

## Expenses of the Shrievalty during the Summer Assize of 1631.

By C. E. B. BOWLES, M.A.



AN approximate estimate of the expenses which the holding of the office of High Sheriff for this county entailed early in the Stuart period, may be gathered from the following Accounts\* of the disbursements made during the assize week in July, 1631, on behalf of Francis Bradshawe, of Bradshaw, who was High Sheriff for the county that year. There are four and twenty of the original documents, of which one is headed, "Laide down for Mr. High Sheriff for Sommer Sisses for the Judges house July the xxv<sup>th</sup>," and this is endorsed by George Bradshawe, the High Sheriff's brother and eventual heir, with the words, "Note of the expenses when my brother was Sheriff of Darbyshire." Francis Bradshawe, the eldest son of Francis Bradshawe, of Bradshaw, by his marriage with Anne, daughter and co-heir of Humphrey Stafford, of Eyam, was born in 1576.† His father, Francis the elder, qualified as a Justice of the Peace for the county in 1615. This fact adds somewhat to the information regarding the closing years of his life, in the history of the family, contributed to the last volume of this *Journal* by the writer, who not having then had access to the list of Justices of the Peace in Dr. Cox's

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\* Wolley Charters, xii., 94-96.

† Vol. xxv., p. 38, of this *Journal*.

*Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals*,\* possessed no record of him later than 1610. His son Francis seems to have been nominated as a magistrate for the county in 1624, but not to have qualified until 1628,† and to have been, two years later, elected, when in his 55th year, to fill the office of the shrievalty. In some respects, it might be that the expenses attached to this office in the seventeenth century were less than they are now, for life was simpler, but it must be remembered that, not only had money then a higher purchasing power, but the High Sheriff was probably a greater personage than he now is, and thus the display, though apparently less, might possibly in reality be greater, in comparison with the usual simplicity of the times. The High Sheriff, at any rate, had no gorgeous coach in which to meet the Judge, and convey him to the Shire Hall. As a matter of fact, the roads were not such that carriages could well have travelled over them, even if the ordinary country gentleman possessed such a luxury, which is extremely improbable, as even in London coaches were only then beginning to be generally used.

Mr. High Sheriff Bradshawe evidently depended upon his saddle-horse for his official work, as did everybody in those days, and having ridden, probably, the whole way from Bradshaw, he would in all likelihood have changed horses, once at least, on the journey. In this case he appears to have done so at Kirk Ireton,‡ where he is charged both for the keep of the horse he left and for that of his men, as well as for the hire of another horse. The reason why the High Sheriff for the county of Derby should have been charged for horse hire and expenses at Leicester§ is a matter for speculation. It is by no means improbable that it might have been with respect to some arrangement with the High Sheriff for the county of Leicester concerning the escort of the judges then on circuit. The High Sheriff was bound to attend them as far as the boundary of his own county, where they were met by the High Sheriff of the county they were entering with a retinue of armed

\* Vol. i., p. 38.

† *Ibid.*, cf., pp. 35, 36, 38.

‡ p. 40, *post.*

§ p. 33.

men, and this not for empty display, but to protect the judges from the possible assaults of aggrieved persons or marauders.

The reader will possibly note with surprise various expenses connected with the courts, the trial and execution of the prisoners,\* and other such matters—items which might reasonably have been paid by the Crown without passing through the sheriff's hands. The High Sheriff, however, was, and still is, responsible for the greater proportion of these expenses, but at the expiration of his year of office he is empowered to deliver "a bill of cravings," whereupon an allowance is made to him by the Treasury to meet certain assize expenses, which include, at the present time, the judges' lodgings, the carriage, the javelin men employed as an escort and about the courts, and other such matters. In 1856, however, it was arranged that in the future a fixed sum of money should be paid, which was based upon a calculation of the average amount usually claimed for such expenses. This, as partially revised in 1898, is in vogue to-day.

Among such expenses allowed by the Exchequer Office, even as late as 1828, was a sum of money which had to be paid as wages† to county magistrates, who could claim 4s. a day for their attendance at Quarter Sessions. This, it is needless to say, is now neither allowed nor required. In a claim made during that year by the then High Sheriff, Sir George Sitwell, £48‡ was allowed as justices' wages, £30 for the judges' lodgings, and £14 for the diet of prisoners, which, with other smaller sums, brought up the total to £108.

The modern High Sheriff has no expense with respect to the entertainment of the grand jury. In Francis Bradshawe's year, however, it will be noticed that they were entertained with music,§ possibly that of a band, played presumably while they were eating a sumptuous dinner of venison,|| for both of which they were indebted to the High Sheriff.

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\* P. 31.

† Dr. Cox's *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals*, Vol. i., p. 31.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 63.

§ p. 33, *post*.

|| *Ibid.*

Dr. Cox\* gives a fairly complete list of the High Sheriffs for the county from the year 1131, but the county records, prior to the time of the Commonwealth, are so scanty and so incomplete that the writer has searched in vain both in Derby and elsewhere for any information with respect to the names of the gentlemen of the grand jury, the judges, or other officials who attended this assize in July, 1631, or of the names and offences of the prisoners who were tried. It may be that the men who were sentenced to be hanged had been found guilty of murder, but it is more likely that they were executed for some much less serious crime, such as larceny or sheep-stealing. It will be noticed that a payment is made for twenty-six hatbands,† besides that evidently intended for the Sheriff himself.‡ This number exactly corresponds with the number of servants attendant on the High Sheriff of to-day, which includes, besides the coachman and two footmen, twenty-one javelin men and two trumpeters. Hatbands are especially mentioned as part of the High Sheriff's correct livery in 1691, when "an agreement concerning the Shreffalty"§ was drawn up and signed by forty-five Derbyshire gentlemen in view of their being chosen to serve, among whom is John Bradshawe, of Bradshaw, himself High Sheriff in 1717.

The hatbands would probably be black, and as there are several other articles of black material mentioned in the accounts presumedly to be used as wearing apparel, besides black coverings of saddles,|| it seems more than probable that black, at that time, was the correct colour to be worn at a State ceremony, and has survived in the judge's black cap. The cap is undoubtedly a portion of his original State dress, but is now only assumed at certain great functions, as, for instance, when he receives the newly-elected Lord Mayor of London on November 9th, and, in his official capacity, when pronouncing sentence of death. No other suggestion seems possible to account for the black material, for although

\* *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals*, p. 52.

† p. 39, *post*.

‡ p. 31.

§ Original in possession of Sir Geo. Sitwell.

|| p. 31.

hatbands were probably in vogue as signs of mourning at this time—for they are especially mentioned as such by Pepys in his *Diary* under date 31st December, 1667—there seems no reason for mourning being assumed for any public event at this time, and it is inconceivable that the officials connected with the court of assize should have had to show such signs of respect for the felons doomed to be hanged. It will be observed, however, that the chaplain of the gaol looked to the High Sheriff for the payment of his fees both for giving them instruction while in their cells and for attending them afterwards to the gallows;\* and the sexton was paid by him for “knowing” or tolling the bell at the time of the execution.† The last sentence of the law was carried out with some ceremony. Five men with halberds attended the prisoners. The duties of the waits,‡ too, appear, by the position in the accounts of the charge for their fee, to have had some connection with the execution; if so, the custom might have obtained at Derby, as it formerly did at Newgate, for a special watchman to call a reminder that a felon was to die the following morning, or, as the items in the accounts are somewhat mixed, the waits might have been there in their ordinary character of watchmen, having no connection with the execution; or, again, it is quite possible that they might have been specially engaged in honour of the criminal judge, who, when on circuit, represents the King in person. In that case, they would probably have been musical watchmen, who piped the watch nightly in the King’s Court, and who saw that every door was secure against “pyckeres and pillers.”§ The bell is still tolled on the occasion of an execution, and, under the rules issued by the Home Office, it continues to be tolled for fifteen minutes after it is over. This, with the official notice exhibited on the prison doors, is the intimation to the outside world that the sentence of the judge has been carried out. The only allowance, however, for such expenses which can now be claimed by the High Sheriff, whose duty it is, legally, to see that the execution is properly performed, is the repayment of the

\* p. 31.

† p. 35.

‡ p. 31.

§ Rymer’s *Fœdera*.

executioner's fee, as the necessary apparatus is put at his disposal by the Home Office.

In the following accounts, besides the fee of 1s. 6d. for tolling the bell, there are two separate charges of 13s. 4d. paid to the ringers.\* It seems doubtful, however, whether these payments were made in connection with the execution. It seems more probable that they were for pealing the bells in honour of the judges on this and the former occasion of their arrival in the town for holding the assizes. Two judges, it may be mentioned, always then went on assize, one to undertake the civil and the other the criminal work. Several of the charges here set forth, notably those for the items of dress, appear to have included the expenses of the only two assizes which were then held during the year. The following is not only probably an instance of this, but is also worth noting, as it suggests an interesting and somewhat perplexing question.

Two distinct payments of exactly the same sum, namely, 26s. 8d., are made to Widow Sligh for rent "for the yard and buildings where the judges did sitt,"† to quote the words of the first charge. This would almost suggest the fact that in 1630 there was no Shire Hall, but that the county was dependent upon the renting of suitable private premises in which to transact its official business. Indeed, it might be assumed that this was the case but for the following circumstances. The present Hall in St. Mary's Gate, Glover asserts, was built in 1660. A petition, however, of the grand jury in July, 1661, quoted by Dr. Cox, proves that it could not have been built till two or three years later.

This petition complains of the situation of His Majesty's Hall, commonly called "the New Hall," as being too remote from the prison and convenient inns, and prays for its removal to a more convenient place. That "the New Hall" was being used as early as 1593 is proved by the fact that in the return of one of the sheriff's precepts for that year mention is made of

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\* pp. 31, 35.

† *Ibid.*

the jury being summoned to meet in the "Newe Hall." If, then, the New Hall existed in 1593 and in 1661, for what reason was it necessary to rent Widow Sligh's buildings for the assizes in 1631? The only possible explanation is that the word "sitt" is used for abide, and that the rent was paid for the judges' lodgings.

"Tom Cotton," mentioned on page 31, connects us with a Release, or Bond, dated 10th December, 1630 (Wolley Charters xii., 72, 15), by Thomas Cotton, of Derby, and others to Francis Bradshawe, Sheriff, in £100 for the due performance by the said Thomas Cotton of the office of bailiff for the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.

One other item suggests rather an interesting question. It will be noted that there is a sum of £2 13s. charged to the High Sheriff's account for "the judges' present."\* This appears to have been quite usual, and not a special mark of favour on the part of Mr. High Sheriff Bradshawe, and would almost suggest the question as to whether it might not be the origin of the beautiful bouquet now daily supplied to the judge by the High Sheriff, and a survival of the ancient custom of presenting gifts to the King, in this case, of course, to the King's representative.

The simple habits of our forefathers are marked by the item of 2s. paid to a woman for collecting fern,† probably bracken, with which to cover the floors of the courts. It is interesting, too, to note the very low prices paid for farm produce. While a guinea is paid for the amount of fish consumed, 11s. only is given for a couple of turkeys, two pullets, and two capons. In another account the turkeys are shown to be 1s. apiece, the chickens 5d., and the rabbits 3d. apiece; while the farmers appear to have to content themselves with butter at 3d. per lb.,‡ and with receiving only 1s. for every 33 eggs, or 3s. per 100. But money was at a premium in those days. The accounts, however, in which will be found occasional mistakes in the addition, speak for themselves.

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\* p. 35.

† p. 31.

‡ p. 36.

## A LITERAL COPY OF THE EXPENSES.

	li.	s.	d.
Tuesday dinear for Wine in the Greate Chamber and for the Grand Jurie and in the halle ...	o	15	4
At Supper in the greate Chamber Wine ...	o	9	4
in the under Sheares* Chamber Sacke and Clarat...	o	2	8
For beare ... ..	o	5	6
	<hr/>		
	I	12	10
	<hr/>		
Wensday dinear Wine ... ..	o	8	8
Supper Wine ... ..	o	6	4
For beare ... ..	o	7	4
	<hr/>		
	I	2	4
	<hr/>		
Thursday dinear Wine ... ..	o	8	4
For beare to the Judges and for youer men ...	o	13	6
	<hr/>		
	I	I	10
	<hr/>		
	li. s. d.		
Soome totall ... ..	4	10	6

\* Under-sheriff. It is certainly in these days considered necessary that the Under-sheriff should have had a legal training, and consequently he is usually, if not always, chosen from one of the leading solicitors in Derby. In 1630 he was one John Jackson, of Stansop, Co. Stafford. The Deed of Appointment, which is in the writer's possession, is by Francis Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, and Edward Pegg, of Ashbourne, and is dated 16th December, 6 Charles I. (1630), probably not long before the Winter Assizes. As the High Sheriff's year of office at that period began at Michaelmas instead of Lady Day, this date for the appointment of the Under-sheriff was probably as soon as was necessary.



Disbursed for M<sup>r</sup> Sheriffe.

Payd M <sup>r</sup> Pym	...	...	...	...	2 <sup>li</sup>	19 <sup>s</sup>	2 <sup>d</sup>
To James Greeneswyth	...	...	...	...	ij <sup>li</sup>	12 <sup>s</sup>	o
For Fish	...	...	...	...		xxi <sup>s</sup>	o
For 2 Turkeys 2 Pulletts and 2 Capons	...					xi <sup>s</sup>	
Payd more to M <sup>r</sup> Pym	...	...	...	...		vij <sup>s</sup>	2 <sup>d</sup>
To the Ostlours for your Horses	...	...			ij <sup>li</sup>		
To y <sup>e</sup> Ostlers more	...	...	...	...		ij <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
To a woman for Ferne for both Courts	...					ij <sup>s</sup>	
For 3 coveringes for Sables	...	...	...			vj <sup>s</sup>	
For 3 yardes of Cloth	...	...	...	...		xxx <sup>s</sup>	
For lace	...	...	...	...		9 <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Making stiffynnge and button	...	...	...			iiij <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
For blacke coveringe for your Sadle and cloth under it	...	...	...	...		v <sup>s</sup>	x <sup>d</sup>
For a hat band	...	...	...	...		ij	
To y <sup>e</sup> Ringers	...	...	...	...		xiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
To y <sup>e</sup> Clarke for Cushings etc	...	...	...			iiij	iiij <sup>d</sup>
To widdow Sligh for the yard and buildings where the Judges did sitt	...	...	...			xxvj <sup>s</sup>	viiij
To Tom Cotton for beds*	...	...	...			vj <sup>s</sup>	viiij
To the Waytes†	...	...	...	...		x <sup>s</sup>	
For 5 men that attended the prisoners with helberds at the Execution	...	...	...			iiij <sup>s</sup>	
To the Minister Mr. Cooke for attendinge and Instructinge the prisoners	...	...	...			v <sup>s</sup>	
For his and M <sup>r</sup> Mundyes men and the rest that attended the execution their dynners at Tom Cottons	...	...	...	...	o	xiiij	iiij
Sum					xvj <sup>li</sup>	ix <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup>
Rec of you	...	...	...	...	x <sup>li</sup>		
‡Rec of M <sup>r</sup> Henry Bradshawe at Derby	...				x <sup>li</sup>		
Soe rest to you	...	...	...	...	iiij <sup>li</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>	x <sup>d</sup>

\* See page 29.

† Either musicians or watchmen; possibly both. See page 27.

‡ The brother of President Bradshawe, vol. xxv., page 41.

	li.	s.	d.
For Wine and Shuger on Monday before Supper ...	o	7	o
For beare and manshot* ... ..	o	4	6
For haye ... ..	o	1	o
for beare at youer coming back ... ..	o	2	o
For Wine at Supper ... ..	o	5	o
	<hr/>		
	o	19 <sup>s</sup>	6 <sup>d</sup>
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Imprimis In black towres taffety† and whyte ..	o	x <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
It. in Silk ... ..	o	o	v <sup>d</sup>
It. iiij yds of Reben ... ..	o	o	xv <sup>d</sup>
It. j y <sup>d</sup> $\frac{1}{2}$ of Silk and p <sup>d</sup> for making the fring‡	o	iiij <sup>s</sup>	x <sup>d</sup>
It. P <sup>d</sup> the taylour for his Work ... ..	o	ij <sup>s</sup>	o
Som ... ..	xviiij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>		

Att Gen Barcleys	li.	s.	d.
It. P <sup>d</sup> Hay per Depploish and my horses ...	o	3	4
It. per Corne there ... ..	o	2	4
It. per Hay per Gen: Bowd: W B & W S. ...	o	5	o
It. per Corne ... ..	o	2	o
It. per Edward Wright per Hay ... ..	o	2	9
It. per Corne ... ..	o	2	4
More per my Cos Bowdens horses his brother			
and Man ... ..	o	o	8
	<hr/>		
Som ... ..	o	16	4

\* Probably for Manchet, which means wheaten bread; or it might possibly be intended for "manchette," Norman-French for a tip or gratuity.

† Taffeta—a kind of thin silk, probably from Tours, in France.

‡ Fringe.

	£	s.	d.
For Mr. Shearve* Tuesday and Wensday breackfaste	0	1	0
For one Man ... ..	0	0	6
For my Charges at Leicester and my hors hire ...	0	6	0
Given to Foster for playing to the Grand Jurye ...	0	2	0
It. for 3 hodgsheades of beare for y <sup>e</sup> Judges ...	3	18	0
It. For a barrell of ale ... ..	0	13	4
For fear ... ..	0	2	0
For baking of Venison ... ..	0	4	0
	5	6	10

## Saturday.

Imprimis at our cominge in for bread and beare ...	0	5	0
It. For two quartes of breawed wyne ... ..	0	1	8

## Sunday

In the Morninge one pynte of brewed wyne ... ..	0	0	6
At Dinner one pottell of Sacke ... ..	0	2	4
Two gallons of Carrot wyne and whyte ... ..	0	4	0
At Supper for wyne ... ..	0	5	4
For beare ... ..	0	13	2

## Monday dinner.

For Wyne ... ..	0	11	8
At Supper in the Dyninge Chamber and to the under Sherreffe ... ..	0	14	0
For beare on Mundaye ... ..	1	2	10
Rec of this — vi <sup>s</sup>			
For wyne in the Dyninge Chamber† and in the Halle	0	12	10

## Tewesdaye dinner.

For wyne to the Grand Jurie and at the under Sheroffes Table ... ..	0	6	0
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\* Sheriff.

† Two separate rooms for the entertainment of officials were evidently used. This was an advance upon the medieval custom of "above and below the salt," afterwards improved into "the High Table" raised above the others, which is still in use at the two Universities.

At Supper on Tewesday	li. s. d.
For Wyne ... ..	0 16 8
For beare ... ..	1 15 1
	<hr/>
Summ ... ..	7 10 1
	<hr/>

	l. s. d.
Rec ... ..	4 10 0
Rec for wyne ... ..	0 6 0

	li. s. d.
Remayning ... ..	2 17 0

Saterdaye at Supper in the Dyninge Chamber	8 persons
In the Halle at Supper ... ..	27 persons

## Sundaye

At Dinner in the Dyninge Chamber ... ..	17 persons
At Dinner in the Halle ... ..	29 persons

## Sundaye night Supper

In the Dyninge Chamber ... ..	15 persons
In the Halle ... ..	27 persons

## Mundaye Dinner

In the dyninge Chamber ... ..	17 persons
In the halle ... ..	29 persons

## Mundaye night Supper

In the Dyninge Chamber ... ..	21 persons
In the Halle ... ..	29 persons

## Tewesdaye Dinner

In the Dyninge Chamber ... ..	23 persons
In the Halle ... ..	30 persons

## Payde of theise 3 persons

At the Grand Juries Table ... ..	20 persons
The under Shereoffes Table ... ..	6 persons

## Tewesday Supper

In the Dyninge Chamber (payd sixe persons) ...	22 persons
In the Hall ... ..	33 persons

Payd for the veyle	...	...	...	...	xvj <sup>s</sup>
The Mutton	...	...	...	...	xv <sup>s</sup>
The Lambe	...	...	...	...	vij <sup>s</sup>
					39 <sup>s</sup>
For a dozen of Chickens	...	...	...		v <sup>s</sup>
Half a dozen Co. of Rabetts	...	...	...		iiij <sup>s</sup>
Half a dozen of Turkeys	...	...	...		vj <sup>s</sup>
Summ	...	...	ij <sup>li</sup>		xiiij <sup>s</sup>
To M <sup>r</sup> Pym for 8 men waiting of the Gayle	...				xvj <sup>s</sup>
To him for mendinge the bench and seats	..				ij <sup>s</sup>
To him for his dyott everie meale a Messe etc					xx <sup>s</sup>
To him for buriinge the prisoners	...	...			iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
For Knowlinge the bell etc	...	...	...		xvij <sup>d</sup>
For the rent of the yard to widdow Sligh	...				xxvj <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
To Mrs Cotton for the charges of the execution day	...	...	...	...	xxi <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
To M <sup>r</sup> Cooke the Minister	...	...	...		vj <sup>s</sup>
To the waytes	...	...	...	...	xv <sup>s</sup>
To the Ringers	...	...	...	...	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
To the Clarke	...	...	...	...	vj <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
			l.	s.	d.
Summ	..	...	vj	xij	ij
For the Judges present as appeareth by the note	...	...	...	...	ij <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup>
Summ	...	...	...	...	ix <sup>li</sup> vij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>

Leide downe for Mr. High Shereff for Sommer Sisses  
for the Judges House July the xxv<sup>th</sup> 1631

	li.	s.	d.
Item paid for one Weane loade of Coles	...	...	o 7 o
Item paid for Charcole six strikes	...	...	o 2 o
Item paid for Tenn pounds of Candles	...	...	o 3 8
Item Dry Wood for firer for the Judges Chambers	...	...	o 1 6
Item One peck of Salt	...	...	o o 6
Item One gallent of Oatemeale	...	...	o 1 o
Item The Haulberts are paid for the last Assises and thes Assisses both	...	...	o 15 8

Item The laberers in the house accordinge to your last bill of allowance and as it hath beene heretofore accustomed for sixe of them	}	xviij <sup>s</sup>
Item a hundred of eggs ... ..		iiij <sup>s</sup>
Item Thirty pounds of butter ... ..		x <sup>s</sup>
Somme ... ..	ij <sup>li</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item for forty prissoners for iij dayes and a half	iiij <sup>li</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>
Edwarde Pym (?)		

## A note for the Dyet of Mr Sherewes men

			li.	s.	d.
Imprimis on Satterday Supper ... ..	26		I	6	o
Item on Sunday dinner ... ..	29		I	9	o
Item Sunday Supper ... ..	27		I	7	o
Item Munday breakfast ... ..	3		o	I	6
Item Munday dinner ... ..	33		I	13	o
It. at Supper ... ..	29		I	9	o
It. on Tuesday dinner ... ..	3o		I	10	o
It. Tuesday Supper ... ..	34		I	14	o
It. One Weddensday dinner ... ..	39		I	19	o
			12	8	6

## It. For the gentlemen of the Grand Jury on Tuesday

dinner 26 at 2s. ....	2	12	o
It. For 4 hogsheades of bear ... ..	5	4	o
It. For my Charges to ... ..	o	6	8
It. for 17 pasties of Venison bakeinge ... ..	3	8	o
	11	10	8

12 8 6

11 10 8

23 19 2

A note for Mr. High Sheriffe for dyet at this Assisses  
July the 23<sup>th</sup> 1631.

	li.	s.	d.
Imprimis on Saturday night at Supper in the great Chamber 9 + 8 to pay 3 <sup>s</sup> ... ..	1	4	0
Payd 1 ... ..	0	0	6
To make up twenty 11 soe halfcrownes ... ..	1	7	6
It. on Sunday breakfast with Mr. Sheriffe 17 at 6 <sup>d</sup> a peece ... ..	0	8	6
It. on Sunday dinner 18 ... ..	2	14	0
Wanting 2 ... ..	0	5	0
It. One Sunday Supper 15 ... ..	2	5	0
Wanting 5 ... ..	0	12	6
It. on Munday dinner 17 ... ..	2	11	0
Wanting 3 ... ..	0	7	6
It. on Munday Supper 21 payd 10 ... ..	0	5	6
to pay for 11 ... ..	1	13	0
It. Tuesday breakfast 2 ... ..	0	1	0
On Tuesday dinner 23 payed 3 ... ..	0	1	6
Unpayd 20 ... ..	3	0	0
It. on Tuesday supper 22 payd 6 ... ..	0	3	0
Unpayd 16 ... ..	2	8	0
It. on Wednesday dinner 20 ... ..	2	10	0
	21	15	0
It. At the under Sheriffs table			
On Munday dinner 7 ... ..	0	7	0
At Supper 7 ... ..	0	7	0
			0 14 0
22 9 0	21	15	0
23 19 0	0	14	0
48 8 0	22	9	0

On Munday night Supper at your owne Table.

	li.	s.	d.
Att Supper in all at y <sup>r</sup> Table ... .. 16 ...	0	ix.	0
Whereof payd ... .. 9 ...	0	4	6
Unpayd ... .. 7 ...	0	11	0
Wanting of 20 ... .. 4 ...	0	10	0
In the halle of your men ... .. 27 ...	1	7	0
	3	2	6

On Tuesday dinner.

At your owne Table	...	...	...	19	...	1	0	0
Whereof payd	...	...	...	2	...	0	1	0
Unpayd	...	...	...	17	...	2	11	0
Wanteinge of 20—1	...	...	...	0	...	0	2	6
In the halles of your men	...	...	...	30	...	1	10	0
							4	4 6

On Tewsdai Supper.

						li.	s.	d.
At your Table	...	...	...	...	21	...		
Whereof paid	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	4 0
Unpaid	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	1 0
In the hall	...	...	...	...	3 <sup>2</sup>	...	1	12 0
For Mr. under Sheriff at his table	...			...	9	...	0	9 0
							<hr/>	
							3	15 <sup>s</sup>

On Wednesday Dinner.

[illegible]

On Wodensday Supper.

At your table	...	...	...	...	18			
Whereof pay	...	...	...	...	9	...	0	4 6
Unpayd	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	7 0
Wanting of 20	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	5 0
In the hall	...	...	...	...	30	...	1	10 0
							3	5 6



						li.	s.	d.
It.	For your Grand Jurye	...	...	20	...	2	0	0
	Thursday dinner	...	...	14	...	2	5	0
	Payd for ...	...	...	2	...			
	In y <sup>e</sup> Hall	...	...	29	...	1	9	0
						22	19	0

Mr. Sheriffe.						li.	s.	d.
	Paid Mr. John Stevenson*	...	...	...	...	42	6	0
	Paid to Mr. Case	...	...	...	...	5	13	0
	Paid to Mr. Wagstaffe for Lace, etc.	...	...	...	...	11	6	0
	For 26 longe buttons at 11d. the button	...	...	...	...	1	3	10
	For 2 doz. of silke and gould buttons and a necke button	...	...	...	...	0	19	2
	For a porter for the things deliured to a carrier	...	...	...	...	0	0	8
	26 Hatbands	...	...	...	...	3	0	8
	Lycence	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
	The boots†	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
	The Saddle	...	...	...	...	2	3	4
	The Fringe	...	...	...	...	0	11	8
	The Silver boole‡	...	...	...	...	1	3	10
						li.	s.	d.
	Summ	...	...	69	8	1		

Received 80<sup>li</sup>.

Recd in profit of the gould vjs viij<sup>d</sup>

Soe rest 10<sup>li</sup> 19<sup>s</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>

Att George Brerlies.

Mester Nickson	...	...	...	...	0	2	8
Mester Jawdrell Mester Nicholas Burke.							
Mester Thomas Baylishi	...	...	...	...	0	2	8
Thomas Browne	...	...	...	...	0	2	8
Antonie Heathcoote	...	...	...	...	0	3	4

\* His nephew, vol. xxv., p. 65.

† "He is a gentleman, I can assure you, sir, for he always walks in boots."—*Cupid's Whirligig*, 1616.

‡ Probably a buckle; possibly, however, a bowl to be used as a loving cup.

						li.	s.	d.
James Forth	...	...	...	...	...	o	2	8
Edward right	...	...	...	...	...	o	2	8
Thomas Deplich	...	...	...	...	...	o	2	8
Sum	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	o
The lace	...	...	...	...	...	o	9 <sup>s</sup>	4 <sup>d</sup>
The Makeing	...	...	...	...	...	o	7 <sup>s</sup>	x <sup>d</sup>
The Stiffyinge	...	...	...	...	...	o		iiij <sup>d</sup>
The button...	...	...	...	...	...	o		xi <sup>d</sup>
The hatt band	...	...	...	...	...	ij		iiij <sup>d</sup>
						15 <sup>s</sup>		9 <sup>d</sup>
The Cloth 3 yards ... 30 <sup>s</sup>								
For 8 men to attend the gaole	...	...	...	...	...		xvj <sup>s</sup>	
For mendinge the seates for the Judges and about the place where the prisoners were kept	...	...	...	...	...		iiij <sup>s</sup>	
And what it please you to allowe me towards the dyett for me and my servantes at both the Assisses which ever hath beene allowed mee and my servantes at everie meale a messe of meate And your Worship promised me to restore unto me xl <sup>s</sup> backe againe if I had not a good yeare of it I will appeale to Mr. Pegg whether I have had a good yeare or nott in my place this yeare and of the money I rec <sup>d</sup> for the prisoners after iiij <sup>d</sup> a meale by reason one prisoner was pre- sentlie after released I have reserved which he should have had	...	...	...	...	...		xxjd	
To the bedle of Darbie beinge his due	...	...	...	...	...	o	2	o
To George Brearelie for Anthonie Heathecote his horse left out of the note of particulars	...	...	...	...	...	o	3	8
For ale for your men at Kerkieton	...	...	...	...	...	o	3	o
For your horse left at Kerkieton	...	...	...	...	...	o	2	2
For the hire of the horse there	...	...	...	...	...	o	1	6
To your selfe at the Judges for their porter	...	...	...	...	...	o	2	o
For a lycence for George Bradfeild	...	...	...	...	...	o	2	6