

# DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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## Notes on the History of Tideswell and its Manor.

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THAT there were inhabitants of the district in pre-historic times seems evident from the fact of neolithic implements having been found there;<sup>1</sup> and the number of lows, or barrows, or sepulchral mounds, the names of which still remain, show that the population must have been a considerable one. Bateman gives a list of no less than sixteen lows in the old parish of Tideswell, in addition to Foolow, the Hucklows, Oxlow, &c., in the vicinity.<sup>2</sup> From one of these sepulchral mounds, Tidslow, in the parish of Tideswell, we get a clue to the derivation of the name.

The popular tradition is, and apparently has been for the last three centuries, since men began to think of such things and county history to be studied, that Tideswell

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<sup>1</sup> Bateman, *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*. London: J. Russell Smith, 1848; pages 7, 9, etc.

<sup>2</sup> *Ten Years Diggings*, by Thomas Bateman. London: J. R. Smith, 1861. Pages 290-295, etc.

derived its name from a "tiding well," or intermittent spring, which existed in the town until the last quarter of the eighteenth century. There is documentary evidence to show that this opinion was current at any rate nearly two centuries before the well ceased to "ebb and flow." Camden, in his *Magna Britannia*, published in 1720 (quoting Hobbes, A.D. 1636, or Cotton, A.D. 1681), speaks of this well as the fifth of the "Seven Wonders of the Peak." Risdon, in his *Survey of Devon*, the materials for which were collected during the years 1605-1630, although the book itself was not published until 1712, speaks of "that wonderful well in Derbyshire, which ebbeth and floweth by just Tides, and hath given its name to Tideswell, a Market Town of no mean account." According to one of the Harleian MSS.<sup>1</sup> descriptive of a Visit to Derbyshire in 1630, it is said of the well at Tideswell that it "ebbs and flows sometimes 3 or 4 times a day." In an age which was neither critical nor scientific, it was perhaps not to be wondered at that the existence of this ebbing and flowing well in the town, whose fluctuations were supposed to be dependent upon the attraction of the moon, and so connected with the tides, should have led men to assume that it gave its name "Tiding well," or "Tides' well," to the town in which it was situated,<sup>2</sup> in the same way that Wimborne and other places are named from the rivers which flow through them.

In all probability, Tideswell derives its name from Tidi's walle, that is from the farm or enclosed place of one Tidi, who lived here, presumably in the seventh or eighth century; and this conjecture is borne out by the proximity of Tidslow, or Tidi's low<sup>3</sup> (i.e. his tumulus, or sepulchral hill). As to who Tidi was we have no know-

<sup>1</sup> *A Visit to Derbyshire in 1630*: The note book of Justinian Pagatt, Esq., a lawyer. Harleian MS. See vol. ix of this *Journal* (1887), page 54.

<sup>2</sup> Canon Fletcher's *A Guide to Tideswell and its Church*. 6th edition, pp. 2-4.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Professor Skeat, in *Notes and Queries*, 10th ser. i, p. 91, etc.

ledge. We may safely conjecture, however, that he was a chieftain or a person of some importance, and that it was in and around his property that the inhabited district, which afterwards became the town of Tideswell, began to become more thickly populated.

The beginnings of Tideswell are lost in the mists of antiquity; and, although its name bespeaks a much earlier existence, we do not get upon certain ground until the eleventh century, when we first meet with the name in the Domesday record, A.D. 1086, as one of the berewicks, or hamlets in the extensive parish of Hope. The following is the reference:—

The King's Land.

M. In Hope, with its berewicks Aidale (Edale), Estune (Aston), Scetune (Shatton), half Offretune (Offerton), Tideswelle, Stoché (Stoke), Muchdeswelle, King Edward had 10 carucates of land (assessed) to the geld. There is land for 10 ploughs. There, 30 villeins and 4 bordars have 6 ploughs. There (is) a priest and a church to which belongs 1 carucate of land. There (is) 1 mill (rendering) 5 shillings and 4 pence, and 30 acres of meadow. Wood(land) for pannage in places 4 leagues and 2 furlongs in length and 2 leagues in breadth. In King Edward's time these three manors rendered 30 pounds and 5½ sextaries of honey and 5 cartloads of lead of 50 slabs. Now they render 10 pounds and six shillings. William Pevrel has charge of them.

Litun (Litton), according to the Domesday Inquest, was William Pevrel's land, and in the occupation of Lewin; and Wormhill was the land of Henry de Ferieres, part of which was occupied by Siward.

The church and the priest were probably at Hope, for Tideswell had no church at this time. The mill would be situated in what is now called Millers Dale, on the banks of the Wye. Then as now there would be plenty of excellent pasture for cattle and for sheep. Honey would be collected in abundance, which the bees had extracted from the heather and from the wild flowers which grow so luxuriantly in this limestone district, and

the mines would supply no small amount of lead. The Forest of the Peak would attract the followers of the chase, and gradually Tideswell became a place of considerable importance.

The manor of Hope, in which Tideswell was a part, was, as stated above, in the Domesday Inquest, King's land, but kept by William Peverell. William Peverell is said to have been nearly related to William the Conqueror, or to Matilda his wife, and his mother to have been a daughter of Ingelric, the founder of the collegiate church of St. Martin-le-Grand, London. Being so, it is not to be wondered at that he was at this time a very considerable landowner, and that, later on, this manor of which he had been the steward should become his personal property.

Upon his death bed (he died Feb. 5th, 1113), he gave to the Priory of Lenton two thirds of the tithes of all that was titheable in his lordships of Tideswell, Bradwell, Bakewell, Hucklow, Ashford, Wormhill, and other places.

In 1138, William Peverell, the younger,—possibly the grandson of the above mentioned William,—with other northern magnates, espoused the cause of David of Scotland, and was one of the chief commanders in the Battle of the Standard. Three years later he was taken prisoner at Lincoln whilst fighting on the side of Stephen. In 1153, his lands were granted by Henry of Anjou to Ranulf, Earl of Chester, who, however, died shortly afterwards, poisoned—so rumour said—by Peverell. Henry II came to the throne in 1154, and in the following year, on the king's advance northward, Peverell fled from Yorkshire, apparently to Lenton, where he received the tonsure, and assumed the monastic habit. His lands were again confiscated, and in 1165-7 were accounted for to the king by the sheriff of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.

The Peverell estates were bestowed by the king on his second son, John, who in 1192 gave the "church of Hope



with the chapel of Tideswell" &c., to Hugh, Bishop of Coventry.<sup>1</sup> In 1205, after John had come to the throne, the grant was confirmed by him to Hugh's successor in the episcopate, Geoffrey de Muschamp, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. The next bishop, William de Cornhill, made over the whole of his rights in the Peak churches, with the patronage, to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, in whose hands those of Bakewell, Tideswell, Hope, &c., are still vested.

It was due to the increase of population and the growing importance of Tideswell that a church was built here before the year 1192, and consequently that the inhabitants were not obliged to journey the six miles which intervened between Tideswell and Hope for ecclesiastical ministrations. But the little Norman chapel, which probably occupied a portion of the site where the present magnificent edifice stands, was still attached to the mother church at Hope. It was not separated off so that Tideswell could become a distinct parish until half a century afterwards. It is interesting to notice how the church and the town grew in importance together.

In 1193, on July 11, John Count of Mortaigne granted to Richard Vernon six pounds sterling from lands in Tideswell held by Warin of Tideswell, to be paid annually during the life of Warin, and after the death of the said Warin, the lands were to be held by Richard Vernon, at the same service as before, viz. : the fourth part of one soldier.<sup>2</sup>

The first that we hear of a separate manor at Tideswell is in the year 1208, when, by a charter dated at Marlborough, 18th March, 9 John, the manor (totum manerium de Tydeswell cum pertinentiis) was granted by the king to THOMAS THE SQUIRE (Armigero) and his heirs in fee

<sup>1</sup> Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum* (ed. Bohn, 1846), vol. vi, pt. 3, fol. 200 (a).

<sup>2</sup> Hist. MSS. Commission. Duke of Rutland's MSS. at Belvoir, vol. iv (1905), p. 23.

simple, at a rent of 60s. to be paid annually at Michaelmas.<sup>1</sup>

Thomas Armiger, also named De Lamely, is described as a Justiciar,<sup>2</sup> or Justice. He was married to Agnes De Oilly,<sup>3</sup> by whom he had a son, Monakino who pre-deceased him, and two daughters, Joan and Alice. The manor of Tideswell and of Wormhill, &c., was confirmed to him by king Henry III, on his accession to the throne, by a charter dated Feb. 6th, 1216-7, at a rental of 60s. per annum, with the addition of a fine.<sup>4</sup> During his lifetime Thomas Armiger had granted land at Tideswell to Adam de Alta Ripa, who, in 1226 was in possession of half the manor.<sup>5</sup> Upon his death, which took place in or before 1223, the manor of Tideswell, which had been held by him was given to AGNES his widow and to their daughters. In addition to her share of the manor, Agnes also, in 1225, possessed land in the town of Wheston as well as pasturage in Tideswell.<sup>3</sup>

In 1230 a mandate was issued to the sheriff of Derby to the effect that the king had granted to Philip his Salsarius (le Sauser) the land which Adam de Alta Ripa held of the king's bailey (ballio) in Tideswell and Wheston to sustain himself in the king's service during the king's pleasure and that the sheriff cause the said Philip to have full seisin of the said land. Witness:—the king at Westminster, 26th January.<sup>5</sup>

Meanwhile it had come to the king's knowledge that the manor belonged rightly to the heirs of Thomas Armiger, and accordingly in the following year we find this mandate:—

1231. "The King has heard that Brian de Insula has seised into the King's hand and holds land belonging to the manor of Tideswell which the King commanded to

<sup>1</sup> Rotuli de Finibus, 9 John.

<sup>2</sup> Bodleian Library. Dodsworth, xiv, 135. Pipe.

<sup>3</sup> Rotuli literarum clausarum (Close Rolls).

<sup>4</sup> Brit. Museum, Addit. MSS. (Wolley) 6667, p. 80.

<sup>5</sup> Close Rolls, 14 Henry III.

be given up to the right heirs of Thomas le Esquier, inasmuch as Adam de Alta Ripa, who held that land of the gift of the same Thomas, died without heir of himself, He (the King) commands the said Brian, if it be so, that he cause full seisin to be made of the same land to the aforesaid heirs without delay."<sup>1</sup>

Joan, who was one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas Armiger, became the wife of Paulinus de Bampton (son of John), who is described in one of the Dodsworth MSS., as King's Factor (Emptor Regis).<sup>2</sup> And in 1232 the king granted to Joan and her husband the lands in Tideswell and Wheston which, a quarter of a century before, had been granted by king John to her father.

(30 Jan. 1232). Grant to PAULINUS DE BAMPTON, son of John, and Joan his wife, and their heirs with remainder to the heirs of the said Joan, of the manor of Tydeswell which king John gave to Thomas Armiger father of the said Joan, whose heir she is, rendering £4 owing to an increment imposed upon it. Dated at Havering, 30th January, 16 Henry III.<sup>3</sup>

In 1250 the right of holding a market and fair were conferred by charter on Paulinus de Bampton.

For Master Paulinus de Bampton.	The King to the Archbishops &c., greeting. Know ye that we have granted and by this our charter confirmed to Master Paulinus de Bampton that he and his heirs may have for ever one market each week on Wednesday at his manor of Tydeswell, And that they may have one fair each year to last through three days, namely on the vigil, day, and morrow of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. Unless that market and fair should be to the hurt of neighbouring markets and fairs. Wherefore we will &c., Witnesses :—William de Valence our
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<sup>1</sup> Close Rolls, 15 Henry III [m. 8].

<sup>2</sup> Dodsworth, xxix, 57, Escheats [Bodleian Library].

<sup>3</sup> Charter Rolls.

brother, John Mansell Provost of ——— (P'posito Wentl), Master W. de Kilkenni Archdeacon of Coventry, Paulinus Peyur, Philip Lunel, Henry de Bratton, William Germin, Roger de Lockington, and others. Dated under our hand at Westminster the 24 day of February.<sup>1</sup>

Doubtless the market and fair added to the wealth and importance of Tideswell, and it became, and for five centuries continued to be, one of the principal towns in Derbyshire. It was probably never more populous than at the present time; but it must be remembered that in the thirteenth century all but the largest towns were less than many modern villages.<sup>2</sup>

The word *fair* is connected with *feria*, or festival,<sup>3</sup> and, as we learn from the charter, it was to be held at the time when the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, the patron saint of the church and township, was commemorated. Very likely it would be held, as was the custom in so many places, in the churchyard, until this was forbidden by a statute of Edward I.<sup>4</sup> Hither merchants would come to purchase wool, and cheese, and lead, and honey, in addition to sheep and cattle—the principal products of the district. And here the inhabitants of the town, and people who flocked into the place from the whole countryside, would be able to purchase their supplies of salt, and pepper, and spices, and wines, and cloth, and linen, and leather, and farming implements, and kitchen utensils of iron and brass, and bow staves, and fish to be salted and stored up for winter consumption and for Lent, (for the fresh fish caught in the Wye would not be nearly sufficient for the needs of the neighbourhood). Here old friends would meet from year to year, and friendships would be renewed. Here the events of the day would be talked over and doings in church and state discussed,

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, 35 Henry III, mem. 11 (Roll 43).

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Thorold Rogers. *Six centuries of work and wages*, pp. 147, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Mrs. J. R. Green, *Town Life in the Fifteenth Century*, vol. ii, p. 25, etc.

<sup>4</sup> Thorold Rogers, *Work and Wages*, p. 146.

and grievances would be ventilated. The fair was held at the time of the Wakes, the annual parochial festival commemorating the dedication of the church, and the festival services would be largely attended. Tideswell church was not yet the magnificent edifice—justly entitled the “Cathedral of the Peak”—which now exists, and which attracts so many visitors to-day. It was not built until another century had passed by. But it was the smaller structure, already mentioned—the old Norman church—of which some remains may still be seen on the eastern side of the chancel arch, and in some of the stones which have been built into the west wall of the nave (interior) of the present church.

It will be remembered that various Peak churches, including “the church of Hope with the chapel of Tideswell” had been given by John, Earl of Mortaigne, to Bishop Hugh in 1192, and that, after John became king, he confirmed the grant to Hugh’s successor Geoffrey, who was Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield from 1198 to 1214. Between 1214 and 1224 Bishop William gave over these churches with the patronage to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

In 1232 we get the first hint of the separation of Tideswell from its mother church at Hope; and of there being a separate right of presentation to Tideswell church, which for some reason or other appears to have passed into the hands of the Prior of Lancaster. For, in that year, before various judges sitting at the assizes at Manchester (Mamecestr’) Thomas Gresley recovered possession of the advowson of Tideswell church from the prior of Lancaster (*recuperavit saisinim advocacionis ecclesie de Tydewell versus priorem Lanc’*) and it was ordered that A.,<sup>1</sup> Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, was to institute (*admittat*) any fit person to the aforesaid church whom

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<sup>1</sup> Alexander de Stavensby, Bishop, 1224-1240.

Thomas Gresley might present to the living. Witness :— the king at Westminster, May 6th.<sup>1</sup>

Those of our readers who are so fortunate as to possess the 5th volume of this *Journal* will find therein a most interesting article by Dr. Cox entitled "Ancient Documents relating to tithes in the Peak,"<sup>2</sup> in which an account is given of the litigation which was carried on during so long a period between the monks of Lenton and the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield relative to the possession of the temporalities of the Peak churches. What is so well described there need not be recapitulated here, further than by saying that the subjects of contention were (1) as to the extent of the Lordship of William Peveril, (2) as to whether he had the right of bequeathing the *future* tithes of land which at the time of his bequest was not under cultivation, and (3) how far did the charters of the earl (or king) over-ride those of William Peveril, seeing that his descendants had suffered sequestration.

There were sad scenes in Tideswell church in those days. A MS. still preserved amongst the archives in Lichfield tells of one witnessed in 1251 when the monks of Lenton attempted to seize some sheep. The church itself was invaded, and its ministers were savagely beaten and wounded. Sheep and lambs were killed under the feet of horses and both church and churchyard were polluted with blood. For a time all religious rites had to be suspended until the building and its precincts could be formally "reconciled" by the bishop.<sup>3</sup>

It was about this time that the independent parochiality of Tideswell was proved, and in Dr. Cox's paper a full account is given of the examination of Alan Harby, priest of Tideswell with regard to it.<sup>4</sup>

The dispute between the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield

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<sup>1</sup> Close Rolls, 16 Henry III.

<sup>2</sup> Derbyshire Arch. and Nat. Hist. *Journal*, 1883, vol. v, pp. 129-164.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 148-149.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 151-6.

and the Prior and Canons of Lenton relative to the tithes, etc., was for the time being amicably settled in 1252, and in 1259 a grant and confirmation of the various churches in the Peak and elsewhere was made by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Capitular body.<sup>1</sup>

In the year 1252, the specific endowments of the vicar of Tideswell were ordained. The deed was apparently drawn up in July and signed on August 18th. The vicar, at this time Alan de Luceby (could he be the Alan Harby of two years before?), was to have the lesser tithes, excepting those of wool and lambs, with the offerings at the altar, the tithes of milk (*albi*) from the whole parish, the tithes of the two mills, of the swineherds and keepers of geese, of flax and hemp and honey and garden produce, as well as of Peter's pence, together with the plough fees customary throughout the parish, viz.: two pence half-penny for each plough, and the tithes of hay from the townships of Litton and Wheston. He was to be provided with a vicarage house, was to officiate in person in the church, and was to provide at his own charges for a priest and a sub-deacon to assist him. He was also to keep a light burning in the church; but he was not expected to be responsible for the repair of the chancel, or of the books and vestments, which the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield were to attend to.<sup>2</sup>

About this time, too, there are various records of grants of land, etc., made by Ulnet of Litton and others to the Dean and Chapter as rectors, and to the church of St. John at Tideswell.<sup>3</sup>

The Daniels had been people of substance in Tideswell since the time of king John. One of them had occupied the honourable position of "pincerna" or butler, to that

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<sup>1</sup> Lichfield MSS. Mag. Reg. Alb., fo. 86. b.

<sup>2</sup> Harleian MSS., 4799, f. 4. b (*cf.* also Cox's *Derbyshire Churches*, vol. ii, pp. 285, 591).

<sup>3</sup> Lichfield MSS. Mag. Reg. Alb., fo. 101 b.

monarch. He is consequently spoken of as Daniel Pincerna. The king granted him the various mills upon the river Wye.<sup>1</sup> And the Daniels were frequent witnesses to charters from that time onwards.

In 1224 William Daniel succeeded to the mill at Wormhill which had been held by his father:—"William fil: Daniel Pincerna 15m. for having seisin of his mill at Wormhill which King John gave by his charter to Daniel his father."

In all probability this mill was (the predecessor of) the one now belonging to Messrs. Ben and William Dakin, which is situated in the Wormhill portion of Millers Dale.

Mr. Pym Yeatman conjectures, although there seems to be no valid reason for his assumption, that this William Daniel, or Pincerna, was married to a daughter of Thomas de Lamely, or Armiger, whose name is unknown,<sup>2</sup> and that for this reason the manor of Tideswell passed from Paulinus de Bampton to Sir Richard Daniel, the son of William.

All that we know for certain is that sometime during the reign of Henry III the vill of Tideswell was sold by Paulinus de Bampton to RICHARD, SON OF DANIEL THE PINCERNA. The transfer must have taken place after 1251, when the market and fair were granted to Paulinus, and before the death of Henry which took place on November 16th, 1272.

This grant was afterwards confirmed to Sir Richard Daniel by John, son of Paulinus de Bampton.

King Edward I had not long been on the throne when he contemplated a visit to Tideswell—no doubt attracted by the proximity of the Royal Forest of the Peak, and directions were given for a considerable quantity of wine to be taken there:—

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. Hundred Rolls, 4 and 5 Edw. I.

<sup>2</sup> *Feudal Hist. of Derbyshire*, vol. v, pp. 132, etc.



June 18, (1275). Westminster. "To the sheriff of Lincoln. Order to cause ten tuns of wine of the right prise, which Gregory de Rokel(ey), taker of the king's wines at Boston, will deliver to him, to be acquitted, to wit 20/- for each tun, and to cause them to be carried without delay to Thydewell near the Peak (Peccum) there to be delivered to the king's bailiff."<sup>1</sup> Two months later the king spent three days at Tideswell, August 20-22, and when there Letters Close and Letters Patent were signed by him.<sup>2</sup>

It may be assumed that the hunting was successful, for on September 10th, an order was "sent to Roger Le-strange (Extraneo), bailiff of the Peak (de Pecco), to cause all the venison in the king's larder at Tydeswelle to be taken and carried to Westminster to be delivered to the keeper of the king's larder there."<sup>3</sup>

The growth of the town in importance is evidenced by the following extract:—"1276. They hold that . . . and Tudiswell have assize of bread and ale, but they know not by what authority."<sup>4</sup>

Sir Richard Daniel, who was married to Rose, daughter of Roger Deincourt, had a son, SIR JOHN DANIEL of Tideswell, who was married to Cecilia, second daughter, and eventually co-heiress, of Nicholas le Secular and his wife Johanna, and through her he inherited the mesnalty of Maurdyn with other property in Herefordshire.<sup>5</sup>

Both Richard Daniel and John Daniel were living in 1281:—1281, Nov. 1. "Commission to Reginald de Grey, Justice of Chester and Thomas de Bray, the king's

<sup>1</sup> Close Rolls, 3 Edw. I [m. 11].

<sup>2</sup> Close Rolls, 3 Edw. I; Patent Rolls, 3 Edw. I [m. 13]; Fine Rolls; Liberate Rolls; cf. also *Itinerary of King Edward the First throughout his reign*, H. Gough, 1900.

<sup>3</sup> Close Rolls, 3 Edw. I.

<sup>4</sup> Rotuli Hundredorum, Com. Derb. Alt. Pekk., 4 Edw. I.

<sup>5</sup> *Calendarium Genealogicum*. Edited by Charles Roberts, London, 1865, pp. 202, 367, 437-8, 438, 613.

bailiff, to enquire by oath of the men of Tydeswell, Whes-ton, Wormhill and Fairfield what alienation of lands, &c., were made upon the king, or Henry III, by Thomas Folejambe, Richard Danyel, John Danyel, and Master Richard le Acatur in the aforesaid townships.”<sup>1</sup>

Marriages, at any rate of people of position, were then celebrated at an early age. It is recorded that Sir John Daniel obtained permission to enfeof his son RICHARD DANIEL, *who was at that time about eleven years of age*, and Johanna, daughter of Matthew de Kniveton, upon their marriage, but as Richard was a minor he was unable to hold the property, and John took the manor back.

1283, March 28. Conway. “Licence for John Danyel to give his lands in Tydeswell with the mill of Wrmehill (sic) and the bailiwick of the forestship of the Peak which he holds in chief to Richard his son and heir and to Joan daughter of Matthew de Kniveton whom the said Richard is to marry, to hold likewise in chief.”<sup>2</sup> [Richard was born on St. Mark’s Day, 2 Edw. I (1273)]. John Daniel died in 1286, during the minority of his son.

Inquisitions. 14 Edward I (1286). John Daniel. Writ 14 April, 14 Edw. I.<sup>3</sup> “Richard his son, aged 13 at the feast of St. Mark in the said year is his next heir.”

Writ of *plenius certiorari*, on the complaint of Richard son of the said John Daniel and Joan de Kniveton his wife, that the escheator had taken into the king’s hand the manor of Tideswell, with the bailiwick of the forest of the Peak and 30 a. of land in Wrmenhull, of which land the said John had enfeoffed them, 4 April, 14 Edward I.

Writ to the sub escheator in Co. Derby to make inquisition without delay, 30 April, Edward I.

Derby. Inq. made at Bauquell on Tuesday before the

<sup>1</sup> Patent Rolls, 10 Edw. I [m. 21 d].

<sup>2</sup> Patent Rolls, 11 Edw. I [m. 21].

<sup>3</sup> Inquis. post mortem, 14 Edw. I.

Ascension, 14 Edw. I. "The said John made a deed of feoffment to the said Richard and Joan of the manor of Tideswell and of the forestry of the High Peak and 30 a. of land in Wormehull and put them in seisin of the said manor and so they continued for six weeks but took nothing of the profits except 2/6 toll, but in the forestry and 30 a. land they never had seisin. By reason of the minority of the said Richard and Joan a fine between them and the said John in the king's court could not be levied and the said John ejected them from the said manor and they raised hue and cry (hutesium)."

In the Inquisition (post mortem), 1286, John Daniel's property is thus described:—

Johannes Danyel:—

Tideswell maner'

Wormhull xxx acr' terr' &c.

Alt' Pecc' cust' forest' <sup>1</sup>

1286, July 16. "Order to the escheator beyond Trent, pursuant to an inquisition made by him and Hugh de Cave, showing that John Danyell, deceased, tenant in chief, enfeoffed Richard, his son and heir, and Joan de Knyveton, wife of Richard, of the manor of Tideswell, by his charter on Wednesday in Whitsun week, 11 Edward I, and put them in full seisin, and they stood in peaceful seisin thereof for six weeks and took the esplees thereof as in homages, fealties of tenants, perquisites of courts, market tolls, lead mines, houses, courts and other issues, and that the manor is held in chief by the service of 60/- a year to be paid at the castle of the Peak, and that the king's predecessors have never had the keeping of the manor after the death of any tenant thereof,—to deliver the manor taken into the king's hand owing to John's death to the said Richard and Joan, to hold in tenancy until the quinzaine of Michaelmas next, answering

<sup>1</sup> Inquisitio post mortem, 14 Edw. I, No. 10 (1286).

for the issues if they should pertain to the king ; and to summon the said Richard and Joan and their guardian to be then before the king and council to do and receive what shall be ordered. Tested by Edmund Earl of Cornwall.”<sup>1</sup>

According to the custom of the High Peak, a third of the property was assigned to the widow.

1257. At Westminster, June 20. “ Order to the king’s escheator to cause to be assigned to Cicely widow of John Daniel, the issues of a third of the serjeantry in Tideswell that John held of the king in chief, for her dower as he learnt by inquisition that it was customary in the High Peak for widows of tenants in chief to have dowers of such serjeanties.”<sup>2</sup>

In 1290<sup>o</sup> another Royal visit is chronicled, for king Edward I spent September 24th and 25th of that year in the town, and whilst there signed and issued various documents.<sup>3</sup>

[Three years later the following incident is recorded :—

1293, May 10. Westminster. “ Pardon to John de Parys of Tydeswell for the death of William Drake of Litton, as it appears by the record of John Buteturte and his fellows, justices appointed to deliver Nottingham gaol, that he killed him in self defence.”<sup>4</sup>].

1301. Some difficulty seems to have been experienced by RICHARD DANIEL even at this date in obtaining a confirmation of his father’s grant of the manor at Tideswell, &c.

29 Edward I. Inquisitions. “ Writ to the escheator to take proof of age of Richard son and heir of John Danyel who is said to have been born and baptised at Tydeswell Co. Derby.

<sup>1</sup> *Calendar of Fine Rolls*, vol. i, p. 229 (14 Edward I).

<sup>2</sup> *Close Rolls*, 15 Edw I [m. 5].

<sup>3</sup> *Patent Rolls*, 18 Edward I.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, 21 Edward I [m. 18].

Nicholas, son of Thomas de Topton, says the said Richard (Danyel) was born at Weseford in Ireland on St. Mark's Day 2 Edward I, and baptised in the baptistery of the Church of St. John Weseford; and he was then of the household of John the father and with him at Weseford. John Danyel and Cicely his consort, mother of the said Richard, crossed over with him and landed at Bristol on the Feast of the Exaltation of the Cross 26 years ago.

Other witnesses :—

Richard de Bocstonys saw him 26 years ago in his cradle at the house of William Foljaumbe at Wormehull.

[Richard] son of Richard Danyel, aged 50, who was then John Danyel's bailiff at Tideswell had a letter from Richard stating that Cecily his wife had borne him, and often saw him at Wm. Folejaumb's house at Wormhill.

John Martin, aged 60.

William, son of Roger Folejaumb, and husband of Beatrice, aged 60, often saw Richard an infant at the house of William Folejaumb.

Hugh, son of Roger.

Nicholas Folejaumb, aged 50.

William Redymon, aged 60, who 26 years ago was forester in the forest of la Chaumpayne and so frequently had access to the house of William Folejaumb where he first saw Richard.

Alexander de Lucebi, aged 56, says the like . . . (Fole)jaumbe when he had come with a present on behalf of Alan vicar of Tideswelle, his uncle, to Helen . . . and he recollects it because Henry de Lucebi his uncle was instituted . . . . Easter after he first saw the said Richard 26 years ago." &c., &c.<sup>1</sup>

At length, in 1305, his rights were established, as appears by the following extract :—

1305, May 8, Langley. "Confirmation of a grant by John Daniel of his lands and tenements in Tideswell and

<sup>1</sup> Inquis : 29 Edw I

Weston with his mill of Wormehull and bailiwick of the forest of the Peak, all which he held in chief, to Richard his son and heir and Joan his wife, to hold in like manner in chief." <sup>1</sup>

Richard Daniel died in the year 1322. By his first wife, Joan, he had three daughters, and co-heiresses:—

ELIZABETH, wife of (1) Thomas Meverel; and (2) of Ralf de Marchington.

CATHERINE, who afterwards became the wife (1) of Thomas de Courson; and (2) of Reginald de Marchington.

JOAN, who afterwards became the wife of Robert Turvil.

Tideswell manor and his other property was divided amongst them, so that each had a third.

Richard's second wife was Matilda, or Maud—

[1322]. At Rothwell, June 7. "Order to escheator to deliver to Matilda, late wife of Richard Danyel of Tiddeswell, tenant in chief, 30 acres of land in Wermhill, and 30 acres of land in Tiddeswelle, assigned to her as dower with the assent of Thomas Meverel and Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the said Richard, and of Katherine and Joan, the 2nd and 3rd daughters and co-heiresses of the said Richard." <sup>2</sup>

16 Edward II. 1322. July 23 at York. "Order to eschaetor not to intermeddle further with 46s. 5d. rent and 76 acres of land in Tydeswell which he took into his hands on the death of Richard Danyel, as Richard enfeoffed John le Marchal thereof, and John afterwards enfeoffed Richard Danyel and Matilda his wife and heirs of their bodies who are of age." &c. <sup>3</sup>

Thomas Meverell died, and Elizabeth was left a widow, before her father's death.

1323, August 31, at Greenhow. "Order to escheator to cause partition of a messuage at Wormhill to be made

<sup>1</sup> Patent Rolls, 33 Edw I [m. 1].

<sup>2</sup> Close Rolls, 15 Edw. II [m. 6].

<sup>3</sup> Close Rolls, 16 Edw. II.

between Elizabeth, eldest sister (sic) and co-heiress of Richard Danyel of Tyddeswell, whom Thomas Meverel deceased married, and Katherine 2nd daughter and co-heiress of Richard, and Joan 3rd dau. and co-h. of Richard, so that each have equivalent portions as the king intended." <sup>1</sup>

From the Close Rolls and Patent Rolls <sup>2</sup> we learn that, in September 1331, king Edward III spent several days in Tideswell, where letters and orders were signed by him. He was at Tideswell on September 3rd, and on the same day went to Ashborne where he spent the next two days. He was at Tideswell again on the 6th, visiting Castleton on the 8th, Bakewell on the 10th and Ashborne on the 12th. He was back again at Tideswell on the 13th; but was at Northampton two days later and on the following day at Dunstable.

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Meverell, died in 1330, holding at the day of her death the third part of the manor of Tideswell, with the third part of a mill and ten acres of land at Wormhill—this latter with the lordship of the forest of the High Peak belonging to the queen. The castle and honour of the Peak had been given by the king to queen Philippa as part of her jointure. In connection with this gift, the following inquisition is of interest:—

1337. August 1. Elizabeth, late the wife of Thomas Meverel.

“Derb. Inquis. Tuesday next after the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Tydeswell. A third part of the manor held of Lady Philippa, queen of England, as of the castle and honour of High Peak, which is in the hand of the said queen by fealty, and by service of rendering to the said castle 20/- yearly.

<sup>1</sup> Close Rolls, 17 Edw. II [m. 37].

<sup>2</sup> Close Rolls, 5 Edw. III [m m 5, 6]; Patent Rolls, 5 Edw. III.

Wormhull. A third part of a water mill held of the said queen as of the said castle, by rendering 8d. yearly to the said castle ; and a third part of a messuage, and 10 a. of land held as of the said queen by a serjeanty, viz. by homage and by service of finding a man with bow and arrows in the said queen's forest of High Peak.

She holds the lands on this side Trent.

THOMAS MEVERELL her son aged 22 years and more is her next heir.

The said Elizabeth died on Tuesday next after the Assumption, 6 Edward III and immediately after her death the said queen granted to James Coterel the wardship of all the said lands &c., until the lawful age of the heir, and he is still seized thereof."<sup>1</sup>

But to go back a few years :—the following claim was possibly necessitated by Elizabeth (Daniel) Meverell's second marriage :—

1331. " Ralf de Marchynton and Elizabeth his wife, Reginald de Marchinton and Catherine his wife, John de Turvill and Johanna his wife, claimed view of frankpledge in Tideswell and Wheston with a fair. The manor was the inheritance of Elizabeth, Catherine and Johanna.

Part allowed."<sup>2</sup>

The next extract appears to show that Matilda, or Maud, the second wife of Sir Richard Daniel, had after his death been married to Robert Massy. The third of the manor, &c., &c., would, according to the custom of the High Peak, be what, as widow of Sir Richard, she had inherited as her dower. But we can find no other trace of William (de Marchington) and Margaret de Careswelle his wife.

1348. " Reginald de Marchington and Katherine his

<sup>1</sup> *Calendar of Inquisitions*, 11 Edward III ; cf. also Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS., 6667, p. 80, where Wolley, quoting *Bray's Tour*, p. 101, and Harl. MS., 2223, fo. 101, describes the queen as Johanna queen of England ; Johanna being, however, sister of Edward III, and wife of David, prince of Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> Quo Warranto, 4 Edward III.



wife to settle one third of the manor of Tideswell, a mill in Wormhill, and the reversion of land and rent in Tideswell, now held for life by Maud, late the wife of Robert Massy, on themselves for life, with remainder to William their son and Margaret de Careswelle and the heirs of their bodies, remainder to right heirs of the said Katherine."<sup>1</sup>

In the same year, 1348, "Reginald de Marchington and Katherine his wife enfeoffed Nicholas de Marchington with the third part of the manor of Tideswell and the third part of the mill of Wormhill." From the Wolley MSS. we gather that . . . Marchington, to whom they granted the third part of the manor of Tideswell, together with 40 acres of land there and 15/- rent, and the Wormhill property, was "parson of the church of Barkborough."<sup>2</sup>

1355. "Nicholas de Stafford and Elizabeth his wife sued Edmund de Walford for unjustly detaining 30 deeds, 12 quit claims and 4 covenants which Richard, son of Richard Danyel, kinsman of said Elizabeth and whose heir she was had delivered into the custody of Thomas de Seveneston—after whose death the deeds had come into the hands of the said Edmund, who had hitherto refused to give them up; and they claimed £100 damages.

Edmund appeared and surrendered the deeds to the said Nicholas in court. The damages were taxed at 10/-.

Amongst these deeds were the following:—

Grant by king Henry to Paul, son of John, and to Joan his wife, of the manor of Tideswell.

Grants by king Henry to William, son and heir of Daniel Pincerna, of mill of Wormhill, &c., and of two mills on the water of Weya, viz. one above the bridge of Weir, the other in Feyreford.

Grant by Wm. de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, to William son of Daniel of a messuage and two bovates of land which Warine de Tideswell held in Tideswell.

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<sup>1</sup> Inquis. ad quod damnum, 21 Edward III.

<sup>2</sup> Inq. post mortem, 21 Edward III; cf. Add. MSS. (Wolley), 6669, p. 599.

Grant by Thomas Lesquier to Warine de Tideswell of two bovates of land in Tideswell.

Grant by Matthew de Kniveton to Joan his daughter of all his lands in Spondon.

Grant by Hugh son of Ralph de Tideswell to Richard, son of John Daniel of Tideswell knight and to Joan his wife of half an acre in the crofts of Tideswell.

Grant by Richard Daniel, knight, of Tideswell and Joan his wife to Hugh son of Alexander de Tideswell of half an acre on le Scottfeld.

Grant by Roger Deyncourt to Rose his daughter of land in Haselin and Greyhill.

Quit claim by Henry de Kniveton, knight, to Richard son of John Daniel and Joan his wife of his right in lands in Spondon.

Quit claim by John de Bampton, son of Paul, to John son of Richard Daniel of his right in all lands and tene-ments and services of rustics in Tideswell and Wheston.

Grant by Richard Daniel to the house of S. John of Kilkenny of manors in Ireland for the soul of the said Richard and the Lady Rose Deyncourt formerly his wife."<sup>1</sup>

It was about this time that the existing church at Tideswell was built. And if the legend on the brass in the chancel is correct, John Foljambe whose death is given as having taken place in 1358, was one of those who were instrumental in building it.<sup>2</sup>

The Foljambes were a knightly family who had been connected with Tideswell from very early times. Various members of the family had held positions of honour in the town, or connected with the royal forest of the Peak. And the names of Foljames of Tideswell appear in the list of those who represented the County of Derby in

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<sup>1</sup> De Banco, Mich., 29 Edw. III [m. 248]. Quoted in *Collections for a History of Staffordshire* (Wm. Salt), vol. xii, pp. 138-9.

<sup>2</sup> Fletcher's *Guide to Tideswell and its Church*; pages 22-3 and note.

Parliament at the close of the thirteenth and in the early decades of the fourteenth centuries.<sup>1</sup>

In 1365 we read of a contemplated endowment of two chaplains to minister to the gild of St. Mary and to serve at St. Mary's altar in Tideswell church.

"John Foljambe of Tideswell, John son of Henry de Monyasshe, Henry de Tiddeswelle and John Alisaundre, to grant messuages and land in Tideswell, Litton and Wormhill to two chaplains to say mass for them and their brethren of the gild of St. Mary, Tideswell, at the altar of St. Mary in the church of St. John the Baptist there."<sup>2</sup>

John Foljambe seems to have died very shortly afterwards; but not before he had endeavoured to carry out his intentions with regard to the above mentioned endowment, though, as will be seen later, it did not take effect.

Johannes Foljaumbe de Tiddeswell pro duobus capellanis,

Tideswell	}	200 acr' terr' <sup>3</sup>
Wormhull, &		
Litton		

About this time various Tideswell men, with others who could trace their lineage back to Tideswell, were attaining positions of eminence. John de Tiddeswell<sup>4</sup> was clerk to the king in 1328, 1344, and during the intervening years. Henry de Tyddeswell,<sup>5</sup> who had migrated to Stamford was a wealthy wool merchant. In 1345 he was one of "the king's merchants." In 1337, Oct. 4, a licence was granted "for alienation by Henry de Tyddeswell of Stamford to Richard parson of St. George's church, Stamford, to find a wax light burning in the church on festivals during divine service."<sup>6</sup> In Oct. 1361 a grant

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, pages 62-5 (Lord Liverpool's article on *The Foljambes in Tideswell*).

<sup>2</sup> *Inquis. ad quod damnum*, 38 Edw. III.

<sup>3</sup> *Inquis. post mortem* (Chancery), 38 Edw. III.

<sup>4</sup> *Close Rolls*, Edward III.

<sup>5</sup> *Close Rolls*, Edward III.

<sup>6</sup> *Patent Rolls*, 35 Edw. III.

was made to one of the king's clerks "of the prebend which William de Tiddeswell deceased, held in the king's collegiate free chapel in the palace of Westminster."

The following extract from the Close Rolls gives some idea of the serfdom which was experienced in Feudal times.

1360, June 5, Westminster. "To the sheriff of Nottingham and Derby. Order to take Stephen Martin of Foulowe,—Thomas Caperoun of Lytton, Sampson in the Folde of Haselbech, . . . John Innocent of Hoclowe, William Thomassone of Wardlowe, and Nicholas Orm of Tydeswelle wherever found within liberties and without and bring them to the king's castle of Nottingham and there keep them safe in prison until they shall find security for returning to Devonshire and serving the king in the mines at his wages; as these men who were chosen by the sheriff in those two counties at the king's command and sent to Devonshire to work in the king's mines there and were set to work and abode some time at the king's wages have now left the works and returned to their own parts, whereby the works remain undone as Henry de Brusele and his fellow masters of the mines have testified. By K and C." <sup>1</sup>

According to the Papal Registers <sup>2</sup> Indults were given to the following persons "to choose confessors, who shall give them, being penitent, plenary remission at the hour of death, with the usual safeguards":—

1358. 2 Id. March (14th) Thomas Foljambe of Tiddeswell, of the Diocese of Lichfield.

*Ibid.* Ralph de Tiddeswall and Juliana his wife, of the same diocese.

In 1382 Henry Plantagenet (afterwards king Henry IV)

<sup>1</sup> Close Rolls, 34 Edward III.

<sup>2</sup> *Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain.* London, 1897, vol. iii, p. 598.

when on a visit to the town purchased a grey hound.<sup>1</sup> Henry was then 18 years of age.

1382, Sept. 2nd. "At Tidswell to Benedict Tatton who gave him a greyhound (leporarius) 20d."

Twenty years later, in the summer of 1402, when, as king, he was arranging about action against the Welsh, he again visited Tideswell.<sup>2</sup> He had been at Lichfield, and, after being at Lilleshall on July 23rd, he returned to Lichfield on the 26th. Three days later he was at Burton on Trent, and reached Tideswell on the 1st of August. He paid a visit to Ravensdale near Grimsby; but by the 7th he was back again at Tideswell, where the royal officers were busy appointing purveyors. The month of August was spent in preparations. He was at Nottingham on the 15th, and again at Lichfield on the 26th."

The portions into which the manor of Tideswell had been divided, as the inheritance of Elizabeth, Katherine, and Joan, the three daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Richard Daniel, eventually, from lack of heirs to the other sisters, became merged in the estate of the descendants of Elizabeth by her first husband Thomas Meverell. To her son, Thomas Meverell, the younger, was born a daughter Elizabeth, who became the wife of Sir Nicholas Stafford.

1378, Feb. 6, Westminster. "Inspection and confirmation in favour of Nicholas de Stafford, knight, and Elizabeth his wife, one of the kinswomen and heirs of Richard Daniel herein after named, and in favour of Robert Turvill the other of the kinsmen and heirs of the same person of a charter dated Langle 8 May 33 Edward I, inspecting and confirming two charters

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<sup>1</sup> Duchy of Lancaster Records, class xxviii, bundle 3, No. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Patent Rolls, 3 H-iv, i-1. Cf. *A History of England under Henry IV*, by J. H. Wylie. London: Longmans, 1884, vol. i, p. 283; vol. iv, p. 289.

1. Dated Merleburg, 18 March, 9 John, being a grant in fee simple to Thomas Armiger of the Manor of Tideswell.

2. Dated Westminster, 13 Feb. 11 Hen. III being a like grant to William son and heir of Daniel Pincerna of the mill of Wormhill." <sup>1</sup>

Sir Nicholas de Stafford and the Lady Elizabeth appear to have transferred for the time being the manor of Tideswell with other property to his nephew, Edmund Stafford, who was afterwards Dean of York, Lord High Chancellor, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Bishop of Exeter, and Founder of Exeter College, Oxford. He retransferred the manor, &c., back to Sir Nicholas in 1388.

1388. " Lease for life from Mag. Edmund de Stafford, Canon of Lichfield, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, Richard Vicar of Alstonefield, &c., to Nicholas de Stafford Chivaler, and Elizabeth his wife, of the manors of Throwley, Frodeswall and Tyddeswell with land in Tyddeswell, Wormhill and Spondon and the bailiwick of the Forest of High Peak co. Derby, for yearly rent of unum florem rose." <sup>2</sup>

Another attempt was made in 1383 to provide an endowment for the Gild chaplaincies:—

Nov. 2, Westminster. " Licence for 20 marks paid in the hanaper by Nicholas de Stafford knight, James Foljaumbe, John Larcher of Heghlowe, William de Hocelowe, Robert Joweson of Tunstides, Henry Alisaundre, chaplain, Robert Sharp chaplain, Richard le Machon of Tyddeswelle, Henry atte Tounesende of Litton and John son of Henry de Monyash for the alienation in mortmain by them of twelve messuages and 200 acres of land in Tyddeswelle, Litton and Wormhull, not held in chief, of the yearly value of 12 marks, as found by inquisition of William de Frotheleye, escheator in the county of Derby, to two chaplains to celebrate

<sup>1</sup> Patent Rolls, 1 Richard II [m. 29].

<sup>2</sup> Brit. Mus. Addit. Charters, No. 27,500.

divine service daily at the altar of St. Mary in the church of St. John Baptist Tyddeswelle, for the good estate of the king and the donors while living, and for their souls after death ; in accordance with the licence (which never took effect) of the late king by letters patent, now surrendered, granted to John Foljaumbe, Henry de Tyddeswelle, and John Alisaundre now deceased, and the said John son of Henry de Monyassh.”<sup>1</sup>

The original (Latin) charter is to be found amongst the Wolley charters, vol. xi, 27, and a copy of it amongst the Wolley MSS.<sup>2</sup> In this, the former charter granted by king Edward III (1365) is cited, but owing to the death of three of the four applicants, John Foljambe, Henry de Tiddeswelle, and John Alexander, and presumably of the king himself, the licence did not take effect ; but in the above mentioned charter it was confirmed.

On the 19th of September, “ a Licence was granted by Roger Foljaumbe to Sir Nicholas Stafford, James Foljaumbe, Robert Joweson, of Tunstedd, Henry Alisaundre, Chaplain, Robert Sharp Chaplain, Richard Machon of Tiddeswelle, and Henry de Townesende of Litton to give one messuage and six acres of land which the aforesaid Nicholas de Stafford and the others held of him in Tideswell, and to assign it to two chaplains to say the divine office daily for the good estate of himself and of the above mentioned Sir Nicholas de Stafford and the others and the brothers and sisters of the gild of the Blessed (Virgin) Mary of Tideswell and others whilst living and our souls when departed this life and for the souls of all the faithful deceased at the altar of the blessed Mary in the church of Saint John the Baptist of Tideswell &c.”<sup>3</sup>

Ten days later, on the Feast of St. Michael, 1392, the

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<sup>1</sup> Patent Rolls, 7 Richard II.

<sup>2</sup> Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS., 6667, pp. 383-6.

<sup>3</sup> Brit. Mus. Wolley Charters, III, 15 ; Addit. MSS. (Wolley), 6667, pp. 387, followed by an English translation on pp. 389, etc.

charter relative to this chantry and Gild was signed.<sup>1</sup> The following extracts give the objects, &c. :—

“ To all the sons of holy mother Church who see or hear these presents Nicholas Stafford Knight, James Foljaumbe, Robert Joweson of Tunstedes, Henry Alisaundre Chaplain, Robert Sharp Chaplain, Robert Machon of Tideswell, and Henry Townsend of Litton send greeting in the Saviour of all men. Amongst other offices of piety it cannot be doubted that one of the chief is that the church by a continual increase of ministers diligently attending upon her and labouring in the Lord’s vineyard should be rendered fruitful to the end, that under the authority and guidance of God she may from the manifold seed of her ministers see fruit produced in her members an hundred fold. We . . . . that divine worship may increase and flourish more abundantly in the parish church of Tideswell . . . the licence of . . . the King (Richard) first having been obtained, who hath by his Letters Patent granted us power to give and assign three messuages, sixty two acres and one rood of land with the appurtenances in Wormhill, ninety eight acres of land &c. in Tideswell and one messuage & thirty five acres of land &c. in Litton to two chaplains to perform divine Service every day at the altar of the blessed Mary in the Church of St. John the Baptist Tiddeswell for the souls of Edward late King of England, King Richard, John Foljaumbe, John son of Henry of Monyash, John Alisaundre—for the healthy state of Anne Queen of England, of John Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster and his noble consort, William of Aston Chancellor of the said Duke, Elizabeth wife of Sir Nicholas Stafford, Roger Foljaumbe, Thomas son of Godfrey Foljaumbe, Knight, John de Stafford the elder, Thurstan O Boure and Margaret his wife and Margaret his mother, and all the Brethren and Sisters of the Gild

<sup>1</sup> The original charter is amongst the Wolley Charters, XI, 26. A translation into English will be found in Cox’s *Derbyshire*, II, 287-291.



of the Blessed Mary of Tideswell and all benefactors of the said Gild now or in the future, living or departed, &c. &c. . . . John Smith and John Redymon are to be the first two chaplains . . . The endowment is to be called the Chantry of the Blessed Mary of Tideswell and the chaplains are always to be secular and not religious<sup>1</sup> or chaplains of honour. The chaplains are to have the custody of the said altar, with books, chalice and other ornaments of the said altar appointed by tripartite Indenture to be made between the Vicar of the Church, two Aldermen of the Gild, and the Chaplains of the Chantry . . . The chaplains are 'to say one Mass with the Note of St Mary at the Altar aforesaid, once in the week, viz. on Wednesday (feria quarta) except when full service of the same is performed in the choir the foresaid day, and except also on double festivals<sup>2</sup> or in consequence of infirmities or from some other reasonable cause. The chaplains are to be in the choir in their surplices and in black copes as the Vicar of Lichfield (Vicarius Lichensis)<sup>3</sup> viz. at Vespers, Mattins, at the Mass, and at other hours of the day when the Vicar or his parochial chaplain are in the choir—and they are to say the divine service with the note unless prevented by reasonable causes. Daily throughout the year the chaplains are to say the *Placebo*<sup>4</sup> and the *Dirige*<sup>5</sup> excepting on Double Feasts. Negligent omission of the aforesaid service is to be punished by the fine of a penny to be given in alms for the souls of the

<sup>1</sup> *Religious*, i.e. monks. Tideswell had suffered so much in the past from the monks of Lenton; hence, no doubt, this rule that the chaplains must not belong to any "Religious" Community.

<sup>2</sup> On the "Double Feasts" the Antiphon to *Benedictus* and *Magnificat* was doubled, i.e. sung through to the end *before* (as it always sung in full *after*) the Canticles.

<sup>3</sup> The vicar of Tideswell Church and Parish, who acts as deputy or vicar for the rectors, the dean and chapter of Lichfield.

<sup>4</sup> *Placebo*. Vespers of the dead. So called from the commencement of the first antiphon of the service, *Placebo Domino in regione vivorum*. Psalm cxvi, 9 (P.B.).

<sup>5</sup> *Dirige*. Mattins of the dead. The first antiphon of which was "Dirige Domine Deus meus in conspectu tuo viam meam." Psalm v, 8 (P.B.). [Hence our English word *Dirige*].

persons above mentioned. Once in the year the chaplains are to say the *Placebo* and the *Dirige* solemnly with the note, together with the Requiem Mass on the morrow in the same form at the aforesaid altar, viz. on All Souls Day and on the following day, and after this second Mass the chaplains shall distribute amongst the poor forty pence for the souls of all the faithful departed. If the chaplains live dishonestly or are evil livers they may be removed from their position by the Vicar with the consent of the Aldermen of the Guild. Vacancies amongst the chaplains are to be filled up by Nicholas de Stafford and Elizabeth his wife during their lives with two of the Aldermen of the Guild—and, after their death, by the Vicar of the Church and by the (two) Aldermen—no formal presentation or Institution being needed. If, however the Vicar and Aldermen do not present to the vacancy within forty days, the right of presentation devolves on the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. If they do not appoint within forty days it goes back to the Vicar—and so on. The chaplains are not to hold other preferment. And every chaplain on election before entering upon corporal possession shall take a corporal oath (*juramentum corporale*), with his hand placed upon the Holy Gospels, in the presence of the Vicar and Aldermen, that he will well and faithfully observe and fulfil all and every ordinance, and that he will reside continually in the Chantry. If he be absent for a week, without the permission of the Vicar and Aldermen, he is to be removed from the Chantry and another chaplain is to be appointed in his stead. Every year on Easter Eve the aforesaid ordinances are to be publicly read in the parish church of Tideswell."

Gilds were a great feature in the religious and social life of the people of England during the Middle Ages. They were voluntary associations to which people of various ranks of life belonged. Members were assisted

in times of old age or sickness or poverty, or when suffering from wrongful imprisonment or from loss by fire or water. They fostered common neighbourship and brotherly kindness. They ministered to the spiritual life of the members. The annual Festival was a great event to be looked forward to, and to be looked back upon—when the anniversary service in church was followed by a common meal in the Gild Hall. The Gilds were societies which united all classes of the community in bonds of mutual sympathy and help.

The Gild of St. Mary at Tideswell was apparently founded in the middle of the fourteenth century. Its endowment was definitely obtained at the close. In all probability the delay in obtaining the licence, which was petitioned for in 1384, but not definitely granted until 1392, was due to the return called for in 1388 by the advisers of Richard II for detailed statements from every Gild in the kingdom as to its origin, possession, privileges and forms of government. The Tideswell Gild lasted until the dissolution of chantries in the time of Edward VI, and for a century and a half the north transept of Tideswell church was used, in all probability daily, for service by the brothers and sisters of the Gild.

[A Commission was constituted on February 8th in the 37th year of king Henry VIII for the survey of hospitals, colleges, chantries, etc. The Commissioners were to enquire as to the number and names of all chantries, guilds, and stipendiary priests with purposes, dates of foundations, etc. They were to find out the "value in the book of the tenths," and the present value with deductions. They were to discover the distance from the Parish Church, with the value of all goods, chattels, plate and vestments, etc.

The Commissioners who enquired about the Tideswell Gild Chantry were Sir John Markham Knt., William Cowper, Nicholas Powtrell, Esq. and John Wiseman,

gent. The following was their report :—" The parishe of Tyddeswell. The Chauntrie of Tyddeswell founded by oon John ffuljambe by the lycence of Kyng Edward the thurde and conformed by Kyng Richarde the II<sup>de</sup> for ij prystes to saye masse att o<sup>r</sup> ladye Altar there and to mayntayne Godes service also to praye for the soule of Kyng Rychard the iiij<sup>de</sup> (sic) and his successors and the founders sowles and all crystyen sowles as apperythe as well by the sayd lycence as by the foundacyon thereof. Value ix<sup>li</sup> ix<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>.<sup>1</sup> besides rente resolute of w<sup>h</sup> is employed upon in almesse xij<sup>s</sup>. Christ. Lytton and Christ. Synderbbye chauntrye prysts. It hath a mancyon prysed at iiiij<sup>s</sup> by yere. Stock liij<sup>s</sup> xj<sup>d</sup>."

Lawrence Hyde of London, gent., was a purchaser of rents in Tiddeswell and Hardwickwall, late of the chantry of Tiddeswell in the Peak—(13 Dec. 2 Edw. VI).

Edward Pease and William Wynlove of London, gentlemen (Pease being also described as servant to John Beaumont, Esq.) were purchasers of farms in Lytton and Tidyswall, late of the chantry of Saint Mary of Tidiswall (13 July, 3 Edw. VI).<sup>2</sup>].

The market and fair which had been granted by king Henry III to Paulinus de Bampton in 1250 were regranted to Sir Nicholas de Stafford and Elizabeth his wife by king Richard II in 1391. But it will be noticed that the fair was to last for two days only instead of three—and that it was to take place at the feast of the beheading of St. John the Baptist (August 29th), instead of at that of his nativity (June 24th).

The following is the charter<sup>3</sup> :—

<sup>1</sup> *Certificates of Colleges*, augmentation office, certificate 13, No. 76, and Certificate 14, No. 24 (P.R.O.); cf. also *Reliquary*, xi, p. 87.

<sup>2</sup> Index of Particulars for Grants, Edward VI (P.R.O.).

<sup>3</sup> Charter Rolls, 15-17 Richard II, mem. 19 (Roll 164).

For Nicholas  
de Stafford  
knt. and Elizabeth  
his wife

1391. The King to the Archbishops &c.  
greeting. Know ye we have granted and  
given licence for us and our heirs so far as  
in us lies, to our beloved and faithful  
Nicholas de Stafford chivaler and Elizabeth  
his wife that they and the heirs and assigns

of the aforesaid Elizabeth may have one market each week on  
Wednesday (die m'cur') in the town of Tyddeswell in the county  
of Derby and one fair there each year to last two days namely  
on the vigil and feast of the beheading of St. John the Baptist.  
However that market and fair may not be to the hurt of neigh-  
bouring markets and fairs there. Wherefore we will and firmly  
command for ourselves and our heirs that the aforesaid Nicholas  
and Elizabeth may have one market each week on Wednesday  
in the town of Tyddeswell in the county of Derby and one fair  
there each year to last two days, namely on the vigil and feast  
of the beheading of St. John the Baptist. However that market  
and fair may not be to the hurt of neighbouring markets and  
fairs there, as is aforesaid. These being witnesses:—the Vener-  
able Father W. Archbishop of Cantuar, primate of all England,  
The Archbishop of York, primate of England, our chancellor,  
W. Dunelm, J. Sarum our Treasurer, Bishops. John Duke of  
Aquitaine and Lancaster, Thomas Duke of Gloucester, our  
beloved uncles. John de Holand Earl of Huntyngham our Cham-  
berlain, Thomas de Percy seneschal of our household, Edmund  
de Stafford keeper of our privy seal, and others. Given under  
the hand of the king at Westminster on the 5th day of July (15th  
year of our reign). By writ of privy seal.

Sir Nicholas de Stafford and the Lady Elizabeth left  
no child, and the manor passed from the Lady Elizabeth  
to her father's brother JOHN MEVERELL, whose son JOHN  
MEVERELL the younger was the father of SIR SAMPSON  
MEVERELL,<sup>1</sup> the valiant knight whose altar tomb is such  
a conspicuous feature in the centre of the chancel of  
Tideswell church.

<sup>1</sup> An account of Sir Sampson Meverell will be found in the volume of this  
*Journal* for 1908 (vol. xxx, pp. 1-22); cf. also Fletcher's *Guide to Tideswell  
and its Church*, pp. 30-34; and *Letters and Papers illustrative of the Wars of  
the English in France during the reign of Henry VI, King of England*, edited  
by Rev. J. Stevenson, Rolls Series, 1864, vol. ii, pp. 433-437, where Sampson  
Meyverill is described as a "knight bachelor."

King Henry VI in 1432, at the request of Sir Sampson Meverell and Lady Isabella his wife, changed the date of the fair, for the reason given below, and granted them two fairs a year, each of two days duration, viz.: the Feast of St. Helen (presumably the Invention of the Cross on May 3rd), and the Feast of St. Luke on October 18th. Three fairs are now held in Tideswell:—on May 15th; on the second Wednesday in September,<sup>1</sup>; and on the 29th of October, viz.: the two granted in 1432, and that granted in 1391. The eleven days difference in date is accounted for by the adoption of the "New Style" in the calendar, which was introduced into England in 1751. The fairs, though shorn of their glory and of their utility, owing to the present day facility of locomotion, are still much thought of by the people of Tideswell and the surrounding villages.

1432. The king to all &c., Sampson Meverell knt. and Isabella his wife have shown us and our counsel that King Richard our predecessor by his letters Patent dated 5 July 18th year (sic) gave licence to his faithful knight Nicholas de Stafford and Elizabeth his wife that they and the heirs and assigns of Elizabeth should have a weekly market on Wednesday in the town of Tydeswell, and a fair there for two days on the vigil and feast of the Beheading of St John Baptist, so that it should not be to the hurt of neighbouring markets and fairs,—which fair is not of use because the said vigil and feast are not kept as festival days in any place about the said town, and likewise they happen in August. Therefore the said Sampson and Isabella have asked for our grace on this behalf. And we have granted to them that they and their heirs and assigns shall have so long as it pleases us two fairs for two days, one on the feast of St. Elena in the month of May and the other on the feast of St. Luke, after the feast of St. Michael, in exchange for the said other two days. So that these fairs shall not be to the hurt of neighbouring markets and fairs. And we confirm previous letters patent to the said

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<sup>1</sup> The new fair in September appears to have been restarted in 1743. Cf. Diary of Edw. Bagshaw, vicar of Castleton, in *Archæological Society's Journal*, January, 1880:—"1743, Sept. 7. 'A new fair was opened at Tiddeswell which proved very successful.'"

Sampson and Isabella, except as to the said vigil and day of St. John.

Witness the King at Westminster. 5 November.

By writ of privy seal.<sup>1</sup>

Sir Sampson Meverell, whose wife was Isabella, daughter of Sir Roger Leche of Chatsworth, died in 1462 and was succeeded by his son THOMAS MEVERILL, who was succeeded by his son, also THOMAS MEVERELL.

1483, July 8, Westminster. "Inspection and confirmation to Thomas Meverell esquire, kinsman and heir of the undermentioned Thomas, of letters patent, dated 6 February 1 Richard II inspecting and confirming a charter dated at Langley, 8 May 33 Edward I (Charter Roll 33 Edw. I, No. 37) inspecting and confirming the following

1. A charter dated at Marlborough 18 March, 9 John, granting the manor of Tideswell to Thomas the Squire (armigero) and his heirs.
2. A charter dated at Westminster 13 Feb. 11 Hen. III in favour of William son and heir of Daniel the Butler (Pincerna).

For 33s. 4d. paid in the hanaper."<sup>2</sup>

Four days later the inhabitants of Tideswell obtained a considerable amount of relief from taxation and imposts of various kinds :—

1483., July 12, Westminster. "Mandate to all sheriffs and others to permit the men and tenants of the manor of Tidesuuelle co. Derby which is of the ancient demesne of the crown, as appears by a certificate sent into Chancery by the Treasurer and Chamberlains, to be quit of toll, stallage, cheminage, pontage, pavage, picage, murage, lastage and passage, and expenses of Knights coming to Parliament, and not to put them on assizes, juries, or recognitions except in the courts of the manor."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Patent Rolls, 11 Henry VI, d pars mem. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Patent Rolls, 1 Richard III (m. 18).

<sup>3</sup> Patent Rolls.

Thomas Meverell the elder, whose wife was Elizabeth daughter of Nicholas Montgomery of Cubley, died on the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin (July 20) 1490, his son and heir Thomas Meverell being, then, "aged 40 and more."<sup>1</sup>

He was married to Jane, eldest daughter of Robert Eyre of Padley.

Their son, GEORGE MEVERELL was the husband of Joan fifth daughter of Thomas Babington of Dethick.<sup>2</sup> He died on Christmas Day, 1527, his son and heir Francis Meverell being 12 years of age.<sup>3</sup>

Through the marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth, to William Basset of Blore, the families of Meverell and Basset, between whom there had for long been bitter enmity, were allied.

FRANCIS MEVERELL married Anne, daughter of Sir John Denham.<sup>2</sup>

Their eldest son SAMPSON MEVERELL (who was born in 1547), was married to Margaret daughter of Richard Trentham of Shrewsbury<sup>4</sup> and sister of Thomas Trentham of Rocester.

Their third son George Meverell married Constance, daughter of Ottewell Allen of Wheston Hall (Tideswell) one of whose sons was a celebrated physician in London.<sup>5</sup>

Their fourth son, Nicholas Meverell of Tideswell, who died in 1628, married Barbara Marshall of Tideswell. Their son Edward, who died in 1642, was the father of Cromwell Meverell of Tideswell, a man of considerable importance in the town during the period of the Commonwealth. He was, by his wife Barbara, who was the daughter of Henry Bradshawe of Marple, the father of Barbara (eventually his sole heiress), who was married

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<sup>1</sup> Inquis. 16 Apr., 12 Hen. VII.

<sup>2</sup> *Collections for a History of Staffordshire* (Wm. Salt), vol. v, ii, pp. 211, 212, 341; visitation of 1614.

<sup>3</sup> Add. MSS., 6669, p. 624.

Visitation, 1583, in Wm. Salt (as above), vol. iii, ii, 7, 19, 140.

Visitation, London, 1633-4.



to Thomas Statham of Tansley, the father of the celebrated Sir John Statham of Tideswell, who thus through his mother traced his descent from the Daniels, who held the manor of Tideswell in the reign of Henry III.

Francis, the eldest son of the above mentioned Sampson and Margaret, appears to have surrendered his rights to the manor, etc. in favour of his brother ROBERT MEVERELL, who was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Fleming, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. On their tomb in Ilam church, just over the border in Staffordshire, is the following inscription :—

“ Here lyeth y<sup>e</sup> Bodies of Robert Meverell Esq and Eliz. his wife daughter to Tho. Fleming K<sup>nt</sup> and Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, by whom he had issue only one daughter who married Tho. Lord Cromwell, Viscount Legaile, which Robert died the 5th of February 1626 and Elizabeth departed the 5th of August 1628.”

It has recently been pointed out that on this tomb, contrary to usual custom the figure of the lady is on the right hand side, and that of her husband on the left.

As stated on the tomb, Robert and Elizabeth had only one child, ELIZABETH MEVERELL, who inherited the manor on the death of her father in 1626. She was the wife of THOMAS CROMWELL, *fourth* LORD CROMWELL and first Viscount Legaile and Ardglass in Ireland. Shortly after his death in 1653, his son WINGFIELD, *fifth* LORD CROMWELL, sold the manor of Tideswell to ROBERT EYRE of Highlow, in whose family it continued for nearly a century and a half. One of his descendants, WILLIAM EYRE, assumed the name of Archer. After the death of his son JOHN ARCHER, in 1802, the manor of Tideswell with his other property was sold by order of Chancery, and the manor of Tideswell was purchased by WILLIAM, *fourth* DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, in whose family it still remains.