

II.

THE BRADSHAWES OF BRADSHAW.

BY C. E. BRADSHAW BOWLES, M.A.



CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH—or the Chapel in the Forest—in its very name, not only suggests to the antiquary the origin of some of our old Peak families, but also conjures for him, in vivid colours, the picture of what life must have been in North Derbyshire soon after the Norman Conquest, when it probably closely resembled the more modern life of settlers in some of our colonies, for it entailed the laborious clearance of the rough timber and undergrowth, which, we can imagine, clothed our valleys, and the lower part of the hills, before any tillage was possible, followed by the erection, perhaps, of timber-built dwellings, by-and-by to develop into the picturesque stone hall of the Tudor and Stuart period, our interest and delight to-day. The Church of Chapel-en-le-Frith, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, was built on Crown Land, purchased from William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, in 1225, by the foresters and keepers of the deer in the King's Forest of the Peak, after they had grown into a settlement sufficiently important and wealthy to build a church, and sufficiently thoughtful to require one. These foresters and verderers had been originally appointed by William Peverel when, on behalf of his royal master, he converted into a hunting ground the territory of the High Peak, which at the time of the Domesday survey is said to have been little more than rough wood and waste land, profitless alike for man and beast. "The whole of Longdendale" (the division or ward which contained Chapel-en-le-Frith), says the Domesday Book, "is waste. There is

a wood there, the pasture of which is not fit for deer."* The tillage, however, which was gradually accomplished by the foresters, soon brought about a different state of things. Grants of land were from time to time made by the Lord of the Manor to the foresters by way of payment for service done in the forest of the High Peak, or De Campana, as it was styled in legal documents. The Conqueror had granted the custody of the manor of "Alto Pecco," as it was commonly called, to William Peverel. His son William succeeded, whose son, William Peverel III., was banished, and his estates confiscated, *circa* 1155, by Henry II., in consequence of his alleged murder, by poison, of Ranulf de Gernons, Earl of Chester. A portion of his estates was then granted to Robert Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who had married Ranulf's daughter. The manor was bestowed by Henry II. or Richard I. upon John, and from the time when he succeeded to the throne, with the exception of short periods during the reigns of Edward II., Edward III., and Richard II., the manor of the High Peak has always been owned by a royal lord, as it is to-day. Edward III. granted the manor first to his wife, and at her death to his son, John of Gaunt, and thus it became parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, reverting to the crown on the accession of his son as Henry IV. The forest, however, was much neglected in the Civil Wars, and the deer having been destroyed by a heavy snow, † 10 Charles I., the freeholders petitioned the king to disafforest it. ‡—this was eventually done by Charles II. By these grants of land, made at various times by the sovereign as lord of the manor for service rendered, the foresters in fee became tenants *in capite* of the king, and held the land granted to themselves and their heirs for ever, by the service, also hereditary, of guarding the king's forest. Thus not only did portions of the land become cultivated, but the foresters, the landed gentry of those times, gradually grew in prosperity and importance, until in 1611, when St. George's visitation was taken, § more than thirty families which had thus risen were

* *Reliquary*, viii., p. 35.

‡ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. xxiv., p. 32.

† *Reliquary*, vol. viii., p. 43.

§ *Reliquary*, vol. viii., p. 43.

found worthy of bearing arms. Most of these, either by their name, coat-of-arms, or crest, showed their descent from the ancient foresters of the Peak. The very early history, as will be conceived, of these first progenitors of the High Peak families is not easy to read for lack of documentary evidence. The Record Office, however, helps us somewhat with regard to those dwelling in the district in the time of King John, the first royal lord of the manor, for in that inedited collection is a huge bundle of skins fastened together, which forms a portion of the rolls of the forest of the High Peak, and which has proved a wealthy mine of information to the antiquary and genealogist. The roll contains the names of those foresters and deerkeepers who were convicted and punished for "Vert and Venyson" offences, or offences against the game laws on the royal lands during the reigns of King John and Henry III., as well as the Assarts and Purprestures made by them, in respect of clearances of the forest, for the purposes of agriculture and the building of houses, which they were enabled to do by the grants made to them by the king. For the knowledge that these records existed, as well as in what way to obtain access to them for the purpose of making extracts from them, the writer of this article was indebted, some years ago, to the kindness of Mr. Pym Yeatman, who since then has made the work of research comparatively easy, by including his own transcripts from these valuable rolls in his "*Feudal History of Derbyshire.*" Section VI. of that history will be found to contain clear and certain evidence that the Bradshawes were among the earliest of the residents in that portion of the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith called Bowden, which still retains its name as one of its townships. This Assart Roll practically upsets the theory which has been more than suggested at various times, and which has obtained some credence, that this family is descended from a scion of the house of Bradshawe, of Bradshaw, near Bolton, in Lancashire, who settled in this county about the time of Henry IV. Earwaker, in his *East Cheshire*,* asserts that this

* Vol. ii., p. 61.

theory is partly based on a pedigree now in existence at Marple Hall, co. Chester, where a branch of the Derbyshire Bradshawes settled in the sixteenth century. The same theory found a place in an elaborately executed pedigree on vellum, fabricated about the year 1694, with each coat-of-arms emblazoned in colours, and which perished in the fire at The Leas, December, 1901.

In this parchment pedigree, worthless except as an ancient and beautifully illustrated work of fiction, John Bradshawe, the first in St. George's visitation, was made to descend through a long line of perfectly fictitious members of the Lancashire house, from a Saxon ancestor, who was reinstated in his Lancashire lands by the Norman Conqueror, and whose portrait, red-haired, with bow in hand, appeared at the head of the roll, with a wonderful coat of many quarterings below his feet. Far more truth probably lies in the statement made by Anthony Bradshawe, of Duffield, in a conference on 1st May, 1603, between himself and an old Oxford friend, who was also his fellow-student at the Inner Temple, styled "W. N., of C., co. Suffolk," which is quoted in *The Reliquary* (vol. xxiii., p. 137) by the Rev. Charles Kerry, a former editor of this journal, from a MS. said, at that time, to be in the possession of Mr. Barber, of Smalley. In answer to his friend's question as to "What is that, w^{ch} you call Bradshaugh Edge wherein your brother now dwelleth"; he replied, "I take that to be a c^{ten} part of the p^{ishe} of Chapell de le Ffryth w^{ch} the King of England in time past gave unto one of my Auncestors for service done as p^{tly} appereth in some evidences of my brothers w^{ch} are without date, afore the Conquest of England, and I fynd that the p^{ish} conteyneth three edges vidlit Bradshaugh Edge, Bowden Edge, and Cambis (Coombs) Edge, and that so the said Edge called the Bradshaugh Edge conteyneth Ashford p^{ts} of the said p^{ishe}, and was all graunted to my auncestors though my former auncestors were of like vnthrifite and have in tymes past sold away most of the same and so my brother hath but a small remaynd^r therein." The curiosity which led to this statement was occasioned by a visit they paid together from Duffield "to Buxton Well, and so to Bradshaugh

Hall in Bradshaugh Edge, where the said A. B. (Anthony) was born, and his ancestors, whither the said A. B. verie willinglie accompanied him and the better occasioned to visit his brother and friends there.”

The proof of any connection between the Lancashire and Derbyshire Bradshawes, if it ever existed, lies hidden in the mists of time, and will probably never be found. It is not impossible, but there is no sign that it is probable.

The name of Bradshawe, signifying as it does Broad Glade, might have been assumed originally by either family from the nature of the lands they held, or the two families, both of whom were certainly landowners in their respective counties in the time of Edward I., may have had one and the same sire, who is quite as likely to have had his birth in the Peak of Derbyshire, as in the wilds of Lancashire.

It is now as hard to determine whether they had a common, and that a Saxon, origin as it is to decide whether they derived their name from the lands they owned, or whether they called their lands after their own names. Considering, however, that in the thirteenth century, when their names occur in County Records, they are invariably described as “*de* Bradshaw,” the former alternative is probably correct.

As “the evidences without date afore the Conquest” alluded to by Anthony Bradshawe have apparently disappeared, it is to the Assart Roll that we must turn for the first members of the Bradshawe family, who are recorded as living in the part of the Peak now known as Chapel-en-le-Frith; and as there is evidence in it of more than one who had received grants of land, and who was probably descended from the original Derbyshire settler, it is not possible to determine for certain which of them was the actual progenitor of the line of Bradshawes, of Bradshaw. In this roll, under date 18 John to 6 Henry III. (1215-1221),* Ivo de Bradshawe is recorded to have made an assart of 14 acres in Whitehall. In the same place and at the same date Walter de Bradshawe† is found to be the tenant under the king of 9 acres which had been formerly

* Section vj., p. 260, of *Feudal Hist. of Derbyshire*, by Pym Yeatman.

† *cf. Archaeological Journal*, vol. xv., p. 87.

assarted by his father, Walter de Bradshawe, who was then dead. This Walter* was accused of building, without a warrant, a house in Bowden, in 36 Henry III. (1252), and at the same date Randolph de Bradshawe was also found to have built a house in Bowden.

We also ascertain from the roll that about the time of 18 John—6 Henry III. (1215-1221), William de Bradshawe was found to have, at some previous date, made an Assart of 22 acres in Whitehall, that he was at that time dead, and that Richard de Bradshawe was then tenant, who himself subsequently, namely about 19-21 Henry III. (1235-1237), assarted half an acre, and again, about the years 1237-1242, another four acres of meadow, all in Whitehall. In 36 Henry III. (1252), he is found to be the possessor of a house, which he had built with the licence of the bailiff, within the king's domain. Again, either he or another Richard was accused of a game trespass in 3 Edward I. (1275). In the year 1257, Thomas de Bradshawe is occupying, as tenant, two acres in "courses,"† and in 5 Edward I. (1277) he is holding a Burgage tenure in Chapel-en-le-Frith, and is a juror in 1283; while during the same period William de Bradshawe is occupying land in Coombes. Thus we find that about the year 1215 there were living in what is now the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith (i.) Ivo de Bradshawe; (ii.) Richard, the son of William de Bradshawe; and (iii.) Walter, the son of Walter de Bradshawe, all occupying land as tenants of the king in Whitehall.‡ That Walter de Bradshawe is also the occupier of a house in Bowden in 1252, unless he be another of the same name; as is also a fourth member of the family, namely, (iv.) Randolph de Bradshawe. That not long afterwards, namely, in 1257, Thomas de Bradshaw is resident in the same parish, and is apparently still living there in 1283; while at the same date William de Bradshawe is occupying land in Coombes, of which his descendants were in possession two hundred years later.§ That these six men all

* Section vj., p. 249.

† Still known as The Courses, Chapel-en-le-Frith, where "Hall Hill" probably now records the site.

‡ Whitehall and Whitehough adjoin and are about a mile from Bradshaw.

§ See page 25.

undoubtedly sprang from one and the same stock, and were therefore closely related to each other, it is easy to surmise, but not so easy is it to determine the most likely progenitor of the Bradshawes of Bradshaw.

Apparently there are no Plea Rolls of the forest in existence between the years 12 Edward II. and 22 Richard II. (1319-1398). Thus few, if any, rays of light would have penetrated the mists which, at this time, envelop the mountain home of the Bradshawes if it were not for a deed of grant* which has descended to the writer, "dated at Chapel-en-le-Frith the Thursday after the Feast of St. Michael, 6 Edward III., 1332," in which "Richard son of John de Bradeschawe grants to John de Bradeschawe my Father and to Mary his wife my Mother" certain lands in Bowden, of which a portion are stated to be situated in Thornyleye, and a portion in Wytehalnfeld;† while a piece of land called Perts Acre is described as being near the Holumedue,‡ which latter, as will be seen, eventually gave rise to an important dispute.§

Now, though Ivo, Walter, and Randolph de Bradshawe are all proved to have been in the possession of land in the same locality, namely, in Bowden and Whitehall; yet as their Christian names are never repeated the most probable progenitor of the above-mentioned John de Bradshawe must be looked for in Richard, the son of William, who assarted the twenty-two acres at Whitehall. If this surmise be correct, little more than fifty-five years intervenes between the mention of the two Richards, suggesting the possibility that John de Bradshawe, father of Richard (II.), might be son of Richard (I.), and therefore grandson of William de Bradshawe, who was dead in 1215—1121. There is also the possibility that the house built by Walter in Bowden has descended to this family, and was the original Bradshaw Hall.

Again there falls an impenetrable curtain of mist, and a period of utter silence succeeds in which no member of this

* Now in the possession of the writer, as are all other deeds cited or quoted, unless otherwise stated.

† Whitehall Field—Whitehough. A. S. *hóf*=hall.

‡ Or "Hollmedow." It is still called the Hollow Meadow, and lies between the Turncroft and Bradshaw Hall.

§ See page 23.

family is either seen or heard. This is due, without doubt, to the carelessness of their descendants in the guardianship of "the evidences," though it is true that a disastrous fire early in the nineteenth century is known to have destroyed a certain amount of deeds and MSS., together with plate and portraits, a calamity repeated a year ago. The silence is broken after a lapse of sixty-six years by a charter dated at Chapel-en-le-Frith, Monday next after the Feast of St. James, 21 Richard II. (1398), in which "John, son of John de Bradshawe, senior, grants to William, son of John de Bradshawe, junior, seven acres of land lying in Turncroft."* This is the first reference to thiscroft, which, as will be noted, is specially mentioned in several of the deeds, and, with the Hollow Meadow, still forms part of the Bradshaw domain. There is nothing, however, to show the relationship of the parties to this deed with those to that dated 1332. It may be that John de Bradshawe, sen., was son of Richard, or he may have been his brother. The Heralds Visitation† begins the pedigree with a John de Bradshawe, who by his marriage with Cicely, daughter of Thomas Foljambe, was father of William. He would be doubtless the John de Bradshawe, jun., of the deed, who granted the Turncroft to his son William.

But Heralds Visitations are very fallible and give no dates, and from two deeds we ascertain that the mother of William was Joyce, while the following proves that Cicely Foljambe, who, as is not unusual, is here called by her maiden name, had a life interest in the estates, which being released from it by her death, her son, John de Bradshawe, re-settled in 1408. It is dated at Baudon, 6th May, 9 Henry IV., and being translated reads thus: "I, John de Bradshawe, grant, etc., to Roger Leche, Knt., John Stafford Armiger, John Alot Chaplain, all the lands, etc., in the Ville of Bauden, which lately descended to me in right of heirship after the death of Cicely Foljambe."

The pedigree, corrected by the light thrown on it by these two muniments, would therefore probably run thus: "John de Bradshawe, sen. (who may have been the son of Richard, living

* See Note, p. 19, where it will be seen that the name is still retained.

† See Appendix A, page 50.

in 1332), had issue by Cicely Foljambe, his wife, John de Bradshawe, jun., whose wife's name was Joyce, and in 1408, his father and mother being both dead, John de Bradshawe, jun., was in possession of the estates."

For twenty years, however, nothing can be discovered which relates either to him or to the estate; but in the year 1429 there is reference made to both. In a deed of 1429 occurs the first mention of Bradshaw as a place name. It is a conveyance by John de Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, to William Bradshawe, for trust purposes, of land called Bradmersh.* In the same year he executed two entail deeds. Both are dated "at Bradshawe, on the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, 8 Henry vj" (1429). In one were settled "two messuages of 40 acres of land lying in Bradshawe and Turncroft, in the township of Bowden," to the use of William, his eldest son, and his heirs male (subject to his own life interest), and in default for the use of his three other sons, John, Robert, and Henry, successively in tail male. In the other deed a settlement is made on himself for life and then on his sons, John, Robert, and Henry, in tail male, of one messuage and 43 acres of land lying at Lightbyrches.

From these deeds, the sole available sources of information as regards both John de Bradshawe and his family, we can only ascertain the names of his sons, whom he had, presumed, by Joyce his wife, and of these:

I.—William, who succeeded to the Bradshaw estate.

II.—John, who succeeded to the Lightbyrch estate, which he sold to Reynold Legh, of Blackbroke.† He and his son John were living at Lichfield in 1497.

III.—Robert, most probably the father of Hugh Bradshawe, of Moorebarn,‡ Co. Leicester, called as a witness in the Hollow Meadow case in 1497. Hugh is the first in the visitation of that county, 1619, and was the father of two sons, John and Robert,

* This land, still a portion of Bradshaw, retains both the name and character of the Broadmarshes, and skirts the main road not far from the present Chapel-en-le-Frith Union.

† See Appendices B and E, pages 50, 56. Blackbroke is at Chapel-en-le-Frith.

‡ Appendix E, p. 56.

both of which names, it is to be noticed, frequently occur in the Leicestershire pedigree.

IV.—Henry, most probably the ancestor of the Bradshawes of Wyndley,* near Duffield, from whom doubtless descended, later on, the Bradshaws of Barton Blount.†

I.—William the eldest son, succeeded to the Bradshaw estate under the entail of 1429, and is described as “William Bradshawe, of Bradshawe,” in four leases, three of which were granted to Roger Cooper, tailor. The first is dated 5th July, 1444, and is a lease of “The Bradmersh Lands,” settled in 1429, which are here described as being in the township of Bouden.

The second, dated 25th March, 1457, is a lease of the same lands for twenty years subject to the annuity settled on Joyce, mother to the said William.

The third, dated 2nd March, 1458, is a lease of lands called “Holyhmedo,” without doubt identical with the Hollow Meadow of to-day, the Holumedue settled by the deed of 1332, and the Holle Medow, the ownership of which, twenty-five years later, was destined to produce so much controversy.

The fourth, granted 4th October, 1458, to William Redfern and Emmot [Emma], his wife, is a lease for ten years of “the Turncroft” (which had been settled in 1398 and again in 1429), “by Joyce Bradshawe, widow, and William Bradshawe, her son, of which one quarter of the rent was to be paid to the former during her life, and afterwards to revert with the other three-quarters to William.”

Twenty years later, namely, on 25th March, 1478, William Bradshawe executed a lease for ten years in favour of his son “Harry.” The substance of this lease, which appeared in full in last year’s *Journal* (vol. xxiv., p. 40), makes it evident that he intended it to take the place of a will. It provides, after his death, for the maintenance of his wife, Elizabeth,‡ daughter of Edward Kyrke, of Whitehough, in Chapel-en-le-Frith—but for no other child than his son and heir. Both his name, as “William, the son of John Bradshawe,” and that of his brother,

* Appendix C, page 51.

† Glover’s *Derbyshire*, II., p. 90.

‡ *Reliquary*, viii., p. 238.

“John Bradshawe,” as the owner of Lightbyrches, appear in the list of those who paid rent to the king in the Duchy Rental of 10 Edward IV., 1471.*

The writer has assumed that he who as William Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, executed the leases of the Turncroft, Broadmarshes, and Holle Medow is identical with William, the son of John de Bradshawe, jun., upon whom the Turncroft was settled in 1398. If this be so, and no other suggestion seems possible, he must have been very young when the settlement was made. But a post-nuptial settlement to guard the interests of the eldest son was not uncommon. He is most certainly identical with the William upon whom the estates of Bradshaw and the Turncroft were entailed in 1429, because he alludes in the depositions taken on his deathbed to the Light Byrch estates as belonging to his *brother* John. He must, therefore, have been very old when he died, in 1483—too old to have been worried with the controversy which arose as to the ownership of the Hollemedow.

This land (of which Perts Acre, settled in 1332, was at this time doubtless a portion, unless it be identical with Light Byrch), had some association with the Light Byrch estate, which had been entailed by John Bradshawe in 1429 on his second son, John, who sold it, probably after 1471, to Reynold Legh, of Blackbroke,† in Chapel-en-le-Frith, and Leonard now wrongfully claimed the Hollemedow as part of the estate which he had bought.

The dispute, which lasted for more than seventeen years, involved much trouble and expense before it was finally settled in favour of the Bradshawes in 1500.

The first step, of which there is any evidence, was taken on 2nd August, 1483, when Nicholas Dickson, parson of Claxbe, Co. Leicester, took the depositions of William Bradshawe, of “the Bradshaw,” on his deathbed, to the effect that the Hoole Medow had never been part of the Light Birch estate, and had

* *Feudal Hist. of Derbyshire*, sec. vi., p. 374.

† About the middle of the sixteenth century, Lightbyrch belonged to the family of Mosley, and descended to Sir Oswald Mosley, who built “Mosley Hall” upon it, after which it was sold to Mr. Gisborne. *Reliquary*, vol. viii., p. 233.

not been given to his brother John (see Appendix D, p. 55). But not until fifteen years later was it, apparently, found necessary to take the evidence of John Bradshawe himself, the owner and vendor of the Lightbyrch estate, which suggests the possibility that during that period Reynold Legh had left the owner of the Hoole Meadow in undisturbed possession. Then, as we gather from the document, given in full in the Appendix E (p. 56), John Bradshawe made a statement to Robert Worth, Thomas Auby, Hugh Bradshawe, of Morebarn, and John Bradshawe, the younger, of Lichfield, to the effect that John Bradshawe, senior, had on the 6th March, 1498, stated in his own house at Lichfield that the land in dispute had neither been owned nor sold by him, but that Reynold Legh had endeavoured, ineffectually, on three separate occasions, to obtain an admission from him that it had been included in the Lightbyrch purchase, first by sending a servant with a document for him to sign, then by himself coming, on which occasion he became so pressing that he had found it necessary to leave him and to refuse to speak again with him on the matter, and finally by requesting Thomas Auby, who happened to be at Blackbroke on other business, to go to Lichfield and endeavour to obtain the admission he had himself failed in obtaining.

The next step taken was on 28th August following,* when Henry Bradshawe, who since his father's death in 1483 had been in possession of the land in dispute, obtained a warrant against Reynold Legh to answer for a trespass "upon a meadow in Bowden called Holmedowe," which was followed by an order made to the sheriff, 1st May, 14 Henry VII. (1499),† at the instance of Reynold Legh himself, to summon a jury to try the right of Henry Bradshawe to the land. In the panel of the jury are Peter Pole, gent., Thomas Bradshawe, gent., Judde Stafford, gent., John Gell, of Hopton, and Nicholas Eyre, of Redreth. The case was tried early in 1500,‡ and a certificate was addressed to the king (Henry VII.) by Sir Ralph Longford and Thomas Meyverell to the effect that both disputants had

* Wolley Charters, xii., 42, dated 28th Aug., 14 Henry VII. (1498).

† Wolley Charters, xii., 66, dated Westminster, 1st May, 14 Henry VII. (1499).

‡ Appendix F, p. 57.

appeared before them at Ashbourne, and had promised to abide by their decision; that they had, after hearing all the evidence, decided in favour of Henry Bradshawe, who had appeared before them and abided the result, but that Reynold Legh had refused to again appear as soon as he had heard the nature of the evidence.

The result of the trial was a bond, dated 2nd March, 1500,* in which Reynold Legh was bound over in £20 to respect their decision. Henry Bradshawe—who was now left in peaceful possession of the Hoole Meadow—had succeeded his father in the Bradshaw estates on his death in 1483. As we have seen, a lease of those lands had been granted to him in his father's lifetime. In 1484,† a power of attorney was granted to him and Oliver Kyrke to deliver seisin of lands in Le Gyves *alias* Hordron‡ in Bowden. William Bradshawe, of Coombs, is one of the witnesses.

On 20th September, 8 Henry VIII. (1516), Henry Bradshawe was a party to a deed of settlement of lands lying in Trumflete, Co. York, on the issue of Edward Knottesford and Alice Bradshaw, but there is nothing to show whether or not Alice was his daughter. Her husband probably belonged to the Knottesfordes of Knottesford (Knutsford), co. Chester, a member of which family,§ Ellen, daur. and co-heir of Roger Knottesford, married as his 2nd wife Roger Jodrell of Yeadsley, co. Chester, a near neighbour of the Bradshawes, who died Feb. 1548. In 1519,|| 17th April, a power of attorney was granted to Nicholas Bradshawe, of Chapelle-in-le-Frith; Robt. Gee, of Lydeygate;¶ and Walter Marchington, to receive seisin of lands which they held of Henry Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, in Bowden. His will, which was made 2nd March, 1521,** and proved April 30th, 1523, in the peculiar Court of Bakewell, left the estates to his sons William and Henry in trust for Richard

* Wolley, xii., 53.

† Wolley, iii., 23.

‡ A. S. *heorder*—a keeping. Hence both words bear the same meaning, viz., a fold.

§ Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. ii., p. 534.

|| Wolley, xii., 69.

¶ Now Lydgate.

** Appendix G, page 58.

Bradshawe, the son of his eldest son John, a minor, with instructions that until he was twenty-one he was to be kept at school if possible. The Turncroft and Broadmarches were to provide the jointure for his widow.

Henry Bradshawe married Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Eyre, who was the second son of William Eyre, of North Lees, near Hathersage,* himself the second son of Nicholas Eyre, of Hope. She survived him, and died about 1537, as shewn by the lease of the Turncrofts mentioned below.

By her he had issue :—

I.—John, who died in his father's lifetime. There is no record of his wife's name or family except an erroneous statement,† and there is no record of any issue beyond his son and heir, Richard Bradshawe, who succeeded to his grandfather's estates.

II.—William, who succeeded his nephew Richard.

III.—Henry, who had a lease of the "land and tenements called Turncrofts" granted to him and his wife Elizabeth for his life by his nephew Richard, "from the 25 March next after the decease of Elizabeth Bradshawe, grandmother to the said Richard." It is dated 1st December, 29 Henry VIII. (1537). He was living 15th September, 1543,‡ when he is included in the settlement of the estates made by his brother William in default of issue. Henry Bradshawe and Edward Bradshawe of Townscroft (the Turncroft), are witnesses to a deed executed by Godfrey Bradshawe, of Bradshaw, 20th November, 1568.

I.—Margaret, unmarried in 1521.

II.—(?) Alice, married to Edward Knottesford, of Trumflete, in the parish of Kirk Sandal, Co. York. A deed, dated 20th September, 1516, settles lands lying in Trumflete and in Tickhill, both in Co. York, on the issue of Edward Knottesford and Alice Bradshawe, but no mention is made of her parentage. The parties to this deed are Richard Wayet and Alice his wife, Thos. Eyre, Henry Bradshawe, and Godfrey Foljambe.

III.—Elizabeth, married — Bruckshaw,§ probably John

* Hunter's *Familia Minorum Gentium*, Harl. Society, vol. ii., p. 544.

† Appendix C, p. 52.

‡ Wolley Charters, xii., 80.

§ Appendix A, p. 50.

Bruckshaw, who died about 1547,* leaving two daughters, his co-heirs, (1) Alice, married John Passey, of Torksay, Co. Lincoln, who died 1554;† (2) Grace, married Hugh Cartwright, of East Retford, Co. Notts.

IV.—Anne, mentioned only in the visitations.

I.—Richard Bradshawe, the son of John, succeeded as a minor to the Bradshaw estates on the death of his grandfather in 1523. He attained his majority probably about 15th February, 1534, the date of a monetary transaction between him and his uncle, William Bradshawe, of Marple. In this document he is described as "Richard Bradshawe, of Bradshaw." The following year, in an acknowledgment of the payment to him of certain money by his uncles William and Henry, as his grandfather's executors, he styles himself "Richard, son and heir of John Bradshawe deceased." This is dated at Marple 27th June, 27 Henry VIII. During his minority, Bradshaw Hall had been in the occupation of his uncle, Henry Bradshawe, to whom, in 1537, as mentioned above, he granted a lease of the Turncroft lands. It seems questionable, however, whether Henry did not still continue to make Bradshaw his home for some time afterwards; while his nephew may have been living either with him or with his uncle William at Marple, which is about eight miles away. The alternative that Richard was living alone at the Hall forces on us the question why in that case should William Bradshawe, living at Marple, have become, in 1533, the lessee of Bradshaw Hall? This latter fact is gathered from an indenture‡ dated 20th April, 33 Henry VIII. (1541), which quotes a former lease executed (25 Henry VIII.) by his nephew, granting to him for thirty-one years Bradshaw Hall and lands, then in the occupation of Henry Bradshawe and Elizabeth, his wife, with the power of re-entry after a year's notice. This power is now exercised and a new arrangement is made by which the uncle has a twenty-one years' lease, with the reservation to the nephew of half the

* Pages 28 and 29.

† Deed of Release from his widow to Wm. Bradshawe.

‡ Appendix H, page 59.

land and farm buildings for his own occupation. Richard* had, however, already entered upon his extravagant and downward career, and his frequent appeals to his uncle for money resulted in, first a mortgage and finally, the absolute sale† of his interest in the whole of his paternal acres to his uncle, William Bradshawe. This necessitated the usual arrangements being made for the dower of his wife, who is mentioned in several documents, some in the writer's possession, and others among the Wolley Charters, between July, 1543, and 14th November, 1549. His wife was Katherine, daughter of Elys Staley (or Stavely), of Redseats, near Castleton, Co. Derby, by whom he had one son, Thomas Bradshawe, of Swindels, co. Chester, living 19th January, 1582, which is the date of a release to Francis Bradshawe of any right he might possess "in the capital messuage commonly called Bradshaw, which formerly belonged to Richard Bradshawe, my father."‡ The last that is known of the unfortunate Richard is gathered from a deed dated 20th October, 1547, in which he is described as of Marple. It is the sale of an annuity to James Bullock, of Stockport.

II.—William Bradshawe, second son to Henry Bradshawe (who died in 1523), acquired, as we have seen, from his nephew Richard, all his interest in his father's estates, in April, 1541. He is described as of Marple, Co. Chester, as early as 15th February, 25 Henry VIII. (1534), and as late as 14th November, 3 Edward VI., 1549.§ The lands called "Hole Meadow lying in Bradshaw, Co. Derby," the subject of so much litigation sixty years before, were leased by him to John Gee, of Chapel, for twenty years, on 5th February, 1543.

In a deed dated 15th July, 1 Edward VI. (1547), he, as "William Bradshawe, of Bradshawe," acknowledges the receipt of £20 paid to him from lands in Blythe, Co. Notts., in the occupation of William Ingleby of Blythe, to whom they had been leased in 1533 by John Brockshaw, presumably William

* Appendix J, p. 60.

† Appendix K, p. 61.

‡ Appendix L, p. 61.

§ Wolley Charters, xii., 78.

Bradshawe's brother-in-law, whose representatives in 1547 were "John Passey, of Torksay, Co. Lincoln, and Alice, his wife, and Hugh Cartwright, of East Retford, and Grace, his wife, daughters and co-heirs of John Bruckshaw (previously mentioned), of East Retford, Co. Notts., deceased." These lands William Bradshawe purchased in 1548. In 1561, he leased* a portion of them to Edmond Eyre, of Lyttle, Hodsock, Co. Notts., reserving to himself "one honest chamber in the same messuage or house to lye in or to laye in corne or other things." He married Margaret,† daughter of Christopher Clayton, of Strindes Hall, near Marple, Co. Chester.

He had issue:—

I.—Godfrey, his son and heir.

II.—Henry, of Marple Hall, Co. Chester,‡ born 6th September, 1535. He probably succeeded his father as tenant of Marple,§ which estate he purchased from Sir Edward Stanley, 4th July, 1606. His name was inserted in his brother Godfrey's entail deed of 1570. He was buried at Stockport, 17th January, 1619-20, leaving, by Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of George Bagshawe, of the Ridge, Co. Derby, a son and heir, Henry, named in the deeds as Henry Bradshawe, the elder, who was buried at Stockport 3rd August, 1654, leaving issue by Catherine, daughter and heir of Ralph Winnington, of Offerton, whom he married at Stockport 4th February, 1593-4.

(1) Henry Bradshawe, of Marple and Wibersley, Co. Chester, named in the deeds as "the younger," from whom descended the Bradshawes of Marple Hall, now represented by the Bradshaw-Isherwoods.

(2) John Bradshawe, bapt. at Stockport 10th December, 1602,|| M.P. for Co. Chester, better known as the President of the High Court of Justice which tried and sentenced

* Wolley Charters, xii., 47.

† *Reliquary*, vol. ii., p. 224.

‡ Appendix M, p. 62.

§ Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. ii., p. 65.

|| The entry in the Register is: "December: 1602. John sonne of Henrye Bradshaw of Marple baptized the: 10th Traitor"; the last word having been added by some loyalist, probably after the Restoration.

to death King Charles I. John Bradshawe died 31st October, 1659, S.P., and was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey.* His body was, however, on 31st January, 1661, exhumed with those of Cromwell and Ireton, and all three were hung and buried at Tyburn.

III.—Francis,† born 14th June, 1543. Had children living 1625.

IV.—Anthony Bradshawe, born 3rd February, 1545,† at Bradshaw, of the Inner Temple and of Farley's Hall, in Duffield, owned the Duffield Mill,‡ which he held under the Duchy of Lancashire, as well as other lands in Duffield and Holbrook. Certain land§ in Crych, called Barrowcote, was granted by "William Butler to Anthony Bradshaugh, of Duffield, and another on 1st April, 1604." He was the author of various MSS., a portion of which was printed by the Rev. Charles Kerry in *The Reliquary*.|| He and a friend paid a visit to his brother Godfrey at Bradshaw Hall, in May 1603.¶ He was a great benefactor to Duffield, where he founded an alms-house. To quote his own words, "Being in** 38 Elizabeth's reign by the Honble. Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, her Mat's High Stew^d of the Honour of Tutbury, charged trusted and deputed to be understeward there, and also having spent above 30 years time partly in the Inner Temple and partly in the C^t of the Com. Pleas at Westminster, where I also practised above 30 years as attorney . . . for the better instructing of my sons and clerks which I employed under me in that office, I collected certain little books . . . concerning my service doing in the said courts. I have often meant, and in my little monument standing in the church of Duffield do shew, that I would provide for harbouring of four poor persons to continue in," etc., etc.

The alms-houses, which stood in the Town Street between

* See *Frontispiece*. Of him Milton, in *Def. Sec. pro Pop. Ang.*, p. 106, says, "Johannes Bradscianus, nobili familia, ut satis notum est ortus."

† Appendix M, p. 62.

‡ Wolley Charters, iv., 56.

§ Vol. xxiii., p. 137.

** *Reliquary*, vol. xxiii., p. 137.

¶ Vol. xxiii., p. 137.

¶ Page 16.

Duffield Hall and the road, were pulled down in 1804. A stone commemorating their dedication, in a rhyming acrostic, which formed his name, was in 1816 still part of a fence in the pleasure grounds at the Hall. "The little monument" still stands in the church.* Above it is the Bradshawe coat. "Across its centre, between the inscription proper and an acrostic, are the small incised effigies, half-length, of himself, his wives and children, distinguished by their respective initials." He created it in 1600 to himself, his two wives, and twenty children, but before he died, in 1614, he had added three more children to his large family. His two wives were Griselda, daughter and heir of Richard Blackwall, of Blackwall, and Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Haughton, one of the family of Haughton, of Haughton Towers, Co. Lancaster. Several of his twenty-three children settled in the neighbourhood, not only at Duffield, but at Makeney, Idridgehay and Belper, and the Duffield† registers record their existence during the whole of the seventeenth century. His poem‡ of fifty-four verses on Duffield, one of which is quoted in Appendix C, page 53, has been published in *The Reliquary*. He made his will 16th Sept., 11 James I. It was proved at Lichfield 3rd May, 1614. He leaves his signet ring, furniture, books, and MSS. to his son Jacynth, who, with his own wife Elizabeth, is his executor, legacies to nephews Henry Hunlock, Francis Bradshawghe of Bradshawghe, Esq., Peter Bradshawghe and Henry Bradshawghe, and to John Curzon of Kedleston a ring. His children, Peregrine, Cassandra and Penultima were minors. The other children who are mentioned are:—Sons: Joseph, Exuperie, Erasmus, Vicesimus, "Jackson and his wife, Dawking and his wife, Crewe and his wife"; daughters: Athanasia, Mildred, Brandina, and Milicent; Overseers, H. Hunlock, Thos. Bradshawe, Hy. Bradshawe.

I.—Elizabeth, born 24th August, 1533,§ married John

* Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 138.

† *Reliquary*, vol. xxiii., p. 134.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 69.

§ Appendix M, p. 62.

Bagshawe,* by whom she had a son, John, mentioned in his uncle Godfrey's entail deed, 1570.

II.—Margaret, born† 10th July, 1539.

I.—Godfrey Bradshawe, eldest son and heir, was born 15th September, 1531.‡ He is brought upon the scene, before he is of age, by the troubles arising from a too early marriage. At what date he married Margaret, the daughter of Roger Howe, of Ashop, his distant cousin through the Eyres, it is impossible to say, but as early as 1550 he and his wife are quarrelling like the children they undoubtedly were, and after ineffectual attempts “to cause them to continue lovingly together as man and wife,” their respective parents took the necessary legal proceedings to separate them,§ so that each of them might be enabled to marry again. After they were divorced Godfrey Bradshawe did not go far afield for a second wife, for he married, about 1554, Emma, the daughter of Anthony Shalcrosse, of Shalcrosse,|| Co. Derby, and Shallcross Hall is not more than two miles away. She is mentioned in her brother Leonard's will¶ as “my sister, Em^e Bradshawe,” to whom he left £10.

Soon after the death of Godfrey's father a lease was executed, namely, on the 2nd February, 1562, “by Margaret, relict of William Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, to Godfrey Bradshawe, her son, of her dower in the Ville of Bawdon called Bradshawe, and in Turncroft, Co. Derby, as also in Blyda (Blythe), Co. Notts.”

In 1568 a lease of lands in “Maynstonfields *alias* Chynley” was executed by him in favour of his brother, Anthony Bradshawe. The deed is between Godfrey Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, on the one part, and Anthony Bradshawe, of the Inner Temple, his brother, on the other part, and Francis and Leonard Bradshawe, his own sons, Henry Bradshawe and Edward Bradshawe of Tounscroft, are witnesses.

* Appendix A, p. 50.

† Appendix M, p. 62.

‡ Appendix M, p. 62.

§ Appendix N, p. .

|| Appendix V, p. 71.

¶ Dated 9th Nov., 1603. Proved in P.C.C. 10th Feb., 1605.

A year later, namely, in 1569, a great trouble arose about the enclosure of the Chinley lands, and serious riots took place there. Godfrey was very roughly handled, and was forced to take proceedings against various persons for breaches of the peace. An account of the examination held prior to the trial,* which took place in the Court of the Star Chamber, was transcribed by the writer of this article for the *Journal* in 1899.† There are in existence several leases of the Chinley lands granted by Godfrey, of which one, dated February, 1580, is a lease of lands in Chinley to Sir Edward Trafford, of Trafford. A special grant‡ of the Chinley estate was made by Godfrey shortly before his death to Francis, his son and heir, dated 18th December, 1606. On the 10th April, 1570, Godfrey executed a deed of entail of Bradshaw on himself for life, with remainder to Francis, his eldest son, and then to Leonard, Godfrey, Peter, and Henry, his other four sons, in tail male, in default to his three brothers, Henry, of Marple, Francis, and Anthony, and their issue male, with remainder to his uncle, Henry Bradshawe.§ His nephews, Edward Bradshawe and John Bradshawe, are the "lawful attorneys." In a list of the principal landowners in the Hundred of the High Peak in 1570,|| appear the name of Godfrey Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, and that of his wife's brother, Leonard Shalcrosse, of Shallcross. On the 24th April, 1584, "one close called the waste parte of the Bradmarshe of the demenes of Bradshawe was granted to Anthony Barber by Godfrey and Francis, his son and heir."

Godfrey Bradshawe must have died early in the year 1607, for on 22nd April in that year letters of administration¶ were granted by the official of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield in the peculiar jurisdiction of Bakewell to Ottiwell Meller, of Tideswell, at the solicitation of Emote Bradshawe, widow of Godfrey Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, in Chapel-en-le-Frith, to the goods of the said Godfrey.

* Star Chamber Bills, 1569.

† Vol. xxi., p. 61.

‡ Appendix O, p. 63.

§ See page 64 note.

|| *Reliquary*, vol. viii., p. 189.

¶ *Wolley Charters*, xii., 75.

Godfrey had issue by Emma, his wife :—

I.—Francis, his son and heir.

II.—Leonard, part proprietor of the Chinley Lands in 1568.*

III.—Godfrey, who bought the manor of Abney in conjunction with his eldest brother, Oct., 1593. He married Blanche, by whom he left no issue on record. She re-married Alexander Glover, of Westminster, in or before 1610.†

IV.—Peter Bradshawe, who appears by his will to have made an immense fortune by trading in what were called Manchester goods, taking, latterly, as partner his nephew George.‡ There is a petition in the Calendar of State Papers, dated 2nd July, 1609,§ from Sir Peter Bradshawe and others to Lord Salisbury concerning the stay in assigning an extended lease of their farm in Chinley, *alias* Maystonfield, which they purchased; but there appears no other evidence that he was ever knighted. He|| seems to have been ejected from these Chinley lands by James I. in 1622, who, for a considerable sum of money, granted them to two "London gentlemen." He bought¶ the manor of Litton, near Eyam, 1620, which was sold by his descendants in 1686.

He made his will 23rd May, 1625,** devising property in Ulster in Ireland, Duffield, Bonsall, Castleton, Ferneylee, Coombs, and Bentley Mills, and other estates in Derbyshire, besides property in Staffordshire, Leicestershire, and London. He left his personalty to his wife, Amy, sister of John Johnson, and Lady Burd, and to his children, Edward, Peter, Francis, Paul, Thomas, William, and Elizabeth. He died Sept., 1630.‡

(1) Edward, his son and heir, inherited the manor of Litton,†† and although he fled from Litton when the plague

* *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxi., p. 61.

† Deed quoted, p. 38.

‡ Page 43.

§ *Reliquary*, vol. x., p. 107.

|| *Reliquary*, vol. ii., p. 146.

¶ Lyson, p. 279.

** *Glover's Hist. of Derbysh.*, vol. ii., p. 219.

†† Edward Bradshawe, in a lease (Wolley Charters, xi., 8), in which he is described as "of Graie's Inn," in conjunction with Peter, Francis, Paul, Thomas and William Bradshawe, his brothers, sons of Peter Bradshawe, deceased, granted the Manor of Litton to John Bradshawe and William Ellis, of Graie's Inn, for five hundred years, at a pepper-corn rent. This is dated 24th May, 1640, and was no doubt for the purpose of a settlement.

visited Eyam, following the widow of his cousin George Bradshawe to the neighbourhood of Brampton, Co. York, yet he died, by the irony of fate, that same year, in his "City of Refuge," December, 1665. *S.P.**

(2) Peter had the lease of Duffield Mill assigned to him in 1632.

(3) Francis, alive in 1638.†

(4) Paul, concerned in the trial of the Chinley rioters, inherited Bonsall Mill under his father's will.

(5) Thomas.

(6) William.

(7) Elizabeth.

} Mentioned in their father's will,
May, 1625.

V.— Henry.††

I.— Amy.††

II.— Grace.††

III.—Mary.††

IV.—Bridget.††

V.—Ellen married — Ash, by whom she had issue named in their Cousin Francis's will, 1632.‡

(1) Francis Bradshawe, the eldest son and heir, was born 17th February, § 1555-6, probably at Bradshaw. He married Anne, one of the four daughters and co-heiresses of Humphrey Stafford, of Eyam, the last heir male of a family who had been landowners in Eyam from the time of King John. || Her father being dead, she was at this time in the wardship of Robert ¶ Eyre, of Edale, who had received her from the guardianship of George, Earl of Shrewsbury. The marriage must have taken place when both Francis and Anne were young children, a custom by no means unusual then. Indeed, he was little more than nine years of age, for his father's covenant with Robert Eyre, dated 12th April, 1565, obliged him not only to settle on his son the Bradshaw estate, but also to carry out the marriage on or before

* Appendix Y2, p. 72.

†† Appendix A, p. 50.

§ Appendix M, p. 62.

|| *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xxiii., p. 83, in which the correct date of the marriage, 1565, has, by a clerical error, been put ten years too early.

¶ Appendix P, p. 63.

† Appendix T, p. 66.

‡ Appendix S, p. 65.

the 7th May next. Probably the exact day was 4th May, 1565, this being the date of the receipt of "three score and ten pounds" which was paid by Godfrey Bradshawe to Robert Eyre.

In 1568, a deed was executed to enable Francis Bradshawe and Anne, his wife, peaceably to enjoy a fourth part of the lands lately the inheritance of Humphrey Stafford, and on the 10th September, 12 Elizabeth (1569), an order was made by George, Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord of the Manor of Eyam, binding Godfrey Bradshawe "to assure to his eldest son Francis all his lands after his death to him and his heirs male," certain arrangements being made with respect to the lands the latter acquired with his wife.

In 1575, a bond was signed with respect to the division of the Stafford estate by John Savage, Rowland Eyre, and Rowland Morewood, the respective husbands of Alice, Gertrude, and Katherine, the other three daughters and co-heirs of Humphry Stafford.

There is no evidence to show what became of the two children after their early marriage. It may be presumed that the husband went to school, and that his wife either went back to her guardian, or, more probably, lived with her husband's parents. Nothing more appears with respect to their joint lives until 8th January, 18 Elizabeth (1576),* when an arrangement was made by which Eyam Hall and its lands, the old residence of the Staffords, was settled upon the young couple and their eldest son, and as in the original deed, the place for the Christian name of their son and heir is left blank, it may be presumed either that he was not as yet born, or—and this is perhaps the more probable explanation—that he had not been at that time baptized. Eyam Hall thus became the residence of Francis Bradshawe and his wife.

As regards the right which his wife had in the manor of Rowland, in Great Longstone, Francis Bradshawe received, on 19th April, 1578,† £60 from Rowland Eyre, to whom John

* Appendix Q, page 64.

† *Reliquary*, vol. x., p. 236.

Manners, who seems to have had the duty of dividing the estates of Humphrey Stafford, had apportioned that manor as part of the share of his wife Gertrude.

In conjunction with his brother, Godfrey Bradshawe, Francis, in October, 1593, bought the manor and township of Abney, in the parish of Hope, which joined his wife's estates. The deed of conveyance is dated 16th October, 35 Queen Elizabeth, and made between Nicholas Bagshawe, of Farewell, Co. Stafford, of the one part, and Godfrey Bradshawe, of London, and Francis Bradshawe, of Eyam, of the other part. Among the witnesses are the names of Peter and Anthony Bradshawe, William Simpson, and George and Rowland Eyre. Under date 28th June, 1604, there is an item of receipt, called a pardon, for the subsidies collected for James I. paid by Francis Bradshawe, of Eyam." The fine on inheriting the estates at his father's death is dated 5 James I., 1607.

In 1610,* he was engaged with the settlements on the marriage of his eldest son and heir to Barbara, daughter of Sir John Davenport, of Davenport, Co. Chester. After this date history is curiously silent with respect to his life in consequence of the non-existence of any original deeds or MSS. between 1610 and 1619. Even the approximate date of his death cannot be ascertained, and he appears to have died intestate, as there are no signs of a will in any of the possible Probate Courts. He probably died at Eyam† where he had lived.‡ He left issue by Anne Stafford, his wife, who was dead in 1606:—‡

I.—Francis, eldest son and heir.

II.—Humphry, named in his brother's deed of entail, 1619, probably dead before 1635. S.P.

III.—Godfrey, probably dead in 1619, had a daughter and heir, Frances,§ who married Samuel Orton, of London, gentleman, and was found in the *Inq. p.m.* of her uncle Francis to be his legal heir.

IV.—George, eventual heir to his brother Francis.

* Wolley Charters, xii., 87 and 89.

† The earliest entry in the Eyam Registers is that of the death of Robert Talbot, Rector, 20 Augt, 1630.

‡ Appendix O, p. 63.

§ Appendix T, p. 66.

V.—Anthony.*

VI.—Rowland.*

VII.—William.*

I.—Lucy† married Nicholas Cresswell, of Ford Hall, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, by whom she had Francis and Barbara, named in their Uncle's will.† Marriage settlement,‡ dated 24th September, 1621, of Nicholas, son and heir-apparent of Anthony Cresswell, of Ford, gentleman, and Lucy, sister of Francis Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, Esq., £160 settled.

II.—A daughter married to — Stephenson, by whom she had a son, John,† and two daughters, mentioned in their uncle Francis' will, 1632.

III.—A daughter, married to — Bennett, by whom she had Francis† and Barbara, mentioned in their uncle's will, 1632.

IV.—A daughter, married — Buxton, by whom she had Simon† and Anne, mentioned in their uncle's will, 1632.

I.—Francis Bradshawe, eldest son and heir, was probably born in January,§ 1576, and at Eyam, in which place his father, Francis the elder, so far as can be ascertained, spent the whole of his life, living, as before explained, in the old Hall, the residence of his wife's ancestors. As only three years intervened between the death of Godfrey Bradshawe and the marriage of his eldest grandson, it seems more than probable that Francis the elder, not caring to leave Eyam on his father's death, gave up Bradshaw Hall to his son Francis on his marriage in 1610.

On the 19th May, 8 James I. (1610), Francis Bradshawe, the younger, was in London, as in an Indenture bearing that date he is described as of the Inner Temple. This indenture, which is between himself and Alexander Glover, of Westminster, and Blanche, wife of the latter, and "late wife to Godfrey Bradshaw,"² is a conveyance of land in Abney which Francis Bradshawe

* Appendix V, p. 71.

† Appendix S, p. 65.

‡ Original in possession of W. N. G. Bagshawe, Esq., of Ford Hall.

§ Appendix Q, p. 64.

bought from the widow of his late uncle Godfrey and her second husband, and was that portion of the manor of Abney which had belonged to his uncle, and which had been settled by the latter on his wife Blanche and their heirs male on the 20th August, 3 James I. (1606).

In an indenture* dated 30th September, 8 James I. (1610), "Francis Bradshawe senr of Eyam Co. Derby in consideration of a marriage between Francis Bradshawe junr his son and heir to Barbara Davenport daughter of John Davenport of Davenport Co. Chester Esqr agrees to enfeof Sr Richard Wilbraham of Woodye Cò. Chester Knt and the said John in lands in Abney Hope Eyam Foolowe and elsewhere in Co. Derby together with the mansion house of Bradshawe and lands in Chapel-in-le-Frith and Bowden." This marriage probably took place on that day, or certainly on or before 10th October following, which is the date of a lease† for 40 years of the manor of Abney at the rent of a peppercorn, granted by Francis Bradshawe, junr., of Eyam, Co. Derby, to his father, Francis Bradshawe, sen., of the same place, in fulfilment of an agreement made previously to his marriage with Barbara his wife. On the 10th June, 1619,‡ he executed a deed of entail of his various estates on his brother and other relations. This same date, namely, 1619, is carved under his own and his wife's initials on a stone which was found many years ago under the stairs at Bradshaw, and probably either formed part of an old archway now demolished, which, says tradition, used to be the entrance into the terraced gardens below the hall, or, as is suggested on page 7, was over the original porch entrance. The date is probably that of the completion of the hall, which he must have been for some time engaged in rebuilding, but of which there is no documentary proof. The place which gave him and his wife shelter during the process is a matter for speculation. The old hall at Eyam may very probably have been their home at that time, and this, too, during his father's

* Wolley Charters, xii. 87.

† Wolley Charters, xii. 89.

‡ Appendix R, p. 64.

lifetime. Over the old gateway at Bradshaw, which is in good preservation, his own name and the date (1620) have been carved on the side facing the Hall over a shield, on which is a curious device which has puzzled every modern student of heraldry who has seen it. Lord Hawkesbury, who has recently been kind enough to search into the question, is of opinion that it is a badge or cognizance, and Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, of London, adds that he should describe it as "a thorn between six nails." With this assistance, a possible solution suggests itself, which, if correct, is at least amusing. That the device is a rebus on the name Bradshawe, viz., six nails for the plural "Brads," a species of nail, and the thorn for the old English "Haw," hence Brads-haw. This suggests a further possibility, viz., whether the scroll of foliage surrounding the shield may not be a spray of barberry, the whole being in honour of Barbara Bradshawe, whose name would thus appropriately follow that of her husband, as her initials did upon the stone of the previous year. This would account for the otherwise curious absence on the main gateway of any reference to her. We must not forget in this relation the acrostic of Anthony Bradshawe at Duffield. On the outer side of the gateway is a shield, bearing a coat-of-arms, as follows:—

Argent, two bendlets between two martlets sable (Bradshawe). Impaling, or, a chevron, gules, between three martlets, sable (Stafford), with crest above, a stag at gaze proper under a vine tree, fruited, proper (Bradshawe).

The tricking of the arms bears the impress of the work of an amateur. The Stafford arms, borne by his mother as an heiress, ought to have been quartered by Francis Bradshawe, with the Bradshawe arms on the dexter shield; while the Davenport arms, as borne by his wife, should have been impaled.

This error has misled genealogists into a supposition that the hall and arch were built by his father. This, however, would not help matters, for apart from the initials and date on the stone found in the cellar, which proves that the Francis who married Barbara built the hall, his father's coat ought to have



A. Victor Haslam.

BRADSHAW HALL GATEWAY, SOUTH SIDE.

borne the Stafford arms on a scutcheon of pretence, and thus they would not be impaled.

The 8th of May, 1622, is the date of a receipt of £5 "paid by Francis Bradshawe, Esq., for a voluntary contribution to the king" (James I.). It is signed by Thomas Gilbert, collector. On the 27th September, 1624, a note was made of the amount of land which lay between an enclosure of Thomas Moulton and the Router Field, in Chinley, and among the respective owners of such land, the names of "Mr. Bradshawe de Bradshaw" and "Mr. Bradshawe de Marple" occur. Francis bought, 20th October, 4 Charles I. (1628), a farm in Abney for £110 from Sir Thomas Foljamb, Bart., of Walton, Co. Derby, and a few days later a lease is granted by him to Sir Thos. Foljambe, of the Manor of Abney.

In the deed of conveyance Henry Bradshawe, the younger, is named as attorney, and in the lease he is described as Henry Bradshawe, "of Bradshaw." A possible explanation of this is that, in conjunction with him, Francis Bradshawe was then commencing proceedings to bar the entail on his property. The usual fictitious sale was made, in this instance, by Bargain and Sale, dated 11th May, 1630, to Henry Bradshawe of all the Derbyshire estates, a recovery was suffered, and, finally, by a deed dated 20th November following, it was declared by Henry Bradshawe and the parties to the Recovery that the "true intent and meaning" of the Bargain and Sale, and of the Recovery, were, that the estates should "be seized to the onlie use and behouf of the said Francis Bradshawe his heirs and assigns for ever." Thus Francis Bradshawe, from being the tenant in tail, became absolute owner.

This course would enable him, if necessary, to raise whatever funds were required for the rebuilding of the old hall at Eyam, and the expense which would be entailed by him in serving the office of High Sheriff for the county, which office he held during the year (1630-1), succeeding Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, Knt.* He appointed as his Under-Sheriff John

* Glover's *History of Derbyshire*, vol. i., Appendix, p. 21.

Jackson, of Stansop, Co. Stafford, gentleman, to which appointment Edward Pegg, of Ashbourne, Robert Hume, and German Buxton are witnesses. He was succeeded as High Sheriff by Humphrey Oakover, of Oakover.

During his year of office he lost his wife, who was buried* in the chancel of the church of Chapel-en-le-Frith, 18th September, 1631, under the name of "Barbara Bradshawe the wife of Francis Bradshawe of Bradshawe Esq^r High Sheriff for this countie this yeare."

On the 31st July, 1632, he married,* at Chapel-en-le-Frith, Lettice Clarke, widow, "stepdaughter of Sir Harvey Bagott, Knt." She was the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Dilke, of Maxstoke Castle, Co. Warwick, by Anna, widow of Clement Fisher, † of Packington Magna, Co. Warwick. On the 24th day of January, 8 Charles I., 1632, a deed was executed between him and Peter Bradshawe, second son of Peter Bagshawe, late citizen and Merchant Tailor, of London, by which the assignment of "Duffield Miln, held under the Duchy of Lancashire by Elizabeth, late wife and executrix of Anthony Bradshawe, of Duffield, was made over to Francis Bradshawe, one of her husband's executors, and from him to Peter Bradshawe, jun^r, according to his father's will dated 23rd May, 1625." The deed quotes many former owners of Duffield Mill.

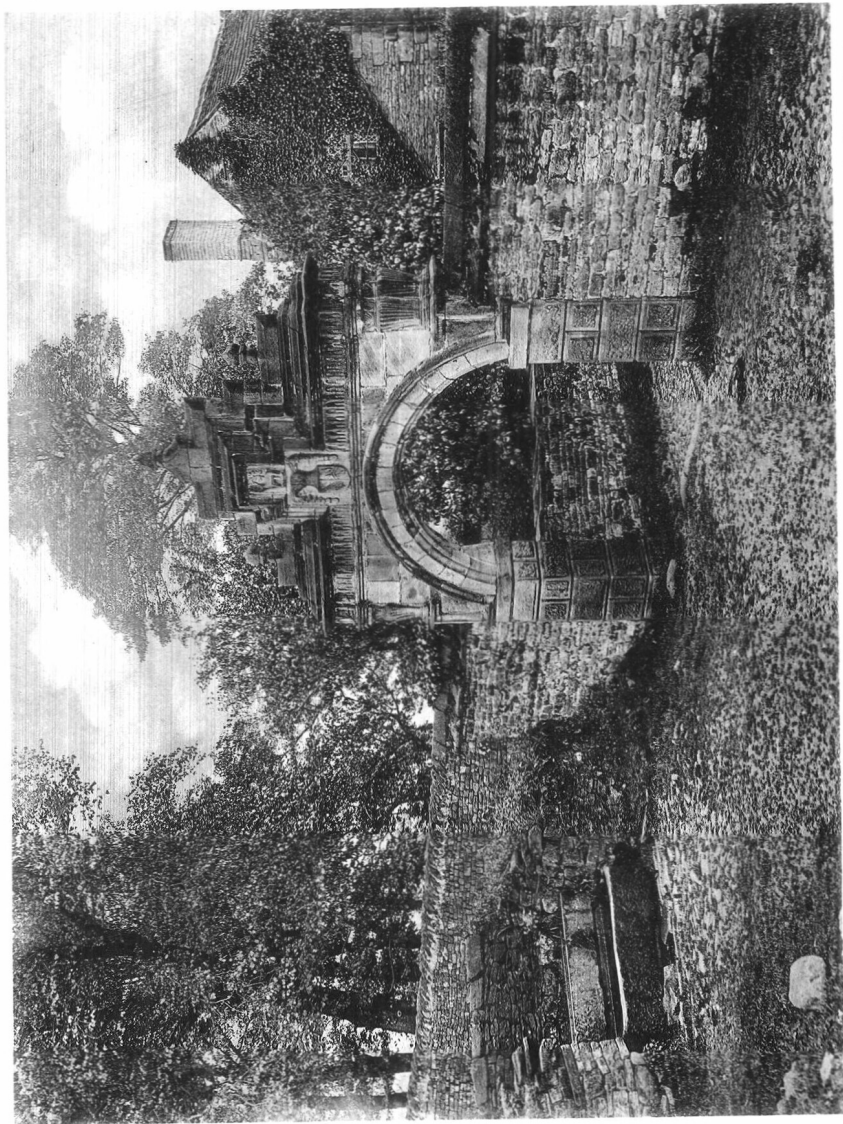
Francis Bradshawe died 25th March, 1635,* and was buried in the chancel of the church at Chapel-en-le-Frith 27th March. His will made ‡ 3rd September, 1632, left two-thirds of his residue to his brother George, and one-third to his widow. To his nephews and nieces he leaves legacies, and it is perhaps not remarkable, under the circumstances, that many of them are named after their wealthy and childless uncle Francis and aunt Barbara.

To Frances, the daughter and heir of his brother Godfrey, he devises an estate in Cheshire, and she is found to be his

* Registers.

† Visit of Warwickshire Harl. Soc., p. 217.

‡ Appendix S, p. 65.



A. Victor Haslam.

BRADSHAW HALL, NORTH SIDE

heir at his inquisition* *post mortem*, though, considering that her uncle George succeeded to the real property and divided the residue with the widow, it is doubtful whether she profited much by her legal position.

An inventory† of the contents of Bradshaw Hall was taken after his death, on the 30th March and 3rd of September, 1635. His widow appears to have lived on there till 1637-8,‡ but soon after that date she married as her third husband Sir John Pate, of Sisonby, Co. Leicester, who was created a baronet 1643, and died 1652,§ aged 67, leaving two daughters his co-heirs. Bradshaw was never again occupied by its owners, and appears to have been let as early as 1637, for on 15th October in that year the registers state that "Lettice Wigstone daughter of Mr. Thomas Wigstone of the Bradshawe was baptized." He, probably, was related to Mrs. Bradshawe, but in 1640 Nicholas Lomas died there, who must have been a tenant.

IV.—George Bradshawe, the fourth son of Francis Bradshawe and Anne Stafford, succeeded to the estates on the death of his brother, Francis Bradshawe.|| He was born 7th August, 1587,¶ probably at Eyam. From 1st January, 1620, to 1st January, 1627,** he was in partnership with his uncle, Peter Bradshawe, merchant in cloth, and other "Manchester goods." Their warehouse was in St. Augustine's, in London. During that time, however, he was constantly engaged in personally managing the estates which his uncle had bought in Ulster, in Ireland. He also made two journeys thither in 1628 and 1629, after the termination of the partnership, besides one in the interests of the widow after his uncle's death, which occurred in September, 1630. While in Ireland he evidently met and married his wife, who is described in the Visitation of Derbyshire,†† 1634 (which is signed by himself, for

* Appendix T, p. 66. † Appendix U, p. 66. ‡ Appendix T, p. 66.

§ Nicholls' *History of Leicestershire*, vol. ii., pt. 1, p. 823.

|| Appendix X, p. 71.

¶ Bible belonging to George Bradshawe, destroyed in the fire of Dec., 1901.

** Appendix W, p. 71.

†† Appendix V, p. 71.

his brother, who was then probably on his deathbed), as being Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Culham, of Ireland. In his Bible, till lately in the possession of the writer, the date of his birth was followed by these words: "I did marrie my wyfe y^e 12th daie of Marche 1626." The baptism of his eldest son is recorded in the registers of Chapel-en-le-Frith, on 20th February, 1630, as "Francis the son of George Bradshawe gent. and his wife of the forde, born the 17th day of Feby." It must be assumed, therefore, that either he and his wife were staying with his brother-in-law, Nicholas Cresswell, the owner of Ford Hall, or that the Hall had been lent or let to them for that special event. There appears no actual proof that he had any settled home until after his brother's death, 1635, but as his daughter Mary was buried at Eyam, 1633,* it is more than probable that he then had already taken up his abode in the old hall of his mother's family, where his father had lived, where he was probably born, and where he most certainly eventually lived and died. It is not at all improbable, as before suggested,† that about the year 1630 Eyam Old Hall was being rebuilt, which would be during the period he was living at Ford Hall, as there are proofs that tradition is correct in its statement that the old Hall of the Staffords was pulled down and rebuilt by a member of the Bradshawe family.

On the 11th July, 12 Charles I. (1636), he executed deeds of settlement of the Abney and other estates. Among the parties to the settlements are "Henry Bradshawe the younger, son and heir-apparent of Henry Bradshawe the elder of Marple, and John Bradshawe, the younger brother of the said Henry, and Philip Cullum of London, Merchant Tailor." Of these, as before remarked, John Bradshawe became the notorious President of the High Court which sent King Charles to the scaffold. His well-known neat signature taken from this deed is placed beneath his portrait, which appears as the frontispiece to this volume. Philip Cullum was probably his wife's brother. In a deed dated 16th June, 16 Charles I. (1640), he settled on his nephew, John Stephenson, "all his lands in Hope Eyam

* Registers.

† Page 41.

Glossop Folowe Hucklowe and Chinley and elsewhere in the County of Derby especially naming 'the Messuage or chief Mansion House at Eyam wherein the said George now dwelleth' in trust for his wife during her life and afterwards for the use of Francis Bradshawe his son and heire."

In his will, made 17th June, 1646,* proved by his widow in London, 21st November, 1646,* he leaves certain lands and tenements to Peter, his second son, with remainder to "Francke Bradshawe, his son and heir." To the said Francis Bradshawe he bequeaths "all the reste and residue of his mannors mansion houses capital messuages farmes tenements cottages milne lands etc. within the Realme of England," and he is to pay, subject to the settlements made upon his mother, the portions bequeathed to his father's "younger children, Peter, Anne, Mary, and Elizabeth, which portions are to be increased at the death of Lettice, now wife of John Pate, Esq."

To Francis he specially bequeaths "his silver Bason and Ure and his two silver Flaggons,† saving that Elizabeth wife of the testator is to have the use of them at his Mansion house at Eyam during her natural life." To her he leaves his dozen silver plates. To his sister, Lucy Cresswell, £5, and to each of his servants 15s. His wife and eldest son are appointed executors and residuary legatees. He names as his overseers "My noble friend and father-in-law‡ Michael Joanes of Lincoln's Inn Esqr. and my loving cousins Henry Bradshawe the younger and John Bradshawe Esqr. of Grayes Inn his brother." Thos. Bray and Nicholas Cresswell witness his signature. The will is endorsed with an acquittance by John Garland to John Bradshawe, Esq., for £300, bequeathed to his wife Mary, daughter of the testator.

He died soon after the will was made, and was buried at Eyam,§ probably in the chapel of St. Helen, the burial-place of his Stafford ancestors, on 25th June, 1646.

By Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Hugh Cullum, who

* Wolley Charters, xii., 91.

† These are also specially mentioned in Francis' will, Dec., 1659.

‡ This suggests that Lady Culham had remarried. § Registers.

died 9th November, 1677,* and who was buried in Treeton church, Co. York, he had—

I.—Francis, his heir, born at Ford Hall,† near Chapel-en-le-Frith, at the house of his uncle, Nicholas Cresswell, 17th February, 1630-31. He was married at Braithwell, Co. York, 20th January, 1652,* to Elizabeth, elder daughter and co-heir of John Vesey, of Brampton, Co. York.‡ He held a great Court Baron of the Manor of Abney, as Lord of the Manor, 20th October, 1654. He died 21st December, 1659,§ leaving issue—(1) Francis, born at Brampton, 1st April, 1654,|| for whom, during his minority, his mother held a Great Court Baron of the Manor of Abney, October, 1664, and again in October, 1669. He died unmarried 29th December, 1677, and was buried in Treeton Church.¶ (2) John, born at Brampton,|| 27th June, 1656, successor to his brother.

II.—Peter, baptized at Eyam 4th February, 1640-1; † buried there 13th September, 1655.

III.—“Cullum,”† buried 12th August, 1638, “son of Mr. George Bradshawe Bapt. in Dec^r last.”

I.—Anne, married at Eyam† 20th April, 1665, to Rev. Michael Adams, rector of Treeton, Co. York; died, S.P., 27th** January, 1665-6, and was buried in Treeton Church. In the marriage†† licence her age is stated to be 23 and his 27, in November, 1664.

II.—Mary,† buried at Eyam, 28th September, 1633.

III.—Elizabeth,† baptized at Eyam, 23rd May, 1635; buried there, 19th November, 1637.

IV.—Mary,† baptized at Eyam, 19th November, 1639; married, probably at Treeton Church, John‡‡ Garland, of Todwick, Co. York; died 20th October, 1681, and was buried in Todwick Church, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth, who died unmarried 20th November, 1683.

V.—Elizabeth,† baptized at Eyam, 14th June, 1646; buried

* Appendix Y, 3, p. 72.

† Registers.

‡ For a History of the Family of Vesey seated at Brampton, Co. York, from the year 1320, see *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. xvii., part 66; also *Hunter's South Yorkshire*, vol. ii., p. 170.

§ Appendix Y, 4, p. 72.

|| Appendix Y, 4, p. 72. †† Faculty Office, H. rl. Soc., xxiv., p. 84.

¶ Bradshaw Bible.

** Appendix Y, I, p. 72.

‡‡ Familioe Minorum gentium (Hunter). Harl. Soc., p. 1074.

there 23rd May, 1647. Entry in the Bible, "Elizabeth Bradshawe was borne the 6th daye of June 1646, about tenne of the clocke aforenoone and was Chryssened the 14th daye."

Mrs. Bradshawe, after her widowhood, continued to live at Eyam. In the following May her youngest daughter, who had been born three weeks before her father's death, died, under a year old. Five years later, namely, 20th January, 1652, her eldest son, Francis Bradshawe, married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and co-heir, with her sister Sarah, of John Vesey, of Brampton, Co. York. This was undoubtedly the first step which eventually led to the final abandonment by the Bradshawes of a Derbyshire home. Bradshaw Hall was probably let,* and Eyam Hall had been left to his mother for life, so he was forced to find another home for himself and his wife, and he found it with his widowed mother-in-law at Brampton, Co. York, in the old hall, which for over three centuries had been the residence and property of the Veseys, and which eventually formed part of his wife's possessions. There he lived, and there he died.

This marriage had doubtless been brought about by the presentation, in 1642, of the living of Treeton, Co. York, in which parish was Brampton, to the Rev. Shoreland Adams, the rector of Eyam, Co. Derby. It is not unnatural to suppose that the two families living at the hall and at the rectory were closely associated, and that their friendship was not broken by the departure of the rector for Treeton, a village not far distant from Sheffield. Not only did Francis Bradshawe, however, in visiting his old friends, find a wife in that neighbourhood, but his eldest sister, Anne, found there a husband in her old companion, Michael Adams, the son of the late rector of Eyam, which marriage took place at Eyam, 20th April, 1665, just four months before the plague broke out, which swept through the village with such dire results†; indeed, the record of their

* Page 43.

† Wood's *History of Eyam*.

marriage is the first entry on that page of the registers, in the middle of which begins the pitiful proof of the destruction it wrought. Her experience of married life was but short, for she died the following January.*

Tradition relates that on the first appearance of the plague in Eyam Mrs. Bradshawe, with Mary, her only surviving child, fled from the village. Nor is this improbable, though there is no absolute proof beyond the fact that she lies buried in Treeton church, having died 9th November, 1677.† In any case, she would most naturally have been with her daughter Anne at the rectory in January, 1666,* when her first child was born, and which event ended so pathetically and so fatally. Imagination easily fills in the last ten years of her life; that, when she had seen her eldest daughter laid to rest in Treeton church, she lived on at the rectory with her widowed son-in-law until his re-marriage,‡ and that then she was unwilling to return, a solitary old woman, to the home at Eyam, which from that time, like the hall at Bradshaw, was forsaken by its owners. She probably from henceforth made her home at Brampton, and having seen her youngest and only surviving daughter, Mary, married, interested herself in the bringing up of her three grandchildren until her death, which occurred only seven weeks before that of her eldest grandson, Francis Bradshawe, on whose death, in December, 1677, the estates devolved on John Bradshawe, his only brother and heir. In April, 1683, John Bradshawe held the Great Court Baron of the Manor of Abney, and a year later he bought more land in the county of Derby, at Great Hucklow, which is two miles

* Appendix Y, 1, p. 72.

† Appendix Y, 3, p. 72.

‡ He left at his death, 27th Dec., 1680, a wife and seven children. Overtaken by a storm at Brassington, co. Derby, he perished, and was buried there, and the curious inscription on a brass tablet to his memory in that church has been recorded by Dr. Cox in his *Derbyshire Churches*, vol. ii., p. 445.

from Abney. He executed a lease of Bradshaw Hall and lands for twenty-one years to John Lowe, 18th October, 1693. The hall had been let by his mother during the minority of his brother, 22nd May, 1660, for fourteen years, to Edward Ash and Thomas Wright. Land called Pleasleys, in Chapel-en-le-Frith, was let by him, March, 1716, to Jasper Fryth.

In 1717, he was High Sheriff for the county of Derby. He died in November,* 1726, having left by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Anthony Eyre, of Rampton, Co. Notts., the descendant and representative of the Eyres of Hope, Co. Derby, whom he had married 15th July,* 1680, (1) George, his son and heir, and (2) Elizabeth, who married, 1706, Joshua Galliard, of Bury Hall, in Edmonton, Co. Middlesex, and whose son Pierce eventually succeeded to the estates. George Bradshawe was appointed Recorder of Doncaster December, 1707, where he died, 23rd December, 1735. He was buried in the old parish church, now destroyed by fire, in which his widow put up a monument† in his memory. On his death, intestate, the whole of the estates were inherited by his nephew, Pierce Galliard, of Bury Hall, in Edmonton, Co. Middlesex, as heir-at-law. Pierce was the eldest son of his sister Elizabeth Galliard, and it is through his daughter and co-heir that the estates were transmitted to the present owner and representative of this family.

It is a curious coincidence that the last official act of George, the last Bradshawe, of Bradshaw, of which there is any evidence, was three months before his death to execute a lease, dated 13th September, 1735, for eleven years to Robert Low and John Jackson of the old hall of his ancestors, in which it is described as "all that capital messuage with the appurtenances lying and being in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith commonly called or known by the name of Bradshaw Hall."

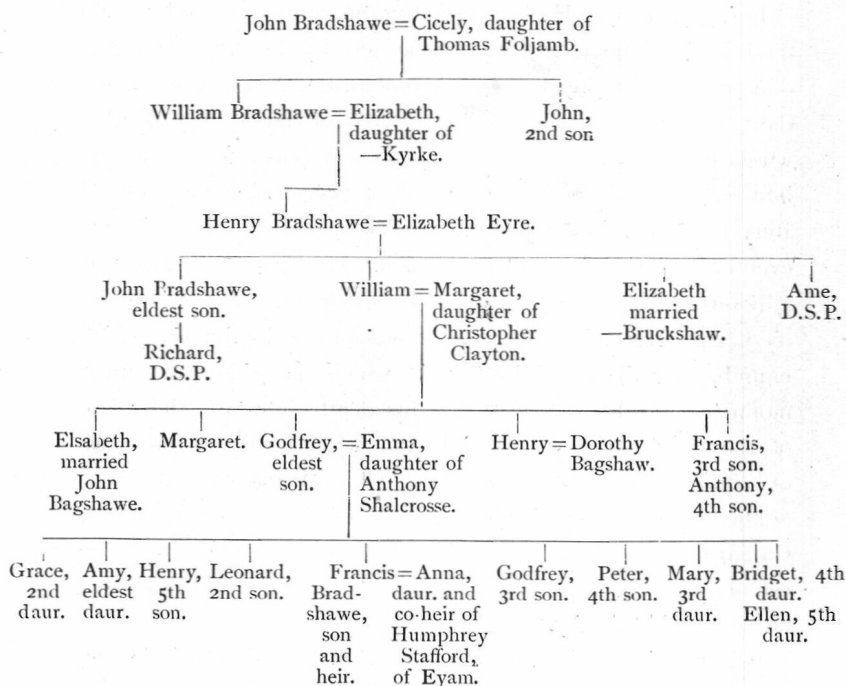
* Registers.

† Appendix Z, p. 72.

APPENDIX A.

PEDIGREES FROM THE HARLEIAN MSS.

The pedigrees of Bradshawe of Bradshaw in Flower's *Visitation of Derbyshire*, taken in 1569,* and in that of St. George† (Norroy) taken in 1611-12, both among the Harleian MSS., are much the same. The following is compiled mainly from Flower's *Visitation* of 1569.



APPENDIX B.

BRADSHAWES OF Co. STAFFORD.

John Bradshawe, the second son of John de Bradshawe, living at Lichfield in 1429, was not the first member of the family to have made a settlement in Staffordshire. Thomas and John de Bradshawe‡ are mentioned as early as 1345 in that county. William de Bradshawe,§ son of Henry,

* *Harl. MSS.* 886, f. 14.

† *Ibid.*, 1093, f. 61b.

‡ *Historical Collection of Staffordshire*, Wm. Salt Society, vol. xii., p. 122.

§ *Ibid.*, vol. xiii., p. 92.

46 Edward III. (1373) was found to be the heir, through his grandmother, of Richard Lord. He or another* William is mentioned as living in 11 Henry IV. Roger de Bradshagh† was living 34 Edward III. (1361), and he or another Roger, of the county of Stafford, by marrying a Derbyshire heiress, as will be seen below, acquired an interest in the county of Derby, and was returned as Member for the Shire‡ in 8 Henry IV., 1407, as was Thomas Bradshawe in 1451.

Roger Bradshawe,§ and Elizabeth, his wife, John Dethick, and Margaret, his wife, Reginald Dethick and Thomasia, his wife, daughters of Ralph, the son of Hugh Meynil, held the manor of Longley Meynil, co. Derby, as heirs to Hugh Meynill, deceased.

In 11 Henry IV.¶ (1410) the name of Roger, the son of John de Bradshawe, and Elena, his wife, occurs in the recovery of land in Boturton, co. Stafford.

In a fine during the Easter Term, 12 Henry IV. (1411), Nicholas Bradshawe is complainant, and Roger Bradshawe and Elizabeth, his wife, are deforcients of the Manor of Langley, four parts of the Manors of Newehall, Yerelay, and Helyngton, co. Derby, and of places in the counties of Leicester, Stafford, and Worcester.

In the Hilary Term,¶ 5 Henry V. (1418), Roger Bradshawe, armiger, and Richard Bradshawe and Richard, his son, were the administrators of the goods and chattels of Nicholas Bradshawe, armiger, who died intestate. Debts were sued for at Kirk Langley and other places in Derbyshire.

In 4 Henry VI. (1426),** Robert, son of John Bradshawe, of Leek, was living.

In 39 Elizabeth (1597)†† John Bradshawe and Katherine, his wife, were living at Newcastle-under-Lyne; and John Bradshawe and Alice, his wife, at Burton-on-Trent two years later.

APPENDIX C.

BRADSHAWE, OF WYNDLEY (NEAR DUFFIELD), CHESTERFIELD, TIDESWELL, AND WIRKSWORTH.

Most of the writers who have either published pedigrees of the Bradshawes of Bradshawe, or, like Dr. Cox, have made allusions to them, have probably been misled by Wolley. He, in his MSS. on the history of Derbyshire, at times confuses the Bradshawes of Bradshaw with the Bradshawes of Wyndley, near Duffield, who, though not identical with, have without doubt sprung from, the former family. Lyson asserts this as a fact, and there is nothing apparently to conflict with the

* Vol. xvi., p. 70.

† *Ibid.*, vol. xiii., p. 7.

‡ Glover's *History of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 33, Appendix.

§ *Historical Collection of Staffordshire*, vol. xvi., p. 55.

¶ *Ibid.*, p. 72.

¶ *Ibid.*, vol. xvii., pp. 61 and 62.

** *Ibid.*, p. 113.

†† *Ibid.*, vol. xvi., pp. 169 and 187.

writer's suggestion that the Henry of the entail deed of 1429 is the most probable progenitor of the Wyndley branch, as he would be, also, of the Bradshawes of Alderwasley and Wirksworth, from whom it is stated sprang the Bradshawes of Barton Blount.

The earliest known mention of a member of the Bradshawe family in connection with Wyndley is of one Henry Bradshawe, and is to be found in a deed only two years later than that of the entail. It is possible, though not probable, that he is also identical with Henry Bradshaw of Alderwasley, 1483.* The charter† is dated at Wyndley, Oct. 1st, 1431, and is a re-grant of lands in Wyndley and Mugginton by Henry Bradshawe, Richard Bee, rector, and Thomas Bradshawe to Richard Prince and Matilda, his wife.

In 12 Henry VI. (1433),‡ Robert and Edward Bradshawe, of Wyndley, are returned in the list of gentry for the county of Derby.

Nearly fifty years later,§ Robert Bradshawe, of Wyndley, probably son or grandson of Henry, was a party to an indenture dated April 1st, 1480, concerning the Bradbourne Chantry at Hulland, near Ashbourne.

In 1500,|| the presentation to the living of Osmaston was made by Thomas Bradshaw, who, also, unless he were another¶ Thomas, together with Robert Bradshaw, presented to the living of Crich in 1542. The presentation to Osmaston was undoubtedly made by Thomas Bradshaw, as the heir of Robert Folger|| (or Foucher), who in 1357 had founded a chantry within the Chapel of St. James at Osmaston. "He endowed it with certain lands and tenements in Osmaston and Normanton," and the inquisition giving permission for the alienation states that the founder retained other lands in Osmaston as well as in Duffield and in Colton, a sub-manor of Normanton."

"John Bradshaw, Esq., who died in 1523," says Lyson,** was seised of a moiety of the Manor of Wyndley and of the manor of Champeyne, in Duffield, inherited by his family from the Fouchers, who had married the heiress of Champeyne. The Fouchers had a park here in 1330." This John Bradshawe, of Wyndley, so often confused with John, the son of Henry Bradshawe, of Bradshaw, who died in his father's lifetime, before 1521,§§ married Isabella,†† daughter of Thomas Kinnersley, of Loxley, county Stafford. "The Visitation of 1611‡‡ mentions a glass window in Mugginton Church with the following inscription: 'Orate pro anima Johis Bradshaw filiorumque suorum defunctorum ac etiam pro bono statu Isabellæ uxoris ejus,' and a coat of arms: *Arg.* between two bendlets, as many martlets sable (Bradshawe); erm. on a bend *gul.* three bezants (Fulcher) impaling; *arg.*, a fesse *vaire or* and *gul.* between three eagles displayed of the last (Kinnersley)."

* Glover's *Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 90.

† *Wolley Charters*, i., 85.

‡ Glover's *Derbyshire*, vol. i., Appendix, p. 60.

§ Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 412.

|| *Ibid.*, vol. iv., p. 165.

¶ *Ibid.*, vol. iv., p. 52.

** Page 139.

†† *Shropshire Archæol. Soc. Journal*, vol. vi., pt. 1 (October), p. 6.

‡‡ Cox's *Churches*, vol. iii., p. 222.

§§ See page 26.

John Bradshawe died before* May 22nd, 1523, the date of a covenant by which Roger Meynours, Serjeant of the King's Cellar, had the custody of the Park of Postern during the nonage of Henry Bradshawe, son and heir of John Bradshawe, deceased. By Isabella, daughter of Thomas Kinnersley, of Loxley, county Stafford, he left, besides a daughter, Anne,† who married John Fowke, of Gunston, county Stafford, a son and heir, Henry, who died‡ 4 Edward VI. (1550), leaving by his wife, Eleanor,§ the daughter of Richard Curzon, of Kedleston, county Derby, by his wife, Helen, daughter of German Pole, of Radburn, a son and heir, German Bradshawe, an idiot, who died 33 Elizabeth (1591). The will of Ralph Bradshaw, of Osmaston, was proved at Lichfield, 1562, who was probably related to him.

It is worthy of notice that the Christian names most frequently occurring are Henry, Robert, and John, the names of three of the sons of John Bradshawe, of Bradshaw, 1429 (page 21), whose wife, Joyce, may quite possibly have been the heiress of the Fouchers, through whom the Wyndley estate was acquired.

The Bradshawes, of Wyndley, were Foresters of Fee in Duffield Frith, and the list of the foresters taken *temp.* Henry VII.,|| include the heirs of John Bradshawe and the heirs of Bruکشaw. This fact is stated in the fourteenth verse of a wonderful poem by Anthony Bradshawe, of Duffield:—

“This fforest hath fforesters of fee wch p'tly hold their land
By svrices there in to do, as I do understand;
There names be Bradborne, Bradshaw, Bruckshaw, and the heirs
of stone,
All which at fforest corts must be with others many a one.”¶

BRADSHAWES OF CHESTERFIELD.

In the Chesterfield district, the Bradshawes were settled as early as the reign of Edward I.,** when Alexander de Bradshawe was living at Chesterfield.

John Bradshawe†† witnessed a Chesterfield charter, 6 Henry IV. Five years later, Thomas de Bradshawe‡‡ and William Bradshawe were summoned to a great Court Leet held at Waiton, on the Monday after the Feast of St. Barnabas, 11 Henry IV. (1410).

* *Wolley Charters*, iii., 95.

† *Shropshire Archæol. Jour.*, vol. vi., pt. 1, p. 6.

‡ Add MS. 6,695, p. 282. In his will proved at Lichfield 1520 he is described as of Mugginton.

§ Collins' *Peerage*, vol. vii., p. 297.

|| *Reliquary*, vol. xi., p. 194.

¶ *Ibid.*, xxiii., p. 70. See also the paper on “Duffield Forest” in this vol., p. 181.

** *Feudal History*, by Pym Yeatman. sec. iii., p. 241.

†† Sec. vi., p. 16.

‡‡ *Ibid.*, pp. 57 and 58.

William Bradshawe,* of Chesterfield, was living from 1443 to 1461. In 1501, William† Bradshaw, of Wadchelf, was appointed attorney concerning lands in Brampton. Godfrey‡ owned land at Brampton 1523-4; and either he or another Godfrey§ Bradshawe was possessed of land at Wadshelf, 1570. The will of John Bradshaw, of Brampton, was proved at Lichfield 1595-6.

George|| Bradshaw held land in Brampton, 1598, and in 1624 he paid 2s. 6d. for his lands in Walton-by-Brampton,¶ when the Prince of Wales was knighted in 1609.

From 1600 to 1621 Edward Bradshawe was living at Wingerworth, near Chesterfield.

BRADSHAWES OF WIRKSWORTH

The Bradshawes were also settled in the parish of Wirksworth as early certainly as 1556, the date when the will of Robert and Ellen Bradshaw, of Idrigehay, in parish of Wirksworth, was proved at Lichfield. They were possibly descended either from the Chesterfield or the Windley branch, or more probably from those of Alderwasley. Thomas Bradshawe, of Wirksworth,** in his will, proved Oct. 24th, 1615, desires to be buried in the churchyard at Wirksworth, "near my ancestors." He gives to Anthony Bradshawe, sen., such money as he hath in his hands and which are in his house at Wirksworth; Anthony, son of his brother Richard, Arthur and Edward Bradshawe, and the poor of Alderwasley have legacies. One Anthony Bradshawe, of Wirksworth, died 1608, when his will was proved at Lichfield.††

Thomas Bradshawe, whose will was proved Feb. 16th, 1617, leaves a legacy to mend the roads, residue to Dorothy, his wife, and is to be buried in the churchyard "on the south side of the chancel, where divers of my kindred lye."

Thomas Bradshawe‡‡ was churchwarden of Wirksworth, 1662, and his initials are engraved on the font in the south transept.

BRADSHAWES OF TIDESWELL.

Descended without doubt from the Bradshawes of Bradshaw, which is not ten miles from Tideswell, a branch was settled here in the reign of Henry VI., in the twelfth year of whose reign (1433) William§§ and Nicholas were returned among the principal gentry. In 1442||| the house

* Pym Yeatman, section vi., p. 316.

† *Wolley Charters*, iii. 66.

‡ Pym Yeatman, sec. vi., p. 30.

§ Sec. iii., p. 211.

|| Sec. vi., p. 31.

¶ *Ibid.*, p. 62.

** Sec. iii., pp. 457 to 464.

†† Lichfield Probate Court.

‡‡ Cox's *Churches*, vol. ii., p. 552.

§§ Glover's *History of Derbyshire*, vol. i., Appendix, p. 60.

||| Pym Yeatman, sec. vi., p. 344.

of Nicholas and Henry Bradshawe was broken into by men armed with bows and other weapons. Among the rioters were members of the Kirke, Bagshawe, and Shalcrosse families, and a William Bradshawe who, when the occupants could not be found, "stretched their bows and went into the Church at Tideswell before the altar of the Mass, and sought there for them to the great disturbance of the people."

Thomas Bradshawe* was living at Tideswell 1473. William Bradshawe,† the uncle, to whom Robert Pursglove, of Tideswell, Suffragan Bishop of Hull, owed so much, probably sprang from this branch. He was a London merchant in 1509.‡

The two members of the family who fought at Agincourt (1415)—Ralph Bradshawe, in the retinue of John, Lord Grey, of Codnor, and Oliver in that of Philip Leche, of Chatsworth—though undoubtedly Derbyshire men, cannot be identified. Nor can a positive ancestor be found for Anthony Bradshaw, whose pedigree is recorded in the Visitation of London,§ 1633, and who is there stated to have sprung from William Bradshaw, of Duffield and Derby. There was, however, one Anthony Bradshaw, of Duffield, son of William, and who had a brother William, of Breadsall, whose will was proved at Lichfield 16th August, 1604, with whom he was probably connected. He doubtless belonged to the same family as Thomas Bradshaw, of Duffield, whose will was proved at Lichfield, 21st April, 1544, and must not be confused with Anthony, son of William Bradshawe, of Bradshaw, who founded the Almshouse at Duffield, and died 1614 (page 30).

APPENDIX D.

From Wolley Charters, xii., 74.

Nicholas Dikson, parson, of Claxbe; Henry Bagshawe, of the Ridge, gent.; Thomas Bowdon, of Bowdon, yeoman; Robert Ridge, of the Nether Cliffe, yeoman; Robert Kyrke, of the Milneton, yeoman, testify and bear witness that 2nd August, 1483, William Bradshawe, of the Bradshaw, county Derby, yeoman, said plainly on his death-bed, in his whole mind and reason, and took it straightly on his charge before the above-named; and Rolyn Browne, Edward Bagshawe, gent., Oliver Kyrke, and Peres Browne, yeoman, late deceased, "as he shuld on sware before God at his hegh Judement when the body and the soule were departyd that the hoole medowe was never of the Lyght birches Land ne was never geven to John Bradshawe, his brothere, and by cause that the foresaid William Bradshawe desirid and requirid vs upon oure truth and in the way of charitie to testifye, etc. . . . We the forsaid Nicholas, gostely, father of the foresayd, William Bradshawe, have putte oure seales."

cf. An original MS. published in *Reliquary* viii. 236, which gives, almost verbatim, the same evidence.

* Pym Yeatman, section vi., p. 367.

† *Reliquary*, vol. xviii., p. 33.

‡ *Feudal History of Derbyshire*, sec. iii., pp. 141 and 142.

§ *Harl. Society*, vol. xv.

APPENDIX E.

From the original in the writer's possession.

"To all true Christen people that this present writing schall so rede or here Robert Worth Baile of Criche in the Counte of Derby gentleman Thomas Awby of Kings Bromley in the County of Stafforde yoman Hugh Bradshawe of the Morebarne in the Counte of Leycestre yoman and John Bradshawe the younger of Lychfeld in the Counte of Stafforde yoman send greting in oure lord evrlastyng for as moche as it is meritore and nedfull to eny true Christen man to testife and bere record in eny mater of trouth and in especially touching man's inheritance.

"We therefore the said Robert Thomas Hugh and John of our owne feightfull and true mynd with oute mede labor or corrupcion testefye and beyre wytness that the vjth day of M^{che} the xiiijth yere of the Reign of oure Sovereigne lord Kyng Henry the viiith (1498), John Bradshawe the elder of Lychfeld in the Counte of Stafford yoman seid playnly at his owne howse at Lychfeld aforesaid that he solde to Raynold Leegh of Blakbroke in the Courte of Derby Squier no maner of land nor tenements except onely a meese with the appurtenance in the Township of Bawden with in the Counte of Derby called Lightbyrche and toke it straitle upon his charge as he shuld answere afore God when the body and the soule shuld depte [depart] that the hoole Medowe was noo p^{cell} of Lightbyrche land nor that ever the said John Bradshawe by reason of the seid meese nor never had it in his possession nor never noo title therto pretended Moreover he seith that the seid Raynold send unto him a servante of his called Nicholas Stonys to Lychfeld with certen wrytyngs desyryng hym to have sealed the same the whiche wrytyng the seid John at all tymes uttly refused and denyed And after this the forseid Raynold come to Lychfeld hymself to have moved the seide John to have been conformable to the same extent and the same John Knowing his singular and over true desire and mynd therein withdrewe hym from his company and wold in noowise speyke with hym in that matr And afr this Thomas Awby before named come to Blakbroke unto the seid Raynold for od^r maters nothyng p^{te}ignyng to the premisses And the seid Raynold desyred the same Thomas faithfully to enquire the forseid John Bradshawe weydr the hoole medowe were any p^{cell} of Lightbyrche land or not and the seid John Bradshawe made full answere unto the said Thomas and upon his charge toke that the hoole Meydow was nev^r non of the Lyghtbyrch land nor that ever he had any ryght or title theyto nor possession of nor in the same as he shuld answer afore God at his hie Judgement and by cause the forseid John hathe desyred and requyred us of oure trouthes and in the way of Charite to testefye and record the promisses for divers causes hym thereto movyng and to the entent that ye trougt myght bettr be knowen to this present Wrytyng accordyng to oure heryng and pleyne knowlege Wee the forsaid Robert Thomas Hugh and John Bradshawe the younger have put oure seals youen at the place the day and yere abofse seid."

N.B.—This document, apart from the interest of the subject-matter, is important as being the only evidence known to exist of the connection between the Derbyshire and Leicestershire Bradshaws. Although the Heralds, in the Visitation of Leicestershire, state that “Hugh Bradshawe of Moore Barne in Com’ Leic: descended out of Lankesheir,” this is fairly conclusive evidence that he descended out of Derbyshire, or his evidence with respect to the dispute would not have been taken. That he was the son of Robert is almost self-evident.

APPENDIX F.

FROM WOLLEY CHARTERS XII. 75.

(Undated—about 1500.)

“To the Kyng our Sovereigne lorde the Certificat of Sir Rauf Longford Knyght and Thomas Meyverell accordyng to the Kynges letter to them directed. Sewen [suing] to your most noble and habundant grace your pore Subiectes Sir Rauf Longford and Thomas Meyverell that whereas one Herry Bradshawe hath surmysed by his complaynt to your said grace made that one Reynolde Lee pretendid tittle to ij partes of a medowe callyd Holmedowe lyeing in the Chapell in the Fryth and hath by dyverse synyster suetis troblyd and vexed the seid Herry for the same. We certifyen your seid grace that the said Reynold and Harry have apperyd before vs your seid subiectes at Assheburne where the seid Reynolde answeryd to the seyd complaynt and seid that one John Bradshawe was seasid of a Mease callid lyght byrches lyeing in the seid parisshe of the seid Chapell in the Fryth in his desmesne as of fee and so seasid gafe the seid Mease with thappurtenaunces to one John Bradshawe his younger sone in fee by force whereof the same John was therof seasid in his desmesne as of fee and so seasid gafe the seed mease with thappurtenaunces by his dede before vs sewyd to the seyd Reynolde in fee by force wherof the seid Reynolde was therof sasid in his dssmesne as of fee and furthermore the same Reynolde seid that the seid ij partes of Holmedowe be appendant to the seid mease and that he was therof seasid as appendant to the seid mease by force of the seid gyft unto the tyme that he was by the seide Herry disseysed and Harry Bradshawe seid that the seid Reynolde nor John Bradshawe the yonger were never seasid of the seid ij partes of medow callyd Holmedow and that the same ij partys of Medow be not appurtenaunt nor appendant to the seid mease and for the prove of the seid premysses the seid parties promysed vs your seid subiectes that they wolde abyde the triall of suche persons of the contray as hadde longe knowen the seid growndes and to abyde the rule of us your seid subiectes and of Roger Vernon and Thomas Babyngton and after dyverse persones whose namys ben comprisyd in ij byllys whereof one is synyd with the hands of Roger Vernon ane other sygnd with the handes of Thurston Alen and William Coke seid that the seid John Bradshawe the yonger never was possessid of the seid medow but that William Bradshawe eldyr broder to same John was contynuelly seased of the same ij partes duryng his lyfe withowte interuption

or clayme of the same John Also we the seid Sir Raufe and Thomas Meyverell certefye your seid grace that the seid Herry hath ben redy to abyde such apoyntmentes and commyng casiou as we have assignyd him and avisyd hym to and the seid Reynold wolde never come before us after the seid persons hadde witnessid and testified in manner above rehersyd In witnesse whereof your seid subiectes to this present certificat hath sette their seallys."

APPENDIX G.

WILL OF HENRY BRADSHAWE, 1521.

(From the original Probate copy in the writer's possession).

"In the Name off God Ame. In ye zere off ore lorde God Mo Do xxj^{te} the Secunde dey off ye Mone off March I henr Bradsha off ye bradsha Woll off Mynde & In gud remēbrans nott Knowyng My last deyys Ordē & make my Testamēte In Manr & forme flowloyng.

"flyrst I beqweythe my solle to God to Owre blessyd lady & to all they santes In hevyn My body to be beryyd In ye Chyrch off Sant Thomūs In ye Chapell off ye fryth It I Beqweyth to my Mortuary as vse ys In ye contre It' I beqweyth to Sant Mare howse off Covetre iiiij^d It' to Sant Chaddes howse off lychff' iiiij^d It' I beqweyth to my too sonnes Wyllam Bradsha & henre my fferme off ye Tonstyd Mylne* wych I have by Indētr to me & to my Assyngnes as the Indētr doyth pleynly expres & sow It' I beqweyth to my sayd sonnes Wyllam & henre my fferme off ye Eyvys wych I toke off trystrem Reyvell by Indētr & peydyd hym xs off Income & vjs iiiij^d off Rentt befowr hond ffor x zeres terme Bye worth off record as In ye Indēt doth pleynly apere and ye sayyd Trystrem Kepyd In ye Tenāde yt was In a zere aft qtrary to hys couand Soo yt I had neu' Entre theyroff It' I beqweyth to my wyff Elsabayth Bradshaw to hyr dowary & Joyntre A Mesne place off land callyd ye Tornecroftes wt all the Aportenas and all ye Bradmarchys wt the Aportenas vnto the Ede off hyr lyffe & Affir to ye performacyon off my Wyll yt ys to Wytt vnto my too Sonnes Wyllam & Henr' vnto ye tyme that Rycd Bradsha son off John Bradsha cū to ye Age off xxj^{te} zeres ffully It' I beqweyth to my Sonnes Wyllam & henre All my londes & tenymēttes wt ye a portenas lyyng wt In ye Conte off Derby or Elseweyre to ye vse & behovs off Theyme or theyre assyngnes & ffor Watt off lyffe off other off my sayyd sonnes to the vse & behove off ye other ye longer leur & hys assyngnes vnto ye tyme yt Rychard bradshaw a fowr Sayyd Cū to ye age off xxj^{te} zeres ffully as In a dede off feffmēte made by me henre Bradsha ye Eldr Mowr pleynly doth expresse & show It' I wyll that my wyffe & my sayyd sonnes Wyllam Bradsha & henr' kepe to scole the sayyd Ryc' bradshaw vnto he Come to ye Age off xxj zeres ffully yff he Wyll & mey be att theyr kepyng & yf noo I wyll yt my wyffe & my sayyd sonnes Wyllam & henre gyffe to ye sayyd Ryc' Bradshaw xls off gud money zerey to hys ffyndyng vnto ye tyme yt Ryc' bradsha Cū to ye age off xxj zeres ffully.

* Now Tunstead Milton, adjoining Bradshaw.

"It' I wyll yt my godes and dettes nott bequethyd be Eqwally departyd In iij partes Won partt vnto me Another vnto my wyffe Elsabayth bradsha & ye oder tred part eqwally to be departyd Amoge my iii Cyldr Wyllām henre & Margaret they Resydeu off all my godes &c nott beqweythd my dettes peydyd & my ffurall expences done I gyff & beqweyth to my sonnes Wyllām Bradsha & henre bradshaw to Order & dysposse ffor ye helth off my Solle as ye thynke beyyst It' I make my sonnes Wyllām & henre my trew & laffull Executors to pfferme & fulfyll thys my presand Testamēt & last Wyll yt hytt mey be trewly fullfylld It' I beseke Mays^r Sr Godfrey floljamb off Waltō Kyth and Sr Georg' Savadg off ye Spetyll pson to be ye Oursears off thys sympull testamēt & last Wyll & to be gode Maysturs to my Wyffe & too my sonnes ffor goddes sake & trew preyars ffor them qwycke & ded Mayd att ye Bradsha they dey & ye zere a ffowr sayyd theys beyryng Wytnes Sr Wyllam Bagshaw Vykar off hope Sr Steūe Bagsha Curatt off ye Chapell In ye ffryth Sr John Bredbery Owre Lady prest Nichol bagsha off ye Chapell Watr Marchyntō Rob' Gee & Edward Kyrke wt Moo.

H sūt Debet' q mi debēt.*

In p^ms John Bradsha my eldyst son hys heys & hys executurs vijli xiijs iiijd ye qwych I lantt hym att hys necessete It' Wyllm Rydge xvli ix^s iiijd qwych he howth to me ffor corne & a ffat Coo John Beyrnys vjs ffor dett Omfrey Alē xvij^s for a fatt Coo Wyllam lomals xxxvs ffor ij Oxyn Ryc' Bagshaw vij^s ffor a Coo Wyllam beynett ix^s ffor Woll Otnell Crofte vs I lantt hym.

"Also All ye dettes that be Woying ffor Corne of ye Mylne wych be contenyd In ye Mylne boke.

"p me RDULFFUM BLACKWALL."

The document is endorsed :—

"Probatu approbatum et insinuatū fuit presens testamentum coram nobis commissario exempte Jurisdictionis de bakewell In Ecclesia parochiali omnium sanctorum de Yowolgreve penultima die mensis Aprilis A^o Dmi Millesimo quingentesimo xxiiij^o Et Commissa est administratio omnium et singulorum bonorum dicti defuncti concernentium executoribus infra scriptis In forma juris juratis onerat' ac per eosdem admissis Dat sub sigillo nostro officii dictis die anno et loco supradictis."

Also, in another hand: "The last Wyll & Testam^t of henrye Bradshaw father vnto Wyllm Bradsha my great grandfather."

APPENDIX H.

LEASE OF BRADSHAW.†

The witnesses to this indenture, dated 20 April, 33 Henry VIII., are Otwell Bredbury, of Barkshead, gentleman; Nicholas Bredbury; Robert

* "Hæc sunt debita quæ mihi debentur."

† In the writer's possession.

Ridge, of Heyfield; Peter Olernshaw, of Chapel; Anthony Olernshaw, of Olernshaw; Charles Bagshaw. Immediately following these names is the division of the lands as below:—

“The above William and Richard Bradsha have rated all the above lands to enable Richard to occupy any of them at any time as follows:—

“One half of the Howsing, The Hollow Mead (Hole Meadow), the Browde Marshe Meadow, and the Little Broad Marsh, xx^s yearly.

“The other half of the Housing, the New Mede, the Greyve Croft,* and the Orchard, xx^{sh} yearly.

“The greater Brad Marsh, xxiiij^{sh} 4^d yearly.

“The Flatt, the Hobmarsh, and Hob Hollyns, xxiijs iiiij^d yearly.

“The Overfield, the Ridding, and Alott Croft, xxiijs iiiij^d yearly.

“The Nether Heyses, altogether xxiijs iiiij^d yearly.

“Agreed to by Richard Bradshawe in the presence of James Foljamb of Walton Knt Francis Leek of Sutton Esqr Godfrey Foljambe of Skeybe John Berd of Berd and Nicholas Bridbury gentlemen.”

The document is signed by William and Richard Bradshawe.

N.B.—The names of all the above enclosures are still retained, and form part of the present domain of Bradshaw.

APPENDIX J.

TROUBLES OF RICHARD BRADSHAWE.†

The following is one of many monetary transactions between Richard Bradshawe and his Uncle William. It is undated and in every way less formal than the rest, most of which are legal documents:—

“Itm borod off my Uncle Wylliam ffor to by hey . . . vijsh vjd

“Itm borod off my Uncle iiiijsh vjd

“Itm of the sam vsh

“It Thys ys the last Money that I receyvvd of you and so I prey you to make thys that (I) owe xx^{sh} for my edyng (?)‡ for I have no money bott' off you nor I cannot boro non bot of you nor I wyll not and therefore I prey you to be good to me of thys.”

Below this, written in an exceedingly neat and far better hand-writing, is the following:—

“Cozen Rych^d I have sent to you by this beyrer iijsh.||—W. B.

“It to Rych Bradsha at John berde housei xijd

“It to pay Robt Cleyton xvjd

by me Wylliam Bradsha.”

|| It will be observed that Richard obtains from his uncle just the sum for which he begs, viz., what was required to make his debt the even sum of £1.

* *cf. Archaeological Journal*, vol. xxiv., p. 42, footnote.

† In the writer's possession.

‡ Probably 'eating.' A. S. *eddysee*—household food.

APPENDIX K.

RICHARD BRADSHAWE CONVEYS BRADSHAW TO HIS UNCLE.

Indenture* dated 3 Dec., 34 Henry VIII. (1542), between Richard Bradshawe, of Bradshaw, county Derby, and William Bradshawe, of Marpule, county Chester. Conveyance of the lands and mansion house of Bradshaw for the sum of one hundred and fourscore and three pounds six shillings and eightpence.

The witnesses are William Davenport, of Goytes Hall, gentleman; Alexander Elcock, of Stopford (Stockport), Mayre; Wyllm Charlten, Skulmaster; Raff Holins, priest; Thomas Combes. The parchment is endorsed with the following, written in 1635 at the death of Francis Bradshawe, by George Bradshawe, his brother and heir:—"Within these are contained Deeds whereby it appeareth that one Henry Bradshawe was lord of Bradshawe his Cosin† (*sic*, properly grandson) and heir passed away all his lands in Bradshawe to William Bradshawe of Marple for £100 and twenty marks which William was father of Godfrey father of Francis father of George now Lord of Bradshawe brother to Francis Bradshawe deceased son of the said Francis."

The fine, or final concord, which confirms the above transaction is dated at Westminster in the Easter Term, 35 Henry VIII., 1543.

APPENDIX L.

BRADSHAWES OF CHEADLE, CHESHIRE.

In Cheshire, between Cheadle and Wilmslow, stands Bradshaw Hall, formerly the residence of a branch of the Bradshawe family. It was purchased about 1550 from Sir John Savage by James Keisall, in whose family it remained for several generations.‡

In the following, from a registered pedigree in Heralds College, the Christian names are suggestive:—

John Bradshaw, of Bradshaw Hall, Co. Chester =

Alderman Thomas Bradshaw =

Richard Bradshaw, born 28 July, 1695 =

Thomas Bradshaw, 2nd son,
Alderman of Dublin.

* In the writer's possession.

† In O. E. the term was legally applied to *any* collateral relative, and here it was probably loosely used for descendant.

‡ Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. ii., p. 193.

APPENDIX M.

FAMILY OF WILLIAM BRADSHAWE.

On a long strip of parchment* (probably an official copy of entries in a family Bible), endorsed:—"The sevrall ages of Wm. Bradshawe's children."

In another hand:—"The day & hower of my birthe."

Natus Godfridi Bradshawe xxix die Septembris.

hora secunda post nonam Año Dm̄i 1531.

Natus Elizabeth Bradshawe 24^o die Augusti.

mane A^o Dm̄i 1533.

Natus Henrici Bradshawe 6^o Die Septembris.

hora octava ante nonam A^o Dm̄i 1535.

Natus Margarete Bradshawe 10^o die Julij.

hora tertia post nonam A^o Dm̄i 1539.

Natus Francisci Bradshawe 14^o die Junij.

hora sexta post nonam A^o Dm̄i 1543.

Natus Antonii Bradshawe 3^o die.

Februarij hora nona post nonam A^o Dm̄i 1545.

Natus Francisci filius Godfridi Bardshawe 17^o die Februarii

hora 8^o post nonam A^o Dm̄i 1555."

APPENDIX N.

GODFREY BRADSHAWE AND MARGARET HOWE.

Wolley Charters, xii. 65.†

"Bond by Thomas Savage of Castilton gent to William Bradshawe of Marple Co: Chest: gent in £100 for the observance by Margaret daughter of Roger Howe of Asshope wife of Godfrey Bradshawe son and heir of the said William of an award Dated 20 Jan. 3 Edward VI. (1550).

"The condycion of this obligacyon ys suche that wher Margaret Howe dowghter to Roger Howe late of Asshope, and Godfrey Bradshawe sonne and heyre apparaunt to the saed William Bradshawe in their infancye by the only means and procurement of ther near frendes are espoused and maryed eyther to other and wher at this present the before named Godfrey doth not lovyngly intreat agree and accorde wyth the sayd Margaret by means and occatyon wherof controversye ys lyke to ensue betwene the frendes of bothe the sayd partyes for avoydng wherof yf the sayd Margaret Howe on her behalf do stonde to obey performe fulfillle and kepe the awarde arbytrement dome & judgement of John Davenport of Chadkyrke Co: Chest: John Savage and others arbytrers by the seyde partyes indifferently elect and chosen to agree the sayd Godfrey and Margaret and to cawse them to contynew lovyngly together as man and wyff yf they by ther wysdomes can bryng yt so to passe or otherwise.

* In the writer's possession.

† *cf. Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. xxiv., p. 44, where the date 1554 in the heading is a clerical error for 1550.

to awarde arbytrer dome and judge as well what goodes cattalles howsehold stufte and somme or sommes of monye the above named Wyllyam Bradshawe his heyres etc. shall restore delyver and paye or cause to be restored delyvered and payd to the above bounden Thomas Savage to the only use of the seyd Margaret her executors etc. As also of and upon all manner accyons querelles demandes greffes and other matters had movyd stered and defendyng betwene the sayd partyes by reason of for and concerning the premysses so that the sayd awarde dome and judgement be by the sayd arbitrs made in wrytyng sealed and delivered to eyther of the sayd parties on this syde the last day of Feb: next that then this present obligacion to be voyd and of none effect or ells to stand, etc."

APPENDIX O.

SETTLEMENT BY GODFREY BRADSHAWE.

Wolley Charters, xii. 73.

Grant by Godfrey Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, for the natural love etc. which he bears to Francis his son and for the better preferment and advancement of the younger sons and daughters of the said Francis, and especially in regard of various sums of money received by the said Godfrey which rightly belonged to the said Francis in right of Anne his late wife of all his goods and chattels implements etc. hereafter mentioned viz: 8 oxen 80 of his best sheep 8 kine two parts of all his husbandry mares all his calves half of all his corn and hay all his term of years and interest in the herbage of Chynley and all rights and cottages, a moiety of his bedding pewter brasse etc.

"Dated 18 Dec: 4 James I. 1606."

APPENDIX P.

MARRIAGE OF FRANCIS BRADSHAWE AND ANN STAFFORD.

* Indenture between Robert Eyre of Edall of the one part and Godfrey Bradsha of Bradsha of the other part. Dated 12 April 7 Elizabeth (1565).

Robert Eyre grants, bargains, and sells to Godfrey Bradsha "the wardship and maryage of Ann Stafford daür and heir of Humfrey Stafford of Eam deceased," now being in the wardship and custody of the said Robert Eyre by bargain gift etc. of George Earl of Shrewsbury by his deed dated 11 Oct. 4 Eliz. with all deeds writings etc. touching the same An. And Godfrey Bradshawe covenanteth and granteth to and with the same Robert Eyre that Francis Bradsha son and heir apparent of the said Godfrey at or before 7 May next shall marry and take to wife the said Ann Stafford, and that he the said Godfrey shall settle on them "certain lands and tenements in Chapel-en-le-Frith of the clear annual value of £5 6s. 8d.," and also within four years shall convey to trustees all his manors heritaments etc. in Chapel-en-le-Frith, which William Bradshawe his father had by grant or purchase from Richard Bradshawe

* *Wolley Charters*, xii., 41.

except certain lands above mentioned to the use of Godfrey for life and on his death to the said Francis and his heirs male or in default to the right heirs male of the said Godfrey.

* The feoffment in accordance with the above agreement (12 April 7 Eliz:) by Godfrey Bradshawe to the Trustees, of the capital messuage, etc. of Bradshawe with power of Attorney to Edward Bradsha and John† Bradsha to give seisin is dated 3 April 9 Elizabeth.

APPENDIX Q.

SETTLEMENT OF EYAM.

‡ “Deed of Sale dated 8 January 18 Elizabeth (1576) from John Savage, of Castleton gent and Alis his wife and Roland Eyre of Hassop gent and Gertrude his wife to Francis Bradshawe of Bradshawe gent and Anne his wife and|| Bradshawe sonne and heir apparent of the same. Francis and Anne of all their partes and porcions of their capital messuage of Eam called Eame Hall and all those parcells of land or pasture of Eam called the Newe Close Sheppards Flatt Brumehill§ and 7 acres of land in the feildes of Eame 2 messuages in Eam, and all their partes etc. of all their lands etc. in Bretton in the same parish of Eam and one other messuage in the same parish, one other messuage in Huxlow, and a cottage in Lengesden. To hold to the said Francis and Anne Bradshawe and|| their heire and assyns for ever,” &c.

APPENDIX R.

ENTAIL OF THE BRADSHAWE ESTATES.

This indenture¶ entailing the Bradshaw lands is dated 10 June, 17 James I., and is between Francis Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, in the county of “Dearby,” Esq., of the one parte, and Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, Co. Chester, Knight; Peter Bradshawe, of London, Merchant Tailor; and Henrie Bradshawe the younger, of Marple, Co. Chester. The lands settled are described as being in Abney Hope, Eyam, Foolow, Great Hucklow, Longsdon, Moniash, Bowden, Bradshawe Edge, Chapel-in-le-Frith, and elsewhere in the Co. of Derby. These lands he settles on himself and the heirs of his body lawfully to be begotten. In default, on his brother Humphrey and his heirs male; in default, on his brother

Wolley Charters, xii., 50.

† Probably sons of Henry Bradshawe, who had a lease of Turncrofts, 1537, and was living in 1543 (page 26). John might be identical with the John whose initials are cut with those of Francis over the date (1595) on the oak seats of the Stafford Choir in Eyam Church. See *Derbyshire Churches*, vol. ii., pp. 194-5, by Dr. Cox, whose suggestion that the initials J. B. represent those of John, the first in the visitation, is impossible, as till the Stafford marriage took place the Bradshawes had no connection with Eyam.

‡ *Wolley Charters*, xii., 46.

§ Broomhill is now a portion of the Shepherds Flat Farm, and is in the possession of the writer.

|| The space for the Christian name is in both cases left blank in the original.

¶ *Wolley Charters*, xiii., 93.

George and his heirs male; in default, on his Uncle Peter, party to the trust, for life, and then to devolve on his third son, Francis, and his heirs male. In default, to Edward, eldest son, Peter and Paul, the second and third sons, and to each other son of his Uncle Peter in tail male. In default, to Henry Bradshawe, party to these presents, and his heirs male, and in default to the rightful heirs of Francis Bradshawe himself. The settlement is subject to his own powers of otherwise disposing of the estates by will or deed.

John Bradshawe, the President, is one of the witnesses. It is endorsed with the words "Francis Bradshawe's former Entayle, 17 Jac. Since cut off by the Recovery, 5th Car."

APPENDIX S.

WILL OF FRANCIS BRADSHAWE, MADE 3 SEPTEMBER,

1632. Proved at London,* 27th April, 1635, by George Bradshawe, one of the Executors, power being reserved to Lettice, the widow, the other Executor.

"To Lettice, his wife, £600 and her own plate and jewels."

"Godson Francis, son of his Uncle Peter, and heirs for ever, all his cottages, etc., in Glossop.

"To Brother Godfrey deceased his daughter and her heirs for ever, the copyhold land in Kedlesonne † Co. Chester.

"To Nephew and Godson Francis Bennett, 40s.; to his sister Barbara, £20.

"To Nephew and Godson Francis Cresswell, 40s.; to his sister Barbara, £10.

"To his sister, Lucie, £5. To his nephew, Simon Buxton, 20s. and to his sister Ann, £20. To his nephew, John Stephenson, and his two sisters, £20 in equal shares. Cousin Henry Bradshawe the elder, 20s. to buy a ring. His two sons, John and Francis Bradshawe, 20s. for rings. 'To Henry Bradshawe, the younger, eldest son of my cousin Henry the elder,' £5."

Small legacies are left "to the children of my Uncle Peter Bradshawe except his two sons, Edward and Francis, my godson. To my Aunt Ash and her children, £10, & to my cousin, Elizabeth Young, 40s."

"To the Poor of the Parishes of Chapel-en-le-Frith and Eyam, £20, and 10s. yearly to the Poor of Chapel-en-le-Frith. To the Preacher of My Funeral Sermon, 40s. Small legacies to Cousins Peter and Sarah Ashenhurst, ‡ Randolph, John, Thomas, William, Barbara, Elizabeth, and Anne Ashenhurst, small legacies. To a base child of my brother-in-law, Randolph Davenport, deceased, £20.

"Brother George, two parts of the rest.

"To wife Lettice, the other third part.

"To my Nephew and Godson, Francis, son of my brother, George Bradshawe, £10.

"Servants, Anne Marchington, &c."

Witnesses—Edmond Hodrell, Nicholas Bagshawe, Myles Bennett, etc.

* 43 Sadler.

† † Kettleshulme, Cheshire, five miles from Bradshaw.

‡ The Ashenhursts were Davenport relations. Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. ii., p. 388.

APPENDIX T.

INQUISITIONS AS TO FRANCIS BRADSHAWE.

There were three Inquisitions Post Mortem* taken of Francis Bradshawe, one on 7 Sept., 1635, at Bakewell; a second, 18 January, 1637, at Duffield; and a third taken at Derby, 3 Sept., 1638, in which "the heir is found to be Frances Orton, wife of Samuel Orton, of London, gent., daughter and heir of Godfrey Bradshawe, brother and heir of Francis, who died at Bradshaw 25 March, 10 Charles, 1635, leaving Lettice, his wife," who is described as then living at Bradshaw, while his brother, George Bradshawe, the father of Francis, was living at Eyam. Francis Bradshawe, the son of Peter, is also alive at the date of this Inquisition.

A deed is cited dated 31 July, 8 Charles I., which was executed in anticipation of the marriage of Francis Bradshawe with Lettice Clarke, widow, for the purpose of making provision for her and entailing the Manor of Abney and other lands on himself for life, with remainder successively to his brother, George Bradshawe, and Francis, son of Peter Bradshawe, in tail male.

APPENDIX U.

INVENTORY† OF GOODS OF FRANCIS BRADSHAWE, 1635.

"A True and perfect Inventorie of all suche Goodes Cattell and Chattells of Francis Bradshawe late of Bradshawe in the parishe of Chappell in le Frithe in the said County of Darbie Esqr deceased as were by John Flackett of Hanson Grange Esqr Ralph Bagnold Robert Bagshawe Henrie Mellor Edward Wright and William Bryan viewed valued and prysed the Thirteenth day of Marche and the third day of September In the eleaventh yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles by the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland King Defendor of the ffaith &c. Annoque Dni Millesimo Sexcentesimo Tricessimo Quinto.

	£	s.	d.
"Imprimis In Gould and Silver in the Cheste of the said decedent	919	6	3
"Itm in goodes in the Halle vidlt Three Tables Three Formes and a loose Board valued att	1	6	8
"Itm in Goodes in the Parlor vidlt one Bedd Furnished a liverie Table and Cloth for itt Two Chaires Nyne Stooles Two Cushions a Crosse Stool Fire Pann and a pr of Tongs	13	0	0
"Itm in Goodes in the Dyinge Rooome vidlt One Double Table Three liverie Cupboards,‡ Fower Green Cloth Carpettes Eleaven Chaires Thirteen Stooles Eighteen Cushions a Table att the Staire head a pr of Tables Fire pann a pr of Tongs and two pr of Snuffers	19	0	0

* Chancery Inq. p. m., 11 Ch. I., part 3, No. 173.

† In the writer's possession.

‡ Open cupboards with shelves, from which the liveries were given out.

£ s. d.

“ Itm. in his Bedchamber one Bedstidd wth Curtaines and Vallances and all other Furniture a Truckle* Bedd and Fether bedd thereon Two tables one Standing Cupboard Three Chaires two plaine Chaires Nyne Joynt Stooles two litle ones a Close Stoole Six Tables and Cupboard Cloathes Two Skreenes a Lookeing Glasse Three Brushes a pr of Snuffers fire pann and Tongs	15	0	0
“ In the best Chamber one Bedstidd wth Curtaines Vallances a Downe Bedd and all other Furniture answerable thereto a liverie Cupboard with a Clothe Cover ymbroadered one Chaire two stooles a windowe cushion ymbroadered two windowe Curtaines and rodde two other Cushions a litle plaine stoole a Lookeinge Glasse fire pann and a pr of Tongs	30	0	0
“ In the Inner Roome belonginge to the said Chamber a Canopie Bedd readie furnished a litle stoole and a Close Stoole	5	0	0
“ Itm. In the Buttrey Chamber one Bedstidd wth Curtaines and double vallances two fethr Bedds and all other furniture thereunto a Truckle Bedd readie furnished a Court Cupboard† another plaine one wth a Cloath Cover Fower Chaires Three Stooles Curtaine and rodde Fire pann and Tongs	19	10	0
“ Itm. In the Gallerie Chamber one seeled Bedstidd readie furnished one other Bedstidd a Rugg a plaine Table and a plain Chaire	7	10	0
“ Itm in the Clocke Chamber Two Bedstidds wth Curtaines and vallances two Fether bedds and all other furniture thereunto a plaine Chaire Three Stooles Fire pann and a pr of Tongs	14	10	0
“ In the litle chamber adioyninge therto a Bedstidd wth Curtaines and Vallances and all other Furniture for the Bedd a plaine Chaire and two little Stooles	2	10	0
“ Itm in the Maides Chamber three plaine Bedstidds readie furnished	6	0	0
“ Itm in the Menservants lodgeinge fyve Bedstidds all readie furnished and foyer loose Boards‡	7	1	4
“ Itm Goodes in the Clockhowse two old Clocks and a Sheet of Lead	1	0	0
“ Itm Goodes in the Gallerie vidlt Three Chests Three Joynt Stooles one Chaire Nyne Boards‡ and a Course presse or Cheste	1	16	8

* A small bedstead on wheels made to run under a bigger one.

† Movable sideboard.

‡ Shelves.

	£	s.	d.
“Itm Goodes in the Store Chamber vidit Seaven fitches of Beef Twentie two fitches of Bacon Seaven Stone of Greasse & Tallowe Two Stone of Woll Twentie nyne Yeardes and a halfe of Lynen Cloath or there- abouts Twentie fower Sacks Three pieces of haire Cloathe a Windoweinge Cloathe fowerteen vessells for Milke Two Cheese Tupps hopps and other sorts of Treen Ware	36	10	0
“Itm a Chest and Candles therein Fyve Truncks a deske & Box	2	18	0
“Itm Goodes in the Brewhowse vidlt Two Brasse pannes one greate Brewinge Fatt Tenn othr Vessells for that purpose an old Chest Two Measures two Burne Irons a Wiskett* a Stoole a pr of Tongs & a Bakeinge Stone	6	0	0
“Itm Goodes in the Utter & Inner Dryhouses vildt one Greate Ark two Cheese presses Butter & Cheese and their vessells & Sevrall other sorts of Lead and Wodd vessells & Boards for the uses there & two Stills	16	3	4
“Itm Goodes in the Wett Larder vidlt Two Beefes & fower greate vessells for the uses there	10	0	0
“Itm Goodes in the Sellar †vidlt one greate Tuninge Vessel & three lesser Vessells and twentie Barrells	2	13	4
“Itm Goodes in the Buttrey vidlt Twentie six Stone of piewter Two Tables Two formes Twelve Dozen of Trenchers Canns Bottles Seaven Candlesticks Three Basketts & a Trea for Water	17	13	4
“Itm in Silver plate there of severall sorts valued att	114	3	2
“Itm in Goodes in the Kitchen vidlt Six Brass panns Twelve Brass potts an Iron Pott a posnett ‡ Fower Kettles Six Skellets § fyve Brass ladles a Brasse Morter an Iron pestell eight Broaches Three Iron Drop- pinge pannes a little Brass Morter a pr of Iron Racks a Foulinge peece & a fire Forke	18	14	0
“Itm in Goodes in the Pastry vidlt a Safe a Greate Vessell for drinke a Cofer a Box a dishcradle and Pastie prale Three Pigons ¶ a wodd platter and fower boardes	0	10	0
“Itm in Grocerie of severall sorts thereof	2	0	0

* A straw basket.

† See p. 12.

‡ A little pot.

§ Small pots with long handles.

|| Spits.

¶ Probably piggins, which were small wooden tubs.

£ s. d.

" Itm Goodes in the Closett vidlt a greate Cofer Three Searceinge Sives* Bosketts potts Glasses and sevrall sorts of necessarie banquettinge dishes & other particular vessells	6 13 4
" Itm in Goodes in the Studie vidlt in Books a greate presse a table a deske a Cofer Three Boards & a pr of Gould Waights	12 0 0
" Itm in Lynens of severall sorts	42 9 4
" Itm in Oates & Oate Meale	75 0 0
" Itm in Barley Malt	1 10 0
" Itm Goodes in the Barne vidlt one greate double Graner a Fann and a Wheele	3 16 8
" Itm in Goodes in the Stable vidlt fyve sadles Two Pillions Three Horsecloathes & a Chest	3 10 0
" Itm in Horses in the Stable Three for the Hackney & Three for the Husbandrie	30 0 0
" Itm in Goodes in the Stable Chamber vidlet fower Arks two Cofer Three packe sadles Sithes Shovells axes Mattocks Muck forks Cowpr† Timber pick forks hamers an Iron Crowe A stone Malle‡ & severall other sorts of ymplemts provided for husbandry & for the Gardeyn	7 8 8
" Itm in Goodes in the Workehowse vidlt fower paire of wheeles Iron bound & Waynes To them belonginge fower Sleades§ Eight Yoakes Eight Teames two pr of Bridles Fyve paire of Clevies Three plowes & two harrowes	13 7 0
" Itm in Cattell of theis sorts vidlt six Yoake of Oxen six oxē Twentie six heifers Fyfteen Kyne Nyne Stirks Two Calves a Stallfedd Oxe & a Bull. Itm Twentie Seaven Ewes and a Ramm	216 0 0
" Itm in Hey and strawe	40 0 0
" Itm six Swyne	6 0 0
" Itm in Poultreys and fuell	11 10 0
" Itm in Corne on the ground sowed in the decedent his lief tyme	14 0 0

*Sieves for siftings.

† Cut-up timber.

‡ Hammer.

§ Sledges or trucks on four wheels.

|| Draft irons for ploughs.

	£	s.	d.
"Itm in Stone Slate & Planches*	7	2	0
"Itm in Plate wch the said decedent hadd & Received to and wth Lettice his wief one of his nowe Executors & by him left whollie unto her amountinge to the value of	66	13	4
"Itm in weareing appëll late belonginge to Barbara Bradshawe the decedent his first wief.			
"Itm in a parcell of Newe Lynen Cloathe a Satin peticote Six Silver Spoones & a Trencher Salt	10	10	0
"Itm one Leasse from one Francis Ashton to the decedent for fower yeares or thereabouts from the Anūciacon of Blessed Marie wch shalbe in A ^o Dni 1639 valued att	17	5	0
"Itm another Leasse from the same Ashton for Twentie and one yeares or thereabouts from the said Anūciacon of blessed Marie valued att	15	0	0
"Itm an Assignem ^t from one Rowland Eyre dated 30 ^o Maij 5 Caroli for Tenn Yeares or Thereabouts from the 26 th of Marche then last past valued att	30	0	0
"Itm a Defeasance from one Nicholas Browne th' elder whereupon onlie to be paid	12	0	0
"Itm a Leasse dated 26 ^o Martij 19 ^o Jacobi from Nicholas and John Bagshawe to the decedent For about 21 ^y yeares from the said Anūciacon then last past valued att	46	0	0
"Itm a Leasse from one Nicholas Bradshawe dated 30 ^o Maij 3 ^o Caroli & made also to the said decedent for 9 yeares or thereabouts from the date thereof valued att	6	0	0
"Itm in Arrerages of Rents due to the Decedent att severall dayes & tymes nowe paste amountinge in the whole to about	24	15	11
"Itm the said decedent his apparell purse and girdle	40	0	0
"Itm in Debts pte whereof were due to the decedent in his lief tyme & the rest to be due at severall dayes & tymes & in severall yeares yett to come as by divers Speciallties from severall p'sons therefore made may more fullie appeare amountinge in the whole to about	2,328	3	4
Sum Total	£4,396	00s.	4d."

* Boards

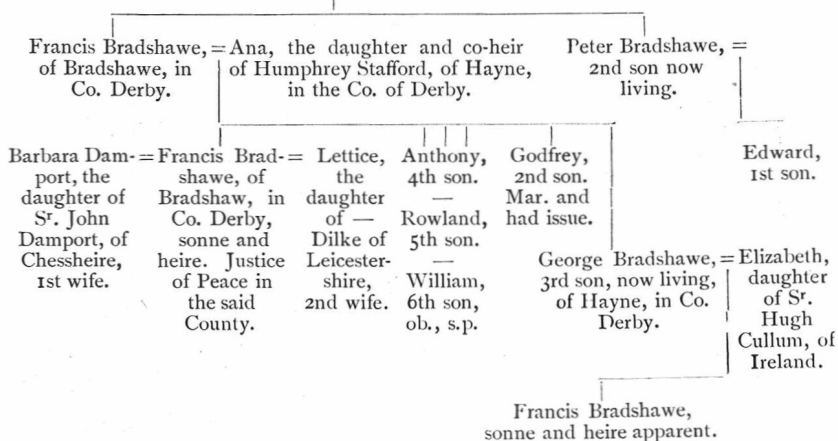
APPENDIX V.

PEDIGREE OF BRADSHAWE, OF BRADSHAWE.

Extracted from The Visitation of Derbyshire, 1634, Heralds College, C33.

Arms : Bradshawe,
quartering Stafford. (See p. 40).

Godfrey Bradshawe, = Eme, the daughter of — Shawcrosse,
of Bradshawe, in the Co. of Derby. | of Shawcrosse, in the Co. of Derby.



Signed by me, George Bradshawe,
for my brother, Mr. Francis Bradshawe.

Edward Bradshawe.

p^r me George Bradshawe.

APPENDIX W.

PETER BRADSHAWE OF LONDON.

Bills of Complaint* dated 6 Charles I. (1630) and 10 Charles I. (1639), in a suit of George Bradshawe against Amy Bradshawe, relict and executrix of the last Will and Testament of Peter Bradshawe, late Citizen and Merchant Tailor, of London, deceased, now the wife of Francis Munday, Esq., for certain moneys due to him, George Bradshawe, as partner in the business carried on by his uncle, the said Peter Bradshawe.

APPENDIX X.

SUCCESSION OF GEORGE BRADSHAWE.

The fine* by which George Bradshawe became legally possessed of the Estates on his brother's death, is dated at Westminster, 28th Nov., 11 Charles I. (1635). The Estates are described as land lying in Abney, Hope, Eyam, Foolow, Middleton, Hucklow, Moniash, Bretton, Glossop, Bradshaw, Chapel-le-Frith, and Bowden, all in the County of Derby.

* In the writer's possession.

APPENDIX Y.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE STONES OVER THE VAULTS IN THE CHURCH OF TREETON, CO. YORK.

1. "Here lieth the body of Mrs. Anne Adams wife of Mr. Michael Adams rector of Treeton who died 6 days after the delivery and death of a male child. Jany. 27, 1665."

Arms: A cross for Adams impaling two bendlets between as many martlets for Bradshawe.

2. "Hic jacet Edward Bradshawe Armiger in occiduo sinere expectans eum cui nomen est oriens Qui xxii die Decemb: MDCLXV occubuit."

Arms: Bradshawe with crescent for a difference.

"A mural tablet,"* says Hunter, "used to hang on the north wall of the church, with a Latin inscription, which gave an explanation as to the cause for his burial in Treeton Church. The inscription may be thus rendered: "Edward Bradshawe late of the Society of Gray's Inn in London and one of its oldest members, also of Litton in the County of Derby Esq. who, sojourning in this County while a plague was raging, died full of years and honour 22 Dec: 1665 and was buried near this place."

N.B.—It will be noticed that he died in the December of the same year in which he must have fled from Litton at the time of the Eyam plague.

3. "Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Bradshawe, relict of George Bradshawe late of Eyam in the County of Derby Esqr who died on the ninth day of December Anno Domini 1677 Ætatisque Suae 64."

4. "Here lieth the body of Francis Bradshawe of Brampton in the Co: of York Esqr who departed this life the twenty-ninth day of December Anno Domini 1677."

APPENDIX Z.

EPITAPH OF GEORGE BRADSHAW.

Formerly in the Parish Church at Doncaster.

Georgii Bradshaw, armigeri, hujusce municipii proprætoris; qui proavorum de Bradshaw-Hall in agro Derbiensi, longo ordine tam in regis quam in patriæ emolumentum honeste degentium, agmen claudit. Vir in sermonibus miscendis comis et facetus: in litibus dirimendis sagax et integer: in legibus exequendis fidus et intrepidus, Uxorem duxit Elenam, Roberti Roper de East Derby in comitatu Lancastriensi, generosi, filiam unicam; ex quâ suscepit filium in ipso vitæ limine abreptum. Obiit Dec. 23, A.D. 1735. Ætatis suæ 52. Marmor hoc extrui curavit Elena in officii conjugalibus monumentum.†

* Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 496.

† *South Yorkshire*, by Joseph Hunter, 1828, vol. i., p. 43.