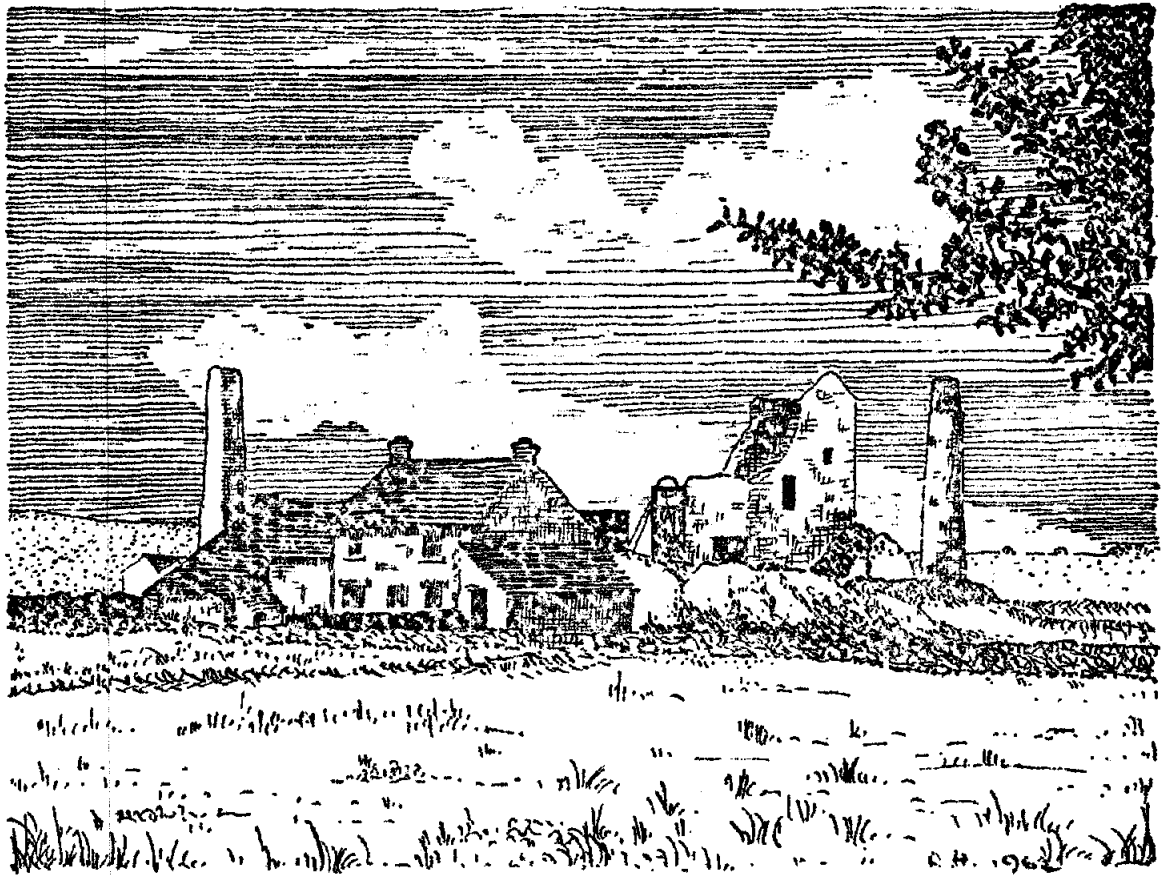


VOLUME 2

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY.



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DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

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Editorial

Although there has been a delay in issuing this summer number of the Miscellany, there has been no shortage of material for it. Articles are now wanted for the next issue, which will include further notes by Mr. Francis Fisher from the Accounts of Madame Pole and a piece of research made by a Wirksworth school-boy for Miss Northrop.

Mr. Porritt, whose note on Matlock and Bakewell appears on page 316, has made an interesting discovery in a Rowsley cottage which will be recorded as soon as more information is available.

Having considered Cromwellian Cannon in this number, Mr. Hayhurst has promised to contribute a note on crossbows with reference to the remains of an appliance for stringing crossbows at Haddon Hall and to a crossbow depicted in stained glass at Morley Church.

Mr. Thornhill is devoting much time to the books of William Wager (from MS belonging to Mr. C. W. Holmes) and there are in this number two extracts taken from them. The account of Richard Naylor gives a good idea of conditions at the beginning of the 19th century. The spelling and capitals are as in the originals, and Mr. Thornhill suggests that there is much to be said for "onistly" and "neglet". The Wager books will eventually go to the Sheffield Library, but before this is done Mr. Thornhill hopes to gather from them material suitable for a supplement.

Meanwhile, there are two Supplements in hand for publication this year. Mr. Ashmore and Mr. Musson have supplied the material for a Cotton supplement and Miss Nellie Kirkham has written the story of "Magpie Mine and its Tragedy".

Mr. Thomas's note on Beighton Hill on page 324 is based on local heresay, and he would be glad of information which would enlarge upon or correct what he has written.

Finally, Professor Schoenwald of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology asks for any facts known to Members about Herbert Spencer (NQ.98). It is hoped that there will be a good response to the enquiry.

SOME LATE 17TH CENTURY
LONDON TRADESMEN'S ACCOUNTS

by Francis Fisher

Whilst calendaring a miscellaneous collection of papers from a Derbyshire mansion (1) for the National Register of Archives, the writer noted a series of accounts from a London agent of the family. To the social or economic historian the lists of goods sent from the city give a good insight into the requirements of a moderately sized country household, and furnish a considerable range of prices current at the close of the seventeenth century.

All the items selected here have been taken purposely from a period of just over eighteen months, rather than from a longer period, with the object of broadening the appeal by a more heterogenous collection.

With many of the accounts, the agent sent explanatory letters, some of which as in the following give interesting details.

"These to Mr. Digby Daykeyne att Madame Poles att Radbourne
neare Derby.

London, 10 x^{ber} 96

Mr. Dayeyne,

the Boxes your letter mentions are received and sent all away as directed: the ten pounds is likewise paid by Sir Rich^d Newdigate and placed to Madame Pole's account.

I have sent last Munday by Nath Warriloe the Derby carryer a box of such weights and scales as are usefull for this occasion to weigh old money, but could not have a sett of weights made up of 12 ounces: they will not fitt in each other of that size. They in all containe 16, 8, 4 or 2. I thought best to send the largest with such other small weights as are needful: the Act of Parliament coming out last Satterday have also sent it in the box with a table of silver weight pasted on the cover. At this time weights and scales are bought up as fast as they can be provided, at which the dealers take advantage, for those which I have sent cost 14 shillings, but I suppose was at a lower rate formerly, although I could not get them under at this time. With respects to your Selfe, I am,

Yours to serve you,
Lawrence Smith

In May 1697, a detailed statement was rendered by Smith covering all disbursements and receipts for the preceeding six months, in which the price of 14/-d. occurs for the scales mentioned in his letter. Other specific items are:

Oct. 31	paid for 70 lb. New Hopps	£6 8s 0d
Feb. 1	paid Mr. Fox (2) for News, Christmas quarter	£- 17s 2d
6	paid Mr. Coney for a pr. of stockings	£- 5s 0d
11	paid for Orrenges and Leomans as by a noat sent	£1 15s 4d
27	paid for Aspar etc. to Mr. Gregory ye gardiner	£- 13s 6d

An accompanying note of "goods now sent the 20th May 1697" includes:

For 2 gall best Brandy at 12s p. gall, rundlet 16d	£1 5s 4d
For 3 galls 1 qt best spt wine at 6s p. gall rund 18d	£1 1s 0d
For Mr. Coape the grocer's bill	£13 2s 0d
For my own bill now sent	£6 13s 0d
For the bill for Wine bot. by Mr. T.N.	£14 11s 0d
For 2 pr Stockins from Mr. Coney	£- 17s 6d

The grocer's bill in this list is attached to the statement, and contains sufficient items of interest to justify its full copying.

"For Madame Poole. Bought of John Coape May 17, 1697

Sugar do. refined 64 lbs @ 14d	3. 14. 8
Sugar 56 @ 8	1. 17. 4
Sugar 56 @ 4½	1. 1. 0

continued

Raysons 56 @ 4½	1. 1. 0
Corrans 56 @ 5½	1. 5. 8
Jord Almons 2 lb	3. 0
French barley 12 lb	3. 6
Almons 6 lb	5. 0
Rice 12 lb	4. 6
Jamacoe pepper 4 lb	8. 0
Pepper 8 lb	12. 0
Larg Cinamon 1 lb	10. 8
Nuttmeggs 1 lb	9. 6
Larg ginger 2 lb	2. 0
Larg Mace ½ lb	13. 0
Cloves ½ lb	6. 0
3 boxes and 2 baggs and porter	5. 6
	<hr/>
	13. 2. 4 "

Lawrence Smith's "Own bill now sent" identifies the nature of his business, probably with his father John Smith as junior partner. The account is as follows:

"20 May 1697 Bought of John Smith, Oyleman

Best Flo: Oyle 2 galls 3 pints at 11s p gall,
for the 2 bottles 3s 1. 9. 2

Sweete Oyle for the Lamps 6 galls 1 quart at
6s gall, rundlet 2s 1. 19. 6

Best Wine Vinegar 12 gall & ½ at 2s p gall,
for the rundlets 4s 1. 9. 0

Luca olives 2 quarts at 2s 6d p qt., barr¹ 6d 5. 6

continued

Anchoves 11 lb. at 16d p pd., 2 potts 1s	15. 8
Span olives 3 pints at 2s p qt., barr ¹ 6d	3. 6
Sampive 2½ lb @ 10d p pd., barrell 6d	2. 7
for halfe a pound of cotton for the Lamp	1. 8
for the Hamper & cord	2. 3
laid out for letters and porteridge	4. 7
	<hr/>
Sum	6. 13. 5

The bill for wine bought by Mr. T. N. is endorsed with the remark: "this wine was bought of Mr. Fletcher at the 3 Sunn Tavern by Mr. Thomas Newdigate who chose the wine himself and gave directions about it: he thinks it is very good". Fourteen gallons of red port cost £4. 4s. Od., fourteen gallons two quarts of white port £4. 7s. Od. and thirteen gallons three quarts of Canary £5. 10s. Od., a charge of 10s. 6d. for three runlets making the total of £14. 11s. 6d. given in the statement. Added to this bill are further items of interest:

2 doz sollid Beare Glasses	16. 0
1 doz Wine ditto	6. 0
1 doz Chyna Custerd Dishes	8. 6
3 fine Dutch Greame Dishes	3. 9
1 larg box (&) cord	2. 0
	<hr/>
	1. 16. 3
paid for 2 lamp glasses & sockets	1. 4

"Recd of Mr. Smith thirty seaven shillings in full of this Bill & all accounts

p Tho Sowlter "

An added note giving instructions for the bill to be paid ends:
 "For Mr. John Smith Oylman at the three Sunnes neare Red Lyon (street?) in Holborn".

Advising Madame Pole on August 14th of the despatch of a silver tankard, Smith says: "the Sturgeon is not yet come, but hope it will be here against ye Carriers next journey", and continues:

"The weight of the Tankhard is 22 ounces and 2 penny weights. To discourage the melting down of new money to be worked up into plate, by a late Act of Parliament the new plate is made finer than formerly, otherwise it is not allowable to be marked at the Hall. This is in fineness according to that act of parliament, and at as low a rate as we could gett it".

The rate was 6s 2d. per ounce, and including a "flourish" and a box, the tankard cost Madame Pole £6. 17s. 9d.

In a letter dated 28th September 1697, Smith writes his customer to say that "the new Sturgion being now come in, you may please to know that there is a Keg of y^e best sort sent last Fryday by Gilbt Bull, price twenty shillings. (in another hand - "Sturgeon weighed 41 lb.) As to the price of Hopps they are at present very dear, the best new hopps being now sold for eleven pounds a hundred, old ones about twenty shillings cheaper, but if the present occasion may be supplied with a small quantity, we shall wait for an opportunity to buy more as the price shall encourage, if you please to give further directions herein, for it is thought by some that in a short time they may be at a much lower rate, for it is a very uncertaine comodity, therefore we should not be tied to buy on a sudden".

On the nineteenth of the following month, a further note advises Madame Pole that all the things she has ordered have been sent up, all the best of their kind, and that "there is no new prunes yett to be had, and is very uncertaine when any will come in. The peace (3) was proclaimed here this day, but it must be some time before we feel the effects....."

Another statement totalling £36. 6s. 9d. for three months' transactions accompanies this letter, some of the purchases being:

For a Keg (of) Sturgion	1. 0. 0
Pd Mrs. Crispe for 4 lbs Chocolate	16. 0
For 56 lbs finest new hopps	5. 5. 0
For 6 lb Capers & barrell	7. 6

The next consignment to Derbyshire of interest occurs in the ensuing February, when Smith appends to a letter (of no import to this

article) another list of goods sent.

"laid out

for 3 dozen of largest Civill Orrenges for preserving	4. 0
for 2 dozen of largest Leomans	5. 0
for 2 dozen best China Orrenges	3. 0
paid Mr. Walbancke for a Reame writing paper, second sort	9. 6
and for a box of wafers	5
New pickled Oysters 3 quarts & barrell	8. 0 "

Allowing for reasonable carriers' charges (none of which seems to have survived) it may be concluded that prices in the capital were appreciably lower than in the provinces. At least one of the Derby tradesmen's accounts supports this view. Very obviously too there was much merchandise only obtainable in London, and the wide range stocked is well illustrated by a highly interesting account from one Edward Fuller, seedsman at Strand Bridge for seeds and plants supplied during 1697.

Nearly eighty items are detailed, and the list is of value in furnishing earlier dates for certain plants than hitherto known. The range of vegetables in cultivation is comparable to that of the present time, including four varieties of peas, three kinds of beans, four of cabbages and two of cauliflower. Carrots, turnips, shallots, onions, beet, leek and celery were grown, with cresses, endive, radish and corn salad for variety. Melon seed is an unexpected item, and there is the usual wide range of herbs and medicinal plants, clary, thyme, sweet marjoram, sorrell, hartshorne and sorrell.

Flower seeds supplied included wallflowers ('Julyflowers'), Princes feather, monkshood, polyanthus, larkspur, marigold, Canterbury bells, London Pride, double hollyhocks and 'hotspurrs', which the writer supposes to be aquilegias.

An examination of a series of accounts such as this goes far towards dispelling the notion still prevalent that life in those days was hard and simple. With her regular supplies of imported fruit, choice chocolate and candy, oysters and 'sparrowgrass', it may be concluded that Madame Pole led no Spartan existence.

NOTES

1. Miscellaneous papers of the Pole family of Radbourne Hall, Derby, in the possession of Major J. W. Chandos-Pole, by whose permission these extracts are made.
2. Jos. Fox, Bookseller, Seven Stars, Westminster Hall, London 1686? - 1746 (H. R. Plomer's Dictionary of Booksellers and Printers).
3. The Treaty of Ryswick between England, France, Spain and Holland, terminating the war of the League of Augsburg 1688/97.

Some Travellers in the Matlock and Bakewell Districts

during the 1870's

by D.J. Porritt

The most detailed account is that of Mr. James Croston who described his visit in 1870 under the title of "On Foot through the Peak on a Summer Saunter". After looking over Chatsworth, he took the path through Edensor over the summit of Ball Cross, a route he described as "rough and steep". Although it was a very hot day, the exertion was apparently worth it, for he greatly admired the "glorious prospect of the emerald hued slopes". Bakewell and the "sweet vale of Haddon were situate in the bottom of a valley replete with diversified scenery, through which the silvery Wye winds its sinuous course". He thought the town "a desirable place of residence" - cautiously adding "during the summer months" - and the climate healthy, "the air being constantly agitated". Of the two principal hotels in the town, the Rutland, (then in the ownership of Mr. Greaves and according to a contemporary guide book "one of the most comfortable and best conducted inns in the Kingdom") and the Castle, he chose the latter, which he described as of "quiet, staid and respectable appearance", and found "clean and comfortable".

Another visitor, "A Professor", ("How we spent Whit Week, A Tour on Foot"), does not seem to have found the Rutland, or indeed the town, so "quiet and staid". In "the very limited market place", he and his pupil were met by a "jargon of sounds" and these were "groups of gipsies located on the green". In the Rutland coffee-room he had the misfortune to meet an hotel boor, "a red-faced, red-headed individual", who regaled his audience with tales of his wonderful cricketing performances, as when he played against an All-England XI at Glossop,

and the local team gained the moral victory of being defeated by only two runs. It is gratifying to note, however, that the Professor had "a draught of Bass which was really good", and enjoyed seeing "the rods of formidable length, nets and baskets of formidable dimensions" which lined the entrance hall. Among the amenities of Bakewell at that date were "three elegant and commodious new baths, eligibly situated at the corner of the beautiful promenade called the Bath Gardens", and the Bakewell Institute which contained a museum, library and reading room.

To return to Mr. Croston, he made his way along "the pretty rural highway that leads to Matlock" (a century earlier a traveller had complained of "the dismal, stoney roads" in the neighbourhood), through "a vale that charms by its sylvan beauty and fertile loveliness" and, evidently remaining unbitten by "the myriads of midges", revelling in the "air balmy with the fragrant odours of clover". After visiting Haddon and admiring "the ridge of limestone rock clothed to the summit with waving woods", he came to the "pleasant rural hamlet" of Rowsley and its "far-famed Peacock" where he spent the night.

At this date the "commodious hotel was ably conducted by Mr. Cooper". Rowsley itself was an important railway station catering for visitors to Chatsworth and Haddon, and its trains, according to Mr. Hutton, who paid 7/-d. for a return fare from Bradford, "prompt to a minute as the enterprising Midland Company desire their trains to be". After mistakenly referring to the inscription above the door as that of John Stevenson "some former Boniface" and passing "the piscatorial implements suspended in the porch", Mr. Croston spent a pleasant evening in "the snug and comfortable old parlour". "We must confess it was early morning ere we retired to our chamber". "Up betimes the misty exhalations of the night were rapidly breaking up" and the valley could be seen "fresh and green and cheering, calm and tranquil", while "the heavens were vocal with the melody of the feathered warblers".

After breakfast the tireless walker made his way past a wheelwright's shop and Rowsley Schools up the steep hill towards Stanton. He climbed to the top of Peak Tor to admire the view, and reached the "humble village of Birchover, a little straggling hamlet" in time for lunch. After getting no reply to his knocking at the David Inn, he met with more success at the Red Lion. Outside, due to the ground landlord's neglect, an uncovered drain was forming into a stagnant pool, but inside "a cheerful motherly dame" provided good, simple fare from the limited larder as he sat "on the comfortable settle in the chimney merkin".

Mr. Croston was not favourably impressed with Matlock, even if his criticisms were made "in no unfriendly spirit". He thought the inhabitants "a money-getting race", should be a little more public-spirited and rely less exclusively upon the scenic advantages. If the Buxton Crescent was in their keeping "the covered walk would be seized on and converted into money". He was also annoyed by "donkey boys poking sticks and commenting on the appearances of passers-by". Perhaps not all the people of Matlock were quite so mercenary. At any rate an advertisement for the Hydropathic Establishment states that "pecuniary emolument is not the object of the proprietor".

In Pilgrimages in the Peak by E. Bradbury (1879) there is an amusing account of Matlock on a Good Friday. "Matlock is ready for the invaders and resists their demands with boiled ham and mounds of beef, oceans of beer and barriers of buns", as well as providing boiling hot water for 2d. a head. As "the pluvian potentates were amiable", the town was soon "one sweeping, swaying crowd" with bawling salesman and beggars, "blinded by blasting", adding to the pandemonium. "At night the Midland Co. leave no precaution unadopted to ensure public safety. The station staff is trebly strengthened and policemen are employed to assist the porters".

The more it changes the more it is the same, except perhaps that the trains "are not prompt to the minute".

The Cannon in the Civil War

by R. Hayhurst

The "bed in which Queen Elizabeth slept" has become a national joke, but I would refer to a matter which appears to have some analogy, namely "the places in which Cromwell sited his cannon".

Such sites are pointed out at various places in Derbyshire; no doubt the activities of Sir John Gell had a considerable bearing on the amount of warlike activity in our County. Wingfield Manor, Eastwood Hall, Ashbourne Church, and Wootton Lodge readily come to mind as places which received the deleterious attention of Roundhead artillery.

Now I admit to some scepticism on being shown the places where cannon were reputed to have been sited, and, further, I confess to some difficulty in adjudging the amount of damage which such cannon could be expected to inflict. It is generally accepted that the introduction of gunpowder, with the cannon, the culverin, petronel and arquebus, contributed largely to the demise of the mediaeval castle, to the

diminished use of armour, and to the almost total disappearance of the shield. Further, it is obvious, on reading the account of any battle, that the number of guns held by a particular side was considered of paramount importance, and captured pieces were quite evidently highly prized. Their effect, therefore, must have been considerable, though I find it difficult to relate this to the circumstances evinced in Derbyshire.

Members of the Society who visited Wootton Lodge and Ashbourne Church will recall seeing cannon balls which were reputed to have been fired at these buildings. The west end of Ashbourne Church shows the resultant scars; Wootton Lodge has lost part of its fabric; we all know the condition of Eastwood Hall and Wingfield Manor, though in the latter case we can safely attribute the condition more to the hands of subsequent despoilers than to the Roundheads' cannon. Remembering the size and weight of the cannon balls we have seen, can we visualise any serious damage being caused to stone walls which may have been anything from two feet upwards in thickness? I can readily imagine the destruction of parapet walls, or the forcing of an entrance door, but cannot see how such a projectile, travelling probably with merely its own momentum, could effect serious damage to the main fabric.

I believe the destruction of Eastwood Hall is fairly well authenticated; it is said that cannon were turned on it, but, proving ineffective, barrels of gunpowder were placed within the house and so completed the "spoiling" to the satisfaction of the Roundheads. This would appear to give support to my suggestion, and I understand that much the same took place at Wingfield Manor.

It would be interesting to have information as to the effective range of cannon of the Civil War period, for, as I see it, at very close range the cannon ball would have the impetus of the gunpowder charge, which would add considerably to the effect of the shot, but, after a comparatively short distance such impetus would become exhausted, and the ball would travel merely under the momentum of its own weight.

Almost two hundred years after the Civil War the ships of Nelson's era fought with guns much the same in principle, but having barrels of such weight and thickness that they could take a much heavier shot and a more powerful charge than the field pieces of Cromwell's time, but I am under the impression that for effective use it was considered necessary for ships to come to very close range.

What then was the effective range of the field piece in Cromwell's time?

The Early Life of Richard Naylor

by Robert Thornhill

Nearly 160 years ago William Wager of Great Longstone wrote:-

"Richd Naylor. Wage 4s pr week. He came to me Whitsun Tuesday 26 May 1801".

Fortunately for us, he followed this up with accounts concerning Richard for the next five years, and from these the following extracts have been taken, and comments added as necessary.

Richard's age is not given, but he was "to pay for his Mother towards her last Years rent which I am to stop £2.2". This was later forgiven as a note was inserted "April 20 1802 gave him this £2.2".

In August his employer "lent him" two shillings, the term "lent him" which occurs fairly regularly, simply means that a payment on account of wages was made. It was also the custom to make payments for clothing etc. or to pay tradesmen direct. Thanks to this practice we are able to learn something of the conditions prevailing at the time and which can be followed month by month.

1801

Aug	Lent him at Bakewell fair 1/-d. Fairs were important occasions and probably the only cutings for most farm and domestic workers.
Sept	Had Over at Colepit mony 2/2. "Overs" seem to have been the practice at the coal pit, no direct payments are recorded for coal so it is probable that money was sent by the man who went to the pit.
Oct	Lent 1/- also lent him at Hassop 1/-.
Nov	In his Mothers Coles 10/6. Pd for 2 Shirt Cloths etc. 11/6. Had Over at Cole pit mony 1/2. Lent his Mother 1/-.
Dec	Lent him for Club 1/-. Beef 6½ at 7d 3/9 - the date was Dec. 24.

The payments came to £5.0.1½d. and "his Wage from May to Jany, 31 weeks 3 days at 4s £6.7.0d." The difference was paid and Richd Naylor carefully made "his X Mark" to signify that all was "Sattled by me".

1802	The New Year commenced with an entry on Jan 3rd "Hired him again for One Year for the sum of £10".
Jan	Gave for Barrs etc men then he pd 1/- . Rather difficult, may refer to payment at Tollbars.

- Apr Pd Sampson Hodgkinson for him 19/1 $\frac{1}{2}$. - Hodgkinson was the cordwainer or village cobbler in Great Longstone at that time.
- May Another visit to the "Cole pit" and 2/7 in hand.
- June Lent him 10/6.
His Mother a Load of Coles 14/-.
She was 11 days at Hay 11/-. This was inserted between the lines and may have been a reminder to allow 11/- for the Mother's assistance in the hay field.
- July Blackwool 5 lb 5/-d. - There are other instances of wool being supplied. It would no doubt be spun and used for knitting stockings.
"lent" and "over at Coles pit" occur from time to time.
- Aug Lent him for shirts 10/6.
Do: for Club 2/-d.
Old martha sheeps head & pluck 8d. - She had a further lot three days later.
Lent him to pay for his shurts Makeing 2/-.
- Sept Malt 4 pecks 8/2. Hops 9d.
If the Mother was unable to brew ale herself, the malt and hops would no doubt be for someone else to use for her.
There was another "Sampson Hodgkinson Bill" this time for £1.4.7 so cobblers bills must have been one of the heavy expenses of the period.
"when he went for Malt 3d" "& to get his Hair Cut 1d".
- Dec At the year end there was another cobblers bill for £1.5.2 and this only left 1/11 due to Richd Naylor to make up his £10 wage for the year, and for which he again made X his Mark.
- 1803 The account begins and ends on the 6th Jany 1803 - lent him 5s, was One week with me 4s, Dr to me 1/-d.

Without any break the account continues:-

Tuesday Feby 16th 1803. John Walker Came to Live with us - I hired him for One Year at £12 Wage & I gave him what he cald afasioning penny 2/6 (fastoning penny - to seal the bargain) he stopd with me 3 weeks. I made it 9/6.

Aug 2nd 1803. The Girl came to Live with us from Sheffield calld Elizh Pickerin at £3 wage pr year. Elizabeth was "lent" 2/-d in Sept and again in Nov, during the following month a 4/- bill was paid on her behalf and 4/- was paid for a shift (chemise) for her. The 1804 story is quite brief, Jan lent 2/-, Feb 6d, Mar cobblers bill 14/3, Apr Bakewell Fair and May lent £1.2.0 which evidently covered the fair.

The account ends in May with notes "The Gerle mony had of mee" and "lent to pay for her Goun in Ma", the gown only cost 2/2 and as the line commences with the date 26 May the reason for the Ma is not clear. Her year was not up till August but she left in May when lld was due to her and she was paid 1/-.

Under the heading "Acct of what the Lad hath of me" is the statement that John Skidmore came 11 July 1803, there were the usual loans also "To a Waskit pice of my som Wm" - cloth for making a waist-coat, obtained from his son William. On Aug 17 "lent him Wake Even 7/-" if this was the eve of the wakes it could not apply to Longstone where the wakes was in September. John finished in November when he was paid 5/- which made up his wage for 18 weeks.

The Return of Richard Naylor

1803

Nov 16 Hired Richd Naylor for the insuing Year at £11 wage gave him for Irnesst (Ernest) 1s.

Dec. He kept out $\frac{1}{2}$ Guiney at Cole pit 4/6.
Cart Ld of Coles for his Mother 14/-.
Beef (Dec 24) 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb at 7d 7/10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Lent him for shorts 10/6.

1804 Apr. Wm lent him for Bakewell Fair 1/-.

"Memarandum. Richd Naylor Stopd doing for mee Aprill 22.
Cam to do some little 16 May. Lost 4 weeks".

Nothing further is recorded about Richard until December 18 when the following appears, "Settled & paid him the last Years Wage & Hired him again from the above date for the insuing Year at the sum of £12 Wage & he finds his Own Washing & Mending etc".

The year concludes with - Dec 24 Mutton 6 lb at 6d 3/-.
" 30 Brest Veal 4 lb at 5d 1/8.

1805

Jan Lent him for nails etc. 1/-, to pay Tailor with 4/-, Blackwool 4 lb at 14d.

Feb. Club 3/-, Load of Coles 14/-, Neck of Mutton 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb at 6d 2/10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - this is a little unusual as generally meat was only obtained at the Wakes and Christmas.

June On the 1st June a pound was "lent" and a note added "this day has stoped doing any thing for me. Dick's time he Been 23 Weeks & 1 Week Lost time in runing abt of is own pleasuring". He must have returned in a few days as on the 12th "lent him for Ashford Wake 7d".

Aug On the 21st (evidently ready for Longstone Wakes) Malt 4 pecks 12/-d.

Sept On the 14th Mutton 22 lbs at 7d.

Since the alteration with the calendar in 1751 the first Sunday after September 11th has been observed as Wakes Sunday in Longstone, unless the 11th was on a Sunday, in which case that day was observed. The importance attached to the Wakes can be gauged from the fact that 12/10, a large sum for those days, was spent on meat. There were also after effects to the celebrations as can be judged from the following rather strange entry:

Longstone Wakes, Monday Night, he stopt & ran home Sept 16, is time is, excluding of his lost time, 38, & he has Lost in the time, 2, leevs 36 (weeks) at 4/7 week & he cam again Sept 30 Loss this time 2 Weeks more.

There are no stops in the original which consists of short sentences on different lines. Dec. On the 22nd Beef 16½ lbs at 6½d.

To make up for lost time it was arranged that the period for the Years Wage should end on Jan 12 1806, and in an attempt to avoid trouble in future certain steps were taken and duly recorded.

1806 Jany 13th. This day Hired the above Richd Naylor for the Next Years service at £12 Wage from this 13 day of Jany 1806 Till Jany 13 1807 & I gave him 1s Ernest off the Hireing & if he behaves Well & Truly Serves is time justly & onistly I am to give him some Black Wool to make him a pair of Stockings & he is to stop out of his Wage for every days neglet or Loss of time for every day he neglects is Work - 5s pr day to bee Stopd out of the above menchaned £12 Wages.

Witness W. Wager This is a trew Memm of the Hireing.

During 1806 there were entries as in previous years, "lent" appeared frequently, Cart Load of Coles cost 14/-, the cobbler was paid £2.6.8 and on the 13th Sept, for the Wakes Feast, - Mutton 18½ lbs at 7d. These conditions only continued for ten months and we are left to form our own conclusions for the break which is detailed quite briefly in the following words:

2nd Nov. Dischargd Richd Naylor, his Wage for the time he hath been coms to £9.12.0, his Lost time off 15 days at 2s pr day £1.10.0, so I have Over pd him £2.4.3, his Yr begun 13 of Jany 1806 & he left Hear 2nd Nov so his was short of his Year 10 weeks & 4 days at 4/7 pr week Exclusif of his Loss time which I only Charge him 2s pr day alltho he was bound by his hireing to forefit 5s pr day for every day work he neglected.

So ends the story of Richard Naylor for the present, but it is quite probable that his name will appear again when examining further parish records.

The information is from MS belonging to Mr. Charles W. Holmes (ref Wager 18).

Note on Beighton Hill, Ashleyhay

by E. B. Thomas

The parish of Ashleyhay occupies an irregular area of hill-side eastward of the Derby to Wirksworth road and stretching to beyond Alport Height. It is a parish without a parish council, a church, a school or a public house. Until recently it had two non-conformist chapels and one of these is still active. The whereabouts of the parish centre would be hard to define, there being small knots of houses at a number of different points. Among these, the one nearest the Derby to Wirksworth main road, is called Beighton Hill.

Today there are four houses and a chapel at Beighton Hill, whilst a clump of sycamore trees springs from the disused quarry which once supplied stone for the bridges over the Wirksworth railway line. Of the four houses, the one north of the road to Alport bears the date 1780. As a speculation this house may have been originally a squatters' structure erected on a small piece of common.

On the other side of the road the chapel dates from 1851. The first of the three houses was possibly of early eighteenth century construction, the front being much as first erected except that it is now surmounted by tiles instead of thatch. All these three houses have been considerably altered in recent times.

The second house south of the Alport Road carries the date 1660. It was formerly divided into three separate cottages and one of these served as a school up to about 1870. One of the small fields in the vicinity is still known as "the donkey field" because the children who came to school on donkeys used to turn them into this field while they were in class.

The third and last house on this side of the road is also of some antiquity, the whole group being built in the local gritstone.

Thus, if Ashleyhay is now without a school this was not always the case, and neither according to tradition was it always without a

public house. One of the farm houses on the hillside is said to have been once "The Pear Tree Inn". Another, close at hand, had an alcove reputed to be used by priests.

Whether the name of Beighton is derived from the surname of the family from Beighton in north-eastern Derbyshire, or whether it is from the Anglo-Saxon word meaning a settlement near a stream, is a matter for conjecture. There is a stream. In the nineteenth century the place seems to have been called Beighton Bank rather than Beighton Hill.

Notes and Queries

Information regarding any query should be sent to the Editor, who will also be glad to receive for publication notes or queries on any branch of local history in Derbyshire.

NQ.97 Coming Down from London in 1794

Towards the end of a book dealing with lead mining, farming and other matters, William Wager of Great Longstone recorded the expenses of a coach journey from London to Monyash where they would, no doubt, be met with a vehicle from home. There are no details of the journey to London nor of the reason for the visit, and neither Sampson Hodgkinson or William Wager were Constables, Overseers or Churchwardens at the time. Sampson Hodgkinson was the village shoemaker and was one of the Overseers in 1792.

Perhaps the inn between Northampton and Leicester was at Market Harborough and as the travellers had supper at Ashbourne and called at the Newhaven and Monyash on the way from there, it would be rather late before they reached Longstone.

"The expences of Sampson Hodgkinson & myself in comming Down from London 30 may 1794.

in Islington	1	0
Coach faire	1	16 0
gave the Coachman		6
paid supper Sampson 2/6		6
on the Roode		6
at Northampton to the Coachman		6
at the in on 2 peny Loaves & Butter etc		8
at Lester Diners & Liqrs	2	4
Spent on the roode to Derby		5
gave the Coach man at Do		6

(continued)

paid for the Chase from Derby to Ashborn	3	0
a Tankerd of Ale		6
Supper and Ale at Ashborn	2	0
at Haven		6
Moneyash		6
Sampson pd	2	6
	<hr/>	
	2	12 0

in 2 parts Each part	1	6	0
I laid down for Sampson in going up		4	3
	<hr/>		
	1	10	3

Deduct the 2/6 which he pd

From MS belonging to Mr. Charles W. Holmes (ref Wager 13).

Robert Thornhill

NQ.98 Herbert Spencer

I am working on a biography of Herbert Spencer, the English philosopher in whose life Derby and Derbyshire played such a large part. I would be most grateful for any information or suggestions about finding information, published or unpublished, relating to Spencer and his Derbyshire ancestors.

Richard L. Schoenwald, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of History
14 N.320
Department of Humanities
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Mass.

Section News

Meetings

Annual General Meeting, October 1960

Thirty members met at the Adult Education Centre, Becket Street. We are indebted to Mr. Middleton for permission to use this quite luxurious room. Mr. Hayhurst, the Chairman, expressed regret at the death of the Treasurer, Mr. Trasler. It was decided to amalgamate the offices of Treasurer and Secretary.

After tea Mr. H. J. Wain related some interesting stories illustrated by photographs which aroused much attention. Mr. Hayhurst continued with interesting and amusing items. Mr. Johnson who has been an absentee far too long, gave an account of events in the Alferton district. Mr. C. J. Smith showed some slides of cruck buildings to which Mr. Fisher added a commentary.

Survey of Local History by Professor Potter, November 1960

The winter programme began in November when we were pleased to welcome Professor G. R. Potter to the Bridge Chapel House. In the absence of Mr. Hayhurst, due to inclement weather, Mr. Francis Fisher kindly acted as Chairman. In a broad survey of Local History, Professor Potter spoke first of his own activities, and then, after saying that we have a considerable duty to conserve the present for the future, he went on to elaborate on some of the present-day things which might be of interest to future historians. The Home Guard, for example, which we all knew during the last war, is fast passing into obscurity and very little has been done by way of recording. Little has been done to record the impact of rising prices. What proportion of our wages do we pay in rent? Some years ago almost a quarter of wages normally went in rent, in many cases this is now reduced to one-tenth or one-twelfth. As a nation we generally read less, which means we must make more use of pictures. Another of Professor Potter's points was the uses to which the tape recorder could be put. These are all items taken at random from Professor Potter's stimulating introduction to our winter programme, and we are considerably in his debt for coming such a long distance and making the afternoon so enjoyable and profitable.

Shortly after this meeting we were distressed to hear that the Society Library had been flooded, and that meetings would have to be suspended until the damage had been repaired.

A Visit to Derby, March 1961

In March we received the welcome news that meetings could be resumed, and a meeting was held to introduce some of our out-of-town members to places of interest in Derby. Beginning at Bridge Chapel House, we noted points of interest in Bridge Gate and St. Alkmunds Churchyard, going then into St. Alkmunds Church. At this point Miss Smith kindly offered to show us the rooms of Messrs. Smiths, the clockmakers, which we recall with pleasure. We returned to Bridge Chapel by way of St. Michael's Lane, and after tea were shown some slides of old Derby by Mr. R. Baker. Our thanks are due to Miss Smith, Mr. Baker and also to our guides, Mr. F. Fisher, Mr. Munslow and Mr. J. W. Allen.

This meeting was so successful that a further similar meeting is under consideration.

The Records of the Section

We are very sorry to lose Mr. Hockey, who has resigned after three years of most valuable work keeping the Section's records. These are now a valuable part of the Society's Library, as a result of many hours of painstaking work by the record keepers. Mr. Hale, who is now wholly in charge of records, will be glad to receive donations from members or their friends. The following additions have recently been made.

Loscoe Brook Farm

Mr. G. H. Large presented three photographs of Loscoe Brook Farm, now being demolished. One view from the S.W. shows a chimney with inscription MTV 1616. A view from the S.E. shows a door with a stone MW 1703. The N.W. view shows a doorway with the initials TVH 1766.

The Derby China Factory Site on Nottingham Road

Mr. F. A. Barrett has given us a copy of a paper read by him at the Victoria and Albert Museum on February 15th 1958, and subsequently printed in the English Ceramic Circle Transactions. There are 19 pages and two maps.

Nottingham University Department of Manuscripts

We have received the Second Report of the Keeper of the Manuscripts. This contains a list of recent accessions to the University's extensive collections and information on the progress of cataloguing and listing of the Middleton and Portland papers. The report contains many items of interest to Derby historians. Also recorded is the memorable visit by the Local History Section. We are indebted to the Keeper, Mr. J. H. Hodson, for this valuable work of reference.

H. R. Window
Secretary

and was succeeded at his decease in January 1753 by his eldest son, Sir Henry, the sixth baronet, who married 1st July 1741 Frances daughter of Henry Ibbetson Esq. of Leeds and died without issue in 1755, when the title devolved upon his brother the Rev. Sir John, the 7th baronet, who also died without issue in 1779, when the baronetcy reverted to Sir Edward, the eighth baronet, the fifth in descent, as above stated, from Francis third son of the first baronet. This gentleman married Mary daughter of Edward Morley Esq. of Horsley, Co. Derby, and widow of William Elliott Esq. and likewise of Joseph Bird Esq., by whom (who was married fourthly to Ashton Nicholas Mosley Esq. of Park Hill, Co. Derby and died 9th February 1826) he had issue, Henry late baronet, John married in 1813 Charlotte the only daughter and heir of William Osborne M.D. of Old Park, Co. Kent, Edward a midshipman who was lost on board La Babet sloop in the West Indies in 1801. Sophia Anne married in 1804 to Sir Oswald Mosley Bart. of Rolleston Hall. Francis married to Major Miller of the Royal Horse Guards Blue and died in 1824.

Sir Edward rebuilt the family mansion at Egginton. He served the office of High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1783 and died 28th December 1785. He was succeeded by Sir Henry Every, 9th baronet, born 4th June 1777, succeeded on the demise of his father, 28th December 1785. He married 22nd December 1798 Penelope youngest daughter of Sir John Parker Mosley of Rolleston, baronet, by whom (who died in 1812) he had issue four sons and one daughter. Henry, the eldest son born 16th November 1799, late an officer in the life guards, married first Maria-Charlotte daughter of the late Very Rev. Chas Talbot, Dean of Salisbury and his wife Lady Elizabeth Somerset, daughter of Henry, 5th Duke of Beaufort, by whom (who died in 1827) he had no issue.

Mr. Every married secondly in 1829 Caroline daughter of Henry Jeffrey Viscount Ashbrook, and by her (who died in 1840) he had issue three sons and four daughters. Henry Flower Every born December 1830 succeeded his grandfather, Edward, captain in the army killed at the siege of Sebastopol, Oswald, captain 90th Regiment of Light Infantry, Caroline married George Ebenezer Wilson Couper (born 29th April 1824) eldest son of Sir George Couper Bart., companion of the Bath, Knight of Hanover and comptroller of the Household to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent. He married thirdly 20th February 1844 Jane daughter of the late Rev. Sir John Robinson Bart., and relict of George Powney Esq. Edward, second son, born 28th May 1801 married in 1835 Elizabeth only child of the late Colonel Clayton of Carr Hall near Burnely, Lancashire, and has assumed the additional surname of Clayton. He is Colonel of the Lancashire Militia, (see pedigree). John, third son, born September 1802 died in September 1830. Frederick Simon, fourth son, born 5th June 1804 married in 1833 Mary daughter of W. Brutton, Esq. of the Warren House, Dawlish, Devonshire. He is an ingenious gentleman.

Penelope only daughter is living at Willington unmarried. Sir Henry who kept a pack of harriers for the enjoyment of himself and neighbours and lived to a good age the life of an English country gentleman, as was much and deservedly respected by a numerous circle of friends. He served the office of High Sheriff for Derbyshire in 1804 as Justice of the Peace and deputy lieutenant of the county. He died 28 Dec 1855 at his seat at Egginton in the 78th year of his age. He is succeeded by his grandson Sir Henry Flower Every, 10th Bart., eldest son of the late Sir Henry's eldest son Henry Every Esq. of Beaumont Lodge by his second wife Caroline youngest daughter of Henry Jeffrey Viscount Ashbrook. Henry Every Esq. of Beaumont died 27 Feb 1853, and is buried at Old Windsor. Sir Henry Flower Every 10th Bart born 23 Dec 1830 succeeded his grandfather in title and estate 28 Dec. 1855, married at St. James Church Paddington 8 Feb. 1855 Gertrude third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel of..... by whom (who died.....Feb buried 5 March 1858) he had issue Florence Every born at Egginton.....1856 died 15 May 1858 and buried with her mother at Egginton Church.

In March 1644 there was a battle on Egginton Heath between the Royalists and Sir John Gell's forces commanded by Major Molanus and Capt. Rodes. The Royalists are said to have been defeated and driven across the Trent.

Headstones in the Churchyard

In Memory of John Radford who died June 10, 1832 aged 76, Anne his wife died 16 July 1846 aged 78. James Radford died 23 August 1764 aged 56. Ann his wife died 3 April 1800 aged 77. Thomas their son died 26 Feb 1785 aged 21. Mary wife of James Radford died Dec 20 1801 aged 33. Thomas Radford died Oct. 18, 1840 aged 45. Sarah his wife died Aug 18, 1846 aged 54. Thomas Powell died Aug 17, 1847 aged 76. Sarah his wife died Aug 1, 1844 aged 71. Henry Newton died 15 January 1789 aged 54. John son of Henry and Jane Newton died Sep 22, 1781 aged 1. Jane wife of Henry Newton died July 22, 1808 aged 72. Richard Newton died July 15, 1840 aged 69 (?89) Thomas Newton late of Derby died 4 Nov. 1828 aged 64. Henry Thomas Newton son of the above died Oct 15, 1850 aged 53. Henrietta wife of Thomas Newton of Derby died 21 January 1814 aged 52. Harriett Ward Newton daughter of Thomas and Henrietta Newton died 18 June 1790 aged 10 months. Edward died 27th Dec. 1799 aged 4 years and 6 months. Robert Shorthose died July 18, 1795 aged 48. Robert son of William and Sarah Woodward died 30th April 1827 aged 37. Thomas Woodward died March 9, 1852, aged 72. Ann his wife died Oct 25, 1818 aged 36. Mary their daughter died an infant. John Coxon died July 16, 1811 aged 80. John Coxon Junr. died May 17, 1827 aged 68. Elizabeth his wife died Aug 20, 1837 aged 64.