

DERBYSHIRE
MISCELLANY

Vol 3



TISSINGTON

R.H. 1906.

BULLETIN
Local History Section
Derbyshire Archaeological Society.

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

Vol.III No.9

October 1966

Editorial

In this edition we have three contrasted articles dealing with the past of a quite compact area of the county lying between Belper and Chesterfield.

Mr. W. H. Brighthouse shows how close study of a single charter can produce a remarkable amount of information which, together with a careful ground survey, can enable long lost sites to be plotted and reveal the reasons for many present day lay-outs and place names.

The Rev. Eardley Field was the first vicar of Ambergate when it became a separate parish in 1897, and he remained there until 1924. His article on Heage, now in the possession of Mrs. M. E. Robson, is reproduced with her kind permission.

Mr. S. L. Garlic's wide reading has again helped to produce a great deal of interesting material on a local family and its influence in the area. We hope we may be able to publish a family tree of the Hunlokes shortly.

Mr. C. Harrison has again contributed extracts from William Bamford's diary, and there is another installment of J. A. Stevenson's Journal.

Mr. Porritt asks if anyone has come across the sad story of Mr. Dayes, a little-known character. We wonder if the present location of any of his pictures is known? Several engravings from his drawings appear in Britton and Brayley's "Beauties of England" (Derbyshire).

We are pleased to publish Mr. Thornhill's note on "The Railway that Never Was", with Mr. R. Hayhurst's masterly re-creation of one of the dire effects it might have had on the Derbyshire scene.

The editors are always very glad to receive articles or "notes and queries" for publication in the Miscellany.

Section News

On July 30th a large party of members joined a visit arranged by Mrs. M. A. Bellhouse to Bradshaw Hall where, by kind permission of Mrs. McMillan, the remarkable restoration work being carried out was most thoroughly examined. The opportunity was also taken to look around the village of Tunstead Milton and Combs Reservoir under Mrs. Bellhouse's able

guidance.

We hope to publish the story of the Hall by Mrs. Bellhouse in our next issue.

On September 10th nearly fifty section members joined the visit to see the stone workings of Messrs. Stanton and Bettany who were responsible, amongst many other projects, for the stone for the new Coventry Cathedral. At Rocester, where their works were sited, to take advantage of the River Churnet's power, the party were welcomed by Mr. Hill, who explained the masonry methods for sawing, dressing and carving the various grades of stone. The visitors were able to give the whole plant and its machinery a thorough inspection.

The quarry near Hollington, from which the stone for Coventry Cathedral was obtained, was then visited and the methods of working this fine grained material, with few bedding planes, were examined.

An excellent afternoon's outing was completed by the party calling at nearby Croxden Abbey, where Mr. R. Hayhurst gave a short talk which did a great deal to bring to life these well-kept though rather sparse ruins, which date from 1176.

This issue of the Miscellany completes Volume III. We hope that the index will be available for distribution with the first issue of Volume IV in March 1967.

BOOK NEWS

During the past few months there have been several reprints of important works which have for many years past been very difficult to obtain as second-hand copies or from libraries. They include:-

1. The Pentrich Revolution by John Neal, 1895. An excellently produced reprint has been issued by the Pentrich Church Restoration Appeal Committee price 10/-d. plus postage.
 2. Lead and Lead Mining in Derbyshire by Arthur Stokes 1880. This collection of papers which have become a classic source of reference has been reprinted by the Peak District Mines Historical Society price 20/-d. plus postage. This Society has just issued a delightful little book about Magpie Mine which is the headquarters of the Society, A Chronology and the Geology of Magpie Mine, Sheldon near Bakewell, by Ivor J. Brown and Dr. Trevor Ford, price 2/6d.
 3. Our own Local History Section has issued a reprint of The Memoir of Robert Blincoe by John Brown 1832, price 20/-d. postage 1/4d. Already over half the copies have been purchased, many by libraries, and early application is advised.
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SOUTH WINGFIELD & A DARLEY CHARTER

by

W. H. Brighthouse

The abbot and canons of Darley Abbey had considerable property and rights in the adjacent villages of Crich, Wessington, and South Wingfield, and in consequence, much to the satisfaction of the local Researcher, a cartulary was compiled in the fourteenth century almost entirely devoted to these three neighbouring villages and their surrounding hamlets.

This particular cartulary (1) "is a small volume of 21 folios, preserved in the Bodleian Library Gough Manuscript Derby I (S.C.17857) written by a single scribe of the latter half of the fourteenth century, apart from one fifteenth century insertion (but concerning matters from as early as the 12th century). Of this manuscript belonging at that time to Dr. R. Farmer, Master of Emmanuel College, the antiquary William Cole made, in 1780, a complete transcript now preserved in the British Museum (Add. M.S.5822 Folios 150-170)". In transcribing this manuscript, Cole numbered every individual charter, and his numbering provides a very useful means of reference.

Those sections of the cartulary dealing with South Wingfield leave no doubt that the family of De Heriz were the holders of most of the land in the village in the 12th, 13th and early 14th centuries, and although the references in the charters deal mainly with rights and properties they also refer to place names, areas and activities which would otherwise have been lost in the passage of centuries. Many of the place names mentioned in the cartulary, now only exist as recorded names, their location having already been lost in antiquity, and the problem of identifying them at the present day is a considerable challenge, which without other references is an impossibility.

An early ordnance survey map will sometimes provide a useful key, but lack of field names even on the early 1875 map (25 ins. to the mile) limits its usefulness in this regard, so that some earlier record or plan containing field names becomes a necessity. Fortunately, for some reason probably arising from sale or dispute of land, there were at least two plans of South Wingfield compiled in 1655, the one by Joannem Reynolds of Plaistow (2) and the other by Francis Allen. This latter plan was copied in 1798 by J. Cotes and thanks to it recently being made available to me, I have made a further copy for reference. Whilst the condition of the parchment of this 1798 copy plan is good, the ink by now has faded, rendering some of the lines and names thereon difficult to decipher, but nevertheless the greatest care has been taken to render as exact a copy as was practicable. This plan is a subject in itself, but for the present it will merely be used

as a missing link between mediaeval writings and the first ordnance survey maps.

Armed with this plan, Cameron's "Place Names of Derbyshire", "English Place Name Elements" and "The Cartulary of Darley Abbey" the immediate aim is to take one charter from the cartulary and make a study of it, using the combined information above and a fair measure of local topographical knowledge in an endeavour to identify and locate the various places mentioned in that particular charter.

The charter concerned is an agreement made some time between 1248 and 1261 by the abbot and canons of Darley Abbey and Henry de Heriz taken from folio 16 of the Gough manuscript and numbered 46 by William Cole. The condensed English translation is given on pages 353/4 of Darlington's "Cartulary". Unfortunately some details which are given in full in Latin have been much condensed into the words "Within specified boundaries" and as these boundaries are essential to our quest, this portion has been translated and inserted (in parenthesis) at the appropriate place. In addition, the places it is intended to locate have been underlined and will be dealt with in sequence as we proceed; but first, to the charter concerned:-


Gough Folio 16 (Cole No.46)

"Agreement by which abbot Walter and the canons granted to Henry de Heriz common of their pasture which they have by reason of the Church of South Wingfield (from the corner of his park of the Edge forty perches in width to the north, along for twenty feet namely as far as the old "Furnum Calcaearium" (lime kiln) and from that kiln along through the middle of the Edge and through the middle of Moor Wood next to the land of Richard Billock as far as Whiteley and The Stream which descends into The Fishpond and then all that which is contained within all the places from the corner of the park as far as the stream for a distance of forty perches in width from the paling of the said park towards the north and from the stream next to the fishpond of Henry as far as the road which is called Morweie, and all there is contained from the corner of the said park above the aforementioned road toward the field of South Wingfield for a distance of 20 perches) to enclose in his park of South Wingfield and hold as a free park, saving to the abbot and canons tithes of corn and hay from the whole of the aforesaid land, Henry conceding to them a path sixteen feet wide below the paling of his park in Morweie from the fields of South Wingfield to the ford called Crockisford to carry their tithes of corn and hay both in the fields of Linbery and in the fields and meadows of South Wingfield and a right of way for the carrying of their tithes from the fields and assarts between his park and Moorwood on the north side of Linbery" 1248-1261.

Footnotes by R. R. Darlington beneath this charter:-

1. The Edge possibly to be located in the vicinity of the present Edge Moor and Edge Farm.

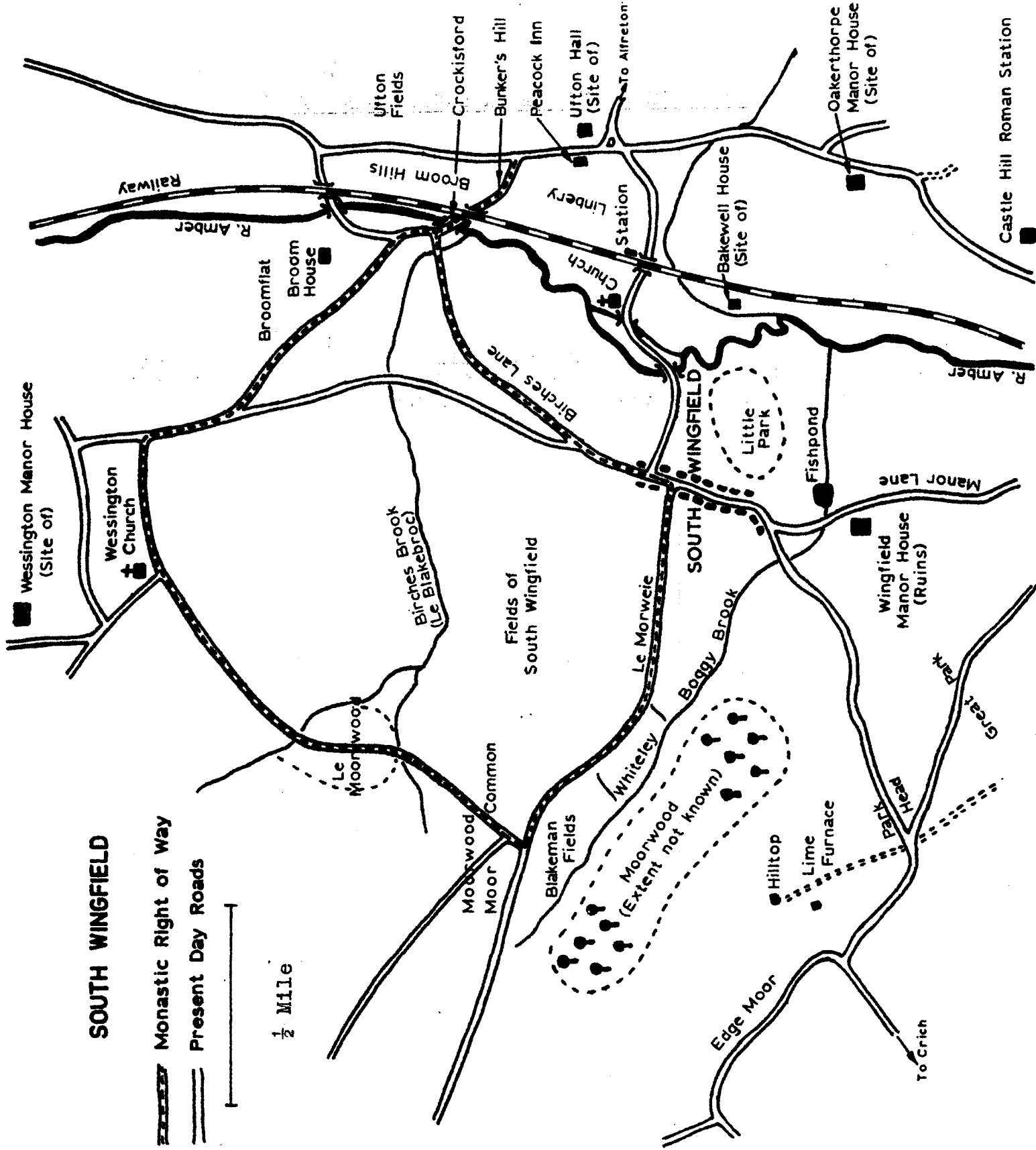
SOUTH WINGFIELD

 Monastic Right of Way

 Present Day Roads



$\frac{1}{2}$ Mile



SOUTH WINGFIELD & A DARLEY CHARTER

Map showing present-day roads and railway with suggested locations derived from the Darley Charter, the 1655 plan, the South Wingfield Terrier and a personal visit with Dr. P. Strange.

2. Moorwood Moor lies to the north of Edge Moor.
3. There is now no place called Linbery.

"Corner of his Park". The first point of interest in this statement is the acknowledgment that the de Heriz family already had a park in South Wingfield. Secondly the 1655 plan shows the corner of the park and in fact its highest point at the boundary of South Wingfield Parish with Crich Parish, and is still shown on modern O.S. maps as "Park Head", at which point five roads are shown as converging on the 1655 plan. This is the only corner of the park which will in any way conform to the directions given in the charter. Following these directions we arrive at a point 40 perches (approximately 250 yards) to the north, which is along the South Wingfield/Crich boundary on the present-day track to Hilltop Farm, this latter track being shown as a road on the 1655 plan. We have now skirted Rough Farm on the west.

The Edge. We are now in the area of Hilltop rather than Edge Moor (about half a mile separating the two), and we must accept that the Edge referred to, must be Hilltop as distinct from Edge Moor as the latter is well within the Crich boundary and therefore not held by the abbot and canons "by reason of the Church of South Wingfield".

Moorwood. The line of boundary of the proposed extension then continues along for twenty feet as far as the old "lime kiln" and along through the middle of the Edge (east of, and below Hilltop Farm) and through the middle of Moor Wood. The several fields called "Moor Close" and "Wood Close" on the 1655 plan must represent assarts from the original wood and also indicate the position of Moor Wood itself. This wood, though it may well have extended considerably further than these fields indicate, was on the south of the present road from South Wingfield to Moorwood Moor and about half way between the two places. The road was then probably a dividing line between the large fields of South Wingfield in the early days and would be used by the men of South Wingfield to take their beasts to pasture on the common at Moorwood Moor. The early plan shows the common still being operated in 1655.

Whiteley (HWit. Leah. (3). A clearing in the wood (i.e. "Moorwood") with chalky or limestone soil). The line proceeds through the middle of Moor Wood, next to the land of Richard Billock, and then goes as far as Whiteley and the stream which descends into the fishpond. Whiteley, which is not shown on the 1655 plan was obviously an assart of Moor Wood beside the road known as Morweie and situated about half way along that road from South Wingfield to Moorwood Moor.

The Stream. The line then follows the stream descending to the fishpond and this stream is marked on the O.S. map as Boggy Brook, though locally it is always called Bogey Brook.

The Fishpond. On the 1655 plan the brook is shown as feeding a considerable pond east of Lord Cromwell's Manor House, and was probably the fish pond referred to in the charter. The fishpond was a useful adjunct to any village. It provided a breeding place for the fish which augmented the meat diet, and there is evidence that villagers as well as manorial households drew from them.(4)

Following the boundary from the stream back along the mediaeval road from South Wingfield to Crich we arrive again at the "corner of the park" at Park Head and have enclosed an area in the region of 100 acres, which by 1655 had followed the pattern of enclosure and was divided into approximately forty separate fields.

Having encircled the park extension, we now consider the concessions made by Henry de Heriz in return for the privilege of enclosing this land in his park. Firstly, he agreed to pay tithes of corn and hay from the aforesaid land and secondly "he conceded a path 16 ft. wide below the paling of his park in Morweie from the fields of South Wingfield to the ford called Crockisford". This concession could well have been, not only a right of way for the canons and their men, and a considerable widening of the existing track (known as Morweie) to Moorwood Moor, but even the creation of the road now called Birches Lane, as far as the river Amber and then up the hill now called Bunkers Hill to join the old Roman track at Ufton Fields, a few hundred yards north of the Peacock Inn. By this route they could then carry their tithes from the fields and assarts of South Wingfield and the fields of Linbery, by the road to "the north of Linbery".

Crockisford. This explanation also places the ford called Crockisford as being over the Amber at the bottom of Bunker's Hill. If the depth of the river should be investigated at this point, it will be found to be very deep and appear to render the possibility of a ford ever existing there a very unlikely thing, but this depth is accounted for by a weir a little lower down the river beside the church which has raised the water level considerably. The name Crockisford has two possible derivations "Crocs Ford or Krokr Ford - The Ford at the Bend" (5) or alternatively according to "English Place Name Elements" it could be derived from "Crocc" (an earthenware pot) or "Croccere" (a potter) which might represent the presence of an early potter in the vicinity of the ford. Unfortunately the more recent encroachment of the railway embankment and the building of the nearby Amber Mill have so altered the flow of the river in this particular area that it is most difficult to discern whether there was indeed a bend in the river or not, though the 1655 plan, which runs out hereabouts, suggests there could well have been a bend in the river at this point originally.

Linbery. The location of the fields of Linbery might well be resolved by placing the position of the chapel of Linbery; and we learn that this chapel was erected by John de Heriz between 1225 and 1242. (6) The footnote attached to the charter by R. R. Darlington in his book "Cartulary of Darley Abbey" is relevant to our quest:-

"Doctor Cox translated part of this document (Churches of Derbyshire i page 445) which he assigns to the reign of Henry IIIrd (1216-1272). In using the phrase "The Chapel of Linbery" I have followed Dr. Cox who states "that the Manor House of South Wingfield was not erected on its present site till the days of Ralph Lord Cromwell in the reign of Henry VI. Previous to that time the chief manor house was on the other side of the valley" and that the chapel "was situated near to the old manor house not many paces from the present Peacock Inn. There were slight remains of this chapel left in the year 1761."

Accepting the site of the chapel as being within the area of the Peacock Inn and its name suggesting "a hill of lime trees" (7) the fields of Linbery must have been those to the west of the 'Peacock' sloping down to the River Amber from the present Railway Station and Church to the south, to Dale House and the old Crockisford to the north, thus the tithes from the fields of South Wingfield (further west still) and from Linbery could be carried on the road mentioned in the charter "on the north side of Linbery". From this particular charter in isolation, there are but a few more interesting notes. The fishpond of Henry de Heriz referred to in the charter is significant inasmuch as it belongs to the manor and was used no doubt by the villagers as well as the manorial household. The lime kiln (Furnum Calcaearium) in the vicinity of Hilltop (over 600 feet above sea level) and on the verge of the limestone belt, would no doubt be so placed to take advantage of the prevailing wind in much the same way as the lead miners used their "Bole Hills". This gives a very brief glimpse of an industrial occupation other than agriculture operative before 1261. Perhaps the last and most significant point is the interest displayed by Henry de Heriz in further extending his park in the direction of Moorwood Moor when according to Dr. Cox his manorial seat was at Ufton "but a few paces from the present Peacock Inn". Could this signify in fact, as some early writers suggest, that the de Heriz family moved their manorial seat to the very site later occupied by Ralph Lord Cromwell's Manor? This will no doubt make an interesting basis for further research, and could prove this particular charter to be a significant clue to the date of that removal.

Finally, to compare the date and reason for this charter (i.e. 1248-1261 for the provision of a road and right of way for the abbot and canons and their goods) with two further charters concerning adjacent land, we find that within the period 1248-1264 the abbot and canons were quite concerned with rights of way in this particular area at that time. The two following charters speak for themselves in this regard, and are listed with their respective references and page numbers as given in the "Darley Cartulary".

I.61 (page 464. D. Cart). Amicable composition terminating suit between abbot Walter and Robert son of Ralph of South Wingfield concerning a path in Wessington (extending through Robert's land called Le Bromiflat whereby Robert conceded to the canons and their men in Wessington the right to drive their beasts and cart their goods (except merchandise) along the said path provided that if the canons' beasts harm Robert's crops the damage

shall be amended by the view of lawful men chosen by the parties. 1248-1261.

Le Bromiflat (E.P.N. Elements) "Bromie" - overgrown with broom. "Flat" - flat level ground. Reference to the Broom Hills in the copy of a terrier of South Wingfield parish dated 4th September 1805 and the name "Broom" house on the flat land below on the 1921 edition of the 6" O.S. map suggests that the Bromiflat path mentioned in this charter joined the Birches Lane road (previously mentioned in the explanation of Cole 46 charter) at Crockisford which would certainly lend further strength to the interpretation and location of both place names and, moreover, charter "I.72" places Bromiflat between Le Blakebroc and the River Amber which again confirms this location.

I.79 (page 475 Darl. Cart.). Agreement by which Walter of Ufton granted to abbot W(illiam) and the canons a plot of land in his wood of Ufton to enclose and put to what purpose they wish, and the right to use a path within his (other) wood called Le Morewode for the transport of their goods - the canons undertaking to hedge the same plot and make a gate into it, and if the beasts of Walter or his men stray beyond Le Blakebroc into Carduylehaie owing to the deficiency of the said hedge and gate they shall be restored without impounding.

Although R. R. Darlington (8) suggests that Moorwood Moor being between Plaistow and South Wingfield appears to be too far west to be identified with Le Morewode above, the fact that Le Blakebroc is several times referred to in both the Wessington and South Wingfield charters, suggests that it is the boundary of the two parishes and located therefore as the Birches Brook, we can trace its course back until it traverses Moorwood Moor and crosses a narrow track now called Moorwood Moor lane. This lane commences at Wessington Church, skirts Wessington Green and proceeds to Moorwood Moor to join the old track called "Morweie" mentioned in the first charter numbered 46 by Cole and could well be a development of the path referred to. If these locations are correct there would then be a monastic right-of-way system from Wessington Church through Moorwood Moor and South Wingfield to the bottom of Bunkers Hill (Crockisford) and from Wessington Church through Bromiflat directly to Crockisford, and then a continuation from this point where both roads joined, along the road up Bunkers Hill to meet the old Roman track at the top. This latter part of the road up Bunkers Hill having the Broom Hills to the north and Linbery fields to the south.

References

1. The cartulary of Darley Abbey Ed. R. R. Darlington Introduction P. LXXVI.
2. See "History of Manor of South Wingfield" Thos. Blore.
3. See Cameron.

4. See "Mediaeval England" P.69 Beresford & St. Joseph.
5. See Cameron "Place Names of Derbyshire" p.337.
6. See "Darley Cartulary" page 350.
7. Capella De Limberge page 335 Cameron.
8. Darley Cartulary page 475 Footnote.

DERBYSHIRE LEADMINERS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND

by

H. Domleo

During a recent holiday in the Yorkshire dales, we stopped one night at a farm in the village of Slaggyford on the South Tyne. On being informed that we came from Derby, our host, whose name was Staley, said that his ancestors had come from Derbyshire too, and he told me the following story.

About 1750 the Duke of Cleveland, a large land owner in Teesdale, had a lead mining prospect in the district of Langdon in upper Teesdale. He had difficulty in obtaining suitable skilled labour locally, so in order to work the mine he sent to Derbyshire for some experienced miners. Twelve families from Stoney Middleton district complete with their household goods made the journey to Langdon, which must have been a serious undertaking at this date. Unfortunately, the lead mine proved unproductive, the project was dropped and the twelve families were left almost destitute.

In order to help the Duke gave fifty acres of land to be divided amongst them, in what would now be called small holdings. The land was virgin forest land and it had to be cleared and cultivated, a very hard and difficult task, but some succeeded and became farmers. Mr. Staley's family was one of these, and later they moved north west over the watershed into the valley of the South Tyne, where they are now. The names of some of those who made the original journey from Stoney Middleton were Redfearn, Staley, Barker, Smedley, Rowbottom, Wagstaff and Readshaw.

HEAGE HALL AND ITS OWNERS

by

H. Eardley Field

During the Middle Ages, English society consisted almost entirely of the classes and the masses. There were no rich manufacturers such as now represent the wealth of England.

It is true that the professional men came from the ranks of the poor, for they, not the wealthy, filled the universities, but these were mostly clergy, or at least in minor orders. They left no descendants and their relatives did not share in their advancement. When the merchant class amassed fortunes they were soon absorbed into the nobility, like the De la Poles of Hull who became Dukes of Suffolk. So far as history is concerned, the doings of the humble folk are unrecorded, hence the story of any ancient parish is just a chronicle of the Hall and the Church.

In the Midlands we find smaller land owners who never made history, but for generations were content to live on their own acres. Such were the Poles of Heage, a younger branch of the Poles of Radbourne, who from the time of Henry IV were settled at Heage - or High Edge as it was formerly called.

Heage Hall is about two miles from Ambergate Station going from the Ripley road. All that now remains of the home of the Poles is turned into labourers' cottages, but although little remains the Hall still bears traces of former greatness.

It has a strange history, unequalled perhaps by any house in Derbyshire. Having lived in the neighbourhood more than thirty years I compiled this account from descendants of its former owners, and partly from a book "The Original Methodists Magazine" for the year 1854 to 1856. I shall say more of this book later, which has been supplemented from other sources. Those who reject the supernatural will smile at the account here recorded, but I am a chronicler, not a critic, and I give them as told me by witnesses, omitting many which seem less well attested.

Until the beginning of the present century one of the windows of the Hall bore this inscription scratched on the pane with a diamond:

Heureux en toi
Malheureux en moi

i.e. Happy in thee, Unhappy in myself. This glass was purchased by the late Henry Wake, an antiquary at Fritchley, who claimed that it was written

by Mary Queen of Scots on some occasion when she visited the Hall during her detention at Wingfield Manor. A great controversy arose as to whether it was her writing or not. It would be tedious to summarise the points but suffice it to say that after the death of Mr. Wake it came into the possession of the writer, who submitted it to experts at the British Museum; their verdict was "that it was in a hand contemporaneous with Mary but not her writing". I let a member of the Shore family, a Mr. Hood, have the glass with all the correspondence, as he was connected by marriage with the Shore family, formerly tenants of the Hall.

Little of the story of the earlier Poles of Heage has come down to us, but we catch a glimpse of them at the beginning of the seventeenth century and infer that they were intensely conservative, very discontented with the way affairs were moving and jealous of their rights as Lords of the Manor. The abstract of a document from the Calendar of State Papers for May 24th 1620 gives an illustration: "Sir John Bentley gives particulars to the Council of the failure to arrestt a messenger who brought letters to Godfrey Pole of Highedge co. Derby and to John Browning's wife resident with Pole who chiefly supports her and her husband, and the violent conduct of Mr. Pole in resisting the arrest of Mrs. Browning". One supposes that the Poles deteriorated - as is sometimes the case with old families - for Godfrey's son George Pole who succeeded his father at Heage does not appear in a pleasing light. In his dress he must have appeared something of a Don Quixote, for an old account says of him: "In his younger days when he went out he wore a cock and punched hat trimmed with gold lace, a powdered wig, a long coat of costly material, a plush vest, doeskin knee breeches and a sword by his side".

This George Pole was nominally a strong cavalier, and hated the Puritan party, although ready as we shall see to turn his coat when danger threatened. He is said to have led his wife such a life that she died with grief and melancholy. It was after her death in 1639 that there came the first haunting of Heage Hall. To use the local expression "Mrs. Pole came again".

These appearances, real or supposed, got on George Pole's nerves. He would not go out at night or only in company, and always slept with a light in his room. He was attacked with ague and the then Vicar of Duffield advised him that in reparation for the misdeeds on his conscience he ought to build a church at Heage, as the Parish church at Duffield was six miles distant. Pole urged that this was not necessary as Pentrich was only two miles distant and Crich no further, but the Vicar insisted that these were in other parishes and that Heage ought to have a church for its own use. This was the origin of the present church; one had previously existed but was blown down in a great storm which swept the district on June 28th 1545. Traditionally the old church stood in what is known as "Greaves Wood". The present church of Heage still bears the inscription in lead letters "G.P. 1646". At the west end was a small turret which contained the bell. Pole built the church without a porch. This was

added later by a farmer named Willett in 1732. Pole recovered, but grew more niggardly to make up for his church building expenditure.

At this time the Civil War began. Pole declared for the King, but pleaded age and poverty as his reasons for not aiding the Royal cause with money or personal service. In reality he was one of the richest men in those parts but wished to save himself from any loss by judiciously sitting on the fence. Sir John Gell of Hopton was the leader of the Parliamentary forces in Derbyshire, and very active in hunting out Royalists, confiscating their property and imprisoning them. Among those who suffered at his hands was Edward Lowe of Alderwasley Hall; his estate was sequestered in 1643, and his house plundered no less than twenty-six times, the Puritans not thinking it beneath them to steal even the children's money boxes.

Gell's spies were everywhere, and Pole who was neither peaceable nor discreet would soon have been in trouble had it not been for a friend, Major Saunders of Mugginton, who was a distant connection. Saunders was one of Gell's officers and had been instructed to take a detachment of horse and artillery to the siege of Wingfield Manor, then held for the King, and also to investigate Mr. Pole's conduct and if he were found to be a supporter of the Royalist cause to seize both his estate and person. Saunders ordered his men to march at midnight to Pentrich Common, then known as "Coney Green", telling them he would rejoin them on the following day. The same night he rode to Heage Hall, told Pole what was impending and said that there was only one way by which he could save himself, namely by joining Saunders' forces at the next day's siege, promising Pole that he should be kept in the background and as far from danger as possible. Pole consented and took advantage of the few hours remaining to hide his valuables in a small ravine which lies at the side of Tarret Hill, and in a field known as Stephen's Field. It was the place in which Heage people hid their property at the time of the Pretender's invasion in 1745.

A few days before the attack on Wingfield Manor was made, the officer commanding its garrison, Colonel Dalby, had severely punished one of his soldiers. This man had determined in revenge to escape from the Manor, and deserted to the Parliamentary forces. From the information he gave, the cannon and troops were removed from their former position, the Roman camp on Pentrich Common, to a wood on the west side of Wingfield Manor now known as "Wingfield Park Gate". While the troops were moving they were joined by Mr. Pole and his man Charlie Banks. The artillery soon crumbled the walls, as the position for the guns was the best that could be chosen. On the south side of Garner Lane is a deep natural trench, long and deep enough to shelter a regiment. In this Mr. Pole took refuge during the short time that the final attack lasted; for the walls soon breached and the garrison surrendered. Pole marched with the assailants into the breach and was present when Colonel Fitz-Herbert and the other officers were taken. The Colonel was naturally surprised to see Mr. Pole among the enemy and said, "Mr. Pole, we expected better things from you".

Colonel Dalby, with a presentiment of ill, had disguised himself as a private soldier, but the deserter I have mentioned found him in a stable and shot him dead. Soon after mid-day Sir John Gell and Lord Grey arrived with reinforcements, but their help was not needed. Mr. Pole was introduced to the nobleman, who congratulated him on finding him one of their party. Thus Pole, by giving up his principles and turning against his own side, escaped the dangers of the Civil War, and with him, the inhabitants of Heage. As for the man Charlie Banks, he became one of the Parliamentary soldiers, and was afterwards killed.

Pole was his own banker. He had a large iron-bound chest with several locks, of which he always kept the keys on him by day and under his pillow at night. He slept in the same room with this chest and the door was barred with iron. His money and the deeds of his property were in the chest and his sword and pistols were upon it.

During the latter years of Pole's life a regular meeting of the Puritans - Presbyterians - was held at Heage: he of course never attended the services. Before the war he had been violent in his opposition, but the danger he had escaped made him cautious afterwards about saying a word against them.

Towards the end of his life Pole had a steward, Edward Ridge by name, who managed most of his affairs. Pole had recovered from his ague and from several slight illnesses. Besides his son he had two daughters who were married, one to the Squire of Elton, the other to the Squire of Nuthall, both in Nottinghamshire. One Sunday morning Pole was taken ill, but not thinking it serious he sent the household to church, telling the housekeeper to ask the Minister to call and see him afterwards. When they returned however they found Ridge full of excitement with the news that Mr. Pole had died suddenly. The son was evidently away, but next morning a messenger was sent to his daughters at Elton and Nuttall, and they with their husbands were soon on the spot expecting to inherit a goodly sum of money: the question of opening the chest was discussed. It was suggested that this should be done at once, but it was decided that it would look better to wait until after the funeral, which was speedily arranged. When the chest was opened, however, not a coin was there. They stormed at the servants, they cross-questioned the housekeeper - they examined Ridge, who was deeply hurt at their suspicions, and said he was willing for himself and his boxes to be searched and that he would suffer the death penalty without complaint were he proved a thief. The housekeeper was strongly suspected - and possibly she did have a hand in the matter - but the family had to put up with the loss.

Scarcely had this mystery ceased to be discussed before the second ghost made its appearance. This time "Pole came again". Some had seen him coursing with his dogs in the fields, he was also seen riding in his coach across the Common from Belper, sometimes he appeared in the form of a large bird "larger than a crow", vanishing over the Hall, and sometimes he was seen in the form of a "shaggard foal". This last appearance was

seen especially in two fields which still bear the name of "Over and Nether Shaggard".

Ridge meantime had bought a farm in Heage. Many were surprised, others said "He would soon buy another" and so he did. The second purchase was an estate which joined the Pole's, and the house was on the same brook as Heage Hall.

After the death of George Pole - son of the George of whom we have been speaking - who died in 1682 and was buried in Duffield Church where there is a brass plate to his memory, the old Hall had such an evil reputation for being haunted that no-one would live in it. However, at last a family named Argyle took it. They came originally from Scotland and settled at Morley in Derbyshire, whence they migrated to Heage Hall. The first of these bought that part of the Pole property which had been carried by Pole's daughter to the Squire of Nuthall. In politics these Argyles were strongly Jacobite, so much so that to show their loyalty when the Duke of Argyle was executed, they changed the spelling of their name to Argile.

The Argiles were not troubled with scruples. Under them the farm was badly cultivated, and part allowed to run wild, while the family did all they could to make the reputation of the house still worse. It was to their advantage. They held it at a nominal rent, and so long as the place bore this reputation there was no danger of them being disturbed. The principal road from Derby to the north then lay directly through Heage, and the part known as the "Lead Knob" and "Buckland Hollow" was skirted by the Hall Farm. The road was a lonely one, rendered more gloomy by the high banks which enclosed it. All along the road from Derby to Chesterfield many highway robberies were committed. In several instances a solitary traveller was known to set out on it after evening and was never seen again. This was the time of the highwaymen Bracy and Bradshaw, and Heage Hall was reputed to be one of their hiding places. It also had a reputation for being a place where base coin was made, and that the favourite trick of those who used the Hall for this purpose was to have their horses shod the reverse way so that the tracks might mislead. There were nights of revelling when the Heage people saw lights about the house and heard horses galloping towards it. But when they enquired, the Argiles said coolly: "It was only old Pole with his ghostly attendants playing their old pranks, but we are used to them and they do not disturb us".

There was then a man living in Heage called Sam Wheatcroft, who was accounted half-witted but who had plenty of courage. To test his valour a wager was made that Sam would not dare to sleep a night in Pole's room, which had never been occupied since the old man's death and where the money chest and his hat, wig and sword still remained. A night was fixed and Sam went to bed in the old room, and as he thought, to sleep. He had not been there long before the door was thrown off its hinges and the bedclothes pulled off. Very furious, he got up, put the door on again, replaced the clothes and tried again, with the same result. A second time he jumped

up breathing vengeance on those he supposed were playing a trick, but while in the act of replacing the door, he received a tremendous blow on the side of his head which so crippled him that for the rest of his life he was "wry-necked" with his head bent on one shoulder. Of course there were two opinions on this occurrence, the popular one being that he had "defied the spirits and received his punishment", the other that the blow was from the hands of those who wished to discourage meddling people.

But to return to the Ridge family. Edward Ridge who was with Pole when he died prospered exceedingly, married and became the father of a family. He continued to buy land, becoming in fact one of the most influential men in the place. Part of the highway was named after him and is still called Ridgeway. At his death he left a bequest to the poor of Heage of 5/-d. per annum which is still paid.

When he was dying he confessed to his wife the truth about Pole's money. According to this statement, Pole had promised Ridge to leave him provided for, but fearing death had come too suddenly on his master for him to fulfil the promise, Ridge took the keys from under the dead man's pillow, opened the box, and was tempted to take the money. While in the act he was surprised by a fellow servant, Charles Nodin, to whom he gave a share with a mutual pact never to betray each other. Ridge expressed a dying wish that restitution should be made, and his wife promising this should be done, told her that a certain oak chest had a secret bottom where the money was. He also warned her that if she failed in her promise, the money and property would go from the family: the name of Ridge would disappear from the place. He was scarcely dead before his wife secured the money and kept the secret to herself.

We return again to George Pole the Elder. A large field of hill and hollow which formerly bore the name of "Dine Wood" formed part of Pole's property and part of the Hall Farm. It was once, as its name shows, woodland, but even then had long been pasture land. It skirts the north road for a considerable distance and traditionally has been the scene of several tragedies, and hence called "the dying wood" corrupted into Dine Wood. In this there is a ravine called a "Dumble Hole". It bears the name of "Pole's Hole" for the following reason. We said previously that for a long time there had been a Puritan settlement at Heage, their meeting house being on a hill called "Meeting House Hill" but now known as Nodin Hill. At that time the minister there was a certain "Parson Macklin" who had formerly lived in Holland, he held what would now be called strongly spiritualist views.

Ever since Pole died, the story of the robbery was told and that of his ghostly appearances. While this Macklin was at Heage one of the brethren coming home late at night through the Dine Wood met a man and two dogs. At first he thought it was a poacher, but coming nearer found it was the ghost of Pole. He arrived home very badly scared and was so ill from fright that he nearly died. On his recovery there was a sort of

thanksgiving service and Macklin said it was necessary that the wandering spirit should be laid that it should trouble those on earth no more. The brethren accordingly met and proceeded at night to the Dumble Hole and summoned the spirit to appear. As the story goes, the spirit made its appearance and was solemnly adjured by Macklin never to appear again to mortal eyes, but to depart to its own place and there abide. The spirit then plunged into the ravine from which for a time issued cries and moans; then all was still and the spirit of Pole has been seen no more. Macklin died leaving his valuable library to old Jose Wheatcroft, a Puritan, at whose death most of the books were destroyed, a few passing to a Mr. Thomas Shore who wrote an account from which many of these details are taken. This old Jose Wheatcroft's daughter married a man named Morrel, a few of whose descendants remain.

At the foot of a hill called "Rosemary Hill" lived a Mrs. Hill and her family. This Mrs. Hill was very friendly with Mrs. Ridge who when she herself was dying confessed the story of her husband's theft. This Mrs. Ridge, who came into possession at her husband's death, was succeeded by her eldest son, he in turn by his son David Ridge who neither decreased nor added to the Ridge property. The fourth in succession was Thomas Ridge in whose time the estate greatly increased, because Heage Common had been dealt with under an Enclosure Act, and he received a good share of the Common land.

He had built a barn known as "Ridge's barn" which still remains. He had also built the new chapel at Ridgeway on land which - the story has it - he had obtained in a very questionable way, so that the Chapel when in use had no title deeds because Ridge the builder had no valid title to give. There was a trust deed, one of the provisions of which was "that if no service should be held for seven years, the property should revert to the descendants or representatives of the builder or their assigns". The services did cease for the time specified, the owners claimed the property and Ridge's Chapel is now turned into dwelling houses. They are at the corner of the Heage Lane opposite the New Road, Ridgeway.

This Thomas Ridge married a Miss Woolley whose brother married Miss Argile of Heage Hall, thus bringing the two families into relationship. At Thomas Ridge's death he left the eldest son John the homestead and farm attached, to his second son the Spanker Inn and land attached. These properties were valued at £3,000 and £2,000 respectively. The third son George was to be brought up to trade and to him and the two daughters Sarah and Rebecca were left suitable portions when they came of age. Soon after Thomas Ridge's death his widow (formerly Miss Woolley) married a farmer named Hopkinson, so for nine years - until Ridge's eldest son attained his majority - his mother and step-father had the place rent free. When John came of age the Hopkinsons left, ultimately dying in poor circumstances. John Ridge was a good farmer but too fond of coursing; he had to start with borrowed money for stocking the farm and besides was ruined by his sister who kept house for him. She afterwards married a man named Bowman and lived in Lincolnshire, from whence she never returned. John Ridge went

steadily down in the world until at last he became an ostler in an inn at Alfreton, dying in middle age. David, who had the Spanker Inn and lands, left it and took a farm at Elton. Later he sold his interest at Heage, and so for more than a century now the name has disappeared, so fulfilling the first Ridge's prophecy.

Just a word about the Nodin who was a sharer in the robbery of Pole's money. This Charles Nodin bought a farm at what is now called Nodin Hill which he held for a time, but a farmer from Lincolnshire said to him, "If you can make a living on this land even if it is your own, you would soon be a rich man in Lincolnshire". He took the advice, first letting the farm and afterwards selling it. In the same year that John Ridge failed and was sold up, disease broke out among Nodin's stock in Lincolnshire, from which nearly all died, so ruining him. Another instance of ill-gotten goods not prospering.

To resume the story of the Argiles. Sam Argile having managed to get his elder brother Erasmus cut out of his father's Will, succeeded to the property and married a Miss Hannah Frost of Wheynell. This Mrs. Argile lived until she was 70 and then committed suicide. She too is a member of the ghostly population of the Hall. Her son George Argile married Hannah Bowler of the New Inn, Heage, and at his death in 1870, the property was sold, his three sons and two daughters removing to Langley Mill.

Heage Hall was then bought by the Shores, an old Heage family traditionally descended from Jane Shore, the favourite of Edward IV. The curious thing was that this estate was the joint property of three brothers, Enoch, Thomas and Isaac Shore. Thomas during the years 1854-6 wrote a series of papers in the "Original Methodists Magazine" in which he showed how misfortunes always followed those who owned the place. When he and his brothers bought the Hall, he secured every copy of this magazine and destroyed it. I have only seen two copies, one an imperfect one. As I have said, a good deal of this account is from this source.

Thomas Shore bought another house at Heage, to which he built a tower. This is still standing and is known as the Tower House. When it was built Thomas always kept the key in his own possession and allowed no-one to enter the tower. He would go there, lock himself in and remain there for hours. What he did was a mystery. One day his wife had some business in Sheffield and had occasion to go to a jeweller's shop. When the proprietor heard her name and address he said, "Oh yes, I sometimes buy silver and gold from Mr. Shore". This set her thinking, and coupled with the fact that her husband had prospered greatly, she concluded that he had found plates or coin at the Hall, and being afraid to offer them for sale in any other way, was melting it down and selling the metal. This was a fact. That a good deal was hidden in the place is clear from the fact that some eighty years ago one William Beighton while digging near the Hall came upon a silver tankard and other articles, probably part of some robbery. About thirty years ago, a man had occasion to descend the chimney of the Hall for repairs and found an

opening leading to a secret chamber. Entering this he found an old pair of white leather breeches, partly eaten by rats and with one leg coated with bloodstains. On them were silver buttons. These were cut off by a Miss Lily Wilmot, Mrs. Glossop's grand-daughter, now Mrs. Martin, who placed them in a recess at the top of the wall. Unfortunately they fell into the thickness of the wall, where they remain. The leather breeches met the ignoble fate of being made into a football by the boys, and finally were thrown on the manure heap. In this room also were a pair of stone fire dogs. The workman also found a communication through the wall opposite the front door. (This is now blocked up) When the property was sold by the Shores in 1922 one room still retained its fine oak panelling. This passed into the possession of Lady Ferersham (Petersham?). The fine old oak chair given by the late R. H. Wilmot to St. Anne's Church, Ambergate, came originally from Heage Hall, and was in the possession of the Argiles. It was bought in 1870 by Mr. Wilmot for a sack of potatoes.

I could fill a book with the narratives of "haunting" episodes at the Hall, but two will suffice. One of the Shore family who lived there for years has assured me that he has often been awakened by the pressure of a cold hand on his face; this was so frequent that he became inured to it and just went to sleep again. A Mrs. Agnes Stone who died at Ambergate in 1927 and had lived at the Hall until her marriage, told me that one of the servants was engaged in some work upstairs in broad daylight when the apparition of Mrs. Argile the suicide came in and sat beside her. The shock so affected the girl that she took to her bed and died in six weeks time. Of course there may be a rational explanation of these and similar occurrences, but as I have said, I write not as a critic but as a chronicler.

When the Hall and land was sold in 1922 they were bought by Mr. J. Barlow and Mr. Gadsby. The latter had the buildings and turned the Hall into two cottages for his men, so we may hope that the tragedies of the Hall are ended.

In the copy of the "Original Methodist Magazine" which I was using I found a letter, the writer of which was evidently no friend of Mr. Thomas Shore, for he speaks of "that wicked, incorrible, unrelenting man Thomas Shore, who will never rest as long as Heage contains a single Parish Officer belonging to the former school, who did so much evil in years past and now only waits for a fine circumstance to transpire before he puts the finishing stroke to the considerable number of the unpublished chapters of the "Haunted House". This bears the date 1866. I do not know how far, if at all, this drastic verdict was justified and can only suppose the writer knew the Shores were contemplating buying the property if it came into the market.

WINGERWORTH AND THE HUNLOKE FAMILY

by

S. L. Garlic

The meaning of place names is not yet fully explored and writers on this subject differ regarding the origin of the name Wingerworth. Davis in 1879 gives Wingars as an unenclosed manor, Walker in 1915 Wingars as an estate and Cameron in 1957 suggests Wingars as an enclosure. Down the centuries it has been mentioned in many documents and the name has been spelt in at least twenty different ways.

Wingerworth is mentioned in the Domesday book of 1086 as a soc in the manor of Newbold. It belonged to the King, there were two carucates of land, land for two ploughs, and 14 docmen.

History tells us that it was an enclosed estate held by the Hunlokes for over three centuries. The earliest documents record the Brailsfords as holders of Wingerworth in the reign of Henry II, and it passed by marriage to the Curzons of Kedleston who sold it to Nickolus Hunloke in the time of Elizabeth in 1552. This Nickolus was the son of one Thomas, and he left the estate to his son, also named Nickolus, who died without issue. The estate then passed to his brother Henry. The successors all appear to have been named either Henry or Thomas Windsor until after the sixth Baronet, who died a bachelor in 1856. The estate then passed to his uncle James, the last baronet, who died also unmarried later in the same year.

Hunloke became a household name in the district; one of the family was High Sheriff for Derbyshire from 1623 to 1624. A staunch royalist, it was he who gathered a force of Derbyshire yeomen and marched south to join Charles I during those troublesome times. We are told that he was long of tooth and heavy in years, and that the effort proved too much for him, for on arrival at Ilkeston he fell dead in the King's presence. Legend tells us that for his loyalty the King dubbed him Knight as if he still lived.

Douglas Dixon in his book "The Kings Sailing Master" 1948, relates that the King presented to Henry his son a casket in recognition of his father's loyalty, (the casket being the proud possession of Sir Phillip Hunloke in 1947), and that Henry the son and not his father became the first baronet of Wingerworth, being knighted by Charles I for his part in the battle of Edge Hill in 1647.

Owing to religious conflict, the Hunloke's suffered much for their Catholic faith; at one period the head of the Hunloke's could only leave his estate on receiving special permission from the Crown. Another

Catholic Hunloke married a Protestant, he attending mass at his private Chapel with his own priest, whilst Lady Hunloke attended the Church of England services.

When Chesterfield was filled with French prisoners of war captured from Napoleon's forces, there was no place in the town where they might worship in their own faith. On learning this Sir Henry Hunloke invited them to attend mass at his Oratory in Wingerworth. The prisoners were free on parole on the understanding that they did not pass the first mile-stone out of Chesterfield. As they travelled south to the first milestone, Sir Henry had it dug up and it was carried before them. On arrival at the second milestone it was remarked that they had not yet passed the first milestone and that nothing had been said about the second. Thus arose the legend that Wingerworth lay only a mile from Chesterfield, (in fact an Irish mile and a bittock!).

Industry came early to the township. The plough was exchanged for the coal-pick. Saltzman writing in "Industry in the Middle Ages", tells us of a poor woman, Maud Webster, who was killed whilst picking coal in one of the pits at Wingerworth in 1313. Remains of these bell-pits are to be found north and south of the site of Wingerworth Hall.

By the early 17th century the Hunlokes had found the excavating and smelting of iron-ore profitable. John Farey reports in "A General View of Derbyshire" that a small furnace was smelting at Wingerworth in 1604 using charcoal, and that later it was blown by means of water power. The furnace continued smelting until 1846, but by then it was burning coke brought down from the coke hearths at Lings.

The method of mining coal and iron-stone in those days was very destructive to both cultivated and pasture land. The tearing up of good land left large areas bare of vegetation, but the worked out areas were often planted with young trees. The coal was mined at Tupton, the iron-ore at nearby Woodthorpe and the smelting was done on Furnace Hill, Wingerworth, all within view of the Hall. But much of the estate remained agricultural with some forestry, of which there is still evidence to-day. In the 18th and 19th centuries, to travellers passing through Wingerworth on their way to or from Chesterfield, it would be nothing unusual to hear within the woods the ring of the axe or the rhythm of the saw, and to smell the tang of wood smoke or the pungent odour of freshly peeled bark.

Members of a Quaker family named Gratton were Estate Agents to the Hunlokes for several generations. It was during their efficient management that the woods at Wingerworth became the source of employment to the inhabitants and the means of a profitable income to the Hunloke family. Timber was felled, sawn up into logs and sold as what was termed white coal. The charcoal burner too found employment there; the charcoal burnt in these woods besides being used at Furnace Hill was supplied to the Brenners on Bole Hill for smelting lead.

Felled oak trees were sold at 3/6d. to 5/5d. per solid foot, it is recorded that £500 was paid for oaks in 1736; they were also peeled of their bark which was sold to Tanners at 30/0d. per ton, the tanner paying for the peeling.

Alder poles were sold at 1/6d. to 2/3d. per foot according to diameter for disks, bobbins and spindles, the bark of this tree being sold at £6 per ton to dyers in Manchester. Ash was sold at 2/6d. to 3/3d. per foot, and Elm at 2/0d. to 3/0d. per foot. Besoms were made in the woods, in fact nothing was wasted as the small branches and twigs were gathered up and sold as brush wood.

The Hunlokes became Lords of the Manors of Walton, Williamthorpe and Woodthorpe, and they also bought Birdholme, Egstow, much of North Wingfield and parts of Tupton and Brampton.

There were three Woodthorpes in Derbyshire almost within strolling distance of each other. One was held by the Frechvilles of Staveley and another by the Fanshaws of Dronfield, besides the manor mentioned above near Tupton. The earliest known tenant of this Woodthorpe was Sir Anthony Cope, who purchased the lordship from Edmund, Lord Sheffield in 1637. It remained with the Copes until one of his descendants sold it to Sir Henry Hunloke early in the 19th century.

Egstow Hall was built by Robert Hunloke, a younger branch of the family who appears to have been the only male Protestant. It was later let to a Mr. C. Stollard at a rent of £40 and a leg of veal at Xmas. When the estate was sold Egstow Hall was bought by Mr. Stone and is now a farm house.

Birdholme House was built as a Dower House in 1788, but the last of the Hunlokes to live there was Sir James Hunloke, the seventh baronet. These buildings are now occupied by Camms the contractors.

It is known that the Hunlokes had a stone built Hall at Wingerworth in the seventeenth century, during the Commonwealth (1649-1660). This building was held for Parliament, a garrison of about one hundred men being stationed there under a Captain Taylor in 1653.

The first Baronet of Wingerworth died in 1648; his heir was a minor aged three years, and the estate lay in chancery until the boy's coming of age. His mother, Dame Marina, married Col. William in 1655, (he was commander of the garrison) and so saved Wingerworth for the second Baronet.

Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, third Baronet, inherited a fortune from his mother, Catherine Throckmorton, heiress of Coughton, and the family fortune had also prospered during the Restoration, so he was allowed to build lavishly the second Wingerworth Hall. Some may remember this Wingerworth Hall. It was built for Sir Thomas by Smith of Warwick from plans by Talman during the years 1726 to 1729. It was described as a respectable stone edifice with internal decoration by Italian Masters.

The Hall lay close to the south-east corner of the Parish Church, but only part of the south-west and north-west wings now remain. These had served as kitchens, offices and servants quarters.

In the Hall itself were twenty-two main bedrooms and one of the finest staircases in the county, (this went to America). The Great Hall was a perfect 32 feet cube. To the south were the kitchen gardens, the orangery and the kennels, to the north the Riding School and a private zoo, which was added at the time of the sixth baronet. It was the custom for a barber to come out from Chesterfield to attend upon Sir Henry, until one day he met an escaped bear. The tale is told that he covered the longest mile in the shortest time and came to Wingerworth no more.

NUN'S GREEN, DERBY

by

Derek Wigley

Following the Dissolution of Monasteries the land at Nun's Green was largely "Common", later becoming the property of Derby Corporation.

It seems that parts of the Nunnery buildings may exist in the Tudor 'based' house on Nuns Street on the eastern bank of the Markeaton Brook. The general appearance of this house suggests that at least during some part of its life it was used as a grinding mill.

By 1792 Derby Corporation, in need of money for paving and lighting the streets, began to sell off parcels of land in Nun's Green. On the "Green" itself only one mill now exists. Hutton mentions a Bleaching Mill situated there in 1817 which was powered by a steam engine, and Glover (1831) mentions two Silk Mills on the "Green". One was Messrs Bridgett & Co.'s Bridge Street Mill and the other was Mr. John Rawlins' Nuns Green Mill. At that time there were thirteen silk mills in Derby. The only surviving mill is Markeaton Mill which was built in the 1850's.

There may have been other buildings demolished on Nun's Green. Hutton mentioned that it "looked like a brickyard" in 1750. Reports suggest that it adopts this appearance about once a century.

(We should be pleased to receive any further information on the old buildings, or any other memories, of this now completely changed area of Derby. Editor.)

MR. EDWARD DAYES & DERBYSHIRE

by

D. J. Poritt

Mr. Dayes was a Londoner, probably from Islington, who in the autumn of 1803 turned aside from 'a pedestrian excursion' to Yorkshire to view the 'beauties of Dovedale'. A few months later he committed suicide 'in a moment of instability and mental aberration' being unable to satisfy 'the pecuniary demands' made upon him. To relieve the distress of his widow, Mr. E. W. Brayley had a complete edition of his works published - the Excursion and three books on painting - (the unfortunate Mr. Dayes had lacked 'due encouragement in his profession', a not uncommon fate of artists) and handed over the sum of £130 to the lady's second husband. In 1825 a revised edition of the Excursion came out as a 'guide and companion to those persons who might be inclined to visit those beautiful portions of Yorkshire and Derbyshire which he describes in such an animated and artist-like manner'.

The Derbyshire part of the journey began in the 'respectable town' of Ashbourne, 'agreeably situated to the eye, with the hills rising rather bold', but after gazing at the ancient tombs in the church the Artist, thwarted by the fact that the sketchable objects were 'too scattered for a picture' left for Dovedale 'full of impatience to view the beauties which are spoken of by everyone'. Thorpe Cloud and Ilam Hall with its romantic walks he was content to view from a distance, even though the previous year (1802) his editor (Mr. Brayley) had conducted various experiments on the emerging rivers Hamps and Manifold (the former being 2° cooler) to prove that the waters 'did not intermingle during their underground course'.

After twice using the word 'uncouth' to describe the rocks at the entrance to Dovedale, Mr. Dayes was suitably impressed by the 'grandeur of the scene', the cloud effects and the foliage. His 'sight was amused by the agreeable falls of water', but he found the going difficult on 'the narrow and broken path' fearing to be precipitated into the stream. Having described all the well-known features in near ecstasy, 'an effect truly magical', 'here beauty reigns supreme', he breaks into a passage which no doubt throws considerable light on his troubled mind and character. 'Happy is the man who, divested of care, finds himself enabled to retire to such scenes as these and who at the same time possesses sensibility to enjoy their excellence. To be feelingly alive to such wonderful works is true piety, such as is not to be found in the bustle and artifice of society, where all pray to be forgiven their sins, rather than for that power which might enable them to avoid committing any. Great and beneficent Creator of the Universe! deign to accept this tribute of a feeling heart, while my soul overflows with gratitude. Thou, who in thy goodness has bestowed on me a sensibility to distinguish the perfection of thy works!.....Night

coming on I left this enchanting place with a sigh at the melancholy reflection that I might never again behold its beauties.'.

Scrambling over stone walls he reached the farm at Hanson Grange and asked for directions to the Buxton Road, but getting lost had to rely on a pocket compass to guide him to the 'commodious and well served' inn at Newhaven.

'The road to Bakewell is bleak and uncouth with but little to entertain'. This opinion was shared by Mr. Brayley who, although impressed by the good effects of recent enclosure of the area by stone walls and a flourishing plantation of firs, advises the traveller 'if there be ladies in the company' to return to Ashbourne and proceed by way of Matlock where 'every twenty yards will afford a new scene' and the way to Bakewell is 'delightful'.

Next day Dayes visited Haddon Hall, then in a state of almost total neglect. Nevertheless it is surprising, in view of what is known about housing conditions in town and country at this period, that he should imagine that 'the poorest person at present possesses apartments not only more convenient but better secured against the severities of the weather. Excepting the gallery all the rooms are dank and uncomfortable!'. He vigorously condemns 'the taste and domestic pleasures of our ancestors' and describes the 'execrable workmanship' of the doors and windows, draped with the tattered remnants of tapestry 'through which the wind whistles in the most disagreeable manner'. (Still, it was probably superior to the slums of London and Manchester.) His romantic sensibility was not aroused. 'This building is not a very picturesque object, the external appearance being heavy'.

The Derbyshire excursion was now nearing its end and Dayes went by way of the 'neat' town of Bakewell, Hyssop (sic) and Beauchief to Sheffield, 'a bustling town, not over-clean', and the approach of which 'is distinguished by the blackness of the roads, which is owing to them having been mended with the refuse from the forges'.

The rest of the book, nine-tenths of it, is concerned with Yorkshire, and ends almost with a premonition of the approaching tragedy. For this sensitive, probably over-sensitive man, whose talents as an artist one may reasonably assume to have been as moderate as they seem to have been unrewarded, 'Human events are uncertain and there is nothing in nature steadfast, the world itself being an eternal circulation of vicissitudes and changes. I will therefore conclude with a wish that we may all meet hereafter in that happy place, where troubles cease, change is unknown, and time shall be no more'.

THE EAST TO WEST RAILWAY

by

Robert Thornhill

"A project of very considerable magnitude and of first importance to Derbyshire and indeed to England at large, was inaugurated at Chesterfield on Tuesday. For many months past the public have scanned the newspapers for information regarding the proposed new railway across England."

Thus commenced an editorial in The High Peak News for June 11th 1892 whilst The Derbyshire Times, for the same date, contained a three page report together with a plan of the proposed route.

The Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast Railway, to use the full title, was to cross England from sea to sea - from the docks at Warrington on the Manchester Ship Canal to Sutton on Sea, where a new harbour and docks were to be constructed.

The new railway, 175 miles in length, was to traverse the Midland coalfield and be of great benefit in the Chesterfield area, whilst at Buxton it was anticipated that it would "touch the tourist and health and pleasure-seeking traffic".

The "commencement of the work of actual construction was a function anticipated with pleasure and interest", and a large and influential company gathered in what was known as Maynard's Meadow, Chesterfield, to witness Mrs. Arkwright of Sutton Scarsdale cut the first sods which she then removed in a "beautiful ebony barrow mounted with silver".

On completing her task Mrs. Arkwright said "I shall not be satisfied until I have actually travelled via Chesterfield right across England from the East Coast to the West Coast on the embodiment of the original idea. That feat I think I am already able to predict will be practicable within three years, and I invite you all from today to accompany me on the 7th June 1895. (Great cheering) Those who accept will approve by raising a cheer for the East to West Railway. (Great cheering)".

There had been considerable concern about a proposed viaduct over Monsal Dale; this was to be 272 feet high, the loftiest one in the kingdom, and six feet higher than a noted bridge in the United States. With regard to safety, readers were assured that "the railway passenger can, as a rule, easily adapt himself to circumstances; and it is probable that a few years hence travellers will hardly give danger a thought as they whisk along this viaduct - high though it may be, nearly as high as the clock tower at Westminster".

The viaduct was to have been nearly a quarter mile in length and almost four times as high as the present one; there were to be eight spans of 150 feet and the line was to cross 200 feet above the Midland Railway which was stated to be 75 feet above the bed of the river. From this description a sketch has been made to give some idea of what the dale might have looked like.

The original proposal was for the line to run via Calver, Hassop, Great Longstone, Monsal Dale and Higher Buxton, but in 1891 it was reported that considerable interest had been awakened in Tideswell and district by it having become known that several men were engaged in surveying the line for bringing the East to West Railway through Tideswell, and so also, to serve the interests of Eyam and Stoney Middleton. It was reported that Colonel Leslie had caused the survey to be made, as the act provided that if a deviation could be made, to avoid the Hassop Estate, Colonel Leslie's opposition would be sustained. Men were pushing on with the work, levels were being sent to London every night and Tideswell, and other places, had strong hopes of "having the main line". The proposed deviation was to commence at Knouchley and run by Stoney Middleton, within a mile of Eyam, through Tideswell Dale and cross the Midland Railway at Chee Tor; this would avoid a very high viaduct across Monsal Dale, at right angles to the existing railway.

Although the railway existed under its title from 1891-1906 only a relatively short section was actually constructed and a station built at Chesterfield. Trouble was experienced through the expected capital not being subscribed and in 1894 the contractors and other creditors were being asked to accept shares.

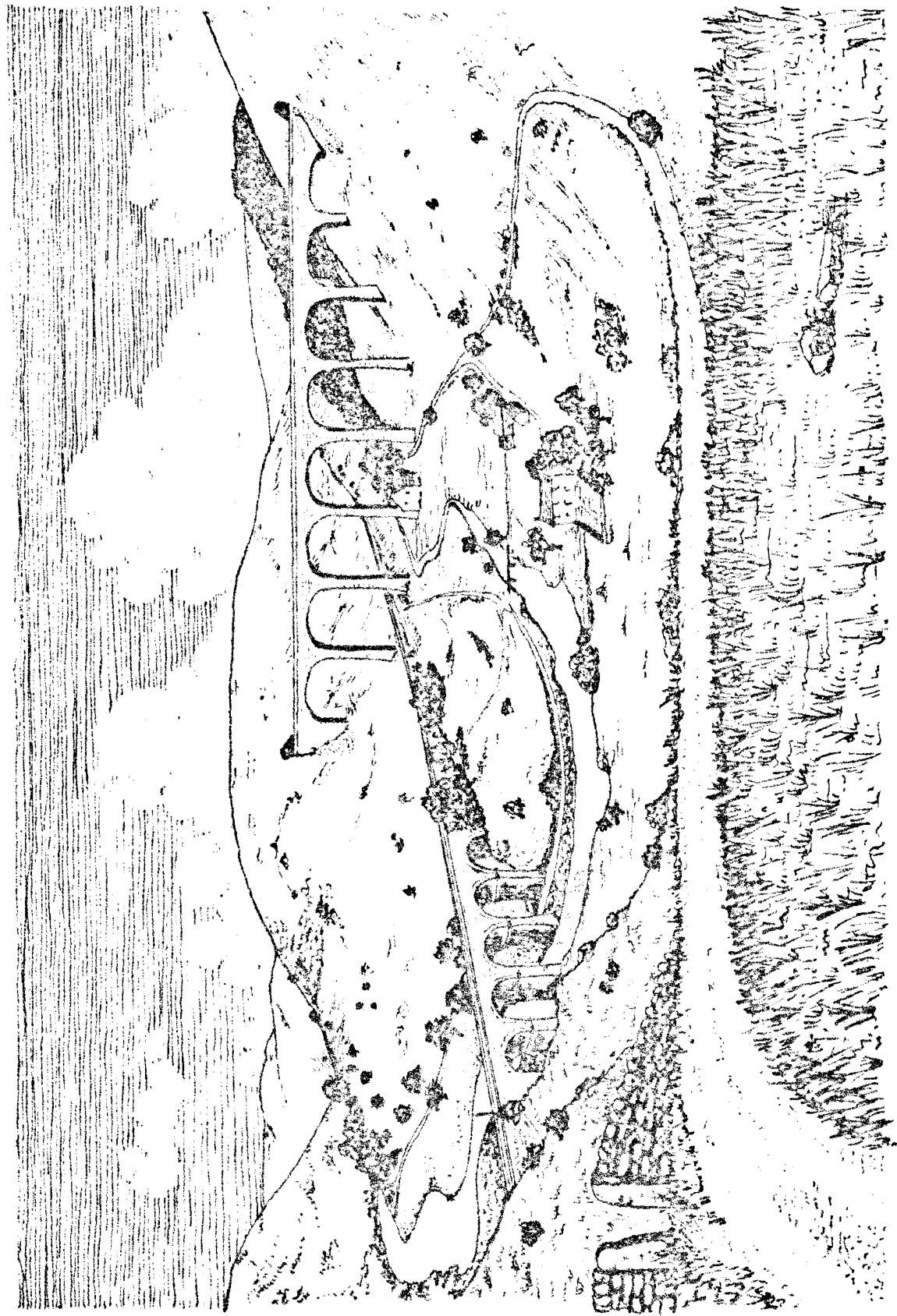
The project was extensively reported at the time in local newspapers and in 1960 Mr. H. J. Miles dealt very fully with the history of the railway in a thesis which was illustrated with photographs and copies of plans and other documents. This he later deposited on loan to the Chesterfield Library, where it may be inspected.

From the writer's rough sketch of Monsal Dale as it might have been if the East to West Railway had been constructed, Mr. R. Hayhurst has kindly made a drawing suitable for reproduction.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Subscribers are invited to give notice of any books or magazines about Derbyshire or local history generally which are wanted or are available for sale.

We have had many requests for back numbers of the Miscellany, and the following are urgently required to complete sets, as they are no longer available: Any numbers of Volumes I and II.



MONSAL DALE AS IT MIGHT HAVE LOOKED TODAY.

R. HAYHURST.

Wanted

Supplement 4 .. James Bundley.
Supplement 3 .. John Whitehurst, Clockmaker.
Miscellany
 Vol.I .. Nos. 7 and 9.
 Vol.II .. Nos. 4 and 7.
 Vol.III .. No.7

For Sale

Supplements

2	..	..	A Village Constables Accounts by R. Thornhill.	3/6d.
5	..	..	About a Derbyshire Village by R. Thornhill	3/6d.
7	..	..	Cannon in the Civil War by R. Hayhurst	2/6d.
8	..	..	The Draining of the Wirksworth Lead Mines by Nellie Kirkham	2/6d.
9	..	..	Lead Ore Tithe by Nellie Kirkham	4/-d.
10	..	..	Blincoe Memoir	£1 plus postage 1/4d.

Mr. R. Thornhill has very kindly donated to be sold for the benefit of the Section some copies of:

1. Further Longstone Records by Robert Thornhill, published Bakewell 1937, price 3/6d. post free.
2. Youlgrave - A Derbyshire Village by Rev. W. Backer Stamper, published 1902 price 5/-d. post free.

For Sale

History of Denby by Mark Fryer. Good copy. £3. 10s. Od. Apply in first place to Editors, Derbyshire Miscellany.

It is intended if there is sufficient interest to reissue a photographic

copy of the 1791 edition of Burdetts Map of Derbyshire. This map is in three parts approximately 21 x 40 in., and the price would be £2 5s. Od. complete - full size.

All orders and enquiries to the Editors.

WILLIAM BAMFORD'S DIARY

by

Cyril Harrison

1829 (continued from page 656)

- Aug. 19, 1829. Confirmation at Belper Church. 89 Confirmed.
Mr. Truman Strutt left Belper. Mr. Truman Strutts first illegitimate child was born at Sheffield, and his second at Eliza Mills's fathers house in Belper. They were married and the remainder of their children were born at Tutbury and are supposed to have been Baptized at the Independent Chapel there.
- Aug. 20. John Tymperlys house was searched, some articles were found, supposed to belong to Messrs. Strutt, but the greatest surprise was to find about £40 in money as he always pretended the greatest distress. (He was a Painter by trade.) So great was his cry of poverty, that persons at whose house he had been working have been induced thereby to give a meal to him and his children, though some could ill afford it. Messrs. Strutt took no more notice of the business, but dismissed him from their service.
- Sept. 1. A Ball at "Turners" who kept the George Inn. A great disturbance about 10 o'clock and fighting.
- Sept. 11. Hanah Bamford, wife of William Bamford (Clerk at Derby) died about 10 o'clock and was buried at All Saints Church by the Rev. C. S. Hope just under the wall on the south side of the Church.
- Sept. 25. Friday morning about 10 o'clock a Scotch Baggage Waggon passed through Belper. The men were much gazed at, with their Tartan Plaid petticoats.
- Oct. 15. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire arrived at Bridge Hill about halfpast four on a visit.
- Oct. 24. Three men, Smith, Beeston and young Woollat of Hazlewood were brought up by Millward, (Constable) on suspicion of having robbed the

house of a Mrs. Salt of Ireton Wood and in the next morning Samuel Hallsworth was also brought up. It being Sunday morning they were locked up till the following day, when an investigation took place before Francis Hurt Esq. and Hallsworth was discharged. Old Woollat was sent for, at whose house it is to be feared, a party of the nocturnal depreddators had "rendesvouued". Old Woollat made his usual pious asservations of innocence. Nothing being come at satisfactory, the remaining three were locked up till next morning. Next day Beeston having divulged about there being several articles hidden in Old Woollats barn (such as China and Poaching Nets,) Old Woollat was again sent for and a man named Spendlove who had had some China stolen, came to identify it as his property, but he could not swear to it. Old Woollat was fined £5 for the nets being found on his premises and Smith and young Woollat were admitted evidence against Beeston who was sent to prison. The "hypercritical" wretch, old Woollat, carries it in his face so far that even at the slightest glance his real character may be discovered!

- Oct. 31. The throngest ever known, also the greatest number of Shows, more than one hundred persons were employed by them. A lurking informer took several Tradespeoples names down for trading without a Licence. The Magistrates would not act under such circumstances. This gentleman met with his deserts soon after at Ashbourne, by being well doused in Compton Brook for such despicable conduct, he begged hard for mercy and promised never to be guilty of the like again. It is said that it appears by Mr. Jodrells books that the Tolls have been taken at Belper for 93 years back.
- Nov. 2. Stone, who stole Barn's ducks, sent to prison for stealing a shovel.
- Nov. 6. Joseph Butlers house broken into and robbed of full £8. besides several other things. In consequence of searching a certain persons house, a quantity of cotton yarn was found, which gave rise to several other houses being searched.
- Dec. 1. A great row at "St. Georges Place" occasioned by Mrs. Bostock having her clothes hedge robbed, and of searching the house of George Bond for the stolen property which they did not find.
- Dec. 2. Joe Whitaker found in the Pantry of T. Deaville "Red Lion Inn". They had a run for it and Deaville succeeded in capturing him. He was taken to the lock-up.
- Dec. 4. Mr. George Benson Strutt took the confession of Slater at Derby Gaol about the Bandits at Hazlewood. Newton (Constable) was sent off and he brought in old Woollat (silver Tongue) and he was committed to Derby Gaol. He was sentenced to be Transported for seven years at the Epiphany Sessions held at Derby Jan. 14 1830.

- Dec. 31. A most distressing accident happened at Belper Mill. A lad of the name of Green was killed in a shocking manner by being caught in the Drum Shaft in T. Bridges's room, South Mill.
- Jan. 26, 1830. The Funeral of Samuel Slater's wives sister passed through Belper. Old Woollat said to be sent off from Derby. (He returned from Transportation Jan. 18 1836.)
- Feb. 6. His Grace the Duke of Rutland passed through Belper with two other gentlemen in a Coach and four horses and two servants in the Dickey behind. The Postillions drove at a very furious rate and yet were urged with dreadful imprecations to drive faster, although the weather was very severe and the horses could scarcely stand on their feet. When coming near Milford Toll Bar, a lad happening to be crossing the road, must inevitably have been run over and doubtless been killed, had not the Coachman pulled in. Owing to the great speed they were going at, it caused the hind part of the Coach to come in contact with the Post at Milford Toll Gate and the Dickey was completely severed from the Coach and the servants were thrown to the ground and very much injured. On this occasion His Grace swore very much and blamed the Coachman for so doing, saying, the lad had better been killed than the servants hurt.
- One of the gentlemen (Colonel Leigh) stopped with the servants and His Grace and the other went off. Him who stopped with the servants has been staying at Haynes's of Duffield and has continued to attend to them. They went away from Milford on Feb. 12. One of the servants belonged Colonel Leigh and the other to His Grace, the latter one received a severe concussion on the brain and it is said his recovery is very doubtful. (If this be a specimen of the British Nobility, then from such misanthropes Good Lord deliver us!)
- Feb. 17. Levi Hunt and others were brought to the Magistrates Office for stealing a pig from Breadsall off a man named Porter. They were sent to Derby to take their trial at the Assizes which will commence on Wednesday March 17.
- Feb. 23. This day died "Sall Rompey", wife of Joseph Hall who was committed to Stafford Gaol for paying bad money. The whole family have been depraudators on the public in that way for a long time.
- Feb. 27. A great disturbance about the "Taylors" of Cow Hill having taken nails from the Union Club Warehouse. Application was made for a "Warrant", but they being a party concerned, one could not be obtained. The agrieved persons then armed themselves with guns, pistols and stones and proceeded to the house of Taylor, where they found that they had provided themselves in a similar manner and threatened to blow out the first mans brains who entered the house. For a long time the parties stood in battle array, expecting every moment the battle to begin and which certainly would have been the case and blood

must have been spilt, ("The Taylors being of a very desparate and sanguinary character") had it not been for the timely arrival of Mr. Jedediah Strutt, who fortunately succeeded in restoring peace and order.

March 20. William Tatem killed at Holbrook, he was carrying a large stone gate post on a dray, the wheel of which threw him down and passed over his leg and this jerk of the carriage caused the end of the post to strike him on the head and he was killed on the spot.

May 24. Mr. Edward Strutt came to Belper to act as Magistrate in Mr. George Benson Strutts place during his absence in London. Thomas Smiths dog shot by Richard Walker, who followed it home and shot it in Smiths yard, it had been worrying Walkers sheep.

May 29. Brown a Butcher of Openwood Gate had his shop robbed by Hunt and son of the High Wood, with them was a man named Lander and two men Holbrook and Garrat from Shottle. Millward (Constable) was after them on Saturday and Sunday and brought them all to the Lock-up. On Monday May 21st they were examined before the Magistrates, G. B. Strutt Esq. and Francis Hurt Esq., all five were locked together and taken to Derby in a cart by Millward (Constable) and John Wass (Game Keeper). They were tried at the July Sessions and sentenced to be transported for seven years. (Another son of Hunts was charged with robbery and violence at Belper in 1838 and sentenced to seven years transportation.)

May 30. William Kirklands shop broken into at Broadholme and goods taken to the value of £3 or £4.

June 1. Tuesday. It being a flood. (The river to high for the water wheels). Dancing was held in the Waggon House.) It is said that Mr. Crompton has given up his seat in Parliament for the Borough of Derby, and that Mr. Edward Strutt is likely to put up as Candidate for it.

June 9. Joseph Smith, Grocer, Bridge Street, lost a very good Cow, Jacob Smith and John Beardsley took her to Mansfield Market on the 10th and disappeared.

June 21. The Toll Gate and Belper Bridge thrown open for all going Wirksworth road.

On the morning of Saturday June 26 at a quarter past three, died His Majesty George the Fourth. It is a remarkable coincidence that all the Kings of England for the last three hundred years have died on a Saturday.

July 6. Isaac Yates, not yet out of his apprenticeship married to a Widow woman who has not yet been living twelve months in Milford and

has a family of five children.

"Rompey" Alias Joseph Hall. Reported again taken up at Mansfield for paying bad money. (It is impossible to make a good nail out of a bad bar of iron.)

July 20. A great number of people set off for America. William Adams and family said to have taken £1,500 with them. Went also W. Slack and family and two of David Bloods daughters. Caron White etc. etc. In all about one hundred persons.

July 31. Colonel Cavendish and Edward Strutt Esq. elected Members of Parliament for the Borough of Derby.
Mr. Jedediah Strutt and Mr. Thomas Walker going about town soliciting donations for Humane Society.

Sept 15. The Nelson Coach met with an accident at Amber Bridge when coming from Manchester,

Oct. 6 1830. A parcel of lads in Lock-up for putting bobbins (wood and iron) into the gearing of the Bobbin Shop, West Mill. Three of them were committed for two months in Derby Gaol. George Burgoyne, (ring leader) John Mellor and Thomas Porter.

Outrages in Kent with the acquittal of agricultural labourers who burned several stacks of corn. (This is wanton destruction!)

Quote from the "Globe" in the case of Messrs. Burket. "I understand that if the thief had been caught I should have had to pay over again for it more than it cost me in the first instance. This is not very creditable to a civilized country, when robbery can literally be committed with impunity, or the person robbed, in many cases will have to pay more for the recovery of his property than it is worth. In consequence Justice is permitted to sleep. We pay largely for protection and all the delinquencies should be taken up at the expence of the Government."

Oct. 11. Eleven new Publicans opened at Belper.

Oct. 16. Mr. Jedediah Strutt received an anonymous letter dropped at his door, full of indecent language.

Oct. 29. At a Vestry meeting, John Millward and his wife were appointed as Govenor and Matron at the Workhouse.
At the same time John Spencer of the Fleet was appointed Constable.
Millward died in 1838 and William Taylor and his wife took the situation.

Belper Fair held on Nov. 1st. As fine an Autumnal day as ever there was seen.

The afternoon Fair was rather slender, there were but three Shows. One was Holloways Museum and the other an Irish Giant "Mons Louis" seven and a half feet tall. William Yeomans had his watch stolen from him

when there was an affray at the "Cross Keys".

About this time the Toll House at Belper Bridge was taken away.

Beginning of December, much preparation for the prevention of incendiaries. 227 Special Constables sworn in at Belper and round about.

(to be continued)

'WARDING THE CHURCH'

by

F. S. Ogden

John Harrison and Rafe Hogton were Church wardens of Denby Parish Church in 1751. Here is a portion of their statement of expenses, no dates are given for the various items and as the total of £1 10s. 7d. at the bottom of the sheet of paper is 'carried forward' it may be assumed that a full year is not accounted for although as there are items for 'Whitesunday' 'Crismas' and 'Easter' in that order a full year would seem to be covered.

The account appears to have been written out by John Harrison.

The Accounts of John Harrison and Rafe Hogton	£	s.	d.:
Church warding for ye year 1751.			
Paid for Bread and wine att Whitesunday	0	4	1
My Days work	0	0	8
Paid for A paper for ye parson to pray for ye King	0	1	0
Paid att ye visitation	0	2	1
Paid for 6 Breefs	0	3	1
Mrs Car Carges (? charges) att ye visitation	0	2	1
for Willum Elie and Rafe Hogton and my Days work	0	3	0
Paid for mending ye Beals	0	1	0
Ffor going to Derby with ye Coppy of ye Regester	0	1	0
*Pd Pat Fletcher for making the copy & parchment	0	3	0
Paid att ye Visitation	0	1	4
My Days work	0	1	0
Paid for Bread and wine att Crismas	0	4	1
My Days work	0	0	8
Paid for Mending ye Church Beare	0	0	6
Paid for Bread and wine att Easter	0	4	1
My Days work	0	0	8
For writing my accounts	0	1	0

Note: The item marked * is in another hand-writing, as also the words 'carried forward'.

Carried Forwd 1 13 7

THE DAILY JOURNAL AND MEMORANDUM OF J. A. STEVENSON

- 6 Measd. at Mill Close Walker & Co. 42 - 8 } (continued from p.66
Burton & Co. 77 } 119 - 8
Made a Traceing from the Parish Map of that Part of the Warren Carr Farm next to Stanton Township for Mr. Wass.
- 7 Measd. at Primrose near Matlock Bath 3 ld - 3 dh Weighing 64 belonging to J. Bunting of Bonsall.
- 8 At Work in Garden.
- 9
- 10 At Work in Croft. An advance in Lead Ore of 1/3. Now 32/6.
- 11 Went to Wirksth. but Measd. no Ore. Thomas Orgill Unwin died this morning after 11 days Illness aged 67.
- 12 Went to Wakebridge and Measd. about 40 belonging to 3 Companys.
- 13 Measured at Mill Close. Walker & Co. 89 - 1 }
Burton & Co. 89 - 2 } 178 - 3
- 14 Measd. at Slack Rake and Welshman at Middleton, Harper Mine in the Liberty of Brassington - & Nether Gol. & Griffie Bage in Griffie Grang
- 15 Attended the Funeral of Thomas Orgill Unwin Buried at Crossgreen Church afterwards at the request of Mrs. Unwin read the late Mr. Unw Will to the Family.
- 16 Sunday
- 17 At Home. Another advance in Ore of 2/6 now 35/- Pig Lead £15.
- 18 Went to Wirksworth & Measd. at Rifle Butts & Jacksons.
- 19 Cutting Hay at Giberalter & at Mr. Wains at Cowley at Night.
- 20 Measd. at Mill Close Walker & Co. 68 - 4 }
Burton & Co. 69 - 4 } 137 - 8
Afterward cutting & Weighing Hay at Giberalter Viz Mrs. Marsden of Birchover one ton and Tho. Watson 10 cwt.
- 21 Measd. at Bage 77 Lds. 4 Dhs. belonging to 9 Companys. Wrote at Night to Mr. Parker of Bakewell to again remind him of my application for Giberalter.
- 22 At Mr. Smiths to enquire the price of Thorn Quicks which will be required for Oker, he informs me the price is 25/- per thousand.
- 23 Sunday.

- 24 At Home.
- 25 Went to Jane Greatorex of Oker to obtain her signature to the agreement by which she becomes a Yearly Tenant of Lot 6 of the Oker Trust Estate (today being a dreadful cold day and hard Frost and not knowing of any measures I did not go to Wirksworth to day).
- 26 At Home. Snowing all day with hard frost.
- 27 Measd. at Mill Close Walker & Co. 39 - 4)
Burton & Co. 75 - 4) 114 - 8
- 28 Went to Wirksworth and Measd. at Brights friendly W. Spencer & Co. Ltd. - 7 at 44/3 Cope 7/6. W. Gratton & Co. 11 - 8 at 42/- Cope 6/-. Proprietors.
- 29 Measd. at Wakebridge 178 Lds. belonging to Companys Weight 69.
- 30 Sunday
- 31 Cutting Hay at Giberalter Jas. Potter 6 cwts. T. Moseley 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 22 lbs.
- April 1st Went to Brassington and Measured at White Low Torrs belonging to Tho. Briddon afterwards went to Wirksth. and measured at Gells Northclif 19 Lds 4 Dh belonging to J. Shaw. Profit 6/- per Ld. to Mr. Wass.
- 2 Gardening in forenoon at the Sale of the late Mr. Unwin. Furniture sold at Saml. Slacks in afternoon.
- 3 Measd. at Mill Close. Walker & Co. 50 - 3)
Burton & Co. 94) 144
Afterwards at Stanton to make arrangement with Mr. C. Evans the Wood Steward for a Load of Larch poles.
- 4 Weeling the Dung from the Cow house to the Troughs Gate.
- 5 Lead Dung to the Dalefield from the Dale 6 Load also 3 Load from T. Watson's Barn to the Giberalter Field with Mrs. Marsdens of Birchover Team.
- 6 Sunday.
- 7 Spreading Dung at Giberalter.
- 8 Went to Wirkth. and Measd. at Goodluck Welshman Odd Ore Ranton and Gang on Cromford Moor. Ore 35/6.
- 9 Went to Wakebridge and Measd. 60 Lds. belonging to 3 Compy.

- 10 Measd. at Mill Close Walker & Co. 95 - 3 }
Burton & Co. 78 - 8 } 174 - 2
Afterward went with Walter to fetch a Load of Larch Poles from Watts Plantation 27 in Nombor.
- 11 Good Friday. Spreading Manure at Dalefield in forenoon.
- 12 Measd. at Godest in forenoon and Matlock to make inquiries about Quick for Oker.
- 13 Sunday.
- April 14 Measd. at Hard Beat this morning as I had some doubt about the Value of the Hard Beat Ore and never having Weighed any at this Mine since I began Ore buying I weighed thro' this Measure and brought a Sample to take to the Lea to be assayed the Ore weighing 51 lbs. to the Dish. I also bought a Sample of Brown Ore to try it by itself as a considerable portion of Brown Ore is contained in the Blue Measure.
- 15 Went to the Lea with the Samples from Hard beat and Recd. a Cheque for £100. I then went on to Wirkth. & recd. cash for it. I also attended the Petty Sessions with the appointment of Overseers Viz. Samuel Alvey & William Hadfield both of Oker.
- 16 Measd. at Croked Acres Elton. Afterwards at the Sale of the late Revd. T. Garretts Furniture at Elton Rectory. I then came to a Sale of Property belonging to Jno. Derbyshire sold by Auction by John Else at the Red Lion Inn, Wensley. The following was the result of the Sale -
- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------------------|------|----|---|
| Pt. of Wensley Pasture | 13 - 0 - 23 | bought by Wm. Wain | £621 | 5 | 0 |
| Watering Close's | 7 - 3 - 39 | do ----- Wm. Hardy | £580 | 10 | 8 |
| Garden at the back)
of the Pot Well) | " " | 16 by Jonathan Vickers | £32 | 0 | 0 |
| Reading Room | " " | 3 " do do | £135 | 0 | 0 |
| Garden in the Lane | " " | 5 " Abraham Clay | £22 | 0 | 0 |
| Oker Croft | 3 " | 36 Sam Grafton | £298 | 3 | 0 |
| House & pt of
Over Green | 1 " | " | £231 | 0 | 0 |
| Lea Field | 2 " | " | £226 | 13 | 0 |
- Total
- April 17th Measd. at Round Low, Golconda & Bradwell.
- 18 Measd. at Mill Close Burton & Co. 109 - 6 }
Walker & Co. 69 - 8 }
Afterwards met Mr. J. Gould at the Grang Mill & paid him for the Measure bought the 17th Inst. at Round Low £18 10 0.

- 19 Making Hedge Stakes & clearing up Thorns in Giberalter. Stephen Wagstaff Hedging the Hedges between & Mrs. Fawleys Field
 - 20 Sunday
 - 21 Taking Rail to Darley Bridge to Sawm into Hedge Stakes & Bindings for Giberalter. Writing Oker Minutes in Afternoon.
 - 22 Measd. at Jacksons Grey Mare & Cells Northclif. There was a reduction in the Price of Lead Ore the week of 1/6 per Ld but Mr. Wass had neglected to inform me of it before I bought the Measure to day. I recd. £5 from Mr. Alsp to bring to Mr. Blackwell for Darley Club a/c.
 - 23 Setting Potatoes. (G. Taylor buried at Darley Church aged 70 years.
 - 24 Measd. at Mill Close Walker 99 - 8 } 214 - 5
Burton 114 - 6 }
Afterwards walling between Croft & Gurdale.
 - 25 Leading Plails from Darley Bridge & Making Hedge Stakes.
 - 26 Walling between Croft & Gurdale and at Tansley to buy 1000 of Quicks for Oker. Also recd. a Cheque for £100 from Mr. Miers.
 - 27 Sunday. Wesleyan Chapel at Wensley reopened by Dr. Lythe.
 - 28 In Garden and Giberalter.
 - 29 Went to Wirkth. & Measd. at Welshman & Gells Northcliff. Pd Jno. Shaw £55 2. 2. for to days Measure & last Weeks.
 - 30 Spreading Dung in forenoon in Giberalter in afternoon.
- May 1 Went by order of Mr. Wap to Jno. Boam to inquire why he had not lead the Ore Measd. at Godest & Eard Beat. He said he could not take it in at present therefore if we could not wait his time we had better to get some one else to jag it. I told him in that case I had orders to ask for the Key of the Ore House he gave it me & also paid me 15/- for Half a Years Rent of a Small Field belonging to the Placket Proprietors due Mch 25th 1879. I then went to the Mill Close & Measd. -
Walker & Co. 111 - 7 } 212 - 8
Burton & Co. 101 - 1 }
- 2 Measd. at Bonsall Moor. I then went to Winster and made arrangment with James Taylor to jag the Ore & gave him the Key of the Ore House.
 - 3 Went to Ashover & bought 6 Lds 2 Dh off Anthony Holmes at Dimonsdale at 35/- per Ld.

- 4
- 5 Attended Mrs. Brittlebanks Rent audit and paid £3 10. 10. the half years Rent of Giberalter (the 10d is for the Tithe).
- 6 Went to Wirksth. & Measd. at Thumper Sitch Snake & Old Gells.
- 7 At Home.
- 8 Measd. at Mill Close. Walker & Co. 132 - 6)
Burton & Co. 107 - 4) 240
- 9 Measd. at Bage 103 Lds belonging to 8 Companys. Lead Ore 33/-.
Lead £14 5s. Od. I afterwards went on to Brassington and Measd. at Mine called Sprint 2 ld. 2 dh. belonging to Thos. Dakin & Co.
- 10 Went to Wakebridge & Measd. 178 Lds. belonging to Companys.
- 11 Sunday
- 12 Fencing in Giberalter & collecting Oker Rent at Night £111 3. 0.
- 13 Went to Wirksworth & Measd. at Water Holes Flat on Bonsall Leys Bonney Lap Godber Venture Jacksons Ratchwood Quarry Vein Dinah & Gells Northcliff also recd. a Cheque from Mr. Miers for £100.
- May 14 Went to a Measure at the Round Low belonging to J. Gould but found it so badly dressed that I would not buy it he said he would dress it over again if I would come again. I promised to go on the Saturday afternoon. I then measd. at Water Holes belonging to Mr. Baterley.
- 15 Attended the Oker Trustee Meeting but as there were several important question before the Trust and only three Trustees present the Meeting was adjointed till
- 16 Measd. at Mill Close Walker & Co. 193 - 1)
Burton & Co. 143 - 8) 337 Lds.
This the largest Measure in one day at the Mill close since I began to buy Ore in 1871. It was the end of 7 Weeks Reckoning. Lead Ore 32/6 for 60. Pig Lead £14. I began to take the Roof off the Widows Houses in the Dale this afternoon.
- 17 Measd. at Brights friendly at Wirksworth. I then went to Round Low. J. Gould had dressed the Ore again and I should have bought it but Sheldon did not meet me according to promis and we had no Dh. I then came to a Sale at Middleton of Furniture belonging to the late Aaron Doxey.
- 10 Sunday.

- 19 Went to Elton to the Hard Beat to see what Post & Rail would be required to guard the Mine & Sludge Dam. I then went to Round Low & Measd. J. Goulds Ore. Afterwards Measd. at the Welshman. I then went to a few Dishes at Silver Eye but it was so badly Dressed I would not buy it.
- May 20 Went to Wakebridge & Measd. Lds. belonging to 3 Companys. I then went on to Wirksworth & Measd. at Dalefield.
- 21 Went down to Matlock Bridge to meet Mr. Wass at the Petty Sessions, but he did not attend.
- 22 Measd. at Mill Close Walker & Co. 109 - 3 } 151 - 7
 Proprietors 42 - 4 }
 Burtons Company being on Wage at 3/- per day the Ore is entered down to Proprietors this Reckoning (at the Houses in the dale in this afternoon).
- 23 At Work at Dale Houses.
- 24 At Home.
- 25 Sunday
- 26 At Work at Dale Houses.
- 27 At Wirksworth & Measd. at Griffie Bage, Goodluck, Silver Eye, Little Diniah, Ranton Lime Kiln, Gells Northclif & Whites Founder.
- 28 At Home.
- 29 Measd. at Mill Close Walker & Co. 88 - 6 } 167 - 6
 Proprietors 79 - }
- 30 Went to Stanton and from thence Berry Cliff with G. Evans to purchase poles for Fencing the Hard Beat Mine at Elton. I bought 42 Poles at 1/- per Foot.
- 31 At Home. Went to the Bank at Matlock Bridge & paid the call to the Union £45 also paid G. Brooks of Tansley £1 for 1000 of Quicks for Oker Estate.
- June 1 Sunday.
- 2 At New Cowhouse in Dale.
- June 3 At Wirksth. and Measd. at Sticken Bradwell Kitchen View Gells Northcliff & Ratchwood.
- 4 Measd at Farslow Mill, Eblows & Golconda. The measure at the Golconda was chiefly offal weighing $53\frac{1}{2}$ 48 Lds. & 6 Lds. of Duties. I did not

pay for this Measure as J. Bacon intended seeing Mr. Wap to ask for a reduction in the Cope which is 9/- per Ld. I paid him £10 on a/c. I afterwards Measd. at the Jacksons at Middleton.

- 5 Measd. at Mill Close Walker & Co. 63 - 7)
Proprietors 59 - 7) 123 - 5
- 6 Went to the Lea with a Sample of the Golconda Ore. I saw Mr. Wap & had some conversation with him about the Gol. He said they shd have kept the Ore and the Offal separate he did not think he shd make any alteration in the Cope.
- 7 Went to Darley to order 1000 Brick for the Dale Houses.
- 8 Sunday
- 9 Cuting Linterns for the Houses in Dale.
- 10 At Wirksth. and Measd. at Snake Welshman Magpie & Grey Mare. John Bacon met Mr. Wap to day in Wirkth. respecting this Gol. Mr. Wap consented to reduce the Cope on this Measure to 6/- per ld.
- 11 At Home.
- 12 Measd. at Mill Close. Walker & Co. 78 - 8)
Proprietors 54 - 1) 133 Lds
- 13 At Work at the Dale Houses.
- 14 At Home Sick.
- June 15th Sunday.
- 16 At Dale Houses.
- 17 At Wirksworth & Measd. at Branderix. I then went to a Measure at Gells Northcliff but found it so badly dress'd I would not buy it.
- 18 Went to Brassington & Measd. at Round Low 3 Lds belonging to Mr. Prince of Heanor. I then came back by Eblow for the purpose of looking at a large Barrow on the Top of the Hill.
- 19 Measd. at Mill Close Walker & Co. 114 - 6)
Proprietors 39 - 6) 154 - 3
- 20 Measd. at Bage 75 Lds 6 & 20 Lds. of Duties 7 Companys. Afterwards Measd. at Malsters Venture 1 Ld. $\frac{1}{2}$ Dh belonging to H. Greatorex.
- 21 Went to Wakebridge & Measd. 170 Lds. belonging to 2 Companys.

- 23 Copying Poors Rate for the Surveyor of Taxes went in the afternoon for Instructions to Mr. Dutton at Bakewell.
- 24 Went to Wirksworth & Measd. none not having Recd. a Cheque from Mr. Miers.
25. At Dale Houses & Copying Poors Rate.
- 26 Measd. at Mill Close Walker 87 - 5 }
Proprietors 53 - 1 } 140 - 6
This was the last Measure in the 6 Weeks Reckoning. Total Ore 871 Lds
28 Men on Cope at 4/9 per Ld. and 34 Men on Wage at 3/- per Shift of
6 Hours. Lead £13-£15 per ton Ore 32/- for 60.
- June 27 Went Wirksworth and Measd. at Brights Friendley 17 - 8 for the 6
Weeks 2 Companys also Measd. at Shore Vein Gell Northcliff Burrows &
Primrose. I also recd. cash for a cheque for £100 which I recd. from
Mr. Miers on 25th Inst.
- 28 Over at the Mill Close in the forenoon at home in afternoon.
- 29 Sunday
- 30 Measd. at Hard Beat, Elton. I also went to the Godest to a Measure
but found it so badly dressed I would not buy it. I weighed a Dish
57 Lds. In the Afternoon at W. Derbyshire's Sale at Newley Hall, bought
a clock and a sofa 30/- each.
- July 1 Went to Wakebridge and Measd. 66 Ld. belonging to 4 Co. Afterwards
went to Wirksth. and looked over the register of Voters with Mr. Stricot.
- 2 Measd. at Sprint, Brassington, Griffie, Bage, Dutchman in Wirsth. &
Welshman in Middleton.
- 3 Measd. at Mill Close, Walker & Co.
Proprietors.
Went in the afternoon to the Godest & Measd. the Ore which I left on
the 30th. They had dress'd it over again. It weighed 60 now.
- 4 At Home.
- 5 Building cow house in dale.
- July 7 Went to Bakewell Market and bought a Stork of George Shaw of Ashover
for £9 10. 0. He said it in calf for the first Week in November.
- 8 Measd. at Yeilds. Afterwards went to Wirksworth and recd. £10 from the
Savings Bank on a/c of Phyrmy's Charity for the payment of Bills for
repairing the Houses.
- 9 Building the Cowhouses.