

THE SALE OF THE HATHERSAGE ESTATES OF THE FITZHERBERTS IN THE 1650s

By ROSAMOND MEREDITH

(Archivist, Sheffield City Library)

The long struggle for the estate

ON 15 November 1587 Robert Fanshaw wrote from Fanshawgate to his brother Godfrey in London: “. . . I desire you to move my brother [*Thomas Fanshaw, the Queen's Remembrancer*] to bie the Lordshippe of Hathersage soe often as you conveniently may, for I doe thinke that hee that is able to disburse soe much money together, if hee doe mislike of it when he hath bought it, hee may sell it againe by parsayles [*parcels*] and geane well by yt; for there is some farmes that be pritie yoman's livinge and a good sorte of pritie farmes that keepe foure oxen apeice, besides the demaines of Padley and cotages.”¹

There was evidently already in 1587 a rumour that Sir Thomas Fitzherbert's manor of Hathersage was to be disposed of. For the next seventy years, until William and Basil Fitzherbert eventually sold the manor to Rowland Morewood and Edward Pegge in 1657, the Fitzherbert estates at Hathersage were a constant source of dispute and litigation. Prior to the sale of the manor itself, the rest of the estate was sold off “in parcels” (as Fanshaw had suggested) during the years 1654-57.

At the time Fanshaw was writing, it was more than fifty years since Fitzherbert had acquired the Hathersage estate of the Eyres of Padley by his marriage with Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Arthur Eyre, shortly before the latter's death in 1536. The Eyre estate included Padley manor and hall, but only one quarter of the manor of Hathersage. During the 1550s however, Fitzherbert acquired the other three-quarters, viz.: one half (previously the Longford family's) in 1551 from Sir Thomas Hollys; and the remaining quarter from William Thorpe of Danthorp in 1555.² He probably also acquired several of the compact freehold estates on the outskirts of the village, such as Nether Hirst, which formed part of the estate at the time of the sale in the 1650s. The Fitzherberts held other manors and seats at Norbury in Derbyshire and Hampstall Ridware in Staffordshire. The following account relates only to Hathersage (and parcels in adjoining parishes) except where the family estates are referred to in general terms.

As Sir Thomas had no children he settled part of Hathersage manor on his brother John,³ and subsequently, when John's eldest son, Thomas

Fitzherbert, married Elizabeth Westby about 1574, the whole Hathersage estate as the eventual inheritance of Thomas (his nephew). By the 1580s however, Sir Thomas Fitzherbert had become notorious as one of the most obstinate recusant laymen in the kingdom and was more or less permanently in prison. At the same time, the new penal legislation against recusants meant that two-third parts of all his estates might be forfeit to the Crown. From a letter from Fitzherbert to the earl of Shrewsbury dated 28 May 1589, it appears that confiscation had already fallen heavily on Padley, though two months later the Council ordered that Fitzherbert should be repossessed of it and later the same year that it should be let to whom he chose.⁴

Partly no doubt in order to avoid forfeitures, and partly because he had doubts of his nephew Thomas's catholic orthodoxy and also of his financial competence, Sir Thomas made a resettlement of his estates in 1584 and on a number of subsequent occasions, particulars of which have to be gathered from later legal cases. In 1584 the Fitzherbert estates were conveyed to trustees (John Harpur, Walter Heveningham, Philip Draycott and Philip Okeover) who were to hold them, after the deaths of Sir Thomas and John Fitzherbert, for the life of Thomas the nephew, permitting him to take the rents during his life as tenant at will only, with no power of alienating the property; the terms were, for that period, exceedingly restrictive.⁵

The younger Thomas Fitzherbert had already determined to throw in his lot with the Protestant party and sought the protection of the earl of Leicester. After Leicester's death in 1588 it was Richard Topcliffe, the ill-famed persecutor of papists, who took charge of his affairs for purposes of his own. Thomas's object was to save his inheritance which was threatened on the one hand with forfeiture for his uncle's suspected treason, and on the other by the latter's later settlements and will, leaving the estate to new trustees for the benefit of his other (Catholic) nephews. Topcliffe recounted how (after Sir Thomas's death in 1591) he had successfully moved the Queen to restore the estates to the younger Thomas and claimed the manor and capital messuage of Over Padley, by virtue of Fitzherbert's bond and a fine, as a reward of himself and his heirs.⁶

Thomas Fitzherbert denied the implications of the bond and being in great financial straits, he conveyed Over and Nether Padley and a messuage (Padley Hall?) let to Francis Dakin to Sir William Leighton. Leighton in 1601 conveyed it to two persons, Hammond and Cooke, acting on behalf of the earl of Shrewsbury. In a plaintive letter shortly before his death in 1604, Topcliffe begged the earl to let him keep Padley.⁷ Nothing further came of his claims. Soon afterwards the earl and countess of Shrewsbury purchased Hathersage also, which had likewise been conveyed to Leighton by Thomas Fitzherbert.

The two manors subsequently came to the countess of Pembroke as one of the Shrewsbury co-heiresses.

Thomas Fitzherbert's own relations had meanwhile been pressing their

claims to the estates left them by Sir Thomas Fitzherbert their uncle. The beginning of the new reign seemed a propitious opportunity and in December 1603 they petitioned to have the estates restored. Thomas Fitzherbert complained bitterly to Shrewsbury of the attempts of his brother Anthony, and of his cousin, to defraud him of the estate.⁸

It was, however, against Shrewsbury and his successors, the Pembrokes, that the real battle for Hathersage had to be waged. After the death of Thomas Fitzherbert (apparently in 1614 in the Fleet prison) Anthony Fitzherbert's widow, Martha, and her young son, John, were able to take their stand on the settlement of 1584, which they claimed made Thomas Fitzherbert a life tenant only without power of alienating any of the estates.

About 1616 Martha Fitzherbert was urged by Rowland Eyre of Hassop to collect the rents of Padley (in opposition to the countess of Shrewsbury) as his son, Adam Eyre, had obtained an old recognisance of Thomas Fitzherbert's; an "extent" had been made on the Hathersage lands now held by the countess, and Adam was pressing her for payment. Adam subsequently took matters into his own hands and seems to have tried to occupy Padley Hall.⁹

In 1619 Martha and her son put a tenant of their own (one Thomas Hiblyn) into the messuage at Padley in lease to Francis Dakin and brought a suit of trespass against the latter.¹⁰ When John Fitzherbert came of age he brought a suit at Common Law against the earl of Pembroke, who subsequently was able to stay the proceedings through Sir Edward Leech "who pretended to have purchased the premises". (In fact he probably held a lease for the life of the countess of Pembroke.) In November 1637 Pembroke did actually sell the estate to Leech, viz. the manors of Hathersage, Over and Nether Padley, with messuages and lands there and in Grindleford, Cotes, Thornhill, Leam, Derwent, Castleton and Offerton, for £6,600.¹¹ There is a rental in the Weld MSS. which shows the tenancies of the estate as they were at this time and is transcribed below.¹² A survey of the manor, made about the same date, cannot now be traced.¹³

The following year John Fitzherbert petitioned the Court of Chancery against Leech, whose title was, he maintained, "a broken and unconsonable title", so much so that Pembroke had abated £2,000 of the purchase money. He maintained that Leighton had only held the property as security for a loan for which he had received in repayment over £10,000 from rents and woods, and that Shrewsbury knew it was a mortgage.¹⁴ A decree was made by the court in January 1640, which it has proved impossible to trace.

It apparently failed to end the dispute, but the disturbances of the Civil War prevented further legal proceedings for some years. Sir John Fitzherbert was an active royalist and defender of Tutbury, though under the terms of capitulation it was agreed his property should not be confiscated for his delinquency and these terms were upheld by Parliament. After his death in 1649, his cousin, William Fitzherbert of

Swinerton, succeeded to his estates and the old case was again argued in Chancery. A new decree was made in November 1652. From subsequent references to this it appears that the court appointed trustees to raise the sum of £11,000 adjudged due to Leech, by the sale of the premises. In 1654, £6,000 remained to be paid and on 11 November 1655 (that is one year after the first sales) only £2,400 of this had been paid and a further agreement was made for raising the remainder (£3,600).¹⁵

The rest of the estate was therefore sold and the Fitzherbert connection with Hathersage severed forever. For two generations, changes, disturbances and possibly violence had been the lot of the tenants of the disputed property. The sales made a complete break in the history of the village.

The sales

William Fitzherbert and his son Basil (whose names are always coupled together in the sale deeds) first sold a number of farms and parcels of land, beginning with the outlying ones, probably hoping to retain the manor itself. Proceeds from these sales, as they are given in the schedule,¹⁶ came to more than £8,800, and at least an additional £1,000 had been raised by a mortgage (to John Crompton). However, by 1656 they were forced to sell the manors of Hathersage and Upper Padley also for (in all) £3,550, making a total sum, including the sale price of the mortgaged lands, of £13,364. 13s. 4d. The purchase price of George Eyre's Thorpe property would presumably be paid to the new lords of the manor, Pegge and Morewood, and is not included in the above total.

The deeds of sale which are summarized in the schedule¹⁶ in most cases give full particulars and details of field-names which make it possible to obtain a detailed picture of the Hathersage lands as they were at the time. Unfortunately, the sale deed to Pegge and Morewood of the manor itself, with all the land remaining unsold, gives no details of the property included. All we have is the bounder of the manor of Hathersage, written down when Basil Fitzherbert, accompanied by the more important villagers, rode the bounds on 7 August 1656, prior to the sale.¹⁷ At a later date the manor included little but the messuages and cottages in the village street and some farms (mainly copyhold) in Derwent, apart from the manorial rights. It is possible, however, that the property Pegge and Morewood bought included some other farms besides Thorpe which they later sold off, Gatehouse and Upper Hirst being the most probable.

Of the purchasers of the Hathersage and Padley lands, only two were the tenants in possession — John Camm at Whorstones and Francis Wilcockson at an unidentified farm — or three if George Eyre of Thorpe, who did not purchase until 1659, is also included. There were two other resident purchasers — Richard Sylvester and John Heald, the latter buying a part-share only of Green's farm. Two local squires seated in the neighbourhood — Robert Eyre at Highlow and Rowland Eyre at Hassop — bought small properties, but in the main the purchasers were yeomen,

some quite small, some rising to the rank of gentry, living in neighbouring villages and probably with Hathersage connections. Almost without exception they bought the farms as an investment and had no intention of living on them, and this state of affairs continued to a considerable extent down to the enclosure. The two exceptions came subsequently to be important resident families (Ashtons and Camms), but in the case of the former there was no reason to suppose this would happen; Robert Ashton's purchase in 1654 was a considerable one (£1,380), but until he bought Over Padley manor and lands from Pegge and Morewood his purchases were outside the parish of Hathersage. Before he died in 1688, however, he had purchased other Hathersage property (not Fitzherbert land) and settled his son Benjamin at the hall. His successors were the most considerable purchasers of property in the village over the next 150 years, though they were non-resident for some 50-60 years. The Camms of Brookfield also acquired additional land and became in a smaller way a resident landed family, though not above the yeoman class, until the property passed to an heiress, Helen Camm, who married the vicar, the Rev. Charles Hadfield, and it was subsequently sold.

Notes on some of the farms

The farms and lands sold by the Fitzherberts in separate lots can be classified in four groups, viz.: the demesne lands of Padley; hill farms on the outskirts of the village and in Outseats, such as Toothill and Whorstones (modern Overstones); several little farms on the north side of Hathersage dale beyond the church; and the farms in the village lands proper, that is comprising the arable, meadow and pasture stretching from Hathersage village to beyond Booths (including Note Carr) and down to the Derwent.

Fig. 1, which shows particularly the lands of this last group, is based on the draft enclosure award map in the Fairbank collection, and field-names have been plotted on this, from the survey which goes with it. This survey is dated 1817. It is not possible to identify every field-name given in the sale deeds of the 1650s in the survey (some names in any case have had to be omitted, but these are for the most part general names such as "meadow"); but a number of farms can be fairly accurately located. Naturally some name-changes took place over the years, particularly due to inaccuracy in writing the names down: Hearston roods (1655) = Howstone roods (1817) is a case in point.

The village arable field lay just above the 500-ft. contour, marked as the townfield, with its flatts and half-acres; the meadow land below 500 ft. called Hall mosses, tithedoles (probably), Staniforth Long and Leys, with the new closes by the river, in process of being drained in the 1650s; and beyond Booths the Note Carr or Neat Carr where formerly were cowgates, but most of it enclosed at the time of the sale; likewise the waste upon Scaper Low was partly enclosed and called High Lees, Hollow Leys, etc.

It is not possible to obtain a very clear idea of the properties which did not belong to the Fitzherberts, and were consequently not among the sales. These included some old freehold properties such as North Lees and Moorseats; and in the village, the present Hathersage Hall or site thereof, which in the first half of the 17th century belonged to a family calling themselves Eyre of Hathersage, and never appears to have belonged to the Fitzherberts. This Eyre family was also disposing of land at the time of the Fitzherbert sales and shortly afterwards. The land to the north of the village — Kirk Hill, Parson Flatt, some of the Horsnells and Shaws — seems particularly to have belonged to these Eyres and other freeholders of the Skinner and Smilter families; some of it had clearly been church land. Furniss farm, where the present Roman Catholic church stands, and including Furniss flatt, is another farm unaccounted for. These and other problems of ownership remain to be unravelled, but a more detailed account of some of the farms sold by the Fitzherberts will now be attempted.

It is not possible to identify every one of the farms on the plan based on the enclosure survey of 1817. Several in fact seem to have been subsequently sold off in lots and there was always a certain tendency for one or two good closes to be detached and sold off separately. Several can, however, be identified as consisting of very much the same land in 1817 (or later), as when they were sold in 1655. One such is Simon Dakin's farm at Booths (see fig. 1). It was left by the purchaser, Thomas White, as a charitable trust for the poor of Stoney Middleton, and it was probably this fact that preserved it almost in its original form.

In the survey prior to enclosure it was still held by the vicar and poor of Stoney Middleton, and another Dakin (Thomas Dakin or Deakin) was the tenant.

By 1817 all the tithe doles would appear to be in Mr. Shuttleworth's possession. Whether the charity had made an exchange is not clear, but perhaps it had received an addition to the Cookfield complex. The farm in 1817 comprised nearly 24 acres. As a tenancy it would seem to have undergone the minimum of change, for the Charity Commissioners reported that a lease for 99 years had been made to Simon Dakin in 1698 at £10. 10s. p.a. At the expiration of the lease the rent had been raised and at the time of the Charity Commissioners' report (1827) it was £20 for the old enclosed land. About nine acres had been allotted to the farm under the Enclosure Act, for which the rent was an additional £5.

Toothill, as an example of a hill farm, shows how little these changed over two centuries, with field-names almost identical in 1655 and 1856 (for which date a sale plan exists). In the 18th century a cockpit had been formed in the centre of the farmstead and probably the intakes had extended; otherwise it remained the same, even as to the two small detached closes of pasture below the village, which belonged to the farm at both dates.

In 1810 John Wilkin was paying the owner, Peter Pegge Burnell, esquire,

of Beauchief, rent of £18. 18s. p.a. for his farm, presumably this one, though it appears on the Beauchief rental of Pegge Burnell who had only the one farm in Hathersage.¹⁸

Three small farms (see fig. 2) lying beyond the church on the north side of Hathersage dale were occupied in 1655 by Francis Bingham; Francis Smith and Thomas Hall jointly; and John Smilter. They were subsequently called Eastwood's, Smith's and Smilter's farms respectively.

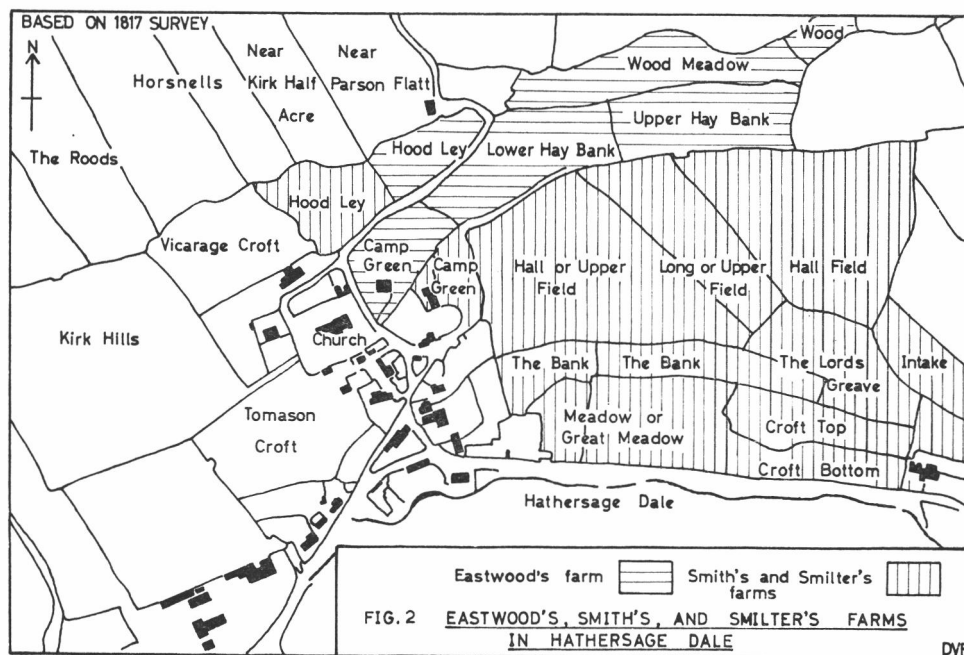


FIG. 2. Eastwood's, Smith's, and Smilter's farms in Hathersage Dale.

The occurrence on these properties of the field-names "the Lord's Greave" and "Hall Field", as well as their position, suggest that the land may have been part of a park belonging to the Hall before it was divided into farms. (The field-names in the Fairbank survey are somewhat inadequate and have been supplemented in the plan here by names given on a sale plan of 1848).¹⁹

Being so small, it is not surprising to find two, or all three, of the farms combined in the hands of one occupier at various times. Another Francis Bingham, who died in 1762, was owner-occupier of both Smith's and Eastwood's farms, but his sons subsequently sold them to two different purchasers. In 1817, however, all three farms were in the occupation of John Furniss. Eastwood's was his own in right of his wife Ruth Ibbotson, to whom it had been left by her father. Smith's and Smilter's he rented from James Brightmore. These combined occupancies make it

difficult to identify exactly, on the plan, the various fields which originally made up each farm. The Intake, it should be noted, was not enclosed

<i>Field-names 1655</i> <i>(Simon Dakin's farm)</i>	<i>Field-names 1817</i> <i>(Thomas Deakin's farm)</i>	<i>Acreege</i> <i>in 1817</i>
Simon roods	Simmon roods	1.970
Far field	Far field	1.245
Narr field	Near field	4.875
Pingle	Pingle	.355
Flatt	Flatt	.780
Hollowlayes	{ Nether Hollow	.380
	{ Upper Hollow	.665
Collyrood	Curley roods	1.075
Cooke wood	Cook wood	3.330
Rocke field	Rough Cookfield	1.405
Noy [Note] Carr }			Far ,,
	Near ,,	2.435
	Cookfield pingle	.765
Little croft	Croft	.265
Greene croft			Homestead
(?) Pittman croft }	Backfield	1.615
Tithe dole	Not represented	—
		Total 23.960

<i>Field-names 1655</i> <i>(Thomas Littlewood's farm)</i>	<i>Field-names 1817</i> <i>(John Wilkin's farm)</i>	<i>Acreege</i>
	AT TOOTHILL	
Croft	{ Croft	.690
	{ Homestead	.275
Killcroft	{ Croft	.375
	{ Kilncroft	.760
Wellfield	{ Wellfield	3.035
	{ Upper Intake	1.700
Intake	{ Rough Intake	2.240
	{ Little Intake	.940
Green	?	?
Goodcroft	{ Little Goodcroft	1.470
	{ Great Goodcroft	2.190
Cow close	{ Cow close	3.580
	{ Little end	.935
Acre	Acre	2.785
The Lane	{ Lane Croft	.420
	{ Back Lane	.295
—	Cockpit	.455
	IN THE VILLAGE	
Little Meadow	Meadow	.515
Pingle	Pingle	.215
		Total 22.875

from the waste and added to Smith's²⁰ farm until the mid-18th century. The name Camp Green does not appear in the documents consulted, before the 1817 survey.

Eastwood's farm as owned by John Furniss in 1817 comprised the following:

<i>Field-names</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
Homestead and garden	.335
Camp Green	.615
Lower hay bank	1.855
Upper " "	1.725
Wood	.310
Wood meadow	1.650
Hood ley/Hudley	.820
	<hr/>
Total	7.310

Smith's farm is described in a deed of 1722 as comprising: the yard and two barns, Orchard, Upper, Middle and Nether fields, Lord's greave, Meadow, Bank, Hudley next adjoining the Vicarage croft.

Smilter's farm is described in a deed of 1766 as comprising: Long Croft, Bank, Great and Little Meadow, croft at backside of house, Upper and Nether Hepcroft.¹⁹

These two farms combined, as occupied by John Furniss in 1817, totalled 21.225 acres (including the Intake). Smilter's farm had already undergone some alteration owing to the beginning of development up the dale, and the messuage had fallen into ruin.

In 1655 Smith's and Smilter's had both included land on Scaper Low, viz.: Hollow Lees and High Lees respectively, which was subsequently detached from them. James Brightmore, however, held some other land in the same area in 1817, which may have been in Furniss's occupation (the survey is not clear on this point).

The messuages attached to these three farms are a point of interest. Smilter's, as already stated, was described as "decayed" in the later 18th century and cannot be identified. The house now called "Eastwood" stands where Bingham's house stood and was subsequently owned and occupied by Henry Ibbotson and then by John Furniss. The house now called "Eastwood Cottage" may have originally formed the two messuages occupied in 1655 by Smith and Hall. In 1718 Francis Bingham, who occupied this farm as well as Eastwood's and was shortly to become the owner (having married Mary Camm, his landlord's daughter), made the building into barns with an arched entrance which bears the inscription FB 1718. When Bingham's son Thomas inherited Smith's farm (but not Eastwood's) he appears to have lived in a house at the other end of the home croft. When he sold the farm he retained this house and its subsequent history was different from the farm, though it, too, eventually became Brightmore's property.²¹

Not surprisingly, the farms in the village and the town field seem to have undergone the most changes of any, during the period from 1655 to the enclosure and are therefore difficult to identify, except for Dakin's farm described above, which was a special case. The property owned by Hugh Parker at the latter date has been selected as possibly one of the most stable. It had been inherited by the Parkers from the descendant of the original purchaser, Richard Woodrove, who had purchased two farms in 1655; none of the owners had ever lived in Hathersage or (as far as is known) taken much interest in the farms. It would seem that a third farm — probably a small one — had been added, for in 1817 there were three homesteads and three tenants (one Ibbotson and two Broomheads), and that the farms had been reconstituted so that the lands of one lay mainly in the fields and those of the other mainly in the crofts and meadows near the village. The fields marked on fig. 1 represent the Parker property, but they give a fair idea of Woodrove's original purchase (though rather more extensive). The field-names cannot be so neatly compared as in the previous examples, but the following occur in Woodrove's deed of purchase and in the Parker property in 1817 and/or in a sale plan of 12 December 1844:

Thorney (Thornhay), Foist Acres (Fisk in the sale plan), High Lee, the Butts, Staniforth Long, Half Acres, Bean row, Flackhole (? Slackers in 1817).

The acreage was as follows: Ibbotson's farm, 16.245 acres; Robert Broomhead's farm, 19.505 acres; Thomas Broomhead's farm, 17.915 acres.

The small size of all the farms is notable. Even where a purchaser bought a larger property in 1655 (as, for instance, Anne Bright's purchase of Nether Hirst) it was in the occupation of several tenants who each held a small farm. The more enterprising therefore followed a craft or trade in addition to their farming activities, though this fact does not emerge from the particulars of the sales.

Acknowledgements

I wish to make acknowledgements to the Public Record Office for Crown copyright material cited in this article; to the Bodleian Library for permission to publish MS. DD Weld C19/5; to S. Fraser, esq., and Sheffield City Libraries for references to the Spencer Stanhope MSS.; and to the firm of solicitors named below for references to documents in their custody.

NOTES

Abbreviations

C.	Public Record Office. Chancery series.
Cam. D.	Cammell deeds in Sheffield City Libraries (S.C.L.).
<i>D.A.J.</i>	Derbyshire Archaeological Journal.
K.B.	Public Record Office. King's Bench series.
L.D.	Loan deposits in S.C.L.
S.C.L.	Sheffield City Libraries.
S.P.	Public Record Office. State papers.
Sp. S.	Spencer Stanhope muniments in S.C.L.
St. Ch.	Public Record Office. Star Chamber.
T.C.	Tibbitts Collection in S.C.L.

The Renwick, Blandford and Wilson deeds are in the firm's custody. Other collections are in Sheffield City Library where no other location is given.

Maps and surveys

There are several undated maps in the Fairbank Collection in S.C.L. made in connection with the parliamentary enclosure over the period 1810-29. Those numbered Hath 13L and Hath 12R have been used as a basis for figs. 1 and 2. The numerical and alphabetical surveys referring to the maps are in the Arundel Castle MSS., D86 and D88. The latter is dated 1817 and this date is given for all details based on the surveys.

REFERENCES

- ¹ S.P. 46/18/37.
- ² Feet of fines, Michaelmas 1551 and Michaelmas 1555, Derbyshire.
- ³ Feet of fines, Michaelmas 1547, Derbyshire.
- ⁴ E. Lodge, *Illustrations of British history*, II, 402; Talbot papers I 19, 29 (Heralds' College).
- ⁵ C2 Chas. I F31/56.
- ⁶ C2 Eliz. F9/63.
- ⁷ C2 Jas. I P23/1; *D.A.J.*, VII, 249.
- ⁸ Talbot papers M 158, 171 (Heralds' College).
- ⁹ National Library of Wales, Powis MSS. 395; C2 Jas. I S16/13; St. Ch. 8/136/16.
- ¹⁰ C2 Jas. I P23/1.
- ¹¹ Deed enrolled C54/3141.
- ¹² See Appendix I.
- ¹³ MS. DD Weld C19/5 (Bodleian Library); survey mentioned as "in a booke" with surveys of Stoney Middleton, Eyam, etc., among records of Sir Robert Pye, Pembroke's lawyer, Elmhirst MSS. 1353 (S.C.L.).
- ¹⁴ C2 Chas. I F31/56.
- ¹⁵ Abstract of deeds MD 280 (S.C.L.).
- ¹⁶ See Appendix II.
- ¹⁷ Enrolled in the Court rolls which no longer survive. There are several known copies of this bounder, one in Brooksbank Collection 2 (S.C.L.), which is probably from a copy in the parish register.
- ¹⁸ Beauchief muniments 977, 33/23 (S.C.L.).
- ¹⁹ Cam. D. 60.
- ²⁰ By Bingham's will to be part of Eastwood's, but later apparently part of Smith's.
- ²¹ Renwick, Blandford and Wilson deeds 2047 (in firm's custody).

Anne Ragg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	8		
Elizabeth Padley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Anne Cam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	4	
Robert Walkden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
John Walkden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Widdowe Whyteley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
John Hall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Richard Cempe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Thomas Hall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	16	8	
Robert Binggam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	16	8	
John Barker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	4	
Ralphe Jowett	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	6	
Lyon Smilter per parte new close	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	7	ob

Offerton

Ralph Glossope	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	0	
John Lee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	0	
[fold in MS]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	
Nicholas Howe de Bradwall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	13	4	
Richard Hallum de eadem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	6	

Castleton

Thomas Bennett, chife-[rent]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	3	
Widow Bradberie, chife	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	1	ob
John Eyre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	8	
Thomas Eyre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	
Thomas Bradbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	9	0	
Edwarde Hattersley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	
Ellis Pownton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	9	0	
Osmonde Partricke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	0	
William Thomasson de Thornell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	

Cockbridge

John Eyre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	0	
Robert Eyre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[?]	5	0	

[End of folio — obscured]

Darwine

George Hattersley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	0	
Edwarde Baddeley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	6	8	
Anthony Cotterrell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	4	
John Baddeley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	14	6	
Thomas Cotterrell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	0	
George Jacson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Elis Christopher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
George Dernilawe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
John Browne	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0	
Thomas Newton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-

Chiefe rentes in Darwine

Myles Wilson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	2
Thomas We[]righte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	6
Thomas Marshall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	10
Richard Troute & Lawrence Greene	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	8
William Bagshawe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	6
Robert Ebbotson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	6	1 ob
Thomas Eyre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	5
Thomas Eyre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	?		4

Theis be the ould Martinmas rentes unpaide

Thomas Skinner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	0
Hugh Brittlebanke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19	6
Ann Came	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	10
Thomas Cotterill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	19	0

APPENDIX II
SCHEDULE

of the Fitzherberts' Hathersage estates sold after a chancery decree in 1652, and the purchasers.
(Lands outside the parish of Hathersage, but part of the estate, are included here, but full details are not given in all cases.)

I Conveyed by deeds dated 11 Nov. 1654 and enrolled in the Upper Bench, Hilary term 1654/5. KB 27/1772/mccxcii — mcccxcvi (dorse).

<i>Purchaser(s)</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Description of property</i>	<i>Tenant(s)</i>	<i>Subsequent owners</i>
Robert Eyre of Highlow, esq.	£45	Parcel of enclosed land in Hathersage called Bromehay	Andrew Barker	(?) Remained part of the Highlow estate of the Eyre family, subsequently Archer, until 1802. Purchased by Duke of Devonshire.
Anne Bright of Graystones, Sheffield, widow.	£1616. 13. 4d.	Several messuages in Hathersage called Nether Hurst (no particulars) and a close called Milnfield.	Robert Barlowe, Thomas Barlow, Thomas Bocking, clerk, Thomas Worrall, Lawrence Fox, John Green, Thomas Marshall.	By descent to Joseph Bright of Graystones; at his death in 1750 part of the estate sold by his executors to Robert Newton of Norton (£1895) and passed by Newton's will (1789) to Shawe and Yates. The smaller part of the estate inherited by Joseph Bright's eldest son John, and so to Rev. John Bright of Gratton Regis. (TC 635; <i>Hallamshire</i> p. 358).
Anthony Bright of Dore.	£207	Messuages in Hathersage called Michelfield and Callow (no particulars).	Thomas Heaton, Hugh Hodgkinson, Hugh Brittiebank.	Thomas Eyre of Michelfield, registered this estate as a papist in 1716. In 1817 George Morton was owner and occupier of Michelfield, and Callow was owned by Marmaduke Middleton Middleton.
John Leigh of Offerton.	£170	Message in Offerton and Hope.	—	—
Ralph Glossop of Offerton.	£380	Message in Offerton.	—	—
William Capps of Stoney Middleton.	£190	Message in Grindleford with all mines, quarries and delphs.	—	—
Thomas Chapman of Eyam.	£275	Message at Grindleford Bridge.	—	—
William Middleton of Leam.	£655	Message in Leam with all mines, quarries, etc.	The purchaser.	—
Robert Ashton of Stoney Middleton, gent.	£1380	Manor or reputed manor of Padley called Nether Padley and appurtenances in Hope, and the capital messuage called Nether Padley Hall; closes called Sonne croft, Wash croft, Pallace, Windsacre, Doe croft; message and closes called Pye hay, Grunsie meadow, Rushey piece; message and closes called the Croft, Milner holme; messuages and closes called the Orchard, Gree-gate meadow; message and the Great Close; message and Ten-shilling close; other closes, cottages, etc.	(?) The vendor. Rowland Swann Thomas Brushfield Richard Masland Anthony Redferne Nicholas Chapman (and others) William Knowles Rowland Swann (and others).	By Robert Ashton's will (dated 1683), his messuages and farms in Nether Padley purchased of William Fitzherbert, were left to his daughter Sarah Ashton and her heirs. " " " " " "

II Conveyed by deeds dated 12 May, 1655 and enrolled in the close rolls, Trinity term, 1655 (abstracted in Sp S 60282); further particulars in chancery case of Flatman and Kellett v. Eyre, C 10/32/148

<i>Purchaser(s)</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Description of property</i>	<i>Tenant(s)</i>	<i>Subsequent owners</i>
Robert Flatman of Chancery Lane, Francis Kellett of Clement's Inn (as creditors of John Eyre of Hathersage, gent., who had agreed to purchase the property and paid £201 towards the purchase).	£850	1. Message in Hathersage and closes: Broad-meadow, Croft, Yard, Stony furlong, Hall-carr bank, Long half-acres, Hall-carr meadow, Hall-carr bank woods, three Hall mosses, a tithe dole in the Hall mosses. 2. Message in Hathersage and closes: Beanrows, two Stony furlongs, Green croft, New close, Hall moss meadow, Hall-carr bank, Broad half-acres, parcel at end of same, a little balk, Pingle adjoining Hepcroft meadow, a tithe dole in Hosenells. 3. Message in Hathersage and closes: Croft next the Butts, Broad half-acres, Broom roods (in the town field), High Lee, parcel next to John Heald's pingle, Small sitch, Hall-carr meadow, New close, Hall-carr bank, parcel adjoining New close, parcel at end of Small sitch, tithe dole in Hall mosses. 4. Message in Hathersage and closes: Hall-carr, Hall-carr bank, two pieces called Warth by R. Derwent, close adjoining Huntland close, Pingle joining Carr head meadow, a parcel joining Parson's flat, Pingle joining Hepcroft, Tomason croft, Yard; with four beast gates in the mean Neat-carr. 5. Message in Booths and closes: Over-butts, Nether-butts, Over field, Nether field, Neat-carr close, Bank, Pingle next Hall-carr, a tithe dole in Hall mosses. 6. A message divided into two dwellings with a Neat-carr close. 7. The land from Doe yate to Broad half-acres and from Staniforth Lane-head to New close yate. 8. The New close (part of demesne of Over Padley Hall) and two Wharths next the R. Derwent, etc. 9. Message and Jackson's close and a pingle. 10. 13 doles of meadow in Hall mosses. (and other parcels — various tenants).	Thomas Crosland. Robert Frost. Anthony Damme. Robert Tomason. Anthony Siddall. Elizabeth Butler, widow. Thomas Crosland, Thomas Frost, Anthony Damme, Anthony Siddall. John Eyre, gent. (and others). Thomas Jackson. Anthony Damme.	Purchased by Robert Ashton of Stony Middleton, 30 Apr. 1657. By his will (1683) left to his son, Benjamin. By descent to the Spencer and Shuttleworth families.

<i>Purchaser(s)</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Description of property</i>	<i>Tenant(s)</i>	<i>Subsequent owners</i>
John Bocking of Thurgoland, yeoman.	£118	Message in Hathersage and closes: the Crofts, Hollow laves, Shaw $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, Ridges of Horsnell, Millcroft, parcel at E. end of Colley roods, a tithedole in the Hall mosses (abutting on Staniforth bank, North and Moss doles, South).	Robert Tomasson.	Sold by Francis Bocking to John Camm, 1671. Thomas Camm (will pr. 1742) left it to George Bingham (except Horsnells, to Helen Camm). Probably sold by George Bingham to John Parker, but land not identified. (Cammell deeds 79; JC 543.)
George Mason of Stoney Middleton, miner.	£215	Message at Carr-head otherwise the Banks and closes: the Meadow, Overthwart, Little croft, the Wood, the Carr, Rye croft, Gorsie bank, Middle field, Over and Nether stubbings, Stubble-field, Lane to moor.	Thomas Camm and Hugh Brittlebank, tenants in severalty.	Unknown until 1817, when owner was Thomas Fox. (The Camms were tenants for several generations — not the Brookfield Camms).
William Greaves of Tideswell, gent., Richard Hardy of same, yeoman, John Heald of Hathersage, yeoman.	£170	Message in Hathersage and closes: Wood close, Nearer and Further wood closes, Noat carr, Flax yard, Croft, Flatt, Howe ridding, Hinging flat, Green meadow and parcels in the town field, viz. (a) Further Broom $\frac{1}{2}$ acre (J. Hough, North and Geo. Smilter, East). (b) Colley roods on nether side of Holloway. (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ rood at nether end of Colley roods (Geo. Ibbotson, West and Geo. Smilter, East). (d) Broom $\frac{1}{2}$ acres at Lane-end beneath Booth-gate (widow Siddall North and South). (e) 3 long $\frac{1}{2}$ acres (G. Ibbotson East and West). (f) Tithe dole (Mr. Eyre South). (g) Moss dole, near Anthony Damme's New close side.	John Green.	No information. It has not been possible to identify this farm as a whole and it seems possible it was sold in several lots.
Barbara Burley of Greenhill, widow and Thomas Burley, son and heir of William Burley, deceased.	£287	1. Message at Hill in Hathersage called Thomas Eyre's farm and closes: Humfrey lands, High field, the Park, Lyme field, Hill field, Bawde (? Broad) piece, Meadow. 2. Message in Hathersage and closes: Overs end, Hall croft, Pingle, Little brook piece, Wheatyard, Shaw, Roods, Roods-piece.	Thomas Marshall. Richard Skinner.	No information. Samuel Stones the owner in 1817. All or part of the farm apparently purchased by Skinner, for some of the closes formed part of "Skinner's farm", mortgaged by his son and subsequently acquired by John Bingham in 1710. Left by Francis Bingham to his youngest son, John, in 1762. (LD 141-150.)

<i>Purchaser(s)</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Description of property</i>	<i>Tenant(s)</i>	<i>Subsequent owners</i>
Boniface Siddall of Cartledge in Dronfield, yeoman.	£150	Message in Hathersage and closes: High lee Long croft, the Bank, Great meadow, Little meadow, Croft at backside of house. (Known as Smilter's farm, subsequently Hodgkinson's farm).	John Smilter.	A complicated descent. The High lee was purchased separately by Smilter and eventually by Benjamin Ashton. The whole farm was in mortgage to Robert Wolstenholme of Fanshawe gate and sold in 1695 to Thomas Eyre of Michelfield. As it was not part of the property he registered as a R.C. in 1716 it was presumably sold by him before that date. Alexander Damme by his will (pr. 1751) left the $\frac{1}{4}$ part then held by him to his grandson, Henry Froggatt; the other $\frac{3}{4}$ parts were held by Damme's daughter, Martha Ellis. In 1767 and 1772 all the shares were purchased by Abraham Cooper of Eyam, baker, who sold to James Brightmore of Highlow in 1781. (The message said to be "decayed" in 1762 and subsequently). (Sp S 60282; Renwick, Blandford and Wilson deeds 2047(2)).
Ralph Glossop of Offerton, yeoman.	£235	1. Message at Carr-head <i>otherwise</i> the Bank and closes: Croft, Barn yard, Pingle, Field head, Broad field, Over and Nether hunt land. 2. Message at the Toothill in Hathersage and closes: Croft, Kill croft, Well field, Intake, the Green, Good croft, Cow close, the Acre, Little meadow, Pingle, the Lane.	John Frith. Thomas Littlewood <i>alias</i> Buckley.	James Eastwood of Baslow left it (will dated 1695) to his sister, Anne Stephenson. Alexander Damme of Baslow left it to grandson Henry Froggatt. In 1817 Alexander Damme Froggatt was the owner. Subsequently owned by the Pegges of Beauchief until sold in 1856.
Thomas White the younger, of Stoney Middleton,	£210	Message at Booths called Simon Dakin's farm and closes: Pittman croft, Simon roods, Green croft, Narr field, Far field, Pingle, Flatt, Colley roods, Little croft, Rockefield, Cooke wood, Noy (Note)-carr, one tithe dole.	Simon Dakin.	By his will (dated 1692) White appointed trustees to hold the property for the use of the poor of Stoney Middleton. This charity was in existence when the Charity Commissioners reported in 1827.
Thomas Eyre of Alport, yeoman.	£440	1. Message called Nether Hall and closes: Hall moss meadow, Hall laves, Under Hall, Dam, Orchard, Croft, Narr field, Farfield, Overfield, Butts, Hall head (except a close called Broom hay). 2. Messages in Hathersage and closes: Lord's greave, Meadow, Overfield, Middlefield, Netherfield, Hudley, Croft, Hollow laves. (Subsequently called Smith's farm.)	Andrew Barker. Francis Smith, Thomas Hall.	By descent in this Eyre family until the 18th century. In 1817 owner was Samuel Smith, subsequently James Waterhouse Smith. Purchased by Thomas Camm of Brookfield from John Eyre of Crookhill. Settled by Camm (1722) on daughter Mary and her husband Francis Bingham, who willed it (1762) to son Thomas, who sold to Francis Rogers in 1772. Sold to John Kirk, 1781. In 1817 James Brightmore owned it. (Renwick, Blandford and Wilson deeds 2047(2)).

- John Camm of Whorstones, yeoman. £434 The purchaser. Left by Camm's will to nephew Thomas Hodgkinson (1698). Purchased from Catherine Nailer, widow, by Alexander Damme, who left it to his grandson Henry Froggatt (1751). James Holworthy's commonplace book states that Francis Rogers purchased it and rebuilt the house; he was certainly living there in the 1770s. In 1817 Samuel Oliver was owner (in trust for Martha Furniss — see Cam D 2), and also occupier.
- Richard Skinner, Nicholas Littlewood, Margaret Brittlebank (or some of them). Richard Woodrofe of Sheffield, yeoman. £307 John Heald. By inheritance to Helen Camm, who married the Rev. Charles Hadfield, vicar of Hathersage. In 1805 purchased by A. A. Shuttleworth and sold to James Holworthy in 1825; the latter transformed it into Brookfield Manor.
1. Message in Hathersage and closes: Croft, Heald meadow, Thorney, Small sitch, Rye croft, Foist acres, How ridding, Heald land, Butts, Staniforth long, High lee and parcels in the town fields, viz. (a) Pingle between land of John Hough, North and Broad $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, South. (b) Broad $\frac{1}{2}$ acre between land of John Hough, East and West. (c) Dole called Broom $\frac{1}{2}$ acre abutting on widow Siddall, South and Booths-way, East. (d) Rood of land between G. Eyre, North and widow Siddall, South. (e) The Flaxlands at nether end of Broom rood. (f) Parcel at nether side of Rye croft. (g) Tithe dole at nether end of Staniforth long.
2. Message in Hathersage and closes: Croft, Bearrow, Meadow, Thorney, Broadwoods, Owber flackhole, and parcels as follows: (a) Five doles called Long half acres, land of John Green, North and Geo. Smilter, South. (b) Broad $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, land of Geo. Eyre, North and John Hough, South. (c) Dole called Lossie roods, John Green, N. E. and Geo. Eyre S.W. (d) $\frac{1}{2}$ Rood, George Eyre, East and John Green, West. (e) Parcel in Long lane side joining John Hough's Nine-lands. (f) Tithe dole abutting on J. Eyre's Hall moss meadow and T. Frost's Staniforth long.
- George Ibbotson. Same as previous farm.

<i>Purchaser(s)</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Description of property</i>	<i>Tenant(s)</i>	<i>Subsequent owners</i>
Francis Wilcockson of Hathersage, yeoman.	£84	1. Message in Hathersage and closes: Heaside meadow, Hearston roods, Pingle, close called Horsnell (among lands of Matthew Furniss), a parcel in Nether Horsnell (R. Tomason's land North and South), four parcels in High lee (among land of John Eyre, gent.), a tithe cote, Over and Nether Hepcroit (parcel of a farm late Boniface Siddall's).	The purchaser.	The Hepcrofts were re-joined to Smilter's farm. Otherwise descent unknown, but probably sold in lots.
Thomas Eyre of Hassop, esq.	£110	2. Farm at Grindleford Bridge. Message in Thornhill (Hope parish) and closes: Croft, Barley land, Lowe, Wheat croft, Birchenrow pingle, Broad meadow pingle; and a rent-charge out of a message in Bradwell.	Nicholas Heald. Humfrey Smilter, Anthony Fomason.	—
John Slater of Hardle Moor in Hope.	£38	Message in Bradwell called Peter Marshall's farm.	Nicholas Howe	—

IV Conveyed by deed dated 27 June, 1657; previously sold "on a defective title" (probably a mortgage) to John Melton and John Corrance, 3 May, 1656. (Abstracts to deeds mentioned in IV, Sp S 60282; some of the original deeds in Sp S 60285/23, 24, 29 and in Hardwick deeds, drawer 330 at Chatsworth.)

<i>Purchaser(s)</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Description of property</i>	<i>Tenant(s)</i>	<i>Subsequent owners</i>
Rowland Morewood of Norton esq., Edward Pegge of Beauchief, esq., Humfrey Pegge of Ashbourne.	£1000 to Melton and Corrance, £2550 to the Fitzherberts.	The manors of Hathersage, Over and Nether Padley, with messages and lands in same, and in Grindleford, Coates, Leam, Derwent, Castleton and Offerton, except parts already sold.	(?) The vendors and others.	1. Hathersage manor: sold by Christopher Pegge in 1705 to the Duke of Newcastle, who sold in 1743 to the Duke of Devonshire. 2. Over Padley manor and lands: sold to Robert Ashton in moieties by Pegge and John Morewood in 1659 and 1671; the Padley lands were specified in detail (including those named in the following deed);—messages called Harper lees, Keddlehouse, Keddlewood and closes in Upper Padley called Padley woods, Full ratten croft, Heald, Coppy, Over Padley smelting mill, Great and Little spring, Bent meadow, Wainhouse yard, Holmes, Old Park, Elve lands, Orchard, Honey-spot meadow, Gorse bank, Ox hay, Bole hill, Little harper lees; mill in Over and Nether Padley, right of turbary, getting of millstones, etc. Descended to Benjamin Ashton, to Spencers and Shuttleworths.

And by deed dated 16 Jan. 1657/8 the following lands which had been mortgaged on 20 April 1654, to John Crompton of Milwich for £1000 (and therefore were not included in the above grant to Pegge).

<i>Purchaser(s)</i> Edward Pegge, with Henry Buxton and George Eyre, of Ashbourne as trustees.	<i>Price</i> £500	<i>Description of property</i> Moiety of closes in Over Padley: the Spring, Old Park, Upper and Nether Heald, Gieave lands, Bolehill, Honey-spot meadow, Gorse bank, Bent meadow, Ten-shilling close, Little Harper lees, Hathersage mills. (The other moiety doubtless sold to Morewood).	<i>Tenant(s)</i> Emor Champney, Anne Lucas, Thomas Grundey, Richard Silvester, Nicholas Heald (and others).	<i>Subsequent owners</i> Descended as 2 above. Hathersage mill was sold separately to Ashton, Sept. 1671.
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V Conveyed by deed dated 21 March 1658/9, the vendors being the Fitzherberts and Pegge, etc. (Hardwick deeds, drawer 330/7).

<i>Purchaser</i> George Eyre of the Thorpe, gent.	<i>Price</i> £430	<i>Description of property</i> Messuage in Thorpe (in Hathersage) and closes: Green croft, Pollicroft, Over-roods, Nether-roods, Hob sitch, Sickle holme, Far and Narr crossflatt, Middle spring, Maggot layes, Gear field.	<i>Tenant(s)</i> Heretofore Christopher Brittlebank, now George Eyre.	<i>Subsequent history</i> Descended for three generations in Eyre family and registered in 1716 by Thomas Eyre as a papist. James Farrer the owner in 1817.
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VI Contract for sale made in 1653 by Christopher Heveningham as Fitzherbert's agent. Information from a chancery case in 1658, Fitzherbert v. Eyre, C 7/446/21 and C 7/459/53. It is unlikely the sale was ever carried through.

<i>Purchaser</i> Joseph Eyre, then of Smallfield (Bradfield parish).	<i>Price</i> £950	<i>Description of property and tenants</i> Messuages, cottages and lands in Derwent and Cockbridge in the tenures of John Morton, Thomas German, George Morton, Henry Ibbotson, John Cottrell, George Jackson, Alice Morton and John Morton the younger, Abraham Baddeley, Thomas Baddeley, Alice Cottrell widow, Thomas Eyre, Henry Hide, John Eyre, Anthony Worrall, Thomas Newton, Henry Robinson (part of latter's enclosed out of waste), waste grounds in Hordron, one smithy, a water-course and mill dam (that is, all the Derwent lands of Fitzherbert, but according to Heveningham only some of these tenancies were included in the contract).	<i>Subsequent owners</i> Submitted that the money was not paid and property subsequently included in Pegge's purchase of Hathersage manor. The case concerned a bond connected with the contract.
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