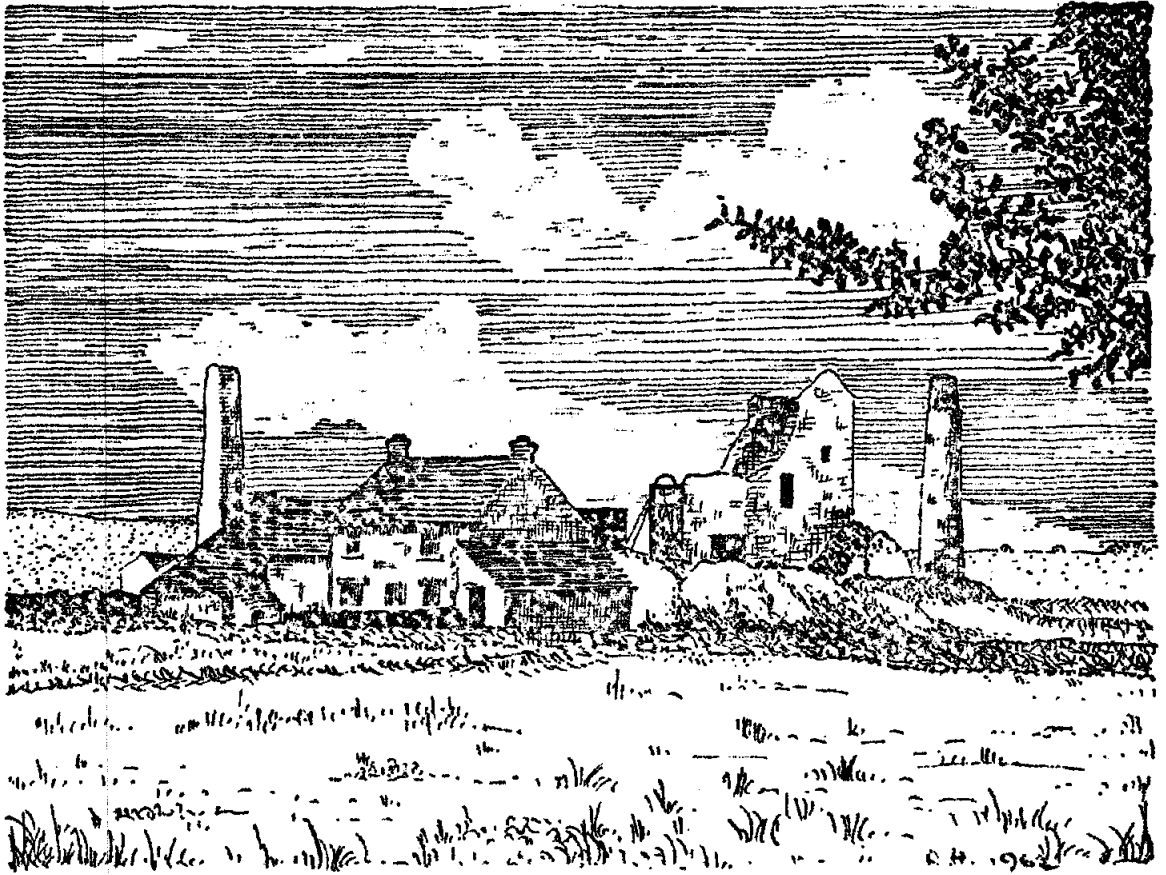


VOLUME 2

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY.



BULLETIN
OF THE
LOCAL HISTORY SECTION
DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

LOCAL HISTORY SECTION

D. A. S.

1963

Chairman

Mr. R. Hayhurst,

Secretary

Mr J. H. Bompas-Smith,

Treasurer

Mr. H. R. Window,

Editor

Mrs. F. Nixon,

Assistant Editor

Miss B. M. Grieve,

Records

Mr. A. E. Hale,

Deputy Chairman

Mrs. R. Evans,

LOCAL HISTORY SECTION

SPRING AND SUMMER PROGRAMME

The following programme has been arranged for the Spring and Summer 1963.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23rd.

Lecture on "Hand Firearms"
by F. Peel, Esq.
Examples of old firearms will be exhibited.
Bridge Chapel House, 3.00 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th.

Illustrated lecture on the "History of Belper"
by Mrs. F.C. Robson
Bridge Chapel House, 3.00 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 18th.

Visit to Wirksworth.
This visit has been arranged in conjunction with the
main Society. For further details please see the main
Society leaflet which will be circulated shortly.

+SATURDAY, JUNE 15th.

Visit to Great Longstone and District.
Leader R. Thornhill, Esq.
Meet at Bridge Chapel House, 2.00 p.m.
or
Car Park by the Library in Bakewell, 3.00 p.m.
Tea has been arranged at 4/3 per head.

+WEDNESDAY, JULY 10th.

Evening visit to Weston and Aston-on-Trent.
Leader J.H. Bompas Smith, Esq.
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 G.H. Green, Esq.
This should be a most interesting day; particulars will
be announced later.

+For visits marked with an asterisk transport will be by members' cars.
All members are asked to come by car if possible, and to offer any spare seats
to those without them.

If any further information is required, please get in touch with me.

Hemington Hall,
Hemington,
Nr. Derby.
Tel. Castle Donington 586.

J.H. Bompas Smith
Hon. Sec.
Local History Section.

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

Volume 2 No.10

February 1963

THE CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

My fourth year as Chairman of our Local History Section commences with the accompaniment of weather which many of us will remember for a long time. The mere maintenance of reasonably comfortable living conditions has concentrated our thoughts upon the exigencies of the present rather than the relics of the past. But our thoughts now turn to the coming year, when I look forward to a resumption of our pleasant association.

I expect to see a greater measure of co-operation between the Sections and the parent Society as regards the arrangement of excursions. This will, I hope, lead amongst other things to a better attendance at meetings, for some in the past have in this respect been disappointing. More than once it has been said that the organisation of excursions becomes increasingly difficult as places of historical interest in the County, having been visited repeatedly in past years, become somewhat "hackneyed". We must, I think, seek our history in lesser known but nevertheless possibly not less interesting places, and we must remember that we have members in areas other than the valleys of the Derwent and the Wye.

Our excursion to Shardlow provided a good example of what might be found in an area not generally considered to be historically inspiring. Shardlow to many of us has meant only that we shall shortly be reaching a dual carriageway, and yet - by the good offices of an excellent guide, Mr. George H. Green - members were shown many points of great interest which we had unwittingly passed by on numerous occasions. On payment of half-a-crown we can all see Haddon Hall or Chatsworth, but it requires the local knowledge of our members to show us the innumerable places of interest in less-publicised corners of our County. I suggest therefore that members should not be deterred from attending a meeting if the venue should appear ostensibly uninviting.

Financially, the Section has survived, that is all; and to achieve financial survival has necessitated the gifts of well-wishers. Our Bulletin has retained its appeal but the balance sheet showed that Members' subscriptions hardly cover the cost of its paper, stencils, ink and postage. It appears that if we are to retain the Bulletin in its present form it will be necessary next year to increase subscriptions. I hope that Members will accept this rather than submit to a reduction in the size of the Bulletin, which has achieved such acclaim amongst a wide circle of readers.

Rennie Hayhurst

EDITORIAL

By the end of this year we hope to have completed the second volume of the Miscellany, and it is good news indeed that Mr. R. A. H. O'Neal has undertaken once again to provide an index. This should be completed in time to be included in the first issue of 1964.

Those who heard Mr. S. Simpson's interesting talk will welcome his article on the early years of the Postal Service in Belper. Little is known generally about the early history of the Post Office in Derbyshire, and we hope that Mr. Simpson will find the time to continue his researches and will allow us to publish his further findings.

For a variety of reasons many records of the early industrial period seem to have been lost or destroyed. Mr. S. L. Garlic has succeeded in rescuing some of the Norbriggs Shovel Factory papers, and has written on information gathered from these. His experiences emphasise the importance of preserving old papers wherever possible. Often what seems to be of no account could hold vital information for a student of the subject, and it is always desirable to give a librarian or historian the opportunity to assess the value of any old papers or documents before allowing them to be destroyed.

The Record Section of our Group is glad to receive into its keeping old documents, collections of press cuttings or personal research notes. Photographs and old prints make a valuable record, and Mr. Hale is hoping to arrange these in albums. We thank Mr. S. Turner for two photographs of the Alphabet Stone (See p.410). Members do the Section great service by supplying such pictures of little known objects which could easily disappear, and of bygone landmarks. Buildings or landscapes about to be destroyed or altered should be photographed wherever possible, and we should be glad to have copies for the Section to keep. The Miscellany itself provides a useful medium for publishing information which might otherwise go unrecorded.

Those who have seen the pictures of Duffield collected by Lieut. Commander H. S. Bromby will appreciate what splendid work can be done in a short time. His notes tell how the work was carried out and will be of interest to anyone who wishes to start such a collection in their own district.

From Mr. Robert Thornhill we are glad to have some more notes from William Wager's books. There is also a letter from a Derbyshire soldier in Van Diemen's Land, unfortunately the only one to have been preserved. However, Mr. Thornhill has other old letters, from another source, written from New York in the mid-nineteenth century, and we hope to publish his notes on these in the next issue.

Notice of future meetings will be found on the back cover, and those wishing to attend should contact the Section Secretary for further information. A financial statement for 1962 is enclosed, and an examination of this will explain the necessity for increasing the annual subscription to 7/6d. This has remained at 5/-d. since the formation of the Section in November 1955, although the cost of administration, materials and postage has risen alarmingly since then.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE EARLY POSTAL SERVICE AT BELPER

1788 - 1838

by Samuel Simpson

The Derby Postal Service could be described as resembling a wheel with Derby as the hub, and roads radiating in many directions. The formation of this wheel commenced three years after the Restoration, June 1663, with the announcement that the Postmaster General, Daniel O'Niel, was extending the postal route from Derby to Chesterfield. The mileage was given as:-

Duffield	3 miles	
Baryats	4 "	(Bargate)
Heage	6 "	
Okerthrope	9 "	(Oakerthorpe)
Tadhole-Furniss	10 "	(Toad Hole Furnace)
Heigham	11 "	
Stretton	12 "	
Cleacross	13 "	(Claycross)
Wingersworth	14 "	
Chesterfield	16 "	

Sheafield (Sheffield) is stated as a further 8 miles.

The announcement further states "All persons that have occasion to write to any person, within 8, 9, 10 or 12 miles of each Stage, should take or send their letters to the nearest Stage for its more quick and currant convayance, and fast delivery too and from His Majesties letter-office in London".

Three centuries ago letters leaving London at 2.0 a.m. were due to arrive in Derby three days later at 7.0 a.m. and in Sheffield at 3.0 p.m. the same day. This extension ceased in 1690.

The year 1677 finds Ashbourne, Uttoxeter and Mayfield as branches from Derby - the last two ceasing in the early 18th century.

Postmaster Ralph Allen in the late 1730's was much active in the Bakewell-Tideswell-Chapel-en-le-Frith area with his Manchester to Chesterfield ride, later extended to Derby.

Information on the early receipt of letters at Wirksworth remains obscure, but before 1720 letters were being received from Derby. It is to this ride which also carried letters for Matlock, Bakewell and the Duke of Devonshire and later extended to Stoney Middleton, that our attention is drawn.

Between July 1788 and February 1792 Paul Joddrell, Lord of the Manor of Belper, made a number of unsuccessful applications for the Wirksworth ride to pass through Belper. In consideration of a further application, November 21st 1793, the Postal Surveyor reported the existence of a new stone bridge at "New Mills", shortening the road and avoiding a sharp bad hill over the Chevins along which road there was only one house.

It was conceded that Belper should have a Postal Service, but the Postmaster General was reluctant to make a hasty decision - a number of important matters had to be minutely examined. Not only was security of the Mail of paramount importance, but a suitably approved "Receiver" had to be named.

Paul Joddrell was permitted to name his Bailiff. Samuel Taylor, who, it was found, lived not only in a field half a mile from the road, but along another road differing from the one approved by the Postal Surveyor, (see map) being more than a quarter of a mile longer. Since the Postmaster General allowed no salary for the local Postmaster, Paul Joddrell stated he would charge 1d per letter over and above all other customary charges. The Postmaster General was exasperated. The matter rested until a report of a meeting held in Belper on December 23rd 1793 caused the Postmaster General on January 2nd 1794 to record in the Minute Book: "Mr. Joddrell does not seem to have one foot of ground to stand on". The Report reads as follows:-

"At a meeting of the principal manufacturers and tradesmen of the town of Belper, held at the house of Mrs. Lane, December 23rd 1793, to consider upon the best method of conveying letters and parcels to and from Derby, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:-

- 1st That the Wirksworth post passing, dayly, through the town, will be a great advantage to it.
2. That the plan proposed by Mr. Jodrill, to leave the letters etc. at the house of Sam. Taylor (his tenant) - and to charge upon each, one penny exclusive of their delivery is ineligible on the following account - Because the place where they are to be left is inconvenient, both to the postmen and the town in general.
Because the expence is increased unnecessarily and because Mr. Taylor is engaged in that kind of business which obliges him to be frequently away from home.
3. That it is the sense of this meeting, that one penny will pay handsomely for every expence or trouble attending the carriage and delivery of each letter, and that many houses much more convenient for their reception and delivery may be fixed upon.
4. That it is the sense of this meeting that the appointment of the receiving house is in the breath of the town for this obvious reason - they who pay ought to chuse.

5. That the house now proposed, has been fixed upon without the consent or even knowledge of the town, and apparently to gratify private interest.
6. That Mr. Strutt and Mr. Spencer be desired to offer these resolutions to the consideration of Mr. Western - to ask his advice, what will be the best way of proceeding in consequence of them, and to report the same to a subsequent meeting to be held here this day sen'night".

Belper Resolutions dated 23rd December 1793.

Signed:

G. B. Strutt	Wm. Watkinson	Benjamin Marshall
Wm. Walker	Abraham Harrison	Geo. Bridges
John Robinson	Saml. Jackson	Wm. Cottrell
Thomas Haslam	William Ward	T. R. Gawthorne
John Nelborn	Chas. Briggs	Tho. Cole
John Webster	Gessap	Jn. Burton
John Spencer	John Frost	Thomas Smith
John Ward	Willm. Hall	James Gratian
George Lee	Theo. Jackson	Jethro Wather?
John Wilkinson	James Christie	John Nelborn
James Oldfield	Rich. Ward	Edward Mee
Godfrey Litchfield	Joseph Alexander	Samuel Radford
John Williams	Jn. Spencer	Rd. Tomlinson
Richard Walker	Wm. Bonrine	Sam. Hunt
Geo. Sharp	John Monk	

Richard Walker was Constable at Belper.

George Western or Weston was the Postal Surveyor in the area.

The "parcels" mentioned would be the present-day equivalent of "Postal Packets" as Parcel Post did not commence till 1883.

Mr. Thomas Haslam was appointed as Receiver. It was a custom where no salary was allowed to charge 1d. per packet (letter) on delivery. In this case $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was sent to the Derby Postmaster, the other $\frac{1}{2}$ d. retained; this emolument hardly totalled £20 per year. Mr. Strutt was permitted to make private arrangements for the mail rider to collect a private pouch for Derby, since he paid extra pence; presumably to ensure privacy of his letters.

Little is known of the arrangements for Duffield, but in a review of the working of the mail in the area, with the suggestion of a 1d. post to Duffield and Belper from Derby - June 1811, the circulation of letters was given as 698 monthly, producing £34. 18s. Od. as an annual revenue. Belper's circulation was given as 1123 letters monthly, producing £56. 3s. Od. annually. Duffield, with its proximity to Derby, was liable to have less business, but in the year 1825 a Post Office was established. In that year the business is stated as:-

Annual Gross Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	£53	3s	3d
Annual Expences	..	..	..	..	..	£34	0s	0d
Nett	..	..	..	..	..	£19	3s	3d

To revert to Belper, during 1798 the Birmingham to Sheffield mail-coach began to pass through Derby and Belper, and then through Oakerthorpe and Chesterfield. When the London Mail arrived late into Derby the letters for Belper, for the Peacock Inn, Oakerthorpe and for Alfreton would be carried by a young boy to the Peacock Inn, to be collected by a foot post to Alfreton, arriving there at 11.0 at night. This delay caused the Alfreton residents early in 1807 to agitate successfully for the Sheffield to Birmingham coach not to pass through Belper but to run along the new road from Derby to Alfreton, which was opened on July 5th 1807.

A feeble attempt to prevent this by Col. W. Halton of Winfield Manor, May 9th 1807 on behalf of the Commissioners of the Derby-Belper Road, proved unsuccessful.

With the approval of a Penny Post to Belper in 1811, and the establishment of a Post Office, Mr. Strutt was permitted to suggest the retention of Mr. Haslam as local Postmaster. The Postmaster General approved a salary of £25 per year. The Postal Surveyor reported:-

"Belper, exceeding the second town in the County in population, and if the supply of a market is a criterion equalling that of Derby - in extent it is nearly three miles: contiguous, though of small consequence, but requiring some postal accommodation are:-

Shottrell (Shottle)
Heage
Kilburne (Kilburn)
Holbrooke "

A Postal Survey during 1838 gives the following information:-
(Derby and Alfreton are added to show comparison)

Postmaster Salaries:-

Belper	..	..	..	H. Haslem	..	..	£36
Alfreton	..	..	..	H. Smedley	..	..	£20
Derby	..	..	..	T. P. Bainbridge	..	..	£130

Letters Posted, Week Ending January 15th 1838

	General Letters		Penny Post		Privilege	Total	Newspapers	Amount of Postage
	Paid	Unpaid	Paid	Unpaid				
Belper	48	153	-	3	-	204	23	-
Alfreton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derby	415	2450	53	705	343	3986	929	-
<u>Week Ending January 29th, 1838</u>								
Belper	44	229	-	-	-	273	28	£ 8 12 4d
Alfreton	42	241	1	23	23	330	59	£ 10 9 10
Derby	362	2450	43	768	255	3818	947	£101 13 5d

Letters Delivered Between 5-11th March 1838

	General Letters	Penny Letters	Franks	Total
Belper	250	2	-	252
Alfreton	342	112	164	618
Derby	3204	858	210	4272

Present-day Belper circulation, of letters only, is probably in the region of 53,000 delivered weekly, and 43,000 posted weekly.

Acknowledgment

All documents have been copied from the originals at the General Post Office, London, by kind permission of the Archivist. See map on page 406 overleaf.

Village Records by John West, price 30/-d. (Macmillan)

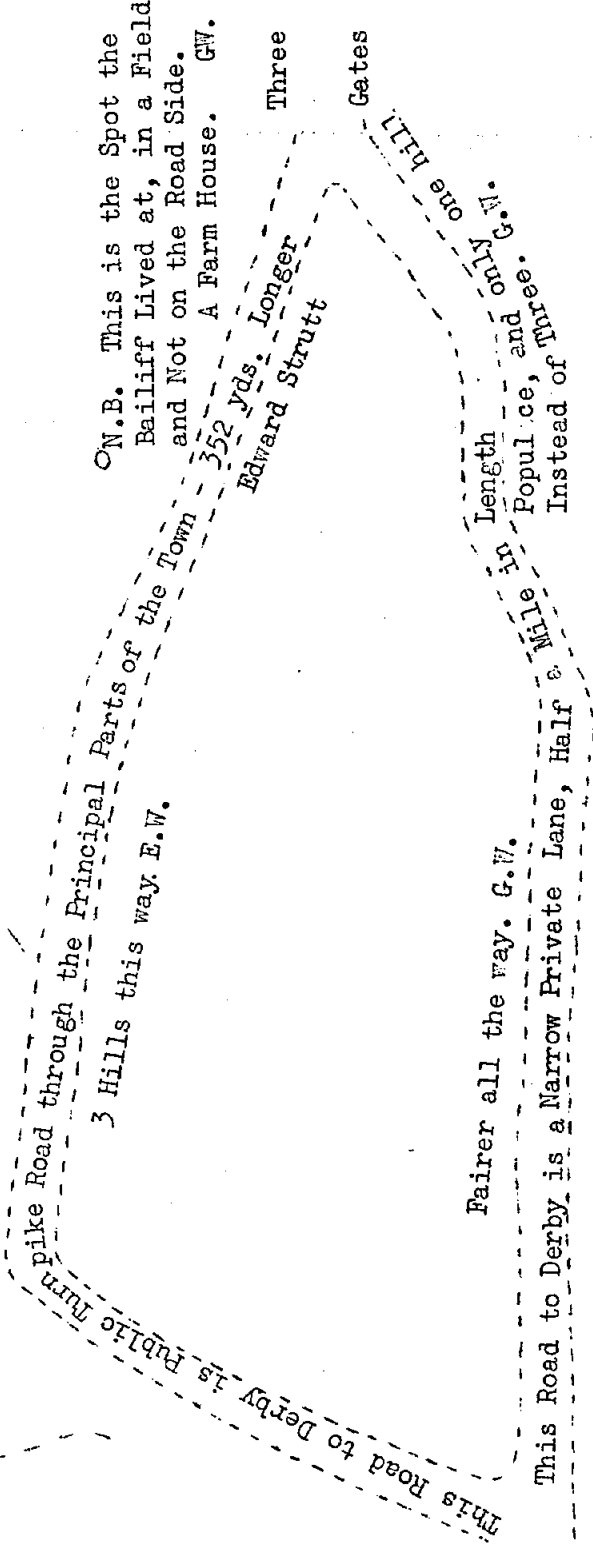
Mr. West states that his object is to provide a series of practical exercises in documentary study, and he takes as his example a village in Worcestershire. His advice is, however, applicable to any area, and he covers his subject very thoroughly. There are sections on Saxon and Early Norman documents, on Manorial Court and Lay Subsidy Rolls, on Inquisitions, Parish Records, Quarter Sessions Papers, Probate Records and Hearth Tax Returns. Monumental Brasses and County Maps are dealt with, and the abundant material of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. There is a useful Time Chart, a Glossary and in Appendix III are detailed suggestions for beginning a village survey.

COPIED FROM ORIGINAL AT GENERAL POST OFFICE LONDON, by permission of the Archivist.

Approximate Date 1793.

EW and GW = George Weston Postal Surveyor in this Area

BELPER
MARKET PLACE
AND TOWN



ON.B. This is the Spot the Bailiff Lived at, in a Field and Not on the Road Side. A Farm House. GW.

Fairer all the way. G.W.

Samuel Radford, Belper

N.B. THE ROAD IS AS GOOD AS THE OTHER, QUITE BROAD ENOUGH

SOME NOTES ON THE DUDLEYS OF NORBRIGGS
AND
THE NORBRIGGS SHOVEL WORKS

by S. L. Garlic

The building which housed the Shovel factory at Norbriggs near Staveley was demolished early in October 1958, to make way for a modern dwelling house.

During the demolition a large number of letters and bills were found in a loft over the room which had served as an office, and some of these letters were shown to me, with the query "Are they of any value?".

The letters were dated in the late 1840's, most of the envelopes bearing a "penny red" stamp. I was told that a search had been made for "penny blacks" but none had been found. Feeling that the letters were of historical value and should be preserved I contacted the new owner of the site, but was refused permission to search. I then traced a member of the Dudley family who was also refused permission to take away any letters, and an appeal for help to save the letters which was made to the local Council received no response.

Some weeks later my original informant, who worked on the demolition, told me that many of the letters had been burnt, and that others were exposed to wind and weather awaiting disposal. He was persuaded to let me see these, and I received a very wet bundle of papers which took weeks to dry out. Some were damaged beyond repair, but others have proved most interesting reading.

There were some papers of a private nature, which have now been returned to the Dudley family. These contained lists of Christmas presents to the family and to workmen, and lists of sums of money paid for family clothing. The whole had been tied up in bundles and each bundle dated and lettered alphabetically, indicating that all the letters and papers had once been methodically filed.

From letters and a number of bill heads it is clear that the Dudleys also had premises on Vicar Lane in Chesterfield, and that a branch of the family lived and operated a business there.

Among the legible letters is one signed by Robert Stephenson, son of George Stephenson, one from Charles Binns for the Clay Cross Company and one from Richard Barrows of Barrow Hill. There are also a few drawings of proposed shovels which are interesting, and some bill heads which are well worth preserving.

It is not known at what date the Norbriggs Shovel Works was established, nor at what precise date shovels ceased to be made there. However, there is much information from various sources regarding the Dudley family who owned the works and produced the shovels.

The following is an extract from a letter received recently from Miss J. Dallas, a descendant of the Dudley family:-

"I have in my possession a letter addressed to the firm of Dudley & Son which is dated 1840, so the firm was in being then, but I am not sure how long before that.

"From family records, and from information remembered from my mother, who herself was a Dudley, I know the family at one time lived in Netherthorpe House, and also at the cottage attached to the factory - Mother was born in the cottage - but her father, Thomas Dudley, died at the age of 35, so a lot of the information I have has been gleaned from memory and other folk.

"I have the following funeral cards, and from the dates it is possible the factory may have been started in the eighteenth century, but I am not at all sure. Mother thought she had heard that the Dudleys originated from Staffordshire, but was not sure.

"Thomas Dudley died March 26th 1857, aged 83. (I believe he was my great-great-grandfather.)

"Richard Dudley of Netherthorpe House died November 26th aged 56 years, and was interred at Staveley December 1st 1851. (He was my great-grandfather.)

"Thomas Dudley died July 10th 1860 aged 35 years, at Norbriggs, and was interred at Staveley July 12th 1860. (He was my grandfather.)

"Thomas Dudley was evidently born in 1774.
Richard Dudley was evidently born in 1795
Thomas Dudley was evidently born in 1825.

"I have heard Mother say the names from father to son for the eldest have gone from Tom to Richard for several generations, and it would appear that the relationship I have worked to myself will be as stated."

It has been possible to compile a list of tools made by Dudley & Sons from the letters, bills, receipts and invoices found at Norbriggs in 1958:-

Square shovels with steel corners, round nose shovels, round mouth shovels, coal shovels, coke shovels, pit shovels, bank shovels, long handled shovels, bent crutch shovels, strong hay shovels, tapered shovels, clay spades, hammered spades, hay forks, draining tools, grass and turf tools, fly tools for railway excavators, crocking tools flat with not much rise, (much in demand at Wisbech) souging tools, cast iron ferry tools, plough shares and dutch hoes.

Here are some towns and villages from which orders were received:-

In Derbyshire

Alfreton, Bakewell, Barlboro, Belper, Brampton, Bradwell, Castleton, Chesterfield, Clay Cross, Cromford, Derby, Dronfield, Eckington, Grassmoor, Higham, Matlock, New Mills, Pilsley, Ripley, Staveley, Stanton by Dale, Tapton and Ticknall.

Places other than Derbyshire

Ballifields, Bingham, Blidworth, Boston, Brigg, Bugge Hall, Burnley, Burton-on-Trent, Cambridge, Epsom, Gainsborough, Grimsby, Hull, Huddersfield, Hyde, Lough, Leeds, London, Manchester, Middleton, Newark, Nottingham, Norwich, Oundle, Peterborough, Poulton, Preston, Retford, Walsall, Wakefield, Wisbech, Sheffield, Southwell, Stockwith, Stourbridge, Swansea, Yarmouth and York.

From the names of persons, firms and collieries who had correspondence with the Dudleys, it will be seen that the business was extensive:-

General

Robert Stevenson
Charles Binns
Richard Barrows
Butterley Works
Victoria Foundry
Renishaw Iron Works
Hackett & Kent, Wire Works
Tapp Bro., Boiler Works
J. Wordsworth, Iron Founder
Wright & Lingard, Iron Merchants
Wm. Britt, Plumber & Glazier
Thomas Eastwood, Ironmonger
Alderwasley and Morley Park
Iron Works
Tapton Iron Foundry
Duckmanton Iron Works
Staveley Works
Walton Chemical Works
Whittington Moor Potteries
Dr. C. Black

Collieries

Cottam Colliery
Silkstone Colliery
Dunstone Colliery
West Handley Colliery
Hady Hill Colliery
Grassmoor Colliery
Springwell Colliery
Whittington Colliery
Tapton Colliery
Ingmanwell Colliery
Brampton Colliery
Hasland Colliery
Boythorpe Colliery
Old Glasshouse Colliery
Barlbro Colliery
Renishaw Colliery
Staveley Colliery
Sheepbridge Colliery
Langley Dunston Colliery
Tapton New Colliery
New Dunston Colliery
West Staveley Colliery
Ballifields Colliery

The following Directories give mention and particulars of the Dudley family:-

Bagshaw's 1846

Mr. Thomas Dudley & Son, Spade & Shovel Manufacturers, Norbriggs.

White's 1862

Mrs. Thomas Dudley, Norbriggs.
Mrs. Warren Dudley, Netherthorpe House.
Mr. Henry Dudley, Spade and Shovel Mfr., Netherthorpe House.

Bulmer's 1890

Dudley & Son, Spade and Shovel Mfrs., Norbriggs.
Mr. John Richard Dudley, Norbriggs.

Kelly's 1932

Makes mention of an old established spade and shovel manufactory at Norbriggs.

Dr. A. Court in "History of Staveley", 1946.

"About a hundred years ago there was a small flourishing industry at Norbriggs where Dudley & Sons had their spade and shovel works."

This article only touches the fringe of what can be gleaned from the mass of material still not gone through. It is hoped for a further bulletin to make a list of these people in Chesterfield who did business with the Dudleys, and to include some extracts from their letters and orders.

NOTES AND QUERIES

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

N.Q. 108 The Alphabet Stone. The stone known by this name is situated near Bell Hagg Barn on the old cart and bridle road from Hagg Water Bridge to Lockerbrook Farm and the Derwent Valley (map ref. OS.SK.160892). The late G.H.B. Ward of Sheffield recorded that David Allott (1822-1907), an old gamekeeper, never attended school except on Sunday, when he was taught the three R's by "an old woman" from an alphabet carved on a stone near Bell Hagg Barn (ex Farm). (see Clarion Rambler 1953-4 p.122.)

S. Turner

Mr. Turner has photographed the Alphabet Stone and has given two pictures of it to the Section. The lettering is quite clear and the alphabet is carved twice on the stone. Can any reader supply more information or cite any other references?

LOCAL HISTORY - A LOCAL COLLECTION

by H. S. Bromby

Many people who have seen my slides of Duffield have asked why and how I made the collection. Your editor has suggested that I use the "Bulletin" as a medium through which to answer these questions, in the hope that others may be encouraged to make similar collections for other villages or areas within the County.

My interest in local history extends over many years. It probably stemmed from a love of old things, together with an enquiring mind which urged me to know more about them. But a career in the Royal Navy lasting some thirty-six years was not conducive to specialist study; the quarter-deck of a ship of war did not lend itself to any kind of field work. Consequently, during my service life my interest was sustained by reading as widely as possible about the many facets of the past which, collectively, become "local history".

With this sort of background it was inevitable that when I retired and came to live in Duffield I should seek to know about its history. When some two to three years ago I began to read about the village I was astounded at the wealth of written material that was available. The village has been fortunate in numbering among its residents men like the late Dr. Charles Cox, Messrs. William and John Bland and Mr. T. L. Tudor, each of whom has made a valuable contribution to the written history of the village. To-day Mr. G. Hickling carries on the good work of recording Duffield history from his home in St. Albans.

As I read about the village two thoughts occurred to me. Firstly, although there was much written material, this was very sparsely illustrated; and secondly, the wind of change was blowing continuously through the village. In the short period of my residence in Duffield the last of the old village forges has closed down. The Post Office changed hands and site. A new vicarage, the third of its kind in the last two hundred years, was built, and the older one demolished to give way to a development scheme for old people's bungalows. Two farms succumbed to the financial pressures of speculative builders. The old mill was in such a state of disrepair that it was a matter for some anxiety lest it fall down before it could be pulled down.

I wondered what, if anything, was being done to record these passing landmarks before they were lost for ever, and decided that it would be in keeping with my interests to create a pictorial record of them. My first intention was to make a collection of photographs,

each of which would be written up in descriptive form. But photographic albums are seldom seen beyond the circle of one's friends and acquaintances, and I finally opted for photographic slides which, besides having a wider viewing potential, can be used for money raising ventures - in this case Church expenses.

To date more than six hundred people have paid over forty pounds to see the slides. The interest they have stimulated has been considerable, and the Church has benefited.

When the project became known in the village it soon became evident that the changing scene could be recorded in retrospect as well as currently. The village confectioner's shop, whose proprietress was an excellent publicity agent, became a clearing house to which people brought photographs and pictures to be copied, articles to be photographed and old newspaper cuttings, maps and directories, etc. Many of these folk I have never met, but the many small items which, out of sheer love for the village they have cherished for so many years, all helped to fill gaps and provide continuity in the pictorial record in the making.

The written works on Duffield made many references to places and things which could be photographed. These were listed, and in due course pictures of them were added to the collection.

The local collection for Duffield in the Derby Borough Library provided further material that could be copied, and permission to do this and also to photograph Duffield exhibits in the Derby Borough Museum was readily given. Other items of interest were found among Duffield Parish records, and in the topographical section of our own Local History Section of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.

Further afield, the staff of the British Museum found several interesting maps and prints of Duffield and correspondence with Chester Herald resulted in an excellent photograph of a "Bill of Sacrilege" concerning Duffield Church, the original of which is in Pegge's Collection in the Library of the College of Arms.

Naturally, during the undertaking there were many digressions in search of additional or supporting information. In this respect membership of the local branch of the County Library has been invaluable. The library staff at Duffield have never failed to find a copy of any book for which I have asked.

The progressive building of Duffield Church throughout the centuries has been well described by several authors, and in a report by the architect engaged upon work of restoration in 1897. I recall a bleak, rainy day in November 1960 when, with the help of a friend, I measured the outside of the church with a tape, starting at the west porch and working right round. Measuring to the nearest four inches round a very irregular exterior, and recording the measurements in driving rain, was

not a congenial task. The discomforts were speedily forgotten, however, when on plotting the measurements to scale one found that the margin of error was little more than twelve inches.

From this measurement of the church and a free interpretation of the history of its developments, it has been possible to draw realistic ground plans illustrating the original size and the various extensions.

So much then for the why and how. There are other points which may be of interest;-

Copyright extends over a period of fifty years; permission must be sought if reproduction of materials of lesser age is contemplated.

People are helpful. Have no qualms about writing to authorities, owners or authors if you believe they can be of help.

If you have no photographic skill you need the help of a good photographer. In this I have been extremely fortunate.

You make a lot of friends.

Annual General Meeting, Saturday December 1st, 1962

The meeting, chaired by Mr. R. Hayhurst, was attended by only fourteen members. Present were Mr. J. M. Bestall, our first Chairman, who played an important part in the initiation of the Section eight years ago, Mrs. R. Evans, Miss B. M. Grieve, Mrs. F. Nixon, Miss A. M. Rowland and Messrs. J. H. Bompas-Smith, H. F. Domleo, S. L. Garlic, A. E. Hale, L. S. Harrison, R. Hughes, S. O. Kay and H. R. Window. After the election of officers for 1963 (see back cover) Mrs. Evans agreed to stand in for Mr. Hayhurst when necessary.

The meeting then considered the balance sheet (copy enclosed). In view of excess of expenses over income two alternatives were faced. Either the bulletin must be replaced by a news sheet or the annual subscription must be increased. Mr. Bestall suggested that the subscription be raised by 2/6 to 7/6 annually as from 1964. The proposal was seconded by Mr. Harrison and carried unanimously.

After tea Mr. Kay gave a talk about his excavations at Holbrook. Romano-British pottery kilns of the middle period were found, similar to those excavated at Hazlewood previously. The work had been much more difficult at Holbrook - because of the shrubbery site digging was among the tangled roots of trees. Mr. Kay showed pieces of the pottery, which was similar to that from Hazlewood, and also a number of interesting colour slides describing the successive stages of the excavation. The kilns have now been filled in again. Perhaps Mr. Kay will one day discover the sites of the dwellings in which the potters lived.

WILLIAM WAGER AND HIS EMPLOYEES

by Robert Thornhill

William Wager was a man of importance, a farmer who had shares in lead mines and was agent for the shareholders of Mandale and other lead mines. He lived in the village of Great Longstone in the High Peak Hundred of Derbyshire, and when poor rate assessments were made in 1844 and 1845 he was farming 120 acres of his own lands and a further 509 acres which he rented. It must, however, be stated that most of this was moorland above Longstone Edge. By 1847 he had increased his holdings from 629 to 782 acres, figures far in excess of anyone else in the district including two well-known farmers with 226 and 302 acres respectively.

The Homestead where William Wager lived has since been extensively altered and is now known as The Manor House. He had little other house property in Longstone; just five cottages, some of which were let at a shilling a week to employees to whom he appears to have been a considerate employer.

The superintendence of lead mining operations must have occupied a considerable portion of his time, particularly as he supplied gunpowder, candles, meal, flour, meat and occasionally cheese to those working in the mines. He also supplied farm workers and others, and as there is no record of him having had a shop, it is presumed that the goods must have been distributed from his home. No immediate payment was made as there was a system of barter for goods or services. In the case of lead miners "reckoning days" took place at intervals of a few weeks, or perhaps several months, when wages due to them were reckoned and a balance made against the goods they had received.

With employees engaged at a yearly wage the practice was to "lend" sums from time to time, also to pay for articles they needed, and then at the end of the period of service to pay the balance to make up the wage.

The story of William Wager and his times was hidden away for over a century, but by good fortune most of his day-books and ledgers were preserved, and from these it has been possible to abstract information about lead mining, farming and other matters.

This is not intended to be an article on William Wager, but about some of the men and women who worked for him, what they were paid and how they fared.

Although only three or four generations ago, working conditions were very different from what they are to-day. Each parish was responsible for maintaining its own poor, and the overseers took special care to avoid outsiders establishing a settlement and thereby becoming chargeable to the parish in the event of sickness or distress.

Settlements could be established after twelve months residence, so the practice was to engage people for 51 weeks only, and this method is clearly illustrated in the case of Samuel Swift. When a person was engaged for a year it is safe to presume that they already belonged to the parish.

Samuel Swift had been at work some time when it was recorded on November 15th 1831 that wages "for his servitude of 51 weeks due this day" was £11.

His engagements for the next three "years", or perhaps more correctly "terms", were set out in a manner which by the dates, or the reference to him having been at home, made it quite clear that they were for 51 and not 52 weeks.

1831 Nov.23. Samuel Swift hath been at home since the 15th instant and has returned to commence his servitude as agreed for on the 3rd of Nov....which is for 51 weeks at £13 wages and gave him a fastening penny of 5/-.

1832 Nov.21. Saml Swift has come to serve me for the Term of 51 weeks at £13 wage gave him a fastening penny 2/6. I have promised a "flees" of wool.

1833 Nov.25. Saml Swift has been at home since his Term of 51 weeks was expired and is now come again to serve me for the Term of 51 weeks at £13 wages. I gave him for a fastening penny 2/6.

On November 14th or 15th each year the balance of wages was paid and Samuel acknowledged the receipt with "his mark".

		£	s	d	£	s	d
1831	Nov.15	To cash to pay S.Swift for his servitude			11	0	0
1832	Sept	Lent	1	0	0		
	Nov.14	Cash to settle for the term	12	0	0	13	0
1833	Oct	Lent	7	0	0		
		To one Ewe sheep	1	15	0		
	Nov.15	Cash to balance	4	5	0	13	0
1834	July	Lent	1	0	0		
	Nov.14	Cash to balance	12	0	0	13	0

There was then a break in service, as the account continues:-

1837 Feb.	Saml Swift came to live with me for one year at £15 wage and £1 more if he merits it, gave him for a fastening penny 5/-.				
		£	s	d	£ s d
1838 Feb.	Cash for this years wage now due				15 0 0
1840 Mar.6	Paid his years wage due this day				16 0 0
Mar.13	Came again for one year at same wage as before. Although the word "year" was used these two dates indicate that the engagement was for 51 weeks only.				
1842 Apr.1	Saml came to live with me and I allow him after six shillings pr week, he has lost one week this year so his time will be for the next year from April the 8th.				
1843	To two sheep	3	0	0	
	Cash and lent	6	0	0	
	To balance his wage	6	12	0	15 12 0
	This covers 52 weeks at 6/-.				
1844	A little business has now developed, and Samuel was charged:-				
	To summering two Ews and three lambs	2	0	0	
	For keeping five sheep for one year at 20/- each	5	0	0	
	Lent £5, Tithe 2/6,				
	Balance £14 6 8				26 19 2
	He was paid 6/- per week wage for 52 weeks	15	12	0	
	Wool 16 lb (1843) at		12	8	
	Wool 26 lb (1844) at 1/-	1	16	0	
	6 lambs at 14/- each	4	4	0	
	One Tup Lamb	1	0	0	
	Two Ewes at 24/- each	2	8	0	
	Old Do:	1	6	6	26 19 2
1845	The final year's engagement, as far as the book shows, was to April 1845, and for which he was paid as before, namely				15 12 0
	He did, however, remain longer, and this is recorded as:-				
	For over time ending July 11				
	10 weeks and 4 days				3 4 0
	He sold wool for 16/-, also two sheep and two lambs for £4 4 0.				

Samuel was evidently a thrifty man, as in June it was reported, "paid for him to the Savings Bank £6". This is not quite the full story, as on another page, and for the years 1843-4, is an account of:

Sheep at Worksop

1843 Dec.13 By paid expences to and from Worksop with sheep £1.12.0
 Number of sheep sent WW (Wm Wager) 149
 Mr. Benj^m Bretner 65
 Mr. T. G. Orr 10
 My man Saml & son Thos Torr out three days taking sheep.
 Dec.29 We sent by Saml Swift 110 Ewes to Turnips to Worksop to
 8 acres of Scotch Yellow Turnips which I bought at £15.15.
 30 Saml Swift came from Worksop and the expences of the 110
 Ewes, his going down 19/-, Saml three days 3/-, this is
 my own concern.
 1844 Jan.10 Saml Swift expences to Worksop 4/3, his day 1/-.
 Feb.6 & 7 Saml Swift expences to Worksop 4/8 and 2 days 2/-
 21 Saml Swift got the 110 Ewes home his expences 18/10, three
 days 3/-. One of these Ewes was Drowned in Blakelow
 Mear in yard the Ice and Snow let her in.
 Apr.20 Saml Swift paid Toll Bars & expences when the Hogs came
 from Turnips from Worksop £1.4.2.

Payment was made to Geo. Hallam "on Acct of Shepparding" £3, and
 to Richd Owtram "on Acct of Turnips" £40. Saml appears to have been
 rewarded as there is an entry "paid him for self" £2.

From Longstone to Worksop is about 30 miles, so it would be quite
 an undertaking to drive a flock of 224 sheep, then a further 110, that
 distance. The reason for sending so far is not known, but a clue is
 provided by a letter, unfortunately not fully dated and without any
 postmark, the writer may have been a relative or friend of Samuel Swift
 whose home seems to have been at Dronfield.

To Wm Wager, Longstone from Thos Torr Hyde Dronfield Sept.16.

Sir. I this morning saw Edward Outram and he asked me if I knew where
 there was any Aggs wanted wintering and I think you said to me that
 you wanted a place for some so I told him I would engage for you whilst
 I recd an answer his ground is full of grass and he does not keep a
 sheep of his own and you are acquainted with the place he says he can
 do with 60.

Sarah Pidcock. When Sarah commenced work is not known, but in
 November 1830 she was being paid four shillings a week, and this
 continued for nearly 5½ years. Payments, or settlements, were made
 at intervals of 5 to 19 weeks, generally 8-12 weeks, and from time
 to time bills were paid, purchases made included:-

1830	shoes mending	2/2	1832.	By 10 ounces of	
1831	one pair of shoes	4/3		worsted	1/8
	shirts & pinafore	5/0		shoes	4/0
				stockings	1/2

1833	worsted for stockings	2/1	1835	Bill for shirts	6/5
	one pair of shoes	4/0		By one cap	1/6
1834	pair of shoes	4/0			
	frock smock	4/6			
	one pair stockings	1/4			

A few purchases of flour, bacon and pork were made in 1831/2, but what is more interesting is the annual joint of mutton in September:-

1831	Sept.15	Mutton	17 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb at 7d	10	0
1832	Sept.16	Mutton	15 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb at 7d	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1833	Sept.24	Mutton	19 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb	11	3
1834	Sept.13	Mutton	22 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb at 6d	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1835	Sept.11	Mutton	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9

This would be for the wakes as September 11 (S. Giles), or the first Sunday after is observed as Wakes Sunday in Longstone. Sarah was evidently a Longstone person.

Barberry H. was very different. In 1830 she agreed to serve 51 weeks at a wage of £5 and was "lent cash to join 1/-" and had £2 "for a Cotten some silk shawl". Her career was not very satisfactory judging by the records:-

1831 June She has broke her servitude by clandestinely going away and her time of servise after deducting one months wage (for improper conduct) will be 27 weeks £2.12. My wife settled this acct with her.

1831 Dec.24. Barberry came to live with us for 51 weeks at £6 wage. She ran away never to come again.

1834 Aug. Barberry came to live with us - this was for 51 weeks at £6.6 for after 18 weeks she left and perhaps this time it really was "never to come again".

+ Joseph Oliver "came to serve me for the term of 51 weeks" in 1831 at "Ten Guinies". During both years rather more than half the wage was drawn by advances and the remainder was paid at the end of the periods. In 1833 appears "lent to buy a watch £1.10.0".

Saml Oliver came in 1834 "for one year at £9 wage". He completed his time and may be the same Samuel who, in 1847, was let the house lately occupied by Sarah Garratt at the yearly rent of three pounds. The rent was more than covered by casual service including work at Blakelow at 14s. pr week, "floting & burning" Scratter Close at 22s. (£3), corn (cutting with sythe) in Leas 4 acres at 8/6 and in Hollow Meadow 7 acres at 7/-.

In 1849 the weekly wage was 12/- and "By half of floating in Queens meadow & Wrights Scrattor at 22/-" he received £3.0.6. Joseph Oliver was paid a like sum.

+Joseph Oliver.....in 1831 at £3.8, and in 1852 at "Ten Guinies".....

John Taylor was engaged in 1837 for one year at £7.10 "& 10/- more if he stays his time & behaves himself well". He evidently did, as at the end of twelve months he was paid £8.

In 1839 "John Taylor, Servent" was engaged at £10 and the same terms as before, but he "only stayed four weeks and two days and I paid him for that time the sum 15/- which is more than ample for the winter season".

In 1842 he turned up for the third time and "I hired John Taylor for one year at Twelve Guinies wage & the Drawing of one or Two loads of Coales". A couple of years later he was let "one of Rowland Houses at 10/- pr quarter, and later "Johns Wife 12 Day at Spring work" was paid 10/-d.

Mary Sellers came in 1841 and evidently remained three years. Her wage was £5, and during her stay payments were made for:-

Patens & shoes	6/6	Calico fents 5 yds at 3½d	1/7½
goods at Fair	17/9	ribben 3 yds at 9	2/3
Print 3½ yds at 6d	1/9	Brown Holland 1 yd	8
a Dress	18/9	for a cap	2/0

Payments made on behalf of other people about this time included:-

Cash for shews (shoes)	1/8	Print from Sheffield	
Calico 3 yds at 3½	10½	10½ at 12d	10/6
for a Shawl	10/0	for shoes soly (soleing)	2/0
paid for stockings at		2½ yd of Flanel at 14½	3/0
Bakewell	1/8	pair of Womans half Boots	6/0
paid for a Bonnet	2/6	for a dress doying (dyeing)	1/0
to buy smock frock	3/0	lent for a Frock	7/0
lent for Bonnet	2/6	lent for Pattens	1/0
lent for stockings	1/0	one pair stockings	1/2
lent for Fair (Aug.26)	9/6	lent for Wakes (Sept 21)	6
lent for shawl	1/6	lent for a Cap	1/3
lent for Patens	1/0		

John Eyre was engaged in 1845 "after the rate of seven Pounds" and then remained throughout the following year during which he was lent at Whitsun Fair £1.0.0 and at New Haven Fair (Sept.8) 10/0. After a break John Eyre was engaged again both in 1847 and 1848 to Martlemas after the rate of Twelve Pounds.

William Heathcote came in 1849 for one year at £5 wage and was

Paid for a hat at			
Sheffield	2/6	Lent at Bakewell fair	3/6
Lent Cash for Sheffield	15/0	Lent Cash at wakes	20/0

Martha Buckley was engaged in 1848 for 51 weeks at £5 and payments were made for:-

Boots 5/6, handkerchief 1/0, apron 1/0, two pairs of stockings 1/8, cash for dress 2/8, dress from Workwerth 3/9, and "To Cash when her Child died 6/0".

Martha Hallam completed her 51 weeks in 1845 and was engaged for another year at £5.10. In 1847 "before I paid her she agrees to leave in my hand the years wage" so wrote Wm Wager who added his signature to the note, also to a further one that Martha had asked for a further £20 to be held until called for.

There seems to have been a sequel as the final note states "this Acct all settled and paid the Balance to her Husband Hugh Boam".

Acknowledgment is made to Mr. Charles Wager Holmes of Sheffield for the loan of the books from which this information has been obtained. The books have since been deposited on permanent loan in Sheffield City Library.

Section Meeting, Saturday November 24th 1962

Miss A.B. Smedley is well known for her illustrated talks on Derbyshire. On this occasion her discourse covered three distinct subjects, and all the delightful pictures were new to us, having mostly been taken during 1962.

Talking first about Derbyshire customs, Miss Smedley showed pictures of well-dressing at Ashford-in-the-Water. Then she showed Castleton on Oak-Apple Day, May 29th, where a procession of Morris dancers and musicians was led by a king and queen on horseback, dressed in Stuart costume. The king wore a massive bell-shaped hood of flowers which rested on his shoulders and looked most uncomfortable. On Shrove Tuesday Miss Smedley photographed the Football Match at Ashbourne, and later she attended the dinner held at the Green Man, where she took pictures of the singers. Unfortunately we could not hear the songs.

The second subject was the changing face of the County. The area around the new Stretton Reservoir had been photographed before, during and after construction. There were also pictures of Osmaston Hall taken at the time of the recent sale, and of some of the damage done by the gale which wrought such havoc in the County early in the year.

Finally there was a most interesting talk on the Pinxton China Factory and William Billingsley. Specimens of the china had been photographed at the British Museum and at Bath, as well as from the collections of the Coke-Steel family and of Miss Smedley herself. We were then shown pieces of Miss Smedley's own china, which had an unusual translucence and delicate colouring and design. Everyone was sorry when the meeting ended, as it had been so enjoyable.

ETWALL parish consists of the townships of:-

	acres	value	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861
Bearwardcote	431	469						34	32
Burnaston	984	1371	117	132	148	134	143	152	188
Etwall	2023	3409	504	423	445	471	510	579	626
Hargate Manor ex par	51	Qy in Hilton?							7

39 houses, 99 males, 96 females, chiefly occ. in agriculture.

ETWALL township and large well built village 6 miles W.S.W. from Derby on the Derby and Uttoxeter road, is in the hundred of Appletree, in the South Division, in the Derby polling district, in the Burton upon Trent poor law Union. The three townships contain 3465 acres of good land of the estimated annual value of Land and Buildings of £5274. Value of real property assessed to the property tax of Burnaston £1131 of Etwall and Bearwardcote £5326, in 1843, Population in 1861, 700.

Freehold

Freehold estates comprising the Manors of Etwall and Burnaston, Etwall Hall, the advowson of the Vicarage of Etwall, sundry farm houses and cottages and 806 ac Or 11p of land of a rich quality, sold by auction by Mr. Eyre at the Kings Head Inn Derby, Oct. 26th 1827, a portion of Estate in 16 lots viz:-

Lot 1 - 42a 1r 17p	£2,600	Balguy	10.	17.	0.30
2 - 4a 3r 24	410	Gascoyne	11	29.	0.15
3 - 33a 2r 11	300		12	70.	3.38
4 - 60 1 15	14,300	Gadston	13	199.	1.35
Inc. manor of Etwall, Burnaston & Austin Friery Land			14	78.	1.18
			15	73.	0.4
			806. 0.11		
5 - 12.0. 22	1,200				
6 - 17.0. 36	1,640	Frear			
7 - 31.2. 33	2,840	Mousley			
8 - 69.1. 3	5,220	Mousley			
9 - 96.1. 4					

Perpetual advowson of the Vicarage of Etwall £4,300 Rev. Ker now Rev. Jno H. Mousley

ETWALL Church dedicated to St. Helen is a neat Gothic structure of considerable antiquity, with nave, chancel, north aisle, low embattled tower and three bells; has a spacious gallery at the west end. The north side, a portion of which contains 12 oak stalls and a reading desk, carved, is appropriated to the use of the almsmen and the master of the Hospital. It contains some costly gothic monuments and monumental brasses for the family of Port; several tablets to the Every, Green, Beer, and Cotton families, and the masters of Etwall almshouses, of which Rev. William Boulbee Sleath, D.D., F.S.A., rural dean, vicar of Willington and late master of this Hospital and Repton School 32 years, died 21 Oct. 1842 aged 82 years. The living is a vicarage value in the Kings Books at £8 now £342. The late Rev. H. K. Cockburne purchased the living which was sold after his decease to the late William Eaton Mousley Esq., which valuable advowson and Etwall great tithes, was advertised, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, with the approbation of the Master of the

Rolls - to be sold by auction at the Kings Head Hotel, Derby, 11th of Oct. 1860. The vicarial tithes are computed at £216 5 ld. The vicarage house is pleasantly situated near the church and comprises entrance hall, dining, drawing and breakfast rooms, study, 11 bedrooms, housekeepers room, servants hall, and well arranged domestic offices, together with pleasure grounds, gardens, double coach house, saddle room, stables, loose boxes and cowhouses: also 105a.22 13p of very rich arable, meadow and pasture land. The district is agricultural. The roads are good. The vicarage is distant one mile from the Egginton Station on the North Staffordshire Railway, and two miles from the Willington station on the Derby and Birmingham Railway. Etwall great tithes commuted at £135. The Rev. William Eaton Mousley M.A., incumbent 1842 (in 1860 - 43 years of age). The church yard net value of £342 per annum. Some large elms in church yard and a fine yew. The exors of the late W. E. Mousley Esq. patron.

In the chancel are six stained glass windows - a small organ and the Kings Arms. This church received much damage from a violent storm in 20 June 1595. It contains the tomb of Henry Porte Esq., ornamented with the figures of the wife and 17 children in brass and four shields of arms: the male figure is missing. Round the slab is the following inscription:- Orate pro aiabus Henrici Porte et Elizabeth uxoris ejus qui quidem Henricus obiit in Feste translaticnis Sci Thome marturis anno dni MVcduodecimo quorum aiabus ppietur Deus - amen. 9 sons and 8 daus date 1512. Hatchment of eight quarterings. A beautiful monument inserted in south wall ornamented with brasses - of himself in armour and his two wives. Under thys Tombe lyeth buried the Bodye of Syr John Porte Knight sonne & heire unto Syr John Porte one of the Justices of ye Kings Benche at Westminster, Elizabeth et Dorothe wyves to the same, Syr John Porte the sonne, which sonne dyed the syxt day of June anno dom 1557. Gothic monument for Sir Jno Porte the Judge and his two wives - arms of Porte and Porte impaling Argent a bend sable a chief gules verry or.

Sir John Porte Knt one of the Justices of the Kings Bench, he married the heiress of John Fitzherbert Esq. of Etwall and died in 1553. This is an alter tomb the sides of which are enriched with gothic tracery, shields of arms etc. Between two oblong openings in the slab of the monument appear figures of the Judge and his two wives smaller than life.

On the south of the chancel of Etwall Church is another tomb enriched with gothic tracery, having over it a canopy of Purbeck marble. At the back of the monument are brass plates on which are engraved the effigies of a Knight and his two wives and five children, 2 sons and 3 daughters.

Tablets

Mary daur of Edward Mainwaring of Whitmore co. Staffs Esq. and Bridget his second wife, daur of Sir Thomas Trollop of Caswick co. Lincoln Bart. She died 6th April 1741 aged 64. Put up by her nephew Richard Davenport of Caveley co Chester Esq.