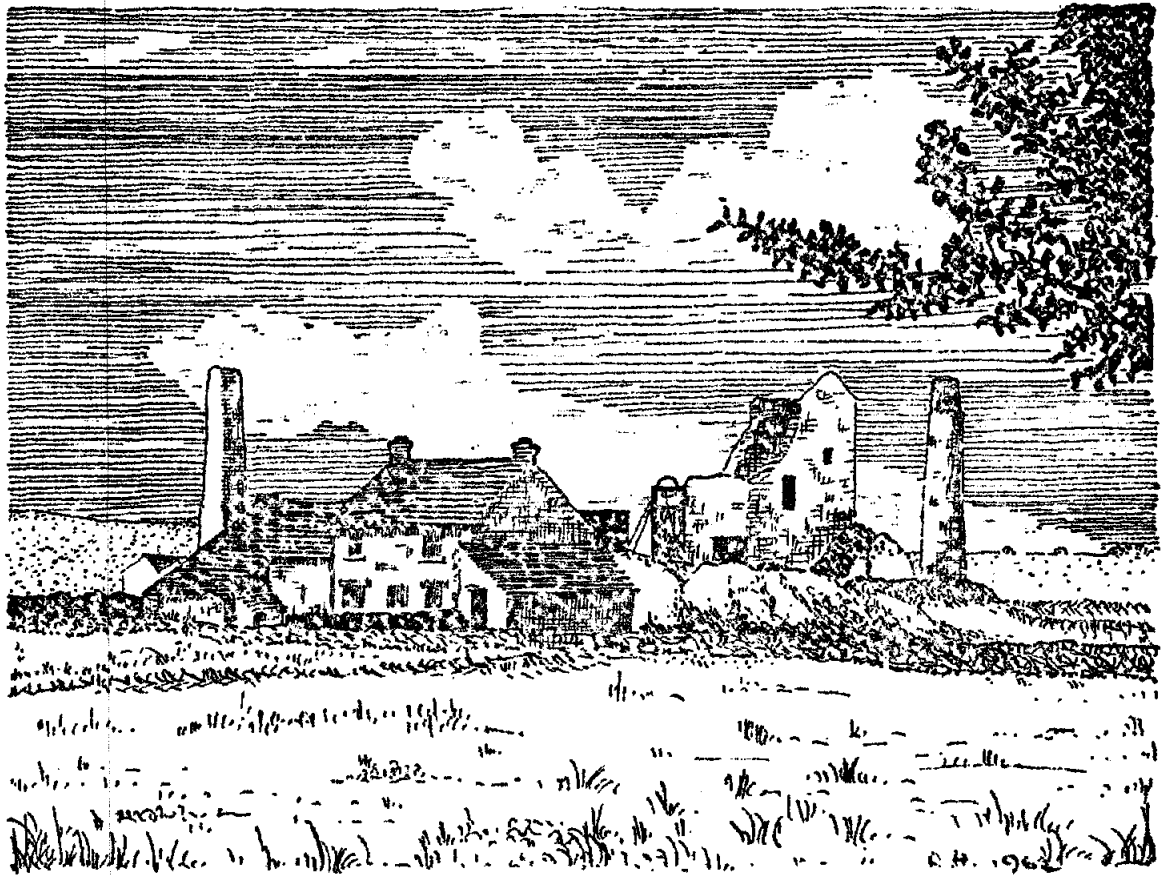
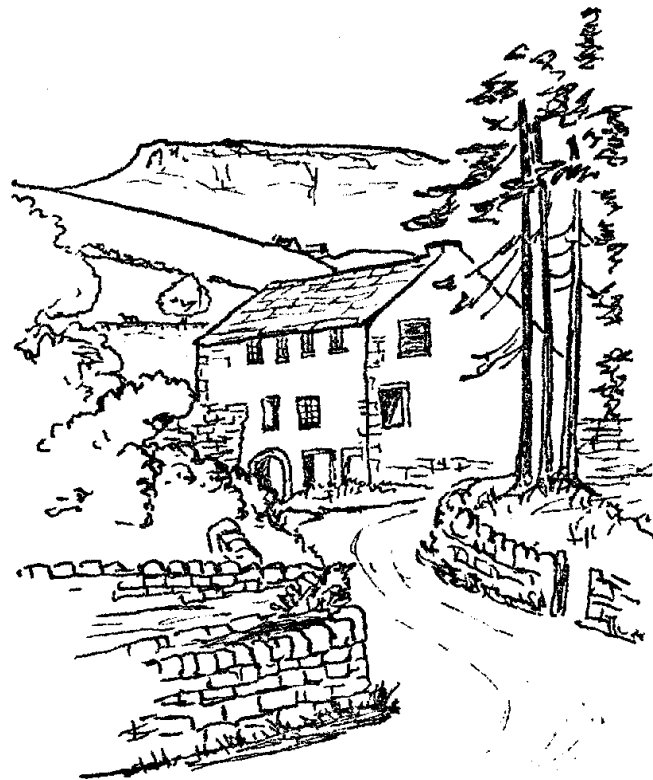


VOLUME 2

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY.



BULLETIN
OF THE
LOCAL HISTORY SECTION
DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



COMBS MILL.

M.A. LIFE.



CADSTER MILL.

M.A. LIFE.

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

VOLUME 2 NO.9

NOVEMBER 1962

Editorial

This last bulletin for the year 1962 reverts to the usual pattern, although the cover still represents the Magpie Mine as drawn for us by Mr. Hayhurst.

There was an error in the last Editorial for which an apology must be made. It was stated that one of the chimneys shown in the picture had since been demolished. In fact the two chimneys still stand, the one on the left side having recently been repaired. It was the chimney of the Water Grove Mine which was recently pulled down, despite great efforts by the Peak District Mines Historical Society to preserve it.

A good record of Derbyshire Water Mills is being built up. We are grateful to Mr. Oakley for another story, this time about Whittington Mill, and to Mrs. Life for her notes on the two Combs Edge Mills.

We are very pleased to have the chance of publishing Mrs. Webb's notes on the Barlow records. (See note on page 390)

Contributions on any subject are always welcome. The Section can be justly proud of its publications, and sincere thanks are due to all those contributors who have made the production of the Miscellany possible.

Mr. White coped with the duplication single handed for many years, and we are very grateful to him. Now he has had to resign because of pressure of other Society work, and our thanks are due to Mr. Hayhurst who has taken over the work, very ably assisted by Miss Grieve and also by Mr. Bompas-Smith, Mr. C. J. Smith, who came from Chesterfield to help, and Mr. Window.

WHITTINGTON MILL

by

R. H. Oakley

There must be few watermills in Derbyshire which have survived to the present day with every item of their machinery and miller's tools complete; and who would search for an example in the middle of one of the most highly industrialised areas in the county? Such a mill exists, however, at Whittington, on the right-hand side of the road from there to Whittington Moor just past the bridge over the Whitting. A few years ago Mr. Elliott, the owner of the land on which the mill stands, was kind enough to show me over his property, and the staff of Chesterfield Borough Library permitted me to transcribe a bundle of papers in their collection relating to a complete rebuilding of the mill and dam in 1735 and 1736. (1)

I have seen no evidence for the existence of a mill here in mediaeval times, but there was certainly one in the 16th century, as is proved by the field-name "Milnholme", occurring in a Hardwick deed of 1599. (2) Near the weir there still remains a broken millstone inscribed +1679. Dated millstones are said to be rare, (3) and one wishes that steps could be taken to preserve this example from risk of loss or further damage.

The Chesterfield papers provide a wealth of detail with regard to the construction of the mill. I begin with No.17, which summarises the expenses paid out to the various craftsmen involved:-

An Account of the Charge of Building a Corn Mill at Whittington,
1735.

	£	s	d
To John Dranfield Mason for Carriage of Stone Lime etc.			
Tile for the Kiln bought at Newcastle as by bill 1735	19	10	5

To the Masons for work done by days wages at the Mill and Kiln as by bill	7	19	11
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To Jos. Haslam for Slate to cover the Mill and Kiln 42 load at 5s a load £10 10s - 4 load Pavers at 4s, 16s.	11	6	0
--	----	---	---

Paid for Carriage of Slate and Pavers as by bill	9	4	0
--	---	---	---

For raising Stone for the Mill 1735 as by bill	4	15	0
--	---	----	---

To John Dranfield Mason Walling and Slateing the Mill and Kiln as by bill	18	9	5
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	£	s	d
To James Haberjam leading Clay, Sand to the Masons as by bill	6	0	7
To Mr. Richd. Milnes for some deal Boards as by bill	-	16	3
To Francis Mellor Glazeing the Windows as by bill		7	4½
Paid for Brasses		11	1
A pair of Trindle Heads		14	0
To Wm. Banks for Nails as by bill	2	16	8
To Wm. Shaw Do. as by bill		11	2½
To Henry Bason for Do. as by bill		10	4½
To John Shaw for Carriage of Wood to ye Mill as by bill	2	15	0
To Jos. Wragg for Pinwood		8	0
To John Glosop for Carriage of Wood		11	0
Paid for Tarr		5	6
For a Case for the Black Stones		5	0
To John Haslam Millwright for work done at the Mill as by bill	38	15	0
More for severall necessarys bought by him for the use of the Mill as by his bill	1	16	11½
To Mr. Hind and Mr. Dixon for wood to ye Mill as by bill	30	7	4½
To Henry Green for wood as by bill	6	7	3
Felling and Squareing Timber for the Mill as by bill	4	15	6
To Wm. Alsop for raising stone at ye Gibbett for the Mill		8	0
To Godfry Marsden for Carriage of this stone to ye Mill	3	12	0
To Richd. Marriott Carriage of Timber from Hardwick Park to Whittington Mill as by bill	3	0	0

	£	s	d
To Robt. Parsons for Carriage of Timber, Mill stones from Bawtry as by bill	5	5	0
Paid for Freight of the Mill Stones from Hull to Bawtry		11	4
To Wm. Shaw for Mails as by his bill		6	0
To Tim Newbound as by bill		3	0
To Mr. Richd. Milnes for Deal Boards to lay a floor over pt. of the Mill as by bill	3	3	6
Paid Messrs. Charlesworth and Edge for a Pair of Black Stones at Hull	9	5	0
	<u>195</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>88½</u>

"Ye Gibbett" refers to Gibbet Moor (to the East of Chatsworth Park) which is mentioned as a source of stone in No.20 in this collection.

No.9 is headed "Mason's and Labourer's bill for worke done per the Day wages at Whittington Corn Miln and Kiln - (viz.) pulling down ye Old Miln and Kiln, paveing the Wheel Races and falls, the forebays of ye Dam, Walling the Coghole, paveing the Miln, and repairing Milnwear and all the inner part of the Kiln". The bill was paid Nov. 14, 1735.

No.6 gives details of the work done on the buildings themselves:-

John Dranfield Mason's bill for building Whittington Corn Miln for His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

	£	s	d
For Dreping Stone and Walling seventy one roods of new wall in the Miln and Kiln at 3/8 per rood	13	0	4
Carrying up a Chimney in the Miln		5	0
172 foot of Ashler wall in the wheel race and for bay at 1½d per foot	1	1	6
For Slateing 5 Bays 7 Yards in the said Miln and Kiln at 12s per Bay	3	4	9
	<u>17</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>
For 19 Yards of Ridging at 10d		115	110

Carriage from Stanage

£	s	d
	5	0
18	9	5

"Stanage" refers, I think, not to the well-known ridge of that name north of Hathersage, but to the ridge on the western side of the Chesterfield-Matlock road, marked on O.S. Maps as "Stone Edge", but invariably referred to locally as "Stanage". An old gritstone quarry, now disused, is still to be seen here.

No.18 is the millwright's bill:-

John Haslam Milnwright his bill for worke done at
Whittington Corn Miln for His Grace the Duke of
Devonshire 1735.

	£	s	d
For Makeing two New water Wheels one Cogwheel and two new Axletrees for Shafts	11	0	0
Laying on a pair of New Blackstones and makeing New gears for 'em	7	0	0
Makeing two new Troughs, two penstocks, Sills and Perpen Walls, Headstocks and Frames	7	10	0
A New Hurst and new corb	6	0	0
A New Grate and Shuttle		15	0
Laying a Stone on the Shuling Miln		10	0
Makeing a New Rooffe for the Miln and Kiln and a New floar over the Miln	6	0	0
	38	15	0

Some further expenses incurred by the millwright are given in No.16:-

	£	s	d
A bill of what I pead out att Whittengton Milln. for 40 Rounds at 3 pence per p		10	0
for 37 Coggs att pence apeese		3	1
for 3 Bushes att 6 pence apeese		1	6
for 8 Line Boards att 8 pence apeese		5	4
for 9 Pound of Wool att 2 pence $\frac{1}{2}$ a Pound		1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

	£	s	d
for a Locke for Killn Boare		1	1
for a Pole of Robert Belfit 6 foot att 9 pence foot		4	10
for a Litel Lock for Shutels			4
for a Corde for Hobers			4
Spent att Rering		6	8
for 2 ollers for spars to Frame for			6
for a turn barel to Draw up Stones with		1	0
for Half a Peck of Sithsand			3
I pead for bringing Watter Whele to Cutthorp			10
	<u>1</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>11½</u>

Received (etc.) by me John Haslam.

No.23 is the bill of James Habermam, who conveyed clay etc. for repairing the dam. The quaint spelling no doubt reflects James' pronunciation:-

Jan.7, 1735/6 James Harbegam bill for

Jan.7, 1735/6 a bill for Leading Clay and Sand aclots to Whittington Milln for his Grace the Duke of Devensher cleanging ye Dam

	£	s	d
James Harbegam 44 Days Leading Clay and Clots and Sand	3	6	0
for Lfor Labring in the Dam James Harbegam 19 Days	19	0	
Bartel Freatel 6 Days ½ Labring eth Dam	6	6	
Thomas Cuper 6 Days Labring eth Dam	6	0	
John Marpels 2 Days Labring eth Dam	2	0	
Robert Low 2 Days ½ Labring eth Dam	2	6	
for Leading 1000 and half 100 of brick	9	1	
Thomas Webster 3 Days Labring att wear	3	0	

	£	s	d
for Drinke for Labers		5	0
for faching 15 Deal Bordes		1	6
for faching Water Whill from Cuththorpe			6
	6	0	7

"Bartel" is presumably a diminutive for "Bartholomew", and I suggest that his surname was really "Fretwell", pronounced by James as "Frettle".

The rest of the papers are bills for various individual items hardly worth reproducing in full, but sometimes of interest as indicating the sources of materials; for instance, slate came from Grangehill (in Brampton parish), and stone from a quarry at Brushes in Whittington.

The mill today is a gritstone building of four floors, about 50 feet long and 35 wide. There must have been another rebuilding, or at least considerable alteration, since 1735, for whereas the Chesterfield Library papers speak of two waterwheels, there is now only one. There are five pairs of stones which were all driven from a long horizontal driving-shaft which runs across the whole width of the building. This was rather surprising, for in the "standard" diagram of the working of a watermill, the main shaft inside the building, from which the stones are driven, is regularly shown as upright, and this has been borne out in the few other mills which I have visited. Could some reader inform me whether the arrangement at Whittington Mill is at all unusual?

Glossary

Corb - A variant for "curb", here used of the iron rim around the edge of the hurst.

Dreping Stone - Dripstone?

Headstock - A bearing for a revolving part of a machine.

Hobers - Hoppers?

Hurst - The frame in which a pair of millstones was placed.

Ollers - Meaning?

Pavers - Paving-stones.

Penstock - A device for directing water on to the waterwheel.

Perpen wall - Usually "parpen wall", a wall built of stones passing right through from side to side, with two smooth faces.

Rounds - Staves of a trundle.

Sithsand - The New English Dictionary gives "sithe" as a verb, "to strain through a sieve". "Sithsand" thus means "sieved sand".

Trindle - Usually called "trundle"; a lantern-wheel, i.e. two discs turning on an axle, connected to each other by parallel staves cylindrically arranged.

Turn barel - A turn-barrel was a barrel revolving around a pole, with a rope wrapped round it; a device for raising stones during the construction of a wall.

References

- (1) Document Collections, L 129. I wish to thank Mr. G. R. Micklewright, Librarian, for permission to reproduce extracts.
- (2) Place-Names of Derbyshire p.325.
- (3) J. Hillier, Old Surrey Watermills, Introduction.

Barlow Records

The Barlow Parish Registers are available from 1572 and the Overseers, Churchwardens and Constables Accounts go back to 1626. Mrs. Webb has spent a great deal of time studying these Records, and making extracts from them. In February 1959 (Miscellany Vol.1 No.11 p.185) she wrote that she had found the Parish documents complete until 1650 and then a gap until 1659, when the records started again in the same book. The Parish Registers 1573-1733 were written in Latin. The first entry for 1733 was also in Latin, then crossed through and written over in English. The records continued in English.

We hope to publish Mrs. Webb's interesting notes on the documents in subsequent bulletins. Here are the story of a plague of moles and a note on apprenticeship, both taken from the Records.

Moles - 1794

Barlow seems to have suffered from a plague of moles, and there is an enormous legal document dated 1794 about their destruction. Great and Little Barlow often seemed to be in conflict, but in this case they were united against the enemy. Thus the Agreement is made between John Shaw the present Churchwarden and Joshua Bargh the Overseer

of the Poor of Great Barlow on behalf of themselves and the rest of the inhabitants and landowners of Great Barlow, and also George Hukin the Overseer of the Poor and Constable of Little Barlow, and Edward Moody of Langwith in the County of Nottingham Mole-catcher and Richard Moody of Moorgate in the Parish of Clareborough, near Retford.

WHEREAS the lands and grounds within Great and Little Barlow are now and have for several years past been much infested and troubled with Moles to the great prejudice and injury of the owners and occupiers thereof, and WHEREAS at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Great and Little Barlow held last year, it was unanimously decided that the said Edward and Richard Moody should be employed to catch and destroy the Moles within and throu-out all the farms, lands and grounds, and that a contract should be made for that purpose for the term of THIRTY YEARS.

NOW THESE PRESENT WITNESS that the said Edward and Richard Moody shall and will in a good, proper and workmanlike manner during this time, catch, destroy or cause to be destroyed, all the Moles which shall happen to be within or under the several Farms, Lands and Grounds within Great and Little Barlow, except Woods, Wood Grounds, Commons or Waste Land and also shall at their own expense find all Traps and other things which may be wanted for that purpose.

They were to be paid by Great Barlow 'the sum of Seven Pounds a year out of the sum to be collected for the relief of the Poor, to be paid in two half-yearly sums'. Little Barlow was to pay One Pound Eight Shillings.

There is no other document of this nature for another forty years 1841, presumably they did their work well.

Norah K. Webb

Apprenticeship

This document was for George Owen of Barlow in the 'Parish of Stayley'. It seems that 'Barley' had become 'Barlow' sometime between 1673 and 1714. Owen was a 'Ground Miner', and he was apprenticed to George Beighton of Grimesthorpe in the parish of Sheffield, nailor. It says: "George Owen hath of his own free Will and with the Consent of Wm. Ling of Barlow, nailor, Put and Bound himself Apprentice to and with the said George Beighton and with him after the manner of an Apprentice to Dwell Remain and Serve from the day of this present Indenture for during and until he shall attain ye age of four and twenty years from thence next following be fully compleated and ended.

"During all which said Term the said Apprentice his said Master well and faithfully shall Serve, his Secrets shall keep, his lawful Commands shall do, Fornication or Adultery he shall not commit, Hurt or Damage to his said Master shall not do, nor Consent to be done:

At Dice, Cards, Tables, Bouls, or any other unlawful Games he shall not play; the Goods of his said Master he shall not Waste or them lend or give to any person without his Master's licence; Matrimony with any woman within the said Term shall not contract, nor from his Master's Service at any time absent himself: but as a true and faithful Apprentice he shall order and behave himself towards his Master and his heirs as well in Words as in Deeds during the said Term: and true and just Accounts of all his said Master's Goods, Chattels, and Money committed to his Charge, or which shall come into his Hands, faithfully he shall give at all times when required.

"The said George Beighton for and in consideration of the sum of twenty shillings paid to him at the sealing hereof by the said Wm. Ling... shall and will Teach, Learn and Inform him the said Apprentice...in the trade science and occupation of a nailor...Also shall provide sufficient Meat, Drink, Washing, Lodging and all manner of Apparel and necessaries fit and meet...and also at ye expiration of the Term shall find his Apprentice two decent suites of apparel that is to say One for Work day and one other for Holy Day...and shall indemnify the said Wm. Ling from being any cost expence Charge or Trouble upon any account whatever concerning ye said George Owen during the said Term."

There is another document dated 1802 in which James Smith, aged 7 is to be apprenticed to George Goodland, with the approval of the Overseers John Holleley and Robert Mower.

This is one of 16 documents for children from 7 - 11 being put out as apprentices. There are many more for children over 11 but under 14.

I wonder whether the playing of 'Bouls, etc.' worried these infants?

Norah K. Webb.

RECORDS OF TWO ANCIENT WATER CORN MILLS IN COMBS EDGE

by

M. A. Life

The history of these two mills is at the moment scanty, and a great deal of research still remains to be done. However, I would like to put on record the following notes:

Combs Mill

This building, now a complete ruin, stood slightly back from the old Dyke Lane, opposite to the house known as Rye Flatt, on the borders of the village of Combs and some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Chapel-en-le-Frith.

- 1544 The earliest record I have so far seen dates back to the year 1544, and is taken from a Dutchy account.....A rent of eight pence paid by Edward Bagshawe, Combs, in respect of a plot of land, "for a mill which is not to be the King's loss, or his Farmer at any future time",
This refers to Edward Bagshawe of the Ridge, whose descendants owned and worked the mill for a further 100 years.
Ref. W. B. Bunting, "Chapel-en-le-Frith".

- 1625 Rent Rolls "Stephen Bellot for Combs Mill, eight pence".

- 1626 Henry Daine (Deane) Covenanted to grind all his corn at Combs Mill. "Henry Daine the younger, of Austen Lee (Alstone Lea) husbandman of lands there.....released by Barbara, widow of Thomas Bagshawe of the Ridge, Gent., and Henry Bagshawe, their son". Ref. Old Deed.
There was a covenant by Daine "To grind at Combs Mill, all such corn as should be got upon the said premises, and he and his successors should be minded to grind groats, bran or flour, paying the annual and accustomed toll and services for the grinding thereof". Combs appears to have been exempt from service to any of the other mills.
It is said to have been occupied as a corn mill by a member of the Morten family.

- 1660 Deed (in my possession) Reign of Charles II.
....Henry Bagshawe of Ridge Hall, (wife Anne) in the Parish of Chappell, and Nicholas Bradshawe, the oldest of Brookhouses. This was in connection with a "message called Hitch House, in the Parish of Chappell-en-le-Ffrith".
This deed also mentions the "Drying Kilns".
Deed of assessment of Hitch House estate, mentions a "Water corn Mill and parcel of land at Combs, called Mozoley".,
Hitch House is a small cottage 50 yards away from the mill,
1710 which until recently belonged to the Jackson family, descendants of Stephen Bellot, to whom the mill belonged at this time.
Stephen Bellot, the elder, came from Castle Naze farm, but it is said that the family originated from Gawsforth in Cheshire.
They were living at "Caffle Naze" in the 12th century.
In 1720, Stephen bought Brookhouses (anciently Brocfield) and which is now my home, from William, son of John de Bradshaw of Haylea, along with the Pitt Yard estate.
The Bradshaws of Haylea were a branch of the family from Bradshaw Hall and Marple.

Judge Bradshaw of Marple signed the death warrent of Charles I.

1710 Deed. The Mill sold to Stephen

"Water corn mill.....and also that drying kilne near the mill.... and all that small parcel of ground, near or adjacent to the said Mill and commonly known or called by the name of Mozolty or Mozoley, in occupation of Stephen Bellot".

Mozoley, or Mossy Lea, as it is now known, seems to be the little district between the Mill and Brookhouses.

A cottage, close by, known as Mossy Lea Cottage, has a fire place in the living room arched by the stone from the old Mill doorway. The Millstone is in the garden of Yew Tree Cottage.

1730 In this year the Mill went with White Hills Farm, which was owned by Josiah Bradbury, whose representatives sold it to William Anthony Bellot Jackson who was a connection of Stephen Bellot. Stephen the younger died in July 1832. He was drowned at the age of 21 in the Reservoir. Whether it was the Combs Reservoir or the one at Brook House is not known. He died intestate, and his lands reverted to the Jackson family, who were cousins.

1760 There is a mention of Stephen Bellot in connection with the Mill.

1857 Thomas Carrington was Corn Miller at this time, living at Rye Flatt. When still a corn mill, it was worked by a Mr. Bowden, but in later years it became a Malting Mill, Lace Mill, and more latterly, Twine and Rope were made there.

1925 My Mother remembers when the roof was still intact, but about the year 1925 it was pulled down. Some stone was bought by the late Mr. W. Newlands of the Bee Hive Inn, to build a scullery onto a cottage at the back of the Inn.

The beams and stone tiles went to Brook House Farm, and as mentioned previously, the door archway was bought by the late Mr W. Booth of Mossy Lea Cottage.

The Mill was a three storied building, with small windows on the top floor, which had small square panes of glass.

The lower windows were larger, and there was a haulage window on the side nearest the road.

It stood sideways to the road commonly known as "Dick Lane", with the Pyegreave Brook running through Rye Flatt garden on the far side of the road.

A paved way led down the fields to it from the old trackway from White Hills, a quarter of a mile away.

The wheel (still there in 1930) was fed by water from the dam above, which was a collecting ground for water originating from a spring off Castle Naze ground. An additional feeder was a small stream from off White Hills land.

There was no "Race", the water came through a sluice gate immediately at the back of the Mill, and eventually emptied into the Pyegreave Brook in the grounds of Millway cottage, formerly known as "Smithy"

cottages. The brook almost immediately enters Brook Houses land, and is known by that name until it reaches the Combs Reservoir. The Mill dam is now almost silted up, and unfortunately used as a dump for cans, tins and any old refuse. Willow trees cover one end, and it is now the haunt of moor hens, who nest there amongst the rushes and marigolds.

Cadster Mill

The second Mill is known as Cadster, and lies just inside the boundary of Combs Edge; it stands on the banks of the Randall Carr Brook, half way between Tunstead Milton and Horwich End.

It was originally a corn mill worked by water power from a long mill race which turned the wheel. The water for this purpose was taken from the Randall Carr brook some 200 yards upstream, where an artificial waterfall raised the level of the brook in order to feed the race.

The Mill to-day is used as a barn, and is in a bad state of repair, but in the past it covered a large area of an adjoining field, where there were also stables and workmen's cottages.

1701 At present, this is the oldest record I have found, and mentions the fact that the owners of Ollerenshaw estate sold the Mill to the Shallcross family of Shallcross Hall, near Whaley Bridge, along with the farm lands.

Before the Turnpike road was made in 1763/4 the lands of Ollerenshaw and Cadster adjoined, but the new road cut them in two. Previously, a road from Fernilee wound its way down the steep hill behind the house, and so to the Mill. Whether it continued beyond is not known, but it is more than likely that there was a trackway to Horridge Common to the west and Tunstead Milltown to the east. Map of 1824 shows this lane up to Fernilee.

1717 At this period, Cadster was worked by Francis Thomasson, also of Perry Foot, near Sparrow Pit. He resided at Cadster for many years and carried on the business of Tanning and Barytes manuf. He or his brother owned the Cedars farm at Tunstead Milltown, then known as Crossleys.

1760 In the Rent Roll for that year, is the mention of Francis Thomasson for Combs Edge.

1857 The Mill still belonged to the Shallcross estate. It was then a paint works, having a steam engine of 16 h.p. It was in the occupation of Charles Robe, but the house was occupied by a Mr. Heginbottam.

1895 Still used as a paint and barytes works and belonged to the

Harrison Rowson estate.

It is recorded that the barytes was obtained from the limestone district of Derbyshire, and carted by horses who were stabled at the side of the mill.

Across the present main road is an adit (in the wood) to a coal mine, known as the Drum and Monkey pit (now disused). It was the custom to fill the Mill carts with coal, take it up into Derbyshire, and return with loads of Barytes or Heavy Spar, as it is commonly called.

This is Sulphate of Barium, and was used in the manufacture of paint.

1902 The Mill became the "Combs and High Peak Dairy". One of its sponsors was Herbert Frood, the founder of Ferodo Brake Linings, and who was living at Rye Flatt, Combs, where he made his first experiments.

For a while the Mill was a Laundry, taking its water from a very pure spring running beneath the Mill.

About the year 1920 it became a garage, where Mr. T. Lees worked for many years. He was one of the makers of the Auto-Duo Car, and lived in a cottage close to the Mill.

Now it is a barn, and in the year 1958 one of the old Tanning Pits was discovered in the Mill by Mr. J. Hallam (owner and farmer). This was found by accident when his tractor subsided through the concrete floor into a pit, which was found to be a Tanning pit, the timbering of which was perfectly preserved. Along-side the pit was a stone scough, carrying pure spring water to empty itself into the brook.

It is recorded that there were several Tanning pits, but twenty to thirty years ago the stone work and timbering were removed and sold. The stone work of the stabling and part of the Mill was sold about 50 years ago, for the building of a house at Cock Yard, known as "Greyfriars". Some also was bought by Mr. W. Newlands, the publican of the Bee Hive Inn, Combs.

Cadster House, high up above the Mill on the Hillside, was once the home of W. Andrews, the Historian and Archaeologist.

Amongst many interesting "finds" of his may be listed the Cadster Circle, on the 1000 foot contour above the house, the Shallcross in the grounds of Fernilæ Hall, and the Ollerenshaw Cross, on the opposite hillside, which is now in Chapel-en-le-Frith Church Yard. There is a stone bridge over the Randall Carr brook, built in the year 1829, before which time the ford was in use, and the old trackway up to the farm, which fell into disuse after the building of the railway in 1863.

At the back of the Mill are two cottages, and in the adjoining croft is the ruin of a third with a large garden.

There are several references of Cadster Wood in old documents, also known as Ollerenshaw wood and Chapel Tunstead.

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.

N.Q.106 Green Lane Silk Mill (N.Q.100)

I am particularly interested in Mr. O'Neal's reference to the sale of the Green Lane Silk Mill, as I was born in 1895 at No.30 Leopold Street, Derby. Our next-door neighbour was a Mr. Unsworth, Managing Director of the Green Lane Silk Mill. He retired early in the present century and the mill was acquired by Cholertons Boot and Shoe Warehouse.

The mill, of five storeys high, still stands, and has recently been bought by the Green Hill Furniture Store.

Until the recent opening-out of Green Lane, the mill was hidden behind small cottage property converted into shops.

The Unsworth's family connection with the silk industry goes back to the early years of the 19th century.

Glover's Directory of 1853 p.xxxvi "Silk manufacture is the staple trade of Derby. There are besides this mill (the Old Silk Mill) 40 other large mills with accommodation for 12,000 hands..... Messrs. Unsworth and Thacker have fitted up the new Green Lane Mill".

The Unsworth family also owned silk mills in Devonshire Street, Siddals Lane and the converted Militia Depot (now Officers Brewery).

"Thos Unsworth, silk weaver, took out a patent for improving the manufacture of elastic fabrics". (Francis White's Directory, 1857)

Further references may be found in most early Derby directories.

W. Douglas White

N.Q.107 Herbert Spencer (Ref. N.Q.98 and 104)

The following note relative to Herbert Spencer and the Philosophical Society too, may be of interest.

Alfred Davis, shortly after the death of Herbert Spencer, reminisced:-

"I remember Herbert Spencer in the early days before he left

Derby, during my school-boy days in that town. His brother George tutored me in mathematics, and for the career of Civil Engineer, which I afterwards followed. I have no recollection of Thomas, but I have of William. They were all mighty walkers, and on one occasion the three brothers covered a distance of seventy miles within the twenty-four hours.

"Both Herbert, his father and his brother William were frequent visitors at my father's house. They were, together with father, active members of the Literary and Philosophical Society. Members met informally at their respective houses to read and discuss papers on various subjects.

"The proceedings were not published, but judging from the papers contributed by my father, namely,

"Iron and Steel"

"The Eye"

"William the Silent"

"Water Supply"

"Pneumatics"

"The Great Exhibition of 1851"

it would appear that the deliberations covered a large and comprehensive area. My brothers and I were too young to attend these meetings, and were sent to bed to be out of the way when my father's turn came to entertain the Society.

"Herbert Spencer was at one time fond of the river, and frequently took currboat which was paddled into some quiet spot in the Derwent where he dictated philosophy to his amanuensis. He was always a delicate man, at any rate he looked it, and the only other sport in which he indulged was croquet, which he generally played with a select party of school girls, sometimes with a certain loss of temper".

Samuel Simpson.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We wish to record with gratitude the gift last June of £5 by Mr. Brian Melland. Those working to produce the bulletin find such marks of appreciation extremely encouraging.

The Chapel a plain stone building with a square tower, can be seen at a great distance. It is dedicated to All Saints. The living is a perpetual curacy of the value of £98 per annum; it has been augmented with £200 parliamentary grant: the presentation is vested in the resident freeholders who appointed Rev. John Fisher Garratt B.A. in 1836. At the enclosure in 1809, 50 acres of land were awarded in lieu of tithes. The parsonage a neat stone structure was erected in 1838 near the chapel. The church will accommodate 200 hearers. Its clear value is £12. Church Notes. (seemingly left unfinished.)

Dissenting Chapels: The Wesleyans, the Wesleyan Reformers and the primitive methodists have each a chapel here.

ELVASTON (The Notes for this parish are missing, and the following account is that in Glover's MS. History (Call No.8141) The account is more complete than others in this compilation.)

A small and pleasant village and parish 5 miles S.E. from Derby, in the Hundred of Morleston and the Deanery of Derby. This parish includes the hamlets of Ambaston and Thurlston, and according to the enumeration taken in 1821 containedhouses andinhabitants, (Note 1) who are chiefly employed in agriculture. The Earl of Harrington owns the whole parish containingacres of excellent land. In a part of this estate is found rich beds of alabaster.

Walter le Blount, Lord Mountjoy, by his will dated 8 July 1474 appointed that the parish church of our Lady at Aylewaston should be completed and that a convenient tomb should be erected over Elene his wife. See Pilkington p. 101 for ancient customs of brewing ales for the support of the church at this village. It appears the present handsome Tower Church of Elvaston, which is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was erected in the beginning of the 15th century. The living is a vicarage. Its value in the King's Books is £32 and yearly tenths 10/4d. The Earl of Harrington is patron. The Rev. John Swaine incumbent. The church formerly belonged to the priory of Shelford in Nottinghamshire.

Elvaston Hall, the noble seat of Stanhope Earl of Harrington, has long been the residence of that family. The mansion when completed will be very elegant. The house was designed by Benjamin Wyatt Esq. The centre, one wing and the outbuildings are completed according to the design. One Walker, an architect, superintended the building of this edifice, but turned out a most dissolute character. It is a chaste Gothic structure, standing in a flat situation surrounded by plantations of oak. A fine avenue of trees leads to the Gates, which are of wrought iron richly gilt, and are very elegant. They were purchased by the present Earl in Paris. The gardens are disposed in the ancient manner with fountains, groves, labyrinths, statues, vases,

etc. Amongst the images is Sampson slaying the lion, Hercules, Neptune and Juno. Several rich vases and other figures. The interior of the house is fitted up in a very splendid manner and contains a fine collection of ancient armour, an assemblage of paintings principally portraits by the most eminent masters, an excellent library, rich cabinets, tapestry, sculptures, etc. The views from the tower are extensive, to the north over Derby as far as Crich Obalisk, to the south Charnwood Forest hills, to the east into Nottinghamshire and to the west into Staffordshire.

Note 1. Bagshaw's History & Gazetteer of Derbyshire (1846) gives the houses as 111, inhabitants 518, and acreage 2489.

Description of the House

The Gothic hall displays a splendid collection of ancient chain and bright armour. The shields, swords, daggers, pistols, battle axes, guns etc. are inlaid with gold and silver and are of the richest workmanship. Over the fireplace the Horns of the Elk is fixed, Drawing Room. The tapestry represents three scenes in Don Quixote and cost 2,000 guineas. The curtains are of the richest damask, and the furniture is remarkably elegant, amongst which is a beautiful chinese cabinet, and a wine cooler bought at Wellersley (?) Pole's sale, that cost 50 guineas. Paintings: King Charles and his children, by Van Dyke. Philip the Second, King of Spain.

Breakfast Room. In this room there are several excellent portraits.

Dining Room. The mirrors and furniture of this room is massive and very elegant. The paintings are: The Holy Family by Peter Lilley, Adonis and Child by do. James Duke of York, King Charles the Second, Princess Mary by Vandyke, Jno Archduke of Austria, Queen Henrietta.

Library: Portraits of the Second King of Prussia by H. Franks 1766, Henry the Third of France, Rubens by himself, Prince Rupert, Eleanor Gwynne, The Duke of Marlborough by Sir C. Kneller, Princess of Orange daughter of King Charles the First by Vandyke, Henrietta Maria of France, Queen of England, the Earl of Dorset by Paul Van Vansomer, Queen of Bohemia 1621, Caroline Countess of Harrington, daughter of Charles the Second, Duke of Grafton, Sir John Stanhope who was killed by his own bull. A fine collection of books in elegant bindings.

Blue Book Room. Paintings: Holy Family by Leonardo da Vinci, Duchess of Cleveland, do of Richmond, do of Northumberland, Mrs. Whitmore and William the First Earl of Harrington.

Staircase Hall. Statues and Sculptures. The Three Graces, Flora, Bacchus, 3 busts and an elegant marble vase. Portraits: Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir William Grandison, Lord Parson, Sir James Croydon, Duke of Buckingham, Lady Cnpton (?), Wife of King James the First, King Charles the Second, Duchess of Rochester, Eleanor Gwynne, Duchess of Cleveland, Prince Henry son of James the First, King Charles the Second when a boy, Duchess of Leicester, Lady Caroline Stanhope, Marchioness of

Tavistock, eldest daughter of the Earl of Harrington.

Small Drawing Room. Portraits: Jane Countess of Harrington by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Lady Fleming by do., Duke of Grafton by Sir C. Kneller, Duchess of Grafton by do., Adonis and Child, the Flight into Egypt, Henry the Eighth when a boy, Charles the Second and His Queen Catherine, Queen Mary.

Bed Room. Portraits: Sir Michael Fleming and his wife, Lord Rochester, Bonaparte.

Dressing Room. Adonis and Child with John the Baptist, Landscape by F. Bolognese.

Blue Room. Portraits: Augustus Stanhope, Lady Ann Clifes, Countess of Sunderland, Mary Princess of Orange, Duke of Grafton.

Red Bedroom. Portraits: Marshall Duke of Schonberg, Lady Digby, Maria de Medicis, Prince Rupert, Eleanor Gwynne, Lucy Percy by Vandyk, Madame de Sevigny, Queen of Bohemia, Princess Elizabeth sister to Charles, wife to the Elector Palatine. Silk Crimson Velvet Bed.

Dressing Room. Portraits: Ann Hyde Countess of Clarendon by Chev Vanderwerk, La Duchesse de Cherruse (?) by do., Queen Caroline, William Duke of Gloucester, one of the Medici family by Paulo Veronese, Earl of Chesterfield, Isabella Countess of Sefton in a Masquerade Dress, Stuart the Second Pretender.

Lord Petersham's Room. Portraits: Countess of Middlesex, Mary Queen of Scots, Henrietta Maria, Charles Twelfth of Sweden, Charles the Second of England in his coronation robes, Peter the Great, a Landscape.

In an Ante Room. Portraits: Miss Sinclair, King Charles the Second, Philip the First King of Spain, Sir Joshua Reynolds. Landscapes: Two landscapes and a Dutch piece, 3 fine pieces, landscapes and figures, Pontius Pilate declaring his innocency of shedding the blood of our Saviour.

Yellow Room. Portraits: Mrs. Howard by Van Dyke, William first Earl of Harrington, Mrs. Siddons, Portrait in Armour, Mrs. Anne Killingrew, Le Marechal de Turenne 1672.

Pink Room. Prints: Lucretia stabbing herself, Napoleon, King Charles in disguise, King George the Third at a review, and several other fine portraits.

Passage Paintings: Our Saviour disputing with the doctors, A View of the ruins of Harewood Ormcliffe and Valley, a battle piece, Portrait of General Pichegrue 1803, do of a Harper.

Gothic Bed Room: Paintings: Pair of pictures, landscapes and figures. Portraits: Lord Eaistone by G. Kneller 1685, Mrs. Siddons, Prince Henry son of James the First, Elizabeth daughter of do., Edward the Sixth when fifteen years old.

Lodging Room: Paintings: Bear and Beat (?) a very fine picture, a Camp and Review, A Cattle Piece and several others.

Old Bedroom. Paintings: The Shepherds worshipping our Saviour, and two other scripture pieces, the Stag Hunt, a landscape. Portraits: Countess of Baramore, do of Cumberland, Prince of Orange, Earl of Essex that was beheaded.

Walter Blunt or Blount, Baron Mountjoy, whose family possessed this estate in the reign of Edward the Fourth, was a native of this place. From the Blunts it passed to the Poles of Radburne, but about the end of the reign of Henry the Eighth came into possession of the Stanhopes. William Stanhope, the first Earl of Harrington, was a person of distinguished abilities, and early in life was appointed envoy extraordinary to the Court of Spain. His diplomatic were not his only abilities, for his bravery appears to have been equal. On the accession of George the First he had been made colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and in 1719 headed a detachment to assist the English squadron in the attack made on the enemy's ships in Fort St. Anthony. His conduct greatly contributed to the success of the expedition, for when the boats approached the shore, he was the first who leaped into the water; the destruction of three Men of War and a very large quantity of naval stores was chiefly effected through his contrivance and courage. By George the Second he was nominated ambassador and plenipotentiary to the Congress of Soissons, and in 1729 advanced to the dignity of a British peer. In the year 1742 he was created Viscount Petersham and Earl of Harrington, and having filled some intermediary offices was in November 1746 made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He died in the year 1756. The life of William the second Earl offers nothing particularly remarkable, but that of Charles the third and present Earl, abounds with vicissitudes and splendid actions, to display which with their various connecting circumstances will occupy many of the pages of some future Biographer. I shall mention one trait in this nobleman's character, that is his particular kindness to his servants, when any servant or workman have served twenty years in his service, he gives them a pension for life.

Monuments in the Church. Heare lyeth the Bodyes of Sir John Stanhope Knt. son and heire of Sir Thomas S of Shellforde in the co. of Notts. Knt and by Margaret one of the daus and co-heires of Sir Jno Port of Etwall in ye co. of Derby, Knt. He was first married to Cordall dau and one of the coheirs of Richd Allington, by whom he had issue only Sir Philip Stanhope Knt. Secondly he married Catherine the dau of Thomas Trentham, of Roseter in the co. of Stafford, Esq., by whom he had issue 7 sonns, and 8 daughters, viz., Sir Jno Stanhope, Knt., Thomas, William, Thomas, Michael, Francis, Jno, Posthumous, Cordella, Anna, Jane, Catherine, Dorothy, Elizabeth, Jane and Margaret. He ended this lyffe ye last of Jany 1610 aged 52. Ye Lady Catherine Stanhope his last wyffe in testimony of her love, at her own expense erected this monument.

A beautiful mural monument, in statuary marble by Canova, a female figure inscribed: Charles 3rd Earl of Harrington lieth here and intombed with his forefathers. He was born 17 March 1753 and died 14 Sepr 1829. Treading in the steps of his ancestors Lord Harrington entered the Army, and served with distinction during the American War from which on his return home he was appointed Aid de Camp to King Geo the Third, and was successively colonel of the 85th, 65th and 29th

regts of foot, and of the first regt of Life Guards. In 1805 Lord H was employed as an ambassador extraordinary to the allied sovereigns. He commanded the London district during the threatened invasion of Napoleon, and was afterwards commander of the forces in Ireland. At the time of his decease he was one of the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the order of Guelph, Governor of Windsor Castle and one of the oldest generals in the army. He lived beloved and honoured by his Sovereign, his peers, his brother soldiers, his family, tenantry and the poor. "Half of all men's hearts were his". Hallowed be his memory. To a revered father's memory, this monument is erected by Charles, fourth Earl of H., Lincoln, Leicester, Fitzroy, Francis Henry and August Stanhope, Anna Maria, Marchioness of Tavistock, Lady Caroline and Charlotte Augusta Duchess of Leinster.

(Here, the manuscript has a very rough sketch of the tomb of Sir John Stanhope, d.1638, with the long latin inscription thereon. A translation is given here now - see notes.)

"Here rests, regretted by all, and calmly awaiting the second coming of Christ the Redeemer, John Stanhope, Knight; who, as not having sprung to no purpose from a most noble stock, adorned with his personal virtues the nobility of his family, controlling all his impulses by the power of his intellect, and for strength of mind most admirable. By his discharge of public offices in the County of Derby with unshaken integrity he wisely sustained his honour, and rendered faithful service to his country, having been elected to Parliament. The poor were defended by his patronage, fed with his hospitality, and relieved by his munificence; while the best of the nobility delighted in his friendship and in the charm of his conversation. He died in the year of our Lord 1638, and in the ...th year of his age. By his wife Olivia, the daughter and heiress of Edward Berrisford, of Berrisford in the county of Stafford, he had one only daughter, who was married to Charles Cotton, Esquire; and by his wife Mary, the daughter of John Radcliffe, of Oatsal in the County of Lancaster, Knight, who survived him, he became the father of 7 sons and 3 daughters. Of these he lost in their infancy two sones and one daughter: - John, Thomas, Frances, while John, Cromwell, Radcliffe, Byron, Alexander, Elizabeth and Anne still survive. This monument of their love was dedicated to her dear husband by the right noble lady, Mary, his disconsolate widow. "This monument of his ancestor, having been reduced to fragments by the ravages of time, was restored by Charles Stanhope, Anno Domini 1731."

(The monuscript resumes:)

Charities of the Church

William Piggen, citizen and plaisterer of London died the 5th day of June anno 1621, who by his will gave £250 to buy lands and the profit thereof yearly to be distributed among the poor of the three towns belonging to the parish of Elvaston by the Churchwardens and some of his nearer kindred here inhabiting, and £10 more he gave as a stock forever and the yearly profits thereof to remain to the disposers of the said

poors' money to be spent on a drinking at the distribution thereof: with all which money there is a House and lands bought in divers feoffees' names and scituate in the town and parish of Spoonedon in the county of Derby.

In 1821 the above estate was sold to advantage to several purchasers and the money was laid out in the purchase of an estate at Cossington in the co. of Leicester and conveyed to the nine following trustees, viz., the Lord Viscount Petersham, the eldest son of the Earl of Harrington; the Hon. and Rev. Fitzroy Hy Richard Stanhope; the Hon. and Rev. William Stanhope; the Rev. John Swain, vicar of Elvaston; and to William Lancashire, William Severn, Robert Briggs, Thomas Briggs and John Hutchinson the younger, all of the parish of Elvaston.

Elizabeth Wilcocks, sometime servant unto the right worshipfull Sr John Stanhope of Elvaston in the co. of Derby, Knt. By her last will and testament gave to the poor of the several parishes of Ashwell in the co. of Rutland, of Elvaston in the said county of Derby, and of St. Peters in the town of Derby, one messuage or tenement with the appurtenances scituate and being nigh St Peters Bridge end in Derby aforesaid late in the tenure of Anthony Spicer. The rents and profits thereof yearly to be distributed amongst the poor of the said parishes upon the Feast day of St. Thomas the Apostle, viz., to the poor of Ashwell one half of the yearly profits and the other half to be equally divided between the parishes of St. Peters Derby and Elvaston. She died 22 July 1648.

Occupiers of land: Ford, Jno. vict., Hanbury, Jas., Hutchinson, (?Jno) F., Lancashire Wm, F., Richardson Wm. shoemaker, Severn, Wm., F., Spencer, Thos., Wall, Josh., Stanley, Thos. blacksmith & vict. F., Briggs, Thos. F., Briggs, Mugliston, Wm. F., Darwin, Brown, Wm., Esq. F., Foster Jas. baker, F. Wm. Severn Churchw.

NOTES: One is left with the feeling that Glover would have had to revise his notes very carefully if they were to have been published. In several respects, this is an unsatisfactory account of the parish, although the contents of Elvaston Castle in the 1840's will be of high interest. Where now are the da Vincis, Rembrandts, Rubens, Van Dykes and Lelys? The castle was, during the 1939-43 war used as a college, but is now only occasionally used.

In 1905, the then vicar of Elvaston, the Rev. Charles Prodgers, published as a souvenir of the restoration and re-opening of the church, an exceedingly well prepared history of the church. Six hundred copies were printed. There is much in the book which cannot be found elsewhere. As the subject has had little attention in this county, it may be mentioned that a number of mason's marks, occurring at Elvaston, Dale Abbey and Shelford are depicted. The translation of the latin inscription on the tomb of Sir John Stanhope is taken from the book. Glover was not careful with his copying of these monuments. The age of Sir John was indecipherable when the monument was restored.

LOCAL HISTORY SECTION

D. A. S.

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

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DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Local History Section

Dear Member,

Winter Programme

The following meetings have been arranged for the Winter 1962/3. I hope you will be able to attend them.

Saturday Nov.24th Bridge Chapel House 3.0 p.m.

Miss Smedley has kindly agreed to give one of her fascinating slide shows on this occasion.

Saturday Dec.1st Bridge Chapel House 3.0 p.m.

This will be the Annual General Meeting of the Section. An interesting programme is being arranged and a good attendance is expected.

Wednesday
Feb. 6th, 1963

Bridge Chapel House 7.30 p.m.

This meeting will be held jointly with the Society's Informal Meeting. Mr. W. D. White will speak on the History of Derby Arboretum.

Saturday Mar.23rd Bridge Chapel House 3.0 p.m.

A talk on "Hand Firearms" will be given by Mr. F. Peel. Members will find this subject of fascinating interest.

Please preserve this as no further notices will be issued.

Yours sincerely,

Raymond Window
Hon. Secretary

LOCAL HISTORY SECTION

Summer Programme

Wednesday, July 10th

Evening visit to Weston and Aston-on-Trent,
Leader J.H. Bompas-Smith.

Meet at Weston-on-Trent Church at 7:15 p.m.
(Trent bus service No.40 leaves Derby Bus Station 6:35 p.m.)

Saturday, September 7th

Whole day visit to the "Lost Villages of Leicestershire",
Leader Geo. H. Green.

Start 10:30 a.m. from Bridge Chapel, Derby, in private cars.
Travel by A.6 into Leicestershire.

11:15 a.m. Call at Dishley, near Loughborough.

11:35 a.m. Visit to Cotes, near Loughborough.

12:30 p.m. Town of Hamilton.

1:15 p.m. Ingarsby Lost Village with Monastic remains.
Picnic lunch at Ingarsby. Members to
supply their own food.

2:30 p.m. Arrival in Melton area to view Kirby Bellars;
Eye Kettleby; Sysonby; Welby; Thorpe Arnold;
Brentingby and Wyfordby.

5:00 p.m. Break for Cafe tea at Melton Mowbray.

7:00 p.m. Approx. Arrive in Derby.

Sites are fairly accessible and walking entailed will be a
minimum. Stout footwear is advisable for walking on the
hard clay soils.