Grene 40s., Wm. le Grene 40s., Ad. de Beghton, John de Walle, Walter Toke; sum £8 3s. 4d.

OXCROFT.—Robt. Merrold 30s., Wm. Pinkermet, Robt. le Spens, Rich. le Hyne 20s., Will. le Coke 30s.; sum 110s.

DUCKMANTON.—Roger de Duckmanton 60s., Rich. de Sutton 30s., Wm. Bercar 40s., Step. Molend, Henr. Bond, Robt. fil Rich, Lawrence fil Rich 30s., Hugo de Calale 45s., Hugo Bond 30s., Robt. fil Adam, Robt. Faber; £15 5s. od.

EKINGTON.—Adam (Sitwell?) de Spinkhill 60s., John Dolphin 40s., Alanus le Mouner 30s., Wm. de Hanley 30s., John Tilly 60s., Wills Mimmot 60s., Will. le Mild 20s., Robt. Jurdan 60s., John de Calal 40s., Wm. Bover 60s., Robt. Tilly 40s., John Cade 60s., Galfe de Balme 40s.; sum £30 os. od.

(PLACE GONE, PROBABLY HAULT HUCKNAL).—Wm. Andrew, Wm. fil John, Wm. Cave, Thos. fil Jo Wm. de la Grene, Rad Codinc, Roger de Cubberly 30s., Will. Sampson 40s., Roger Sampson 30s., Thos. Pistor, Agn. Sampson 33s. 4d., Alanus Stuffyn 35s., Peter del Bernes 60s., Nic. Kate 70s., Robt. Stote 20s., John Stute 13s. 4d., Rich. de Cotington 30s., Roger ad Parcum 20s., Win. le Grange, Hugo Freman, Henry de Kirkby, Wm. fil Rad, Henry Rying, Thos. Barre 60s., Agn. del Wod, Walte Dun, Robt. Gilmyn, Will. Harcourt 35s., Rad. Rying 45s., Rich. fil Roger, Robt. le Turner; sum £46 3s. 4d.

HOLMSFIELD.—John de Caldwell £4, John del Halfsted 60s., Roger de la Mor 60s., Ad. del Wod £4, Ad. fil Hugh £3, Peter Attebrok 40s.,

Rich. Bishop cs., Ad. atte Toonesend £4, Ad. de Carlache 6os.; sum £30 os. od.

STRETTON.—Robt. Franceys 43s. 4d., Roger Fox 3os., Roger de Hanley 4os., Nic. del Clay, Roger Fylding 6os., Ad. Halifax, Robert de Magges 4os., John Fylding 4os., Hy. del Woodthrope 46s. 8d.; sum £17 5s. od.

WYNGERWORTH.—John Bate 4os., John fil Robert 4os., Rich. by the Broke 4os.; Walter atte Lidegate 3os., Robt. del Hill 4os., Robt. de Braylesford 5os., Roger fil Henry 4os., Rog. Whiting, Robt. del Hill 4os., Roger atte Barre, Matilde Thoralde, Hugo Bercar, Wills le Ward, Rad atte Yate, Oliver de Baumford, Nic. de Wyndhill, Roger de Appleknoll 4os., Peter de Appleknoll 4os., Ad. le Carpenter 4os., Wm. le Clerk, John by the Broke 5os.; sum £36 os. od.

PLUNGAR.—John Alloc, Roger le Mazon, Robt. le Shepard, Robt. atte Well, Wm. Badecock, Rich. Whiting; sum £5 3s. 4d.

NORTON.—Thos. de Chaworth £10, Thos. de Bircheved 51s. 8d., Gilbt. de Grenhell 6os., Robt. de Sellioko 51s. 8d., Rad Payn 51s. 8d., John del Grene, Isabella de Norton 51s. 8d., Gilbt. del Leyes 51s. 8d., Robt. Heron, Will Picard, Thos. de Gotham, Roger fil Bate 31s. 8d.; sum £31 1s. 8d.

ESSOVER.—Alanus del Mersh £4; Jordan de Stretley 6os., John de Byley 2os., John de Northeg, John le Hunt 4os., Wm. Osebarn, Peter de Alston £4, Wm. de Alton 4os., Rad de Crouch 6os., Wm. le Hunt 4os., Rich. le Hunt 4os., Simon Campiun 6os., Robt. de Ubbestoft; sum £30.

ALFRETON.—Wm. le Baggr 6os., Wm. le Tayler 6os., Peter Thorald, Ad. fil Isabella, Hy. Cosell, Wm. Bere 6os., John fil Adam, Rich. de Northeg 33s. 4d., John Bars, John Batemon, Robt. fil Roger, Will. le Walsh, Rich. Gilbt, Robt. de Lancroft 4os., Robt. le Walsh 4os.; £26 13s. 4d.

STARCLIVE.—Roger Somer £4, Rich. de Grangia 6os., Wm. Faber 2os., Rad Fab 1os., Agn. Pinnoc, Thos. in le Lone, Hy. de Ryley, Wm. Lynder, Rich. fil Elie, Robt. Ingenay, Wm. Bercar, John Enoc, Henry Cock, John de Ryley, Henry Peard, Roger ad Fontem, Robt. Beveg, John de Cressingham; sum £20 os. od.

TIBSHELF.—John le Heriz £4, Robt. Franceys 7os., Agn. Franceys 2os., Simon de Gonaldeston, Will. Brodhead, John de Dokemonton, Rad de Gonaldeston 5os., Thom. del Grene 4os., John Propositus 15s., John fil Henry, Wm. fil Robert, Ad. de Ashamhill; sum £18 1os. od.

BRAKENTHWAITE.—John Stotard, Alanas del Ker 3cs., Thos. de la Boure 1os., Stephen del Ker 3os., Roger Ball, Walt. de Ogaston; sum £6 os. od.

CHESTERFIELD.—Roger de Glapwell £4, Robt. Durant £5, Wm. del Hulme 6os., Reginald de Haliwell £4, John Bond 4os., John le

Barker 30s., Robt. Fox 10s., Wm. le Lorimer 20s., Robt. Proudfof 40s., John de Mannesfield £4, John le Mason 60s., Adam fil Hugo £4, Henry de Mannesfield 40s., Thos. de Skeggebi 60s., Henry le Eyr 40s., Henry de Sutton 20s., Ad. Alkoc £4, Robt. fil Gilbert 40s., Wm. Blome 10s., Roger Mauger 30s., John Blome 20s., Rich. de Tonneworth 40s., Galfr. Wegg 10s., Robt. fil Felicie 30s., Walter Ketel 40s., Robt. le Lorimer 60s.

Sum of assessment, £60 os. od., from which 60s. tax was produced.

Sum of the tax realized for the whole Wapentake, £43 19s. 6½d.

Roger Deincourt discharged this roll.

Sum of all Wapentakes and Hundreds of this county (tax),  
£312 19s. 10½d.

At page 503, Vol. I., of this work will be found a list of freeholders of this county taken upon the 10th Henry VI. This, and not the list published by Glover, is the true list of gentry of the county of Derby of this period. Mr. William Bateman, who compiled Glover's list, copied it from Fuller's Worthies, who probably copied it from the Patent Roll of 12 Henry VI. Comparing this roll with that of 10 Henry VI. (p. 503, Vol. I.), it will be found that very few of the names tally; indeed, many of the persons in the Bateman list were not landowners, but simply citizens and burgesses whom the Knights of the Shires thought should be made to swear to observe certain articles ordained by Parliament. (*Writs upon the Patent Rolls, dated the 20th January, 12 Henry VI., addressed to the Knights for each Shire, and to Richard Vernon and John Cokayne for Derbyshire.*)

SUBSIDY ROLL 14 AND 15 HENRY VIII., BUNDLE 91,  
No. 91 (P.R.O.).

CHESTERFIELD. Constables { Thos. Ash, Rauf Hethcote,  
  { Thurston Shaw, Henry Reynshaw.

Robert Johnson £20, Ralf Hethcot £20, Thos. Ash £26 13s. 4d., Thurston Shawe, Henry Reynshaw £10, Wm. Clerk 40s., Ralf Bate £10, Hugo Cleworth, Wm. Lathe, John Townrow, Jo. Woodward, Jo. Lee, Jo. Ash, Henry Watson, Wm. Clerk, jun., Rich. Pillesley, Wm. Parkinson, Rd. Edmondson, Wm. Blackshaw, John Webster, George Ash, Henry Burton, John Fletcher, Wm. Burrows, Rich. Lee, Henry Byngley, Robt. Rawlinson, Robt. Wynfield, Thos. Hethcot, Aleyn Crosland, Nich. Gonnell, Robt. Becke, Wm. Legg, Thos. Durrant, George Parker, Henry Eyre, Thos. Turner, William Abbot, Rauf Clark, Rd. Alwood, uxor Rad Hethcot widow, uxor Rich. Cade wo., uxor Robt. Ashe wo., Wm. Roderham, John Crosland, Robert Clay, Wm. Baxter; sum realized £7 13s. 8d.

(12 ELIZTH.) *List of Landowners in the Hundred of Scarsdale, A<sup>o</sup>. 1570, Lansdown MS.*(From *The Reliquary*) G = gentleman ; Y = yeoman.

Francis Leake, Kt	Rich Stephen of Overton, y
Godfrey Foljambe, Esq	Edward Bullock of Overton, y
Peter Freshville, Esq	Godfr Bradshaw of Wadshelf, y
Jas Hardwick, Esq	John Spearm of Thathwaite, g
Godfrey Foljambe of Morehouse, Esq	George Selioke of Haselborough, g
John Revell of Ogston, Esq	Wm Fox of Barley, Lees, g
Ralf Leek of Hasland, Esq	Nic Hewett of Killamarsh, g
Peter Barley of Barle, y	Ad Ward of Killamarsh, y
Edward Revell, g	Geo Green of Killamarsh, y
Wm Rowlinson of Beghton, g	Wm Knyvesmith of Killamarsh, y
Godfrey Ashton of Halumshire, g	Geo Wigfall of Wigfall, y
John Wolhouse of Glapwell, g	Robt Lyly of Haxley, y
Robt Barley of Woodhouse, g	Robt Bowman of Haxley, y
John Scales of Beghton, y	Peter Eddison of Barbro, y
Jerome Blythe of Norton, g	Thos Cartwright of Barley, y
Edwd Jackson, y	Hy Bowles of Brimington, y
Wm Lee of Ekington, y	Arthur Mower of Barley, y
Jo Newbold of Hacunthorpe, y	Ralf Clark of Chesterfield, y
Jo Gill of Norton, y	Roland Durant of Chesterfield, g
Jo Parker of the Okes, y	John Ash of Ashgate, y
Jo Blythe of Norton Lees, y	John Greaves of Ashgate, y
Robt Cook of Cowley, y	Rd Cartwright of Barley, y
Thurston Cooke of Greenhill, y	Wm Pearse of Scarcliff, y
Jo Ince of Spinkhill, y	Allen Marsh of Marsh green, y
George Poole of Spinkhill, y	Jas Mellor of Blackwell, y
Peter Wood of Rowley, y	Hy Shaw of Eggington, y
Robt Sitwell of Stavely, y	Jas Linacre of Linacre, Esq
Rich Dugmanton of Gousehouse, y	John Staley of Bacliff, y
Hugh Wood of Penkeston, y	George Hyde of Renishaw, Esq
Rich Brailsford of Heanor, y	Nic Strelly of Beauchief, Esq
Rich Stubbins of Northedge, y	John Parker of Norton Lees, Esq
Robt Calton of Overton, y	

N.B.—The Author failed to identify this roll with any record at the P.R.O.

The following subsidies relate only to the Borough of Chesterfield:—

(13 ELIZTH.) *Lay Subsidy* (Bund. 92, No. 225, P.R.O.)

CHESTERFIELD.—In lands. Godfrey Foljambe, junr., £10, Ralf Ash 40s., Rich. Ash 40s., Rauf. Heathcote 40s., Rich. Fox 20s.

In goods. Rauf. Clark £10, Wm. Bollow £6, Wm. Blackshaw do., Renald Bretland £5, Robt. Cade do., John Wilson do., Wm. Memott do., Nic. Clerk do., Wm. Blackshaw do., Nich. Shepherd £3, Henry Dycons do.

(43 ELIZTH.) *Lay Subsidy* (Foljambe Charters).

CHESTERFIELD.—In goods. John Large £10, Ralf Clark & Thomas Hethcote £4. The following £3 each: Martin Bretland, Hugh Weldon, Thos. Reynshaw, Thos. Clark, David Allen, Rd. Somersal, Thos. Wells, Anthony Tupman, George Diccons, Thos. Woodward, Peter Needham, Rich. Fletcher, John Reynshaw, John Dobbe, Godfrey Cade, Robt. Fourth, John Ash & Leonard Mathews, Thomas Ingram & Thos. Rollinson 20s. each, Godfrey Heathcote 40s. in lands.

(10 JAS. I.) *Lay Subsidy* (in the possession of J. G. Wilson, Esq., Alfreton).

CHESTERFIELD.—In lands 40s. each. Godfrey Heathcote, George Diccons & Ralf Wheldon, Reginald Bretland 20s.

In goods. Ralf Clark £5, Thomas Heathcote £4. The following £3 each: Wm. Boote, Mayor; Thos. Reynshaw, Godfrey Webster, Richard Taylor, Thomas Alsop, Rich. Wells, Jas. Webster, Peter Needham, Godfrey Cade, Robt. Newbold, Will. Clark, Thomas Fourth, Nathaniel Large, Robt. Harries, Thos. Will, Francis Reynshaw, Godfr. Allwood, John Sclater, William Wagstaff, George Masson; total, £3 18s. 4d.

(4 CAB. I.) *Lay Subsidy Roll* (Bundle 93, No. 357, P.R.O.).

CHESTERFIELD.—In lands. Godfrey Heathcote, George Dickens 40s. each. Ralf Wheldon £10, Robt. Mower, Rich. Hooker & George Webster 20s.

In goods the whole were taxed at £3.

Reginald Bretland, the Mayor; Rich. Taylor, Rich. Milnes, Wm. Clark, Jas. Webster, Fras. Raynshaw, Thos. Forth, Peter Needham, Ralf Ash, Gilbert Heathcote, Nathaniel Large, Thos. Hill, Wm. Newton, Godfr. Alward, Thos. Raynshaw, Robt. Harris, & John Raynshaw.

A LIST OF FREEHOLDERS OF THE HUNDRED OF SCARSDALE FOR 1633.

(Communicated by MR. S. O. ADDY).

(8 CHARLES I.) Nomina villarum et liberorum tenentium infra hundredum de Scarsdale et resid[entium] Comitatus Derbiensis

Staveley.

Petrus Fretchvile, Miles.  
Robertus Turner.  
Humfridus Brelsford.

Herdinges.	Rogerus Watson.
Couldaston.	Robertus Rollinson.
	Rolandus Revell.
	Johannes Blithe.
	Georgius Wright.
Barley.	Richardus Cokes.
	Willelmus Shawe.
	Arthurus Mawre.
	Petrus Tippinge.
	Franciscus Caulton.
	Franciscus Owtram.
	George Slator.
Scarcliff.	Willelmus' Bradley.
	Johannes Kesteven.
	Thomas Spaulton.
Duckmanton.	Robertus Standley.
	Willelmus Rogers.
Tibshelfe.	Johannes Ouldham.
	Richardus Buckland.
	Volentine Jonson.
Carnethwaite.	Edwardus Revell, Arm Justiciarius.
Pingston.	Franciscus Byfeild.
	Christoferus Wood.
	Thomas Boote.
	Anthonius Bennitt.
	Hugo Farnesworth.
	Anthonius Farnsworth.
South Normanton.	Thomas Marriott.
	Johannes Wilson.
	Georgius Stubbinge.
Ogston.	Edwardus Revell.
Whittington.	Nicholaus Sprentall.
	Godfridus Stubbinge.
	Ricardus Lowe.
	Johannes Somersall.
	Franciscus Renshaw.
Dunston.	Thomas Poynton.
Wingerworth.	Willelmus Reynoulds.
Sherland.	Thomas Ludlam.
Unston.	Johannes Bullocke.
	Franciscus Stevenson.
	Godfridus Owtram.
	Robertus Goodlade.
Somerley.	Franciscus Curtis.



	Jacobus Cowper.
Crowlane.	Johannes Clarke.
Hill houses.	Thomas Brelsford.
	Franciscus Clay.
Swathwicke.	Georgius Wagstaffe.
	Thomas Hancocke.
	Henricus Parker.
	Johannes Barlowe.
Sutton.	Franciscus Beveridge.
Whitwell.	Thomas Marshall.
	Georgius Westby.
Allerton.	Anthonius Moorewood.
	Georgius Turner.
	Johannes Howlmes.
	Edmundus Memott.
	Johannes Duffield.
	Johannes Sutton.
	Willelmus Bacon.
	Rogerus Sutton.
Ashover.	Ralphe Chriche.
	Johannes Gregory.
	Johannes Mason.
	Edwardus Newton.
	Egidius Cowley.
	Johannes Hill.
	Franciscus Clay.
	Franciscus Stubbinge.
	Phillippus Flinte.
	Johannes Lowe, recusans.
	Thomas Platts.
Alferton. }	Phillippus Rowleston.
Riddings. }	Gilbertus Weste.
Swanwicke.	Henricus Williamson.
	Johannes Wood.
	Edwardus Wood.
	Edwardus Hunt.
Beighton.	Jacobus Jessopp.
	Henricus Waynwrighte.
	Johannes Hobson.
	Godfridus Morten.
	Epifanus Scales.
	Ricardus Treeton.
	Georgius Shirte.
	Willelmus Blithe.

Hackenthorpe.	Willelmus Staneford. Johannes Newbould. Thomas Creswicke. Robertus Foze. Henricus Hewitt, recusans. Johannes Rodes, Miles. Christoferus Slater. Henricus Turner. Henricus Smyth. Georgius Machin. Wm. Smith.
Berley. Beighton feilde. Barlbrough.	Johannes Boote. Jichardus Richardson. Stephanus Wilkinson. Rohannes Turner. Anthonius Wilson. Willelmus Thorpe. Willelmus Mariortt. Johannes Buller. Johannes Dawson. Ricardus Dawson. La. Thorpe. Thomas Oxecroft.
Blackwell.	
Dranfeild. Woodhouse. Haslande. Stubley.	} Franciscus Crookes. } Robertus Outram. Robertus Rose. Radulphus Hancocke. Thomas Mellor.
Dranfeild.	Jervacius Staynerod. Robertus Outram. Carolus Blithe, Armiger. Lionel Fanshaw, Armiger.
Eckington.	Henricus Wigfall. Georgius Sitwell, generosus. Willelmus Cooper. Johannes Levicke. Willelmus Rotherham.
Bramley. Ridgway. Forde. Pouey.	Thomas Staniford. Gilbertus Rotheram. Thomas Curtis. Thomas Kente. Johannes Kirkeby.
Caldewell. Renishawe.	Willelmus Leighe. Willelmus Cowley.

Creswell.	Robertus Cowley.
Glapwell.	Alexander Vessey.
Milnethorpe.	Robertus Woolhouse.
Chesterfeild.	Georgius Mawre.
Dore.	Arthurus Mawre.
	Edwardus Barker.
	Stephanus Bright.
	Johannes Raworth.
	Edwardus Moore.
	Robertus Hounsfeild.
Brampton.	Godfridus Watkinson.
	Henricus Bullocke.
	Georgius Turner.
	Johannes Stevenson.
	Willelmus, Shawe.
	Franciscus Stevenson.
	Willelmus Doe.
	Anthonius Crafte.
	Godfridus Cooke.
	Thomas Ashe.
Hallcliffe House.	Johannes Stevenson.
Hayne Milne.	Ricardus Martyn.
	Ricardus Stevenson.
	Johannes Brelsford.
Totley.	Georgius Newbould.
Killomershe.	Johannes Harvey.
Senor.	Johannes Brelsford.
Cutthorpe.	Georgius Heathcott.
	Georgius Harvey.
	Georgius Shawe.
	Thomas Hollis.
	Thomas Brelsford.
	Johannes Brelsford.
	Edwardus Allyn.
	Edwardus Heward.
	Georgius Revell.
	Jacobus Caulton.
	Petrus Caulton.
	Leonerus Gill.
	Georgius Gill.
	Edwardus Urton.
	Johannes Blythe.
	Johannes Bullocke, Arm Justiciarius.
	Rolandus Moorewood.

Norton Parva.	Johannes Urton, <i>alias</i> Steaven. Johannes Parker. Hugo Rolinson.
Norton Lees.	Godfridus Barten Willelmus Bliithe. Willelmus Hudson.
Greenehill.	Johannes Kirke.
Hage.	Robertus Turner. Robertus Hitchie.
Spinkhill.	Georgius Poole, junior, Armiger Recusans. Georgius Poole, senior, generosus Recusans. Johannes Poole, Recusans.
Brimington.	Richardus Cowpe. Anthonius Saxon.
Spittlefeild.	Robertus Shawe.
Clowne.	Henricus Barker. Edmondus Woodhead. Richardus Tompkyn.
Hanley.	Ricardus Milward.
Sherbrooke.	Matheus Foxe.
South Winfield.	Thomas Plats.
Troway.	Robertus Turner.
Himsworth.	Willelmus Hudson.

(13 Wm. III.) *From the List of Freeholders who voted at the General Election (1701) for the County of Derby.*

(The author is indebted to the kindness of Mr. J. Bunting, Jun., Solicitor, of Chesterfield, for access to this document.)

*The following voted in respect of property in Chesterfield :—*

Mathew Mycock, John Thompson, Benj. Heathcote, Robert Briggs of Walton, Godfrey Spencer, Fred Flint, John Wildbore of Nottn., Rich. Mills, George Sims, John Sales, James Brellsford, John Lowe, George Alton, Nic Youle, Saml. Dawson, Thos. Soresby, Richard Wood, Hy. Hayne, Saml. Stones, Wm. Soresby, Saml. Inman, James Lenne of Normanton, Wm. Renshaw of Whitewell, Wm. Clark of Mansfield, Joshua Wheldon, Rich. Turner of Higham, Thos. Stephenson, David Seale, John Alwood of Tapton, Saml. Slater, Anthony Tupman, John Fox, James Massey, John Wilson of Bolsover, John Pelly, Oliver Mathews, Saml. Oates, Fras. Moore, Jos. Poynton, Thos. Slater, Edward White, John Bagshawe, Thos. Lucas of Hasland, Marmaduke Pennel of Nottn., Thos. Bower, Joseph Moore, Robt. Jenkinson, Hy. Ansley, Thos. Brailsford of Holmsford.

*The following Chesterfield men voted in respect of other places:—*

Robt. Ferne for Norton, Jasper Fidler for Derby, James Milner for Taddington, Samuel Sleigh for Northedge, Richard Calton for Stanton.

Amongst the Subsidy Rolls for this county at the Public Record Office there is one which in point of date is the first, but which is not, in fact, a subsidy, but is an account which properly belongs to the army records; it is dated the 7th January, 31 Ed. I., and headed: "Payments made for certain corn purchased for the use of the King of divers persons in the county of Derby by Geoffrey de Gresley Henry de Brailsford & Hugo de Tevery the Collectors and Assessors of the fifteenth in the said County appointed for this purpose in the presence of the Sheriff the Lord Ralf de Shirley one of the Receivers of the said Corn & in the presence of Magr Rich. de Havering the King's escheator beyond Trent."

The subsidy was obtained for the purposes of the Scotch wars of Edward I., and doubtless the sheriff procured the corn in advance for the use of the King's army.

Unfortunately the Subsidy Roll for this year is lost, and the list as it exists only contains the names of those who sold corn. In Scarsdale Hundred we have but a poor return; this, the chief corn-growing Hundred of the county, seems to have yielded least of any.

The Abbot of Derby sold 10 quarters for 20s., Michael de Wadshelf 10 for 15s., John Pycard 6 for 9s., Wm. Osbern 5 for 7s. 6d., Wm. Goddard 6 for 10s., Nicolas Stuwell 8 for 12s., Roger de Swanwick 9 for 8s. 6d., Wm. de Wyrth 4 for 6s. 8d., Thomas de Scarclive 2 for 3s., Margeria de la Woodhouse 10 for 16s. 8d., sum 70 quarters for £5 13s. 4d.

The prices varied, probably according to the quality of the corn, from 1s. 6d. per quarter to 2s.

## CHAPTER XIII.

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**The Courts of Quarter Sessions,**

HOLDEN AT CHESTERFIELD, BAKEWELL, AND DERBY.

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It is not proposed to give anything like a connected view of the history of these ancient and useful Courts, which, now that the County Councils will relieve the magistrates of much of their hitherto ordinary labours, may perhaps, and might certainly with great advantage to the public, be more extended in their sphere of action; if not "reformed," so as to include their original jurisdiction.

The Magistrates of the county of Derby have set an excellent example to the country in their determination to publish their ancient records, and they are especially fortunate in doing so under the able editorship of the Rev. Dr. Cox. Perhaps it may not be invidious to point out how deeply the county is indebted to the late Colonel Colville, of Lullington, for bringing about this result—long his most cherished scheme—and his death before the matter was well broached is greatly to be deplored; in him, indeed, the author has lost a true friend to the present work. From the first he expressed his interest in it, and rendered able assistance in furnishing historical matter, which, had he lived, would doubtless have been much enlarged.

No attempt will be made to interfere in any way with Dr. Cox's work, or to anticipate it, and the documents here given are, in fact, of a supplementary character; they lay outside of the

county records, and are probably of an older date than any which have been preserved in the county itself. They owe their existence probably to some accident, having been found by the able chief of the Land Revenue Department, Mr. Hewlet, in his department, to which they do not properly belong, and by him transferred to the Public Record Office, where, as might be expected, they have since remained unsorted and uncared for. There would appear to be a large number of these records relating to many counties, but they have not, even, been properly divided into their separate divisions. The bundle examined for Derbyshire was found to contain many relating to other counties, from which it may be inferred that other bundles for other counties contain some relating to Derbyshire. How these documents found their way into the Land Revenue Department is unknown—possibly when the fire occurred at the old Houses of Parliament they were huddled there, for temporary safety, with many other records. It is a pity that the Record Office does not devote some of its superfluous funds to the proper care and arrangement of these interesting records, many of which belong to almost every department of the State, and some of which are very curious and valuable.

This Court of Quarter Sessions, as is well known, owes its consolidation to the great reforms of King Edward III., which were forced upon him by the increasing power of the people. Hitherto its jurisdiction had been exercised, spasmodically, by the justices itinerant or by special commissions, and partly through the great men of the county. The justices itinerant had travelled circuit—that is, through each of the separate kingdoms of the empire—from the earliest period, probably even before the advent of the Romans; and the special commissioners, the great men of a county, from whom the justices itinerant were frequently chosen, had been very recently regulated by statutes in the reign of Henry III. and Edward I. But besides their jurisdiction many Lords of Manors claimed the right of gallows in their domains, which included the trial as well as the execution of criminals; and doubtless it was in order to prevent the scandalous conduct of some of these great men, of which several instances are given in the Rolls already published, that something like a general system was established.

The statute of 34 Edward III. made provision for the appointment of magistrates in a more regular manner than had hitherto

prevailed. They were at first called Keepers of the Peace, and afterwards Justices of the Peace, so-called because their jurisdiction at first was confined chiefly to criminal matters. By the statute of 36 Ed. III., the justices were to consist of one lord, who was doubtless the chairman of the Bench, and three or four more of the most worthy of the county, who were to hold their sessions four times a year, and the name by which the Court came to be known is that which it still retains: "The Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace." The jurisdiction extended to the trying and determining of all felonies and trespasses whatsoever, with this restriction, that in cases of difficulty the magistrates were not to proceed to judgment, but in the presence of one of the justices of either Bench or of the Assize, and practically in his place one of the sergeants-at-law was appointed to preside.

Although not expressly taken away, it would seem almost to follow from the general powers of this Court that the especial privileges of certain lords to erect (and use) gallows in their manors, was, if not taken away, at least suspended. As we have seen (pages 74-83), many Lords of Manors were expressly allowed these privileges so late as the 4th year of King Edward III. Thomas Chaworth, of Alfreton, as representing the great Baron Roger de Busli, claimed them from time immemorial and was allowed his claim. John Gernon the same rights at Bakewell. As this was a place of ancient demesne it was a usurpation, Roger Deincourt, at Morton, representing the Domesday Baron, the Freshvilles, at Stavely, representing Musard of Domesday, the Savages at Steynesby (Roger de Poicteau), and others at different places, but it would seem that these privileges were only allowed to the greater Barons of Domesday or their descendants, who were the very persons who would necessarily be made justices. Several of the greater abbots and ecclesiastics had the same privileges as their predecessors had at Domesday, and Anthony Bec, Dean of Lincoln, claimed to exercise them in Eyton (by Derby) Querndon, Wirksworth, Chesterfield, Wingerworth, and Ashbourn, all these places formed part of the King's ancient demesne at the time of Domesday, which must have been given, with the churches of Chesterfield and other places, to Lincoln by William Rufus. The dean seems to have had these rights, but curiously not to have exercised them. He had mercifully punished by imposing fines and not by corporal punishment (see p. 82), and so unusually merciful was he, that he did not even uphold the salutary practices of the



pillory or the ducking stool, both of which might, probably, be revived with advantage in these days.

The dean alone seems to have had the privilege of *Furcas*, in Chesterfield, Wm. Brewere only possessing the same privileges as those of Nottingham and Derby, both of which towns, whilst they had *Infangeneth*—that is, the privilege of trying thieves caught within their boundaries—were obliged to hand them over for punishment to the King's gaolers. This seems clear from John Wake's charter (p. 105); he refers (p. 106) to the summons for the trial of robbers, when the King's writ was in Court—that is, when the commission was opened—proof that the assizes were then held regularly in Chesterfield. At p. 116 it will be seen that the sheriff accounted for £14 10s. 8d., fines levied at Chesterfield assizes, and again at p. 109 Wake refers to the punishment of such robbers in the gaols of the King, but although in all probability the custom of hanging persons without any trial, excepting the informal one before the Lord of the Manor possessing the privilege, was not exercised, the right itself was not taken away. Lord Coke (3 *Institute*, 58) states that although "*Fossa*" was taken away, "*Furca*" still remained. *Fossa* was the privilege of putting women to death for similar offences (some of them very trivial), and this was done more decently than by hanging, by drowning them in a pool or ditch (*Fossa*).

The Quarter Sessions retained the privileges of trying all offences, even charges of murder, till the fifth year of the reign of her present Majesty, but in London at the sessions at the Old Bailey they still try the most serious offences, one of the judges of the High Court, in accordance with the provisions of the 36 Ed. III., being always included in the commission.

So fairly and admirably do the magistrates of most counties conduct their sessions, and most especially in the county of Derby, under the impartial chairmanship of Sir Thos. W. Evans, Bart., that it is greatly to be regretted that some of the old jurisdiction is not restored to them, or, at all events, that their powers are not considerably enlarged, excluding, perhaps, *Furca* and *Fossa*, but certainly including *Tumbrel* and *Pillor*. A good public whipping would deter "the incorrigible rogue and vagabond" from his aimless and wicked life far more effectually than being comfortably clothed and fed at the expense of the ratepayers, a fate which cannot be regarded as anything but a relief to a half-starving man.

It appears from these rolls that the sessions always commenced

at Chesterfield, and after a couple of days were adjourned to Bakewell, and from thence some week later to Derby. It is not clear why Chesterfield had the honour of inaugurating the sessions rather than Bakewell or Derby. Both were probably places of ancient demesne, and each was the capital of a large district, and judging from the great mass of Bakewell charters, happily still existing, each must have been a place of considerable importance. It was probably from consideration for the means of transit, the road from Chesterfield to Derby being probably unknown or unsafe at that period, whilst Bakewell lay upon the great road between Manchester and Derby, which passed through Matlock, so that if they began at Bakewell they would probably have to return that way on their road back to Derby.

There is a list of the lords, knights, and esquires in the Commission of the Peace of Oyer and Terminer of the 12th November, 2 Henry VII., which is of great interest:—

The Bishop of Coventry	Ralf Langfred
Thomas, Earl of Derby	Nich. Montgomery
George, Earl of Shrewsbury	John Curson
Henry Gray of Codner, kt.	Ralf Sacheverel
Guy Fairfax, kt.	John Leek
John Vavaser	Thomas Babington
John Savage kt.	John Bradshaw
James Blount, kt.	Henry Sougham
Robert Eyre	

Thomas, Earl of Derby, whose name appears first upon this list (after the Bishop of the Diocese), was now at the height of his fame. He was advanced to the semi-Royal dignity of the Earldom of Derby by King Henry VII., within two months after he had placed the crown upon the head of the victor of Bosworth Field, and he subsequently married the aged widowed mother of the King, a position which, by courtesy, placed him at the head of the Barons of England.

It was a generous policy on the part of Henry VII. to give these high honours to Lord Stanley, for he was, in fact, one of the coheirs of the Royal Family, his mother being the widow of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and daughter of Rich. Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, thus being a lineal descendant of King Edward I. He also stood in relation of great-grandson to that King through his representation of the Princess Elizabeth

Plantagenet, his daughter, but besides his Royal descents, which made him a powerful rival to the throne, Sir Thomas Stanley possessed local claims of an indisputable character to the title of Earl of this county, which it would have been difficult to overlook, for, irrespective of the facts (which perhaps the heralds, as they have affiliated his house as an alien family, may deny), in all probability they sprang from Derbyshire soil (Stanley Park), and Lord Stanley represented the great Derbyshire Domesday Baron, Roger de Busli, through the marriage of his ancestor, Robert de Lathom, with the coheiress of Alfreton.

Amongst the session papers (P.R.O.) is one dated Hilary Term, 16 Henry VIII.

*Fines* levied before Henry Sacheverel, Thos. Cokayne, kts., Anthony Babington, John FitzHerbert, Esq., John Porte, Sergeant-at-Law, justices assigned at Derby :—

Rad. Bygot, late of Newbold, husb., fined for transgressions for which he was indicted, and placed himself upon the mercy of the Lord King. Bail, John Albyn, yoman, and John Crichlowe, yoman	... ..	12d.
Robt. Outram, of Chesterfield, husb., the same	... ..	12d.
John Raynshaw, of Whittington,	„ ... ..	12d.
Rich. Hatfield	... ..	12d.
Edward Bradshaw, of Idersey, yoman, Carl Robert Wood, of Alton, yoman, and Wm. Glossop, of Wirksworth, yoman	... ..	2.0
Alice, his wife, and Robert, his son, for the same	... ..	2.0
Wm. Southe, lately of Okeley in com. Staff	... ..	5.0
Bail Arthur Lathbury, yoman, Wm. Terry, husb., John Mynour, of same place, same bail	... ..	40d.
Roger Sheppard	... ..	20d.

It must not be supposed that these convictions necessarily were for crimes. Every kind of trespass was triable at these sessions, and in those tyrannical times very slight matters became trespasses against the King. Henry, at this time, was in bad odour with his subjects; the great subsidy of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of his reign had caused much discontent, and Wolsey had now obtained powers from the Pope to suppress the minor monasteries, not for the purpose of putting the money into the King's coffers, but for the augmentation of colleges. At that period the idea of seizing the lands and goods of the Church for secular purposes was not dreamt of; but there can be little doubt that the lesson learnt by Wolsey

was not forgotten by his instrument, Cromwell, and when Henry had broken with Rome, on account of his divorce, it was put into force in a terrible spirit of revenge for the opposition of the Pope to the King's infamous matrimonial schemes.

Wolsey's conduct in 1525 is thus described by Hall (f. 137):—

“The cardinal suddenly entered by his commissioners into the said houses and put out the religious, and took all their goods and moveables, and scarcely gave to the poor wretches anything except it were to the heads of the house, and then he caused the escheator to sit and find the house void as relinquished, and found the King founder where other men were founders, and with these lands withall he endowed his colleges.”

It will be noticed that amongst the judges was one John Porte, serjeant-at-law. At this period, and long previously, the judges itinerant, as well as the judges of the High Courts, were selected from the body of the sergeants, sometimes for a single-commission, and who then returned to the practise of the law. As before noticed, it was necessary when any case of difficulty arose to call in the assistance of one of the judges, who would probably be represented by a serjeant. And no doubt upon this occasion some questions of difficulty arose. Possibly it was in respect to these very fines, but more probably in respect of the criminal business, the record of which is lost.

What a valuable lesson might be learnt from a study of these records. The time of the judges, to the utter detriment of business, is now frittered away by wholly unnecessary attendances at Assizes in the country. Very recently they travelled four times a year, and now no less than three, during which the proper business of their courts is at a standstill. Our ancestors were wiser in their generation. In the superlative wisdom of the present day a judge need no longer be a serjeant learned in the law, but possibly a mere politician or carpet bagger; and, in their hatred of learning, the reformers of these days have actually conspired to destroy the order of sergeants (which is as much a part of the constitution as the Houses of Parliament) by refusing to appoint fresh men in the place of those dying or declining business, and the present generation will probably see the extinction of this learned and venerable body of men, unless, indeed—and surprises seem to be in store for us—an impeachment of the conspirators may terminate their dishonest practices. If the precedent of this roll were followed, a serjeant-at-law might save the attendance of the judges

altogether. Whilst writing, the judge is at Derby, with one prisoner before him, whose trial will cost the country and the bar a very considerable sum of money, in addition to the stoppage of the real work of the country.

*St. Margaret the Virgin, 17 Henry VIII.—Fines taken before Henry Sacheverel, kt., Anthony Babington, and Roger Meyours, esq., Justices, etc., at Derby.*

John Alsop of Alsop, gent., on the jury of the Free Inquest of the Wapentake of Wirksworth, was fined for not appearing before the Justices at the said day and place 12d.

Robt. Fitzherbert, gent., John Kniveton, gent., Otewell Needham, gent., John Topples of Bradbourne, Thos. Lawn of Brassington, John Lawn and Wm. Buxtones of the same, Henry Alsop of Perwick, and Jo. Woley of Ryber, for the same, each 12d.

*St. Mich., 17 Henry VIII.—Before the same Justices, at Derby. Henry Ainsworth, Clerk of the Peace.*

Roger Taillour of Dubridge, husbandman, for transgression confessed. Bail, Wm. Bishop of Langley, and John Fowler of Dubridge 2s.

Rich. Tailor of Uttoxeter, labourer, for the like 12d.

Thos. Wennesley, gent., default of service of juror at Wirksworth ; Wm. Down of Matlock, and others, the like

John Wigley of Wirksworth, for transgression. Bail, John Wigley of Wirksworth, yeoman, and Thos. Maller, shoemaker

John Rolleston, late of Ashover, gent., for the same. Bail Thos. Rolleston, esq., and John Francis, gent. 4od.

The following for the same, John Rollston, chaplain, Thos. Bothom, Ralph Robothom, John Sedwell, John Crich, Jo. Bobington, Wm. Flynt, Henry Lowe, Rich. Flint, Jo. Bothe, Nich Hunt, Rbt. Croke, Robt. Padley, Robt. Fidler, Robt. Lowe, John Kynder.

38 *Elizth., Epiphany Rolls.—Before John Manners, Wm. Basset, Fras. Leake, John Stanhope, Hy. Sacheverel, Wm. Kniveton of Mercaston, Fras. Fitzherbert, Justices ; John Baxter, Clerk of the Peace.*

Many townships were fined because their constables did not appear.

38 *Elizth., Pasc. Roll.—Same Justices.*

*Fined*: Thos. Creswick, late of Hackenthorp, Thos. and Geo. Ereswick. A great gap now occurs, no roll being at present found between the date of 38 Elizth. and 19 Charles II.

14 *Jany., 19 Car. II.—Sessions of the Peace held at Chesterfield before James Chadwick, Godfrey Clark, Robert Eyre, Francis*

Barker, and Robt. Aston, esqs., Justices ; Thos. Ash, Clerk of the Peace.

The following were fined for default as jurymen : John Stephenson, Thos. Mosley of Yolgreve.

For transgressions : Thos. Marshall, Wm. Lascelles, Edmund Lees, Wm. Bate, George Iley, Nic. Staley, Thos. Pearson, Joan Iley, Robt. Scrop, Thos. Scrop.

21 *Jany.*, same year by adjournment to Derby.—Before Anchtel Grey, esq., Henry Every, bart., Jo. Curzon, kt. and bt., Samuel Sleigh, kt., George Vernon, Nich. Willmot, Charles Agard, Henry Gilbert, and Robt. Harding, esqs., Justices.

Wm. Drabel and Wm. Croft, indicted and each fined 1s. 3d.

21 *Mar.*, 20 *Car. II.*—At Chesterfield.

John Spateman, junr., of Roadnock, gent., and John Cotterel of Fairfield fined as jurors.

Indicted : Hugo Boam, John Greaves, John Harrison, Wm. Walker, Thos Robotham, and Wm. Booth.

7 *April*, adjourned to Derby.—Before same Justices as on 21 *Jany.*, with Thos. Gresley, bt., Wm. Boothby, kt., and Simon Degge, esq.

Jurors fined : John Harding, Peter Bell of Roston, Charles Waste of Roston.

4 *July*, at Chesterfield.

Jurors fined : Thurston Allen, Thos. Ashbrook of Pillesley, Edmund Hayne of Thornhill, George Longden of Wormhill.

Indicted : Wm. Hollis and Thos. Walker.

21 *July*, adjourned to Derby.

Jurors fined : Ankano Eaton of Wirksworth, Robt. Annables of Hognaston, Thos. Mellinger of the same, Anthony Gell of Carsington, Edward Fogg of Wirksworth, Thos. Buckley of Stapenhill, Arthur Tailor of Hartishorn.

6 *Oct.*, 20 *Car. II.*, at Chesterfield.

Jurors fined : Godfrey Foljambe of Boythorpe, Ralf Glossop of Offerton.

In the Session of 21 Charles II., the business is not confined to criminal work, but fines were taken or levied on the transfer of land. Again, a valuable lesson might be learnt with regard to this practice. It was not till the 29th year of Charles the Second that contracts regarding land to be binding were to be put into

writing, and it was reserved for the folly of the reign of Queen Victoria to declare that a deed is essential. Prior to that period, although charters were used, land could be transferred by livery of seizen, or by fine, in the County Court, that is, a fictitious suit was brought which terminated in a concord by which all parties were bound, and this, because it put an end to litigation, was called a fine. This system, which was not attended by any expense, did not suit the lawyers, who preferred to convey land by a deed, with the privilege of an action, to put it into force if the parties disputed it. A fine could not be disputed, because it was the termination of an action. The Act of Charles the Second was designed to prevent frauds and secret transactions; the Act of 8 and 9 Victoria was contrived to make them.

The Lord Chancellor at the present moment is trying to pass a most cumbersome and expensive Act of Parliament to secure by a very circuitous mode of action the advantages of the fine. If the Legislature would but revert to the old practice of levying fines at Quarter Sessions and the County Courts, the owners of land would reap the benefit of it.

The first name here given is that of the purchaser, the second that of the vendor, and the third the name of the parish or township in which the land lay. As these records are little known and difficult, from want of arrangement, to find, the whole of the fines recorded are here abstracted.

NAME OF PURCHASER	NAME OF VENDOR	PARISH
<i>Pas., 21 Car. II.</i>		
Samuel Swan	Wm. Platts	Chelmorton
Robert Willmot	John Pegg	Osmaston
Thos. Godbehere	Rich. Buxton	Kirk-Irton
Nich. Stones	Robt. Wade	Norton
Chas. Lingard	Robt. Gebb	Chapel of Frith
Thos. Cooper	Rd. Hodgkinson	Ashover
Isaac Briddon	Rich. Hawley	Brassington
Stephen Barber	Adam Fox	Folow & Eyum
Adam Bagshaw	Rob. Needham	Wormhill
Gilbert Heathcot	George Calton	{ Brampton & Wad- shelf
Peter Riggott	Jeremiah Martyn	Brampton
Robt. Turner	John Lord Freshville	Stavely
Hugo Bateman	Wm. Harding	{ Hartington Heathcote Bigging

NAME OF PURCHASER	NAME OF VENDOR	PARISH
Thos. Burley	Thos. Marshall	Hathersage
Wm. Williamson	Wm. Ives	Derby
Roger Newton	Rowland Newton	Duffield & Stanley
Thos. Marshall	James Lane	Killamark
John Froggat	John Williamson	Hathersage
Robt. Dakyn	Anthony Ottershaw	Breadston
John Tayler	Thos. Parker	Langley Meynil
Joseph Woodhouse	Chas. Cotton	Bentley
Wm. Harris	Thos. Roberts	Osmaston
Rd. Marshall	Thomas Holden	Coton
Rowland Okeover	Jona. Trott	Mapelton
John Bonsal	Wm. Brightman	Long Eaton
Frances Kempe, Wo.	Rich. Hole	Ashover & Milton
Robt. Bennett	Elzth. Clay	Newbold
Jas. Webster	Eliz. North	{ Chesterfield, Mags- worth, Swathwick, & Newbold
Gilbert Clark	Jane Clagett, Wo.	Heanor & Langley
Paul Jenkinson	Maria Hodkinson	Walton & Buihorpe
Saml. Goodwyn	Thos. Meller	{ Newton Coldbrook & Milhay
Rich. Rist	Thos. Stubbing	Kniveton & Oscoate
George Hewitt	Henry Hobson	Bridgeton
Thos. Gladwyn	Wm. Cooper	{ Somerlee Dronfield Wingerworth & Apknol
Maria Smedly	Sampson Higgs	Hilton Merston
Anthony Parker	John Woodward	Dronfield
Thos. Johnson	Anthy. Perton	Brimington
John Lee	Thos. Hok	Barbro
Nic. Warrington	Edmd. Bradbury	Werselbear
Benj. Parker		Haselwood
John Eyre	George Ashton	Hope
Nathl. Horne	Benj. Archer	Snelston

## 20th Mar., 21 Car. II. Before Thomas Brome, sergt.-at-law.

Robert Haywood	Nic Ball	Kniveton
Jas. Welles	German Buxton	Wynfield & Kirk Ireton

## The 21 and 22 Car. II.

Sir Hy. Every	Wm. Fitzherbert	Tissington
Wm. Hewson	Wm. Goodwyn	Osmaston
Fras. Fletcher	Wm. Horne	Rossington & Norbury
Thos. Hunter	Mich. Eyre	Swanwych
Fras. Jerrom	Wm. Kniveton	Muggington
Alex. Stanhope	Saml. Houldin	Astnit
Henry Balguy, junr.	Joseph Eyre	Rutherford
Robt. Hope	Luca Hope	Draycott
Mabel Maynil	John Large	Willington & Repington



NAME OF PURCHASER	NAME OF VENDOR	PARISH
<i>Pasc., same year.</i>		
Wm. Ramsor	Wm. Morley	Coton
Wm. Toone	Rd. Coalton	Walton sup Trent
Ralf Bernton	Sir Hy. Every	Eggington
Rich. Bath	Thos. Gresley	Linton, &c.
Robt. Flint	Thos. Webster	Ashover, &c.
Wm. Beansley	Jas. Wright	Sherland
Wm. Greaves	Jo Burston	Bakewell & Buxton
Hy. Goodeve	Saul Roper	Heanor
Jo. Chappell	George Adams	Matlock
Jos. Hill	Rad Wilde	Tideswell
Harper Clic	Fras. Morley	Hollington
Eleanor Windoe als } Warmer, Wo. }	Edward Vicars	{ Subton & Thurwes- ton
Arthur Tailer	Wm. Spencer	Hartshorne
Alexr. Stanhope	John Bradshaw	Mackney

There are papers for the Sessions held the 16th Mar. and 10th Jan., 22 Car. II., at Chesterfield, the last before Robert Eyre, Francis Barker, and Robt. Ashton, Custodians of the Peace and Justices of the King. Again, upon the 2nd May, 23 Car. II., which were adjourned to Bakewell on the 4th May and afterwards at Derby, where only the same kind of business as in the first rolls was taken. Again, at Chesterfield on the 11th July, adjourned to Bakewell the 13th July. when the following were fined: Anthony Stafford of Shaw, Nich. Smyth of Chapel, Humph. Marshall of Colmester, John Tim of Loshill, John Hall of Booshill, Rd. Torne of Castleton, Thos. Birking of Litton.

*Adjourned at Derby* the 18th July. Again, at Chesterfield the 3rd Oct., Francis Stephenson of Unston was fined, with Fras. Farnsworth of Northedge at Bakewell on the 5th.

### *23 Charles II., at Derby.*

Fine: Thomas Bagshaw concord with Henry Bagshaw, gentleman, land in Hordelow and Hartingdon.

Robert Marple of Barbro mentioned.

Wm. Capps, chief constable of High Peak.

Godfrey Webster and Thomas Eyre, land in Newbold.

John Morwood, gentleman, and Robert Rollinson, Norton.

Robt. Bagshaw of Milnehouses.

James Carrington of Bugsworth and of Chimley houses.

John Bagshaw of Wadshelf.

Thomas Gladwin, junr., concord with Edw. Bradburn.

Rich. Middleton and Edward Godcall, land in Bowdon, Middle Call-white and Hamlet of Tideswell.

Wm. Montgomery.

There are Rolls for Hilary, Easter, and Midsummer Sessions for the 24th Car. II.

In the January Sessions 25 Charles II. there are clear traces that some of the fines at least were for religious offences. This time it was the dissenters who suffered.

John Holmes and divers others fined under the Act for suppressing seditious conventicles £10. Nicolas Swift was also fined by Godfrey Clark, deceased, and then by Sir John Gell.

Amongst those fined and convicted (offence not given) was John Bagshaw 20s., Elizeus Cotes do., Hope Bagshaw do., and the following were also indicted and fined:—Rich. Lee, Thos. Bramal, Fras. Bramall, Thos. Beastall, Thos. Swyndall, Maria wife of Thos. Hind, Jas. Yates, Anthony Copestakes, Thos. Tompkinson, John Gadsby, Wm. Doe, Thos. Gladwyn, Anna Richardson, George Atkins.

Times, indeed, are changed; instead of prosecuting these good people for worshipping God according to their own fashion (their betters having deprived them of their original church), we now call them our dear dissenting brethren.

*At Derby on the 8th April.*—Wm. Fowle, senr., John Fowle, Maria Fowle, Peter Glossop, senr., John Glossop, Wm. Clark, Wm. Fynney, and Bartho. Fretwell were fined, and on the 7th Oct. at Derby Samuel Charles was fined £14 under the Conventicles Act with Anthony Wigley.

*4 Jany., 30 Car. II., at Chesterfield.*—Before Thomas Gladwyn and other Justices, and by adjournment 20 Jan. at Derby.

Paul Webster of Chesterfield mentioned.

*29 April, at Derby.*

John Formery of Tansley, smelter, fined for following the hare without license. Thomas Hopkin of Derby, feltmaker, for keeping a greyhound ditto.

*7 Oct., Derby.*

Wm. Marples of Barlborough, gentleman, bail for Sarah Coswell of Barlborough, Henry Moore of Breadsal.

*Jan., 21 Car. II., Sessions at Chesterfield.*

Edward Marples of Clown bail for Robt. Thornley of Clown. John Adderly, Clerk of the Peace.

11 Jan., 2 Jas. II., Derby.

22 July, Bakewell.

Robt. Jenkinson of Clifton, yeoman, Henry Gregory of Bakewell, and Thomas Middleton of Broadway mentioned.

*On the 10th Jan., 4 James II., at Derby.*—Before Henry Hunloke and Henry Every, bts., Simon Degg, kt., Wm. Boothby, kt. and bt., Wm. Fitzherbert, Robt. Wilmot, John Stanhope, Henry Kendale, John Every, Arthur Warren, Thos. Eyre, John Lowe, and Thos. Gladwyn, Justices. John Adderly, Clerk of the Peace.

The following were fined for not appearing upon their recognizances ; Rich. Sellors of Tadington, John and Rich. of the same £40, Anthony Flint £20, Elzth. Williamson of Belper £10, Ralf Allen of Belper £5.

*On the 1st of Sept.* the same Justices sat with John Moorwood and John Spakement.

Henry Street the elder, of Belper, yeoman, was fined for keeping a dog called in English a greyhound without qualifying according to the Statute, 4d. Henry Street, junr., for the same.

*On the 4th July at Bakewell* were the following fines, presumably for religious offences ; those fined for assaults or similar cases are especially mentioned ; the only offence here given is for not appearing to their bail : Thos. Boyde of Durham, brazier, £40, John Stephenson of Audley, John Duffield of Madeley, Wm. Wood of Ashton bail for Hannah Orme, Robt. Allen of Lea, Wm. Dorman and Robt. Swindel of Weston super Trent, and Wm. Armfeild of Breadsal.

12 Jan., 3 Will. and Mary, Derby.

Fines: Samuel Oxley, John Wragg.

10 Wm. III. John Adderly Clerk of the Peace.

Fined: Ralf Bowden of White Hamfeld, John Pym of Breadsal £40, John Ward of Repton £40, John Bladon bail £20, John Welsh bail £20, John Fox of Newton, Wm. Birking of Belper.

4 Oct., 10 Wm. III., Chesterfield.

Rich. Tailor of Washington fined.

4 Jan., 5 Ann., at Derby.

5 July, do. George Greaves of Beghton failed to appear on recognizance, 20s. Jonathan Stone of Aldescre.

7 Oct., 6 Ann., Chesterfield.

Gilbert Heathcote of Cutthorpe, doctor in medicine, was fined £10 for contemptuously disturbing Christopher Collis, clerk in the parish church of Dronfield, during the sermon, and whilst he was doing his office.

Wm. Burdon of Dronfield, cordwainer, the like.

George Lomas of Chapel le Frith, and Margaret his wife and John his son fined for assault.

Maria wife of George Greaves of Beighton.

7 Oct., 11 Ann. (Defender of the Faith, etc.).

Before James Cavendish, Michael Burton, Henry Kayes, Thomas Bagshaw, Henry Gilbert, Thomas Stones, Charles Greaves, George Sibbell; Joseph Hervie, Clerk of the Peace. John Morton of South Wingfield fined £20, John Ladow his bail.

John Hope, gentleman, constable of Etwall.

3 Oct., 8 George I. General Quarter Sessions at Chesterfield.

Before John Fitzherbert, Brook Boothby, Thos. Stones, Charles Greaves, Robt. Wilmot, jun., de Osmanston, Robt. Wilmot of Duffield, and Henry Eyre, esqs., Justices; Joseph Hayne, Clerk of the Peace; Rich. Bagshaw, Sheriff.

George Wood of Crich fined.

17 Jan. adjourned to Derby.—Henry Hunter of Heage, yeoman.

5 Oct., 12 George I., Derby.

Before the Rev. Michael Hutchinson, Robt. Wilmot mentioned, Wm. Storer of Ashley, Wm. Fletcher of Hartington, Edward Swan do., Thos. Buxton of Bradburn, Saml. Roberts of Yolgreve, Thos. Furney of Ashford, Jo. Goodwyn of Cowdale, Ed. Dakeyne of Fairford, John Morley of Brailsford, Wm. Stear of Duffield, Saml. Goodwyn of Sherland, Joseph Fogg of Hartington, Wm. Buxton of Heathcote.

## CHAPTER XIV.

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**The Parish Church of Chesterfield.**

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Dr. Charles J. Cox, in his "Derbyshire Churches," has written so ably and fully in description of this beautiful building—beautiful in every respect except in regard to its unsightly and meaningless spire—that it would be an unnecessary work to attempt to travel over the same ground, if, indeed, such an essay would be consistent with the idea of this work; but there is one subject connected with its history which cannot be overlooked, though it is a sad one. The piety and devotion of the early inhabitants of Chesterfield—of the men of whose existence we should be ignorant but for these records and those which they attested—supplied the wants of the poorer people, giving them facilities for education and enlightenment which they have sadly needed since the so-called Reformation swept away the means which had been collected and nursed with pious care through the generosity of their ancestors.

In this great church were established several chantries and guilds, institutions which were to the inhabitants of the towns what the great abbeys and priories scattered throughout the country were to the dwellers around them. As it has been written of the study of the liberal sciences, these institutions, if they did no more, softened the manners of the common people, and perhaps of those above them in the social scale, nor suffered them to be brutal. They were preserved carefully until the tide of the revo-

lution inaugurated by King Henry VIII. swept them away, and with them all the practical charity, the spiritual guidance, and the more than paternal help which for many centuries had been their chief aim and glory to dispense. As the following records will show, they were built up and founded by degrees, and they represented the combined opinion in favour of such institutions of many generations; to the descendants of their founders this account must be of especial interest. What property was held at the time of the Reformation we have no accounts; probably in very shame these records have been destroyed, and we only know the names of the favoured few who were allowed to spoil what had been given by the pious many for the good of so many of their fellows. The farms, some in Warwickshire and other distant places, were shared between Lord Clinton and the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Messrs. Place and Spakeman; one guild was seized by E. Eglington, the property of the guild of St. Mary and the Holy Cross between Eglington and Higford. St. Michael's Chantry fell into the hands of one Venables. What these men had done to deserve the enjoyment of the fruits of the noble self-denial and generous charity of generations of Chesterfield worthies it is difficult to conceive; but it would seem that the great vortex which the sacrilegious spirit of the age had created must necessarily engulf whatever piety had consecrated to the use of man.

Those who would study this curious problem should read the magnificent work of Francis Gasquet, "Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries." For the first time since 350 years has the full truth been uttered, and we know from his labours what it was that Henry VIII. reformed and how he effected his reformation. It is an immense subject, and the small contribution towards it which the history of Chesterfield Church teaches us is but a trifle compared to the gigantic Revolution which was at work all over the country. We can well imagine what the influences were which emanated from the centre around which these guilds and chantries clustered, and we see from the details already given from the Corporation books to what an utter state of degradation the citizens of Chesterfield had fallen until the reforms of the present century helped to upraise them—a degradation which is apparent in the contrast of the account of the Corporation feasts with the work which must have resulted from these early institutions. The following account of them is preserved in the Public Record Office. It is an official memorandum which preceded the

spoliation of the period, written, it may be sure, in no particularly friendly spirit, but in the main it is truthful :—

The Chantry at the Altar of the Holy Cross founded by Hugh Draper to synge morowe masse and other divyne service cvj<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup> oute of the reveueux of the late Monastery of Beachyff Will Kyngge Chantry Priest paid by the Receyver of the Corte of Augmentacyons Chalys etc founde by the Towne att their costs

The Gyldre Or Blessyd Lady and the Holy Cross founded by Jo Mannyfield & other to fynde priests to say and celebrate masse and other divyne service & to pray for the soul of K Rycharde who granted his house for the corporation thereof also for help and mynstracyons of all manner of sacraments & sacramentales within the parishe & other charytable dedes, for the parysh is verye large beyng therein a great cure to the number of "M" "M" people and is divided into manye hamletts & villages distaunte some iii myles or more, so that the Vycar and his parish priest in the time of Lent & Easter & some other tymes cannot suffice to the mynstracon of behoffeful matters The Dean of Lincoln being persan and hath the most parte of the profitt of the Parrishe xv<sup>ii</sup> x<sup>s</sup> clere xxxiii<sup>ii</sup> vii<sup>s</sup> xi<sup>d</sup> besyds iiiii<sup>ii</sup> xviii<sup>s</sup> xi<sup>d</sup> in rents resolute xxvi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup> for the baylyffes fee xliii<sup>s</sup> for fynding of yerlye obyts and moneye for reparacons of the tenements & cotages & fyndyng of breade wyne & ware for the mynstracon of Sir Rd Newbold Sir Wm Bagg Sir Rich Bonsall Sir Wm Hethecote & Sir Rich Whitworth stypendiary Priests everye of them hath a mancyon prised at iii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup> a pece Stock ix<sup>l</sup> xi<sup>s</sup> xi<sup>d</sup>

The Chantrye of S Michael founded by Roger Chesterfield for ii priests to synge at the Altar of St Michael to mayntain God's service and to pray etc by foundation xxiiii Novr AD m iiijc iiij<sup>o</sup> xi<sup>l</sup> vii<sup>d</sup> clere xiiij<sup>l</sup> v<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup> with viii<sup>ii</sup> receyved of the reveueux of the late Monastery of Thurgarton by virtue of a decre oute of the Corte of Augmentacons dyrynge the Incumbents lyffes and viii<sup>s</sup> employed upon obyts Phili Durant & Rych Hil (who is absent) Chantrye Priests It hath a mancion house prised at 5<sup>s</sup> by yere Stocks xvi<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup> a chalysse the Vycar there had in custodye and run away with it ii yeres past

There hath been an hospytal called St Leonards granted by K Henry VII to Sir Jo Blythe clerk for term of hys lyffe by letters patent 25 Aug in xxxiii yere of his reign by virtue of an Act of Parliament Margaret late Countess of Salisburie toke it from Jo Blythe by the space of xxiii years paste and dyd grant the Lordship in exchange to George late Erle of Saloppe so Franceysse now Erle of Saloppe is in possession of the hospital.

The Countess of Salisbury here referred to was that unfortunate lady who was beheaded under such terrible circumstances by King Henry VIII.

The following charters relate to these guilds :

*In 34 Edward III.*

John de Whittington, Alderman of the Guild of the Blessed Mary of Chesterfield and confrere of the same, devised a message in Chesterfield to Wm. Aleyn (Foljambe Chs.).

1 *Hy. IV.*, after the feast of St. Peter (Cathedra).

Lease between the Aldermen of the Guild of the Glorious Virgin Mary of Chesterfield and John Marescal and Marguerete his wife of a message in Glumangate near the tenements of Hugo Draper and John Bate (Foljambe Charter).

*In the Cartulary of Beauchief* are several entries relating to Chesterfield.

Sir Rich. Oxley, formerly Priest of the Guild of the Holy Cross of Chesterfield, is mentioned, so is Wm. Bungay of Chesterfield, Wm. fil Thomas, John le Mazon and Cecilia his wife, Alan de Chesterfield was a Canon of Beauchief Abbey, Priest and professed brother, Thos. de Chesterfield and Helemonde wife of Osbert of Chesterfield are mentioned in the obituary.

Sir Roger de Chesterfield gave the Abbey a new vestment of green colour embroidered with gold and a hundred silver shillings, for whom a full service was to be said in the Convent with middle commendation.

The following records are taken from the Guild Certificates now in the Public Record Office :—

CERTIFICATE of the Alderman and Bretheren of the GUILD OF THE BLESSED MARY, THE VIRGIN, OF ST. MICHAELS CHESTERFIELD, of their constitutions and forms, dated 1318, to observe the obit of the Alderman and of Hugo de Peck each year.

Wm. fil Hy. de Chesterfield gave for sustaining the mass of the Blessed Mary in the church of All Saints 4d., 1ent paid by Jas. de Chesterfield Pelleptor for land near the road leading to the Hospital of St. Leonards which Richard Porter held.

Hugo fil John ——— gave 18d., rent paid by Alice de Litton which Henry de Manfield then held.

Roger fil Rich. le Palmer, a toft which lay in Holywel-gayt.

Wm. de Locker of Chesterfield, a rent for land which the heirs of John Locker held.

Wm. de Aylwaston Cap gave 12d. of the mess which Daniel de Brampton formerly held and the mess which Robert Cook held in fee of the demise of John Princepisse Wale.



The Lord John de Lychfield gave a holme under the garden of the Lepers of Chesterfield called Ballochholm and 1a. near the mill of the Bishop which Thos. de Derton held.

Robt. fil Hugo de Walton 3s., rent received for a mess in the Weekday Market which Rich. Baret held.

Galf de Halwell gave 2d. at Aspedalecliff and land in Halcock meadow; the same Galf and Susan his wife gave land near Brun le Clut and Nic Ball and place of John de Bucton and Elizth. his wife, widow of Nicholas Elmton.

Wm. fil Roger le Neuton gave  $\frac{1}{2}$  mess in Soutergate near the mess of Galf (Gesetnes?) which John Goule held.

Wm. fil Walter de Clareburgh gave land near Galf Javen of Boythorpe. Rad fil Robert de Yrland gave land near Robt. Bayston which Rich. Coup Cap and John Hunt and Emma his wife then held.

Hy. de Chesterfield Clic a ten in the new market, paying annually to the heirs of John Leek 2d. which Hugo Port then held, and an acre of land in Saltergate which Henry Ball then held, and a meadow in Boythorpe which formerly Adam de Albr of Chesterfield under Nedderhill, near land formerly of Galf de Betton and John Dand, and 1a. near John Brimington and Galf de Hulm which John Hanson and Wm. Lorimer held.

Hugo *Caps* (dict le Coup) a rent of 12d. received for toft formerly held by Robt. de Boythorpe in Chesterfield and  $\frac{1}{2}$  toft which John Munger held.

Stephen of *Chesterfield*, son of Stephen formerly Rector of Chesterfield, gave to God and to the altar upon which is celebrated the mass of the Blessed Virgin a rent of 12d. for toft formerly held by Serlo Tinctor, formerly held of Matilde Brito his mother, in Chesterfield.

Hugo de *Lynacre* gave a rent of 12d. received from Galf de Holms.

John *Arcwright* of Chesterfield, 2 shops formerly Thos. Gerard, in the New Market near the shop of Galf de Holm and Roger de Mannfield, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in Boythorpe near Henry Clic of Chesterfield and Rich. Marescal of Boythorpe which John Hanson and Robt. de les Asshes held. (The original charter is still amongst the records of Fras. Foljambe, Esq., at Osberton; it is attested by John de Brimington, Wm. fil Thomas, Philip le Lenne, Hugo de Newbolt, Rich. fil HERRIS, Henry Clic the younger.)

Wm. fil Gilbert de Catclive land in Saltgate near lands which Hugo de Peck formerly held and grange of John fil Emma, and which the heirs of Michael de Hathesage were accustomed to hold of the Gilde.

Susanna fil Roger Alsis of Chesterfield released her rights in a messe near messes of Thos. Gilcarman and Roger de Tamworth which John de Rygby held.

Thomas fil Ralf de Brampton gave 25d. rent received of Matilde, widow of Robert Cleric of Chesterfield, for land held of him in Whyting-

holmes in Brampton, and of 10d. rent paid by John de Whyting and 5d. for rent of John fil Galfy Carrettarii of Chesterfield, near the land of the Templars which Thos. Durant then held.

Adam de *Tatenhill* in Chesterfield, 1a. in Boythorpe near land of Nic. de Thorpe and land formerly of Hugo de Colyngam.

Peter fil Thomas de Edensor of Dronfield gave 12d. land near more of Wytington and Dunston which John de Stafford and his wife held, and rent of Galf de Hallewell, Wm. fil John le Keu ? and John fil Wm. de Peck.

Wm. fil Gilbert de Catclive, land held of Walter de Lynacre in Brampton upon the moor flat and other land near the bridge of Smale, and 1a. near the road to Baldwynscross and John de Mansfield held it.

CERTIFICATE of the Alderman and bretheren of the GILDE OF THE BLESSED MARY THE VIRGIN OF CHESTERFIELD of all their lands, tenements, rents and possessions from the time of King Edward fil King Henry.

Richard fil *Gilbert* of Chesterfield, cap, gave to Henry de Mannfield and others a messe and curtilage, etc., in Southgate in Chesterfield which Roger de Bancwell holds of the said feoffees.

Alan *Holenheved* of Chesterfield gave to Robert Durant of Chesterfield and others 2 tenements and  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of land in Southgate in Chesterfield of the fee of Dronfield by Ryhulsec which Isabella Scot held for life, paying 4s. 6d., and John Goule and the heirs of John Bete held part.

Albreda *Gosheghe* gave to Robert Durant and Robert Lorimer a messe, etc., in Southgate which Roger de Bancwell then held.

Roger fil Adam *Newbold* gave to Robert Lorimer and Cecilia his wife in special tail two messuages lying in the Wykeday market, one place of land which Gervase Clericus gave to Richard de Tapton, and 3a. at Horthorn in campo de Tapton, reversion to Robert Durant and his heirs, which Roger Pecco now holds, he also gave a messuage near Rich. de Dalby's.

Wm. de *Hyde* gave to Henry de Mannfield a messuage in the New Market in Chesterfield near Ade Picard's and John Dunston's which Emma wife of John de Berton held.

Robt. de *Hulme* gave to Robt. Durant 14s. rent which Henry de Hinkersell, Will Port, Will de Plumlay and John fil Galfry Wegh paid to him for tenements in Chesterfield.

Roger *Laghes* gave to John fil Robert Alkoc of Chesterfield in tail 3 mess and 1 selda in Chesterfield, one of which was in the New Market, formerly held by Robert Felleson, another which Edmund Savage formerly held, and another which Wm. Walsh formerly held in a place called Soutraw in the New Market, near the shops of Robert de Hampton and Hugo Port, reversion to Thos. Durant, which premises are now held by Robert Houghton, John Barbour, John Brown, and John Walsh.

John *Whittington* gave to Thomas Durant a tenement in the New Market formerly John Goule's, near Thomas Durant and Robt. le Breton, which the heirs of Wm. Shepherd held.

Henry *Mansfield* of Chesterfield gave to Robt. Durant a messuage in Saltgate, near Marie de Newbold's and John fil Adam de Newbold, which John Sudbury then held.

Alice Wo. of Robt. le *Gardiner* of Walton gave to Wm. Lorymer Cap a messuage in Chesterfield by Henry fil Philip's and the Dean of Lincoln which Wm. Roper then held.

Ricus de *Thomworth* of Chesterfield gave to John Dunston a messe in Glemmanlane near tenements of John Leker and Philip called Bayly which John Marshall then held.

Thomas de *Drayton*, Vicar of Chesterfield, Wm. de Bekton, gave to Robt. Durant a tenement near those of Adam de Tatevyl and one formerly Robt. de Barley's, and 1½a. land in the field of Chesterfield upon Halywelcroft and Kerkelands which Robt. del Assh and Robt. Wilene then held.

John *Whytyngton* of Chesterfield gave to Wm. Lorimer 2a. of land in the fee of Chesterfield in the place called Behindhand which Rich. de Kilington and Rich. Port then held.

Will *Lorimer* of Chesterfield gave to John Newbold 8d. rent paid by Ralf Tinctor in new place (foro).

John *Mansfield* of Chesterfield gave to Robt. Hampton and Henry le Heyer 10d. rent received of the heirs of Will Lorimer, 6d. for 9½a. in Brokhill received from Isabella Clerk.

Matilde fil Roger (dict) *Clerk* gave to John fil Adam de Newbold 1a. in the field of Newbold lying upon Brokhill which she had of the gift of Isabella her grandmother (avie), Wo. of Robt. Clerk, which Rich. de Ash held.

Margaret Wo. Will de *Thomworth* of Chesterfield gave to Robt. Durant 6d. annual rent received from Robt. de Glapwell and his heirs for tenement in Cotholme in the fee of Brampton.

Roger de Mannfield gave to Henry Bate of Thathwayte 3a. land in the field and fee of Brampton. Thomas Berton held 2 acres.

Robt. fil Regl. *le White* of Brampton gave to John fil Adam de Newbold and Robt. de Hampton 2s. 6d. rent in Brampton received from Thos. Atyewell of Brampton.

Thos. *Clay* of Brampton gave to John de Newbold and John de Whittington 5a. lying in Halfield and Catulyn in Brampton which Wm. Clay held.

Hugo *de la Hay* de Brampton gave to Robt. Durant all the land which was Wm. fil Ramulf de la Schaygh in Brampton which Roger Cut formerly held.

John at the *Well* of Brampton living in Chesterfield gave to John fil

Roger at the Well junior the lands in Brampton which descended to him from Richard his father in tail for default of issue to Thos. Durant.

Margaret fil Roger *Bate* of Newbold living in Chesterfield gave to John fil John Bond 3a. of land in Newbold near the lands of Simon fil John of Newbold which Wm. Bate held.

Edmund *Savage* gave to John de Mannfield and others 4d. rent received from Roger Cut in Brampton, 3s. from Alexander de Bradshaw, 3s. from Alan the Miller, and 6s. paid by Roger de Birlay and John.

Maria Wo. of Robert de *Aptoft* of Barley gave to Robt. Durant 6s. rent in Dronfield and Barley received from Alan fil Margery de Barley 2s. from Robt. del Hill, and 4s. from John del Hill.

John fil John *Bond* gave to John de Manfield 6a. land in Boythorpe which Roger de Bancwell and Thos. de Berton held.

Isabella Wo. Robert *Clerk* of Chesterfield gave to Robt. Durant 1a. at Westondelf, in the field of Boythorpe, which the heirs of Manfield held.

Isabella, Widow of Henry de *Manfield* of Chesterfield, gave to Robt. Durant a toft and two holmes, called Goseholm and Whitbrighholm, in Boythorpe which Henry de Manfield and Robert his brother held for life.

Matilde fil Wm. del *Schagh* of Brampton gave to Robt. Durant half an acre in the Lound mead of Brampton which Hugo Drap and Wm. Riggewaye held.

Roger fil Ranulf de *Holywellgate* of Chesterfield gave to John Manfield 5a. in Long flatte of Newbold which John de Skegby held.

Roger *Bete* and Hugo de Shefeld cap gave to John de Mannfield a mess in Southgate which Adam le Note formerly held and which Agnes le Note held for her life.

Roger le *Barker* of Chesterfield gave to Robt. Durant 3 places in Chesterfield and Tapton, one at Hallywellcroft at the Two crosse, and one at Kirklands, and one at Coldecliff.

Roger fil Adam de *Newbold* of Chesterfield gave Robert Durant, Vicar of Chesterfield, a mess in the New Market in Chesterfield near land of Philip de Beleghe and Margt. his wife, land in Newbold called Boywell which John fil Emma de Chesterfield formerly held, and which Emma widow of Roger de Holbrok and Rd. Baret held.

Roger *Bete* of Chesterfield gave to Thos. Durant 7a. in Newbold near lands of Matilde fil Roger the Clerk, Rich. Suffyn and John Hinkersel and Thos. de Berton he'd.

Cecelia Wo. Wm. Durant of Newark gave to John Wytinton a mess in Saltergate near land of Rich. Thumpworth and Nich. Leker, and which Rich. de Blyth held.

John de la Frith de Brampton gave to Robert Durant a tenement in Chesterfield near Wm. Bloman's, Adam fil Hugo de Newbold and John de Dygby.

Robt. de *Draiton*, Vicar of Chesterfield, gave to Robt. Durant 2s. rent in Bocharde near tenements of John Barker of Chesterfield and Roger Maug.

Roger fil Adam de Tapton gave to Robt. Durant 1a. of the fee of Brampton in le Bemty's and  $\frac{1}{2}$  curtilage in Byhyndhand near Wm. Hickam's, which Rich. Baret held.

John le *Palmer* of Chesterfield and Elzth. his wife gave to Robt. Durant 6a., 8 selions of arable land and 1 place of meadow in Brymington which Robt. Crowe held.

Wm. de *Plumley* gave to John Manfield 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in le Haye in Newbold and a croft lying under Halewell in the fee of Chesterfield near Thomas Durant's croft, which Roger Dandson and Thos. Durant held.

John fil John le *Barker* of Chesterfield gave to Robt. de Hampton and Henry de Mansfield a tenement in Bakewell.

Matilde Wo. of Roger *Dandyson* of Chesterfield gave to Richard of Chesterfield, Clerk, a holme called le Vynerholm in Chesterfield, and 3 selions of meadow in Halywell croft, near land of Wm. de Plumlay, which the Lord Ralf de Freshville and Thos. Durant held.

Wm. le *Cosin* of Thewirsalt gave to Robt. Durant and John Mansfield 2 places of land in Newbold which he had of the grant of John fil Rich. de Newbold, and which John Sabynson held.

#### GILDE DE ST. CRUCIS OF CHESTERFIELD.

A.D. 1312. Thos. de Starclif dwelling in Chesterfield land in Chesterfield held by Edith de Bailey.

Rich. de Newbolt burgage in Chesterfield in the New Market, which John de Normanton held of the Burgesses.

Adam de Tapton 9d. rent in Glemangate which Robt. de Laverok held.

The Master of St. Jo. of Jerusalem gave 2 shops in the New Market which Wm. de Cotenes then held.

Hugo Mauer of Chesterfield gave to Wm. le Lorimer and Robt. fil Wm. le Carpenter 2 shops in Westrow Burcherie which Rich. Baret and Wm. del Oven then held.

Rich. le Couper  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of land in Chesterfield upon Marlethsted crofts which Wm. de Rydgeway then had.

Alan de Hulme manens in Chesterfield a messe which Thomas Milner held.

Magota Wo. of Roger fil Michael of Tapton of Chesterfield granted to Robert de Birchover, Rector of Fisherton, John de Hinkershill, cap., Wm. Barley, land which was Robert's, the son of his father, and which descended to her after her brother's death.

*The following rental of the farms and rents of the Gulde of the Blessed Mary of Chesterfield of the 8 Rich. II. is taken from a MS. now in the possession of Mr. Bunting, solicitor, of Chesterfield. It shows from the number of tenants and the amounts paid by them how the property of the guild was administered in order to benefit as many persons as possible :—*

	s.	d.		s.	d.
John Bate paid	...	9	John Broun	...	20
The Brethren of the Guild of St. Elen	...	9	Wm. Bate	...	12
The Heirs of Walter de Elmton	...	8	The heirs of Jo. fil Sabine	...	20
Robt. de Whittington	...	6 0	Jo. de Normanton	...	10 6
Hawkins Bocher	...	2 2	Emma de Holbeck	...	6 8
Thos. Durand	...	19	John del Ash	...	20
The Abbot of Welbec	...	6	Galf Gesling	...	18
Robt. Coke	...	3 6	Ric. de Kilmington	...	6
Henry Clark	...	12	John de Sothbury	...	5 0
The heirs of Robt. fil Elie	...	1½	Alice de Papelwick	...	3 4
John Mannfield	...	3	Ada Chayne	...	3 4
Roger Pec	...	4 6	John Hunte	...	15
John Barley	...	10	Robert Port	...	19
John Mauger	...	6	Wm. Regald	...	23
The heirs of John de Dygby	...	12	Robt. de Hoghton	...	6 8
Henry Bate	...	6	Thom. Spurior	...	5 0
The Brethren of the Guild of St. Cross	...	6¼	Letitia Ball	...	5 0
Nich. Thacker	...	7	Robt. Crowe	...	18
The heirs of the Lord Jo. Hynkersell	...	2 0	John de Ashburn	...	2 0
Thos. de Derton	...	5 11½	John Stubbyng	...	6
Beatrice Wo. of Robt. de Darcy	...	18	Nich. Hifort	...	2 7
Rich. del Ash	...	4 7	Roger Mangetorp	...	12
Rich. Port Vicar had 1 acre also 1a. laying in byhynd- hand	...	4 7	Walter Covenass	...	18
The heirs of Henry Casky (? Gaskyn)	...	15	Will. Ryge way	...	3 0
Roger Dawson	...	22	Rd. de Bylangton	...	6 6
Robt. Whapcode	...	1	Sum	...	106 7
Sum	...	48 4½	Sum total, £7 14s. 11½d.		

Tenants at will and for terms of years.	s.	d.	Endorsed upon the account.	s.	d.
Robert Brigg	...	2 0	M that Henry Bate of Duck-		
Rich. de Blythe	...	4 6	manton received for that	20	20
Rich. Baret	...	6 6	term		
The heirs of Jo. Edule	...	3 5	that is to say of		
Alic. Croward	...	5 0	Jo. de Normanton	10	6
Wm. Tailhour	...	2 6	John de Skegby	6	8
Robt. del Ash	...	3 4	Robt. de Ashes	3	4
Robt. de Calale	...	2 7	p Dno Wm. Ingram	11	
John de Brimington	...	16	Selina Ball	5	
Wm. Roper	...	3 6	Sum	21	8
John Marescal	...	3 4	Henry Robert de Yettle-		
John Walsh	...	2 3	work received from Jo. fil		
			Sabine		20
				23	4
			Total	23	4

The following document is almost comical in its utter baseness. The lands of the Church had vanished, squandered amongst generally a spendthrift nobility, who were thus bribed to keep the people down. The jewels of the churches and their shrines, the books, vestments, and movable furniture, of all kinds, had disappeared; when it was discovered by some wag that somehow the bells had been overlooked, and might be converted directly, and indirectly, into so much precious metal. The idea was followed out, and the following is an account of the commission of Dr. Legh and Mr. Cavendish for the bells of Derbyshire. The lead of the roofs of the churches was also found to be useful for military purposes, and these preparations were perhaps hastened by the grumbling amongst the poor, who found they had actually been cheated out of the value of their money by the introduction of some of this bell metal into its coinage—to such utter baseness did the King stoop in his downward career.

Mr. Cavendish, of this Commission, was no doubt the founder of the family of Chatsworth, which at that time was in the hands of the Leaches (a good old family, of knightly lineage). Mr. Cavendish at this period had no connection with this county, being then a clerk in the Court of Augmentation—a curiously-named tribunal created by Acts of the 27th Henry VIII., contrived not to augment the livings of the clergy, but to take them away, and very effectually did it perform its deadly work.

Dr. Legh was, perhaps, one of the vilest creatures employed by Cromwell, and his faults must not be attributed to his companion; indeed, so marked was his conduct, and so intolerable, that Cromwell at times was almost afraid to employ him, and, therefore, he would doubtless associate with him in his visitations a man of better morals and of a very different character. Of Legh's character, we have a full account in Father Gasquet's great work. It seems that Legh had previously been associated with one John Ap Rice, and Cromwell obtained evidence from each to convict the other of improper conduct. Ap Rice, in his evidence, describes Legh "as a young man of intolerable elation; he dressed "in a most costly fashion, and browbeat and illtreated the abbots and superiors he came to visit in an overbearing and insolent fashion." Ap Rice, base as he was by his own confessions, was unwilling to endorse the charges Legh was ever ready to prefer against the monasteries, the inmates of which he treated "in his insolent and pompatique manner."

Legh was voracious in his demands for fees and bribes from the unhappy monks; "he asketh" (writes Ap Rice) "no less than £20 as of due for every election, which, in my opinion, is too much, and above any duty that was ever taken before." Of course these demands were wholly illegal, and they were simply "perquisites"—in plain words, bribes—exactd for Cromwell's pocket. Legh served him much in this respect. Amongst other instances, he obtained a bond from Win. Basing on his election as prior of St. Swithin's, Winchester, for £500, the payments on account of which can be traced in Cromwell's private accounts; and from the same prior he obtains an annuity of £20 for Cromwell and for his son Gregory after him.

Ap Rice was in utter terror lest Cromwell should inform Legh of the author of the evidence with which he supplied him, apprehending murder from Legh's "Rufflers and serving men."

Yet so anxious was Cromwell to destroy the religious institutions, or rather to rob them of their property—though he believed in their doctrines, he probably cared little for them—that numbers of houses were wrecked on the reports of these two men. As we should expect, grave charges have been made against Legh in connection with his visitations. Sanders says "that he tempted the religious to sin, and he was more ready to inquire into and speak about uncleanness of living than anything else." His bad conduct was notorious. The "Pilgrims of Grace" demanded his immediate



and condign punishment, and he narrowly escaped being put to death by them. Even that unfair historian Mr. Froude admits that Legh and Layton bore themselves with overwhelming insolence, and took bribes, and, when they were not offered, extorted them from the houses which they spared.

As a matter of course, miscreants like Legh, if they were active in obtaining bribes for their superiors, would not scruple to take them for themselves. King Henry seems to have discovered this, and an inquiry was ordered upon the subject. Sir John Daunce, who was the Commissioner ("Q. R. Misc. Suppression Papers,"  $\frac{4}{13}$ ), adds: "Memorandum as touching the plate that was supposed to be sold by the late abbot of Merivale to George Warren goldsmith of London to the value of £18 whereof information was given to Dr. Legh and Wm. Cavendish after they had dissolved the said monastery. Riding by the way the same Dr. Legh and W. Cavendish sent unto the said late abbot for the said £18. This £18 they confess that the late abbot sent to them by one of their servants by the way (begging) to be good masters unto him and his brethren. And this the said Cavendish doth affirm by his answer. Also by the said Doctor Legh confessing the same." (Gasquet's "Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries.")

In this report of Derbyshire bells, it would seem that Dr. Legh had trafficked for the sale of these bells upon his own account in anticipation of the general seizure.

*Land Revenue, File 122, No. 1 (B. 1393) (P.R.O.).*

BELLS in the Counties of Nott. Derby and Chester late the Circuit of  
Wm. Bolles

In the County of Derby:

*Beauchief* there were 5 belles whereof in June ulto 38th year of the late Henry VIII there remayned two in the stepill in Beauchief weighing 500lb and the other three were carried thence to Strelly by the commandment of Sir Nich Strelly kt the owner of Beauchief aforesaid to Bonsal Park 2 small bell pounds 140 In the late Nunnery of Derby there were 2 small bells which by report did weigh 140lbs were sold by Thomas Sutton gentn. who dwelleth in the said late Nunnery

*Gresley* 4 bells w 28 cwt whereof the Parishioners of Gresley do say and affirme two of the said belles belong to the said parish of Gresley and the Abbey and Parish Stepill is all one

*Derleigh* The belles there was sold by Doctor Leigh and Mr Cavendish Commissioners there to the Parishioners of St. Alkmond in Derby

*Dale* 5 bells pounds 45 cwt

*Rependon* 3 bells pounds 21 cwt 1 small bell 1 cwt

*The Friars of Derby* There was one bell and is sold by one John Sharp who dwelleth in the said house and weighed by the report of neyborns 8 cwt he declarth the Commissioners sold it him

A copy of this book was delivered by Germyn Gnyfton to my servant the 16th day of July Anno 38 of the reign of Henry the 8th late King and another copy of the same I have sent this 2nd day of February Candlemas Day 1547 by Robert Makerill one of the pursuivants of the Court of Augmentations and Revenues of the King's Crown to the Rt. Worshipful Sir Ed North kt Chancellor of the said Court with also another book declaring and menshouring both the charge and discharge of all the King's Ma<sup>e</sup> Lead in the Counties of Nott, Derb, and Chest, by virtue of Mr Chansellor's letter to me directed for the same Dated the 21 day of Jany Ao 1 Edward VI

It does not appear who was the writer of this note, but no doubt it could be easily traced by means of the handwriting. This note is curiously proof that the petty larcenies in the Church were not merely the work of the time of King Edward VI., but were, at least, contemplated by his august father.

The following document will be read with interest by those who regard with horror the infamous practices adopted by the Reformers in order to stamp out the Catholic religion. It exhibits a truly liberal spirit, which only wanted a little courage to have been carried out in its integrity, a courage that, alas! was wanting. The original is to be found in the Bodl. Lib. ("Rawlinson's MSS.," No. 139):—

"The following gentlemen answered in the affirmative to King James II's 3 questions in favour of liberty of conscience to all persuasions of Religion and for taking off the infamous penal laws and tests some subscribing to part only of the question." King James thought that all good Christians should agree to this and in these days his enlightened policy (distinguished from his practice) is fully acknowledged to be correct:—

Sir Henry Hunlake  
Thos. Gladwin Esq.  
Thos. Eyre of Kooler  
Thos. Eyre of Hassop  
Basil Fitzherbert of Norbury

Arthur Warren  
Reginald Pender  
Roland Okeover  
Sir Edmund Abney kt  
Sir Henry Every to 1 for taking off tests

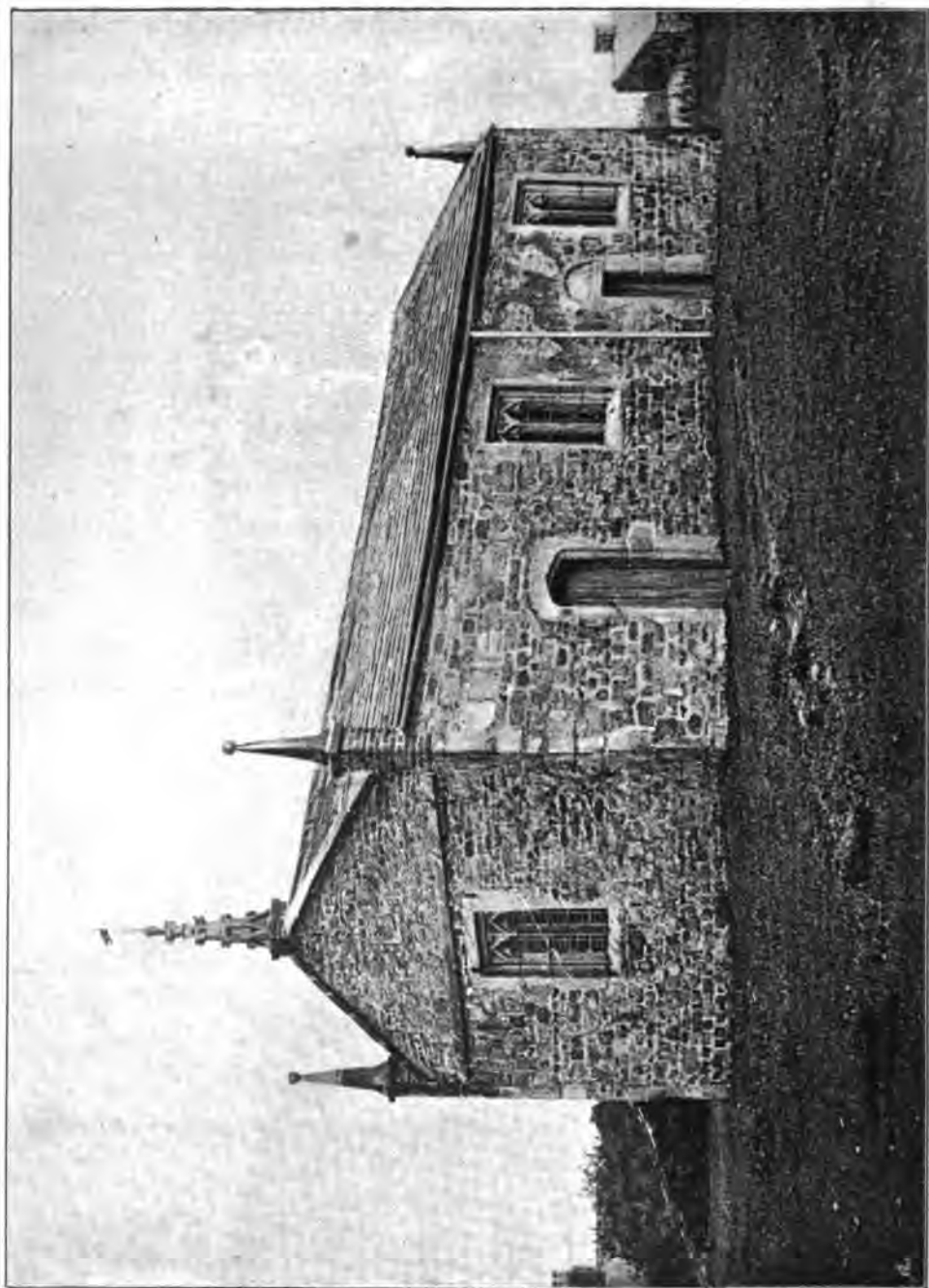
Sir Wm. Boothby 3 to support the King's Declaration for liberty of conscience	Gilbert Thacker Henry Cavendish Wm. Fitzherbert
Sir Simon Degge	Wm. Allestry
Sir Gilbert Clerk	John Every
Robt. Burdett	John Lowe
Godfrey Meynil	Henry Kendall

The tithes of Chesterfield Vicarage were in 1836 commuted as follows:—The township of Calow, £43 6s. 4d. to the Vicar, and £149 13s. 8d. to the Dean of Lincoln; and in Chesterfield and other towns, £459 7s. 10d. to the Vicar, and £1058 2s. 8d. to the Dean.

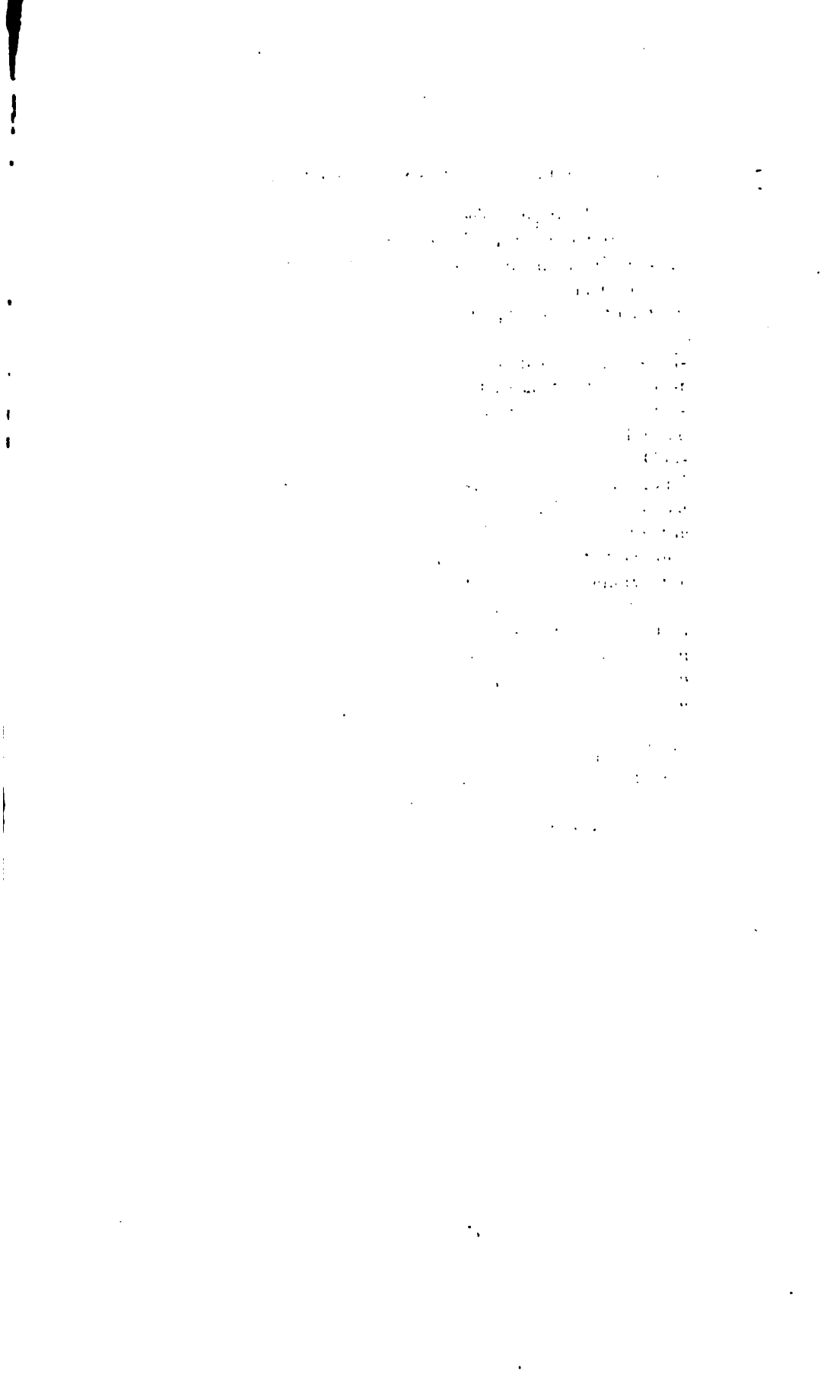
In the 7th year of King Charles I. there was a very important suit in the Court of Star Chamber, and upon the 11th day of November, in that year, there was a decree respecting the rights of the Parish Church of Chesterfield over the surrounding chapelries and hamlets; and in the Parish Register there is a curious document relative to its power over the parishes of Wingerworth and Brampton. There can be but little doubt that the pleadings and evidence taken in this suit would be of great interest to many vexed questions, but, unfortunately, the series of Star Chamber documents deposited in the Public Record Office terminate with the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and all record of this suit appears to be lost. It is possible that the papers relating to it may still exist, and they would be of very great value in considering the history of both Brampton and Wingerworth. Until these divisions of the history are reached a discussion of the few facts known will be deferred.

The question of the date of this church has been already discussed in considering the history of the Manor (p. 92), and the fact that the charter of King Wm. II. granted to Lincoln the Church of Chesterfield, has been insisted upon as absolute proof of its existence prior to the Conquest. Dr. Pegg thought that it might be that the Rectory of Chesterfield was formed and tithes paid before the building was erected, but this argument is worthless, for the same record shows, that in the time of King Edward, other chapels which were existing in the surrounding Berewics were even then affiliated to it. Is it possible to conceive that these chapels also were not in actual existence? And can any instance be produced of any chapel (whether in existence or not) having been affiliated to one not actually formed? The fact that in Domes-





VIEW OF THE OLD CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF NEWBOLD, NOW THE BURIAL-PLACE OF THE FAMILY OF EYRE,  
OF NEWBOLD





day no chapel or church is mentioned as belonging to the Berewic of Chesterfield part of the Manor of Newbold, is immaterial if we come to the conclusion that the Berewic named in Domesday was not the Borough of Chesterfield, and it is, in fact, another and a powerful argument in support of the proposition that they were different places.

Dr. Pegg seems to think that the appearances of the semi-circular arch in the less N. door would infer that the fabric must have had an existence in what he calls the Saxon time, but this argument is very unsatisfactory for many reasons, but, if it be correct, as the English people of the period prior to the Conquest, whom he improperly calls "Saxons," were no builders, and the few remains of architecture which can properly be referred to a period prior to the Conquest may generally be referred to the period of the Roman Occupation of this country. If, therefore, there is any portion of the church of this great antiquity (the tradition of its locality is now lost, and the author failed to discover it), it may be claimed in proof that here was a British Church built prior to the time of St. Augustine, under the protection of the Roman Legions—a fact extremely probable, and which cannot but be of interest to all who reverence the things of antiquity.

Chesterfield appears to have possessed a Catholic Chapel, which, with Newbold Chapel, was sacked during the Orange revolution of 1688—an instance, doubtless, of the true liberality of principle of the followers of the conspirators of Whittington Moor.



## CHAPTER XV.

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**The Grammar School.**

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Amongst the disastrous results of the Reformation, and one of the most considerable, after the neglect of the poor, which followed the absorption by the greedy nobles of the property dedicated to their use; was not only the decay of religion and of morals, but the almost destruction of learning. Fr. Wm. Wright, of the Society of Jesus, who was for many years, with the repute of distinguished ability, a teacher of Philosophy at Vienna and Gratz, writing in 1607 of the great ignorance then prevailing in the English Academies, states: "I have found amongst them not even one Theologian nor Philosopher, nay, not even the worst sophist, or still worse grammarian." This ignorance was not felt so much at first by the upper classes, for in the reign of Queen Elizabeth they could retain their tutors, and in courtly circles learning was still cherished, and the high culture of the better classes continued for a time, although religion had apparently perished. It was reserved for the later period of the Stuarts that gentlemen should openly practise vice, but it was not until the revolution of 1688 eventually brought in the House of Hanover, that swinishness prevailed in the highest as in the lowest places. If the Courts of Charles II. and James his brother, were horribly licentious, the filth, so far as it was possible, was veiled or refined, and gilded with wit, and rendered to the careless more tolerable by hilarity; but with the advent of the Georges vice lost this flimsy disguise, and utter and unadulterable obscenity reigned supreme in the Court and amongst nearly all classes of the people. Good and earnest men at a very early period saw, with dread, the rising tide of vice and irreligion, and vainly they endeavoured to cope with it. They filled the pulpits with so-called "divines," and planted grammar schools where the guilds and fraternities had hitherto exercised their mild discipline, but all in vain. The nation, betrayed by its leaders, had now

rejected the Catholic Faith, and with it all purity and virtue, indeed, all beauty had died out of the life of the people, and they sank into a terrible slough of despond, which is aptly described by the "inspired tinker," John Bunyan. It is because his description of the moral debasement of the people so aptly fitted the state of things about him, that his unpleasant work has been so widely read and so much admired (?). Amongst those who vainly strove to stem the tide of vice and ignorance was Godfrey Foljambe, of Walton; by his will, dated the 24th day of February, the 37th year of the Virgin Queen Elizabeth, he left an annuity of £240 towards "the perpetual maintenance of one preacher, a venerable, "honest man, and learned in the Scripture, who should continually, "diligently, and sincerely exercise himself in preaching and explaining the Word of God in Chesterfield in the parish church there." From this it would almost seem as if the few clergy left in the parish churches troubled themselves neither to preach nor explain the Scriptures, although the duty to do this was one of the pretexts of the Reformation, and we know, too, from history how terribly, as a body, the clergy had sunk, and how ignorant and corrupt they had become, and how the people were practically left without spiritual guides, till they, in sheer despair, became their own ministers, each one for himself. The present generation has happily seen the end of these things. Even the prelates of the Church of England are not ashamed to admit and to deplore the mistakes of the period of our history, now under consideration, and following in the wake of the clergy to Catholicise, so to speak, the National Church. Indeed, the Bishop of Southwell seems to regard the Reformation as an unpleasant dream, and to claim a perfect continuity between the Church of pre-Reformation days, and our own; and all parties are striving earnestly to restore to the people the very institutions which the greed of the reformers destroyed.

Godfrey Foljambe, besides vainly endeavouring to supply the place of the priests of the Church, endeavoured, though ineffectually, to supply their work of education. He left a sum of £13 6s. 8d. a year for the maintenance of a schoolmaster for the education and instruction of boys in Chesterfield, and the Queen (the Virgin Elizabeth) being earnest "as far as in her lay" (her own words) to promote such pious works, by her charter confirmed his intentions.

This school was but a sorry substitute for the college which had

previously existed in Chesterfield, but it was better than nothing for a time, although at certain periods it sank to a very low ebb, and, indeed, was frequently closed for years together. We have no record of the college which formerly existed here, and, indeed, only know of its existence from occasional mention of the master of the scholars in old records. There is a notice in a Hardwick charter of the date of 3 Ed. I. of one Henry de Sutton, master of the scholars of Chesterfield, and we know but little of the history of Godfrey Foljambe's school except at one period. Dr. Samuel Pegg, who was educated there, has collected some notes relating to it, at and just before, his time, and from his account it would appear that, even at his date, for a time the school fell away altogether, and was closed, and the few boys who would gain, any scholarship at all, attended at the house of the Revd. Mr. Sleigh, Rector of Shirland. He refers to a master called Foxlove, and succeeding him one Robert Brown, who came out of Cumberland, who was first a schoolmaster at Bolsover, then of Norton, and then he came to Chesterfield. He seems to have mended matters, for, in his time, some half-dozen boys went to the University. Thomas Secker, afterwards Bishop of Oxford, was a pupil, so was Francis Sitwell, of Renishaw, who went up to Benet's Coll., and Thomas Sitwell, of Christ's, Obediah Bourne, of Christ's, Henry Bourne, M.B., of Queen's, Vicar of Chesterfield, also Thomas Hadfield, a well-known Nonconformist, Samuel Chandler, Gervase Fowler, Rector of Langworth, and Jacob Calton, son of the Rector of Blore, Staffordshire. After him came Wm. Burrows, A.M., who was bred at St. John's Coll., Cam., but first of Wakefield Scole, where afterwards he became usher to Mr. Clark. Dr. Pegg gives the following list of his pupils admitted in the Universities, which will be interesting to many Derbyshire families :—

Allanson, Geo.	Bagshaw, Wm., Barnslie.
— Cuthbert.	Barrow, Wm., St. John, Cam., Rector of N. Wingfield.
Alsop, Wm.	Barrow, Benj., St. John C., Rector of Matlock.
Alson, Sam.	Balguy, Chas., M.D., St. John's.
Barker, Wm. St. John, Dean of Raphoe.	Bower, Fr., St. Jo., Rr. of Balbro.
— Robt., Queen's Coll., Cam., Fellow.	Bourne, Jo, s. of Obediah, St. Jo.
Bagshaw, Rich., St. Jo., Cam.	— Hy., — Peterhouse.

- Bourne, Geo.**  
 — Laurence, Queen's Coll., Rr.  
   of Ashover.  
 — Wm.  
**Brown, Robt.,** Cur. of Laughton.  
 — Tatton.  
**Brailsford, Hamp.,** Peterhouse  
 — John.  
**Bright, Thos.,** St. Jo., Rr. of Eccles-  
   field.  
**Blomer, Jo.**  
**Burnel, Wm.**  
**Booth, John.**  
**Bunting, Jo.**  
**Beard, Thos.**  
**Cadman, Joseph,** Jesus Coll.  
**Calton, Jas.**  
**Clark, Wm.,** s. of Jo., St. Jo., Vr. of  
   Hallam.  
 — Wm., —  
**Cavendish, Ld. George,** St. John's.  
**Chadwick, Anth.**  
**Charlesworth, Robt.**  
**Crofts, Edmund.**  
**Darwen, Robt.**  
 — John, St. Jo.  
 — Erasmus, M.B., of Lichfield.  
**Drake, Jo.,** St. Jo., Vr. of Beighton.  
**Docksey, Hope.**  
**Ellis, Seth.**  
**Evans, Edmund,** Vic. of Mashfield.  
**Fernes, Godf.,** Jesus, Cr. of Beau-  
   chief.  
**Farnworth, Ellis,** Rr. of Cosington.  
**Fidler, Thos.,** St. Jo., Rr. of Sher-  
   land.  
**Farrington, Sir Wm.**  
**Fairfax, Robt.,** Christchurch.  
 — Guy.  
**Frost, Jo.**  
**Flint, Robt.,** Jesus Coll.  
**Griffith, Middlemore,** St. Jo., Rector  
   of Whiston.
- Griffith, John,** St. Jo., Rr. of Hands-  
   worth and Ekington.  
**Green, Wm.,** Trin., Camb., M.B.  
**Gell, Philip.**  
**Greaterix, Jo.**  
**Gibson, Jo.**  
**Hallows, Brabazon,** St. Jo.  
 — Chaworth, Rr. of Pleasley.  
 — John.  
**Heathcote, Ralf,** Jes. Coll., Rr. of  
   Morton.  
 — — D.D., Rr. of Sawtrey.  
 — Edward.  
**Harding.**  
**Hanson, Saml.,** Rr. of Bontesal.  
**Hall, Fras.**  
 — Thos.  
 — Robt.  
**Hart, Lowe,** St. John's.  
**Hinkesman, Rd.**  
 — Chas.  
 — John.  
 — Thos., Trin., Cam.  
**Horne.**  
**Holland, Jo.,** Peterhouse.  
**Hewett, —.**  
**Hatfield, Thos.**  
 — Geo.  
**Horsefall, Geo.**  
**Harrison, Joseph.**  
**Hassal, Saml.**  
**Jebb, Rich. Univ.,** M.D.  
 — John, Dublin and Peterhouse.  
**Jackson, Cyril.**  
**Keys, Jo.,** St. Jo., Cur. of Crich.  
**Kaye, Rich. Brazenose,** Rr. of  
   Kirkby.  
**Leacroft, Jo.,** University Coll.  
**Law, Wm.,** Trin., Cam.  
**Ley, Jo.**  
 — Aden, Emanul.  
**Lewis, Charles.**  
**Livesay, Ralf.**

Lambert, Jo.	Slater, Adam, Aberdeen and Trinity Hall.
Laughton.	
Moseley, Sir Oswald, Trin. Coll., Cam.	Sales, Jo., Eman. Sayle, Wm., St. Jo.
— Sir Jo., Trin., Rr. of Warsop.	Soresby, Wm.
Mason, Jo., Peterhouse, Cur. of Elton.	Sedley, Sir Charles. Shipston, Joseph.
Mower, Edmund, St. Jo.	Smith, Eyre, Foster.
Moises, Hugh, Peterhouse Fellow.	— John.
Markland, Math., St. John's.	Swift, Jo.
Milnes, Rd., Jesus.	Stacey, Jo.
Maude, Jas.	Swinney, Sidney, D.D.
Moorwood, John.	Simpson.
Musters, Charles.	Turner, Hammond, St. Jo., Fellow.
Newham, Ralf, Jesus C.	Webster, Wm.
Parker, Robt., St. Jo.	Wood, Jo.
Pegg, Saml., Rr. of Whittington.	Woodyearr, Wm.
— Charles, Cat's Hall.	Wright, Wm.
— Saml., St. Jo., Barrister.	Walton, Barrister.
Powell, Wm., Christchurch.	Wright, Hy., Offley.
Parkin, Paul, Schoolmaster of Rugeby.	— Thos. Ward, Marmaduke, St. Jo., R.
Richmond, Rich., St. Jo., LL.D.	Warren, Jas.
Stubbing, Jo., St. Jo., M.B.	Total, 135.

The Rev. Mr. Burrows had more than a mere local reputation, for his school was at one time reckoned the most considerable of any in the North of England (Nicol's "Literary Anecdotes of the 18th Century," Vol. III., p. 109). Nicol's reference to the schools of the North of England, brings to mind the account of them given by the late Charles Dickens. It is possible that the great novelist learnt the history of their baseness from family tradition, for a family of his name were long settled in Chesterfield, the founder of the fortunes of the Heathcote family marrying one of the name, and we find in Chesterfield many names that recall some of Dickens' creations. "Tony Tupman" was related by marriage both to the Heathcote and the Dickens family. Did this absurd name suggest that of the friend of Mr. Pickwick? The Rev. Joseph Shipston was appointed in 1773, and was master for 21 years. The Rev. Thomas Field was appointed master in 1794, and at some periods after his appointment there was not a single scholar; in 1827 the number of scholars was five. At Mr. Field's death the Corporation preferred to dispose of the funds through

“the Common Box,” and no successor was for some years appointed, when a sad fate overtook both the school and the Corporation; the school literally tumbled out of the frying-pan into the fire—from the guzzling of the Corporation into the insatiable maw of the Court of Chancery, where not only were the few crumbs, left by the Aldermen, devoured, but a deficit of some £1,500 was created. A sad state of things for the hungry Chancery lawyers, but a happy moment of inspiration enabled them to recover themselves. They called upon the Corporation to disgorge £784 for monies guzzled, and £700 for interest—the latter sum, a most improper fine in the face of the Court curiously (?) finding that the payments into the “Common Box” were not wilful misappropriations, but done under “a simple misconception of duty.” This, however, was immaterial, when by this happy thought enough was produced to feed the lawyers all round and to pacify the town by building a small school house.

In 1847 the Rev. F. Calder—more to his honour than his profit—accepted the mastership of this historic, but attenuated school. He was 17th wrangler in the year 1840, and afterwards a junior master of the West Riding Proprietary School, at Wakefield, at the Grammar School of which town the Rev. Mr. Burrows had once been “Usher” (these schools are now amalgamated). That same year (1847) and this Wakefield School are of the greatest interest to the author of this work, and he hopes to be excused for here recording these facts of importance to himself—that he then left it, having worked his way from the lowest form to the head of it, and having, as “Captain” in the last year of his residence and at the wish of the Head Master, the Rev. R. E. Garvey (of Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge), established a regular system of Fagging, in order to supersede that of bullying, for which, in his earlier days, the school had been sadly notorious. “Dear old Dick,” as he was lovingly called, who exercised a great moral influence over his boys, placed his own son under the author as his first fag, and upon going up to Cambridge in his turn the author selected Emmanuel College simply from love and reverence for his old master, Richard Garvey.

In Mr. Calder’s time, at Chesterfield were many good men educated, amongst them the Rev. F. Arnold, author of the “History of Greece,” and Dr. T. B. Pearson, Fellow of St. John’s.

The latter wrote a small history of this school, from which it appears that Mr. Calder's income for the first year was no less than £29 5s. For 30 years he laboured there, and the Rev. F. B. Allison was appointed, and he remained till 1885, when the present master, Arthur E. P. Voules, M.A. (Oxon.), was appointed. To his great credit he has increased the number of scholars from 28 to 110, and since the strange Chancery suit (as Dr. Pearson profanely calls it) funds have been found to erect a fine school house, and, with half-a-dozen masters now under him, Mr. Voules has a good opportunity to raise the school to a position of honour and usefulness, and once more to establish its fame in the Northern counties.

## CHAPTER XVI.

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### THE PARISH REGISTERS OF CHESTERFIELD.

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IF Chesterfield has to deplore the loss of her choicest records of the Black Book, and of many charters which were seen by Dr. Pegg, to say nothing of her ancient Terriers, there is much to rejoice in the long list of Parish Registers which have been preserved, and which are now in excellent preservation and custody. The earliest book is missing, as is generally the case ; but the series commences in the year 1558, with a grand folio, written upon vellum, the writing of which (of course in the earlier portion, before the blight of ignorance had wholly fallen upon the Church), is generally remarkably clear and legible, thanks, doubtless, to the scholarly training of the priests, which, for a time, survived the shock of the Reformation. In the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, and all through the Stuarts', as is the case all over the kingdom, the work is indifferent and badly done, though it is not so utterly mean and contemptible as that which illustrated the swinish condition of learning—alas! in and out of the Church, in clerical as in municipal affairs—at the period of the Hanoverian Succession, and for many years afterwards.

It is curious to note, just as we see the decay of religion and learning progress in the same downward ratio, how both revive



at the same stage, and just as the Church of England recovers her faith in her ancient liturgies and creeds, so, *pari passu*, the learning of her clergy is extended, till in these days, with the recovery of so much of her lost faith, she is able again to record faithfully and legibly the granting of the Sacraments of the Church which these Registers were designed to record. Mr. Frederick Bradly has published many extracts in Vol. viii. of the "Reliquary," some of which are, doubtless, here repeated; but these have been independently collected, and with the view (which probably did not guide him) of illustrating the descents of many of the ancient families of the county, whose pedigrees and estates will be recorded hereafter in their several Lordships:—

- |       |       |     |  |
|-------|-------|-----|--|
| 1558. | Nov.  | 25. | Fuljambe, Godfrey fil Godfrey, of Walton, baptised.                    |
|       | "     | 17. | Ashe, Agnes, filia Richard, baptised.                                  |
|       | Dec.  | 19. | Newbold, Gervase fil Robert, baptised.                                 |
|       | "     | 19. | Eyre, Nicholas, buried.  |
|       | "     | 19. | Chisworth, Ralf fil John.  |
|       | "     | 16. | Hethcote, Margaret, ux George, buried.                                 |
|       | Jan.  | 4.  | Knyvesmith, Marg fil William, baptised.                                |
|       | Mar.  | 9.  | Hunloke, Eleanor, buried.  |
|       | "     | 6.  | Delacrist, Willis, buried.   |
|       | "     | 21. | Heathcote, Godfrey fil Ralf, baptised.                                 |
| 1559. | April | 28. | Bunting, Margaret, ux Robert of Chesterfield, buried.                  |
|       | July  | 25. | Staley, William, and Elizabeth Blyth, married.                         |
|       | "     |     | Webster, Rowland fil Richard, baptised.                                |
|       | Sept. | 2.  | Johnson, Richard, Alderman of Chesterfield, buried.                    |
|       | "     | 3.  | Boler, William, and Elizabeth Heathcote, married.                      |
|       | Nov.  | 19. | Dawker, William, of Newark, and Maria Michel, married.                 |
|       | Jan.  | 25. | Fanshaw, Henry, baptised.  |
|       |       |     | Newbold, Anthony, and Jane Mower married.                              |
|       | "     | 28. | Webster, George, and Grace Blundell, of Chesterfield, married,         |
| 1560. | June  | 12. | Heyr, Maria fil John, baptised.  |
|       |       |     | More, Peter, of Dunston, buried.                                       |
|       | Oct.  |     | Ash, Godfrey fil John, of Newbold, baptised.                           |
|       | "     | 29. | Rollesley, John, of Darley, and Margaret Shakerley of Spital, married. |

1560. Jan. 26. Steynch, Henry, of Kilmington, Notts, and Grace  
Michell, married.
1561. June 18. Newbold, Laura, of Newbold, buried.  
May 13. Rotherham, Jane fil Ralf, of Newbold, baptised.  
Nov. 16. Marpulse, Elizabeth fil Thomas, of Ekington,  
baptised. (? Ekington in Newbold.)  
" 18. Walton, James, and Agneta Foljambe, of Walton,  
married.  
Dec. 18. Leake, Elizabeth fil Alban, baptised.  
Jan. 18. Eyre, Thomas, and Syth Graunt married  
Feb. 3. Barley, Humphrey, and Grace Shakerby, married.
1562. Aug. Hethcote, George, and Elizabeth Blackwell,  
married  
Oct. Cheworth, Elizabeth fil John, baptised.  
April 12. Johnson, Robert, of Chesterfield, and Elena  
Renshaw, of Whittington, married.  
" 10. Fanshaw, Thomas and Eleanor, children of  
Roland, of Brimington, baptised. (Mr.  
Bradley has Coloni instead of Roland, but see  
below.)  
" 13. Durant, Francis fil Roland, of Tapton, baptised.  
May More, Agnes fil John, of Dunston, baptised.  
Oct. 31. Stanley, George fil Thomas of Walton, baptised.
1563. Aug. 15. Hethcote, Maria fil George, baptised.  
Fanshaw, Agneta, buried.  
Stavely, Margaret fil William, of Brimington,  
baptised.  
Barlow, John fil John, of Hasland, baptised.  
Dec. Stanley, Faith fil Thomas, of Walton.  
Mar. 4. Heathcote, Ralf fil Ralf, baptised.  
Leke, Francis fil Alban, baptised.  
April 19. Durant, Go lfrey fil Roland, of Tapton, baptised.  
1564. Hethcote, George fil Ralf, butcher, baptised.  
Stephenson, Alice fil Thomas, baptised.
- Mar. 10. Durant, Renald fil Roland, of Tapton, baptised.  
1566. Fanshaw, Arthur fil Coloni (?), baptised.  
Heathcote, Thomas fil Ralf, baptised.  
Oct. 12. Heathcote, Anna fil George, baptised.  
" 20. Durant, Faith fil Roland, baptised.
1567. Dec. Durant, George fil Roland, of Tapton, baptised.  
Eyre, Troath fil Thomas Eyre, of Dunston, bap-  
tised.

1557. July 10. Smyth, Ambrosius fil Richard Smyth, parson, of Sutton, buried.  
 Aug. Heathcote, Ralf, and Julia Kinden, married.  
 April 26. Berydge, Robt., of Sutton in Lee Dale, and Bridget Smyth married.  
 Sept. 13. Busbie, John, buried.
1568. Nov. 17. Durant, Roland, lord of Tapton, buried.  
 Mar. 5. Durant, Francis, fil Roland, baptised.  
 Sept. 26. Butcher, John, son of Henry Butcher, of Bakewell, buried (slain by one of Sir Francis Leake's men).
1569. Sept. 25. Heathcote, Alice, fil Ralf, butcher, buried.  
 Aug. 9. Heathcote, John fil Ralf, brazier, baptised.  
 Oct. 10. Heathcote, Francis fil Ralf, brazier, baptised.  
 „ Heathcote, George fil George, baptised.  
 Dec. 24. Heathcote, Margery, buried.
1570. Newbold, Richard, of Newbold, and Agneta Poynton, married.  
 Vernam, Avicia fil Henry, of Tapton, baptised.  
 April 13. Heathcote, Mary, ux Thomas, buried.  
 Aug. 6. Heathcote, Thomas, and Elizabeth Parson (?) married ; she died 13 April following.  
 Oct. 9. Brown, Francis fil Ralf.  
 Nov. 26. Heathcote, Thomas, and Agnes Williamson, married.  
 Mar. Heathcote, Alice fil Ralf, butcher, baptised ; she died 1572.  
 Heathcote, John fil Thomas, baptised.
1571. Aug. Heathcote, Thomas fil Thomas, baptised.  
 Oct. 12. Milnes, Thomas fil Thomas, buried.
1572. Sept. Gratton, Arthur, of Staveley, and Isabella Street (Strutt) married.  
 „ 18. Eyre, Faith, ux Thomas Eyre, of Dunston, buried.  
 Mar. Marples, Margaret, buried.  
 Feb. 3. Marples, Jane, fil Ralf, buried.  
 Mar. 15. Heathcote, John fil Ralf, buried.  
 Heathcote, John fil George, baptised.
1573. Nov. 16. Heathcote, Isabella, dyer, buried.  
 July 5. Ireton, Troth fil Richard, of Walton, baptised.  
 Aug. 23. Foljambe, Troth fil George Foljambe, of Holm, baptised.  
 Dec. 20. Heathcote, James fil Thomas, buried.  
 Jan. Heathcote, Henry fil Thomas, baptised.

1573.			Newbold, Anna, ux Robert, buried. Heathcote, Julian fil Ralf, baptised.
1574.	Oct.	12.	Yrton, Mathew fil Richard, baptised.
	Nov.	14.	Heathcote, Prudence fila Johanna, buried. Heathcote, William fil Ralf, braizer, buried.
1575.	May		Heathcote, Thomas, and Alicia Webster married. Fanshaw, Godfrey fil Colin, jun., of Brimington, baptised.
	Oct.	10.	Eyre, Thomas, of Hope, and Margaret Dand, of Mansfield, married.
	"	15.	Eyre, John fil Thomas, baptised.
	"	24.	Kyrkby, Anthony, of Harthill, and Gurtrudes Leeke, of Hasland, married.
	"	18.	Leeke, Ralf, of Hasland, buried.
	Jan.	4.	The Christmas offering of Brampton of this year (1575) received on New Year's Eve of F. Richard, curate there, 5s. 4d.
	Feb.		Heathcote, Maria fil Ralf, butcher, baptised.
	Mar.		Beighton, Laurence fil William, baptised.
1576.	"	31.	Heathcote, Benedict fil Thomas, baptised. Heathcote, Ralf, bell-founder, buried. More, Alice, fil William, baptised.
1577.	May	2.	Dns Hardwick, Richard, Presbiter pensionary in Hasland, buried.
	Nov.	23.	Wariner, Joe, Joe, and John, three sons of Thomas, baptised and buried.
1578.			Heathcote, Godfrey fil Ralf, baptised.
	June	9.	Heathcote, Ralf fil Thomas, dyer, baptised.
	July	5.	Heathcote, Anna fil Thomas, mercer.
1579.			Dore, Thomas, and Alice Newbold, married.
	Sept.	29.	Heathcote, Ralf, and Elizabeth Ingman (?) married.
1580.	Aug.	31.	Kniveton, Gilbert fil William, gent., buried.
	Sept.	26.	Heathcote, Anna fil Ralf. Heathcote, Ann fil Thomas, buried.
	Jan.		Cutt, George, and Mary Stubbins, married.
	Mar.	27.	Heathcote, Thomas fil Thomas, dyer, baptised.
1581.	Aug.	1.	Heathcote, John fil Godfrey, buried.
1582.	June	29.	Heathcote, Alice fil Thomas, buried.
	April	1.	Heathcote, Thomas fil Ralf, tanner, baptised.
	Sept.	29.	Alsop, Mathew, of Ashburn, buried.
	Feb.		Heathcote, George fil Thomas, mercer, baptised.

1583.			Persival, Lewis and Ann Boswell, married.
	Oct.	27.	Heathcote, John, butcher, buried. Heathcote, Alice fil Ralf, tanner, baptised.
	Feb.		Heathcote, William fil Thomas, dyer, baptised.
1584.	April	27.	Lech, Alban and Alice Boles, married.
	July	3.	Heathcote, Julia fil Ralf, buried. Heathcote, Thomas, fishmonger, buried.
	Nov.	27.	Heathcote, Alice fil Thomas, fishmonger, baptised.
	Oct.	11.	Heathcote, George fil Thomas, mercer, buried.
	Dec.	2.	Heathcote, John fil Ralf, buried, Stanley, William, buried.
1585.	July	31.	Ireland, Elizabeth fil Rici, advenæ in Capella de Newbold, baptised.
	Dec.	24.	Foljambe, Godfrey, Kt. of Walton, buried. Heathcote, Martin fil Ralf, tanner, baptised.
1586.	April		Heathcote, Ralf fil Thomas, mercer, baptised.
	May	2.	Heathcote, John fil Thomas, fisherman, buried. Heathcote, Godfrey, buried.
	April	3.	Heathcote, Julia, ux Ralf, buried.
	Mar.	13.	Middleton, Elen fil Godfrey of Walton, baptised.
1587.	June	1.	Slack, Robt., buried.
	"	8.	Cutt, Lucia fil George, buried.
	"	8.	Heathcote, Elizabeth fil Thomas, fisherman.
	"	8.	Tatersall, Humphrey fil William, buried.
	"		Cutt, Mary ux. George, buried.
	"		Cutt, Isabelle fil George, buried.
	"		Heathcote, Elizabeth ux. Thomas, buried.
	July	4.	Vernun, Hugo, buried.
	"	4.	Vernun, Henry fil Hugo, buried.
	"	4.	Hadfield, Agnes, ux. Otewell, buried.
	"	4.	Audley, Agnes, ux. Jo., buried.
	"	16.	Bateman, Margaret, buried.
	"	16.	Oswell, Elizabeth fil Jo., baptised.
	"		Oldersham, Alice fil Henry, als Cook, baptised.
	"	25.	Parsival, Ludovicus, buried.
	"	25.	Slack, John fil Edmund, buried.
	"	28.	Otes, Alicia ux. Jo., buried.
	"	31.	Calton, George, buried.
	Aug.	1.	Slack, Edward, buried.
	"	6.	Denison, John fil Edmund.
	"	12.	Heathcote, Ralf fil uxoris, buried.

1587. Aug. Buckley, Jo. fil Anthony, buried.  
 " Denison, Johanna ux. Thomas, buried.  
 " 14. Bunting, John, buried.  
 " 22. Crampton, Elizabeth fil William, buried.  
 " Grenow, Stephen fil Richard, baptised.  
 " 31. Rotherham, Anna fil Edmund, baptised.  
 Sept. 2. Cantwell, Nic fil ux., buried.  
 " 8. Crampton, William et uxor ejus sepult.  
 " 6. Townsend, Anna fil Henry, buried.  
 " 13. Lingart, John, buried.  
 " 13. Lingart, Godfrey fil John, baptised.  
 " 21. Frith, Agnes fil Robert, sepul.  
 " 23. Townsend, Edward fil Henry, baptised.  
 Nov. 1. Holland, William, buried.  
 " 1. Duckmanton, Maria fil Jo., buried.  
 " 26. Renshaw, Elizabeth fil Thomas, baptised.  
 " 5. Slater, Maria fil Francis, baptised.  
 " Dame, Edward fil Edmund, baptised.  
 " 10. Kniveton, Margaret fil William de Spital, baptised.  
 " 12. Proudlove, John ux. Jo.  
 Jan. 15. Heathcote, George fil Ralf, baptised.  
 " 15. Kinder, Richard, Apophoretum de Brampton,  
 buried.  
 " 28. Cade, Francis, and Alice Fox, married.  
 Feb. 18. Robinson, Martin, and Anna Slack, married.  
 " 24. Newbold, Grace fil Richard, baptised.  
 " 24. Stanley, Margaret fil Jo., baptised.  
 Mar. 24. Stansal, Faith fil Humphry, baptised.  
 " 31. Philippes, Thomas fil Rad, peregrinus, buried.  
 April 9. Knyfesmith, Anthony fil Anthony, baptised.  
 " 15. Blackam, Rad, et Fide Fox, married.  
 " 21. Guardians for 1588 were then sworn :—  
 Wm. Clark, Hugo Croft of Brimington,  
 Jude Kendrike, Thomas Knowle, Newbold,  
 Jo. Lingart, Jo. Duckmanton, Calow,  
 Richard Fletcher, Jo. Allwood, jun., Normanton,  
 Jo. Cheworth, Sydeman, Thos. Stanley, Hasland,  
 George Heywood for Walton, Robert Atkinson, Sydeman.
1588. April 4. Quidam Juvenis peregrinus sepult.  
 " 5. Barlow, Thomas, and Elizabeth Holmsfield, mar-  
 ried.  
 " 12. Webster, Godfrey fil Godfrey, baptised.

1588. June 6. Middleton, Ellen fil Godfrey, of Walton, buried.  
 „ 11. Clark, Oliver fil Godfrey, baptised.  
 „ 15. Duckmanton, Mary fil Jo., baptised.  
 July 14. Cresswell, Elizabeth fil Oliver, baptised.  
 „ 17. Cutt, George, and Frances Smyth, married.  
 „ 30. Dand, Richard, buried.  
 Aug. 4. Purslove, John, and Elizabeth Barlow, married.  
 „ 8. Sheyfield, Alice fil John, Cleric, of Newbold, baptised.  
 „ 20. Brammal, Edward fil Edward, of Brimington, baptised.  
 „ 24. Low, Bartholomew fil Thomas, baptised.  
 „ 27. Denison, Thomas, buried.  
 Sept. 1. Frith, Robert, and Elizabeth Berk, married.  
 „ 1. Ash, Alice, wo., buried.  
 „ 10. Rotherham, Anthony fil Thomas, buried.  
 „ 15. Webster, Nic fil Roland, baptised.  
 Oct. 27. Barley, Anthony fil Hugo, baptised.  
 „ 7. Bancroft, Agnes fil Richard, baptised.  
 „ 13. Corker, John, and Elizabeth Stanley, married.  
 „ 13. Stringfellow, George fil Peter, baptised.  
 „ 27. Haule, Hugo and Lucia Denison, married.  
 „ 31. Cade, Anna fil Frances, baptised.  
 Nov. 3. Townsend, Henry, and Anna Smith, married.  
 Dec. 25. Milner, Katherine fil Ralf, buried.  
 Jan. 4. Barton, Anna fil Frances, baptised.  
 „ 6. Stephenson, Johanna ux. Richard, buried.  
 „ 25. Stephenson, Richard, buried.  
 „ 31. Awsopp, Gilbert fil Edward, baptised  
 Mar. 1. White, Troth fil Jo. als Haslam, bap.  
 „ 15. Foljambe, George, Esq., buried.

Guardians sworn in the visitation of Walter Mersh, Archdeacon of Derby, 12 Ap., 1589.

- April 7. Harvie, Godfrey fil Godfrey.  
 „ 20. Heathcote, William, of Sheffield, buried.  
 „ 25. Hewitt, Thomas fil James, baptised.  
 „ 11. Eyre, John fil Thomas, of Dunston, buried.  
 „ 12. Damme, Stephen, and Shacklock, Lucy, married.  
 June 12. Ashe, Godfrey fil Ralf, baptised.  
 „ 15. Knyveton, Margaret fil William, gent., baptised.  
 „ Cade, Robert, sen., buried.  
 July 14. Waterhouse, John, and Anna Evans, married.

	July	31.	Wiley, Andrew als Copley, buried.
	Sept.	5.	Badow, Jc. fil Thomas, buried.
	"	20.	Renshaw, George fil Thomas, baptised.
	Oct.	4.	Heathcote, Anthony fil Ralf, baptised
	Nov.	10.	Holland, Jane ux. Robert, buried.
	"	20.	Parkinson, uxor als Newbold, buried.
	"	30.	Needham, George fil Peter, baptised.
	Dec.	4.	Crowder, George fil Elizabeth, baptised.
	"	7.	Webster, Godfrey fil Denis, baptised.
	"		Tupman, Anthony, and Margaret Heathcott, married.
	"	17.	Barlow, Nic fil Hugo, baptised.
	"	16.	Sleyghe, Whildon.
1589.	Jan.	22.	Shakerly, Francis, gent., buried.
	"	23.	Cade, Cuthbert fil Richard, baptised.
	"		Somersall, uxor, the New Year's Gift of Brampton, buried.
	Feb.	2.	Tyghe, Thomas fil Jo., baptised.
	"	27.	Webster, Jo. fil Godfrey, baptised.
	"	24.	Plomtree, Jo., and Elizabeth Calton, married.
	"	22.	Stephenson, James, buried.
	Mar.	24.	Bagshaw, Charles fil Nicholas, baptised.
	April		Walton, Jo., Archdeacon of Derby, visited.
	"		Heathcote, Ralf, sworn a guardian. Bagshaw, Nic, for Brimington. Stanley, John, for Hasland.
	May	29.	Bagshaw, Dorothy ux. Henry, buried.
	June	6.	Hollies, Maria fil Ralf, baptised.
	"	19.	Latham, Elizabeth fil Anthony.
	"		Low, Mary ux Richard, buried.
	Aug.	1.	Holland, George, and Alicia Kirke, married.
	"	2.	Mason, Robert als Johnson, and Mathilda Bear- croft, als, Wheelwright, married.
	"		Full, Elizabeth ux. Ralf, buried.
	"		Rotherham, Thomas, buried.
	"	8.	Kenrick, James, and Lucia Ingham, married.
	Oct.	21.	Stansall, Dorothy fil Humphry, baptised.
	"	11.	Ellis, William, and Letha Fox, married.
	"	14.	Attwood, Robert fil Jo., buried.
	"	21.	Gower, Francis, and Elizabeth Hyde, married.
	"	21.	Mosley, Jo. and Amica Heath, married.
	Nov.	14.	Kenrich, Edmund, fil James, baptised.
	Dec.	1.	Newsam, William, and Agnes Evans, married.



1590.	Jan.	4.	Stephenson, Elizabeth ux. Thomas of Brampton, the New Year's gift this year, buried.
	"	7.	Tupman, Anna fil Anthony, baptised.
	"	26.	Cottrell, Hugo and Johanna Renshaw, married.
1591.	April		Full, Ralf, and Anna Rodes, married.
	May	9.	Knyveton, Jane fil William, of Spittle, baptised.
	"	19.	Cresswell, Godfrey fil Oliver, baptised.
	June	15.	Newbold, Robert, and Edith Lee, married.
	"	19.	Rotherham, Anthony fil Edward, baptised.
	"	22.	Newbold, Richard, and Maria Rotherham, married.
	"	17.	Bagshaw, Brian fil Edward, baptised.
	"	15.	Stanley, Benett fil Thomas, baptised.
	Oct.	31.	Callow, Francis, and Alice Thornley, married.
	Nov.	2.	Dowker, Peter, and Edith Bolsover, married.
	"	21.	Damme, James fil Edward, baptised and buried.
	April	11.	Clark, Godfrey, and Elizabeth Bowne, married.
	April	21.	Thornley, Fortune, als Skinner, buried.
	May		Heathcote, Ralf fil Godfrey, baptised.
1592.	Sept.	2.	Carington, Godfrey fil Dionisius, baptised.
	"	3.	Haslam, Peter, also White, buried.
	"		Drabble, James, buried.
	Oct.	21.	Heathcott, Ann fil Ralf, baptised.
	"	24.	Calver, Cuthbert fil Charles, baptised.
	"	30.	Fanshaw, Elizabeth, buried.
	"	31.	Kenrick, Francis fil James, baptised.
	"	31.	Folcher, Elizabeth fil Jo., baptised.
	Nov.	8.	Stanley, Thomas, buried.
	Dec.	1.	Gower, Sara fil Francis, buried.
	"	2.	Dakin, Robert fil Robert, baptised.
	Mar.	10.	Bethingeyne, Ursula fil Edward, gent., baptised.
	"	23.	Stott, Cestie fil Margaret, als Yates, buried.
	April	7.	Bingham, Margaret fil Godfrey, baptised.
	"	16.	Vavy, Nic fil George, baptised.
	"	24.	Noble, Richard fil Richard, the New Year's gift from Brampton.
1593.	Feb.	11.	Abney, William, and Constantine Cley, married.
1594.	June	8.	Abney, Thomas fil William, baptised.
	"	16.	Purslove, Ralf, buried.
	"	29.	Heathcote, John fil Ralf, tanner, baptised.
	"	15.	Widowson, Thomas, and Isabella Milner, married.
	"	15.	Hucheson, George, and Merriell Cowley, married.

- July 14. Heathcote, George, and Johanna Crosbie, married.
- Oct. 12. Webster, William, and Elizabeth Hanley, married.
- „ 1. Cleworth, Hugo, glover, buried.
- Jan. Stanley, Benedict fil Jo., baptised.
- Mar. 15. Heathcote, Maria fil Godfrey, baptised ; buried, March.
1595. April 22. Middleton, Troth fil Thomas, baptised.
- „ Heathcote, Thomas Fisherman, a guardian.
- June 14. Foljambe, Godfrey, of Walton, Esq., buried.
- „ 19. Tupman, Anthony fil Anthony, baptised.
- Dec. 2. Coventrey, William, Bishop of, visited.
- Jan. 10. Smith, John, and Olive Park, married.
- „ 13. Taylor, Francis fil George, buried.
- „ 20. Unstone, Richard, and Agnes Ingman, married.
- „ 20. Heathcote, Elizabeth fil Rad, baptised.
- „ Heathcote, Godfrey, guardian.
- Feb. 4. Pendleton, James, and Margaret Fenton, married.
1596. July 14. Thomas Smith and John Renishaw, married.
- „ 17. Anna fil Ralf Oven, baptised.
- „ 24. James fil James Pendleton, buried.
- Sept. 11. Godfrey fil Thomas Middleton, baptised.
- „ 21. Ursula fil Francis Durant, buried.
- „ 12. Rich Stanley and Alicia Newbold, married.
- Nov. 24. George Redfearn and Cissely Kitchen, married.
- „ 30. Robert fil Thomas Newbold.
- Jan. 1. Rich Holmes and Elizabeth Fentam, married.
- „ 24. Edward Bunting and Maria Cley, married.
1597. May 28. Jo fil George Taylor, baptised.
- July 11. Henry Fanshaw and Ellen Calton, married.
- „ 14. Richard Heathcott Tanner, buried.
- „ 19. Susannah fil, widow Heathcott, baptised.
- „ 27. Yeoman Bagshaw, of Tapton, buried.
- „ 31. Alban Leake, buried.
- Aug. 7. Godfrey fil Anthony Tupman, baptised.
- „ 9. Robert Harris and Elizabeth Brethwhat, married.
- Jan. 8. Alice fil to Stanley, baptised.
- „ 22. Francesca fil Godfrey Heathcote, baptised.
- George Heathcott, guardian.
- Richard Stanley, Hasland, guardian.
- Aug. 8. Francesca fil Thomas Midleton, of Brampton, baptised.

1597. Sept. 16. Godfrey fil James Pendleton, of Walton, baptised.  
 Oct. 2. James fil William Holmes als Milnes, baptised.
1598. Dec. 15. Robert Eyre, gentleman, buried "per violentiam"  
 of Hercules Foljambe. Note, upon the burial of  
 of the said Robert Eyre, being an excommunicated  
 recusant, our burial was interdicted; in  
 the time of the inhibition before it was released  
 these persons following died, and were buried  
 at other churches, as follows:—
- Dec. 24. Henry fil Anthony Bagshaw, also Buckley, of  
 Walton, buried at Brampton.  
 " 30. James fil William Holmes, also Milnes, of New-  
 bold, was buried at Baslow.
- Jan. 2. Thomas Daking, a stranger, died at John Lander's  
 and was buried at Whittington.  
 Susan, daughter of Elizabeth Heathcote, was  
 buried the same day, and several others.  
 The 14th day of January the interdiction was  
 released.
- Feb. 4. Frances fil William Moore, of Stonegravel, baptised.  
 " 6. Henry Decons, buried.  
 " 25. Eliz fil William Daken, of Stonegravel, baptised.
- Mar. 22. Peter Bagshaw, of Brimington, buried.  
 Robert Gladwin, Guardian for Newbold.
1599. June 26. John Woodward, Alderman of C., buried.  
 July 15. Henry fil Richard Lowe, baptised.  
 Sep. 12. Anna fil Godfrey Heathcote, baptised.  
 " 29. Richard fil Henry Cadman, baptised.  
 Oct. 14. George Lee, also Wickers and Eliz. Wildgoose,  
 married.  
 " 25. James fil Thomas Heathcote, butcher, baptised.  
 " " Isabelle fil Godfrey Savage, baptised.
- Nov. 27. Francis Durant and Alice Davenport, married.  
 Dec. John Orme and Johanna Hedward, married.  
 " Robert Gladwin, Guardian.
- Jan. Elizabeth uxor George Harvey, of Brampton,  
 buried, being the new year's gift this year and  
 all duties paid as has been accustomed.  
 " 19. Thomas Dowker and Jana Tupman, buried.
- Nov. 26. Robert Addie and Elizabeth Wighawe, married.
1600. May 19. Rad. Pendleton and Susan Heywood, married.  
 " 28. John fil Jo. Holland, baptised.

1600. May 22. Constance Foljambe, of Aldwerk, buried.  
 Sep. Robert fil Richard Stanley, baptised.  
 „ 30. Frances Folgambe, of Aldwerk, Esq., baptised.  
 Dec. „ Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Addie, of Brimington, baptised.  
 Jan. 4. Uxor James Lambert, of Brampton, the new year's gift, buried at Brampton, having first agreed with the Vicar and all duties discharged.  
 „ „ Richard fil William Mowre, of Stonegravel, baptised.  
 Mar. 17. John fil John Wood, cleric, buried.  
 „ 22. Isabella fil Thomas Clark, Recorder of Chesterfield, baptised.  
 „ 29. Stanley fil Frances Gower, of Spittel, baptised.
1601. May 27. A child tabled at Drables, of Dunstons, buried.  
 Aug. 30. John fil Jo. Stanley, of Hasland, baptised.  
 Nov. 16. William Boot and Alice Heathcote, married.  
 Dec. 25. Thomas fil Thomas Heathcote, butcher, baptised.  
 „ 2. Robert fil Richard Stanley, buried.
1602. Jan. 29. Elizabeth ux George Heathcote, buried.  
 „ 31. Elizabeth fil Richard Carington, of Brimington.  
 May 22. Thomas Inman, Alderman, buried.  
 July 9. Isabella ux. Arthur Gratton, buried.  
 Aug. 29. Godfr fil Godfr Milner, baptised.  
 Nov. 14. William fil Thomas Alsopp, baptised.  
 Feb. 20. Margaret fil Thomas Heathcote, butcher, baptised.
1603. April 3. John fil Thomas Renshaw, alderman, buried.  
 May 3. George Teyler, of Chesterfield, buried.  
 Aug. 20. William fil Jo. Heathcott, baptised.  
 Sept. 4. John fil James Pendleton, baptised.  
 „ 17. George Moatton, dyed of the plague at Pyrell, and was buried here.  
 „ 26. Christopher Milnes and Benet Heathcott, married.  
 „ 29. Elizabeth fil Christoper Milnes, baptised.  
 Oct. Elizabeth fil John Marsie, of Brampton, dyed (as it was thought) of the plague, was buried at Brimington.  
 Nov. 31. Jane fil John Elliott, buried same day.  
 Margarie fil predict Elizabeth Marsie, dyed likewise of the plague.

1603. Nov. 31. John Brandyun died likewise, it was thought, of the plague, and buried same day at Brampton. Thomas Gibson and Eliz. Anker als Glossop, both of Brampton, were married here by certificate from Mr. Walker of the banns asking the 7th day.
- Jane ux. pd John Brandyun died likewise (as it was thought) of the plague, and was buried at Brampton on the 1st.
- Nov. 14. Thomas Sleigh and Elizabeth Heathcote, married.
- „ 22. Henry Slater, of Walton, was drowned in Walton Park and buried.
- „ 23. Dorothy Hermitage died of the plague at Brimington; so did Roger Cadman, and Bartholmew Francis, and Henry Turner, the 2nd.
- Dec. 31. Rudolf fil Ralf Mawe, baptised.
- Mar. 2. Thomas fil William Boot, baptised.
- April 16. Robert Bagshaw and Maria Shingleton, married.
- „ 22. Edward fil John Stanley, of Hasland, baptised.
1604. June 13. Thomas Heathcot, mercer, buried.
- Sept. 14. Thomas fil Thomas Alsop, baptised.
- Oct. 6. Alice fil John Heathcott, tanner, baptised.
- „ 7. John fil Thomas Sleigh, baptised.
- „ 30. Elizabeth fil Thomas Heathcote, butcher, baptised.
- Jan. 20. Edward Goodwyn and Elizabeth Shepley, married.
- „ 16. Thomas Foljambe, buried.
- „ 22. Francis Heathcote and Jane Renshaw, married.
- „ 23. Ralf Wheldon and Jane Mosley, married.
- Feb. 27. Margaret fil William Heathcot, butcher, baptised.
- Mar. 30. Godfrey fil Thomas Heathcote, shoemaker, baptised.
1605. „ 23. Anna ux. Thomas Heathcote, buried.
- June George fil Ralf Mower, baptised.
- „ 25. Jo. Dobb and Elizabeth Heathcote, married.
- July 21. George Hethcott and Bennetta Wakefield, married.
- April 25. Anna ux. Mr. Godfrey Heathcote, alderman, buried.
- Nov. 15. Mr. Godfrey Heathcote and Anna Allen, married.

1605. Nov. 21. Ann fil John Heathcote, baptised.  
 „ 16. Mr. Richard Crumpton, buried.  
 „ William Heathcote, Chesterfield, guardian.
1606. June 30. Philadelphia fil John Heathcote, tanner, baptised.  
 Aug. 24. George fil Richard Moore, baptised.  
 Dec. 9. John Normanvile and Catherine Humane,  
 married.  
 Feb. 17. Anna fil George Fo'jambe, of Walton, gentleman,  
 buried.  
 Sept. 16. Dorothy fil Thomas Heathcote, butcher, baptised.  
 „ 29. Nic fil Jo. Heathcote, tanner, baptised.  
 Oct. 2. Elizabeth fil Francis Gratton, baptised.  
 „ 18. Godfrey fil William Heathcote, buried.  
 Jan. 9. The Vicar's offering for Brimington, 10s.  
 Feb. 9. Ann fil George Heathcote, buried.
1608. April 3. George fil Ralf Heathcote, buried.  
 June 29. Ralf Heathcote and Elizabeth Bretland, married.  
 July 21. Alexander fil Francis Leake, buried.  
 Aug. 16. John Long, gentleman, de Holme, buried.  
 „ 16. Robert Teales and Charity Woodward, married.  
 Nov. 21. George Smith and Joan Eyre, married.  
 Feb. 19. Anne fil Geoffrey Middleton, baptised.  
 Mar. 9. John Heathcote, husbandman, buried.  
 „ 11. Ann fil Jo. Heathcote, tanner, baptised.
1609. „ 26. Rath. Moer, of Chesterfield, weaver, buried.  
 Jan. 23. Robert Alsop and Francis Durand, married.  
 Feb. 13. Anthony fil Thomas Heathcote, butcher, baptised.  
 „ 5. Cuthbert Hutchinson, vicar, buried.  
 „ 23. George Heathcote, writer, buried.
1610. April 6. John fil Godfrey Middleton, baptised and buried.  
 „ 9. Elizabeth fil John Heathcote, tanner, baptised.  
 May 24. Robert Hardwick, buried.  
 Nov. 16. Francis fil Francis Gratten, baptised.  
 „ 14. Richard Clarke, alderman, buried.  
 „ 25. Durant fil Thomas Alsop, baptised.  
 Mar. 2. John Heathcote, tanner, buried.
1611. April 14. Francis fil Godfrey Middleton, baptised.  
 May 27. Marg ux. Edward Eyre, buried.  
 July 18. Alice fil George Heathcote, weaver, baptised.  
 Dec. 5. Thomas fil Francis Bagshaw, baptised.
1612. July 26. Roger fil Edward Eyre, of Dunston Hall, baptised  
 in the Peak

1612. July 26. Zachary fil John Heathcote, baptised.  
 Oct. Thomas fil George Heathcote, baptised.  
 Jan. 2. John fil William Bagshaw, of Brampton, buried,  
 being the new year's gift a.l. duties paid, which  
 were 21d.  
 „ 26. George Jenkinson and Johanna Fletcher, married.  
 (Ancestor of the Baronets, grandfather of Paul  
 and Walter, whose father, Richard, inherited  
 property from his uncle Fletcher.)
1613. Feb. 6. Robert fil Richard Stanley, baptised.
1614. May Richard Hill and Alice Heathcote, married.  
 „ 8. William Clark and Maria Webster, married.  
 July George Yowle and Alice Heathcote, married.
1615. May 22. George fil Francis Bagshaw, baptised.  
 Jan. 16. Martin Heathcote and Dorothy Stansal, married.  
 June Thomas Higgins and Frances Heathcote, married.  
 Dec. 3. Francisca fil Gilbert Heathcote, baptised.  
 Jane ux John Bunting, buried.
1616. Jan. 17. Thomas fil Robert Alsop, buried.  
 April Mr. George Gamul, vicar of Chesterfield, died at  
 Stone, in Staffordshire. and was buried there.  
 „ 4. Alice fil Anthony Knyfesmith, baptised.  
 „ 7. Maria fil George Mower, baptised.  
 „ 13. Alice, daughter of Charles Chatterfield, of  
 Sheffield, deceased ; was baptised.  
 „ 14. Ann fil George Jenkinson, baptised.  
 May 3. Ralf Lomas, of Glapwell, and Mary Cresswell,  
 married.  
 Oct. 30. Thomas Greene, draper, buried.  
 Sept. 13. Godfrey fil Francis Foljambe, baptised and  
 buried.  
 Oct. 10. Dominus Henry Hunlock, buried.  
 Mar. 2. Samuel fil Mr. Thomas Sleigh, baptised.
1617. May 7. Thomas Darcey and Domina Isabella Bonsor,  
 were married within the parish of Chesterfield,  
 at Walton.  
 July 27. Richard Rhodes of Harthill, and Elizabeth  
 Foucher, married.  
 Nov. 8. Anna fil Gilbert Heathcote, baptised.  
 Feb. Elizabeth fil Richard Beresford, baptised and  
 buried.
1618. April 10. Francis Durant, buried.

1618. May 17. Arthur Mower, buried.  
 Oct. 26. Arthur fil Arthur Mower, baptised.
1619. Francis Heathcote, who gave to the vicar 40s. per annum, and to the poor and the Church 40s., buried.  
 May 27. John Stanley de Hasland, buried.  
 July 22. Helena fil Gilbert Heathcote, baptised.  
 Godfrey fil Ralf Heathcote, baptised.
1620. Dec. 20. Rosamond fil Gilbert Heathcote, baptised.  
 Feb. 12. Anthony Heathcote and Elizabeth Bradbury, married.
1621. Dec. 26. Francis fil Francis Bagshaw, baptised.  
 Mar, 2. Elizabeth ux. Francis Tower, gentleman.  
 „ 14. William fil Godfrey Middleton, baptised.  
 „ 1. Ralf fil Mathew Waddington, vicar of Chesterfield, baptised.  
 July George Dickens, alderman, and Hannah Shaw, married.
1622. Jan. 4. Isaac Hearnshaw and Anna Heathcote, married.
1623. July. Uxor George Foljambe, of Walton, buried.  
 Sept. Christopher Middleton, buried.
1624. Gee, Robert, and Johanna Hethcote.  
 Hethcote, Martin fil Anthony, baptised and buried.  
 Hethcote, Helena fil Gilbert, buried.  
 Mower, Laurence, of Calow, buried.  
 Dec. 7. Calvier, William, of Brampton, buried.  
 Hethcote, William, and Maria Barber, married.  
 Hethcote, Nathaniel fil William, baptised.  
 Jan. Hethcote, George and Johanna Glover, married.  
 Bayteman, John, and Judith Medcalf, married.
1625. Augt. Heathcote, Gilbert fil Gilbert, baptised.  
 Heathcote ux. William Dyer, buried.  
 „ 26. Heathcote, Godfrey Mayor, and Frances Crawshaw, married.  
 Gee, Ann fil Robert, baptised.  
 Sep. Hethcote, Ralf, buried.  
 Nov. 20. Middleton, Thomas fil Godfrey, of Walton, baptised.  
 Dec. Albin, John fil William, baptised.  
 May 14. Milnes, Elizabeth fil Richard, jun. Mayor, baptised.



1626.	June	8.	Heathcote, George, buried. Heathcote, Aline fil Martin, baptised.
	Sept.		Heathcote, Elizabeth fil Ralf, buried. Heathcote, Elizabeth fil Anthony, baptised. Heathcote, Francis fil Ralf, baptised. Heathcote, Alice fil Martin, baptised.
1627.			Gee, Humphrey fil Robert, baptised. Taylor, John, and Johanna Addy, married.
	Oct.	31.	Ouldham, Thomas, and Maria Mower, married.
	Nov.		Knype, Henry, and Elizabeth Foljambe, married.
	"	2.	Foljambe, Francesca fil Fras., baptised.
1628.	"	5.	Damme, Stephen, of Dronfield, and Francesca Marples, married.
	Mar.		Hethcote, Maria fil William, baptised. Needham, Anna fil Peter, baptised. Heathcote, John fil Martin, buried.
	"	28.	Milnes, Rich, Alderman, buried.
	Feby.		Heathcote, Elizabeth ux. Martin, buried.
	Dec.		Heathcote, Thomas fil Anthony, baptised.
	Feby.		Passe, Dorothy fil Laurence, buried.
	May.		Moore, Samuel fil Francis, baptised.
	June.		Gratton, Isabella fil Francis, baptised. Duckmanton, John, and Emma Stanley, married.
1629.			Dakin fil Godfrey, buried.
	Jany.		Heathcote, Catherine, the wife and the daughter of Ralf, buried.
	July	24.	Sleigh, John, of Northedge, buried.
	Augt.		Bagshaw, John, and Alice Parker, married.
	Oct.		Mower, Francis fil Francis, baptised. Heathcote, Elizabeth fil Anthony, baptised.
1630.	July	22.	Middleton fil Godfrey, buried.
	Sept.	30.	Beighton, Edward, and Judith Curzon, married.
	Feby.		Newbold, Grace fil Robert, of Newbold, baptised.
	Mar.		Mower, Joseph fil Francis, baptised.
	April.		Gee, George fil Robert, of Tapton, baptised. Heathcote, Elizabeth fil Anthony.
	Dec.	23.	Columbel, Dorothy fil George, baptised.
1631.	May.		Calow, John, of Brampton, and Dorothy Hussy, married.
	April.		Calow, William fil William, baptised.
	Dec.	6.	Renishaw, Thomas fil Francis, baptised.
	April	8.	Durant, Mrs., widow, buried.

1631. Mar. 28. Heathcote, John fil William, baptised.  
 July. Alsop, Martin fil Thomas, baptised.  
 Augt. 9. Foljambe, Henry, of Walton, buried.
1632. July 22. Heathcote, Mathew fil Martin, baptised.  
 Aug. 14. Edge, William, of Borrowmarsh, and Dorothy  
 Brecknor, married.  
 Salt, Margaret fil Robert, buried.  
 Oct. 2. Stanley, Edward, and Judith Pelson, of Cold-  
 aston, married.  
 Nov. Higginbotham, George fil John, of Hasland, bap-  
 tised.  
 Dec. 31. Sleigh, Thomas, of Northedge, buried.  
 More, Benjamin fil Francis, baptised.  
 Jan. Alsop, Robert fil Gilbert, baptised.  
 Feb. 10. Heathcote, Anna fil Anthony, baptised.  
 Stephenson, George, and Jane Brough, married.
1633. April. Heathcote, Ralf fil Ralf, baptised.  
 „ 30. Gee, Robert fil Robert, of Tapton, buried.  
 „ 30. Bagshaw, John fil Thomas, of Brimington, bap-  
 tised.  
 Sep. Stanley, John fil Edward, baptised.  
 Nov. 25. Slathurn, Robert, of North Wingfield, and Eliza-  
 beth Roades, married.  
 Dec. Bagshaw, Bryan, of Tapton, buried.  
 Calow, Francis, of Newbold, buried.  
 Cadman, Peter fil Peter.  
 Bagshaw, Nicolas, of Brimington, buried.
1634. April 16. John Stafford, of Bakewell, and Elizabeth Rippon,  
 married.  
 Mar. Mower, George, of Brimington, buried.  
 April. Lang, Anthony fil Thomas, of Hasland, baptised.  
 June. Bagshaw, Thomas fil John, of Brimington, baptised.  
 July 1. Lecke, Francis, of Brampton, and Judith Fol-  
 jambe, married.  
 „ 12. Taylor, George, and Dyana Mower, married.  
 Dec. Heathcote, Anthony, buried.  
 Feb. Mower, Joseph fil Francis Mower, buried.  
 Mar. 22. Heathcote, William fil William, baptised.  
 „ 8. Stanley, Henry fil Edward, baptised.  
 „ 3. Milnes, Alice fil James, dyer, baptised.
1635. Oct. Heathcote, Godfrey, sword maker, buried.  
 Jan. Edwards, John and Anna fil Randolph, married.

1636. July. White, Edward, and Susannah Foljambe, of Brampton, married.
1637. April. Mower, William fil Francis, and Ann, baptised.  
Augt. Stanley, Catherine ux. George, of Newbold, buried.  
Moore, Ann fil Humphrey and Ann.
1638. May. Barker, William, and Anna Marples, married by license.  
Sep. Stanley, Barbara fil Edward and Judith, baptised.  
Foljambe, Henry fil Henry and Margaret, baptised.
1639. June. More, Richard fil James and Troth More, alias Marshall, of Walton, baptised.  
Foljambe, Godfrey, of Holm, buried.
1640. Moore, Helen fil Humphrey and Ann, baptised.  
Wood, John, of Staveley, and Anna Abney, of Walton, married.  
Nov. Ferrand, Samuel, and Elizabeth Cade, married.  
Moon, Jane, of Walton, buried.
1641. May. Middleton, Godfrey, and Alice Doe, married.  
Oct. Middleton, Dorothy fil Godfrey and Alice, of Walton, baptised.
1642. May. Middleton, Francis, and Alice Rush, married.  
Feb. Damme, Frances fil Ann, widow, buried.  
Foljambe, Godfrey, fil Henry and Margaret, of Holme, baptised.
1643. May. Lynacre, Gilbert fil Godfrey, baptised.  
Sept. Middleton, Wm. fil Frances and Ann, of Walton, buried.  
Oct. Middleton, Thos. fil Godfrey and Alice, of Walton, baptised.
1644. July. Foljambe, Margaret, ux. Henry, buried.  
Freschville, Peter fil Ralf, baptised.
1645. July. More, Wm. fil Edward, baptised.  
Sept. Middleton, Elzth. fil Godfrey, baptised.  
Mower, Daniel fil Humphry, baptised.  
Middleton, Margt. fil Francis, baptised.
1646. „ Middleton, Anne fil Thomas, of Walton, baptised.
1647. Sept. Middleton, Thos. fil Francis, baptised.
1649. Feb. Middleton, Thomas fil Godfrey, baptised.  
Moore, Arthur fil Arthur, baptised.

[Here begins the Register in English.]

“ Births and burials since the 29th Sept., 1653, entered by Peter Need-

ham, sworn Parish Registrar for the Parish of Chesterfield, according to a late Act of Parliament on that behalf, made and provided." During the Commonwealth, up to this date, but few entries were made. From this period the register is regularly kept.

1651. Joshua Odden and Mary Heathcote, married.  
A soldier, being distracted with illness, strangled himself.
1653. Dec. 12. John, son of Gilbert and Ann Heathcote.  
Mar. Mr. John Billingsley elected vicar of the Parish Church of Chesterfield.
1654. Middleton, son of Thos., of Walton, buried.  
Foljambe, Elizabeth, dr. of Henry, of Holme, baptised.
1655. Samuel, son of Gilbert and Ann Heathcote, buried.
1656. Mar. 1. Middleton, the wife of Walton Park, buried.
1657. Dec. 5. Joseph, son of Francis and Dorothy Moore, buried.
1658. Feb. 15. Prudence, wife of Mr. James Neville, buried.  
23. Mr. Rich. Wood, late Alderman, buried.  
Mar. 1. Mathew, son of James Grafton, of Newbold, born.  
" 25. Ralf, son of Francis Mower, of Dunston, born.
1659. Elizabeth, dr. of Gilbert Heathcote, buried.  
Mar. 8. Elizabth, wife of Samuel Ferrand, buried.  
June 24. Jonah, son of Gilbert Heathcote, born.
1660. Aug. 1. Richard, Clark, Alderman, buried.  
Oct. 3. John fil John, Gee, baptised.
1661. April Wm. fil Wm. Middleton, baptised.  
May Francis fil Frances Marples, baptised.
1663. May 11. John fil Godfrey Middleton, baptised.
1664. Mar. 1. Wm. fil William Higgenbothom, of Hasland, baptised.  
July 3. Sam fil John Higgenbothom, baptised.
1664. Oct. 29. Margaret ux. Peter, Needham, Recorder, sepultus.
1665. Nov. Thos. Firth, late Alderman, buried.
1670. 22. Hannah fil Henry Foljambe, baptised.  
1. Arthur fil Arthur More, baptised.
1671. Nov. 19. Alexr. fil Mr. Byron Stanhope, baptised.  
Jan. Joshua FitzRandolph, of Normanton, buried.
1672. Mar. 29. Lowe, Samuel fil Humphrey, buried.  
April 8. Middleton, Frances fil Francis, baptised.
1673. Aug. 24. Middleton, Alice, widow, buried.

1673. Feb. Wood, Godfrey fil Edward.
1674. Nov. Foljambe, Margaret fil Mr., buried.
- Aug. 1. Middleton, Robert fil Francis, baptised.
- April 5. Hethcote, Thos. fil Gilbert, baptised.
- Sept. Bagshaw, Francis, of Tapton, buried.
- Bagshaw, Job fil George.
1675. Higginbotham, Wm. fil John.
- Mower, Robert, of Barlow, buried.
1677. Mar. 31. Balme, Thos. and Elizabeth Middleton, both of  
Brampton, married by license.
- Sept. Chapernoun, Maria fil Wm. and Ann, baptised.
- Rollinson, Anthony and Anne Bunting, married.
1678. Moore, Francis, of Newbold, and Isabella Dry, of  
Dunston, married.
- June Grafton, Elizabeth fil James, baptised.
- Aug. Middleton, Francis, of Walton, buried.
- Dec. Wood, Lancelot, Gent., buried.
1679. April 21. Foljambe, Joseph fil Henry and Hanna, baptized.
- Heathcote, Joseph fil Benjamin and Maria,  
baptized.
- Heathcote, Catherine fil Benjamin and Maria,  
baptised (1681).
- Aug. Wood, Humphrey fil Humphrey, baptised.
- Nov. Bunting, Obediah and Maria, married by license.
- Dec. Durand, Charles, buried.
- Feb. Gratton, Marie fil Arthur and Constance,  
baptized.
- Mar. Bright, John fil John and Marie, baptised.
1680. Sept. Hopston, Frances, of Brimington, buried.
1681. June Gratton, Francis, buried.
- Oct. Middleton, Dorothy, widow, buried.
- Feb. 16. Taylor, John, and Martha Dam, married.
1682. July. Gratton, James fil Arthur and Constance, baptized.
- Feb. Chantry, Sara, buried.
- April Bright, Marie, fil John and Marie, baptized.
1683. Bright, Ralf fil John and Marie, baptized.
- May Allwood, Robt., and Hanna Rye, of Steynesby,  
married.
- Jan. Ingram, Thomas, of Walton, buried.
- Mar. Foljambe, Hannah, fil Hy. and Hannah, of  
Holm, baptized.
1684. July Heathcote, Godfrey, buried.

1684. Chantry, Thos. and Anna Learan, married.  
Dec. Middleton, Ann fil Wm. and Ann, baptised.
1685. Feb. 21. Middleton, John fil Wm. and Ann, baptised.  
Damm, John, buried.  
Champernoun, Wm., and Penelope Jennings,  
married.
1686. Bright, Samuel fil John, baptised.  
Lynacre, Jane fil Godfrey, of Hasland, and Alice  
ux., baptised.  
Heathcote, Francis, of Buxton, and Elizabeth  
Cook, of Brampton, married.
1688. Middleton, Cornelius, and Elizabeth Hallam,  
married.
1690. April 21. Middleton, Godfrey, of Wigley, and Elizabeth  
Rowbottom, of Derby, married.
1692. Mar. Middleton, Hanna fil Wm., baptised.
1693. Heathcote, Wm., buried.
1695. Middleton, Francis, and Alice Marchant, married.  
Gladwin, John, and Maria Wheldon, married.  
Middleton, Edward, buried.
1696. April 7. Middleton, Alice fil William, baptised.  
Middleton, William, buried.  
" 13. Middleton, Samuel fil Samuel, baptised.  
May 13. Strutt, John, and Maria Wagstaffe, married.
1698. May. Linley, George, and Deborah Marples, married.  
Oct. 30. Middleton, Elizabeth fil Samuel, baptised.  
Feb. 12. Middleton, Jonathan fil William; baptised.
1699. May. Middleton, Mary, of Walton, buried.  
Stanley, Maria, of Morton, buried.
1700. Oct. 20. Middleton, Alice fil Francis, baptised.
1701. Sep. 21. Strutt, John, of Edensor, and Elizabeth Stephen-  
son, of Baslow, married.
1702. March. Gladwin, Thomas, of Chesterfield, and Elizabeth  
Bright, married.  
April 18. Middleton, Robert fil Samuel, of Walton, baptised.  
Sept. Pegg, Christopher, and Gertrude Stephenson,  
married.
1703. July 9. Pegg, Christopher, son of Christopher, baptised,  
died same year.  
Hardwick, James, of Hucknal, and Elizabeth  
Sowler married.  
March. Middleton, Alec. ux. Francis, buried.

1704.	Oct.		Moore Francis and Elizabeth Ferrand, of Chesterfield, married.
	Nov.	15.	Pegg, Samuel, fil Christopher, of Chesterfield, baptised.
	Dec.	25.	Middleton, Thomas, fil Samuel, of Walton, baptised.
1706.	May.		Gladwin, Samuel fil Joseph, of Hasland, baptised.
	July.		Chantry, Thomas, of Staveley, and Susanna Barnes, of Eckington, married.
	Sept.	8.	Moore, William fil Francis, baptised.
1707.	Feb.		Moore, Francis, fil Francis, baptised.
	March	31.	Middleton, Marie, fil Francis.
1708.	July.		Gladwyn, Israel fil Joseph, of Hasland, baptised.
	August	22.	Middleton, Henry fil Samuel, of Walton, baptised.
1709.	July.		Pym, John, fil John, baptised.
1712.	"	13.	Farr, Henry, buried.
	August	31.	Middleton, Francis fil Francis, baptised.
	Feb.		Gratton, Joseph, of Baslow, and Jane Heywood, married.
1713.	July.		Pegg, Lydia fil Christopher, baptised.
	"		Gladwin, Decimus fil Joseph, baptised.
	Sept.		Blockley, John, of Bakewell, and Elizabeth Barker, of Edensor, married.
1714.	Aug.		Rodes, Thomas, of Stockport, clerk, and Elizabeth Stubbing, of Chesterfield, married.
1716.	"	1.	Middleton, Amy fil Francis, baptised, buried 1717.
1717.	"	2.	Middleton, Samuel, buried.
	Oct.	22.	Middleton, John, and Martha Bramley, of Chesterfield, married.
	"	13.	Middleton, Maria ux. Francis, buried.
1718.	Sept.	24.	Middleton, Elizabeth fil John, of Walton, baptised.
1719.	"	8.	Pymme, John, buried.
			Hunloke, Robert, of Wingerworth, Esq., and Anne Carow, of Chesterfield, married.
	March	19.	Middleton, John fil John, of Walton, baptised.
			Gladwin, Robert, buried.
			Chantry, George, buried.
			Jebb, Samuel fil Joshua, baptised.
			Stanley, Elizabeth fil Thomas, baptised.
1722.			Jenkinson, Sir Paul, Bart., buried.
			Marple, Francis, buried.

1723.	Jan.		Middleton, Elizabeth fil Samuel, of Walton, baptised, buried 1723.
	May	1.	Stanley, William fil Thomas, baptised, buried 1728.
	Aug.	11.	Middleton, Marie fil John, baptised.
1724.			Jebb, Elizabeth fil Joshua, baptised.
	Oct.	18.	Middleton, William fil Samuel, of Walton, baptised.
1725.			Fletcher, James, and Margaret Middleton, married.
	Sept.		Gladwyn, Dnus Henry and Dna Marina Holland, married.
1726.	July	28.	Middleton, Anna, daughter of Samuel, of Walton, baptised.
	Nov.		Middleton, Robert, and Sarah Wright, married.
	"	8.	Middleton, Thomas fil Jonathan, baptised.
1727.	Sept.		Chantrey, Francis, and Alice Hibberd, married.
	"	10.	Middleton, Anne fil John, baptised.
	Dec.	1.	Chantry, Thomas and Eliza Ash, married.
1728.	May.		Stanley, John fil Thomas, baptised.
	"		Middleton, William, buried.
	August		Middleton, William fil Jonathan, baptised.
1729.	April.		Middleton, Humphrey, buried.
	June	15.	Middleton, Samuel fil Samuel, of Walton, baptised
	Sept.	9.	Tomkinson, Jonathan, and Mary Middleton married.
	Oct.		Gladwyn, Samuel, and Susan Shipman, married.
	Dec.	17.	Middleton, Anna, buried.
1730.	August		Gladwyn, Dorothy, buried.
			Grattan, Thomas, and Maria Cryer, married.
	Jany.		Middleton, Francis, and Maria Oldfield, married.
	March.		Marples, Maria, buried.
1738.	Feby.		Daykeyne, James fil Ralf, baptised.
			Stanley, Edward, and Ann Ward, married.
1739.	May.		Vernon, Robert, and Mary Goodwyn, married.
	August.		Middleton, Hannah, daughter of
	Sept.		Needham, George, and Elizabeth Middleton, married.
	Oct.		Gladwyn, Miss Elizabeth, buried.
1740.	April	20.	Middleton, Marina, daughter of Thomas, baptised.
	May	8.	Middleton, Susannah, daughter of Samuel, baptised.
	Sept.	21.	Middleton, Hannah, daughter of John, baptised.
	Oct.	4.	Heathcote, Samuel, and Elizabeth Bennet, married.
	Jany.		Chantry, Lydia fil Henry, baptised.



- |       |       |     |   |
|-------|-------|-----|---|
| 1741. | June  | 28. | Manners, George, buried.                          |
|       | Nov.  |     | Grattan, Francis fil Francis, baptised.           |
|       | Dec.  | 15. | Marples, Joshua, buried.                          |
|       | Feby. | 26. | Marples, Ann buried.                              |
| 1742. | April |     | Gee, Mary, daughter of George, baptised.          |
|       | „     | 18. | Middleton, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, buried. |
|       | June  |     | Windler, John, and Sarah Middleton, married.      |
|       | Oct.  |     | Jebb, Mary, ux. Alderman Jebb, buried.            |
| 1743. | May   | 22. | Middleton, Matthew fil John, baptised.            |
|       | July  |     | Middleton, Paul fil Henry, baptised.              |

## CHAPTER XVII.

## THE DISSENTERS' REGISTER.

(From the original in the possession of W. Waller, Esq., Hasland.)

(A REGISTER of baptised children in the year 1708), kept by Mr. Smalley, Dissenting Minister of Chesterfield.

John Gee, son of Solomon, of Atherston, baptised November 30, 1710.  
Ann Gee, daughter of George, of Whittington, baptised May 23, 1711.  
Lydia Gee, daughter of Solomon, of Atherston, baptised November 30, 1713.

Elizabeth Docker, daughter of John of Atherston, baptised November 21, 1715.

Samuel, son of Christopher Smalley, and Hannah, his wife, was born at Atherston on the 9th of April, being Easter, after eight of the clock at night, in 1721, and baptised by his father on May 11, 1721.

Hannah, daughter of Christopher Smalley, was born on June 18, in 1722, at Chesterfield, at about eight of the clock in the morning, and baptised on the Thursday following by Mr. Fletcher, of Hull.

Robert, son of Robert Greensmith, Esq., and Hannah, his wife, of Chesterfield, was baptised on July 2, 1723.

Eliza, daughter of Mr. Joshua Jebb, and his wife, of Chesterfield, was baptised July 3, 1724.

Eliza, son of Christopher Smalley, of Chesterfield, and Hannah, his wife, was born at Chesterfield on the 21st February, about four o'clock in the afternoon, in the year 1723-4, and baptised on the 6th March following by Mr. Heywood, of Dronfield.

Thomas, son of John and Jane Sutton, of Chesterfield, baptised September 24, 1724.

Sarah, daughter of Robert Greensmith, Esq., and Hannah, his wife, baptised October 21, 1724.

Ann, daughter of Henry Lowe, of Chesterfield, and Patience, his wife, baptised December 30, 1724.

Edward, son of Edward Hodgkinson and Sarah, his wife, of Swatwich, baptised March 17.

- John, son of Thomas Allwood, of Tapton, baptised June 22, 1725.  
 Hannah, daughter of Joseph Atkinson, and Martha, his wife, baptised June 30.  
 Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Hepsheba Milnes, of Chesterfield, baptised August 1.  
 Ann, daughter of James Oates, plumber, of Chesterfield, baptised 26th December, 1727.  
 Mary, daughter of James and Dorothy Wilson, of Chesterfield, inn-keeper, baptised 14th November, 1725.  
 Elizabeth, daughter of James Oates, plumber, of Chesterfield, and Hannah, his wife, baptised 10th December.  
 Joshua, son of Joshua Wheldon, jun., distiller, of Chesterfield, and Elizabeth, his wife, baptised 18th January.  
 Tryphena, daughter of Samuel and Mary Swift, baptised 6th February.  
 James, son of James and Ann Snape, of Chesterfield, born 19th June, 1726.  
 Ruth, daughter of Thomas Thacker, of Chesterfield, glover, baptised 21st June.  
 Ann, daughter of Edward Hodgkinson, of Swathic, and Sarah, his wife, 63.  
 Mary, daughter of Edward Downs, of Chesterfield, glover, baptised 23rd September.  
 Richard, son of Richard Milnes, of Chesterfield, Tanner, baptised 28th October.  
 Christopher, son of Christopher Smalley, of Chesterfield, minister, born 26th August, 1727, baptised by Mr. Heywood, of Dronfield, 5th September following.  
 Richard Wood Greensmith, son of Robert Greensmith, and Hannah, his wife, baptised 1st October.  
 Sarah, daughter of George Wilson, labourer, of Chesterfield, baptised 8th February.  
 Paul, son of Samuel Swift, of Chesterfield, Jersey comber, baptised February 11.  
 Thomas, son of Edward Hodgkinson, of Swathick, husbandman, baptised February 12.  
 John, son of John Roberts, of Walton, baptised April 4, 1728.  
 Hannah, daughter of Joshua Jebb, of Chesterfield, baptised April 4.  
 Martha, daughter of Henry Low, mason, and Patience, his wife, of Chesterfield, baptised May 9.  
 Thomas, son of George Stephenson, of Baslow, husbandman, baptised June 24.  
 Mary, daughter of Joshua Wheldon, jun., distiller, of Chesterfield, baptised October 23.

- My son, Thomas, born 8th November, 1728, baptised 28th of same month, by Mr. Heywood.
- Elizabeth, daughter of Obediah Bunting, farmer, of Ashover, born February 26.
- Amelia, daughter of Mr. Oates, plumber, of Chesterfield, baptised May 28, 1729.
- Robert, son of Thomas Holland, Chesterfield, baptised Aug. 19.
- Joseph, son of Moses Radcliff, of Chesterfield, joiner, baptised September 14.
- Sarah, daughter of Edward Hodgkinson, of Swathick, husbandman, baptised Oct. 2.
- Joshua, son of Joshua Jebb, of Chesterfield, baptised November 19.
- Elizabeth, daughter of Wilson, labourer, of Newbold, baptised June 7, 1730.
- Jessy, daughter of Samuel Swift, of Chesterfield, skinner, baptised 8th June.
- Mary, daughter of Mr. Slack, of Chesterfield, skinner, baptised 11th June.
- Elizabeth, daughter of John Lee, baptised June 29.
- Jo, son of William Richardson, stocking weaver, baptised July 6.
- George, son of Richard Bomford, of Stonegravels, weaver, baptised Aug. 16.
- Ann, daughter of Christopher Smalley, minister in Chesterfield, born May 21, baptised by her father in private on the 31st of same month, and she died March 2.
- Ezra, son of Joshua Richards, of Chesterfield, stocking weaver, baptised in private September 21.
- Ann, daughter of George Stephenson, of Barlow, husbandman, baptised November 4.
- Edward, son of Thomas Holland, of Chesterfield, soap maker, baptised November 11.
- John, son of Gregory Richardson, weaver, of Tapton, baptised December 14.
- Hannah, daughter of Mr. Oates, plumber, of Chesterfield, baptised January 1.
- John, son of Moses Radcliffe, of Chesterfield, joiner, baptised February 6.
- Ann, daughter of Edward Downs, of Chesterfield, glover, baptised March 19.
- Joseph, son of Thos. Thacker, of Chesterfield, glover, baptised April 8, 1731.

- Samuel, son of — Tricket, of Highhly, weaver, baptised May 13.  
 Mary, daughter of — How, inn-keeper, of Chesterfield, baptised June 21.  
 Hannah, daughter of Joseph Wilson, of Newbold, labourer, baptised October 17.  
 John, son of John Lee, of Chesterfield, labourer, baptised October 17.  
 Jane, daughter of Adam Slater, of Chesterfield, apothecary, baptised December 6.  
 Joseph, son of Edwd. Hodgkinson, of Swalbeck, farmer, baptised December 7.  
 Samuel, son of Samuel Slack, of Chesterfield, skinner, baptised January 28.  
 Eliza, daughter of James Swift, of Chesterfield, shoemaker, baptised February 15.  
 Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Allshaw, of Dronfield, minister, baptised February 23.  
 Sarah, daughter of John Needham, of Cold Aston, farmer, baptised February 23.  
 Avery, son of Joshua Jebb, of Chesterfield, baptised March 2.  
 Mary, daughter of — Wilson, of Newbold, innkeeper, baptised September 1, 1732.  
 Elizabeth, daughter of Moses Ratcliff, of Chesterfield, joiner, baptised April 27.  
 George, son of John Chaddock, of Normanton, by Chesterfield, labourer, baptised April 28th.  
 My daughter Hannah, the second of the name, was born May 31, 1732, baptised 21st June following by Ch. Smalley.  
 Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Richard Milnes, jun., of Chesterfield, grocer, baptised June 27.  
 George, son of Edward White, of Calow, baptised July 17, 1732.  
 Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joshua Wheldon, jun., of Chesterfield, distiller, baptised July 20.  
 Hesia, daughter of — Swift, near Chesterfield, Jersey comber, baptised December 25.  
 William, son of Robert Trickett, of Highhly, weaver, baptised February 19.  
 Thomas, son of Hy. Lowe, of Chesterfield, mason, baptised February 23.  
 Sarah, daughter of Mr. Spademan Clark, of Chesterfield, baptised April 5, 1733.  
 William, son of Mr. Samuel Shaw, of Dronfield, baptised April 13.  
 Mary, daughter of John Kitchen, of Dronfield, husbandman, baptised April 13.

- Ann, daughter of William Calow, of Chesterfield, baptised May 1.
- Elizabeth, daughter of George Stephenson, of Barlow, farmer, baptised May 22.
- Richard, son of Richard Milnes of Chesterfield, baptised June 10.
- Mary, daughter of Edward Hodgkinson, of Swathick, husbandman, baptised July 16.
- Marina, daughter of Gregory Richardson, of Tapton, baptised July 17.
- Sarah, daughter of Adam Slater, apothecary, of Chesterfield, baptised October 29.
- Sarah, daughter of Thomas Thacker, of Chesterfield, glover, baptised February 7.
- Francis, daughter of Sam Slack, fellmonger, of Chesterfield, baptised February 8.
- Joseph, son of John Lee, of Chesterfield, labourer, baptised February 8.
- Edward, son of George Wilson, of Chesterfield, labourer, baptised February 15.
- George, son of Joseph Wilson, of Newbold, farmer, baptised April 1, 1734.
- Mary, daughter of James Milnes, jun., of Chesterfield, merchant, baptised April 21.
- John, son of Sampson Stephenson, farmer, of Baslow, baptised 27th May.
- Margaret, daughter of Richard Milnes, jun., of Chesterfield, grocer, baptised June 26.
- Adam, son of Adam Slater, of Chesterfield, apothecary, baptised October 16.
- Sarah, daughter of John Oates, of Chesterfield, glazier, baptised November 12.
- Catharine, daughter of Mr. Spedman Clarke, of Chesterfield, stocking weaver, baptised December 6.
- Caroline, daughter of — Lewis, of Calow, baptised February 21, 1734-5.
- Keturah, daughter of Samuel Swift, of Chesterfield, Jersey comber, baptised March 15.
- Nathaniel, son of Gregory Richardson, of Tapton, weaver, baptised September 22, 1735.
- Thomas, son of James Wilson, of Newbold, innkeeper, baptised December 3.
- Faith, daughter of George Stephenson, of Highhly, husbandman, baptised December 16.
- Hugh, son of Joshua Wheldon, of Chesterfield, distiller, baptised January 31.

- Henry, son of Samuel Slack, of Chesterfield, skinner, baptised February 7.
- Thomas, son of Adam Slater, of Chesterfield, baptised March 5.
- Ann, daughter of Joseph Lee, of Chesterfield, baptised March 14.
- John, son of Mr. Edward White, of Calow, baptised March 16.
- Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Calow, of Chesterfield, stocking weaver, baptised April 22, 1736.
- Rachel, daughter of Obediah Matley, upon the East Moor, baptised May 9.
- Sarah, daughter of Moses Ratcliff, of Chesterfield, joiner, baptised May 27.
- Mary, daughter of Mr. Richard Milnes, jun., of Chesterfield, grocer, baptised May 29.
- Mary, daughter of — Francis, of Chesterfield, glazier, baptised September 8.
- James, son of Joseph Wilson, of Newbold, husbandman, baptised November 24.
- James, son of Thomas Greaves, of Chesterfield, labourer, baptised April 24, 1737.
- Jeremy, son of Jeremy Gregory, of Chesterfield, baptised May 2.
- Ann, daughter of Mr. Richard Milnes, jun., grocer, of Chesterfield, baptised July 24.
- Mahitobel, daughter of Samuel Swift, of Chesterfield, wool comber, baptised July 30.
- Mary, daughter of Samuel Slack, of Chesterfield, skinner, baptised August 1.
- Mary, daughter of John Oates, of Chesterfield, glazier, baptised November 20.
- Robert, son of John Henshaw, of Chesterfield, stocking weaver, baptised November 21.
- Gill, son of Adam Slater, apothecary, of Chesterfield, baptised November 28.
- Edward, son of Mr. Edward White, of Calow, baptised February 14.
- Ann, daughter of Joseph Lee, shoemaker, of Chesterfield, baptised March 31, 1738.
- Robert, son of George Stephenson, of Highhly, farmer, baptised June 15.
- Mary, daughter of Thomas Mellor, of Chesterfield, labourer, baptised June 22.
- Sarah, daughter of Mr. Richard Milnes, junior, of Chesterfield, grocer, baptised June 27.
- Mary, daughter of Moses Ratcliff, joiner, baptised August 19.

- Richard, son of Adam Slater, of Chesterfield, apothecary, baptised May 28.
- Elizabeth, daughter of John Milnes, of Chesterfield, baptised July 13.
- Samuel, son of Spademan Clarke, of Chesterfield, baptised January 4.
- Ann, daughter of Jeremy Gregory, of Chesterfield, stocking weaver, baptised April 28, 1740.
- Mary, daughter of John Lee, of Chesterfield, servant, was baptised May 6.
- Mary, daughter of William King, nailer, of Cutthorpe, baptised June 5.
- Sarah, daughter of Joseph Wilson, of Newbold, labourer, baptised June 9.
- Margaret, daughter of Edward White, of Calow, baptised September 30.
- Alice, daughter of Moses Ratcliff, of Chesterfield, joiner, baptised October 3.
- Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Slater, apothecary, of Chesterfield, baptised December 14.
- Thomas, son of Thomas Mellor, of Chesterfield, glazier, baptised December 28.
- Thomas, son of Matthew Stephenson, of Chesterfield, butcher, baptised January 15.
- John, son of John Roomer, of Chesterfield, maltster, baptised May 18.
- Richard, son of Richard Milnes, junior, of Chesterfield, merchant, baptised August 12.
- John, son of John Outram, of Pratt Hall, baptised September 1.
- Ann, daughter of Samuel Dakin, of Dronfield, baptised October 14.
- Mary, daughter of Samuel Denbigh, of Chesterfield, mason, baptised March 11.
- William, son of Samuel Slack, of Chesterfield, skinner, April 11, 1742.
- James, son of James Bray, farmer, near Hody, baptised May 5.
- Tryphosa, daughter of Samuel Swift, of Chesterfield, Jersey comber, baptised June 21.
- William, son of Richard Wilkinson, of Chesterfield, grocer, baptised September 28.
- Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Slater, of Chesterfield, bookseller, baptised October 1.
- Mary, daughter of Thomas Wright, of Chesterfield, tailor, baptised October 18.
- William, son of Jo. Goodwin, baptised December 31.
- John, son of Abraham Sanson, of Chesterfield, stocking weaver, baptised January 15.
- Elizabeth, daughter of John Henshaw, of Chesterfield, stocking weaver, baptised, January 17.



A REGISTER OF CHILDREN baptised by the Rev. James Heywood, at Chesterfield.

(All those whose residences are not given, are residents of Chesterfield.)

1745.	Sep.	14.	Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Sanson.
	Nov.	8.	Moses, son of Moses Radcliff.
	"	15.	Ann, daughter of Richard Wilkinson.
	Dec.	22.	Sarah, daughter of Samuel Slack.
1746.	Mar.	28.	Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Bacon, Heath.
	April	17.	Samuel, son of John Oates.
	July	13.	Elizabeth, daughter of William Milnes, junior.
	Feb.	15.	Fanny, daughter of William Lings, junior, Oxen Rake Common.
	July	22.	Edward, son of Edward Buxton.
	Aug.	17.	William, son of Samuel Denbigh.
	Oct.	9.	Ann, daughter of John Milnes.
	Dec.	30.	James, daughter of Oliver Smith, near Pratt Hall.
	Feb.	22.	Lamech, son of Samuel Swift.
1747.	April	28.	Mary, daughter of George Bell.
	June	14.	Joseph, son of Edward Buxton.
	Sep.	30.	Mary, daughter of Robert Edinsor, near Dunston.
	Dec.	13.	Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Wilkinson.
1748.	Mar.	29.	Ann, daughter of Abraham Sanson.
	"	"	Aaron, son of Moses Radcliff.
	June	14.	Benjamin, son of William Lings, junior, Oxen Rake Common.
	Sep.	3.	Anthony, son of Samuel Denbigh.
	Dec.	30.	Dorothy, daughter of Joseph Pym.
	Feb.	5.	Sarah, daughter of George Bell.
1749.	April	5.	Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel Bacon, Heath.
	"	23.	John, son of — Sanson, Mansfield.
	Sep.	3.	Isaac, son of Richard Wilkinson.
	June	9.	William, son of Oliver Smith, near Pratt Hall.
	Jan.	31.	John and Ellen, the children of Edward Buxton.
	Mar.	18.	Miriam, daughter of Moses Radcliff.
1750.	Aug.	24.	William, son of George Bell.
	Sep.	20.	Sarah, daughter of William Lings, junior, Oxen Rake Common.
	Nov.	6.	Alexander, son of Oliver Smith, near Pratt Hall.
1751.	May	26.	Elizabeth, daughter of James Heath, Newbold.
	July	7.	Richard, son of Richard Wilkinson.
1752.	"	2.	Charles, son of William Lings, jun., Oxen Rake Common.

1752. July 23. George, son of Edward Buxton.  
 Oct. 15. Esther, daughter of Richard Milnes.  
 Nov. 5. Isaac, son of Moses Radcliff.  
 Dec. 30. Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel Bacon, of Heath.
1753. Mar. 19. Elizabeth, daughter of John Goodwin.  
 April 24. Jane, daughter of Richard Revel.  
 Aug. 13. Samuel, son of Samuel Thacker.  
 „ 19. Joseph, son of Samuel Eaton, of Calow.  
 Nov. 7. Ann, daughter of — Rayner, of Lincoln.
1754. Jan. 31. Richard, son of John Bamford, of Brampton Moor.  
 April 25. Hannah, daughter of William Lings, Oxen Rake Common.  
 Aug. 19. Elizabeth, daughter of Mathew Stephenson.  
 Sept. 1. Thomas, son of Moses Ratcliff.  
 Nov. 11. Mary, daughter of Thomas Smalley.
1755. Jan. 10. Thomas, son of Thomas Calton.  
 April 9. Thomas, son of John Rhodes, of High Moor.  
 May 28. John, son of John Bamford, of Brampton Moor.  
 June 1. John, son of Richard Wilkinson.  
 „ 18. Samuel, son of Richard Nall.  
 Sept. 14. Mary, daughter of Joseph Nall.
1756. Jan. 23. Godfrey, son of Thomas Calton.  
 July 18. William, son of William Dickson, of Hucland.  
 Aug. 9. George, son of William Hopkinson, of Holy Moor-side.  
 „ 27. Mary, daughter of Edward Buxton.  
 Sept. 5. Cornwall, son of Thomas Smalley.  
 Dec. 17. Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Nall.
1757. April 4. Hannah, daughter of John Forbes.  
 May 22. Benjamin, son of Samuel Eaton, of Brampton Moor.  
 June 3. Sarah, daughter of Thomas Calton.  
 „ 10. Hannah, daughter of Richard Wilkinson.  
 „ 10. Betty, daughter of Edward Robertson.  
 July 30. Sarah, daughter of Robert Greaves.  
 Sept. 27. Ann, daughter of Joseph Nall.  
 Dec. 11. William, son of Joseph Mawkes.  
 „ 11. John, son of Thomas Langton.  
 „ 25. Elizabeth, daughter of Rupert Brown.
1758. April 9. Ann, daughter of Moses Ratcliff.

1758.	May	9.	Dinah, daughter of William Wilson, Bolsover Woodhouse.
	"	14.	Richard, son of Richard Nall.
	June	26.	May, daughter of John Bamford.
	Sept.	2.	Hannah, daughter of John Oates.
	"	2.	John, son of Thomas Wright.
	"	8.	Mary, daughter of Richard Wilkinson.
	Oct.	29.	Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Latter.
1759.	Feb.	18.	Lydia, daughter of John Elston.
	May	24.	Sarah, daughter of William Habberjam.
	July	28.	Mary, daughter of Ralf Bairdall.
	Aug.	26.	Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Nall.
	Sept.	2.	John, son of John Forbes.
	"	9.	Thomas, son of Rupert Brown.
	Oct.	6.	Mary, daughter of John White.
	Nov.	6.	Thomas, son of Robert Greaves.
	Dec.	23.	Mary, daughter of Alexander King.
	"	30.	Thomas, son of Thomas Langton.
1760.	Jan.	17.	Jacob, son of Moses Ratcliff.
	"	29.	Samuel, son of Richard Nall.
	"	29.	Lottie, daughter of William Smith, of Walton.
	April	26.	John and Samuel, twins of Joseph Mawkes.
	May	13.	Hannah, daughter of Thomas Smalley.
	Aug.	2.	William, son of Edward Robertson.
	Sept.	21.	Mary, daughter of John Elston.
	Oct.	5.	Mary, daughter of Thomas Calton.
1761.	Mar.	26.	Milicent, daughter of Spademan Clark.
	April	16.	Joseph, son of Richard Nall.
	June	14.	Elizabeth, daughter of John White.
	Aug.	9.	Sarah, daughter of John Forbes.
	Oct.	25.	Thomas, son of John Elston.
1762.	Feb.	21.	John, son of Jacob Ford.
	Mar.	28.	Jane, daughter of Lancelot Lee.
	April	9.	Robert, son of Thomas Langton.
	"	30.	Charles, son of Alexander King.
	May	3.	Jeremiah, son of William Smith, of Walton.
	"	6.	Martha, daughter of William Habberjam.
	June	13.	Joseph Clay, son of Rupert Brown.
	Aug.	13.	Samuel, son of John Elston.
	"	29.	Elizabeth, daughter of Spademan Clark.
	Sept.	19.	John Clay, son of Ralf Bairdell.
	Oct.	18.	Juliana, daughter of Thomas Calton.

1762. May 6. Mary, daughter of William Fletcher, of Brampton.
- Nov. 29. Thomas, son of Robert Wightman.
1763. Jan. 17. Ruth, daughter of Moses Ratcliff.
- Feb. 9. Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Nall.
- May 12. Joseph, son of Thomas Langton.
- June 13. Robert, son of John Elston.
- Aug. 14. Ann, daughter of John White.
- „ 17. Elizabeth, daughter of William Janson.
- „ 29. Mary, daughter of Rupert Brown.
- Sept. 4. William, son of Jacob Ford.
- Oct. 9. Betty, daughter of Lancelot Lee.
- Nov. 20. Samuel, son of Samuel Ollerenshaw.
1764. Jan. 9. Joice, daughter of Robert Milnes, of Wakefield.
- Feb. 29. Betty, daughter of Jo. Milnes.
- Mar. 13. Dorothy, daughter of John Forbes.
- April 10. Jeremy, son of Thomas Gregory.
- May 25. Sarah, daughter of Thomas Calton.
- Oct. 8. John Charnels, son of Rupert Brown.
- „ 14. John, son of William Sanson.
- „ 15. Mary, daughter of Joseph Nall.
- Dec. 13. Mary, daughter of John Wilkinson.
1765. Feb. 3. Ann, daughter of Ralf Bairdell.
- April 15. Thomas, son of John Milnes.
- May 29. John, son of Saul Wyld.
- June 16. Jacob, son of Jacob Ford.
- July 12. James, son of Thomas Langton.
- „ 12. Mary, daughter of Joshua Smith.
- „ 18. Sarah, daughter of John White.
- Oct. 19. Joseph, son of Lancelot Lee.
- Dec. 29. Julia, daughter of Isaac Kirkward.
1766. Feb. 29. Elizabeth, daughter of William Smith.
- May 4. Elizabeth, daughter of Jo. Elston.
- „ 12. Thomas, son of Thomas Gregory.
- Aug. 3. Ann, daughter of William Sanson.
- Oct. 18. Juliana, daughter of Moses Radcliff, jun.
- „ 24. Kitty, daughter of Joseph Nall.
1770. Feb. 4. William, son of William Habberjam.
- „ 12. Jo., son of Jo. Fanshaw.
- „ 23. Jo., son of Jo. Whitehead, about 1 year old.
- „ 23. Mary, daughter of James Whitehead.
- Mar. 29. Elizabeth, daughter of John Oldfield.

1770.	April	11.	Ann, daughter of Moses Radcliff, jun.
	May	18.	George, son of Thomas Langton.
	June	5.	Joseph, son of Thomas Kirkman.
	"	29.	John, son of William Milner.
	Sept.	23.	Joice, daughter of Thomas Slater.
	Dec.	21.	Elizabeth, daughter of James Kirkwood.
1771.	Feb.	15.	Abraham, son of William Samson.
	"	24.	William, son of William Frost.
	Mar.	11.	Laura, daughter of John Green.
	June	23.	Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Ford.
	Sept.	8.	Henry, son of William Habberjam.
	"	26.	Pemberton, son of Thomas Slater.
	Dec.	8.	William, son of George Ling.
	"	19.	Margaret, daughter of John Milnes.
	"	19.	Frances, daughter of John White.
	"	25.	James, son of John Whitehead.
1772.	Jan.	8.	Richard, son of Joseph Nall.
	"	19.	George, son of George Hill, nailer.
	May	26.	Ann, daughter of James Kirkwood.
	June	19.	George, son of John Stanley, nailer.
1773.	Jan.	7.	George, son of William Sansom.
1774.	June	30.	Jabez, son of James Bosville.
1782.	Dec.	21.	Robert, son of Richard Woodhead, writing master.
1784.	Nov.	24.	Ann, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Astley.
1785.	June	13.	James Bentley, son of William Gill, grocer.
1786.	April	26.	Richard, son of the Rev. Mr. Astley.
	May	22.	Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of John Castledge, surgeon.

## THE END OF THE REGISTER.

Upon comparing this register with those of the Establishment, it will be found that some of the infants were baptised also in the church ; this is especially the case with the families of the leading inhabitants, the Milnes, Slacks, Jebbs, &c. As they must have believed in the efficacy of this sacrament, and must have been aware that the repetition of a sacrament was a sacrilege, it would seem to follow that the dissenters regarded the ministrations of the clergy of the Establishment as invalid : possibly because of the notoriously bad lives of the majority of them. It would seem from this that the great Reformation

even then required to be reformed anew ; that the great body which had split from the Catholic Church was even then rushing upon disintegration—commencing that little rift within the lute which in these days has produced a confusion and endless series of sounds, each differing from the other, to the entire loss of harmony. The Church of England happily stands firm, but every sect of the Dissenters is splitting up, apparently never to reunite, as if, once having cut adrift from the rock of its foundation, they were never again to find a safe anchorage. It is a significant fact that the present century has witnessed the singular spectacle of a great retrograde movement. As if conscious of the danger ahead, the Church of England saw that its only safety lay in throwing off the reforms which it had inaugurated, and in returning as close as possible (without joining it), in principles as in its practice, to the primitive Catholic Church—so close, indeed, that all reason for its separation has actually disappeared, and there would seem to be no longer any reason for delaying that re-union which every true Christian, whether he calls himself a Catholic or a Protestant, must in his heart most ardently desire. The symbols of difference and defiance which men called the Thirty-nine Articles, and of which the Church was so proud, are secretly despised, and their incoherence, inconclusiveness, their contradictions and emptiness, are sometimes openly admitted even by those who have been sworn upon them. But for the fatal effects of disunion, which is the direct result of separation, or Protestantism, nothing could prevent an immediate reunion of Christendom.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS AT CHESTERFIELD.

THESE inscriptions have been taken chiefly from Ford and Glover, who have generally printed them in full. Monumental literature is rarely original, and, except to the families concerned, very seldom interesting, and, besides, it does not enter into the scope of this work. The ages of the persons buried, with the dates, are, however, of great value to the genealogist, inasmuch as many of the inscriptions are now illegible, and so much is therefore here given. For default of printing more the author is glad to be able to excuse himself by reference to the system pursued by that very eminent and learned archæologist, the Rev. C. B. Norcliffe, of Langton Hall, Malton, who has, in writing his History of the Priory and Peculier of Snaith, adopted that which is here followed:—The day, month, and year refer to the burial; the figures following, to the age of the deceased.

ADLINGTON, Thomas, jun. 5 March, 1803. 63.

— Edward. 8 December, 1810. 58.

ASTLY, the Rev. Thos. 15 Oct., 1817. 79.

ATTON, George, M.D. 25 July, 1707. 58.

AUDESLEY, Ann, widow of Thomas, mother of the Rev. H. Audesley,  
Vicar. 10 Jan., 1703.

BAGSHAW, Francis, Alderman. 22 Nov., 1790.

BOSSLEY, the Rev. George, Vicar. 20 March, 1822. 69.

BOSVILLE, Gervase. 12 June, 1767. 55.

— Ann, his wife. 5 Oct., 1772. 45.

— Gervase, his son. 20 March, 1780. 24.

BOURNE, Henry, son of the Rev. John, of Spital. 19 Dec., 1777.

— Charlotte, daughter of Henry, M.D. 30 Sept., 1778. 35.

- BOURNE, John. 13 June, 1806. 76.  
 — Ann, his first wife. 16 Feb., 1769. 42.  
 — Ann Catherine, his second wife, daughter of Rev. Samuel Pegg.  
 3 Jan., 1816. 80.
- BOUCHER, John. 23 July, 1794. 65.  
 — Edith, his wife. 13 April, 1782. 52.  
 — Mary, his daughter. 27 June, 1781. 17.
- BOWER, Betty, ux. Samuel. 16 Sept., 1779. 25.  
 — Samuel, Organist of the Church. 19 March, 1808. 59.  
 — Thomas, of Walton White Cote. 5 July, 1811. 69.  
 — Alice, his wife. 15th Sept., 1786. 42.  
 — Richard, tanner. 19 Feb., 1729. 38.  
 — Elizabeth, his wife. 15th March, 1758. 19.  
 — John, of Walton. 12 Sept., 1815. 60.  
 — Thomas, Alderman. Sept., 1727. 76.  
 — Mary, his wife. 3 Nov., 1699.  
 — Samuel, his son. 10 March, 1727. 55.  
 — Esther, his wife. 6 April, 1741. 51.  
 — Dorothy, ux. Joseph of Walton. 29 Jan., 1795. 78.  
 — Francis, their son. 19 Feb., 1802. 59.  
 — John, of Spital. 30 Oct., 1815. 64.  
 — Isabella, his wife. 11 Aug., 1812. 61.  
 — Lucy, their daughter, wife of J. G. Hough. 7 Oct., 1819. 35.
- BRADLEY, Job, Alderman. 8 Feb., 1746. 68.  
 — Job, his son. 21 March, 1747. 35.
- BRIGHT, J., Alderman. 19 June, 1734. 77.  
 — Mary (Youle), his wife. 6 Dec., 1714. 58.  
 — Samuel, his son. 14 Dec., 1719. 33.  
 — Nicolas. 10 May, 1732. 40.  
 — John, junr. 3 April, 1748. 68.  
 — Barbara, his wife (daughter of Francis Jessop). 9 Jan., 1720. 44.
- BROADHURST, Elizabeth, wife of B. C. 24 April, 1861. 37.
- BROCKSOP, John, of Grass Hill. 10 Oct., 1770. 44.  
 — Mary, his wife. 30 Jan., 1796. 66.  
 — John. 11 Oct., 1812. 57.  
 — John. 28 Jan., 1768.  
 — Ann, his wife. 22 Jan., 1770.  
 — Ann, his daughter. 9 May, 1790.
- BROWN, Catherine. 5 June, 1760, 51.  
 — Samuel. 26 Feb., 1780. 47.  
 — Elizabeth. 23 May, 1775. 51.  
 — Samuel. 22 March, 1820. 59.



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- BROWN, Rupert (son of Rupert), of Bentley. 13 May, 1785. 85.  
 — Mary, his wife. 7 Jan., 1787. 57.
- BURTON, S. 11 Sept., 1747.  
 — H. 24 Sept., 17—.  
 — S. 28 Feb., 1760. 80.  
 — Edward, attorney-at-law. 25 April, 1782. 54.  
 — Helen, his wife. 17 March, 1765. 49.
- BUTLER, Mary (widow of William, of New York). 26 July, 1796. 53.
- CALTON, Richard. 3 April, 1758. 53.  
 — Helen (his sister). 1 Sept., 1778. 75.  
 — Thomas, his brother. 17 May, 1784. 77.  
 — Richard, son of Thomas. 23 Jan., 1795. 48.  
 — Sarah, his wife. 12 Jan., 1823. 68.
- CARVER, Marmaduke. 26 May, 1803. 80.
- CARTLEDGE, John, surgeon. 2 Oct., 1814. 56.
- CHAMPERNOUN, William, Master in Chancery. 14 Jan., 1688.  
 — William, his son.  
 — Sarah, his wife (daughter of Jo. Brown).
- CLARK, Samuel, a messenger attending the Great Seal. 5 Jan., 1741.  
 83.  
 — Samuel, his son. 10 Nov., 1754. 24.  
 — Anna Maria, his daughter. 25 Feb., 1723.  
 — Richard, of Brampton Free Chapel. 20 Dec., 1799. 78.  
 — Frances, his wife. 21 Feb., 1786. 69.
- CLAUGHTON, Josiah. 15 April, 1836. 68.
- COATES, Frances ux. Roger, daughter of Percival Lindley, of Skegby.  
 13 March, 1662.  
 — Frances, her daughter. 13 August, 1648. 14.
- COCK, John. 19 June, 1756. 84.  
 — Jane, his daughter, ux. the Rev. Edward Heathcote. 18 Dec.,  
 1809. 34.
- CRESWICH, John, butcher. 29 Jan., 1808.  
 — Jane, his wife. 26 May, 1803. 80.
- CROMPTON, Gilbert. 20 Oct., 1844. 58. His two children  
 Deborah and Catherine.
- DALE, Joshua, of Walton White Cote. 11 May, 1789. 66.  
 — Ann, his wife. 6 July, 1796. 79.  
 — John, apothecary. 28 Jan., 1746. 28.
- DALTON, Bright, son of Richard Dalton, by Mary, his wife (daughter  
 of John Bright). 14.

- DEAKIN, John. 17 July, 1812. 82.  
DOWKER, Thomas, Alderman. 1701. 72.
- FERNEL, John Burgoyne. 9 Oct., 1789. 39.  
— Betty, his wife. 4 Feb., 1797. 47.  
— Elizabeth, her daughter. 7 April, 1814. 1.
- FLETCHER, Sophia, daughter of G. Fletcher, M.D., and Ralf. 1837.  
— G., M.D. 2 Nov., 1843. 74; also Caroline, his wife, daughter  
of John Venour, Esq., of Willsbourn. 17 Oct., 1837.
- FLINTHAM, Richard. 25 Oct., 1705.
- FLOWER, Freeman, son of John and Lydia, of Meersbrook. 8 June,  
1793, 83.
- FOLJAMBE, Godfrey, Kt., one of the Council of King Henry VIII.  
20 Dec., 1541.  
— Dame Katherine, his wife. 24 May, 1529.  
— Henry, Kt., of Walton, and Benedicta, his wife, daughter of Sir  
William Vernon, of Nether Haddon.
- FOWLER, Gervase, the Rev. Richard, of Longworth. Feb., 1819. 40.
- FREEMAN, —, widow of Mark, of Leeds. 27 Sept., 1707. 91.
- GARDINER, Gervase. 23 May, 1763. 57.  
— Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Richard Calton. 4 Feb., 1775. 66.
- HALIFAX, Robt. 1759. 63.  
— Hannah, his wife. 1787. 98.
- HARDING, William, 30 Dec., 1793. 56.
- HARDWICK, Mary, widow of John, of Newbold. 17 Jan., 1809.
- HASLAM, Anthony. 4 Sept., 1746. 76.
- HEATHCOTE, Gilbert. 24 April, 1690. 65. (Ford gives his age  
at 69. He was a maltster, and founded the house of Lord  
Willoughby D'eresby).  
— Ann, his wife, daughter of George Dickens. 29 Nov., 1705. 76.  
— Godfrey, Clerk of the Peace, second son of Ralf, Rector of  
Morton. 2 Dec., 1775. 72.  
— Dorothy, his wife, daughter of the Rev. James Cook, Rector of  
Barlbro'. 17 Nov., 1766. 63.
- HERBERT, Roger, Secretary to the Duke of Rutland. 23 Sept.,  
1723. 71.
- HILL, Daniel Thomas, of Romely. 11 May, 1813. 69.  
— Mary, his wife. 2 April, 1832. 82.  
— Ann Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Hill, vicar. 6 June,  
1835. 41.

HINKSMAN, the Rev., the Vicar, March 12, 1738.

— Maria, his widow, 27 Sept., 1763.

— Catherine, his daughter, 5 Jan., 1761.

HODKIN, Martha, ux. William. 5 Sept., 1762. 25.

HOLLAND, Samuel, apothecary. 12 Dec., 1785. 68.

HUDSON, Charles. 3 Sept., 1836. 52.

ILLINGWORTH, Mary. 17 July, 1770. 21.

INMAN, John. 29 May, 1812. 51.

— Hannah, his wife. 4 Feb., 1837. 85.

LEE, Jonathan, attorney-at-law. 1730. 66.

— Jonathan. 17 July, 1773. 58.

— Letitia, his wife, daughter of Edward Pegg. June, 1773.

— Jonathan, their son, attorney-at-law. 20 Oct., 1781. 39.

— John, his grandson. 24 March, 1758. An infant.

— Samuel, Parish Clerk. 16 Dec., 1750. 60.

LUCAS, Bernard. 25 July, 1771. 62.

— Ann. 27 April, 1771. 35.

— Robert, of Manchester. 1 April, 1835. 65.

— Thomas. 29 May, 1818. 86.

— Elizabeth, his wife. 7 March, 1803. 76.

— Bernard, his brother. 22 June, 1810. 76.

— Ann, widow of Bernard. 8 Dec., 1765. 35.

MANLEY, William, attorney. Dec. 1804. 73.

— Amelia, his wife. 27 Oct., 1813. 61.

— Sarah, widow of George. 27 Aug., 1769. 68.

MANBY, Mary, widow of William, of London. 31 March, 1806. 74.

MAYNARD, Anthony Jefferson. 1 Aug., 1850. 17.

— Edmund Gilling. 23 Dec., 1880. 87.

— Elizabeth, his wife. 17 June, 1887. 62.

— Ann, second wife. 11 Dec., 1881. 61.

— Dorothy, ux. Anthony Lax, daughter of Ralf Heathcote. 10 Dec., 1811. 76.

MEYNEL, Mary Ann, daughter of Avery Jebb, of Tapton (Feb. 6), ux.

Godfrey Meynel. 28 June, 1807. 23.

— Godfrey, her son, died an infant.

MILNES, James, merchant. 24 January, 1737. 63.

— Mary, his wife, daughter of M. Waterhouse, of Pontefract, 8 April, 1728. 63.

— James, Alderman, of Hull. 29 Nov., 1736. 38.

- MILNES, Richard, son of James the elder. 1 Feb., 1757.  
 — Elizabeth, his wife. 15 June, 1757.  
 — William, of Aldecar. 1797. 71, his wife, daughter of William Soresby. 1794. 72.  
 — Jane, his first daughter, wife of the Rev. John Smith.  
 — Mary, his second daughter, wife, first of Jonathan Lee; second of Peter Pegg Burnell.  
 — Dorothy, third daughter, wife of Philip Gell, of Hopton, and secondly of Thomas Blore (the historian) of the Middle Temple.  
 — Richard, of Oudecar, Codnor. 17 Dec., 1729. 70.  
 — William, of Brimington. 4 Sept., 1688. 60.  
 — Alice, his wife. 1 May, 1681.  
 — James, their son. 16 March, 1690. 34.  
 — Isabella, their daughter, wife of Jacob Brailsford. 25 Dec., 1736. 68.  
 — George, of Dunston. 1 July, 1755. 65.  
 — Dorothy, his wife. 26 Sept., 1776. 84.  
 — George, his son. 13 Nov., 1736. 22.  
 — Richard, of Dunston. 11 Mar., 1773. 59.  
 — George, of Dunston. 23 June, 1787. 42.  
 — Richard, a tanner. 7 June, 1706. 69.  
 — Elizabeth, his wife. 17 Jan., 1691.  
 MOORE, Francis, Alderman. 12 Jan., 1715. 87.  
 MOORWOOD, Ann, widow of the Rev. John, Vicar of Compton. 7 Nov., 1780. 92.
- NALL, R. 30 April, 1793. 68.  
 — Elizabeth, his wife. 20 Nov., 1803. 85.  
 — Rich., his son. 30 April. 1795. 37.
- NODDER, Margt. 31 Aug., 1810. 91.
- PEPYS, John, Chaplain of the Holy Cross. 8 July, 1402.  
 POYNTON, Robt., sen., of Dunston. 13 Jan, 1720. 80.  
 — Thomas. 15 Sept., 1730. 81.  
 — John. 26 April, 1812.  
 — Jonathan. 5 June, 1711. 78.
- REVELL, Dorothy, ux. John, Alderman. 20 Nov., 1740. 77.  
 ROGERS, Ann, widow of John, M.D. 6 April, 1810. 79.
- SHIPSTON, the Rev. Joseph, Head Master of the School. 18 July, 1794. 61.

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- SLATER, Adam. 28 Sept., 1806. 72.  
 — Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Dean Barker, of Raphoe. 1 Aug.,  
 1793. 39.  
 — Thomas, of Liverpool. 12 Nov., 1817. 81.  
 — Mary, his wife, daughter of Wm. Todd, of Newstead. 8 Aug.,  
 1784. 42.
- SMALLEY, the Rev. Christopher. 8 Feb., 1745. 61.  
 — Hannah, his wife, 6 July. 1765. 76.  
 — Thomas. 22 Jan., 1769. 40.
- SMITH, Thomas, of Dunston Hall. 13 April, 1811. 46.  
 — Elizabeth Mary, his wife, daughter of Robert Mower, of Wood-  
 seats, by his wife, the sister of George Milnes, of Dunston.  
 — Charlotte, his daughter. 26 Feb., 1804. 10.
- STANYFORTH, Hannah. 8 Aug., 1771. 72.
- STEPHENSON, Francis, of Unston.  
 — Gertrude, his wife, daughter of Edward Pegg, of Beauchief.
- STOKES, Jonathan, M.D. 28 April, 1831. 77.  
 — Roger, M.D. 21 Dec., 1819. 34.
- THOMAS, the Rev. John. 24 Dec., 1719. 49.
- TOWNDROW, Samuel. 13 Sept., 1779. 49.
- TOMLINSON, Ann, sister of Elizabeth Deakin. 26 Oct., 1829. 92.
- VANE, Maria, ux. the Honble. Morgan, of Bretby, Notts. 11 July,  
 1777. 44.
- VERDON, John, Rector of Lindeby, Yorks, Chaplain of St. Michael's.  
 2 May, 1500. 65.
- WALKER, Edward, of Lincoln's Inn. Born 8 June, 1803. Died 23  
 June, 1872.  
 — Emma, his wife, daughter of Philip M. Lucas. Born 22 July,  
 1817. Died 4 Sept., 1881.  
 — John Henry. 4 Feb., 1844. 16.
- WALTON, John, of Hamersley. 14 March, 1737. 52.
- WALLER, Robert. 12 June, 1818. 60.  
 — Robert, Captain of Derbyshire Volunteers. 4 April, 1870. 40.  
 — William. 9 April, 1814.  
 — Elizabeth, his wife. 14 February, 1797.
- WEBSTER, Paul (born at Ashbourne, 1637), nephew of G. Taylor.  
 1 March, 1694. 66.  
 — Paul. 9 March, 1715. 46.  
 — Frances, widow of Paul. 1 May, 1732. 67.

- WEBSTER, Sarah, widow of Paul. 3 November, 1785. 75.  
 — Godfrey. 18 April, 1782. 56.  
 — Elizabeth, his wife. 21 September, 1775. 48.  
 — John. 11 January, 1807.  
 — Mary, his wife. 16 April, 1799.
- WHEELER, the Revd. William, Vicar. 12 January, 1765. 66.  
 — Susan, his wife. 2 March, 1762. 58.
- WILKINSON, John. 20 July, 1766. 48.  
 — Elizabeth, his first wife. 7 December, 1755. 37.  
 — Mary, his second wife. 8 November, 1770. 42.  
 — Alwood, his son. 15 June, 1780. 36.  
 — Richard. 28 May, 1781.  
 — Isaac, the Revd., his brother. 20 October, 1794. 81.  
 — Hannah ux. Richard. 25 February, 1808. 89.  
 — Ann. 22 March, 1811. 91.  
 — Isaac. 6 July, 1831. 81.  
 — Ann ux. Isaac, of Tapton House. 20 July, 1827. 68.  
 — John. 22 March, 1816. 60.  
 — Elizabeth, his sister. 6 June, 1821. 73.  
 — Ann, her sister. 19 April, 1828. 82.  
 — Joseph, of Birmingham. 22 September, 1780. 62.  
 — Phœbe, his wife. 9 December, 1798. 80.  
 — Ann. 22 March, 1811. 91.
- WILDBORE, Paul. 26 May, 1757. 63.  
 — Ann, his wife. 27 September, 1722. 33.  
 — Thomas, their son. 4 May, 1772.
- WINGFIELD, the children of Thomas and Elizabeth, formerly of  
 Chesterfield, buried in 1814.
- WOOD, Edward. 27 April, 1757. 65.  
 — Rebecca, his wife. 24 December, 1755. 65.
- WOODWARD, Jo., Alderman. 26 June, 1599.
- YOULE, Richard, Alderman. 13 June, 1700. 70.  
 — Nic fil Richard, Alderman. 6 June, 1702. 41.  
 — Alice, his wife. 12 December, 1705. 46.  
 — Mary, his sister, wife of John Bright. 6 December, 1714. 58.

## CHAPTER XIX.

COAT ARMOUR NOW AND FORMERLY IN THE  
CHURCH AT CHESTERFIELD.

HARL. MSS., 6592, is a copy by William Wyrley of the date of 1592, of the visitation of Derbyshire made by William Flower and Robert Glover in 1569, with notes of some Derbyshire Churches, which Dr. Cox, with much reason, assumes to be the work of Wyrley himself; at pages 108B and 109, are the arms which were originally in Chesterfield Church; the names indicated are merely suggestive—very few are given in the book itself.

1. Azure, seme of fleur de lis : a lion ramp., guard. argent (Holland).
2. Barry, of 5 or and gules in chief, 3 Torteaux gu. (Wake).
3. Gules, 3 lions passant or a bordeur argent (Plantagenet Edmund).
4. England impaling France.
5. Gules, 3 lions passant or, with a bordeur argent (England impaling, Wake).
6. A barry of 6 argent and azure (Grey of Codnor?)
7. Paly of 6 or and gules, over all a bend gules (Langford).
8. Argent on a bend azure, a seme of cross crosslets (Loudham).
9. Azure, a fess dancette between 10 billets, 5, 3, and 2 (Deincourt).
10. 3 shields, France quartering England, over all a label of 3 points (Plantagenet).
11. England quartering France.
12. The same, over all a label of 3 points erm. (John of Gaunt).
13. Gules, a cross, moline argent (Bec or Willoughby?)
14. Argent, a cross, moline, gules (Colville?)
15. Ermine, a fess gules, between 6 leaves, 3, 2, and 1 (Dr. Cox suggests Fitz Langley).
16. Azure, a cross, urdee ar. (Dr. Cox has a cross mascly voided).
17. Azure, 3 mitres or. (Bishopric of Norwich).

18. England with a label of 3 points, on each point 3 fleur de lis (Lancaster).
19. Azure, a saltire, argent over it, an annulet gules (York).
20. Azure, a cross, moline argent (Mollynes, Dr. Cox).
21. Sable, a bend or between 6 escallops or (Foljambe), impaling argent a bend gules, on it a score of cross crosslets (Loudham).
22. Azure, a griffin, segrant sable (Meverell) impaling ermine, a fess gules, a canton gules (Touchett ? Dr. Cox).
23. Azure, a fess dancettee between 10 billets or (Deincourt).
24. Gules, a saltire argent (Neville).
25. England quartering France, a bordeur argent (Plantagenet).
26. Azure, a cross, fleurette argent between 4 martlets argent (Edward the Confessor ?).
27. Gules, a saltire argent, a crescent sable (Neville ?).
28. Gules, a cross Botonee or (Bockingham).
29. Quarterly, 1 and 4 on a chev., 3 quartrefoils 2 and 3, a cross engrailed between 4 garbs (Eyre and Whittingham, Dr. Cox).
30. Gules, a bend double cotised argent, bend ways, charged with 3 inescutcheons, each bearing a fess dancette or between 4 billets sable 2 and 2.
31. Gules, a fess or between 6 cross crosslets of the same, 3, 2, and 1 (Beauchamp).
32. Or a chev. gules (Stafford).
33. Gules, 3 crowns in pile or (Leigh).
34. Gules, a bend argent between 6 escallops of the same (Foljambe).
36. Gules, on a bend argent 3 cross crosslets sable (Rerisby).
37. Argent a bend sable in chief (Fitz Herbert ?)
38. Argent on a fess azure, 3 cross crosslets or (Dns Herstoc).
39. Or, on a fess gules, 3 water bougets (Scroop or Bingham).
40. Argent, a pile gules charged with a crescent (Chandos ?).
41. Azure, 2 chev. or (Chaworth) impaling 3 roundels, over all a label of as many points. (Dr. Cox suggests Courtney.)
42. Paly of 6 or and gu., over all a bend azure (Ralf Langford, Kt.).
43. Azure, 3 bars sa. (John Bushel, Kt.).
44. Savage, impaling (Fitzherbert).
45. Barry of 6, azure and sable, a canton erm. (Martial) impaling Fitzherbert.
46. Babington impaling Fitzherbert.
47. Fitzherbert impaling azure, a bend gules, 3 estoils or Bradbourne.
48. Azure, an eagle displayed Arg. (Cotton), impaling Fitzherbert.
49. Azure, 3 cocks, gules (Cokayne) impaling Fitzherbert.
50. Azure, a chev. gules between 3 crescents gules (Pole ?).



51. Lister (no arms given) impaling Fitzherbert.
52. Fitzherbert impaling Langford.
53. Fitzherbert impaling Babington.
54. Fitzherbert impaling azure, 3 boars' heads, erased sable.
55. Gules, on a cross engrailed, or 5 roses gules impaling Fitzherbert.
56. Langford impaling Ferrars.
57. Langford impaling azure, wing, gules (Trafford).
60. A fess, dancette betn., 16 billets, 5, 4, 4, 3 (Deincourt).
61. Ermine, a fess sable, upon it 3 estoils, azure.
62. Montfort.
63. "An old monument of Ayncourt, in mayle, with a side vestment of whyht, dancette 3 billets sable thereon, offering up his shield."
64. A cross-legged monument of the same, arms a dancette, 3 billets sable (Denicourt).
65. (Verie old Langford).
66. Quarterly, 1 and 4 gules, a fess, argent and sable, 2 and 3 argent, a fess sable, between 3 martlets sable (Chaworth).
67. Reresby, quartering 5 coats, (2) Deincourt with a label of 3 points, azure on a fess, between 3 cross crosslets argent, (4) Normanville argent a fesse, cotised gules, a canton charged with 3 fusils in fess gules, (5) gules 3 stags, argent (Gotham), (6) argent, 3 bends sable (the wife of Sir Adam Reresby).
68. Henry Foljambe, Lord of Walton, argent fretty sable (Vernon).
69. "There is here another cross-legged monument, which they say to be Braylesford, but there is no note thereof remaining." The whole of the above, with the exception of the arms of England and Holland, have now vanished, and it is a subject of doubt why some of them should have been placed in this church, the owners having no connection with it, although connected with the County. It may be hazarded that they represent the victorious soldiers of some great battles, Cressy, Poitiers, or Agincourt, who mustered at Chesterfield as the Caput of the hundred, and here hung up their banners in pious gratitude for their safe return ; or, possibly, they gave money for prayers and for these windows prior to setting out upon their journeys ; some of course have been placed by their surviving friends or relations. One cannot read this list, which has been preserved so fortunately by Wyrley, without regret that so few achievements of this kind are ever recorded by the antiquary, though doubtless many churches possessed them ; they are frequently of an older date than the brasses which were used only as sepulchral monuments. They were doubtless destroyed at one of our glorious

reformations, when the pious zeal of the reformer induced him to regard these trophies of his county's honour as having in some way a connection with the devil, or perhaps as pertaining to the worship of the Saints—equally obnoxious personages to him.

The following modern Arms are still in the windows :—

1. Or a pile sable between 2 pellets (Halifax), impaling quarterly sa. and or.
2. Or a chev. gules between 3 trefoils slipped vert. Crest, a dexter arm holding a sword proper (Slater).
3. Slater impaling, Arg. a lion sa.
4. Or a bear ramp. sa. muzzled, collared and lined gu. (Milnes of Dunston).
5. Sa. an annulet surrounded by an orle of estoils (Burton), impaling or a pile engrailed sa. between 2 pellets of the same (Halifax).
6. Or on an escutcheon of pretence a lion (Lucas). (The arms granted to the Lucas family are ermine a chev. engrailed gules between 3 annulets, sable on a chief azure a moorcock, between 2 cross crosslets or).
7. Quarterly, 1 and 4 or on a bend sa. 3 crosses or between 2 unicorns' heads erased gules (Smith). 2 and 3, sa. a fess argent between 3 lions of the same on a chief 3 estoils, impaling quarterly 1 and 4 ermine on a fess sa. 3 roses or (Mower). 2 and 3, Barry of 7 or and sa. over all a bend sa.
8. Or a saltire engrailed between 3 cross crosslets of the same. Crest, a hog passant (Galton).
9. Sa. 3 lions passant arg. (Walker, of Lincoln's-inn), impaling quarterly argent, a fess crampetty gu. between 6 annulets or 1, 2 and 3, a lion with a border.
10. Sa. 3 walnut leaves in bend or between 2 bendlets arg. crest on a mount vert, a walnut tree proper with a label Agincourt, and having an escutcheon pendent charged with the coat of France, azure 3 lions paly arg. (Waller).

Ford gives also a bear collared, quartering 3 peons, and in the East window or a cross potent azure and gules, a cross moline or upon the tomb of Richard Milnes, who died February, 1757, and who married the daughter and coheir of Robert Lowndes, of Palterton, upon which is an inscription to their grandson Milnes Lowndes, barrister-at-law, who was buried in the Temple, are the following arms :—Lowndes quarterings, 1 Stephenson, 2 Lowndes, 3 Clutton, 4 Cawardin, 5 Malveysin, 6 Parker, and 7 Milnes.

There is some curiously carved oak at the back of the High Altar, now a reredos, some portion of which formed part of a screen to the Foljambe Chapel, and some portions, it is conjectured, formerly belonged to the Foljambe family pew, the heraldic designs of which are worth noting: the arms of Foljambe alternate with those of Loudham, Brito, Ashton, &c., and with the badges of Foljambe (a leg coupé unarmed except its spur) and that of Fitz William, of Aldwerc (a trefoil slipped).

The Fitz William badge is precisely similar to that appearing at Cowdray, which was built by William Fitz William, Earl of Southampton, and there alternates with the anchor which he bore as Lord High Admiral, and the motto, "Loyaulte sap-rovera" (see Mrs. Roundell's History of Cowdray).

Two chapels in Chesterfield Church were appropriated to the Lords of Walton; the earlier one was situated at the east end of the south aisle of Nave, where in all probability the family pew was placed, with the oak screen; there is a founder's tomb there, thought to be that of Sir John Loudham, who married Isabel, heiress of the Britos, of Walton, tempe Edward II., and whose ultimate co-heiress married Foljambe. The figure of an ecclesiastic in this arched recess obviously did not belong to it, it having been disfigured and cut down to fit the space now assigned to it.

In the chapel at the east end of the church, in the south choir aisle, was the Mortuary Chapel of the Lords of Walton, in which are the eight monuments of the Foljambes before mentioned. The author is indebted partly to Ford and Glover, but chiefly to Mr. Cecil G. S. Foljambe, for the following account:—

The Tomb of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, who died the 20 December, 1541, and of Catherine, his wife, daughter of Sir John Leake, of Sutton, who died 24 May, 1529; within the rails a brass figure of a Knight in armour, on his gonfannons a bend between 6 escallops (Foljambe), quarterly 1 and 2 on a bend, 5 crosses patence (Loudham), 3 arches between 3 escallops (Brito), on his surcoat the same, he stands upon an heraldic antelope bearded and paned; his lady has a chain, cross, and cordon, a belt with 3 roses on her surcoat, faced with ermine, on her mantle a saltire with 5 annulets (Leeke); the husband impales this shield.

On an alabaster tomb are 6 Knights with their wives, the 3 sons and 3 daughters, with their wives and husbands, of Sir Godfrey Foljambe. James, his first son, and Alice Fitz William, his wife; Godfrey, 2nd son, and Margaret Fitz William; George, the 3rd son; Ann, eldest daughter; Catherine, 2nd daughter, and Thomas Nevil, her husband; and Benedict, with John Dinham, her husband.

Against the east wall a mural monument for Sir James Foljambe, K.G. (the eldest son of Sir Godfrey), who died the 5th cal of October, 1558, erected by Godfrey, his grandson (nepos?); he married Alice, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Fitz William, and niece and co-heiress of William Fitz William, Earl of Southampton, and 2ndly Constance, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, of Staffordshire; to the right, the 2nd wife with 5 daughters and one son, to the left, the first wife with 3 sons and 5 daughters.

Arms, Gules on a bend argent, 6 crosses or (Loudham), between Azure a bend argent between 6 escallops for himself and Lozengy Gules and or, with a mullet for difference (Fitz William).

For Sir Godfrey, eldest son of Sir James Foljambe, who died in 1585, and his wife, Trothea, daughter of Sir William Tyrwhitt (erected by Godfrey, their son).

An alabaster figure of a Knight in double collar, ruff, peaked beard, bare head, plated armour, ruffles, sword, dagger, and gauntlets, uncovered; at side, helmet under head, with a leg for crest a Lion at his feet, a Lady in a ruff, mantle, standing cape, piped sleeves, her head on a flowered cushion, her surcoat in front buttoned to her chin, a dog at her feet.

Around the Tomb are the following arms:

1. A bend between 6 escallops (Foljambe);
2. On a bend 5 crosses potent (Loudham);
3. A Chev. between 3 escallops (Brito);
4. Lozengy gu. and arg. with a mullet for difference (Fitz William, of Aldwark);
5. A chief (Lizours);
6. Seme of cross crosslets, on a fess point an escutcheon charged with a cross potent (Bertram, Baron of Mitford);
7. Six martlets 3 2 and 1 (Clarell);
8. A bend and label of 3 points, the bend charged with an annulet (Scrope);
9. Seme of cross crosslets fitchy 3 garbes (Comyn);
10. A bend Lozengy (Reygate of Steeton, co. York);
11. A saltire and label of 3 points (Neville, Marquis of Montague);
12. Three fusils in fess (Montacute);
13. An Eagle displayed (Monthermer);
14. On a pale 3 lions passant guardant within a bordeur (Plantagenet Earl of Kent and Holland Earl of Kent);
15. A saltire engrailed (Tibetot);
16. A lion rampant (Charlton Lord Powis);
17. A cross engrailed (Inglethorpe);
18. On a dexter canton a rose (Bradston);
19. A fess

between 3 leopards' faces on the fess an annulet (de la Pole); 20. On a fess dancette 3 roundles (Burgh).

At the foot Foljambe with the above 20 quarterings impaling 3 Terwhits (for Tyrwhitt) quartering a chief dancette (for Girlington).

Mottos: "Fugit hora velut umbra," "Vigilate et orate," "Nescitis quando venit hora."

An altar tomb to Henry Foljambe, who died 1499, and Benedict, his wife, daughter of Sir Wm. Vernon, of Nether Haddon, had 4 shields—Foljambe, Vernon, Loudham, and Brito (recently restored by his descendant, Mr. Cecil G. S. Foljambe, M.P.)

Sir Thomas Foljambe, of Walton, grandson of Sir James, who died 1603, a kneeling figure, formerly upon an alabaster pedestal, now placed upon Sir Henry Foljambe's tomb.

George Foljambe, of Brimington, second son of Sir James, a flat stone with incised figure and inscription.

For Godfrey Foljambe, son of Sir Godfrey and Troth Tyrwhitt, who died in 1595. Arms, Foljambe quartering Loudham and Brito, etc.

For Godfrey Foljambe, of Aldwark, who married Margaret Fitz-William, the sister of Alice, the wife of Sir James Foljambe, a mural monument. He died in 1559.

Upon a brass: "In memory of Blanche, the beloved wife of Cecil George Savile Foljambe, of Cockglode, and eldest daughter of Frederick John and Lady Fanny Howard. She died 7th Oct., 1871, aged 29, and is laid with her second son in the vault at Scofton, Notts. This brass is erected by her sorrowing husband. 6 shields, the upper middle shield Foljambe quarterly of 8 impaling Howard quarterly of 6, the left Howard (Earl of Carlisle) quarterly of 6, right Cavendish quarterly of 6.

The lower (left) Howard impaling Langton for Major Frederick J. Howard, the "young gallant Howard" of Byron's "Childe Harold," who was killed at Waterloo, (right) Cavendish impaling O'Callaghan, for Wm. Cavendish, father of Lady Fanny Howard, and of the present Duke of Devonshire.

The middle quarterly of 9 Foljambe, Ireland Loudham, Breton, Ashton, FitzWilliam, Clarell, Neville, and Holland, Earl of Kent.

A long missing brass to the mother of the above Henry Foljambe has been found lying inside his altar tomb, and has been fixed on a slab of Portland Stone by Cecil G. S. Foljambe, and placed against the wall of the chapel with this inscription on a small brass plate under it:—

JANE, WIFE OF THOS. FOLJAMBE,  
OF WALTON, ESQ., DAUR. AND HEIR OF  
SIR THOMAS ASHTON, KNT. 1451.

## CHAPTER XX.

## A COLLECTION OF CHESTERFIELD CHARTERS.

THE following charters are collected from many depositories, but chiefly from the muniment rooms of Mr. Francis J. S. Foljambe, of Osberton, and the Duke of Devonshire, at Hardwick. They contain in themselves a history of the people of Chesterfield for about 700 years. They relate to almost every family who, within that period, resided there ; besides this, they are of great value in giving dates to any other local charters which may be in question in matters of pedigree, and upon the determination of which estates and even honours may depend, and they cannot but be of interest to the families of those who were parties to them.

It was impossible to arrange them accurately according to date, since so many of them are undated, and they have, therefore, been grouped loosely but alphabetically under the heads of families. In some cases they give a good pedigree to those who had up to this time no knowledge whatever of their progenitors, and in others they denote the source of the family, and show from what place they sprang ; in many others they give clues which may lead (if followed up properly) to similar results ; in endeavouring to trace a pedigree almost the first point to be considered is the length of time within which the family has resided in a particular district. This knowledge disposes frequently of sham pedigrees which have been foisted upon so many families, and with which certainly so many worthy Derbyshire families have been afflicted.

Ailwaldus de Chesterfield granted to Rufford, a toft in the new market, which William Bosier held saving the services due to William Briwer.

T. Magr. Hugo, Gilbert de Hasland, Hugo, his son, Simon de

Brimington, Hugo de Linacre, Robert Albo, Michael de Edensor. (Ruff. cart., fo. 216.)

12 Edward III. Richard fil Adam Albeyn, of Chesterfield, grant of land there to Roger de Hampton, of Chesterfield, T. Robert Durant, Henry Le Eyr, Walter Keale, Will Kideas, Henry Fox. (Foljambe Charters.)

31 Edward I., a St. John-the-Baptist. (Fine No. 170.)

Sarra fil Nicholas fil Stephen de Algarthorpe, granted to Nicholas fil Stephen for his life, one mess, 85 acres land, 3 acres meadow, 5 acres wood, and 6s. 5d. rent, in Algarthorpe, Holme Brampton, Linacre, and Chesterfield.

11 Edward III. William fil Ad. Alcoc, of Chesterfield, sold to John fil Richard le Clerk, of Chesterfield, all his goods lying in the week-day market, between the houses of John Bate and William Horn. (Foljambe Charters.)

28 Edward I. Will le Archer, of Chesterfield, to Adam fil John Pistor (baker), of Chesterfield.

T. John de Brimington, Rad de Tapton, Thomas de Scarcliff, Wills Cemetar, Rich le Vint. (Foljambe Charter.)

#### THE ASH FAMILY.

(The Ash family are very ancient in Chesterfield; in the Latin Charters the name is rendered *Fraxinus*.)

7 Henry V. Roger Ash, of Chesterfield, and William, son and heir of Robert Flintham, grant to John Gover, Thomas Baret and Thomas Goale, land in Chesterfield, T. Ralf Durand. (Woll. original Charters I, No. 83.)

16 Edward IV. John Ash, of Chesterfield, to Richard Ash, his son, and Emmota, his wife, daughter of Richard Ryley, of Bobinhill, a messenger, in Chesterfield, and another grant of same by Richard Ash, his brother, T. Philip Leche, Esq., Richard Eyre, Edmund Levett, Richard fil Richard Ash.

3 Henry VII. Richard Ash, Alderman, of Chesterfield. (Hardwick Charters.)

6 Henry VII. John Asshe, of Chesterfield, son and heir of Richard Ash, formerly of the same place, confirms to Henry Foljambe, Lord of Walton, his tenements at the east end of the new market of Chesterfield, outside the Bars, near the lands of Ralf Lowstodes and Thomas Brampton, T. Sir Hy. Vernon, John Leek, Thomas Harve (of Chesterfield), Stephen Harve and Robert Holingwich, of the same. (Foljambe Charters.)

12 Henry VII. Robert, son and heir of John, son and heir of Richard Ash, of Chesterfield. (Hardwick Charters.)

21 Henry VII. Robert Ash, of Chesterfield, to Godfrey Foljambe, of Walton. (Foljambe Charters.)

11 Henry VIII. St. Thomas the Apostle.

Thomas fil Richard Ash, late of Chesterfield, to Joan, his wife, grant of land there, T. John Leye, Chaplain, of Chesterfield ; Ralf Hethcote, bellfounder, of Chesterfield ; Thomas Ash, barker ; William Green, of the same ; Ralf Blackwall, of Blackwall. (Hardwick Charters.)

11 Henry VIII. 18 Oct. Godfrey Ash, of Caldwell, son of Richard Ash, of Chesterfield, to Thomas, his brother, tenement near those of John Baxter and Richard Ash. (Hardwick Charters.)

12 Henry VIII. 6 Oct. Thomas fil Richard Ash and Johanna, his wife, to Roger Foljambe, of Lynacre Hall, Esq. ; T. Henry Raynshaw, Alderman of Chesterfield ; Richard Cade, Richard Leye, William Clark, and Robert Cade. (Hardwick Charters.)

12 Henry VIII. Emmota, widow of Richard Ash, to Roger Foljambe, of Linacre Hall.

T. Henry Raynshaw (Alderman of Chesterfield), Richard Cade, Richard Leye, William Clark, Robert Cade. (Hardwick Charters.)

1 Richard II. O. St. Hilary (Fine No. 4).

John de Ashbourne, citizen and goldworker, of London, and Johanna his wife, granted to Robert Martel and Roger de Bancwell 1 toft, 20a. land, 1a. meadow, 1a. wood, and half toft in Chesterfield Boythorpe and Walton,

30 Edward I. Will fil Will Baker (Pistor), of Chesterfield, grant to Roger fil Geoffrey de Walton, of a rent of 14d., in Chesterfield, received from Robert de Walton and his heirs for a tenement lying in Gleumes-lane, which tenement Robert had of the grant of Hugo de Sute, T. Roger Lavock, John Durant, Stephen le Eyre, Hugo de Newbold, Henry Clic. (Foljambe Charters.)

53 Henry III. (R.C.R., M.I., 36 r. 14d.) John Bals, of Chesterfield, and Lecia, his wife, sued Wm. Scot, land at Foxlowe.

The Dean of Lincoln's Manor (Vol. 6667, f. 375b), Chesterfield, at a Court of the Dean of the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Mary, of Lincoln, then held on Friday after the feast of Pentecost, on 8 Hy. 5. Robert Bones, Vicar of Birton, John Akers, Vicar of Dronfield, by their letters patent, and Richard Hewson, Vicar of Chesterfield, granted to Henry Bancwell, Henry Bate, and Thomas Baret, a messuage and garden to hold of the lord according to the custom of the said manor, and they gave to the lord for their entry 4d., and to the clerk 1d., and to the beadel 1d., and did fealty, and at



the same Court Roger Bancwell and Margery, his wife, released to the same persons all their rights therein.

Trin. 14 Hen. VII. (Fine No. 7). Between Nich Bancwell and Thomas Fox, concerning land at Chesterfield.

9 Henry V. Copy of Court Roll of the Manor of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in Chesterfield, the surrender of Thomas Baret, John Baret, and Richard Cook, of a stall (Bacheria), to John Schaw, of Wadshelf, to hold of the lord according to the custom of the Manor for his life, remainder to Thomas his son. (Hardwick Chs.)

8 Hen. VI. Thomas Baret, of Chesterfield, grant to Richard Baret and Catherine, his wife, of land there to Thos. Hewgate. (Woll. Chs. I, No. 82.)

2 and 3 Edward II. (Assize Roll, No. 129 r. 26). John fil Robert de Barley, of Chesterfield, sued William fil Edward de Dunston, concerning a tenement in Langwayby, Chesterfield.

27 Edward III. John de Barley, of Chesterfield, to Robert his son, T. John de Wittenton, of Chesterfield, Roger fil Ranulf, John Clerk, John Goldsmith, Richard Dalby, John Bete, Thomas Baret. (Foljambe Charters.)

1460. Robert Barley, Esq., Alderman of the Guild of St. Cross, in Chesterfield, tenement of Robert Hugate and Henry Foljambe. (Foljambe Charters.)

(Pur. B.M.) 1 Henry VII. Robert Barton, of Chesterfield, gave to John Rollesley, of Rollesley Jun., and Alice, his wife, daughter of John Barley, 18 mess. 12 tofts, and 100 acres of land in Chesterfield, Newbold, Brampton, Dronfield, Tapton, and Boythorpe.

2 Henry VII. Robert Barley, of Barley Lees, the youngest son and heir of Robert Barley, of Barley Lees, acknowledged to have received from Henry Foljamb, Esq., by the hands of Thomas Foljamb, £4, in the parish church of Chesterfield, before Richard Ashe, Alderman of the said town, Thomas Hervey and John Hethcote Bretheren, part of a sum of £20, owing under the award of Sir John Savage, Jun. (Foljambe Charters.)

7 Edward II. John de Barker, of Chesterfield, to Wm. Lorimer, grant of a messuage near Richard Bevereg and Henry de Wyngerworth, T. Roger Laverock, Wm. de Rygway, John de Warsop, Alan de Holm, Walter Silcox. (Hardwick Charters.)

16 Richard II. Ralf Barker gave a messuage in Chesterfield, held of the Dean of Lincoln. (Pegg's MSS.)

30. William Basset, grant to Ralf Basset, his son, 30s. rent, which the brethren of the Hospital of St. Leonard, of Chesterfield, paid him for 65 acres of land in Chesterfield. Ralf granted it to Newstead Abbey. (Fo. 136, Newstead Cartulary, in the Heralds' College.)

THE FAMILY OF BATE, OR FITZ BEATRICE, OR  
BRIGHTRICHFIELD OF CHESTERFIELD.

9 Edward I. (Assize Roll, No. 36, f. 49 d.). Roger fil Bete, of Chesterfield, John and Roger, his sons, placed Adam fil Roger de Chesterfield, and Wm. de Pontefract, as their attorney against William de Blyde.

26 Edward I. Emma, widow of Adam Beat, of Chesterfield, grant to Stephen, her brother, T. William le Bret. (Foljambe Charters.)

14 Edward II. Richard fil Arncie, of Witenton, to Roger fil Beatrice, of Chesterfield. (Foljambe Charters.)

14 Edward II. John, son and heir of John fil Roger Bate, of Chesterfield, to John fil Ranulf, fil Reginald de Halywellgate, land in Chesterfield, T. William le Bret, Lord of Brimington, Geoffrey de Skeck, Lord of Hevyheaton, John le Savage, Adam de Norton de Stavely, Gilbert de Malbec, Hugh de Witenton, Roger Bate de Newbold, Philip de Newbold, of Chesterfield, Robert Cleric. (Hardwick Charters.)

c. Henry III. Ralf, son of William Basset, and Matilde, his mother, gave to Welbec Abbey his lands in Newbold and Barley, and one marc rent in Barley, to which Robert fil Robert de Newbold paid, saving the rent which William fil William Briwere gave to the said William Basset, his father, for his services.

Hugo Wake gave 6d. rent or one bow of wood, which Ralf Basset paid for the lands which he held of him in Newbold and Chesterfield.

Hugo Wake inspected the charter which William Briwere gave to Ralf Bassett, of the lands of the Manor of Chesterfield. (Fol. 52, Welbec Carty.)

King John gave Newbold to William Basset and Ralf, his son. (F. 140 id.)

25 Edward III. John fil John Bate, of Chesterfield, and Margaret, his wife, concession of Adam de Holmfield, T. Robert de Witenton, Thomas Lavok, John de Digby, Roger de Ridgeway, John Clark (a fragment. Foljambe Charters).

Feast of the Holy Cross, 26 Henry VI. Charter of William, son and heir of John Bate, of Thatthwaite, and Johanna, his wife, upon inspection of the Charter of Johanna Bate, his mother, granting to Robert de Blackwell a croft and six acres of land of the fee of Chesterfield and Newbold, T. William Bradshaw, John Greenleaf, and Richard Carr, all of Chesterfield. (From Mr. Swift's Charters.)

8 Edward IV. St. John Bapt. (Fine No 3). William Bate, Esq., and Alice, his wife, grant to Thomas Revell 31 acres of land, 30 acres of

meadow, 40 acres of pasture, and 20 acres of wood in Thathwaite, Chesterfield, Brampton, Brimington, Tapton, Witenton, Newbold, and Boythorpe.

53 Henry III. (R.C.R. (m. 1-36) 28). Assize if Walter de Beverley, father of William, died seized of land in Chesterfield, which Gilbert fil Galfrey de Arkewright held; the jury say that the said tenement is of the fee of the Dean of Lincoln, which is of ancient demesne of the Crown. Richard cannot deny this. Richard fil Walter de Beverley sued Peter le Havert for 6 acres in Chesterfield. Same defence. (Note.—This is a most important finding as to the tenure of Chesterfield, which had been overlooked in the text.)

28 Henry VI. (Fine No. 9). Richard Bingham granted land in Chesterfield, Parkhall, North Wingfield, Morton, Pillesley, Stretton, Ashover, Brampton, Hasland, Brailsford, Tapton, and Skegby, to John Bussy, and Catherine, his wife.

John fil Adam de Blackwell gave to Welbec Abbey a toft in Chesterfield, near that of Stephen, former Parson of Chesterfield, T. William de Newbold. (Welbec Cart.)

39 Henry VI. 20 April, Walter Blount, Esq., Thomas Harrison, of Tydde, in the county of Lincoln, gentleman, Richard Wright of the same, John Edde, of the same, yeoman, and Robert Boler, released to Robert Newbold, Esq., and Margeria, his wife, lands in Wyngerworth Boythorpe, Chesterfield, Newbold, Leghe, Lyghtley, Dronfield, Aston, and Norton in Sheffield Magna et Parva; T. Richard Calcroft, of Chesterfield, William Bradshaw of the same, Galf Botrop, of Scheffield. (Hardwick Charters.)

8 Edward I. (Tower Records, Assize Roll (M. 1.36) r. 4). Isabella fil Adam Blund sued Philip of Chesterfield, the son of William de Hampton, and Roger Grangia of the same place, concerning land in Chesterfield.

9 Edward I. (Tower Records, Assize Roll, No. 3624d). Adam fil Adam Blund, of Chesterfield, sued Galf de Beghton concerning land in Chesterfield, bail William de Balbro and Gilbert de Markelin, in the same roll assize, if Adam de Blund, father of Isabella, was seized of 2 acres, which Henry de Chesterfield held, and which Adam had in free marriage with Isabella's mother.

Richard fil Roger Tinctor granted to Roger Blyde, of Chesterfield, land upon Alkeleywell, T. Hugo Clic of Chesterfield. (Haddon Charters.)

William Cleric, of Chesterfield (living at Bakewell), had a grant of land there from Peter de Foston and Gervase of Nottingham, and

also a grant from Joseph Mercator, fil Henry, of land which he had of the gift of Louisa, widow of Eustace fil Adam. (Haddon Charters.)

Roger fil Adam de Blyde, of Chesterfield, granted to Nic de Crumford 6 acres of land in Bakewell of inheritance, which descended to him from Roger de Blyde, his grandfather, T. Matthew de Reyndon, Hugo de Calfone, Roger fil Moke, Richard de Yolgreve, Gerald de Essex, John de Surreys, Daniel fil Hugo Hough, William Cleric. (Haddon Charters.)

39 Edward III. John fil and heir of Philip de Blyde, of Chesterfield, granted land to William de Burgh, dwelling in Bakewell, T. Alan Foljambe, William de Sheffield. (Haddon Charters.)

28 Edward III., p. Pasc. (Fine No. 154). Bertram de Bolingbroke and Johanna, his wife, granted to Walter de Elmton and Johanna, his wife, 2 messuages 2 tofts 60 acres land, and 2s. rent in Chesterfield, Brimington, Tapton, Calale, Hasland, Boythorpe, Walton, Brampton, Hulme, Dunston, Longley, Newbold, Witenton.

s. d. John fil John Bond, of Chesterfield, released to Margerie, his sister, what she had of John, his father, T. Richard Bond, Geoff Durant, Robert le Len. (Foljambe Charters.)

16 Edward II. John fil Richard Bond, of Chesterfield, grant to Roger de Maunesfield (dwelling in Chesterfield), of land in Boythorpe, near the lands of Robert Bately, Robert Note, and John fil John Bond. T. Roger Lavok, John de Warsop, Roger de Glapwell, and Adam de Newbolt, William Lound, Roger Cleric. (Foljambe Charters.)

46 Edward III. John Bonde, perpetual curate of Chesterfield. (Foljambe Charters.)

23 Edward III. Locretius fil William fil Adam del Bothe, of Chesterfield, grant to John Goldsmith, of the same place, of lands there. (Foljambe Charters.)

1 Henry VI. Henry Bothe and William Pectarly grant to Richard Cooke, of Chesterfield, and William Webster, of land belonging to John Maweger, of Chesterfield, T. Henry Pierpoint Chev., Thurston del Bowers, Thomas Scales, John Brygge, John Taylour. (Foljambe Charters.)

18 Edward IV. William Furth, also called William Bower, and Robert, his son, to Robert fil Ralf and Robert de Chesterfield. (Hardwick Charters.)

Pur. B. M., 11 Edward III. (Fine No. 85). Thomas de Brailsford, Parson of Brailsford, and John Barrington granted to Ralf de Brailsford, and Margery, his wife (by Thomas Baggale), in tail with remainder to the heirs of Ralf, 8 messuages, 228½ acres of land, 4 acres of meadows, 64 acres of pasture, 52 acres of wood, and 40s. rent, and

half a mill in Chesterfield, Derby, Dronfield, and Barley, and the Manor of Wingerworth, except the advowson of Dronfield.

8 Edward I. (Tower Records, M. 1.3624). John fil Robert le Clerk, disseized, Brichtman de Chesterfield of a tenement there.

Peter the dyer granted to Peter fil Hugh de Brimington 26s. rent, which he received from William fil Hugh in Chesterfield for the tenement which Peter Faber held of him, T. Peter de Brimington, Hugo de Duckmanton, Walter de Linacre, Thomas de Leys, William fil Hugo de Brimington, Richard fil Ulnat, Robert fil Edwin. (Woll. 6667, p. 374.)

Geoffry fil William de Brimington granted to Peter fil Hugh de Brimington a toft and 3 acres of land and 20d. rent received from Thomas fil Gilbert de Bosco, rendering yearly a pair of white gloves.

William Briton gave to the Priory of Felly an acre of land in Chesterfield and 15d. rent.

#### CHARTERS OF THE BREWER FAMILY.

22 March, 5 John. The King granted to William Brugwere a Knight's fee in Mendesham, which John de Brugwere held with the daughter and heir of William de Damartin, and a Knight's fee in Bakewell (Gernons), and 10 fees of Buron.

Post 6 John. William Brewer granted to the Abbot of Welbec and his successors, that they and their men of their demesne should be free in suits and in the wapentake of Scarsdale, and of 10s. 8d., which they were accustomed to pay to him for aid, and of all pleas and suits except murder and robbery, and of the suits of their freemen and of franc pledge. He also conceded to the Canons and their villeins that they should be quit in his fair and market of Chesterfield and wapentake of Scarsdale of tolls (theolonio), unless they were merchants, &c., T. Ralf Musard, William Bassett, Walter Mauclerk, Ivo de Heriz, Osb. Giffard, William de Rayley, William Freymomestres, Richard de Wellford, Robert de Brimington, Robert de Whenrechov, Thomas Maudit, Lawrence de Burton, Cleric. Dr. J. J. Howard produced to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1881, a charter from the muniment room of Lord Arundell, of Wardour, of William Brewer to William de Rouen of his land of Radeworth, which was witnessed by Richard of Flanders, Richard of Grenville, Robert de Campbell, Hugo de Punchardon, Geoffrey de Albemarle, Robert de Okesham, Walter de Calum, William de Nunet (Hainet?), Gerald de la Waule, and Richard Lampie, chiefly Devonshire names to which were attached the famous Brewer seal of a Mermaid holding her merchild to her breast. (See Transactions of the Society for that year.)

By a charter, without date, copy preserved by Wolley (6667, f. 374), William Briwere granted to John fil Wm. de Lek two tofts in the new Market in Chesterfield, which he took from the waste in the time of King Richard, before the town of Chesterfield came into his hands, one of which, Nicolas de Goudeford, held ; the other, Osbert the Tanner and Richard de Bolleshover, and one messuage in Chesterfield which Simon Blundus held. T. John and Roger Priests, Geoffry de Musters, Ivo de Heris, Robert Breton, Robert de Brimington, Simon, his brother, Robert de Dinham, Hugo Cleric de Walton, Richard fil Ingeram, Cleric de Grendon, Roger de Bramle, Wm. de Normanton.

This deed is of value to show that Wm. Brewer held property in Chesterfield before the town was granted to him, doubtless while he was Sheriff of Derby, it was evidently dated after the time when the town of Chesterfield came into William Brewer's hands, or the date would have been that of the now King, and not of King Richard.

Wolley records that the seal was broken from the deed, but was then preserved. It was a circular seal, of white wax, about an inch and a half in diameter ; the device a mermaid holding the tail of a little mermaid with feet in her left hand, the feet of the little mermaid standing on the great mermaid's tail, which was curved up towards the left hand.

From the Close Roll of 27 July, 15 John. There is a grant to William Briwere of the custody of the land and heir of Baldwyn Wake with the marriage of Isabella, daughter of the same William, widow of the said Baldwin. (Woll. 6667, f. 382 b.)

John Brewer had license from John parson of St. Laurence, Jewry, London, to have a chapel in his house in Milk Street (formerly Benedict's the Jew), T. W., Bishop of London ; W., the Archdeacon ; P., the Treasurer ; Serlo, the Mercer. Seal, a mermaid with two tails. (Balliol Coll. Chs.)

9 Henry III., Derby. Wm. Brewer, junior, sued the Archdeacon of Derby in a plea because he had pleaded in the Ecclesiastical Court concerning a lay fee against William de Chesterfield by the Dean of Lincoln. (Rot. Cur. Reg. No. 19.) (Note this proves that Wm. Brewer the younger enjoyed Chesterfield in his father's lifetime.)

St. Michael, 24 Henry III. Hugh Wake assigned to Joan, widow of Wm. Brewer, her dower of 13 marks rent in Brimington and Witenton, paid by Peter de Brimington, and 13 marks rent out of the issues of the Ovens and Market of Chesterfield.

S. D. Hugo Wake to his Bailiffs and Mayor (Propositus) of Chesterfield, assignment of Dower, to Johanna, widow of William Brewer, his uncle, of £8 13s. 4d. from the fairs and markets of Chesterfield, in exchange

for the same sum which she was accustomed to receive of the annual rents of Peter fil Robert, in Brimington and Wittington, which were assigned to her as dower, and which the said Peter paid to him for the Manors of Brimington and Whittington, conceded by him and his heirs to the same Peter and his heirs, for 3 marcs of silver, when he paid £10 per annum, and the said Peter was to retain 2 marcs for the Mill of Newbold, &c. (Foljambe Charters.)

24 Henry III. Divers counties, Nos. 152 and 153, a suit between Hugo fil Baldwin Wake and Isabella de Hegethon, and Idonea de Veteriponte, land in Lincoln, Bucks, and Derby.

53 Henry III. The Prior of Worksop sued Nicolas Wake that he should not distrain his tenants to do suit of service at the Court of the said Nicolas at Chesterfield, contrary to an agreement made between them—bail Geoffrey de Betton and John de Holecot. (Rot. Cur. Reg., No. 163, r. 2.)

42 Henry III. (Fine, No. 225). John fil Brun and Matilda, his wife, grant to Hugh fil Robert Sweyn half a messuage in Chesterfield.

22 R. II., St. Michael's (Fine, No. 71). John Bronhale and Matilda, his wife, granted to Thomas Tuchet, parson of Mackworth, William Brewlaston, and John Naylor Cap for 100 marcs, 5 messes, 7 shops, 3 tofts, 133 acres land, 9 acres meadow, 10 acres wood, 8½ messes in Chesterfield, Tapton, Brymynton, Newbold, and Elmton, Aylwaston, land, which John Boughton and Elizabeth, his wife, held, for life, of Elizabeth, widow of John Naylor.

19 Henry VI. John Brown, of Chesterfield, to Richard Challoner and Robert Howe, T. Rodolph Calcroft, Vicar of Chesterfield, John Fitch and John Moleson, junior, of the same. (Hardwick Charters.)

21 Henry VI. John Browne, of Chesterfield, grant to Thomas Swale, of Chesterfield, senior, John Ash, and John Hinkershill Caps, and Richard Calcroft, of Chesterfield, Robert Challoner, Richard Carr, senior, Richard Sadler, Richard Ash. (Small seal a tree. Hardwick Charters.)

32 Henry III. Cecil, widow of Laurence de Burton, sued Reginald fil Geoffrey, for her dower (inter alia) 2s. 8d. rent in Chesterfield, and for dower in Calal, Wittington, Boythorpe, Tapington, and Burton, against other defendants. (Rot. Cur. Reg., 6 and 8d, No. 71.)

7 Henry IV. St. Hilary (Fine, No. 13). Thomas Roley, Robert Cade and Joan, his wife, granted to Thomas de Langley Clic, Robert de Gresley Chev. Robert de Twiford, Esq., John de Staunton, and Roger de Wingerworth, 4 messes in Chesterfield and Derby, and the Manor of Wingerworth, except a messuage, 3 bovates, and 2 tofts and a garden.

32 Edward I. Maria de Calale granted to Robert, her son, an annual rent of 2s. 8d. for a toft, lying in the week-day market near the lands of Matilda de Breton and Thomas de Leys in Tapton Lane, T. William le Bret, Roger de Breton, Roger de Docmanton, John Durant, Roger Lynacre. (Foljambe Charters.)

CHARTERS GRANTED TO BEAUCHIEF ABBEY.

s. d. John fil Isaac of Chesterfield gave to Beauchief Abbey a toft there of his land called Collesalfacre. (Pegg's Beauchief.)

s. d. Alan fil Gunild of Chesterfield gave 3d. yearly to be paid at Beauchief on St. Thomas' Day by him and his heirs. (Id.)

s. d. William Fitz Norman of Tadington appointed John de Tadington his brother, and to whom he would name as his heir, half a toft in his New Market in Chesterfield saving the service of the Lord William Brewer of 12d.

(Note, this is a very interesting Charter, since it shows that by the custom of Chesterfield in the time of King John a burgess had a right to nominate his heir.)

s. d. William Briges, a burgess of Chesterfield, gave to Beauchief for the health of his soul and for the health of Aliche his wife, half a toft in the New Market on the south side, between the tofts of Richard de Tapton and William de Normanton, the Canons to pay 3d. each to Maud, daughter of Gilbert de Hesselent. (Hasland.) (Id.)

47. Henry III. Peter del Hirst and Maud, his wife, surrendered the rent, they having a lease of it for their lives. (Id.) Richard Bonusfaber of Chesterfield, gave his land, with the edifices in New Market, which Roger Ruffus and Gilbert Faber held of him, to the Canons, they paying 2s. yearly to him and his heirs.

s. d. Robert Wygelley, the elder, enfeoffed Sir John Rygeway, Chaplain of Chesterfield, and William, his brother, of all his lands in Wigley, Brampton and Chesterfield, which he inherited from John, his father, and Roger, his brother, and John Ridgeway enfeoffed Robert Barker of Dore, and William del Backhouse, of Norton, who confirmed to the Canons of Beauchief a messuage and 20a. of land in Wigley and Chesterfield.

9 Richard II. William de Calale, Henry de Mansfield, Andrew Brown de Chesterfield, William de Lowe de ead John fil Elie de Newbold granted to John del Loft and Maud, his wife, a messuage in Halewellgate, which they had of the grant of John de Loft (Woll., 6667, f. 360b).



10 April, 1401. William de Calale of Normanton by Chesterfield released to John de Barley, of Chesterfield. (Foljambe Charters.)

10 Henry IV. John fil John Calal, of Chesterfield, released to William Calal, of Chesterfield, and William Webster, Chaplain of all his lands in the county of Derby. T. Thomas Foljambe, Ralf de Glapwell, Richard Cook, John Normanton, Gilbert Castleton. (Foljambe Charters.)

4 Henry V. John fil et her John Calal of Chesterfield and William Sutton release to Robert de Wittington and Thomas Baret.

6 Edward IV. William Calal grant to Richard Hanson land in Chesterfield. (Hardwick Charters.)

21 Henry VI. Richard Calcroft, of Chesterfield, to John Brown, of the same. T. John Fitchett, of Chesterfield, Richard Carr, of the same, William Bradshaw. (Hardwick Charters.)

21 Henry VI. Richard Calcraft de Chesterfield, draper, to John Harrison, William Lynacre, Robert Lynacre, and Robert Baret, land near John Baxter, and Richard de Asch.

T. William Bradshaw, of Chesterfield, draper, John Baxter, John Fitchett, Henry Horne, and Richard Ash, all of Chesterfield. (Hardwick Charters.)

s. d. Edward William de Catclive, of Chesterfield, grant to Robert fil William la Vavasor, of Shipley, a toft near Hugo de Peck's and Ralf Warsop's in Gluman Street, Chesterfield.

T. Joscelin de Steynesby, Peter le Senescal, of Brimington, Hugo Duckmanton, Thomas de Leys, Robert fil Lewin, of Chesterfield, William fil Hugo, of the same, Thomas Gilkerman, and Richard fil William. (Rufford Carty., fol. 107.)

8 Edward I. (Tower Records M. 1, 36, r. 4.) Henry de Chaddesden Cleric (in misericordia) sued Nicholas le Wyne concerning a tenement in Chesterfield. (Bail Roger de Mansfield.)

Hil. 1 John. Geoffry fil Hugh de Chesterfield fined with Ralf Blund. (Rot. Cur. Reg. No. 39, 12. d.)

3 John (Chancellor's Roll No. 17), Susan de Chesterfield was fined.

4 John. Gunilde, Widow of William de Chesterfield, appointed Robert de Stanele, her husband, her attorney against Andrew de Screveton. (Rot. Cur. Reg. 4 d. No. 11.)

s. d. Robert fil Walter de Chesterfield, granted a toft near Richard de Briges, T. John del Pec, Hugo his son, Reginald fil Geoffry, Richard fil Ulnat, Robert fil Edwin, Gilbert de Catclive, William his son. (Ruff. Cart. fo. 110.)

11 Edward I. William fil Adam, of Chesterfield, to Stephen le Eyr,

then Bailiff of Chesterfield, Adam de Newbold, William Ketel, Robert Low (a fragment). (Foljambe Charters.)

8 Edward II. p. St. Michael. (Fine No. 67.)

William de Chesterfield had grant from John Bond, of Chesterfield, and Letitia, his wife, of 2 messuages, 1 toft, 1 shop, 40 acres land, 3 acres mead, and 10s. rent in Chesterfield, Boythorpe and Walton, and the Dower of Agnes, widow of Henry le Clerk, in half of the same of the inheritance of Letitia.

Feast of St. Thomas the Martyr, 15. Edward II. John fil William fil Edde de Chesterfield, grant to Richard le Archer, of Great Hocklow, in Peak, of goods in a messuage in the Saltgate, Chesterfield. (Foljambe Charters.)

43 Edward III. Matilda, widow of Roger fil Ranulf de Chesterfield, to Richard Porter, of Chesterfield, grant of land there. T. Thos. Durant, Nic Bankwell, John de Whittington, Henry de Manfield, Roger de Ryggway. (Woll. 6668, f. 108b.)

4 Richard II. 1st Mar. License in Mortmain, Richard de Chesterfield, to Robert de Derby. (Wolley 6667, f. 374.)

s. d. William Chasinel, of Chesterfield, the gift which he had under the testament of Emma le Her, his former wife, for her burial.

T. John of the Park of Chesterfield (del Pec) Hugo, his son. Reginald Cleric, Stephen Cleric, Gilbert de Cathorne. (Ruff. Cart. f. 110.)

18 Richard II. Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Robert Clark, to Thomas Gomfrey, Rector of Dronfield, the Lord Roger of Chesterfield, John Dailw, of Dronfield, land in Somelef, Norton, Chesterfield, and Boythorpe. T Nic de Ounstone, John Curtays, Robert Curtays, William Schemigh. (Hardwick Charters.)

45 Henry III. Assize if Hugo de Colyngham, disseized John fil Robert de Colingham, of a messuage in Chesterfield (Rot. Cur. Reg. No. 113 7. d.)

s. d. William, Abbot of Rufford (c 43 Henry 3), granted to Walter le Cupr of Chesterfield, the land of Halminius de Adelmer, the widow of Thomas de Gildecarman, T Peter de Brimington, William de Catclive, John Bond, Henry Brun, Thomas de Newbold, Robert Rokelet, Roger de Botteston. (Ruff. Cart. f. 107.)

42 Edward III. Richard Coup, of Chesterfield, Cap. grant to Matilda Yvone, wife of Peter Kycker, of Chesterfield, of a toft, which she had of the gift of Peter, formerly his mother's, near John Mansfield's and Richard Bangwells.

T Nic Bawgwell, Roger Flintham, John Pog, Henry de Manesfield, Robert Cockerell. (Hardwick Charters.)

7 Henry IV. Roger de Chesterfield, Cap and John Tucker, of

Dronfield release to William Cut, of Scheffield, and Robert Knot of the same land in Chesterfield, near William Byrk, Richard Cook, John Sudbury, and Richard Clerk, of Somerlowe. T. Nic de Onston, Thomas Richers, William Cook, of Chesterfield. (Hardwick Charters.)

23 Henry VI. Ralf Lord Cromwell and Henry Pierpoint, Esq., Alderman of the guild of the Holy Cross in All Saints', Chesterfield. Grant to Richard Calcroft, William Owtrem, Richard Carr, and John Wilson, of Chesterfield, a lease of land in Great Tapton, of the fee of Dronfield, which they had of the grant of John del Wood, of Brimington. T. Thomas Bate, Seneschal of Chesterfield, William Bate, of the same, William Linacre, of Donston, Richard Carr, junr., and John Sword, of Chesterfield. (Foljambe Charters.)

s. d. Felicia fil Robert de Creswell granted to Roger Deincourt, of Park, a toft in Chesterfield, which Thomas Bond formerly held, paying to Richer fil Ulnat, of Chesterfield, 6d. (Welbec Carty.)

The same to the same granting of a . . . . feudiene in Chesterfield, near the tofts of William de Homare and Galfrey le Wallere. (Id.)

s. d. Felicia fil Gilbert fil Alain granted to Roger Deincourt, of Park, a toft in Chesterfield near Thomas Bond's, which Richard de Newbold formerly held. (Id.)

s. d. Roger Deincourt, of Park, granted to Welbec for the good of the soul of Alice his wife, a tenement in Chesterfield which Thomas Bond, Richard le Newbold, and Ralf le Lasonek held. Walter fil Roger Deincourt confirmed grant, T. William de Queron, William de Kelum, Ph. de Brettona, Hugo Deas de Wer. (Id.)

s. d. Walter fil Roger Deincourt also gave two tofts, in Chesterfield, to Welbec, and the land which he held of Hugh fil Ingelram de Brampton. (p. 151, Welbec Carty.)

7 Henry VIII. William Cutte to Thomas Baret, a tenement in the week-day market in Chesterfield. (Hardwick Charters.)

17 Edward IV. Assumption of Our Blessed Lady, John, son and heir of Roger Dande, of Chesterfield, son and heir of John Dande, grant to Henry Foljambe land in Chesterfield, Whittington, Staveley, Brimington, Dronfield, Newbold, Onston, Onaston, T. Nicholas Langworth, Henry Vernon, Thomas Chaworth, Nicholas Gausel, Peter Freshville, Philip Leke, Robert Tapton, Robert Sparks, John Cowp, of Whittington. (Hardwick Charters.)

58 Edward III. Grant of Matilda, widow of Roger Dandison, of Chesterfield, to William de Boseley, of a house and garden near the mill of the Dean of Lincoln, between the gardens of Agn. Stonchekhir and Roger de Blyda. (Foljambe Charters.)

4 Edward IV. Avisia, wife of Laurence de Docmanton, daughter

and heir of John Avnour, late of Calal, and Cecilia his wife, grant to Juliana, wife of Rad. Robert, daughter of Agnes Roslyn, her sister, a toft in Chesterfield, which descended to her after the death of John her father, in Northgate, near Nicholas de Bancwell and Roger de Flintham, T. Robert Durant, of Chesterfield, gentleman, Adam Seynbon, of the same, mercer, and Robert Wilson, of the same, walker. (Hardwick Charters.)

9 Edward IV. The same to the same.

4 Edward III. Robert de Donston, dwelling at Chesterfield, to William Hive, of Donston, a messuage in Chesterfield, near Richard de Tapton's, T. Roger de Glapwell, William de Lowes, William de Tapton, John Blome, Robert fil William Carpenter, another deed of same date between the same parties, land of the gift of Adam de Newbold and of Agnes, his widow. (Hardwick Charters.)

15 Edward II. O. St. Martin (Fine No. 130), Robert Durant and Dionisia his wife, had a grant from Roger de Laverock of 2 messes, 119a. land, 16a. meadow, in Chesterfield, Tapton, Brimington, Wytinton, Newbold, and Dronfield.

8 Edward III. Robert Durant, of Chesterfield, to John Fox, a burgage in Saltgate, near land of the Prior of Newstead, T. Roger de Glapwell, John Bond, William Lorimer, John de Mansfield, of Chesterfield, Henry his brother, Roger fil William le Cartwright. (Hardwick Charters.)

14 Henry VII. Henry Foljambe, of Walton, to Elias Durant, of Fysherwyck, in Staffordshire, son and heir of Thomas Durant, of Chesterfield, and Ann, his wife. (Hardwick Charters.)

13 Henry VI. Thomas Durant, of Fysherwyc, and Anna, his wife, son and heir of Thomas Durant, of Chesterfield, appoints William Ash, of Brampton, and Henry Shaw, of Walton, his attornies. (Hardwick Charters.)

T. 16 Henry VII. (Fine No. 7). Henry Foljambe and Thomas Durant and Agnes, his wife, land in Newbold and Brampton.

#### DATES OF SOME MEMBERS OF THE DURANT FAMILY.

William Durant and Elizabeth, c. Edward II. Thomas, 1393. Ralf, 1421-31. Nicolas, 1450. Elizabeth ux. Ralf Leech id. Francis Durant, of Tapton, ob. 1649. Frances, of Dronfield, 1611. Elizabeth, 1611. Godfrey, 1638.

Faith, daughter and heir of Rowland, of Durrant's Hall, married Thomas Wigley, of Middleton, had a daughter and heiress who married Alsop, 1637. Durant Alsop and Thomas Alsop sold the mansion with

the lordship of Tapton to George Taylor. (From Pegg's MSS., Vol. II.)

s. d. Athelina, widow of Thomas Gildcarmans, released her dower in the land her husband sold to Robert le Vavasor.

T. Hugo de Parco (del Pec), William de Catclive, Peter Fox, William fil Hugo, Roger Cleric, Thomas de Kidew, Stephen fil Emma de Newbold. (Ruff. Cart., f. 109.)

12 Dec. 1693. Thomas Gladwin grant to Decimus Gladwin, his son, the lease of a mansion in Chesterfield. (Woll. 6669, f. 212.)

19 Edward IV. John, son and heir of Richard Hardwick, to Henry Foljambe, land which William Hardwick, his uncle, held in Chesterfield, T. John Foljambe. (Hardwick Charters.)

20 Edward III. Release Richard Foljambe to Henry de Hampton property in Chesterfield. (Foljambe Charters.)

1 Richard II. O St. Hil. No. 4. William de Hampton, of Thorlaston, and Matilda, his wife, granted to Richard Beverigg, of Chesterfield, a toft and 2½ acres in Chesterfield.

20 Edward IV. St. John Baptist, No. 15. Thomas Hampton, of Leicester, and James Hethcott, senr., grant to Richard Heathcote of a messuage, 8 acres and 9 acres pasture, in Chesterfield, Tapton, and Newbold.

Pasc. 53, W. 3, No. 271.

William fil Richer, of Chesterfield, grant to Richard fil Wulnoth (Ulnat) of two messes, 47a. land, 3a. of mead, in Newbold, Chesterfield, Brimington, and Tapton, to Richard, in tail with the remainder to William fil Richer.

53 Henry III. (R. C. R. M. 1, 36, r. 3.) Fine. William fil Richer de Chesterfield and Richer fil Ulnat on a plea to warrant a charter.

33 Edward I. William fil William Richer, of Chesterfield, release to Robert Cissor, of Chesterfield, and Agnes his wife of land there. T. Adam de Newbold, Roger Laveroc, Roger de Mansfield, Alan de Holm, William Cleric. (Woll. 6,697.)

s. d. Richer fil Ulnat de Chesterfield grant to William, his son, a messuage in week day market formerly William de Bungay and also Robert de Yburnia and all his lands in Chesterfield, Brimington, Whittington, Tapton, Newbould, and Oneston.

T. Peter de Brimington, Jordan de Haptot (Abetot) de Barley, Roger de Blida, Nic de Glap, de Chesterfield, Henry, clerk of the same, William de Catclive, Gilbert de Tapton, Thomas Crawreys, Richard Hardy (?). (Select Charters, Wolley, No. VII.)

Pasc. 29 Ed. I., No. 145. Stephen le Heyr, of Chesterfield, gave

10 marcs to Adam de Staveley and Cassandra, his wife, for 1 mess. 44a. land and 10d. rent in Barlbrow and Whitewell.

II. Edward III. A All Souls'. (Fine. No 80.) Roger Eyre, of Chesterfield, grant from John fil Adam fil Hugo de Newbolt and Alice his wife, of 4½ acres in Chesterfield.

s. d. Grant to Rufford Abbey of a toft which Roger fil Aluine gave with his daughter to Ranulf de Garthorpe, and the toft which Jordan de la Green formerly held, and Thomas Francis and Peter Fox T. John de Parco, Hugo de Parco, Richard fil Ulnat, Regl. fil Ulnat, Regl. fil Geoffrey, William fil Hugo, Richard his son, Herbert de Colwitha. (Ruff. Cart. Co. 109.)

St. Mich. 54 Henry III. Fine No. 281.

John fil Inge, of Chesterfield, granted to Thomas fil Hugo de Tideswell, a mess. in Chesterfield.

14 E. II. John fil Ranulf fil Reginald, of Hallewellgate. (Pegg's MSS.)

5 Ed. II. Alan, son and heir of Henry del Fox, of Chesterfield, to Matilda, his mother, a toft in Saltgate, near Adam le Mazon's and Robert de Halun.

T. Robert de Halun, William de Ingmanthorpe, Richard Stothard, William Auburncher, Robert Levened, Robert Clerk. (Hardwick Charters.)

1 Richard III. 5 May. William Fox, of Hasland, to Henry Foljamb; T. Nic Wortley, bailiff, of Chesterfield; Ralf Cantrell, Vicar; John Tapton, Alderman, of Chesterfield; and John Hethcote, of Chesterfield. (Hardwick Charters.)

2 Richard III. John, son and heir of Thomas Fox, of Cold Aston, conveyed to Henry Foljambe, of Walton, the elder, certain lands in Chesterfield, Brampton, Newbold, Donston, Langley, Dronfield, Tapton, Calal, Boythorpe, Walton, after the death of Thomas Barrett clerk, son of Thomas Barrett, junior, according to charter. (Hardwick Charters.)

T. Henry Vernon, John Leyke, Ralf Langford, Ralf Vernon, Esqs., John Seleyoke, John Cook, of Norton, Robert Cook, of Colley, John Somersal, of Brampton; Thomas Hervy, of Chesterfield; Richard Postleford, of the same.

s. d. Anker Freshville, of Staveley, and William Newbold, of Newbold, to Henry Foljambe, land, of Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Newbold, of Scherlby, in Staveley, Chesterfield, Dronfield, Aston, Norton, Wyngerworth, Staveleywoodthorp, Sheffield, Magna et Parva, Tynesley and Todewyk, in Yorkshire. (Hardwick Charters.)

49 Edward IV. John Foljambe, of Tideswell, to William

de Hocklow, T. Robert de Hethcote, John Pime. (Foljambe Charters.)

10 Henry IV. Thomas Foljambe, sen., and Robert Maynard, gentleman, to Robert Fern, and Joan, his wife, of land in Chesterfield. T. John Cokein, Knight. (Pegg's MSS.)

31 Henry VI. Thomas, son and heir of Thomas Foljambe, to Henry, his brother, land in Chesterfield. (Foljambe Charters.)

19 Edward IV. Thomas Abbot, of Beauchief, appoints Henry Foljambe receiver of his rents and bailiff of his lands and tenements of the chapel of the guild of St. Cross, of Chesterfield, given at Dronfield 1st July, small seal. (Foljambe Charters.)

14 Edward IV. Robert, cousin and heir of John Franklyn, capt. to Henry Foljambe, land, which John and Ralf Taylour had of the effeofment of John Breton, of Loughteburgh, in Chesterfield, Brimington, Brampton, Barley, Walton and Dronfield, and Woodhouse. (Hardwick Charters.)

18 Edward IV. Thomas fil Hugo Hill de Grymsthorpe, York, to Richard fil William Machin, of Brinecliffe, near Sheffield, release to Henry Foljambe, of Walton, of land in Chesterfield, Whittington, Brimington, Tapton, Stavely, Boythorpe, Newbold, Ounston, Langley, and Owston; T. Thomas Corteley Senescal, of Halamshire, John Swift, Receiver; Robert Botere, bailiff, of Sheffield, John Coke, of Norton Leese; Richard Turner, of Brampton. (Hardwick Charters.)

3 Henry VIII. Henry Eyland, grant to Henry Foljamb, of the office of bailiff of the Honour of Peverell.

9th February, 43 Elizabeth. Hercules Foljambe, brother and heir of Godfrey Foljambe, late of Moorhall, deceased, appoints Francis Brailsford and George Heathcote the younger, two tenants of Normanton, late parcel of the possession of St. John of Jerusalem, to surrender to Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, five shops and one cottage in Chesterfield, in the tenure of Ralf Plaistow, Thos. Forth, James Rotherham, George Heathcote, George Willay, and Joan Naylor. (Hardwick Charters.)

8 Richard II. Fine No. 25. Ralf de Freshville and Richard Normanby, of Harpeham, and Isabella, his wife, concerning half a toft in Chesterfield, for which Ralf paid 20 marks of silver.

8 Henry VI. John Fychet, Thos. Calcraft, John Tailor, John Carr, John Cotiler, John Leche, all of Chesterfield, sat on a jury respecting the trial of Robert Eyre, of Padly, for the murder of Wm. Woodrove of Hope; the jury acquitted him, and found that Peter, the swordsman, killed Woodrove.

37 Henry III. Thos. Gildecarman granted rent which he had of Robert le Vavasor to Rufford Abbey.

T. Robert le Vavasor, Knight Joscelyn de Steynesby, Galf de Rokes, William de Eggington, parson of Kirkby, Galf de Becket, Hugo de Rodmanthorpe, Hugo de Pec, Henry Lesur. (Rufford Chartury. f. 107.)

O. St. Wilfred 1 Richard II. (Fine No. 4.) William de Hampton of Thurkeston and Matilda his wife, granted to Richard Beveregge, of Chesterfield, 2 messuages, 1 toft, and 2½ acres of land in Chesterfield.

Richard II. Hugo fil Adam de Hanley, John de Crich, of Wynton, granted to Gregory Wythe le Retford and John fil John fil Ranulf de Wytington, lands in Witington, Chesterfield, Stavely, Onston, Newbold, and Langley, which he had of the gift of John fil Ranulf de Whittington.

T. William Bate and Robert fil Elye of Newbold, John de Calcroft, Thomas Bateson, Thomas le Wright of Dunston. (Heraldic seal.) (Hardwick Charters.)

6 Henry IV. Hawkins Bocher of Chesterfield, Thomas the skinner of the same, Ralf Ash of the same, to William Hude of Dronfield, T. John Durand, John Calcroft, John Normanton, John Turnour. (Foljambe Charters.)

s. d. Robert Haystan of Chesterfield, to Richard fil Bond, of Chesterfield, grant of a pasture in Nebelbarew in Walton, which Robert his father lately held of Lawrence de Newbigging, T. Galf, vicar of Chesterfield, Walter Cleric, Adam Blund, Thomas Gildkarman, Adam fil Bond. (Foljambe Charters.)

s. d. Gilbert Hengham, of Chesterfield, grant to Robert le Vavasor, of a toft in the old market of Chesterfield, near tofts of Richard Kornans, Saint James, and Roger de Blida, and John de Rippon, T. Peter fil Hugh de Brimington, Hugo of the park, of Chesterfield, William de Catclive, Reginald de Tanner, Richer fil Ulneth, Reginald de Blye, and Stephen de Newbold of Chesterfield. (Rufford Charters, 109.)

5 Henry VI. Henry Hervey, of Chesterfield, and John Milnes, release to Thomas and John Baret and Roger Tapton. (Hardwick Charters.)

19 Henry VII. Thomas Hervey, late Alderman of Chesterfield, to Gilbert Foljambe. (Foljambe Charters.)

1438. John Hewson, of Chesterfield, grant of lands there to John fil Richard Scha, T. Thomas Henning, of Brampton, Nicholas Caskyn, of same, William Greaves, of same.



8 Henry VI. Richard Hewson, Vicar of Chesterfield, to Roger de Bankewell. (Foljambe Charters.)

30 Edward III. P. St. Michael (Fine No. 162). Thomas de Holland and Johanna, his wife, granted to Otto de Holland, Chev., for 200 marks a messuage in Chesterfield and Ashton, and the advowson of the Hospital of St. Leonard's; the Concord was made by the command of the King.

53 Henry III. (R. C. R. M. i. 36, r. 11). Isabella, widow of Roger Hucksenal sued Robert Horne, of Chesterfield, son of Thomas, the Clerk of Chesterfield, and William de Westin, of Peceo.

13 Edward III. William Horn, of Chesterfield, grant to his son Adam Horne (a chaplain) of a messuage near John le Clerk's and John Bete, T. Richard Stuffyn, John Bete, John Bullock, Robert Wayse, and Hugh Buron. (Wol. 6697, f.)

19 Richard II. Feast of St. Michael. John, son and heir of William Horsley, grant to John Bancwell and John de Sponden Clerk, a messuage in the new Market Lane, in Chesterfield, near John de Cheyney's on the one side, towards the East Laten of the gild of St. Mary on the west, and upon the river Hyper. T. John de Stafford de Eyam, Nicholas de Meyles, Nic de Wardelow, Will de Lawe, Thomas Laverock. (Wol. 6667, f. 380, b.)

s. d. Henry, son of Yvo of the Hospital, the younger, of Chesterfield, release to Robert fil Robert Lorimer, of Chesterfield, of his right to land in Chesterfield, lying near the chapel of St. Elene, of Chesterfield, near Hugo de Bumble's former toft and land of John Durant. T. John Durant, John le Palmer, Peter de Brimington, John Bond, William Lorimer, Robert Durant, Hugo, his brother. (Hardwick Charters.)

31 Edward I. Alan fil Galfry de Hulmo to William fil John Lorimer, of Chesterfield, 1 acre in parva brockbit, in the field of Chesterfield, near land of John Ermington and Walter de Lenna. T. Roger Lavok, Hugo de Newbolt, Roger de Mansfield, John de Warsop, Robert Clerk.

10 Edward II. Alan fil Geoff. de Hulmo to William fil John Lorimer, and Alice, his wife, T. Roger de Glapwell, Hugo Mong, Robert Durant, John de Warsop, John le Paum, Philip de Newbold, Robert Clark. (Hardwick Charters.)

11 Edward II. Alan de Hulme, of Chesterfield, to William de Lorimer, of Chesterfield, grant of land there, T. Roger Lavok, Ad. de Newbold, Hugo Mong, John de Warsop, William de Tapton. (Hardwick Charters.)

s. d. Alice fil Hamphare, of Chesterfield, widow to Roger de Abbis, a mess in Halewellgate, T. Hugo de Peak, William de Catclive, Herbert

de Colingham, Peter Fox, Henry Clerk, John Bond, Walter Lynacre. (Foljambe Charters.)

18 Edward IV. Edmund Propositus and William Green, Rector of Clone, county Derby, to John Wilson, of Resclive, and Robert Green, of Kilwaldmers, land which he had of the feoffment of Giles Hinkersel. (Hardwick Charters.)

17 Edward IV. 19 October. William Foljambe release to Giles Hinkersel, of Chesterfield, certain tenements of Robert Blackwell and another, which he had of the gift of Thomas Hinkersel, father of Giles. (Hardwick Charters.)

5 Henry VII. Giles, son of Thomas Hynkersel, of Chesterfield, release to Henry Foljambe, of Walton, T. Henry Vernon, Kt., John Leek, Thomas Leek, then bailiff of Chesterfield, John Schentaw, then Alderman of Chesterfield, Thomas Harvey, Richard Ash, John Heythcot, Robert Hollingworth, all of Chesterfield, Ralf Hopkinson, of Rodthorpe Hall, seal a lamb and flag. (Hardwick Charters.)

1 Henry VII. Thomas Barlowe, of Stamford, fisherman, and Alice, his wife, widow of Thomas Hynkersel, of Chesterfield, Barker to Henry Foljambe, T. John Leek, Rad. Vernon, Esq., Thomas Leek, John Foljambe, Thomas Hervey, Alderman of Chesterfield, Richard Ash, of the same barker, and William Crane. (2 small seals. Hardwick Charters.)

15 Henry VII. William, son and heir of John Clerk, of Rolston, and Agnes, his wife, daughter and heir of Robert Hynkersel, of Duck manton and Emmota, widow of Robert, brother and heir of Thomas Hynkersel formerly of Chesterfield, barker, release to Henry Foljambe. (Hardwick Charters.)

70 Mic. 1358. Robert de Heathcote and Emma, his wife, and Nich Stafford, mess. in Tideswell. (Mr. Bateman's Charters.)

16 Edward IV. (Fine No. 15). John Heathcote, of Chesterfield, mercer, and William Withel, of Brampton, smith. (Foljambe Charters.)

St. Jo. Bap. 20 Edward V. (Fine, No. 15). Thomas Hampton, of Leicester, and James Heathcote, the elder, granted to Richard Heathcote, a mess, 8 acres of land, 9 acres of pasture in Chesterfield, Tapton, and Newbold.

2 Henry VII. Lease to Richard Heathcote.

14 Henry VII. Richard Hethcote, of Chesterfield, potter, to Nich Skynn and Margery, his wife (my daughter), T. Richard Ash, Ralf Hethcote, potter.

17 Henry VI. Richard Hethcote, alderman, of Chesterfield, release to Henry Foljambe, of Walton, of his rights to lands in Brimington,

Tapton, and Newbold, which he had of the grant of Thomas fil John Hampton, late of Chesterfield, and Alice, his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Causse, formerly of Brampton. T. John Leek, Peter Freschville, Peter Ascham, Esqs., Jacope Bafforth (Bereford), Cleric, Vicar of Chesterfield, Thomas Horne, Robert Asch, William Beston, John Merly de Brimington, Robert Laurence, of Tapton. (Hardwick Charters.)

2 Henry VI. Richard Jackson, release to Robert Ayre, Thomas Barat, Henry Mapulton, Clerics, and Richard Walkden, Cleric, his rights in Chesterfield, Boythorpe, Brampton, Linacre, Newbold, Ounston, Langley, Witenton, Brimington, Tapton, Dronfield, Hasland, Tyddesdale, Longsdon, Schatton, Briggthrichfeld, Mornesale, Aston, Thornecliff, and with a forestry in Eydale which he had of the gift of Thurston del Bowers. Thurston Bowers' Charter to Robert Eyre is dated 9 Henry V., and attested by Thomas Foljambe, Robert Witenton, William Barley, John Stafford, and Ralf Durant. (Hardwick Charters.)

Fine, 22 Nov., 1196. John fil William de Kelum granted  $1\frac{1}{2}$ a. of land at Haliwell, in Chesterfield, to Michael de Edensor.

s. d. Lyveryle, widow of Hugh Ketel, of Chesterfield, grant to Robert fil Robert le Lorimer, of Chesterfield, and Cecilia, his wife, all the right which he had after the decease of Adam Hudd, of Chesterfield, Chaplain, in a 3rd part of 2a. of land in Niderhall, in Percy's fee, between the lands of Thomas de Scarcliff, and lands formerly of Stephen de Hachervenal, of Chesterfield, and one capital burgess part upon Calale gate near the lands of Robert fil Mathew, Pistor of Chesterfield, T. Hugh Linacre, Richard de Newbold, John Durand, William de Ridway, Roger de Leys, Robert de Barley, Robert Durand, Cleric. (Foljambe Charters.)

9 Edward I. (Assize Roll, No. 36 .) Ville de Chesterfield.

Robert de Kinwaldemars, John, son of the Propositus of Barlbro, William de Islip, bail for the flight of Will, fil Simon de Brimington, Henry, Cleric of Chesterfield, Hugo Pentard, bail for Alan fil John le Kimbe and Hugo Hortches.

34 Edward III. Emma daughter of William fil Ralf de Kinwaldemars grant to John del Kirk de Kinwaldemars, and Alice, his wife, lands which she had of William, her father, and John, her brother, in Chesterfield, Kinwaldemars, Ekington, Barlbro, & Blye. (Hardwick Charters.)

T. William Ward of Kinwaldemars, William de Romeley, William Faber, of Ekington, Wm. de Plomely, William Atte Wood, in Barlbro.

49 Edward III. John Knyfesmith, of Chesterfield, and Cicely, his

wife, Agnes, widow of Robert Barley, and Alice, widow of Henry Kuyfesmith, release to Thomas Durant, of Chesterfield, of a message in Halywellgate. T. Nicholas de Bancwel, John and Robert Laverock, John Dandeson, John in the Loft. (Wolley MS., 6667 f. 38.)

Fine 42. Henry III. (No. 25 Tower Records.) Richard de Langedon sued John, Vicar of Chesterfield, Henry, Chaplain of Heanor, John, Chaplain of Hayton, Adam le Chaplain of Chesterfield, Roger de Grandon, John Ball, and John Walesby for violence at his house in Chesterfield.

53 Henry III. (R.C.R., M. 1, 36, r. 11.) Nigel de Langford and Matilde de Gousla were sued by the Prior of Lenton because they required the services of Simon de Wittington at Chesterfield, which belonged to Nicholas de Wake.

P. St. Giles, 14 Henry III. Geoffry Laparilles, and Sigereth, his wife, release to Peter de Roland of a moiety of two messes and 8s. rent and 10 acres land in Chesterfield, nine acres in Middleton, and two acres in Eyum, nine acres in Ashford, and four acres in Newhagh.

49 Edward III. John Laverock, of Chesterfield, Isabella, his wife, to John Hinkershel, and Richard de Southwell, chaplain, all his lands in Chesterfield, T. John Ashes, John Hyne, Henry de Mansfield, William Lorimer, William fil Henry, John Brown, William Porter (Foljambe Charters.)

50 Edward III. Pur. B.M. (Fine No. 225), John Laveroc, of Chesterfield, and Isabella, his wife, granted to William Haul, parson, of Gothum, Adam de Horsley Clic, William de Dethec, Robt. Laverock, John de Hinkershill, cap.; Richard de Southwell, cap.; John de Parstonhurst, for £200, 10 messes, 200 acres of land, 30 acres meadow, 6 acres wood, 10 marcs rent in Chesterfield, Boythorpe, Brampton, Linacre, Newbold, Dronfield, Dunston, Langley, Witenton, Magna Tapton, Parva Tapton, Brimington, Staveley, and Stavely Woodhouse.

11 Elizabeth, July. Francis Leake, of Sutton, to Godfrey Foljambe, of Norton Lees, release of his rights in the Beauchief Abbey, property in Chesterfield, Newbold, Brampton, Boythorpe, and Tapton (see Beauchief Charters, already cited). (Hardwick Charters.)

3 Edward II. Leticia and Alice, daughters of William de Lenn, of Chesterfield, to John fil Richard, called Bond, of Chesterfield, of a message there, which was Robert de Greyby, near Henry de Sutton, Master of the Scholars, of Roger Laverock, and Henry Cleric, T. John le Paumer, Robert Durant, Robert de Barley, Robert de Hampton, Henry Tonyot, and Robert Cleric. (Hardwick Charters.)

53 Henry III. (R. C. R., M. 1, 36, r. 9, d). Thomas fil Thomas de

Leys sued Herbert fil Stephan de Chesterfield for a messuage and two shillings rent in Chesterfield, which Thomas, his father, formerly held.

s. d. Adam fil Hugo de Nicole (Lincoln), to Robert Husbond, a toft, near Hugo de Pec's, and Robert de Rekelot's, T. John de Parke, Hugo de Parke, Richer de Ulnat, Robert fil Edwyn, William de Newbolt, Robert Rekelot, Thomas fil Richard. (Hardwick Charters.)

2 Edward III. A terrier of the rent and possessions of the deanery of Lincoln in Chesterfield, Brimington, Tapton, Calal, Hasland, Walton, Wingerworth, Brampton. (A fine roll, unfortunately not abstracted.) (Foljambe MS.)

s. d. Roger fil Ralf Lorimer, of Chesterfield, to John Durant, messuage which was John Wyting, near those of Matilda and John de Pecco, also lands in Brampton, lying in Whittingholme and Howlockholme, and rents in Brampton received from Richard fil Havise de Chesterfield. T. William le Brett, Roger le Breton, Robert le Grant, John de Brimington, Robert de Lenne, John fil Emme, Philip de Lenne, John de Walley Clic, Hugo de Tuxford. Seal a lamb and flag. (Woll. Charters VII., No. 12.)

8 Ed. I. (Tower Records, M. 1, 36, 12). Roger le Lorimer sued Hugh le Lorimer for one acre which Ralf Lorimer, his father, whose heir he is, gave to him.

15 Edward IV. John Lynacre, of Brampton, release to Roger Dande, of Whittington, certain rights in Chesterfield, Whittington, Brimington, Newbold, Tapton, which he held of Robert Linacre, his uncle. T. Henry Foljambe, Robert Barley, Esqs., John Parker, Richard Selyoc, Robert Tapton. (Hardwick Charters.)

21 Richard II. Robert de Mansfield de Chesterfield to Roger de Hills and Sibilla, his wife, a mess. in the new market. (Foljambe Charters.)

20 Richard II. p. Pasc. (Fine No. 60.)

John de Mersh granted to Matilde, widow of Reginald Grey, Reginald de Crophill, William Herbour Clic, John Barley Clic, and Hugo Draper 10 messes, 200a. land, 30a. mead, 6a. wood, 10 marcs rent in Chesterfield, Boythorpe, Brampton, Linacre, Newbold, Hulme, Dronfield, Dunston, Langley, Whittington, Magna and Pva, Tapton, Brimington, Stavley and Staveley, Romley, and 8 marcs 2s. 4d. rent with the Homage of the Master of the Hospital of St. Leonards, of Chesterfield, Thomas Cust Cantar, of St. Michael's, in the Church of Chesterfield, and the services of John Bate, John del Ashes and John Mauger, William Lorimer, William Brown, William Langstaff, Cap. Adam Breune, Rad Barker, Hugo Draper, of Chesterfield, and Cecilia, his wife, William Marescal, Maria de Tapton, John de Beghton, and Elizabeth, his wife,

Cecilia, widow of Roger fil Henry. Alice Knyfesmith, Roger Mauger, Henry Clark, John del Wood, John de Norton, Thomas Durant, John de Silkestone, William Beveridge, John Caunt and Joan his wife, Robert de Witenton, John Blythe, Robert de Tapton, R. de Killington and Margery his wife, Thomas del Chapel and Ann his wife, John Alcock, William Terroure and Margaret his wife, Robert de Colley, Agnes, widow of Roger atte Barre, John de Tapton, Robert Dandeson, Thomas de Dirton and Joan his wife, Henry de Manfield, Henry Bate, Roger Bancwell, Robert Cockerel, Richard North and Joan his wife, William de Callal, and William Lowe.

s. d. Peter fil Robt. de Matloc Clerk, land in Chesterfield between lands of Wm. del Pecco, the Hospital of St. Leonards and Walter fil Hugo, a rent payable to the heirs of Adam le Blund of Chesterfield for half an acre of meadow at Rybaldsyke, and for half a rood of Horncroft and Prent, which Hur le Brun paid, T. Roger de Blie, Will de Catclive Peter called Fox, Will de Peck, John Bonde, Alan de Len, Ralf de Garthorpe, God Hull. (Hardwick Chs.)

2 Edward. Adam le Mazon, of Chesterfield, to Simon, his son, a stall there near Wm. Dabec's, T. Roger Laverock, Adam and Hugh Newbold, Henry Cleric, John de Warsop, Wm. de Ryge way and Roger Cleric. (Woll. MS. 6667, f. 38, No. 35.)

Cecilia, daughter and heir of Stephen Mew, of Chesterfield, to John fil Quenburg, dwelling in Chesterfield, T. Hy. de Mansfield. (Belvoir Charters.)

4 Henry VIII. Mortgage of land on Lound Hill, Brampton by Christopher Middleton, to Robert Ash, of Chesterfield. (Woll. Chrs.)

3 Henry IV. Robert Nettisworth, of Chesterfield, to Thos. Mercot and Will de Holm cap. (Foljambe Chs.)

s. d. Stephen fil Peter le Rich de Newbold granted to Welbec Abbey the whole lands which he had in Newbold and Chesterfield and the Wap of Scarsdale and his rights in it, which Will Ruffus de Newbold held in Newbold doing there the service due by John de Langley and his heir, Rod Fenkelspire, Will fil John, Susanne fil Gervase de Newbold (Welbec Cart), John de Langley confirmed to Stephen fil Peter the land which Robert de Langley held. (Fo. 33 Welbec Cart.)

10 Edward II. Margaret, daughter of Adam de Genell (Street), of Chesterfield, and Robert fil Stephen Newbold, of Chesterfield, half an acre of land lying in the fee of Peverel (Qy. in Newbold) near lands of John Lavol T. Wm de Ridgeway, Roger Lavok, Roger de Glapwell, Adam de Newbold, Robert de Barley. (Foljambe Ch.)

All Souls' 11 Ed. III. (Fine No. 88) John fil Adam fil Hugo de Newbold granted to Roger le Eyr of Chesterfield 4½ acres of land in Chesterfield.

2 Edward III. Adam fil Robert fil Stephen de Newbold of Chesterfield to John fil Adam de Newbold. (Foljambe Chr.)

St. Michael 13 Edward III. (Fine No. 100), John de Newport and Sarra his wife and Nicolas their son granted to John de Caldecot, parson of Letheworth, for their own lives, with remainder to Cecelia fil Adam de Newbold of Chesterfield and John fil Nicolas de Hulme in tail with reversion to Nicolas of a messuage and 51 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, 5 acres of wood, 6s. and 5d. rent, in Algarthorpe, Brampton, Hulme, Linacre, and Chesterfield.

10 Henry IV. Grant John de Norman of Chesterfield to Wm. Webster, Thos. de Rhodes, John de Coventry, chaplains, Thomas Marescal, of Coventry, and Roger Clark, of Normanton, of all his lands and tenements in Chesterfield, and all his goods and moveables, wherever they might be, to hold of the capital Lord of the fee, T. John Cook, John Calcroft, junr., Roger Booter, John Chapman, and Robert Kelington. (Foljambe Chr.)

8 Richard II. p. St. Hil. (Fine No. 25) Richard de Normanby, of Harpham, and Isabella his wife, granted to Ralph Freshville, half a toft in Chesterfield.

202. January 25 (Fine) release in fee for 10s. from Alan, brother of Simon the Palmer, to Herbert the Carter and Isabella his wife, of a messuage in Chesterfield.

#### THE FAMILY OF PEC, OF CHESTERFIELD.

s. d. Richard del Pec, son of Ranulf the Sheriff, of Nottingham, gave rent of the land of Hugh Cornersarius, in Chesterfield, to Blythe. (Cartulary. B.M., f. 96.)

(This charter appears to give the origin of this family. The name seems to have been taken from the Park of Chesterfield, so that the family so named after him may have had no connection with him. He must have been brother of the founder of Beauchief. It would, however, appear most probable that this Richard del Pec and his successors of the same name were related, for they seem to have held land in Brampton, and there the family name of the Sheriffs of Nottingham, FitzInglram, is deeply grounded.)

s. d. Maurice de Audele and Isabella, his wife, release to Richard de Vernon and his heirs, of the lands which Richard Pecco held in Chesterfield, T. Serlo de Belie, Gilbert Avenel, Richard de Herthill, Michael de Edensor, Adam de Stanton, Peter de Herthell. (Date of this deed is Richard I. or John.) (Haddon Charters.)

s. d. John de Pecco granted to Newstead half a toft which he had in Saltgate, in Chesterfield, near the lands of the Abbot and of Gilbert de Catclive. (Wolley, 6701.)

s. d. Ralf fil Hugh de Walton to Hugo de Pecco, grant of the rent which he was accustomed to receive from Robert fil Edwin and Reyner fil Roth, for two half tenements which they held of him, near the toft of Herbert de Colingham, T. Peter de Briminton, Reginald fil Geoffrey, Adam de Muscamp, Richer fil Ulnath, Adam fil Bond, Gilbert Yngram, Hugo Cleric. (Ruff. Cart., p. 110.)

s. d. Robert Albus, of Brampton, grant to Hugh le Pec, rent which Peter Tinctor paid in Chesterfield, and rent in Freylesant Flat, in Brampton. T. The Lord Thomas de Brampton, Thomas, de la Leys, Roger de Blythe, Peter Fox, William fil Hugo, Richer fil Wulnat W. de Catclive. (Hardwick Charters.)

34 Henry III. Inq. post mortem, Roger fil Robert Brito, John de Pec held land of him in Chesterfield, for which he paid 2d. rent, Robert fil Edwyn paid him 12d.

All Souls, 55 Henry III. (No. 283). Adam de Oxton and Avice, his wife, John de Rokeby and Emma, his wife, and Johanna and Emma, sisters of Alice and Emma p. Walter de Whitney, grant to Richard Hardi half toft in Chesterfield.

11 Henry VI. Henry Pierpont, Kt., release to Richard Calcroft, of a messuage in Chesterfield, near John Baxter's, and Richard Ash's. (Hardwick Charters.)

28 Henry VI. Indenture between Sir Henry Pierpont, brother of the Guild of the Holy Cross, at Chesterfield, and Richard Howson, chaplain, lands near Thomas Hewgate. (Foljambe Charters.)

23 Henry VI. William Porter, of Chesterfield, to Thomas Foljambe, Alderman of the Guild of the Blessed Mary, in Chesterfield. (Foljambe Charters.)

45 Edward III. Hugo de Sheffield and Roger Bete, of Chesterfield, chaplain, grant to Roger Rachel, of Chesterfield, and Mary, his wife, with remainder to Roger fil William Mauger, of Chesterfield, in tail, remainder to Maud, daughter of John de Winkburn, T. Jo de Whittington, John de Laveroc, John de Mansfield, Henry de Mansfield, Thomas Baret, Thomas del Chapel, John de Silkstone.

9 Richard II. O. St. Michael. (Fine No. 31.) Richard de Rossington, and Matilda, his wife, granted to Richard Beveridge, of Chesterfield, 2 messuages, 9 shops, and 1 toft, 16 acres land, 1 acre meadow, in Chesterfield, Wingerworth, Newbold, Dunston, and Tapton, which Richard de Beveridge, and Johanna, his wife, held for life.

6 Henry V., p. St. Martin. (No. 10.) John Roulay, of Retford and



Isabella, his wife, grant Robert Challoner, of Sheffield, and Philip, his brother, of a messuage in Chesterfield.

1607. Thos Reynshaw, Alderman of Chesterfield, to John Foucher, and Mary, his wife, grant of land there. (Woll. Charters, II., No. 85.)

O. Pur. B. M., 1 Henry VII. (Fine No. 1.) John Rollesley, junr., and Alice, his wife (daughter of John Barley), and Robert Barley, of Chesterfield, concerning 18 messuages, 12 tofts, 100 acres of land in Chesterfield, Newbold, Brampton, Dronfield, Tapton, Boythorpe.

s. d. Reyner fil Roth, of Chesterfield, grant to Robert le Vavasor, of 2s. rent of toft, near Robert fil Edwyn's, T. Alexander de Wandesley, Walter de Bulton, John de Pecco, Richard fil Ulnath, Reginald fil Geoff, Robert fil Edwin, Thomas fil Richard, Simon Cleric. (Rufford Charty., p. 110.)

3 Henry VII. Juliana, widow of Ralph Robert, of Chesterfield, daughter and heir of Agnes Roslyn, daughter and heir of John Annour, formerly of Calale, and Cecilia his wife, to Henry Foljambe.

T. Richard Ash, Alderman of Chesterfield, Thomas Horn, John Hethcote, John Shentaw, James Fox, Radolph Postleford. (Hardwick Charters.)

3 Henry VIII. 20 June, Release from William Roderham, of Ridgway, in Okington, to Richard Hethcote, of Chesterfield, from all suits, &c. (Foljambe Charters.)

33 Henry VIII. (Fine.) Humphrey Ree and Godfrey Foljambe, concerning Chesterfield and other places. (Woll. Charters II., No. 71.)

Hil., 7 Henry IV. (Fine No. 13.) Thomas Roley, Robert Glade, and Joan, his wife, granted to Thomas de Langley, Clic, Robert de Gresley, Clic, Robert de Twyford, Esq., John de Stanton, Roger de Wingerworth, 4 messes. in Chesterfield and Derby, and the Manor of Wingerworth, except a mess. and 3 bovates of land, 2 tofts, and 1 garden.

s. d. Robert fil Susannah, of Roulesly, grant to Walter Clerk, of Chesterfield, T. Thomas de Leye, Peter de Brimington, John Pecco, Richard de Ulnat, Hugo de Pecco, Adam Blund, Reginald fil Galfry, Herbert de Collingham, William . . (Foljambe Charters.)

St. Martin, 6 Henry (Fine M. 10) John Rowley, of Retford, and Isabella, his wife, granted to Robert Chaloner, of Sheffield, and Philip, his brother, of a toft, in Chesterfield.

18 Edward IV. Robert, fil John Rutter, of Whatnode, to Henry Foljambe, of Walton, John Foljambe, and John Coke.

T. Thomas Aldursay, bailiff of Chesterfield, Thomas Hervey, John Fletcher, John Owerd, Ralf Gyndeman. (Hardwick Charters.)

8 Edward IV. Robert, son and heir of Adam Saere, of Chesterfield, release to Henry Foljambe. (Hardwick Charters.)

3 Edward II. John le Savage, of Scarcliffe, granted to Stephen le Eyr, of Chesterfield, a tenement in Halliwellgate. Orig. at Rock Savage, in Chesterfield, 1669. (Woll. 6667, f. 383.)

21 Edward IV. Richard Selioke, of Chesterfield, to Henry Foljambe, a garden in Soutergate, near William Fox's, which he had of the gift of Richard Howson.

T. Ralf Cantrell, Vicar of Chesterfield, John Northedge, John Flaychis, cap., Richard Postleford, Thomas Caine, Thomas Meller. (Hardwick Charters.)

1439. John fil Richard Shagh, of Brampton, to Margery, in the Dale, wife of Robert, in the Dale, to Richard Hewsan, grant of land he bought of John Hewson, of Chesterfield, formerly belonging to old John, of the Dale. (Woll. Chs. II., No. 56 and 57.)

17. Fine 3 Edward IV. William fil John Shaw, grant of lands to Richard Ash, of Chesterfield, T. Thomas Foljambe, Esq., Richard Freshville, of Staveleigh, Esq., John Linacre, of Brampton, Thomas Foljambe, jun., John Shaw, of Somsale, John Turner, of Walton, James Foljambe, Chaplain. (Foljambe Charters.)

14 Henry VII. George, Earl of Salop, granted to Richard Eyre, and Margaret, his wife, the messuage and land in Chesterfield, Hasland, Newbold, Boythorpe, Dronfield, Brampton, and Taptan.

King Henry VIII. granted his lands in Chesterfield to George, Earl of Shrewsbury. (Pegg's MS.)

583. W. B. Franks (Vol. 12, State Papers and Letters from the Earl of Shrewsbury), about a suit against one Clark, asking favour of Burleigh, in the matter of his estate in the Guild Lands of Chesterfield, wherein he had been greatly abused by one Clark.

Henry VII. Margery, daughter and heir of Richard Spen, and Alice, his wife, to Henry Foljambe.

T. Thomas Hervy, Alderman of Chesterfield, John Hethcote. (Hardwick Charters.)

5 Edward IV. At a great court of Richard, Earl of Warwick and Sarum, held at Chesterfield, next after the feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude, Nicholas Stafford came and surrendered into the hands of the Lord, 1 burgage lying near the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr to the use of Richard Hall and his heirs, &c., paying 12d. to the said Earl and his successors. (Woll. 6667, fol. 3806.) This is a copy of a court roll of very great interest, but few exist.

Henry VII. Henry Foljambe, of Walton, to Richard Stykland, of Chesterfield, harper, and Isabella, his wife.

T. Thomas Hervy, alderman of Chesterfield, John Heathcote, of Chesterfield, mercer, Robert Ash. (Hardwick Charters.)

25 Edward I. Sara, widow of Ralf Clericus, grant to Adam de Street (Venelle), of Chesterfield, half-an-acre in Bihill, T. Robert Durant, Adam de Newbold, Hugh de Newbolt, Thomas de Stardeth, and John Picard. (Foljambe Charters.)

8 Richard II. John de Sutton, of Nottingham, clothier (textor), and Matilda Bond, his wife, grant to Richard de Aston and John le Tanner, of Hertoft, of the land of the lord, John Bond, his brother, of Chesterfield, Newbold and Boythorpe, T. John de Ridgeway, chaplain of Chesterfield, Roger de Bankwell (Carnesey). (Foljambe Charters.)

s. d. Geoffry, the tailor, of Chesterfield (in the time of Clementia, Countess of Chester), granted a tenement in Salter Green, which he had of the gift by testament of Emme le Her, T. John de Pecco, of Chesterfield, Hugo his son, Reginald Cleric, Stephen Cleric, Gilbert de Catclive. (Rufford Charters, fol. 107.)

Henry fil Robert le Hath, of Chesterfield, Mabel, widow of Peter de Tapton, William his son, Robert Goule, and Peter de Garthorpe, executors of the testament of Peter de Tapton. (De Banco, No. 72 to Ed. I. 78d.)

9 Edward II. William fil Peter de Tapton, of Chesterfield, to Henry his son, land in Chesterfield, Brampton, and Hulme, T. Stephen le Eyr, John le Palmer, Ranulf fil Reginald Roger le Caus, John de Riggley, Thomas de Somersale, Peter Cleric. (Foljambe Charters.)

34 Edward III. Peter de Tapton, of Chesterfield, to Robert Alkoc, of Chesterfield (a seal quarterly). (Foljambe Charters.)

1353. Adam Tetlow and Matilda, his wife, granted to Roger Clark, of Chesterfield, his rights in land held by John fil Adam Hanley, of William Deincourt, T. William Barker, of Aston. Ad. Spencer of Dronfield.

s. d. Robert fil Nicolas de Thorpe, of Chesterfield, to Ralf Tinctor release of a messuage near Roger de Rolleston's, T. Michael de Hawsage, John fil Emma, Myrmon de Hospital, Adam de Newbolt, Roger Lavok, Hugo de Newbold, Roger Clic. (Hardwick Charters.)

Cecil, widow of John Tinctor, granted to Richard fil Gunild a messuage in Chesterfield, which Ulnat, her father, gave her in free marriage. (Id. Welbec.)

Hugh Tinctor, of Chesterfield, to Ralf Tinctor, half a toft near Nic le Thorpe, T. John Lavok, Hugo de Newbolt, Walter de Dockmanton, Ad. de Newbolt, Richard Stodart, Thomas Clerk. (Hardwick Charters.)

20 Edward II. Matilde, widow of Henry Tonijot, of Chesterfield, to Alice, her daughter, land in Chesterfield near Peter de Garthorpe, and

Adam de Venella, near the Mill of the Dean of Lincoln, T. Roger Lavok, Roger Glapwell, John Bond, Walter Ketel, Robert de Hampton, Robert fil Felle, Roger de Rygway. (Hardwick Charters.)

s. d. Goding de Chesterfield released to Richard fil Robert de Walesby, a toft in Saltgate, in Chesterfield, which he bought of Peter fil Havise Grub, paying 12d. for service to Roger Breton, of Walton, Lord of the fee. (Woll. 6701.)

s. d. Roger Walton granted to the mother church of Chesterfield (Matrici Eccles' de Cestrefeld), one acre of land in the plain of Walton. (Pegge MS.)

15 Henry VI. 6 September, William Webster Cap, release to Thomas Fox, of Aston, Thomas Swale, of Chesterfield, Leonard and Roger Tapton. (Hardwick Charters.)

37 Henry III. Simon fil Robert de Wittington to John fil Robert the Draper, of the same place, land in Chesterfield, T. Thomas de Leys, Peter fil Hugo de Brimington, Hugo de P'co, Richard de Ulnac, Roger de Blie, William de Katclive, Hugo fil Durand. (Part of a fine seal a large fleur de lis.) (Hardwick Charters.)

27 Edward III. Ralf fil John fil Ralf de Wittington to Peter fil Adam del Wood, of Brimington, a tenement in Chesterfield near Ralf de Halywellgate and Roger fil Henry de Newbold, T. Roger fil Ranulf de Chesterfield, Elias de Newbold, Richard del Wood, of Wittington, John del Wood, of Brimington. (Hardwick Charters.)

35 Henry III. Alice, widow of Ralf Wynefield, sued Robert fil Ralf, of Wynefield, for her dower, 5 bov. of land in Wynefield, 6 bov., 100 a. and 6 mess. in Winstanton, 1 bov. and 1 mess. in Brackenthwait, and 28 a. in Shyerl, 2 a. in Stanton, 1 mess., 2 bov. and 5s. rent in Upper Haddon, 28 a. in Yolgreve, and 38 a. and 20s. rent in Marchinton, in Staffordshire, and 1 mess. in Radford, and 6 acres in Sutton, Passeys, Notts, and 1 acre and 1 messuage in Chesterfield, and v. Ralf Dethec 48 a. in Hallywell. (Rot. Cur. Reg., No. 86, 2.)

1365. Alice, widow of Henry de Wynefield, grant to William de Wynefield of a messuage in Chesterfield, T. John de Wittington, John Larcher, John Bate, William Beady, John le Wyne. (Woll. ch. VI., No. 55.)

(Tempe William Brewer.) Felicia, daughter of Roger W'lumbe, of Saltergate, grant to Gilbert Catclive her tenement there, and the said Gilbert paid to William Brewer the 16d. rents he was accustomed to pay, T. Robert de Wykelee, William de Pec, John de Pec, John de Colingham, William de Brigg, John de Brim, William de Bingley, Staff Cleric, William fil Hugo, Walter le Carett, Geoffry, his brother, Rich Ruff, Robert Clericus. (Ruff. Cart., fo. 110.)

EXTRACT FROM COURT ROLLS RELATING TO  
CHESTERFIELD.

Mic. 44 H. III. (Cor. Reg. 169 r. 50 d) Annora Wo. Roger le Clerk v. Peter Fox, dower in a messuage in Chesterfield.

Trin. 54 H. III. Fine John fil Inge of Chesterfield with Thomas fil Hugo de Tideswell and Amicia his wife.

Patent Roll 5 Ed. I. C. No. 26 Hospital of St. Nicholas, Chesterfield.

4 Ed. I., 13 d Chesterfield.

3 Ed. I., C. m. 11, Hospital of St. Lionard 16 and 17 d and 11.

Mic. 8 Ed. III. (de Banc No. 39) r. 134.

Emma le Lorimer of Chesterfield sued Robert, Vicar of South Winfield.

William le Espicer de Chesterfield v. Philip le Lorimer of Chesterfield.

Mic. 8 E. I. (Dr. Bane, No. 39) r. 205.

Lora, widow of John le Clerk of Chesterfield sued Michael de Haytor, Richard fil Hugo de Cesterfield and Maria, his wife, for dower in Boythorpe.

Pasc. 10 Ed. I., 26 Cor. Reg.

The King v. the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln concerning the manors of Eyton, of Little Chester and one third of the Manor of Chesterfield, with appurtenances, formerly the right of Richard, King of England.

10 Ed. I. (Banco, No. 46.)

Roger fil Ralf le Lorimer, of Chesterfield, sued Robert and John le Lorimer, Thomas de Scarclive and Matilde, his wife, for half a messuage in Chesterfield, and also Roger John and Robert le Lorimer and Matilde, their mother, for 2 acres in Brampton, of which Robert le Lorimer, grandfather of the plaintiff, whose heir he is, was seized.

The jury said that Robert, the grandfather, did enfeoff one John, who enfeoffed Robert, the son of Robert, but he neither sowed nor reaped, and therefore Roger recovered his seizure.

Mic. 12 Ed. I. (Banc No. 53) 59 d.

The same sued the said Thomas de Scarclive and Matilde, his wife, Galfry Durant and Hugo Lorimer for detaining 4 charters.

Mic. 12 Ed. I. (de Banco, No. r. 53) 24.

Avice, widow of Richard de Blackwell, of Chesterfield, sued John Durand of Chesterfield for dower in 1 acre of land there, and Wm. Ball, chaplain, for dower in a messuage there, and John de Stanford de

Chesterfield in half of two messuages there, and Robert fil William le Clerk in half of two messuages there.

R 64. Simon fil John de Whittington sued Wm. fil Eleas de Littlebury for a messuage in Chesterfield.

Mic. 12 Ed. I. (De Banco No. 57) 252 d.

John de Orreby and Isabella, his wife, v. John Durant, of Chesterfield, Ralf de Brimington of the same and Nicolas le Bailiff of Chesterfield for land there.

27 d Hil. 13 Ed. I. No. 59 de Banco.

Avice, widow of Thomas de Tydeswell, sued Henry fil John le Cutiler for a messuage in Castrefield, and also Michael de Castrefield and Alice, his wife, and Robert le Mercer, and Avice his wife.

Hil. 13 Ed. I. (de Banco) No. 59 r. 36 d.

Robt. de Dethic and Eleanor ux. ej. v. Robert Schau and Margaret ux. ej. 20 acres of land, 6 acres of wood, 4 acres of meadow in Brampton by Chesterfield, the right of Eleanor of the gift of Philip de Colville.

Robert and Margaret called to warranty Nicolas fil Nic de Willmerpole (Widmerpole).

Trin. 15 Ed. I. (de Banco, No. 70 r. 67).

Nic fil Nic de Wedmerpol came who Robert de Graham (called Schau in last roll) called to warranty v. Walter fil Thomas de Brampton for land there, which Robert de Dethic and Eleanor his wife claimed.

Pasc. 14 Ed. I. r. 11 d (Cor. Rege).

Roger Scott v. Philip de Lenne of Chesterfield, action for seizing his goods at Great Gernemouth.

Trin. 15 Ed. I. r. 3 (Cor. Rege).

William de Catclive of Chesterfield appealed for an assault, Philip de Lenne, Adam de Tatunhill, Wm. fil Peter de Tapton, Robt. le Mercer, Rich. and Philip de Leune, Stephen fil Rich. le Herr, Roger de Stafford, Simon del Spital, Roger Folet, Richard fil Simon de Spital, Peter fil Rich, Havys, Peter de Greythorp, Nic le Thait Clic, John le Carpenter de Mandfield Woodhouse, Peter Howhpol, John Levet, Hy. de Chesterfield Clic, Matilda, widow of Peter de Tapton, Rich. le Cimiter de Chesterfield.

Pasc. 16 Ed. I. r. 13 (Cor. Reg.)

Thos. Ketel of Castleton sued Richard Laveroc of Chesterfield and Roger, his brother, bail John de Wallwaht and Adam de Newbold.

Hil. 17 Ed. I. r. 225.

Rich le Eyr of Chesterfield and Matilde ux. ej. v. David Parson of Lammesberg, Adam fil Gilbert of Magna Tapton and Robt. le Orfeur of Chesterfield, bail Rich. fil Godwyn.

24 d Philip le Lenne v. William fil Wm. de Catclive and Richard atte Wode de Wittington, bail Stephen de Bosco de Wittington and Robt. de Bosco de end.

Pasc. 17 Ed. I. r. 25 (Cor. Rege).

Roger Laveroc of Chesterfield sued Simon de Crumford of Essover, bail Wm. le Wardrow and Nicolas Crumford.

Mic. 18 Ed. I. r. 48 (Cor. Rege).

Robt. de Lenne of Chesterfield and John de Calale of Chesterfield were sued by Galf de Clerk of Whitwell for seizing his goods.

Cor. Reg. (No. 163, Mic. 29 Ed. I. r. 9 d.)

Robt. atte Wode v. Wm. de Brimington, Henry fil Henry the clerk, Richard his brother, Thomas de Bolsover and Hugo de Newbold.

29 Ed. I. Fine 145. Stephen le Eyr, of Chesterfield, gt. 10 m. to Adam de Staveley and Cassandra his wife for 1 mess. 44 acres of land and rod. rent in Barlbro and Whitwell.

## CHAPTER XXI.

## THE PEDIGREES.

IT is to be feared that some disappointment may be felt with respect to the pedigrees which are given in this work. Strictly, they do not fall within its scope unless they are requisite to illustrate and explain the descent of feudal property; generally the Heralds' account will be given, but the author cannot pretend to bring these accounts down to the present day, unless the details and proofs are supplied by the families themselves, and then the responsibility of the matter printed will be thrown upon the persons sending it. Pedigrees carelessly drawn up, and without proper authorities, are not only useless, but are frequently mischievous, and it is manifestly impossible that a single searcher can master the details of the whole families in even one county; frequently the pedigree of a single family will cost a large amount of time, trouble, and expense properly to compile it. In the case of Chesterfield, but very few local families appeared before the Heralds. George Heathcote appeared, and his claims were rejected, but, in spite of such rejection, the Heathcoates assumed the arms of a Norfolk family of the same name, which they appear to have found in an old Ordinary, and they have borne them to this day.

The descendants of the family of Clark, of Chesterfield, residing at Somersall, appeared and were allowed arms, but they will more properly be noticed under their later residence.

George Taylor, of Chesterfield, seems to have been the only



applicant at the visitation of 1662, but he only gave the residence (Ashbourn) of his father, with the name of his daughter, Hester, aged 2. He was allowed arms, Ermine a fesse gu. between 3 anchors sa., as many escallop shells arg., crest a crane, a argent holding an anchor sa.

Ford gives no pedigrees, and Glover only 8, and of these only 5 of them appear to have descendants now resident in Chesterfield; and not one of these latter families have furnished any further information to the author, although circulars have been sent to them inviting them to do so.

THE FAMILY OF MILNES, OF CHESTERFIELD; NOW  
REPRESENTED IN THE MALE LINE BY LORD  
HOUGHTON.

This family in their elaborately compiled pedigree, published by Glover, claim descent from a family of Ashford-by-the-water, but without giving the slightest proof in support of it, or any suggestion which could raise a probability in favour of it. The name is a very common one, and one that can be found almost in every place where an ancient Mill has existed; there was a family, or perhaps several families, who bore this name at Ashford in 1272. William the Miller held half a bovat of land there, of the cathedral of Lichfield (Cart. in the British Museum, Harl. 4797, fo. 55).

Amongst the Duke of Rutland's charters there is one dated 29 Ed. III., Nicolas le Milnes, of Hasseford, and Cecily, his wife granting land in Froggat to Ralf Tebbeson, of Basselow: to this charter, Ralf, Giles, and Richard, le Leche, of Basselow, and Geoffry Leche were attesting witnesses.

In 42 Edward III., John de Milnes attested a Chatsworth charter of the Martins of that place, signing immediately after Ralf and Robert Leche.

In the mortuary rolls of Lichfield are to be found the names of several persons bearing the name.

In 1339 (E. 13) Agnes, wife of Thomas de Milnes, of Ashford, was buried; in another roll, undated (E. 28) the wife of Henry Milnes, of Bakewell is mentioned, and in 1258 (F. 4) Wm. Milnes, Bakewell, died; in the year 1400 is recorded the

death of John Milnes, of Baslowe, and in 1412 Roger del Milne. In 1 Henry VI., Thomas Milnes was resident in Derby, his name is spelt precisely in the mode now adopted. A John Milnes attested a Chesterfield charter in 5 Henry VI., and Thomas Milnes attested one in 21 E. IV., and the early parish registers shew that in 1571 the name was located in Chesterfield; that year, Thomas, son of Thomas Milnes, was buried, in all probability he was the ancestor of this family, although the name is not given in any subsidy roll of that period, nor is there any mention of it at Ashford, either in the reign of Henry VIII. or Queen Elizabeth, but in 26 Henry VIII. Roger Mylnes paid a large sum in Yolgreve, and in 13 Elizabeth, Robert Mylnes was of Wormhill.

The Milnes of Dunstan bore Or a bear rampant, sable, muzzled head collared, and lined gules, crest a bear's head, coupé, sable, charged with a mill rind or.

The Milnes of Tapton bore gules a fess between 3 windmill-sails, crossways, or; with for crest, a garb or, banded by a fesse dancette, azure, charged with 3 mullets pierced or (Glover).

Lord Houghton bears azure a chevron between 3 windmill sails or, with for crest a garb or, charged with a fess dancette azure thereon, 3 mullets arg., motto—"Scio cui credidi."

It is singular that a family of this name who claim to descend from one who resided "by the water," should hoist sails on their arms; it is to be hoped that it is not indicative of a disbelief by the heralds of such an origin; however that may be, the notes here collected should be suffered to incite any one of the family who may care to recover its lost history, to take a little trouble for that purpose.

The parish registers of Chesterfield give some evidence in proof that Rich. Milnes, who was Mayor in 1624, and James Milnes (if they were brethren), were not the sons of any William Milnes, of Ashford by the Water, as stated in Burke's and other peerages, for in 1625, May 14, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Milnes, "junr.," the Mayor of Chesterfield, was baptised, and an entry in the year 1598, if it relates to the same family, may give a clue to their origin. When burial of the dead was interdicted for a time at Chesterfield, because in the purity of that period it was thought that the church was desecrated owing to the burial therein of a papist—"an ex-

communicated recusant" the register called this sad dog—one James, son of William Holmes, also Mynes, of Newbold, was buried at Baslowe; possibly this family descended from the Milnes of that place.

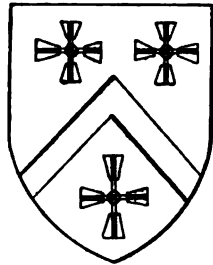
A curious point is suggested by the alias. Was the trade the Miller, and the proper name Holmes? And if so, possibly they may be descendants of the ancient family of Holm, of Newbold, a pedigree worth possessing.

*Pedigree of MILNES of Chesterfield, Ancestor of Lord Houghton.*

MILNES OF ALDECAR.



MILNES OF CHESTERFIELD.



Richard Milnes, =  
called by Glover,  
William,  
and said to have  
come from Ash-  
ford - in - the  
Water, co. of  
Derby.

Richard Milnes, =  
Mayor of Chester-  
field, 1624, of  
Dunston Hall.

George Milnes, =  
bought Aldecar  
Park, born 1681,  
obt. 1755.

Elizabeth fil Rich.  
Milnes, junr.,  
Mayor of Chester-  
field, bap. 1625.

James Milnes, = Isabel  
of Chester-  
field, fourth  
son, bought  
Tapton Hall,  
buried at Ches-  
terfield, 1661.  
Will proved 1666.

William of Tapton  
Hall born 1626 obt.  
1686, left several  
children, who all  
died S. P.

James, Mayor  
of Chesterfield,  
born 1629, obt.  
1689, left no  
surviving issue.

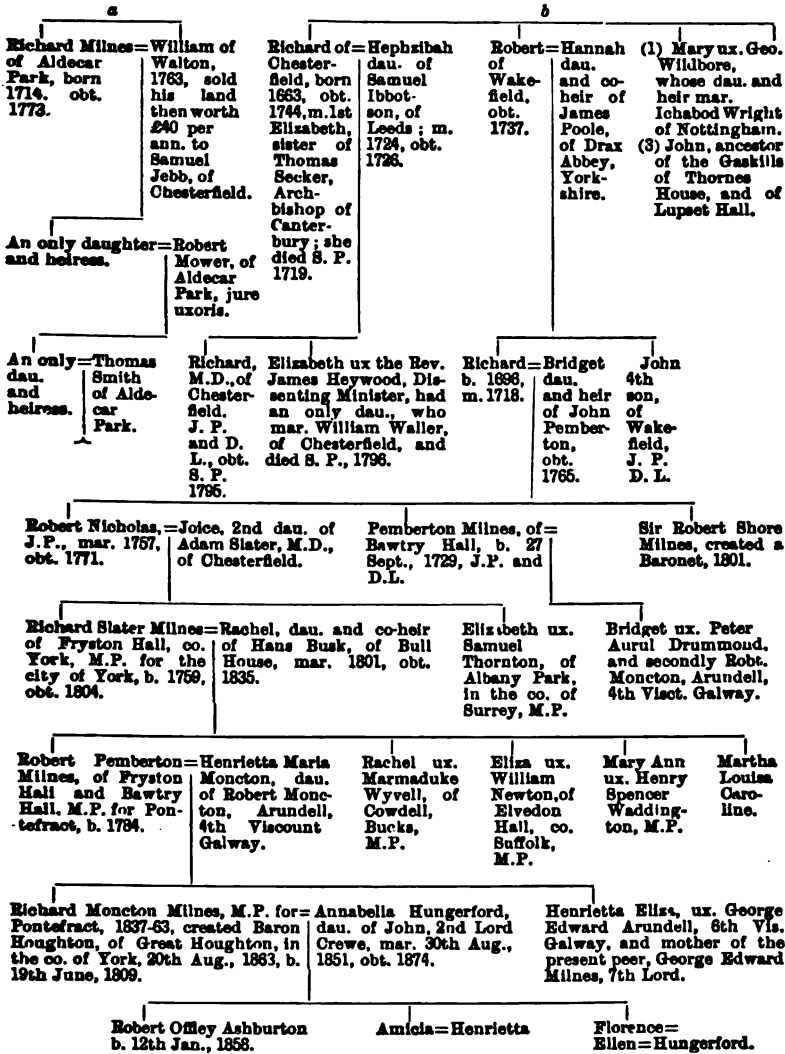
Richard = Elizabeth  
born  
1636,  
obt.  
1706.

dau. and  
co-heir of  
Rev. Robt.  
Wilson, co.  
Burton, co.  
Norfolk,  
and Eyum  
co. of  
Derby,  
obt. 1691.

Mary  
ux Geo.  
Mower,  
of  
Wood-  
Scats,  
co. of  
Derby,  
obt.  
1678, S.  
P.

a

b



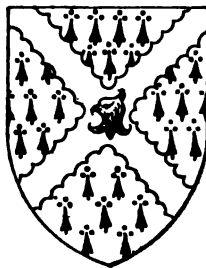
*Pedigree of MIDDLETON, of Chesterfield.*

There is but little doubt that the Middletons of Chesterfield are derived from the ancient family of that name who resided so many centuries in the Peak, and who were closely allied to the Foljambes, Grattons, and other Peak families. From an original charter, in the Wolley collection, III., No. 78,

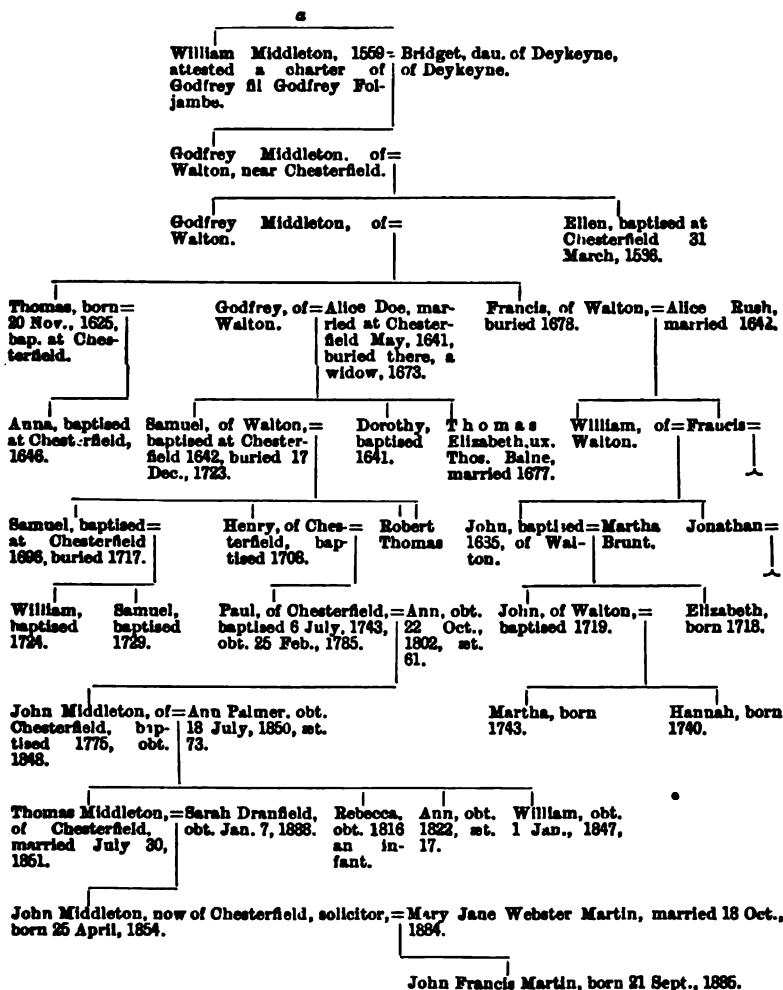
dated 4 Henry VIII., we find that Christopher Middleton was then holding land lying in the Lound-hill, in the fee of Brampton, which he purchased of Robert Ash, some time previously, and it is to be hoped that a further search in Peak muniments will produce the evidence necessary to connect the two families; the connection with the Foljambe family is shewn by another charter, also in the Wolley collection (III., No. 83), where in 1559 William Myddleton attested a charter of Godfrey fil Godfrey Foljambe of Rathingwell, and we find that about this period they were tenants of the family at Walton, and so continued for some 200 years, holding the Park there. The Subsidy Roll of 14 Henry VIII., only ten years later, shews that no Middleton then resided at Brampton, but under the joint parishes of Pillesley and Wynfield, of that date, we find not only a Christopher Middleton, but a William Foljambe, and Emmyn Foljambe, widow, and as Pillesley formerly belonged to the Foljambe family, this Christopher Middleton was probably identical with the purchaser of the land in Brampton, in which parish undoubtedly many of his family resided. In 35 Henry VIII.—Christopher Middleton was then of Brampton.

The family, like many others, seem to have suffered severe vicissitudes: in the 37th of King Henry VIII. they were rated amongst the wealthiest of the gentry, but subsequently they became less wealthy; they are now worthily represented in Chesterfield by Mr. John Middleton, the Solicitor, who has a leading practice and position there.

## MIDDLETON.



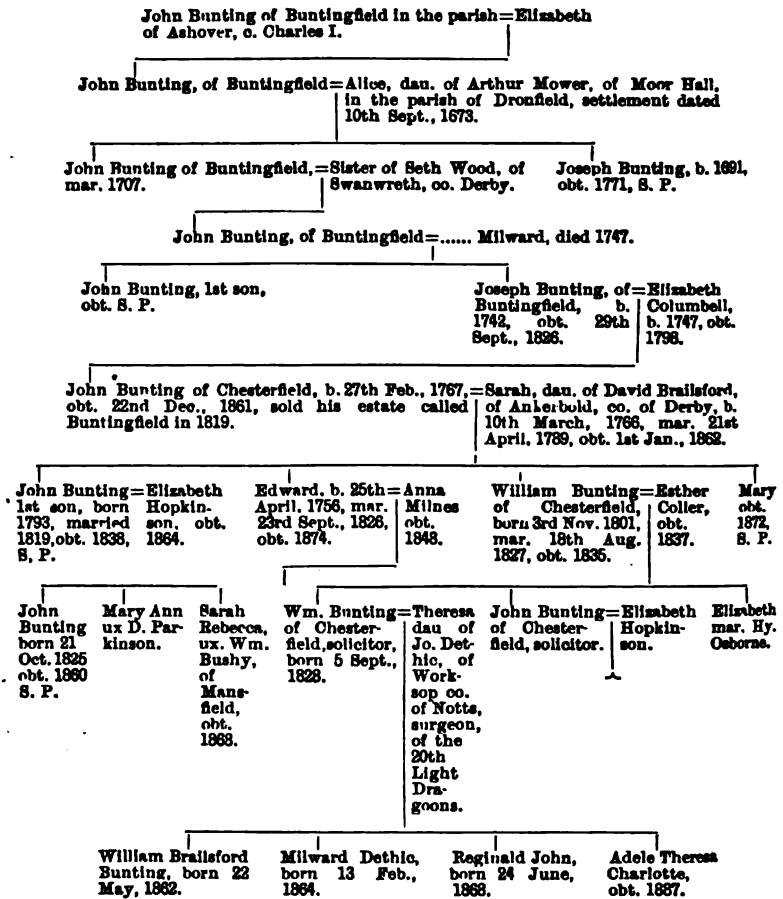
Christopher Middleton, of=  
Brampton, 4-35 Henry  
VIII., qv. of Pillesley, 14  
Henry VIII.



*The family of BUNTING of Chesterfield.*

The pedigree here given has been kindly furnished by one of the family, who must be held responsible for its accuracy. The pedigree of the Bunting family will probably be given in its proper place, in the parish of Ashover, where an estate called Buntingfield is situated, that—according to the pedigree—was sold in 1819. The family have a tradition that they held it in the reign of Edward III.; in all probability it was theirs much

earlier. In 21 Edward I. Simon, son of the Lord Reresby, granted land in Devilswood, in Ashover, to Thomas Bunting. In 6 Henry VI. Ralf Williamson conveyed land there to Henry Bunting. The Subsidy Rolls show John Bunting held land there in 14 Henry VIII., and that a William Bunting lived there at the same time; and a Subsidy of 19 James I. shews that Francis Bunting was there; indeed, there cannot be a doubt that the family is of very great antiquity in the County. Several members are practising as Solicitors at Chesterfield and elsewhere in the County. The author of this book, and the readers of it, are indebted to them for the loan of several ancient MSS.



*The Pedigree of HEATHCOTE of Chesterfield now represented  
by the Lord Willoughby D'Eresby.*

The name of Heathcote—or Hethcote, also spelt Hathcote, and in Domesday Hedcota—is of territorial origin, and, therefore, as in all probability there were several families of the name, it is necessary to be careful not to assume a blood relationship between them. Of the family of the holders of the Manor of Heathcote there are but few traces in early times. In the time of Edward the Confessor Hedcota was held with Drakelow by Elric, and after the Conquest he was succeeded by Nigel de Stafford, and the Manor was held under him by the Gresleys, of whom, probably, the Heathcotes were sub-tenants. Afterwards it seems to have been held in mortmain; however, feudal records contain little mention of it, yet Hethcote, in early times, was a place of some importance, possessing a chapel which William I. gave to Barton Abbey, as appears by the confirmation of Pope Lucius (Dug. Monas., vol. i., 271). The Hundred Rolls of Wirksworth (Duchy of Lancaster Records) show that there was a family of the name in that hundred. In 8 Edward III., Amicia, daughter of William de Hethcote, Propositus accounted for a new rent for half an acre of waste in Hethcote; and John fil Nicolas Hethcote paid his heriot at the same court. There are many notices of the name of Heathcote from the earliest period of Records, which show that it was adopted as a surname. A Pipe Roll of 12 Henry II. (1167) relates that Godfrey de Hethcote (a man of substance) suffered death, probably for participation in the rebellions of that troubled age.

In the 3rd of Edward II. (No. 62 Orig. Charters, Record Office) on the occasion—in the hundred of Peak—of proving the age of Alice, daughter and heir of William de Kendal, a witness, Henry de Hethcote, aged 62, was called, who deposed from memory of some transactions concerning Henry, his son.

The magnificent collection of early records relating to the Peak, which are still preserved at Lichfield, to which foundation so many of the Peak churches were affiliated, show that the name of Heathcote was widely spread in that district, at Moneyash,



Overhaddon, Bakewell, Tideswell, and Ashford. In 1336, Thomas Hethcote was of Moneyash; in 1347 John was at Ashford; from 1336 to 1346 Ralf de Hethcote was at Overhaddon; in 1336 John de Hethcote was of Tideswell; in 1341 Robert and William de Hethcote died at that place; in 1351 another Robert de Hethcote purchased the tithes of Tideswell and Calvour; and in 1368 Roger de Hethcote and John fil Robert de Hethcote attested a Tideswell charter.

There is a charter of 31 Edward III. in the possession of Mr. Bateman, of Middleton Hall, made between Robert de Hethcote and Emma, his wife, and Nicolas Stafford, concerning a messuage at Tideswell. In 49 Edward II. Robert de Hethcote attested a charter of John Foljambe, of Tideswell (Foljambe Charters), and in 2 Richard II. a Robert de Hethcote attested another Tideswell charter. In 10 Henry VII. William Hethcote held land in Sterndale in Peak. It does not appear that the family were at that period seated at Chesterfield, nor does the name appear in Chesterfield records until about the Reign of Edward IV., when they seem at once to take a leading position there, and what renders it most probable that they are of the family of Tideswell is the fact that in early Chesterfield Records they are almost always associated with the family of Foljambe, not merely as witnesses, but in matters of trust. There is a very important charter of the 17th Henry VII. (Hardwick Charters)—the family had left the Peak—in which Henry Foljambe, then Lord of Walton, appears to act as Trustee for the Hethcote family; by this deed Richard Hethcote, Alderman (*i.e.* Mayor) of Chesterfield, released to Henry Foljambe, of Walton, his rights to land in Brimington, Tapton, and Newbold, which he held the grant of Thomas, son of John Hampton, late of Chesterfield, and Alice, his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Cause, late of Brampton; to this deed the following were witnesses: John Leek, Peter Freshville, and Peter Ascham, Esquires, James Bafforth, Cleric, Vicar of Chesterfield, Thomas Horne, Robert Ash, William Beston, John Merley, of Brimington, Robert Lawrence, of Tapton. The seal of Richard Hethcote is impressed with a head.

The name of Hampton is an old one at Chesterfield, and as the marriage with the heiress of Caux, or Cause, suggests, one of evident respectability. The Hampton family again were closely

allied to that of Foljamhes. Robert Hampton attested a Chesterfield Charter 20 Edward II. (Hardwick Charters), and he resided at Chesterfield in 15 Edward III. (Foljambe Charter); 20th Edward III. Richard Foljambe released to Henry de Hampton, of Chesterfield (Foljambe Charter); and 23 Edward III. Henry de Hampton released land to Robert, his father (Hardwick Charter); in 10 Henry VI. Thomas Hampton held land at Blythefield.

In 17th Henry VII. Richard Hethcote, the Alderman, attested a charter of Richard Ashby to James Berford, Vicar of Chesterfield (no doubt the same person who was called Bafforth), to which both Ralf Hethcote and John Hethcote, Mercer, were witnesses this John Hethcote granted land to William Withil, of Brampton in 16 Edward IV. (Foljambe Charters), and he was a capital Burgess in the 19th Edward IV. at the time of Grisop's composition; on the 20th of Edward IV., he, with Ralf Heathcote, attested a charter of Gilbert Hynkersel to Henry Foljambe (Hardwick Charters); in the 1st Richard III. John Hethcote attested a charter of William Fox, of Hasland, to Henry Foljambe; on the 3rd Henry VIII. he attested a charter of Ralf Roberts to the same; and on the first of that King another charter by Margery, daughter of Robert, son and heir to the same Henry Foljambe.

On the 14 Henry VII. Richard Hethcote granted land to Nicolas Skynn and Margery his wife (his daughter). Ralf Hethcote attested this charter. The Skynns were of Hathersage, and in 8 Henry VIII. he granted land to John Johnson. His will is dated the 15 January, 9 Henry VII. (Foljamb MSS.) He mentions Ralf Hethcote, his brother (bellfounder), and leaves money for yearly obits to Buxtonford Chapel in the Peak, and to the Town House Chapel in the Peak for the souls of himself and of Isabella and Alice, his wives, and for Thomas and Rose, his parents, tolerable proof that he sprang from one of the Peak families. He also mentions his daughters, Margaret Skynn and Johanna Roderham.

In the Dronfield Guild Rolls the name of Hethcote is associated again with that of Foljambe. Several rolls are signed by Henry Foljambe and Ralf Hethcote; John Hethcote and James are also mentioned.

In 5 Henry VIII. Ralf Hethcote was Alderman of Chester-

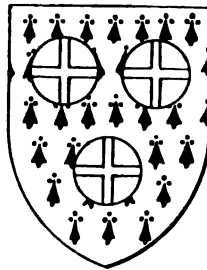
field ; the same year Benedict Bains granted land to him, and on the 36 Henry VIII. George Hethcote was Alderman.

From 1599 to 1624 Godfrey Heathcote was Mayor of Chesterfield on five successive occasions, and later a Godfrey Heathcote was Town Clerk of that place. The name does not appear again amongst the Mayors until 1850, when a Godfrey Heathcote was Mayor.

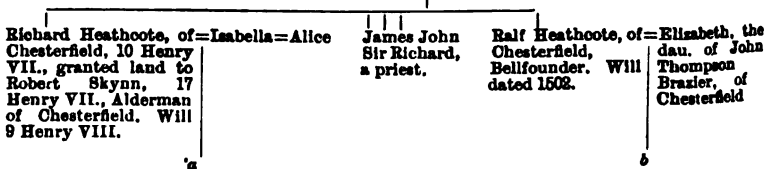
In 14 Charles II Gilbert Heathcote was expelled the corporation for refusing to take the oath of allegiance.

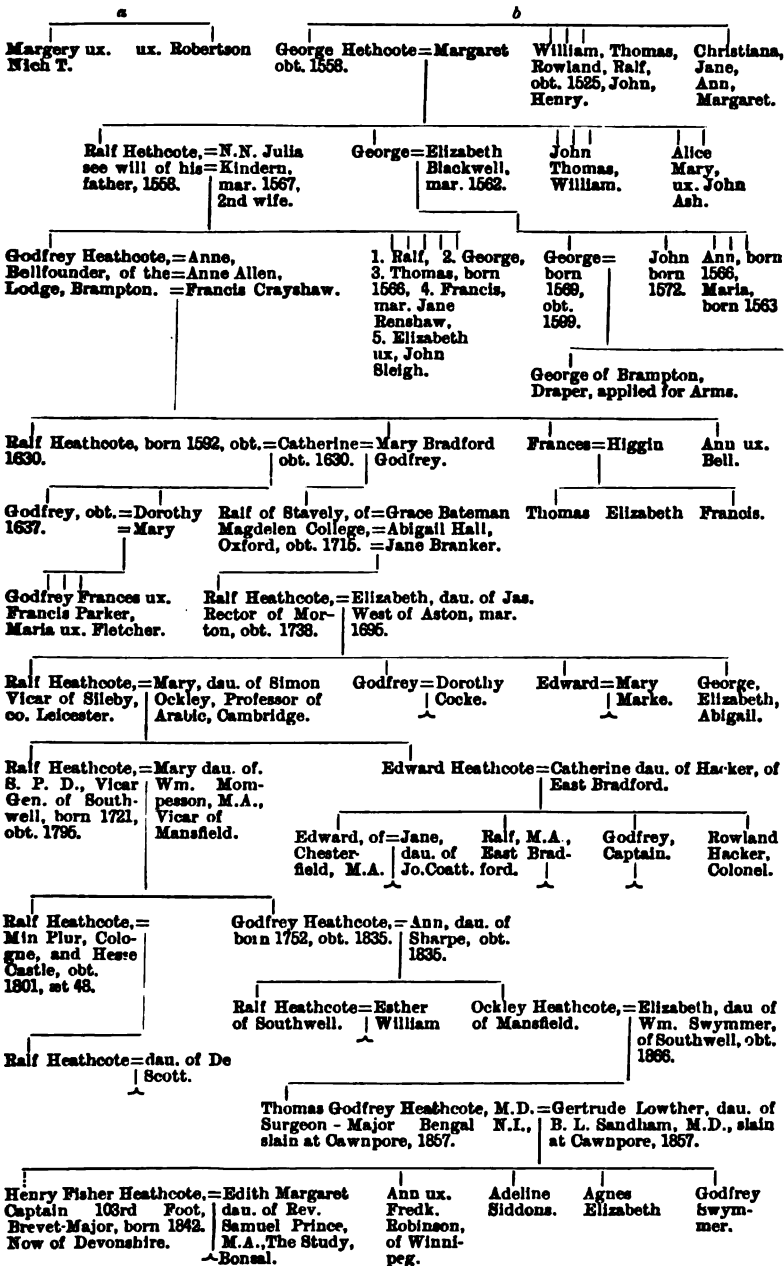
Amongst the most interesting facts relative to the Heathcote family is that John Hethcote was an archer in Philip Leches' retinue at the Battle of Agincourt (see page 140, section iii.), and close to his name is that of John de Rotherham. In all probability this John Hethcote was a Peak man, and it is tolerably clear that Richard and Ralf of Chesterfield were from the same district. The author has not been able to identify either New Town Chapel or that of Buxtonford, but possibly future researches may bring the truth to light, and a more perfect pedigree be compiled for the place of their residence. The following pedigree is partly taken from one compiled by Mr. John Sleigh for Major Hethcote, of Devonshire, but it is to be feared that it cannot be relied upon for absolute accuracy, though it is probably correct in the main.

## ARMS OF HEATHCOTE.



Thomas Heathcote=Rose.



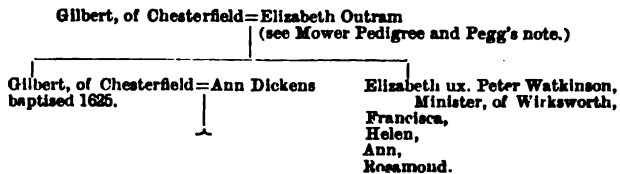


It will be seen at once that the place of the ancestors of Lord

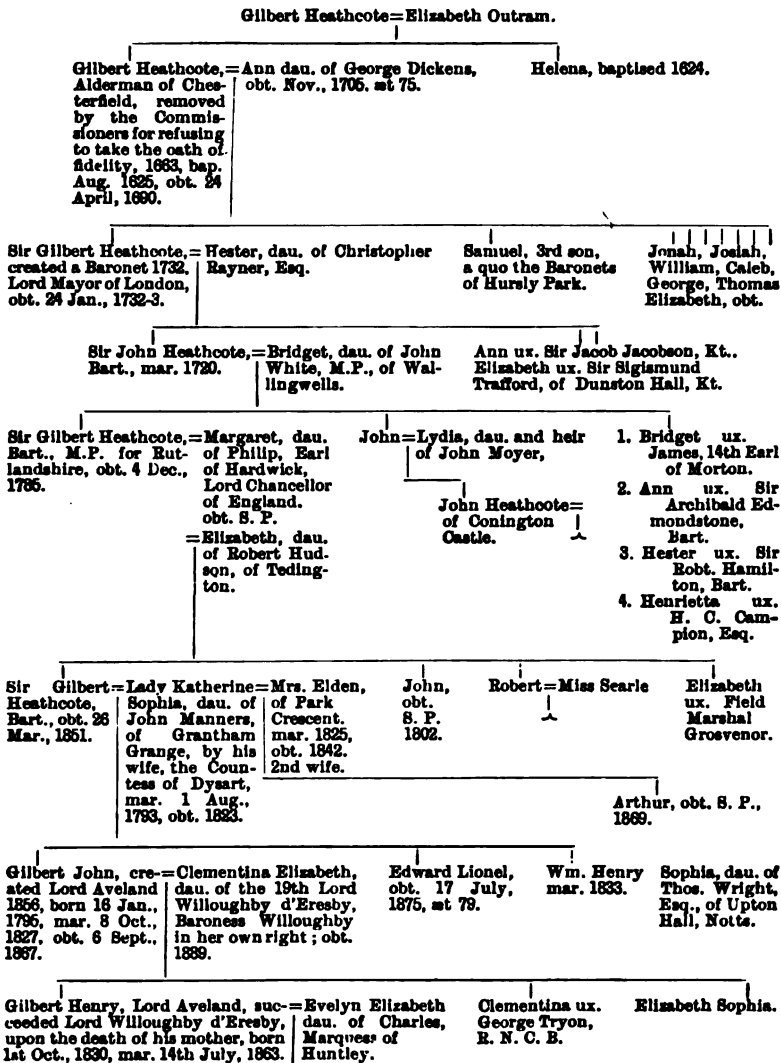
Willoughby D'Eresby is not indicated in the last pedigree, and the fact is that it has not been discovered. The first known of his family is Gilbert Heathcote, Alderman of Chesterfield, who was removed from his office for refusing to take the oath of fidelity to King Charles II. upon the restoration of the monarchy. Gilbert, his eldest son, became Lord Mayor of London, and a baronet, and from Samuel, his third son, descended the baronets of Hawley Park. The heralds have searched in vain for the origin of his father, but excepting that his baptism in Chesterfield on August, 1625, shows that he was the son of another Gilbert, nothing has been positively discovered.

Hunter, the historian of Hallamshire, and many others, have exercised their ingenuity to discover the truth, but beyond a probable guess they have not succeeded. Hunter, after giving the will of Agnes Heathcote, widow of Lodes, in Brampton, dated 4 May, 1610, in which she refers to her children George, Godfrey, Gilbert, Dorothy, and Catherine, writes: "This is the beginning of the Cuthorpe family, which property was purchased in 1614, and it will, I make no doubt, be discovered that Godfrey and Gilbert were ancestors of the two branches of the family which have since been so flourishing, that at Sibley, in Leicestershire, and that of which the two baronets are the principal stem." It appears to the author that the probabilities point to the descent of the hon. baronets, not from the Cuthorpe branch, but from the marriage of George and Elizabeth Blackwell in 1562, for the reason that George of Brampton, who applied for a coat of arms, must have been a wealthy man, and Gilbert Heathcote, the father of the Lord Mayor, was, in all probability, a man of substance, looking at the elevation of his sons, and his own position at Chesterfield. The fact that the baptism of the issue of this family is not to be found at Brampton, may arise from the fact that the early registers of that place are lost.

In the College of Arms there is a book (K.G. 133), which gives the following pedigree:—



There were several families located at Buxton, Chelmorden, and Cowdale, from one of which the Chesterfield family may be derived, especially if Buxtonford can be identified with that place. Their pedigree will most probably be seen in the Peak District, in which case Town House Chapel may be Tunstead or Chapel in the Frith.



Gilbert, born 29th July, 1837.	Charles, born 18th May, 1870.	Claude, born 15th May, 1871.	1. Evelene Clementina, 2. Margaret Mary, 3. Nina, 4. Eclia, 5. Alice.
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### THE FAMILY OF WEBSTER OF CHESTERFIELD.

The family of Webster are of great antiquity in Chesterfield, although they seem to have become extinct in that place. They are to be found there as early as the reign of Henry IV., when John Webster was resident there. In 4 Henry V., William Webster was a cleric of Chesterfield, and a Trustee of one of the Guilds, and again in 15 Henry VI. was mentioned in Hardwick Charters. In 14 Henry VIII. John Webster is mentioned in a subsidy as a resident of this town. For the three following pedigrees the author is indebted to Mr. Charles T. Tallent-Bateman, a Member of the Council of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, himself a descendant. The pedigree of Webster, Baronets of Battle Abbey, is taken from Burke's Peerage. There is an attempt in that work to connect Peter Webster, who commences the pedigree, with the family of that name who were long seated at Bolsover, but there does not seem to be any ground for the assumption, and, looking at the fact that the widow of a Peter Webster, and some of his children, were buried and baptised at Chesterfield, and that Sir Godfrey Webster, the founder of the family and son of Peter, bequeathed £1,100 to the Corporation of Chesterfield, the strong probabilities are that they are members of this family. Curiously in this case, as in that of the founder of the fortunes of the Heathcote family, the bond of union is lost.

There was a Godfrey Webster who was Mayor of Chesterfield in 1621, who, in all probability, was ancestor of the Baronets. He seems to have disappeared from Chesterfield, and not to have been affiliated by Mr. C. T. Tallent-Bateman, unless he be the Godfrey, son of John, born 1591, and probably identical with the Godfrey who married Frances Cotterill in 1616. The Subsidy Rolls show that he was living there 20 James I.

The arms here given are assumed by all the families of Webster; they properly belong to that of Webster of Bolsover only.

*Pedigree of WEBSTER of Chesterfield.*



George Webster=Grace Blundell,  
of Chesterfield, | mar. at Chester-  
buried there | field, 23th Jan.,  
12th April, 1571. | 1569-80.

John of Chesterfield, = Dorothy a Tanner, bap. 15th   Bolsover, mar. Dec., 1560, born 22nd   8th Feb. 1583-4. Feb., 1607-8.	Richard, bap. at Chesterfield, 23rd Aug., 1567, Mayor 1611, obt. 27th June, 1611.	Thomas, obt. inf. 1562. Dorothy, obt. inf. 1573. Alice, obt. inf. 1574. Ann, obt. inf. 1577.
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Thomas of Chesterfield, = Anna Tealor of a Tanner, bap. 1586, obt.   Hartle, mar. at 1689.   Chesterfield 18th Nov., 1615.	John, bap. 1588. Godfrey, bap. 1591.	1 Lucy, born 1596. 2 Elizabeth, born 1600. 3 Alice, born 1603. 4 Anna, born 1604.
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Godfrey of Chesterfield, =  
a Tanner, born 1616, obt.  
1663.

Godfrey of Chesterfield, = Tanner, born 1630, obt. 1683.	Anna, b. 1st May, 1631.	Mary, obt. infant.
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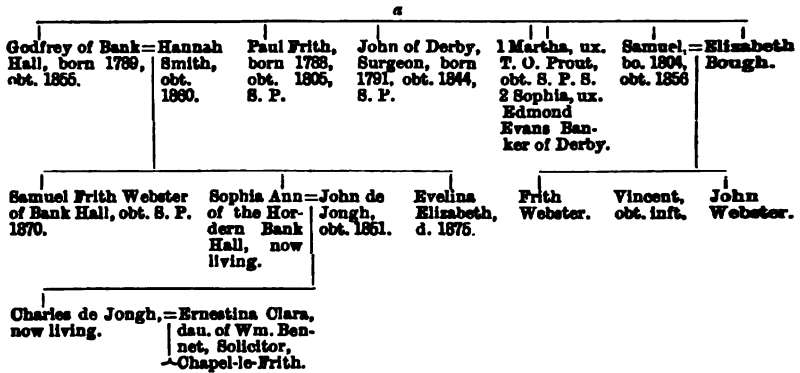
Thomas of Chesterfield, = Mary Birke, mar. at  
Tanner, born 24th April, | Chesterfield, 28th  
1667, Mayor of Chester- | May, 1683, buried  
field, 1697, Burgess, 1683. | 1729.

Godfrey of Chesterfield, = Tanner, born 1668, obt. 1758.	John, born 1680. Paul, born 1692.	James, born 1694. Peter, born 1697.	1 Mary ux. Theo. Bright, of Sheffield. 2 Sarah. 3 Elizabeth.
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Godfrey of Chesterfield, = Elizabeth Smith, Tanner, born 1726, obt.   mar. at Chester- 1782.   field, 1756.	Thomas, born 1722. Paul, born 1725.	John bought = Mary the Manor of   Parker ux. Joshua Brallsford.   Wheldon.	Susannah, Susannah, Wheldon.
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Paul of Chesterfield, = Martha, dau. of John, Tanner, born 1760,   sister and co-heir of and afterwards of   Samuel Frith, of Bank Aston Hall, Derby,   Hall, Chapel-in-the- buried at Hackney,   Frith, Colonel of High Middlesex, 1828.   Peak Volunteers, mar. 1783, obt. 1807.	Godfrey, a Captain in the Army, obt. S. P.	Elizabeth, obt. inf. Mary, obt. inf.
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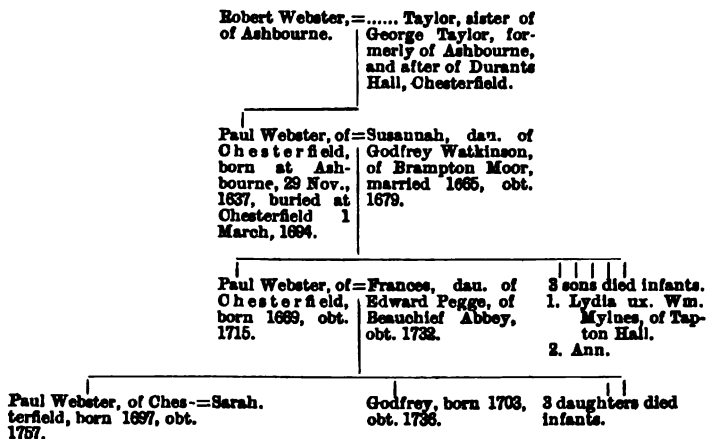
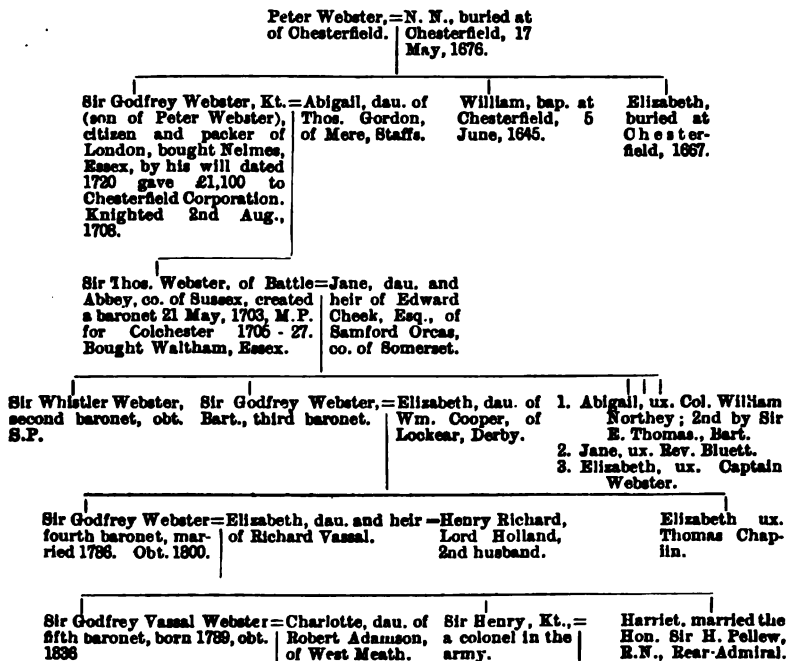
John Webster, of = Mary Parker,  
 Derby, Banker, buried at Chesterfield, 1799.  
 4th son of God-  
 frey Webster, of  
 Chesterfield,  
 Tanner, born at  
 Chesterfield,  
 1735, bought the  
 Manor of Brails-  
 ford, co. of  
 Derby.

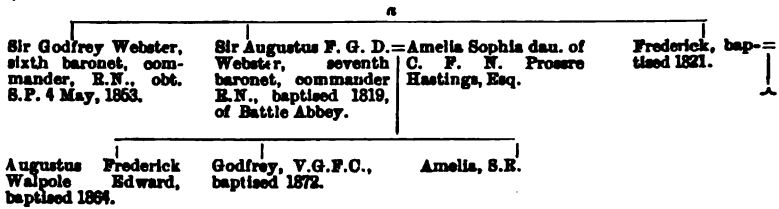
Thomas Webster, = Mary Lee, dau. of bap. at Derby,   Joseph Rooth, of 1762, mar. at   Chesterfield, bu. Chesterfield,   there 1819. 1793.	John, bap. 1763, obt. infant. Godfrey, bap. 1767. John, bap. 1769. Mary, bap. 1766. Sarah, bap. 1764.
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Joseph Webster, of Chesterfield, = Mary Ann, daughter and heir of Thomas  
 born 1799, obt. 1827. | Tallent, of Chesterfield, married at  
 Chesterfield, 1817, obt. 1874.

1. Thomas Tallent, obt. S. P. 2. Joseph, obt. infant, 1820 3. William Tallent, obt. 1871, S. P. 4. James Tallent, obt. S. P. 1. Mary Ann Tallent. 2. Sarah Tallent.	Elizabeth Tallent, = Ignatius Waiblinger Bateman born 7th June,   of Manchester, son of William 1827.   Bateman. (See Burke's Landed Gentry.) Tit. La Trobe Bateman, born 1819, obt. 1894.
Charles Tallent, Tallent Bateman, = now of Manches- ter, solicitor.	Henry Tallent Bateman and others.

The following family, which seems to be extinct, are not improbably related to the last-mentioned. Though the link is lost, they were known to be upon intimate terms with, and are mentioned in each other's wills.

WEBSTER, Baronet, of *Battle Abbey, Sussex.*

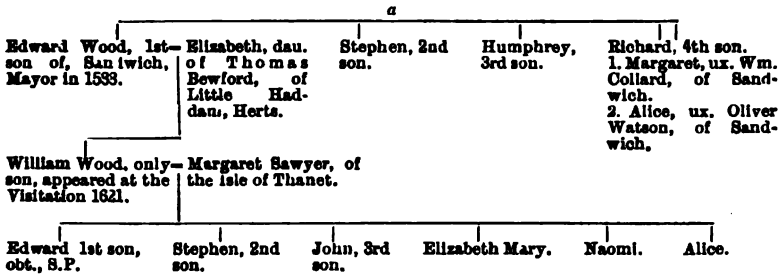


### THE FAMILY OF WOOD, OF BRAMLING HOUSE, CHESTERFIELD.

The following pedigree was prepared many years ago by a member of the family of Wood, of Bramling House, in the county of Kent, and the author is indebted for a copy of it to Mr. Thomas Philpott Wood, of Bramling House, Chesterfield, whose father, a younger son of the Kent family, first settled here. The earlier portion of the pedigree is taken from the Heralds' Visitation of 1584, the first three generations may therefore be entirely relied upon, and it would seem that the tradition that the first member, Humphrey Wood, came out of Derbyshire, may be perfectly consistent with the fact. He is said to have been the elder brother of the Rev. Charles Wood, Vicar of All Saints', Derby, 1576-92. The probabilities, however, point to the emigration having been from Kent into Derbyshire, for it appears from Hasted that the Wood family were Lords of the Manor of Wingham by Sandwich before the reign of King Henry VI., and in this parish the Woods of Bramling had property for many generations. Several members of the family in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and under the Stuarts, were Mayors of Sandwich and representatives of that Borough in Parliament. Several of them also held a curious office, that of Barons to support the King's canopy at the coronation.

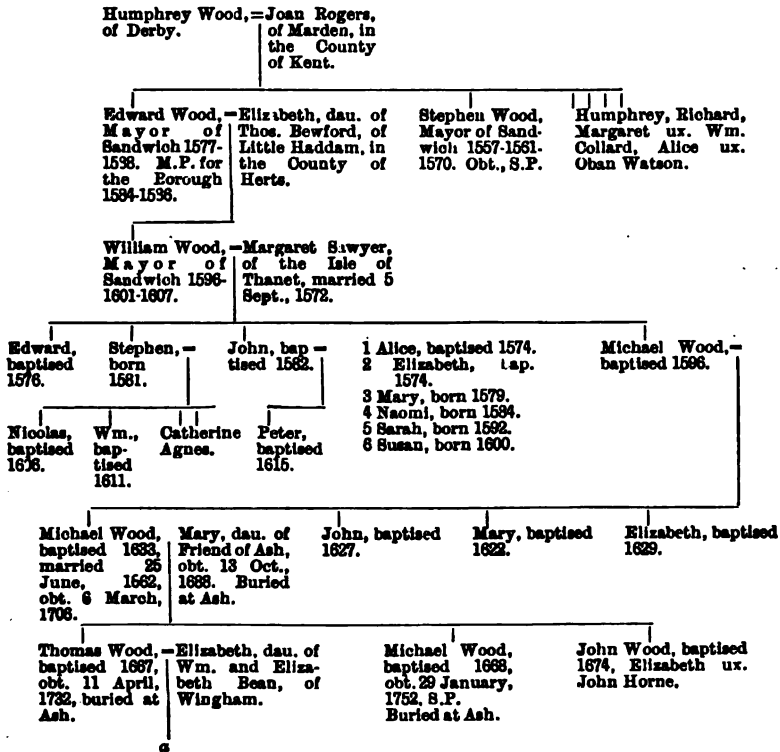
The following pedigree is from the Heralds' Visitation, apparently of the date 1588 :—

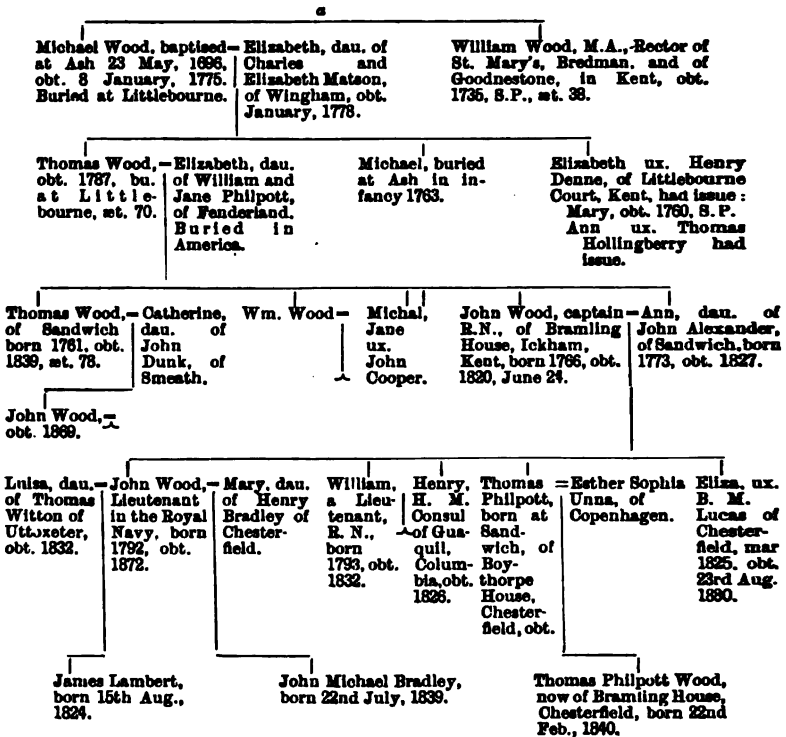
Humphrey Wood came out of Derbyshire from Derby. —Joan, daughter of Rogers (of Marden in Kent).



The arms allowed by the Heralds at their Visitations are the same as those borne by the family at the present time, and which various monumental and other evidence show to have been used continuously.

The following is the pedigree supplied by the family :—

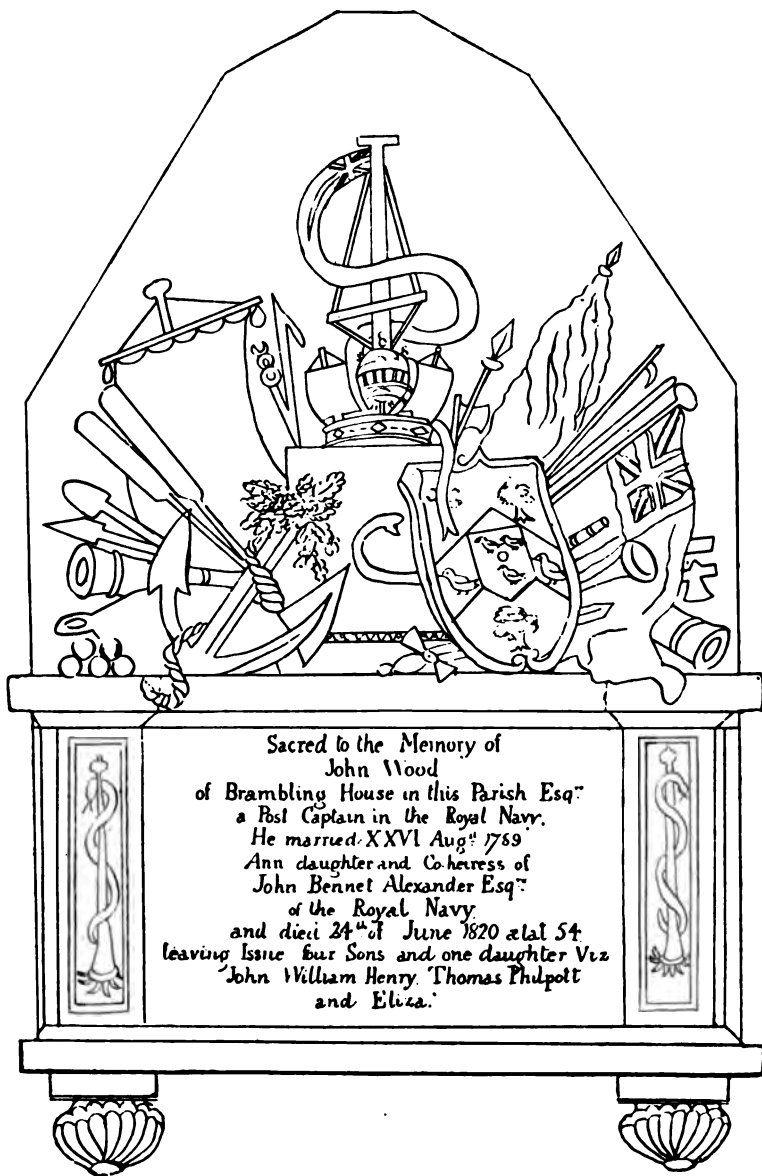




The baptisms referred to in the above pedigree are all, it is presumed, taken from Ash, the compiler having given one September, 1568, of Alice, daughter of Thomas, of Sandwich, having been baptised then, he having obtained about that period apparently an estate in Ash, which continued to remain in the possession of the family until the present generation. It does not appear how Michael Wood is proved to be son of William Mayor, of Sandwich, 1607. As that gentleman was before the Heralds in 1621, it is curious that he did not then enter the names of his younger children; with the exception of this blot, the pedigree seems to be fairly proved.

The drawing from the tomb of Captain John Wood, R.N., shows that he bore the arms of the family who appeared at the Heralds' visitation. He seems to have served with distinction in 1797 as Commander; he served under Lord Duncan in the North Seas, and did good service at the Mutiny of the Fleet off

the Nore ; he then succeeded in carrying two line-of-battle ships, the Montague and the Bellique, into Sheerness harbour ; he subsequently commanded the Concord and the Phaeton frigates, in the East Indies, under Admiral Lord Exmouth and Sir Thomas Trowbridge.



Mr. Thomas Philpott Wood, who now represents this branch of his family in the County of Derby, is a thoroughly representative man, who, through his energy, and intelligence, and great business qualifications, has made himself a name beyond the limits of his especial sphere of action.

He is entirely identified with the Borough of Chesterfield ; he was born here, and received his first education in the Grammar School ; he completed his education at Dusseldorf, in Prussia. Mr. Wood is now chairman of the Trustees of the Chesterfield Grammar School.

Few have done so much for their native town as Mr. Wood has accomplished for Chesterfield. In 1863, as a member of the Town Council, he made himself conspicuous by his advocacy of the adoption of the Local Government Act, which he succeeded in carrying through the Town Council in 1867. In 1874 he was chiefly instrumental in effecting the purchase by the Corporation of the property and tolls of the Market Company, which has tended greatly to the advantage of the inhabitants ; and to every work which has benefited the poor or the wealthier he has given his time and energy. In 1871 he was elevated to the rank of Alderman, and became Mayor in 1873 ; again in 1885 he served the Town in that capacity, and for the third time in the memorable Jubilee year, in which he distinguished himself by his zeal and energy in obtaining a Public Park for the people. In 1889 he was elected Senior Member, with E. A. J. Maynard, Esq., the first members for this Division of the County Council.

In 1874, upon the conclusion of his first year of office, Mr. Wood presented to the Corporation a very valuable and interesting Mayor's gold chain and badge, which are fully described in the Reliquary for 1881 (October number).

At the conclusion of his last Mayoralty, Mr. Wood was presented with the Honorary Freedom of the Borough, and a large sum was devoted to the presentation of a silver casket, but, at the request of Mr. Wood, it has been applied to the building of a Band Stand in the Queen's Park.

## WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

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### NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

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#### *THE FEUDAL HISTORY OF DERBYSHIRE.*

Sections I. and II. (forming Volume I.), now published, Price One Guinea. The price of Large Paper Edition, it being nearly exhausted, is now raised to Two Guineas.

THE TEMPLE COMPANY, LONDON.

The Author has received permission from Dr. J. C. Cox, the Editor of the *Derbyshire Archaeologia*, to publish the following extract from a private letter written by him :—

‘ I have some power of judgment, and I am certain that your work on Derbyshire is most thorough ; wonderfully so, better than anything I know of any county, save—and perhaps not that—Staffordshire Salt Collections.’

#### **Notes and Queries, 7th S. III., April 30th, 1887.**

“ Mr. Yeatman is a hardworking student and a man of great and varied learning. We cannot profess to agree with him on some important subjects. He attributes far more in the making of England to the Keltic element than we feel justified in doing.

“ It requires some amount of courage to put before the public a county history not written on the old plan, but giving the original documents in which almost all our knowledge of local history during the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries is obtained. Such a book can never be amusing, but it contains the very marrow of history from which all future writers must derive their facts. The portion devoted to Domesday is, perhaps, the least important part of Mr. Yeatman's labours—it is already accessible.

“ The Extracts from the Pipe Rolls relating to Notts and Derby are, we believe, new to students ; for pedigree purposes, they are almost as important as the great survey itself.

“ The Extracts given from the Red Book are of great value.

“ Notes from the Testa de Nevil follow. The author is inclined to fix its date, or at least, the date of a portion of it at an earlier period than we have been accustomed to allow ; we believe that he is correct in this, and that his discovery is a valuable addition to our knowledge of English History. The introduction which he has written to his Extracts from that great work will be found valuable by many who take but little interest in Derbyshire history.”

#### **The Sheffield Independent, 17th February, 1887.**

“ This valuable contribution to county history has reached Section II. of Volume I. It is not light reading, but it brings together from Domesday Book, the Pipe Rolls, the Red Book of the Exchequer, the Testa de Nevil, and some other returns, notices and particulars of the early feudal proprietors of Derbyshire. The author of this part of the work, Mr. Yeatman, furnishes excellent descriptive accounts of the manuscripts from which his information is drawn, and the names of the holders of fees, furnish a mine which genealogists may work. In working among these old papers and parchments, the author is digging deep into old England, and laying foundations on which he and others may securely build. The days of conjectural history and vague tradition have gone by. A writer must try his evidence, sift it, and separate the wheat from the chaff.”



### Dublin Review, April, 1887.

"Those who are interested in Derbyshire will welcome this first volume of a new history of their county. The task Mr. Yeatman has set himself, if carried out in the spirit in which it is begun, will earn the gratitude not only of those who are students of the history of that special county, but of all genealogists. If we mistake not, the author's method of treating a county history is his own. It is not everyone who, having the ability and patience necessary for original research, would content himself with giving to the public copies of the documents he has discovered which bear on his subject, and be able to resist the temptation to enlarge his stock of original material with judicious padding.

"In the two sections of the volume before us Mr. Yeatman proves that he possesses this commendable self-restraint. Only those who have had acquaintance with the work and know the difficulties which beset the path of a searcher into things unknown at the Record Office and elsewhere, can appreciate the luxury of having a collection for a county history placed within reach in a printed form. Indeed, the work is so obviously one of general utility that we might have reasonably expected it would have been long ago undertaken by the officials of the Rolls Office. He draws special attention to the importance of the Pipe Rolls in tracing the pedigrees of county families, although strangely enough these records have been almost entirely overlooked by most county historians. The letterpress to the Testa de Nevil extracts is particularly of interest to the historical student, and the author throws much light on the date of the document, which is of such importance for 13th century history, about which the editor for the Master of the Rolls in 1833 appears to have had very hazy ideas.

"The printing, paper, and general get-up of the volume is all that the most fastidious can desire, and it is enriched by one of the best indexes we have ever seen, which should prove a mine of wealth to the genealogical student."

### Roach le Schonix on the "Domesday Book."

"The first eighty pages of the first volume of Mr. Pym Yeatman's Feudal History of the County of Derby deal with the Book of Domesday, and contain many original and weighty reflections specially with regard to the important, but vexed questions of mensuration."

### The Reliquary. N.S., Vol. I., No. 1, January, 1887.

"These two sections of Mr. Pym Yeatman's Feudal History of Derbyshire form the first volume of a great work, which will probably run to some ten volumes, and which will when complete have done infinitely more for the county of Derby than has hitherto been accomplished for any special shire.

"The information with respect to such ancient stocks as Ferrars, Hanselin, de Buron, Musard and many others, is of the greatest value, and though it upsets many theories and statements as to family history previously advanced, is absolutely incontrovertible, for it is all based on the actual records. The indices of persons and places are full, thorough, and complete; we say no more now as there will be other opportunities of advertng to this grand work as its proceeds towards completion; but surely for such a work there will be no difficulty in finding the full roll of subscribers, for the issues of both the small and large paper copies are strictly limited."

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### THE HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF ARUNDEL.

One Volume, folio, large paper copies bound in Morocco, Price Six Guineas; small paper copies bound in cloth, Four Guineas.

MITCHELL AND HUGHES, 140, Wardour Street, W.C.

The Author has the gratification to receive permission to publish the following very generous criticism of the First Part of this Work from the pen of Mr. THOMAS HELSBY, the learned Editor of the last edition of Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, who writes:—

"I have had the pleasure and profit just lately of perusing an admirable book of the kind (Mr. Pym Yeatman's recent work on the Earls of Arundel), which contains a great amount of entirely original matter, with all doubtful points acutely raised, and well—almost intensely—argued, showing the zeal and pains which have backed up the

learned Author's judicial powers and natural acumen. Of course, like all other history, this one of a family which represents in the aggregate a vast extent of Norman and English territory, is of a tentative character, but the valuable historical and genealogical matter is purified from the ordinary dross of such productions by having had the advantage of passing through a mind evidently thoroughly capable of reducing it into that state best suited for the critical reader; although repetitions may be found numerous enough in works of this kind, they have their use in constantly keeping before the mind of the reader facts and arguments that less tenacious and ordinary minds would let slip."

And the following from Sir Bernard Bourke, Ulster King of Arms, with reference to the whole book:—

"What a wondrous store of information you have laid up for genealogists in your grand 'History of the House of Arundel.' I am at every leisure moment poring over its contents."

**Extracts from the "Manchester Courier," of 30th March and 6th April, 1883:—**

#### FIRST NOTICE.

"In an age when the press teems with stately folios, lumbering weak-backed quartos, and even with octavos, of History, Genealogy, and Archæology, everyone of taste and learning may be congratulated on the birth of a new folio of great originality and merit, and from the true historical standpoint. 'The History of the House of Arundel,' taking us back for a period of 1,000 years, is one of those Works which may well have employed the valuable hours of a member of the learned profession to which the Author, Mr. Yeatman, belongs. The judicial faculties which he has brought to bear upon his subject have, on the whole, thrown so searching a light upon some long-buried points in national history, as well as genealogical problems, that the volume will be hailed by every scholar of unbiassed mind with the cordiality it deserves. 'The Early History of the House of Arundel' is that of many of the most Historic Families in this country and in France; and the bridge, which hitherto has been almost of the flimsiest character, is now fairly established upon the sound basis of numerous, if often fragmentary, facts—worked together, it may be, by some defective arguments, by much necessary repetition, dry and wearying details, but, on the whole, with a sagacity and acumen that redeems the work from all reproach.

"Nothing can well be of greater interest to the student than the genealogical connection of this kingdom with that of our continental neighbours and the old Duchies of Normandy and Brittany. Absolutely little of consequence was known (and this far from accurately) until the publication by the late distinguished Herald, Mr. Planché, of his 'William the Conqueror and his Companions.' Sir Francis Palgrave in his Work was barred from going into all those details of history so necessary to a just appreciation of the connection of the ruling houses of England and Normandy, but his eloquent sketches of the Duchy will never fade from the memory of the cultivated so long as history holds its domain in the human mind. Other gentlemen of repute have since written upon this subject more or less fully; but it seems to have remained for the present learned Author to unearth from the various archives of the French Republic, and from the great stores of materials in the Pipe Rolls and the Red Book of the Exchequer, and those in the possession of the Duke of Rutland and Lord Arundel of Wardour (extending the date from the reigns of the Dukes of Normandy and regularly down to the time of Henry III. of England), a large amount of original information, which, although of so fragmentary a character in many cases as to necessitate the utmost industry, skill and circumspection in using, has enabled Mr. Yeatman to give to the reader something approaching a sound and reliable Work on this interesting period of Anglo-Norman history."

#### SECOND NOTICE.

"To handle all the multitude of facts in this book (far exceeding in number, and often in abstruse significance any disclosed in the greatest *cause célèbre*), and to deal with them in a comprehensive manner, giving full effect to the numerous subtleties of meaning they often disclose, requires a grasp of intellect which can never be too fully appreciated. It is not surprising then if some should slip out of hand, and it would ill become the critic to score his page with black marks where there is abundance of merit so conspicuous to compensate for almost any degree of shortcoming, especially in a costly first edition which cannot easily very soon be supplanted by a second.

"In conclusion, the least that can be said of 'The History of the House of Arundel' is, that it is an admirable collection of facts; and, if for this reason only, is very valuable, but its facts are skilfully arranged, and the learned Author has placed them in the most candid manner in every conceivable light before the reader, however laboured his efforts may occasionally appear; and after the judgment and research displayed in this work, if he has failed to command, he has certainly deserved success. As a volume for the earnest student of both direct and circumstantial evidence, it is to be warmly commended; and the many tabular pedigrees will repay the perusal of everyone interested in the stream of history which connects so many of the past and present races with those of our own. We cordially congratulate Mr. Yeatman on the production of this admirable book."

**From the "Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Journal," Vol. VII., Part I., a criticism by Sir John MacLean, of Bicknor Court:—**

"The chapter on the settlement of the house of St. Sauveur, in the West of England, will be found of special interest to our readers, inasmuch as it gives the origin of many ancient families in the western counties, but the space at our disposal will not admit of our entering into details.

"To compile an authentic pedigree of one ancient family is no light task, but to grapple with those of many of the Norman nobility and trace their descendants respectively from original authorities is a work of Herculean labour, and Mr. Yeatman's Book, when completed, will form a monument of industry and patient research. He seems to be well acquainted with the several personages who come within his range, and, throughout all their shifting scenes, maintains, upon the whole, a firm grasp of their individuality. That there are many, and possibly important, mistakes in such a work would be unavoidable, and some of the statements made seem to us not to be vouched for by sufficient evidence; nevertheless, allowing for all these errors and shortcomings, the Work will prove a most useful contribution to English history and genealogy."

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**THE HISTORY OF THE COMMON LAW OF GREAT BRITAIN AND GAUL.**

*From the earliest period to the time of English legal memory.*

STEVENS AND SONS, 119, Chancery Lane.

**The Law Magazine and Review, April, 1874.**

"This work, the author assures us, embodies the labour of many years; and the subject is one of no small interest. It is the history of the common law of Great Britain and Gaul, from the earliest period to the time of legal English memory. The object is to exhibit the primitive sources of our common law in its earliest state, and with that view Gaul is included as well as Great Britain. The author's view, in a word, is, that the Saxons were barbarians, and that the elements of law and civilization to be found in this country after their invasion must have been derived from other sources. He traces them, in a great degree, to the lengthened Roman occupation of Britain, during which it undoubtedly attained a high degree of civilization. This is the view upheld by Mr. Finlason. For a writer on the history of our laws to begin by denying the genuineness of all early records of it, is indeed hopeless, and Mr. Yeatman is inconsistent in denying the genuineness of the Saxon's laws, whilst upholding those of Howell Dda. Nevertheless, Mr. Yeatman's work is, though unsound on these points, vigorous and lively, and embodies the results of much reading. This is only an instalment, being the first of four parts which are to be issued; and no doubt, when completed, it will contain much that is interesting and valuable."

**The Law Times, 28th March, 1874.**

"This is the first instalment of a work of apparently a similar character to Reeves' 'History of the English Law.' Of works of this class it is difficult to form a just opinion until the whole is presented to the reader, and always ungrateful to form a hostile one; because, whatever their demerits, they are monuments in a way of considerable industry. The present work, however, cannot be read without serious doubts arising that its excessive originality will disqualify it for a very wide success. Its scope is the investigation of the ancient law of the ancient Britons, with a view to establish-

ing that the Roman civil law was in a great measure derived from it.' A large amount of learning is undoubtedly displayed by the present work, and also considerable skill in the art of writing lucidly, which ought to be employed more profitably than in advocating the most hopeless of newly-invented theories. On many questions, a superficial acquaintance with which is creditable, this work discloses much knowledge. The theory which this history seeks to establish is sufficiently startling to awaken all the incredulity of mankind."

**The Saturday Review (Mr. E. A. Freeman), 28th February, 1874.**

"We do not know whether the dedication to Lord Coleridge is by permission or without permission, but we should think that if the Chief Justice gets so far as the first paragraph of the preface, he must be inclined to echo that most sensible question of Achish, king of Gath, 'Have I need of madmen?' . . . We must honestly confess that, on reading the explanatory preface, we had not the faintest notion what it all meant, and now that we have gone more fully through the book, we have, if possible, even less notion what Mr. Yeatman is trying to prove than we had before we began. He does not even bring us to the stage of knowing what it is that he wants to prove. . . . He gives no sign of any study of original authorities; he shows a kind of reading, and, what is more, a kind of sharpness. He shows a glimmering of reason, in one or two instances. His book is wild and worthless."

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Some Extracts from the Press relating to  
*AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF EARLY  
ENGLISH HISTORY, &c.*

LONGMANS.

**The Scotsman, 23rd October, 1874.**

From two columns of abuse we extract the following:—"It is one of the most amusing books that has appeared for a long time." "A serious discussion of the views and contentions would be a mere waste of time and space." "It is scarcely conceivable that a man with any pretension to the right reason to which Mr. Yeatman appeals should be able to blind himself to the unfairness and preposterous unsoundness of the method of argument employed." "Of what can seriously be called argument there is none." "What wonder that Mr. E. A. Freeman has suggested that Mr. Yeatman's views as to our origin and early history are mere lunacy?" "It is not probable that any historical work ever published contained within the same compass so many ridiculous errors, groundless assumptions, and ingenious misinterpretations as this."

**The Law Times, 24th October, 1874.**

"Such a declaration of independence (as that made by the author) of the works of Freeman, Turner, Kemble, Stubbs, and others who have explored this part of our history, naturally prepared one for startling theories about well-understood facts—for a perplexity when all was plain, and doubt when all was certain. The present work outstrips all such anticipations. With all its imperfections, however, the work bears the marks of labour and ability."

**The Edinburgh Courant, 30th October, 1874.**

"So much passion and acrimony are not to be found in any work on an historic subject known to us, except perhaps in the writings of Pinkerton. It is a work of much learning, giving evidence of deep study and careful research. Mr. Yeatman's work suggests many interesting subjects of enquiry. . . . He has brought together facts which are of importance, and have not received due attention. His account of the early civilization of Britain before the Roman invasion is particularly interesting, and he has made it appear not improbable that the common law of England is derived from the ancient Britons, and has subsisted with little change under Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman rulers."

**The Daily News, 13th November, 1874.**

"The object of the work appears to be to prove that the origin of English law and of the English race is British, and to revile the old Saxons, and the Protestant churches of Europe, in language of the most unmeasured virulence."

**The Englishman, 7th November, 1874.**

"The author is a man of learning, and he uses his learning well. The subjects treated of are interesting to those who delight in antiquarian research, and they are

dealt with skilfully, ably, and eruditely by Mr. Yeatman. His concluding essay on the 'Bench and Patronage' will be read by everyone who values the independence of the Bar with deep interest."

**The Leeds Mercury, 1874.**

"Mr. Yeatman is entitled to credit for having conscientiously studied original documents."

**The Weekly Register, 24th October, 1874.**

"Here is certainly a book calculated to bring despair to all hitherto credulous readers of our national annals. Closing it after an attentive perusal, the student is almost tempted to regard as literally true the scornful remark which branded history as little better than an old almanack.

"According to Mr. Yeatman, the Saxons (of the Continent) have no claim whatever to either our laws or language. They had of their own no laws, no language, no literature. Obviously, almost avowedly, he is in an utter state of fog as to who these Saxons were, or whence they arrived as invaders and conquerors.

"For pointing out very clearly, indeed, how something may be done (in the way of working the mine of historical wealth at the Record Office, the historical students of England have, at any rate, much reason to be thankful to Mr. Yeatman, whose outspokening in the last chapter in reference to the Record Office defects commands from us, in parting, our heartiest commendation."

**The Educational Times, 1st November, 1874.**

"This is, to say the least of it, a very remarkable book; in it the author, with rare temerity, attempts no less a task than the subversion of the whole of the received history of England anterior to the Norman Conquest.

"He has evidently studied his subject carefully, and he displays no little acumen and learning in setting forth his views."

**The Schoolboard Chronicle, 17th July, 1875.**

"It is a stout octavo book, treating the question at great length and in much detail; and although we cannot agree with the author in many of the more important of his conclusions, we find some new light thrown upon the general question of our mixed race and our more ancient institutions, and must pronounce the book very interesting."

**The Metropolitan, 14th August, 1874.**

"Old-fashioned people who believe in 'Mangnall's Questions,' 'Pinnock's Catechism of English History,' or in Hume and Smollett, will read this work with fear and trembling. We are not prepared to endorse all the views set forth in these pages, but the book is so immeasurably above the ordinary run of histories, which are mere repetitions of facts previously invented and judiciously arranged, that we must cordially advise every reader to study it intently."

**Evening Standard, 12th November, 1874.**

"This is a most original Work, overflowing with learning, and marked throughout with a complete mastery over the most minute details of this extensive subject. By far the most interesting portion of the Work is the patient research shown by the Author into the origin of the English language, and his dissertation on our Saxon literature, laws, and customs. Some of the most dangerous errors of Drs. Marsh and Latham are freely exposed, and with success; with like freedom and success the historical errors of Mr. Freeman, Lord Macaulay, and Sir Edward Creasey, are brought home to their several authors."

**The Press, Philadelphia, 20th November, 1874.**

"The present volume is a remarkable example of original thought, historical research, philosophical deduction, and bold disregard of the merely traditional views of previous writers, who, taking too much for granted, have been content to travel in beaten tracts merely because they are old. To a large extent the Author ignores the claims of the Saxons as founders of either the language or the laws of England, and doubts whether, indeed, they had a distinct nationality. The Work is earnest and able."

**The Law Review (English), Vol. III, N. S., p. 1,139 (1874).**

"Mr. Yeatman writes with all the spirit of a true antiquary. He has an ardent appreciation of his subject, and pursues it with a keenness and a zest known only to those who have for some time indulged in antiquarian research. His work turns up much fertile soil, and though we do not concur in his main views, yet we willingly

recognize the general value of his treatise. Its main object seems to be to unearth those jural elements that lie deep at the base of our laws, and to assign them, if possible, to a British rather than a Saxon origin. In this view he is undoubtedly nearer the truth than those writers—and they are legion, including the great Blackstone himself—who ascribe a Saxon origin to our Common Law.

“His description of the influence of Roman jurisprudence on modern law indicates much literary grace and skill. It is clear that Mr. Yeatman is a rhetorician, and a poet of no mean order. If ever he diverts his thoughts from the Common Law, a boundless and more fertile field will lie before him in the domain of general literature. He certainly has all the qualities that constitute a vigorous writer. There is not anything improbable in most of Mr. Yeatman's views. His work indicates great facility of composition, and an intimate familiarity with all the leading arcana of Celtic law.”

#### **The American Law Review, Vol. IX. (1874-75), p. 123.**

“Mr. John Pym Yeatman possesses at least two qualities in common with the distinguished Englishman whose name he bears—independence and courage; without the former he could not have written, without the latter he would hardly have published the extraordinary book which forms the subject of this notice. Mr. Yeatman has produced a remarkable book.”

#### **The Freeman's Journal (Dublin).**

“Under this unpretending title Mr. Yeatman has given to the world a very valuable book. His introduction is not, as such works usually are, a mere transcript, more or less abridged, of the standard and approved authors on the subject. It is as remarkable for the boldness and originality of its views as it is for patient research and easy vigour of style. The author sets out with the theory that falsehood and exaggeration have mingled so largely with the writings of English historians, more especially since the Reformation, that it has become almost impossible to recognize the truth in its twisted, distorted form. He contends that it is not in the history of the Saxons, but in the ignored history of the Celtic race, that England has to look for the origin of all that she possesses that is valuable or noble—her language, her literature, her Common Law, and her Constitution. In the course of his very able work he boldly exposes the innumerable misrepresentations with which English history is underlaid, and advances many strong and ingenious arguments in support of the theory he has adopted. The book is characterized throughout by industrious, laborious, and patient research, and an honest desire to discover and declare the truth at all hazards and under all circumstances.

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“Mr. Yeatman is one who has had the courage to combat popular opinion on Philology. Should the statements contained in the book lying before us be true, and to bear testimony without prejudice, we think it will be no light task to prove the basis of his theory to be untrue, the Oxford School of Philology is indubitably worthless, especially Max Müller's Aryanic Theory, which, in plain language, rejects the Mosaic Account of the Early History of Mankind, and holds up the Sanscrit to be the parent of all languages.”—*The Auckland Times (1st Notice)*, 26th Sept., 1879.

#### **The Auckland Times (2nd Notice), 3rd October, 1879.**

“Chapter IV. on the Sources of Positive Evidence is not only eloquent, but the very acme of trenchant argument. For instance, in the way he bowls over Mr. E. A. Freeman, a gentleman who not long ago assailed Mr. J. A. Froude most bitterly for distorting the truth.”

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**Civilian, 22nd January, 1876.**

"There is an absolute necessity of strict investigation into these fearful charges of public malversation. If Public Departments are to be thus publicly chastised by a man of Mr. Yeatman's standing without protection from those who rule them, we fail to see how their character for ordinary honesty can be otherwise regarded than as the veriest pretence."

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WILDY & SONS. 1870.

**The Solicitor's Journal, 25th February, 1871.**

"This work is a transcript of the Act, with notes, some of which are of considerable practical value. The dissertation on the case of the *Mayor of London v. Cox* shows signs of considerable critical ingenuity. The book before us will, we think, be a useful, handy book for practitioners in the Mayor's Court."

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"The work of transcribing, translating, and editing these archives was entrusted to the capable pen of Mr. Pym Yeatman, and most ably has he done his task. The introduction is helpful and original, its only fault being its brevity."

"The work has been most ably done by Mr. Yeatman, than whom no one could have been found more competent for the task, and he has preceded the body of the work by a masterly, able, and valuable historical preface, which adds immensely to its value."—*The Reliquary*, April, 1885.—By the Editor.

"This little book deals with a subject that is very interesting just now, and the records quoted by the Author, from documents relating to the Borough Courts of Chesterfield, are exceedingly curious. Mr. Yeatman gives some curious facts from Manor records and elsewhere, and his essay appears to us to contain some important facts which are well worth close attention from those whose special study it is to reconsider the history of land-holding in England."—*The Antiquary*, December, 1884.

*Dedicated (by permission) to Sir Edward Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby,  
B.C., P.C.*

To be Published for the Author by the SOUTH COUNTIES PRESS LIMITED, 64, High Street, Lewes, Sussex, to whom Subscriptions should be paid and from whom copies of Vol. I. are to be obtained.

*VOL. I. (SECTIONS I. & II.) and VOL. II. (SECTION I.) ARE NOW READY.  
SECTION II. OF VOL. II. IS IN THE PRESS.*

# THE FEUDAL HISTORY OF THE **County of Derby:**

*(Chiefly during the 11th, 12th, and 13th Centuries),*

BY

**JOHN PYM YEATMAN, ESQ.**

*(Of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at Law, formerly of Emanuel College,  
Cambridge, and F.R.H.S., &c.),*

Author of "The Early Genealogical History of the House of Arundel;" "The History of the Common Law of Great Britain and Gaul;" "An Introduction to the Study of Early English History;" "The Mayor's Court Act, 1857" "An Introduction to the History of the House of Glanville;" "A Treatise on the Law of Trades Marks;" "The Origin of the Nations of Western Europe;" "The Records of Chesterfield;" "A Treatise on the Law of Ancient Demesne;" "An Exposure of the Mismanagement of the Public Record Office," &c., &c.

The Author has the gratification to announce that he will have the assistance of

**SIR GEORGE R. SITWELL, BART., F.S.A.,**

who has made extensive collections for the Counties of Leicester, South Yorkshire, and Derbyshire, in editing the Hundred of Scarsdale.

**MR. CECIL J. S. FOLJAMBE, M.P.,**

Will assist in editing the Hundred of High Peak; and other Gentlemen of high Literary repute will assist the Author in compiling other portions of the Work.

*Price for the whole work TEN GUINEAS, if paid in advance; or Half-a-Guinea for each Section. Large Paper Copies, One Guinea each Section.*

To be published in sections of about 250 pages, Royal Octavo. Each volume, containing two or three sections, will have full indices, the whole work to be comprised (if possible) in Twenty Sections; the subscription price, if paid in advance, will not be increased whatever the extent of the work.

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The work will be embellished with illustrations of Castles, Ancient Manor Houses, Tombs, Crosses, and Charters, with some modern Mansions; and with many Plates of Seals and Coat Armour.

**A**N apology is hardly necessary for writing a history of this County, for though none, perhaps, is so rich in collected materials, no County is so poor in published works, the only history worthy of the name being the specimen work of Blore, for only one Parish, a model work so far as it extends; Lysons' work, which only covers some 300 pages of Manorial History, is surprisingly incomplete, as this book discloses, no less than twenty-two out of thirty-five Manors held by Ralf Fitz Hubert are unnoticed, except by a reference to Domesday, and are scarcely identified with Modern Parishes; besides those mentioned by Lysons, the author has succeeded in discovering many other Manors, the names of which have been actually lost, as well as the names of the families who successively possessed them, or who held estates within them.

The idea of this work may be gathered, with the author's motive for its publication,



from his essay on the law of Ancient Demesne, recently issued, explanatory of his edition of the Chesterfield Records. It is, in fact, a continuation of "The History of the House of Arundel," or rather, without having been written with such a design, that work is an historical introduction to the present. Nearly all the great families, whose histories are there specially detailed, held estates in the County of Derby, and were the ancestry of many of the present and past Derbyshire families. The author has large collections of documents and facts which he could not include in the General History, relating amongst others to the families of Albini, Alfreton, Avenel, Bellers, Basset, Brito, Chandos, Cheyney, Cokayne, Deincourt, Ferrars, Foljambe, Fitz Hubert, Gernon, Gresley, Harcourt, Heriz, Hardwick, Howard, Meynel, Mannors, Marples, Montgomery, Mowbray, Newburgh, Ryc, Roger of Poiteau, Roger de Busli, Stafford, Savage, Sitwell, Stateville, Talbot, Vernon, and Walkelin.

It will be seen at a glance that they comprise nearly all the great Barons and Knights of the County. These Records have been collected, collated, and arranged during many years' labours, chiefly and foremost in Normandy, and it will be the effort of this work to give the foreign, Norman, Breton, or other origin, of Derbyshire families, which are not of ancient English descent, and to show what families can claim a true English descent, and next to trace their histories and the histories of their Manors, through the aid of the Public Records, the Pipe Rolls, the Red Book of the Exchequer, the Testa de Nevil, Kirby's Quest, the Book of Aids, the numerous series of enrollments and Inquisitions, especially the Rotuli Curie Regis, and Assize (which have been utterly neglected so far as Derbyshire History is concerned), the Patent Rolls, Subsidy Rolls, Poll Tax, &c., and also by the aid of the MS. collections deposited in public institutions, especially Pegg's and Wolley's, and lastly, but not least, by extracts made by the Author from many private muniments, to which, through the kindness and generosity of their owners, he has had unrestricted access. Amongst those to whom his gratitude for this great privilege is especially due, are the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, K.G., their Graces the Dukes of Rutland, Portland, and Devonshire, the Lords Arundel of Wardour, Middleton of Wollaton, the Earl of Egmont, who possesses his ancestors' famous collection; Mr. F. S. Foljambe, of Osberton; Mr. Cecil G. S. Foljambe, M.P., of Cockglode; Sir George R. Sitwell, Bart., M.P.; the late Mr. Saville, of Rufford Abbey; Mrs. Chaworth Musters, of Annesley Park; Mr. Lancelot Rolleston, of Watnall Hall; the Rev. Mr. Pearson, of Norton, and Mr. Carrington, of Bakewell; to the Municipal Authorities of Chesterfield, and to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield; and especially to Dr. J. C. Cox, who has arranged their records. From these several sources of information, and with the aid and co-operation of his fellow-workers, the author has commenced his arduous task, and he proposes to start with Domesday as regards the Manorial history, and to trace the successive ownership by descent and purchase, and the losses by forfeiture of the chief honours, and properties, to the present day, and in this procedure to give the histories, so far as they can be recovered, of the families who enjoyed them, giving their pedigrees where it is possible. It need hardly be pointed out that in a work of this kind embracing so large an extent of territory, and comprising such a multitude of families, it would be impossible, except in the more important cases, to work out each pedigree so as to bring it down to the present day, with or without its collateral descents; and all that can generally be attempted will be to extract from the public Records, &c., the names, dates, and holdings of persons, resident in the County, giving full reference for each searcher to follow up the clues for himself; nor can the author guarantee to republish all that has hitherto been written respecting Derbyshire family history, especially when it cannot be verified; he will, however, include the reliable portion of the Herald's Visitations, and freely accept any proofs that can be supplied of the common origin of separated families, especially of those who descend from the families who flourished in the Middle Ages, and whose connection had been lost through changes of names, &c.; this, the proper work of the Genealogist, will be the chief aim of these pages. As the object of the author is the truth, no effort will be spared to attain it, and the truth will be stated although necessarily some families who have been especially favoured by the Heralds will be stripped of borrowed plumes; on the other hand, many families who have been neglected will find here a generous record of their histories.

Sir George Sitwell, Bart., who has especially studied the History of the Barony of Ralf Fitz Hubert, has very generously given the author full access to his collection, with liberty to publish any portion of it; and other gentlemen have promised their aid in giving information, as well as by lending books and MSS. For aid of this kind the author is deeply indebted to that eminent scholar, the Rev. C. B. Norcliffe, and the Right Hon. Lord Denman; from Major J. Talbot Coke he has the gratification to acknowledge the presentation of a copy of his interesting work, "The Cokes of Trusley." In compiling this work the author confidently appeals to those who possess ancient charters, or other relics of antiquity, to give him an account of them; and an opportu-

nity of taking photographs from those which are of great importance. Every act of this kind will be acknowledged in the work, not only from gratitude, but to relieve the author from responsibility for statements the perfect accuracy of which he may be himself unable to guarantee.

The work of Church history has been so admirably performed by the Rev. Dr. Cox, that, with the exception of the history of its patronage, and the usurpations and rights of Lords of Manors in connection with it, no attempt will be made to include it; nor will Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Trades, Commerce, or the Dissensions in Religion or Politics; find any place in this work. It will simply be a chronicle of families and estates.

In presenting the 3rd section of this History the author would point out the amount of work already accomplished. This, he trusts, will be a satisfactory guarantee that the whole will be completed in due course. He has now finished printing the Collections for the County, upon which alone a satisfactory history can be written, and he ventures to remind the genealogist and the historian that the ground already covered, and the solid work accomplished, is much greater than has been done for the majority of English counties; even those which have the advantage of possessing Archaeological Societies. Very few of such societies devote their means to these purposes; in this respect the William Salt Society for Staffordshire is far in advance of other counties, chiefly owing to the most valuable labours of Major-General the Honble. G. Wrottesley. The author would gladly have included in these Collections similar labours upon the Rotuli Curiarum Regis and other records, but he feared to weary those subscribers who care more for Parochial History. The same work which General Wrottesley published for Staffordshire the author has completed for this county for the purpose of writing its history, and possibly at the conclusion of this work he may publish it.

In treating the several subjects of these Collections the author has endeavoured, so far as possible, to make them of general application, and not to deal with them simply as Derbyshire County History, and he has had the gratification to find that Dr. J. Charles Cox, in his 3rd edition of the valuable work "How to write a Parish History," has recommended the author's study of Domesday and the Pipe Rolls as the best books to be consulted by those who would endeavour to utilize those works for themselves.

The author has endeavoured to show the practical application of Domesday to the later national fiscal documents and its true place in English History, and not to leave it as other writers have done (including those of the late Domesday Society) to be measured by itself. In the same way he has endeavoured to show the relation to Domesday of the Pipe Rolls, the Red Book of the Exchequer, the Testa de Nevil, Kirby's Quest, and other Scutages, and to give, as it were, at a glance, a consecutive, logical, and truthful history of our national finances.

Although many authors have written upon Domesday, none seem to have attempted to give special accounts of the other great works, and especially have the Red Book and the Testa de Nevil been neglected, and, indeed, misunderstood, even by some of our greatest writers. The author trusts that his labours upon these books will be appreciated, perhaps most of all by those who are engaged upon the history of other counties, or in the study of general history, and as many scholars would be debarred from purchasing a history of a complete county, he has reprinted those portions of this work which relate exclusively to Domesday, the Pipe Rolls, the Red Book of the Exchequer, and the Testa de Nevil, copies of which may be obtained from any bookseller, price 5s. for each subject.

Besides the great works just referred to, the author has given full calendars, and, in many cases, copies of the Derbyshire portions of the Feodaries and Fee Books of Kirby's Quest and the Book of Aids, the Charter Rolls, Estreats of Grants (Rotulorum Originalium), the Hundred Rolls, and the Placita de Quo Warranto.

In writing the History of the Hundred of Scarsdale the author has been compelled, from the difficulty of separating, to give the whole of some documents which cover the county; of this kind are lists of the Heroes of Agincourt, Poitiers, and Cressy.

The author regrets exceedingly that the issue of the present, the 3rd, Section of this work has been so long in abeyance; the delay has arisen through no fault or action of his own, but entirely through differences which have unfortunately arisen between himself and Messrs. Bemrose, his late publishers.

They chose to enter into a contract on similar terms to one in course of negotiation with another Printer, which, at their request, was shown to them,—a contract which, it is believed, would leave a fair margin for profit for them, and would be quite sufficient to indemnify the author from the costs of publication. But the accounts sent in dispelled this illusion. The reason for the non-acceptance of the first contract was that the Printers would not guarantee a regular supply of proofs, and it was feared that the work would be delayed in favour of other when a pressure of business occurred. The

first difference between Mr. YEATMAN and Messrs. Bemrose occurred upon this very point. For many weeks, nay months, he was kept without proofs, because the Midland Railway Co. required an extra amount of printing, very necessary, doubtless, to the Derbyshire Tourist, but distressing to the Historian of the County, since these delays necessitate a great amount of extra labour, and, possibly, induce many errors; facts being forgotten in consequence.

When, at last, the first volume was completed and the accounts were sent in, they gave rise to many complaints. Errors in computation of numbers of sheets or pages, all in favour of the Printers; of charges for the same, of overcharges for corrections; and, amongst others, of refusal to allow discount on a sum of £50 paid in advance of the printing and of monies paid within three months of publication, the agreement being that 5 per cent. should be allowed upon all monies to be paid at that period, Messrs. Bemrose contending that the discount was not payable upon monies paid in advance of it.

But the greatest cause of complaint was with respect to the paper used for the small paper edition. The proofs sent to Mr. YEATMAN, as printed off, were of the large paper edition, which are very satisfactory, and he agreed, as he supposed, that both editions should be printed upon the same paper, which is described as a 30-lb. paper, but, to his great annoyance, he found as a result that a very inferior paper was used in the printing of the small paper copies. Another graver complaint was, that the type used for extracts and notes was similar to that used in the body of the work, so that they were indistinguishable, and the cost to the author was increased.

Messrs. Bemrose refusing to settle these differences amicably, Mr. YEATMAN determined to break the contract, when he was saved the pain of doing so by receiving a notice to that effect from Messrs. Bemrose, unless he chose to submit to their terms. Mr. YEATMAN therefore endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to find another publisher; and his repeated failures to obtain one, and the time so consumed, is attributable entirely to the action of Messrs. Bemrose. It is always difficult to prevail upon one firm to take up a work partly done by another, but it becomes almost an impossibility to succeed where the former firm take up a hostile position; and Messrs. Bemrose not only refused to give up the list of the subscribers, but apparently prevailed upon their customers to do so; at all events, some in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire refuse to give up the names. One of them, who has about 10 subscribers upon his list, refuses to do so upon the ground that the contract of subscription was entered into with himself, a fact which has yet to be proved.

Mr. YEATMAN is desirous of completing his work. The materials are collected, and most of them arranged and indexed, and he is ready to carry it out in due course; indeed, the delay will cause him much extra labour, to say nothing of the annoyance of being unable to keep faith with his subscribers. He has therefore determined to take the work into his own hands, print with one firm and publish without one. Publishers, after all, are not indispensable, and indeed in this case have been of very small value. Messrs. Bemrose have only disposed of two copies, both of which were purchased by a friend of the author's. It will be a lesson to some publishers if they are shown this fact clearly; at least in the writer's view they are not a class to be worshipped, but a very bad kind of middle-men, who take all the profits and do nothing for it—great meddlesome, blundering, bungling imposters. Lord Byron was possibly quite right in describing the trade of the robber Barabbas as that of a publisher.

Only 10 out of the 50 large paper copies remain unsubscribed for, and the price to future subscribers will be One Guinea for each section. The small paper copies will be printed upon the same paper as the larger. Only three subscribers have paid their subscriptions in advance, and others should be warned that the work may exceed the estimated ten volumes, in which case the cost to them will be increased in proportion.

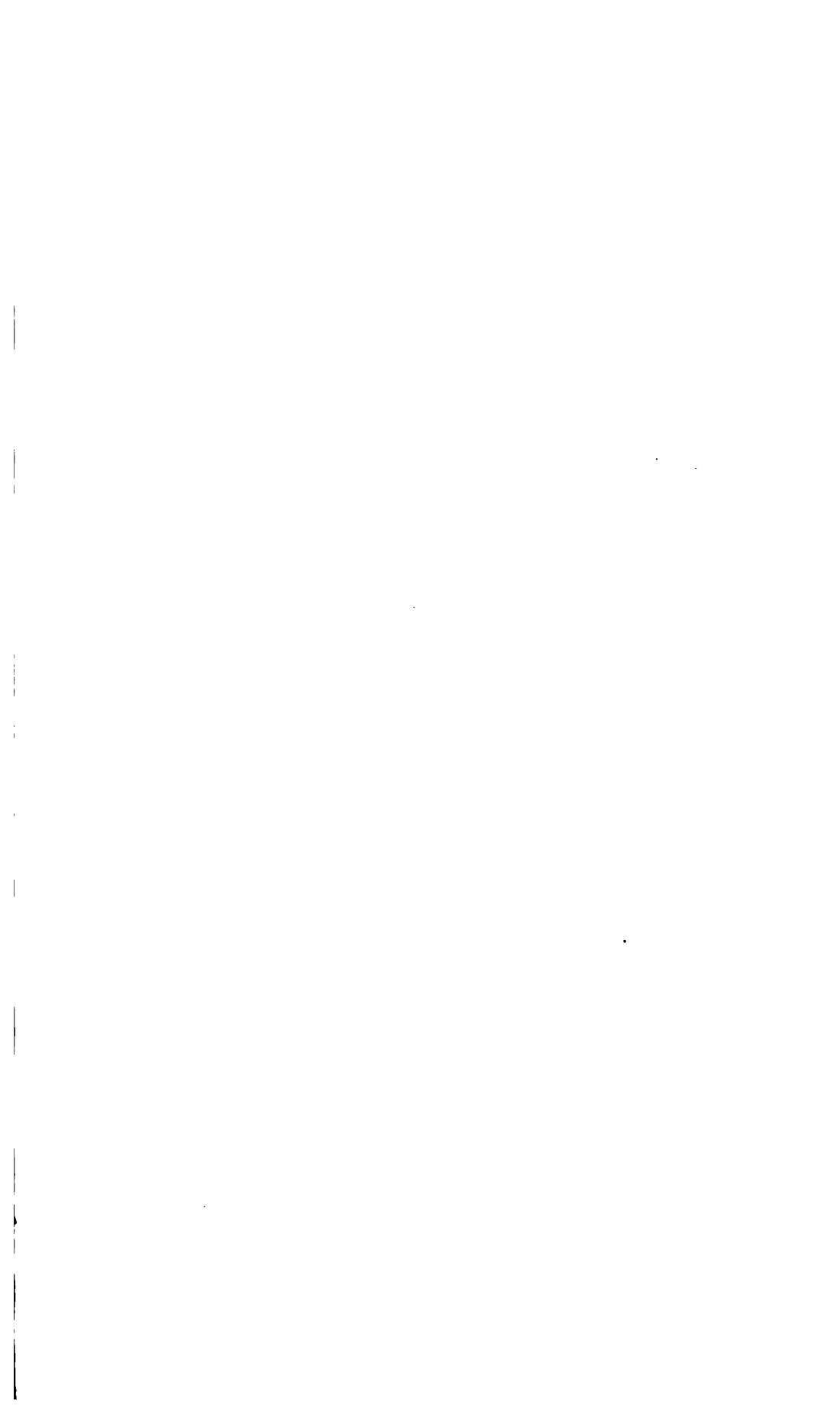
Since the estimate of ten volumes has been formed, the writer has had access to many other private repositories, and he hopes to have access to many more still; so that the amount of matter to be weaved into the work is continually increasing, the matter comprised in "Woolley's Charters and MSS." at the British Museum, which has now been abstracted, calendared, and indexed, will alone cover several volumes.

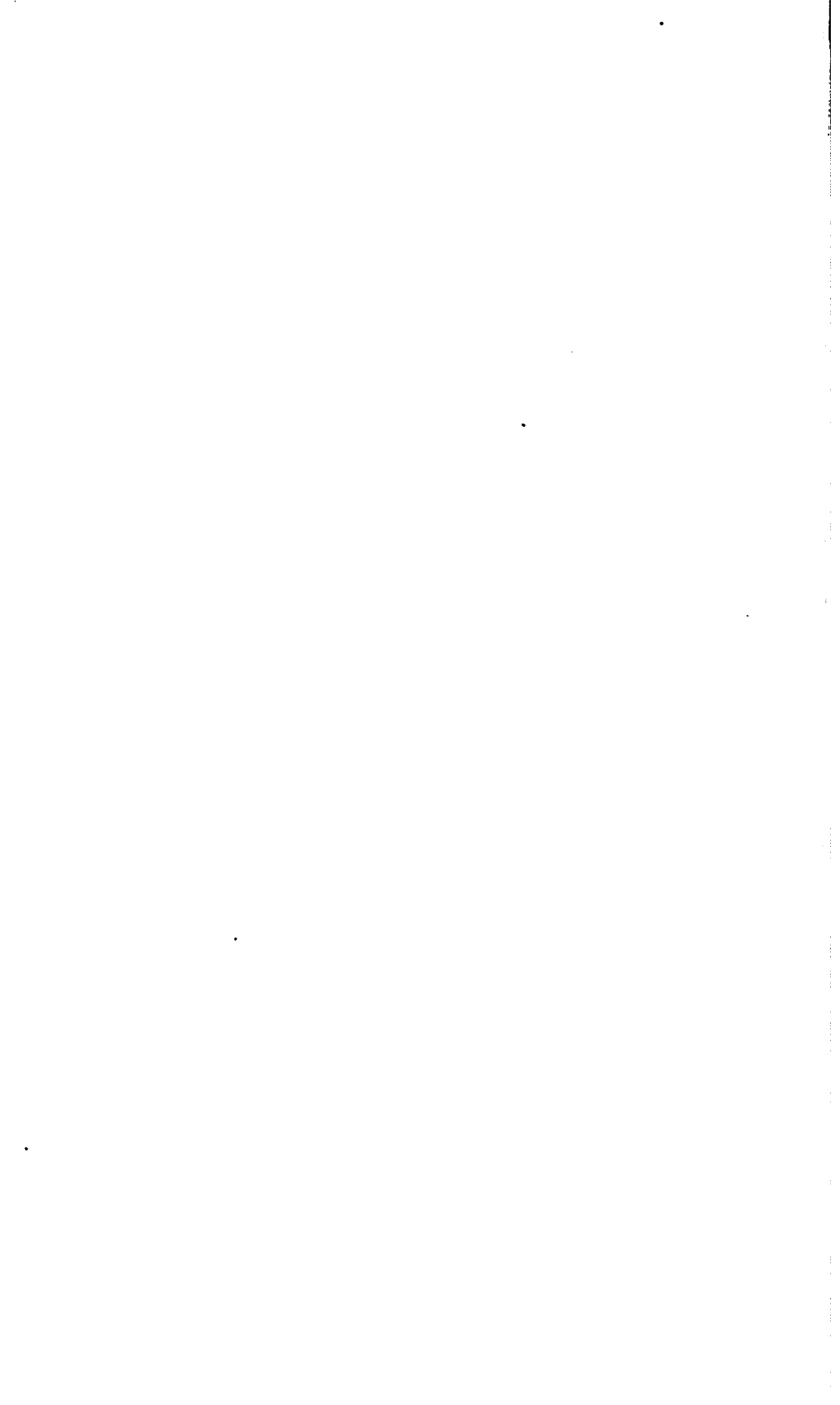
It will, besides, be a great aid to the author and enable him to embellish the work more liberally with engravings if payment be not deferred till the Ides of March, and those who will aid an arduous undertaking in its progress will greatly cheer the author.

With Section IV. will be published a list of subscribers. Owing to Messrs. Bemrose's conduct in withholding the names, it is impossible to give it at present. All unknown subscribers will greatly oblige by sending their names to THE SOUTH COUNTIES PRESS LIMITED, 64, High Street, Lewes, Sussex.

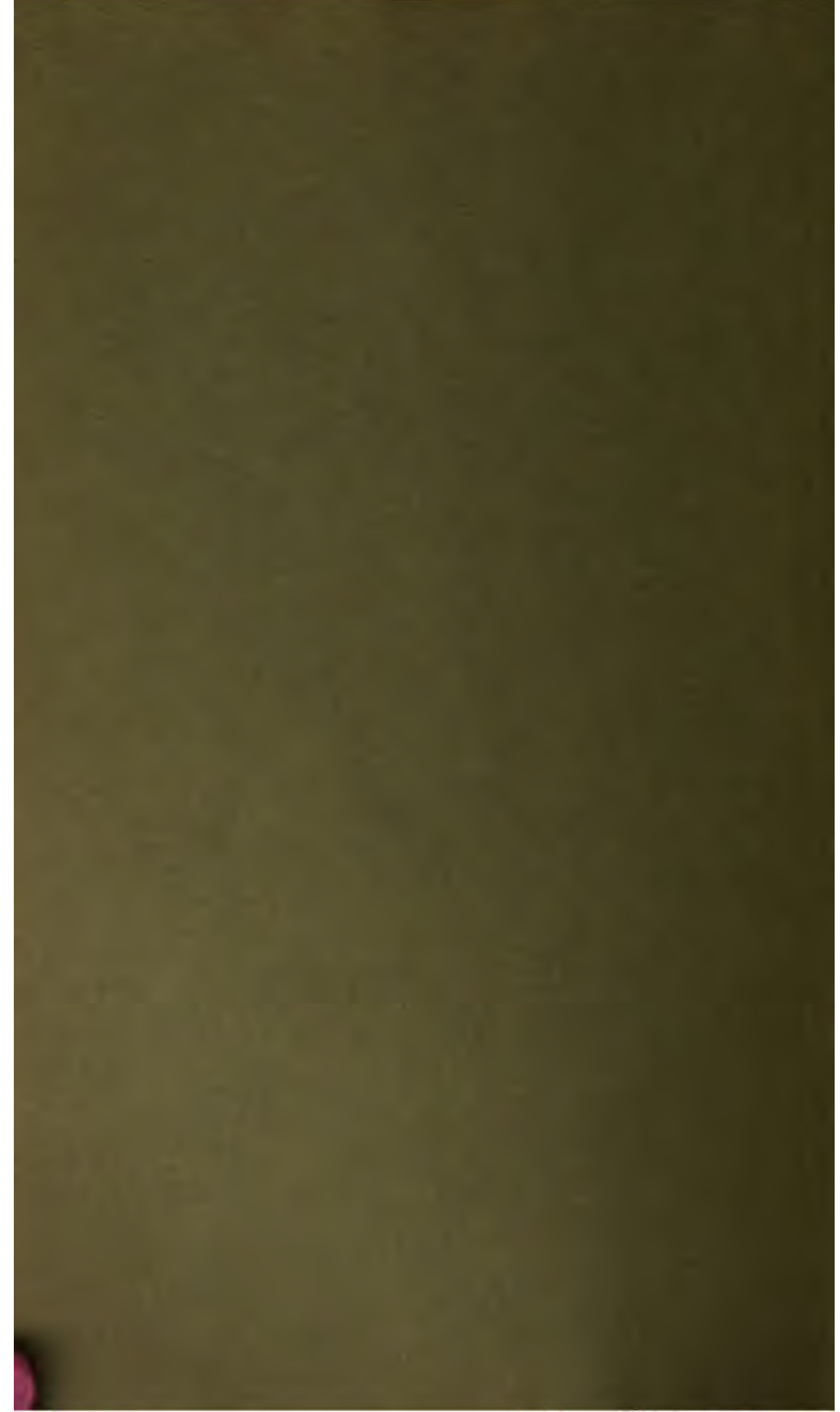
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