

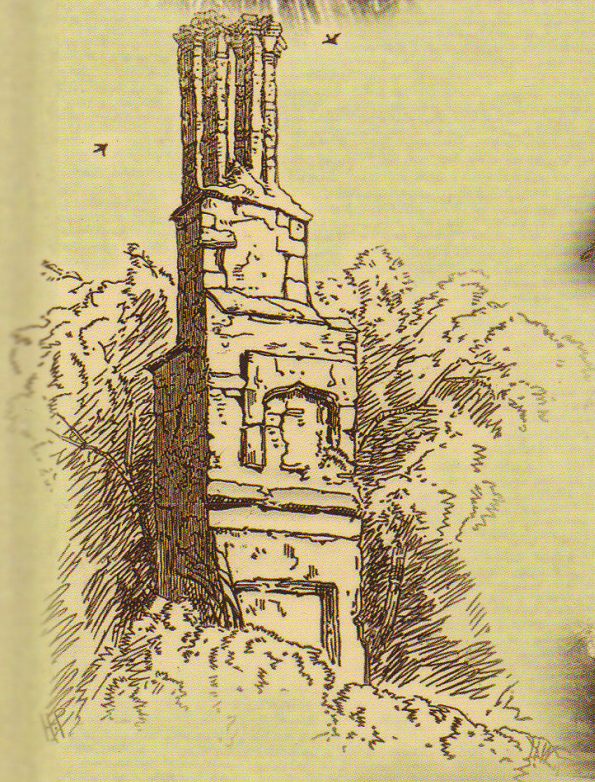


Colton

History Society

Document File

Volume II



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Contents

Captain Mainwaring's Milk Book

Milk Book

January 1901
 Capt Mainwaring

IN ACCOUNT WITH
 E M Meddings
 Butcher & Farmer. Colton

	January	£	s	d
1 st	4 qts Milk @ 3 ^d	1	-	3
1	1			3
2	4	1	-	
2	1			3
3	4	1	-	
3	1			3
4	4	1	-	
4	1			3
5	4	1	-	
5	1			3
6	4	1	-	
		7	3	

54
 1 17 4

		£	s	d
Carried Forward		7	3	
6 th 7 qts Milk				3
7	4	1	-	
7	1			3
8	4 qts 1 pt	1	1	1/2
8	7 pt Cream			7
8	7 qts Milk			3
9	4	1	-	
9	1			3
10	4	1	-	
10	1			3
11	4	1	-	
11	1			3
12	4 Colton	1	-	
12	1			3
13	4	1	-	
13	1			3
14	4	1	-	
		17	11	1/2

Carried Forward L s d

12		17	11 1/2
14	1		3
15	4	1	-
15	1		3
16	4	1	-
16	1		3
17	4	1	-
17	1		3
18	4	1	-
18	4		3
19	4	1	-
19	1		3
20	4	1	-
20	1		3
21	4	1	-
21	1		3
22	4	1	-
22	1		3
£ 1		7	2 1/2

22	Carried Forward	1	7 2 1/2
23	4	1	-
23	1		3
23	69.95		
24	4	1	-
24	1		3
25	4	1	-
25	1		3
26	4	1	-
26	1		3
27	4	1	-
27	1		3
28	4	1	-
28	1		3
29	4	1	-
29	1		3
30	4	1	-
30	1		3
		1	17 2 1/2

Load

	Carried Forward	11	4
8	1 qt Milk		3
9	4	1	.
9	1		3
10	4	1	.
10	1		3
11	4	1	.
11	1		3
12	4	1	.
12	1		3
13	4	1	.
13	1		3
14	4	1	.
14	Eggs	1	.
14	1		3
15	4	1	.
15	1		3
16	4	1	.
16	1		3
		12	7

Load

	Carried Forward	1	2	7
14	4 qt Milk	3	1	.
14	1		3	.
18	4		1	.
18	1/2 Pint Cream		3	1/2
18	1 qt Milk		3	.
19	4 Milk	1	.	.
19	1/2 Pint Cream		3	1/2
19	2 Milk		6	.
20	4	1	.	.
20	1/2 Pint Cream		3	1/2
20	1 qt Milk		3	.
21	4	1	.	.
21	Eggs	1	6	.
21	1		3	.
22	4	1	.	.
22	1		3	.
23	4	1	.	.
23	3 Pint Milk		4	1/2
		1	14	7

		L	S	d
Carried Forward		1	14	1
24	1 qt Milk	1		
24	1/2 p Cream		3	1/2
24	3 p Milk		4	1/2
25	1 "	1		
25	1 P Cream		7	
25	3 p Milk		4	1/2
26	1 Milk	1		
26	1/2 Pints Cream		10	1/2
26	2 Milk		6	
27	1 "	1		
27	1 Pint Cream		7	
27	2 qt Milk		5	
28	1/2 p Cream		3	1/2
28	2 "		6	
		2	2	1
		3	6	
			7	

	March	L	S	d
1 st	4 qts Milk	1		
1	1		3	
2	1	1		
2	1		3	
3	1	1		
3	1		3	
4	5	1	3	
4	1		3	
5	5	1	3	
5	1		3	
6	5	1	3	
6	1		3	
7	5	1	3	
7	1		3	
8	5	1	3	
8	1		3	
9	5	1	3	
9	1		3	
		12	9	
		13	9	

	Carried Forward	Load	
10	5 qts Milk @ 3	13	9
10	1	1	3
11	5	1	3
11	1		3
12	5	1	3
12	1		3
13	5	1	3
13	1		3
14	5	1	3
14	1		3
15	5	1	3
15	1		3
16	5	1	3
16	1		3
17	5	1	3
17	1		3
18	5	1	3
18	1		3
£ 1.6.3		1	7 3

	Carried Forward	Load	
19	5 qts Milk @ 3	1	7 3
19	1	1	3
20	5	1	3
20	1		3
21	5	1	3
21	1		3
22	5	1	3
22	1		3
23	5	1	3
23	1		3
24	5	1	3
24	1		3
25	5	1	3
25	1		3
26	5	1	3
26	1		3
27	5	1	3
27	1		3
£ 1.19.9		2	0 9

Carried Forward £ 2 9

28	5 qts milk @ 3	1 3
28	1	3
29	5	1 3
29		3
30		1 3
30		3
31		1 3
31		3

Paid
Medicine
With Thanks



£ 2 5 9 2
 £ 2 6 9

April

Milk 10 qts @ 3 pence
 6 qts @ 3 pence



5
 4 17 11
 9 2 11

		L	S	d
	Carried Forward	1	9	0
17	7 qts Milk @ 3		1	9
18	7		1	9
19	7		1	9
20	7		1	9
21	7		1	9
22	7		1	9
23	5		1	3
24	5		1	3
25	5		1	3
25	1/2 pt Cream		2	1/2
26	5 qts Milk		1	3
27	5		1	3
28	5		1	3
29	5		1	3
30	5		1	3
		22	9	10 1/2

paid med with thanks



	July	L	S	d
1	5 qts pondage @ 3		1	3
2	5		1	3
3	5		1	3
4	5		1	3
4	5 qts pondage @ 3		1	3
5	5		1	3
6	5 qts of 1 pint 3		1	4 1/2
7	6 eggs		1	0
8	6 qts Milk		1	6
9	6		1	6
10	6		1	6
11	6		1	6
12	6		1	6
13	6		1	6
14	6		1	6
15	6		1	6
16	6		1	6
17	6		1	6
		1	8	7 1/2

			L	S	d
	Carried Forward		1	3	7 1/2
18	6 qts milk @ 3		1	6	
19	7		1	9	
20	7		1	9	
21	7		1	9	
22	12		3	0	
23	2		1	6	
24	6		1	6	
25	6		1	6	
26	6		1	6	
27	6		1	6	
28	6		1	6	
29	6		1	6	
30	6		1	6	
31	6		1	6	
	6 eggs		7	0	
			22	7 1/2	4 1/2

*Paid
Lm Meddley
with thanks*

2	12	4 1/2
3	5	0
5	1	5
4	15	10
215	16	7 1/2
2	14	4 1/2
3	4	4
5	1	5
4	15	10
15	15	11 1/2

L d

August				L	d
1 st	5 qts milk @ 4 ⁰			1	8
2.	5 " " 4			1	8
3	5 " " 4			1	8
4	5 " " 4			1	8
5	5 " " 4			1	8
6	5 " " 4			1	8
7	5 " " 2			1	8
8	5 " " 4			1	8
9	5 qts 1 pint 4			1	10
10	5 " " 4			1	8
11	5 " " 4			1	8
12	5 " " 4			1	8
13	5 " " 4			1	8
14	5 " " 4			1	8
15	7 " " 4			2	4
15	6 eggs			2	0
15	Rabbits			2	0
16	7 " " 4			2	4

16 th	Carried forward	1	12	2
16	6 eggs		2	6
16	6 couple Ducks		6	0
17	6 qts Milk		2	0
18	6 " Milk		2	0
19	5 " "			8
20	5 " "			8
21	5 " "			8
22	5 " "		1	8
23	5 " "		1	8
24	5 " "		1	8
25	5 4 qts 1 pint		1	8 6
26	5 " "		1	8 4
27	5 " "		1	8 4
28	5 " "		1	8 4
29	4 " "		1	4
30	4 " "		1	4
31	4 qts 1 pt		1	5 6
				<hr/>
				3 4 4

*Paid
Emmaddings
With Thanks*

September

L 2 d

1 st	4 gts 1 pt Milk	1 5
2 nd	4 " " "	1 4
3 rd	4 " " "	1 4
4 th	4 gts 1 pint	1 5
4 th	Eggs	1 0
5 th	5 Milk	1 8

September

1 st	5 gts	1 8
2 nd	" "	1 8
3 rd	" "	1 8
11 th	" "	1 8
4 th	Eggs	1
5 th	5. Dried Milk	1 8
6 th	6 " "	2
7 th	6 " "	2
8 th	6 " "	2
9 th	7 " "	2 4
10 th	Eggs	2
"	Chicken	5 0
10 th	8 gts Milk	2 8
11 th	6 " "	2
11 th	Chicken	2 6
11 th	Eggs	1
12 th	1 Chicken	2 6
"	Eggs	1

1 15 10

Carried Forward

1 15 4

12 th	6 1/2 qts milk	2 2
13 th	6 " "	2 0
14 th	6 " "	2 0
15 th	6 " "	2 0
16 th	6 " "	2 0
16	3 Rabbits	3 0
17	6 " "	2 0
18	6 " "	2 0
18	Chicken	2 6
19	6 " "	2 0
19	Eggs	1 0
20	6 " "	2 0
20	Chicken	2 6
21	6 " "	2 0
22	6 " "	2 0
22	3 Rabbits	3 0
23	6 " "	2 0
23	Chickens	5 0
24	6 " "	2 0
		3 18 6

Carried Forward 3 18 6

25 th	6 qts Milk	2 0
25 th	6 eggs	2 0
26 th	6 " "	2 0
27 th	6 " "	2 0
27 th	Eggs	1 0
28 th	6 " "	2 0
29 th	6 " "	2 0
30 th	6 " "	2 0
		4 13 6

*I paid E Meddings
With Thanks*

October Ls d

Milk for October
31 days @ 1/8 per day L 11 8
1 Pt Extra on 28th L 2

Paid M. M. M. L 11 10
E. M. M. M.
With thanks

November L s d

1 st	5 qts Milk @ 4	1 8
2	5 " " " "	1 8
3	5 " " " "	1 8
4	7 " " " "	2 4
4	2 Chickens	6 0
4	1 Rabbit	1 0
5	5 " " " "	1 8
6	1/2 Pint Cream	4 1/2
6	4 qts Milk	1 4
6	5 pts " 4 pints	1 8
7	5 qts " "	1 8
8	5 " " "	1 8
9	5 " " "	1 8
10	5 qts 1 pt	1 10
11	5 " " "	1 8
12	5 " " "	1 8
13	5 " " "	1 8
14	5 " " "	1 8
		1 12 1/2

	Carried Forward	20 d
15	5 qts Milk & L	1 12 0
15	2 Rabbits	1 8
16	6 " " 2	2 2
17	5 " 1 pint Extra	2 0
17	Cream	1 10
18	5 " " 4	9
19	5 " " "	1 8
20	5 qts 1 pt Extra	1 8
21	5 " " "	1 10
22	6 " " "	8
23	8 qts 1 pt Medding	2 0
24	5 " " "	2 2
25	5 " " "	2 8
26	6 " " "	1 10
27	6 " " "	1 8
28	5 " " "	1 8
29	6 " " "	2 0
30	5 " " "	1 8
Total		33 9 1/2

Dec 2d
 Nov 6th

December		L	S	d
1 st	5 qts Milk @ 2	1	8	
2 nd	2 Journeys for Luggage	2	0	
2 nd	5 qts 1 pt	1	10	
3.	5 qts	1	8	
4.	5 qts	1	8	
5	5 qts	1	8	
6	5 "	1	8	
7	5 "	1	8	
8	5 "	1	8	
9	5 " 1 pt	1	10	
10	5 "	1	8	
11	5 "	1	8	
12	5 "	1	8	
13	6 "	2	0	
14	6 "	2	0	
15	6 "	2	0	
16	6 "	2	0	
16	Cream		4 1/2	
		1	10	8 1/2

L S d		
Carried Forward		10 8 1/2
17	5 qts Milk	1 8
18	5 "	1 8
19	5 "	1 8
20	6 "	2 0
21	5 "	1 8
22	5 "	1 8
23	9 "	3 0
24	5 "	1 8
25	5 " 1 pt	1 10
26	5 "	1 8
27	5 "	1 8
28	5 "	1 8
29	5 "	1 8
30	5 " 1 pt	1 10
31	5 "	1 8
Paid Medley & Witherby		17 8 1/2

January 1912			S & d
1 st	5 qts of Milk @ 4		1 8
2 ^d	5		1 8
3	5		1 8
4	5		1 8
5	5		1 8
6	7		2 4
7	5		1 8
8	7 qts 1 pint		2 6
9	7		2 4
10	5 1 pt		1 10
10	cream		4 1/2
11	5		1 8
12	5		1 8
13	5 qts 1 pint		1 10
14			1 10
15	5		1 8
16	5		1 8
17	5		1 8
			<u>1 11 4 1/2</u>

Carried Forward			1 11 4 1/2
18	5 qts 1 pint		1 10
19	5		1 8
20	5		1 8
21	5		1 8
22	5		1 8
23	5		1 8
24	5 1 pt		1 10
25	5		1 8
26	5		1 8
27	6		2 0
28	5		1 8
29	5		1 8
30	5		1 8
31	5		1 8

Paid Emmedley
 with 10 shillings
 15 4 1/2

February		£	s	d
1 st	59 5 Milk @ 4 ^o	1	8	
2.	5	1	8	
3	5	1	8	
4	5	1	8	
5	5	1	8	
6	5	1	8	
7	6	2	0	
8	5	1	8	
9	6	2	0	
10	5 1/2 pt	1	10	
11	5	1	8	
12	5	1	8	
13	5	1	8	
14	5	1	8	
15	6	2	0	
16	5	1	8	
17	5	1	8	
18	5	1	8	
		£1	11	2

Carried Forward		£	s	d
19	5 9 ^o of Milk @ 4	1	8	
20	5	1	8	
21	5	1	8	
22	5 1/2 pt	1	10	
23	5	1	8	
24	5	1	8	
25	5	1	8	
26	5	1	8	
27	5	1	8	
28	5 1/2 pt	1	10	
29	5 1/2 pt	1	10	
Eggs		3	0	
Carried Forward		1	11	2
		£2	13	0
Emptying Ash pt		£2	3	0
		£2	16	0

	March	L	d
1	5 ^{gts} milk @ 4 ^d	1	8
2	5 — 4	1	8
3	5 —	1	8
4	5 —	1	8
5	5 —	1	8
6	5 1 ^{pt}	1	10
7	5 —	1	8
8	5 —	1	8
9	5 —	1	8
10	5 —	1	8
11	5 —	1	8
9	5 Eggs	1	6
12	5 —	1	8
12	5 Eggs	1	6
13	5 —	1	8
14	5 —	1	8
14	5 Eggs	1	8
15	5 —	1	8
		\$1	92

	Carried Forward	\$	d
15	1/2 ^{pt} Cream	1	92
16	5 ^{gts} Milk	1	8
16	Eggs	2	0
17	5 —	1	8
18	5 —	1	8
18	Luggage to Station	1	0
19	5 —	1	8
20	5 —	1	8
21	5 —	1	8
22	5 —	1	8
23	5 —	1	8
24	5 —	1	8
25	5 —	1	8
26	5 —	1	8
27	5 —	1	8
27	5 Eggs	1	0
28	6 —	2	0
29	5 1 ^{pt}	1	10
		\$2	146

		L	S	d
	Carried Forward	2	17	6
30	5 qts Milk		1	8
30	1/2 pt Cream			6
31	5 -			1 8

~~Carried
Forward
with 3 1 4~~

	April	L	S	d
1 st	5 qts of milk @ 3		1	3
2	5 - @ 3		1	3
3	5 1/2 pt		1	6 1/2
4	5 -		1	3
5	5 -		1	3
6	5 -		1	3
7	5 -		1	3
7	1/2 pt Cream			6
8	5 -		1	3
9	5 -		1	3
10	5 -		1	3
10	Eggs		1	0
11	5 Eggs		1	3
11	Eggs		1	0
12	5 -		1	3
13	7 -		1	9
13	Cream			6
14	5 -		1	3

£ 1 1 1 1/2

			<i>sd</i>	<i>sd</i>
	Carried Forward		1	1 1/2
15 th	5 qts @ 3		1	3
16	2 1pt		1	1 1/2
15	Luggage to Station		1	0
17	4 1pt		1	1 1/2
17	Luggage from Station		1	0
18	5		1	3
18	Eggs		1	0
18	Cream			6
19	4 1pt		1	1 1/2
20	2 1pt		1	1 1/2
21	4 1pt		1	1 1/2
22	5		1	3
22	Cream			3
23	4 1pt		1	1 1/2
24	4 1pt		1	1 1/2
25	4 1pt		1	1 1/2
26	6		1	6
			<u>\$1 19 1 1/2</u>	

			<i>sd</i>
	Carried Forward		1 19 1 1/2
26 th	Eggs		1 0
27	4 qts 1pt		1 1 1/2
27	Eggs		1 0
28	4 1pt		1 1 1/2
29	4 1pt		1 1 1/2
30	4 1pt		1 1 1/2
Paid to Mr. [unclear] with [unclear]			<u>\$2 5 7 1/2</u>

Charities in Colton

Introduction

May I first introduce my description of Colton's Charitable Trusts by telling the story of my introduction to their existence?

When I was about eight years old in Miss Williscroft's shop waiting to be served, in front of me was an old lady, a widow I knew well. She received a loaf from Miss Williscroft but no money changed hands, I was puzzled. I was on my way to visit my grandmother and on my arrival I told her what I had seen. She explained to me about the widow's loaves being provided from an old charity bequest.

That was the beginning of a journey of acquiring knowledge of Colton's Charities.

I have been fortunate in that my father was keenly interested in the history of and service to Colton. He served as a member of two Trusts during his lifetime and indeed it so happens that David has served the very same Trusts too. He is also a member of another Trust where Colton has only one representative.

Firstly, I must explain that there are two types of Trust, Parochial and Ecclesiastical and it about these that you will hear. I will talk in chronological order of the charities being set up.

Parochial

Colton Lands Trust	1792
Thomas Butler	1680
Thomas Russell	1589
Thomas Taylor	1676
John Webb	1727
Colwich Parish Charities	
Modern:	
Colton Village Hall	
Old People's Welfare Committee	

Ecclesiastical

Mrs Mary Taylor	1755
Henry Walter Holland	1877
Parish Clerk's Charity	Ancient
Colton United Schools	1862
Elizabeth Harland	1884

Parish Clerk's Charity (Ecclesiastical)

This was set up hundreds of years ago and may have been connected with the chapel which stood in what is now Bellamour Lodge. The fields to the south west of the lodge are known as Chapel Yard and Chapel Yard Meadow. It was certainly set up in medieval times as some of the land, formerly owned by the charity (5 ½ acres in all) was in strip and dole formation. There were five pieces of land, two small meadows and three strips. Two were at Hamley, one at Stockwell Heath and a portion of what is now Keith Williscroft's garden and the Village Hall Field. All of these were sold in about 1965. The Clerks House and garden are still owned by the Charity. The use of the land and latterly its rental (£17 in 1960) was the Clerks' income. The Clerk undertook many duties at the church, as well as attending all services – three per day on Sunday when my grandfather was clerk in 1931-44. The position of clerk ceased during the 1960's, the income from the house rental is now used to maintain it and any surplus can be used for church funds.

Thomas Russell (Parochial)

Thomas Russell was a draper in the City of London and by his will dated 7th July 1589 he left 52/- yearly for ever to buy 12 penny worth of bread each Sunday for the poor of Colton. (Also Blithfield and Barton under Needwood and he founded a school there in 1593 – know today as the Thomas Russell Primary School). This rent charge was on his land at Marsh Barn Farm in the parish of Hermitage (now Armitage). The rent charge together with four others is now redeemed. The owners of the land paid twelve times the annual charge and this money is invested yielding something in the region of £12 per annum. May I add that the accounts have been forwarded to the Church Commissioners; it is all 'above board'. This income can be used to help where necessary at the discretion of the Trustees.

Thomas Taylor (Parochial)

Thomas Taylor a Yeoman of Colton left, by his will proven 16th June 1676, 52/- yearly for ever to buy 12 penny worth of bread each Sunday for the poor of Colton. This rent charge now redeemed was on his land known as Tinkers Close (at the North end of the High Street). Owners of the Tinkers Fields during the late 18th, 19th and early 20th century have included John Pegg, his nephew Edward Smith and his grandson Reverend Dr Thomas Bonney.

Thomas Butler (Parochial)

Thomas Butler of Colton, a blacksmith, left by his will dated 30th June 1680 and signed with his mark, 54/- yearly for ever to buy cloth or other conveniences for the poor at the discretion of the Priest and the Overseers. The rent charge was on his land called

Crabtree Flat. This rent charge is now redeemed. In the early 20th century it was paid by Lord Bagot. In the late 19th century the money bought two coats for old men and four dresses for old women.

John Webb (Parochial)

John Webb of Wiggington (Near Tamworth) left by his will dated 26th January 1727 and proved on 25th May 1729 20/- to be given to the poor every St Thomas's Day for ever, charged upon his house and croft known as the Three Wheels and the small croft adjoining in the occupation of Anne Hayward, widow.

This property became by 1801 school property (more about this later) and in 1884 was leased for 99 years to the Elizabeth Harland Almshouse Charity (School & Almshouse solved this in 1965). However, a small croft still exists to the south of the Clerks House garden and the gardens of School House and Cottage. The rent charge is now redeemed.

Mrs Mary Taylor (Ecclesiastical)

Mrs Mary Taylor was actually a spinster but it was commonplace to call such ladies Mrs. She was the daughter of Rector John Taylor, from 1693 – 1701 Rector of Colton, sister of Rector John Taylor 1708 – 1738 and aunt of Rector John Taylor 1738 – 1767. She would have known of her nephew's imprisonment in 1751/52 for preaching the Jacobite Cause.

She left by will dated 2nd April 1755 £25 to purchase or secure land and of the profits £1 to be paid yearly to the one or several who attended both morning and evening worship on Good Friday. The Trustees in 1765 purchased an annuity to be paid out of the rents of Vinson's Hollowdale and Close which land had been bought by Mary's father from John Vinson in 1697. The Free School established in 1764 received £2 per year from the rental of this land too.

Vinsons Hollowdale is now part of the Glebe Land. The Good Friday dole was last paid out in the 1930's, my grandfather W E Cooper was a recipient.

The field lies near where the brook flows under the B 5013 and in 1697 it abutted Glebe Land, land owned by Thomas Butler, Charles Wild and Thomas Whitgreave and occupied by Simon Pedley. The rent charge is now redeemed.

Colton Parish Lands Trust (Parochial)

This was formed in 1792 by private act of Parliament The Hon. Dame Mary Blount (pronounced Blunt) widow being the Lady of the Manor, she and other landowners joined together to be the first trustees and bring the enclosures into being.

There were 19 trustees, The Right Honourable Lord Bagot, Honourable Dame Mary Blount, the Rector John Landor, Sir William Wolseley Baronet, Thomas Anson Esq. (family not yet ennobled), John Sparrow Esq. of Bishton Hall (Sneyd family had gone), John Biddulph Esq. (a family connection by marriage to the Wolseley's), Thomas Webb, William Spencer, Walter Landor Doctor of Physic, John Pegg, Thomas Jeffrey Averte, Rebecca Emery, John Heyliger Burt (Colton House), Thomas Henry Francis Whitgreave (Boughey and Lount owner), George Hayward, John Clarke, Samuel Wright and Susannah Lyon.

There had previously been encroachments, five cottages at Bank Top, three at Stockwell Heath and six others elsewhere these were vested in the Lady of the Manor. Any other properties would be owned by the Charity. There was provision for road repairing or making of new roads, planting trees and hedges, creating ditches and fences. Two marl holes were to remain to dress the fields.

Richard Hill of Stallington and Robert Harvey of Dunstall were made Commissioners. The wastes were at Hamley and Stockwell Heath and commonfields were the Eye Meadow and Sleetings. Eye in Old English means meadow by water i.e. the river Trent. Sleetings is from the Danish and means Long Flat Meadow. The Marsh and the Longley were retained by the Trust. The commonfields were enclosed and moved into private farm ownership. The sale of land provided funds to fence and hedge fields and to build six Parish Almshouses, know as 'The Barracks' at Stockwell Heath and demolished in the 1960's.

The land was to be rented out and the profits used for the relief of the poor. The act stated the regulations for appointing Trustees and the words of the oath to be taken by new Trustees are still used today. One property at Stockwell Heath, opposite Bleak Cottage was last occupied by the great grandparents of Peter Jones and Norman Baker. In Hollow Lane there were originally six cottages along the lane up to the marl hole. Now there are two, the marl hole and a small piece of land (now the driveway and lawn to the cottages) in Hollow Lane have been sold and two allotment gardens in High Street within the last fifty five years.

At least two pieces have been 'lost', one at Bellamour (Town) End and the open piece opposite our home (Bank Top Cottage). The 'road' to Colton Hall entered the field almost opposite our drive before it made its way southwards down the Martlin and into Sheep Close Lane to New Barn.

Today the Trustees make donations each year to individuals and organisations but their first charge is to keep their property and land in good order. They have created three areas of woodland on land uneconomic for renting out. Trustees are not able to benefit in any way from the charity.

Colton United Schools Charity (Ecclesiastical)

This was created in 1862 with the building of the present school on land given by T. B. Horsfall M.P. for Liverpool, before this boys and girls were educated separately.

The Free School for boys was founded and endowed in 1764 from subscriptions and levies. The sum of £350 purchased the school (adjacent to the War Memorial) three acres of land in Colton and nineteen acres at Marchington. The rents from these together with £2 from the Mrs Mary Taylor Charity formed the salary of the master. In 1821 John Spencer gave £484-8-7d, the interest on this and the interest on £80 raised from the sale of timber enhanced the marsters salary. In 1851 he taught forty boys and was paid £50 per annum.

The Free School for girls was endowed in 1801 by Thomas Webb. His properties were the Three Wheels or Bell Inn (where Oldham Cottages now stand), three adjoining cottages and Webb's Cottages in the High Street (Peter Jones and Olive Ballard's homes now stand on the site) and a field lying behind these. All now sold. In 1851 the mistress received £18 per year to teach the girls to read, knit and sew.

Only the Marchington land is still owned by the Charity bringing worthy income for the school together with interest arising from the proceeds of properties and land sold and investments. All church appointed Governors are trustees.

Henry Walter Holland (Ecclesiastical)

Henry Walter Holland left by will proved 6th November 1877 £30 to the Rector and Churchwardens to purchase land to be rented out and provide, after expenses have been paid, cash to be given to the six eldest widows each St Thomas Day.

The land purchased was a piece of garden ground at Bank Top (between Vic Hardcastle's property and Slang of Colton Parish Lands Trust known as Bank Top Croft) (during the period James Oldham Oldham lived at Bellamour he owned this ground).

This grant was last paid out in the 1960's, the land is still owned by the charity, and its rental has been paid for the last twenty years by two people who do not use it. The rent is paid into the account held by the five redeemed small charities.

Elizabeth Harland Almshouse Charity (Ecclesiastical)

In 1883 Ellen Oldham of Bellamour Lodge died and her sister Elizabeth Harland leased the property known as the Three Wheels or Bell Inn for ninety nine years from the Colton United Schools Charity. She demolished the Inn and built the present Oldhams Cottages.

The cottages were in effect eight flats for the elderly of the parish 'for the people of Colton in the evening of their life'. They were modernised in 1959/60 and during 2003 they have been completely modernised and refurbished to create four cottages, it is expected that the new occupiers will move in within the coming ten days.

In about 1965 the property and its garden and grounds were formally separated from the School Charity and are now totally owned by the Almshouse Charity.

Colwich Parochial Charities (Parochial)

In 1889 a scheme was drawn up to regularise the Parochial Charities. There were nineteen charities bound into one scheme having ten trustees to administer it and provide from the interest and endowments monetary gifts for the elderly.

Why Colwich Charities? Since ancient times there have been parts of Colwich within Colton Parish. It is assumed that this predates Parish boundaries. People who had emigrated from the Episcopal Manor of Haywood (remember this was a Manor of the Bishops prior to the dissolution of the Monasteries, the Ansons bought Shugborough in 1624, 1st Earl of Lichfield was created in 1831). Those who moved into Colton retained their allegiance to Haywood and subsequently Colwich.

There are ninety acres of Colton so designated. A small area beside Boughey Hall, the area from Williscroft Place to the Greyhound Cottage (originally the Post Office), Colton Cottage in the High Street and the field behind it and the whole property of the Dun Cow, including its fields are amongst these. Also two fields on the western side of Sherra Cop, four fields scattered about the Newlands and two fields well beyond Long Metts Lane (Old English for Long Enclosure) at the eastern extreme of the parish and further fields to the north of Boughey Hall and Bellamour Lodge.

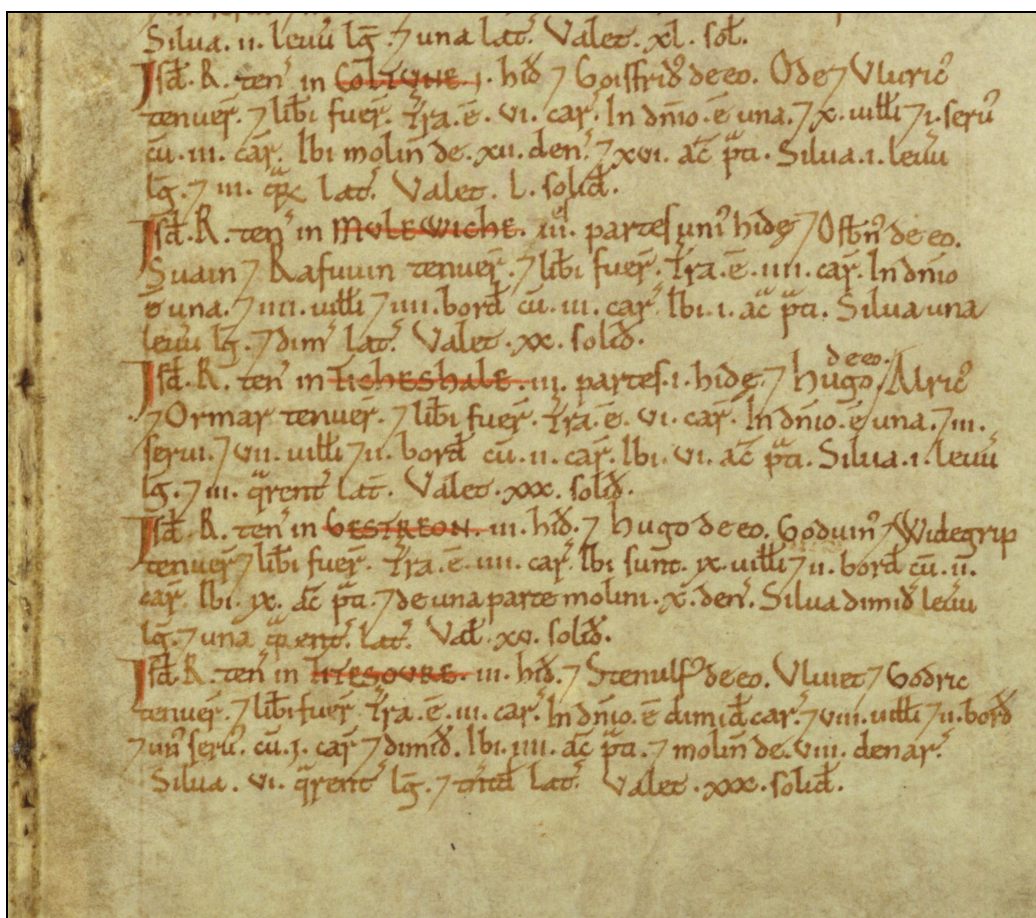
The oldest charity is that of Thomas Crompton of Moreton who in 1659 bequeathed land at Ravenhill (The site of Raven Hill Primary School and housing estate Rugeley in all twelve and one half acres) to provide funds for the poor. Thomas married Jocose Boughie 11th January 1624, their grand daughter's husband Gabriel Wood also bequeathed £50 for land in 1706. David Bradbury represents Colton together with members from Colwich, Great Haywood, Stowe and Fradswell.

Modern Charities

Colton Village Hall has acquired charity status, the old Reading Room could not because in its endowment the Horsfall family had included the words 'a club for working men' and the Charities Commission took the view that it was or could be a Working Men's Club.

Colton Old Peoples Welfare Committee received charity status soon after its formation in the late 1960's

Doomsday Entry



The same Robert holds 1 hide in COLTON, and Geoffrey [holds] of him. Oda and Wulfric held it, and they were free. There is land for 6 ploughs. In demesne is 1 [plough]; and 10 villans and 1 slave with 3 ploughs. There is a mill rendering 12d, and 16 acres of meadow, [and] woodland 1 league long and 3 furlongs broad. It is worth 50s. The same Robert holds 3 parts of 1 hide in MILWICH, and Osbern [holds] of him. Swein and Rafwin held them, and they were free. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne is 1 [plough]; and 4 villans and 4 bordars with 3 ploughs. There is 1 acre of meadow, [and] woodland 1 league long and a half broad. It is worth 20s. The same Robert holds 3 parts of 1 hide in TIXALL, and Hugh [holds] of him. Alric and Ordmælg held them, and they were free. There is land for 6 ploughs. In demesne is 1 [plough], and 3 slaves; and 7 villans and 2 bordars with 2 ploughs. There...

**THIS IS AN EXTRACT FROM THE
DOMESDAY BOOK FOR
COLTON, STAFFORDSHIRE
FORMERLY KNOWN AS
COLTONE**

(11th Century translations are shown in red)

A

Acre **acra, agra, ager** Measurement of land used in *Domesday* mainly for pasture, meadowland and woodland, which varied from region to region.

Arpent **arpent** Measurement of land originally a hundred square perches; used in *Domesday* for vineyards; about on modern acre.

Assart To clear land, to turn woodland into arable or pastureland.

B

B Marginal abbreviation in *Domesday* used to mean a berewic, or outlying part of a manor.

Before 1066 **(TRE)** In the time of King Edward the Confessor.

Berewic See B above, and Outlier.

Bodyguard **Heuuard** The obligation to provide a lord with a bodyguard, or the king with one, during a visit.

Boor **borus** A peasant or a villager.

Bovate **bovata** An eighth of a carucate. Used in *Domesday* like carucate for tax purposes.

Burgess **burgus** Holder of land or a house in a borough.

C

Cartage **avera** The obligation to provide mules or draught horses for the king's use.

Carucate **carucata, carrucata** Measurement of land in Danish counties, the equivalent of a hide. Used in *Domesday* for tax purposes.

Commote Welsh area or district.

Cottager **cotarius, coscat** A peasant of a lower class, probably with a cottage but often no, or very little, land.

Customary due **consuetudo** A regular fixed rent or service, or percentage of a tax.

D

Danegeld An Anglo-Saxon tax that could be levied across England, so called because the money raised would be used to fight Danish invaders.

Defence obligation **wara** The obligation for military service or for payment in substitution of personal service.

d Denarius The English silver penny, the only coin in circulation in 1086.

Dreng Free peasant especially used in Northumbria; held lands in return for military service. Recorded in Yorkshire and Lancashire.

E

Escort **inward** The obligation to provide the king with a mounted man for his service or protection.

Exon **Exeter Domesday** An early draft of *Domesday* covering Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, parts of Dorset and one holding in Wiltshire.

F

Fief See holding.

Forest **foras** Not necessarily woodland, but land reserved for the King's hunting; usually under Forest Law controlled by the Forester instead of the sheriff. Forests are never mentioned by name in *Domesday* except for the New Forest.

Freedman **colibertus, quolibertus** A former slave, now of similar status to the lower class of peasant.

Freeman **liber homo and sochemann** The two Latin terms have similar meanings; a villager of higher class than a villanus, with more land and obligations; a soke man, for example, was liable to attend the court of his soke.

Frenchman **Francus homo, francigena** A French settler, usually a Norman, of similar standing to a freeman.

Furlong **ferlinus, ferdinus, fertinus** A quarter of a virgate, or a measure of length, originally Roman; commonly 220 yards, similar to the modern furlong used in horse racing.

G

Geld See tax.

Go where he will Landholder free to place himself under the protection of a lord of his own choosing.

H

Hide **hida** 120 acres, although this could vary, and sometimes was apparently around 240 acres. *Domesday* hide values were not real measurements of land, but figures on which tax (geld) was based (used in English areas, equivalent to a carucate).

Holding **feudum** Often translated as a fief; the land of a tenant-in-chief, or an under-tenant.

Honour **honor** A holding, or more often a group of holdings forming a large estate. Honor and feudum seem to be used interchangeably in *Domesday*.

Housecarl Equivalent to a thane, or thegn, in Scandinavian parts of the country.

Hundred **Hundredum** Subdivision of a county, with its own assembly of notables and village representatives.

I

Inland **inland** Equivalent to 'in lordship'; such land was often exempt from tax.

J

Jurisdiction **saca et soca** The right to administer justice, and keep the resulting fines. Soca also meant the area over which an individual or manor has jurisdiction.

L

Landholder See tenant-in-chief.

Lease for three lives A term of a lease, usually for the life of the leasor, his son or wife and the grandson.

Leet Subdivision of Kent, similar to a Sussex rape.

Livery To be given ownership or rights of land as a gift from the king.

Lordship dominium Land held and farmed by the tenant-in-chief himself, or by the under-tenant himself (or herself).

M

M Marginal abbreviation in *Domesday* used to mean manor.

Man homo To be someone's man, to owe obligations to, usually in the form of labour or service. A woman could also be someone's man in this sense.

Man-at-arms miles A soldier holding his land specifically in return for military service.

Manor manerium, mansio Equivalent to a single holding, with its own court and probably its own hall, but not necessarily a manor house as we think of it. The manor was the basic unit of *Domesday*.

Mark marka Money of accounting purposes. A silver mark was worth 13s 4d, a gold mark was worth £6.

Mill A watermill. There were no windmills in England for another 100 years.

Moneyer Coiners; a person licensed to strike coins, receiving the dyes from the government, and keeping 6 silver pennies in the pound.

O

Ora ora Money of accounting purposes worth 16d or 20d.

Outlier berewica Outlying part of a manor; a holding separate from a manor, taxed as if it were part of that manor rather than as a separate holding.

P

Packload summa A dry measure, used mainly for salt, corn, or sometimes for fish.

Pannage pannequion Mast, or autumn feed for pigs, which were allowed to graze freely on the acorns and beechnuts on the woodland floor. The right to pannage is still part of some forest laws.

Plough caruca, carruca In *Domesday* the word implies a plough team with its eight oxen and the plough itself. The measure of a carucate was originally the amount of land which such a team could plough in one day.

Predecessor antecessor Previous land holder or holder of an office. Using the term implied that the succession has been legally made, and the powers have passed rightfully to the present holder.

Presentations presentationes A payment for fishing rights.

R

Rape One of five, later six, subdivisions of Sussex, each with its lord and castle.

Reeve **praepositus, praefectus** A royal official. Also a manor official, appointed by the lord, or sometimes elected by the peasants.

Relief **heriot** Money or kind paid to a lord by relatives after a man's death in order for them to inherit.

Revenue **firma** The provision which a manor owed the king, for example one night's keep for his court. In *Domesday* this is often translated into a money equivalent as cash replaced the barter economy.

Rider, Riding-man **radman, radcaitt** Riding escort for a lord, chiefly recorded in the Welsh Marches.

S

Seat **caput** The principal manor of a lord. Still used today.

Sester **sextarium** Measure of volume, commonly used for honey, when it amounted to 32 ounces.

Sheriff The royal officer of a shire managing its judicial and financial affairs.

Shilling **solidus** Money for accounting purposes (there was no actual coin) worth twelve pennies.

Slave A man or woman who owed personal service to another, and who was un-free, and unable to move home or work or change allegiance, to buy or to sell, without permission.

Smallholder **bordariums** Middle class of peasant, usually with more land than a cottager but less than a villager.

Soke man See Freeman.

Steersman Commander of a ship.

Sulung Measurement of land in Kent, usually 2 hides; used in *Domesday* for tax purposes.

T

Tax **Geldum** Periodic tax, first raised for the Danish wars, at a number of pence per hide, carucate or sulung.

Tenant-in-Chief **Dominus** Lord (or institution, such as a church) holding land directly from the king; also called the 'landholder'.

Thane **tainus, teignus** Originally a military companion of the king, later one of his administrative officials. In *Domesday* most thanes were Anglo-Saxons who had retained some of their land. Now known to most people through *Macbeth*, the thane of Cawdor.

Third Penny The local earl's share of fines in shire or hundred courts, often allocated afterwards to a particular manor or church as a regular income.

TRE **tempora regis Eduardis** In the time of King Edward the Confessor; by implication, when all in the realm was legally correct and ownership would have been rightfully secured.

U

Under-tenant Tenant holding land from a main landholder or tenant-in-chief.

V

Village **villa** Village; but the same Latin word was sometimes used for a larger village or a town.

Villager **villanus** Member of the peasant class with most land.

Virgate **virgata, virga** A quarter of a hide. Used in *Domesday* for tax purposes.

W

Wapentake **wapentac** Same as a hundred, in the Danish counties of England.

Warland Land which was liable for tax, in contrast to inland.

Waste Land which was either unusable or uncultivated, and not taxed. Although sometimes waste was the result of William's wars in the north, it could also simply mean land not fit for agricultural use.

Y

Yoke Measurement of land in Kent, a quarter of a sulung. Used in *Domesday* for tax purposes.

Dream From The Past

DREAM FROM THE PAST

Told to me by John Godwin

The following is an account of the death of Miss Mary Pensill. It is taken from a paper written by her nephew, the Rev. William Taylor (1688-1722), a Cambridge graduate who subsequently became Rector of Hadham, Herts. At that time he was living at Colton Rectory with his mother, sisters and brother John, the young, as yet unmarried rector. John told this story. (Sic)

'Miss Mary Pensill lived at the house opposite the Shrewsbury Arms Hotel, Rugeley, where William Palmer, the Poisoner, subsequently resided. She was born in 1649 and was the daughter of Mr. Richard Pensill, a lawyer, who paid the tax on 5 hearths in 1666, and who tried unsuccessfully to get the Heralds to recognize his claim to bear Arms'.

This paper states:) 'I, William Taylor, went, towards the end of August 1711 to Mr. Sneyd of Bishton with my cousin Ann Whitwell, who had been reared by my Aunt, Mary Pensill, - a maiden sister of my mother, - as her own child. It so fell out that we stayed late. In the evening, coming home I told Ann that she must sleep that night at our house, Colton Rectory, which was about half way to Rugeley, where my Aunt lived. I was surprised at her answer, which was that she would not lie a night away from her Aunt Mary for all the world. I asked her reason for refusing to stop, since she frequently spent a night with us. She told me she was persuaded her Aunt would not live long from a dream she Ann had had the night before which was as follows: - that her Aunt Mary had a mind to take a journey and was unwilling that she - Ann -should go with her. Upon telling her Mary that she Ann was resolved to follow her, her Aunt permitted her to go and they set out on foot together. She dreamed further but I have omitted many particular circumstances. She, Ann told it me with such concern that she frequently burst into tears, during the time of her telling it, which was more observable, as she was always a girl of great spirit and airiness (liveliness) of temper.

I made it my business to banter her on her superstition to which she was not used to be addicted, and all the way till we came to Colton laughed at her folly in regarding dreams.

She was no sooner come in (to the rectory) than she declared her resolution of going home that night to her Aunt and, after she was gone, I gave her mother and sisters an account of what had passed between us on the road, as a reason for the odd humour she was in. It was the subject of our mirth. A very few days after, not more than two, my Aunt Mary and cousin Ann walked to see their relations the Sneyds at Bishton. They spent the afternoon very pleasantly, my aunt as well as she ever was in her life, and then went round by Wolseley Bridge home.

When on the bridge, my Aunt turned short (sic) and said, "Niece, my wind stops" and fell down. Cousin Ann called for help and a man, who was accidentally coming by, took her up in his arms and carried her into the inn. When she was laid upon a bed, she began to heave at the stomach, and coming a little to herself, she turned to her niece and said, "Now child, remember your dream," then fell to retching again and died immediately. (Another account says that she said, "Nancy, remember your dream,"). Ann Whitwell was the daughter of a sister of Mary Pensill who had died soon after her birth, so Ann was adopted and brought up by her Aunty Mary. Mary Pensill was buried at Rugeley on 7th September 1711.'

Field Names

Field Names

When I started this research I looked for what information there was, and where it was available.

There are old documents from the 13th and 14th centuries where land was being bought and sold, but the lands are only described by giving the owner at that time and the name of the field, not a description of where the field was that can easily be found in today's world. Those records are available from Stafford Record Office. A copy of one is shown here. **X**

There is the tithe map of 1845 and the award that goes with it, this shows us the numbers and name of the fields, who owned and occupied them, and this information, is to be found at Lichfield Record Office. Copy of the tithe map for Colton is shown here. **X**

From the book that the Reverend Parker wrote in 1879 there are names and numbers of fields, these tie up fairly well with the tithe award details, but not always. A copy of this book is available to look through from the Society. And is here. **X**

As part of the survey of England, in the 1880s the Ordnance Survey team decided to map the country in a grid formation and so renumbered everything in a completely different manner. Copies of the old Ordnance sheets are available but fairly rare. Dorothy has bought one down and is here. **X**

There have been several books written about field names and their meaning, but these are either fairly general in outlook, or if in detail do not cover this area. Some of the books are on the tables here. **X**

Well that's the sob story, what have we actually got.

The name 'field' has changed considerably over the twelve hundred years of its recorded existence; the term was apparently first used to distinguish the area cleared of trees from forests by the earliest settlers in Britain.

Eventually great fields were divided into smaller areas known as 'furlongs' or 'shots' and these in turn were subdivided into strips or plots allocated to local residents or tenants. Furlongs had a name of their own but strips did not, simply known as holdings referring, when necessary, as a holding of a particular person within a named furlong.

A furlong came from Old English furlang, that is a piece of land a furrow long, this being the length that could be ploughed in Saxon times in a day, by a team of up to eight oxen yoked together without taking a rest.

The term 'field-name' can therefore be applied to any of three entities - a common field as an open field system, one of the furlongs composing part of a field, or an enclosed piece of land. The hedged, walled or fenced closes, the area of land that we loosely term 'fields' today, are completely different from either the medieval open fields or their constituent furlongs. The modern unit is normally much smaller than one of the great fields, although, through changes in agricultural policy the fences and hedges that have been ripped out to

make larger fields for crop growing has left great tracts of land comparable in size to the medieval units. So we are gradually reverting back to the old units.

Field names are not as permanent as place names because they are not as well recorded; they tended to change from generation to generation, as farm tenancies changed, or even with the rotation of crops.

A name was used for a field in order for it to be recognised, this could be based on its use, for instance Cowpasture, the size of the field, such as Five Acres, its shape, like Figure of Seven and Shoulder of Mutton, or something that tell us about the natural features and the configuration of the ground, this can be seen in Hunger Hill from the Saxon word "hongra" meaning infertile or poor land, or 634 Nooked from Middle English "nok", irregular, with many angles and corners.

Many of the oldest names refer to cleared forest land, names like Hayes are evidence of land enclosed from the forest and brought into cultivation, and also Stockings, meaning land cleared of tree stumps. If there were fields of the same name then the field furthest from the village was known as the Far Marshy Flat as opposed to Near Marshy Flat this being the field closest to the village.

I have picked some names, numbers and descriptions to talk to you about to illustrate certain points I have not given you information that we have, as we would be here all night!!

So, what can we learn from the field names and their position in the village, field number 611 Almonds Meadow was related to Almund who was a free man who held a manor in Colton, which passed into the hands of Azeline a Saxon Lord. Azeline held at least four manors under Baron Roger de Montgomery. Roger led the centre of William's army at the battle of Hastings, and was subsequently created Earl of Shrewsbury and Arundel. So it would appear that this field has had this name for centuries.

Field number 301 was the From Medieval English coni(n)ger, rabbit warren. Conigers, or rabbit warrens were deliberately established as a source of food, probably by the Normans, most villages had warren and it was a valuable asset. Another important source of food were doves or pigeons, field 596 named the Dove Cote, shows where they were at one time, after some time they then became pets and a source of decoration for the landowner.

Field numbers 300/304 and 307 cover the Chapel site at Bellamour, this is where land, by, containing or forming the endowment of a chapel was sited. In approx 1834 workmen digging gravel on land on the south side of Bellamour Lodge discovered the foundations of an ancient chapel; this had once been a burial ground as bones were also occasionally dug up.

Bear Croft, field number 309 was not as you would first think where the ancient sport of bear baiting was held but land used for growing hard barley, field number 620 was also named for its crop of Clover, OE "claefre", used as a fodder for animals, and utilised by bees, it can also be used medicinally, for instance as a treatment for coughs, it became an important crop from the mid 1600s. Potatoes were also grown in the village, as shown by

Potato Piece, the potato, *solanum tuberosum*, a native of the Peruvian-Bolivian-Chilean Andes, was introduced into this country about 1585 and quickly became part of the staple diet for the countryman and his stock.

Field 51 Haw Field has many connotations; many country villagers believe that Hawthorn flowers still bear the smell of the Great Plague of London. The tree was formerly regarded as sacred, probably from a tradition that it furnished the Crown of Thorns. The Hawthorn is called *Crataegus Oxyacantha* from the Greek *kratos*, meaning hardness (of the wood), *oxcus* (sharp), and *akantha* (a thorn). Haw is also an old word for hedge it has been used in a tonic for heart problems, to cure sore throats and relieve kidney troubles. Formerly the timber, when of sufficient size, was used for making small articles. The root-wood was also used for making boxes and combs; the wood has a fine grain and takes a beautiful polish. It makes excellent fuel, making the hottest wood-fire known and used to be considered more desirable than Oak for oven-heating.

Some of the village activities can be seen such as field 755 with the name of Cockpit this would reflect the place where that sport was held, and Sawpit Croft field 629, where the longitudinal cutting of large pieces of timber was possible only by placing one of the wielders of the two handed saw below ground level in a pit designed for the purpose.

Names that give us a description of the area are 799 Hell Hole, not as you would think an absolutely horrible place, but from the Saxon "helde", meaning a slope or hilly terrain, then there is 754 Rushy Meadow, this is a name common throughout the country. The rushes that grew in these meadows form an important element in the rural economy; they were extensively used for house lighting before that advent of paraffin, when wax candles were beyond the means of all but the well to do. The rushes were dipped in bacon or mutton fat, a rush could burn for about 5 and a half hours at a cost of only a few farthings. Then there is the Gravelly Hill area, four fields here have that name, one of which is 811, the name comes from Middle English "gravel" meaning land where gravel was dug, or with a gravelly soil. Another description of the area is in 723 Penny Flats, land on which a penny tithe was payable.

One interesting name is Castle Croft 318, previously known as Powers Castle Croft, Mr. Power having sold it to the Landors; Castle is from the Old English "castel" meaning place of archaeological interest or prehistoric fortification, the Rev Parker in his book suggests that this could be the site of the Lords house, although he also suggests that this could be where the present day Colton House is. So, like many names or meaning there can always be a debate on the subject. War Moor Meadow 313 suggest that there was some sort of battle fought in the locality but in fact the War is from the Old English "weorc" meaning land adjacent to, or containing an earthwork, so it looks as if there could be some interesting items to be found by the Time Team here!!

I think that 95 Barn and Fold are well known, the fold was the small enclosure in which grazing animals were confined at night. Field 265 Slang was from the Middle English, "slang" meaning a small, narrow sinuous strip of land. This came about when the oxen used to start getting ready for the turn approaching the end of the field and so the line of the furrow became twisted, this is shown on the picture on the purple sheet.

Taking a quick look at a road name we have Sherra Cop Lane and field 648 and others in that area they are so named because Tithe rolls of 1250, mention a trial brought by Robert,

son of John de Admaston, against James de Blithfield, his son John and others for touching a certain hedge which they had pulled down in Colton "The Sheriff of Staffordshire is therefore ordered to look into it, at the time and place," etc. The road, almost dividing the two parishes, is based on "Semitam Vice Comitis" "the path of the sheriff", "Cop "is "the top of the hill," over which the road runs.

Another name that has been use for generations is **238** Sleetings, from the Danish "slet", and also Saxon "slaed", meaning long flat smooth meadows and "ing" being a pasture that is low moist ground and subject to occasional overflowing.

The Park that is shown on your maps with the little crosses one of many that was a feature of the medieval landscape. Normally part of the Lord of the Manors land. They consisted of an area of woodland and pasture enclosed by an earth bank often with an outside ditch, the bank was topped by a wooden paling fence, the whole forming an impassable barrier to deer in the park. There were specially contrived entrances where deer could get in from the open country but once inside could not get out. The purpose of the park was to retain animals to provide the landowner with sport and fresh meat; they probably date from Saxon kings.

Looking somewhat further afield Wilmoor field **798/804** could well be a corruption of Windmill and the Fullwell area fields round **649/650** were related to John Fallinthewell who was chaplain of Colton in 1296.

Overall thoughts after looking through all the papers etc., is that the land was a lot wetter than it is now; there are lots of Marshy, Rushy and bog names.

Illustrations

1. **Picture of a deed of exchange of land in 1347** – Small print from Colton and the De Wasteney by Rev Parker.
2. **Colton terrier of 1773** – Photocopy from Lichfield Record Office.
3. **Picture of the complete tithe map of 1845** – A3 print from Instaprint from Bills photo from LRO.
4. **Portion of the tithe map of 1845** – Email from Bill.
5. **1845 tithe map showing field numbers** – 1 (2 x A3) print from Instaprint from Parkers book.
6. **Holdings of John Burt Esq. in 1845** - 1 (2 x A3) print from Instaprint from Parkers book.
7. **Land usage in 1845, Arable (Yellow), Pasture (Blue) and Meadow (Blue)** 1 (2 x A3) print from Instaprint from Parkers book.
8. **Binder showing in colour the complete list of field owners, occupiers, numbers, names use, and size of the fields of Colton** – taken from the Tithe Map in LRO. - 25 pages.

Plus hand outs (20) of the previously coloured and numbered fields as detailed in the talk.

Books on display include John Field book – The Dictionary of Field Names, Shropshire Field Names by H. G. Foxall and Mavesyn Ridware Field Names by John Myatt.

16.9.04

Fire Marks

Firemarks

Before the advent of fire insurance, the only assistance available to the owner of a property damaged by fire was through a "brief" in church. The rector drew the parishioner's attention each Sunday to specific causes of want or hardship in the parish in the hope that his flock would help the needy financially. Naturally, this was totally inadequate in the event of a large fire, and most of the loss had to borne by the unfortunate owner of the damaged property.

When the Great Fire of London broke out in the early hours of the morning of 2nd September 1666, at Farynor's bakehouse in Pudding Lane there were no organized groups of men trained to fight fires, and such water supplies and fire fighting equipment as then existed were totally inadequate to combat such a fire. The weather had been warm and dry for some weeks and there was a strong east wind blowing; it is not surprising, therefore, that the fire spread so rapidly among the wooden houses and buildings and along the narrow streets and alleys of Charles II's London. This devastating fire continued to burn for four days, destroying over 13,000 houses, 87 parish churches, The Royal Exchange and Custom House, 52 halls of Livery Companies, 3 City gates, Newgate Goal, four stone bridges, the Guildhall, and many other public and private buildings, including the original St Paul's Cathedral, bringing ruin and misery to may thousands of London's inhabitants.

The surveyors calculated that it would cost in the region of £3.9m to rebuild the houses, and another £2m to replace the public and municipal buildings. A further £2m was spent on rebuilding the cathedral. The loss of private goods and stock was estimated at £2m. The official figures also include the loss of £150m worth of wine, tobacco, sugar and plums of which the City was at that time very full'. The losses of booksellers and stationers in particular being very high.

Following a catastrophe of this magnitude, men's thoughts were full of rebuilding both house and businesses, of making regulations to control both the construction of buildings and the width of streets between them, and of improving fire-fighting equipment and water supplies, and in an effort to prevent such a loss by fire ever happening again. It was in 1680 that the first fire insurance company, called simply The Fire Office, or The Insurance Office for Houses, was established in London and formed an organised fire brigade to protect the properties insured with it.

By the end of the seventeenth century three London Societies were actively engaged in the business; The Fire Office; The Friendly Society, established in 1683 and the Amicable Contributors for Insuring Loss by Fire, later known as the Hand in Hand established in 1696. A number of new fire insurance companies were established in the early part of the eighteenth century, most them having their offices in the London area.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the only means of communication between different parts of Great Britain were stagecoach and horseback. It is not surprising, therefore, that at first very little fire insurance was transacted outside the city or town in which a company's office was situated. As communications improved towards the later part of the eighteenth century, the business activities of the fire insurance companies began to spread into all parts of the British Isles, and new companies were started by local businessmen in many provincial towns and cities. Many of these early fire insurance companies were small concerns depending on local support for their success; some of the companies were successful and were able to extend their activities over a greater area, while others, unable to attract any great means of support, soon found themselves unable to continue in business and ceased to operate.

As the idea of insurance grew and more and more fire insurance companies were formed, these companies also realised the necessity of having their own fire brigades, and so it became usual for new fire insurance companies to form their own fire brigades to put out any fires that might occur in the properties they insured. The companies soon found it necessary to have persons under their own control to look after their interests in the case of fire, instead of being dependant upon casual labour; this led to their employing men to act as fireman. In London the insurance companies recruited most of their fireman from among the free watermen, or ferrymen of the river Thames, finding that they were strong, reliable men, well used to danger, who could always be found at specified places owing to their calling, and could, therefore, be readily summoned to a fire.

A Company would employ from eight to thirty men for a brigade and some companies employed additional men as porters to remove goods from the burning buildings or from buildings threatened by fire. In some cases the foreman, or engineer, was paid a salary, but the ordinary fireman usually received a retaining fee, and were paid a fixed amount in addition for each drill or fire that they attended, which gave them a valuable supplementary source of income to add to their earnings as watermen.

In those days, that is before 1800 the naming of streets in cities and towns was rather haphazard, and the houses and other buildings were neither named nor numbered as they are today. Signs and emblems were used by traders and inn-keepers to denote their occupation and to draw attention to their premises, but private houses were not as easy to identify and it was often difficult for persons whom did not live in the immediate vicinity to locate a particular house.

When insuring a property against risk of fire, it was necessary that the companies officials and fireman should be able to identify an insured property immediately, and so it became practice for each insurance company to adopt a distinctive emblem for its use, which was displayed on metal signs fixed to the wall of each property insured; this emblem appeared at the head of the company's insurance policies and other documents. Many of these wall marks were made of lead, cast in a mould and then the number of the policy covering the particular property was stamped on a panel below the design with number dies.

The marks of each company varied in shape and size, and most were brightly coloured, in red, blue and with gold leaf, usually affixed to the front of the building insured, at such a height from the ground as to be both easily visible and beyond the reach of pilferers. In the late eighteenth century there was a sharp rise in the price of lead and the companies began to use thin sheets of copper and other materials in the manufacture of their marks, on which the design was pressed out. As properties became easier to identify, the practice of impressing or painting the policy number on marks gradually came to an end.

Between 1680 and 1880, over 150 fire insurance companies issued marks. Many of them redesigned their marks during the course of their business life, leading to many variations. The Fire Office had taken the symbol of a Phoenix rising from the ashes as its mark and it later took on that name. The Amicable Contributors for Insuring Loss by Fire later became known as the Hand in Hand as its symbol was of two hands doing a handshake.

Originally the brainchild of one man, Charles Povey, the Exchange House Fire Office came into being; business was conducted from a room in Causey's Coffee House in St Pauls Churchyard. Two years later it became a co-partnership of 24 members; and on 7th April 1710 as the Sun Fire Office it began issuing policies. In 1959 the Sun amalgamated with Alliance Assurance Company and in 1965 Sun Alliance amalgamated with London Assurance and then became known as the Sun Alliance & London Insurance Group, this was then taken over in 1994 by The Royal Insurance Group and has now become the Royal and Sun Alliance. The firemark shows the sun full face – in splendor- bearing the heraldic 16 rays alternately straight and wavy as an indication of light and heat.

The Royal Exchange Assurance Company was established in 1720 by Act of Parliament, their mark showed the Royal Exchange which was built in London in 1669, unfortunately this building was destroyed by fire in 1838 at which time most of the records were lost. From the 1890's this company entered into a period of growth and developed into one of the largest British Insurance Companies it merged with the Guardian Insurance Company Ltd. in 1968 to form the Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance

The introduction of the penny postal system in 1840, and consequently the numbering of houses and naming of streets, challenged the original necessity of using Fire Marks to distinguish properties. However, as one purpose of the mark was advertising for the issuing company, some of the late ones were issued for promotional purposes.

In the early days of fire insurance, companies made it a practice to remove their marks from a property when the policy lapsed, and as a result the marks of some companies, particularly those with early policy numbers on them, are very scarce. Some small companies issued only a few of their marks before going into liquidation or being taken over by one of their more successful rivals, demolition of properties through the centuries and bomb destruction during the second world war also took their toll and have added to the rarity of these old fire insurance marks.

The free watermen, when following their calling, were accustomed to wear badges on their arms. Noblemen provided their own watermen with their usual livery, and also gave them a large silver badge to wear upon the left arm with the nobleman's coat of arms embossed on it. It was therefore quite natural that the insurance companies should provide their fireman with a distinctive livery, consisting of caps, coats, breeches, stockings and shoes, and that they should also provide each fireman with a large badge to wear upon the upper part of the left sleeve of his coat with the companies emblem embossed on it. Many of these arm badges were made of silver and silver-gilt; some of the later badges being made of silver-plated metal and others of brass. These arm badges were usually numbered from 1 upwards, so that members of the public could easily identify any individual fireman if it became necessary to do so. The liveries of the different insurance company's fire brigades varied widely in colour; and some companies also provided top hats for their fireman to wear on ceremonial occasions. Leather caps or helmets were worn when on fire fighting duty, and these were usually decorated with the company's name or emblem in bright colours.

Although the Great Fire of London had demonstrated the need for more efficient fire fighting equipment, it was not until Jan van der Heyden, the superintendent of the fire service in Amsterdam invented an improved engine with a leather hose (known as a worm or snake) and published his book *Hose, Fire Sprayer* describing them in detail that any real progress was made. Fellow Dutchman Nicholas de Wael and John Lofting introduced the van der Heyden engine to England, and in 1690 Lofting was awarded a patent for an Engine for Extinguishing Fires. By 1700, there is evidence to suggest that Lofting was engaged in the manufacture of engines and small brass fittings on a considerable scale in his Islington factory. Alongside the development of the fire engine, an Act of Common Council, passed in 1668, required Londoners to keep a better watch, and larger stores of buckets, squirts, ladders and pick-axes were assembled at central places.

The insurance company's fire brigades continued to grow in number. Their obligation, however was to the insurance company that employed them, and many of the companies in those days could not afford to pay their fireman to fight fires in which they were not financially interested, unless they were indemnified for their expenses or received reciprocal assistance in fighting their own conflagrations. Several attempts were therefore made by thinking men to bring about some degree of co-operation between individual companies to assist each other in extinguishing fire, and eventually in 1826 an agreement was made between the Sun Fire Office, the Royal Exchange

Assurance and the London Assurance and the Phoenix Fire Office to combine their fire brigades when necessary, to fight fires under the leadership of one Superintendent.

This agreement in turn led to increased co-operation between other companies fire brigades, culminating in the formation of the London Fire Engine Establishment on 1st January 1833 by ten of the leading fire insurance companies, with a committee formed by these companies in general control, and with Mr. James Braidwood from Edinburgh as Superintendent of the Establishment. The remaining fire insurance companies, which had fire brigades in London eventually, joined the Establishment.

A falling wall at a fire in Bermondsey killed Mr. Braidwood in 1861, his death was a great loss to the Establishment, and in 1866 the control of fighting fires was handed over to the Metropolitan Board of Works, subsequently the London County Council. The London Fire Engine Establishment employed a permanent body of firemen, ready at all hours to give immediate attendance to fires, and had fire stations in various parts of London, where there were firemen in attendance 24 hours a day. Until the responsibility of fires in London was taken over by the Metropolitan Board of Works, this great public service was run and financed by the fire insurance companies.

In the provinces the insurance companies fire brigades continued to maintain their own individual fire brigades until well into the second half of the Victorian era, and some of them continued to operate until the early years of the twentieth century. These insurance companies' fire brigades were eventually either disbanded or taken over, one by one, by local city or town authorities when the bodies decided to form their own brigades. Probably the last survivor of these ancient brigades was the Norwich Union Insurance Society's fire brigade, which operated in Worcester until it was disbanded in March 1929.

The Guildhall Library Manuscripts Division have the original record books showing who took policies out and when that was, in the case of Colton House on 5.9.1781 William Piggot Esq. insured his dwelling for £1000, furniture for £400, stables and coach house for £200 making a total of £1600. He paid a premium to The Royal Exchange Assurance Company of £1 12 shillings and in addition 13 shillings 6 pence in duty making his initial payment £2 15 shillings and 6 pence.

The other firemark on the house numbered 762239 is that of the Sun Fire Office, the records show that John Burt Esq. insured his pictures for £1000 he paid £1 in duty and his first premium was £1 15 shillings this policy was taken out in 1805.

Hamley House Farm Field Records & Ledger

THE LOST LEDGER OF HAMLEY HOUSE FARM

This old ledger was kept among the effects of the Shaw family of Fradley Old Hall, Fradley, Staffs, alongside the 1885-1901 farm wages books. It was always assumed that it had something to do with Fradley. Closer inspection shows however that it relates to Hamley House Farm, Colton, where the Shaws' relation by marriage, Edward Nichols (1810-1894) – who was born at Fradley and retired there – was the tenant farmer.

The 1841 census shows him at Hamley House, aged 30, with his wife Hannah and their one-year-old baby Eliza. By 1851, he is described on the census as a farmer of 400 acres; he and Hannah have four children and five live-in servants. (They go on to have one more child in 1854.) In 1861 he is 51 years old, a farmer of 403 acres, employing eight labourers and three boys, a groom, dairymaid, housemaid and assistant dairymaid. In 1871, he is aged 61, an estate agent, occupying 450 acres, employing eight men and two boys, a groom, dairymaid and housemaid. His sons James Charles and Edward, described as farmers and agents, may have day-to-day charge of the farm now. In 1881 he is a 70-year-old widower and farmer of 371 acres. James Charles, aged 40, is still at home, Eliza is the lady of the house and her sister Mary Ann Alice is also there. They have a dairymaid, housemaid and male indoor servant. In 1891, Edward has retired to his property, Fradley Cottage, Fradley and is living on his own means with his daughter Mary Ann Alice, and Sarah Causer, a servant from Colton.

He died in 1894, presumably at Fradley. The ledger must have been taken to Fradley Old Hall by his niece, who lived there with her husband. Interestingly, she was actually born at Hamley House in 1835.

Cultivation of Hamley House Farm. Purchased
by Lord Ragot and entered on it as his Tenant
Lady Day 1857.

Near Red Flat.

1857. Barley sowed.
1858. Seeds good & grazed.
1859. Seeds Manured. 16 Loads per acre.
1860. Summer Fallow. wet season. Sown last week in December.
1861. Wheat very good crop.
1862. Beans average crop.
1863. Summer Fallow & Manured.
1864. Wheat good crop -
1865. Potatoes, Cabbage & Winter Vetches & Rye past dunged.
1866. 2: 8- Manures & 100 Cabbage plants dunged & Guanoed.
1867. Wheat good crop. "Broomfield Red".
1868. Potatoes. Cabbage. Manures & Turnips. Well dunged & Guanoed.
1869. Wheat & Barley & sowed -

Graber's Journal.

1857. Wheat on cloverroot.
1858. Beans. bad crop. Blighted.
1859. Fallow well dunged sown with Wheat.
1860. Wheat good crop. Wet season.
1861. Oats and seeded.
1862. Seeds grazed well manured and broken up for Fallow.
1863. Wheat very good.
1864. Cabbage & Potatoes on 2 acres & rest fallow (manured. (Juncos failed))
1865. Wheat.
1866. Black Oats & Vetches good crop. but much weathered.
1867. Wheat good crop. Guanoed & Nitra soda —
1868. Beans. Poor crop. "Dry Summer" —
1869. Barley. & seeded —

Crews Leasow.

1857. Wheat after Clover.
1858. Summer Fallow sown with Wheat.
1859. Wheat good crop.
1860. Peas good crop. Wet season.
1861. Turnips Manured 20 loads per acre with 4 cwt guano 25² lbs per acre
1862. Gallavera Wheat average crop.
1863. White Peas.
1864. Wheat
1865. Blue & White Peas.
1866. Sown with Rye eaten on. Summer fallow, well manured.
1867. Wheat -
1868. Beans. Poor crop. "Dry Summer" -
1869. Wheat & Guanoed.

Far Red Flat.

1857. Fallow limed 6 tons per acre.
1858. Fallow Wheat.
1859. Winter Beans Good crop.
1860. Barley well manured & sowed. Wet season.
1861. Seeds grazed & Fallow.
1862. Wheat good crop. great bulk.
1863. Beans
1864. Fallow part limed & other part manured.
1865. Wheat very good crop - "Derwick red".
1866. White Peas -
1867. Fallow.
1868. Wheat. Fair crop. "Sky summer".
1869. Part winter Beans Good crop. & Spring Beans Bad crop -

Long Hamley or Hatchgate.

1857. Clover Mown twice.
1858. Wheat excellent crop.
1859. Mangles & Potatoes with yard manure & guano good crop.
1860. Barley good crop sowed. Wet season.
1861. Seeds good mown twice.
1862. Sown with Spring Calavera Wheat.
1863. Beans. Bad crop.
1864. Oats & Vetches very good crop.
1865. Turnips well manured.
1866. Barley Seeded.
1867. Seeds mown twice.
1868. Oats. Good crop. "Dry summer".
1869. Wheat Fair crop -

~

Lower Park Side.

a
9 1 6

- 1857. Oats & Vetches.
- 1858. Summer Fallow Manured 16 loads per acre.
- 1859. Wheat very good crop.
- 1860. Spring Beans. Wet season. great Bulk. bad yield.
- 1861. Spring Wheat. manured 16 loads per acre.
- 1862. Summer Fallow.
- 1863. Wheat good crop. & Seeded
- 1864. Seeds & Mown
- 1865. Grazed.
- 1866. Grazed. broken up, part manured, sown with wheat.
- 1867. Wheat -
- 1868. Oats. Dry Summer -
- 1869. Summer Fallow. Well manured -

9.30 a.m.

Top Park Side.

a n f
6 3 31

- 1857. Seeds good grazed.
- 1858. Wheat good crop.
- 1859. Winter Beans very good crop.
- 1860. Summer Fallow. Wet season.
- 1861. Wheat very good crop with 2 Cwt guano & 2 Cwt Salt. 9 seeds
- 1862. Seeds manured 16 loads per acre and grazed.
- 1863. Wheat
- 1864. Oats & Vetches.
- 1865. Summer Fallow. well manured.
- 1866. Wheat good crop - "Norwich red"
- 1867. Beans. Poor crop -
- 1868. Wheat & manured - "Dry summer" -
- 1869. & seeded -

Coppy Leasow.

a n p
13 1 15

1857. Barley sowed & dressed with Proctor & Rylands manure.
1858. Seeds grazed and manured 15 loads per acre.
1859. Wheat.
1860. Summer Fallow. Wet season.
1861. Wheat good crop dressed with 2 Cwt guano 2 Cwt Salt per acre. ^{& sowed.}
1862. Seeds grazed. Stock fence laid to Field Piece drained ditch.
1863. Grazed manured on seeds.
1864. Oats.
1865. Summer fallow & manured.
1866. Wheat good crop. "Browick red"
1867. Oats & sowed.
1868. Seeds mown. "Dry summer" -
1869. Wheat -

Big Ashcroft.

a 2 10
8 2 31

1857. Wheat after blower bad crop. although manured.
 1858. Barley excellent crop. Guanoed. & seeded.
 1859. Seeds grazed.
 1860. Grazed and well manured. and seeded again. Wet season.
 1861. Grazed. Wintered sheep on with lake corn & turnips.
 1862. Grazed. do do.
 1863. 2- 2- 2-
 1864. 2- 2- 2-
 1865. 2- 2- 2-
 1866. 2- 2- 2-
 1867. 2- 2-
 1868. 2- "Dry summer"
 1869. 2-

Big Therrah crops (Late Harveys.) Primer 2d. 1860.

1860. Near Port Mangles. Potatoes & Turnips with 20 loads yard
 " manure per acre with 2 but Guano & Root & Rylands
 " all good for nothing from the wet season.
 " For Port Oats and Vetches Great Bulk bad yield.
 1861 Near Port Spring Wheat. For Port summer Fallow
 1862 do Barley good crop guanoed & seeded. For port
 Wheat good crop seeded.
 1863 Seeds raised & manured.
 1864 2- 2-
 1865 For Port Canadian Oats (near Port Oats & Vetches) & worked.
 1866 Wheat good crop "Browick red" & seeded.
 1867 Seeds raised -
 1868 9- "Dry summer" -
 1869 Oats - For crop -

Barn Piece (late Harvey's)

^a 14 ^b 34

1860. Seeds sown Manured 15 loads per acre. Wet season.
1861. Wheat good crop.
1862. Beans good crop.
1863. Summer fallow
1864. Wheat good crop.
1865. Peas & Beans. Top end manured.
1866. Stubble sowed for wheat good crop. "Brownish red".
1867. Turnips. Mangels. Potatoes. & Cabbage. well (Singed & Guanoed).
1868. Wheat & seeded.
1869. Seeds raised -

Hamley Field. (Late Holland St^d) ^a 9 ⁿ 1 ^h 10

- 1860 Bad seeds manured 15 loads per acre. Not sown
 1861 Wheat.
 1862 Part swedes manured & part summer Fallow.
 1863 Wheat good crop - & seeded
 1864 Seeds raised.
 1865 ~~Wheat~~ Grazed
 1866 Oats -
 1867 Wheat (See summer)
 1868 Sown with Turnips. "Failed." Well dunged & manured -
 1869 Wheat

Little Park (Late Mr. Holland.)

a
4 " 17

- 1860. Brush Wheat took half. Wet season.
- 1861. Beans good crop.
- 1862. Summer Fallow Manured.
- 1863. Wheat good crop -
- 1864. ~~Beans~~. White Peas -
- 1865. Wheat part manured. good crop -
- 1866. Beans + Peas -
- 1867. Summer Fallow. Dunged -
- 1868. Wheat. Good crop + seeded - "Dry summer" -
- 1869. Seeds raised -

Big Park. (Late Mr. Hollands)

a a to
12 20 7

1860. About 8 acres Fallow Wheat & 4 acres Brush. Wet season.
1861. Beans good crop.
1862. 8 acres Wheat and 4 acres Fallow.
1863. 4 acres ~~Wheat~~ ^{Wheat} & the other part Barley.
1864. 4 acres White Peas manured. & 8 acres Manured & lined.
1865. Wheat good crop -
1866. Beans -
1867. Summer Fallow. Sown & seeded.
1868. Wheat good crop & seeded. "Dry summer".
1869. Seeds raised -

- 1862. Potatoes.
- 1863 Wheat
- 1864 ~~Wheat~~ - Winter Witches mown green -
- 1865 ~~Winter Witches mown green~~ - Rye & Reaped
- 1866 Winter Witches & mown green.
- 1867 Potatoes & Turnips. Well manured -
- 1868 Wheat good crop - "Dry summer" -
- 1869 Potatoes & Cabbage. Well manured -

603.
 No on 604. 635. Hamleys. (Late Myatts) 3 together ^a 12 ^r 1 ^p 32

1862. Top part had seeds Fallowed and Manured and Fence stocks
 " Middle Part Turnips part yard Manured & Proctor & Ryland
 " Lower Part. bush wheat very bad, and very foul.
 1863 Top part + Middle wheat. bottom 2 - Cabbage & potatoes.
 1864 Barley & seeded -
 1865 Seeds sown.
 1866 Grazed -
 1867 Oats Top part 6 acres Manured & Mailed -
 1868 Wheat. " Dry summer -
 1869 Summer Fallow. 9 acres Sowed & Remains dumped -

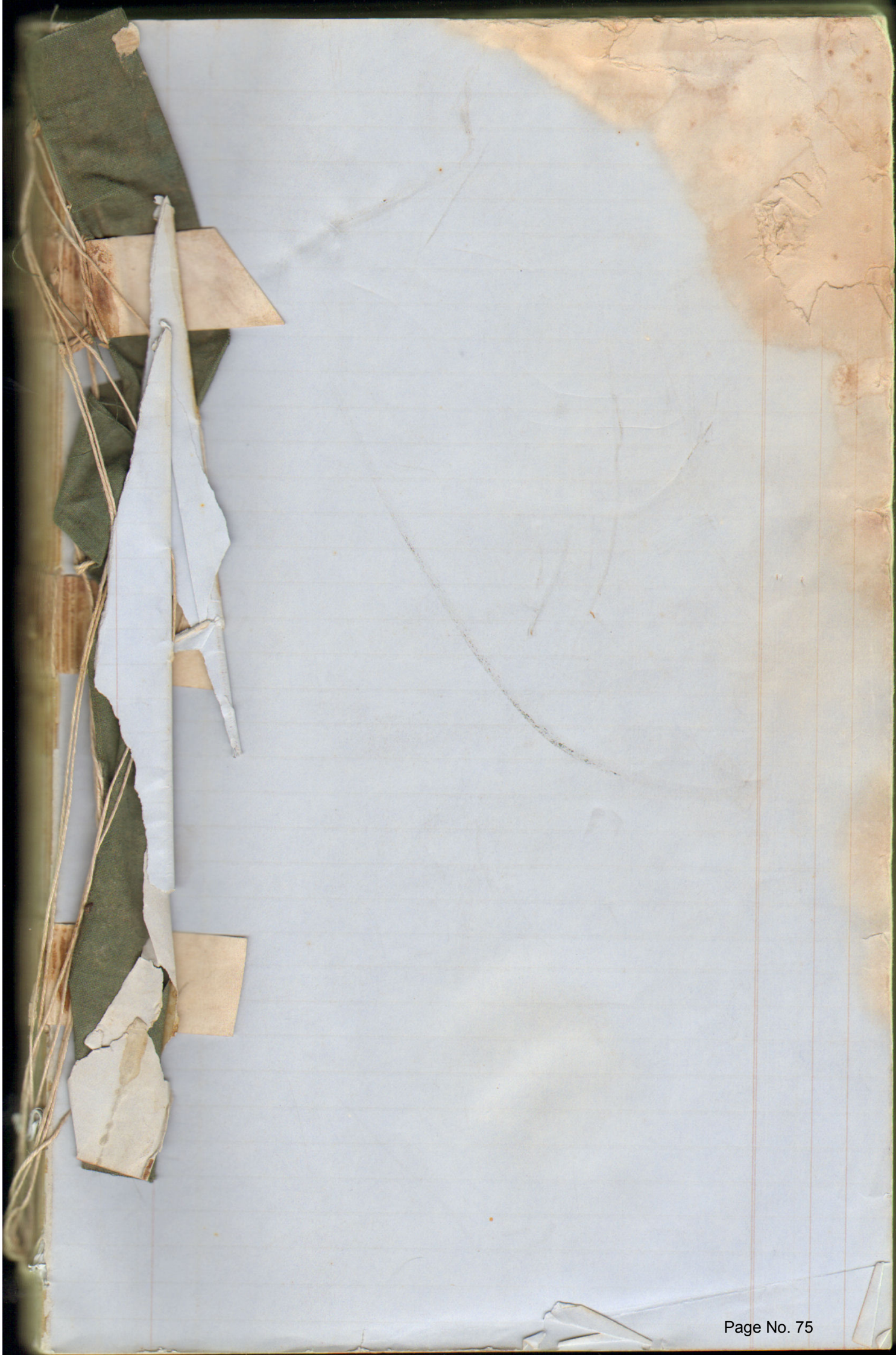
Noon Jan 684. Kinnersley, Glose. (Late Myatts)

a	r	h
11	"	29

1862. Part Fallow Wheat & part brush.
1863. ^{leaves} -
1864. Turnips failed. Sown with Peruvian + England Guano + Salt.
1865. Wheat good crop. + seeded
1866. Seeds sown - W.
1867. Wheat
1868. Bailey. Guanoed. "Dry summer" -
1869. Castagnet Turnips. Well Guanoed + Nitro Soda - Cut fences all round -

ELLERIE

22-0-1962



Bought commencing Jan^y 1st 64

Jan ^y 1 st	Ball bag string	P ^d			8
" 3 rd	Cow calf of Mr. Turner. Park Fields.	P ^d	1		
" 7 th	Mr. Whitworths bill 2 sacks Flour 20 lbs ea.	P ^d	3	6	8
" 7 th	2 small Memorandum books. Mr. James.	P ^d		1	8
" 8 th	Mr. Yates commission for selling 2 Cows & 3 Pigs	P ^d		8	
" 9 th	Mr. Leatons Tithe (Less Income tax 1-2-3 1/2)	P ^d	38	3	2 1/2
" "	Mr. Smithmans bill for shoe making	P ^d	4	12	1
" "	Mr. Southens for 3-3 of Coals at 10/10 per ton	P ^d	1	14	1 1/2
" 13 th	Mr. Ricksons bill	P ^d	1	7	6
" 13 th	Mr. Lenton Pons rate made 16 th Octo ^r 63 at 7.12 1/2	P ^d	15	12	4 1/2
" 16 th	Yearling Cow calf of William Camser	P ^d	3	5	
" 19 th	Mr. Markham's bill	P ^d	1	6	6
" "	Mr. Bunnells do - & do for News	P ^d	11	12	7 1/2
" "	Mr. James do	P ^d		16	
" "	Postage Stamps	P ^d		2	6 1/2
" "	Book & Cotton	P ^d		1	
" "	Mr. Dylis. P.O. Order	P ^d	2	13	6
" "	Mr. Re ^d Sons & Co do	P ^d		12	9 1/2
" "	Mr. Orders	P ^d			9 1/2
" "	Cow calf of Mr. Harris	P ^d	1	7	
23 rd	do do	P ^d	1		
" "	Mr. Yates Tithe Rent Charge for Vicar of Colindale	P ^d	1	8	1
27 th	Mr. Southens for 3-18 of Slack at 3/1 per ton	P ^d	1		6 1/2
27 th	Wages	P ^d	8	6	3 1/2
16 th	do	P ^d	9	10	7 1/2
30 th	Mr. Hill. Nurseryman	P ^d		15	6
" "	Messrs R. & M. Wright. Stafford	P ^d		2	9
" "	Wages	P ^d	9	9	2 1/2
July 1 st	Cow calf of Mr. Harris	P ^d	1		
" 2 nd	do	P ^d	1		
" 3 rd	Mr. Wyate half years tithe rent charge due 1 st July 64	P ^d	27	7	10
" 6 th	Mr. Williams bill for bran & Ale	P ^d	13	16	1/2

Date		£	s	d
	Brought forward	162	19	11½
Feb 13 th	Mr. Gouthrons 1 Load of Hack	10	1½	
"	" Wages	8	10	4½
" 1 st	Thomas Arnold's Bills	13		
" 22 nd	Mr. Jackson for 2 White pigs	3		
"	do. his share of money out Mr. Gouthrons			
"	Red. Wheat	7	6	
" 23 rd	Mr. Gouthrons 3 loads Hack & 1 do coals	2	10	8½
" 24 th	Mr. Smiths Bill. for repairing 2 Guns. L.L.	18		
"	James Sutton, Keeton, 2 Loads Salt 1-11 th & 1½ th fine	1		7
" 26 th	Joseph Sharods Bill for grinding corn	2	6	9
" 27 th	Wages	8	16	10
" 29 th	James Sutton 1 load Salt 25 Cwt & 10 Cwt Rock do	1	8	4
March 2 nd	Mr. Harris a Cow Calf	1		
"	Mr. Hunt for Advertisement for Wagoner	2	6	
" 5 th	Mr. Hill for Garden Seeds	3	6½	
" 19	Mr. Turner, March Fields. Cow Calf	1		
"	Edward Arnolds. Cow Calf	1		
" 21 st	Mr. Lenton. Road Rates at 3 ^d in the pound	6	4	11½
"	Wages	8	13	
" 26	Wages	7		1
"	Mr. Gaunts Bill for grinding corn	3	13	4
"	Mr. Harris do	1	17	10
"	Mr. Puckering for Old Timber	1	10	
"	Mr. Wrights Bills for Shoeing	1	8	
"	Mr. Chestertons Bill	11	1	
"	Mr. Salobarys do	8	9	2
"	Mr. Guesmiths do	16	3	10
"	Mr. Lenton Cow Calf	1		
April 7 th	Dickinson & Co. for Ale	8	8	
" 14	Mr. Gates comes for selling 2 Hides	3	9	
"	Mr. Alken. Bill for Beef		13	
" 20	Cheque Book	2		

£ 276 1 5

	Brought forward - - - - -	276	1	8
April 20 th	Mr. Bramington Bill - - - - -	92	19	9
	Wages - - - - -	92	9	11
" 23 rd	do - - - - -	92	9	11
May 7 th	do - - - - -	92	9	9
" 12 th	Commission for selling 2 calves - - - - -	92	2	..
" "	P.O. Order for Quon Grogan 30/- and 3 rd - - - - -	92	1	10 3
" 13 th	Mr. Harris, Harp. - - - - -	92	1	..
" 24 th	Mr. Atkins for Meat - - - - -	92	1	11
" "	Mr. Smith for Salt 20 Cwt. Export 3 Cwt. fine - - - - -	92	16	..
" "	Mr. Cliff Born Rate - - - - -	92	19	8
" "	Mr. Meat - - - - -	92	2	6
" "	Mr. Tompkinson for Guano - - - - -	92	24	9 6
" 30 th	Mr. Holland for Thrashing - - - - -	92	16	..
" "	Dickinson Esq. 144 Gallons Ale at 1/- - - - - -	92	7	4
" 28 th	Mr. Hills Bill - - - - -	92	4	3 4
" "	Mr. Louthen led of Coals 34 Cwt - - - - -	92	14	..
" 21 st	Wages - - - - -	92	9	2 1/2
" 28 th	Two Men for weeding 13 1/2 acres wheat at 2/6 - - - - -	92	1	13 9
" "	do do 13 acres Oats at 1/- & 6 set & setches 1/2 - - - - -	92	1	5
June 4 th	Wages - - - - -	92	11	18 4
" 6 th	Mr. Lewis for Sheep kept on Turnips - - - - -	92	24	.. 4
" 8 th	Rec ^d A. Seaton's half years Rent due Lady day 12-3-8 - - - - -	92	40	12 6
" "	64 (less income tax 12-3-8) - - - - -	92	7	..
" 6 th	Rec ^d Mr. Lenton's rent for garden due last Lady day - - - - -	92	2	10
" "	Miss Hinkley for two Mares - - - - -	92	4	1 7 1/2
Apr 7 th	Mr. Lenton quarter income tax - - - - -	92	4	.. 9 1/2
" "	do Land & Assessed Tax - - - - -	92	24	16
" 14 th	Mr. Tompkinson for Guano. - - - - -	92	13	4
" "	Pt of Mr. Hill 20 Cwt. of Champion Swede Seed at 8 th per lb - - - - -	92	3	10
" "	do 10,000 Cabbage plants at 1/2 - - - - -	92	5	..
" "	do 1000 do do 5/- - - - - -	92	1	9
" "	3 Men for hoeing 7 acres peas - - - - -	92		
			497	10 11 1/2

1864	Brought forward			£	497	10	11/2
	Mr. Charlesworth for Young Grey Mare	1					
June 17	Ind. Bago's half years rent due Lady day last.			£	261		
	do Admaston School			£	6		
20th	Mr. Hanbury's half years rent due Lady day last. (less Income Tax) £12-19-6			£	33		6
18th	Bretton Colliery 2 loads Hacks			£	1	3	10
	do 2 Shovels			£		5	
	8 Fats at 2/6 ea			£	1		
	4 Head Chains			£		4	
	40 lbs Nails at 3/3			£		11	6
3rd	Mr. Whitworth 4th Flour			£	1	13	4
12th	Wages			£	10	12	3/2
	In 16 doz Young Sparrows at 3/4 doz			£		4	6
	Ball hay string			£		1	
April	Mr. White Yeilding Bull from Shugborough			£	12	10	
June 24	Mr. Lenton for Rates @ 8 in the pound			£	12	5	3
July 3rd	Wages			£	10	8	1/2
	5th Mr. Porter the Vicar of Colwich the rent charge			£	1	7	1
	11th Mr. Mayors toll for seeds			£	14	4	
	13th Mr. Wyatts half years the rent charge			£	26	7	1
	16th Mr. A. Seaton half years the rent charge			£	36	14	2
	less income tax						
	Wages			£	9	10	1
July 4	Mr. A. Seaton half years rent due Lady day 1864. (less Income Tax)			£	31	5	
	14th Mr. Yates commission for selling sheep			£		3	6
	14th Mr. Tommis for Oil Cake			£	3	2	8
	15th Mr. Southers for Coal			£		11	8
	Mr. James for Mark Lane Express			£		16	
	17th Mr. Wynne for Boots			£		18	
	20th Mr. Smithman for the making			£	2	16	10
	23rd P. 3 men for mowing 46 acres Grass & seeds @ 4/6 per acre			£	10	7	
	30th P. heading Ram from Mr. May. (Harlock)			£	16	16	

£1004 9 4/2

	Brought forward		1004	9	4 1/2
July 16	To: Men for mowing 49 1/2 acres grass & sud 2 1/6 per acre	11	5		
Aug 8	Load of Coals 1 Ton	11	8		
" 16	Wages	9	10	1	
" 30	do	7	6	10	
Aug 20	do	6	5	9	
"	To: Women for picking 65 lbs stones @ 1 1/2 p per lb	3	5		
" 22	Mr. Yates com for selling 29 sheep	4	6		
Aug 3	Miss Edwards for Allen half years education	31	13	11 1/2	
" 27	Load of Coals. 33 cwt @ 11 1/8	19	3		
" 28	John Tanah & Gang 15 1/2 acres wheat @ 10 1/6	8	2	9	
"	John Murphy 5 1/2 do @ 11	2	9	6	
" 28	Queen Grogan & Gang 28 1/2 do @ 12 1/2	17	2		
"	do do 7 - head of	2	2		
Sept 27	Wages	7	18	14	
Sept 8	Oliver & Evans. Sale	2	14	9	
"	W. S. Mullan & Just. 2 1/2 @ 2. 18 1/2	3	5		
"	W. Whitworth. Sale	5	7		
"	Head sewing Hook & Gloves	4	4		
"	W. Harris do	3	1	4	
Sept 15	Of: Edwards & Galt	12	16		
" 8	Mr. Yates com for selling Stock	1	2	6	
" 14	Wages for selling 21 cwt. Stock @ 5 1/2 p per cwt	1	3	1/2	
" 20	Mr. Yates com for selling sheep	14	6		
" 21	Mr. Clipp for rate for Church parish 6 p per pound	19	2		
" 10	Wages	10	2	3	
" 24	do	9	9	8	
Oct 1	Proctor & Ryland 2 Tons Turnip Manure 16 00 @ 15	12			
"	W. of Mr. Bagnall. 10 bags white chop	7	17	6	
"	Wheat 90 c 10 lb @ 13 1/2 p per bag	18			
Nov 6	W. Shaw. 20 bags white seed wheat	3	7	6	
"	90 c 10 lb @ 18 1/2 p per bag	1	8		
"	W. of Mr. Joy. 9 Bush Rye @ 9 1/6 p per bush	3	7	6	
"	do Mr. Simms 4 do @ 11 1/2 p do	1	8		
				£ 1211 3 6 1/2	

	Brought forward		12 11 3 6 1/2
Oct 8 th	Wages	P ^d	9 16 9
" 11	Rt. Tippers Bile	P ^d	3 2 "
" 11	W. Gannin Half years Rent due Michael last	P ^d	3 3 "
" 11	W. Ganton. Half years Rent Charge for Heats	P ^d	" 1 7 1/2
"	Footage. (due to Mr. Ganton) July 1 st 66	P ^d	" 1 "
"	W. Melland. Subscription for Registry Agency	P ^d	1 "
" 13	W. J. Nichol. Agent for the District Fire Insurance	P ^d	1 19 6
"	Company at Ganton on Trent	P ^d	" "
"	George Brown for Lord of Oak. fell in bottom	P ^d	10 "
"	Park side	P ^d	" "
" 15	W. Ganton. assessed taxes	P ^d	3 15 6 1/2
" 21	Hays Colliery 2 nd 18 Coals at 11/8 per ton	P ^d	1 11 6
" 22	Wages	P ^d	9 15 6
" 21	Dickinson for 100 lb. of Ale & Beer 8 2 2 1/2 lbs 10/	P ^d	7 12 "
"	discount	P ^d	" "
" 24 th	Mr. Yates com ^r for selling sheep	P ^d	8 6
Nov 3 rd	B. Worlescroft 21 Bushels Acorns @ 1/6 per bush.	P ^d	1 11 6
"	R. Bentley 3 3/4 do do @ 1/6 do do	P ^d	5 6
"	G. Dale 3 1/4 do do do @ 1/6 do do	P ^d	4 10 1/2
"	E. Peach 3 1/2 do do do @ 1/6 do do	P ^d	5 8
"	do do 4 do do do @ 1/6 do do	P ^d	6 "
"	E. Seakin 6 1/2 do do do @ 1/6 do do	P ^d	9 9
"	G. Dale 1 do do do @ 1/6 do do	P ^d	1 6
"	J. Martin 4 do do do @ 1/6 do do	P ^d	6 "
" 5	Wages	P ^d	9 19 1
" 7	Load Small Stack from Hays Colliery 19 2 5 1/2	P ^d	5 6 1/2
"	G. Dale 1 Bush - Acorns @ 1/6	P ^d	1 6
"	B. Worlescroft 3 do do @ 1/6	P ^d	4 6
"	E. Seakin 2 1/2 do do @ 1/6	P ^d	3 9
"	B. Worlescroft 1/2 do do @ 1/6	P ^d	9
" 10	W. Ganton. Pons Rate @ 6 ^d in the pound	P ^d	14 15 9
" 14	E. Seakin 2 Bush acorns	P ^d	3 "
"	E. Peach 2 1/2 do do	P ^d	3 9
" 18	Wages	P ^d	7 15 3

	Brought forward				£ 1290 7 8 1/2
15	G. Dale 1 bush acorns			P.	1 6
14	E. Ryalls 775 rods hedge brushing @ 10			P.	2 2 6
	per rod 3. 2-6. less cash 1 £				
17	Hayer Colliery 53 Cwt. Slack @ 9 1/2 per ton			P.	1 4 3 1/2
24	W. Linton, Income Tax			P.	4 9 3
1	Danson Ties to Compton Station			P.	1
25	Hayer Colliery 1 Load 10 Cwt. Slack @ 9 1/2			P.	13 9
	1 " 1 " Small @ 5 1/10			P.	6 1 1/2
30	W. E. Bowers 36 Tons Lime @ 11 1/6 per ton			P.	20 14
Dec. 2	W. Clipp Pons Rate. Folwich @ 6 1/2 per pound			P.	19 8
30	Wages			P.	9 11 10
	Supr. Henry W. & James H. Day for Cils			P.	1 8
Dec. 23	Jacksonson & Co. for beer			P.	5 8
Dec. 10	Rev. A. Seaton's half years rent due				
	Michaelmas 1864 - less Income tax				40 12 6
17	Wages			P.	8 12 4
16	Ind. Baxton half years rent due Michaelmas				
	Admaston School	261-0-0			
		6-0-0			
		267-0-0			
	Tax & tax deducted	1-1-3 1/2			
		£ 265-18-8 1/2			265 18 8 1/2
	W. Allen, chopping trees			P.	1 10
28	W. Dinton Church Rate 10 per pound			P.	1 4 8 1/2
30	Hayer Colliery 36 Cwt. Coal @ 11 1/8			P.	1 10 3
	20 " Slack @ 9 1/2			P.	9 2
31	Wages			P.	8 15 9 1/2
					£ 1665 11 10

Date Bought commencing Jan^y 1st 1865 £ 2

Jan ^y 1 st	Harriet Turges wages	P ^d	11		
"	Hannah Troffatts	P ^d	9	5	
" 14	Wages	P ^d	8	7	10
" 16	Hopes Colliery 1 st on small @ 5/10	P ^d		5	10
"	Mr. James' Bill	P ^d		19	
"	Mr. Meland Test: do	P ^d	18	9	5 1/2
"	do Subm to Registry Oct. 1864	P ^d	1		
" 12	Mr. Nicksons Bill	P ^d	3	10	7
" 14	Thos. Smithman do	P ^d	3	15	5
"	Dog chain from Denton	P ^d			7
" 21	Pauls Yates Bill	P ^d	2	1	2
" 24	Mr. Gouthens load black 24 cut @ 7/6	P ^d		9	
" 21	Mr. Wynne	P ^d	1	17	
" 30	Mr. Yates Commission	P ^d		10	
"	Hopes Colliery 25 cut black @ 7/2	P ^d		11	5 1/2
"	do 20 " small	P ^d		5	10
" 28	Wages	P ^d	9		1
Feb 1 st	Mr. Wyatts half years tithe Kent Charge	P ^d	26	7	1
"	due 1 st Jan ^y 65				
" 6	Yeape Cumbridge for catching Rabbits	P ^d		7	6
" 8	" do " do	P ^d		7	
" 11	Mr. Foulke for Rape seed	P ^d		2	
" 13	Thos. Holland's Threshing Acct	P ^d	8	14	6
" 11	Wages	P ^d	8	19	7
" 21	Mr. Gouthens 33 cut coals @ 11/8 per ton	P ^d		19	3
" 22	Hopes Colliery 32 " @ 11/8 "	P ^d		18	8
"	do 16 " small @ 5/10	P ^d		4	8
" 23	do 42 " do @ 5/10	P ^d		12	3
"	Yeape Cumbridge for catching 9 couples of Rabbits	P ^d		4	6
" 25	Wages	P ^d	8	10	
"	Yeape Cumbridge do 6 1/2 do do	P ^d		3	3
					£ 127 18 6

	Carried forward		£	s	d
Mar 4	Hase Powder from J. H. Arnold	Dr	12	18	6
" 11	Wages	Dr		2	3
" 3	Robinson & Co. for Ale	Dr	8	10	3
" 10	J. Atkin Beef	Dr	5	8	
" 14	Mr. Cliff. Colunch from Kate	Dr		6	7
" "	Mr. Gannet Half years rent for Hamley field	Dr	9	10	
" "	due Lady day 65	Dr	3	3	
" 18	J. Atkin Beef	Dr	15		
" 20	Mr. Linton Cotton Highway rate	Dr	7	7	1
" "	do do rate for Hamley Heath cottage	Dr		1	1/2
" 8	Mr. Musson & Son 6 bags Red Beans @ 20/	Dr	6		
" 26	Wages	Dr	8	17	7/2
" 31	Mr. Radfords bill	Dr	1	1	10
" "	Wages Selling 2 In 2 out small @ 5/10	Dr		12	3
" 28	Mr. Pickering for Thatching Wood	Dr		10	
April 5	Mr. Gates 8 bags barley @ 17/	Dr	6	16	
" "	Commission for selling sow	Dr		2	
Mar 9	Mr. Arnolds bill for Seal boards	Dr	1	6	4
" 21	John Gaunts bill for grinding	Dr	11	6	3
Apr 9	Mr. Arnolds Cow calf	Dr	1		
" 13	J. Radfords do	Dr	1		
April 5	Mr. Tippers bill	Dr	2	8	6
" "	Mr. Matthews 7 bags Blue Beans @ 20/	Dr	7		
" "	Mr. Edwards 15 " Oats @ 17/	Dr	12	15	
" "	Radfords & Sons 1000 ad. pen. do. at 70/ per ton	Dr	0	0	0
Mar 2	Mr. Jackson for 2 hills	Dr	3	5	
April 10	Mr. Gunsmiths bill	Dr	9	8	8
" 10	Mr. Burnell do	Dr	14	15	
" 10	Mr. Salisbury do	Dr	6	15	7
" 10	Mr. Chesterton do	Dr	2	3	3
Mar 20	Mr. Linton Highway Rate	Dr	7	7	1
April 18	Mr. Hill half years rent for Heath cottage	Dr	2	10	
" 10	Mr. Gates comt. for selling sheep	Dr		2	
			£	282	3 10 1/2

	Brought forward		282	3	12
25	W. C. Nichols 14 3/4 bushels Potatoes sent d	pp	1	16	
"	Carriage on 40 potatoes	pp		6	4
May 5	W. Lenton Hous rate	pp	14	16	10 1/2
"	6 wages	pp	7	19	7 1/2
"	8 W. Yates Commission for selling calves & sheep	pp		16	
"	25 Breinton Colliery 20 cwt slack d 8/4	pp		11	8
"	29 W. Yates Com ^r for selling sheep	pp		9	
"	20 wages	pp	8	19	0 1/2
June 3	do	pp	9	16	4
"	John Graily 4: for hoving 18 1/2 Hamley Peas	pp	3	3	10
"	& Beans 14 acres at 4/6	pp			
"	12 W. Yates Com ^r for selling sheep	pp		12	9
"	W. Markhams Bill	pp		9	
"	W. Mellard Jun ^r	pp		6	1
"	W. Tibbitts	pp	3	7	6
"	W. Williams	pp	4	14	
May 26	W. Clipp Colwich Hous Rate	pp		19	8
"	22 W. Gresley Bill	pp	8	16	
"	6 W. Frobie	pp	13	7	4
June 16	W. Pickering half years rent due to Lad Dept	pp			
"	Lady day 1861 (Gen property tax) 261 £	pp	265	18	8 1/2
"	do Adamston school land (1860) 6 £	pp			
"	St. J. Blanton & Black Potatoes Rotterdam	pp		12	
"	17 wages	pp	10	9	7
"	R. Peach 12 doz young Sparrows d 5	pp		3	
"	Edward Rowley 10 3/4 doz do do do	pp		2	7 1/2
"	27 W. Potter Colwich Tithe Rent Charge	pp	2	12	11 1/2
July 12	W. Hyatts half years rent Tithe rent charge	pp	25	4	7
"	6 W. Yates 4 quarts of seed barley 3 1/4	pp	6	16	
"	6 do for selling sheep	pp		7	6
"	6 W. Timmis 6 bags Indian corn	pp	5	8	
"	25 Dickinson & Co for Ale	pp	7	4	
"	13 Breinton Colliery 1 Tm slack	pp		8	4
"	3 W. F. Hooley Esq 3 Tm Lambs	pp	6		

	Came forward -		694	7	7
28	Hays Colliery 1 ton small	P ^d		5	10
15	Wages	P ^d	16	9	2
29	do	P ^d	9		3
	John Handy 9 days $3\frac{1}{2}$	P ^d	1	8	6
Aug ^t	W. Hill seeds	P ^d		12	3
10	W. Greensmith for seeds	P ^d	9	14	
19	W. Gaunt bill for sanding	P ^d	3	19	
23	Robt. Tipper	P ^d		5	3
12	Wages	P ^d	9	18	4
25	Hays Colliery 27 Cwt best coal at 10/10	P ^d		14	7/6
	do 23 do small at 5/10	P ^d		6	8/6
22	John Farringtons reaping Account 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres at 12/P ^d	P ^d	12	9	
	R ^d Peach 6 doz young sparrows	P ^d		1	6
	C ^d Pooty 2	P ^d			6
25	St Yeading ram at W. Ironmongers. Market P ^d	P ^d	5	10	
July 14	Rev. U. Seaton half year rent due July 1 st 65 - 6s	P ^d	40	12	6
	Income Tax				
	do half year tithe rent charge due 1 Sep ^r	P ^d	35	2	11/6
Aug ^t 22	John Farringtons for reaping 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres wheat at 12/P ^d	P ^d	12	9	
	Edw. Mutton to Mrs	P ^d	7	4	4
	3 bags of Mutton. Mutton & Greensmith	P ^d		17	6
26	Edw. Mutton for mowing wages	P ^d	12	2	6 1/2
30	Queen Gros for reaping & day work account	P ^d	32	13	9
	6 Hays Colliery 27 Cwt black 8/4	P ^d		11	3
21	W. Yates com ^r for selling stone & w ^o s	P ^d	1	7	3
28	do 2 Fat colts	P ^d		10	3
Sept. 18	do Shep	P ^d		11	6
25	do for selling 3 Fat colts	P ^d		13	9
	W. R. Wright bill for shearing	P ^d		14	
9	Wages	P ^d	10	0	11
23	do	P ^d	9	10	
27	Edw. Mutton for mowing grass & flower at 12/P ^d 30/cash 16/P ^d	P ^d	1	2	
28	Thos. Puthams 24 Cwt small at 7/6	P ^d		9	
July	D ^d Hadland. cow calf	P ^d	1		

Brought Forward		£	15	15	17	7 1/2
July 1 st	Whitworth & Co. bill	P.	8	0	2	
"	Williams & Hicks for Beer	P.	4	4	"	
"	Harris R. I.	P.	2	16	4	
" 2	Pixou Wm	P.	1	15	5	
"	Yates Wm Tailor	P.	2	3	6	
" 10	Fooke Mr. bill	P.	1	3	"	
"	Wynne Mr.	P.	4	8	6	
" 21	Arnold Thos.	P.	2	14	3	
Mar 2	Philworth Mr sack of Flour 20 lb	P.	1	18	"	
" 3	Salisbury & Brasington bill	P.	7	12	"	
"	Tibbitts Mr	P.	5	17	6	
"	Gaunt Mr. for grinding Corn	P.	4	1	8	
"	Choterton Mr. bill	P.	22	9	8 1/2	
" 10	Rowley & Miles bill for candles	P.	2	10	"	
Apr. 10	Deekinson & Co. for Beer	P.	13	4	"	
" 11	Radford R. bill for Shoeing	P.	7	19	6	
"	Denne Mr. 12 Lbs Beans 2 1/2	P.	12	12	"	
			£	162	17	2

Bought Commencing Jan^y 1st 66

Jan 3 rd	Sutton Las. 20 Cwt Rock Salt	70	1	6	8
"	1 1/2 " Tine &	70	"	2	"
" 4	Hayes Colliery 19 Cwt Small	70	"	7	11
" 13	Hayes	70	6	19	8
" 18	Hayes Colliery 63 Cwt Small @ 5/10	70	"	18	4 1/2
" 19	Lenton Thos Income Tax	70	1	9	9 1/2
" 24	Quinn Mr Cow calf	70	1	"	"
"	Lenton Thos Pons Rate	70	14	15	9
"	Cliff John Colwich Pons Rate	70	"	19	8
" 27	Hayes	70	7	14	6
July 2	Southern Thos 22 Cwt Black @ 7/6	70	"	8	3
" 3	Harris Mr 3 Calves Bull 2 1/2 @ 28/-	70	2	13	6
"	" - 1 " Bull	70	1	10	"
" 6	John Handy 2 days 3/2	70	"	6	4
"	Samuel Alsop & Son 300 Bush Grains @ 5/-	70	6	5	"
" 8	Wortholt 1 day	70	"	3	"
"	Wyatts Mr Half years Tithes Rent charge due Sept 25	70	25	4	7
" 10	Hayes	70	8	11	3
"	Atkins John 21 lbs Beef at 6/-	70	1	2	2 1/2
" 14	Southern Thos 78 Cwt Black @ 7/6	70	1	9	3
" 22	Alsops & Sons 150 Bush Oatmeal Grains @ 3/-	70	1	17	6
" 24	Atkins John 37 lbs Beef at 7/-	70	1	1	7
" 24	Hayes	70	6	7	6
" 28	Garnier Mr half years rent for checker land due March 25	70	3	3	"
Mar 3	Parker & Talbot for stocking hedge round Adminton	70	2	9	6
"	School field 49 1/2 cords at 4/- per cord	70	"	"	"
" 5	Sutton Las 42 Cwt Export Salt	70	1	5	3
"	1 1/2 " Tine &	70	"	2	"
"	Spencer Thos Keotin for bushing Chase	70	"	2	2
" 17	Atkins John 26 lbs @ 7/-	70	"	15	2
" 19	Hayes Colliery 64 Cwt Small @ 5/10 per ton	70	"	18	8
"	Holt Wm one day	70	"	3	"
Carried forward -				£101 11 0 1/2	

	Brought forward		£	101	11	1/2
Mar 10	Hayes		p ^o	8	10	5
" 24	Highway rate for Cotton Parish at 3 pence		p ^o	7	7	1
" "	in the pound		p ^o	6	5	4
" "	Hayes		p ^o	"	13	5
" 31	Hayes Colling 24 cut small at 5/60		p ^o	7	14	3
" 23	Jacksons Mr. Sale 2 Troughs ^{4/6} & 3 roof ^{4/6} & 8 min Huddles		p ^o	5	"	"
Apr 7	Attopp & Son 300 bush grains @ 4 ⁰		p ^o	"	6	"
" 18	Holt W ^m 2 days work		p ^o	"	5	"
" 13	Nichol J C Mr. Insurance		p ^o	6	13	3
" 7	Hayes		p ^o	7	6	9
" 22	"		p ^o	"	8	5 1/2
" 13	Atkin John 14 @ the Deep at 7 ²		p ^o	3	15	6 1/2
" 6	Linton Mr. Land Tax		p ^o	3	13	11 1/2
" 15	" Pons rate		p ^o	7	7	10 1/2
" "	" Highway rate		p ^o	72	11	"
" 12	Stapleton & Co. - for cattle		p ^o	2	7	5
May 27	Lombard Mr. for Guano		p ^o	5	12	"
May 4	Dowds & Son for ^{black} Habs & Exeter 24 bush at 4 1/2		p ^o	14	15	9
" 3	Linton Mr. Pons rate		p ^o	4	9	"
" 7	Ingram & Son Stuffed		p ^o	2	10	"
" 7	Attopp & Son for grains 150 bush @ 4 ⁰		p ^o	1	10	"
" 5	Lutton & Sons for Turnips & Mangel seed		p ^o	7	5	6
" 9	Grasley Dr.		p ^o	"	19	8
" 9	Cliff Mr. Colwick Pons rate		p ^o	"	4	1
" "	" Cattle Diseases prevention at 1166		p ^o	1	5	10 1/2
" 11	Porter Mr. Rev. E. Harland's Half year tithe due 1 st July		p ^o	"	4	11
" "	" Church rate 1/4 in the £		p ^o	8	13	7
" 5	Hayes		p ^o	2	5	"
" 19	Grayles & Giblin for hoeing 9 acres Peas at 5 ⁰		p ^o	"	7	"
" 10	Gates & Daintons Com ^{rs}		p ^o	"	16	0
" 12	Orange Charles for mending Barn Close & felled butt ^{ts}		p ^o	1	14	"
" "	" mending & felling mending - 24 den 1/2		p ^o	"	18	"
" 14	Dr. 54 the large Nails & 500 small 1/2. 2 Boulds 2/-		p ^o	"	"	"
"	Openford Hat man 1/- gave me 1/- out of money		p ^o	"	"	"
	Carried forward		£	247	12	"

	Brought forward		£	s	d
			247	12	11
19	Wages		p ^d	9	0 9 9
June 1	8		p ^d	8	7 6
16	8		p ^d	9	4 2 1/2
	Handy John 8 days @ 3 1/2		p ^d	1	5 4
28	Gale & Quinton Commission for selling sheep		p ^d	1	19 3
30	Wages		p ^d	9	6 1 1/2
	Handy John 12 days @ 3 1/2		p ^d	1	18
22	Bayly's Lad half years rent due Lady day last				
	Admaston School lands	261-0-0			
	Land tax deducted	6-0-0			
		267-0-0			
		1-1-3 1/2			
		265-17-8 1/2			
July 2	Tritham Mr. 21 Cwt stack @ 4 1/6		p ^d		7 10 1/2
	Spontump Mr. half years rent due Lady day last	33-0-0			
	Land tax deducted	11-0-0			
		22-0-0			
	2 Nichol Mr. for ale		p ^d	12	
May 24	Wentworth Colliery 42 Cwt small at 3 1/6		p ^d		12 3
	Southern Mr. 22 Cwt small	7 1/6	p ^d		8 3
	Botham Mr. bill for work done at Fradley Colliery		p ^d	1	14 6
June 29	Hill Mr. for Garden seeds		p ^d		2
30	Wynne Mr.		p ^d		14 5
July 14	Wages		p ^d	9	10 11 1/2
	Wright R. & H. Stappard		p ^d		4 11
10	Wryatts Mr. Tethe rent charge		p ^d	24	17 5
21	Hill John Ringley		p ^d		7 6
28	Wages		p ^d	7	2 11 1/2
Sept 4	Gutson & Son for 100 Cabbage seeds 10 lbs at 2 1/6		p ^d	1	5
July 25	Gutson Red A. half years Tethe rent charge		p ^d	34	12 11 1/2
	cent 40-12-4 for home 200 13 1/2		p ^d	39	18 11
14	Pate Mr. half years Tethe rent charge for the Vicar of Colwich		p ^d	1	5 6
Sept 7	Tipper Mr.		p ^d		4 4
7	Southern Mr. 24 Cwt small		p ^d		9
11	Wages		p ^d	20	5 8 1/2
9	Gale & Quinton com for selling fat cows		p ^d	3	12 6
	Carried forward		£	748	3 1 1/2

£ . 7
748 3 1

£999 14 1½

Brought forward		929	14	1 1/2
Oct 12	Hayes Colliery 45 Cwt Small @ 5/10	p.	13	1 1/2
Oct 25	Potts & Co. Tallow &c	p.	3	3 6
Oct 1	Garnes Mr. hay years rent for Cattle Land and ducking	p.	3	3
Apr 6	Edwards Mrs. Allen shooting 2-	p.	20	2
Oct 9	Nichols J.C. Dutton for Insurance	p.	1	18
" 11	Mayou Mr. for seeds	p.	19	19 6 1/2
" 21	Wages	p.	9	9 11 1/2
" 23	Sutton Mr. Pons rate @ 7 1/2 in the pound	p.	16	17 5
" 27	2 Paddies	p.	4	
Nov 3	Wages	p.	9	15
Nov 29	Hollands Thos. toll for thrashing	p.	10	16
Nov 3	Hayes Colliery 43 Cwt Small @ 5/10	p.	12	6 1/2
Oct 25	Stronge & Thos. for Lime	p.	7	6
Nov 8	Salman & Co. for Scuttles	p.	11	
"	1 Paddie 30 2/3 rods of potatoes getting @ 7 per rod.	p.	17	10
"	Paddie & Woman 23 1/2 rods of 7- @ 7 1/2 2-	p.	13	7
" 6	Emma Deakin 6 1/2 bush Acorns @ 1/6 per bush	p.	6	9
" 8	Widdows & Co. 2 bush - 2-	p.	3	
"	Turpin C. 27 rods potatoes getting @ 7 1/2 per rod.	p.	15	9
"	3 Women 40 1/2 rods 2- 2- 2-	p.	1	3 9
" 17	Wages	p.	10	8 10
" 21	Hayes Colliery 21 Cwt Small	p.	6	1 1/2
Oct 23	Sutton Mr. Pons rate for Cattle @ 7 1/2 in the pound	p.	16	17 5
Aug 4	2- hay of Cattle rate at 3 1/2 2-	p.	4	6 3
" 29	Cliff John hay 2- 2- for Colwich @ 3 1/2 2-	p.	3	5 1/2
Nov 17	Sutton Mr. Income tax	p.	3	10 6 1/2
" 29	Cliff John Pons rate for Colwich @ 7 in the pound	p.	1	2 11
Dec 1	Wages	p.	10	10 6
"	Hayes Colliery 26 cwt Slack @ 8/4 per ton	p.	10	10
"	2- 23 2- Small @ 5/10 2-	p.	6	8 1/2
" 7	2- 23 2- 2- 5/10 2-	p.	6	8 1/2
"	Gouthams Thos. 25 2- 2- 7/6 2-	p.	9	4 1/2
" 11	Gates & Quintons Carr. for selling fat buyers	p.	2	6
Carried forward		1082	13	0

	Brought Forward		£	0	7
Jan.	Property tax & hay Cattle rate pa. Bradley Cottage	p ^o	8	6	
Dec 29	Wages	p ^o	8	3	1/2
May 4	Smithman Thos.	p ^o	3	5	8
" 9	Gates Wm taylor	p ^o	15	4	
" "	Brenton Colliery 28 Cwt Black	p ^o	11	8	
" 7	Wages 9 - 1 Ton Small	p ^o	5	10	
" 12	Adams S. & A. Leppard	p ^o	1	8	
" "	Wynne Mr.	p ^o	1	18	6
" "	Wages	p ^o	10	7	5
" 18	Radford R. Shoeing	p ^o	2	7	6
" 21	Brenton Colliery 2 Ton 18 Cwt Small	p ^o	1	8	7
" "	Wages & day 5 sp.	p ^o	15		
Dec 14	Land Rents half years rent due Mich ^l		261	0	0
" "	Admaston Schoollands 5 -		6	0	0
" "	Land Tax - 7-1-3/4 2		267	0	0
" "	1/2 Cattle rate - 3-15-9 1/4		4	17	1/4
		£	262	2	10 1/4
" 19	Hambury Mr. half years rent		33	0	0
" "	1/2 Cattle rate 18-9		18	9	
" "	Property Tax - 11-0		7	32	1 3
Dec 1	Gaunt John - Cotton Price	p ^o	12	5	3
" "	Watts Mr. half years tithe due 1 st Jan 67	p ^o	24	17	5
" "	Hawkins Mr.	p ^o	1		
" "	James Mr.	p ^o	16		
" "	Salt & E. F. shoeing	p ^o	2	7	
" "	Burnell Mr.	p ^o	1	8	9
" "	" for News	p ^o	1		
" "	Gwynne Mr.	p ^o	9	5	
" "	Mellard J. farm	p ^o	5	0	1/2
" "	Rixon Wm	p ^o	4	13	
" "	Markham Mr.	p ^o	1		
" "	Mr. Salisbury	p ^o	7	16	8
" "	Hitchcock C.	p ^o	1	5	6 1/2
" "	James 2 -	p ^o	19		
" "	Morgan & Son - Wines	p ^o	7	18	
		£	148	18	2 1/4

	£	s	d
Carried forward	1481	18	2 1/4
Ulster Brewery Comy	p ^d	4	16 " 9
Scaton Res. A. Half years tithes due 1 st Jan 67 -	p ^d	33	18 4
Edwards Imp	p ^d	30	18 10
Nichols & Stone	p ^d	3	2 6
Mar 14 Colwich tithes and charge due 1 st Jan 67 -	p ^d	1	5 6
Chesteron Wm	p ^d	29	2 1/2
Sept 10 Richard J. C. Denton Insurance	p ^d	1	15 " 1/2
The Executors of the Late Mr Melland	p ^d	15	14 3
Arnold Tho	p ^d	"	18 11
3 Res. A. Scaton half years tithes and charge due March 1866	} p ^d 39 12 4		
Barnard & Son. Repairing gun	p ^d	1	10 8 2
Maple Tithes C. J.	p ^d	3	17 -
Franks W.	p ^d	1	6 6
Sept 30 Gamate W.	p ^d	5	" "
	£	615	16 5 1/4

Bought Commencing Jan 1/67. £

Jan 12	Wages	p ^r	8	16	.
" 26	"	p ^r	10	7	5
Feb 9	"	p ^r	7	19	4
" 23	"	p ^r	9	13	4
Mar 6	Gutton Jas 2 Tons Export Salt	p ^r	1	4	.
"	" 2 1/2 Cwt Fine "	p ^r	.	2	8
" 9	Wages	p ^r	9	8	1
Mar 12	Gates & Quantons Com: for selling sheep	p ^r	.	10	.
" 18	Brenton Colliery 2 Tons Small	p ^r	.	11	8
"	Wages " 1 Ton 19 Cwt "	p ^r	.	11	4 1/2
" 20	Wages	p ^r	8	9	0 1/2
" 29	Michol J.C. - Bradley for Insurance	p ^r	.	5	.
Apr 30	Gutton Ths. Pons Rate	p ^r	16	17	5
	Sheep in Field Pen	p ^r	.	7	6
May 28	Whitworth St.	p ^r	8	13	.
Apr 9	Jonkinson Mr. Guano & Initial Soda	p ^r	17	8	6
" 13	Brenton Colliery Stack	p ^r	.	15	3 1/2
May 22	Gutton Jas. Salt	p ^r	1	6	1
"	Camarg potatoes from Chelynd	p ^r	.	4	7
April 6	Wages	p ^r	8	14	10 1/2
June 3	Brenton Colliery Small	p ^r	.	18	4
" 4	Gates & Quantons Com:	p ^r	.	12	.
April 20	Wages	p ^r	9	15	.
May	Cliff John Colbeck Pons Rate	p ^r	.	19	8
"	Hay & Bran	p ^r	1	10	6
" 18	Lewis Bld. Wm. Netting	p ^r	.	6	9
" 21	Wages	p ^r	8	12	2
June 13	Ultrester Brewery Com: Ale & Grain	p ^r	6	16	8
"	Gates & Quantons Com:	p ^r	.	6	10
June 26	Brenton Colliery Small	p ^r	.	11	8
21	Bay of Ind half year rent due Mar 1867.	p ^r	265	7	4 1/2
	Gand Jase & Cattle rate	p ^r	1	13	7 1/2
May 16	Wages	p ^r	8	7	4 1/2
" 8	Gutton & Sons for seeds	p ^r	10	10	8
	Carried forward	£	426	18	6 1/2

Brought forward		£	426	18	6 1/4
June 1 Wages		p ^d	11	12	9
Parton Mr. 20 days rate. @ 2/-		p ^d	20		
Matthews Mr.					
Frankley Imp 20 days portland rate 16/6		p ^d	18	3	
John Mr. Can head Boar pig		p ^d	3		
June 16 Wages		p ^d	9	2	5 1/2
30 "		p ^d	10	10	4 1/2
July 4 Fradley proptax two quaters		p ^d		5	5
Jan 29 Hambury Mr. half years rent 33 £ less 12/11 1/4		p ^d	32	7	11
" 2 R. A. Leatons half years till the rent charge		p ^d	33	18	4
" 10 Hyatts St.		p ^d	25	3	11
July 13 Wages		p ^d	10	8	8
24 "		p ^d	15	15	
" 25 Holland St.		p ^d	11	8	
Aug. 9 Cliff John Colwich farms rate		p ^d		19	8
" 10 Wages		p ^d	9	12	10
" 15 Nichols & Stone		p ^d	5	3	
" 17 Ullestret Brewery Com ^d		p ^d	7	14	
" 17 Burnell Mr. Accts.		p ^d	2	9	
" James Mr.		p ^d		16	
" Harris Mr.		p ^d	1	12	8
" Ineson Mr.		p ^d		5	1
" Hitchman Mr.		p ^d	1	5	6
" 14 Southers St. 21 Cwt. Shanks		p ^d		7	10 1/2
" 16 Tommis & Co. Oil cake		p ^d	2	17	6
" 18 Hill John seeds & Cabbage plants		p ^d	2	4	9
May 7 Tomkinson Mr. Lyeans		p ^d	14		
Sept 24 Wages		p ^d	10	2	7
30 Gillard C. Williams & H. L. Acct.		p ^d	3		
" 19 Mat & Co. fa Advertisement		p ^d		2	6
" 30 Padden Reapen, Kynnersley Wheat 11 acs @ 10/-		p ^d	5	10	
" Cuddy & Gang 0: Bottom Park side 8 1/2 " @ 10/-		p ^d	4	5	
" 28 Owen & Gang 0: Cows Leasow & Cattle Leasow.		"			
" 19 acs at 12/-		p ^d	11	8	
Carried forward		£	446	8	3 1/4

				£	s	d
	Brought forward			714	8	3 1/4
Sept 29	Oliver 42 days at 1/6 per day		p ^d	3	3	"
"	Jack 5-0 " 1/6 "		p ^d	3	15	"
"	Reddy 5-9 " 1/6 "		p ^d	4	8	6
"	Gon 5-9 " 1/6 "		p ^d	4	8	6
"	Gates & Quenton Com ^r		p ^d	1	1	8
"	27 "		p ^d		7	3
"	12 Carriage of Oil cake from Jamworth 1 Ton -		p ^d		5	0
"	28 Aldrich John 2 Haffon Ropes 11/2 ea -		p ^d	1	2	"
"	" 12 of sheep hatters 4 ea -		p ^d		4	"
Sept 4	Hayes Colliery 38 Cwt Small @ 5/10 per ton		p ^d		11	1
"	7 Fisher Wm & Gang for reaping Farlamley		p ^d	5	8	"
"	" 9 acres at 12/ per acre.					
"	" 1000 red flat 8 acres @ 13/ "		p ^d	5	4	"
"	7 Wages		p ^d	13	7	5
"	10 Gtly & Brown		p ^d	1	7	6
"	Key		p ^d	2	3	2
"	16 Hill John 438 lbs Old Iron at 1/6 per lb -		p ^d		18	3
"	21 Wages		p ^d	9	19	3
"	26 Gates & Quentons Com ^r selling Sheep @ 5/-		p ^d		8	3
"	27 Hayes Colliery 20 Cwt Small		p ^d		5	10
"	26 Harris R. 2 Small Locks		p ^d		1	"
"	7 Tomkinson Mr. Haffons fine Agricultural Snuff		p ^d	1	"	"
"	28 Viceroy of Coleridge Lathi		p ^d	1	5	10
Oct 2	Gillards Com ^r 7 selling rams.		p ^d		7	"
"	5 Wages		p ^d	9	6	8
"	7 Hayes Colliery 23 Cwt Small		p ^d		6	8 1/2
"	" 28 " Black		p ^d		11	8
"	4 Nichols J.C. Linton Insurance		p ^d	1	18	"
"	12 Mayon Mr. Tom Oil cake		p ^d	12	"	"
"	11 Gault Mr. 12 lbs Gels at 7/-		p ^d		7	"
"	8 Blanton Mr. W.M. Field Hall 19 bags Warrick		p ^d	31	7	"
"	" red wheat 11 so per bag at 33/- per bag		p ^d			
"	16 Lenton Mr. Pon Rate at 7/2 in the pound		p ^d	16	17	5
"	" 2 - Asses Taxes		p ^d	2	4	3 1/2
	Carried forward			£850	8	10 1/4

Mar 1868	Brought forward	£	1286	1	11 ³ / ₄
Jan 9 th	Dixon W ^m Hotel	p ^o	8	1	11
Dec 31	Sutton Jas 13 Cwt Caput Salt	p ^o	"	7	10
"	" 1 ¹ / ₂ - June 9-	p ^o	"	2	"
Jan 20	Whitworth A.	p ^o	4	16	4
"	James Thr	p ^o	"	16	"
"	Greenwith Thr	p ^o	1	5	7
"	Harri Kent	p ^o	1	17	2
"	25 Wynne W ^m	p ^o	5	17	6
"	20 Burnell J	p ^o	"	10	"
"	"	p ^o	1	1	"
"	25 Abrell S. H. A.	p ^o	1	7	10
"	23 Fradley Cottage Income Tax	p ^o	"	5	5
"	28 Ulmster Brewery Comp ^y	p ^o	9	14	"
"	31 Holland Thr. Threshing Acct.	p ^o	8	12	6
"	28 Wily & Brown	p ^o	"	12	3
July 5	Wyatt & W. half year's Tithe Kent Charndurdap ^y	p ^o	25	3	11
"	8 Folke & Son	p ^o	1	12	5
"	11 Arnold Thr.	p ^o	"	17	4
"	12 Nichol W. W.	p ^o	"	9	8
"	15 Portu W. The year of Colwith half year's Tithe	p ^o	1	5	10
"	17 Hitchena C.	p ^o	"	13	5
"	" Inankham John	p ^o	"	12	"
"	Jalbot C.	p ^o	"	3	6
"	Grant John	p ^o	9	6	4
"	Salisbury W.	p ^o	9	14	8
Mar 7	Irki & Son	p ^o	16	15	"
"	12 Chesterton W.	p ^o	30	"	7
"	Melland J.	p ^o	"	4	9
"	Key R	p ^o	1	1	"
July 1	Pross & Co	p ^o	1	2	"
"	Nichols & Stone	p ^o	5	8	"
Dec 1	Wagte	p ^o	"	7	"
Jan	Morgan & Son	"	13	8	"
		£	1449	14	10 ³ / ₄

Bought Commencing Jan'y 1868 £ s d

1868.

Jan'y 11	Hayes				f ^o	9	2	8
" 18	Hayes Colliery	41 Cut Small			f ^o	"	13	9
" "	"	31 " Slack			f ^o	"	12	11
" 25	Hayes				f ^o	10	"	3
Feb'y 5	Allsopp & Sons	150 Bush Grains @ 6 ¹ / ₂			f ^o	4	1	3
" 10	Guthrie's Thr.	15 Cut Slack @ 7 ¹ / ₂			f ^o	"	5	7 ¹ / ₂
" 8	Hayes				f ^o	8	11	6
" 19	Hayes Colliery	2 Ton Small @ 5 ¹ / ₁₀			f ^o	"	11	8
" "	"	18 Cut Slack @ 8 ¹ / ₄			f ^o	"	7	6
" 22	Hayes				f ^o	10	5	3
Mar'y 7	Arctel & Son Hayes				f ^o	10	15	6
" 10	Allsopp & Sons				f ^o	8	2	6
" 12	Timmis & Co.	17 bags Beans 12 sc @ 4 ¹ / ₂			f ^o	20	8	-
" 13	L & N. W. Railway	Reply from L. Ford			f ^o	"	18	7
" 21	Hayes				f ^o	9	10	6
" 28	Pole & Co. Scales				f ^o	1	3	-
" 7	Arctel & Son				f ^o	17	12	1
" 10	Hayes Colliery				f ^o	"	5	6 ¹ / ₂
" 27	Armistead Brothers	25 ^{cut 2¹/₂"} 3.17 R. Soda @ 12.7-6.2m			f ^o	16	"	6
" 26	Hayes Colliery				f ^o	1	1	7
" 27	Allsopp & Son				f ^o	8	2	6
" 28	Garnier J. Cent due up to 25 th Mar'y 68				f ^o	2	19	6
Apr'il 3	Hayes Colliery				f ^o	"	5	6 ¹ / ₂
" "	Guthrie's Thr.				f ^o	"	7	6
" 4	Guthrie's 21 Cut Salt	12f			f ^o	"	12	7
" 1	Thompson L. Canada	15 ^{lb}			f ^o	"	7	6
" 7	Thompson W. R. Soda				f ^o	13	19	6
" 4	Hayes				f ^o	8	15	-
" 2	Allsopp & Son				f ^o	8	2	6
" 13	Guthrie's L. Salt				f ^o	1	6	6
" 17	Garnier				f ^o	5	"	"
" 18	Hayes				f ^o	9	5	-
						£	189	13 10

	Brought forward	£	189	13	10
21	Hay Colling	£	17	4	
Mar 13	Rugby Station R. Soda	£	12	7	
	Simon & Co. 17 bgs Beans 1200 24/	£	20	8	
Apr 27	Sutton & Son	£	13	9	
Mar 25	Wernon Pore & Co. - Salt	£	2	1	4
May	Gates & Co. Corn	£	5		
	2 Wages	£	4	16	9
	Gebbin & - buying Ann. Lesson	£	2		
Apr 30	Gordon for Rate	£	16	14	9 1/2
	Income Tax	£	5	19	4 1/2
May 18	Motham seeds	£	5	18	10
	16 Wages	£	8	5	
	4 Tomkinson W.	£	13	19	6
	30 Wages	£	8	2	9
June 6	Berkfield & Co	£	10		
	8 Cliff Colbrook for rate	£	1	12	10
13	East Ann Rugby & Co	£		1	
	Wages	£	8	14	9
	Tomkinson Quare	£	14	3	
	4 Mayan & Son	£	2	12	
	Gates & Quarten Corn	£		13	
19	Lat Bayots half year rent den 2. 20/68	£	26	1	
	Admester School	£	4	18	8 1/2
	Seamery Sedent Land Tax 6-12 3/4	£	8	17	7 1/2
	Shatching Wood	£		8	
29	Mazon J. W. seeds	£	8	3	
30	Spambay for half year rent 33 £ 10/6 1/2	£	31	12	6
June 27	Wages	£	9	2	6
July 7	Riv. A. Station half year lethe	£	35	16	4
30	Hay Colling	£	5	3	
13	Cupfield	£	6	1	6
11	Harro	£	4	11	11
11	Simmons C.	£	12	2	4
10	Wages	£	10	8	10
	Carried forward	£	719	14	4

	Brought forward		£	719	14	4
11	Gawken		p		12	6
	Same		p		16	
7	Gale & Quinton Com		p		12	6
July 10	Burjess & Key Moving Machine		p	19	6	6
16	Wyatt H. Telke		p	25	14	3
24	Holland Thos		p	10	7	
28	Haye		p	7	13	1
Aug. 4	Wimporkey		p	2	11	6
8	Haye		p	8	11	9
10	Howard St J. fa Blough		p	7	7	
July 22	Pay St H & Sons Qls 3 bottles		p		18	
June 8	Haye Colley Slack		p		12	8
	Gale & Quinton Com		p		3	9
July 5			p	1	3	9
16	Shuffletton Thos 26 Loads Gravel 1/6		p	1	19	
28	Haye Colley 21 Cut & small		p		8	4
Sept. 3	Piece of Collich half years Telke rent charge		p	1	6	4 1/2
15	Subscription R. Y. C. Society N.Y.		p	1		
18	Boughty & Hyde		p	5	7	6 1/2
22	Haye		p	7	7	
24	Leal & Parsons Pale Ale		p		11	8
Sept. 1	Haye Colley 21 Cut & small		p		6	1 1/2
5	Haye		p	7	18	
19			p	7	17	1 1/2
24	Gale & Quinton Com		p	1		
26	Haye Colley Slack 25 Cut Small 23 Cts		p		16	7 1/2
30	Gama F. Half years rent due Mich 1868		p	3	3	
Oct. 3	Haye		p	8	9	9
6	North I. C. Insurance		p	1	18	
6	Blackington M. Corp		p	1	6	9
12	Mayan & Sons Wine		p	3	18	
17	L & R. M. R. Comp		p		1	
	Haye		p	8	14	3
20	Gale & Quinton Com		p	1	4	
	Carried forward		£	870	17	1 1/2

Brought forward		£	870	17	1/4
Oct. 22	L. & R. N. Railway Comp ^y	p ^r	"	17	1
24	Hayes Colliery 22 Cwt Small	p ^r	"	6	5
26	Banham R. 2 qrs Baruch red Wheat	p ^r	7	18	"
31	Hayes	p ^r	9	9	1/2
Nov. 14	Hayes Colliery 3 Ton Slack at 7/10	p ^r	1	3	9
5	" " 3 " " at 7/10	p ^r	1	3	9
3	Leaton Thrs Pons rate 7 1/2 per pound	p ^r	16	17	5
14	Hayes	p ^r	2	12	8
26	Simms & Co 20 bags Indian Corn @ 2 1/6 100	p ^r	21	10	"
"	" 2 Tons Bran	p ^r	6	10	"
28	Hayes	p ^r	2	15	10 1/2
Dec. 1	Ultimate Brewery Comp ^y	p ^r	29	"	"
	Pearce R. 100 yds of 10 slabs at 12 1/2 p ea	p ^r	17	10	"
12	Hayes	p ^r	10	12	7
12	L. & R. N. R. Comp ^y	p ^r	"	"	7
18	Ind Hayes half years rent due March 1868	"	"	"	"
	Rent		261	0	0
	Admstrn Schol		6	0	0
	Training Acct.		3	15	3
			270	15	3
	Deduct Land Tax 1/2 year		1	1	3 1/2
		£	269	13	11 1/2
19	Middleton S. 63 3/4 bufs at 6 1/2 p ea	p ^r	1	14	1/2
	Leaton 4 bags winter Beans 1000 20p	p ^r	4	"	"
	Baynall S. 5 bags Baruch red Wheat 1100 24p	p ^r	6	"	"
	100 bush Acorns at 1/6	p ^r	7	10	"
Oct. 19	Cliff John Colliery pons rate	p ^r	1	12	10
Sept. 18	Tessera R ^d	p ^r	"	4	"
Dec. 19	Nichols & Stone	p ^r	4	14	"
28	Hanbury M. half years rent due March 1868	p ^r	32	3	6
	Rent 33-00				
	Same day 16-6				
	£ 32 3 6				
28	Hayes	p ^r	6	15	"
29	Ultimate Brewery Comp ^y	p ^r	5	5	6
Jan. 5	Leaton Riv. A. half years tithes due Jan ^y 1869	p ^r	35	16	4
"	" Steps of Land in field same	p ^r	1	4	"
Carried forward		£	1378	11	8 1/4

	Brought forward		£	1378	11	8 1/4
July 9	Eduards S. 10 Lap Rice 14/6 per 10 se	p.	8	15		
"	Wynne H. The Bell	p.	2	10	6	
"	Crooke & Son	p.	5	12	1	
"	Averell J & Co.	p.	1	11	8	
July 10	Getson Th. Sam Arms for New Cart	p.	1	4	9	
July 7	Hollands Th.	p.	4	12		
"	14 James L. March Lane	p.		16		
"	Hawkins	p.		9	6	
"	Green Smith	p.	2	3	7	
"	Fitchman	p.	18	9	5	
"	Harris	p.	1	2	3	
"	Burnell	p.		9		
"	2. Lewis	p.	1			
"	15 Radford - Blacksmith	p.	13	8	1	
"	9. Smithman	p.	1	10	9	
"	16 Income Tax half year Hadley	p.		8	1 1/2	
July 10.	Hardwiche Gun & Co. Glycenne Sep	p.	1			
July 6	Getson Sam Arms	p.	1	4	6	
Aug 9	Snatcham	p.	1			
"	Salisbury & Wapington	p.	2		1	
"	Chester	p.	31	11	10 1/2	
"	Leighton & Hyde	p.	5	17	3	
July 20	Gaunt	p.	19		2	
"	Parker	p.	1	1		
"	Lytle	p.	4	6		
"	3. Hgate. Tethe	p.	25	14	3	
May 1	Colwick Tethe Port Charge	p.	1	6	4 1/2	
Apr 2	Key	p.	2	2	6	
			£	1374	4	10 1/4

Sale Bought Commencing Jan 1st 1869 £ . 0

Jan 5	Gates & Quintons Corn	f.	9	5	
" 9	Mills Br. 10 ¹ / ₂ cut Malt dust	f.	3	13	6
"	Wages	f.	7	10	3
" 5	Hayes Colliery 3 ¹ / ₂ m 1 cut Slack 7/11	f.	1	4	2
" 5	" 2 ¹ / ₂ " 2 ¹ / ₂ m 10 cut Slack 7/11	f.	1	2	11 ¹ / ₂
" 8	" 2 ¹ / ₂ " 1 " 6 " 2 ¹ / ₂ 7/11	f.	"	10	3 ¹ / ₂
" 20	Mason I. H.	f.	2	10	"
" 23	Wages	f.	7	18	1 ¹ / ₂
"	Hayes Colliery 1 Ton Slack	f.	"	10	"
Feb 6	Wages	f.	2	14	9
" 16	Gates & Quintons Corn	f.	"	4	9
" 20	Wages	f.	9	10	"
Mar 6	" 2 ¹ / ₂	f.	7	4	"
" 11	Gamer F. half years rent due 25 Mar	f.	3	3	"
" 12	Hayes Colliery 22 cut Small 5/10	f.	"	6	5
"	" Slack 30 cut - 7/11	f.	"	11	10 ¹ / ₂
" 20	Wages	f.	7	7	"
" 23	Uttoxeter Brewery Comp	f.	7	12	"
" 9	Gates & Quintons Corn	f.	"	14	"
" 22	Highway rate	f.	6	14	11 ¹ / ₂
" 23	Tippin St.	f.	"	2	6
April 2	Wages	f.	2	2	6
" 17	"	f.	2	5	6
"	Hayes Colliery 24 cut Slack Small	f.	"	16	1 ¹ / ₂
" 24	Mat. J. C. Advertising Fradley Cottage to Let	f.	1	1	"
"	Amicohall Bros In Linn	f.	3	"	"
"	Knight & Co 3 bags White Peas 22f	f.	3	6	"
"	Warner 24 Bush seed barley 28 gals 6/10	f.	2	4	"
May 1	Whitworth	f.	3	14	4
"	Wages	f.	9	9	3
" 11	Gates & Quintons Corn	f.	"	6	"
" 11	Tutton 3 ¹ / ₂ m 3 cut Gypsum salt	f.	1	17	9
"	" 13 cut fine	f.	"	2	"

Carried forward

May 14	Hayer Colliery 39 Hacks	p ^o	15 5 1/2
15	Hayer	p ^o	9 11 1/2
17	Red & Padder for hiring Trip and flat beam 6200/1	p ^o	1 16
"	Hasley 1 boy barley	p ^o	1 5
"	" 6 " "	p ^o	6 18
"	Mann " "	p ^o	3
22	Tomkinson W. Quarr & R. Lida & L. Nylor	p ^o	38 5
"	Red & Padder hiring 4 acs peas 5/6	p ^o	1 2
"	2 Padder hiring 14 acs wheat	p ^o	14
24	Hayer	p ^o	8 2 6
30	Yates & Duntton Corn	p ^o	2 6
June 2	Nichols & Stone for all	p ^o	3 12
5	Hamer J. 40 sheep at Ley 7 weeks	p ^o	5
"	" for cleaning half of strain	p ^o	3
"	Red & Padder hiring 14 acs wheat	p ^o	14
"	2 Padder 13 1/2 acs oats	p ^o	13
12	Hayer	p ^o	8 15 1/2
"	Hayer & Lads 4 1/2 spanous 3 ^o	p ^o	1 1 1/2
18	Hayer Ind half year rent due 1 day 69. 261	p ^o	
"	Admaston School Lads	p ^o	265 18 8 1/2
"	Lep Land Inc	p ^o	267 1 3 1/2
		p ^o	265 18 8 1/2
"	Strainage Oct. half year	p ^o	3 15 3
"	Timber Bill	p ^o	11 11 6
19	Nichols W. for hat & 13 all comp.	p ^o	11 6
"	Jamies. Straining Paper	p ^o	3
July 7	Scotia R. Co. half year Leths	p ^o	36 14 5 1/4
4	Bonatti & Son repairing gun	p ^o	19
June 26	Hayer	p ^o	8 16 7 1/2
April 2	Sutton & Sons for seeds	p ^o	19 9 11
May 20	Hayer Colliery 22 Cobs small	p ^o	6 5
"	Holland Southwell & Co	p ^o	2 0
July 2	Hamberly W. Co. half year rent Lep prop tax 66	p ^o	33

		£ s d		
469	Came forward			
July 11	Hayes	p.	9	10 7
June 29	Gates & Duntan Corn & Cows	p.	12	"
July 14	Myatt. Mr. half years Tithe	p.	26	7 6
" 16	Porter J. Vicar of Colwich Tithe	p.	1	7 1/2
" 24	Hayes	p.	9	10 10 1/2
" 27	Hayes Colling 20 Cwt small	p.	"	5 10
" 21	Cliff J. Colwich four cwt	p.	1	12 10
"	Denton Thos. Cotton 2 ^o	p.	14	17 5
" 31	Hayes Colling of Cwt small	p.	"	4 11 1/2
Aug 7	Hayes	p.	9	15 "
"	Arnold Thos.	p.	1	3 3
" 10	Sythall Mr. for 2 Shear Ram H. at R. Wood sale	p.	10	10 "
" 13	Kilby C. B. Yearling Ram	p.	21	" "
" 16	Hallens. J. Cotton Mill. Yearling 4 ^o	p.	3	4 8
" 21	Hayes	p.	8	13 9
"	Gates & Duntan Corn & Sheep & Cows	p.	1	3 "
" 29	Soughty & Hede	p.	4	11 1
Sept	Gates & Duntan Corn & Sheep	p.	"	9 6
" 1	Bumell J.	p.	2	2 5 1/2
"	7 ^o News	p.	"	10 "
" 4	Hayes	p.	9	12 10 1/2
"	Reaping Acc. with Machine	p.	17	11 8 1/2
" 1	Spensworth J.	p.	1	16 "
" 10	Hayes Colling	p.	"	17 3 1/2
"	Gates & Duntan Corn & Sheep	p.	"	10 9
" 13	Hitchman E.	p.	2	19 4 1/2
"	Gates & Duntan Corn & Sheep	p.	1	" "
Aug 30	Morgan & Son	p.	6	6 0
Sept 18	Hayes	p.	10	10 4
"	Print Dreyer	p.	"	10 "
"	Jornkins on W. Subscription S. A. Society	p.	1	" "
" 15	Ganner J. half years rent due for Clerk Land	p.	3	3 "
" 27	Nicks J. C. Fire Insurance Company	p.	1	15 "

1869	Brought forward			
Jan 21	Matthew M. Sale & Son with 2 3 pig rough	p.	6	16
" 22	Leaton H. For Kate $7\frac{1}{2}$ in the pound	p.	16	17 5
"	Quinton. Com. for selling 5 bullocks & Bellamont			
"	" Hall sale at 5 in the pound			
" 24	Watson G. 50% to Bay at 8 ^d	p.	1	13 6
"	" Hages	p.		
" 28	Smithman H. Acct.	p.	1	14 7
July 4	Leaton Ren. half year's tithes Rent Charge	p.	36	14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" half year's Rent of strips in field per p.		"	8
" 5	Alcock & Sons 300 bush grain at 5 ^d	p.	6	5
" 12	Procter & Ryland for manure	p.	2	13 2
" 13	Collinich for Kate	p.	1	9 6
" 18	Harland R. tithes rent charge	p.	1	7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 25	Hawkins St. Bill	p.	"	9
"	Bunnell S.	p.	3	4
"	" News	p.	"	10
"	James J. Mark Lane Express 9 ^d	p.	1	5
"	Key R.	p.	1	14 6
"	Harris R.	p.	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Markham S. V. S.	p.	1	5
"	Guernsey S.	p.	"	9 3
"	" & Sons Coal Cannon Chase C.C. 10 ^d	p.	4	5
"	Hitchman B.	p.	1	13
" 27	Radford. Shroving Acct.	p.	12	8 11
"	Bayot Ltd. Stokes Redhans	p.	3	18 10
"	" for pan soap & soap	p.	"	5 6
July 1	Worcester Brewery Comp.	p.	30	16
" 5	Arnold S. & Co. - Staggad	p.	2	3 6
" 5	Hill S. for seeds &c.	p.	"	6 4
"	Hill R. for bran	p.	5	"
"	Hymne R. for kils	p.	2	6 6
" 9	Wyatt H. half year's tithes Rent Charge	p.	26	7 6
" 24	Hallam S. Spending Acct.	p.	4	2 6

1869

5	Wett R. Don Bean	P.	5	.	.	.
May	Mellard & Co.	P.	3	11	4	.
7	Chesilton	P.	36	1	10	.
"	Collesbury J.	P.	9	3	6	.
"	Soughty & Sons	P.	8	1	.	.
"	Arnold St.	P.	12	12	9	1/2
"	Bay of Land - Hedge Stakes &	P.	3	15	10	.
"	"	P.	.	5	.	.
May 19	Willard J. Threshing Acs	P.	9	4	.	.
July 25	Harley & Son	P.	.	12	.	.
May 23	Mayon J. Seeds	P.	11	19	11	.
April 22	Currie & Son	P.	10	3	6	.
Oct. 14	Ganatt J.	P.	4	4	.	.

Bought Commencing Jan'y 1 st 70 -		£	0	4
Jan'y 8	Hays	p ^o	8	11 3
" 18	Hays Colliery 26 Cwt small at 6/3 per ton	p ^o	"	14 4 1/2
"	Expenses taking 60 bags barley to Ulster	p ^o	"	4 8
" 22	Hays	p ^o	10	6 4 1/2
" 15	Tomkinson W. G. C. Agriculture	p ^o	"	5 "
" 25	Dunton Cow selling 4 Seifew	p ^o	"	15 "
"	Mason J. Sof Licences 4 @ 5/ ea	p ^o	1	" "
"	" 2. Licence for horse 2 Camara & Permont man	p ^o	2	15 6
" 29	Hays Colliery 20 Cwt small 6/3	p ^o	"	6 3
" 31	Expenses taking 30 bags barley to Ulster	p ^o	"	2 4
Feb'y 5	Hays	p ^o	10	3 6
" 19	"	p ^o	7	5 6
" 21	Hays Colliery 30 Cwt Black 8/4	p ^o	"	12 6
"	" 22 3 Small 6/3	p ^o	"	6 10 1/2
" 28	Whitworth A. Lack Flour	p ^o	1	15 "
"	" Hays Colliery 48 Cwt small 6/3	p ^o	"	15 1/2
"	Allopp & Sons 450 Bush Grain 5/2	p ^o	10	6 3
Mar 6	Hays	p ^o	8	12 9 1/2
" 19	"	p ^o	8	16 "
" 23	Allopp & Sons 150 Bush grain 5/2	p ^o	3	8 9
"	Lenton J. Highway rate of 3 ^d in the £	p ^o	6	14 11 1/2
April 1	Mainer Mr 63 Bush barley 38 qts 5/8	p ^o	17	17 "
"	" Hays Colliery 24 Cwt small 6/3	p ^o	"	7 6
"	" 30 Cwt Black 8/4	p ^o	"	12 6
" 3	Hays	p ^o	10	9 8
Mar 22	Garnier J. W. half year rent for Clerk Land 25-Mt 10 p	p ^o	3	3 "
April	Plant H. 2 Cwt early Level Blues potatoes 5/6	p ^o	"	11 "
"	Carriage for 2 ^d	p ^o	"	" 11
" 16	Secker Mr. Church rate for Cotton parish	p ^o	3	7 5 1/4
"	Hays	p ^o	10	9 8
" 18	Lenton assessed Taxes	p ^o	2	1 3
"	Marrington W. Cooper	p ^o	1	6 3
July 14	Morgan & Son	p ^o	6	5 6

Apr 27	Canary Potatoes Ryeley Station from Walsall	7:.	2	6	
16	Tippa R.	7:.	1	10	3/2
12	Tutton & Sons - Farm seeds - Turnip seed	7:.	14	3	8
22	Allesop & Sons	7:.	10	6	3
19	Quinton's Corn for selling cheap	7:.	12		
30	Haze	7:.	8	8	7 1/2
May 3	Chaplin (S. Sack Manufacture ^{1 1/2 June} 4 3/4 Oct. 1844	7:.	1	7	10
14	Haze	7:.	10	5	5
June 23	Haze duty - A. H. Memon	7:.	10	6	
25	Haze	7:.	9	13	6
June 4	Allesop & Sons 150 Bush main 3/4	7:.	3	8	9
6	Gaffard Chamber of Agriculture	7:.	5		
11	Haze	7:.	13	14	8
17	Ind Hazels half years rent due 1 day 1/10	7:.	261		
"	Half years drainage on 8	7:.	3	15	3
"	Admaston School Lands	7:.	6		
25	Haze	7:.	11	7	9
27	Hambury R. Half years rent due 1 day 1/10	7:.	33	7	-
28	Tippa R.	7:.	3	9	9 1/2
Apr 11	L. & N. W. Railway Ryeley	7:.			11
13	"	7:.	"	7	7
July 9	Haze	7:.	11	9	11
11	Haze Colliery Iron Small	7:.		6	3
18	Colwick Tithe	7:.	1	7	3
"	Quinton's Corn	7:.	"	15	"
19	Holland & Co. Thrashing Act.	7:.	10	7	6
22	Tutton & Sons 4 lb R. Stumhead Cottage	7:.	"	9	6
22	A. Nichols. Wool Act.	7:.	"	12	5 1/4
23	Haze	7:.	9	2	3
Augt. 3	"	7:.	14	14	4
July 13	Wyatts H. half years Tithe	7:.	26	11	5
"	Heaton's Rev A. "	7:.	37	"	4 1/4
"	" Stupe of Glebe	7:.	-	8	-

1570

Aug 9	Ultimate Newery Comp for Ale & Beer	f.	20	12	"
13	Guernsey J. Feed Acct.	f.	3	11	10
19	Colchester from rate	f?	1	12	10
	Quinton Com.	f.		13	"
23	Letter H. from Rate Cotton parish	f?	13	9	11/2
29	Reaping Acct.	f.	14	18	2
	Hayes	f.	7	12	6
	Quinton Com. for Hall & Cow	f.		11	3
Sept 3	Hayes	f?	2	19	4
	Padder Acct. 19-11-9 less 12 £ each	f.	7	11	9
15	Grant for 16 lbs at 9° beef	f.		12	"
	Quinton H. Com. for selling sheep	f?	1	10	"
17	Whitworth A. Acct.	f.	13	15	8
	Hayes	f.	8	15	9
May 24	Hayes Colliery 65 Cwt small	f?	1	"	4
Sept 15	J. Grant 15 lbs beef at 9°	f.		12	"
18	Tomkinson H. Subscription S. A. Society	f.	1	"	"
May 17	Norman Lamb for keep on Marsh	f.	3	12	"
June 3	Grant J. 14 lbs beef at 9°	f.		14	6
July 25	Hayes Colliery 19 Cwt small	f.		5	11/2
Sept 11	Norman Lamb Beer & Ale	f?	3	6	"
21	Brownhills Colliery 17 Cwt black	f.		6	4 1/2
30	Garnier J. half year rent for Clerk's Land	f?	3	3	"
29	Tomkinson H.	f.	4	6	"
Oct 1	Hayes	f.	8	11	10 1/2
8	Hayes Colliery 47 Cwt small	f.		14	8 1/2
14	Hayes	f?	8	4	3
13	Bevall A. 19 3/5 bush acorns at 1/6 per bush	f?	1	9	4 1/2
	Sale S. 3 - - - - - 1/6 - - -	f?		4	6
	E. Beach 3/4 - - - - - 1/6 - - -	f?		1	1 1/2
14	Peckham E. 12 - - - - - 1/6 - - -	f?		18	"
18	Waver A. 8 - - - - - 1/6 - - -	f?		12	"
	Causey - 1 1/2 - - - - - 1/6 - - -	f?		2	3

Carried Forward

Sept.	Parton Tr. 35 bags seed wheat 110c at 20¢ per bag	25	"	"
Oct 1	Small A. 4 1/2 bush acorns at 1/6	7	"	6 9
" 12	Hayes Colliery 22 Cwt small	7	"	6 10 1/2
" 14	Hill John. Seeds 9-	7	"	1 2 6
" 14	Hymme. H.	7	"	18
" 22	Tompkinson - 5 Bush acorns	7	"	7 6 1/2
"	Small - 2	7	"	3
"	Martin Polley 10	7	"	15
"	Wason Ann 2	7	"	3
Sept 21	Tipper Rkt. Cash	7	"	1
Oct 13	Peace Rkt. bag Bailey & bag eye	7	"	2 4
" 26	Casa A. - 2 1/2 bush acorns	7	"	3 4 1/2
" 28	Small A. 1	7	"	1 6
" 29	Peaker C. 3	7	"	4 6
"	Hages	7	"	8 3
" 27	Johnson E. for Scuttles 7-	7	"	1 1 9
" 31	Hayes Colliery 34 Cwt. Slack at 8/4	7	"	14 2
Nov. 3	Tipper Rkt. Cash	7	"	10 19 5
" 10	Whithouse J. for cutting bags & mawon	7	"	10 6
" 12	Sale J. 1 1/3 Bush acorns	7	"	2
"	Hages	7	"	9 2 6
" 19	Hambury Mr. half years rent	7	"	33
" 15	Holland F. H. Clipping sack	7	"	10
Oct 15	Nichols C. Insurance Comf	7	"	1 15
Nov. 24	Dowson Eli. Same	7	"	39 12 6
Sept. 15	Hayes Colliery. 20 Cwt. Small	7	"	6 3
Nov. 18	Grant J. 14 3/4 to keep	7	"	10 6
" 21	Hayes Colliery 22 Cwt. Small & 30 Cwt. Slack	7	"	19 4 1/2
" 23	Dunton H. Comf	7	"	15
" 24	Hayes Colliery 31 Cwt. Slack & 23 Cwt. Small	7	"	1 1 1/2
" 26	Hages	7	"	8 8 3
Dec. 5	Southern Hk. 29 Cwt. Slack @ 1/6	7	"	10 10 1/2
" 10	Hages	7	"	9 7 7 1/2
" 13	Dunton Comf	7	"	18

18	Harris. R.	7.	3	7	"
"	Hide W. Laid	7.	1	15	6
"	Mackham In	7.	"	9	6
"	James Tho	7.	1	11	6
"	Burnell. J. Fa keos	7.	"	19	9
"	J. Acet	7.	"	11	"
"	James Tho. Stamps	7.	"	2	6
"	Mason In	7.	2	15	"
Oct 14	Mayon J. W. Fred Acet	7.	10	17	3
"	Acet L. H. A. Stoppad	7.	2	14	"
July 20	Day & Sons	7.	1	8	"
Mar 1	Chesterton Wm	7.	48	2	5
"	Mellands Tent Foundry	7.	2	13	4
26	Ganot John	7.	2	10	0
"	Whitworth A. Acet	7.	13	2	6
Jan 19	Senton H. Land Tax &	7.	7	15	7
July 21	Brookfield & Wendover	7.	3	8	10
"	25 Mart. L. C.	7.	"	7	6
1870. Aug 29	Whitfield Mule Spinning Acet	7.	"	15	7

Bought Commencing Jan 1 st 71			£ . s		
Jan 14	Grant for 15 lb Beef at 9 ^d	7 ^d	"	11	3
" 18	Hayes Colling Slack & Small	7 ^d	1	1	3
" 14	" "	7 ^d	1	1	3
" 7	Hayes	7 ^d	7	16	4
" 19	James Th. 2 Horse Licences	7 ^d	1	10	"
" "	" 2 Camages	7 ^d	1	10	"
" "	" 4 Dog Licences	7 ^d	1	"	"
" "	" 1 Male Servant	7 ^d	"	15	"
" 21	Hayes	7 ^d	7	6	"
Feb 4	Hayes Colling 65 Cwt Slack at 8/4 per ton	7 ^d	1	7	1
" "	" 46 " Small at 6/3 s	7 ^d	"	14	4 1/2
" "	Hayes	7 ^d	9	11	6
" 13	Sutton Th. High way rate for Cotton Parish	7 ^d	6	14	11 1/2
" 18	Hayes	7 ^d	7	16	"
" 11	2 Haydon Sheds	7 ^d	1	9	"
Mar 1	Hayes	7 ^d	8	2	"
" 15	Hasley Br. 15 Bag seed Beans at 20 ^d	7 ^d	15	"	"
" 18	Hayes	7 ^d	7	0	9
April 1	Hayes	7 ^d	7	18	9
" 15	"	7 ^d	8	2	6
" 24	Chaplain David 30 Cwt Rock Salt	7 ^d	2	"	"
" "	" 1 1/2 " Fine	7 ^d	"	2	"
" "	" 20 " Land	7 ^d	"	12	"
" 29	Hayes	7 ^d	7	7	1 1/2
" 5	Hayes Colling 21 Cwt Small	7 ^d	"	6	7
" 26	" 23 " "	7 ^d	"	7	2 1/2
" "	" 35 " Slack	7 ^d	"	14	7
May 2	Quintons Com ^{rs}	7 ^d	"	18	"
" 11	Chaplain D 20 Cwt Land Salt	7 ^d	"	12	"
" "	" 12 " Fine	7 ^d	"	2	"
" 13	Hayes	7 ^d	7	14	"
" "	Paddies weeding Gilded pit & part of Hamley	7 ^d	"	15	"
" "	3 Paddies hoeing Beg track tot peas 11 1/2 a 25 1/2 ^d	7 ^d	2	17	6

26	Williamson W. 4 bush potatoes				3
27	Martin W. 2 Beehives	7s	3	6	
Mar 17	G. Webb & Son 4 bush Witches	7s	1	9	6
June 10	Napes	7s	11	10	3
Mar 7	Whitworth A. Acct	7s	2	13	6
Apr 27	Leaton Th. Cotton Pons rate	7s	16	17	5 1/2
July 25	Grant L. Buy 15 1/2 lb at 9s	7s		11	7 1/2
Mar 14	Lutton & Sons. Seeds 9s	7s	13	14	6
" 24	Grant L. Buy 14 1/2 lb at 9s	7s		12	11
" 17	Brassington Wm	7s		15	10
" 27	Gains J. Hay years rent due 25 Mar/71. 1/4 lb. 10s		3		11
" 31	Lutton & Sons. Garden seeds 9s	7s		9	7
Apr 3	Rugely R. Comp Camage of potatoes	7s		1	7
" 6	James W. Engraving plate & Cards	7s		12	
" 20	Grant L. Buy 15 1/2 lb at 9s	7s		11	7 1/2
June 14	Bagoli Ind hay years rent due Lady day/71	7s	26	1	
" "	Admaston School Lads hay years 9s	7s	4		
" "	Hay years drainage for Centage allowed for bad				
" "	Seasons due Lady day 71/ (£3-15-3)				
Apr 24	Norman Lamb for New + Ale	7s	7	4	
June 19	Hayes Colliery 48 Cwt. small	7s		15	
" 24	Napes	7s	10	19	1 1/2
" 27	Colwich Poor rate	7s	1	12	10
" "	Whitworth A. Acct	7s	13	16	2
" "	Quintons Corn. selling shop	7s		12	8
" 29	Blithfield Gunding Acct	7s	1	14	10
July 1	Mayou & Son. Seed Bill	7s	12	12	4
" 4	Hankbury W. Executors half yrs rent due Mar/71	7s	33		
" 5	Hayes Colliery 32 Cwt. Lash	7s		13	4
" "	" 23 " Small	7s		7	2 1/2
" 1	Tomkinson W. Manus	7s	23	9	6
" 5	3 1/2 lb Candles	7s		1	9
" 7	Leatons Rev? half yrs Leths & Half yrs rent of Straps	7s	37	13	1 1/2
" "	Melland L.	7s		4	9

July 5	Biddle H.	3 1/2 Candles in Lieu of Fat	7.	"	1	9
"	1	Grant. L. for Skinning Cow & Lamb	7.	"	3	"
June 10	Southens H.	18 cut Black at 10/10	7.	"	9	9
July 8	Readmore	28 Loads of fine gravel (Coleridge paid) 2 1/2 p.	7.	"	2	16
"	"	30 " Rough " 2. @ 1/6 p.	7.	"	2	5
"	"	Wages	7.	"	10	4 1/2
"	14	L. & R. W. R. C. Rugeley	7.	"	1	8
"	12	Watts H. hay year to the due July 1 st 71	7.	"	24	15
"	1	Holland H. Thrashing acct	7.	"	6	8
"	28	Holland Rev. E. Leth	7.	"	1	7 5-
"	22	Wages	7.	"	11	8 7/2
Sept	Quintons H. Com ^r		7.	"	12	"
"	16	Upper Pt. acct	7.	"	3	14 4/2
"	5	Wages	7.	"	13	1 4
"	"	Timmins & Co 1/2 cut Oil cake	7.	"	6	6
"	19	Wages	7.	"	12	5 6
"	23	Tomkinson Tm Subscription to L. & C. L.	7.	"	1	"
"	24	Quintons H. Com ^r for selling stone & w. 20	7.	"	13	9
Sept 2	Wages		7.	"	10	11 5-
"	"	Reaping	7.	"	4	10
"	"	Paddis for cutting Lucas pear at 2/6	7.	"	3	8
"	"	2 days	7.	"	4	"
Sept 4	Grading Ram from Mr. Evans, Uffington		7.	"	11	11
"	"	Carnage of " "	7.	"	5	9
Sept 16	Wages		7.	"	6	6
"	"	Reaping acct &c	7.	"	16	19 3
"	14	Quintons Com ^r for selling stone & w.	7.	"	15	9
"	19	" " Fat Hens	7.	"	18	9
"	20	Burges & Key	7.	"	1	8
"	"	Hitchener &c	7.	"	1	17 1
"	"	Carnage of Hatching cord from Liverpool	7.	"	1	10
"	"	Mayou & Son. Hay Linseed	7.	"	1	17 9
"	"	James J.	7.	"	15	"

July 5	Biddle H.	3 1/2 Candles in Linn of Fat	7.	"	1	9
"	1	Grant L. for Skinning Cow & Lamb	7.	"	3	"
June 10	Southams H.	18 Cwt Black at 10/10	7.	"	9	9
July 8	Beadsmore	28 Loads of fine gravel (Coleridge paid) 2 1/2 p.	2	16	"	
"	"	30 " Rough " 2. 2 1/2 p.	2	5	"	
"	"	Wages	7.	10	4	1 1/2
"	14	L. R. W. R. C. Rugeley	7.	"	1	8
"	12	Hyatts H. half year to the due July 1 st 71	7.	24	15	"
"	1	Holland H. Threshing acct	7.	6	8	"
"	28	Holland Rev. E. to the	7.	1	7	5
"	29	Wages	7.	11	8	7 1/2
Sept	Quintons H. Com.		7.	"	12	"
"	19	Tupper H. acct	7.	3	14	4 1/2
"	5	Wages	7.	13	1	4
"	"	Tomkins & Co 1/2 Cwt Old Cakes	7.	"	6	6
"	19	Wages	7.	12	5	6
"	23	Tomkinson Hm Subscription to L. A. S.	7.	1	"	"
"	24	Quintons H. Com. for selling Stone & Mer. 20	7.	"	13	9
Sept 2	Wages		7.	10	11	5
"	"	Reaping	7.	4	10	"
"	"	Paddies for cutting 8 acres peas at 8/6	7.	3	8	"
"	"	2 days	7.	"	4	"
Sept 4	Grading Ham from Mr. Evans, Wotton		7.	11	11	"
"	"	Carrage of " "	7.	"	5	9
Sept 16	Wages		7.	6	6	"
"	"	Reaping acct &c	7.	16	19	3
"	14	Quintons Com. for selling Stone & Mer	7.	"	15	9
"	19	" " Fat Hens	7.	"	18	9
"	20	Burges & Key	7.	1	8	"
"	"	Hitchman & Co	7.	1	17	1
"	"	Carrage of Hatching cord from Lisapool	7.	"	1	10
"	"	Mayou & Son. Hay Sowed	7.	1	17	9
"	"	James J.	7.	"	15	"

1871

Brought Forward

Nov. 25	Wages	7 ⁰	9	6	9
" 28	Quinton's Com ^{rs}	7 ⁰	"	6	3
" 29	Morgan & Son	7 ⁰	3	5	6
Dec 2	Parker C. L.	7 ⁰	1	"	"
" 5	Hambury R. W. Rent due 29 th Sept 71	7 ⁰	3	3	"
" 8	Smith J. C. Subscription L. E. of Agriculture 71	7 ⁰	"	5	"
" 9	Wages	7 ⁰	9	11	6
" 15	Bayer Ind. Halpys Rent due 29 th Sept 71	7 ⁰	2	6	1
" "	" " drainage "	7 ⁰	3	15	3
" "	Admaston School Lands "	7 ⁰	6	"	"
" 21	Hayer Colliery 34 Cwt. Slack at 9/8	7 ⁰	"	15	7
" "	" " 24 Cwt. Small - 6/8	7 ⁰	"	8	"
" 5	" " 24 Cwt. " - 6/8	7 ⁰	"	8	"
" 22	" " 24 Cwt. " - 6/8	7 ⁰	"	8	"
" "	" " 23 Cwt. " - 6/8	7 ⁰	"	7	8
" 23	Wages	7 ⁰	8	3	7
" 28	Norman Sml. Beer & Ale	7 ⁰	7	7	"
Jan 1	Seaton Rev. A. Tithe due 1 st Jan 72	7 ⁰	3	7	5 1/2
" "	" " Stipe of Glete in field per	7 ⁰	"	8	"
" 18	Smithman W. Shoemaker	7 ⁰	2	9	8
" 25	Tippe Rt.	7 ⁰	2	6	3
" 27	Ward & Hayden	7 ⁰	"	3	"
Oct. 26	Casca Rt. Wages	7 ⁰	5	"	"
" "	Tonkinson Ann. Wages				
" "					
Jan 30	Tibbitts Dr.	7 ⁰	10	17	6
" "	Greenwith Th ^{rs}	7 ⁰	7	17	2
" "	Harris Rolt	7 ⁰	6	1	7
" "	James Th ^{rs}	7 ⁰	"	16	"
" "	Hase & Sof Science &c	7 ⁰	4	6	"
" "	Biddle	7 ⁰	2	10	"
" "	Mellands Trent Foundry	7 ⁰	3	3	7
" "	Hide Walter	7 ⁰	2	7	"

Jan	30	Crabb J. Waller ap ^c	7 ⁰	3	12	2
"		Bunnell. J.	7 ⁰	2	3	8
"	29	Radford G. Blacksmith	7 ⁰	13	14	4
July	5	Near Colwich Telke due Aug 1 st 72	7 ⁰	1	7	5
"	24	Worcester Brewery Compy 50 Bush mains	7 ⁰	1	"	10
Mar	7	Cheslton W. Aest.	7 ⁰	50	7	10 ⁰
"	7	Marlington H. Saddle	7 ⁰	7	4	2
May	2	Awent & L. A. Hopper	7 ⁰	1	9	4
July	17	Holland H. Thrashing Aest	7 ⁰	7	16	0
"	16	Lymonds J. Ticket Gate 8	7 ⁰	1	10	0
Jan	29	Linton H. Pours rate	7 ⁰	16	17	5
Apr	2	Whitworth A.	7 ⁰	24	14	2
Jan	2	Myatt M. L. The due 1 st Jan 72	7 ⁰	24	15	0
"	4	Arnold H.	7 ⁰	"	11	9
June	8	Crook & Son	7 ⁰	3	2	0
Oct	10	Brenton Colling Compy 15 of Jan	7 ⁰	1	2	6
Nov	10	Howard Mrs. Bedford. Rent 13. 13. No 2 Plough 9 ⁰	7 ⁰	8	8	6

Bought Commencing Jan 14-72.

			£	s	d
Jan 6	Wages	7 ⁰	8	18	"
" 9	Quinton's Com ^{rs}	7 ⁰	"	2	"
" 11	Carriage of Hamper to Staffad	7 ⁰	"	1	3
" 18	Hayes Colling 44 Cwt Small at 6/8	7 ⁰	"	14	8
" 20	Wages	7 ⁰	14	9	4 1/2
" 22	Turna Th. Staffad	7 ⁰	"	3	"
Feb 2	Norman Saml. 1 Hdd Ale Pale at 1/2	7 ⁰	3	3	"
"	Pass & Co 1 Ton Matt. Dust	7 ⁰	5	5	"
"	" Carriage 9 ⁰	7 ⁰	"	3	9 1/2
"	" Hire of Sacks at 1/2 ea	7 ⁰	"	1	2
"	" 150 Bush Beans at 5 including Car. 1/2	7 ⁰	3	8	9
Jan 25	Hayes Colling 1 Ton Small	7 ⁰	"	6	8
" 11	" 22 Cwt Sack 9/2	7 ⁰	"	10	1
Feb 20	" 48 d. Small 7/6	7 ⁰	"	18	"
" 19	" 20 d. d.	7 ⁰	"	7	6
"	" 30 cwt. Sack 10/10	7 ⁰	"	16	3
" 9	" 48 " Small 6/8	7 ⁰	"	16	0
" 3	Wages	7 ⁰	9	5	0
" 17	"	7 ⁰	11	10	6
Mar 2	"	7 ⁰	9	10	0
" 11	Carriage potatoes from Tannworth	7 ⁰	"	"	9
" 14	Grant L. Beef 15 lb at 9 1/2	7 ⁰	"	11	10 1/2
" 16	Wages	7 ⁰	8	14	7
" 19	Norman Saml. In ale &	7 ⁰	3	15	0
"	Althwas Mill Comp (Cotton Mill) 2 Cwt. Man	7 ⁰	"	13	"
Apr 3	Hasley & Sons acct.	7 ⁰	10	6	0
Mar 30	Wages	7 ⁰	6	3	4 1/2
Apr	Bennison Mr. 3 Bag Cat & Vetches 12. se	7 ⁰	3	0	0
Apr 13	Wages	7 ⁰	6	9	9
" 19	Grant L. Beef	7 ⁰	"	14	0 1/2
" 15	Morgan & Son	7 ⁰	3	6	0
" 27	Wages	7 ⁰	9	2	9
" 30	Quinton's Com ^{rs}	7 ⁰	"	6	"

Carried Forward

May 10	Camage Potatoes from Walsall	£.	1	3	
" 11	Wages	£.	9	2	0
May 19	Norman Sm. Grass keep on Longley	£.	1	13	0
May 14	Quintons Comr.	£.	1	0	
" 3	Income Tax on Fradley Cottage	£.	15	0	
Apr 2	Quintons Comr. Selling cakes	£.	7	6	
May 9	Colwich Pons rate	£.	1	12	10
Apr 3	Hayes Colliery 24 Cwt Small 30 Cwt Slack	£.	1	5	3
May 3	" 40 Cwt Small	£.	15	0	
" 20	" 19 Cwt Slack	£.	10	3	1/2
" 24	" 30 " " 20 Cwt Small	£.	1	3	9
" "	Red Lynch & Gang 8 1/2 acres Bean hoeing at 6/-	£.	2	11	0
" 25	Wages	£.	8	9	0
" 24	Hayes Colliery 28 Cwt Slack 23 Cwt Small -	£.	1	3	9 1/2
" 22	Barnard & Co Lawn Mower	£.	2	17	0
" 23	Sutton & Sons Seeds	£.	2	17	4
May 24	James F. half years rent of Land due 25-Mar-72	£.	3	3	0
May 31	Opusley Mr.	£.	3	18	0
June 1	Jiffe Rt. acct & day Work	£.	6	15	4
" 8	Wages	£.	9	8	0
" 10	Morgan & Son	£.	3	6	0
" 8	Dean Mr. Brenton Bag Jans	£.	1	2	6
" 7	Plant Mr. 3 Cwt Potatoes at 7/-	£.	1	1	0
" 14	Bagot Lord half years rent due Lady day 1872 when paid	£.	25	8	17 5
" "	Admeston School Lands	£.	6	0	0
" "	Drainage acct	£.	3	15	3
" 22	Wages	£.	12	6	0
" 13	Brassington W.	£.	1	9	0
" 27	Hayes Colliery 46 Cwt Small at 7/6	£.	17	3	
" 13	Connis Dr. 8 Bags Beans 12 Cwt. at 22/-	£.	8	16	0
July 1	Seaton's Rev. A. Tithe due July 1 st 72	£.	38	9	10 1/4
" "	" Sticks of Glibe	£.	8	0	
" 6	Wages	£.	9	18	6
" 10	Watts Mr. Tithe due July 1 st 72	£.	27	12	8
June 27	Lidbury Dr. Half years rent due 25-Mar-72 less Income tax 1/10	£.	36	9	0

1872

Brought forward

July 12	Henry Gates & Co. Cultivating 14 acres at 20p per acre	14	0	0
20	Wages	11	14	0
	Whitehouse Mr. Cuttin	"	2	6
25	Quinton H. Pours rate for cotton at 6 in the pound	13	10	0
23	Quinton H. Comr for setting 30 wethers @ 3	1	4	0
August 3	Wages	9	17	0
	Markham John Acct.	"	2	0
	James Th.	1	13	6
	Whitworth A.	3	18	10
	Quensmith H.	7	10	4
5	Bowers Eli. Same acct. 57. 11 at 10p per ton	35	16	10
6	Hayes Colliery 19 Cart Stack at 11/8	"	11	1
6	Rugley Station Carriage of mowen castings	"	1	8
July 9	Quinton Comr. Selling 20 wethers @ 3	"	16	3
June 20	Grant L. 7 1/2 Bay at 10	"	6	3
August 8	Burgess & Key. Casting for mowen	2	0	9
17	Wages	10	0	6
5	Quinton H. Comr for selling bull	"	7	6
20	" " 2 1/2 Tons Pigs	"	9	"
22	" " 2 1/2 Stone Pigs	"	10	3
31	Wages	10	13	6
"	" Reaping Acct.	40	1	11
Sept 11	Smithman H.	"	8	2
14	Holland H.	15	"	"
15	Wages	12	7	6
17	Quinton Comr. Selling 2 Cows	"	12	"
18	Gainer F. H. half year Rent of Land due 20p per acre	3	3	"
16	Hayes Colliery 17 Cart Stack	"	9	11
21	Miles & Red Grogans acct 14. 15. 8 less 8. 10. 0 =	6	5	8
28	Wages	13	11	0
Sept 19	Norman Sub. Ben	4	1	0
31	Espershed Sydney. All acct. (Mr. W. Shaw)	13	10	-
29	James J. (Sis of Mr. Bracey)	"	14	"
10	Grant L. 18 1/2 Bay at 10	"	15	"

Sept. 9	Hayes Colliery. 17 Cwt black at 11/8	7 ⁰	9 11
Oct. 3	History of Glasgow 8-	7 ⁰	1 10 0
" 2	Eden P. 2 pigs	7 ⁰	17 6
" 1	Grant L. 16 3/4ths Beef at 10	7 ⁰	13 9
" 8	Hayes Colliery 20 Cwt small of 4	7 ⁰	8 4
" 3	Quintons H. Comr. selling sheep -	7 ⁰	1 4 0
" 12	Hayes	7 ⁰	10 15 6
" 15	Quintons Comr. selling 3 Fat Horses	7 ⁰	18 "
" 16, 17, 18	Hayes Colliery 63 Cwt small of 4 per ton	7 ⁰	1 4 3
" 24	Hayes	7 ⁰	10 14 0
"	Tipple Rt. acct.	7 ⁰	4 3
" 24	Tomlinson Hy. acct. Man to Tipple	7 ⁰	2 7
"	" 9 rows in pig	7 ⁰	2 5 0
" 15	Norman Ind. Ben	7 ⁰	8 2 0
"	" Grams	7 ⁰	1 11 0
" 31	Quintons Comr. selling 4 Bullocks	7 ⁰	1 " 9
"	Vicar of Colwich's Tithe due July 72 -	7 ⁰	1 8 4
Nov. 6	Colwich poor Rate at 9 ⁰ in the £	7 ⁰	1 9 6
" 9	Hayes	7 ⁰	9 12 6
" 15	Hayes Colliery 30 Cwt black 11/8 & 24 Cwt small of 4	7 ⁰	1 7 6
"	Norman Lamb. 21 Cwt Malt-Wheat & Camels & Sea	7 ⁰	10 0 5
" 22	Hayes	7 ⁰	9 3 0
Dec. 6	"	7 ⁰	8 17 0
" 10	Quintons Comr. selling pig	7 ⁰	" 4 0
"	Bt. Room Ball at Rugby sale out of Butterfly the 4 th	"	" " "
"	Red by Robinson. Bunter on Tent. by Kinner. Trumble	"	" " "
"	The 2 nd & 3 rd had Look. The property of Mr. J. B.	"	" " "
"	Tae-fall	7 ⁰	29 0 0
" 13	Bayle's Lad half year's rent due Michas 1872 -	7 ⁰	261 0 0
"	" draining fee. Centago due 3 ⁰ 7 ⁰	7 ⁰	3 15 3
"	Admaston School Lands half year's rent due 3 ⁰	7 ⁰	6 0 0
" 31	Hayes	7 ⁰	8 6
Oct. 23	Winter sitting on Longley		1 15 0
Dec. 4	Parker C. T. tuning piano 19.	7 ⁰	1 1 0

1873

Brought forward

Dec 72	Smithman L.	£.	1	8	4	✓
"	Radford G. Blacksmith	£.	14	19	0	
Dec 2	Subscription Staffordshire Chamber of Agri.	£.	5	0		
Nov 27	Hasley & Son	£.	10	6		
Nov 72	Hutchinson E. Plumber &c	£.	4	17	9	
" 72	Biddle J.	£.	2	16	0	
" 72	Hide W.	£.	1	1	6	
"	Brassington J.	£.	12	18	10	
"	Melland's Rent Foundry	£.	2	16	0	
"	Plant H. Blacksmith Colwich	£.	11	3		
"	Greensmith J.	£.	1	16	0 1/2	
"	Burnell & Son	£.	5	5		
"	Harris R.	£.	6	7	1	
Dec 5	Wyatts H. half yrs tithe due Jan 1 st 1873	£.	27	12	8	
"	Ind Basset Hedge stakes &c	£.	1	13	6	
"	" Limbs &c	£.	4	9	2	
"	Blithfield Spinning acct.	£.	5	11	1	
"	Hill J. Seeds	£.	14	9		
"	A. Leatons R. Tithe due Jan 1 st 1873 <small>(See Income tax)</small>	£.	38	17	5 1/2	
"	Usher of Colwich Tithe due Jan 1 st	£.	1	8	4	
"	J. H. A. Aschill	£.	1	0	9	
"	Poulate Cotton branch	£.	13	10	0	
"	White &c	£.	1	15	0	
Jan 13	Holland J.	£.	6	3	0	
"	" Bush potatoes	£.	2	0		
25	Uttercote Brewery Comp.	£.	9	6	0	
Jan 10 th	Norman J. J. Ben. Insect dust & 150 Bush Drains	£.	12	8	7	
Dec 16	Morgan & Son	£.	6	5	6	
"	May on J. H. Seeds & Linseed	£.	14	6	5	
Apr	Arnold H.	£.	5	3		
Mar 28	Chesterton W.	£.	43	13	1	
Apr 29	Brookfield Windows	£.	15	19	7 1/2	

Bought Lany 1st 79

Jan 4.	Hayes	7 ^o	8	5	0
" 7	Quintons Com.	7 ^o		16	
"	Hayes Colliery 39 Cwt small at 8/4	7 ^o		16	3
" 18	Hayes	7 ^o	10	12	6
"	West Cannock Colliery. Southwards. 21 Cwt black 12/1	7 ^o		13	7
" 27	Hayes Colliery 28 Cwt black & 20 Cwt small	7 ^o	1	9	10
July 1	Hayes	7 ^o	6	13	0
" 6	Hayes Colliery 34 Cwt black at 14/2	7 ^o	1	4	1
" 11	Quintons Com.	7 ^o		10	0
" 15	Hayes	7 ^o	6	4	0
" 20	James W. Inland Revenue. Licenses	7 ^o	3	6	0
" 19	Gamer J. W. half yrs rent of Land	7 ^o	3	3	0
"	Carriage of Trumper to Chelford	7 ^o		1	6
March 1	Hayes	7 ^o	5	9	0
" 15	"	7 ^o	6	6	0
" 26	Roman St. Grass kept in Longley from Oct 1872	7 ^o	1	15	0
	To July 2/73				
Sept 29	Hayes	7 ^o	6	6	0
Oct 1	Rugley Sale (Quintons) 5 Fat & ewes	7 ^o		4	6
" 12	Hayes	7 ^o	7	4	0
" 26	Hayes	7 ^o	7	17	
May 8	Whitworths A. Act	7 ^o	24	18	1
Apr 15	Roman Maet. dust & Ale	7 ^o	8	18	11 1/2
Mar 24	7 ^o 150 Bush Wains 2 8 ^o & Carriage	7 ^o	3	12	6
"	7 ^o 1 Ball pale ale	7 ^o	1	16	0
May 5	Hayes Colliery 24 Cwt small 11/8			14	
"	7 ^o 31 - Black 15/10	7 ^o	1	4	4 1/2
" 10	Hayes	7 ^o	8	2	6
" 12	Chaplin W. 22 Cwt Salt	7 ^o	1	2	0
Apr 26	Wale John 8 3/4 Loads Potatoes at 14/	7 ^o	6	2	6
May 12	Wigan & Son	7 ^o	6	5	6
" 16	Spent to 15 lb Beef at 10/2	7 ^o		13	1 1/2
" 19	Roman J. Beer	7 ^o	8	2	
" 23	Cliff J. Colwick from rate	7 ^o	1	14	2

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May 21	Hayes	9	13	8	
" 3	May on S.W. Leds & Insured	12	8	1	
" 26	Chaplin to 22 Cnt & salt	1	2	0	
June 2	" 22 "	1	2	0	
" 7	Wages	10	4		
Mar 19	Cotton Highway rate Hasley & Ash	10	2	3/4	
July 26	Hayes Colliery 4th Cnt small at 11/8	1	5	8	
Apr 2	" 23 - "		13	5	
Mar 18	Harris Rt. Acct.		5	3	
" 24	Cupboard at Mrs Dennis Sale		4		
" 28	Chestertons W. Acct to 20 March 73	7	10	3/4	
Apr 23	Hayes Colliery 22 Cnt small		12	10	
May 21	Chaplin to 18 Cnt & salt		18		
" "	" 1 - 2 qrs fine "		3	9	
June 10	Hayes Colliery 20 Cnt small		11	8	
" "	Jeppa Rt. Acct to May 20th	2	6	0	
" 13	Rafols Ind half years rent due Lady day 73	26	1		
" "	" drainage Acct "	3	10	3	
" "	Admstrs School Lands due "	6	0	0	
" 73	3 Bulls hoeing 11 acres Beans at 7/1	3	17	0	
" 29	Hayes	10	14	2	
Mar 24	Perkins W. Mayntay farm for Mar	1	5		
May 30	Sutton & Son " "	14	7	8	
June "	Hayes Colliery 2. & black at 15/10	1	18		
" 14	Tomkinson W. Guano & khat soda	32	6		
Mar 6	Mrs Dennis 26 Cap Beans	26			
" "	" 3 Baps Vetches	2	5		
July 5	Hayes	9	16	6 1/2	
" 1	Stanton R. A. Tille due 1st July 73	39	8	4	
" 2	Hanbury R. W. half years rent due Mar 24/73	33	8		
" 3	Whitworth A. Acct.	3	6		
" 11	Snappin - Birmingham	1	10	0	
" 11	Grant J. Beef		15	1/2	
" 14	Hadley W. Collier Poor rate	13	10	0	

July 5	Hayes Colliery 28 Cwt. Black ^{4/8} 20 Cwt. Small ^{4/8}	£.	1	13	10
" 8	9. 28. - 7/6 28 9. - 4/8	£.	2	-	4 1/2
" 19	Wages	£.	11	4	9
" 24	Myatt's H. Tithes	£.	28	5	11
" 28	Wheat Colwich Tithes	£.	1	9	-
" 30	Southman H. Shoe Bell	£.	2	13	2
Aug. 2	Wages	£.	11	0	0
" 19	Quinton Corn	£.	-	11	-
" 13	Morgan & Son	£.	11	4	6
" "	Horsley & T. 5 Bags Black Cat & Vetches 18/	£.	4	10	0
" 16	Wages	£.	12	7	-
" 19	Garnon F. half yr rent of Land due 29 th Sept.	£.	3	3	-
" 30	Wages	£.	10	11	4
Sept 4	Morris & J. Ruseley	£.	2	1	-
" 13	Wages	£.	10	3	10
" "	Reaping Acct	£.	3	8	15
" 19	Lythall & Clarke - Ram	£.	10	10	0
June 30	James Ths	£.	1	12	-
Sept 29	Ruseley Station Cornage Wheat	£.	-	18	10
" 27	Wages	£.	13	-	4
Oct. 2	Bowick T. 4 qrs Wheat 60/	£.	13	12	-
" 23	Nichols Chs Insurance Acct.	£.	2	4	-
" 7	Ruseley Station Cornage Wheat Tarnworth	£.	-	9	7
" 7	Norman Sh. Grains 4/- 150 Bush	£.	2	7	6
" 2	9. Bee Acct	£.	7	8	-
" 11	Wages	£.	12	7	10
" 14	Quintons Corn	£.	-	8	-
" 18	Grogans Acct.	£.	17	1	11
" 26	Wages	£.	13	5	8 1/2
" 8	Peace Wt. Grinding Acct	£.	9	15	2
" 27	Hayes Colliery 44 Cwt Small 11/8	£.	1	5	8
" "	Robotham Co. 40 Bush Wheat 8/ 10 new sacks	£.	16	16	8
" 28	Leopard & Co. kind sacks	£.	-	1	2
Nov. 5	Colwich poor rate	£.	1	12	10

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Apr 4	Hayes Colliery 18 Cwt Small	p:	10 6	
" 19	Camase potatoes from Chelford to Ruseley	p:	13 4	
July 10	Hayes Colliery 52 Cwt. Black	p:	2 1 2	
Nov 8	Hayes	p:	10 9 -	
Nov 16	Elliot W. for Coh. Boh	p:	20 0 0	
Oct. 7	Hayes Colliery 23 Cwt Black 17 Cwt Small	p:	1 8 2 1/2	
Nov. 22	Hayes	p:	9 16 3/4	
" 27	Hayes Colliery 18 Cwt Small	p:	10 6	
" 28	" 24 Black	p:	19 -	
Dec 8	Morgan & Son	p:	4 15 -	
Dec 13	Ganatt L. Liddfield	p:	11 4 -	
Dec. 14	Tjopsa Rt.	p:	5 3 10	
" 3	Parker. C. J.	p:	1 1 -	
" 6	Hayes	p:	10 9 8	
Dec 24	Subsistence Chamber Apprentices J. P. J.	p:	5 -	
Dec. 12	Ind Bayoli half year rent.	p:	26 1 -	
"	" Admester School Land.	p:	6 -	
"	Half year drainage acct.	p:	3 15 3	
" 29	Woolly Wm pour rate	p:	18 10 -	
" 25	Hayes	p:	12 2 -	
"	Massington W.	p:	1 10	
"	Arnold J.	p:	12 4	
Dec 4	Norman L. Ale	p:	5 2 -	
"	" 150 Bush grains	p:	3 -	
Dec.	Leaton Wm D. Leth	p:	39 8 4	
"	Southmans Th. Bell	p:	1 4 9	
"	Attorneys Brewery Comp	p:	4 12 -	
"	Hollands Th.	p:	16 15 -	
"	Radford G. Shaving acct	p:	13 14 11	
"	Wear of Colwich. Leth	p:	1 9 -	
"	Munro & Begg catering 26 ann Land.	p:	25 -	
"	Plant H. Colwich	p:	2 10 -	
Sept 5	Quintons Ann	p:	11 6	
Oct.	"	p:	1 4 9	

Oct 28	Dumtens Com.	p ^o	1	13	-
Dec 9	"	p ^o	-	6	-
"	Hyman L.	p ^o	1	19	4
"	Myatts H. Fetti due Jan 1 st 74	p ^o	28	5	11
Dec 12	Haye Colley 22 Cut small 11/8	p ^o	-	12	10
Jan	Musington W. Saddles 9	p ^o	4	13	6
"	Greenough J. Acct.	p ^o	2	10	-
"	Southwell H ^o	p ^o	1	8	-
"	Monkham L. V. L.	p ^o	-	5	-
"	James J. Mark Lane 4 p ^o er	p ^o	-	16	-
"	Tillett W ^o 8	p ^o	8	19	6
"	Haris R. Lionmough	p ^o	4	15	7
"	Burnell & Son hay years new	p ^o	-	18	-
"	" Acct	p ^o	1	15	7
"	Hill John. 1200 acce Cabbage plants	p ^o	1	12	6
"	Smart G. Uttercliffe. Advertisement	p ^o	-	1	3
Dec 9	Dumtens Com. 1200 acce	p ^o	-	4	-
"	Hide W. Tack	p ^o	6	1	-
"	Hitchcock C. Plumber 8	p ^o	2	1	5/2
"	Joy William Butcher	p ^o	44	2	2 1/2
Sept 25	Pace. Colwich 20 Round Ladder	p ^o	-	12	0
" 5	Haye Colley 20 th Jan 11	p ^o	-	11	5
"	" 24 cut small	p ^o	-	14	0
"	" 20 - black	p ^o	-	15	10

Bought - Jan'y 1 st / 74 -		£ . s . d	
Day 6	Quinton's Corn	p.	4 - -
3	Hayes	p.	8 5 8
10	Hayes Colliery 32 cut black ^{14/10} 24 cut small ^{11/8}	p.	1 19 4
20	James Th. 2 day Sevens	p.	1 - -
	2 Hayes	p.	1 1 -
	1 Trap	p.	15 -
17	Hayes	p.	10 1 8
	Immin. f. 2 Cat Bran	p.	- 14 -
31	Hayes	p.	10 16 -
May 17	Quinton's Corn. Selling Two Cows	p.	- 8 3
" 14	Hayes	p.	10 10 0
" 26	Southern Y. 1 Lin Black	p.	- 17 6
" 11	Hayes Colliery 30 cut black ^{12/10} 4 3 cut small ^{11/8}	p.	2 8 10
" 28	Hayes	p.	11 9 11
Mar 6	Gaines J. W. half year's rent of field due 25 th Mar '74	p.	3 3 -
" 14	Hayes Colly 35 cut black 24 cut small	p.	2 1 8 1/2
" 12	Hayes	p.	10 9 6
" 16	Donell Camage of Hampden	p.	- - 6
" 26	Immin. f. 14 Bags Galt 20 th	p.	14 - -
" 28	Hayes	p.	11 2 6
Apr 2	Rusley Station Camage Inaug. &	p.	- 1 3
" 16	Norman Lamb. Beer 1 Lin Mart dist. Camage ⁶⁸	p.	10 15 5
" 11	Hayes	p.	10 19 10
" 14	Rusley Station Sale yard & Quinton Corn	p.	- 5 3
" 18	Chaplin W. 45 cut common Salt 20 th	p.	2 5 -
" 25	Hayes	p.	10 5 -
May 1	Southern Y. 12 th Black 18/4	p.	- 11 -
" 1	Wooley Wm bon rate at 10 in the £	p.	22 9 11
" 9	Hayes	p.	10 16 8
" 18	Hayes Colliery 14 cut small 10/	p.	- 7 -
" 18	Brassington W. acct	p.	1 5 -
" 19	Hayes Colliery 12 cut small 10/	p.	- 6 -
" 20	9 th 14 th - 10/	p.	- 7 -
"	Cliff L. Colwich bon rate 10 in the pound	p.	1 12 10

Apr. Weekly R. Highway rate at 3 ^d	p ^d	4	15	-
May 23 Wages	p ^d	12	18	6
" Tomkinson R. 39.1-16 at 13 ^d per ton	p ^d	24	12	"
Apr 14 Whitworth A.	p ^d	17	0	4
May 27 Korman J. Beer & ale	p ^d	5	8	-
June 6 Wages	p ^d	13	15	8
" 12 Basset Ind half years Rent due Lady day 7/4	p ^d	24	1	"
" " 9 ^d " drainage percentage	p ^d	3	15	3
" " 9 ^d Admaston School Rents	p ^d	6	"	"
" 16 Ulthameta Brewery Compy All Rents	p ^d	6	12	-
" 12 Basset Ind 4 Bee Hlands	p ^d	-	6	-
" " 9 ^d Thatching wood & hedge stakes	p ^d	1	3	-
" 18 Hanbury R. half yrs rent due Lady day 7/4	p ^d	33	"	"
" 20 Whitworth A. Acct	p ^d	3	19	8
" " Wages	p ^d	13	"	6
July 3 Mayou J. R. Acct Rents 9 ^d	p ^d	12	17	5
" 4 Wages	p ^d	11	19	-
June 23 Quinton Com ^r	p ^d	-	2	-
July 14 Wages	p ^d	15	19	2
" 8 Sutton & Sons Reading Seeds	p ^d	13	4	1
" 7 Sealons Rev. A. Tithes due July 1 st 7/4	p ^d	39	19	5 1/4
" 7 " one half years rent of Tithes	p ^d	-	15	9
" 3 " half " " "	p ^d	-	7	10
" 20 Wyatt. H. half yrs Tithes	p ^d	28	13	11
" 21 Quinton Com ^r	p ^d	1	3	3
" 23 Hide R. Acct	p ^d	-	8	9
" " Bunck & Son acct	p ^d	1	3	1
Aug 1 Wages	p ^d	12	16	4
" 1 Southam Th. Coals & Slack	p ^d	5	6	11
" 4 Quinton Com ^r	p ^d	-	10	6
" 1 James R.	p ^d	-	16	-
" 6 Vicar Colwich Tithes due July 1 st 7/4	p ^d	1	9	5
" 10 Barges & Key	p ^d	1	13	-
" 11 Camap 9 ^d -	p ^d	-	1	9

1874

Sept 15	Wages	p.	10	12	2
Sept 1	Gama J. W. half years rent of Clarke field due 29 th Sept. 74	p.	3	3	.
Aug 18	Quinton Com. selling Sheep -	p.	"	13	9
" 29	Wages	p.	13	.	.
" "	Reaping & Mowing acct.	p.	14	8	9
Sept 7	Norman Int. Ben & Ale	p.	13	9	.
Sept 31	Southern W. 14 Cwt. Black at 14/2	p.	.	9	11
Sept 11	Hadley C. T. 24 Cwt. Grains at 1/12 per cwt.	p.	1	6	6
" "	" 25 " " at 1/2 3 " -	p.	1	10	2 1/2
" "	Southern W. 14 " Black at 14/2 -	p.	.	9	11
" 12	Wages	p.	10	12	6
" 19	Bowick J. Reaped 5 quarters Brownish red wheat.	p.	13	.	.
" "	at 50/- per qr.				
" "	10 New Sacks at 1/6 ea	p.	.	15	.
" 28	L. & N. R. Convey of 2 to Rugby Station	p.	1	8	2
Sept 1	Quinton Com.	p.	1	17	6
" 17	" Com. selling 35 Stone Ewes	p.	1	.	6
" 29	Southern W. 21 Cwt. Black at 14/2 -	p.	.	14	10 1/2
" 26	Wages	p.	10	11	6
Oct 1	Essexton Collieries 22 Cwt. Small at 10/-	p.	.	11	.
" 8	Wages	p.	9	19	10
" 12	Nichols Chas. Burton Insurance	p.	2	4	.
" 19	Morgan & Son. Stafford	p.	10	5	.
" "	Smithman W. ran Boats	p.	.	18	6
" 21	Holland St. R. Rent of Shop of Globe due 29 th Sept. 74	p.	.	8	.
" 21	Williams H. Hayley Mile 12 Sps seed wheat 20/6 - 110/-	p.	12	6	.
" 24	Wages	p.	11	4	.
" 27	Quinton T. Com. 5 Bullocks & 20 Lambs	p.	1	14	9
" 28	Norman J. Ale Acct.	p.	4	10	.
" "	Gillard C. Cotton Rectory 12 chairs	p.	5	8	.
" 30	St Albans Insurance Compt.	p.	15	.	.
Nov 2	Jones Es. Cotton	p.	8	.	.
" 7	Wages	p.	10	19	.
" 17	Woolley W. Cotton pour rate at 10/-	p.	22	9	11

Nov 21	Wages	p ^d	10	"	8
Dec 3	Parker C. S. Stafford	p ^d	1	1	.
" 2	Smith S. S. Stafford Chamber	p ^d	.	5	.
Nov 6	Nichols S. C. Subscription Hadley School	p ^d	2	.	.
" 24	Bradburn J. H. Pipe place 2 Rams	p ^d	21	"	"
" "	Carriage of 1 Ram to Leckfield	p ^d	.	3	.
" 30	Mappin J. Birken	p ^d	1	10	6
Sept 29	Hassall J. B. hay & rent of Land	p ^d	33	"	"
Dec 2	Norman S. Beer & Malt dust	p ^d	12	2	-
" 5	Wages	p ^d	9	1	4
" 8	Breton Colliery 20 Cwt small	p ^d	.	10	0
" "	Brassington W. Rugeley Cooper.	p ^d	.	6	6
" 12	Stoughton Mess. 7 Cwt Lime	p ^d	.	7	"
" 16	Breton Colliery 46 Cwt small	p ^d	1	3	-
19	Wages	p ^d	9	18	-
Jan 74	Yeoman Bros.	p ^d	4	"	.
" "	Uttoxeter Brewery Company	p ^d	9	19	6
" "	Hide W. Rugeley	p ^d	3	18	6
" "	Jay Wm	p ^d	41	3	4
" "	James J.	p ^d	.	16	.
" "	Markham J.	p ^d	.	16	6
" "	Burnell & Son	p ^d	1	12	"
" "	Mort. J. & C. Stafford	p ^d	.	12	6
" "	Arnold J.	p ^d	1	10	10
" "	Brassington Rugeley	p ^d	11	4	8
" "	Hutchinson & -	p ^d	29	.	2
" "	Lippen R	p ^d	3	6	6
" "	Holland J. Threshing acct	p ^d	17	1	3
" "	Redford G. Blacksmith	p ^d	13	14	5 1/2
" "	Harris R. Rugeley	p ^d	6	.	7
" "	Queensmith J.	p ^d	2	13	1
" "	Vicar of Colwich tiller due Jan 14	p ^d	1	9	5
" "	Plant H. Reskton	p ^d	.	18	-
" "	Morris D. J. Rugeley	p ^d	.	15	-

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	Bumell & Son. News to Kmas	p:	-	9	.	
	Income Tax for Feadly	p:	-	8	.	
	Mayon & Son. Guds	p:	4	11	.	
	Myron & Briff. Cultivating 15 1/2 acres	p:	15	10	.	
	Cotton Tithe due to Rector Land.	p:	39	19	6	
	Beardmore Wm Colwick & Loads Masel	p:	-	16	.	
	Whitworth A. Rugeley	p:	16	5	10	
	Alison Linn Foundry "	p:	5	5	6	
	Swill L. to A. Stappad	p:	2	1	10	
	Whyata H. Tithe due 1 st Jan'y/75	p:	28	13	11	
	Woolley W. Cotton Taxes	p:	6	5	9	
	Majan & Son	p:	8	11	.	
	Basot L. Bull acct.	p:	4	10	3	
	Smart. Ottorbury	p:	-	2	6	
	Burton Collins 3- 7-00 small at 10/-	p:	1	3	6	
	" 11-0 Black - at 14/2	p:	-	7	9 1/2	
	Louthams H. 14- Black at 14/2	p:	-	9	11	
Dec: 23	Rugeley Lale Com ⁿ - 2 cons & 1/2	p:	-	10	9	
" 14	Basot Land half yr rent due Mid ^d /74	p:	26	1	0	0
"	" " damage acct -	p:	3	15	3	
"	Adumaston School lands - 2/-	p:	6	0	0	

January 1st 1875

			£	s	d
Jan 2	Wages	p ^o	8	6	10
" 4	Brenton Colliery 43 cut small	p ^o	1	1	6
" 14	Wages	p ^o	8	3	-
" 22	Brenton Colliery 22 cut small	p ^o	-	11	-
" 29	Wages	p ^o	8	1	4
Feb 2	Quintons Com ^r Selling 3 Rams	p ^o	-	3	-
" 14	Wages	p ^o	8	19	8
" 3	Colwich poor rate "John Cliff"	p ^o	1	12	10
" 12	Brenton Colliery 22 cut small	p ^o	-	11	-
" 27	Wages	p ^o	10	18	-
Mar 1	Roman S. Bea & Knatt dust	p ^o	13	16	-
" "	Beardmore W ^r Colwich 12 Loads Gravel	p ^o	1	4	-
Feb 24	Brenton Colliery 44 cut small	p ^o	1	2	-
Mar 20	Edwards S. Giffard 12 Bush Tares at 8/-	p ^o	4	16	-
" 22	Downs & Son Stanley 15 sacks blk oats	p ^o	15	-	-
" 1	Roman S. Eating of Longley - Marsh	p ^o	4	18	-
" 10	Wages	p ^o	2	10	2
" 23	Carriage of Bedding to Chelfad	p ^o	-	1	6
" 8	Southern S. 21 cut slack	p ^o	-	14	10 1/2
" 23	Brenton Colliery 21 cut small	p ^o	-	10	6
" 8	Luggage to Chelfad per goods	p ^o	-	3	8
" 18	Bolland & Son Chester	p ^o	3	15	6
" 27	Wages	p ^o	10	18	2
" 5	Wooley W. Colton Highway rate at 4 1/2 p ^o per £	p ^o	10	2	5 1/2
Apr 4	Goods to Chelfad per Rugeley	p ^o	-	4	1
" 10	Wages	p ^o	9	16	10
" 18	Morgan & Son	p ^o	9	3	6
" 3	Quintons Com ^r Selling sheep	p ^o	-	7	-
Apr 24	Winnibb Co ^s 4 Bush Tares at 10/-	p ^o	2	0	0
Apr 27	" 21-1-5 Nutra Soda 13/5	p ^o	14	2	2
" 24	Wages	p ^o	7	10	8
" 27	Whitwell &	p ^o	-	9	-
" 20	Gairna Miss Rent due 25 Mar 75	p ^o	3	3	0

1875

May 8	Wages	£	8	3	-
" 22	"	£	8	18	9
" 25	Quinton Com: Selling 9 sheep	£	-	6	-
" 27	Whitworth & Acct	£	1	17	10
" 7	Barnumman. Blithfield	£	-	15	-
June 5	Wages	£	13	2	10
" 19	Haspall T. B. rent due Lady last	£	32	9	-
" "	Half Mr. Pentons expenses	£	5	15	-
" 18	Tippes. R. Acct	£	3	13	11
" "	Basoli T. half yr. rent due 1 day	£	26	1	-
" "	" Drainage Acct.	£	3	15	3
" "	Admaston School Lads half year rent	£	6	-	-
" "	Blithfield estate Acct	£	-	16	-
" "	San Mill. acct	£	-	3	6
" 19	Wages	£	11	11	-
" 23	Sutton & Sons Acct	£	1	10	2
May 28	Southern H. 25 cut black	£	17 17	8	1/2
Apr 29	Isle. & Acct.	£	3	16	6
June 17	Quinton Com: Selling 9 sheep	£	-	6	9
July 3	Wages	£	10	2	4
" 2	Grayson & Son acct.	£	15	2	6
" 8	Brassington W.	£	-	7	3
" 15	Woolly W. Cotton poor rate at 8 ^d	£	17	19	11
" 16	Wages	£	9	4	8
" 17	Rector of Cotton Lethe due July 1 st 75	£	39	19	5 1/2
" "	" Strip of Gile	£	-	7	11
" 21	Myatt. H. due July 1 st 75	£	28	16	-
" 20	Quinton Com: Kull & sheep	£	1	12	3
" 9	Sutton & Sons Acct	£	1	2	0
" 31	Wages	£	10	14	3
Aug 6	Acull New. Haffad	£	1	4	2
" 6	Southern H. Black Acct.	£	5	19	1 1/2
" 6	Myms W. Acct	£	1	19	6

1875

Dec. 18	Nape	b ^c	8	17	3	Ma
" 2	Bradburn Th. Medmenfield acc Meal	b ^c	15	-	-	
" 21	Norman Lm. Bent Mast. dust	b ^c	20	6	-	
Janos 7-5	Greenworth T. acc.	b ^c	2	10	6	
"	Alison Iron Works	b ^c	2	17	4	
"	Hede W. Tula	b ^c	4	11	4	
"	Bunnell & Son	b ^c	-	13	6	
"	Mar. Mast	b ^c	-	10	0	
"	James Th. -	b ^c	1	12	0	
"	Hutchinson E.	b ^c	2	12	3 1/2	
"	Willard James	b ^c	1	19	6	
"	Jay W. acc. Rutche	b ^c	48	4	0 1/2	
"	Harris Rt.	b ^c	14	13	-	
"	Mum. & J.	b ^c	1	2	6	
"	Smithman Th.	b ^c	3	11	11	
"	Typpen Rt.	b ^c	7	17	11	
"	Southman Th.	b ^c	4	2	10 1/2	
"	Morgan & Son	b ^c	6	3	6	
"	Brass Radford G. Blacksmiths	b ^c	15	6	1	
"	Parker Res. Titho due 1 st Jan 76	b ^c	40	7	5	
"	Myatt R. -	b ^c	28	16	-	
"	Whitworth A.	b ^c	15	2	9	
"	Kent. W. Whedunght.	b ^c	10	4	10	
"	Arnold Th.	b ^c	3	2	0	
"	Nyenne	b ^c	-	2	6	
"	Aswell New.	b ^c	1	1	10	
"	Hollana T. Thrashing acc.	b ^c	13	2	6	
"	Vicar of Colwich Titho due Jan 1.	b ^c	1	11	10 1/2	
"	Campston Smith. Chamber Subst.	b ^c	-	5	0	
Apr 8	Plant Th. Blacksmiths	b ^c	-	5	8	
Apr. 3	Colwich Titho Norman T Recp of Mast	b ^c	-	10	0	
May	Bunnell & Son	b ^c	1	0	6	
Mar.	Hutchinson E.	b ^c	2	18	3	

Man	Mynna - Buff	Acet	f.	21	0	0
	Massington	Saddle	f.	9	11	2

Three decorative flourishes or calligraphic elements, possibly representing the letters 'Z', 'a', and 'd' in a stylized script.

5	2	4
9	6	3
6	13	6
11	3	0
13	10	0
8	8	0
"	10	0
"	13	9
"	12	8
8	16	8
24	16	2
10	17	2
12	2	4
1	10	7
2	16	0
6	15	0
5	8	0
33	0	0
"	7	7
10	18	2
3	3	0
"	15	8
10	5	4
6	16	6
"	10	3
7	15	2
12	6	11
5	8	0
"	3	"
11	10	4
"	9	3
11	15	7
261	0	0
3	15	3
6	0	0

1876

Oct 5	James T.	£	17	0	
" 9	Bowick T. seed wheat	£	14	0	10
" 10	Deuntons corn	£	1	5	6
" 21	Wage	£	9	8	4
" 22	Urban Mauney Compy	£	5	0	0
Nov 3	Wage	£	15	13	8
" 7	Deuntons corn	£	1	4	0
" "	Acknowledgement from L. Norman	£			6
" 8	L. Norman L. Beer acct.	£	10	1	0
" 15	Bradburn T. Rice meal	£	13	10	0
" 18	Wage	£	10	6	2
" 28	Plant Coluch	£	2	3	7
" 28	Wright	£		2	6
Dec 2	Wage	£	11	2	11
" 4	Parker	£	1	1	0
" 8	Beardmore. Gravel	£	3	8	0
" 11	Roman L. Beer acct.	£	13	10	0
" 14	Wage	£	10	14	4
" "	Travis	£		4	3
" "	Smith J. C. Diff Charms of A. P.	£		5	0
" 15	Lad Bayst. half yr rent	£	26	0	0
" "	Admaston school Land half year	£	6	0	0
" "	Lad Bayst. half year drainage	£	3	12	3
" 30	Wage	£	9	11	2
" "	Vicar Colwich Tithe	£	1	9	0 1/2
" "	Whitworth. A acct.	£	11	19	0
" "	Kent. Nicolson acct.	£	3	11	0
" "	Webb & Son seeds	£	1	6	6
" "	Burns & Sherstone	£	3	18	0
" "	Mayou & Son	£	19	8	1
" "	Parker R. T. P. tithe due Aug 78	£	34	0	6
" "	Mayou & Son	£	5	12	0
" "	Smithman & W.	£	2	15	6

Myron W. C. I. Cldusating acct	£	15	0	0
Enfield. Stafford	£	13	0	0
Radford G. Blacksmith	£	11	7	0
Watts. Titho due Dec 16	£	23	9	4
Truer &	£	2	5	0
Southern I. Coal acct.	£	9	16	9½
Holland I. Threshing acct.	£	10	0	0
Uttoxeter Brewery Co.	£	15	8	6
Greensmith &	£	2	6	10
Albion Iron Works	£	3	3	9
Hide. Tailor	£	1	14	2
Bunnell	£	2	6	10
G. News	£	-	9	4
Stanis. Ironmonger	£	3	19	5
Monkham	£	-	7	0
Joy W.	£	48	15	4½
Aswell &	£	-	6	0
Hymne	£	-	14	6
James J.	£	-	18	11
Pence Pct	£	3	10	3

January 1st 1877.

£ s d

Jan 1	Smithman T.	6 ⁰	18	0
4	Woolly W. per rate	6 ⁰	8	2 4
5	James T. Inland Revenue	6 ⁰	2	0 0
13	Hages	6 ⁰	10	18 11
19	Hages Colliery	6 ⁰	1	3 4 1/2
27	Hages	6 ⁰	10	3 8
Feb 8	Cliff. Income tax Colwick	6 ⁰		4
10	Hages	6 ⁰	9	7 0
17	Hages Colliery	6 ⁰	2	4 0
21	Cliff. Colwick per rate	6 ⁰	1	4 2
24	Hages	6 ⁰	11	3 3
27	Quinton Comr.	6 ⁰		13 6
Mar 10	Hages	6 ⁰	10	8 8
20	Woolly W. Cotton H. W. Rate	6 ⁰	13	2 9 1/2
24	Hages	6 ⁰	12	10
26	Norman L. Ben	6 ⁰	2	1 6
	9. Graham & Malt. East	6 ⁰	3	14 0
27	Quinton Comr.	6 ⁰		10 3
28	Hages Colliery	6 ⁰	2	3 4
Apr 4	Gainer Mr. half years rent of land due Sat. day	6 ⁰	3	3 0
5	Whitworth A. acct.	6 ⁰	4	2 6
7	Hages	6 ⁰	10	11 4
21	"	6 ⁰	9	11 0
May 5	"	6 ⁰	9	10 1
19	"	6 ⁰	8	12 4
22	Morgan & Son	6 ⁰	5	16 0
"	Quinton Comr.	6 ⁰		14
24	Whitworth A.	6 ⁰	3	14 0
26	Brassington			"
June 2	Hages	6 ⁰	9	15 11
4	Dale John. potatoes	6 ⁰	5	7 0
13	Cotton per rate	6 ⁰	12	3 6
14	Carriage of glass from Macklefield	6 ⁰		1 1
apl 4	Chaplin (D) salt	6 ⁰	2	5 0

June 15	Bayot Land half years rent due Ladyday	f	261	"	"
"	" " drainage acct	f	3	15	3
"	Admaston School Land. 9	f	6	0	0
"	Bayot Land acct	f	3	0	4
16	Naves	f	13	15	4
18	Markham	f	"	4	2
19	Dumton Com.	f	"	16	0
20	Chaplin & Salt	f	1	0	0
25	Tipper Rd	f	4	5	9
"	Mappin & Co	f	1	10	0
27	Timmins & Co	f	15	10	4
30	Naves	f	13	2	6
July 1	L. & N. W. Railway Comp ^y for sleepers	f	2	0	0
5	Hetchenor & Co	f	0	10	0
"	Parker Bar. L. P. Tithes due July 1 st 77.	f	33	15	0
"	" 8 years rent of Tithes due 24 th June 77	f	"	15	11
"	Sutton & Sons seeds	f	3	11	10
9	Mayon & Son acct	f	9	16	10
11	L. & N. W. R. Comp ^y 60 sleepers	f	2	0	0
14	Naves	f	13	4	4
17	Dumton Com.	f	"	9	6
19	Smith & Co. 1-1-15 th Nitha Soda	f	15	11	9
21	Thompson & Co. Lime acct	f	5	12	6
"	Uvan Colwich tithes due July 1 st	f	1	8	10
24	Wyatts 9 th	f	22	5	6
28	Naves	f	16	2	1
Aug 3	Colwich poor rate	f	1	3	10
10	Southern J. Coal acct	f	4	10	10 1/2
16	Dumton Com.	f	"	7	6
11	Naves	f	11	4	6
23	Dumton Com.	f	"	15	6
25	Naves	f	14	2	6
Sept 8	"		12	2	6

1577

Apr 17 Mayan & Son

22 Ganett

" Naper

Oct 6 00

8 Sheplebotham Th. 4 Loads Gravel

9 J. J. W. H. Co. Camp. Canvas of Wheat

16 Bowich J. Seed wheat

20 Naper

f.	4	5-6
f.	5	14 0
f.	17	17 6
f.	14	1 6
f.		8 0
f.		18 9
f.	12	6 0
f.	12	3 6

Humphrey Slyn Petition

The Petition of HUMPHREY SLYN

Quarter Session Relief - March 1627 - William Salt Library

To the right hon[er]able S[i]r Walter Aston, S[i]r William Bowyhe
S[i]r Walter Chetwyn and S[l]r Thomas Leigh and S[l]r Hughe
Wrotesley K[nig]ht and Mr Sneade Esq. Deputes to the right hon[er]able
the Earle of Monmouth Leifetenant for his ma[jes]ht[y] within the
Countie of Stafford.

The humble pet[it]ic[i]on of Humfry Slyn of the parish of Cannock

Whereas you[r] petic[i]oner being prised for the twoe villages of Colton and
Tixall, was hemployed in his maj[esties] service under the command of the late right
hon[er]able. Robert Earle of Essex deceasede in Cales voyage, After w[hi]ch expedic[i]on
your petic[i]oner being shipped with sixe soure and nineteene lame & sick to returne
for England was taken by the Spanish gallies nere Auera in Spaine, and
everie man stripped naked and put to enduar great want and miserie amonge
the gallie slaves for a long space, and afterwarde being thence removed, were
conveyed to Lysborne castle, where in greater miserie then before, were lieing
on boardes and constreyned to eate doggs yse we could get or steale them, to breake
the bones of beast feete, to suck the marrowe and to eate oringe pillis w[hi]ch the
soldurs cast away, susteyned imprisonm[en]t for the space of eight years, and
untill a peace was proclaimed betweene England and Spain.

After all which exceeding misearis and afflickins, your petic[i]oner with verie fewe
on moni besides returning to England, hath hitherto mainteyned himself, and
his family by his good labour and honest endeavo[r]s, yet nowe at length growing
verie old, and feeling in his bones the former ill usage hee sustained in his countries
cause, waxeth altogether unable to take paines anie longer, whereby as before
hee should maintaine himselfe, his wife and sonne that both lye lame uppon him,
and therefore is constreyned to fly unto your good wo[rshi]pps for refuge.

May it therefore please yo[ur] good wo[rshi]pps to take into considerac[i]on
the exceeding calamities your petic[i]oner hath endured (his
want at this present being therebie occasioned) and to take
suche compassion uppon him, as to grant unto him a
yearelie pens[i]on, for and towards his fune[ral] and maintenance
as in the likecase, hath byn granted unto tothers; And
your petic[i]oner shall daylie pray for yo[ur] good wo[rshi]ps

S[i]r Whytehall

The inhabitance of Colton affirm this
petitioner was prast as above and
I leave him to your charity Thomas Aston

Here the inhabitantes of Colton and	}
Tixall doe certifie that the	}
tenor of this petic[i]on is true	}

Samuell Pyhe	Raphe Bate
Thomas Yate	Frances Lees
Thomas Butler	
Herbert Bogges (sic)	
Richard Wildes	
Sampson Wiggon	
John Tooth	
Simon Heaward	
Robart Pegg	
Thomas ouldaker	
George Baggeley	
George Gefferyes	
Thomas Sawiare	
Thomas Butler	
Sampson Bratt	
Simon Pedley	
John Pedley	
Richard Bultler	Richard Bagot Sampson Boughy
Thomas Barttram	Christepher Hunt cleric
Humpfry Marler	Samuell Taylor

Glossary

Waxeth – grow larger

Tenor – effect of the document

Notes on Talk Given by Dorothy Bradbury Colton History Society Meeting 20th March 2003

Reference the petition of Humphrey Slyn March 1627 for relief from Colton, something about the names of the Colton men who endorsed his plea for a pension. Also some comments concerning the Deputy Lord Lieutenants who lived locally.

Sir Walter Aston (Colton & Tixall) was in 1627 Deputy Lord Lieutenant created Baron Aston of Forfar and had recently become a Roman Catholic. The next year he was resident at Colton Hall. As yet Bellamore (original spelling) Old Hall was not built. Herbert Aston built Bellamore Old Hall in 1638 Sir Walter Chetwynd lived at the Lower Hall in Rugeley (in the same area as the current police station & Anson Street) the grounds extended to Market Street.

Hagley Hall (as we know it) was built by Sir Richard Weston in 1636 replacing old Hagley Hall where Elmore Park is today. Chetswynds moved to Hagley by 1658.

Mr Sneyd was possibly at Keele Bishton Hall at that time owned by the Bakers. Their daughter should have inherited but had died so it was their granddaughter Elizabeth who inherited and eventually married circa 1690 Ralph Sneyd. In that family for a time. Subsequently the Sneyds' lived both in Rugeley and Brereton.

The plea was signed by possibly Whitehall Degge who was surveyor of Colton's highways in 1659 but by 1679 had died. His widow remarried and became Constance Baughey.

Of those who certified the petition Thomas Aston witnessed many deeds between 1611 & 1651. Richard Bagot was Sir Hervey's brother. In 1627 the Baronetcy was created, before then any "Sirs" had been Knights. The Barony was created in 1780, I am certain of these Colton names (others were I assume of Tixall) Yate, Sawyer, Troth, Baggailey, Heywood, Butler, Pedley (Pedleys' Croft?) and Jefferies.

He following names I can connect with a particular area of Colton. Lees and Oldacre at Hamley Heath. Boughey at The Grange to become known as Boughey Hall. Bate at Lee Lane, Brett at Wilderley, Wiggin and Pegg at Newlands. Christopher Hunt was Rector of Colton 1592 – 1651 i.e. 59 years. A record never since broken.

About the time of 1627 Pegg, Wiggin, Whiston and Bamford families all farmed at the Newlands. It was quite a significant hamlet at that time with many more dwellings than today.

There are wills surviving of Thomas Bamford 1676 and his son followed him on the farm. William Wiggins' will of 1690 is witnessed by Thomas Pegg and William Whiston. Richard Whiston's will is dated 119. The Whiston's owned and it is assumed built Lower Newland's (now Vic Read's farm) about 1640 and were there until 1770 at least.

The Pegg name first appears in know documents in 1543 and it appears with a baptism in the Registers in 1652 (Registers commenced 1647). Their name continues there until

the beginning of the 19th Century. In 1728 John Pegg marries his neighbour's daughter Ellen Woolerns. Unfortunately she died, with her newborn child in childbirth in 1731.

John Pegg lived in Rugeley at least until 1790, his parents Thomas and Mary had four daughters too. John Pegg died in 1806 and in his will owned Old Wood Farm at the Newlands (260 – 300 acres) and some fields at Parchfields, Townsend Croft Rugeley plus. Farms at Ilam, Ipstones, Coton (Milwich), Fradswell, Draycott in the Clay, Yoxall, Checkley, Marchington and Doveridge in Derbyshire !

He left Newlands Old Wood farm and the fields at Parchfields to his spinster sister Barbara and his late sister's son Edward Smith after Barbara's death. Edward Smith was the owner of Old Wood farm in 1832. His sister Elizabeth, a spinster, had already died. His sister Mary Birch and her sons Edmund John and Thomas inherited other properties. Three nieces and two widows of nephews get one fifth each of his money. Nine men and women get £50 each. Edward and John Pegg £100 each. His former servant Edward Troth and any servant at the time of his death get £50 each. £500 is left to the Infirmary at Stafford and £10 to the poor of Rugeley, Colton and Colwich. (Some of his Newlands fields were extra parochial Colwich).

Edmund John Birch married a daughter of the Spode family. Thomas Birch built Armitage Lodge. One of Edward Smith's daughters was the second wife of the Reverend Thomas Bonney (head of Rugeley Grammar School and Rector of Pipe Ridware). Hence a connection with Frederic Bonney tenant of Colton House (the keen amateur photographer). Edward Smith lived firstly at Crossley Stone Rugeley and subsequently in Stafford Road (now Wolseley Road)

Inventories & Wills

Inventory of Goods Chattles George Jeffrey

Colton Inventories Shirley Carter - Colton History Society - August 2004

The Inventory of the goods cattles and Chattels of THOMAS YATE of Colton in the County of Stafford. Yeoman deceased, made and appraised by George Jeffrey, George Butler of Colton aforesaid Yeoman, Hugh Bailey of Hampstall Ridware in the said County Yeoman and Simon Pedley of Colton aforesaid ? the 12th day of April in the eighteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles by the grace of god of England Holland France and Ireland King defender of the faith Anno Domini 1642

		£	s	d
Imprimis	In ready money together with his Apparel	5	0	0
Item	In Bills and Bonds	39	6	8
Item	Three silver spoons		15	0
Item	For Land upon the Park for one year	7	10	0
IN THE HALL HOUSE				
Imprimis	6 Brass pots & 2 Brass candlesticks	2	10	0
Item	4 Brass pans with a Maslen bason	2	0	0
Item	5 Brass kettles 2 Brass Skellets and 2 Ms.Illeg		16	0
Item	3 tables with frames, one forme, one dishboard, 2 cupboards ali cupboards together with Chairs, Stools Shelves & benches	2	6	8
Item	22 Pewter dishes, three pewter basons 3 flagons and other small parcels of pewter	3	5	0
IN THE GREAT BUTTERY				
Item	10 Pots of Butter	2	0	0
IN THE CHEESE PARLOUR				
Item	36 Cheeses	2	4	0
Item	20 strikes? of Malt	3	0	0
Item	15 strikes? of blend corn	3	0	0
Item	20 strikes? of Barley	2	13	4
Item	? and Yarn		12	0
Item	1 Chest and one old Coffor		10	0
Item	1 Pair of Bedsteads	Ms. Illeg		
IN THE INNER PARLOUR				
Imprimis	20 Pairs of Sheets	3	10	0
Item	3 Table Cloths		5	0
Item	1 Dozen Napkins		6	0
Item	4 Towels		3	0
Item	2 Pillow Beeres		2	6
Item	The Apparel of Isabel Yate Widow with the permission of the said Isabel	7	0	0
IN THE OUTER PARLOUR				
Imprimis	2 Feather beds.1 Wool bed,5 Coverlets 4 Bolsters, 2 Pillows, 5 Blankets, 1 pair of bedsteads, more things in the inner parlour.	5	0	0

Inventory of Goods Chattles George Jeffrey

Imprimis	2 Feather beds,3 Bolsters, 1 Pillow, 1 Coverlet,1 Blanket, 1 Pair of Curtains & a joined bed.	2	13	4
Item	1 Chest and one old Coffe		10	0
Item	4 Coffers		13	4
Item	3 other little coffers with some odd pieces of a joined bed		5	0
IN THE LITTLE BUTTERY				
Imprimis	3 Barrels,1 Loom, 2 pails, 1 Cawthen Steene,and some other small vessels of ? with 2 shelves		12	0
Item	1 Churn, 2 little wheels, 2 Shelves,with some more small ms.illegal.		3	4
MORE THINGS IN THE HALL HOUSE				
Imprimis	1 Dishcrate and dishes, Trenchers,Bowkes, Bottles,2 Peales,1 gallon and 2 wooden cans		5	0
IN THE KILNE CHAMBER				
Imprimis	Ms.illegal.of Bacon		13	4
Item	2 Pieces of Bacon & 2 Chines of pork		3	4
Item	1 Flock bed,1 Coverlet, 1 Blanket with 1 Bolster		10	0
Item	3 Wheels, 1 Side saddle,1 Pillen with some other small things		5	6
IN THE CHAMBER OVER THE HOUSE				
Imprimis	1 Coffe, 1 Table, 1 Shelf, with some more small ? There		5	0
IN THE BAKE HOUSE				
Item	1 Steeping vat, 1 als swilling tub, 1 moulding board 1 crack, and some other small wooden ware		15	0
MORE THINGS IN THE HOUSE				
Item	3 Iron spits,1 Dripping pan, 1 pair of cob irons,2 pairs of pot hooks,1 pair of pot racks, 1 land iron, 1 pair of tongs, and a fire shovel		16	8
CATTLE				
Imprimis	6 Steer	22	10	0
Item	13 Kine and 1 Bullock	46	0	0
Item	40 Sheep	6	0	0
Item	6 Calves	4	0	0
Item	3 Store ?	1	15	0
Item	4 Twinter Bullocks and 3 twinter heifers	16	0	0
Item	4 Sterkes,amd 1 other heifer	7	0	0
Item	3 Mares, 1 Twinter colt, 1 yearlingg colt	13	0	0
Item	30 strikes? Of winter corn sowed	15	0	0
Item	9 days work of peas and oates	5	0	0
Item	1 Cart, 1 Plough, and all their implements of husbandry	6	13	4
Item	Hay, straw, and manure	2	0	0
Item	All the Poultry		6	8

Inventory of Goods Chattles George Jeffrey

Item	All other things of small value both within door and without that are not yet rpraised	3	4
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Signed George Bayley
Simon Pedley

GLOSSARY

Maslen:	A kind of brass or a vessel made of this for boiling fruit.
Skellet:	Brass pot with short legs and a long handle for setting on the fire.
Bason:	Basin
Coffer:	Chest for valuables
Cawthen:	Cauldron
Steene:	Clay vessel with 2 handles used for storing foods and liquids.
Trenchers:	Pewter for wooden plates
Bowkes:	Buckets
Pillin:	Saddle
Crack:	Implement for preparing hemp

Taken from:

Glossary of Wills and Inventories from Three Tudor/Jacobean Towns. Centre of Local History
University of Keele.

Inventory of Goods Chattles George Jeffrey

Colton Inventories - Transcribed by Shirley Carter - Colton History Society - August 2004

Inventory of all the goods moveable and unmoveable
of ANTHONY WIGAN of Colton last decease made and taken
the 23rd day of August in the year of our Lord
XMD lxxj praised by William Robenson, Humphrey Brath
and John Butler

		£	s	d
Imprimis	5 Oxen	8	0	0
Item	5 Kine	7	0	0
Item	A Heifer		20	0
Item	4 Yearling calves		30	0
Item	4 Weaning Calves		20	0
Item	A Mare		20	0
Item	A Colt		10	8
Item	6 Swine		6	8
Item	3 Sheep		6	8
Item	A Wayne & Yoke		10	0
Item	The Corn and Hay		40	0
Item	Bedding		20	0
Item	Brass & Pewter		25	0
Item	The Poultry			20
Item	The debts to be deducted these sums are	7	10	0

Inventory of Goods Chattles George Jeffrey

COLTON INVENTORIES - Shirley Carter Colton History Society- August 2004

An Inventory of the goods Chattels
Cattle of George Jeffrey of Colton
in the County of Stafford yeoman, Lately
deceased taken the 15th May 1649

		£	s	d
Imprimis	Six Oxen	30	0	0
Item	7 Cows	30	0	0
Item	2 Twinter Bullocks	5	0	0
Item	4 Stirkes	6	0	0
Item	4 Weanings	2	13	4
Item	1 Old Mare	1	10	0
Item	13 Sheep	3	10	0
Item	Geese & Pullen		10	0
HUSBANDRYWARE				
Item	2 Old weanes	2	10	0
Item	4 Ox yokes		8	0
Item	4 Ox chains		6	0
Item	2 Pair of Horse gears		3	4
Item	2 Ploughs		4	0
Item	1 Pair of Plough?		3	0
Item	1 Pair of Harrows		6	8
Item	Weane timber & plough timber	2	0	0
Item	The Meaner	1	0	0
Item	1 windowinge sheet & b.bags			
	2 Sieves & 2 riddles		6	8
Item	1 Muck Hook & 2 Pecks		3	0
Item	2 Shovels and 1 spade		2	0
Item	6 Nagers		3	0
Item	1 Gauge 1 Hisell & 1 Hand saw		2	0
Item	2 Axes		2	0
Item	1 Broom Hook			6
Item	5 Old seives		2	0
Item	Fewill?		10	0
CORN IN THE HOUSE				
Item	10 Strike of wheat	3	6	8
Item	2 Strike of Blendcorn		10	0
Item	7 Strike of Barley malt	1	15	0
Item	6 Strike of Oat malt		15	0
CORN ON THE GROUND				
Item	The Winter corn	6	0	0
Item	The Barley	6	0	0
Item	The Oats and Peas	5	0	0
BEDDING IN THE HOUSE				
Item	In the parlour 1 featherbed, 2 bolsters, 1 pillow, two blankets, 2 coverlids, 1 seeled bed with hangings.	3	0	0

Inventory of Goods Chattles George Jeffrey

Item	In the upper chamber, 2 feather beds, 4 Bolsters,4 blankets,2 Coverlids, & 2 bedsteads	4	0	0
Item	In the little chamber 1 feather bed, 2 bolsters,2 pillows, 2 blankets, a coverlid, & a pair of bedsteads	1	0	0
Item	In the Kitchen Chamber,1 featherbed & 3 pillows, 2 twills and a blanket		10	0
LINENS IN THE HOUSE				
Item	13 Pair of sheets	4	6	8
Item	7 Tablecloths		15	0
Item	3 Towels		3	0
Item	2 Dozen and half of Napkins		10	0
Item	2 Pair of pillowberes		4	0
BRASS IN THE HOUSE				
Item	2 Pans, 4 pots, 4 kettles, 2 small pans to put milk in	6	0	0
PEWTER IN THE HOUSE				
Item	25 Pewter dishes	1	5	0
Item	9 Sawcers & 5 Counterfeits		2	0
Item	1 flagon,1 pewter Can 2 tuns 1 cup & 5 salt sellars 1 candlestick 2 Chamberpots		9	0
Item	4 Maslin Candlesticks & a malter		3	0
Item	14 Pewter spoons		1	0
IRON WARE IN THE HOUSE				
Item	2 Dripping pans 3 spits, & 1 Pair of cobbards		7	0
Item	3 pair of pot hangings 2 fire shovels & 1 pair of tongs & a handiron		7	0
Item	1 Iron cleever		1	0
Item	1 chafing dish & 2 ? Pans		1	6
Item	3 broaches		3	0
Item	1 Iron pestle and a mortar			6
WOODEN WARE				
Item	1 Chest		5	0
Item	12 Coffers	1	10	0
Item	2 Long tables & 2 forms	2	0	0
Item	2 short tables		5	0
Item	8 Buffet stools		8	0
Item	2 Joined chairs & 2 Throne chairs		6	0
Item	1 old table		2	0
Item	1 Cupboard	1	0	0
Item	1 Press		6	8
Item	5 Barrels		10	0
Item	1 Yeeling vat		2	0
Item	1 Great Kinnell		10	0
Item	4 Bottles to carry drink		2	6
Item	4 Little kinnells & 1 churn 1 cheesetub & 3 cheese pots 3 ladles a grater & a pair of butter wayes & a pot lid		7	2
Item	In the dairy 4 shelves		2	0

Inventory of Goods Chattles George Jeffrey

Item	In the dairy 1 trough	1	0
Item	5 Pails 1 pigen & 5 looms	10	0
Item	1 Cheese press	3	0
Item	In the cooking house 1 cooking tub & 1 moulding board	4	0
Item	1 Search & 1 hare sieve	1	0
Item	His apparel his money in his purse a old strike with other implements	10	0

Praised
Thomas Taylor
George Butler?
Robert Taylor

Total is - 155 6 2

GLOSSARY

Nager	Carpenters boring tool
Strike	A bushell or measuring vessel of bushell capacity
Seeld	Panelled
Twilts	Woven fabric with pararel diagonal ribs
Furnisse	Brewing or boiling cauldron with its own heater
Counterfeits	Made to a pattern, fashioned, wrought
Maslin	A kind of brass
Broach	Roasting spit
Yeeling	Brewing. Where wort is put to work after the yeast has been added
Kimnell	Household tub of varying sizes
Peele	Long handled shovel
Pigon/Piggin	Milking pail
Serch	Sieve
Wean	Wagon
Peckes	A 2 gallon measure for dry goods & the vessel used for such a measure
Sawcers	Dish used to hold sauce
Windowing sheet	In a room, window sheet or cloth for covering the window in the absence of curtains
Malter	A mortar

Taken from:

Glossary of Wills and Inventories
from Three Tudor/Jacobean Towns
Centre for Local History
University of Keele

Inventory of Goods Chattles ANTHONY WIGAN

Colton Inventories

Inventory of all the goods moveable and unmoveable
of ANTHONY WIGAN of Colton last deceased made and taken
the 23rd day of August in the year of our Lord
x M D lxxvj praised by William Robenson Humphrey Brath
and John ?

	£	s	d
Imprimis 5 oxen	8	0	0
Item 5 Kine	7	0	0
Item A Heifer		20	0
Item 4 Yearling calves		30	0
Item 4 Weaning calves		20	0
Item A Mare		20	0
Item A Colt		10	0
Item 6 Swine		6	8
Item 3 Sheep		6	8
Item A wayne and yoke		10	0
Item The Corn and Hay		40	0
Item Bedding		20	0
Item Brass and pewter		25	0
Item The Poultry			20
Item The debts to be deducte these sums are	7	10	0

Will and Inventory of JOHANNE BATE

Dated 10th May 1578.

LJRO

In Dei no[mi]ne Amen the xth daye of May in the xxjth yeare of
of(sic) the reigne of our soverangine Ladye Elizabeth by the grace of god
of Englande Franncce & Irelande Quenne defendor of the Faythe
I Johanne Bate of the Lea in the Lordshippe & p[ar]ishe of Colton in
the cou[nty] of Staff Wyddowe beinge sicke in bodye but of p[er]fecte
good memorye Do make this my Testament contayninge my last
will in man[er] & forme foloweinge/ First I bequethe my soule to
Almightie god my maker redeem[er] & sanctifier And my bodye to christen
Burial in the churche yarde of Colton aforesaide Item I bequethe to
my mastres Mr Richarde Bagottes wyfe my best tableclothe.
Item I bequethe to Frannces lees my neighboures sonne one ewe sheepe
Item I bequethe to Walter Woodwarde & Richarde Woodwarde one
ewe sheepe betwene them/ Item I geve unto Walter Browne one
ewe sheepe/ Item I bequethe unto Frannces Ellton one lambe/
Item I geve unto everye of my godchildren ij^s Item I geve
unto everye of Richarde Felkyns children w[hi]ch he had by Jane Alsoppe
xij^d/ Item I bequethe to everye of Richarde walls his children xij^d Item
I bequethe to everye of John ollyvers children of Rudgeley xij^d
Item I bequethe to Will[ia]m Ollyvers children xij^d apeece
Item I bequethe to Steephen Dyrram of Collwyche xij^d
Item I bequethe to Johane Johnson my best matteres, my best
coverlette A dubble twilsheete a paire of sheetes a bolster one
voyder A playne whyte towell a Flaxen sheete, my brasse panne
of sixe gallandes A Flaxen Kercheffe A Flaxen ap[ro]ne a caste
of Bees, A hemppen bordeclothe a Flaxen muffeler & two cushins.
Item I bequethe to Joyce hollingsworthe a lambe one voyder one
olde coffer & a payer of canvas sheetes/ Item I bequethe to mary
Dagette one lambe/ Item I bequethe to Isabell lees a pewter
dyshe. Item I geve to marye woodwarde one voyder/ Item I
bequethe to Richarde(sic) Ales browne Richard browne his Daughter

one voyder/ Item I bequethe to Frannces Aston his wyfe of lyttell
 heywood my goddaughter my best voyder/ Item I bequethe to Thomas
 Sherbrukes three Daughters of Coulley every of them a podynger
 Item I geve to blynde Johanne gorse one canvas sheete, Item I
 bequethe to Elizabethe Legge one canvas sheete & one snygle
 twilsheete/ Item I bequethe to margret water ij^s. Item I
 geve to Anne Sherbrucke one yerelinge cowecalf one Flaxen sheet
 a paier of canvas sheetes, a Kercheffe a muffeler, a hempen table
 clothe a cote & a smocke, A cote to Agnes Sherbrucke & one olde blacke
 cote to Katheryne Sherbrucke her Syster/
 Item I bequethe to Raulf Bate & his wyfe my best bedhillinge and
 one paier of Flaxen sheetes. Item I bequethe to James Bate the
 younger v^s/ Item I bequethe to John Bate ij^s / Item I will y^t
 Raulf Bate shall have all my p[ar]te of corne sown & unsown and
 malte also exceptinge suche as shalbe spent to brynge me honestlye
 whome at my buriall & all my p[ar]te of hey, wayne & of all other Iron
 & woodden ware & all my instore of howseholde unbequethed payinge
 or alloweing for the same to the p[er]formance of this my last will xxx^s.
 Item I bequethe to Thom[a]s lees my neighbour a caste of bees.
 And where the foresaide Raulf Bate hathe heeretofore bought my
 best Brasse panne for x^s. yet not paied my will is that he shall
 paye but v^s for the same w[hi]ch shalbe bestowed uppon the poore by
 xij^d a yeare yearely next after my decesse as my over seers or
 some of them shall thinke most meete/ Item I bequethe to George
 Webbe ij^s/ Item I bequethe to the churche of Collton one Flaxen
 sheete And a towell to Blythefilde churche/ Item I bequethe to
 Roger Rowe p[ar]son of Collton vj^s viij^d/ Item I bequethe to
 Dorothey moore my vyolette cote w[i]th ssleeves & a kercheeffe/
 Item I geve to Anne Adcocke A Flaxen ap[r]one & a Flaxen
 Kercheeffe/ Item I give to Raulf Bates wyfe my fef(sic) seconde
 towell beinge of dyap[or] a Flaxen towell a Flaxen ap[r]one my best
 kercheeffe and my hatte/ And to Richard Browne his wyfe my
 best gowne beinge Lich meddeley/ Item I geve to John wrygh

of Hamley gate one lyttel Brasse potte and to his wyfe my
workedaye hatte/ Item I geve to Fowell of Collwyche A
twilsheete a canvas Ap[r]one for his wyfe & to Thom[a]s p[ar]tons
wyfe a smocke/ Item I will y^t there be a good Flaxen sheete
cutte in fower p[ar]tes And geven to fower p[er]sons at the tyme of
my buryall. Viz Marye Baddyley Joyce hatton Agnes Jaxon
& Johane gorse the wyddowe & my body to be shrowded in a canvas
sheete/ Item I will that all the rest of my goodes not before bequethed
shalbe equally Distributed amonge the poore of the p[ar]ishes of Colton
& [Collwyche deleted] Blythefylde. Item I ordeyne make & institute my trew
& lawful executor/ Raulf Bate of Collton aforesaid to see
this my last will p[er]formed as my especiall trust is in hym. And
overseers of the same Roger Rowe clerke Thom[a]s lees and
Richard Browne These beinge wyttenesses John Bagott
Roger Rowe clerke Thom[a]s lees Richard browne John hatton
Will[ia]m Johnson & others.

***The Inventorye of the goods & cattells of Johanne Bate
Wyddowe of the Lea in the p[ar]ishe of Colton taken the
xxiiith daye of october 1581 praysed by Thomas Lees
& Richard Browne***

Imp[ri]mis the moytie or one half of three bullocks the other moytie(Beinge Raulf Bates _____)	xl ^s
Item the one half of one cowe & three heefers_____	xliij ^s iiij ^d
Item in sheepe iiij cupples_____	xvj ^s
Item the one half of one mare_____	x ^s
Item the one half of ij swyne_____	iiij ^s
Item in poultrye_____	vj ^d
Item in beddinge & napperyeware_____	xxxiiij ^s iiij ^d
Item in arpell_____	xij ^s
Item in Corne sowen & unsowen, malte, her p[ar]te of heye) wayne, & and all other Iron & woodden ware & suche in store of) householde as is bequethed to Raulf Bate to the)	
p[er]formance of the will_____	xxx ^s
Item in brasse & pewter_____	xx ^s
Item ij casts of bees_____	vj ^s viij ^d
S[u]m_____	x ^{li} xv ^s x ^d

Inventory of Johanne Bate Page 1

***The Debts w[hi]ch are Owe unto me
Johanne Bate***

Imp[ri]mis in the hands of willi ^a m olly[v]er of Rudgeley	xx ^s
Item in the hands of John olly[v]er of Rudgeley	x ^s
Item willi ^a m Bate of Bagotts bromley _____	xx ^s
Item John hatton of newton _____	xx ^s
Item Elizabeth webbe of Stowe _____	xx ^s
Item Willi ^a m Johnson of Collton _____ xxx ^s paid hereof	x ^s
Item Raulf Bate of Collton _____	xx ^s
Item John Woodward of Collton xx ^s whereof I will y ^t he shall	
paye but x ^s in consideracin y ^t I have bestowed a brasse panne	
upon my servante mayde w[hi]ch in my form[er] will I did beset	
to my neighboure woodwards wyfe.	

Johanne Bate - Inventory

Page 2.

WILL AND INVENTORY OF JOHANNE BATE

Dated 10th May 1578.

LJRO

In Dei nomine. Amen. The 10th day of May in the 21st year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the grace of god of England France & Ireland Queen defender of the faith I Johanne Bate of the Lea in the Lordship & parish of Colton in the county of Stafford Widow being sick in body but of perfect good memory Do make this my Testament containing my last Will in manner & form following. First I bequeath my soul to Almighty god my maker redeemer & sanctifier And my body to Christian burial in the church yard of Colton aforesaid. Item I bequeath to My master Mr Richard Bagots wife my best tablecloth. Item I bequeath to Francis lees neighbours son one ewe sheep Item I bequeath to Walter Woodward & Richard Woodward one ewe sheep between them. Item I give unto Walter Browne one ewe sheep. Item I bequeath unto Frances Ellton one lamb Item I give unto every of my godchildren 2 shillings. Item I give unto every of Richard Felkyns children which he had by Jane Alsoppe 12d. Item I bequeath to every of Richard Walls his children 12d. Item I bequeath to every of John Ollyvers children of Rudgeley 12d. Item I bequeath to William Ollyvers children 12d. a piece. Item I bequeath to Stephen Dyrram of Colwich 12d. Item I bequeath to Johane Johnson my best mattress, my best Coverlet A double twillsheet a pair of sheets a bolster one voyder. A plain white towel a flaxen sheet, my brass pan of six gallons. A flaxen kerchief A flaxen apron a caste of bees. A hempen bordecloth a flaxen muffeler & two cushions

Item I bequeath to Joyce Hollingsworth a lamb one voyder one old coffer a pair of canvas sheets. Item I bequeath to Mary Dagette one lamb. Item I bequeath to Isabel lees a pewter dish. Item I give to mary woodward one voyder. Item I bequeath to Ales (Alice) Browne Richard Browne his daughter one voyder. Item I bequeath to Frances Aston his wife of Little Haywood my goddaughter my best voyder. Item I bequeath to Thomas Sherbrukes three daughters of Coley every of them a poringer Item I bequeath to blind Johanne gorse one canvas sheet. Item I bequeath to Elizabeth Legge one canvas sheet & one single twillsheet. Item I bequeath to Margaret Water 2 shillings. Item I give to Anne Sherbrucke one yearling cowcalf one flaxen sheet A pair of canvas sheets, a kercheffe a muffeler, a hempen table cloth a coat & a smock. A coat to Agnes Sherbrucke & one old black Coat to Katheryne Sherbrucke her sister.

Item I bequeath to Raulf Bate & his wife my best bedhilling and One pair of flaxen sheets. Item I bequeath to James Bate the Younger 5 shillings. Item I bequeath to John Bate 2 shillings. Item I will that Raulf Bate shall have all my part of corn sown and unsown and Malt also excepting such as shall be spent to bring me honestly Home at my burial & all my part of hay wayne & of all other iron & wooden ware & all my instore of household unbequeathed paying or allowing for the same to the performance of this my last will 30 shillings.

Item I bequeath to Thomas Lees my neighbour a caste of bees. And where the forsaid Raulf Bate hath heretofore bought my best brass pan for 10 shillings yet not paid my will is that he shall pay but 5 shillings for the same which shall be bestowed upon the poor by 12d. a year yearly next after my decease as my overseers or some of them shall think most meet. Item I bequeath to George Webbe two shillings. Item I bequeath to the church of Colton one flaxen Sheet and a towel to Blithfield church. Item I bequeath to Roger Rowe parson of Colton 6 shillings 8d. Item I bequeath to Dorothy Moore my vyolette coat with sleeves & a kercheefe

Item I give to Anne Adcock a flaxen apron & a flaxen kercheefe. Item I give to Raulf Bates wife my feff(sic) second towel being of dyapor a flaxen towel a flaxen apron my best kercheefe and my hat. And to Richard Browne his wife my best gown being Lich meddeley. Item I give to John wrygh of Hamley gate one little brass pot and to his wife my workaday hat. Item I give to Fowell of Colwich A twillsheet a canvas apron for his wife & to Thomas partons wife a smock. Item I will that there be a good flaxen sheet Cut in four parts And given to four persons at the time of my burial. Viz Mary Baddyley Joyce Hatton Agnes Jaxon & Johanne gorse the widow & my body to be shrouded in a canvas sheet. Item I will that all the rest of my goods not before bequeathed shall be equally distributed among the poor of the parishes of Colton & (Colwich- deleted) Blithfield. Item I ordain make & Institute my true & Lawful executor Raulf Bate of Colton aforesaid to see this my last will performed as my especial trust is in him. And overseers of the same Roger Rowe clerk Thomas lees and Richard Browne. These being witnesses John Bagot Roger Rowe clerk Thomas lees Richard Browne John Hatton William Johnson & others.

***The Inventory of the goods & cattles Of Johanne Bate
Widow. Of the Lea in the parish of Colton taken the
24th day of October 1581 Praised by Thomas Lees
& Richard Browne.***

Imprimis The Moiety or one half of three bullocks the other moiety Raulf Bate.	40 shillings
Item The one half of one cow & three heifers	43 shillings 4d.
Item In sheep 4 cupples	16 shillings
Item The one half of one Mare	10 shillings
Item The one half of 2 swine	4 shillings
Item in poultry	6d
Item In bedding & napperyware	23 shillings 4d
Item In apparel	12 shillings
Item In corn sown and unsown, malt, her part of hay Wain & all other iron & wooden ware & such in store of Household as is bequeathed to Raulf Bate to the Performance of the will	30 shillings
Item in brass & pewter	20 shillings
Item 2 castes of bees	6 shillings 8d
Sum	£10 15s. 10d

The debts which are due unto me

Imprimis In the hands of William Ollyver of Rudgeley	20 shillings
Item In the hands of John Ollyver of Rudgeley	10 shillings
Item William Bate of Bagots Bromley	20 shillings
Item John Hatton of Newton	20 shillings
Item Elizabeth Webb of Stowe	20 shillings
Item William Johnson of Colton	30 shillings paid hereof 10 shillings
Item Raulf Bate of Colton	20 shillings
Item John Woodward of Colton	20 shillings whereof I will that he shall pay But 10 shillings in consideration that I have bestowed a brass pan upon my servant which in my former will I did beset to my neighbour woodwards wife.

Will and Inventory of ANNE ADCOCKE of Colton Staffs, 1648. LRO

In the name of god Amen I Anne Adcocke of Lea Lane
in the Countie of staff beinge weake in bodie but of
p[er]fect understandinge and memorie (thankes be given to
almightie god) doe make and ordaine my last Will
and Testame[n]t in manner and forme followinge vizt
First I bequeath my soule to god my maker & redeem[er];
and my Bodie to the earth in hope of a ioyfull resurrec[i]on
through the onelie meritts of my Lord and saviour
Jesus Christ. And as for the setlinge and dissposenige
of that worldlie estate wherew[i]th it hath pleased god to
Blesse me, I give and bequeath y^e same as followeth: Impr[imi]s I give
unto my Cousen Richard Adcocke of Abbotts Bromley the
summe of Fourtie shillings Ite[m] to my Couzen Anne Phillips
of Dunstall Thirtie shillings Ite[m] to my Couzen Thomas
Adcocke of Blithfeild Tenne pounds in money, and
a Table Ite[m] I give to my Couzen Will[iam] Lynne two
Brasse potts and a Bigge Kettle, and all my wearinge Clothes
for his wife and Children, and likewise all my Beddinge
Ite[m] (my debts Legacies and Fun[er]all expences beinge first
discharged) I give and bequeath the remainder of my estate
to my Couzen Raph Bate of Lea Lane to be equallie di
vided betwixt him and his two daughters And I doe hereby
Constitute and ordaine (sic) make my said Couzen Raph Bate y^e lawfull
Executeo[r] of this my last will and Testame[nt] desireing him
to p[er]forme the same accordinge to the trust I repose in
him: In witnes whereof I have hereunto put my hand
and seale the eight day of Decemb[er] in the yeare of o[ur]
Lord God 1648 /

In the p[re]sence of

An Inventorie of the Goods and Chattells
of Anne Adcocke late of Lea Lane in the
p[ar]ish of Coulton, and Countie of stafford who
deceased Januarie the 31st: Anno D[omi]ni 1648

	l	s	d
In readie money	0	0	1
By Bond From			
Richard Pixley of Abbotts Bromley	3	4	9
Mr Humfrey Warner of Abbotts Bromley	5	8	0
John Hayes of Argreave	2	3	3
more due from Mr Humfrey Warn[er] }			
and Richard Pixley of Abbots Bromley }	11	8	8
one Feather Bed one Mattresse 2 Bolsters }			
2 Blanckets 3 old Coverlets 1 pillowe and }			
one plaine Bedstead }	2	0	0
All her Lynners	0	13	4
Brasse and pewter	2	0	0
5 old Coffers	0	5	0
Little old Baggs ¹ Dishes Trenche[r] ^s w[i]th all }			
other implem[en]ts and things yet unapprised (except her App[ar]ell }	0	2	0
Wearinge Apparell	2	0	0
	<u>29</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>

Glossary

Trencher – A thin flat wooden plate

Will and Inventory of ANNE ADCOCKE of Colton Staffs, 1648. LRO

In the name of god Amen I Anne Adcocke of Lea Lane
in the Countie of staff beinge weake in bodie but of
p[er]fect understandinge and memorie (thanks be given to
almightie god) doe make and ordaine my last Will
and Testame[n]t in manner and forme followinge vizt
First I bequeath my soule to god my maker & redeem[er];
and my Bodie to the earth in hope of a ioyfull resurrec[i]on
through the onelie meritts of my Lord and saviour
Jesus Christ. And as for the setlinge and dissposenige
of that worldlie estate wherew[i]th it hath pleased god to
Blesse me, I give and bequeath y^e same as followeth: Impr[imi]s I give
unto my Cousen Richard Adcocke of Abbotts Bromley the
summe of Fourtie shillings Ite[m] to my Couzen Anne Phillips
of Dunstall Thirtie shillings Ite[m] to my Couzen Thomas
Adcocke of Blithfeild Tenne pounds in money, and
a Table Ite[m] I give to my Couzen Will[iam] Lynne two
Brasse potts and a Bigge Kettle, and all my wearinge Clothes
for his wife and Children, and likewise all my Beddinge
Ite[m] (my debts Legacies and Fun[er]all expences beinge first
discharged) I give and bequeath the remainder of my estate
to my Couzen Raph Bate of Lea Lane to be equallie di
vided betwixt him and his two daughters And I doe hereby
Constitute and ordaine (sic) make my said Couzen Raph Bate y^e lawfull
Executo[r] of this my last will and Testame[n]t desireing him
to p[er]forme the same accordinge to the trust I repose in
him: In witnes whereof I have hereunto put my hand
and seale the eight day of Decemb[er] in the yeare of o[ur]
Lord God 1648 /

In the p[re]sence of

Glossary

Trencher – thin flat wooden plate

An Inventorie of the Goods and Chattells
of Anne Adcocke late of Lea Lane in the
p[ar]ish of Coulton, and Countie of stafford who
deceased Januarie the 31st: Anno D[omi]ni 1648

	l	s	d
In readie money	0	0	1
By Bond From			
Richard Pixley of Abbotts Bromley	3	4	9
Mr Humfrey Warner of Abbotts Bromley	5	8	0
John Hayes of Argreave	2	3	3
more due from Mr Humfrey Warn[er] }			
and Richard Pixley of Abbots Bromley }	11	8	8
one Feather Bed one Mattresse 2 Bolsters }			
2 Blanckets 3 old Coverlets 1 pillowe and }			
one plaine Bedstead }	2	0	0
All her Lynners	0	13	4
Brasse and pewter	2	0	0
5 old Coffers	0	5	0
Little old Baggs Dishes Trenche[r]s w[i]th all }	0	2	0
other implem[en]ts and things yet unapprised (except her App[ar]ell }			
Wearinge Apparell	2	0	0
	<u>29</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>

Glossary

Trencher – thin flat wooden plate

COLTON WILLS

ANTHONY WIGAN. 5th June 1566

LJRO/B/C/11

Transcribed by Shirley Carter

Colton History Society August 2004

The third day of June in the year of our Lord God a thousand five hundred three score and six (1566) I Anthony Wigan of Colton husbandman diseased in body but of perfect remembrance do institute ordain and make my testament containing in it my last will in manner and form as followeth. First I bequeath my soul to Almighty god my creator and redeemer and my body to be buried in he church or churchyard of Colton aforesaid at the discretion of mine executors. Item I bequeath unto to every cottager within the town of Colton aforesaid one hoope of rye to be distributed to them when the corn now growing on the ground shall be gotten into the barn. Item I give unto Margery Wigan my wife my right and interest in the messuage or tenement wherein I now dwell for and during the years contained in the lease thereof yet to come & unexpired to find my children upon. Item I give unto the said Margery my wife the one half of my goods except four ewes and lambs which I give unto my four children every of them one to be delivered and set forth to their several uses immediately after my decease so that they may have the yearly profits arising and coming of them to be and remain unto them. The residue of my goods my debts first of the whole paid, and my funeral expenses discharged I give and bequeath unto my children William, Samson, George and Jane to be equally distributed amongst them Item I will that if any of them die before they shall accomplish the age whereat they shall be able to use their goods that they their parts so deign shall remain upon the survivor or survivors of them. Item I will that if the said Margery my wife happen after my decease to marry before the time that my sons shall be of the age of twenty one years and my daughter twenty six years that then she shall put sufficient sureties to Sampson Boughey and Thomas Wigan to pay them their childs part at such time as they shall call upon her for the payment of the same. Item I make the said Margery and William my son my executors and the said Sampson Boughey and Thomas Wigan supervisors to see this my last will performed as my trust is they will.

Witnesses John Butler John Geffrey William Tooth
Thomas Ryke and others

WILL OF ANTHONY WIGAN of Colton
5th June 1566

Imprimis to Mr Sampson Boughy	10s.	
Item to Thomas Wigan		4s
Item to Richard Garrat		24s 8d
Item to Agnes Toste		50s
Item to Margaret Mastkarye		3s
Item to Johan Torse		3s
Item to George Smythe		12d
Item for his burial in the church		3s 4d
Item to John Butler		16d
Item to the same Agnes Toste		16d
Item to Richard Digarse		13s 4d

Summa £5 19s

Glossary:	Hoope	Corn Measure of ¼ Strike
	Strike	1 Bushell

WILL OF ANTHONY WIGAN of Colton
5th June 1566

Inventory of all the goods moveable and unmoveable
of **ANTHONY WIGAN** of Colton last deceased made and taken
The 23rd day of August in the year of our Lord MD LXvj (1566)
Praised by William Robenson Humphrey Brath and John Butler

Imprimis Five oxen	£8. 0 0
Item Five Kyne	£7 0 0
Item A heifer	20s
Item Four yearling calves	30s
Item Four weaning calves	20s
Item A mare	20s
Item A colt	10s
Item Six swine	6s 8d
Item three sheep	6s 8d
Item A wayne and yoke	
Item The corn and hay	
Item Bedding	
Item Brass and pewter	
Item The poultry	
Item The debts to be deducted out of	
These sums	

COLTON WILLS

LJRO B/C/11
Transcribed by Shirley Carter
Colton History Society
August 2004

WILL OF GEORGE JEFFREY OF Colton **March 10th 1649.**

The last will & testament
Of George Jeffrey of Colton
March the tenth 1649

I George Jeffrey of Colton in the
County of Stafford yeoman, being in
perfect Memory & praised be god, do
make this my last will & testament in
manner & form following

In the name of god Amen, First I do bequeath my soul into the
hands of him that gave it, and my body decently to be buried and
as for that wordly goods which it hath pleased god to bless me
withall, I do bequeath as is expressed in form following.

Imprimis My debts legacies and funeral charges discharged, it is my will
That Joan my wife have the one half of my land and whole
Living throughout, according as it was estated upon her at
Our marriage during her natural life, and out of my goods and
Personal estate, I give & bequeath unto her the full and
Inst sum of twenty pounds of lawful money of England to be
Raised out of the personal estate and paid unto her within
A twelve month and a day after my decease.

2 Item I do give and bequeath to John Power the son of Edward
Power the sum of fifty pounds of good and lawful money of
England, to be paid unto him the said John so soon as he
Shall come to the age of twenty one years.

3 Item I do give and bequeath to my kinswoman Dorothy Aldridge
the sum of twenty markes of goods & lawful money of England
to be paid unto her within a twelve month and a day after my decease.

4 Item I do give and bequeath to my godchildren within this town and parish to each one twelve pence

5 Item I do give and bequeath the sum of one pound to be equally divided amongst the poor within this town and parish.

6 Item I do hereby nominate make ordain & appoint these persons following, to witt Mr Sampson Boughey William Jeffrey my loving brother George Butler George Yate Charles Wildes Sampson Bratt my very good neighbour, my full executors of this my last will

7 Item I do hereby make Geoffrey Power the son of Edward Power, the sole heir of all my lands, houses, barns, stables And all my whole ? within this Lordship of Colton, all which I do I take and make over to him & his heirs forever, & if he dies without heir lawfully begotten of him the said Geoffrey Power, then to fall to John Power son the said Edward Power, and to his heirs for ever provided that my wife Joan enjoy the one half hereof for her natural life, and after to return to the heir Above named, provided also that it shall not be lawfull For him the said Geoffrey to enter upon the said estate Till he come to the full age of twenty one years, and till Then to remain in the hands of my executors above named To be disposed of at their discretion for the relief of Joan my wife, and the said Geoffrey and John Power His brother son to the said Edward Power

Witness hereunto
John Saunders Clerk
Edward Allen

WILL OF GEORGE JEFFREY OF Colton
March 10th 1649.

An Inventory of the goods Chattels
 Cattle of George Geoffrey of Colton
 In the County of Stafford yeoman, Lately
 Deceased taken the 15th May 1649.

	£	s	d
Imprimis Six Oxen	30.	0	0
Item Seven Cows	30.	0	0
Item Two Twinter Bullocks	5.	0	0
Item Four Stirkes	6.	0	0
Item Four Weanings	2.	13	4
Item One old mare	1.	10	0
Item 13 Sheep	3.	10	0
Item Geese & Pullen		10	0
I			
Husbandware			
Item Two old Weanes	2.	10	0
Item Four ox yokes		8	0
Item Two pair of Horse gears	3.	4	
Item Two ploughes		4	0
Item One pair of plough		3	0
Item One pair of harrows		6	8
Item			
Item the Meaner			
Item 1			
2 seives and riddles			
Item 1 Muck hook and 2			
Item 2 Shovels and 1 Spade			
Item 6 Nagers			
Item 1 Gauge 1 hisell & one			
Hand saw			
Item 2 Axes			
Item 1 Boom hook			
Item 5 Old sieves			
Item 1 Fe?			
Corn in the House			
Item 10 strike of wheat			
Item 2 Strike of blendcorn			
Item 7 Strike of barley malt			
Item 6 Strike of oat malt			

WILL OF GEORGE JEFFREY OF Colton
March 10th 1649.

Corn on the Ground
Item The winter corn
Item The barley
Item the oates & peas

Bedding in the house
Item In the parlour 1 featherbed
Two bolsters 1 pillow 2
Blankets two coverlids one seeld
Bed with hangings
Item In the Upper Chamber 2 feather
Beds 4 bolsters, 4 blankets &
2 coverlids & 2 bedsteads
Item In the Little Chamber 1 feather
Bed, 2 bolsters, 2 pillows
2 blankets, a coverlid & a
pair of bedsteads
Item In the Kitchen Chamber 1
Featherbed, & 3 pillows 2
Twilts and a blanket

Linens in the house
Item 13 pair of sheets
Item 7 tablecloths
Item 3 Towels
Item 2 dozen and a half of napkins
Item 2 pair of pillow beers

Brass in the House
Item 2 pans, 4 pots, 4
Kettles 1 furnisse, 2 small
Pans to set milk in

Pewter in the House
Item 25 pewter dishes
Item 9 Servers & 5 Counterfeits
Item 1 Flagon, 1 pewter candlestick 2
? 5 Salt cellars
1 Candlestick 2 Chamber pots
Item 4 Maslin Candlesticks & a ?
Item 14 Pewter spoons

WILL OF GEORGE JEFFREY OF Colton
March 10th 1649.

Iron Ware in the house

Item 2 Dripping pans, 3 spits &
1 pair of cobbards

Item 3 pair of pot hangings 2
Fire shovels & 1 pair of tongs
& a hand iron

Item 1 Iron cleaver
1 Chaving dish & 2 ?

Item 3 Broaches

Item 1 iron pestel & a mortar

Wooden Ware

Item 1 Chest

Item 12 Coffers

Item 2 Long tables & 2 formes

Item 2 Short tables

Item 8 buffett stooles

Item 2 Joined Chairs & 2 throne chairs

Item 1 Old table

Item 1 cubard

Item 1 Press

Item 5 Barrels

Item 1 Yealing vat

Item 1 Great Kimnell

Item 4 Bottles to carry drinks

Item 4 little Kimnells & 1 churn
1 Cheesetub & 3 cheesepots 3
ladles a grater & a pair of
butter wayes? and a pot lid

Item In the Dairy. 4 shelves?

Item In the Dairy 1 trough

Item 5 Peales, 1 pigon & 5 loomes

Item 1 Cheese press

Item In the Cooking House 1 cooking
Tub & 1 moulding board

Item 1 Serche & 1 hair sieve

Item His apparell his money in his
Purse, a old strike with other
Implements

Total is £155 6s 2d

Praised

Thomas Taylor

George Butler?

Robert Taylor

GLOSSARY-

Nager	Carpenters boring tool
Strike	A bushell or Measuring vessel of bushell capacity
Seeld	Panelled
Twilts	Woven fabric with parallel diagonal ribs
Furnisse	Brewing or boiling cauldron with its own heater
Counterfeits	Made to a pattern, fashioned, wrought
Maslin	Kind of brass
Broach	Roasting spit
Yeeling	Brewing, where wort is put to work after the yeast has been Added
Kimnell	Household tab
Peele	Long handled shovel
Piggin	Milking pail
Serch	Seive

Glossary taken from –
Glossary of Wills and Inventories from
Three Tudor/Jacobean Towns
Centre for Local History, University of Keele
Draft 11

Will and Inventory of JOHN TOOTH of Colton Staffs, 1632. LRO

In the name of god Amen I John Tooth of Colton and Countie of Staff husbandman sicke in bodie but of good and p[er]fect remembrance thanks honour and praise bee geven to god therefore do here ordeyne and make this my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge First and principallie as in all Christian dewtie I ame most Bounden I geve and bequeth my soule into the handes of Almighty god faithfullie bee leevinge to bee saved bye the death and passione of Jesus Christ my onelie Saveour and redeemer And my bodie to Christian buriall in the church yard of the parish Church of Colton neere the place where my wiff lyeth buried And as for my worldlie goodes wher w[i]th yt hath pleased god to blesse mee wh[i]thall I geve and bequeath as followeth First I geve and bequeth to my sonne willi[a]m Tooth all my husbadiware as plowes waynes harrowes yokes wanes and all other imple mentes belonginge to my husbandrie And also the benefitt of one closseor pasture Called wilderley more during the teanure of two years taken from mr Hunt our p[ar]son It[e]m I geve and bequeth to Thomas Tooth my second sonne one yearlinge Colt and xxth shillings in good and lawfull money of England for his full porc[i]on and childes parte It[e]m I geve and bequeth to Richard Tooth my third sonne ten poundes of lawful mony of England for his full porc[i]on and childes part Item I geve and bequeth to John Tooth my fourth sonne twelve poundes of lawfull mony of england to bee paid him w[i]thin three monthes next after my decease to goe forward w[i]th him for his better benefitt and all my best wayringe Apparell for his porc[i]on and childes part It[e]m I geve unto henrie Tooth my fift sonne twelve poundes of lawfull money of england to be paid him w[i]thin three monthes next after my decease to bee put out and goe forward w[i]th him for his better benefitt and p[er]firment It[e]m I geve and bequeth to my sonne in Law Charles browne twoo shillings sixe pence And to my daughter Isabell browne and her daughter ten shillings It[e]m I geve and bequeath to Richard bond my servantman all my workeday Apparell and one (ms. illeg.) And as for my lyvinge wherin I now dwell beeinge my Lord Astons land my will is that yt shalbee husbanderd and sowen w[i]th such seed as I entended for this one yeare and all the benefit and encrease that this yeare Cane be raysed out of the wholle lyvinge to bee equallie devided betweene my sonne willi[a]m tooth and my twoo daughters Anne and Alice Tooth so yt (that) neyther of them shall marrie to yt to the disturbance and truble of my sonne willi[a]m Tooth All the rest of my goodes both quicke and dead moveable and unmoveable where and in whose handes so ever they are w[i]th in this realme of england I geve and bequeth to my sonne willi[a]m tooth Anne Thø (sic) Tooth and Alice tooth my twoo daughters for there wholle porc[i]ons and childes partes to bee equallie devided amonstes them And for the better Avoydinge of all trubles and Controversies that might Asisst among them in the devision of the said lyvinge or goodes my will is that four of my good and Loving neighbours shall indiffrentlie be chosen wherof my brother Thomas to bee one for the setlinge and devidinge all porc[i]ons and matters devideable among them It[e]m I ordeyne and make my sonne willi[a]m Tooth me true and solle executore of this my last will and testament In wittnes wherof to this my last will and testament I have put to my hand the sixteene daie of februarie In the yeare of the Raiyne of oure Soverainge Lord Charles by the grace of god of england Scotland france and Ireland Kynge defender of the faith the seventh et Anno d[o]m[in]i 1631

John Tooth
his  marke

Wittnesses to this my last will
Christopher Hunt Cleric
Sampson Boughy. Samuell Ryle Thomas Yatte

A true and p[er]fect Inventorie of all the goodes
 Cattles and Chattels of John tooth of Colton
 deceased seen vewed and praysed the xxvjth daie
 of october Anno d[o]m[ini] 1632 by Sampson Boughy
 gente Samuell Royll Thomas Tooth Thomas
 Yate Thomas butler and John butler as
 followeth

quicke Cattle	Imp[ri]m[i]s foure oxen _____	16	0	0
	It[e]m sixe kyne _____	20	0	0
	It[e]m sixe twynters _____	15	0	0
	It[e]m foure Calves _____	4	0	0
	It[e]m twoo mares one Colt _____	7	0	0
	It[e]m fortie Sheeppe _____	8	0	0
	It[e]m three swyne _____	3	0	0
	It[e]m geesse and other poultre _____	0	10	0
Corne & hay	Imp[rimis] Corne and hay in } _____	20	0	0
	they barne _____ }			
	It[e]m Corne uppon the } _____	9	0	0
	Ground _____ }			
goodes in the house	It[e]m all husbandrieware _____	4	0	0
	It[e]m money in the house _____	9	16	9
	Imp[rimis] one great pone and } _____	2	4	0
	three little panes _____ }			
	It[e]m two potes _____	2	0	0
	It[e]m seven kettles _____	1	0	0
	It[e]m (ms. Illeg) _____	2	0	0
	It[e]m ten pewter dishes _____	1	8	0
	It[e]m nyne sacers _____	0	9	0
	It[e]m three saltes one pewter Cupp _____	0	8	0
	It[e]m two dozen of spones _____	0	7	0
	It[e]m one Cubbord _____	1	0	0
	It[e]m two long tables } _____	1	10	0
	one formes _____ }			
	It[e]m Chees (chairs) and stollles _____	0	5	0
	It[e]m boukes and shelffes _____	0	10	0
	It[e]m pott racks fire shover _____ }			
	land iron tongnes and _____ }	0	10	0
	other implementes _____ }			
In the Parlour	It[e]m three spynning weeles _____	0	3	0
	Imp[rimis] twoo syled bedsteds _____	1	6	8
	It[e]m twoo fether bedes _____	3	0	0
	It[e]m one flocke bed _____	0	6	8
	It[e]m three Coverletes _____	2	0	0
	It[e]m foure blankettes _____	1	0	0
	It[e]m foure twilles _____	0	13	4
	It[e]m sixe pillow cov[ers] } _____	0	15	0
	eight boylsters _____ }			
	It[e]m one presse _____	0	13	4
	It[e]m one table and two Chestes _____	0	16	0

It[e]m three dozen of trewsers _____ 0 ____ 1 ____ 0
 It[e]m seven pair of flaxen } _____ 3 ____ 0 ____ 0
 sheetes _____}
 It[e]m foure pair of hemplow } _____ 1 ____ 6 ____ 8
 sheetes _____}

(ms. Illeg.)

It[e]m pillow beres _____ 0 ____ 4 ____ 0
 It[e]m sixe pair of nocben ?} _____ 0 ____ 15 ____ 0
 sheetes
 It[e]m two flaxen lome Cloth _____ 0 ____ 9 ____ 0
 It[e]m foure Course lome
 clothes _____ 0 ____ 4 ____ 0
 It[e]m foure towels _____ 0 ____ 6 ____ 8
 It[e]m a dozen of napkyns _____ 0 ____ 6 ____ 8
 It[e]m xxv yardes of lynnen } _____ 1 ____ 6 ____ 8
 Cloth _____}
 It[e]m woollen Cloth _____ 0 ____ 8 ____ 0
 It[e]m butter and chese _____ 1 ____ 5 ____ 0
 It[e]m malt and Corne in
 the house _____ 1 ____ 0 ____ 0
 It[e]m for all woddenware _____ 0 ____ 10 ____ 0
 It[e]m lyninge and flax dresses } _____ 2 ____ 0 ____ 0
 and undresses _____}
 It[e]m in the servantes Cham }
 ber his bed and all other } _____ 3 ____ 0 ____ 0
 implement _____}
 It[e]m in the upper chamber }
 below the entrie one }
 fether bed two boylsters } _____ 3 ____ 0 ____ 0
 one flocke bed and boylster}
 and beedesteed _____}
 It[e]m in the styll house (ms. Illeg.) }
 (ms.illeg.) } _____ 0 ____ 12 ____ 0
 and other small thinges }
 It[e]m all his wayring Appa[rell] } _____ 3 ____ 6 ____ 8
 w[i]th lynnen and woollen }

Glossary

Twinters – two year old animal

Salts – salt cellar

Boukes – pail or bucket

Pottrackes – hook for hanging a pot

Land iron – a long bar with hooks at various levels to support a spit

Flock bed – a mattress stuffed with wool or cotton scraps

Twilles – course linen or wool cloth for covering a bed

Wanes (weanes) – cart

Nocben (noggen) – course linen

Nuncupative Will and Inventory of JOHN TOOTH of Colton, Staffs. 1645. LRO

Memorand[um] that on or about the six and Twentieth day of July An[n]o D[o]m[ini] 1645 John Tooth late of Colton in the Countie of Stafford yeoman being sicke in body but of p[er]fect minde & memory w[i]th an intent to settle his estate & to make & declare his last will & Testament did give Will & bequeath as followeth Imprimis He gave his soule to God & his body to xpian (Christian) buriall Item He gave to his sonne Samuell Tooth one long table a bench & a forme belonging to it one presse two paire of bedsteedes, one dishboarde all shelves & loose boardes in his dwelling house & wished that the same should stande & remaine in the said house for him Item the residue of his goodes chatles Catle & debtes he gave & bequeathed to his daughter Anne Tooth Item He alsoe did give & bequeath to his said daughter Anne the benefitt & proffitt of his landes until the said Samuell Tooth his sonne should attayne to his age of Twentie & one yeares Item the said deceased did give & bequeath all his landes Tenentes & hereditantes to the s[ai]d Anne Tooth & her heires incase the said Samuell should dye w[i]thout lawfull issue or he the said deceased did make & declare his last will & Testament to that effect in the pr[e]sence of Richard Butler George Averell & other credible Witnesses

Richard Butler
George Averill

A true and p[er]fect Inventorie of all the goodes Cattells and
Chattells of John Tooth late of Coulton in the
Countie of Stafford (ms.illeg) taken and prysed the sixt Day of
September Anno D[o]m[ini] 1645 by us Whose names are under Written

	h	s	d
Imp[rimis] two Cowes _____	4	0	0
It[e]m two twinter heyfers _____	4	0	0
It[e]m two stirkes _____	3	0	0
It[e]m one Calfe, and one swyne _____	1	0	0
It[e]m 2 moores, and 2 Fillies _____	7	0	0
It[e]m 13 old sheepe, and 4 lambes _____	3	6	8
It[e]m hey and Corne in the barne _____	10	0	0
It[e]m in poultrie _____	0	2	6
It[e]m one feather bedd with furniture _____	1	10	0
It[e]m one Flocke bedd _____	0	10	0
It[e]m sheetes, tablecloathes & other nappery Ware _____	1	13	4
It[e]m 3 paire of bedd steedes _____	0	6	8
It[e]m one presse two Coffers & one Boxe _____	0	13	4
It[e]m two Tables _____	0	10	0
It[e]m Formes, Chaires, stooles & Cushions _____	0	5	0
It[e]m Brasse and pewter _____	1	0	0
It[e]m sixe shovell, tonges, potrackes an } _____	0	5	0
other Iron ware in the house }			
It[e]m barrells, loomes, payles and all } _____	0	15	0
other Coopery Ware }			
It[e]m in husbandrie Ware _____	2	0	0
It[e]m wooll and towe _____	1	0	0
It[e]m Coles and other fewell _____	0	5	0
It[e]m dishes, trenchers, & other tryne Ware _____	0	1	6
It[e]m Corne and p[ro]vision in the house _____	0	10	0
It[e]m his apparrell and money in his purse _____	1	0	0
It[e]m other small Implementes forgotten _____	0	2	0
It[e]m one tymber tree _____	0	4	0
	45	0	0

The prysers
names

Richard Butler
George Averell his m[ar]ke



Glossary

Twinter – two year old animal

Flocke bed – mattress made from wool or cotton scraps

Presse – a cupboard for storing bed linen

Formes – a bench

Pottracks – a hook to hang a pot from (attached to the chimney by a chain)

Towe – corse hemp or flax

Tryne ware – wooden utensils

Glossary

Twinter – two year old animal

Flocke bed – mattress made from wool or cotton scraps

Presse – a cupboard for storing bed linen

Formes – a bench

Potracks – a hook to hang a pot from (attached to the chimney by a chain)

Towe – coarse hemp or flax

Tryne ware – wooden utensils

COLTON WILLS

Transcribed by Shirley Carter
Colton History Society August 2004

THOMAS YATE **March 25th 1642.**

Lichfield RO B/C/11

In the name of god Amen I Thomas Yate of Coulton in the countie of Staffs, Yeoman though sicke in bodie yet being of good and perfect remembrance thanks be to god for the same do hereby make and declare this my last will and testament in manner and form following First and principally I commend and commit my soul into the hands of almighty god my maker; hoping assured through the merits of Jesus Christ my saviour to be made partaker of life everlasting And my body to be Ms.illg.

and Christian burial. Item for my goods whereas at the day of marriage if Isabell my wife I gave bond for the payment of a hundred pounds unto her for and in the name of a joynture in case she should survive and overlive me I do moreover give and bequesth unto the said Isabell my loveing wife one heifer and one colt. Item I give and bequeath and do hereby will and desire to the poore of the parish of Colton thirteen shillings to be distributed amongst them at the discretion of mine executor and the overseers of this my will. Item I give and bequeath to my daughter Katherine the wife of John Wildes of Stramshall twelvecence. Item I give and bequeath to John and Marie the two children of my said daughter Katherine ten shillings a piece Item I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth the wife of Roger Wilkes twelve pence and to her daughter Marie ten shillings. Item I give to poor Sarah ten shillings. Item I give and bequeath to my son William Yate twelve pence. Item I give and bequeath to Isabell the daughter of William Yate five pounds. Item I give and bequeath to my son Henrie Yate five pounds. I give and bequeath to my son George Yate all my husbandry ware together with all my goods and debts undisposed of. Item I do make and ordain my said son George Yate sole and only executor of this my last will and testament. And I desire Mr Sampson Boughey and Richard Crispe (my loving neighbours) to be supervisors thereof. And witness that this is my last will and testament I have hereunto put my hand the five and twentieth day of March in the eighteenth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord Charles by the grace of god of England Scotland France and Ireland King defender of the Faith Anno Domini 1642

Subscribed and published

In the presence of Sampson Boughey
Richard Crispe

Thomas Yate
His mark

INVENTORY

The Inventorie of the Goods Cattles and of Chattels of Thomas Yate of Coulton in the Countie of Staffs. Yeoman Deceased made and appraised by George Jeffrey GeorgeButler of Coulton aforesaid Yeomen Hugh Bailey of Hamstall Ridware in the said Countie Yeoman and Simon Pedley of Coulton aforesaid ? the 12th day of Aprillin the eighteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles by the grace of god of England Holland France and Ireland King Defender of the faith Anno Domini 1642

Imprimis In money together with his apparell	5- 0- 0
Item In Bills and Bonds	39- 6- 8
Item Three Silver Spoons	15- 0
Item In the upon the rack for one year	7- 10- 0
Imprimis Six brasse potts & two brass Candlesticks	2- 10- 0
Item four brass pans with a Mas	2- 0- 0
Item five brass kettles two brass skellets	
And two brass skimmers?	16- 0?
Item Three ? with ? one forme	
One dishboard two cupboards	
Together with chairs stooles	2- 6- 8
Item Two and twentie pewter dishes	
Three pewter Basone three flagons	
And other small pieces of pewter	
In the great Butterie	3- 5- 0
Imprimis tenne potts of butter	
In the cheese chamber	2- 0- 0
Imprimis Six and thirtie cheeses	2- 4- 0
Item Twentie	

**Nuncupative Will of THOMAS BAMFORD of Colton Staffs,
1676. LRO**

Memorandum That on or about the Thirteenth day of this instant August Anno D[omi]ni One Thowsand Six hundred Seventy and Sixe Thomas Bamford of Newlands w[i]thin the p[ar]ish of Coulton and County of Stafford yeoman, beeing sick in body, but of p[er]fect memory and und[er]standing, and having a mynde and intenc[i]on to make his Will, did utter expresse and declare theis or the like words to ye effect followinge vizt The Testator beeing by sev[er]all Neighbors urged to make his will & settle his Estate, amongst his wyfe & other relac[i]ons, To whome the sayd Testator replyed, How or upon whome can I better settle my Estate, then upon my wyfe meaninge Dorothy Bamford by whome the greatest p[ar]t of my Estate came, And therefore unto her, hee the sayd Thomas Bamford the deceased did freely & wholly give the same to bee at her disposure, & for the good of his the Testators Children at the discrec[i]on of the sayd Dorothy his wyfe. All w[h]ich words or the like in effect the Testator declared in the p[re]sence & heareing of Edward Bamford and Richard Whistons w[i]th sev[er]all others.

Notable People

THE BAGOTS

1322. The Manor of Little Hay was one of three Manors in Colton. A Blithfield deed of 1322 shows that Robert, son of William was the “Young Lord of Little Hay”, he sold Little Hay Manor to Richard de Blithfield and his wife Cecilia.

The new owners the De Blithfield retained possession of the manor, until the marriage in 1360, of Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard de Blithfield with Sir Ralph Bagot, of Bagot's Bromley

During Elizabeth I st reign Anthony Bagot, a distinguished member of the Bagot family, a courtier, and chief follower of the ill-fated Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, was owner of Little Hay. In his will he left several bequests to his servants at Little Hay and he also left money to the poor of Colton.

The Manor Court Rolls were held at Little Hay Manor. This was a type of the original Parish Council where all village disputes were settled.

The old manor house, a half timbered building was taken down in 1846. This was replaced by Manor Farm. However, the original Tudor chimneys were allowed to still stand, now in the garden of the farm, on the orders of Lord Bagot.

The Bagot family owned Little Hay until the 1920's.

NICHOLAS DE COLTON

The disturbed state of the country during the reign of HENRY III (1216-1272) fostered a spirit of lawlessness even in Colton.

1270. Nicholas de Colton stabbed one Adam Hereward in a brawl. The murderer fled for his life into Colton Church, and there he took sanctuary, according to the custom of the time, from the first hour till midnight. The villagers of Colton appear to have acted with spirit and would have safeguarded the Church to secure his arrest for which they would have been answerable. However, they were prevented by Ralph de Burgh who being prompted by William Mavesyn (Lord of Little Hay) connived at his escape. For this Colton was levied a fine of 100 shillings, to be given to the Sheriff, who dishonestly kept the money for himself. However, it appears that afterwards the Sheriff was called to account.

1271. A year later the village was the scene of another shocking murder, when John the Chaplain of Colton, who was probably the priest serving the chapel on the site of the now Bellamour Lodge, killed Christina wife of Nicholas de Colton, while coming between him and a stranger, residing at her house, striking her in the stomach with a knife, although the blow was for her guest. John fled from justice and was outlawed and his goods confiscated.

DE WASTENEY'S

It is believed that the De Wasteneys arrived in this country as followers of William the Conqueror.

They came from a district in France known as Gastinois, which lies south of Paris and east of Orleans. They were notable people in Colton during the 11th and 12th centuries.

1166. The first written reference to the de Wasteneys is in the reign of Henry II when the Roll of Exchequer states that Geoffrey de Wasteneys holds a Water Mill, on the River Trent, valued at one shilling yearly, and a Manor from Robert de Stafford. The de Wasteneys name is to be found on numerous documents throughout the 1200's. The de Wasteneys built property known through the centuries as Colton Hall. The first manor

house would have been a rough wooden structure built on the site of what is now known as Colton Hall Farm.

1240. Henry III Granted the de Wasteney's the right to hold a weekly market in Colton on each Friday. Sir William de Wasteney also obtained a Royal Charter of a free Warren for his (rabbits) at Colton Manor.

1364. Thomasine de Wasteney a successor of the first Geoffrey de Wasteney married Nicholas Gresley. Her widowed mother, Joan nee Toly, having married Sir John Gresley widowed father of Nicholas.

GRESLEYS

1382. Sir John Gresley acquired Colton lands through his wife Joan Toly, who had been related to the de Wasteney family. His son Nicholas who had married Thomasine de Wasteney inherited Colton Hall.

Thomasine and Nicholas had a son who was to be Sir Thomas Gresley. Their subsequent ancestors all made notable names for themselves through court and parliament, and through successful marriages.

Sir Thomas Gresley represented Derbyshire in Parliament in both 1415 and 1418, and was also High Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1439.

Sir Thomas Gresley and his son John were rated to serve in Henry V's army at Agincourt. Sir Thomas with three men at arms and nine archers, and John with two men at arms and six archers.

Sir Thomas also had two daughters. One daughter Joan was a nurse to the young Henry VI. His other daughter Margaret became wife of Sir John Blount.

Sir John Gresley's son Thomas married Anne Ferrers of Tamworth Castle.

1504. Sir Thomas died leaving five sons. William, George, John, Robert, and James. John Gresley became Rector of Colton in 1498.

Sir Thomas's eldest son William served under Henry VIII. He died without issue (no legal heirs). Although not without being challenged by Sir Williams widow and four bastard sons.

Sir Thomas's second son George then took possession of the estates. George was created Knight of Bath at Anne Boleyn's Coronation. George died 1548.

George's son Sir William married Catherine, daughter of Sir Edward Aston of Tixall. They had a son Sir Thomas.

Sir Thomas had to meet and welcome King James on his way from Scotland to take possession of the English crown, and was knighted at Worksop on April 20th 1603.

Thomas and son George sold Colton Hall and all their lands in 1610 to their relative Sir Walter Aston of Tixall.

ASTONS

Walter Aston aged 17 inherits his fathers lands, after the death in 1597 of his father Sir Edward Aston.

1610. Sir Walter Aston purchases Colton Hall and Manor for the vast amount of £16,000. The Hall was described as an ancient house of very considerable size, containing 80 rooms, 52 of which were bedrooms.

Walter Aston rose quickly into favor at the court of James I. He was made a Knight of Bath by James I and advanced to a Baronetcy in 1611. A few years later he became a gentleman of the Privy Chamber.

1619. Sir Walter Aston was sent to Spain as ambassador, where he was concerned in negotiating Prince Charles's marriage. His second son Herbert became his secretary. The heavy expenses incurred in Spain were never sufficiently repaid by the King. This caused Sir Walter much hardship both for himself and his family. In 1622 he was compelled to sell a large part of his estate for £30,000.

1627. As part recompense for his service in Spain Charles I made him Lord Aston of Forfar, as well as receiving a nominal charge of the Royal Mulberry gardens in London, this office carried with it a house in London, probably on the site of the present Buckingham Palace.

1635. Again ambassador to Spain.

1638. Returned from Spain due to rapidly failing health.

1638. Sir Walter makes over a small piece of land to his son Herbert who builds a house. Herbert and his wife named the house Bellamour (Italian for "good love") because it was finished by the benevolence of his friends and love of his wife.

1639. The 1st Lord Aston died leaving three sons Walter, Herbert and John and three daughters.

1645 The Aston family were Catholics and in consequence were regarded as recusants (people who refused to conform to the rights of the Anglican church). This caused great hardship to the family. The sequestration (fine) amounted to two thirds of the whole estate. The 1st Lady Aston states that sixteen of her grandchildren were dependent upon her, and requests that she may hold her own land for their upkeep.

Colton Hall was burnt down in the later part of Charles Ist reign. This fire was caused by the carelessness of a servant.

1646. The 2nd Lord Aston fought in the memorable defence of Lichfield for the King, and only surrendered after a siege of 19 weeks, in July 1646.

1658. Lord Aston sells Colton Hall now ruined by the fire.

1680. Herbert was accused of being involved in the Popish Plot, when they attempted to make Bellamour the scene of the supposed conspiracy. Fortunately, this was disproved at the trial.

1689 Herbert dies, and John Aston his son inherits. However, he dies without heirs. The estate reverts back to the side of the family who reside at Tixall. The Hon. Mary Aston marries Sir Walter Blount.

Persecution of Catholics

A short history of the Persecution of Catholic Families around Colton from the 16th. to the 19th Centuries.

At the Reformation when Henry VIII broke from Rome and created the Church of England, to continue to follow the Catholic faith became an ever increasingly dangerous thing to do in this country. The Catholic Church was in effect driven underground. Despite terrible persecution, many Staffordshire families stayed loyal to the Catholic faith and often became embroiled in plots and events attempting to re-instate Roman Catholicism as the faith of the nation. Even some residents of Colton were connected at various times to these events and plots.

From the establishment of the Christian Church in England through to the Catholic Act of Emancipation in the 19th. Century, the faith of the monarch dictated the faith of the people and the monarch decided what was of crucial importance to everyone whether you were from a high status family or the lowliest labourer. An individual's faith and the practicing of it was a fundamental factor in how society behaved until the latter part of the 20th. Century. These factors led to a number of attempts by Catholics after the death of Henry, to remove the monarch and replace him or her with a practicing Catholic monarch. Elizabeth 1, who continued and extended Henry's reformation of the Church, was threatened in just such a manner. The major threat by Catholics against her rule were the numerous attempts to replace her with her Scottish cousin, Mary Queen of Scots. Some of this plotting took place in Staffordshire not too far away from Colton.

Elizabeth always perceived her cousin to be a threat and when Mary took refuge in England after her disastrous reign in Scotland; she was effectively held captive by Elizabeth until she decided what to do with her. Mary was Catholic with a very legitimate claim to the English throne and therefore became a focus for the Catholics of England to overthrow Elizabeth, install Mary in her place and reinstate the Catholic faith for England. Elizabeth was very well aware of this. After being held first in places in the north and then Derbyshire, Mary eventually was moved to Tutbury Castle in Staffordshire. Previous failed plots meant she was held in fairly strict confinement here although she was allowed out under guard. Tutbury however was an unhealthy place and eventually they decided to move her to Chartley. Local legend says that she came via Abbots Bromley. It was whilst she was at Chartley the Babbington plot, the plot that finally caused her downfall, was hatched. This plot sealed her fate and she was placed under even tighter security. Sir Walter Aston held her at Tixall for a fortnight before being taken from Tixall to Fotheringay where she was finally beheaded.

Mary was moved away from Staffordshire because it was considered to be a county full of Catholics who would be willing to help her. Throughout the Elizabethan period and beyond, despite persecution, many landed families in Staffordshire remained loyal to the Catholic faith. The Catholics of Staffordshire were described later as "Romes snaky brood roosted and rested themselves more warmer and safer. ...Than in any part of this kingdom"(Richard Lee 1624). Places around Staffordshire where Catholic families lived included Saredon, Moseley, Brewood, Boscobel, Horsley, Knightly, Kings Bromley, Hamstell Ridware, Hoar Cross, Wolseley, Stafford Castle, St Thomas, Stafford, Gerrard's Bromley,

Sandon and Hilderstone to mention but a few. Many of the landed families in these places were to play a significant part in historical events of the next few decades.

Walter, grandson of Sir Walter Aston of Tixall who had guarded Mary Queen of Scots, subsequently bought the manor of Colton in 1610 to add to his estate at Tixall. Walter was converted to Catholicism whilst acting as ambassador to Spain for James 1. Upon his return to England his wife and three sons, Walter, John and Herbert joined him in also practicing the Catholic faith. Despite his faith, he was created Lord Aston for his services to the crown whilst he was living at Colton. In 1638 Herbert built a secret chapel as part of his new house at Bellamour in Colton so that his family and employees could practice their faith in secret and safety. The remains of this house can still be seen as you enter the village. In 1678 all the family are registered on the list of Recusants (those not prepared to worship according to the Anglican Rite) for Colton along with most of their employees; one of the highest numbers for Staffordshire.

Throughout the period from the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth to the Act of Emancipation in 1834 there was a great fear of Catholics in this country and they had to practice their faith in secret always with the threat of imprisonment or death hanging over them. Catholic priests ministered to them in secret assuming aliases to hide amongst the population and conducting acts of worship in small chapels hidden away in the houses of those rich enough to be able to support them knowing that if they were caught the consequences would be dire. Priest holes were constructed in many of these houses to hide the priest if a search was conducted. Catholic landed families were fined heavily and ran the risk constantly of having their land sequestrated. The widow of Lord Aston had her lands sequestrated in 1650 and this caused the whole family considerable hardship because she was no longer able to pay annuities to Herbert, John and their sister Gertrude. For many years there were also other constraints put upon them such as they were not allowed to travel more than 5 miles from their estates without special permission

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The attempts by the future Charles 11 to regain his throne from Cromwell also received help from Staffordshire Catholics and eventually forge another link with Colton. Charles 1 had been beheaded and his son, the future Charles11 was trying to reclaim his right to the throne of England. Charles was resoundingly defeated by Cromwell's forces at the Battle of Worcester and had to flee for his life. His flight eventually brought him into Staffordshire in the vicinity of Brewood where local Catholic families helped him. He was hidden from Cromwell's soldiers at Boscobal and also at Moseley Old Hall before he was able to make his escape eventually to the Continent. His rescuer at Moseley Old Hall was Thomas Whitgreave who hid the future king successfully in the priesthole in his house whilst the soldiers searched for him in vain. Thomas took a great risk because he knew that he would be put to death for doing this if Charles was discovered. A few years after this courageous act, Thomas Whitgreave married Constance Boughey from Boughey Hall Farm in Colton and she went to live with him at Moseley Old Hall. Could they possibly have met at Bellamour?

She married Thomas upon the death of her first husband Whitehall Degge of nearby Kingstone. She had a son by her first marriage. Such was the antagonism towards Catholics in this period that her former father in law took her to court for the custody of her son on the grounds that she was bringing him up in the Catholic faith in the household at Moseley old Hall. She lost her custody battle and tragically had to give up her son. An example of how religion can divide families.

The Gunpowder plot had had a great deal to do with instilling this great fear of Catholics in the minds of the common people in this country and the fear that England would once more be a Catholic country controlled by Rome in the way it had been in the past was something that the majority, especially those in power, did not want. Those figures able to influence events used every opportunity to discredit Catholics and further outlaw the practice of Catholicism. The Plague was blamed on the Catholics and the fire of London was also said to have been started by Catholics. Therefore it was not surprising in 1679 that when a man called Titus Oates suggested to certain people in high places that there was yet another plot to kill the King, this time Charles II, he found them very willing to listen.

This plot was alleged to have been planned primarily at Tixall by the third Lord Aston, also the immensely powerful Howard, Lord Stafford and other local Catholic figures of importance. The person who was supposed to have revealed the plot to Titus Oates was Dugdale the former steward to Lord Aston. Lord Aston had had cause to terminate Dugdale's employment at Tixall due to fraud and embezzlement of his master's funds. He had a grudge and this made him the ideal person to be involved in Titus Oates' plotting. Dugdale claimed that he had heard them plotting on the bowling green. Jesuit priests serving Lord Stafford and Lord Aston were also supposed to be involved. Some of the plotting was also supposed to have taken place at Bellamour, the Colton house of Lord Aston's uncle Herbert. Titus Oates used this in his evidence for a plot and found he was very readily believed. This plot became known as the Popish Plot and was eventually revealed as a complete fabrication but not before Lord Stafford had lost his head and Lord Aston had languished in the Tower of London for a good few months. Dugdale came out of it very well in that he received considerable expenses, gifts and an allowance until he died. Viscount Stafford's trial lasted seven days and he was the last in England to die as a martyr.

Herbert Aston went to a Jesuit seminary at St. Omer in France and died here in Colton in 1689. His son John inherited the Bellamour estate but on his death ownership reverted to the Tixall line. A number of priests are recorded at Bellamour Hall all with aliases. John Aston's priest became the tenant at Bellamour and continued to use an alias so that he could still minister in safety. Fines were still heavy and very restrictive although it did begin to ease as the 18th century dawned.

By the mid 18th century the lives of recusants was to improve considerably and in 1778 the Catholic Relief Act was passed. For the first time Catholic Chapels were allowed to open to the public and registers of Catholics began to be kept. The Bellamour register dates from 1791 and went on until 1821. A chapel was built at the new Bellamour Hall in 1795 as a wing of the new house. Persecution was not over yet however for the main Catholic family of Colton. Lady Mary Blount the then owner of Bellamour had her hay ricks

burnt down and her new trees destroyed. Banners carried the message "Down with your heads ye popish crew". Perhaps it was more jealousy of her new house than her Catholic connection by then.

Life for Catholic families got progressively easier as the 18th. Century progressed and full toleration came in 19th Century with the Act of Emancipation. Many Catholic families however had suffered a great deal in this time in Staffordshire and elsewhere for adhering to the Catholic faith.

Compiled by Dorothy Bradbury and Gill Sykes. April 2004.

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**Dorothy Bradbury's Talk on The Persecution of Catholics
To the Colton History Society 15th April 2004**

Following the excommunication of Elizabeth I in 1570 there were many Recusants in Staffordshire.

Places where they lived included Patshull, The Rudge, Saredon, Moseley, Brewood, Boscobel, Horsley, Knightley, Tixall, Colton, Kings Bromley, Hamstall Ridware, Hoar Cross, Wolseley, Stafford Castle and St Thomas'. (Brewood, Chillington, Longbirch, Blackladies and nearby Boscobel (Salop)). Sandon, Hilderstone and Throwley to mention but a few. In due course some of these changed to the new Anglican rite. This particularly for us happened at Tixall, Colton and Wolseley.

During the years 1635-38 Herbert Aston (2nd son of the 1st Lord Aston) converted with all the Aston family back to the Catholic faith. Herbert was the builder of Bellamore, his younger brother John, owned the Newlands part of the Aston estate. They and their sister Gertrude (eventually Lady Southcote) received annuities from their mother but by 1650 she had had her lands sequestrated and was unable to pay over any money. This happened because she was a Recusant (i.e. not prepared to worship according to the Anglican rite) This caused her severe financial problems. Two years later Herbert, John and Gertrude were also certified by the Commissioners as Recusants.

In the 1666 Hearth Tax Herbert had ten hearths to pay at Bellamore estate and John had four hearths to pay at the Newlands estate, this was for two farmhouses that no longer exist.

At about this time Constance Boughey and her husband Whitehall Degge buy out Constance's sisters to acquire the Lount and Boughey Hall farms. George Yates paid for two hearths, was this for Boughey Farm? Within a few years Whitehall Degge had died leaving Constance with a small son, a daughter had died. She soon remarried and in 1679 her first husband's father, Sir Simon Degge obtained an order from the Privy Council to have wardship of his grandson Simon to prevent him being under the influence of Constance who had become a Roman Catholic on marrying Thomas Whitgreave of Moseley.

As the 17th century continued we come to the time of the Popish Plot. This plot had great bearing on the Staffordshire Recusants,. The leading families were Viscount Stafford's and Lord Aston's, there were others too who became implicated, Richard Gerard of Hilderstone died whilst imprisoned in Newgate. Altogether twelve Staffordshire gentlemen were imprisoned at various times.

It was natural that Herbert Aston was implicated too, his nephew the third Lord Aston was imprisoned for quite a long period. This Lord Aston had cause to terminate his steward's, Stephen Dugdale's, work at Tixall due to fraud and embezzlement of his masters' funds and also not handing over payments to various servants. He had a grudge and this made him an ideal person to be involved in Titus Oates' plotting.

Apart from generally accusing his former master and his friends, Dugdale implicated Herbert Aston of Bellamore, I quote "John Morrall, a barber gave evidence of meeting Dugdale at the White House (Bow Street) Ridgeley, Dugdale offered Morrall £50 to

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swear against Howard, Lord Stafford, Symons and Herbert Aston and other gentlemen that they had met at Bellamore to agree the plot”.

Dugdale also gave information about meetings at Tixall insisting he had witnessed conversations between various gentlemen on the bowling green at Tixall. He also had a conversation with Eure (Evers) the Tixall priest. He maintained that Eure and Gavan (another priest) were involved in the plotting.

Dugdale was arrested and because of his gentlemanly manner found that his testimony appeared to be believed. He swore that the previous summer Lord Stafford had told him of the conspiracy to bring back Catholicism and that he had with Eure collected £500 to assist the plot using as a pretext collecting for St Omers in Flanders, a Jesuit College. He developed his testimony on three lines;

- i) The conspiracy of the Roman Catholic peers Stafford and Aston and other gentlemen
- ii) A Jesuit conspiracy
- iii) A sub plot in Staffordshire involving all Roman Catholics

However, he failed to explain how assassination could be achieved when no arms were held. Three priests were arrested Gavan, Vavason alias Gifford, and Levison. Lord Aston was in prison and Tixall was searched to no avail, I assume Bellamore was also searched.

In January 1679 Symons, Hevingham of Aston Birmingham, Howard of Hoar Cross and Fowler of St Thomas' were all interrogated. They admitted funding the Jesuit priests and St Omers, both of these were unlawful but denied plotting in anyway. They were all dismissed. However, Symons and his father in law Hevingham were re-arrested and imprisoned with Lord Aston.

Viscount Stafford's trial opened on 29th November 1680 and lasted seven days. He was executed on 29th December 1680. He was the last in England to die as a martyr.

Many gentry in England obtained passes to travel to the continent., Dugdale received £475 for his expenses, did he pay Lord Aston what had been stolen in 1680?? In 1681 he received another £251/15/6 and then two gifts of £100 and one of £30 during 1679/80. He also received an allowance of £5 per week but this was cut to £3 in 1680. In 1681 it was further reduced to £2 and he died in 1683. He did well out of the plot, was he telling the truth – I wonder.

Post 1680 the lives of Recusants were to improve. Herbert Aston went to St Omer in 1684 and died here at Colton in 1689. His eldest son lived longer than his other children. John lived at Bellamore and was obviously held in high esteem here at Colton. In 1693 he was overseer of the poor and for three periods 1692, 1706 and 1712 was Churchwarden, an office that need not be held by a member of the Church of England.

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He died in 1724. From then Bellamore's ownership reverted to the Tixall line as did the farms at the Newlands.

John Astons' priest was the tenant until he died in 1732. I have his will and like many priests of his time he was wealthy and used an alias. In the Colton Burial Register he is described as a "Gent", after his name. Some priests used two aliases. We must remember that they were working undercover, it was illegal to hear or say mass.

As the 18th century began fines for non attendance at the Anglican Church ceased, instead the payment of double land tax was required. Thomas Whitgreave was charged £26 for a year therefore this was much cheaper than £20 per month as a fine. Lord Aston paid £16. Estates had to be registered. Tixall was assessed at a value of £143/9/7 ^{1/2} in 1723 and the St Thomas estate although valued was excused payment because the owner, Catherine Fowler was a minor.

The Pirehill Hundred in 1726 required thirty five estates to pay the double fine. Tixall, Colton and St Thomas' are in this Hundred.

Colton is recorded as having many Recusants. By the mid 18th century the chapels at Tixall, Bellamore and St Thomas' were being used for the full Catholic liturgy albeit laws had not yet enabled freedom of worship. In 1778 the Catholic Relief Act was passed and for the first time public chapels began to open. In Staffordshire they were at Stafford, Cobridge and Sedgeley. Soon afterwards a further act of Parliament allowed Catholic Lawyers to practice and Peers to sit in the House of Lords. Chapels had to be registered but could not have a bell or a steeple. Thirteen chapels were registered in the county of which three were private. In 1794 Woodlane, Yoxall replaced the Hoar Cross private chapel.

Until this time it was not wise to keep registers. The Bellamore register dates from 1791 and the last entry is in 1821.

Of those Recusants in Colton I know a little. All would have been connected with the Bellamore Estate or the Lount and Boughey Hall farms I am sure.

Prior to 1829 Roman Catholic marriages and burials had to take place in an Anglican Church to be lawful. Often at Colton burials were noted as "not according to the Anglican rite". This shows a generous spirit here. Marriages must be by the Anglican rite.

From the beginning of the 18th century until the early 19th century the Stryche family farmed the Bellamore lands as tenants of the Astons and Blounts. This family is nationally recognised for breeding the Shire Horse as we know it today. The Aylesbury family farmed the Taft at Bishton and their baptisms appear in the Bellamore register. They were at the Taft for exactly the same period as the Styches were at Bellamore. When the infant daughter of the Bellamore gardener was baptised in 1811 her sponsors were two members of the Blount family. The Spencers farmed at Boughey Hall. The building of the new hall at Bellamore commenced in 1795 and a chapel was built as a wing of the house.

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This was the point where Lady Mary was persecuted. Her ricks were burnt and her new trees destroyed. Banners carried messages such as "Down with your heads ye popish crew". Lady Mary took all this well and her trees were replaced. Some may still grow but in the 1960's the parkland was much denuded of its trees. The Blount chapel at Mawley was consecrated by Bishop Talbot, Lady Mary's great uncle, in 1776.

In 1776 Bishop Talbot also consecrated new chapels at Hoar Cross and Longbirch.

The first priest I can find mentioned at Bellamore is in 1670, John Morgan alias Griffiths. In 1721 Thomas Bridgwood alias Styche is there, in 1729 John Miller aliases Milward and Crump is resident. I have not found, as yet, any names of priests from 1791 – 1821 with the exception of one by the name of Malvoisin. However, the Tixall priests have been well researched by Dr Anne Andrews with a continuous line from Father Eure in 1678 to Father Green in 1845.

In 1829 the Catholic Emancipation Act was passed. One whose endeavours for this was the owner of Bellamore from 1805 until he sold it in 1824, Mr Edward Blount. Following emancipation he became M.P. for Steyning at this time a new free standing chapel was built at Tixall. It was opened in 1828 but with the sale of Tixall by Sir Thomas Clifford it was moved to land at Geat Haywood in 1845 and is there now, it is a beautiful edifice.

Rugeley Roman Catholic Church opened in 1851, following emancipation there had been built a smaller church. During the times of recusancy there appear to be few if any Catholics living there. Those who were there used Bellaomore chapel. During this period the Wolseley family were Church of England. It was only following the 7th Baronet's marriages firstly to Mary Clifford and then to Anne Wright (both Roman Catholics and relatives of Edward Blount) that Sir Charles became a Catholic. This took place at Tixall on 29th October 1837.

My information is gathered from various sources;

Dr Anne Andrews – Tixall's Church.

Rev F P Parker _ Colton and of the de Wastneys.

A bound Thesis on Staffordshire Catholics in L.R.O.

Also information received through investigating the Blount family.

My research over a period of fifty years into the lives of Recusants.

Also research on the Shire Horse for David's Traction Engine Rally commentaries.

Short History of Colton

A Short History of Colton.

Although Colton now appears to be a fairly insignificant small village in the Staffordshire landscape, it has a long and interesting history.

The earliest evidence of habitation in Colton dates from the Bronze Age. Bronze age Burnt mounds have recently been found within the Parish boundary and researched by Keele University. It is thought that they are evidence of occupation by one of the tribes known to be in this area of Staffordshire in the Bronze Age period and who built a huge fortification at Castle Ring on Cannock Chase some three miles away.

The earliest written recording of Colton is in the Domesday Book. Colton is recorded as having been held by four Saxon Thanes prior to the Conquest by William. It is also one of only a small number of Staffordshire villages recorded as having a Priest, which suggests that in Saxon times the village was of some significance. Colton lands were divided between two of William's Norman supporters who had fought beside him at the Conquest. Part of the village was given to Lord Robert of Stafford and the other part to Earl Roger of Montgomery. Colton would have been a very small proportion of each of their land holdings. The Colton Manors were then sub let to Norman knights who in turn owed their allegiance to these two great Lords.

Colton in the pre and post Conquest period must have been one of the largest settlements in the area because it received a Market Charter in 1240, some three years before neighbouring Rugeley. Throughout the Middle ages it boasted a church, a market, burgage plots, mills and glassworks. Evidence of all but the market can still be seen. The remains of the glasswork kilns within the Parish have been found in recent years and have been linked with the local glass working industry known to have been operating around Rugeley and Bagots Park in the middle ages. This local industry is known to have provided glass for such prestigious buildings as York Minster.

In the early 17th. Century the then Lord of the Manor, *Walter Aston*, acted as Ambassador to Spain for James 1 and was created Baron Forfar for his services to the country. He occupied a substantial timber manor house in Colton of which now unfortunately there is no surface evidence but the boundaries of the ancient deer park can still be seen.

The mid 17th. Century saw a local Colton heiress, *Constance Boughey*, marry Thomas Whitgreave of Moseley Old Hall. He was one of the Catholics who helped Charles 11 escape from the Battle of Worcester. By this marriage he became a significant landowner in Colton and the Whitgreave family remained so until the 20th. Century.

At the end of the 17th. Century *Herbert Aston* achieved notoriety by being implicated along with Lord Stafford in the Popish Plot. It was reputed to have been partly plotted at his Manor house in Colton *at Bellamour Hall*. The Plot although later to be proved fictitious, caused a huge outrage in England and both men along with other suspected plotters were imprisoned in the Tower. Lord Stafford was beheaded but the hoax was revealed before Herbert Aston lost his head and he was released.

The 18th Century saw the development of schooling in Colton for the local children. The schools flourished and led to the opening of St. Mary's school in the 19th. Century that is still there today. The 18th century also saw the building of the canal through Colton. The canal as it went towards Rugely was the scene of a brutal murder of a young woman in the 19th. Century and was the inspiration for a story in the popular crime series 'Morse' starring the well known actor John Thaw.

The 19th. Century saw the coming of the steam railway encouraged by the then Lord of Colton Manor *Mr. Horsefall* who was also M.P. for Liverpool. It was also the home for some years of Frederick Bonney, a Victorian explorer, botanist and distinguished photographer. Bonney came to live at Colton House upon his return to England from Australia. He had spent many years working on sheep stations north of Adelaide. Whilst there he had travelled around taking photographs of aborigines and the life of the early settlers. His collection of photos is now an important collection held in the Museum of Australia in Sydney.

In the 20th century Colton slipped into the quiet obscurity of so many English villages but still remains to this date little changed.



St Mary's Visit Notes

Summary of Talk Given By Dorothy Bradbury When She Hosted Visit To St Mary's Church Colton By The History Society On April 21st 2005

The early Christians sited their place of worship near to water. The Moreton Brook flows nearby so it can be assumed this ground has from Saxon times, been a place of worship.

A priest is recorded in the Domesday Survey. Parts of the present building is of early English architecture i.e. 12th century.

Also when excavations for the building of Bellamour Lodge (circa 1850) were made remains of a "chapel" and a burial ground were found. Fields close by are called Chapel Yard and Chapel Meadow. A carved stone head of ancient date (not dissimilar to those on Easter Island in format) was also found.

Frescoes (late 14th century) were discovered beneath plaster when restoration work was undertaken in 1850/51 in what had been the Chancel, now the Vestry. These depicted the story of St Nicholas, the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden and the Salutation of Elizabeth.

Three sedilia and an ancient piscina are still to be found in the Vestry albeit the floor is now at a higher level.

Also remaining from the 12th century is the tower, a window there holds three pieces of medieval glass (this could have been manufactured in Colton which was a prominent glass producing place in that period). The squint, or leper window is still in situ on the south wall where the unclean could witness the elevation of the host at Mass. The base of preaching cross is now situated between the tower and the porch. Pre 1957 it lay amongst the graves to the south west of the porch. In 1270 Nicholas de Colton took sanctuary in the church having stabbed someone in a brawl. In 1271 John "the Chaplain of Colton" killed Christina wife of Nicholas de Colton whilst intervening on a quarrel between Nicholas and a stranger. The knife had been aimed at the stranger. John fled and was outlawed and his goods confiscated.

The Registers date from 1647.

There are six bells dated 1704, 1791, 1852 (given by Ellen Oldham) another was added during the 1980's and two more in the year 2000. The metal bell frame was installed to hold 6 bells in 1953. The church underwent alteration during the 18th century but the line drawings that exist do not give a good representation. Buttresses were also added to the Tower and original Chancel.

In 1749 the Reverend John Taylor son and grandson of previous John Taylor's Rectors of Colton was gaoled at Stafford for preaching the Jacobite cause. He was a nephew and great nephew of marriages between Taylor ladies who married into and established the Landor family of Colton and Rugeley and latterly other parts of England, Canada and the United States

of America. At the beginning of the 19th century repairs costing £85/8/7½d were carried out in 1813 a gallery for singers costing £25 was erected.

John Landor Rector 1767-1806 was in trouble with the authorities for keeping pigeons in the belfry. He built the present Old Rectory (added to in 1875 and changes made in 1945 and parts demolished in 1956-7) to house his family. His original Rectory stood where the lawn of the Old Rectory is. He maintained the dampness of this building caused the deaths of 7 of his children. John Landor was succeeded by his nephew Charles Savage Landor brother of the poet Walter Savage Landor. When he died in 1847 the Reverend Abdiel Seaton became Rector.

The Church was ready for a restoration project. Abdiel and Harriet Lucy his first wife, the daughter of a wealthy Lichfield banker, together with Ellen Oldham mainly financed this major work. They employed George Edmund Street, an eminent Victorian architect. The work was in Early English style G. E. Street designed the altar rails, screens including gates to divide Chancel from Nave, pulpit, font, the communion vessels and alms dish.

Herbert Minton gave tiles "for the alter place" and this gift is recorded by the Minton factory as 1st January 1851. The chancel is tiled with Minton tiles. The Misericords are medieval in date and were purchased by Reverend Abdiel Seaton from a summerhouse of a property in Tenby, Pembrokeshire. One is, as far as can be ascertained unique, it portrays Janus.

The 1851 chandelier now hangs in the Vestry. The chandelier at the west end of the Nave hung previous to 1957 in the chancel and is a memorial to Reverend F. P. Parker's mother.

The frontals, some of the embroidery of the original white frontal is on the cape made by Mothers Union members in 1977. A new White frontal was donated in 1977. The embroidery on the Red frontal dates from 1851, the Red frontal was refurbished in 1996 the velvet dating from then. There is a Violet frontal and a Green frontal was donated in 1957 and the cross from the old White frontal added to it in 1977.

The organ dates from 1879 and incorporates the 1851 organ. The "bird gates" were given in 1884 by the people of Colton in memory of Ellen Oldham. When electricity came to Colton during the early 1930's electric lights were installed in memory of Captain Oldham. The organ blower was given in memory of W. E. Cooper in 1950. The church grounds were laid out as seen now between 1957 and 1962. This was to facilitate easier grass mowing. In 1962 a new window to the memory of F. W. Cooper was donated by his family. A kitchen within the church has made after worship catering much better, this has been in situ for about two years.

Dorothy Bradbury

Information from; Some Account of Colton and the de Wastneys by Reverend F. P. Parker and also from my own family knowledge.

April 2005

Tixall Letter

Letter XIX

Mrs Constance Fowler youngest daughter of Sir Walter Aston writes to her brother in London.

Dated: Colton 11th August 1636 – Extract.

All the news that is here is that the King and Prime Elector have bine at Tutbury this weeke and are just this day gon from there. My brother Aston they say has behaved himselfe very well, like an expert courtier atending upon the king continually, and the king has expressed himselfe to be much pleased, both with the forest, and sportes, sence his coming thether.

Mr. Tomas Weston has bine with my sister at Tixall above this two mointes and a fortnight sence, wee three sisters and my brother Persall, werr ther a hole weeke. My sister Aston did invite us thether to dance, and there was all my Lord Esickes museick, and ther, according to our owld fassion, did wee daince all our owld dainces over and over againe.

Wee here Mr Fanshaw is in London, and porpesesto com downe, which I reoiyce at mightlyly.

This letter that I now write, God knowes when I shall send it for truly, our letters have so slow and so uncertaine conveonces That it afflicts mee infinightly to thinke how few of them I feare you receave from mee. And so by that meanes, you should some times be driven to thinke it neclegence in my not often writing when alas the reason that makes them com so slowly is that the plague doe so increase in London that my Unkel is fayne to live out of towne, and our letters ly at the Mulbery Garden till hee come up to send them to you..

I sent you, long agoe, a letter, with six several maners of riben with it of the newes fassions that werr worne, bit I never yet herd you did receave any, and I sent you too by Mr. Marceshall two pare of gloves, and another letter and I have not herd that you receaved those nether.

I have not receaved et those three copyes of verses you promised me for sending your box to Mr. Henry Thimbelby therefore I beseech you, not to forget them, for I have a longe time much longed for them.

I have written to you, I know not how often, and begged of you most pityfully that you would send mee some verses of your owne making.

Constance F

Village Histories

Maresyke Rickware.

On the high road running between Lichfield and Abbots Bromley, & about five miles distant from either town, as well as from Rugby, is the extensive parish of Maresyke Rickware. It consists of three villages, namely Maresyke & Hill Rickware, & Blythbury, of which the most important is Hill Rickware. The high road runs through the latter as well as Blythbury, while Maresyke Rickware lies in a most sequestered situation on the bank of the river Trent. It is supposed that originally the whole group of villages formed one district under the British name of Rhy'claw, afterwards altered by the Saxons to Rhyel'wara. As in other places, the old family of the Rickwars took their name from the manner in which they lived.

Maresyke Rickware forms but a small portion of the parish, consisting as it does of only a few cottages, a farmhouse or two, the remains of the old manor, & the ancient & modern Church. It stands upon the banks of the Trent, which flows lazily along the valley on its way to Pipe & Kings' Bromley. This part of the river was famous for its fish, & likewise for its swans, which were brought here in a wild state, & bred on the banks. The old mill here is still a curiosity, with its big water wheel, while the place is as quiet & retired as any respectable village could desire to be.

Hill Rickware is about half a mile from Maresyke, & forms a long straggling street of small houses, some of which are of a more pretensions character, including the Rectory, which is at the further end of the village. Eardwick says that this place was anciently called Le Hull. It was probably this name which gave rise to the designation of the farmhouse known as "The Hall in the Hole. Here formerly stood, at the junction of the three roads, the stocks & whipping post, & it is said that a

May pole was erected here "near the Cock-pit" at the south end of the village, at the time of the Coronation of George I. A century ago the village consisted of 30 houses & about 150 inhabitants. It has since grown to a position of much greater importance. The National Schools & the parish are situate in this village.

Blythburgh formerly contained the old Priory founded by Hugo Malbysen, or Malbysen. Hugo is said to have settled here in the time of Henry I., & to have dedicated the Priory to St Giles, it being situated on the South bank of the Blyth. The monks inhabiting this Priory were of the order of St Benedict, & were commonly called Black monks, from the colour of their outward garments. This old Priory, subsequently became a house for nuns only, & was afterwards united with the Priory of Blackladies at Ribod, & suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey. It has long ago destroyed, & in 1787 the site was occupied by a farmhouse.

The name of the ancient family of Malbysens which has been identified with this village in centuries, has been spelt in a variety of ways, the present form being a corruption of the old Norman French words "Mal-boisin" - dangerous neighbour. Old chroniclers tell us that in ancient times, when a besieging army contemplated an attack upon any particular town or place, they were in the habit of erecting a castle or tower in proximity to the same, with the object of narrowing the resources of the besieged, & lessening the chances of relief. These castles or towers they styled Mal-boisins, & they were doubtless rendered sources of considerable discomfort to those whom they were intended to annoy. Of the original members of the family - which is said to have been very ancient; of Norman extraction, & a branch of the House of Rosney, in the Isle of France who came into possession of the manor, it has been

said by one historian:—"A bold & turbulent race were these Malbryses, & well deserving of their name, being quite as dangerous to their neighbours as any castle could be." One of them, however, held an important position in the army of the Conqueror, being one of his band of 200 knights, & for the heroic service he performed at the memorable battle of Hastings & elsewhere, the family name has permitted to be altered to Maresine, or Mablesyn, & other honours & rewards were bestowed upon its members by William & his successors—

Now they came into possession of the Manor at Rickwase is not so clear as it might be. Previous to the Conquest we are informed by the Domesday-book that "Rugdwase" belonged to the Saxon Rael, Celfar who subsequently presented it to St Edmund. William I., probably without much ceremony or regard for the rights of property, presented the estate to one of his followers named Roger de Montfouery, & Ageline a Saxon was permitted to hold it under him. Another chronicler states that the property was given by the Conqueror to his knight, Sir Maresine, but by what manner of means it came into possession of the Mablesyns it is clear that in the time of Edward I. one Sir Henry Maresine was lord of the Manor, & held it during the reign of Edward II.

The earliest member of the family of whom any reliable mention is made, in connection with the Rickwase appears to be Hugo de Maresine, who in the reign of Stephen, if not in that of Henry I, founded the Priory at Blythbury. One old chronicler states that the family subsequently "removed lower to the Trent-side, to the 'town' of Maresyn Rickwase" It further appears that one of Hugo's sons was the first "person" of Mablesyn Rickwase Church, & that the founder of the Church was buried in that portion of the edifice which has ever since

remained sacred to members of the family.

The estate is said to have remained in the possession of the Maresys for ten generations, some of the members of the same family being renowned for their valour. One of them Sir Henry took part in the Crusade under Richard I. According to one very old historian, the son of Hugo was William Maresius, who was Lord of the Manor in the reign of Edward I. Hugo is said to have died in the reign of King John, some years previously.

Finally appeared upon the scene Sir Robert Maresys, the celebrated knight, whose name is so inseparably connected with the locality, & who was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury. There can be no doubt that at this time the Maresys possessed considerable influence in the locality, & that the old Manor House was a place of general interest in this part of the County. The Country at that time was much more thickly wooded than it is now, & the pleasures of the Chase formed the chief source of relaxation to the Manorial lords of that early period. The old Manor House was situated between the Church & the River Trent, & was doubtless the scene of many a stirring incident in the lives of its owners. It possessed a gate house of stone 80 feet long, & this is now all that remains of the ancient mansion, which was demolished about 200 years ago. Over it a large tower which tradition says was used as an oratory.

On the site of the mansion a small house was erected in 1718 by Charles Chadwick Esq., described as a "convenient box, pleasantly situated for a summer residence". At the present time the old historic mansion has given place to a farmhouse, & this was also the fate of the old Priory at Blythburgh.

The last of the male branch of the Maresys

came to his end in a manner which has been variously described by different historians. One account of the affair is preserved in the British Museum. It is in Latin, & to the following effect:—"The river Trent flows with a clear stream by Maresgar Wickham. So called because on its northern bank is situated the ancient inheritance of the Maresgar. The inhabitants say that a jealousy subsisting between the families of Maresgar and Grand-sacre, it so happened when Henry IV. had obtained the Crown of England from Richard II. & it was rumoured that Percy of Northumberland was in arms against the King. Maresgar had ridden forth with six or seven of his vassals on the part of King Henry. It chanced also that Grand-sacre, who espoused the opposite cause, had left home the same day with an equal number of attendants to join Percy. These rivals met; & influenced with rage, rushed furiously to battle. Grand-sacre was slain, & the victorious Maresgar, proud of his conquest, marching to Shrewsbury, there lost his life, fighting valiantly for the King." Another historian says that there was an ancient feud existing between the two houses of Maresgar & Grand-sacre, and meeting thus by accident, and "knowing each other to be backed by the contrary party, they encountered each other, & fought as if were a skirmish, or little battle, where Maresgar had the victory, & having slain his adversary, went on to the battle & was there slain himself." Another account says that the two knights engaged in mortal combat the one with the other, the fray being more of the character of a duel. The spot in which this sanguinary encounter took place is said to have been an open flat meadow, just above High Bridge, & on the bank of the river, beneath two ancient oaks called "Gog and Magog", within sight of the two incursions in which the rival knights

resided. This was in 1403, when the country was involved in civil war, & when the heads of many historic families were laid low in the service of rival factions. Another account states that the two families of Maresyn and Mandacre were at one time upon very friendly terms, eventually a dispute arose between them respecting a mill on the river, which gave rise to a feud, not only between the two lords, but their servants; Robert Maresyn leased to John Mandacre a fisherman, the fishing in the sand at Wykeham, between Mandacre and Exeholm Pool, & the mill. Robert Maresyn had a dispute as to the boundary of the two parishes at the mill dam, & flood gates, this dispute resulted in an affray which culminated in a riot; in which the mill was burnt; & a number of the Mandacre party was killed. The result of this dispute was the feud between the two families which continued until the death of the two knights above referred to.

Sir Robert Maresyn was buried in the old church at Wickare, and Sir William Mandacre in that of Armitage. The former left behind him two daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth, the eldest, married Sir John Cascardu, Knight; & the younger, Margaret, somewhat singular to relate, married Sir Richard (or William) Mandacre, Knight; son of the man who had been at death enmity with her father, & who had been slain by him. Thus the feud which had for so long existed between the two families of old houses was terminated, the ladies husband being in a measure recompensed by the loss of a father by acquiring a fair share of the Maresyn estates. The Lady Margaret is said to have had four daughters, the eldest of whom is said to have

married into the family of Westcotes. The house of
Hemelsace, like that of Mabeys, ceased to exist about
fifty years afterwards in want of a male heir.

The house of Casaroden flourished for about nearly a
couple of centuries, when it passed into the hands of the
Chadwicks. The last of the Casarodens was Thomas, who
possessed the manor, & who had four daughters, Elizabeth,
Maud, Joyce, and Mary. The third named Joyce
married John Chadwick, son of Humphrey Chadwick,
of Wade Lane House, in Mabeys Rickare, her
husband becoming possessed, in his wife's right, of
the ancient manor house, with a certain portion
(some say five-eighths) of the manor & the whole of
the fishing. The other portion was, in 1611 (8th James I
in the person of one Gerald Stanley, Gent. of Warleston.
& later on it passed into other hands.

In 1615 Mr. Chadwick gave the manor of Phe Rickare,
which he had purchased fifteen years previously,
to Henry Conforte Esq., of King's Bromley, in exchange
for lands in Mabeys Rickare, formerly possessed
by the Mabeys, as well as for the fishing in the
rent above High Bridge, extending his right to
both sides of the river. A great-great-grandson was
Charles Chadwick, who held possession of the estate
at the beginning of the present century, from whom
it passed to Hugo Mabeys Chadwick, of
New Hall, Warwickshire. about two miles from
Sutton Coldfield, and which is still the seat of
this ancient family.

St Nicholas' Church

Mabeys Rickare.

This very interesting edifice stands in one
corner of the quiet little village, and contains
many features well worth inspection by the
antiquary and the curious. So far as its tower

and north aisle are concerned it is one of the most ancient edifices to be found in the neighbourhood, while the other portions of the building are of a more modern character. Like nearly every other ecclesiastical structure in the vicinity of Rugley the date of its erection is uncertain. There is, however, no mention in the Domesday-book of any Church existing in this locality at the time of the Survey, & it is certain that the building was not erected for some years afterwards.

The character of the architecture also goes to show that it was built at a time when the Gothic style had to a great extent superseded the Norman. It is pretty safe to fix the date of the building between the years 1140 and 1160, & upon the following grounds. About the beginning of the reign of King Stephen, who ascended the throne in 1135. Hugo Mareschall founded a Priory at Blithbury for monks and nuns of the Benedictine Order, amongst the witnesses who signed the Charter of foundation being his son Hugo or Hugh, described as "Clark". To this son, at a later period, as appears by Decol, he granted land "in the parish of Wickwar Mareschall", & soon afterwards this same son is referred to as "Parson of Wickwar Church." It is also important to notice that the tomb of the founder of Blithbury Priory stands in that part of the Church usually appropriated to the founder of such buildings. The supposition is therefore reasonable, that having founded this Priory, Hugo Mareschall should set to work to erect a Church in proximity to his residence at Wickwar, which was at the northern extremity of the village, and that he should appoint his son Hugh the first "parson."

It is certain that there is nothing Roman about the building, which would clearly have been the case had it been erected in an earlier period. The old building is said to have been, in 1782, in an exceedingly damp condition and "nearly in ruins," and with the exception of the tower & north aisle, it was pulled down, and the present somewhat unsightly building erected, partly of ~~the~~ ^{stone} which was used in the walls and fauch with red brick. The total cost of this erection was set down at \$730, a somewhat smaller sum than is generally considered sufficient for the erection of a church in a more progressive age. According to various descriptions of the building as it formerly existed, we are informed that the church was of stone, and consisted of a nave, north & south aisles, chancel, steeple, and roomy porch covered with shingles of oak. It was entered by two steps, the nave & south aisle forming together an area of 47 feet 3 inches from east to west, the width being 30 feet. The support to the roof consisted of four pointed arches, ornamented with clustered flowers. The nave had only one west window of three lights, but the south aisle had four. The pulpit was affixed to one of the pillars, which projected from the east wall near the entrance into the chancel, and was of octagon shape with carved panels. The reading desk was under it; but the clerk's desk was on the opposite side of the aisle. The font was formed of a circular piece of stone, the basin of which was about 18 inches wide & about 10 inches in depth. It was surrounded on the outside with an ornamented fillet, was lined with lead, and had a large oak cover. This

font - it is satisfactory to know, now occupies
its old position in the Church. It bears upon
it a small brass plate with the following
inscription: - "Hunc Fontem Lapidarium ex hacce
ecclesia olim amotum. Atque in horto proximo
collocatum. R. D. et ecclesia restitutum. Caracit-
Guilielmus Graham. Green, Rector xi December 1879".
On the adjoining wall is a printed Card setting forth
as follows: - "This font has been removed from the
Church when the Chancel, Nave, and South aisle
were taken down A.D. 1782. It was found buried
in the garden of the Old Hall, and was restored
to the Church, December 11th 1879. Its present
site is about 15 feet west of the spot on which it
stood for several centuries, and which was on
a line with the two entrances into the Church -
the one from the South, and the other (now the
vestry window) from the North aisle".

In the Old Church was a small low gallery,
situate on the North side, & called the "Singers'
loft," and midway stood the old "Manor pew,"
& other old pews and old-fashioned benches with
low backs. The ceiling of the South side was
ornamented with Emblems of the Sun, Moon, &
Stars, painted in gold on a blue ground.
The North aisle, dedicated to the Holy Trinity,
has ever been used as a burial place for the Lords
of the Manor, while the Chancel has received
the remains of the clergy. One of those who
formerly ministered to the spiritual wants of the
parish was the Rev Joseph Holbrook, who lies
buried under a blue stone under the pulpit-steps,
but which has been of late years covered up with
Minton tiles. It is a matter for regret that so
interesting a memorial should have been

covered up from the public eye. The arms of the Maresyn family were also to be seen formerly on the tiles of the floor, long however, before the Church was re-built, and in 1779 there remained an embossed gravestone in the parsonage, upon which were traced two indistinct figures with the words, "Hec parva crecent."

The old tower which has happily escaped the hand of the destroyer, is subbttled in the usual style of these ancient edifices, being about 16 feet square, with a buttress at each corner, beneath which are curiously shaped heads, the tower being about 52 feet in height. It is placed at the west end of the north aisle, in an angle which remained vacant by the door.

The Register of the Church, does not extend further back than 1538, just previous to which, in 1521, it was first alluded to as the "Parish Church, having been at an anterior period, designated the "Manor Church. The first entry in the Parish Register is dated November 12th 1538, and it contains many curious entries. The living of Maresyn Wickware, does not appear to have been originally a very valuable one, standing in the Kings books "at £72:11." At the beginning of the present century the living was valued at £230, arising from the rental of eleven acres of glebe. It has now a tithe rent-charge of £472 and fifteen acres of glebe besides an excellent residence, which, by the way, is some distance from the Church, in the adjoining village of Will Wickware. The list of recent Rectors is not a long one, several Clergymen having held that position for a long term of years. One who filled the position a hundred & forty years ago, who died at a very early age, was the Rev. Joseph Hallbrook, before alluded to, who died in 1753. Another who died in 1779 was the Rev. Daniel

Sandford, who left a legacy to the poor, another was the Rev. Thomas Grove, whose memory has been honoured by a white marble tablet, affixed to the wall near the organ, which bears the following inscription:— "In memory of the Rev. Thomas Groves, M.A. 51 years Rector of this parish, died 12th April 1852 aged 80 years." He was followed by the Rev. C. G. Atkins, Rev. W. Seymour, Rev. A. B. Haslewood, and the Rev. William Graham Green, who preceded the present Rector, the Rev. Francis de Lucy White, B. A. of Cambridge, who still holds the living, of which he is patron.

The interior of the present building is of very plain description, and as one chronicler has truthfully observed, "it possesses no architectural merit." The Chancel & nave were restored in 1879 by the late Rector, but there is a squareness and want of ecclesiastical appearance about the edifice which presents a strong contrast to the interior of neighbouring churches. Modern pews have replaced the old-fashioned high-backed pews which suited the worshippers of a past generation, and the pulpit, reading desk & lectern are of similar plain design. There is a very fair organ recently erected on the north side of the Church, and on the walls, at the end of the south aisle are twenty-four small coats-of-arms belonging to the Marceys & Chadwicks from the 12th century, together with one large one. Two bear the date 1854, and another that of 1868, together with the inscriptions:— "A.M.C." "Stans Euge Vffe," "In candore decus," and "Juxta Hopstane Salopia." The Church itself seats two hundred persons.

the sittings being free. The choir is a mixed one, and the hymnal in use is "Hymns Ancient and Modern," with the occasional use of Mission Hymns.

By far the most interesting portion of the Church is that part known as the North aisle, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It has been the cemetery of the lords of the Manor from the time of its erection in the 12th Century, and contains the tombs and effigies of some of the most prominent members of the Malbys and Chadwicks families. It stands behind the old tower with its four bells, and originally formed part of the ancient church, being then open, and only separated by arches. A large stained glass window, placed at the East end by John de Hely Malbys, Chadwick, to the memory of his parents, presents a very fine appearance, and sets off the chapel to considerable advantage. There are numerous shields and coats of arms on the side walls belonging to the various families who have held possession of the Manor from the time of the Conquest; and on a hook affixed to the South wall, near the East window, are suspended a helmet and a pair of "boulclous". Which evidently belonged to one of those warlike Malbys who took part in the early wars of the country. The attention of the visitor is naturally directed in the first place to two tombs possessing a strong historical interest. The first is that of Hugo Malbys, the reputed founder of this ancient Church, as well as of the Priory formerly existing at Blithbury. It consists of a stone coffin, over which is a recumbent effigy, ~~measures~~ over the whole being placed beneath a stone arch in the North wall. The effigy measures over 6 feet;

Hugo himself, being said to have been over 6 feet 1 inch in height. In 1785 the stone coffin in which was deposited the body of Hugo was raised and opened, after it had remained undisturbed for six centuries. The handsome altar tomb of Sir Robert Maubersy who slew Sir Willem Wallace in 1403, stands in the center of the Chapel, and is composed of freestone with a cover of alabaster. It is 7 feet $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long by 3 feet 2 inches in width and has 10 small shields on each side. It has, however, sustained some damage in the past - possibly at the time of the restoration. The figure of Sir Robert is supported in outline on the slab, and measures 5 feet 11 inches in length. It is completely dressed in plate armor, with a hood and gorget; the head rests upon a pillow and cushion, and the hands are armed with decorated gauntlets and rest upon the breast. The figure also bears a large dagger on the right side and a long sword upon the left side. The following inscription is on the slab: - "Hic jacet d'nus Robertus de Maubersy, miles, d'nus de Maubersy Riclwre, qui occubuit juxta Saropiam, 1403, stans cum rege, dominans ex parte sua usque ad mortem cupis animae proprietatis Deus," which may be translated as follows; - Here lies Sir Robert Maubersy, Knight, lord of Maubersy Riclwre, who was slain near Shrewsbury, in the year 1403, standing with the King, and fighting on his side even to death, on whose soul may God have mercy." On this grave being opened, in 1785 a skeleton was found ~~on the~~ lying on the Solich gravel, 3 feet 9 inches deep, and without the

appearance of any coffin, the latter having in all probability long before that time mouldered away. There are other monuments to the memory of members of the family in various portions of the aisle. On the west wall of the chapel are also some bas-reliefs representing the combat between Sir Robert Marescote and Sir William Handsacre, in 1403, and the death of another member of the family who was killed in a deer hunt. Under the east window is another altar tomb, with four alabaster graves stones, two upon either side. Upon one of these appears an inscription to the memory of John Cawarden, Esq., grandson of Sir Robert Marescote, added to which are the words:—"On the day after the feast of St Thomas the Martyr, the dominical letter being E, in the year of our Lord, 1477, on whose soul may God have mercy, Amen." Altogether, the old chapel is well worthy of inspection, and might be rendered still more interesting to the casual visitor if some detailed explanation were afforded on the spot for his information. The present rector is the Rev. F. de Lacy White, B.A. Rector of Marescote Rectory, in the Diocese of Lichfield 1883-

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Pipe Rickware

The village derived its present name of Pipe Rickware from the family of one of its early possessors who resided in the ancient manor house, said to have been erected in 1319. of which nothing now remains but a few crumbling ruins. There are also some vestiges of the old moat, but ^{they} these are liable to be passed unnoted. The orchard still remains, but is rather thinly studded with trees. As the manor came into possession of the Pipe family is not clear. One historian says that the manor remained in the Pipe family until 1443. When the heiress was married to Sir Richard Vernon, whose successor enjoyed possession of the same until 1567, in the reign of Elizabeth. He left three daughters, co-heiresses, of whom Margaret married Sir Thomas Stanley, Knight, second son of the Earl of Derby, who in her right eventually became seized of the manor. In 1606 Edward Stanley, Esq., of Tonge Castle, sold the manor and fishery to John Chadwick of Hill Rickware, Gentleman, for the sum of £870 6s 8d, and in 1614 the latter presented the same to Henry Agarde, of Rings Bromley, in exchange for certain lands in Mablesyde Rickware and a fishery in the Fleet between Armitage and Gaudsacre -

Harleston -

This small but pretty village, formerly a chapelry
to Clifton Campville. Harleston was formerly written
"Hermelbeston," and was one of the lordships of Earl
Algar. Before the Conquest it was forfeited by Edric,
his son, and in the 26th year of the Conqueror it was
in the hands of the King's hands. The water mill,
which stands to this day, is described in Domesday-
book as rented at four shillings and valued at £6.
In the reign of King John, or the beginning of that of
Henry III., Gilbert Francup was Lord of Harleston.
His daughter and heir married Sir William Vernon,
Knight, third son of Richard de Vernon, and it remained
in the Vernon family until 1565. It then passed to
Sir Edward Stanley, who was related by marriage, who
sold the manor in 1603 to Sir Edward Hoby, Baron,
Earl of Meath -

Elford

It is supposed that the first Church was erected about the end of the 11th Century or the commencement of the 12th Century, & that its original founder was one of the de Ellefords, possibly the Hugo de Elleford who was lord of the Manor at that period. The old Church possessed a tower a nave, south aisle & a short Chancel - the existing tower was erected in 1598 -

At the beginning of the 14th Century the lord of Elford was Sir Thomas Auderess, a man of great substance & large heart. he set to work to improve the Church & later on Sir John Stanley effected alterations to the Chancel the south wall of which, in 1469, was destroyed to make room for the two arches which formed the substance into his Chantry - The Chantry was erected towards the close of the 15th Century, the east wall being built in a line with that of the Chancel. At the east end was a broad window of five lights, while the roof was more lofty than that of the aisle. This "Chantry of the Cross" was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin under the designation of "Our Lady of Pity," a provision was made for the maintenance of lights before the image of the Virgin "in ever" - It is interesting to notice that at the restoration in 1848 a niche in the wall was discovered, in the rear of which was found a tiny chimney, to the sides of which adhered dense masses of soot from the lamp which had been wont to be maintained before the image of the Virgin, but which had been extinguished when Henry VIII. in 1545 abolished all chantries - In the south western window of the south aisle are ancient roses & portcullises the last remains of glass of the date of Sir John Stanley's Chantry which it formerly adorned. The restoration of the Chantry was of an equally careful & effective character, the buttresses being made to carry the canonical

bearing of the last of the various lords of the manor, viz., those of Bowes, & Howard, Howard & Graham, Beaufort & Howard, & Upton & Howard. In the interior of the building, below the ball plate, are the shields of the lords of the manor from Saxon to the present times, those on the north side comprising a list of sixteen from the Earl of Mercia to Stanley & Ardenne, & those on the south side a list of sixteen from Stanley to Upton and Howard. The mural tablets are in memory of Charles Howard & his two sisters; his son, Henry Bowes, Earl of Berkshire; his grandson, William Viscount Ardenne & his wife; & his great-grandson, Henry, Earl of Suffolk. On the floors are slabs to the memory of several members of the Ardenne, Bowes, & Huddelstone families.

There are a number of brasses & mural monuments about the sacred edifice, amongst the latter being one in the chancel, on the north side, to William Brooke of Walsley the grandson of Lucy Huddelstone of Elford the monument is dated 1641.

Of the monuments with effigies, the tomb of Sir Thomas Ardenne is one of the finest. It is in memory of the lord of Elford, together with his wife Matilda (or Maude) the daughter & heiress of Sir Richard Stafford, of Pipe, by Maude, heiress of Sir William Cresspille of Eleton. The tomb is of alabaster, & dates from 1390. The effigy represents Sir Thomas equipped in the armour of the period, holding his wife by the hand, & resting his hand on his tilting bourn as a pillion. The lady is dressed in kirtle & mantle, and wears on her head a coronal of net-work, richly jewelled. The sides of the tomb are filled with panels containing angels bearing shields, the other figures supposed to be "weepers" by the figures six are males & four are females, two of the males bearing torch-staves. We believe that a cast of this tomb is to be seen in the mediæval court at the

Crystal Palace. The quarterings on the shield represent those of a number of families, including the Andernes, Staffords, Bagots, Pipes, Campbells, Traceys, Corbets, Bassets, Mannions, &c.

The tomb of Sir John Stanley forms one of the principle features of the Church. The figure bears a bassinet and accucail, and a hauberk of chain-mail, the arms & legs are carved in armour of that distant period, while the figure has a dagger on the right; attached to a broad and richly embroidered belt, and a sword on the left attached to a narrow strap. The head rests on a teltung helmet, surmounted by the Lathams Crest of the Eagle and child, the feet resting on a lion. The inscription is in Latin the interpretation of which is "Pray for the soul of Sir John Stanley, Knight, sometime Lord of Pipe, Clefton-Campville, Elford and Stafford, and founder of this Chantry & Chapel. A.D. 1474." The armorial bearings on the five shields are those of the Stanleys, Lathams, Andernes, Vernons, Haucheres, Storctons, Audleys, and Hamvilles. Altho Sir John has three married his Effigy stands alone, his wives were Cecilia de Anderne, Matilda Vernon, and Ann Hausaere. — There is another Effigy on the small table-tomb, westward of the Anderne Monument, representing the figure of a child, the grandson of Sir John Stanley, and the last male of that branch of the family. It is carved in hard grit stone, the fingers of the right hand being joined to the temple, & the left hand holding a tennis ball, thus showing the cause of death. The inscription beneath is "Ubi dolor ibi digitus." The figure is in perfect condition, and for a long time hidden in an

niche of the nave wall. Under the arch in the chancel is a semi-effigial monument, of which few are ever found out of the Midland Counties, and which are very uncommon. It consists of portions of the body, one end containing the upper part of a figure in a gown buckled at the waist, with a collar round the neck, and the other portion consisting of the legs in hose & the feet in boots strapped & buckled. A portion of a sword is to be seen at the side, and the feet rest upon a horse. According to tradition this was the tomb of William Staunton, the husband of Sir John Stanley's grand-daughter, Margery Stanley, and father to Anne Staunton, heiress of Elford, the wife of Sir William Sneythe.

On the great-table-tomb in the Chantry are the effigies of Sir William Sneythe, Lord of Elford; Anne Staunton, his first wife, and Isabella Neville, his second. A long Latin inscription is placed on the edge of the tomb, setting forth the above facts, but it is interesting to note that the death date only of the death of the Lady Isabella is filled up (1516), while that of Sir William Sneythe is left blank, and that of the first wife altogether ignored. The monument is of alabaster, with very elaborate panelling, pillars and canopies at the sides. The usual armorial bearings alternate with "weepers" in the form of nine monks or friars, bearing open books and rosaries. The effigy of Sir William is dressed in armour, his bear head resting on his helmet, and his surcoat lying at his feet. That of Isabella Neville wears a coronet, with long flowing hair, and that of Anne Staunton has the head-dress of the period, with her hair parted and beveled. The latter lady was heiress of Elford. On the north side of the tomb are the arms of Sneythe & Staunton, and on the south side those of Sneythe

and Neville, at their feet are the quarterings borne by the two ladies, clearly set forth upon shields.

Such, in brief, is a description of the Church, so far as its ancient history is concerned - The register dates from 1552 - Altogether Elford, with its old Church, is one of the most interesting spots in this part of the country -

In 1848-9 the work of restoring the Church was entrusted by the Hon. Mary Howard to Mr. Anthony Salvin who made it his object to restore the building as far as possible to its fourteenth century appearance.

The stained glass windows in the tower contains three a shield of William I., and the coats beneath are those of Wulfic Earl of Mercia, and of the Abbey of Glaston or Grest; which he founded. Beneath are armorial bearing and kneeling figures of Matilda de Crecpille. Measles Stafford. Matilda de Ardenne, Matilda de Warrone (Vernon), Thomas Stanley and Cecilia de Ardenne -

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