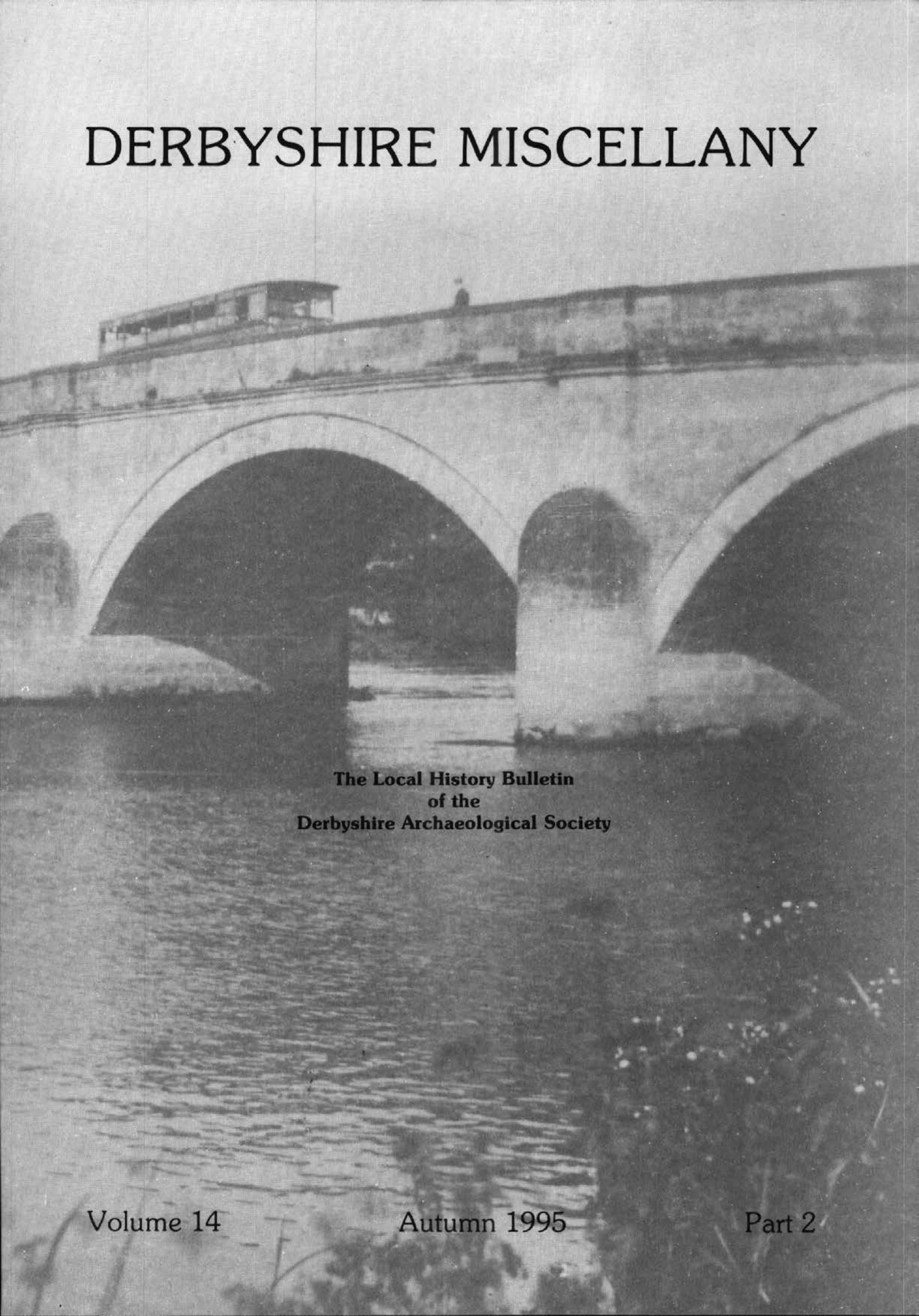


DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY



**The Local History Bulletin
of the
Derbyshire Archaeological Society**

Volume 14

Autumn 1995

Part 2

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

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ST. BRIDE'S FARM, STANTON-BY-BRIDGE

(by Howard Usher)

Bridget or Bride was an Irish saint who was the founder and abbess of a women's religious community at Kildare. She died about 525AD and many anecdotes and miracle stories grew up about her life. She was a cowgirl turned nun and her usual attribute is a cow lying at her feet. When unexpected clerical visitors arrived, she had the ability to turn her bath-water into beer to satisfy their thirst. When the bishops came to her convent, her cows gave milk three times a day, (which must have been unknown in the 6th century), to satisfy them. Another account gives her dying in 625 with her emblem a flame or lighted lamp. Her cult spread throughout Europe and a few churches in Britain were dedicated to her, the most well-known being St. Bride's in Fleet Street, London. St. Bride's well nearby gave its name to the notorious Brideswell prison.¹

The St. Bride's dedication is fairly uncommon, so it is surprising to find a farmhouse in her name in the parish of Stanton-by-Bridge. This dedication is found mainly in the west of the country as shown on the map.² It is even more surprising to find a number of roughly-carved, ecclesiastical medieval stones built into the structure of the house, which suggest that it was originally a chapel of some sort. A semi-circular stone, apparently a tympanum, has a crude representation of an animal which has been described as a fox or lion, but could have been a cow for Bridget. Other carved stones appear to be shaft capitals, a narrow decorated window head with its base adjacent, another window head and a number of stones with a chequer-board pattern arranged in an arc. Inside the house is a carving which is perhaps part of a floriated coffin slab.

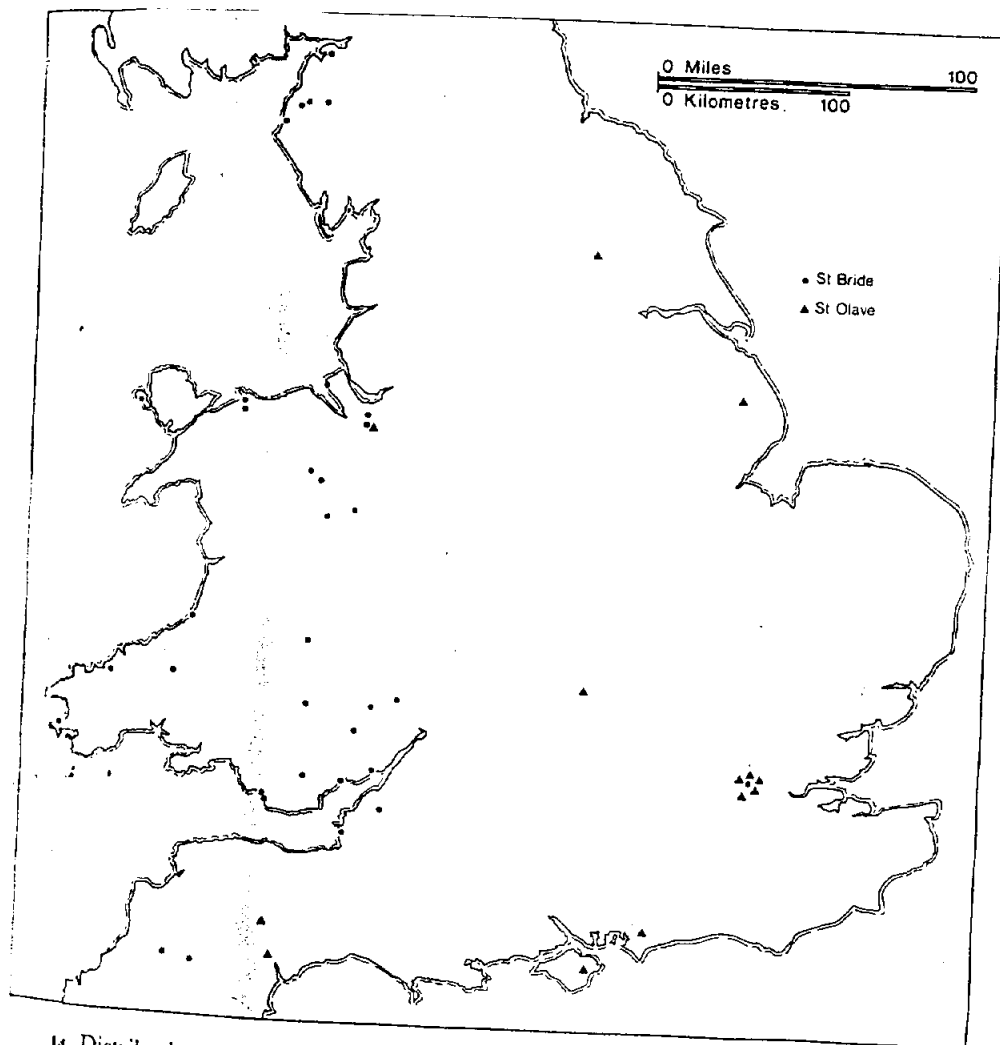
A search of the Registers for Burton, Breedon and Repton reveals no mention of St Bride's in their monastic holdings, nor is it mentioned in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* for Melbourne church. There are no references in the *Taxatio Ecclesiae*, Papal Letters or the Visitation of Henry VIII. The Bishops Registers and Papal Registers have not been consulted. It could, of course, have been a chapel attached to some more remote monastery, and local documentation is entirely missing, except in an indirect manner. Such mentions of St. Bride's in local terriers refer to the road of St Bride's and examples of this follow:

1260	"land which lies against the path of St. Brigide" ³
1328	"1 rood at the road of St. Brigide" ⁴
1495	"on the way called Chauntry Preists their way to St. Brides" ⁵
1564	"land on top of St Brides Flatt" ⁶
1590	"land on saynt brydes stile" ⁷

Today, St Bride's Farm is a little way off the main road from Stanton-by-Bridge to Ticknall, but in Ogilby's road map of 1675, the road from Derby to Oxford is shown to pass between Melbourne and Ticknall villages and goes straight from Stanton-by-Bridge to Calke and on to Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The line of this road can still be traced today by a minor road called Shepherds Lane, and one of the fields near the farm is called Calke Road Close. Although Shepherds Lane is not properly metalled, it remains the responsibility of the County Council. If Ogilby's road was the medieval road, then St. Bride's Farm was on this road and could have been a roadside chapel. However, such a road is not marked on the 1608 map of Stanton-by-Bridge.⁸ The 1495 terrier suggests it was serviced by priests from one of the three Melbourne chantries.

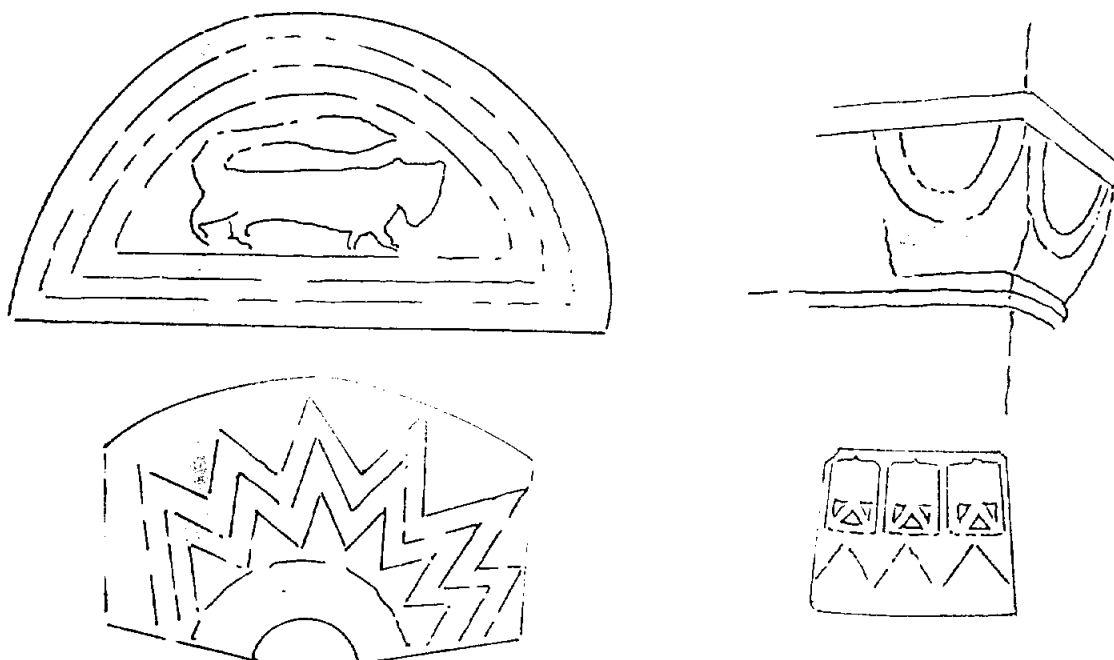
In 1853, J.J. Briggs of Kings Newton reported on discoveries at St. Bride's. "A space of ground on the south side of the present house appears to have been the graveyard, and abounds with fragments of bones, - the herbage of it, too, displaying a luxuriance which contrasts strongly with that of the land on the outside of the enclosure. During the first week in March, 1852, the tenant on the farm was planting some fruit-trees, and about a foot beneath the surface of the ground, discovered the remains of several human beings. They had evidently been found at a previous period, and again carefully deposited, as the skulls and bones, etc., were mixed together, and put into a grave constructed with worked stones for the purpose. The teeth in the skulls were white and sound; but the other bones were much decayed, and fell to dust upon exposure to the air. No trinkets or ornaments of any description were brought to light."⁹

About 1880, when William Bentley took over the tenancy of the farm, it was decided to replace the plaster floors in the 'best room' at the east end of the farm with timber. When the plaster was removed, a number of stone coffins with human remains in them were exposed. The remains were hurriedly covered up and the



14 Distribution of parish churches bearing dedications to St Bride and St Olave. All the dedications shown are thought to be older than the nineteenth century, but note that dedications made at different times are here gathered into a single distribution

Map from Richard Morris, "Churches in the Landscape", Dent (1989)



Carvings at St Bride's Farm, sketched by Barbara Hutton

incident never reported, although the Ordnance Survey surveyors who were here at the time, recorded it on their 25" 1882 map - "Stone Coffins &c. found".¹⁰

In March 1994 the present owner, Peter Bentley, demolished a lean-to at the east end of the house to build a more permanent structure. He had to dig down about four feet to obtain a solid foundation and in so doing he uncovered a human skull. The rest of the skeleton followed and there was found a pewter chalice resting on the skeleton's rib cage, with fragments of a patten, the whole representing a ciborium. A bone shroud pin, with a corroded metal end, and a quarter of an unidentifiable coin were also found. This was a pre-Reformation priestly burial, very rare for Derbyshire, confirming the ecclesiastical nature of St. Bride's farmhouse.¹¹

The skeleton was aligned west-east and its feet abutted on to a stone wall which forms the boundary between the garden of the house and the field to the east which is known as House Close. The foundations of the wall went far deeper than required for a field wall, and may have coincided with the east wall of the chapel. The foundations of the east wall of the house were also exposed and showed a stone plinth of possible Norman workmanship. House Close used to contain a spring and an earthwork feature resembling a fish pond. It was ploughed in 1966 and the earthwork dam broken down. Pottery found around this spring was described as green glazed and cream ware. This may have been 16th-17th century Tudor Green and Midland Yellow wares which occur frequently on the site. There was said to have been a sherd of red Roman pot (Samian?) and an inscribed Roman tile. At the bottom of the field, where a brook forms the parish boundary with Melbourne, the base of an Iron Age quern was found which is now in Derby Museum. Part of a quern can be seen built into the wall on the north side of the house. The field reverted to pasture in 1970 and the finds were stored in a sack under the stairs. However, the house was struck by lightning in 1971 and the pottery was thrown away by the firemen when clearing out the house.¹⁰

The holding was presumably dissolved either with the monasteries in 1536-9, or with the chantries in 1549. The earliest reference found to the farm is in the 1594 Will of Elizabeth Frauncis of St. Bride's, late wife of William Frauncis of Ticknall.¹² The Franceys family were significant landholders in the district and much of their property at Ticknall and Foremark passed to the Burdett family. However about 1630, St Bride's was purchased by Sir Henry Harpur of Calke and let to seven successive generations of Ratcliffs. The Ratcliffs were followed by Joseph Asher, whose work in the orchard was described by Briggs. William Bentley became tenant in 1880, followed by John Bentley in 1891, Redvers in 1925, and his sons, Geoffrey and Peter, in 1972. The freehold was bought from the Calke Estate in 1984, and Geoffrey retired in 1990, leaving Peter Bentley and his sons in control of the farm.¹⁰

In the absence of any positive documentation, it is only possible to speculate upon the foundation of St Bride's. The presence of so many bones suggests that it had Burial Rights, which was not common in the medieval period. It could have been a cell or grange of some remote monastery, a wayside chapel, a hospice or even a spital for infectious diseases. Bridget was a patron saint of poets, blacksmiths and healers, as well as cattle, dairymaids and fugitives, and it could have been her healing property represented here. There are three fields not far away, in the parish of Melbourne, which are called Spital Crofts and may have belonged to St Bride's.¹³ But until somebody finds the parent church or monastery of St Bride's, it can only be guess work.

I am grateful to Mrs Bentley senior, Peter and Kathleen Bentley, Philip Heath, Joan Baker, Margery Tranter and Barbara Hutton, who have all contributed information and thoughts on the mystery of St Bride's farm.

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DERBY BOROUGH RENTAL 1729: Part I

(by Jane Steer,

Introduction

For many years it has been accepted that the Rent Rolls of the Borough of Derby had been lost for ever, victims either of fire - the Guildhall in 1741¹ - or of the flood of May 1932² and that Jeayes' *The Calendar of Records of the Borough of Derby* published in 1905 was the only source for information on the Borough's early records. The odd rental has turned up during the intervening years and been transcribed with great enthusiasm in the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal: H.E. Currey found the 1611 Rental together with a quantity of miscellaneous documents in one of the lofts at his office in St Michael's Churchyard in 1914³ and in 1935 F. Williamson found a transcript of the 1540 rental². I found a rental of 1729 and several 16th century exchequer receipts for payments by the Mayor and Burgesses of Derby⁴ in Derby Local Studies Library when working on the Joseph Pickford exhibition for the WEA in 1983 and I knew that Martin Vine, whilst Senior Archivist at the Derbyshire Record Office, had found a box containing several 16th rentals at Derby Local Studies Library which he had transcribed.

This then was the position in the Autumn of 1994. At this time there was a shortage of large articles in the pipeline for *Derbyshire Miscellany* and I suggested to Dudley Fowkes that I could transcribe the 1729 rental and ask Max Craven, Keeper of Antiquities at Derby Museum and Art Gallery, to help me produce a bibliography of as many people as possible in the rental. Max Craven agreed to do this and in due course sent me information about 100 of the 200 or so people mentioned in the rental. Meanwhile I had found information on about another 50 people from various source material and had unearthed some original documents related to the rent rolls scattered about the archives held at Derby Local Studies Library. These included two of the actual bills submitted for payment in the Mayor's accounts in the 1729 rental, two earlier chamberlains' accounts dated 1676⁵ and 1689⁶ and a published transcription of extant rolls of admission and registers of the burgesses of Derby from 1721 to 1989⁷. Eventually I went to look in Derby Local Studies Library for the uncatalogued Mayor's accounts for 1731-3 to which Max Craven had referred in *The Derby Town House*⁸. These were still uncatalogued but eventually the ever helpful staff suggested they may be in some boxes of uncatalogued Derby Borough archives. They were indeed!⁹ Two other boxes¹⁰ contained rent rolls including another 1729 rent roll and draft rent rolls for 1728 and 1731-33 (see Appendix A for complete list of rent rolls). This article is based on the two latter documents and the two documents for 1729. The bibliography will form Part 2. What had started out as a simple, fairly easy idea has turned into something much more interesting and exciting.

The Corporation of the Borough of Derby

In 1729 the town of Derby was a free borough administered as a Corporation in the name of the Mayor and burgesses by charter of Charles II dated 5 September in the 34th year of his reign¹¹ - in other words the legal responsibility for administering the town was a collective one of all the burgesses headed by the Mayor. A

¹ C.E.B. Bowles, 'The Derby Municipal Muniments', *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, Vol XXVI, 1904, pp173-176

² F. Williamson, 'Derby Borough Rental, 1540', *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, Vol LVI, 1935, pp71-9

³ H.E. Currey, 'Derby Borough Rental', *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, Vol XXXVI, 1914, pp87-90

⁴ Derby Local Studies Library, Derbyshire Deeds Collection 4814, 4818, 4825, 4861 for the years 1573, 1576, 1585 and 1592.

⁵ Derby Local Studies Library MS 9504

⁶ Derby Local Studies Library 10924

⁷ F.A. Clarke, *The Freeman of Derby*, Vol 1, 1992. Derby Local Studies Library 38415

⁸ Maxwell Craven, *The Derby Town House*, 1983, p25

⁹ *Corporation Accounts*, Derby Local Studies Library, Derby Borough Archives, Box F

¹⁰ Derby Local Studies Library, Derby Borough Archives, Boxes V and W.

¹¹ Robert Simpson, *History of Derby*, Vol 1, 1826, pp117-155

Common Council consisting of (in descending rank) nine aldermen, fourteen brothers (or brethren) and fourteen capital burgesses elected the mayor each year at the Guildhall (in 1682 the Moot-hall in Irongate). In addition to the Common Council there was provision for a recorder skilled in the law of England and a town or common clerk who was also the coroner and clerk of the peace. The Mayor, the recorder and the town clerk, the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield and his chancellor, together with four of the aldermen, were Justices of the Peace responsible keeping the peace, for holding quarter sessions and for keeping the statutes of vagabonds, artificers and labourers and those for weights and measures within the Borough. The town had its own gaol and could elect six constables and four serjeants at mace. Chamberlains who had responsibility for the rent roll and other minor officials were also elected. Refusal to accept an elected post could result in a fine. A Court of Record was to be held in the Guildhall every Tuesday in every second week. In addition the Mayor was the escheator and clerk of the market. The Charter granted the Mayor and burgesses the facility to hold seven fairs each year and a free market every Friday. They could levy a toll for beast, cattle and other things bought and sold at the fairs and the markets. Only burgesses and freemen could 'exercise any occupation or mystery' or have a house, shop or station in the borough for the sale of merchandise. Non-freemen or burgesses could only sell at fairs and markets and no 'foreign' butcher could sell before the ringing of the bell or after sunset on market days.

The Common Council, in the name of the Mayor and burgesses, could buy and sell land and tenements of a clear annual value of not more than £150 per year as well as goods and chattels. It had responsibility for making laws, statutes and ordinances for the government of the borough, for the levying of money and for the letting of its lands and tenements. The Corporation also had to pay the same annual rent to the Crown as they had by previous charters. Because of the responsibility and advantages obtained from being a freeman or burgess of the town, men who were admitted to the freedom of the borough had to take an oath of allegiance and pay a subscription.

Although the concept of town government in 1729 was similar to today in that money was raised and then spent for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town, there were many fundamental differences. For instance, money for the local government functions exercised by the borough could only be raised from rents not by rates. Rates did exist but they were levied by the vestry of each parish in Derby for the use of that parish, for instance the poor rate, church rate and highway rate. The universal vote did not exist. Only men who were a burgess or freeman of the town had the vote and they could only vote for Derby's Member of Parliament. No public elections were held for any of the town's dignitaries or for its officials - they were chosen by members of the Common Council who held a senior position or the same position to those being chosen. For instance a new alderman was chosen from the brethren by the aldermen and the brethren, new capital burgesses were chosen by the aldermen, the brethren and the capital burgesses from the burgesses. None of them, except for the recorder, received payment for their work but some expenses, for instance those incurred by the constables, were reimbursed. Legally, responsibility for actions taken on behalf of Corporation was collective and grants and leases of land are always from or to the Mayor and burgesses.

It could also be seen from the rental documents and from bills submitted to the Mayor for payment that other responsibilities of the Common Council included collecting money for the rents of the land the Corporation owned or had been bequeathed for charitable uses, letting the town's pastures, maintaining the many bridges over the Markeaton Brook and St Mary's Bridge over the Derwent, maintaining the Town Hall, the Free School, the Town Gaol and House of Correction and keeping the Chancel of All Saints Church in good repair. A more light-hearted responsibility appears to have been an annual buck feast with musicians.

Further insight into town government in Derby at this time is given by William Woolley. Writing in 1712¹² he describes the officials of the Corporation, how they were chosen, some of their functions and how a townsman could become a burgess. For clarity his text which consisted of one paragraph two pages long is broken up into subsections.

He stated that "So the Common Hall did then consist of:

A Mayor and nine aldermen who wear black cloth gowns faced with fur, exactly the same as the Common Livery gowns in London.

¹² William Woolley, 'History of Derbyshire', 1712, pp40-42

Of these [Aldermen], four are Justices of the Peace for the town, of which the present and preceding Mayors are always two.

The others are the senior Aldermen, who choose the Mayor (on Michaelmas Day at All Saints church, after they have heard a sermon), out of their own body . And the usual method is to choose an Alderman who has not been a Mayor; when he is chosen, they proceed to the Market Cross and there proclaim him. And then he takes his place and is accompanied home by the body of the Corporation and dine with him, everyone sending a dish of meat.

The Aldermen are chosen out of the Brethren, who are twelve in number

And they [the Brethren] are chosen out of the Common Council who are seventeen in number

And they [the Common Council] are chosen out of such of them who have been Chamberlains, who are four, and are chosen every year, and are the receivers and payers of the town's moneys, and have one key to the Corporation seal and records.

And they [the Chamberlains] are chosen out of those who have been Constables, which are six in number, who are equally capable of performing that office in any or all parts of the town and walk before the Mayor in any public occasion, with short halberds in their hands.

Then there is a Town Clerk or steward

An Attorney who is the mayor's secretary and assistant in keeping petty courts and keeping the Hall order, etc.

They also have a Recorder who is usually an eminent counsel: as Sir Simon Degge and Sir Thomas Parker, now Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who was lately Recorder there. The office of Recorder is to be counsel for the Corporation and keep their courts of trials. It is more a place of honour than of profit, their salary being about 20 marks p.a.

Above whom is the Lord Steward of the Corporation who is the Duke of Devonshire, as it has usually been in the Cavendish family, which entitles him to be a sort of protector or patron at the Court, or in the House of Lords, for the town. He is usually prayed for by name with the Mayor, etc, by the Corporation preachers.

All these officers are chosen by the body of the Corporation.

There is also one Serjeant of the Mace who carries it before the Mayor

There is also three other Serjeants who wear the mayor's livery and wait on him at home and abroad, and to attach the town's Capias and Poners for arresting persons and attaching goods in the town

And two burgesses to represent them in Parliament are chosen by the Common Free Burgesses of the town, by a majority of votes.

The whole number [Common Free Burgesses] is about 700 and are all such whose fathers were burgesses when they were born, or who have served an apprenticeship to free burgers have the right to demand their Burgess Oath. The Common Hall can also sell and give the Burgess-ship and also a power of taking it away and disenfranchising any for misdemeanours.

The poor burgesses, though they have no land, are entitled to a horse gate and a cow gate in several large pastures that have been long ago given by benefactors, and appropriate to that purpose; as also to right of common in several meadows, as Siddalls, etc, after the hay is got off, which must be before Midsummer Day; and this is a privilege which freeholders, as such, have not the privilege, though they have it in the Common Fields. Free burgesses also pay no toll of lead or any other goods passing or repassing through the town, or laid up there at Nungreen or any other place, which other persons in the town are liable to.

The toll is the mayor's own for which he pays yearly to the Crown £50 p.a. or thereabouts.¹³ Derby men are said to be toll-free at London, though Londoners be not at Derby.

The Corporation has about £500 p.a., for the support of their dignity and charity, which ariseth from several lands at Little Chester and several large closes between Derby and Mickleover called Roodiche [Rowditch] which land was bought about 80 years ago by one Mr Crawshaw [Crowshaw] and given to the town and Corporation for several charitable uses before mentioned. "

¹³ The Chamberlains' Accounts for 1689 (see Appendix B) refer to 'towllmen'. These are probably tollmen who collected tolls for the Mayor.

The rent rolls

The money that the Corporation collected or spent each year was recorded in two documents, the rent roll and the Mayor's accounts. The rent roll contained a schedule of the rents due together with a list of annual payments which had to be spent as the rent roll directed and the Mayor's accounts listed the expenditure for the year - payments, for instance, to the constables, the recorder and the various tradesmen employed by the Corporation. In the 17th century similar lists of expenditure were called chamberlains' accounts, several of which have been found in Derby Local Studies Library (see Appendix B). The rolls, which could be of any width from about 6 inches to about fifteen inches, show an interesting transition in form over the years. In the sixteenth century the roll consisted of membranes sewn together in sequence to form one long roll, the roll for 1729 consisted of two membranes of equal size sewn together at the top but by 1760 the roll was no longer a parchment roll but a sheet of parchment approximately 3ft in width by 2ft 6inches in depth.

In the Derby Borough archives¹⁴ the rent rolls for 1728, 1729 and 1731-33 appear in several different forms, some written in manuscript books and others on parchment. The manuscript copies are the working copies and the parchment roll is the final product - rather like the drawing up of annual accounts today when working lists of information about liabilities and assets are used to produce a bound copy of a company's annual accounts for presentation to the Bank, Inland Revenue, etc. The manuscript copy for 1731-33 has obviously been used for two different years as amendments had been made in two different hands. It is also entitled at the back '*Draught of Corporation Rent Roll August 31st 1732*'. There are two manuscript copies for 1728, one which has been amended and the other which has been written out as a good copy.

The rent rolls provide schedules of the various groups of property rented out, ie houses and barns, Little Chester, incroachments. Each property is further identified by the name of the tenant with some of them being additionally identified as 'Mr 'A' late Mr 'B''. In the days before street numbering this would have been the only way of recognising an individual property when the tenancy changed. It does mean though that some keen researcher could trace the ownership of property through many years and perhaps even centuries.

It was the responsibility of the chamberlains to draw up the rent roll and collect in the money. It would appear that the first step in drawing up the rent roll for the year was to amend a manuscript copy of the previous year's rental by altering the names for the properties which had changed hands. Then a manuscript copy of the rent roll would be written out showing the money which had been collected and the arrears for the year, in other words a working copy showing who had paid and who owed money. In the 1729 manuscript copy there is also a list of cumulative arrears. Finally the parchment roll would be drawn up. The Mayor and three of the aldermen were elected to a committee to oversee the work of the chamberlains (see overleaf) and at least one meeting was held to consider and audit the rent roll for in 1682 the chamberlains' accounts include a payment of £3 1s 0d to William Brookhouse for the *Auditt dinner*¹⁵ and in 1731 3s was *Spent at y^e Talbot on the Committee to Examine y^e Acco^{ts} of Issac Borrow Esq^r & Regulateing the rent roll on 11 November*¹⁶.

The collection of the town's revenues was obviously a great responsibility and weighed heavily on some of the chamberlains. Some idea of their anxiety can be drawn from the chamberlains' accounts for 1676¹⁷ and 1682¹⁸. In 1676 the arrears list is headed by the statement *A Bill Of Ser^{ts}all Rents and Annuaties due to y^e Towne w^{ch} They (saide persons) und^{er} written refuse to pay* and in 1682 the chamberlains, Francis Cockayne, William Ragge, Richard Yates and Richard Meynell are apologetic enough to head their arrears list with *We crave allowance for these severall summes underwritten*. Their total arrears were £45 18s 3d, 10% of the total rental income of £406 13s 3s. At the end of the arrears list is a note in another hand *Received Since the Severall sums that are crost and they are accountes for £33 4s 10d; The allowances Craved are £12 13s 5d*. An earlier note in the same hand on the balance sheet states *It appears at the Auditing of these Accompts that ther is in their hands in Cash £7 09s 02d and by Some arrearres that are to be gathered of w^{ch} the copy is here Annexed amounts to £34 12s 6d*. Even now the two totals for the arrears do not seem to compare correctly!

¹⁴ Derby Local Studies Library, Derby Borough Archives Box V

¹⁵ Derby Local Studies Library, Derby Borough Archives Box X

¹⁶ *Corporation Accounts 1730-1762*, Derby Local Studies Library, Derby Borough Archives Box F

¹⁷ Derby Local Studies Library, MS 9504

¹⁸ Derby Local Studies Library, Derby Borough Archives Box X

The 1729 rent rolls

Two copies of the rent roll for 1729 have emerged from the archives - a roll written in a manuscript book in a not very educated hand with illiterate spelling¹⁹ and a parchment roll with two membranes stitched at the top in an educated hand with good spelling which ended with *Examined by Hugh Bateman Town Clerk*²⁰.

The parchment roll

The actual roll, which is faded and illegible in parts, contains a list of the rentals and a list of annual payments. There are four columns on the right hand side of the roll. The first column, which does not have a heading, lists the total rents and the other three columns, which contain no figures on this roll, have the headings 'Cash received', 'Taxes allowed' and 'Arrears' respectively.

In addition the parchment roll for 1729 also contains a heading and two statements which appear to be standard on all rent rolls at this time. Because parts of the 1729 roll have faded, the heading is taken from the 1735 rent roll and the two statements from the manuscript rental for 1728.

Heading to the Rent Roll:

A Rent Roll of the Revenues belonging to the Borough of Derby for one year commencing at Michaelmas 1735 delivered to Mr Matthew Newton who by an order made at Common hall the Twenty first of October 1734 is appointed to receive the same - Samuel Cooper Esq Mayor

The first statement inserted below the rents for cowgates is obviously an instruction to the chamberlains detailing some of their responsibilities:

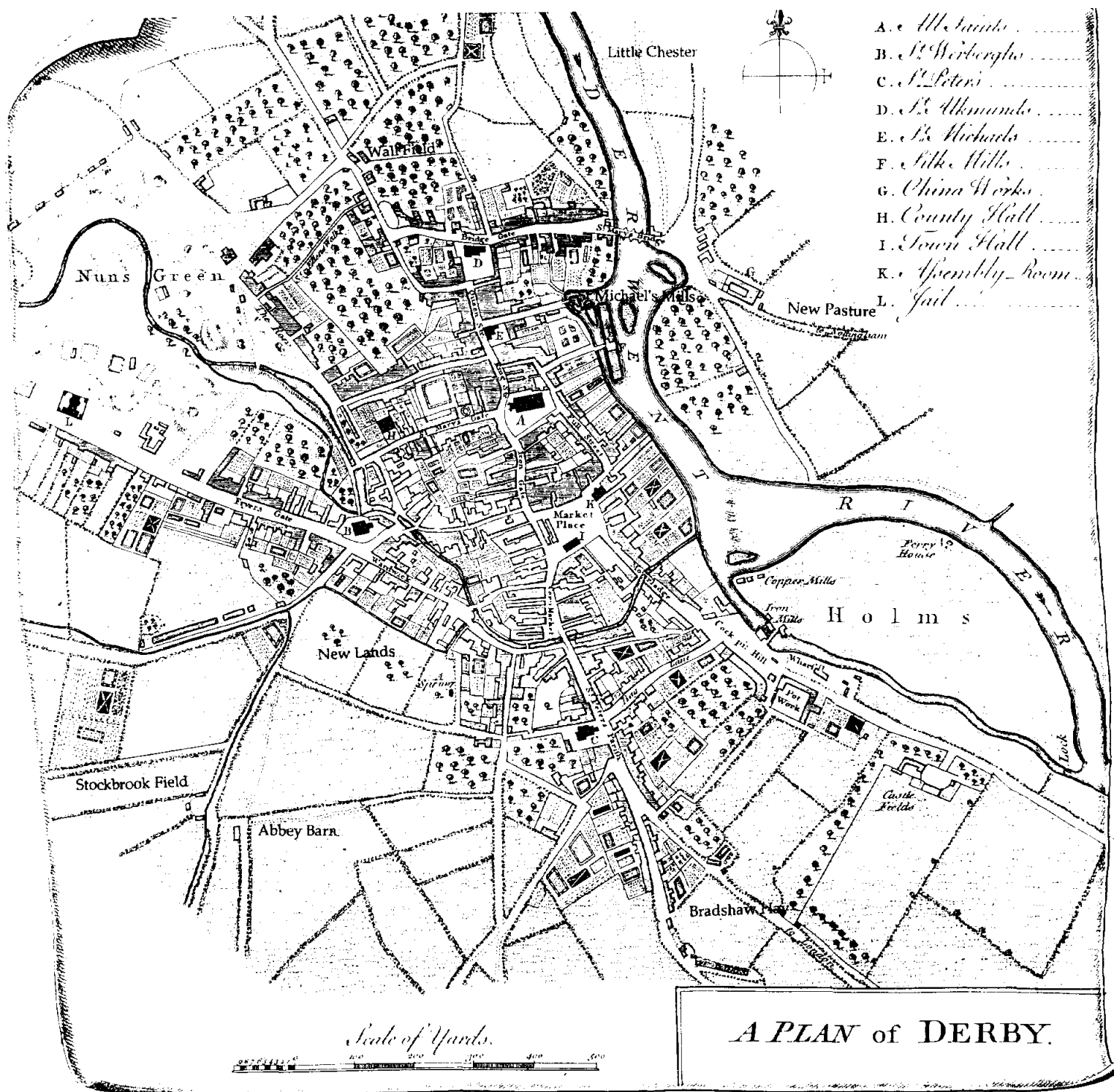
The Chamberlaines are to observe the abovesaid Stints²¹ & Rates for Cowgates & they are to take Care that the poorer Sort of Burgesses be served with Cowgates before the Richer sort have any & they are also to agree with all persons that shall have any Cowgates in the holmes or in Bradshaw hey that they shall not put any Cows depastured in either of those pastures into the Midsomer Grounds during the time they are to continue in either of those pastures. And the Chamberlaines are not to permitt any body to have a Cowgate in either of the said pastures that will not agree to the same. The Chamberlaines are to break the pasture at Mayday & within four days after they are broken to deliver to the Town Clerk a Note of all such persons as have Cowgates there. The said Chamberlaines are not to lay out or disburse for the Corporation any Summes of money to any person or persons above forty Shillings (Except such Summes as are mentioned in the Rentroll for them to pay) without having an Order of Common Counsell of the Borough to impower them so to do Upon paine of not having the same allowed in their accounts And the said Chamberlaines are not to enter upon or begin any Extraordinary Work for this Corporation or employ any Workmen or Tradesmen to do any Work belonging to this Borough untill they have consulted M^r Mayor M^r Alderman Cokayne M^r Alderman Tho^s Gisborne & Mr Alderman Cooper (being the Councillors appointed to inspect the Chamberlaines proceedings for this Yeare) or the Major part of them whereof the Mayor to be one & have their Approbation on paine of not having their Bills allowed in their accounts And the said Chamberlaines are not to dispose of any Cowgates into any of the said pastures to any person or persons but such only as shall be approved by the said Committee Upon paine that such Cowes so to be put into the s^d pastures contrary to this Order shall be lyable to be impounded by the Mayor & Burgesses of the s^d Borough And in such Case it shall be lawfull for the s^d Committee to put other Cows into the pastures at their Discretion in the Rooms of such Cows as shall be so impounded As by Order Hall made y^e 10th day of March 1708 & the 19th day of October 1713

The Scavenger is not to have a Cowgate.

¹⁹ Derby Local Studies Library 10735

²⁰ Derby Local Studies Library, Derby Borough Archives Box V

²¹ Joy Bristow, *The Local Historian's Glossary & Vade Mecum*, 1994, p188. Stint: to regulate the number of cattle allowed to graze on a common. Commons were classified into stinted and unstinted pasture.



Derby in 1767 taken from P.P. Burdett's Map of Derbyshire 1791²². Some additional names have been added.

Many of the fields in the rental are outside the boundaries of this map.

²² J.B. Hardy, D.V. Fowkes & J.C. Harvey, ed, *Burdett's Map of Derbyshire 1791*, 1975, p16

The second statement appears to be concerned with responsibilities of the Common Hall:

Repairs

The hall the Chancelle Schoole Conduit Cross Stone Bridges to provide for Judges & Bread & Wine for the Sacrement on Palme Sunday & Easter day To provide for Cripples & other poore & other things as M^r Mayor & the other Gentlemen of the Committee shall appoint.

Attached to the roll is a Letter of Attorney dated 1730. Samuel Ward White Cook and John Hoole are the chamberlains for 1729. It is unusual for there to be only three chamberlains, four are normally appointed. Similar letters dated 1726 and 1736 respectively are attached to the rolls for 1725 and 1734. This letter reads:

Know all men by these presents That We the Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of Derby in the County of Derby for divers good Causes and Considerations Us hereunto moveing have made ordained constituted and appointed and in our stead and places put and deputed And by these presents Do make ordaine constitute and appoint and in our steads and places put and Depute our Trusty and well beloved friends Samuel Ward White Cook and John Hoole all of the said Borough our true and lawfull Attorney joyntly or severally for Us and in our Names and to our proper Uses to ask Demand sue for recover and receive of all and every the person and persons in the Schedules hereunto annexed named all and every the such summe and summes of Money as is or are therein charged upon them respectively and which are now or which shall be due in Arreare and owing to Us the said Mayor and Burgesses and to have Use and take all lawfull Ways and Meanes in our Names or otherwise for recovery thereof by Attachment Arrest Distress or otherwise and to compound and agree for the same and Acquittances or other sufficient Discharges for us and in our Names or otherwise to make Seale and deliver and to do all other Acts and Things whatsoever concerning the premises as fully in every respect as We our selves might or could do if personally present And we the said Mayor and Burgesses do hereby ratifye and confirme whatsoever our said Attorneys shall lawfully do or cause to be done in our Names & otherwise by Virtue hereof. In Witness whereof we have caused our Common Seale of our said Borough to be affixed to these presents the Sixth Day of August In the Fourth yeare of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord George the second by the Grace of God of Great Britaine France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith etc Annoque Dno 1730.

*Sealed & delivered at a Common Hall held
Sixth of August 1730 in the presence of
Hugh Bateman John Porter*

*J. Gisborne [Seal]
Mayor*

The manuscript rent roll

Apart from the heading and the two statements reproduced above, the 1729 manuscript or draft rent roll contains the same information on rentals and payments as the parchment rent roll. However it also has some additional listings: the Mayor's accounts which are headed '*By payment and taxes*', the '*Arears Rec'd for the Corporation*' which lists the cumulative arrears and '*pd severall Chariteys as follows*' which are not on the parchment roll. These listings make the manuscript copy more interesting for reproduction because they give an insight into the methods of working used at the time.

The 1729 draft rent roll also has two deficiencies compared with the other draft rent rolls. Firstly, all the draft rent rolls of this period, apart from that for 1729, have a heading. The one for 1728 reads:

*Rent Roll of the Rents and Revenues belonging to the Borough of Derby and delivered to the Chamberlains viz' M^r Joseph ffrearson M^r Samuel peale M^r Abraham Ward son of M^r Abraham Ward Mason and M^r Richard Roe the Third Day of September Annoq^{ue} Domini 1728
Thomas Haughton Esq^r Mayor*

Secondly the 1729 draft rent roll lacks some constant supplementary information concerning the location of the property, conditions for the rental of a particular property by the Common Council, etc, found on all the other contemporary rent rolls. Where this information is significant it has been inserted in italics into the 1729 copy reproduced below, as have the correct spelling of surnames.

December 23	pd sevarall Chariteys as folows	£	s	d
	To M ^r Wotton Churchwarden of Alls ^e	07	16	00
	To M ^r Jn ^o Harrison, Churchwarden of S warburgs	03	08	00
	To M ^r Joseph Rushbey Churchwarden of St Peeters	03	08	00
	To M ^r Sam ⁿ Frearson Churchwarden of St Alkmands	02	05	04
	To M ^r Joseph Sikes Churchwarden of St Michaels	01	02	00
		£18	00	00

Cash Recd for the use of the Corporation in Robert Wagstaff Esq^r Mayoralty

Arears				£	s	d
			Butcher Row			
x0	2	0	Tho: Morley for a shope			
x0	2	0	Ditto for a panthouse [<i>over his back window & for Steps & Door</i>]			
x0	3	0	M ^r Sam ⁿ Crompton for shop late Thorpes			
x0	1	8	The Executers of George Yemans [<i>Yeomans</i>] for Shope			
Recd			of M ^r Sam ⁿ Crompton for shoemakers hall and other apartments [<i>Shops late in the Tenures of M^r Fra: Walker M^r George Statham Jn^o Cowley & his partn^r M^r John parr & the s^d M^r Crompton heretofore 7 Shops, One other Shop late in the Tenure of Joseph parr late held by M^r W^m Parker & 2 Butchers Shops late in the holding of Benj: Dawson & Ralph Thorpe which said hall & Shops have been lately pulled down & rebuilt (1732 roll)</i>]	7	4	0
			of M ^r Hoolms for shope late Jordins	0	13	4
			of M ^{rs} Byrom for shope [<i>now laid to her Dwelling House & converted into a parlour</i>]	0	1	0
			of Edward Houghton for shope	0	1	0
			of Philip Parr for shope late [<i>Humphrey</i>] Eatons	0	1	8
x0	1	8	Edgar Howe for opening backwindow			
0	=0	=0	of M ^r Sam ⁿ Heathcoat for Michaels Mills due at Ladey day 1729	9	10	0
			Recd of Ditto to mickilmas 1729	9	10	0
			of Sr Tho: Lomb for other part [<i>and Byflatts above</i>]	7	10	0
			of [<i>Earl of Exeter and</i>] M ^r Grainger for the watterhouse	3	0	0
			for 24 Cowegates in the Hoolmes	8	8	0
			for 32 Cowegates in Newpasture	19	4	0
x0	8	0	for aleven Cowes in Bradshawhay	4	8	0
			for the sheep pasture of it	0	6	8
			of M ^r [<i>Samuel</i>] Shepheardson & M ^r [<i>John</i>] Starkey for Chester green	18	0	0
			of M ^r Frances Walker for a Cloase [<i>near Littleover called Osbrook Holme or Days Close</i>]	0	15	0
			of M ^{rs} Holdin's [<i>Holden</i>] Executors for a Cloase [<i>at the side of New Pasture</i>]	0	8	0
			of M ^r Steward for a balke [<i>Parkefield</i>]	0	6	8
			of John Cowley & partners for Stalls	10	0	0
			of M ^r Henry Parker for Cowsley Lays	2	0	0
			Rowdiches & Scavengars			
Recd			of Joseph Reave for a Cloase	23	0	0
			of John Durnell	23	0	0
			of M ^r Sam ⁿ Ward & M ^r Thos Gisborne	19	0	0
			of M ^r Sam ⁿ Cooper	15	0	0

of Jn° Durnail & Joseph Clay Scavengars [place]	6	0	0
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Houses & Barnes

of M ^r Sam ⁿ Crompton for hous & shop £4 and for Soares Shop £1[<i>under the Hall</i>]	5	0	0
of him for the lower prison	0	4	0
of Will ^m Saxon [<i>late M^r Crompton</i>] for boulingally house [<i>& the Bowling Alley & parcell of Land at the side of y^e house</i>]	0	10	0
of Edward Clay for hous under y ^e Halle	1	1	0
of Hamblit Linnett for his house [<i>near All Saints Church</i>]	1	0	0
of Sam ⁿ Roberts for his house [<i>near All Saints Church</i>]	2	0	0
of John Flint for his house [<i>near All Saints Church</i>]	5	0	0
of the Executors of M ^r Will ^m Frances [<i>near All Saints Church, late Thomas Sleigh</i>]	0	6	8
of ditto for widdow Frith house	2	0	0
of widdow Smedley for her house [<i>St Mary's Gate</i>]	0	13	4
of John Blandes widdow for her house [<i>St Mary's Gate</i>]	0	13	4
of Sam ⁿ Roberts for his house [<i>St Mary's Gate</i>]	0	3	4
of M ^r Alderman Hoolms for hous at St Marys bridg	1	0	0
of John Jerram for his house [<i>St Peter's Bridge, late Widow Frith</i>]	0	16	0
of Henry Frances for House [<i>where Alderman Walker's hovell*** stood upon Cockpit Hill</i>]	0	2	6
of M ^r Gilbert Chesher [<i>Cheshire</i>] for house [<i>near St Werburgs Church late Hutchinsons</i>]	0	1	0
of Tho: Gaskaine for house [<i>Executors of Mary Beardsley (Tho. Gascoyne) for a house on Cockpit Hill</i>]	0	10	0
of M ^r Wollert [<i>Willott</i>] of Dofeild [<i>Duffield</i>] for Dyases house	1	0	0
of M ^r will ^m Horobin for house & brickyarde	0	2	6
of Edward Peetars for Jn° Clarks house [<i>on Nunsgreen late Eliz. Crossley</i>]	0	5	0
of M ^r Gilbert Chesher [<i>Cheshire</i>] for dunghill	0	0	6
of Ric ^d Roe for house and brickyard	0	2	6

£	s	d	Nun: Green			
x0	10	0	Tho: Laykin now Tho: Stamford [<i>Nuns Green</i>]			
x0	3	0	of Richard Moor widdow [<i>Nuns Green</i>]			
			of Jane Broughton for house [<i>Nuns Green</i>]	0	8	0
			of John Hoolmes Taylor [<i>St Peter Parish</i>]	0	15	0
x0	1	0	Tho: Mosley for his house [<i>St Peter Parish</i>][<i>by Order of Hall 26 Feb^y 1711 payable at Midsomer</i>]			
			of William Cockram [<i>Cockeram</i>] for his house [<i>Nuns Green</i>]	0	3	0
			Widdow Cockram [<i>Cockeram</i>] for house [<i>Nuns Green</i>]	0	4	0
			M ^r Crompton & for house late [<i>Henry</i>] Chaplins [<i>Nuns Green</i>]	0	3	0
			John Graysley [<i>Greasley</i>] for his house [<i>Nuns Green</i>]	0	2	0
			of Tho: Hardey for house late [<i>Mr</i>] Beachcrofts [<i>Nuns Green</i>]	1	0	0
			of Tho: Gisborne Esq ^r for late witeheads [<i>Whiteheads house, Nuns Green</i>]	0	16	0
			of Tho: Hardy for two Cottages [<i>Nuns Green</i>]	0	1	0
x0	0	6	Tho: Pratt Widdow for Cottage [<i>Nuns Green</i>]			
			of Jacob Forde for late Attkins house [<i>Nuns Green</i>]	0	1	0
			of Tho: Gisborne Esq ^r & Joseph Cocker for [<i>third part of</i>] Tithe and Keys barne	16	0	0

Inclosures

0	3	0	M ^r John Chesher [<i>Cheshire</i>] for lane through new lands [<i>to Beckett Well</i>]			
0	5	0	Ditto for severalty of Close in stockbrook field			
			of Jn ^o Osborne Esq ^r for Darly hill close [<i>Needhams Pingle</i>]	0	0	4
0	1	6	James oaks for a barne and six yards squar [<i>Whitecross Field</i>]			
			of M ^r Shaw for close at Nungreenhead [<i>late Thomas Yates</i>]	0	3	4
			of M ^r Henry Parker for willdersley	0	5	0
			of M ^r [<i>James</i>] Cock for a lane in fullstreet [<i>by his house</i>]	0	0	4
0	1	0	Jn ^o Osborne Esq ^r for lane to Ireland orchard			
0	1	4	M ^{rs} Notton for severalty of Daykings Close			
0	2	0	Ditto for severalty of a Close late Sheldons [<i>near Chaddesden Cross</i>]			
0	1	0	Mr Sam ^l Heathcoat for Cockpithill close			
			of Trustes of M ^r Larges Charity [<i>severalty of Close called Hill Croft 5^s, Close & Watering Place in Whitecross Field 6^s 8^d Close at Nungreen called Hell Croft 4^s, for another Close there late Farringdons 3^s 4^d and another close called Stringers Close 4^s payable at Midsomer in all 19^s 4^d</i>]	0	19	4
			of M ^r Lichfield [<i>Litchfield</i>] for severalty of a Close [<i>beyond Darwent</i>]	0	4	0
			of M ^r Tho: Roberts for a balke 1s a Close 4s [<i>Humberbose Balke in Old Close and Severalty of Old Close</i>]	0	5	0
0	0	4	Ditto for his watring place at Abybarns [<i>Abbey Barns</i>]			
0	0	8	M ^r George Batmans Daughrs for a Cloase [<i>Chequers Leys</i>]			
			of Madam Cooke for hinds close	0	3	4
			of Sam ^l Burton Esq ^r for Conditt close	0	6	8
			of Churchwardins of St Peeters for Calvers close [<i>Bridgcroft</i>]	0	10	0
			of M ^r Tho: Houghton for close nere Litleover	0	9	0
			of Joseph Midlton [<i>Middleton</i>] for windmill pitt close	0	0	4
			of George Hood for peice ground at his house [<i>betwixt his house & Mr Boley's house in Bold Lane</i>]	0	2	0
			of M ^r Daniell Warde for close nere litleover [<i>belonging to Braenose College in Oxford</i>]	0	3	4
			of Ditto for peice ground nere Stockbrookfield	0	13	4
			of John Goodman for house & ground in bridgcroffts	0	2	6
			of Joseph Clay for barne at Nungreenhead	0	6	8
			of M ^r will Hodgkinson for parcell closes [<i>Over and Nether Parcell</i>]	0	0	4
			of M ^r Richard Hodkkinson for tarrhouse [<i>4 yds in length 3yds in Breadth to build a place with Brick on Nungreene to Use about Tarring Ropes if converted into a house to dwell in 20^s. Otherwise but 6^d payable</i>]	0	0	6
			of M ^{rs} ward for steell close	0	0	6
			of M ^r Tho: Roberts for abybarns intack and Medow [<i>part of Cowper meadow</i>]	0	1	0
			of M ^r will Turner for 2 acres in wallfield	0	0	6
			of Robert Wagstaff Esq ^r for close at babinton lane hed	0	0	6
			of M ^r Bayley for the doggkenill	0	1	0
0	0	0	Jn ^o Toplis for 1 acre & 37 pearches in litlefield	0	0	6
			M ^{rs} wright for 3 acres & 3 roods in S ^t Lenards flatt	0	1	0
			of Gilbord Bridg [<i>Gilbert Bridge</i>] for walkers pingle	0	1	0
			of M ^{rs} Mee for pingle	0	0	1
			of M ^r Henry Parker for 10 acre in wallfield	0	1	0
			of M ^r Joseph warde for 5 acres & one rood in windmill pitt field	0	1	0
			of M ^r Henry Notton for 1 acre & 2 Roods & 36 pearches	0	1	0
			of M ^r Hugh Batman for part of parsls [<i>2 acres 2 roods</i>]	0	0	1
			of Joseph Frearson for 4 acres 1 rood & 19 pearches [<i>Windmill Pitt Field</i>]	0	1	0

0	0	0	Daniell warde for one rood & 17 pearches in Stockbrook field part of brasenose Collidge	0	0	1
			M ^r Henry Notton for 2 acres & 19 pearches in Stockbrook field	0	0	4
			of Richard Peale for Late M ^r Spadmans [<i>Spateman</i>] close [1 acre 8 rood 20 pearches in Stockbrook Field]	0	1	0
			of Joseph Bird 1 acre 1 rood & 2 pearches in Lenards flatt	0	10	0
			of M ^r Alderman Hoolms for close nere Newpasture	0	12	0
£	s	d	Chester Rents			
			of Widdow Clayton [<i>Claytor</i>] for her farme [<i>commonly called Listers Farm</i>]	63	17	10
0	0	0	of M ^r walter Lord for his farm and other tacks [<i>Hopes Farm and part of Highgreave Field & Elms Close</i>]	61	8	9
			of him more	5	0	0
			of him more	3	3	0
			M ^r Daniel ward for his farme & Stamfords Close [<i>Bates Farm and third part of Close beyond Darwent called Stamfords Close</i>]	59	4	10
			of M ^r Robert Hage [<i>Hague</i>] for two parts of Stamfords Close [<i>late Mr Abraham Soar</i>]	4	8	6
			of M ^r Sam ⁿ Cooper for Scatergoods close	12	0	0
			of George Creswell for his house	0	10	0
			of M ^r Gary [<i>Gery</i>] for bradmore stones close £4 and for parte of elme Close £7 6s 8d	11	6	8
			Incroachments			
			[<i>Friargate</i>]			
			of M ^r Lorde for his poarch	0	0	6
			of M ^r Gilbert Cheshier [<i>Cheshire</i>] for his porch and House	0	1	6
			of John Durnall for his porch	0	0	4
			of M ^{rs} Fowler for her House	0	1	0
Weyman						
0	0	4	M ^{rs} [<i>Wayman</i>] Roberts for her porch [<i>Waldwick</i>]			
			of M ^r Tho: Roberts for his stepes	0	0	4
0	0	6	M ^r John Cheshier [<i>Cheshire</i>] at his new house [<i>late in the possession of M^r John Bagnold</i>]			
			of Tho: Langley for his porch	0	0	4
			of Will: Halle for his steps [<i>at his house next to M^r Greaves</i>] [<i>St Mary's Gate</i>]	0	0	6
			of Seth Smedly for his porch [<i>Sadler Gate</i>]	0	0	4
			of M ^r Abraham Warde for Jacksons porch & steps	0	0	6
			of John Durnill for porch & windows [<i>pulled down</i>]	0	0	6
			of Job Taylor for for his windows	0	0	4
			of M ^r Clarkston for his signe poste	0	0	6
0	0	4	M ^r Gary [<i>Gery</i>] for his steps			
			of Mary Midlton [<i>Middleton</i>] for steps at 2 houses [<i>next to M^r Gery's house</i>]	0	0	8
			of John Smith for his bulke [<i>St Michael and St Alkmund</i>]	0	0	6
			of Sam ⁿ Redforne for his signe poste	0	1	0
0	1	0	M ^r [<i>Benjamin</i>] Parker for porch & paills			
			of M ^r wagstaff for porch & pails [<i>at the house called the Cock</i>]	0	0	6

			of M ^r Sikes for [<i>Joseph</i>] Blodworth hous & bulke	0	1	0
			of M ^{rs} Broughton for porch & pails	0	0	8
			of M ^r Edmund Parker	0	0	6
			of M ^r Holms for changing way at S ^t Hellins	0	3	4
			of Rodger Morlidg for changing way at S ^t Hellins	0	1	8
			of M ^r Humphrey Booth for his house late Friths	0	1	0
			[<i>Irongate</i>]			
			of M ^r [<i>Abraham</i>] Holms for his steps	0	0	4
			of Robert Reave for bulding over girdlers alley	0	0	8
			of Tho: Adamson for his bulk & window	0	0	4
			of M ^r Sam ^l Cooper for Halkins [<i>Sampson Alkin</i>] house [<i>incroachment with his window</i>]	0	0	6
0	1	0	M ^r Henry Peach [<i>late M^r Large</i>] for house by All S ^t Churchyard [<i>incroachment upon ye street in the Churchyard</i>]			
			[<i>Cornmarket</i>]			
			of M ^r Burd [<i>Bird</i>] for his signe poste	0	0	6
			of John Porter for house late widdow Tharps [<i>Thorps near the Gaole</i>]	0	1	0
			of M ^{rs} Prime for a porch [<i>purchased by the Corporation</i>]	0	0	4
			of Edward Clay for house under y ^e Halle	0	1	0
			Widdow Broughton now for her pales 0:0:6	0	0	6
			of Benjamin Smith for his bulke	0	1	0
			of M ^r [<i>Francis</i>] Cooper for steps and posts in Cornmarkit [<i>at house late in M^r Gell's possession</i>]	0	1	0
			of M ^{rs} Byrom for house in rotten rowe	0	1	0
			of Henry Every for incroachment [<i>at his house</i>]	0	1	0
			of Joseph Toplis for incroachment	0	1	0
			of M ^r Alderman Cockayne for incroachment [<i>at his house</i>]	0	1	0
0	0	0	y ^e house late Stables, Now M ^{rs} Woods Ashborne	0	2	6
			[<i>St Peters Parish</i>]			
			of M ^r Frances Menill [<i>Meynell</i>] for porch & well [<i>at house in his possession</i>]	0	0	4
0	3	4	George Bland at Cockpitt hill for Incroachment			
0	0	0	M ^{rs} wright for her porch [<i>late Meynells for incroachment</i>]	0	0	4
			[<i>Morledge and Cockpitt Hill</i>]			
			of Richard Bland for y ^e ground where his stabl stands [<i>on Cockpitt Hill so long as it is used as a Stable 2^s 6^d if converted into a Dwelling house or any other use 10^s</i>]		2	6
x0	17	0	of widdow Oldham her House at cockpithill [<i>by order of Hall 26 February 1714</i>]	0	3	0
			[<i>Market Head</i>]			
0	0	6	Mickel [<i>Michael</i>] Porter house [<i>pulled down</i>]			
			of George Richinson for his bulk	0	1	0
0	1	0	M ^r Crompton for his house			
0	2	0	Churchwarden of All S ^t Phillip Parr which pr th is to pay for incroaching at butchery end			
			of M ^r Booth for steps at M ^r Baladins [<i>Ballidon</i>] house	0	0	3
			of White Cook for a bulke	0	0	6
			of Tho: Goodwin Esq ^r for laying rubish at yattes [<i>his back gate</i>]	0	0	3
			of M ^r Shepherdson for his posts	0	1	0
			of Richard Mayson for steps	0	0	6
x0	0	6	Benjamin Roberts for part of his seller sould to M ^r Ph: Parr by the Corporation [<i>under the Towne Ground</i>]			

Defisiant
as under

Arears Rec^d for the Corporation

£	s	d			
x0	4	0	Tho: Morley for shop late Dentye		
x1	4	0	Ditto for painthouse window & steps		
x3	9	0	M ^r Benjamin Parker for shop & opening window		
x0	15	0	Edgar Howe for opening back window		
0	6	8	Richard Bridg for sheep pasture of bradshawhay in 1727		
			of Joseph Reave for roodiches	6	0 0
			of M ^r Sam ^l Cooper for close at Roodiches	15	0 0
x0	15	9	Edward Clay with Mugson & Charles Jerram for a house under the Halle		
			of Executors of will Frances for late sleighs house	0	6 8
			of Ditto for house latte widdow Freeth	2	0 0
x0	10	0	Tho: Lakin for house on Nungreene		
x0	15	0	Richard Moore for house by order of Halle		
x0	0	0	of John Hoolms Taylor for his house in St Peeter parish	0	15 0
0	8	0	widdow Cockram for house on Nungreen		
0	6	0	M ^r Crompton & others for house late Henry Chaplin		
			of John Graysley for house on Nungreen	0	2 0
			of James Hallton for late Tho: Hardy 2 Cottages	0	1 0
x0	1	6	Tho: Pratt for a Cottage		
0	15	0	M ^r John Chesher for lane through Newlands		
1	5	0	Ditto for sevaralty of a close in stockbrook field		
0	0	0	John Osborne Esq ^r for sevaralty of Darly hill close	0	0 4
0	0	0	M ^r Tho: Yatts for a close at Nungreenhead	0	3 4
0	12	0	John Osborne Esq ^r for lane leding to Ireland orchard		
0	4	6	late M ^{rs} Notton for sevaralty of Daykings Close		
0	10	0	Ditto for close nere Chaddesden Cross late Sheldons		
0	3	0	M ^r Sam ^l Heathcoat for Cockpithill close		
			of M ^r Large his Trustees for Sevaralty of closes	0	19 4
0	4	4	M ^r Tho: Roberts for watring place at Abby barns		
0	5	4	M ^r George Batmans daugtrs for close at Chequrlays		
			of M ^r Houghton for a close nere Litle Over	0	9 0
0	0	0	of George Hood for peice ground at his house in bould lane		6 0
0	17	6	John Goodman for house and ground in bridgcroft		
x0	0	0	M ^r wagstaff for a close at babington lane head	0	2 0
			of M ^r Bayley for dogg Kenill	0	1 0
0	0	0	John Toplis for sevaralty of 1 acre 37 pearches in little field [now Godfry Toppliss]		1 0
0	0	0	Daniell ward for 1 roode & 17 pearches in stockbrook field belonging to Braznose Collige	0	0 5
x0	2	0	Richard Peal for 1 acre 3 roods and 20 pearches	-	2 -
x0	7	0	M ^r Alderman Hoolms for close nere Newpasture	-	5 -
			of M ^r walter Lorde for Hopes farmes	47	19 6
			of M ^r Sam ^l Cooper for Scatergood Close	12	0 0
0	2	0	M ^r John Chesher for incroaching at his house		
x0	0	6	David Jackson for porch & steps at his house		
			of M ^{rs} Broughton for porch and pales at her house	0	0 8
			of M ^r Sam ^l Cooper for Sampson Halkins house	0	1 0
0	1	0	M ^r Gary for his steps at his house		

0	4	0	M ^r Henry Peach late larges for a incroachment			
x0	1	0	the widdow of wilk: Thorpe for house at Gole bridge			
x0	4	0	Edward Claye & Charles Jerrom for House under y ^e Halle			
0	0	0	widdow Broughton in Lether lane for her bulk	0	2	0
0	0	0	They heyres of James Stapls for incroachment [Mrs Wood]	0	5	0
0	10	0	George Blande for incroachment at Cockpithill			
0	0	0	M ^{rs} wright for her Porch late M ^r Meynells	0	0	4
x4	5	0	widdow of Soll Oldham for her house			
0	1	0	M ^r Crompton for incroachment at his house			
0	14	0	Churchwardins of All S ^s for incroachment at Butcher row end			
			Now: M ^r P. Parr			
			of M ^r Booth for M ^r Balladins steps	0	0	3
0	1	6	M ^r White Cook for his steps in full street			
x0	0	6	Banjamen Roberts for part of his Seller under Towns grounde			
x0	3	4	Executors of George Yemans for shop			

Cash paid as the Rent Rolle Directs				£	s	d
to the Rev ^d M ^r William Chambers [<i>of All Saints Church to be paid quarterly</i>]				80	0	0
to M ^r Stuard [<i>Steward</i>] for the rent Rolle				02	0	0
to y ^e Minister poore & expence at Kirk Iorton				2	17	0
to y ^e Chamberlains for making there accounts				0	13	4
for the herbage of Bradshaw hay				0	2	0
to y ^e Crier for ringing y ^e Hall bell at Midsummer				0	1	0
pd Walltons Money to the poore				3	0	0
pd Killbeys Mone for the poor of Alls ^s [<i>at Easter</i>]				1	0	0
pd the Ladey Devonshires Money for y ^e poore [<i>at Midsomer</i>]				6	0	0
pd M ^r walthals Monis for the poore [<i>at Xmas</i>]				4	0	0
to John Porter for keiping house of Correction				4	0	0
to R ^d M ^r winter head School Master				40	0	0
to the Usher M ^r Steivenson [<i>during the pleasure of the Hall £15 to be p^d Quarterly by Order of the Hall till further Order</i>]				15	0	0
to Mathew Nutton [<i>Churchwardens of St Werburghs</i>] M ^r Bloodworth gift to poore				6	0	0
pd [<i>to the poor of Derby Mackworth & Markeaton Viz^d</i>] to George willmot Edmund Allte and wilk: Evans [<i>for Bread Cheese and Money</i>] 37-2-0 & to y ^e Clarke of Alls ^s 5-18-0 as M ^r Crowshaws Dole				43	0	0
to M ^r Lockit & M ^r winter for M ^r Croushaws Lecture				20	0	0
to Sam ⁿ Thorpe for a house of office [<i>Payment to cease</i>]				0	0	6
to M ^r Cantrill vicar of St Alkmunds				7	6	8
and for they Rent of his house				5	0	0
to M ^r Recorder for his fee						
to y ^e head Schoole Master every vissitation						
pd M ^r Osborns Money for the poor				2	10	0
pd M ^r Glosops money for the poor [<i>at Easter</i>]				1	10	0
to Alderman Houghton for procuring his Quietusest				20	14	10
to M ^r William Hodgkinson for a way leading to the Hoolmes fforde				0	10	0
				265	5	4

By payments & Taxes			£	s	d
8th Aprill 1729					
		paid two Laborers for 12 days & ½ each fencing in new pasture	1	5	0
		pd two quarters lande tax for newpasture Hoolms & Bradshawhay	1	9	4½
	9th	pd Sam ⁿ Fisher two quarters lande tax for Keys barne and one fourth part of Tyth	1	9	9
		pd Charles Jellicock for sprading Newpasture	0	6	8
	17th	pd for seventeen days & halph banking in Hoolms	0	17	6
	24	pd for twenty seven days labour ditching in newpasture	1	7	0
May					
	5th	pd will Goodman Constable Bill	3	15	6
		pd Sam ⁿ Bagster for Sprading Bradshawhay and mending the Stille	0	4	9
	6th	pd Joseph Rushbey an assessment to poor for Bradshawhay	0	7	0
	12th	pd M ^r Willson Constable Bill	0	9	10
	13th	pd Robert Simpson Bill	0	6	0
	15th	pd Sam ⁿ Thorpe bill	0	5	0
	19	pd Tho: Woodcock Constable bill	2	8	8
June	16th	pd for Cutting thstles & weeds in Hoolms	0	12	6
	25th	pd Charles Jellecock for worke at Newpasture stille	0	1	0
July	9th	pd M ^r webster one qrtrs land Tax for Keys barne & one parte of Tythe	0	10	8¼
	14th	pd Sam ⁿ Bagster for weeding 6 days in Bradshawhay	0	3	0
		pd James Backer one quarters Land tax for Newpasture Hoolms & Bradshawhay	0	14	8¼
		paid John Staple for two beesoms	0	0	2
		pd M ^s Notton for paper book	0	0	6
		pd Phillip Mathews three bills	3	13	6
Octo ^r	8th	pd Alldarman Cockayne a bill **	6	11	9
		pd Musick for playing at Buckeating	0	5	0
		pd Duke Devonshire Keeper fees for two Bucks	2	10	0
	15	pd John Porter a bill	5	17	11
	q ^r	Allowd M ^r Heathcoat Land taxes for S ^t Michaels Mills	1	12	0
	16	pd James Backer Land tax for Newpasture & others	0	14	8¼
			37	19	5¼
Octobr	16th	pd Sam ⁿ Hodgkinson bill	0	7	6
		pd Nathaniel Peales bill *	3	7	5
		pd Will Goodman Constable bill *	3	13	0
		pd John Harrison Constable bill *	1	0	9
		pd Tho: woodcock Constable bill *	1	16	9
		pd M ^r webster on quartrs land tax for Keys barne & parte of Tythe	0	10	8¼
		pd Will Leach bill	0	11	0
		pd Will Hardy bill	0	11	4
		pd John Hoole bill *	1	17	9
		pd Rob ^t Allsop Bill	0	17	0
Nov	29	pd Joseph Rushby two Levis to st Peetrs for Bradshawhay *	0	14	0
		pd Tho: woodcock bill	2	6	11
	J.G.	pd Henry Swan a bill *	0	1	6
		to M ^r Shepheardson & M ^r Starkey one years taxes for Chester Green	1	18	6
January	28	pd M ^s Notton bill *	0	3	9½
	29	to Daniel Warde Taxes for his Living	4	0	3

pd M ^r Rob ^t Backwell woolindraper bill	10	2	10
pd Will Trimer bill	6	5	3
pd Tho: Trimmer bill	11	18	10
pd David spencer Constable bill *	1	13	0
pd Tho: Revitt Constable bill *	4	7	2
pd to white Cooke the Expence at Chatsworth Backwell & Mattlock *	5	12	6
to John Stable for Lode Coles *	1	0	6
pd John Evatt a bill	2	9	6
pd Henry Richinon bill *	0	2	6
pd John Howe bill	1	0	0
pd Tho: Jerram Constable bill *	0	19	6
pd Joseph Ellat bill	0	16	1
pd Joseph Clay bill	0	16	0
To M ^r Cooper two years taxes for Scatergood close	1	16	0
pd M ^r Cooper one bill *	24	0	0
pd M ^r Cooper one bill	27	10	0
	124	7	9¾

	pd John Durnall Bill	5	19	0
	pd M ^r Walter Lorde bill	3	6	6
	pd Mathew Howe bill *	0	8	0
	pd Joseph Cocker bill **	6	3	4½
	pd will Hardey for 2 ^{lb} brags by mr Trimmer	0	0	8
J.G.	pd M ^r Will Seale bill	0	8	6
	pd M ^r Hoolmes bill	0	11	0
	pd M ^r Winter Henry Richinon bill	0	7	2
	Allowed Wid ^m Broughton out of her arrears	0	1	-
	1780 J.G.			
	pd M ^r Sam ^l Heathcoat Bill	5	6	0
	pd Jn ^o Hoole Bill for Lox	0	17	6
	pd M ^r Heathcoat for lakes	0	14	6
		22	3	2½

* Bills found in Derby Local Studies Library 24071

** Bills found in Derby Local Studies Library, Derbyshire Deeds Collection 1002 and 1002a

*** A hovell was a barn with an open side.

The rents due were totalled each schedule on the parchment roll. These totals are listed below together with the total value of the rents due to the Corporation:

	£	s	d
Butchery	8	11	4
Mills and Common Pastures	62	4	8
Closes	31	9	8
Rowditch	86	0	0
Houses and Barns	42	19	2
Inclosures	7	5	3
Chester rents	220	17	7
Incroachments	3	8	4
TOTAL rents due	452	16	0

The total payments taken from the manuscript roll were:

	£	s	d
As the rent roll directs	265	5	4
Payments and taxes	37	19	8¼
Payments and taxes	124	7	9¾
Payments and taxes	22	3	2½
TOTAL payments	£449	15	9½

It can be seen that the Corporation just about managed to break even which probably explains why a concerted effort appears to have been made this year to collect outstanding monies.

This particular working copy of the rent roll appears to be used in the following way. Sums of money which had been paid when the list was drawn up appear in the right hand column and the arrears for this year in the left hand column. Arrears which have been paid are marked with a cross. For instance 12 cows were allowed on Bradshaw Hay at 8s a cow but when this listing was drawn up only 11 cowgates had been paid then giving an arrears of 8s. The payment for the twelfth cowgate arrived later and so the arrears was marked with a cross. Cumulative arrears are listed in 'Arrears Rec'd for the Corporation' where the same system is followed.

The first schedule on the rental consists of butchers shops, the Shoemakers Hall (pulled down and rebuilt by 1732), the rents for St Michael's Mills from Samuel Heathcote, Sir Thomas Lombe and from Benjamin Granger for the waterhouse adjacent to the mill, rents for the cowgates and rent for some land, mostly leased. The number of cows permitted in each pasture [cowgates] was defined in the rent roll as 24 cows on the Holmes Pasture at 6s per cowgate, 32 on New Pasture at 12s per cowgate and 12 cows on Bradshaw Hay at 8s per cowgate. The cows on the latter had to remain until St Thomas' Day. Surprisingly the 1762 rent roll contained exactly the same information about Samuel Crompton and the Shoemakers Hall as shown in the rent roll above apart from a margin note '*Lease dated 3 January 1737 for 300 years. Rent payable Michelmass and Lady Day*' - a timely reminder that sometimes information can refer to events which happened many years earlier.

The St Michael's Mills beside the River Derwent were operated as three separate concerns. Samuel Heathcote's mill was a corn or malt mill, the silk mill was leased by Sir Thomas Lombe, (the half brother of John Lombe, deceased, who founded the silk mills) and the Earl of Exeter and Benjamin Granger leased the waterhouse or Gunpowder Mill which contained George Sorocold's invention: an engine used to pump water through pipes to all parts of the town.²³ In 1732 the Gunpowder Mill was described as a Waterhouse or Engine House near to St Michaels Mills with an adjoining Malt Mill, two Sluices and the Little Byflatt on which the mill was built. The lessees could erect and make waterwheels and other engines and lay pipes for conveying water into the streets, lanes and passages within the Borough in addition to using the waterwheels, engines and pipes which had already been made, erected and laid. There was a footway and a horseway over the ground and over the bridges leading to the watercorn mill called St Michaels Mill and the Silk Mill.²⁴

Much of the land listed in the rental was formerly the property of Darley Abbey, the prebends of All Saints church and other churches in the town before the Dissolution which was granted to the Corporation by Queen Mary in 1555. This included the farms and land at Little Chester: Mrs Claytor's farm and land (formerly Thomas Lister's and once the possession of Darley Abbey), the Stone House Prebend (Mr Daniel Ward's farm, otherwise known as Bates Farm - still extant today), two small prebends, a messuage and tenement then in the possession of William Scattergood (Scattergood's Close) and the tithes of Little Chester. These farms at Little Chester were the Corporation's most valuable possession providing rentals of £220 17s 7d out of the total of £452 16s 0d.

Messuages, lands and tenements which belonged to the Guild of the Holy Trinity and the Chantry of St Mary in All Saints, the Chantry of St Mary's in the parish of St Peter's and the Chantry of St Mary in the parish of St Werburgh formed part of the Queen Mary's grant as did many other messuages and cottages in Derby. She

²³ H. Arnold-Bemrose, 'The Derby Company of Mercers', *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, Vol XV, 1893, p147

²⁴ Derby Local Studies Library, Derbyshire Deeds Collection 10373

also granted the Corporation St Mary's Mill and the three fulling mills and one water mill called Derwent mills together with the adjacent Byflatt (St Michael's Mills in 1729 - see above). Other property in Alvaston, tithes in Litchurch, etc which do not feature in the 1729 rent rolls are listed. In return the Corporation had to pay a yearly rent of £41 14s 11d to the Crown, 12d to the churchwardens of All Saints, £13 6s 8d to its two ministers, £6 13s 4d to the priest at St Alkmunds, £13 16s 8d to the master and usher at Derby free school and provide mansion houses and an annual pension of £7 6s 8d to the vicars of All Saints and St Alkmunds.²⁵ Many of these payments can be found in schedule *Payments as the Rent Roll directs* though some of the sums have increased in value over the intervening 175 years.

In 1630 Richard Crowshaw gifted £1,250 to the Town for charitable uses²⁶ which included gifts to the poor of Derby, Markeaton and Mackworth and finance for a weekly lecture to be given at All Saints church every Friday (in 1729 £20 was paid to Mr Lockett, vicar of both St Werburgh and St Michael, and Mr Winter, the Head Schoolmaster at Derby School). The Mayor and burgesses spent £1,000 in 17 Chas 1 to purchase of some closes in a farm called the Rowditch in the parish of Mackworth. In 1646 they spent another £120 on the Horse Close, also part of the Rowditch farm and later bought Botham's Close in Little Chester. The rental income of £86 per annum for the Rowditch more than covered the £63 a year the Corporation was committed to spend in carrying out Mr Crowshaw's will. These payments are included on the schedule *Payments as the Rent Roll directs*, as are the payments for other charities which the Corporation administered.

Other income came from incroachments. In this context an incroachment was any building or part of building that extended on to the Corporation's land - often the highway. Several leases and draft indentures for encroachments were unearthed. The lease for palisades for John Heath the banker's house in Full Street refers to 'All that piece of ground next to the bottom of the front part of a certain new erected House of John Heath in the full Street in the s^d Borough and fronting the s^d Street of the compass & Dimensions following (in order to set palisadoes on) to wit not exceeding 2 feet in breadth into the s^d Street from the bottom of the s^d front to the outside of the said palisadoes, nor to extend further than the front of the said House being about 34 feet in length'. The lease was for 999 years and the rent 1s per annum.²⁷ Robert Bakewell, ironman, and Francis Moore, a joiner, had a lease for a piece of waste ground 9 yards by 6 yards at the end of St Mary's Bridge to erect an engine or machine for weighing coals and other commodities²⁸ and in 1736 Samuel Crompton purchased 'the Liberty to place the front of his intended new building at the Mermaid not exceeding one foot further in the Street than Nathaniel Westons adjoining Wall stands, and a much farther than one foot as he shall think fit - at the end next Matlocks House'. This building was erected and let to Thomas Milnes, a grocer. Later Mr Crompton bought more land for 40s to 'open a place next the side of Matlocks Building of about four feet and a halfe in length and three feet in Breadth for the Convenience of a Trapdoor & Open there with Steps from it leading into y^e s^d Mr Milnes's Cellar or Warehouse, for the better laying his Goods & Commodities in Trade'.²⁹ As can be seen from the rental other incroachments were for pales, posts, bulkes, opening windows, etc. Although all these examples refer to small areas of lands, they demonstrate the care which was taken to maximise the income of the Corporation with the full protection of the law.

The Bills

The last schedule *By payments & Taxes* lists the expenditure in the name of the Mayor on behalf of the Corporation. Some of the payments are self-explanatory but others are totally non-informative. Fortunately some of the actual bills listed in this rental were found, two in the Derbyshire Deeds Collection and another group in the general catalogue (references 5 and 6). Some more may still be waiting to be found as there are several boxes of unsorted bills in the Derby Borough uncatalogued archives.

The bills themselves come in many differing sizes from say a piece of paper 12" x 8" to scraps of paper no more than 3" square. Each are written in the hand of the supplier, some of whom are obviously educated and others very illiterate. The transcribed rental above is marked with either * or ** to indicate which bills have been found and their source. The bills for taxes all refer to land which formed part of Queen Mary's gift and presumably this money was used to pay the annual rent to the Crown.

²⁵ Robert Simpson, *History of Derby*, Vol I, pp67-78

²⁶ *The Report of the Commissioners to enquire concerning Charities in England and Wales relating to the County of Derby 1819-1837*, pp8-11. Details of the other charities can found in this Report.

²⁷ Derby Local Studies Library, Derby Borough Archives, Box R, Deed 19957

²⁸ Derby Local Studies Library, Derby Borough Archives, Box R, Deed 19949

²⁹ Derby Local Studies Library, Derby Borough Archives, Box R

Joseph Cocker's bill (1002a)

Corporation Bill Septmbr 29 1728
In Rob^t. Wagstaff Esq^r yeare Late mayor

		£	s	d
	pade John Woodins allowance till the 19 Agust From the 29 Septm ^{br} Wich is 46 Wicks	1	7	0
29	pade William Hinkle 4 dayes	0	0	4
octob ^r 11:	For Ale to Bunfire	0	6	0
octb ^r 20	For Straw	0	0	6
th 30:	For Ale to Bunfire	0	6	0
Novem ^{br} 4	For Straw and Emten 1 Tub	0	0	9
th 11:	For attending the Commission Saverall dayes and Exspences	0	5	0
19	For Straw	0	0	6
20	pade Rob ^t Burton aLowane till the 26 march wich is	0	10	6
29	pade John Bowman till 11 Decm ^{br}	0	0	11
Decm ^{br} 5	p ^d Joseph Roberts ALowance till the 28	0	2	0
th 7	For Ale to Bunfire	0	5	0
	For Straw	0	0	3
14	For Clenin the Longe house	0	0	6
26	For Emten 1 Tub Clenin aper goale	0	1	0
	For Straw	0	0	3
Jan ^y 19	For Straw	0	0	3
th 06	For Emten 2 Tubs	0	1	0
March 1	For Emten 2 Tubs	0	1	0
	For Straw	0	0	6
March 25	For going to Chadson With M ^r Hodgkinson Clarke	0	1	6
28	For Straw	0	0	3
Aprill 3	William Gratten Whent is goale p ^d is alowane till 29 Septm ^{br} wich is 25 Wicks 5 days	0	15	0
May 1	For Emten 1 Tub and Straw	0	1	0
June 4:	For Emten 1 Tub	0	0	6
	For Straw and a Beson	0	0	7
July 26	For going to Hardwick about Veneson	0	10	6
		£4	18	11
July 29	For Clenen Longhous Strawe	0	1	0
Agust 29	For going to Hardwick and the Recorder	0	10	6
Septm ^{br} 28	pade a man for Removeing Some Stones By M ^r mayer order att goale Bridge	0	0	6
		£0	12	0
	Brote over	4	18	11
	Porx	0	12	5½
	In All	£6	3	4½

Seen & Allowed

Rob^t Wagstaff

11th July Recd of John Hoole six pound three shillings and four pence halphpeny being the above bill & sesments to the pore for tythe & Keys barne

By me Joseph Cocker

The following bills are a selection of those found in Derby Local Studies Library 24071

John Harrison's bill

John Harrison Constable his bill for the year 1728

		li	s	d
November 23 th	by order of M ^r Mayor one passinger for Sundays Rest	0	1	0
November 27 th	Conveance for a man to Markeato ⁿ		1	0
	To Subsistance for the Same	0	0	6
Dec ^r 22 th	Subsistance for Sundays Rest for one man		1	0
Dec ^r 23 th	payd M ^r Bateman for a pass for the Same	0	1	0
	for Conveience for the Same to Leechurch		1	0
January 6 th	payd M ^r Batman for a pass	0	1	0
	for Covaience to Darby	0	1	0
	Subsistance for the Same	0	0	6
February 6 th	by order of M ^r Cokayne gave a man with a permit	0	0	3
March 13 th	by the order of M ^r Cokayne a permit	0	0	3
March 26 th	by the order of M ^r Cokayne a permit	0	0	3
April 16 th	Subsistance for a Sick woman and three children Convaidd to Markeaton	0	1	0
April 19 th	gave a man a woman and three Children for Sundays Rest	0	2	0
May 24 th	by order of M ^r Mayor gave nine Saylor	0	2	6
July 19 th	Conveance for fore passingers to Darby	0	2	0
	Subsistance for the Same	0	1	0
July 27 th	by order of M ^r Mayor gave three passingers for Sundays Rest		2	0
	for Cleaning the polax		1	
Oct ^r 11 th	By order of M ^r Mayor for a permit gave a man and a woman	0	0	6
		1	0	9

Seen and allowed Rob^t Wagstaff Mayor

Oct^r 21th Received the Contents of this Bill by mee John Harrison

Nathaniel Peale's bill

A Bill of Work Done for y^e Corporation

1729

June y ^e 20 th	Att y ^e Morlidge Bridge			
	For 34 foot six Inches of Coaping Stone workmanship and Carriage	1	14	6
	For Building up y ^e wall and Cramp the Stones and runing with Lead	0	7	6
	for mortar useed in y ^e Dooing it	0	1	6
	pd to John Cauton for paveing the Bridge with bolders	0	0	8
	Att the Saddlergate Bridge			
Septem ^{er} 27 th	For 10 feet six inches of Coaping stone Workmandship and Carriage	0	10	6
	My Brother one day and a quarter	0	2	1
	for mortar useed in the dooing it	0	0	8
	of Laborer Half a day	0	0	6
	Att the Gail Bridge			
October y ^e 11 th	for four foot six Inches of new Coaping	0	4	6

My Brother one day and a half	0	2	6
A Laborer one day	0	1	0
for mortar useed in the dooing it	0	1	0
For Lay a grate in y ^e Bridggate	0	0	6
	3	7	5

Seen & Allowed Rob^t Wagstaff

Nathanial Peale Oct 17 1729
Recd contents from John Hoole

Sam Cooper's bill

The Corporation D^{or} to S. Cooper
Tho Houghton Esq^r Mayor
1728

Aug ¹⁰	To 7 Gall & ½ Wine to y ^e Judges	2	8	9
	To 30 Bottles		5	0
	To Ale & Eating to y ^e Keeper		9	6
	To Hay & Corne to Ditto		1	6
	To 117 Gent ⁿ Ordinaries at 18 ^d	8	18	6
	To 52 D ^o at 12 ^d Each	2	12	0
	To 89 Galls Ale at 20 ^d	7	8	11
	To 8 Bottles Wine		16	0
	To Tob ^o		5	6
	To the Musick		5	0
	To the Cook		5	0
	To the Servants		5	0
		24	0	1

28^o March 1730 In M^r Houghtons ?Absence I doe Allow this bill
being Twenty four pounds £24

Jn^o Gisborne May^r

of M^r Jn^o Hoole
Rec'd y^e 18 Apⁿ 1730 the full Contents
per Sam Cooper

Henry Richardson's Bill

1729

Apⁿ 11th ffor work done to y^e ffree school by Hen. Richardson

		£	s	d
	ffor a new key to y ^e schooll house of office	0	0	8
	ffor mending a Lock & a key to y ^e school house door	0	0	6
July 8 th	ffor a new key to y ^e schooll house of office	0	0	8
15	ffor a new key to y ^e schooll house of office	0	0	8
	Total	0	2	6

Reverse:

9th Febr 1729. Recd of John Hoole Late Chamberlaine the Contents of the within Bill by me Henry X [His marke] Richardson

APPENDIX A:

Rent rolls, Mayor's Accounts and Chamberlains' Accounts found to date in Derby Local Studies Library

Rent Rolls

Derby Borough Archives Box V - Rent Rolls mid 16thC-1734

1540	plus typed transcripton	1680	
1541	plus typed transcripton	1682	
1581	plus typed transcripton	1685	
1592	plus typed transcripton	1690/1	
1596	plus typed transcripton	1694	
1612		1707	
1615		1708	
1619		1720	
1620		1725	plus Letter of Attorney 1726
1625		1729	plus Letter of Attorney 1730.
1628	illegible	1733	
1678		1734	plus Letter of Attorney 1736
1679			

Derby Borough Archives Box W - Rent Rolls 1735-1806

1735	Roll plus Mayors Accounts	1762	damaged
1736		1763	
1737		1771	
1738	possible date, damaged	1773	damaged
1754	Roll plus Mayors Accounts	1777	
1755	Mayors Accounts only	1806	
1760		nd	damaged

Draft Rent Rolls

1691	Derby Local Studies Library, Derby Borough Archives Box X
1728 (2 copies)	Derby Local Studies Library, Derby Borough Archives Box V
1729	Derby Local Studies Library, 10735
1730	Derby Local Studies Library, Derby Borough Archives Box V
1731-33	Derby Local Studies Library, Derby Borough Archives Box V

Corporation Accounts

1730-1762	Account book. Derby Local Studies Library, Derby Borough Archives Box F
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Chamberlains' Accounts

1652	Derby Local Studies Library, Derby Borough Archives Box X
1676	Derby Local Studies Library, MS 9504
1680 & 1681	Derby Local Studies Library, Derby Borough Archives Box X
1682	Derby Local Studies Library, Derby Borough Archives Box X
1689	Derby Local Studies Library, 10924
1692	Derby Local Studies Library, Derby Borough Archives Box X

APPENDIX B

There Accountes of Richard Burton John ffrances Arther Jolly Thomas Strong Chamberlines ffor the yeare **1682**
Theire disbursmentes³⁰

	£	s	d
Imprimis payd Sarjant Smiths Bill ffor a ffeast	04	13	06
payd him a Bill ffor the prisnores	02	04	11
payd him another Bill for the prisnors	02	06	04
payd him another Bill for the prisnors	01	07	03
payd him another Bill for the prisnores	01	05	03
payd to the payd to the Scollers at the giving over the ffree Scholly 5s			
And the prisnores 0s 12d	00	06	00
payd ffor Making 4 towllmens & 2 pinneres Coates	00	12	00
payd ffor Making Samuell Inkersons & Marke Burtons Coatse	00	05	00
payd M ^{er} Thomas Gudwine a Bill ffor Cloth	06	01	06
payd ffor Braking the Isse at the Jolle Bridge			
And Tennant Bridg	00	04	00
payd to M ^{er} Major ffor the keepers ffeesse for 2 Bucks	01	10	00
payd M ^{rs} Lawson a Bill	00	04	00
payd M ^{er} Hossington ffor 2 quarters Schoolle wages	10	00	00
payd M ^{er} Hossington for halfe the Lecture	10	00	00
payd ffor Bricks & lime & Repairing the prisnors Chimny	00	02	06
payd for Dressing Bradshaw hay	00	03	06
pd ffor Dressing the new passture 5s And hedging it 6s 8d	00	11	08
payd 21 Loades of Coalles ffor the towne Hall	01	01	00
pd Inkerson ffor Candells	00	00	06
payd M ^{er} Waltons gifte to the Churchwardenes	03	00	00
payd M ^{er} Walthalles	04	00	00
payd M ^{er} Osbornes gifft	02	10	00
payd M ^{er} kilbyes gift	01	00	00
payd M ^{er} Glossupes gift	01	10	00
payd William Greenesmith ffor m ^{er} Croshowes			
Dolle ffor a yeare 5 ^{li} 18 ^s & pd him for Breede for 3 Comumones 8d	5	18	8
<hr/>			
	60 ^{li} -17 ^s -7 ^d		
payd Samuell Inkerson a yeares sallery	2	13	00
payd M ^{er} Ward ffor teaching Scolleres for a yeare	12	00	00
payd M ^{er} Walker ffor keeping the house of Corexon	04	00	00
payd Henry Goulding for m ^{er} Bludworthes gifft to the poore	06	00	00
payd the Minnister & poore of kerk Ierton and ouer Expences for going thither	03	09	06
payd Richard Sligh a Bill	01	11	03
payd John Robertes a Bill	01	14	09
payd ffor ffeing the dieres well	00	01	08
payd M ^r Bagnall ffor making the Reent Roulle			

³⁰ Derby Local Studies Library 10924

	£	s	d
And A letter of Attorney	01	01	00
payd ffor mooing ffisselles in the houllmes	00	07	00
payd Johahthan Massy a Bill ffor Stone ffor Rooditches	2	16	00
payd M ^r Thomas Mee for ½ a yeare for Croshoues dolle	18	11	00
payd M ^r Cantrall ffor Teaching Scolleres for ½ a yeare	20	00	00
payd William Hall for Repairing the Bridge By M ^r Majores house	00	04	00
payd ffor 9 Loade of gravell for the Bridge	00	02	03
payd Phillop Bisse a Bill	00	05	09
payd ffor 5 Chimnyes in the towne hall & free Schooll	00	10	00
payd M ^r Gilbert Cheshier a Bill ffor furnituer for Towlle menes & Crieres Coattes	01	15	00
payd Richard Burton & John frances for a Sheepe			
And A Calfe for a present to the Judges	2	00	00
payd Richard Moore A Bill	00	17	00
payd Henry Millnes ffor paving at the Joalle Bridg	00	07	00
payd Henry Sheppard ffor Repairing the watter worke at Mary Bridge	00	11	6
payd Johahthan Massy ffor Repairing Warburges Stone Bridge	00	18	11
payd M ^r David Cooper a Bill	01	05	00
payd Robert Gamble A Bill	01	13	08
	84	15	09

A Lime Tree Layd down at the netherend of the payment against the Jolle 17 feette	00	17	0
ffor pylles and laying down 2 ^s 6 ^d	00	2	6
payd M ^r Samuel Heathcoate 2 Billes	07	17	00
M ^r Samuel Ward deducted out of his Reent for taxes	00	14	00
M ^r John Ffrances deducted out of his Reent for taxes	00	15	0
M ^r John Scattergood deducted out of his Reent for taxes	00	9	0
payd M ^r Thomes Mee 8 ^h 11 ^s	8	11	00
	19	5	6
payd M ^r Cantrill ffor teaching schoole ½ a yeare 20 ^h	20	00	00
pd M ^r Osborne ffor his pt of the Lecture	05	00	00
pd M ^r Osborne ffor the Arbige of Bradshaw hay	00	02	00
	44	07	6
M ^r John Lorde deducted out of his Reente ffor the kings Taxes 3 ^h 16 ^s 4 ^d	03	16	4
	48	3	10

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Dudley Fowkes for his encouragement and his help in checking my transcriptions of the documents reproduced in this article and the staff at Derby Local Studies Library for their enthusiastic interest and their unfailing willingness to fetch yet another heavy archive box!

LES TUXFORD REMEMBERS THE EARLY 'BUS SCENE IN DERBY

(by Les Tuxford,

My interest in motor vehicles started at a very early age because I recall looking out of the front room window and admiring a Star lorry, R 2716, with a very shiny brass radiator and lamps, delivering goods to the Co-op shop next door. Later checking on this vehicle with the P.S.V.C. revealed that it had been a bus with Harrison's of Ashbourne, taken over by Trent in 1916, sold to the Co-op as a lorry in 1918 and had been scrapped by 1921, suggesting that I must have been only five at the most.

From the age of six my brother Eric, eighteen months older, and I used 'to go down town', a penny ride on the 'Pride of the Peak' Chevrolet fourteen seater, on a Saturday morning and wander round, into Woolworth's, (Nothing over sixpence), round the Market Hall, but mostly around the Bold Lane/Cheapside area, looking at the various buses. I recall one day looking at the radiator of a small bus and saying to my brother "What's a GMC?" Not until recently have I found out that it must have been an ex-Army Buick ambulance, probably one run by Fred Nichols as the 'Quick Service' to Darley Abbey and Allestree in 1924/5, and originally from Central Stables, Morledge. Trent were green in those days, the first red vehicles came in 1924, although one Tilling Stevens, CH 1373, was painted bluish grey in early days. Woe betide us on these trips if we forgot to call at Cooper's in Albert Street for a pound of Palethorpes' pork sausages before heading for home!

From the age of six I used to go bike rides around the district with my brother, ostensibly for a ride, but chiefly "bus ticketing", that is collecting bus tickets, mostly from the roadside where plenty could be found. The first rider to spot one would be off his bike like a shot, pick up the ticket and say triumphantly - "It's a Pippin threepenny", or possibly, "A Higgs & Waller shilling exchange".

A typical ride out would be to Ripley, where a scour round the Market Place would provide evidence of Blundell's Grove buses, or those belonging to Tarlton & Brown; then on to Alfreton where we would see Peel's charabancs lined up on the side of the main street. We always took the main road from Swanwick cross roads and wondered why we got few tickets, not realising that the "Association" buses of Topham's, Wood of Riddings, Reg Fearn, Severn Bros., and C. Shaw & Sons turned off there to include Leabrooks, Somercotes and other villages where the traffic was.

Local trips such as through Findern, Willington and Repton, rewarded us with tickets from the Blue Bus Service and the sight of their Halleys, Chevrolets and Maudsleys with, in course of time, three versions of their owners' names - Dean & Allen, Dean & Tailby and Tailby & George being noted scrolled on a garter at the rear of their buses. When Arthur Allen left the company and set up a short-lived route from Repton Woods to Derby with Cecil Colliver, we cycled out to Repton several times, saw the roadside timetables and even the buses but found no tickets. Did they ever issue them?

One Sunday morning we had cycled to Swarkestone, Ingleby and Milton, and on entering Repton we saw a dark red bus being washed in the watersplash which was just below the Boot Inn in those days. Only recently, after sixty years, have I found out from P.S.V.C. records that it was the Oldsmobile of Bayliss's from Ashbourne which the Blue Bus had purchased and was being prepared for a change of colour to blue!

Often on Saturday evenings we would cycle "down town" to see the country buses, which earlier had brought in masses of countryfolk as well as boxes of eggs, cheeses and even a calf in a sack bag, as they collected their return loads complete with heavily-laden shopping bags and extra sundries. There would be Potts's yellow bus from Castle Donington, My Lady from Crich, Crimson Rambler (a Bean) from Hales Green, near Yeaveley, Dove Valley of Roston, and a gaggle of Webster's heading back Hognaston way. Many a time we were thrown out of the Trent Bus Station in Albert Street by the very belligerent resident inspector even though we only sat on a long bench seat which was provided for intending passengers, having sneaked in through the back entrance.

In the days when many bus firms were being absorbed, a large poster marked TRENT was stuck on the sides of their buses before they were repainted. One open-topped solid-tyred decker came into the bus station yard

coughing, spitting and backfiring and the driver was told in no uncertain terms to "Take it back to the garage"; we never saw that one again! Some of the vehicles taken over were repainted in Trent colours and we admired these, particularly the small ones such as Reos (ex Gregson, Britannia), Dennis eighteen seaters and the like, and especially six-wheeler Chevs. from District, though these smaller buses were usually not kept very long. A roundel at the rear of many early S.O.S. vehicles declared "This bus runs on Power Petrol". Early Trent buses used to have a Daily Duty Roster number on an aluminium plate slotted into a holder on the nearside front end of the body at centre height, eg D1 may have consisted of say, 3 Allestrees, 2 Nottingham trips and a Celanese run, albeit with possibly four drivers throughout the day. This was later dispensed with and the duty inspector allocated drivers to their vehicles. The background of the vehicle number on the bonnet was painted to denote the home base, eg Derby red, Nottingham green, Loughborough blue, etc.

In about 1929 I got a job as the Saturday errand lad at the Co-op fruit shop next door to my home for the princely sum of 1s 6d (7½d) which was upped to 2s 0d after a short while when I went in after school each day until 6 or 7pm. Eric started work in the Inspectors' Office at Trent Motor Traction (actually in an old bus body against the back rail of the bus station), moving after a short time to the Parcels Office, resulting in our outings being restricted to occasional Sundays.

My dad bought a new Morris Cowley in January 1926 and journeys to his relatives, who lived at the Cross Keys in Epperstone, Notts gave us the opportunity to see the Daimler and A.E.C. double deckers of Barton Bros., many of them ex-London General, and the six-wheel converted Lancia Gliders. Indeed many of these we saw as four-wheelers before conversion, one being an Irish acquisition (XI 6375) being fitted with a diesel engine as early as March 1928, claimed to be the first P.S.V. so fitted in England, though disputed by, I believe it was, Chesterfield Corporation. Back to Epperstone, the local bus service of W.R. Clark, who ran Nottingham to Oxtun, via Epperstone did not seem very popular for we only obtained one of his tickets, and I believe we were too scared to ask if he would let us clear his bus out when we saw it in his yard.

Eric still has hundreds of 1920 - 1930 tickets, mostly fixed in (penny) exercise books but I'm afraid all mine (and I'm sure I'd got the greater number) were thrown away after I got married and left home. When I went into "my" drawer for them after the war there they were - gone!

I omitted to mention that holidays were not an exception for us - Tom Cary tickets were procured from Mablethorpe, as were Thorn's, who ran along the road at the back of the sandhills. I never knew where he ran to, always imagining it must have been to Saltfleet. W.P. Allen's Silver Queen fleet was also very prominent around Mablethorpe, eventually forming the nucleus of the Lincolnshire Road Car.

GEORGE LAMB'S ADVICE TO FUTURE ARCHIVISTS

A note by Howard Usher

"For the Next Comer GL

The parcels on this shelf are not letters, but consist of patents, commissions, Navy Estimates, Household Accounts, Dock Yard reports, petitions, fragments of sermons, and of religious treatises, victualling accounts, and some extracts of various sorts. They have seemed to me upon rather a hasty inspection to be of little or no value, still I implore whoever after me inspects these papers to look them over fully. Be he a Divine he will find many religious disquisitions, (certainly rather abstruse & scholastic). Be he a political jobber, he will find rare precedents how to petition men in office, and how seemingly small units may in fact comprize matters of serious nature. Be he a rogue or detector of rogues he will find how his Majesty and the revenue were defrauded and protected in the reigns of James and Charles the first, and lastly be he a thorough bred Antiquary he will find many papers illegible and unintelligible from age, which consequently must be of incalculable value
Of these papers are 14 packets

G. Lamb December 1823"

These parcels of Lothian documents "of little or no value" sold for a large sum of money some 150 years later.

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