

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY



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DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

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EDITORIAL PANEL

Dr Irene Brightmer
Dr Roger Dalton
Dr Joan D'Arcy
Heather Eaton

COMPILER

Jane Steer
478 Duffield Road
Allestree,
Derby,
DE22 2DJ

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Front Cover: A map by Michael Drayton published in *Polyolbion or Chorographical Description of all the Tracts, Rivers, Mountains, Forests and other Parts of the Renowned Isle of Great Britain*, 1612, enlarged in 1622. Engraver: William Hole.

THE GLOSSOP EASTER BOOKS

(By Derek Brumhead, Gayton, Laneside Road, New Mills, High Peak, SK22 4LU)

Easter books, known less commonly as Paschal or Easter Rolls, record the payments of moduses¹ or tithes, customary payments, made in lieu of the actual titheable produce which were due at Easter. They are not uncommon.² Some parishes have a long series, eg the books of Dalton in Cumbria date from 1673 to 1765, and Ludlow and Oundle have over fifty.³ King says that the earliest date from the mid-sixteenth century until 1836, the year of the Tithe Commutation Act. Glossop is unusual in that it has a very early Easter book, 1433. Easter books have commonly been used for the purpose of counting the population for comparison with the hearth tax returns. This is considered later together with the significance of the Compton Census of 1675/76.

Tithes were part of the income of the Vicar, probably recorded by a churchwarden, and a crucial part of the parish financial system. But there was a significant distinction between a parish in which the priest held all the right to the living and one in which the advowson had been appropriated, as was the case with Glossop, by the Duke of Norfolk. Small (or mixed) tithes on livestock, milk, eggs, garden produce and bees (recorded as swarms) went to the Vicar. He also had a right to the personal tithes assessed on the profits of trade and crafts. Great tithes due on hay and crops went to the Rector (Impropriator).⁴ However, unusually, in the Glossop parish the tithe amounts, irrespective of what type they were, were split equally between the Impropriator and the Vicar. For example, in one of the Easter books for 1693 (there are two) the total collected amounted to £14 17s 11d and a note explains that '*to my Lady Dutchess £07, 08.11½*' and '*To Yr Vicar £07 08 11½*'. This arrangement was confirmed in a Terrier (Appendix) and much later in a note in the New Mills Tithe Award for 1841, '*The undermentioned moduses or compositions or prescriptions or customary payments are payable to the said Duke of Norfolk and Vicar of Glossop in equal moieties instead of the undermentioned Tithes throughout the said Township*'.

Twenty two Easter books for the Glossop parish covering the period 1433-1710 are held in Derbyshire Record Office.⁵ They were formerly held in Glossop library for the Glossop Historical Society but in 1984 were transferred to the DRO, repaired and conserved. Microfilmed copies were made for the library.⁶ Three Glossop Easter books are also held in Sheffield City Archives and these are discussed later.⁷

Most of the Easter tithe of Glossop seems to have been collected during a perambulation of the streets. But the books do not give any indication as to how the collection was organised and unfortunately do not give any street or place name, circuit or geography. It would have taken some time to visit each household in a rural and large parish with dispersed settlements like Glossop. The collectors may have had to make the rounds on more than one occasion especially when there were arrears ('defaulters'), often covering several years, to chase up.

The list of books and their entries is given in Table 1. The first three books (1433, 1643 and 1644 (one) are written in court hand (Fig 1). However, in 1644 a fundamental change took place when the accounts began to be written in script in each book with the name of the ratepayer (householder) followed by the assessments laid out in tabular form (below and Fig.2).

Cows and calves (1½d each), Barren cows (1d), Plough (1d), Hay (1d), Garden (1d), Foal (1d), Swarms (1d), Hand or Trade (1d), Smoak (½d).

Unfortunately the evidence for the circumstances that brought about this change has been lost (see Ref. 11).

The question arises as to when the books were completed. Their neatness suggests that they are not field notes but transcriptions. The names of the householders are all listed under the hamlets without any indication as to location (Fig 2). Nevertheless these lists of names of the adult population are of much interest to those studying who lived in the Glossop hamlets at that time.

Each entry (names) is on a single line and it is assumed that they represent households who are liable for customary payments (and presumably for other members of the household). In all the books the names liable for the customary payments are grouped under the hamlets of the Glossop parish. These consist of Glossop and its townships and nine of the ten hamlets of Bowden Middlecale. (Fig.3),⁹

Years	1432	1643	1644	1644	1674	1675	1677	1679	1680	1681	1693	1693	1694	1695	1697	1698	1704	1706	1707	1708	1709	1710
Hamlets																						
Glossop	13	38		46		50	54	49	50	46		48	28	43	41	39	30	36	45	37	38	34
Padfield	11	25	28	17	21	24	22	24	25	23		21	22	19	18	19	18	17	24	19	21	19
Hadfield	6	3	12	23	23	24	26	28	28	21												
Dinting	7		14	21	19	18	22	21	21	20												
Whitfield	11		25	29	38	34	40	32	36	29		20	16	28	26	25	26	22	30	27	22	22
Chunall	5	5	8	11	10	10	12	13	11	9		8	5	7	7	5	5	6	10	9	9	8
Symondley	8	8	14		21	21																
Chisworth	7	3	13								19		10	14		11						
Ludworth	21	2	23		5						46		43	40	45	44						
Mellor	22	8	14	4	2						51		47	41	46	48	28	36	46	38	27	36
Charlesworth	14	16	22																			
Thomsett	N/A	3	14	16	13	14	16	19	20	12												
Great Hamlet	26	5	23	12	8	14	20	19	18	10		35										
Kinder	10	8	14	4	4	7	7	12	4			1	3	0		1	7	8	14	9	9	10
Phoside	N/A	7	9	13	7	15	16	24	22	10		27										
Beard and																						
Ollersett	22	2	12	12	10	12	19	13	4	7												
Raworth	N/A	1	4																			
Whitle	13	0									23		20	18	17	18	30	35	46	34	38	40
Bugsworth	6	8	17								6		6	4			10	11	17	11	10	13
Brownside	6	7	13								6		5	7	8	12	9	8	12	8	8	7
Totals		149	279	206	181	243	254	254	239	187	151	160	205	221	208	222	163	179	244	192	182	189
Hearth Tax																						
Households					296	279	279															

* Bugsworth and Brownside combined

Table 1. The number of entries recorded in the Glossop Easter books by hamlets. There is one book for each year except 1644 and 1693 when each has two

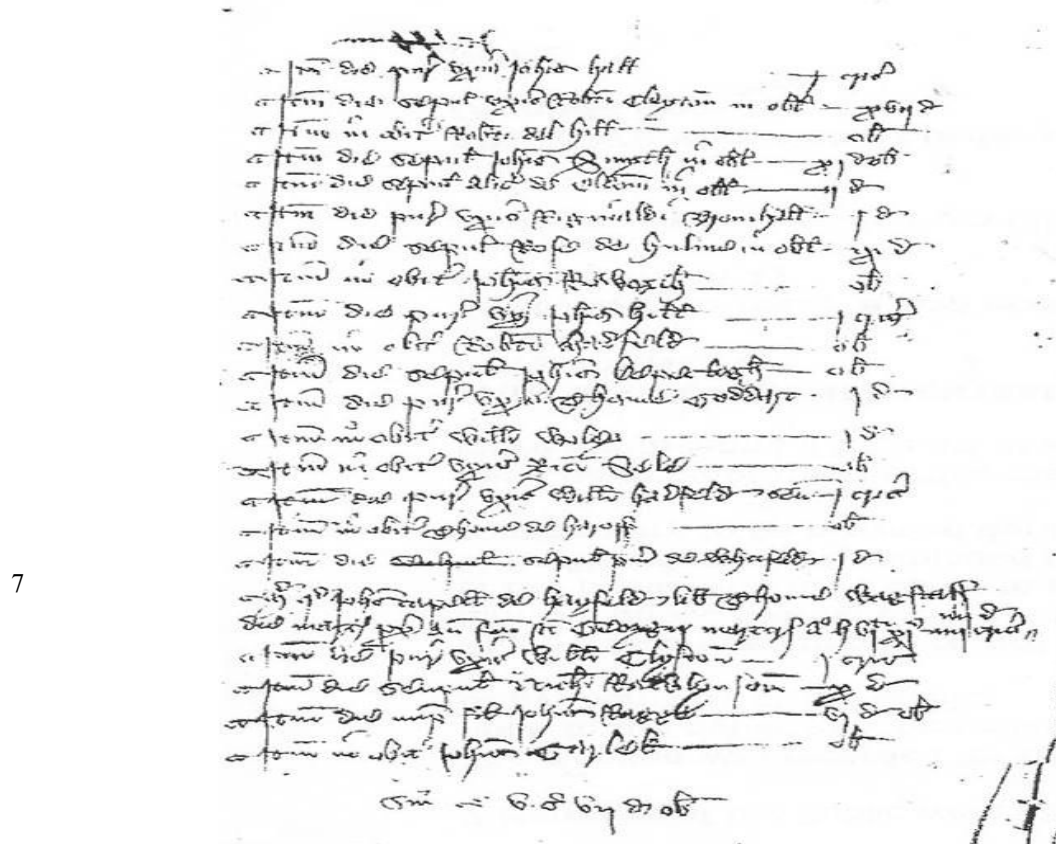


Fig 1. A page of the 1433 Easter book written in Court Hand. Derbyshire Record Office D3705/23/1

Thornsett								9. 1 1/2		
Hamlet	for	for	for	for	for	for	for	S.	S.	
Johnston London	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	08	01. 06	
Robert Lovell	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	08	00. 06	
Elizabeth Bibbitt	1	1	-	-	-	1	0	08	00. 02 1/2	
Widow Bramhall	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	08	00. 01 1/2	
Ellen Wild	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	08	00. 09	
John Barnes	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	08	01. 00	
Mark Frickett	2	3	-	-	1	1	2	-	08	00. 06
John Beard	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	08	00. 10	
Thomas Rowbotham	2	2	-	-	1	1	1	08	01. 00	
John Howard	3	2	-	-	1	1	1	08	00. 06	
Grace Hyde	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	08	01. 02	
William Godward	3	1	-	-	1	1	1	08	00. 10 1/2	
W. Rowbotham	2	2	-	-	1	1	1	08	00. 11	
Tho. Beard	3	3	-	-	1	1	1	08	00. 00	
Geo. Beard for a mortuary	5	2	-	-	1	1	1	08	01. 02	
W. Godward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08	01. 01

Fig 2. Entry for Thornsett 1644. The bottom three names are arrears (defaults)

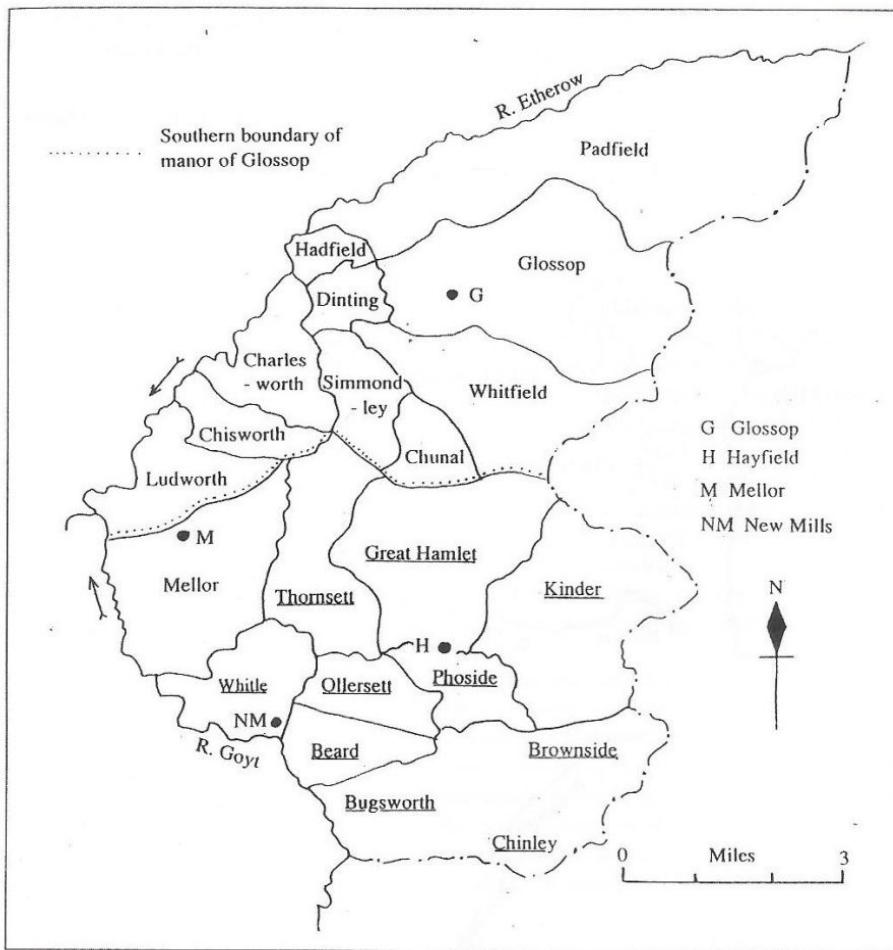


Fig 3. The hamlets of Glossop parish. The hamlets of Bowden Middlecale are underlined.

There are no books for Chinley although nineteen Chinley Easter books were produced as evidence in the Chinley tithe case of 1765,¹⁰ which may explain why these books are missing - they were never returned.¹¹ The loss of so many is to be regretted.¹²

Moduses were intended to be a rough equivalent of a tithe but as most of them were fixed by the mid-sixteenth century at the latest and generally earlier the sums were derisory two hundred years later when they were still being applied.

The image shows a handwritten document with a title and a table. The title is written in cursive and reads: "The Extract of the 19th of several Books of the length begins with a Book entitled in the title on the outside thereof 'The History of the Easter Book 1703' and in the margin of the title of the account of the Easter Book for the Parish of Chinley in the year 1703". Below the title is a table with columns for names and numerical values. The table is titled "Chinley" and lists various names and their corresponding values in a grid format.

Fig. 4. An extract copied from the Chinley Easter book for 1703 (which is now missing) presented as evidence at the Chinley Tithe Case. DRO D3705/29/3-6.

Date	£ s d	Hamlets
1433		
1643		
1644 (1)		
1644 (2)		
1674	05 17 05½	12
1675	08 08 03	10
1677	06 18 11½	11
1679	08 08 04½	11
1680	09 09 07½	10
1681	07 08 09½	11
1693 (1)	07 10 09	7
1693 (2)	05 07 05	6
1694	09 18 02	10
1695	N/A	
1697	07 09 05	10
1698	N/A	
1704	09 12 11½	9
1706	08 19 10½	9
1707	13 15 09	10
1708	09 16 08½	9
1709	N/A	
1710	09 05 07½	9

Table 2. Total Easter payments (reckonings) for the Glossop parish

Besides recording the tithes payments the Glossop books also included additional notes such as 'charges' for bread and wine, carriage, paper and travel expenses and arrears. A selection of these additional notes is given in the Appendix. In some parishes these items were recorded in separate books.

Books recorded the Easter Dues (Reckonings) for particular years (Fig 5). There is no Easter book which records the Easter reckonings for all 22 hamlets of the Glossop parish.

Hamlet	Amount
Glossop	01.11.02
Hadfield	01.03.07
Hadfield	00.17.01
Whitfield	01.03.01
Haypenny	00.09.50
Chisworth	00.09.01
Thoresby	00.10.01 1/2
Mellor	00.06.10 1/2
Ludworth	00.07.10 1/2
Beche & Culverston	00.05.09
Lindal	00.01.01 1/2
Haypenny	00.00.01 1/2
Charges	01.05.02
Arrears	00.15.02 1/2
Total	16.15.0

Fig 5. Easter Reckonings for 1679.11 hamlets. DRO D3705/23/8

There were three churchwardens each responsible for one Easter book (see below). Thus, there should be three books for each year but there is only one book for each year except 1644 and 1693 when each has two. Some of the books have the name or initials of the collector on the title page, and where some abbreviated accounts are given books are referred to by the name of the collector. One book for 1693 contains dues for seven hamlets, and the other for six hamlets. This leaves another eight hamlets excluding Chinley which would have been the responsibility of a third churchwarden. Hence, this book is missing. There is no year which has all three books, but notes within the books do refer to them as existing. For instance in one of the 1693 books a note says:

Haypenny before Easter Day EW Book [this one]	00-03-03
More in Jo Hadfield booke	00-02-05
More in Sam. Wagstaffe booke	00-08-05

The second book for 1693 gives the dues for six hamlets and a list of defaulters for Mellor (10), Ludworth (15) and Chisworth (5). As in the other 1693 book it gives details of all three books

The total Easter Dues collected	
The total for this book	05-02-06
The total of Jo Hadfields	04-15-03
The total for Sam Wagstaffe	05-00-02
The total of all [divided between the Rector and Vicar]	14-17-11

Glossop Easter Books at Sheffield City Archives

There are three Glossop Easter books held in the Sheffield Archives.¹³ The dates 1581, 1584 and 1588 are 100 years earlier than the Easter books in the DRO and their size and format are quite different. The entries are also recorded in a quite different manner. The names are not written under sub headings of the hamlets (as in the

DRO books) but as a simple list with the names of the hamlets (abbreviated) on the left hand margin. (Fig 6). Entries and charges are listed against hamlet names on each page in no apparent order and it is a puzzle how they were collected and recorded. The collector could not have collected the charges in the order given, jumping from one hamlet to another. They must have been copied from field notes but how is uncertain.

Date	Total Entries	Entries	Expenses	Blank	Defaults	Notes
1581	352	1-17	18	19-21		22
1584	527	1-15				16
1588	92	6, 9-2	13.37	1-5,7-8,14, 17-36,	15-16	

Table 3. Contents of the pages in the Sheffield Easter books

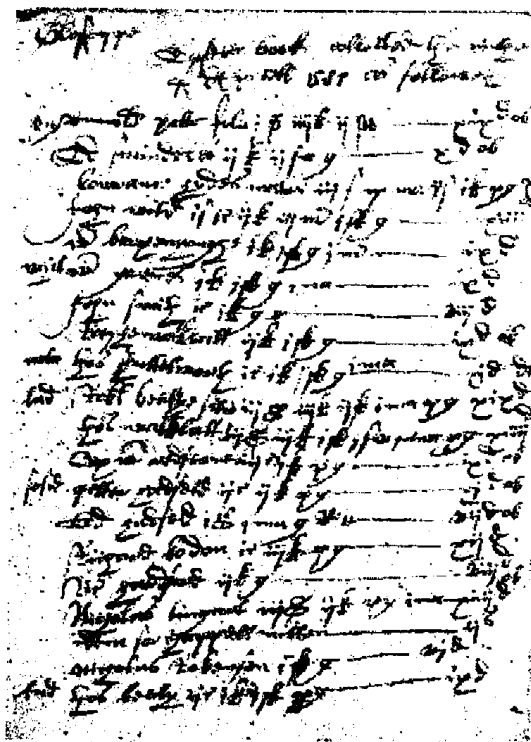


Fig 6. Page one of the 1581 Easter book, showing the abbreviated hamlet names on the left. The heading reads 'Glossoppe... Easter book collected the ninthe off Apriell 1581 as followethe'. The hamlet names are possibly Ludworth, Chisworth, Padfield, Hol[linworth? next one illegible, Hadfield. Transcription provided by Roger Bryant.

The Compton Census

The Compton census gives information on the number of inhabitants (or conformists), popish recusants and protestant dissenters in each parish in accordance with enquiries sent out by Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury in January 1675/76.¹⁴ The letter setting out the enquiries was passed on to Henry Compton, Bishop of London, and provincial dean, who became responsible for the administration of the census; the application of his name to the census is modern usage.¹⁵

The first question in letters to Canterbury and York ran: 'What number of persons are there by common accompt and estimation (resident) and inhabiting within each parish subject to your jurisdiction'.¹⁶ The important omission of course is any guidance about the age and sex of those to be enumerated. In reply to an enquiry by the Bishop of London, Archbishop Sheldon replied that he conceived the enquiry to extend 'to all persons both male & female who are by Law in a Capacity to receive the Holy Communion' (Sixteen was the age according to

canon law at which men and women were expected to become communicants).¹⁷ Some dioceses unfortunately did not receive clear instructions as to the categories required and the questionnaire was interpreted in different ways. Some returned not the numbers of potential communicants but those of the total inhabitants or less frequently those of adult males or households. For a number of dioceses nothing is known of the form in which the questions were circulated, or if any further qualification regarding age and sex was received. Whiteman says that in the dioceses of Lichfield (covering Glossop) and Coventry the form in which the questions were sent out is not known for certain. It could be, therefore, that where there was no instruction or where the instruction was not clear it was Sheldon's understanding of what constituted a communicant that was followed. The Glossop Easter books do in fact follow Archbishop Sheldon's guidance as indicated in a Note in one undated book, viz, 'Note - All Married Persons or that have been married and all Children & Servants & Boarders above sixteen years of Age come under the denomination of Communicants. The Married pay 2d a Head the others only one penny'. However, it is impossible to be sure what category the Census meant. The return for Glossop is 2040.

Easter books have commonly been used for the purpose of counting the population and then comparing them with the Hearth Tax returns. The Hearth Tax assessments for 1662 and 1670 are nearly contemporaneous with the Glossop parish Easter books for 1675 and 1677, and a comparison of entries has been made¹⁸ (Table 4). For this purpose it is assumed here that every name or entry in the Easter books and Hearth Tax represents a household or family. In order to calculate the population from the Easter books, a correction factor of 4.3 per household has been suggested by Arkell.¹⁹ Thus, the Easter book figure for 1675, the same date as the Compton Census, (12 hamlets) of 242 x 4.3 = 1,040 Averaging out this suggests a population of all the 22 hamlets (including Chinley) of 1,906, a reasonable correlation with the Compton Census figure of 2,040.

At first sight it might seem reasonable to accept that the Compton Census figure of 2040 does refer to the whole population of the parish. But the number of households recorded in the Hearth Tax (Table 4) is higher suggesting a deficiency in the Easter books. In the Hearth Tax for 1670, the total for 12 hamlets is 296 and averaging that out for the 22 hamlets comes to 542. Multiplying this by 4.3 gives the total inhabitants as 2,333.

Hamlet	Hearth Tax		Easter Books	
	1662	1670	1675	1677
Gloss	47	49	50	54
Padfield	26	26	24	22
Hadfield	14	15	24	26
Dinting	15	18	18	22
Whitfield	25	28	34	40
Chunall	6	7	10	12
Simmondley	13	17	21	
Thornset	29	29	14	18
Great Hamlet	34	38	14	23
Kinder	14	17	7	7
Phoside	28	25	15	18
Beard and Ollerset	27	27	11	21
Chinley	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Totals	279	296	242	254

Table 4. The number of households recorded in the Easter books and Hearth Tax assessments.

However the distances and terrain involved in the Glossop parish would certainly have made communications difficult and, no doubt arising from this, the chapelries at Hayfield and Mellor were established in addition to the mother church at Glossop. These had their own registers and resident incumbent, Hayfield from 1622 and Mellor from 1624. Whiteman says that the Mellor and Hayfield chapelries 'may be' included in the Compton Census return,²⁰ and the existence of the Easter books for those hamlets seems to confirm this. However, an incumbent in charge of a large rural and hilly ancient parish like Glossop with scattered townships and isolated farms and settlements would have had a difficult task in making an accurate assessment of the number of persons.²¹

There are other considerations. Firstly, the ecclesiastical boundaries and hamlet boundaries were not coincident. All ten hamlets of Bowden Middlecale together with the hamlet of Mellor were in the ancient parish of Glossop. Mellor chapelry included Mellor, Ludworth and Chisworth hamlets (which were outside Bowden Middlecale), and all of Whitle, Thornsett hamlets and half of Beard. (which were inside Bowden Middlecale). The rest of the hamlets (the other half of Beard, Ollersett, Great Hamlet, Phoside, Kinder, Chinley, Bugsworth and Brownside) formed the chapelry of Hayfield.

Secondly, the catchment area of both chapelries extended not only outside the boundaries of Bowdon Middlecale into the rest of Glossop parish, but also into the neighbouring parishes of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Taxall, and Disley.

Thirdly, because of the distance, terrain, weather and accessibility, it must have been difficult for parishioners, particularly the poorer people, to get to the mother church in Glossop.

However, the Hearth Tax may also be deficient since the Glossop parish hamlets have nil or few exemptions (a total of only 10 for six of the 12 hamlets) which requires some comment. The exempt were those who could not pay church or poor rates or occupied premises worth not more than 20 shillings per annum or were persons with lands, tenements and goods worth less than £10.²² They were not necessarily poor, simply the less prosperous members of the community.²³ The omissions were not insignificant for they could include smallholders with up to about three acres, so that where this poorest group does not seem to be accounted (as in the Glossop returns) then some allowance should be made.

The number of households in the Easter books and the Hearth Tax returns are therefore almost certainly underestimates and make the Compton Census figure uncertain. Edwards compared the Hearth Tax with the Compton Census and not the Easter books.²⁴ As a result he calculated that the population of the Glossop parish in the reign of Charles II (1660-1685), the same period as this study, was between 2,750 and 2,850. He used a complicated formula to arrive at this figure and did not use the Easter book figures. The Hearth Tax figure of 2,333. arrived at earlier, for all the inhabitants of the Glossop parish is probably nearer the truth.

APPENDIX

'A true Note and Terrier of all the Glebe lande Gardens orchards and Horses stocke Implements Tenemts and portions of Tythes lying out of the parish of Glossop belonging to the Vicarage of Glossop aforesaid taken by the vicar of us whose names are hereunder written.

The benefit is only in small tythes and Easter dues. The one half of the said Tythes and Easter Dues belongs to the Impropiator and the other half to the Vicar. There is a Vicarage house, a Barn Shippon and Turf house consisting of six Bays or thereabouts. There is a Garden Orchard and Feleyard consisting of about Twenty Perches and the grass growing upon the churchyard. This belongs to the Vicar. The Tythes that so belong to the Impropiator and Vicar in Kind are the Easter Dues Mortuaries Tythes of Wool and Lambs, of Piggs Geese and Eggs and the custom in gathering the said Tythes is as follows (and to be very particular in taking notice). Mortuaries are paid by the parishioners such as are housekeepers and die in an Estate of Ten Pounds ye pay 3s 4d. For a mortuary they have an Estate of Twenty Pounds ye pay 6s 8d, for a mortuary if they have an Estate of Thirty Pounds ye pay 10s and no more if ye be worth 500£. As for Easter Dues they are gathered on Easter Thursday Friday or Saturday before Easter in the Chancel after the mannor. Every man or woman that is or hath been married is to pay two pence, for every Calving Cow, Three half pence, For every barren Cow, a penny; if there be seven Calves at a house, ye Impropiator and Vicar are to have a tithe calf and the custom is to pay 2s 6d for it ye pay a plough penny: a hay penny; a garden penny; a penny for a Fole, A penny for a Swarme. Every tradesman pays a penny for his hand and for the smoak a halfpenny and for lambs the Impropiator and Vicar have a tythe lamb at 7 and a tythe lamb at 14. If they take a number at 7 or any number under 10, they are to allow the parishioner a half penny a Lamb: if they take a number at 14, the parishioner is to allow them a halfpenny a Lamb for as many as there is above Ten: If there be fifteen a Lamb and a half: if seventeen Two Lambs; and so to a greater number, if five Lambs, half a lamb if under five then a halfpenny a Lamb: and the tenth part of wool oats for quantity and quality and for Pigs and Geese they are gathered after the same manner. And for Turkeys Ducks and Hens, they are to

have for every one, two Eggs at Easter sending one to gather them. The Surplus Fees they wholly belong to the Vicar and are paid occurring to the customs of the parish, for a marriage is 3d for a Christening and Churching 5d and for a Burial 5d. Lastly the clerkes wages are customary and gathered by the clerk himself.

The whole benefit belonging to the Vicar of the parish church of Glossop being but one half of the Easter dues and small tithes is sometime more and sometime less but as near as we can bring it, it is about 50£ per annum.

Witness our hands
 William Bagshaw
 Vic Ibidara²⁵
 Samuel Bray
 Will. Hadfield Churchwardens
 Sam. Wagstaffe
 Robt. Brier Vic. Ibid
 George Booth
 John Morehouse Churchwardens
 William Walklate
 Nicholas Charlesworth
 Nicholas Book
 [1707]

A selection of observations and notes from the Easter books, which supplement the entries.

1644 (1) Padfield and Hadfield damaged and incomplete.

1644 (2) This is the first book with the entries listed in columns and includes sum totals. A note says '*Spent ye Faire day 0ls 00d.*'

A note is appended about Wm Brooke, John Hall and Robt Taylor attending church as follows: '*This is to certify ye Rt worshipping his Majesties justice of ye peace or other for whom it may concerne that whereas Wm Brooke, John Hall Robt Taylor gent being presented for not coming to ye Church The ye minister and Church wardens of ye parish church of Glossop doe certify that the sd ... were present at Divine Service ye LAST Sunday being Easter Day and did there and then receive ye sacrament according to ye Church of England...*'

All books now have a line drawn below each hamlet with the names below which are apparently arrears ('defaults').

1675 A note reads '*Mortuary – Widdow Bramhall pd 3s 4d if there were any more put down in the last Midsummerbooke shee will pay next.*'

1677 Includes a list of persons agreed '*for their Tythes for our Terme 1677..*'

Wm Goddard	00- 08-06
Thomas Kirke	04-06
Gordin Bradbury	07-06
Wid: Barnes	07-00
Geo: Charlesworth	13-00
Wm Alsop pato	08-00

Includes a page headed '*Moneys recd of ye 3 days before Easter totalling 06-18-11½ for eleven hamlets*'. At the end of the book is a list of defaults. A note says Eggs [7] and Mortuaryes [8] and added '*Mortuaryes due if every pties decd were house keepers*'.

1679. For the first time a horizontal line is drawn below each entry instead of hamlets. On the left hand side of the book on separate pages are listed defaults [names] by hamlets. The number of defaults in each hamlet are: Glossop and Padfield (6), Hadfield and Dinting (6), Whitfield and Chunall (4), Thorsett (5), Phoside (14), Gt Hamlet (9) (A note says '*Raph Fernayl yseveral years*'), Beard and Ollersett (6), Kinder (4). At the end is a page listing '*Easter Dues recd before yd 24 June 1679, viz:*'

Glossop	1-11- 2	
Padfield	1- 3- 7	
Hadfield	0-17- 1	
Whitfield	1- 3- 1	
Thos. Gastick mort.	0- 9- 0	
Chunall	0. 0. 1	
Thornset	0.10. 1½	
Phoside	0- 6-10½	
Great	0- 7-10½	
Beard and Olliset	0- 5- 9	
Kinder	0- 0- 4½	
Disbsmts Wine and bread	0-17-8	
Charges	0- 7-4	
Summonce	0- 0-2	1- 5- 2
pd uncle		6-15. 2½
		0- 1- 6
		6-13- 8½
		0- 7-10
		7- 1- 6

Also includes a list consisting of three columns headed 'Days', 'Bargains', 'Moneys', 'Debts' (Fig.7)

	Days	Bargains	Moneys	Debts
1	Robt Hadfield		00.14.06	
10	John Lingard			00.13.04
2	Franck Clarke	00.12.00		
3	Tom Godward	00.03.04		00.07.06
4	Jamcs Low	00.01.00		
5	Tom Farrinson	00.13.04		00.07.00
6	Robt Beard			00.07.00
11	John Moult			01.01.00
	Wid: Andrew			
7	Geo. Linke	00.14.00		
8	John Bennett	00.00.00		00.07.00
15	Wid: Godson			00.08.00
17	Edward Bamsf	00.13.00		
18	John Oliver	00.12.00		
19	Wid: Tott	00.02.05		
20	Tom Bamsf			00.07.00
21	John Redfern			00.07.00
22	Wid: Wood			00.01.00
22	Rever Haig			00.03.03
14	Robt Carrinton	00.17.00		
24	Wid: Ashhurst	00.14.00		
26	Wid: Hadfield			00.10.00
28	Edmond Barnes			00.07.06
29	George Hadfield			00.07.06
27	Wid: Bennett	00.07.09		
12	Robert Gee			00.07.00
13	Robert Beard	00.09.00		
14	John Bennett	00.00.00		00.04.04
16	Thomas Beard			
29	John Will	00.05.06		
25	Edward Will			00.08.04

Fig. 7. List in the 1677 Easter Book. DRO D3705/23/7

The 3 Dayes walke	old	(a)	(f)	no.	to.	money	to.
Tho: Bowden	14	13				00.04.04	
Arno! Kirkby	16	5				00.02.00	
James Appinborow	22	0	2	tuery		00.10.00	
John Sydesfle	30	17		22			00.08.06
Joseph Tricket	34	7	4				Taken up 1 Lamb
from Jibry Brooksfield one sheep to stand							
<p>The Beard lost of new mill 6. 2. 00 to be put in the 3. day walke</p> <p>(Roges) y^e 1. day of Hayfield 12. 00</p> <p>Money on either side five pound & 2 shillings over - 7. 11. 3 theist - 3. 4. 0 Lamb in all 3. 3. 11. 0 & 2 pound of wool</p> <p>7. 11. 3 } 7. 11. 3 0. 2. 0 } 7. 11. 7 } 7. 14. 3</p>							

Fig. 8. A note in Easter Book for 1679. DRO D 3705/23/8.
This seems to be a field survey counting and charging for dues

1680 Includes a list of mortuaries (12 plus 4 crossed out)
A note says 'Due to me for paper for Midsummer Booke out of this money Id.' Another note says 'Edward Eyre is to pay 2½d paid since he had Hadfield Farme. (q) how many yeare he hath but paid 5d for 2 years.(q) How many Cowes Renewd he never paid any. Tho Garlicke offerd to pay for potts after which Renewd this last year'.

Another note

My uncle - pd ye Charges of bye 3 days Receiving Easter Reconings	00-11-04
I paid James Hadfield for 4½ quarts wine	00-14-06
And for bread	00-00-06
And for Carriage	00-01-00
Spent on Easter Monday taking Easter Reconings	00-00-02
Spent at Janet Hadfields paying for wine	00-00-06
pd for paper	00-00-01

1693 [2] This gives the dues for six hamlets. And a list of defaulters for Mellor (10), Ludworth (15) and Chisworth (5). It's valuable because it gives details of all three books, viz:

The totall for this book	05-02-06
The totall of Jo Hadfields	04-15-03
The totall for Sam Wagstaffe	05-00-02
The totall of all	14-17-11
Followed by: To my Lady Duchesse	07-08-11½
To ye Vicar	07-08-11½
	14-17-1½

15 April 1693 Spent at Doxing after we had made out Accounts wch is to be allowed me 00-02-06

19 April 1693 recd of Jo. Garlicke Harget hill [Hayfield] for 30 sheep sold Farmer Garside 00-02-06

6 June 1693 attend My Lady Dutchesse Easter Dues divided this day wch I am to
 Account for 01-18-06
 my Ladyes acct as above 07 - 8-11½
 [Total] 09- 7- 5½

1694 The front page is labelled "*Easter Booke 1694*" followed by later writing which says ``*J.Hadfold Easter booke all before 1700*"

As usual on the left hand pages are lists of defaulters .For Whitfield (some for 2 or 4 years), Chunal, Chisworth (two for six years), and Ludworth (one for six years). Also includes a list, viz:

bolis	0 1-10
wool	2- 0
more	0- 6
3 pr stocking	0- 3
four margett	1- 1
buttons	2- 8
betty ['sister']	12- 0
saddle	4- 0
oates	6- 6
Tot	1-00-10

1697 List of Ludworth defaulters includes John Book 5 years, Jon Hyde 3 years for his hand, James Read for ye Housepoole in Mellor, Wm Maitland 7 years, Sam.Wood ye Banksman.

1698 A miscellaneous list at the end includes
 Humphrey Eyre for Easter Dues and a goose 0-1-1
 Thos Fearnoley pd 2s debt 6d for 7 ewes and 6 lambs 0-2-0, Wm Arnefeild 1 ewe and 1 lamb 0-0-2
 JH for winter pasture of H Eyre 0-1-6
 Sister Betty for Easter dues and eleven winterers 0-1-3

The cover of the book is headed '*Easter Booke Ann Dom 1704 and before that yeare.*'

Includes an account

for bread and wine	1-6-6
at Wm Woods	0-8-4
to Coz John Wagstaffe	6-0-0
for buying and Carrying	0-1-0
Tot	7-15-10

pd more to Mr Wagstaffe for haypennys	0-3-8½
It more to Mr Bagshaw etc	1-13-5
Disbursed tot	9-12-1½
Received in all	9-13-0½
pd for bread and wine and other disbursements	1-19-6½

Feby ye 27th 1704 7-13-06

memorand then I laid downe 08-0 more than I had recd..

Bread and wine	00-19-06
Spent at Wm Wood on Easter	00-07-06
Spent at Doxon with Mr Bagshaw	00-02-00
Spent at Harrop, Coz Sam and Clarke	00-01-00
pd Jack Rolley going to Mellor	00-00-03
Spent at Ro. Lumas Tuesday last	00-07-02
My Father in Money	08-00-00
Remains	03-17-10
More which I pd for Charges	00-14-02
	04-12-00

1707	12 April paid for 12 Quarts of Wine	0-18-0
	More for bread	0-0-6
	More for buying and bringing ye sd wine	0-1-0
	Paid the charges Meate and Drink Wm Woods	0-7-1
	More there ye same day	0-0-5
	More Spent at Harrops Co: Sam. J ye clerk	0-1-0
	To Jack Robey going with a Note to Mellor	<u>0-0-3</u>
		1-8-3
	Paid to my Father ys sum of	8-5-0
	dec Cosn Sam pd Mr Bagshaw ye sum of	8-5-0
1708.	Includes a note `Whatever defaults or Arrears there are for 1708 are to be acct for Anno 1709'.	
1709	pd for bread and wine and Carriage of it	1-3-6
	Pd my Father	6-2-6
	Pd Mr Bagshaw when he went to Chesterfield	0-10-10
1710.	8 April 1710	
	Eo Die Pd at Robt Lumas	00-08-01
	Eo Die Pd to my Father for Easter	07-04-00
	Eo Die Pd Cosen Samuel more	00-16-00
	in either side in moneys	08-00-00
	Recd of Sonne John in silver and copper ye sum of eight pounds for Easter dues0 08-00-00	
	More in Sonne John's hands which he hath paid me being Arrears collected by him 01-13-07½	
	This sum Acct for An 1710 00-9-13-07½	

References

1. Modus decimandi.
2. Wright provides an appendix which records a list of 41 Easter Books, by no means exhaustive. S.J. Wright, *A Guide to Easter Books and Related Parish Listing*, Local Population Studies, 42, Spring 1989, pp 18-29. See also a history of tithes in W.E. Taste, *The Parish Chest*, 1969, pp 134-43.
3. Wright, 1989, p25.
4. Wright, 1989, p18.
5. Derbyshire Record Office (DRO), D 3705/23/1-22.
6. All the Glossop Library archives Z1 to Z682 were eventually transferred to the DRO and microfilm copies were provided for the library. A concordance was issued giving the DRO references alongside the Glossop references and it is the DRO references which should be used to access the microfilm copies at the library.
7. There are about 35 Derbyshire parish Easter books according to information provided by the Derbyshire Record Office.
8. Since this table was created the date of the 1432 book has been corrected to 1433. See J.D. Doyle and C.H. Chambers, *The Oldest Document in Glossop*, The Wheatsheaf (Glossop Industrial Co-operative Society), July 1932.
9. A division for tax purposes (the name is no longer in use). These 'dark peak' hamlets were Beard, Ollersett, Thornsett, Whitle, Bugsworth, Brownside, Great Hamlet (Hayfield), Phoside and Chinley (Fig 3). Bowden Chapel. an adjacent division, consisted of three hamlets.
10. Derek Brumhead, 'The Chinley Tithe Case' *Derbyshire Miscellany*, Vol 16, Part 5, Spring 2003, pp 123-34.
11. In one of the greatest of local archival tragedies, on the occasion of the sale of the manor of Glossop in 1926, two lorry loads of documents were taken away from the manor house and destroyed. The Chinley Easter books may have been among them, the Duke holding the patronage.
12. The books were for the years 1678, 1679, 1703, 1704, 1706, 1713, 1726, 1728, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1739, 1747, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753.
13. AMC/D/7 and 10, part of the Arundel Castle MS (Duke of Norfolk).
14. Anne Whiteman (with the assistance of Mary Clapham), *The Compton Census of 1676: A Critical Edition*, 1986.p.xxiv.

15. Whiteman, 1986, p.xxv.
16. Whiteman, 1986, p.xxvi.
17. Canon 112 of 1604.
18. The 1670 assessments are printed in David G. Edwards, *Derbyshire Hearth Tax Assessments 1662-70*, Derbyshire Record Society, Vol V11, 1982, p107. The 1662 assessments have been transcribed from '*A Duplicate of all the Hearths within the county of Derbyshire*', The National Archives, E 179/94/378.
19. Tom Arkell, '*Multiplying Factors for Estimating Population Totals from the Hearth Tax*, Local Population Studies, no 28, Spring 1982, pp 51-7. This would give only an approximate estimate. An Editor's Note in LPS no 50, 1993, suggests a multiplying range outside London of say 3.8-to 4.8.
20. Whiteman, 1986, p429.
21. Daniel Defoe is among the few to have clearly identified this piece of country as being different, and he did not think much of it. '*There is indeed an extended angle of this country, which runs a great way North West by Chapel in the Frith and which they call the High Peak. This, perhaps, is the most desolate, wild and abandoned country in all England...a waste and howling wilderness, over which when strangers travel, they are obliged to take guides, or it would be next to impossible not to lose their way*'. *A tour thro' the whole island of Great Britain, 1724-25*, 1778 reprinted 1927, p179.
22. David G. Edwards (Ed), *Derbyshire Hearth Tax Assessments 1662-70*, p xiii.
23. A. Levine and K. Wrightson, *The Making of Industrial Society*', *Whickham 1560-1765*, 1991.
24. David G. Edwards, 'Population in Derbyshire in the Reign of King Charles 11: The Use of Hearth-Tax Assessments and the Compton Census', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, Vol C11, 1982, pp.106-17.
25. *Ibidara*', missing. William Bagshaw (1628-1702) was a presbyterian and non-conformist minister, In 1652 he was appointed as Vicar of Glossop but the passing of the second Act of Uniformity in 1662, established the Book of Common Prayer as the only legal form of worship (which he and many hundreds of priests refused to accept) resulted in his ejection and he retired to Ford Hall near Chinley. He lived as a country gentleman and attended the parish church at Chapel-en-le-Frith but continued to preach and regularly conducted a service on Thursday evenings in his own house and elsewhere. He was known as the '*Apostle of the Peak*'.

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CHARITIES ADMINISTERED BY THE CORPORATION OF DERBY IN THE LATTER PART OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. PART 1.

(by Anne Bull. Derby Research Group, anne.dee46@gmail.com)

Introduction

Many charities were formed in the 17th and 18th centuries at a time when little other money was available to support those in great need. However, as time went by, it was felt by the authorities that these donations could also be seen as encouraging pauperism, and to this end the Charity Commission was formed in October 1853 to investigate and remodel them. Before this in 1849 a special commission had been established by royal warrant, and made the recommendation that a permanent board of charity commissioners along the lines envisaged in 1835 should be formed. A parliamentary bill introduced in 1851 was unsuccessful, but following a change of government in 1852 a less comprehensive measure was introduced which resulted in the establishment of a permanent Charity Commission in October 1853.¹

Before that, the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities worked through the early part of the 19th century to investigate the composition of the bequests and how the money was being distributed so many years after the original bequests. At the request of both Houses of Parliament, the commissioners prepared reports on the results of their investigations and these were printed and published as Parliamentary Papers from 1819 to 1840.²

Donations through these charities were subject to the terms of peoples' wills, some stipulating that a set amount of money be given to the poor, others stating that bread, cheese, or clothing be given. One or two bequests required a clergyman to preach a sermon on a set day for which he would be paid. In a few cases, a sum of money was endowed to provide loans to tradesmen for a set amount of years, interest free. Some stated that money was to be administered to enable poor children to have an apprenticeship.

Derby, like many towns, cities and villages, benefited from the benevolence of affluent ladies and gentlemen who in their Last Will and Testaments donated sums of money to be used in specified ways. Charitable acts were believed, by some at this time, to benefit them in the afterlife. For others, they simply remembered their lowly beginnings. Most of these donations for Derby were only a small part of a person's bequests, the remainder apportioned to relatives, friends and towards other charitable causes.

Quite often the legacies were to be paid on specified Saints days, others weekly, half yearly or yearly, or the amount given was for a named parish. Donations were usually executed by a Trust who would pay the money out when due. Others were given directly to a Borough to be invested, enabling the terms of the will to be fulfilled.

Part 1 looks at money donated by the benefactor which was to be invested by the Town's Chamberlains to provide enough interest to enable the bequest to be paid. Part II covers bequests where the donor's estate paid the nominated sum into the Borough's bank account annually and for distribution by the Chamberlains according to the wishes laid down in the bequest. The final part, Part III, covers the provision by the benefactor to provide interest free loans for the Town's poor burgesses.

Sources

When the terms of the charitable bequests were stipulated in the benefactor's Last Will and Testament, it was left to the executors to ensure that they were fulfilled. Many of these wills were made in the late 16th and 17th centuries and occasionally endowments may have not been strictly adhered to.

In one such case, Francis Ash, born in Derby but who moved to London, stipulated that St Werburgh's parish in Derby received a stated amount of money. At first St Werburgh's, All Saints and St Alkmund's received some of the money, but eventually the money was only given to St Werburgh's.^{3,4}

Entries in the Derby Borough Records Chamberlain's Accounts show the administration of bequests left to the poor of the Town of Derby, the payments having been paid into the Borough's bank account by the trustees of the bequest. The money from other bequests was invested by the town to enable it to gain interest to pay the endowment.⁵

Beside the ledgers, some bills and receipts survive which show charity money being paid and to whom. Some people also received a small remuneration for distributing the money. In March 1769 Richard Brown, then a churchwarden at All Saints, received a half year salary of thirteen shillings for delivering Crowshaw's dole.⁶ The Churchwardens had extensive duties to support the clergy and parishioners, one of which was to act as a trustee for any parochial charities that may exist.⁷ Each of the five parishes of Derby, All Saints, St Alkmund, St Michael, St Peter and St Werburgh had churchwardens who collected the money from the Chamberlains and administered the charity money. They were expected to follow the exact instructions laid out by each benefactor. The churchwardens also kept accounts of their expenditure and most parishes have copies of their accounts in which can be found references to charitable donations and in some cases lists of parishioners who had received money.⁸

Other sources for information about the charities are historical directories, gazetteers, journals and books written about Derby which contain information on the charities mentioned below. Glover, Hutton and Simpson cover these but the most in-depth coverage was produced by Henry L Kemp, for a short time a well respected editor of the *Derby Mercury* (1866-1869). His reign was cut short by his death in 1869 at the age of 37.⁹ In 1861 he wrote the *History of Derby Charities*. Kemp states that '*after a visit by the Inspector of Charities it had become apparent that a History of all the benefactions by which this Borough is benefited was much needed*'.

Towards the end of the 19th century and into the 20th century changes in the way charities were being administered was investigated and these changes may be seen in Wilkins *The Endowed Charities of Derby* and a *Draft Minute book of the Derby Municipal Charities - July 1897-1911*.^{10,11}

Another limited source is the Borough Records Common Hall proceedings which date from 1802-1830. It includes the orders for recipients of the Sir Thomas White Loans. Other loans which were supposed to be administered by the Borough were not mentioned in the book.¹²

The money from the bequests would have been paid by the executors into the Borough's bank account and then administered by the Chamberlains of the time. According to Hutton:

eighty four charities left by private persons to several parishes and chiefly entrusted to the Corporation as guardians.

He goes on to state that many had vanished with no traces left when he wrote his *History of Derby*.¹³

The types of bequests

The type of bequests that the Chamberlains administered appear to have fallen into two categories. The first involved the donated money being used to purchase land or property to give a yearly income to pay the request of the benefactor, for example;

A gift of Twenty pounds to be invested to ensure the poor received Thirty shilling per year.

In the second category the trustees of the donor's estate paid the nominated sum into the Borough's bank account annually and this was then distributed according to the wishes laid down in the bequest.

The bequests belonging to the first category

Bequests used to purchase land or property which are discussed below were left by Christian, the Countess of Devonshire, Jane Walton, Edward Osborne, Anthony Glossop and Richard Kilbie/Kilby/Kilbye.

The endowments of William Walthal/Walthall and the Reverend John Walton were also paid in this way. However, the terms of their wills stipulated that the money be invested for use as loans for poor tradesmen of the Borough of Derby.

The Chamberlains' Accounts of December 1757 give a clear indication of the amount that is to be paid to the poor from the Countess of Devonshire, Jane Walton, Edward Osborne, Anthony Glossop, Richard Kilby and William Walthal bequests. The total amount from each charity is listed in Table 1.¹⁴

Table I

Charity	Amount
Countess of Devonshire	£6 0s 0d
Jane Walton	£3 0s 0d
Walthal	£4 9s 0d
Osborne	£2 10s 0d
Glossop	£1 10s 0d
Kilby	£1 0s 0d
Total	£18 0s 0d

The above money was divided between the five Derby parishes and paid by the Chamberlains to the respective churchwardens. The table below shows how much each parish received in December 1757.

Table 2

Named Churchwarden	Parish	Amount
Joseph Bakewell	St Peter's	£3 8s 0d
Charles Horsley	St Werburgh's	£3 8s 0d
Thomas Oldham	St Michael's	£1 9s 8d
John Hope, Jun.	St Alkmund's	£2 5s 4d
Thomas Roby	All Saints	£7 16s 0d
	Total	£18 0s 0d

The above amount of £7 16s for the community of All Saints is confirmed by a preserved *All Saints Dole book 1737-1754* which states.¹⁵

October 21st 1738

Lady Devonshire, Mr Osborne, Mr Glossop, Mr Walthall, Mr Kilby, Mrs Walton Charities - £7 16s

A list of the people who received money and the amount they were given and ends with '*Several persons in want – 9 shillings*'¹⁶

The writer of the Dole book states that '*Seven Pounds Sixteen Shillings was disposed of after tolling of the Bell in the Parish of All Saint's, and of the recipients, over 60% were females*'. The list also shows the majority of people received one shilling in 1757 and 1758.

The Countess of Devonshire.

Christian, Countess of Devonshire, (widow of William, 2nd Earl of Devonshire) in her will dated 1674, left an amount of money to be invested by the town of Derby. The sum, according to an account book, belonging to the parish of All Saints, was £1 00, to be invested to raise £6 per year for the poor of the town and was to be given annually on the 20th June.¹⁷ Pomfret writing about the Countess said, '*Charity was one of her dear delights*' and that '*charity was the only grace which entered heaven*'.¹⁸ Kemp states that the bequest was to be divided between the parishes, All Saints £2 8s, St Peter's £1 4s, St Werburgh's £1 4s, St Alkmund's 16s and eight shillings to St Michael's.¹⁹

As can be seen from Table 2, the gift was incorporated with other charity monies and spread throughout each parish. The Countess's name appears in the Chamberlains' Account Ledger in December 1757 and December 1764. However, it was thought, because of the amalgamation of the monies, her name is not mentioned again until December 1783 and then it appears yearly until 1793. Some of the payments appear as stated above but some years the Chamberlain just enters '*paid several parishes £18*'.

It would appear on examination of the transcripts of the Chamberlains' Accounts that the reason the Countess of Devonshire's name was not mentioned was because the Countess of Shrewsbury's name was attached to the entries instead. This probably occurred due to the length of time which had passed since the wills had been made. As will be seen later, the Countess of Shrewsbury's donation to the poor of Derby was 12 pence per head for 100 poor persons in the Borough of Derby, to be paid yearly on Good Friday and paid under the direction of the Mayor. This is confirmed by the All Saints Dole Book.^{20,21}

The Chamberlain recorded in December 1783; ²²

Pd. Mr Books Lady Devonshire's Charity to the poor of St Mich. £1 2s 8d
Pd. Mr Chatterton Lady Devonshire's Charity &c All Saints £7 16s 0d
Pd. Mr Edwards Lady Devonshire's Bounty St Alkmund's £2 5s 6d
1st January 1784
Pd Mr Ball Lady Devonshire's Bounty St Werburgh's £3 8s 0d

The Countess also bequeathed a sum of £420 which she stated was to be used to purchase good land, the rent from which was to be used to support apprenticeships for children born in Derby and Edensor village.²³

Four apprenticeship entries were found.²⁴

February 1785

Paid for putting out apprentice to Mr Johnson Shoemaker £5
{James Johnson, Shoemaker, listed in Derby Directory 1791}

June 1785

Paid for putting out Edward Simpson to John Brookhouse £5
[John Brookhouse is listed as a Plasterer in Derby Directory 1791]

December 1785

Paid for putting out Thomas Tompson to Frances Radford £5
[unable to find Radford's occupation]

June 1792

Paid for putting out Charles Birch to Benj. Sharpe, Stockinger £5

March 1793

Paid for putting out Charles Bloor to his father George Bloor Shoemaker £5

Jane Walton

Jane Walton, wife of the deceased Reverend John Walton, Archdeacon of Derby, was buried at All Saints on 27th January 1605.

In her will, dated that year, she left the Corporation of Derby forty pounds and directed that the interest of three pounds, from this donation, should be given to the poor of Derby on Christmas Eve and Good Friday. As can be seen from Table 1, the money was amalgamated with other donations and the sum of three pounds was paid until at least 1916.²⁵ Interest from the money was also to be given to the Derby Grammar School.²⁶

Edward Osborne

Edward Osborne established a charity for the use of the poor. Kemp states that he gave fifty shillings yearly and that '*an old book alluded to it*'.²⁷ Edward Osborne, a Gentleman of Derby, owned property in Iron Gate, Bridge Gate and Sadlergate and his name was on the deeds for the George Inn, Sadlergate in 1648.²⁸ He is listed as being a churchwarden for All Saints 1651-1652.²⁹ A monument to Edward and his son Edward (1654-1683) in All Saints was destroyed according to Tilly '*by that ecclesiastical vandal Dr Hutchinson*'.³⁰

Osborne had been in dispute with the Mayor, Robert Mellor, and Roger Allestrye, seneschal, for not paying his fee farm rents on his Sadlergate and Iron Gate properties. In August 1648 the dispute was settled at a cost to Osborne of sixty pounds and nine shillings.^{31,33}

He also owned land at Brailsford, Codnor and Heanor. In his will dated December 1676 (Probate 24th November 1679) he wrote;

'I give unto the poor of Derby fifty pounds to be paid with the discretion of my executors'

His executors were his two sons Edward and John.³³

The Borough Council must have acquired land to provide interest to pay a yearly amount to the poor. Kemp reveals that money from the rent of land at Chester Green was to be paid by the Chamberlain of the Corporation as follows;

*To All Saints parish £1, St Peter's parish 10s, St Werburgh's 10s, St Alkmund's 6s.8d,
St Michael's 3s.4d to help sustain the poor.*³⁴

As can be seen in the tables the money was incorporated with the other charity monies.

Anthony Glossop

The origin of this charity is unknown and Kemp refers to the same 'old book' for his information. He also states that the book belongs to All Saints parish.

Anthony Glossop, Gentleman of the Borough of Derby, gave twenty pounds to be used for the poor of Derby. The interest from this bequest was to raise £1 10s per year forever and to be given out on Good Friday.

As with Osborne's Charity, the Chamberlains were to divide the money as follows:

*To All Saints parish 12s, St Peter's parish 6s, St Werburgh's 6s,
St Alkmund's 4s, St Michael's 2s to help sustain the poor.*³⁵

These amounts for this can be seen in a table in the Accounts Papers relating to the Corporate Offices and Charitable Funds.³⁶ Tables 1 and 2 show the money was incorporated with the other charities money.

Richard Kilbie/Kilby/Kilbye

An Indenture dated July 1619 shows that the sum of £20 was given to the Corporation of Derby by Richard Kilbie, late minister of All Saints, with the proviso that they and their successors should share one pound amongst the poor of All Saints parish on the Friday before Easter.³⁷

Richard Kilby's monument in All Saints Church is in the Sacristy at the end of the North aisle,³⁸



*Loe Richard Kilby lieth here
Which lately was our Ministere
To the poor he ever was a frend
And gave them all he had at's end
This Town must Twenty Shillings pay
God graunt all Pastors his good mind
Thatt they may leave good deeds behind
Hee dyed the xxi st of October 1617*

Cox says the following was found in a Book of Orders for All Saints, dated 6th July 1619.³⁹

Memorandum that whereas Mr Richard Kilby deceased once minister of All Sts did at his death leave all his estate to bee employed to the use of the poore of this parish – and Mr Luke Whittington his executor did bringe in his accounte to the parish the day and yeare above written vidz foure pounds and tenne shillings distributed to the poore of the sd parish about Christmas 1618. And xxi to bee paid yearely by the Chamberlaine of the Towne for the tyme, to the minister and Churchwardens of All Saints from yeare to yeare to bee distributed by them yearely upon the fryday nexte before Easter for ever.

William Walthal/Walthall

William Walthal, citizen and Alderman of London, in his will dated 16 July 1608, gave the town £100 to be used as loans. This was to be divided between four poor young men, occupiers and traders in Derby. Each sum of £25 was to be repaid after 5 years.⁴⁰

The legacy was lent out by the Corporation as instructed from 1630 to 1644 and, according to Kemp, since this date no trace could be found of it being lent after that time. However interest of 4% was paid on the £100 by the Corporation and distributed with the other charity money as seen in Table 2.⁴¹

William Walthall was a member of the Mercer's Guild in London. He is listed as an Alderman in London in 1605 and as Sheriff 1606-7. His link to Derby was through the lead trade in which he and his brother Anthony were heavily involved. Anthony's son Richard married Elizabeth Fletcher of St Michael's parish at All Saints, Derby on the 15th October 1599.^{42,43}

Reverend John Walton

Reverend John Walton, Doctor of Sacred Theology, Prebendary of Willington and Rector of Breadsall and Gedling,⁴⁴ was Archdeacon of Derby, 1590-1603. He died on 1st June 1603 in his 57th year and was buried at All Saints Church on 6th June.⁴⁵ In his will dated 19th May 1603 he gave £100 to be used as loans for ten poor honest tradesmen within the borough of Derby. Reverend Walton devised a form for the bond which was to be given to each person who received a loan.⁴⁶ He also instructed that the loan was to last for four years, and each man applying had to provide sureties that the money would be repaid. The men were to be named by the Bailiffs of the town in a Common Hall Assemble,⁴⁷

It would appear that the Borough Gentlemen of 1759 found another use for the Charity money left by Reverend Walton. Recently a loose page found at the back of the Chamberlain's Accounts states the following;

*The Corporation of Derby having occasion for a Sum of Money in Order to repair St Mary's Bridge; & St Michael's Corn Mill in Derby; And the Houses belonging to the Corporation Farms at Little Chester near Derby &c: took the following Charity Money into their Own hands; by their Chamberlains at the several times Mentioned & for wch the Corporation of Derby paid Interest for the Same to the several Burgess's under Mentioned; And wch Money is to be repaid for the Use and Bennifitt of the poor Burgess's of Derby; out of the Corporation Estates;-
2nd June 1759*

*One Hundred Pounds; Received by Mr Thoms Milnes, Chamberlain; which was left by Mr John Walton, late Archdeacon of Derby deceased; wch he by his Will order'd to be lent; to poor Tradesmen for Four Years; without Interest; which is to be repaid by the Corporation of Derby on the 29th day of Septemb: 1763.
29th Septemb: 1759*

*For the above One Hundred Pounds; the Corporation paid Interest to the following Persons
{Viz}
[No list is given] ⁴⁸*

No other record of this event was found and no repayment appears in the ledger.

The Chamberlains Accounts have references to some of the tradesmen who had been allowed to take advantage of the loans. The first mention is in 1772 when ten men are named, and in 1773 and 1775 names of the recipients are given together with some occupations including stockiners, butchers, stonemasons and a wool comber. They each received interest of one pound.⁴⁹

Paper work concerning the loans does not appear to have survived and the above are the only references to Walton's loans found, Wilkins, writing in 1911, states that the loan scheme had not been used until 1828 when the Corporation lent three loans of £10 each. The money from these was never recovered.⁵⁰

Conclusion

The catalyst for the research was the Chamberlains' Accounts for 1756–1793, as the Ledger contained many references to various charity payments. To get a clearer idea of the charities and their benefactors it was necessary to incorporate other documentation, most of which is held by the Derby Local Studies Library.

Society at this time was deeply religious and it was a popular belief by the wealthier people of society that if they provided some comfort for the poor on their death they would reap their rewards in Heaven. This is evident by Pomfret's remarks about the Countess of Devonshire. But the question may also be asked if that was true of all benefactors as we know very little about them and their reasons for supporting the poor. If a person had been poor in childhood and gone on to make a '*fortune*' during his working life, this may that have been a good reason to leave money for those who were less fortunate?

The Countess of Devonshire's contribution was wrongly attributed to the Countess of Shrewsbury for most of the ledger. There is no explanation why this happened, it may have been the passage of time or a genuine mistake by the Chamberlains.

The donors left their money to be administered by hopefully honest citizens of the Town. For most part these bequests appear to have been executed as stipulated in their wills.

In some cases the Borough Gentlemen used the money for other means as seen with the bequest of Reverend John Walton in 1759. No visual record was found of the repayment of the money. However a few loans are recorded during the 1770s.

In most cases the money was left a hundred years before these accounts were written and there is always a possibility that the money could have been lost over the years by not having been invested wisely or property being destroyed. This situation came to the attention of the Chamberlains in 1763 as the following appears in the accounts;

Whereas severall sums of Charity Money belonging to the Mayor and Burgesses of the Corporation of Derby; have been lost by the Death & failing of persons which were Security for the Same; which Sums have been made good again, out of the Corporation Stock; And to prevent the like Accident happening for the Time to come; It was Order'd at a Common Hall; held in the said Borrough of Derby on the 27th day of January 1763. that As the said Charity Money became due it should be put into the Publick Funds; and the Interest of the same given to the Poor Burgesses according to the Will of the Severall persons who left the Same.

In certain cases the Chamberlains gave only a brief account of a charity payment and the money was amalgamated with others which may be seen from Table 1. The charities mentioned in this part were added together and the total of eighteen pounds was then divided up into smaller amounts to be given to each of the five Derby parishes and for the most part the amounts seen in Table 2 were followed. As will be noted the parish of All Saints, which had the largest population, received the most money while understandably the parish with the smallest population, St Michael's, received the least.

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22. DLSL, DBR/E/8, Derby Borough Records, Chamberlains' Accounts 1756–1793.
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24. DLSL, DBR/E/8, Derby Borough Records, Chamberlains' Accounts 1756–1793.
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50. DLSL, BA 360, W.G. Wilkins, *The Endowed Charities of Derby*

HEIGHTS OF ABRAHAM MATLOCK BATH. DERBYSHIRE

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

On the 30th day of July next, at the house of Mrs Cummins, the Old Bath Hotel, Matlock Bath, at 12 o'clock at noon (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given) in one or more Lots to suit the convenience of purchasers:

The Beautiful and lucrative ESTATE well known as the HEIGHTS of ABRAHAM, situated at Matlock Bath. the most romantic and picturesque part of Derbyshire, containing about 33 acres covered with the finest Larch and other Timber of from 30 to 60 years growth. Upon the Heights are two delightful Residences, having a Southern aspect and completely sheltered from the North and East. The principal Residence is called LOWER TOWER, built in the Castellated style, which harmonizes so well with the surrounding scenery, and was for some time the favourite retreat of the celebrated Author of "England and the English" part of which work was written within its walls. Detached are excellent stables, coach house, garden and orchard. The other, called the UPPER TOWER, built in the same style, has every convenience suitable for a small family. There are also two Cottages upon the Heights which at all times meet with respectable tenants.

To attempt any description of this far famed spot would be to trench upon the province of the Tourist: the grounds are laid out in the most diversified manner with broad gravel walks, and commanding from every point the most delightful views of the lovely Vale of Matlock. The RUTLAND CAVERN, one of the largest in the kingdom, is situate in the midst of these grounds, and Tourists visiting Derbyshire rarely miss seeing this wonder of the Peak.

One of the greatest attractions of the Invalid to Matlock is its Hot Baths, and within the Estate is a spring the temperature of which at its source has been proved to be equal to Buxton Water. This Spring by a judicious and moderate expenditure of Capital would prove of great advantage to Matlock, as well as of considerable profit to the Proprietor. A respectable and responsible person will take the Upper Tower and Cavern upon Lease for a term of seven or fourteen years if desired.

The North Midland Railway runs within seven miles of Matlock Bath, and the Mail and three Coaches travel daily to and from London, Manchester, Nottingham, and Sheffield.

The Estate may be viewed on application being made at the Upper Tower.

Particulars may be had one month previous to the sale, at the principal Inns in Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Sheffield: of Messrs. ADLINGTON and Co, Solicitors, Bedford Row, London: of Mr CRESSWELL, Land Agent, Ideridgehay, near Wirksworth: of Mr GILBERT, Solicitor, Matlock Bath: and of Mr HUBRERSTY, Solicitor, Wirksworth, at whose Office plans of the Estate may be seen.

Wirksworth, 25th May, 1838

Derby Mercury, 13 June 1838.

Notes

- 1839 Heights of Abraham sold to Pechell, Atkinson and others.
(Derbyshire Record Office, D127/MT.)
- 1840. Mr J. Pechell owned the Heights of Abraham and the Upper Tower.
(William Adams, *The Gem of the Peak*, 1840.)
- 1840 When Queen Victoria visited the Heights of Abraham she walked past Mr Pechell's beautiful newly erected villa. (*Derby Mercury*, 5 August 1840.)
- 1844 Mr John Pechell built the Victoria Prospect Tower. (The Andrews Pages, Matlock Bath.
https://www.andrewsgen.com/matlock/pix/matlockbath_heights_vic_twr.htm.)